

2016

中期人口統計

Population By-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





主題性報告：長者

Thematic Report : Older Persons

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地址：香港九龍協調道 3 號工業貿易大樓11樓

電話：(852) 3547 1800 圖文傳真：(852) 3547 1894

電郵：bycensus2016@censtatd.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :

2016 Population By-census Office

Census and Statistics Department

Address : 11/F, Trade and Industry Tower, 3 Concorde Road,
Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Tel. : (852) 3547 1800 Fax : (852) 3547 1894

E-mail : bycensus2016@censtatd.gov.hk

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目錄

Contents

		頁數 Page
統計表一覽	List of Tables	ii
統計圖一覽	List of Charts	vi
1. 緒言	1. Introduction	1
2. 摘要	2. Summary	5
3. 數目及結構	3. Size and Structure	17
4. 人口特徵	4. Demographic Characteristics	23
5. 教育特徵	5. Educational Characteristics	33
6. 經濟特徵	6. Economic Characteristics	41
7. 住戶及房屋特徵	7. Household and Housing Characteristics	57
8. 地區特徵	8. Geographical Characteristics	77
中文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in Chinese	87
英文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in English	97
2016 年中期人口統計刊物	Publications of the 2016 Population By-census	109
獲取政府統計處刊物的方法	Means of Obtaining Publications of the Census and Statistics Department	A1

統計表一覽

List of Tables

				頁數 Page
表 3.1	1966 年至 2016 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, 1966 to 2016	17
表 3.2	1966 年至 2016 年的人口撫養比率	Table 3.2	Dependency ratios, 1966 to 2016	19
表 3.3	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016	21
表 4.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016	24
表 4.2	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016	26
表 4.3	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按國籍劃分的長者數目	Table 4.3	Older persons by nationality, 2006, 2011 and 2016	27
表 4.4	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按種族劃分的長者數目	Table 4.4	Older persons by ethnicity, 2006, 2011 and 2016	28
表 4.5	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年能說選定語言／方言的長者比例	Table 4.5	Proportion of older persons able to speak selected languages/ dialects, 2006, 2011 and 2016	30
表 4.6	2016 年能閱讀及書寫語言的長者比例	Table 4.6	Proportion of older persons able to read/ write languages, 2016	32
表 5.1	2016 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), 2016	34
表 5.2	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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), 2006, 2011 and 2016	35

				頁數 Page
表 5.3	2016 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), 2016	39
表 6.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016	41
表 6.2	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的長者勞動人口及勞動人口參與率	Table 6.2	Labour force and labour force participation rate of older persons by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016	43
表 6.3	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016	45
表 6.4	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的長者工作人口	Table 6.4	Working older persons by age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016	47
表 6.5	2011 年及 2016 年按職業劃分的長者工作人口	Table 6.5	Working older persons by occupation, 2011 and 2016	48
表 6.6	2011 年及 2016 年按行業劃分的長者工作人口	Table 6.6	Working older persons by industry, 2011 and 2016	50
表 6.7	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的長者工作人口	Table 6.7	Working older persons by monthly income from main employment and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016	52
表 6.8	2016 年按所有工作的每周通常工作時數及性別劃分的長者工作人口	Table 6.8	Working older persons by weekly usual hours of work of all employment and sex, 2016	54
表 6.9	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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 6.9	Older persons in the economically inactive population by economic activity status, sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016	55

				頁數 Page
表 7.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016	57
表 7.2	2016 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, 2016	58
表 7.3	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按居住情況劃分的長者數目	Table 7.3	Older persons by living arrangement, 2006, 2011 and 2016	60
表 7.4	2016 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, 2016	61
表 7.5	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按長者數目及有否與外籍家庭傭工同住劃分的只有長者居住的家庭住戶數目	Table 7.5	Domestic households with older person(s) only by number of older person(s) and whether living with foreign domestic helper(s), 2006, 2011 and 2016	63
表 7.6	2016 年按性別、居住情況及年齡組別劃分的長者數目	Table 7.6	Older persons by sex, living arrangement and age group, 2016	66
表 7.7	2016 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 7.7	Older persons living in domestic households by living arrangement, economic activity status and sex, 2016	67
表 7.8	2016 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 7.8	Older persons living in domestic households by type of housing and tenure of accommodation, 2016	68
表 7.9	2016 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 7.9	Older persons living in domestic households by living arrangement and type of housing, 2016	69
表 7.10	2016 年按居所樓面面積劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目	Table 7.10	Domestic households with older persons by floor area of accommodation, 2016	70

			頁數 Page
表 7.11	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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 7.11 Domestic households with older persons by monthly domestic household income, 2006, 2011 and 2016	72
表 7.12	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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 7.12 Median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with older persons by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016	73
表 7.13	2016 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 7.13 Domestic households with older persons by source of income, monthly domestic household income and type of older-person household, 2016	75
表 7.14	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按收入來源及長者住戶類型劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數	Table 7.14 Median monthly domestic household income by source of income and type of older-person household, 2006, 2011 and 2016	76
表 8.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的長者數目	Table 8.1 Older persons by District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016	78
表 8.2	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016	80
表 8.3	2016 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, 2016	82
表 8.4	2016 年按性別、年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現時居住地區劃分的長者數目	Table 8.4 Older persons by sex, age group, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016	84
表 8.5	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按居住情況及性別劃分的曾作內部遷移的長者數目	Table 8.5 Older persons having internally migrated by living arrangements and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016	85

統計圖一覽

List of Charts

			頁數 <i>Page</i>
圖 3.1	1966 年至 2016 年的長者數目及比例	Chart 3.1	Number and proportion of older persons, 1966-2016
圖 4.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的已婚及喪偶長者比例	Chart 4.1	Proportion of married and widowed older persons by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016
圖 6.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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 rate of older persons by sex and age, 2006, 2011 and 2016
圖 7.1	2016 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, 2016
圖 8.1	2016 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, 2016

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 2016 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2016 年中期人口統計。

1.2 2016 年中期人口統計已於 2016 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日的 34 天期間進行。這次中期人口統計乃一抽樣統計調查，用以搜集有關人口的廣泛社會及經濟特徵資料。全港約十分之一的屋宇單位被選中，而單位內所有住戶均為訪問對象。

概念與範圍

全港人口

1.3 2016 年中期人口統計採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自 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 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻（即 2016 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

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 2016 Population By-census was conducted in June to August 2016.

1.2 The 2016 Population By-census was conducted in the 34-day period from 30 June to 2 August 2016. It was a sample enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. About one-tenth of all quarters in Hong Kong were sampled and all households therein were included in the enquiry.

Concept and coverage

Whole population

1.3 The 2016 Population By-census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the current residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population.

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census (i.e. 3 a.m. on 30 June 2016) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-

1.5 對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，均會被界定為「流動居民」。

1.6 根據「居住人口」的編製方法，旅客並不包括在香港人口內。

1.7 本報告列出的 2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。不過，它們的點算時刻卻並不相同。2006 年中期人口統計的點算時刻是 7 月中，而 2011 年人口普查和 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻都是 6 月底。因此，即使點算方法相同，在作出比較時，亦需留意統計期不同所帶來的影響，特別是有關經濟特徵等的數據項目。儘管如此，本報告內的人口普查／中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

長者

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

¹ 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。

permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

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

1.6 Under the “resident population” approach, visitors are not included in the Hong Kong Population.

1.7 The results of the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. However, their reference moments are different, with the 2006 Population By-census in mid-July, and in end-June for both the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census. Therefore, even with the same enumeration approach, caution has to be taken in making comparison in view of the effect due to different reference periods particularly for data topics such as economic characteristics. Nonetheless, results of the population censuses / by-censuses presented in this report are broadly comparable.

Older persons

1.8 The definition of **older persons**¹ is neither straightforward nor universally applicable. Nowadays, older persons are commonly defined with respect to their ages. In studies on older persons, different age groupings may be adopted to define older persons, depending on the practical needs of the studies. For instance, persons aged 60 or 65 and over may be defined as older persons for different objectives.

¹ In 1992, the United Nations designated 1999 as “The International Year of *Older Persons*” with a view to increasing international awareness of the world’s rapidly ageing population, the important roles older people play in all walks of life and the need for intergenerational respect and support. The term “older persons” is now commonly used. In this report, the term is used to refer to persons aged 65 and over.

1.9 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 歲及以上的人口。

報告結構

1.10 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在 1966 年至 2016 年之間的轉變，跟著再探討過去 10 年長者的年齡性別分布。

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

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

1.13 第 6 章探討長者的就業狀況，以及男性長者與女性長者的顯著分別。有關結果亦會與整體工作人口作出比較。

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

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

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

Report structure

1.10 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 the population of older persons from 1966 to 2016. It also looks at the age-sex profile of older persons over the past decade.

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

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

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

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

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

1.16 本報告所有統計表所列有關長者的數字，均是在 2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計經由抽樣統計調查估算所得。

代號

1.17 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

零的數字及數值小的數字

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

數字的捨入

1.19 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。與金額相關的統計數字以最近的十位港元顯示。

1.16 The data relating to older persons contained in all the tables in this report are estimates derived from the sample enquiry of the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census.

Symbols

1.17 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

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

Rounding of figures

1.19 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables. All dollar values presented in this report are rounded to the nearest ten of Hong Kong dollar.

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第 3 章至第 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 頁至第 15 頁。

數目及結構

2.2 在 2016 年香港共有 1 163 153 名長者，較 2006 年增加了 310 357 人（36.4%）。本港人口持續老化，在過去 10 年步伐加快。長者人口佔整體人口的比例，由 2006 年的 12.4% 上升至 2016 年的 15.9%（若撇除外籍家庭傭工，則由 12.8% 上升至 16.6%）。這 10 年間的升幅亦高於之前 10 年的升幅（由 1996 年的 10.1% 上升至 2006 年的 12.4%）。

2.3 老年撫養比率（即 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 歲至 64 歲人口的比率）在過去 20 年明顯上升。該比率由 1996 年的 142 上升至 2016 年的 218（若撇除外籍家庭傭工，則由 146 上升至 231）。

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 2016 年為 876，而整體人口的性別比率則為 852（若撇除外籍家庭傭工則為 925）。

2.5 在 2016 年的長者當中，616 530 人（53.0%）為 65 歲至 74 歲，206 374 人（17.7%）為 75 歲至 79 歲，而 80 歲及以上人數則為 340 249 人（29.3%）。在過去 10 年，80 歲及以上人士的數目大幅上升 66.7%。在 2006 年的長者當中，80 歲及以上的人士只有 204 148 人。

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 to 15.

Size and structure

2.2 There were a total of 1 163 153 older persons in Hong Kong in 2016, representing an increase of 310 357 (36.4%) from 2006. The ageing trend in the population continued and the pace of ageing became faster in the past decade. The proportion of older persons in the total population rose from 12.4% in 2006 to 15.9% in 2016 (or from 12.8% to 16.6% if foreign domestic helpers are excluded). The increase in this 10-year period was larger than that in the preceding 10-year period (the proportion increased from 10.1% in 1996 to 12.4% in 2006).

2.3 The elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, rose significantly over the past two decades. The ratio increased from 142 in 1996 to 218 in 2016 (or from 146 to 231 if foreign domestic helpers are excluded).

2.4 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of older persons in 2016 was 876, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 852 (925 if foreign domestic helpers are excluded).

2.5 Among older persons in 2016, 616 530 (53.0%) were aged 65 – 74, 206 374 (17.7%) were aged 75 – 79 and 340 249 (29.3%) were aged 80 and over. The number of persons aged 80 and over increased substantially by 66.7% over the past decade. In 2006, there were only 204 148 persons aged 80 and over.

人口特徵

2.6 在 2016 年的長者中，63.4% 為已婚人士，而喪偶則佔 27.8%；餘下從未結婚（4.2%）、離婚（4.0%）及分居（0.7%）的人士所佔的比例均很低。與 2006 年比較，離婚長者的比例上升 2 個百分點，升幅較為明顯。

2.7 在 2016 年，63.1% 長者是出生於中國內地／澳門／台灣，低於 2006 年的 75.7% 及 2011 年的 73.1%。在 2016 年的長者中，另外有 32.4% 是在香港出生，4.5% 則在其他地方出生；2006 年的相應比例分別為 20.8% 及 3.5%。

2.8 在 2016 年，有 97.6% 的長者其國籍為中國，而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 0.9% 長者其國籍為中國，而永久居留地不是香港。兩者合計，中國籍長者所佔的比例為 98.5%，高於全港人口的 92.3%。

2.9 在 2016 年，有 98.2% 的長者為華人。這百分比比較全港人口的相應百分比（92.0%）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 2006 年有 99.2% 的長者是華人，略高於 2016 年的百分比。

2.10 廣州話是長者在家中最常用的語言，有 89.7% 的長者報稱使用廣州話。此外，在過去 10 年間，能夠說英語及普通話的長者有所增加。在 2016 年長者當中分別有 17.2% 及 28.2% 報稱能說英語及普通話，較在 2006 年的相應比例 8.5% 及 16.9% 為高。

2.11 在 2016 年，分別有 82.3% 及 76.0% 的長者表示能閱讀及書寫中文，而能閱讀及書寫英文的長者比例則分別為 24.2% 及 21.7%。

Demographic characteristics

2.6 Among older persons in 2016, 63.4% were married and 27.8% were widowed; the remaining proportions of those who were never married (4.2%), divorced (4.0%) and separated (0.7%) were very low. Compared with 2006, a more notable increase of 2 percentage points was observed for the proportion of older persons who were divorced.

2.7 In 2016, 63.1% of older persons were born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan, down from 75.7% in 2006 and 73.1% in 2011. In addition, among older persons in 2016, another 32.4% were born in Hong Kong while 4.5% were born in other places. The corresponding proportions in 2006 were 20.8% and 3.5% respectively.

2.8 In 2016, 97.6% of older persons were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 0.9% of older persons were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. Taken together, 98.5% of older persons were of Chinese nationality, which was higher than that of 92.3% for the whole population.

2.9 In 2016, 98.2% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity. The percentage was higher than that of 92.0% for the whole population in Hong Kong. Besides, there was little change in the distribution of older persons by ethnicity over the past 10 years. In 2006, 99.2% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity, slightly higher than that in 2016.

2.10 Cantonese was the language most commonly spoken at home, with 89.7% of older persons reporting as such. In addition, the ability to speak English and Putonghua among older persons has increased over the past 10 years. 17.2% and 28.2% of older persons could speak English and Putonghua respectively in 2016, up from the corresponding proportions of 8.5% and 16.9% in 2006.

2.11 In 2016, 82.3% and 76.0% of older persons reported that they were able to read and write Chinese respectively, while the proportions of older persons who were able to read and write English were 24.2% and

教育特徵

2.12 新一代的長者教育程度逐漸改善。長者中擁有中學或以上教育程度的比例由 2006 年的 25.0% 顯著上升至 2016 年的 39.6%。此外，長者中擁有專上教育程度的比例亦由 2006 年的 6.6% 上升至 2016 年的 9.5%。

2.13 男性長者的教育程度普遍較女性長者為高。在 2016 年，30.5% 的男性長者及 18.0% 的女性長者曾接受高中或以上程度教育，另一方面，半數的男性長者及 69.5% 的女性長者只有小學或以下教育程度。在女性長者中有 32.7% 未受教育或只有學前教育程度，這百分比遠較男性長者中的 12.5% 為高。

經濟特徵

2.14 過去 10 年間，長者勞動人口增加 70 856 人（即 118.6%），由 2006 年的 59 746 人增至 2016 年的 130 602 人，升幅超過一倍。按性別分析，男性長者勞動人口由 2006 年的 45 598 人增至 2016 年的 99 231 人，增長人數達 53 633 人（即 117.6%）。女性長者勞動人口則由 2006 年的 14 148 人增至 2016 年的 31 371 人，增長人數達 17 223 人（即 121.7%）。

2.15 隨着長者教育水平上升及健康狀況改善，長者的勞動人口參與率由 2006 年的 7.0% 上升至 2016 年的 11.2%。其中以 65 歲至 74 歲的長者勞動人口參與率升幅尤為顯著，由 2006 年的 10.2% 上升至 2016 年的 19.0%。該年齡組別在 2011 年至 2016 年間 6.8 個百分點的增長，遠高於 2006 年至 2011 年間 2.0 個百分點的增長。

21.7% respectively.

Educational characteristics

2.12 The education level of the new generation of older persons was improving. The proportion of older persons with secondary or higher education increased considerably from 25.0% in 2006 to 39.6% in 2016. In addition, the proportion of older persons with post-secondary education also increased from 6.6% in 2006 to 9.5% in 2016.

2.13 Older men have higher level of education than older women in general. In 2016, 30.5% of older men and 18.0% of older women had attended upper secondary or higher education. On the other hand, half of older men and 69.5% of older women had primary education or below only. Among older women, 32.7% had no schooling or pre-primary education only. The percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 12.5% for older men.

Economic characteristics

2.14 During the past 10 years, the number of older persons in the labour force more than doubled with an increase of 70 856 (or 118.6%) from 59 746 in 2006 to 130 602 in 2016. Analysed by sex, the number of male older persons in the labour force was 99 231 in 2016, increased by 53 633 (or 117.6%) from 45 598 in 2006. The number of female older persons in the labour force was 31 371 in 2016, increased by 17 223 (or 121.7%) from 14 148 in 2006.

2.15 With the increasing level of educational attainment and the improving health conditions of older persons, the labour force participation rate of older persons increased from 7.0% in 2006 to 11.2% in 2016. The increase in the labour force participation rate of the older persons aged 65 – 74 from 10.2% in 2006 to 19.0% in 2016 was particularly significant. The increase of 6.8 percentage points for that age group during 2011 – 2016 was much larger than the increase of 2.0 percentage points during 2006 – 2011.

2.16 長者工作人口在過去 10 年由 2006 年的 59 256 人增至 2016 年的 125 177 人，升幅超逾一倍。長者工作人口的升幅主要由 65 歲至 74 歲的年齡組別所帶動，該年齡組別的工作人口由 2006 年的 47 377 人急升至 2016 年的 112 104 人，升幅為 136.6%。

2.17 在 2016 年，長者工作人口中有 67.3% 是僱員（全港工作人口中的僱員百分比是 88.7%）。而僱主、自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員分別佔 12.7%、17.7% 及 2.3%。長者工作人口中僱員的百分比在過去 10 年間維持超過 60%。另一方面，僱主的比例則在過去 10 年間下降，由 2006 年的 21.1% 下跌至 2016 年的 12.7%。自營作業者的比例則有所上升，由 2006 年的 11.6% 升至 2016 年的 17.7%。

2.18 長者工作人口的教育程度有上升的趨勢。於 2006 年至 2016 年期間，中學程度或以上的長者工作人口的比例由 2006 年的 46.7% 增加至 2016 年的 62.8%，而小學程度或以下的長者工作人口的比例則由 2006 年的 53.3% 下跌至 2016 年的 37.2%。

2.19 在 2016 年，相當大比例的長者工作人口為「非技術工人」（32.0%），較全港工作人口中的 20.9% 為高。另一方面，在 2016 年，長者工作人口中從事三類較高技術職業組別（即經理及行政級人員、專業人員以及輔助專業人員）的比例為 31.8%，低於全港工作人口中的 37.7%。

2.20 在 2016 年的長者工作人口中，從事「地產、專業及商用服務業」的佔 25.0%，其次是「進出口、批發及零售業」（22.9%）和「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」（13.1%）。

2.16 The number of working older persons increased by more than one-fold over the past 10 years, from 59 256 in 2006 to 125 177 in 2016. The increase was mainly contributed by the surge in the number of working older persons in the age group 65 – 74 from 47 377 in 2006 to 112 104 in 2016, representing an increase of 136.6%.

2.17 Among the working older persons in 2016, 67.3% were employees (as compared with 88.7% in the whole working population). The proportions of employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers were 12.7%, 17.7% and 2.3% respectively. The share of employees among working older persons remained at over 60% in the past 10 years. On the other hand, the proportion of employers decreased over the past 10 years, from 21.1% in 2006 to 12.7% in 2016. The proportion of the self-employed increased from 11.6% in 2006 to 17.7% in 2016.

2.18 There was a rising trend in the level of educational attainment of working older persons. The proportion of working older persons with secondary or higher education increased from 46.7% in 2006 to 62.8% in 2016. On the other hand, the proportion of working older persons with primary education or below dropped from 53.3% in 2006 to 37.2% in 2016.

2.19 In 2016, a large proportion of the working older persons were engaged in “elementary occupations” (32.0%), higher than that of 20.9% for the whole working population. On the other hand, the proportion of working older persons engaged in the three higher-skilled occupational groups, viz. “managers and administrators”, “professionals” and “associate professionals” was 31.8% in 2016, lower than that of 37.7% for the whole working population.

2.20 In 2016, the “real estate, professional and business services” sector employed 25.0% of the working older persons, followed by “import/export, wholesale and retail trades” (22.9%) and “transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sectors (13.1%).

2.21 長者工作人口在 2016 年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 10,250 元，為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數 15,000 元的 68.3%。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們的教育程度較低，因而從事薪金水平較低的職業及行業，以及其較少工作時數有關。

2.22 在 2016 年，長者工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 42 小時，低於全港工作人口的 45 小時。12.7% 的長者工作人口每周通常工作時數少於 18 小時，明顯高於全港工作人口的相應比例（6.3%）。

住戶及居住特徵

2.23 在 2016 年，91.9% 的長者居於家庭住戶，其餘 8.1% 的長者則居於非家庭住戶（即居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等）。獨居的長者有 152 536 名，佔整體長者人口的 13.1%。此外，有 293 308 名長者（25.2%）只與配偶同住、337 623 名長者（29.0%）與配偶及子女同住及 226 801 名長者（19.5%）只與子女同住。

2.24 與 10 年前比較，與子女同住的長者（包括與配偶及子女同住以及只與子女同住）所佔的比例由 2006 年的 53.4% 下跌至 2016 年的 48.5%。相反，只與配偶同住的長者及獨居的長者所佔的比例同期間則分別上升了 4.0 個百分點及 1.5 個百分點。

2.21 The median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in 2016 was \$10,250, which was 68.3% of the median income (\$15,000) of the whole working population. The lower median monthly income of the working older persons as compared with the whole working population might be due to the relatively lower wage rates of the occupations and industries they were engaged in, which in turn might be determined by their relatively lower educational attainment, and their fewer working hours.

2.22 In 2016, the median weekly usual hours of work of working older persons was 42, which was lower than that of the whole working population (45 hours). 12.7% of the working older persons usually worked less than 18 hours weekly, much higher than the corresponding proportion of the whole working population (6.3%).

Household and housing characteristics

2.23 Among older persons in 2016, 91.9% were living in domestic households, while the remaining 8.1% were living in non-domestic households (i.e. living in homes for the aged, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.). There were 152 536 older persons living alone, constituting 13.1% of the overall population of older persons. In addition, 293 308 (25.2%) older persons were living with spouse only, 337 623 (29.0%) were living with spouse and children, and 226 801 (19.5%) were living with children only.

2.24 As compared with 10 years ago, the proportion of older persons living with children (including those living with spouse and children and those living with children only) dropped from 53.4% in 2006 to 48.5% in 2016. On the contrary, the proportions of older persons living with spouse only and those living alone rose by 4.0 and 1.5 percentage points respectively over the same period.

2.25 隨着人口持續老化，只有長者居住的家庭住戶（例如獨居長者和只由長者夫婦所組成的家庭住戶）急劇增加。在2016年，共有 300 906個家庭住戶其所有成員皆為長者（外籍家庭傭工除外），較2006年的 179 702個住戶上升 67.4%。在這些住戶中，有 39 609個住戶有外籍家庭傭工，是2006年的數字（12 807）的約3倍，反映僱用外籍家庭傭工照顧長者的情況日漸普遍。

2.26 在居於家庭住戶的長者中，居於公營租住房屋、資助自置居所房屋及私人永久性房屋所佔的比例在2016年分別為36.7%、19.2%及42.8%。大部分（77.9%）居於私人永久性房屋的長者是居於自置居所住戶，當中很高比例（83.9%）的居所是沒有按揭或貸款。

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

2.28 在2016年，所有成員均為長者的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數為6,020元，較2006年的3,400元有顯著增加，增幅為77.1%。按收入來源分析，有職業收入的長者住戶的每月收入中位數由2006年的8,000元增加至2016年的12,250元，增幅為53.1%。同期，沒有職業收入的長者住戶的每月收入中位數的增幅則明顯較高，達80.6%，由3,200元增加至5,780元。沒有職業收入的長者住戶的收入顯著增加，部分原因是政府現金社會福利有所增加，包括於2013年為援助有經濟需要的長者而增設長者生活津貼。

2.25 The number of domestic households with older persons only (such as older persons living alone and households composed of couples of older persons only) surged as population ageing continued. In 2016, there were 300 906 domestic households with all members (other than foreign domestic helpers) being older persons, which was 67.4% higher than that of 179 702 in 2006. Among these households, 39 609 households had foreign domestic helpers, which was about triple the figure in 2006 (12 807), reflecting the growing trend of hiring foreign domestic helpers to take care of older persons.

2.26 Among older persons living in domestic households in 2016, the proportions of those living in public rental housing, subsidised home ownership housing and private permanent housing were 36.7%, 19.2% and 42.8% respectively. Most of the older persons (77.9%) in private permanent housing were living in owner-occupier households, among which a high proportion (83.9%) were without mortgage payment or loan repayment.

2.27 The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with older persons was 40.0 square metres, which was the same as that for all domestic households.

2.28 The median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with older persons only was \$6,020 in 2016, representing a significant increase of 77.1% when compared with \$3,400 in 2006. Analysed by source of income, the median monthly domestic household income of older persons only households with employment income increased by 53.1%, from \$8,000 in 2006 to \$12,250 in 2016; while that of older persons only households without employment income increased at a much higher rate of 80.6%, from \$3,200 to \$5,780 over the same period. The significant increase in income among older persons only households without employment income was partly caused by the increase in cash social benefits given out by the Government, including the Old Age Living Allowance introduced in 2013 to support older persons who are in need of financial support.

地區特徵

2.29 在過去 10 年，長者的地區分布有相當大的變動。居於新界的長者人數由 359 031 大幅上升至 591 720，佔所有長者的比例亦由 42.1% 上升至 50.9%。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 2006 年的 20.4% 及 37.5% 分別下降至 2016 年的 17.8% 及 31.4%。

2.30 在 18 個區議會分區當中，在觀塘區居住的長者數目最多，佔長者總人數的 9.6%。沙田區及元朗區則分列第二及第三位，分別佔長者總人數的 9.0% 及 8.0%。離島區的長者數目為最少，只佔長者總人數的 2.1%。

2.31 按長者與各區人口總數的比例分析，觀塘區和黃大仙區的長者佔該區人口的比例最高（均為 17.2%），其次是葵青區（16.7%）、南區（16.6%）及東區（16.6%），而荃灣區則為最低（14.6%）。

2.32 在 2016 年，有 90 936 名長者曾在過去 5 年作內部遷移（有關內部遷移的定義可參閱第 8.7 段），佔所有長者的 7.8%。曾作內部遷移的長者的居住情況與曾作內部遷移的全港人口有所不同。在 2016 年，37.1% 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港人口的相應百分比 6.9% 為高。這情況可能是由於相當多的年老長者當不適宜在居家安老時會遷入老人院。

Geographical characteristics

2.29 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 359 031 to 591 720 and the proportion out of all older persons also increased from 42.1% to 50.9%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the numbers of older persons residing in these areas increased but the proportions declined from 20.4% and 37.5% in 2006 to 17.8% and 31.4% respectively in 2016.

2.30 The Kwun Tong district had the largest number of older persons living therein among the 18 District Council districts, constituting 9.6% of all older persons. The Sha Tin district ranked second and the Yuen Long district ranked third, constituting 9.0% and 8.0% of all older persons respectively. The Islands district had the smallest number of older persons living therein, accounting for only 2.1% of all older persons.

2.31 Analysed by the proportion of older persons to the total population in each district, the Kwun Tong district and the Wong Tai Sin district ranked top in terms of the proportion of its population being older persons (both at 17.2%), followed by the Kwai Tsing district (16.7%), the Southern district (16.6%), and the Eastern district (16.6%), while the Tsuen Wan district ranked last at 14.6%.

2.32 In 2016, altogether 90 936 older persons, representing 7.8% of all older persons, had migrated internally in the past 5 years (please see paragraph 8.7 for the definition of internal migration). The living arrangement of older persons having internally migrated was quite different from that of the whole population who had internally migrated. In 2016, 37.1% of the older persons having internally migrated were living in non-domestic households. This percentage was much higher than the corresponding figure of 6.9% for the whole population having internally migrated. This could be attributable to the fact that many older persons migrated from domestic households to homes for the aged when they were not suitable for being taken care of at home.

長者的主要統計數字

Key statistics of older persons

	2006		2011		2016	
	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population
人口特徵 Demographic characteristics						
人口 ⁽¹⁾ Population ⁽¹⁾	852 796 (852 594)	6 864 346 (6 677 197)	941 312 (941 100)	7 071 576 (6 817 292)	1 163 153 (1 162 467)	7 336 585 (7 014 790)
65 – 69	240 822	-	234 300	-	395 703	-
70 – 74	229 053	-	230 440	-	220 827	-
75 – 79	178 773	-	205 151	-	206 374	-
80 – 84	112 786	-	146 082	-	166 968	-
85 +	91 362	-	125 339	-	173 281	-
過去 5 年的平均每年增長率（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%) ⁽¹⁾	2.5 (2.5)	0.4 (0.4)	2.0 (2.0)	0.6 (0.4)	4.3 (4.3)	0.7 (0.6)
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females) ⁽¹⁾	856 (857)	911 (961)	871 (872)	876 (939)	876 (876)	852 (925)
已婚人口比例（百分比） Proportion of married population (%)	61.8	57.8 ⁽²⁾	62.4	57.7 ⁽²⁾	63.4	58.4 ⁽²⁾
使用廣州話為慣用交談語言的人口比例 （百分比） ⁽³⁾ Proportion of population with Cantonese as the usual spoken language (%) ⁽³⁾	87.5	90.8 ⁽⁴⁾	86.6	89.5 ⁽⁴⁾	89.7	88.9 ⁽⁴⁾
能說選定語言的人口比例（百分比） ⁽³⁾ Proportion of population able to speak selected languages (%) ⁽³⁾						
普通話 Putonghua	16.9	40.2 ⁽⁴⁾	22.8	47.8 ⁽⁴⁾	28.2	48.6 ⁽⁴⁾
英語 English	8.5	44.7 ⁽⁴⁾	10.3	46.1 ⁽⁴⁾	17.2	53.2 ⁽⁴⁾
能閱讀選定語言的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population able to read selected languages (%)						
中文 Chinese	-	-	-	-	82.3	89.4 ⁽⁴⁾
英文 English	-	-	-	-	24.2	68.2 ⁽⁴⁾
能書寫選定語言的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population able to write selected languages (%)						
中文 Chinese	-	-	-	-	76.0	87.1 ⁽⁴⁾
英文 English	-	-	-	-	21.7	66.0 ⁽⁴⁾

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

	2006		2011		2016	
	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population
教育特徵 Educational characteristics						
按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的人口 比例（百分比） Proportion of population by educational attainment (highest level attended) (%)						
小學及以下 Primary and below	75.0	25.4 ⁽²⁾	69.0	22.7 ⁽²⁾	60.4	20.0 ⁽²⁾
中學及以上 Secondary and above	25.0	74.6 ⁽²⁾	31.0	77.3 ⁽²⁾	39.6	80.0 ⁽²⁾
經濟特徵 Economic characteristics						
勞動人口 Labour force	59 746	3 572 384	65 888	3 727 407	130 602	3 954 798
男性 Male	45 598	1 930 331	50 614	1 927 638	99 231	2 016 873
女性 Female	14 148	1 642 053	15 274	1 799 769	31 371	1 937 925
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)	7.0	60.3	7.0	59.7	11.2	60.8
男性 Male	11.6	69.2	11.5	67.0	18.3	68.4
女性 Female	3.1	52.4	3.0	53.4	5.1	54.5
工作人口 Working population	59 256	3 365 736	63 791	3 547 781	125 177	3 756 612
按性別劃分的工作人口 Working population by sex						
男性 Male	45 197	1 801 459	49 064	1 826 075	95 138	1 903 269
女性 Female	14 059	1 564 277	14 727	1 721 706	30 039	1 853 343
按年齡組別劃分的工作人口 Working population by age group						
65 – 74	47 377	-	54 370	-	112 104	-
75 – 84	10 148	-	8 352	-	12 677	-
85 +	1 731	-	1 069	-	396	-
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	6,500	10,000	8,500	11,000	10,250	15,000

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

	2006		2011		2016	
	長者 工作人口 Working Older persons	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	長者 工作人口 Working Older persons	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	長者 工作人口 Working Older persons	全港 工作人口 Whole working population
經濟特徵（續） Economic characteristics (cont'd)						
按職業 ⁽⁵⁾ 劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by occupation ⁽⁵⁾ (%)						
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	13.3	10.1	14.1	10.1
專業人員 Professionals	4.4	6.5	3.6	7.0
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	16.3	19.6	14.1	20.5
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	4.8	15.6	6.6	14.1
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	10.3	16.2	11.8	17.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	7.4	7.4	6.8	5.6
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.0	5.0	10.5	4.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	33.9	19.5	32.0	20.9
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1
按行業 ⁽⁶⁾ 劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by industry ⁽⁶⁾ (%)						
製造業 Manufacturing	6.2	4.0	6.5	3.8
建造業 Construction	6.8	7.8	7.9	8.5
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	30.7	22.7	22.9	18.9
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	9.4	8.9	13.1	8.8
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	5.9	7.9	6.5	8.2
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	1.0	3.3	1.1	3.6
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	2.5	6.2	2.6	6.5
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	22.5	13.0	25.0	14.3
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	8.5	14.5	8.7	15.1
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	5.2	11.0	4.6	11.7
其他 ⁽⁷⁾ Others ⁽⁷⁾	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.6

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

	2006		2011		2016	
	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population
居住情況 Living arrangements						
按居住情況劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by living arrangement (%)						
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic households						
獨居 Living alone	11.6	5.4	12.7	5.7	13.1	6.3
與配偶同住 ⁽⁸⁾ Living with spouse ⁽⁸⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	30.4	32.9	29.7	32.9	29.0	31.7
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	21.2	10.6	23.6	11.5	25.2	12.1
小計 Sub-total	51.6	43.5	53.3	44.4	54.2	43.8
只與子女同住 ⁽⁸⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽⁸⁾	23.1	6.5	21.4	6.8	19.5	7.2
其他 Others	3.7	41.3	4.0	40.5	5.0	39.8
小計 Sub-total	90.0	96.7	91.4	97.5	91.9	97.0
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁹⁾ Living in non-domestic households ⁽⁹⁾	10.0	3.3	8.6	2.5	8.1	3.0
地區特徵 Geographical Characteristics						
按地區劃分的人口比例（百分比） ⁽¹⁰⁾ Proportion of population by area (%) ⁽¹⁰⁾						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	20.4	18.5	20.1	18.0	17.8	17.1
九龍 Kowloon	37.5	29.4	36.7	29.8	31.4	30.6
新界 New Territories	42.1	52.1	43.2	52.2	50.9	52.4

- 註釋：(1) 括號內的數字不包括家庭外籍傭工。
 (2) 數字指佔 15 歲及以上的人口比例。
 (3) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。
 (4) 數字指佔 5 歲及以上人口的比例。
 (5) 數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。
 (6) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。
 (7) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。
 (8) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。
 (9) 數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。
 (10) 數字指佔陸上人口的百分比。

- Notes: (1) Figures in brackets exclude foreign domestic helpers.
 (2) Figures refer to the proportion to the population aged 15 and over.
 (3) Figures exclude mute persons.
 (4) Figures refer to the proportion to the population aged 5 and over.
 (5) Figures are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008 (ISCO-08).
 (6) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.
 (7) "Others" include "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity and gas supply", "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.
 (8) Figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).
 (9) Figures include persons living in homes for the aged, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.
 (10) Figures refer to the proportion to the land population.

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3. 數目及結構

數目

3.1 長者的數目在過去 50 年，由 1966 年的 121 440 人增至 2016 年的 1 163 153 人，增加了 1 041 713 人，平均每年增長率為 4.6%。長者人口的平均每年增長率遠較全港人口的 1.4% 為快。（表 3.1）

表 3.1 1966 年至 2016 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, 1966 to 2016

人口普查／ 中期人口統計 ⁽¹⁾ Population Census / By-census ⁽¹⁾	長者 Older persons			全港人口 Whole population		
	數目 Number	與 5 年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate (%)	數目 Number	與 5 年前 比較的轉變 Change over the past 5 years	平均每年增長率 (百分率) Average annual growth rate (%)
1966	121 440	..	..	3 708 920	..	..
1971	177 572	56 132	7.9	3 936 630	227 710	1.2
1976	242 800	65 228	5.9	4 402 990	466 360	2.1
1981	326 809	84 009	6.7	5 109 812 ⁽²⁾	706 822	3.3
1986	408 542	81 733	4.6	5 495 488 ⁽³⁾	385 676	1.5
1991	482 040	73 498	3.4	5 674 114 ⁽⁴⁾	178 626	0.6
1996	629 555	147 515	5.5	6 412 937	543 442 ⁽⁵⁾	1.8 ⁽⁵⁾
2001	747 052	117 497	3.5	6 708 389	295 452	0.9
2006	852 796	105 744	2.5	6 864 346	155 957	0.4
2011	941 312	88 516	2.0	7 071 576	207 230	0.6
2016	1 163 153	221 841	4.3	7 336 585	265 009	0.7
1966-2016	..	1 041 713 ⁽⁶⁾	4.6 ⁽⁶⁾	..	3 627 665 ⁽⁶⁾	1.4 ⁽⁶⁾

註釋：(1) 1966 年至 1991 年的數字是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民數目編製。而 1996 年及以後的數字則是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。

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

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

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

(5) 轉變／平均每年增長率是根據在人口普查／中期人口統計時刻在香港的居民（包括暫時不在港的居民）的數目編製。以這基礎計算的 1996 年中人口統計時的人口數字為 6 217 556 人。

(6) 1966 年至 2016 年間的轉變／平均每年增長率。

3. Size and Structure

Size

3.1 The number of older persons increased by 1 041 713 or at an average annual growth rate of 4.6% in the past 50 years from 121 440 in 1966 to 1 163 153 in 2016. The average annual growth rate of the population of older persons was much faster than that of 1.4% for the whole population. (Table 3.1)

Notes: (1) Figures for 1966 to 1991 are compiled based on residents present in Hong Kong at the census / by-census moment. Figures for 1996 and after are compiled based on the "resident population" approach.

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

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

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

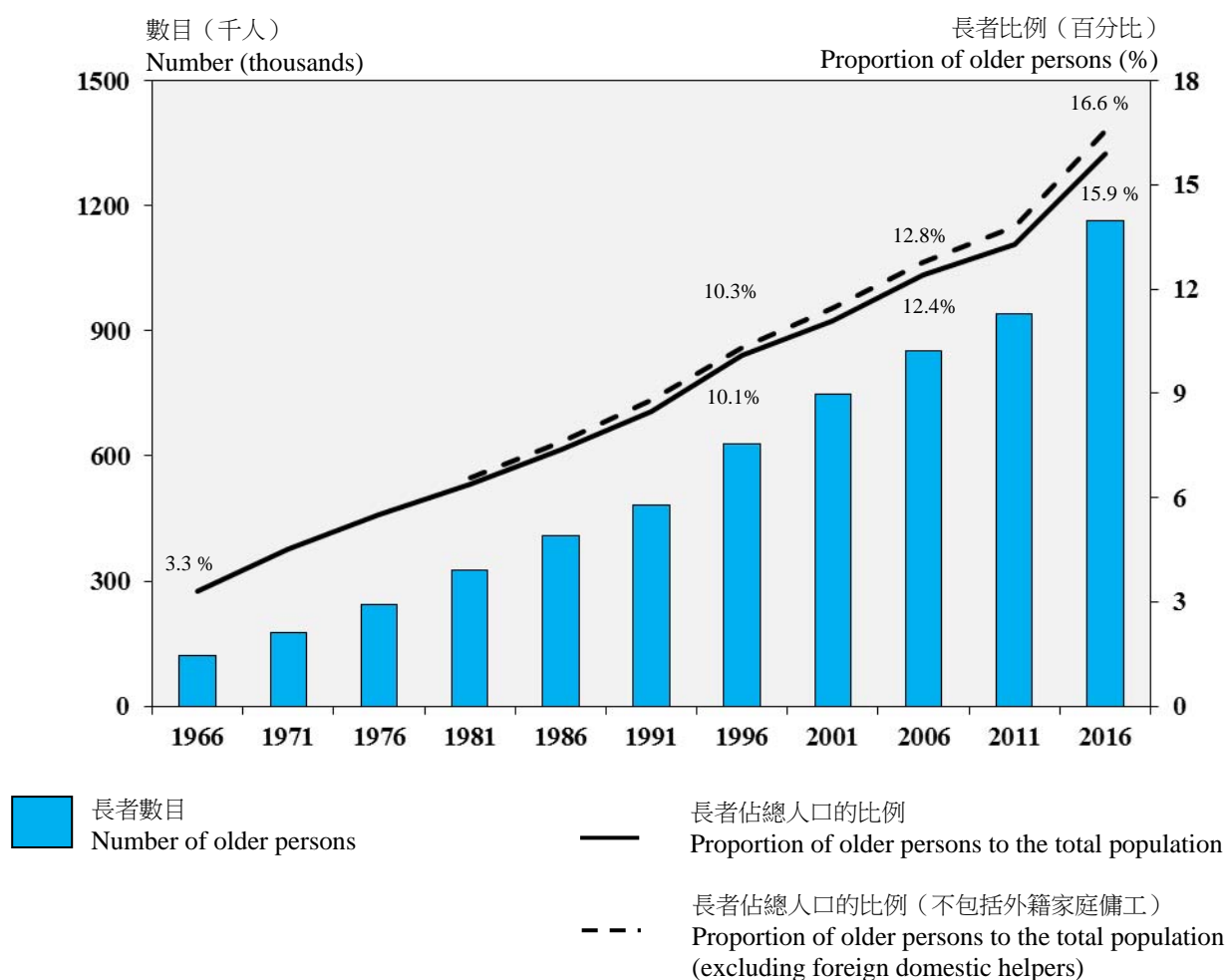
(5) The change / average annual growth rate is derived based on residents present in Hong Kong at the census / by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.

(6) Change / average annual growth rate during 1966 to 2016.

3.2 本港人口持續老化，在過去 10 年步伐加快。長者人數在 2006 年至 2016 年的 10 年間，增加了 310 357 人，較之前 10 年間（即 1996 年至 2006 年）223 241 人的升幅為多。長者人口佔整體人口的比例，由 2006 年的 12.4% 上升至 2016 年的 15.9%（若撇除外籍家庭傭工，則由 12.8% 上升至 16.6%）。這 10 年間的升幅亦高於之前 10 年的升幅（由 1996 年的 10.1% 上升至 2006 年的 12.4%）。隨着戰後嬰兒潮陸續踏入老年，本港人口將持續老化，預期長者人口所佔的比例在未來 20 年將繼續大幅上升。（表 3.1 及圖 3.1）

3.2 The ageing trend in the population continued and the pace of ageing became faster in the past decade. The number of older persons increased by 310 357 in the 10-year period from 2006 to 2016, more than the increase of 223 241 older persons in the preceding 10-year period from 1996 to 2006. The proportion of older persons in the total population rose from 12.4% in 2006 to 15.9% in 2016 (or from 12.8% to 16.6% if foreign domestic helpers are excluded). The increase in this 10-year period was larger than that in the preceding 10-year period (the proportion increased from 10.1% in 1996 to 12.4% in 2006). With post-war baby boomers entering old age, population ageing will continue. It is expected that the proportion of older persons will continue to increase significantly in the coming 20 years. (Table 3.1 and Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 1966 年至 2016 年的長者數目及比例
Chart 3.1 Number and proportion of older persons, 1966-2016



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 歲至 64 歲人口的比率）在過去 20 年明顯上升。該比率由 1996 年的 142 上升至 2016 年的 218（若撇除外籍家庭傭工，則由 146 上升至 231）。（表 3.2）

表 3.2 1966 年至 2016 年的人口撫養比率
Table 3.2 Dependency ratios, 1966 to 2016

	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾ Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾	709	599	467	362 (362)	333 (336)	296 (300)	259 (266)	229 (238)	185 (192)	155 (163)	155 (165)
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾	58	76	86	95 (96)	109 (110)	124 (126)	142 (146)	154 (160)	168 (175)	177 (186)	218 (231)
總撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Overall dependency ratio ⁽³⁾	767	675	553	457 (458)	442 (446)	420 (426)	401 (412)	383 (397)	353 (367)	333 (349)	373 (397)

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

(2) 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 歲至 64 歲人口的比率。

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

(4) 括號內的數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

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

(4) Figures in brackets exclude foreign domestic helpers.

年齡及性別結構

3.4 在 2016 年的長者當中，616 530 人（53.0%）為 65 歲至 74 歲，206 374 人（17.7%）為 75 歲至 79 歲，而 80 歲及以上人數則為 340 249 人（29.3%）。在過去 10 年，80 歲及以上人士的數目大幅上升 66.7%。在 2006 年的長者當中，80 歲及以上的人士只有 204 148 人，可見長者本身亦出現老化。（表 3.3）

Elderly dependency ratio

3.3 Following the increase in the proportion of older persons, the elderly dependency ratio, defined as the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64, rose significantly over the past two decades. The ratio increased from 142 in 1996 to 218 in 2016 (or from 146 to 231 if foreign domestic helpers are excluded). (Table 3.2)

Age and sex structure

3.4 Among older persons in 2016, 616 530 (53.0%) were aged 65-74, 206 374 (17.7%) were aged 75-79 and 340 249 (29.3%) were aged 80 and over. The number of persons aged 80 and over increased substantially by 66.7% over the past decade. In 2006, there were only 204 148 persons aged 80 and over. In other words, older persons themselves were also ageing. (Table 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 2006 年的 856 稍微上升至 2016 年的 876。（表 3.3）

3.6 長者的性別比率在 2016 年為 876，而整體人口的性別比率則為 852（若撇除外籍家庭傭工則為 925）。值得提及的是，除了在 70 歲至 74 歲的年齡組別中是男性較女性為多之外，在其他年齡組別中皆是女性較男性為多。（表 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 increased slightly from 856 in 2006 to 876 in 2016. (Table 3.3)

3.6 The sex ratio of older persons in 2016 was 876, as compared with the overall sex ratio of 852 (925 if foreign domestic helpers are excluded). It is worth noting that except for the age group 70 – 74 in which males outnumbered females, females outnumbered males in all other age groups. (Table 3.3)

表 3.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016

		2006		2011		2016	
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
長者 Older persons							
男性 Male	65 – 69	124 833	31.7	121 521	27.7	196 503	36.2
	70 – 74	112 372	28.6	116 735	26.6	112 184	20.7
	75 – 79	82 650	21.0	96 971	22.1	101 223	18.6
	80 – 84	44 756	11.4	62 329	14.2	74 103	13.6
	85 +	28 801	7.3	40 701	9.3	59 013	10.9
	小計 Sub-total	393 412	100.0	438 257	100.0	543 026	100.0
女性 Female	65 – 69	115 989	25.2	112 779	22.4	199 200	32.1
	70 – 74	116 681	25.4	113 705	22.6	108 643	17.5
	75 – 79	96 123	20.9	108 180	21.5	105 151	17.0
	80 – 84	68 030	14.8	83 753	16.6	92 865	15.0
	85 +	62 561	13.6	84 638	16.8	114 268	18.4
	小計 Sub-total	459 384	100.0	503 055	100.0	620 127	100.0
合計 Both sexes	65 – 69	240 822	28.2	234 300	24.9	395 703	34.0
	70 – 74	229 053	26.9	230 440	24.5	220 827	19.0
	75 – 79	178 773	21.0	205 151	21.8	206 374	17.7
	80 – 84	112 786	13.2	146 082	15.5	166 968	14.4
	85 +	91 362	10.7	125 339	13.3	173 281	14.9
	總計 Total	852 796	100.0	941 312	100.0	1 163 153	100.0
全港人口 Whole population							
男性 Male		3 272 956	47.7	3 303 015	46.7	3 375 362	46.0
女性 Female		3 591 390	52.3	3 768 561	53.3	3 961 223	54.0
合計 Both sexes		6 864 346	100.0	7 071 576	100.0	7 336 585	100.0

				性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾	
長者 Older persons	65 – 69	1 076		1 078	986
	70 – 74	963		1 027	1 033
	75 – 79	860		896	963
	80 – 84	658		744	798
	85 +	460		481	516
	合計 Overall	856		871	876
		(857)		(872)	(876)
全港人口 Whole population				911	852
		(961)		(939)	(925)

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

(2) 括號內的數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

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

(2) Figures in brackets exclude foreign domestic helpers.

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4. 人口特徵

婚姻狀況

4.1 在 2016 年的長者中，63.4% 為已婚人士，而喪偶則佔 27.8%；餘下從未結婚（4.2%）、離婚（4.0%）及分居（0.7%）的人士所佔的比例均很低。與 2006 年比較，離婚長者的比例上升 2 個百分點，升幅較為明顯。（表 4.1）

4.2 按性別分析，在 2016 年，喪偶的女性長者所佔的比例（43.5%）遠高於男性長者（9.9%）。即使是在同一年齡組別中，喪偶的女性長者所佔的比例較男性長者為高。這主要是因為女性的預期壽命較男性長，而且香港男性傾向與較自己年輕的女性結婚，引致寡婦數目比鰥夫數目為多。（圖 4.1）

4. Demographic Characteristics

Marital status

4.1 Among older persons in 2016, 63.4% were married and 27.8% were widowed; the remaining proportions of those who were never married (4.2%), divorced (4.0%) and separated (0.7%) were very low. Compared with 2006, a more notable increase of 2 percentage points was observed for the proportion of older persons who were divorced. (Table 4.1)

4.2 When analysed by sex, it is noted that the share of widows among older women (43.5%) was far higher than the share of widowers among older men (9.9%) in 2016. Even within the same age group, the proportion of widowed persons was higher for older women than older men. This was mainly because women had longer life expectancy than men. Furthermore, Hong Kong men tended to marry women who were younger than themselves, thereby leading to the number of widows being greater than that of widowers. (Chart 4.1)

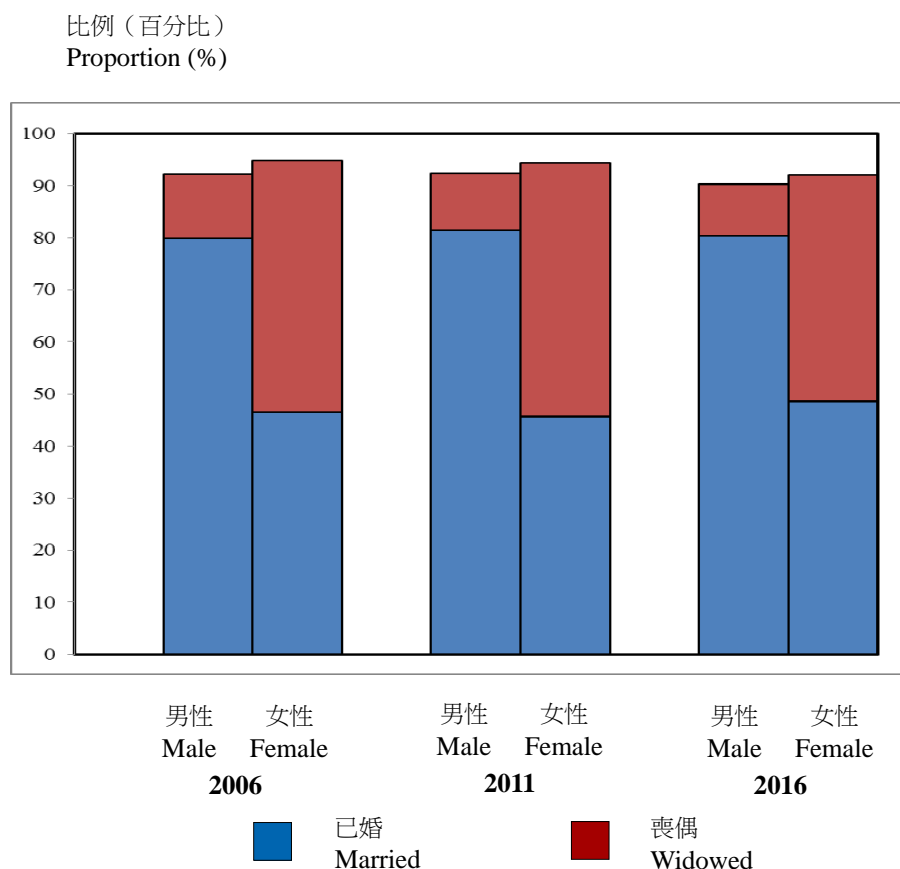
表 4.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別、婚姻狀況及年齡組別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.1 Older persons by sex, marital status and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別及 婚姻狀況 Sex and marital status	2006				2011				2016			
	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⁾)											
男性 Male												
從未結婚 Never married	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)	15 724 (5.1)	8 135 (4.6)	3 487 (5.9)	27 346 (5.0)
已婚 Married	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)	262 410 (85.0)	138 003 (78.7)	35 551 (60.2)	435 964 (80.3)
喪偶 Widowed	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)	12 934 (4.2)	22 342 (12.7)	18 525 (31.4)	53 801 (9.9)
離婚 Divorced	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)	16 051 (5.2)	5 285 (3.0)	1 101 (1.9)	22 437 (4.1)
分居 Separated	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)	1 568 (0.5)	1 561 (0.9)	349 (0.6)	3 478 (0.6)
小計 Sub-total	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)	308 687 (100.0)	175 326 (100.0)	59 013 (100.0)	543 026 (100.0)
女性 Female												
從未結婚 Never married	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)	12 074 (3.9)	3 249 (1.6)	5 677 (5.0)	21 000 (3.4)
已婚 Married	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)	199 848 (64.9)	81 670 (41.2)	19 441 (17.0)	300 959 (48.5)
喪偶 Widowed	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)	74 023 (24.0)	107 589 (54.3)	87 879 (76.9)	269 491 (43.5)
離婚 Divorced	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)	19 320 (6.3)	4 276 (2.2)	959 (0.8)	24 555 (4.0)
分居 Separated	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)	2 578 (0.8)	1 232 (0.6)	312 (0.3)	4 122 (0.7)
小計 Sub-total	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)	307 843 (100.0)	198 016 (100.0)	114 268 (100.0)	620 127 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes												
從未結婚 Never married	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)	27 798 (4.5)	11 384 (3.0)	9 164 (5.3)	48 346 (4.2)
已婚 Married	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)	462 258 (75.0)	219 673 (58.8)	54 992 (31.7)	736 923 (63.4)
喪偶 Widowed	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)	86 957 (14.1)	129 931 (34.8)	106 404 (61.4)	323 292 (27.8)
離婚 Divorced	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)	35 371 (5.7)	9 561 (2.6)	2 060 (1.2)	46 992 (4.0)
分居 Separated	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)	4 146 (0.7)	2 793 (0.7)	661 (0.4)	7 600 (0.7)
總計 Sub-total	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)	616 530 (100.0)	373 342 (100.0)	173 281 (100.0)	1 163 153 (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。

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

圖 4.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的已婚及喪偶長者比例
Chart 4.1 Proportion of married and widowed older persons by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016



出生地點及在港居住年期

4.3 在 2016 年，63.1% 的長者是出生於中國內地（內地）／澳門／台灣，低於 2006 年的 75.7% 及 2011 年的 73.1%。在 2016 年的長者中，另外有 32.4% 是在香港出生，4.5% 則在其他地方出生；2006 年的相應比例分別為 20.8% 及 3.5%。（表 4.2）

4.4 在 2016 年，99.3% 的長者已在港居住 7 年或以上，與 2006 年及 2011 年的 99.0% 及 99.4% 相若。（表 4.2）

Place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.3 In 2016, 63.1% of older persons were born in the mainland of China (the Mainland)/ Macao/ Taiwan, down from 75.7% in 2006 and 73.1% in 2011. In addition, among older persons in 2016, another 32.4% were born in Hong Kong while 4.5% were born in other places. The corresponding proportions in 2006 were 20.8% and 3.5% respectively. (Table 4.2)

4.4 In 2016, 99.3% of older persons had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. The percentages for 2006 and 2011 were similar, at 99.0% and 99.4% respectively. (Table 4.2)

表 4.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016

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 %
2006										
< 7	583	0.3	6 871	1.1	712	2.4	8 166	1.0	790 055	11.5
7 – <15	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 – <15	1 144	0.5	20 410	3.0	1 771	4.6	23 325	2.5	942 185	13.3
15+	212 375	99.2	663 547	96.4	36 189	93.1	912 111	96.9	5 266 638	74.5
總計 Total	214 069 (22.7)	100.0	688 391 (73.1)	100.0	38 852 (4.1)	100.0	941 312 (100.0)	100.0	7 071 576	100.0
2016										
< 7	462	0.1	5 536	0.8	1 647	3.2	7 645	0.7	968 729	13.2
7 – <15	1 208	0.3	14 715	2.0	1 535	3.0	17 458	1.5	841 850	11.5
15+	375 594	99.6	713 817	97.2	48 639	93.9	1 138 050	97.8	5 526 006	75.3
總計 Total	377 264 (32.4)	100.0	734 068 (63.1)	100.0	51 821 (4.5)	100.0	1 163 153 (100.0)	100.0	7 336 585	100.0

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.

國籍

4.5 在 2016 年，有 97.6% 的長者其國籍為中國，而永久居留地是香港。另外，有 0.9% 的長者其國籍為中國，而永久居留地不是香港。兩者合計，中國籍長者所佔的比例為 98.5%，高於全港人口的 92.3%。（表 4.3）

Nationality

4.5 In 2016, 97.6% of older persons were of Chinese nationality with place of domicile being Hong Kong. Besides, 0.9% of older persons were of Chinese nationality but with place of domicile other than Hong Kong. Taken together, 98.5% of older persons were of Chinese nationality, which was higher than that of 92.3% for the whole population. (Table 4.3)

表 4.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按國籍劃分的長者數目
Table 4.3 Older persons by nationality, 2006, 2011 and 2016

國籍 Nationality	2006		2011		2016	
	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
中國 Chinese						
永久居留地是香港 Place of domicile - Hong Kong	831 066 (97.5)	6 374 211 (92.9)	923 081 (98.1)	6 489 492 (91.8)	1 135 696 (97.6)	6 646 415 (90.6)
永久居留地不是香港 Place of domicile - other than Hong Kong	4 783 (0.6)	86 062 (1.3)	6 775 (0.7)	97 084 (1.4)	10 446 (0.9)	121 775 (1.7)
英國 British	1 114 (0.1)	24 990 (0.4)	2 242 (0.2)	33 733 (0.5)	2 698 (0.2)	35 069 (0.5)
印度 Indian	692 (0.1)	17 782 (0.3)	1 513 (0.2)	26 650 (0.4)	2 260 (0.2)	28 777 (0.4)
菲律賓 Filipino	1 178 (0.1)	115 349 (1.7)	831 (0.1)	135 081 (1.9)	1 768 (0.2)	186 869 (2.5)
印尼 Indonesian	6 476 (0.8)	110 576 (1.6)	693 (0.1)	137 403 (1.9)	1 662 (0.1)	159 901 (2.2)
泰國 Thai	1 076 (0.1)	16 151 (0.2)	831 (0.1)	14 211 (0.2)	1 599 (0.1)	11 493 (0.2)
馬來西亞 Malaysian	1 932 (0.2)	10 124 (0.1)	625 (0.1)	6 410 (0.1)	1 088 (0.1)	8 884 (0.1)
美國 American	404 (0.0)	13 608 (0.2)	822 (0.1)	16 742 (0.2)	795 (0.1)	14 749 (0.2)
日本 Japanese	291 (0.0)	13 887 (0.2)	420 (0.0)	13 858 (0.2)	694 (0.1)	10 678 (0.1)
其他 Others	3 784 (0.4)	81 606 (1.2)	3 479 (0.4)	100 912 (1.4)	4 447 (0.4)	111 975 (1.5)
總計 Total	852 796 (100.0)	6 864 346 (100.0)	941 312 (100.0)	7 071 576 (100.0)	1 163 153 (100.0)	7 336 585 (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.

種族

4.6 在 2016 年，有 98.2% 的長者為華人。較全港人口的相應百分比（92.0%）為高。另外，按種族劃分的長者分布在過去 10 年間的變化不大。在 2006 年，有 99.2% 的長者是華人，略高於 2016 年的百分比。（表 4.4）

Ethnicity

4.6 In 2016, 98.2% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity. The percentage was higher than that of 92.0% for the whole population in Hong Kong. Besides, there was little change in the distribution of older persons by ethnicity over the past 10 years. In 2006, 99.2% of older persons were of Chinese ethnicity, slightly higher than that in 2016. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按種族劃分的長者數目
Table 4.4 Older persons by ethnicity, 2006, 2011 and 2016

種族 Ethnicity	2006		2011		2016	
	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	846 173 (99.2)	6 522 148 (95.0)	931 402 (98.9)	6 620 393 (93.6)	1 142 343 (98.2)	6 752 202 (92.0)
南亞裔人士 ⁽²⁾ South Asian ⁽²⁾	1 964 (0.2)	49 507 (0.7)	2 912 (0.3)	65 521 (0.9)	4 586 (0.4)	84 875 (1.2)
其中： Of which:						
印度人 Indian	966 (0.1)	20 444 (0.3)	1 960 (0.2)	28 616 (0.4)	2 858 (0.2)	36 462 (0.5)
尼泊爾人 Nepalese	327 (0.0)	15 950 (0.2)	352 (0.0)	16 518 (0.2)	713 (0.1)	25 472 (0.3)
巴基斯坦人 Pakistani	529 (0.1)	11 111 (0.2)	575 (0.1)	18 042 (0.3)	633 (0.1)	18 094 (0.2)
白人 White	1 585 (0.2)	36 384 (0.5)	3 197 (0.3)	55 236 (0.8)	3 916 (0.3)	58 209 (0.8)
菲律賓人 Filipino	653 (0.1)	112 453 (1.6)	678 (0.1)	133 018 (1.9)	1 845 (0.2)	184 081 (2.5)
印尼人 Indonesian	472 (0.1)	87 840 (1.3)	322 (0.0)	133 377 (1.9)	1 439 (0.1)	153 299 (2.1)
泰國人 Thai	364 (0.0)	11 900 (0.2)	385 (0.0)	11 213 (0.2)	1 044 (0.1)	10 215 (0.1)
其他亞洲人 Other Asian	779 (0.1)	23 850 (0.3)	1 019 (0.1)	22 482 (0.3)	1 712 (0.1)	24 718 (0.3)
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	806 (0.1)	20 264 (0.3)	1 397 (0.1)	30 336 (0.4)	6 268 (0.5)	68 986 (0.9)
總計 Total	852 796 (100.0)	6 864 346 (100.0)	941 312 (100.0)	7 071 576 (100.0)	1 163 153 (100.0)	7 336 585 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(3) 數字包括報稱有多過一個種族的人士。

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

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

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

慣用交談語言

4.7 廣州話是長者在家中最常用的語言，有 89.7% 的長者報稱使用廣州話。這比例較 5 歲及以上整體人口的相應比例（88.9%）略高。（表 4.5）

4.8 在過去 10 年間，能夠說英語及普通話的長者有所增加。在 2016 年長者當中分別有 17.2% 及 28.2% 報稱能說英語及普通話，較在 2006 年的相應比例 8.5% 及 16.9% 為高。在 2016 年，其他在長者中較普遍使用的方言包括客家話（6.6%）、潮州話（6.3%）、福建話（5.1%）、上海話（2.6%）及四邑話（2.6%）。（表 4.5）

Usual spoken language

4.7 Among older persons, Cantonese was the language most commonly spoken at home, with 89.7% of older persons reporting as such. This proportion was slightly higher than that for the whole population aged 5 and over (88.9%). (Table 4.5)

4.8 The ability to speak English and Putonghua among older persons has increased over the past 10 years. 17.2% and 28.2% of older persons could speak English and Putonghua respectively in 2016, up from the corresponding proportions of 8.5% and 16.9% in 2006. Other popular dialects among older persons in 2016 included Hakka (6.6%), Chiu Chau (6.3%), Fukien (5.1%), Shanghainese (2.6%) and Sze Yap (2.6%). (Table 4.5)

表 4.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年能說選定語言／方言的長者⁽¹⁾比例
Table 4.5 Proportion of older persons⁽¹⁾ able to speak selected languages / dialects, 2006, 2011 and 2016

語言／方言 Language/ Dialect	長者 ⁽¹⁾ 比例（百分比） Proportion of older persons ⁽¹⁾ (%)								
	作為慣用交談語言 As the usual spoken language			作為其他交談語言／方言 As another spoken language / dialect			總計 Total		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
廣州話 Cantonese	87.5	86.6	89.7	9.0	9.7	6.9	96.5	96.3	96.6
普通話 Putonghua	1.4	2.0	1.8	15.5	20.8	26.5	16.9	22.8	28.2
英語 English	0.4	0.6	0.8	8.2	9.7	16.4	8.5	10.3	17.2
客家話 Hakka	2.4	2.3	1.5	5.2	5.4	5.0	7.5	7.7	6.6
潮州話 Chiu Chau	2.4	2.2	1.3	5.2	5.2	5.0	7.6	7.4	6.3
福建話 Fukien	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.9	4.6	5.1
上海話 Shanghainese	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.6
四邑話 Sze Yap	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.2	2.8	2.0	3.0	3.7	2.6
印尼語 Indonesian	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.6
日本語 Japanese	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

Note : (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

閱讀／書寫語言的能力

4.9 閱讀／書寫語言的能力是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目。若一名人士在日常生活中能夠閱讀以某種語言表達的簡單句子，則可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。同樣地，若一名人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單句子，則可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。

4.10 在 2016 年，有 82.3% 的長者表示能閱讀中文，其次是英文（24.2%）、印尼文（1.1%）、日文（0.4%）及法文（0.3%）。雖然書寫能力與閱讀能力有密切關係，但能書寫中文的長者比例（76.0%）明顯低於能閱讀中文的比例（82.3%）。而能書寫其他語言的長者比例分布與能閱讀的相似。（表 4.6）

4.11 在 5 歲及以上的人口中，分別有 68.2% 及 66.0% 能閱讀及書寫英文。相較之下，能閱讀及書寫英文的長者比例（分別為 24.2% 及 21.7%）顯著較低。（表 4.6）

4.12 此外，9.7% 長者報稱擁有「兩文三語」能力（即能同時閱讀及書寫中文和英文，並能說廣州話、普通話和英語），明顯低於整體 5 歲及以上人口的比例（33.9%）。

Ability to read/ write languages

4.9 The ability to read/ write languages is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. A person who can read a short and simple statement expressed in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to read that language. Similarly, a person who can write a short and simple statement in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to write that language.

4.10 In 2016, 82.3% of older persons reported that they were able to read Chinese, followed by English (24.2%), Indonesian (1.1%), Japanese (0.4%) and French (0.3%). Even though the ability to write is closely related to the ability to read, it is observed that the proportion of older persons being able to write Chinese (76.0%) was significantly lower than the proportion being able to read Chinese (82.3%). The distributions of the proportion of older persons being able to read and write other languages were similar to each other. (Table 4.6)

4.11 Compared with 68.2% and 66.0% of the whole population aged 5 and over who were able to read and write English respectively, the ability of older persons in reading and writing English (with respective proportions of 24.2% and 21.7%) was much lower. (Table 4.6)

4.12 In addition, 9.7% of older persons reported as being “biliterate and trilingual” (having the ability to read and write both Chinese and English, as well as speak Cantonese, Putonghua and English), significantly lower than that of the whole population aged 5 and over (33.9%).

表 4.6 2016 年能閱讀及書寫語言的長者比例

Table 4.6 Proportion of older persons able to read / write languages, 2016

語言 Language	長者比例（百分比） Proportion of older persons (%)		5 歲及以上全港人口比例（百分比） Proportion of whole population aged 5 and over (%)	
	能閱讀語言 Ability to read language	能書寫語言 Ability to write language	能閱讀語言 Ability to read language	能書寫語言 Ability to write language
中文 Chinese	82.3	76.0	89.4	87.1
英文 English	24.2	21.7	68.2	66.0
印尼文 Indonesian	1.1	1.0	2.4	2.3
日文 Japanese	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.6
法文 French	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.7
其他 Others	1.3	1.2	5.2	4.8

5. 教育特徵

5. Educational Characteristics

教育程度

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

5.2 新一代的長者教育程度逐漸改善，在 2016 年，65 歲至 69 歲長者中未受教育或只有學前教育程度的比例為 8.9%，較 85 歲及以上年齡組別的 52.6% 低很多。而在較年輕的長者中擁有小學或以上教育程度的比例均較年老長者為高。這個現象在男性及女性長者均有出現。（表 5.1）

5.3 長者中擁有中學或以上教育程度的比例由 2006 年的 25.0% 顯著上升至 2016 年的 39.6%。此外，長者中擁有專上教育程度的比例亦由 2006 年的 6.6% 上升至 2016 年的 9.5%。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 2006 年的 74.6% 及 2016 年的 80.0%。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 level may be less dependent on their families for financial assistance. In Hong Kong, as the education system was not well-developed during the 1930's to 1950's, the current cohort of older persons on average had a relatively low level of educational attainment. In addition, many of the current cohort of older persons came from the mainland of China (the Mainland) during their youth. The opportunity of attending school was slim especially for the females from villages.

5.2 The education level of the new generation of older persons was improving. In 2016, the proportion of older persons with no schooling / pre-primary education for the younger cohort aged 65 – 69 (8.9%) was much lower than that of 52.6% for older persons aged 85 and over. The proportion of those with primary education or above was higher for the younger cohorts than the older cohorts. The same pattern is observed in both older men and women. (Table 5.1)

5.3 The proportion of older persons with secondary or higher education increased considerably from 25.0% in 2006 to 39.6% in 2016. In addition, the proportion of older persons with post-secondary education also increased from 6.6% in 2006 to 9.5% in 2016. On the other hand, the proportion of the overall population aged 15 and over with secondary or higher education was significantly higher, at 74.6% in 2006 and 80.0% in 2016. It can be expected that there will be further improvement in the educational attainment of the future cohorts of older persons. (Table 5.2)

表 5.1 2016 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), 2016

性別及年齡組別 Sex and age group	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)									
	未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學 Secondary		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male										
65 – 69	10 815	5.5	66 362	33.8	91 923	46.8	27 403	13.9	196 503	100.0
70 – 74	11 042	9.8	40 018	35.7	46 797	41.7	14 327	12.8	112 184	100.0
75 – 79	13 626	13.5	38 748	38.3	33 093	32.7	15 756	15.6	101 223	100.0
80 – 84	14 798	20.0	32 644	44.1	18 143	24.5	8 518	11.5	74 103	100.0
85 +	17 425	29.5	26 030	44.1	11 595	19.6	3 963	6.7	59 013	100.0
小計 Sub-total	67 706	12.5	203 802	37.5	201 551	37.1	69 967	12.9	543 026	100.0
女性 Female										
65 – 69	24 380	12.2	84 538	42.4	74 572	37.4	15 710	7.9	199 200	100.0
70 – 74	23 194	21.3	43 449	40.0	32 374	29.8	9 626	8.9	108 643	100.0
75 – 79	33 519	31.9	39 956	38.0	21 831	20.8	9 845	9.4	105 151	100.0
80 – 84	48 009	51.7	30 957	33.3	10 287	11.1	3 612	3.9	92 865	100.0
85 +	73 717	64.5	29 159	25.5	9 205	8.1	2 187	1.9	114 268	100.0
小計 Sub-total	202 819	32.7	228 059	36.8	148 269	23.9	40 980	6.6	620 127	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
65 – 69	35 195	8.9	150 900	38.1	166 495	42.1	43 113	10.9	395 703	100.0
70 – 74	34 236	15.5	83 467	37.8	79 171	35.9	23 953	10.8	220 827	100.0
75 – 79	47 145	22.8	78 704	38.1	54 924	26.6	25 601	12.4	206 374	100.0
80 – 84	62 807	37.6	63 601	38.1	28 430	17.0	12 130	7.3	166 968	100.0
85 +	91 142	52.6	55 189	31.8	20 800	12.0	6 150	3.5	173 281	100.0
總計 Total	270 525	23.3	431 861	37.1	349 820	30.1	110 947	9.5	1 163 153	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／地區，男性長者的教育程度普遍較女性長者為高。在 2016 年，香港有 30.5% 的男性長者及 18.0% 的女性長者曾接受高中或以上程度教育，另一方面，半數的男性長者及 69.5% 的女性長者只有小學或以下教育程度。在女性長者中有 32.7% 未受教育或只有學前教育程度，這百分比遠較男性長者中的 12.5% 為高。（表 5.2）

Gender differential in educational attainment among older persons

5.4 In nearly all countries / territories, older men have higher level of education than older women in general. In Hong Kong, 30.5% of older men and 18.0% of older women had attended upper secondary or higher education in 2016. On the other hand, half of the older men and 69.5% of older women had primary education or below only. Among older women, 32.7% had no schooling or pre-primary education only. This percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 12.5% for older men. (Table 5.2)

表 5.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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), 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006		2011		2016	
性別及 教育程度 (最高就讀程度) Sex and educational attainment (highest level attended)	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
<hr/>						
男性 Male						
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	77 257 (19.6)	111 782 (4.0)	76 421 (17.4)	107 878 (3.7)	67 706 (12.5)	95 593 (3.2)
小學 Primary	177 794 (45.2)	489 925 (17.6)	178 963 (40.8)	445 184 (15.5)	203 802 (37.5)	396 641 (13.5)
小計 Sub-total	255 051 (64.8)	601 707 (21.6)	255 384 (58.3)	553 062 (19.2)	271 508 (50.0)	492 234 (16.7)
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	54 755 (13.9)	595 410 (21.4)	71 886 (16.4)	562 289 (19.5)	105 872 (19.5)	541 769 (18.4)
高中 Upper secondary	45 311 (11.5)	899 465 (32.3)	62 738 (14.3)	916 374 (31.9)	95 679 (17.6)	878 645 (29.8)
小計 Sub-total	100 066 (25.4)	1 494 875 (53.6)	134 624 (30.7)	1 478 663 (51.4)	201 551 (37.1)	1 420 414 (48.2)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma / certificate	5 634 (1.4)	100 004 (3.6)	11 305 (2.6)	139 693 (4.9)	13 383 (2.5)	175 652 (6.0)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	4 800 (1.2)	118 834 (4.3)	5 146 (1.2)	136 169 (4.7)	10 379 (1.9)	148 290 (5.0)
學位課程 Degree course	27 861 (7.1)	472 985 (17.0)	31 798 (7.3)	569 180 (19.8)	46 205 (8.5)	710 483 (24.1)
小計 Sub-total	38 295 (9.7)	691 823 (24.8)	48 249 (11.0)	845 042 (29.4)	69 967 (12.9)	1 034 425 (35.1)
小計 Sub-total	393 412 (100.0)	2 788 405 (100.0)	438 257 (100.0)	2 876 767 (100.0)	543 026 (100.0)	2 947 073 (100.0)

表 5.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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), 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)

	2006		2011		2016	
性別及 教育程度 （最高就讀程度） Sex and educational attainment (highest level attended)	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
女性 Female						
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	228 307 (49.7)	311 528 (9.9)	222 266 (44.2)	283 853 (8.4)	202 819 (32.7)	257 255 (7.2)
小學 Primary	156 643 (34.1)	594 187 (18.9)	171 681 (34.1)	583 064 (17.3)	228 059 (36.8)	550 431 (15.5)
小計 Sub-total	384 950 (83.8)	905 715 (28.9)	393 947 (78.3)	866 917 (25.7)	430 878 (69.5)	807 686 (22.7)
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	32 048 (7.0)	529 173 (16.9)	43 379 (8.6)	557 344 (16.5)	77 401 (12.5)	572 392 (16.1)
高中 Upper secondary	24 712 (5.4)	1 031 728 (32.9)	38 924 (7.7)	1 088 999 (32.3)	70 868 (11.4)	1 083 297 (30.4)
小計 Sub-total	56 760 (12.4)	1 560 901 (49.8)	82 303 (16.4)	1 646 343 (48.8)	148 269 (23.9)	1 655 689 (46.5)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma / certificate	4 373 (1.0)	112 710 (3.6)	9 138 (1.8)	170 860 (5.1)	10 697 (1.7)	201 290 (5.7)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	2 850 (0.6)	115 341 (3.7)	2 865 (0.6)	134 526 (4.0)	7 578 (1.2)	159 158 (4.5)
學位課程 Degree course	10 451 (2.3)	441 599 (14.1)	14 802 (2.9)	552 603 (16.4)	22 705 (3.7)	735 234 (20.7)
小計 Sub-total	17 674 (3.8)	669 650 (21.4)	26 805 (5.3)	857 989 (25.5)	40 980 (6.6)	1 095 682 (30.8)
小計 Sub-total	459 384 (100.0)	3 136 266 (100.0)	503 055 (100.0)	3 371 249 (100.0)	620 127 (100.0)	3 559 057 (100.0)

表 5.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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), 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)

性別及 教育程度 （最高就讀程度） Sex and educational attainment (highest level attended)	2006		2011		2016	
	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over	長者 Older persons	15 歲及以上 全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
合計 Both sexes						
小學及以下 Primary and below						
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	305 564 (35.8)	423 310 (7.1)	298 687 (31.7)	391 731 (6.3)	270 525 (23.3)	352 848 (5.4)
小學 Primary	334 437 (39.2)	1 084 112 (18.3)	350 644 (37.3)	1 028 248 (16.5)	431 861 (37.1)	947 072 (14.6)
小計 Sub-total	640 001 (75.0)	1 507 422 (25.4)	649 331 (69.0)	1 419 979 (22.7)	702 386 (60.4)	1 299 920 (20.0)
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	86 803 (10.2)	1 124 583 (19.0)	115 265 (12.2)	1 119 633 (17.9)	183 273 (15.8)	1 114 161 (17.1)
高中 Upper secondary	70 023 (8.2)	1 931 193 (32.6)	101 662 (10.8)	2 005 373 (32.1)	166 547 (14.3)	1 961 942 (30.2)
小計 Sub-total	156 826 (18.4)	3 055 776 (51.6)	216 927 (23.0)	3 125 006 (50.0)	349 820 (30.1)	3 076 103 (47.3)
專上教育 Post-secondary						
文憑／證書課程 Diploma / certificate	10 007 (1.2)	212 714 (3.6)	20 443 (2.2)	310 553 (5.0)	24 080 (2.1)	376 942 (5.8)
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	7 650 (0.9)	234 175 (4.0)	8 011 (0.9)	270 695 (4.3)	17 957 (1.5)	307 448 (4.7)
學位課程 Degree course	38 312 (4.5)	914 584 (15.4)	46 600 (5.0)	1 121 783 (18.0)	68 910 (5.9)	1 445 717 (22.2)
小計 Sub-total	55 969 (6.6)	1 361 473 (23.0)	75 054 (8.0)	1 703 031 (27.3)	110 947 (9.5)	2 130 107 (32.7)
總計 Total	852 796 (100.0)	5 924 671 (100.0)	941 312 (100.0)	6 248 016 (100.0)	1 163 153 (100.0)	6 506 130 (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。

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

不同出生地點的長者在教育程度上的分別

5.5 在 2016 年，45.6% 在香港出生的長者有中學或以上教育程度，但出生地為內地／澳門／台灣的長者中只有 34.5% 有相同的教育程度。（表 5.3）

5.6 在香港及內地／澳門／台灣出生的男性長者中，分別有 15.3% 及 10.0% 有專上教育程度，而在其他地方出生的男性長者中則有 34.9% 擁有相同的教育程度。另外，在內地／澳門／台灣出生的女性長者中，36.5% 未受教育或只有學前教育程度，這百分比在香港及其他地方出生的女性長者中的 27.7% 及 14.2% 為高。（表 5.3）

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

5.5 In 2016, 45.6% of older persons born in Hong Kong had attended secondary or higher education. Only 34.5% of older persons born in the Mainland / Macao / Taiwan had the same level of education. (Table 5.3)

5.6 Among older men born in Hong Kong and in the Mainland/ Macao/ Taiwan, 15.3% and 10.0% had attended post-secondary education respectively. The corresponding percentage for older men born in other places was 34.9%. On the other hand, 36.5% of older women born in the Mainland / Macao / Taiwan had no schooling / pre-primary education. This percentage was higher than that for older women born in Hong Kong (27.7%) and in other places (14.2%). (Table 5.3)

表 5.3 2016 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), 2016

性別及出生地點 Sex and place of birth	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)									
	未受教育 ／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary		小學 Primary		中學 Secondary		專上教育 Post- secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male										
香港 Hong Kong	21 035	11.6	58 609	32.4	73 557	40.7	27 721	15.3	180 922	100.0
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	45 454	13.4	141 490	41.8	117 422	34.7	33 940	10.0	338 306	100.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	1 217	5.1	3 703	15.6	10 572	44.4	8 306	34.9	23 798	100.0
小計 Sub-total	67 706	12.5	203 802	37.5	201 551	37.1	69 967	12.9	543 026	100.0
女性 Female										
香港 Hong Kong	54 376	27.7	71 320	36.3	55 111	28.1	15 535	7.9	196 342	100.0
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	144 467	36.5	149 196	37.7	81 893	20.7	20 206	5.1	395 762	100.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	3 976	14.2	7 543	26.9	11 265	40.2	5 239	18.7	28 023	100.0
小計 Sub-total	202 819	32.7	228 059	36.8	148 269	23.9	40 980	6.6	620 127	100.0
合計 Both sexes										
香港 Hong Kong	75 411	20.0	129 929	34.4	128 668	34.1	43 256	11.5	377 264	100.0
中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	189 921	25.9	290 686	39.6	199 315	27.2	54 146	7.4	734 068	100.0
其他地方 Elsewhere	5 193	10.0	11 246	21.7	21 837	42.1	13 545	26.1	51 821	100.0
總計 Total	270 525	23.3	431 861	37.1	349 820	30.1	110 947	9.5	1 163 153	100.0

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6. 經濟特徵

6. Economic Characteristics

勞動人口

6.1 過去 10 年間，長者勞動人口增加 70 856 人（即 118.6%），由 2006 年的 59 746 人增至 2016 年的 130 602 人，升幅超過一倍。按性別分析，男性長者勞動人口由 2006 年的 45 598 人增至 2016 年的 99 231 人，增長人數達 53 633 人（即 117.6%）。女性長者勞動人口則由 2006 年的 14 148 人增至 2016 年的 31 371 人，增長人數達 17 223 人（即 121.7%）。（表 6.1）

Labour force

6.1 During the past 10 years, the number of older persons in the labour force more than doubled with an increase of 70 856 (or 118.6%) from 59 746 in 2006 to 130 602 in 2016. Analysed by sex, the number of male older persons in the labour force was 99 231 in 2016, increased by 53 633 (or 117.6%) from 45 598 in 2006. The number of female older persons in the labour force was 31 371 in 2016, increased by 17 223 (or 121.7%) from 14 148 in 2006. (Table 6.1)

表 6.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	2006		2011		2016	
	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
長者 Older persons						
男性 Male	45 598	347 814	50 614	387 643	99 231	443 795
女性 Female	14 148	445 236	15 274	487 781	31 371	588 756
合計 Both sexes	59 746	793 050	65 888	875 424	130 602	1 032 551
15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over						
男性 Male	1 930 331	858 074	1 927 638	949 129	2 016 873	930 200
女性 Female	1 642 053	1 494 213	1 799 769	1 571 480	1 937 925	1 621 132
合計 Both sexes	3 572 384	2 352 287	3 727 407	2 520 609	3 954 798	2 551 332

勞動人口參與率

6.2 隨着長者教育水平上升及健康狀況改善，長者的勞動人口參與率由 2006 年的 7.0% 上升至 2016 年的 11.2%。其中以 65 歲至 74 歲的長者勞動人口參與率的升幅尤為顯著，由 2006 年的 10.2% 上升至 2016 年的 19.0%。該年齡組別在 2011 年至 2016 年間 6.8 個百分點的增長，遠高於 2006 年至 2011 年間 2.0 個百分點的增長。

（表 6.2 及圖 6.1）

6.3 另一方面，在 2016 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 3.5% 及 0.2%，遠低於 65 歲至 74 歲長者的 19.0%，而全港 15 歲及以上人口的勞動人口參與率則為 60.8%。

（表 6.2 及圖 6.1）

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。

（表 6.2 及圖 6.1）

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

Labour force participation rate

6.2 With the increasing level of educational attainment and the improving health conditions of older persons, the labour force participation rate of older persons increased from 7.0% in 2006 to 11.2% in 2016. The increase in the labour force participation rate of the older persons aged 65 - 74 from 10.2% in 2006 to 19.0% in 2016 was particularly significant. The increase of 6.8 percentage points for that age group during 2011 - 2016 was much larger than the increase of 2.0 percentage points during 2006 - 2011. (Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1)

6.3 On the other hand, in 2016, the labour force participation rates of older persons aged 75 - 84 and 85 and over were 3.5% and 0.2% respectively, much lower than that of 19.0% for those older persons aged 65 - 74. On the other hand, the labour force participation rate of the whole population aged 15 and over was 60.8%. (Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1)

6.4 The labour force participation rates of both male and female older persons decreased gradually from age 65 onwards. (Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1)

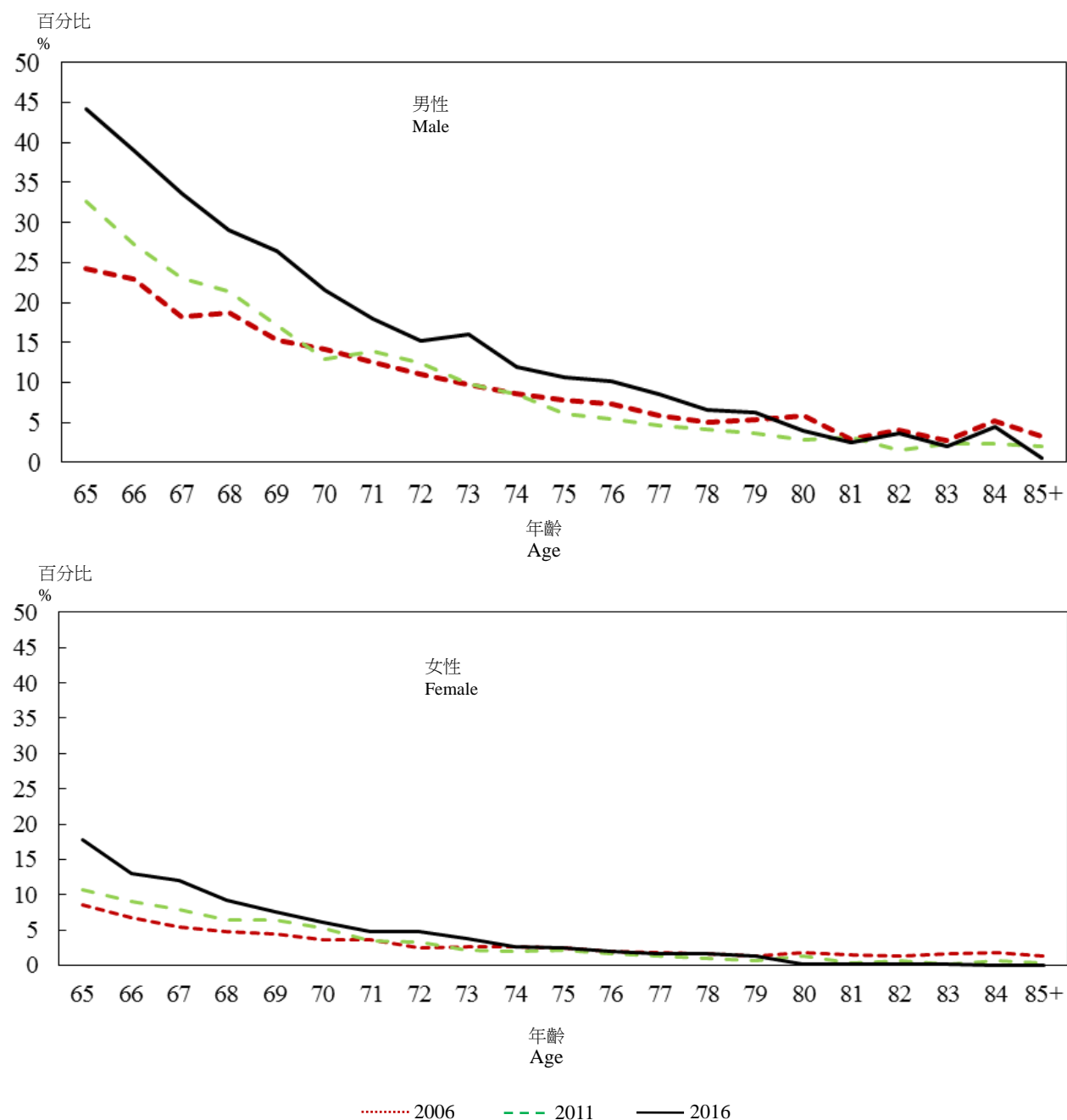
6.5 It is worth noting that female older persons had much lower labour force participation rates than male older persons for all ages. (Table 6.2 and Chart 6.1)

表 6.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的長者勞動人口及勞動人口參與率
Table 6.2 Labour force and labour force participation rate of older persons by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2006		2011		2016	
		勞動人口	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比)	勞動人口	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比)	勞動人口	勞動人口 參與率 (百分比)
		Labour force	Labour force participation rate (%)	Labour force	Labour force participation rate (%)	Labour force	Labour force participation rate (%)
長者 Older persons							
男性 Male	65 – 74	37 448	15.8	43 521	18.3	87 844	28.5
	75 – 84	7 228	5.7	6 276	3.9	11 046	6.3
	85 +	922	3.2	817	2.0	341	0.6
	小計 Sub-total	45 598	11.6	50 614	11.5	99 231	18.3
女性 Female	65 – 74	10 419	4.5	12 946	5.7	29 352	9.5
	75 – 84	2 920	1.8	2 076	1.1	1 964	1.0
	85 +	809	1.3	252	0.3	55	0.0
	小計 Sub-total	14 148	3.1	15 274	3.0	31 371	5.1
合計 Both sexes	65 – 74	47 867	10.2	56 467	12.2	117 196	19.0
	75 – 84	10 148	3.5	8 352	2.4	13 010	3.5
	85 +	1 731	1.9	1 069	0.9	396	0.2
	總計 Total	59 746	7.0	65 888	7.0	130 602	11.2
15 歲及以上全港人口 Whole population aged 15 and over							
男性	Male	1 930 331	69.2	1 927 638	67.0	2 016 873	68.4
女性	Female	1 642 053	52.4	1 799 769	53.4	1 937 925	54.5
合計	Both sexes	3 572 384	60.3	3 727 407	59.7	3 954 798	60.8

圖 6.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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 rate of older persons by sex and age, 2006, 2011 and 2016



Working older persons

Economic activity status

6.6 The number of working older persons increased by more than one-fold over the past 10 years, from 59 256 in 2006 to 125 177 in 2016. The increase was mainly contributed by the surge in the number of working older persons in the age group 65 - 74 from 47 377 in 2006 to 112 104 in 2016, representing an increase of 136.6%. Among the working older persons in 2016, 67.3% were employees (as compared with 88.7% in the whole working population). The proportions of employers, self-employed and unpaid family workers were 12.7%, 17.7% and 2.3% respectively. The share of employees among working older persons remained at over 60% in the past 10 years. On the other hand, the proportion of employers decreased over the past 10 years, from 21.1% in 2006 to 12.7% in 2016. The proportion of the self-employed increased from 11.6% in 2006 to 17.7% in 2016.

(Table 6.3 and Table 6.4)

Table 6.3 Working older persons by economic activity status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006		2011		2016	
經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	長者 工作人口 Working older persons	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	長者 工作人口 Working older persons	全港 工作人口 Whole working population	長者 工作人口 Working older persons	全港 工作人口 Whole working population
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)					
僱員 ⁽²⁾ Employees ⁽²⁾	38 152 (64.4)	3 003 748 (89.2)	38 628 (60.6)	3 149 411 (88.8)	84 192 (67.3)	3 332 683 (88.7)
僱主 Employers	12 494 (21.1)	206 939 (6.1)	13 147 (20.6)	169 273 (4.8)	15 868 (12.7)	135 511 (3.6)
自營作業者 Self-employed	6 865 (11.6)	134 299 (4.0)	10 167 (15.9)	214 165 (6.0)	22 190 (17.7)	272 708 (7.3)
無酬家庭從業員 Unpaid family workers	1 745 (2.9)	20 750 (0.6)	1 849 (2.9)	14 932 (0.4)	2 927 (2.3)	15 710 (0.4)
總計 Total	59 256 (100.0)	3 365 736 (100.0)	63 791 (100.0)	3 547 781 (100.0)	125 177 (100.0)	3 756 612 (100.0)

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

(2) Figures include outworkers.

教育程度

6.7 長者工作人口的教育程度有上升的趨勢。於 2006 年至 2016 年期間，中學程度或以上的長者工作人口的比例由 2006 年的 46.7% 增加至 2016 年的 62.8%，而小學程度或以下的長者工作人口的比例則由 2006 年的 53.3% 下跌至 2016 年的 37.2%。（表 6.4）

6.8 各年齡組別的長者工作人口的教育程度均有上升，其中人數最多的 65 歲至 74 歲工作人口中，擁有中學程度或以上的比例由 2006 年的 50.5% 增加至 2016 年的 62.9%，而只有小學程度或以下的比例則由 2006 年的 49.5% 下跌至 2016 年的 37.1%。（表 6.4）

Educational attainment

6.7 There was a rising trend in the level of educational attainment of working older persons. The proportion of working older persons with secondary or higher education increased from 46.7% in 2006 to 62.8% in 2016. On the other hand, the proportion of working older persons with primary education or below dropped from 53.3% in 2006 to 37.2% in 2016. (Table 6.4)

6.8 Improvement in the level of educational attainment of working older persons was observed in all age groups. Among those aged 65 - 74 which constituted the largest share of the population of working older persons, the proportion with secondary or higher education increased from 50.5% in 2006 to 62.9% in 2016. On the other hand, the proportion with primary education or below dropped from 49.5% in 2006 to 37.1% in 2016. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.4 Working older persons by age group and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016

年份 Year	教育程度 （最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	長者工作人口 Working older persons								全港工作人口 Whole working population	
		65 – 74		75 – 84		85 +		總計 Total			
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2006											
	未受教育／ 學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	6 026	12.7	3 205	31.6	687	39.7	9 918	16.7	53 549	1.6
	小學 Primary	17 402	36.7	3 694	36.4	554	32.0	21 650	36.5	411 101	12.2
	中學 Secondary	14 736	31.1	2 047	20.2	272	15.7	17 055	28.8	1 889 097	56.1
	專上教育 Post-secondary	9 213	19.4	1 202	11.8	218	12.6	10 633	17.9	1 011 989	30.1
	總計 Total	47 377	100.0	10 148	100.0	1 731	100.0	59 256	100.0	3 365 736	100.0
2011											
	未受教育／ 學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	4 253	7.8	1 757	21.0	219	20.5	6 229	9.8	33 191	0.9
	小學 Primary	18 853	34.7	2 802	33.5	165	15.4	21 820	34.2	374 913	10.6
	中學 Secondary	20 604	37.9	2 141	25.6	454	42.5	23 199	36.4	1 882 601	53.1
	專上教育 Post-secondary	10 660	19.6	1 652	19.8	231	21.6	12 543	19.7	1 257 076	35.4
	總計 Total	54 370	100.0	8 352	100.0	1 069	100.0	63 791	100.0	3 547 781	100.0
2016											
	未受教育／ 學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	5 677	5.1	1 035	8.2	172 43.4		6 762	5.4	35 543	0.9
	小學 Primary	35 963	32.1	3 776	29.8			39 861	31.8	324 596	8.6
	中學 Secondary	51 130	45.6	4 221	33.3	224 56.6		55 485	44.3	1 849 930	49.2
	專上教育 Post-secondary	19 334	17.2	3 645	28.8			23 069	18.4	1 546 543	41.2
	總計 Total	112 104	100.0	12 677	100.0	396	100.0	125 177	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

職業

6.9 在 2016 年，相當大比例的長者工作人口為「非技術工人」(32.0%)，較全港工作人口中的 20.9% 為高。另一方面，在 2016 年，長者工作人口中從事三類較高技術職業組別（即經理及行政級人員、專業人員以及輔助專業人員）的比例為 31.8%，低於全港工作人口中的 37.7%。（表 6.5）

Occupation

6.9 In 2016, a large proportion of the working older persons were engaged in “elementary occupations” (32.0%), higher than that of 20.9% for the whole working population. On the other hand, the proportion of working older persons engaged in the three higher-skilled occupational groups, viz. “managers and administrators”, “professionals” and “associate professionals” was 31.8% in 2016, lower than that of 37.7% for the whole working population. (Table 6.5)

表 6.5 2011 年及 2016 年按職業⁽¹⁾劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.5 Working older persons by occupation⁽¹⁾, 2011 and 2016

職業 Occupation	2011		2016	
	長者工作人口 Working older persons	全港工作人口 Whole working population	長者工作人口 Working older persons	全港工作人口 Whole working population
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)			
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	8 490 (13.3)	359 717 (10.1)	17 595 (14.1)	380 620 (10.1)
專業人員 Professionals	2 780 (4.4)	231 371 (6.5)	4 545 (3.6)	264 765 (7.0)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	10 412 (16.3)	694 603 (19.6)	17 650 (14.1)	769 763 (20.5)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	3 080 (4.8)	552 199 (15.6)	8 278 (6.6)	531 175 (14.1)
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	6 596 (10.3)	575 392 (16.2)	14 805 (11.8)	645 640 (17.2)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	4 715 (7.4)	261 144 (7.4)	8 531 (6.8)	210 341 (5.6)
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)	13 185 (10.5)	163 228 (4.3)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	21 620 (33.9)	690 908 (19.5)	40 084 (32.0)	785 952 (20.9)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	375 (0.6)	3 383 (0.1)	504 (0.4)	5 128 (0.1)
總計 Total	63 791 (100.0)	3 547 781 (100.0)	125 177 (100.0)	3 756 612 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008 (ISCO-08).

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

行業

6.10 在 2016 年的長者工作人口中，從事「地產、專業及商用服務業」的佔 25.0%，其次是「進出口、批發及零售業」（22.9%）和「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」（13.1%）。與 2011 年比較，2016 年長者工作人口中從事「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」及「地產、專業及商用服務業」的比例有所增加，但從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的比例則大幅下跌。（表 6.6）

6.11 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全港工作人口的相應比例為高。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全港工作人口的相應比例為低。（表 6.6）

Industry

6.10 In 2016, the “real estate, professional and business services” sector employed 25.0% of the working older persons, followed by the “import/export, wholesale and retail trades” (22.9%) and “transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sectors (13.1%). Compared with 2011, there was a substantial increase in the proportion of working older persons engaged in the “transportation, storage, postal and courier services” and “real estate, professional and business services” sectors in 2016. Meanwhile, the proportion of working older persons engaged in the “import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector decreased substantially. (Table 6.6)

6.11 As compared with the whole working population, the proportions of working older persons engaged in the “manufacturing”, “import/export, wholesale and retail trades”, “transportation, storage, postal and courier services” and “real estate, professional and business services” sectors were higher than the corresponding proportions for the whole working population. On the other hand, the proportions of working older persons engaged in the “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” sectors were lower than the corresponding proportions for the whole working population. (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 2011 年及 2016 年按行業⁽¹⁾劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.6 Working older persons by industry⁽¹⁾, 2011 and 2016

行業 Industry	2011		2016	
	長者工作人口 Working older persons	全港工作人口 Whole working population	長者工作人口 Working older persons	全港工作人口 Whole working population
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)			
製造業 Manufacturing	3 978 (6.2)	142 973 (4.0)	8 097 (6.5)	142 445 (3.8)
建造業 Construction	4 368 (6.8)	275 517 (7.8)	9 926 (7.9)	319 877 (8.5)
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	19 561 (30.7)	805 269 (22.7)	28 625 (22.9)	710 628 (18.9)
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	6 003 (9.4)	316 597 (8.9)	16 412 (13.1)	331 088 (8.8)
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	3 763 (5.9)	278 939 (7.9)	8 141 (6.5)	306 998 (8.2)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	647 (1.0)	116 757 (3.3)	1 384 (1.1)	136 003 (3.6)
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	1 618 (2.5)	219 564 (6.2)	3 297 (2.6)	245 141 (6.5)
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	14 343 (22.5)	462 075 (13.0)	31 242 (25.0)	536 661 (14.3)
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	5 402 (8.5)	513 324 (14.5)	10 902 (8.7)	567 097 (15.1)
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	3 342 (5.2)	389 575 (11.0)	5 713 (4.6)	438 933 (11.7)
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	766 (1.2)	27 191 (0.8)	1 438 (1.1)	21 741 (0.6)
總計 Total	63 791 (100.0)	3 547 781 (100.0)	125 177 (100.0)	3 756 612 (100.0)

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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

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

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

每月主要職業收入

6.12 長者工作人口在 2016 年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 10,250 元，為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數 15,000 元的 68.3%。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們的教育程度較低，因而從事薪金水平較低的職業及行業，以及其較少工作時數有關。事實上，不少長者以兼職形式工作。在 2016 年，30.5% 的長者工作人口的每周通常工作時數少於 35 小時，高於全港工作人口中的相應比例（14.3%）。撇除每周通常工作時數少於 35 小時的人士後，長者工作人口及全港工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數的差距有所收窄，兩者的中位數分別為 11,000 元及 15,000 元。更多有關長者工作時數的分析載於第 6.15 至 6.17 段。（表 6.7）

6.13 男性長者的每月主要職業收入中位數較女性長者為高。在 2006 年，男性長者較女性長者的每月主要職業收入中位數高 27.3%，而在 2016 年的相應差距則收窄至 22.2%。（表 6.7）

6.14 長者工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數在過去 10 年有所增加，由 2006 年的 6,500 元上升至 2016 年的 10,250 元，升幅達 57.7%，高於同期全港工作人口的相應升幅（50.0%）。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 2006 年的 15.3% 升至 2016 年的 26.6%。（表 6.7）

Monthly income from main employment

6.12 The median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in 2016 was \$10,250, which was 68.3% of the median income (\$15,000) of the whole working population. The lower median monthly income of the working older persons as compared with the whole working population might be due to the relatively lower wage rates of the occupations and industries they were engaged in, which in turn might be determined by their relatively lower educational attainment, and their fewer working hours. Indeed, many older persons were working on a part-time basis. In 2016, 30.5% of the working older persons had weekly usual hours of work of less than 35 hours, higher than the corresponding proportion for the whole working population, at 14.3%. After excluding persons with weekly usual hours of work being less than 35 hours, the difference in median monthly income from main employment between working older persons and the whole working population narrowed, with the median income of the two groups being \$11,000 and \$15,000 respectively. More analyses on the working hours of older persons are presented in paragraphs 6.15 to 6.17. (Table 6.7)

6.13 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 27.3% higher than that of female older persons in 2006, while the corresponding income gap narrowed down to 22.2% in 2016. (Table 6.7)

6.14 There was an increase in the median monthly income from main employment of the working older persons in the past 10 years, from \$6,500 in 2006 to \$10,250 in 2016, representing an increase of 57.7%. This rate of increase was higher than that of the whole working population (50.0%) over the same period. It should also be noted that the proportion of working older persons with monthly income from main employment of \$20,000 or above increased from 15.3% in 2006 to 26.6% in 2016. (Table 6.7)

表 6.7 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按每月主要職業收入及性別劃分的長者工作人口
Table 6.7 Working older persons by monthly income from main employment and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年份 Year	每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	長者工作人口 Working older persons						全港工作人口 Whole working population	
		男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Both sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
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 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾	44 261	100.0	13 250	100.0	57 511	100.0	3 344 986	100.0
		[45 197]		[14 059]		[59 256]		[3 365 736]	
	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 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾	48 077	100.0	13 865	100.0	61 942	100.0	3 532 849	100.0
		[49 064]		[14 727]		[63 791]		[3 547 781]	
	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	9,000		6,940		8,500		11,000	
2016									
	< 2,000	1 803	1.9	1 072	3.7	2 875	2.4	43 583	1.2
	2,000 – <4,000	3 885	4.2	2 719	9.5	6 604	5.4	78 813	2.1
	4,000 – <6,000	6 034	6.4	3 020	10.5	9 054	7.4	411 905	11.0
	6,000 – <8,000	7 373	7.9	3 678	12.8	11 051	9.0	137 341	3.7
	8,000 – <10,000	14 613	15.6	5 437	18.9	20 050	16.4	285 425	7.6
	10,000 – <15,000	23 082	24.7	5 564	19.4	28 646	23.4	891 542	23.8
	15,000 – <20,000	9 353	10.0	2 063	7.2	11 416	9.3	572 777	15.3
	≥ 20,000	27 413	29.3	5 141	17.9	32 554	26.6	1 319 516	35.3
	總計 ⁽¹⁾ Total ⁽¹⁾	93 556	100.0	28 694	100.0	122 250	100.0	3 740 902	100.0
		[95 138]		[30 039]		[125 177]		[3 756 612]	
	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	11,000 (12,000)		9,000 (10,000)		10,250 (11,000)		15,000 (15,000)	

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

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

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

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

每周通常工作時數

6.15 每周通常工作時數是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指在正常或典型的一個星期內所有僱用工作的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間並不包括在內。

6.16 在 2016 年，長者工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數為 42 小時，低於全港工作人口的 45 小時。12.7% 的長者工作人口每周通常工作時數少於 18 小時，明顯高於全港工作人口的相應比例（6.3%）。（表 6.8）

6.17 按性別分析，男性長者工作人口的每周通常工作時數的中位數（43 小時）高於女性長者（40 小時）。每周通常工作 65 小時或以上的男性長者工作人口的比例（8.8%）高於女性長者（6.2%）。另一方面，較大比例的女性長者（17.3%）的每周通常工作時數少於 18 小時，而男性長者的相應比例則為 11.2%。（表 6.8）

Weekly usual hours of work

6.15 The weekly usual hours of work is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the number of hours usually worked for all employment during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included, but meal breaks are excluded.

6.16 In 2016, the median weekly usual hours of work of working older persons was 42, which was lower than that of the whole working population (45 hours). 12.7% of the working older persons usually worked less than 18 hours weekly, much higher than the corresponding proportion of the whole working population (6.3%). (Table 6.8)

6.17 Analysed by sex, the median weekly usual hours of work of male working older persons (43 hours) was higher than that of their female counterparts (40 hours). The proportion of male working older persons who usually worked 65 hours or more a week (8.8%) was higher than that of their female counterparts (6.2%). On the other hand, a larger proportion of female older persons (17.3%) usually worked less than 18 hours a week, while the corresponding proportion of their male counterparts was 11.2%. (Table 6.8)

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

工作時數 Hours of work	長者工作人口 Working older persons						全港工作人口 Whole working population	
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Both sexes		數目 Number	百分比 %
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
<18	10 649	11.2	5 195	17.3	15 844	12.7	238 253	6.3
18 – 29	8 527	9.0	3 596	12.0	12 123	9.7	143 519	3.8
30 – 34	7 773	8.2	2 500	8.3	10 273	8.2	156 824	4.2
35 – 39	5 998	6.3	1 961	6.5	7 959	6.4	287 126	7.6
40 – 44	22 061	23.2	6 344	21.1	28 405	22.7	1 022 653	27.2
45 – 49	14 460	15.2	4 144	13.8	18 604	14.9	733 956	19.5
50 – 54	7 806	8.2	2 130	7.1	9 936	7.9	426 133	11.3
55 – 59	4 382	4.6	1 006	3.3	5 388	4.3	175 190	4.7
60 – 64	5 076	5.3	1 314	4.4	6 390	5.1	257 378	6.9
65 – 69	4 018	4.2	597	2.0	4 615	3.7	88 860	2.4
70 – 74	3 172	3.3	787	2.6	3 959	3.2	169 685	4.5
≥75	1 216	1.3	465	1.5	1 681	1.3	57 035	1.5
總計 Total	95 138	100.0	30 039	100.0	125 177	100.0	3 756 612	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment								
	43		40		42		45	

非從事經濟活動長者

6.18 在 2016 年的長者人口中，1 032 551 名（88.8%）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 40.5%。當中 85.4% 為退休人士，3.5% 為料理家務者，而其他非從事經濟活動人士佔 11.1%。（表 6.1 及表 6.9）

6.19 在過去 10 年間，隨着人口不斷老化，在非從事經濟活動的人口，長者的比例持續增加。在 2006 年，15 歲及以上的非從事經濟活動人口中 33.7% 為長者，這百分比在 2016 年大幅上升至 40.5%。退休人士在 2006 年至 2016 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 2006 年的 5.1% 降至 2016 年的 3.5%。（表 6.1 及表 6.9）

Economically inactive older persons

6.18 Among the population of older persons in 2016, 1 032 551 (88.8%) belonged to the economically inactive population, constituting 40.5% of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over. Among them, 85.4% were retired, 3.5% were home-makers and 11.1% were other economically inactive persons. (Table 6.1 and Table 6.9)

6.19 Economically inactive older persons constituted an increasing proportion of the economically inactive population during the past 10 years as population ageing continued. While 33.7% of the economically inactive population aged 15 and over were older persons in 2006, the proportion increased considerably to 40.5% in 2016. Retired persons remained the largest group in the population of economically inactive older persons throughout the period from 2006 to 2016. On the other hand, the proportion of home-makers in the economically inactive older persons decreased gradually from 5.1% in 2006 to 3.5% in 2016. (Table 6.1 and Table 6.9)

表 6.9 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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 6.9 Older persons in the economically inactive population by economic activity status, sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

		非從事經濟活動人口中的 長者 Older persons in the economically inactive population											
		男性 Male				女性 Female				合計 Both sexes			
						年齡組別 Age group							
		65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total	65-74	75-84	85+	總計 Total
年份	經濟活動身分	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)											
Year	Economic activity status												
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)
2016													
	料理家務者 Home-makers	2 292 (1.0)	583 (0.4)	1 202 (2.0)	4 077 (0.9)	26 335 (9.5)	3 986 (2.0)	1 328 (1.2)	31 649 (5.4)	28 627 (5.7)	4 569 (1.3)	2 530 (1.5)	35 726 (3.5)
	退休人士 Retired persons	197 032 (89.2)	147 904 (90.0)	47 129 (80.3)	392 065 (88.3)	230 857 (82.9)	173 448 (88.5)	85 622 (75.0)	489 927 (83.2)	427 889 (85.7)	321 352 (89.2)	132 751 (76.8)	881 992 (85.4)
	其他非從事經濟活動人士 Other economically inactive persons	21 519 (9.7)	15 793 (9.6)	10 341 (17.6)	47 653 (10.7)	21 299 (7.6)	18 618 (9.5)	27 263 (23.9)	67 180 (11.4)	42 818 (8.6)	34 411 (9.5)	37 604 (21.8)	114 833 (11.1)
	總計 Total	220 843 (100.0)	164 280 (100.0)	58 672 (100.0)	443 795 (100.0)	278 491 (100.0)	196 052 (100.0)	114 213 (100.0)	588 756 (100.0)	499 334 (100.0)	360 332 (100.0)	172 885 (100.0)	1 032 551 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

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7. 住戶及房屋特徵

7. Household and Housing Characteristics

家庭住戶中的長者數目

7.1 在 2016 年，91.9% 的長者居於家庭住戶（即為一羣住在一起及分享生活所需的人士），其餘 8.1% 的長者則居於非家庭住戶（即居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等）。

7.2 集中分析家庭住戶，有一名或以上長者的家庭住戶共有 811 645 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 32.3%。這個百分比比較 2006 年的 26.7% 及 2011 年的 28.2% 為高。（表 7.1）

Number of older persons in domestic households

7.1 In 2016, 91.9% of older persons were living in domestic households (i.e. a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials of living), while the remaining 8.1% were living in non-domestic households (i.e. living in homes for the aged, hospitals and penal institutions, etc.).

7.2 Focusing on domestic households, there were 811 645 domestic households with one or more older persons, constituting 32.3% of the total domestic households in the whole territory. The proportion was higher than the figures of 26.7% and 28.2% in 2006 and 2011 respectively. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶人數 Household size	有長者居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic households with older persons			佔全港所有家庭住戶的比例 ⁽¹⁾ Proportion to all domestic households ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
1	98 829	119 376	152 536	26.9	29.5	33.2
2	171 598	203 240	264 491	32.0	34.0	39.7
3	131 820	152 838	187 760	25.5	26.6	30.7
4	93 100	99 309	110 145	18.4	19.8	22.5
5	59 412	58 648	58 360	27.8	27.6	29.0
6+	39 971	35 210	38 353	45.9	45.5	46.8
總計 Total	594 730	668 621	811 645	26.7	28.2	32.3

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.

7.3 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。在 2016 年，32.6% 有長者居住的家庭住戶屬兩人住戶，高於全港家庭住戶中的 26.5%。此外，在有長者居住的家庭住戶當中，有一至兩名長者的佔 99.4%。有長者居住的家庭住戶的平均住戶人數為 2.7 人，略低於全港家庭住戶的 2.8 人。（表 7.2）

7.3 The distribution of domestic households with older persons by household size was slightly different from that for all domestic households in Hong Kong. In 2016, 32.6% of the domestic households with older persons were two-person households, higher than that of 26.5% for all domestic households. Besides, among the domestic households with older persons, 99.4% of them had either one or two older persons. The average household size of domestic households with older persons was 2.7, which was slightly lower than that of 2.8 for all domestic households. (Table 7.2)

表 7.2 2016 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, 2016

住戶人數 Household size	有長者居住的家庭住戶數目 Domestic households with older persons					全港家庭住戶 All domestic households	
	住戶中的長者人數 Number of older persons in households				總計 Total	數目 Number	百分比 %
	1	2	3+				
				數目 Number	百分比 %		
1	152 536	..	..	152 536	18.8	459 015	18.3
2	157 309	107 182	..	264 491	32.6	665 840	26.5
3	112 097	74 017	1 646	187 760	23.1	611 489	24.4
4	73 952	34 793	1 400	110 145	13.6	489 833	19.5
5	40 764	16 863	733	58 360	7.2	201 577	8.0
6+	22 689	14 733	931	38 353	4.7	81 980	3.3
總計 Total	559 347	247 588	4 710	811 645	100.0	2 509 734	100.0
					家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size		
					2.7	2.8	

居住情況

7.4 在 2016 年，48.5% 的長者與子女同住（29.0% 與配偶及子女同住及 19.5% 只與子女同住，但沒有與配偶同住），另有 25.2% 只與配偶同住及 13.1% 獨居。長者的居住情況分布與整體人口的分布有頗大差異。與整體人口比較，在 2016 年，長者中有較高比例是獨居、只與配偶同住或只與子女同住。此外，長者中有 8.1% 居於非家庭住戶，高於整體人口的 3.0%。
（表 7.3）

7.5 長者的居住情況在過去 10 年有所改變。與子女同住的長者比例由 2006 年的 53.4% 下跌至 2016 的 48.5%。相反，獨居的長者比例由 2006 年的 11.6% 上升至 2016 年的 13.1%，而只與配偶同住的長者比例則在同期由 21.2% 上升至 25.2%。（表 7.3）

Living arrangements

7.4 In 2016, 48.5% of older persons were living with children (29.0% were living with spouse and children and 19.5% were living with children only but not with spouse). On the other hand, 25.2% were living with spouse only and 13.1% were living alone. The distribution of older persons by living arrangement was quite different from that for the whole population. Compared with the whole population, a higher proportion of older persons were living alone, with spouse only or with children only in 2016. Moreover, 8.1% of older persons were living in non-domestic households, higher than the 3.0% for the whole population. (Table 7.3)

7.5 There had been changes in the living arrangements of older persons in the past 10 years. The proportion of older persons living with their children decreased from 53.4% in 2006 to 48.5% in 2016. On the contrary, the proportion of older persons living alone increased from 11.6% in 2006 to 13.1% in 2016, while the proportion of those living with spouse only increased from 21.2% to 25.2% over the same period. (Table 7.3)

表 7.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按居住情況劃分的長者數目
Table 7.3 Older persons by living arrangement, 2006, 2011 and 2016

居住情況 Living arrangement	2006		2011		2016	
	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons 數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	98 829 (11.6)	367 653 (5.4)	119 376 (12.7)	404 088 (5.7)	152 536 (13.1)	459 015 (6.3)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	259 154 (30.4)	2 256 867 (32.9)	279 786 (29.7)	2 325 536 (32.9)	337 623 (29.0)	2 323 036 (31.7)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	181 139 (21.2)	728 754 (10.6)	221 766 (23.6)	815 323 (11.5)	293 308 (25.2)	887 138 (12.1)
小計 Sub-total	440 293 (51.6)	2 985 621 (43.5)	501 552 (53.3)	3 140 859 (44.4)	630 931 (54.2)	3 210 174 (43.8)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	196 581 (23.1)	446 763 (6.5)	201 906 (21.4)	483 456 (6.8)	226 801 (19.5)	524 723 (7.2)
其他 Others	31 522 (3.7)	2 836 872 (41.3)	37 849 (4.0)	2 863 256 (40.5)	58 657 (5.0)	2 920 224 (39.8)
小計 Sub-total	767 225 (90.0)	6 636 909 (96.7)	860 683 (91.4)	6 891 659 (97.5)	1 068 925 (91.9)	7 114 136 (97.0)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	85 571 (10.0)	227 437 (3.3)	80 629 (8.6)	179 917 (2.5)	94 228 (8.1)	222 449 (3.0)
總計 Total	852 796 (100.0)	6 864 346 (100.0)	941 312 (100.0)	7 071 576 (100.0)	1 163 153 (100.0)	7 336 585 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(3) 數字包括居住在老人院、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) Figures include persons living with person(s) other than spouse and child(ren).

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

7.6 在 2016 年，居於家庭住戶的長者中有 696 859 人（65.2%）與非長者同住，其餘的 372 066 人（34.8%）則是獨居或只與其他長者同住。（表 7.4）

7.6 In 2016, among older persons living in domestic households, 696 859 (65.2%) were living with non-older persons, 372 066 (34.8%) were either living alone or with other older persons only. (Table 7.4)

表 7.4 2016 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, 2016

居住情況 Living arrangement	居於家庭住戶的長者數目 Older persons living in domestic households				全港家庭 住戶人口 Whole population in domestic households	
	長者住戶類型 Type of older-person household					
	只有長者的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Households with older person(s) only ⁽¹⁾			長者與非 長者同住 家庭住戶 Domestic households with older person(s) living with non-older person(s)		
	1 人住戶 1-person households	2 人住戶 2-person households	3 人及 以上住戶 3-person and over households			
						總計 Total
數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)						
獨居 Living alone	152 536 (100.0)	.. (..)	.. (..)	.. (..)	152 536 (14.3)	459 015 (6.5)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	.. (..)	.. (..)	456 (8.8)	337 167 (48.4)	337 623 (31.6)	2 323 036 (32.7)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	.. (..)	203 120 (94.8)	2 528 (48.9)	87 660 (12.6)	293 308 (27.4)	887 138 (12.5)
小計 Sub-total	.. (..)	203 120 (94.8)	2 984 (57.8)	424 827 (61.0)	630 931 (59.0)	3 210 174 (45.1)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	.. (..)	2 879 (1.3)	920 (17.8)	223 002 (32.0)	226 801 (21.2)	524 723 (7.4)
其他 Others	.. (..)	8 365 (3.9)	1 262 (24.4)	49 030 (7.0)	58 657 (5.5)	2 920 224 (41.0)
總計 Total	152 536 (100.0)	214 364 (100.0)	5 166 (100.0)	696 859 (100.0)	1 068 925 (100.0)	7 114 136 (100.0)

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

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

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

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

7.7 隨着人口持續老化，只有長者居住的家庭住戶急劇增加。在 2016 年，共有 300 906 個家庭住戶其所有成員（外籍家庭傭工除外）皆為長者，較 2006 年的 179 702 個住戶上升 67.4%。在這些住戶中，有 39 609 個住戶有外籍家庭傭工，是 2006 年的數字（12 807）的約 3 倍，反映僱用外籍家庭傭工照顧長者的情況日漸普遍。值得注意的是，在 39 609 個只由長者與外籍家庭傭工組成的家庭住戶中，有 23 759 個住戶是只有一名長者與外籍家庭傭工同住。（表 7.5）

7.7 The number of domestic households with older persons only surged as population ageing continued. In 2016, there were 300 906 domestic households with all members (other than foreign domestic helpers) being older persons, which was 67.4% higher than that of 179 702 in 2006. Among these households, 39 609 households had foreign domestic helpers, which was about triple the figure in 2006 (12 807), reflecting the growing trend of hiring foreign domestic helpers to take care of older persons. It is worth noting that among the 39 609 domestic households consisting of older persons and foreign domestic helpers only, there were 23 759 domestic households in which only one older person was living with foreign domestic helper(s). (Table 7.5)

表 7.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按長者數目及有否與外籍家庭傭工同住劃分的只有長者居住的家庭住戶⁽¹⁾數目

Table 7.5 Domestic households with older person(s) only⁽¹⁾ by number of older person(s) and whether living with foreign domestic helper(s), 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006	2011	2016
住戶中的長者人數 Number of older persons in households ／ 有否與外籍家庭傭工同住 Whether living with foreign domestic helper(s)			
1 名長者 1 older person			
沒有與外籍家庭傭工同住 Not living with foreign domestic helper(s)	98 829 (93.2)	119 376 (89.1)	152 536 (86.5)
與外籍家庭傭工同住 Living with foreign domestic helper(s)	7 162 (6.8)	14 631 (10.9)	23 759 (13.5)
總計 Total	105 991 (100.0)	134 007 (100.0)	176 295 (100.0)
2 名長者 2 older persons			
沒有與外籍家庭傭工同住 Not living with foreign domestic helper(s)	67 078 (92.5)	78 575 (89.2)	107 135 (87.7)
與外籍家庭傭工同住 Living with foreign domestic helper(s)	5 442 (7.5)	9 508 (10.8)	15 031 (12.3)
總計 Total	72 520 (100.0)	88 083 (100.0)	122 166 (100.0)
3 名長者或以上 3 older persons or more			
沒有與外籍家庭傭工同住 Not living with foreign domestic helper(s)	988 (83.0)	872 (89.1)	1 626 (66.5)
與外籍家庭傭工同住 Living with foreign domestic helper(s)	203 (17.0)	107 (10.9)	819 (33.5)
總計 Total	1 191 (100.0)	979 (100.0)	2 445 (100.0)
只有長者居住（不論是否與外籍家庭傭工同住）的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older person(s) only (regardless of whether living with foreign domestic helper(s))			
沒有與外籍家庭傭工同住 Not living with foreign domestic helper(s)	166 895 (92.9)	198 823 (89.1)	261 297 (86.8)
與外籍家庭傭工同住 Living with foreign domestic helper(s)	12 807 (7.1)	24 246 (10.9)	39 609 (13.2)
總計 Total	179 702 (100.0)	223 069 (100.0)	300 906 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字包括所有除外籍家庭傭工以外的成員皆為長者的家庭住戶。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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

年齡及性別

7.8 長者越年長，與配偶同住的比例就越低，而居於非家庭住戶的比例則越高。2016 年 85 歲及以上長者中，21.4% 與配偶同住，遠較 65 歲至 69 歲長者的 67.8% 為低。另一方面，85 歲及以上長者中，19.7% 居於非家庭住戶，較 65 歲至 69 歲的長者的 4.7% 為高。不少居於非家庭住戶的長者是入住長者院舍。

（圖 7.1 及表 7.6）

7.9 就長者居住情況而言，兩性間亦有所差異。女性長者中與配偶同住的比例（39.9%）遠低於男性長者的相應比例（70.7%）。相反，女性長者中獨居的比例為 15.2%，高於男性長者的 10.7%。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 7.6）

Age and sex

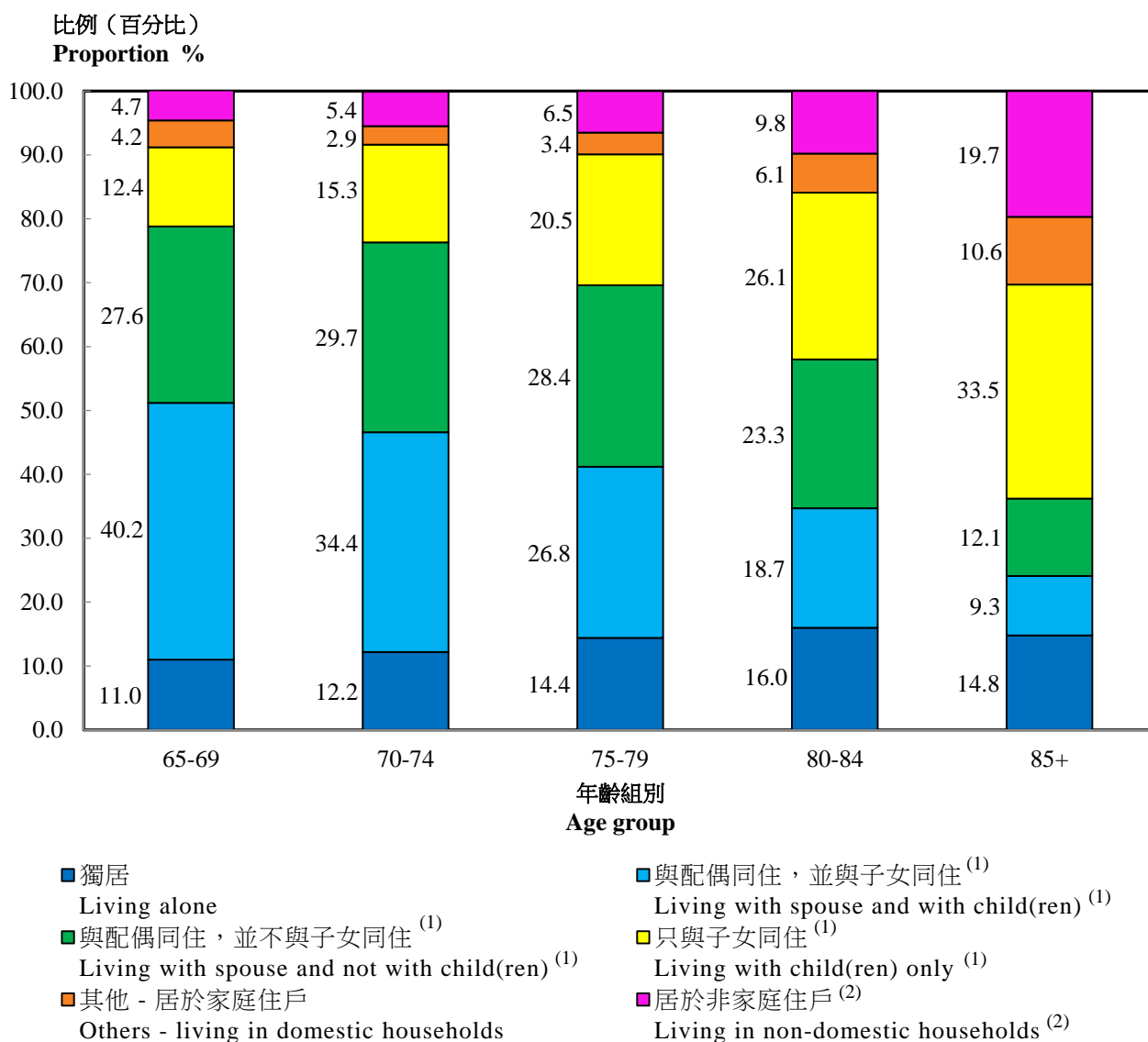
7.8 As the age of older persons increases, the proportion of older persons living with spouse becomes lower, while the proportion living in non-domestic households becomes higher. In 2016, the proportion of older persons aged 85 and above who were living with spouse was 21.4%, much lower than that of 67.8% for older persons aged 65 – 69. On the other hand, the proportion of older persons aged 85 and above who were living in non-domestic households was 19.7%, higher than that of 4.7% for older persons aged 65 – 69. Many older persons living in non-domestic households were residing at homes for the aged.

(Chart 7.1 and Table 7.6)

7.9 Sex differentials in the living arrangement of older persons were also observed. A much smaller proportion of older women were living with spouse (39.9%) than the corresponding proportion for their male counterparts (70.7%). On the contrary, the proportion of older women living alone was 15.2%, higher than that of 10.7% for older men. This was mainly attributable to the fact that there was a higher proportion of widowed older persons among older women than older men. (Table 7.6)

圖 7.1 2016 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, 2016



註釋：(1) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(2) 數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

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

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

表 7.6 2016 年按性別、居住情況及年齡組別劃分的長者數目
Table 7.6 Older persons by sex, living arrangement and age group, 2016

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	19 493 (9.9)	11 781 (10.5)	10 915 (10.8)	8 628 (11.6)	7 488 (12.7)	58 305 (10.7)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	95 388 (48.5)	48 536 (43.3)	37 616 (37.2)	22 097 (29.8)	12 509 (21.2)	216 146 (39.8)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	55 046 (28.0)	35 811 (31.9)	35 197 (34.8)	25 915 (35.0)	15 598 (26.4)	167 567 (30.9)
	小計 Sub-total	150 434 (76.6)	84 347 (75.2)	72 813 (71.9)	48 012 (64.8)	28 107 (47.6)	383 713 (70.7)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	9 759 (5.0)	6 844 (6.1)	8 411 (8.3)	8 313 (11.2)	9 944 (16.9)	43 271 (8.0)
	其他 Others	6 891 (3.5)	2 617 (2.3)	2 199 (2.2)	2 097 (2.8)	4 016 (6.8)	17 820 (3.3)
	小計 Sub-total	186 577 (94.9)	105 589 (94.1)	94 338 (93.2)	67 050 (90.5)	49 555 (84.0)	503 109 (92.6)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	9 926 (5.1)	6 595 (5.9)	6 885 (6.8)	7 053 (9.5)	9 458 (16.0)	39 917 (7.4)
	小計 Sub-total	196 503 (100.0)	112 184 (100.0)	101 223 (100.0)	74 103 (100.0)	59 013 (100.0)	543 026 (100.0)
女性 Female							
	居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
	獨居 Living alone	23 871 (12.0)	15 234 (14.0)	18 800 (17.9)	18 099 (19.5)	18 227 (16.0)	94 231 (15.2)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	63 658 (32.0)	27 359 (25.2)	17 674 (16.8)	9 115 (9.8)	3 671 (3.2)	121 477 (19.6)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	54 157 (27.2)	29 851 (27.5)	23 480 (22.3)	12 927 (13.9)	5 326 (4.7)	125 741 (20.3)
	小計 Sub-total	117 815 (59.1)	57 210 (52.7)	41 154 (39.1)	22 042 (23.7)	8 997 (7.9)	247 218 (39.9)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	39 221 (19.7)	27 004 (24.9)	33 870 (32.2)	35 295 (38.0)	48 140 (42.1)	183 530 (29.6)
	其他 Others	9 711 (4.9)	3 833 (3.5)	4 867 (4.6)	8 152 (8.8)	14 274 (12.5)	40 837 (6.6)
	小計 Sub-total	190 618 (95.7)	103 281 (95.1)	98 691 (93.9)	83 588 (90.0)	89 638 (78.4)	565 816 (91.2)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	8 582 (4.3)	5 362 (4.9)	6 460 (6.1)	9 277 (10.0)	24 630 (21.6)	54 311 (8.8)
	小計 Sub-total	199 200 (100.0)	108 643 (100.0)	105 151 (100.0)	92 865 (100.0)	114 268 (100.0)	620 127 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes							
	居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
	獨居 Living alone	43 364 (11.0)	27 015 (12.2)	29 715 (14.4)	26 727 (16.0)	25 715 (14.8)	152 536 (13.1)
	與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾						
	並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	159 046 (40.2)	75 895 (34.4)	55 290 (26.8)	31 212 (18.7)	16 180 (9.3)	337 623 (29.0)
	並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	109 203 (27.6)	65 662 (29.7)	58 677 (28.4)	38 842 (23.3)	20 924 (12.1)	293 308 (25.2)
	小計 Sub-total	268 249 (67.8)	141 557 (64.1)	113 967 (55.2)	70 054 (42.0)	37 104 (21.4)	630 931 (54.2)
	只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	48 980 (12.4)	33 848 (15.3)	42 281 (20.5)	43 608 (26.1)	58 084 (33.5)	226 801 (19.5)
	其他 Others	16 602 (4.2)	6 450 (2.9)	7 066 (3.4)	10 249 (6.1)	18 290 (10.6)	58 657 (5.0)
	小計 Sub-total	377 195 (95.3)	208 870 (94.6)	193 029 (93.5)	150 638 (90.2)	139 193 (80.3)	1 068 925 (91.9)
	居於非家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽³⁾	18 508 (4.7)	11 957 (5.4)	13 345 (6.5)	16 330 (9.8)	34 088 (19.7)	94 228 (8.1)
	總計 Total	395 703 (100.0)	220 827 (100.0)	206 374 (100.0)	166 968 (100.0)	173 281 (100.0)	1 163 153 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別及年齡組別中所佔的百分比。

(2) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(3) 數字包括居住在老人院、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 and age group.

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

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

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

7.10 有較大比例的長者工作人口是與配偶同住。在 2016 年，74.3% 長者工作人口與配偶同住，較長者非工作人口的 57.1% 為高。（表 7.7）

7.10 A larger proportion of working older persons were living with spouse. In 2016, 74.3% of working older persons were living with spouse as compared with 57.1% for non-working older persons. (Table 7.7)

表 7.7 2016 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 7.7 Older persons living in domestic households by living arrangement, economic activity status and sex, 2016

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	9 565 (10.5)	4 716 (16.2)	14 281 (11.9)	48 740 (11.8)	89 515 (16.7)	138 255 (14.6)	58 305 (11.6)	94 231 (16.7)	152 536 (14.3)	459 015 (6.5)
與配偶同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with spouse ⁽²⁾										
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	44 639 (49.2)	8 469 (29.0)	53 108 (44.3)	171 507 (41.6)	113 008 (21.1)	284 515 (30.0)	216 146 (43.0)	121 477 (21.5)	337 623 (31.6)	2 323 036 (32.7)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	28 608 (31.5)	7 436 (25.5)	36 044 (30.1)	138 959 (33.7)	118 305 (22.0)	257 264 (27.1)	167 567 (33.3)	125 741 (22.2)	293 308 (27.4)	887 138 (12.5)
小計 Sub-total	73 247 (80.7)	15 905 (54.5)	89 152 (74.3)	310 466 (75.3)	231 313 (43.1)	541 779 (57.1)	383 713 (76.3)	247 218 (43.7)	630 931 (59.0)	3 210 174 (45.1)
只與子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽²⁾	4 437 (4.9)	5 287 (18.1)	9 724 (8.1)	38 834 (9.4)	178 243 (33.2)	217 077 (22.9)	43 271 (8.6)	183 530 (32.4)	226 801 (21.2)	524 723 (7.4)
其他 Others	3 511 (3.9)	3 253 (11.2)	6 764 (5.6)	14 309 (3.5)	37 584 (7.0)	51 893 (5.5)	17 820 (3.5)	40 837 (7.2)	58 657 (5.5)	2 920 224 (41.0)
總計 Total	90 760 (100.0)	29 161 (100.0)	119 921 (100.0)	412 349 (100.0)	536 655 (100.0)	949 004 (100.0)	503 109 (100.0)	565 816 (100.0)	1 068 925 (100.0)	7 114 136 (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) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

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

房屋

7.11 在居於家庭住戶的長者中，居於公營租住房屋、資助自置居所房屋及私人永久性房屋所佔的比例在 2016 年分別為 36.7%、19.2% 及 42.8%。大部分（77.9%）居於私人永久性房屋的長者是居於自置居所住戶，當中很高比例（83.9%）的居所是沒有按揭或貸款。（表 7.8）

Housing

7.11 Among older persons living in domestic households in 2016, the proportions of those living in public rental housing, subsidised home ownership housing and private permanent housing were 36.7%, 19.2% and 42.8% respectively. Most of the older persons (77.9%) in private permanent housing were living in owner-occupier households, among which a high proportion (83.9%) were without mortgage payment or loan repayment. (Table 7.8)

表 7.8 2016 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 7.8 Older persons living in domestic households by type of housing and tenure of accommodation, 2016

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	.. (..)	.. (..)	392 481 (84.7)	94 (0.2)	392 575 (36.7)	2 100 126 (29.5)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	25 570 (30.9)	174 950 (36.4)	521 (0.1)	3 944 (9.3)	204 985 (19.2)	1 144 774 (16.1)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	57 150 (69.1)	298 910 (62.2)	65 310 (14.1)	35 846 (84.5)	457 216 (42.8)	3 789 474 (53.3)
其他 Others	- (-)	6 568 (1.4)	4 881 (1.1)	2 533 (6.0)	13 982 (1.3)	78 561 (1.1)
總計 ⁽⁵⁾ Total ⁽⁵⁾	82 720 (100.0)	480 428 (100.0)	463 193 (100.0)	42 417 (100.0)	1 068 758 (100.0)	7 112 935 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

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

(2) 「租住」包括「全租」、「合租」、「二房東」及「三房客」。

(2) “Tenants” include “sole tenant”, “co-tenant”, “main tenant” and “sub-tenant”.

(3) 「其他」包括「免交租金」及「由僱主提供」。

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

(4) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

(5) 數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

(5) Figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

7.12 不同居住情況的長者所居住的房屋類型分布也有所不同。大部分的獨居長者居於公營租住房屋，佔所有獨居長者的50.4%。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34.2%。（表7.9）

7.12 The type of housing varied for older persons with different living arrangements. Among those older persons living alone, a large proportion of them were residing in public rental housing, constituting 50.4% of all older persons living alone. For those living with spouse, the proportion residing in public rental housing was only 34.2%. (Table 7.9)

表 7.9 2016 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 7.9 Older persons living in domestic households by living arrangement and type of housing, 2016

居於家庭住戶的長者 Older persons living in domestic households					
居住情況 Living arrangement	房屋類型 ⁽¹⁾ Type of housing ⁽¹⁾				總計 Total
	公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	其他 Others	
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)				
獨居 Living alone	76 915 (50.4)	16 758 (11.0)	54 646 (35.8)	4 180 (2.7)	152 499 (100.0)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾					
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	122 631 (36.3)	78 554 (23.3)	134 049 (39.7)	2 380 (0.7)	337 614 (100.0)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	93 395 (31.8)	53 333 (18.2)	142 255 (48.5)	4 254 (1.5)	293 237 (100.0)
小計 Sub-total	216 026 (34.2)	131 887 (20.9)	276 304 (43.8)	6 634 (1.1)	630 851 (100.0)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	85 239 (37.6)	48 448 (21.4)	90 964 (40.1)	2 146 (0.9)	226 797 (100.0)
其他 Others	14 395 (24.6)	7 892 (13.5)	35 302 (60.2)	1 022 (1.7)	58 611 (100.0)
總計 ⁽⁴⁾ Total ⁽⁴⁾	392 575 (36.7)	204 985 (19.2)	457 216 (42.8)	13 982 (1.3)	1 068 758 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 所包括的房屋類型詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

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

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

(4) Figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

居所樓面面積

7.13 居所樓面面積是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指住戶獨自佔用的居所樓面面積。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

7.14 在 2016 年有長者居住的家庭住戶中，41.9% 的居所樓面面積為 20 至少於 40 平方米。其次為 40 至少於 70 平方米（41.4%）、13 至少於 20 平方米（5.6%）及 70 至少於 100 平方米（5.1%）。有長者居住的家庭住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 40.0 平方米，與全港家庭住戶相同。（表 7.10）

Floor area of accommodation

7.13 The floor area of accommodation is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the floor area of accommodation occupied exclusively by households. Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

7.14 In 2016, 41.9% of the domestic households with older persons were living in units with floor area of accommodation of 20 to less than 40 square metres. This was followed by units with floor area of accommodation of 40 to less than 70 square metres (41.4%), 13 to less than 20 square metres (5.6%), and 70 to less than 100 square metres (5.1%). The median floor area of accommodation of domestic households with older persons was 40.0 square metres, which was the same as that for all domestic households. (Table 7.10)

表 7.10 2016 年按居所樓面面積⁽¹⁾劃分的有長者居住的家庭住戶數目⁽²⁾
Table 7.10 Domestic households with older persons⁽²⁾ by floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾, 2016

樓面面積(平方米) Floor area of accommodation (square metres)	有長者居住的 家庭住戶 No. of domestic households with older persons	百分比 %	全港家庭住戶 No. of domestic households	百分比 %
< 7	2 160	0.3	12 554	0.5
7 - < 13	15 269	1.9	80 095	3.2
13 - < 20	45 593	5.6	110 934	4.4
20 - < 40	339 610	41.9	990 937	39.5
40 - < 70	335 979	41.4	1 071 400	42.7
70 - < 100	41 536	5.1	145 211	5.8
100 - < 160	20 741	2.6	66 824	2.7
≥ 160	10 493	1.3	30 479	1.2
總計 Total	811 381	100.0	2 508 434	100.0
居所樓面面積中位數(平方米) Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)	40.0		40.0	

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

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

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

住戶收入

7.15 在 2016 年有長者居住的家庭住戶中，36.8% 家庭住戶每月收入在 10,000 元以下。這百分比較 2006 年的 45.5% 為低。（表 7.11）

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

7.17 有長者居住的家庭住戶每月收入中位數在 2016 年為 15,500 元，較 2006 年的 11,130 元上升 39.3%。獨居長者的每月收入中位數的升幅最高，由 2006 年的 3,110 元上升至 2016 年的 5,650 元，升幅達 81.7%。獨居長者的收入升幅較高，部分原因是政府現金社會福利有所增加，包括政府於 2013 年為援助有經濟需要的長者而增設的長者生活津貼。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則錄得較低升幅。（表 7.12）

Household income

7.15 In 2016, 36.8% of domestic households with older persons had monthly domestic household income of less than \$10,000. The percentage was lower than that of 45.5% for 2006. (Table 7.11)

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

7.17 The median monthly domestic household income of households with older persons stood at \$15,500 in 2016, which was 39.3% higher than that of \$11,130 in 2006. The median monthly domestic household income of older persons living alone recorded the largest increase, from \$3,110 in 2006 to \$5,650 in 2016, representing an increase of 81.7%. The larger increase in the income of older persons living alone was partly caused by the increase in cash social benefits given out by the Government, including the Old Age Living Allowance introduced by the Government in 2013 to support older persons who are in need of financial support. The median monthly domestic household income of households with older persons of other household sizes recorded relatively smaller increases over the same period. (Table 7.12)

表 7.11 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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 7.11 Domestic households with older persons by monthly domestic household income, 2006, 2011 and 2016

		2006		2011		2016
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	全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons	全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households	有長者居住 的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons	全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households
			數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)			
< 2,000	54 720 (9.2)	86 736 (3.9)	51 089 (7.6)	85 394 (3.6)	40 447 (5.0)	100 629 (4.0)
2,000 – < 4,000	73 058 (12.3)	118 779 (5.3)	86 459 (12.9)	129 332 (5.5)	26 540 (3.3)	38 632 (1.5)
4,000 – < 6,000	54 023 (9.1)	121 605 (5.5)	51 623 (7.7)	94 894 (4.0)	94 347 (11.6)	119 616 (4.8)
6,000 – < 8,000	46 784 (7.9)	146 010 (6.6)	43 861 (6.6)	121 173 (5.1)	84 057 (10.4)	119 574 (4.8)
8,000 – < 10,000	41 872 (7.0)	147 081 (6.6)	40 165 (6.0)	133 122 (5.6)	53 358 (6.6)	101 666 (4.1)
10,000 – <15,000	84 197 (14.2)	339 469 (15.2)	85 364 (12.8)	297 830 (12.6)	95 389 (11.8)	295 912 (11.8)
15,000 – < 20,000	60 595 (10.2)	279 217 (12.5)	66 766 (10.0)	265 224 (11.2)	72 977 (9.0)	251 872 (10.0)
20,000 – < 25,000	44 831 (7.5)	225 292 (10.1)	55 929 (8.4)	235 695 (9.9)	61 855 (7.6)	220 935 (8.8)
25,000 – < 30,000	31 170 (5.2)	162 783 (7.3)	39 136 (5.9)	181 313 (7.7)	48 152 (5.9)	176 659 (7.0)
30,000 – < 40,000	39 926 (6.7)	221 101 (9.9)	53 840 (8.1)	269 283 (11.4)	75 361 (9.3)	301 856 (12.0)
40,000 – < 60,000	33 713 (5.7)	194 723 (8.7)	48 173 (7.2)	267 953 (11.3)	79 805 (9.8)	360 529 (14.4)
60,000 – < 80,000	13 197 (2.2)	77 347 (3.5)	19 980 (3.0)	117 260 (5.0)	32 838 (4.0)	168 441 (6.7)
80,000 – < 100,000	6 180 (1.0)	38 534 (1.7)	9 261 (1.4)	58 895 (2.5)	16 712 (2.1)	89 413 (3.6)
≥ 100,000	10 464 (1.8)	67 869 (3.0)	16 975 (2.5)	111 428 (4.7)	29 807 (3.7)	164 000 (6.5)
總計 Total	594 730 (100.0)	2 226 546 (100.0)	668 621 (100.0)	2 368 796 (100.0)	811 645 (100.0)	2 509 734 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

表 7.12 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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 7.12 Median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with older persons by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶人數 Household size	2006		2011		2016	
	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	3,110	8,050	3,000	8,540	5,650	9,800
2	6,610	14,000	7,750	15,500	9,780	17,630
3	14,430	17,500	17,540	21,040	23,000	27,500
4	20,530	21,500	24,330	27,000	33,750	37,000
5	23,930	26,710	29,040	35,370	40,000	48,950
6+	31,000	31,000	36,040	39,120	50,450	53,660
總計 Total	11,130	17,250	13,040	20,500	15,500	25,000

7.18 有長者居住的家庭住戶的收入分布可進一步按長者住戶類型及收入來源作詳細的分析。在 2016 年，所有成員均為長者的家庭住戶中有 85.6% 是沒有職業收入。這比例明顯遠高於長者與非長者同住的家庭住戶的 11.3% 及全港家庭住戶的 17.0%。（表 7.13）

7.19 在 2016 年，所有成員均為長者的家庭住戶的每月收入中位數為 6,020 元，較 2006 年的 3,400 元有顯著增加，增幅為 77.1%。按收入來源分析，有職業收入的長者住戶的每月收入中位數由 2006 年的 8,000 元增加至 2016 年的 12,250 元，增幅為 53.1%。同期，沒有職業收入的長者住戶的每月收入中位數的增幅則明顯較高，達 80.6%，由 3,200 元增加至 5,780 元。沒有職業收入的長者住戶的收入顯著增加，部分原因是政府現金社會福利有所增加，包括於 2013 年為援助有經濟需要的長者而增設長者生活津貼。（表 7.14）

7.18 The 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 85.6% of domestic households with all members being older persons had no employment income in 2016. This proportion was significantly higher than those among domestic households with older persons living with non-older persons and all domestic households in Hong Kong at 11.3% and 17.0% respectively. (Table 7.13)

7.19 The median monthly domestic household income of domestic households with older persons only was \$6,020 in 2016, representing a significant increase of 77.1% when compared with \$3,400 in 2006. Analysed by source of income, the median monthly domestic household income of older persons only households with employment income increased by 53.1%, from \$8,000 in 2006 to \$12,250 in 2016; while that of older persons only households without employment income increased at a much higher rate of 80.6%, from \$3,200 to \$5,780 over the same period. The significant increase in income among older persons only households without employment income was partly caused by the increase in cash social benefits given out by the Government, including the Old Age Living Allowance introduced in 2013 to support older persons who are in need of financial support. (Table 7.14)

表 7.13 2016 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 7.13 Domestic households with older persons by source of income, monthly domestic household income and type of older-person household, 2016

		有長者居住家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons						全港 家庭住戶 All domestic households	
收入來源 Source of income	家庭住戶每月收入 （港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	長者住戶類型 Type of older-person household							
		所有成員均為 長者的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Domestic households with all members being older persons ⁽¹⁾		長者與非長者 同住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons living with non-older persons		總計 Total			
		數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比		
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
有職業收入的住戶 Households with employment income									
< 2,000		27	0.0	48	0.0	75	0.0	1 503	0.1
2,000 – < 4,000		1 399	0.5	1 584	0.3	2 983	0.4	6 893	0.3
4,000 – < 6,000		2 297	0.9	8 825	1.6	11 122	1.4	23 095	0.9
6,000 – < 10,000		9 499	3.6	31 678	5.8	41 177	5.1	97 822	3.9
10,000 – < 20,000		13 758	5.3	125 412	22.8	139 170	17.1	495 490	19.7
20,000 – < 30,000		4 124	1.6	100 181	18.2	104 305	12.9	387 335	15.4
30,000 – < 60,000		3 806	1.5	146 178	26.6	149 984	18.5	653 096	26.0
≥ 60,000		2 781	1.1	73 989	13.4	76 770	9.5	417 295	16.6
總計 Total		37 691	14.4	487 895	88.7	525 586	64.8	2 082 529	83.0
只有其他現金收入或沒有收入的住戶 Households with other cash income only or no income									
< 2,000		30 564	11.7	9 808	1.8	40 372	5.0	99 126	3.9
2,000 – < 4,000		19 344	7.4	4 213	0.8	23 557	2.9	31 739	1.3
4,000 – < 6,000		71 118	27.2	12 107	2.2	83 225	10.3	96 521	3.8
6,000 – < 10,000		76 473	29.3	19 765	3.6	96 238	11.9	123 418	4.9
10,000 – < 20,000		17 432	6.7	11 764	2.1	29 196	3.6	52 294	2.1
20,000 – < 30,000		3 749	1.4	1 953	0.4	5 702	0.7	10 259	0.4
30,000 – < 60,000		3 355	1.3	1 827	0.3	5 182	0.6	9 289	0.4
≥ 60,000		1 695	0.6	892	0.2	2 587	0.3	4 559	0.2
總計 Total		223 730	85.6	62 329	11.3	286 059	35.2	427 205	17.0
合計 Overall									
< 2,000		30 591	11.7	9 856	1.8	40 447	5.0	100 629	4.0
2,000 – < 4,000		20 743	7.9	5 797	1.1	26 540	3.3	38 632	1.5
4,000 – < 6,000		73 415	28.1	20 932	3.8	94 347	11.6	119 616	4.8
6,000 – < 10,000		85 972	32.9	51 443	9.3	137 415	16.9	221 240	8.8
10,000 – < 20,000		31 190	11.9	137 176	24.9	168 366	20.7	547 784	21.8
20,000 – < 30,000		7 873	3.0	102 134	18.6	110 007	13.6	397 594	15.8
30,000 – < 60,000		7 161	2.7	148 005	26.9	155 166	19.1	662 385	26.4
≥ 60,000		4 476	1.7	74 881	13.6	79 357	9.8	421 854	16.8
總計 Total		261 421	100.0	550 224	100.0	811 645	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

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

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

表 7.14 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按收入來源及長者住戶類型劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數

Table 7.14 Median monthly domestic household income by source of income and type of older-person household, 2006, 2011 and 2016

		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		
年份	收入來源	所有成員均為 長者的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Domestic households with all members being older persons ⁽¹⁾	長者與非長者 同住的家庭住戶 Domestic households with older persons living with non-older persons	總計 Total
Year	Source of income			
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)				
2006				
	有職業收入的住戶 Households with employment income	8,000	18,710	18,210
	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	3,200	5,200	3,500
	合計 Overall	3,400	16,210	11,130
2011				
	有職業收入的住戶 Households with employment income	9,070	21,540	21,040
	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
	合計 Overall	3,580	19,040	13,040
2016				
	有職業收入的住戶 Households with employment income	12,250	27,040	25,990
	只有其他現金收入或沒有收入的住戶 Households with other cash income only or no income	5,780	6,490	5,930
	合計 Overall	6,020	24,250	15,500

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

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

8. 地區特徵

地區分布

8.1 在 2016 年，50.9% 的長者居於新界，31.4% 及 17.8% 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 52.4%、30.6% 及 17.1%。（表 8.1 及表 8.2）

8.2 在過去 10 年，長者的地區分布有相當大的變動。居於新界的長者人數由 359 031 大幅上升至 591 720，佔所有長者的比例亦由 42.1% 上升至 50.9%。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 2006 年的 20.4% 及 37.5% 分別下降至 2016 年的 17.8% 及 31.4%。

（表 8.1）

8.3 在 2016 年的 18 個區議會分區當中，在觀塘區居住的長者數目最多，佔長者總人數的 9.6%。沙田區及元朗區則分列第二及第三位，分別佔 9.0% 及 8.0%。離島區的長者數目為最少，只佔長者總人數的 2.1%。（表 8.1）

8.4 按過去 10 年長者數目增長百分率分析，元朗區長者人口增幅最大，升幅超過一倍，而黃大仙區的長者人口則出現下跌，跌幅為 2.8%。（表 8.1）

8. Geographical Characteristics

Geographical distribution

8.1 In 2016, 50.9% of older persons resided in the New Territories, while 31.4% and 17.8% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the whole population living in the New Territories, in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island were 52.4%, 30.6% and 17.1% respectively.

(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 359 031 to 591 720 and the proportion out of all older persons also increased from 42.1% to 50.9%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the numbers of older persons residing in these areas increased but the proportions declined from 20.4% and 37.5% in 2006 to 17.8% and 31.4% respectively in 2016.

(Table 8.1)

8.3 In 2016, among the 18 District Council districts, the Kwun Tong district had the largest number of older persons living therein, constituting 9.6% of all older persons. The Sha Tin district and the Yuen Long district ranked second and third, with proportions of 9.0% and 8.0% respectively. The Islands district had the smallest number of older persons living therein, accounting for only 2.1% of all older persons.

(Table 8.1)

8.4 Analysed by the percentage increase in older persons over the past 10 years, the Yuen Long district recorded the largest rate of increase with the population of older persons increasing by more than one-fold. On the other hand, the population of older persons in the Wong Tai Sin district recorded a decrease of 2.8% over the past 10 years. (Table 8.1)

表 8.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的長者數目
Table 8.1 Older persons by District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016

區議會分區	District Council district	長者 Older persons					
		2006		2011		2016	
		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	30 952	3.6	35 026	3.7	38 848	3.3
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾	Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	22 526	2.6	23 834	2.5	29 683	2.6
東區 ⁽¹⁾	Eastern ⁽¹⁾	83 042	9.7	91 882	9.8	92 314	7.9
南區	Southern	37 012	4.3	38 869	4.1	45 637	3.9
小計	Sub-total	173 532	20.4	189 611	20.1	206 482	17.8
九龍	Kowloon						
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	37 405	4.4	44 690	4.7	51 650	4.4
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	61 074	7.2	64 849	6.9	64 473	5.5
九龍城	Kowloon City	52 094	6.1	60 415	6.4	64 148	5.5
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	75 353	8.8	74 036	7.9	73 254	6.3
觀塘	Kwun Tong	94 195	11.0	101 463	10.8	111 259	9.6
小計	Sub-total	320 121	37.5	345 453	36.7	364 784	31.4
新界	New Territories						
葵青	Kwai Tsing	72 826	8.5	74 927	8.0	86 787	7.5
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	33 178	3.9	39 392	4.2	46 708	4.0
屯門	Tuen Mun	44 322	5.2	47 220	5.0	72 289	6.2
元朗	Yuen Long	44 318	5.2	54 783	5.8	92 734	8.0
北區	North	28 460	3.3	32 576	3.5	49 274	4.2
大埔	Tai Po	27 799	3.3	31 860	3.4	46 344	4.0
沙田	Sha Tin	62 529	7.3	72 285	7.7	105 219	9.0
西貢	Sai Kung	33 521	3.9	39 342	4.2	67 866	5.8
離島	Islands	12 078	1.4	13 756	1.5	24 499	2.1
小計	Sub-total	359 031	42.1	406 141	43.2	591 720	50.9
陸上總計	Land total	852 684	100.0	941 205	100.0	1 162 986	100.0

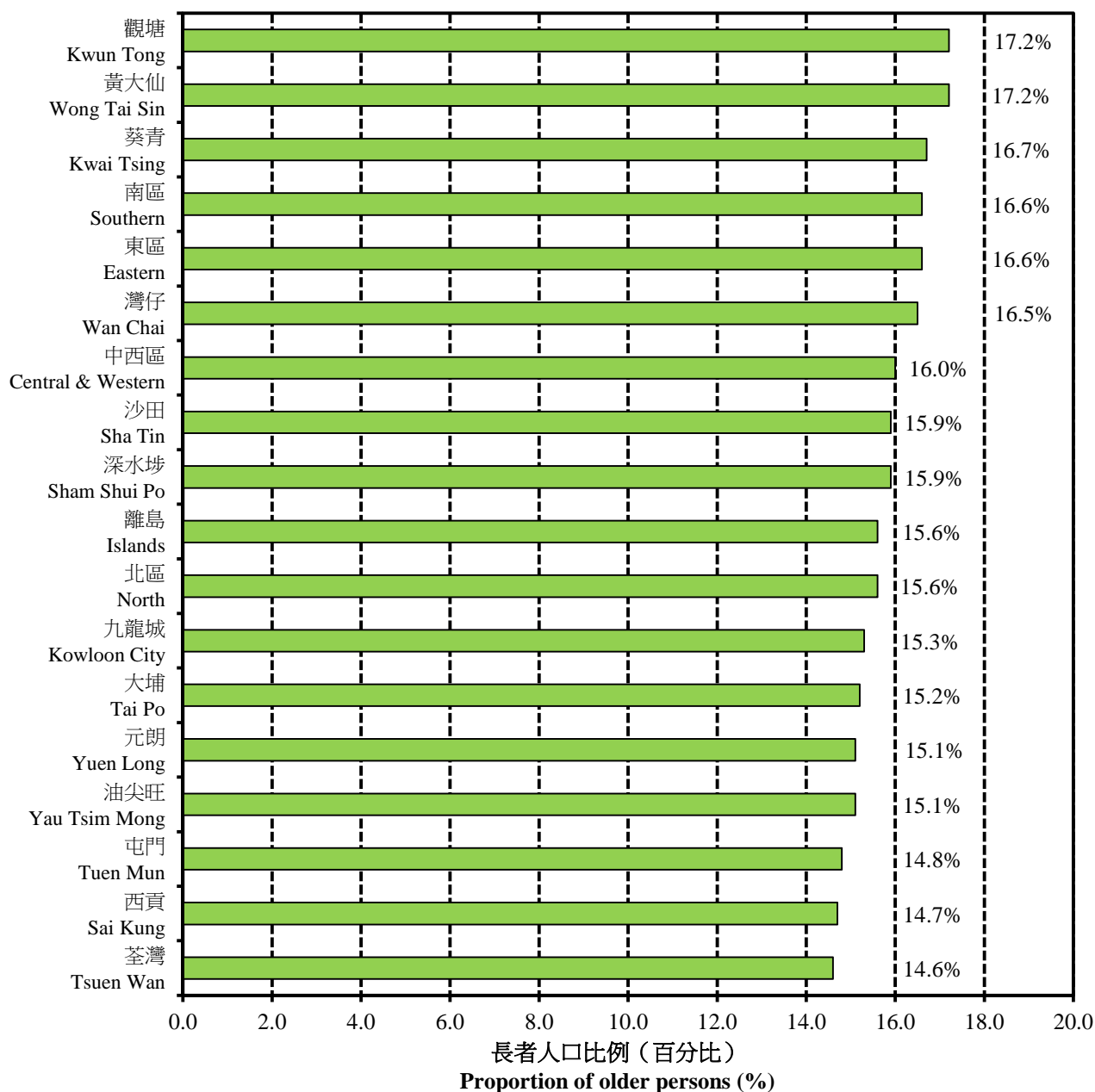
註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2006 年及 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2006 Population By-census/ 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are not strictly comparable with those for 2006 and 2011 in this table.

8.5 按 2016 年每一居住地區內的長者佔該地區人口的百分比來分析，可發現長者比例在香港島最高（16.5%），較九龍（16.3%）和新界（15.4%）的比例為高。在 18 個區議會分區當中，觀塘區和黃大仙區的長者佔該區人口的比例最高（均為 17.2%），其次是葵青區（16.7%）、南區（16.6%）及東區（16.6%），而荃灣區則為最低（14.6%）。（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 2016, Hong Kong Island registered the highest proportion of older persons at 16.5%, as compared with the corresponding proportions of 16.3% in Kowloon and 15.4% in the New Territories. Among the 18 District Council districts, the Kwun Tong district and the Wong Tai Sin district ranked top in terms of the proportion of its population being older persons (both at 17.2%), followed by the Kwai Tsing district (16.7%), the Southern district (16.6%) and the Eastern district (16.6%), while the Tsuen Wan district ranked last at 14.6%. (Chart 8.1 and Table 8.2)

圖 8.1 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的長者比例⁽¹⁾
Chart 8.1 Proportion of older persons⁽¹⁾ by District Council district, 2016



註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

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

8.6 長者居於新市鎮的比例在過去 10 年有顯著增長，由 2006 年的 37.5% 上升至 2016 年的 45.3%。然而，住在新市鎮的長者佔所有新市鎮人口的比例為 15.3%，仍較全港的長者百分比 15.9% 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 17.2%，在 12 個新市鎮中最高，其次為沙田新市鎮（17.1%）及大埔新市鎮（15.8%）。（表 8.2）

8.6 There was an increase in the proportion of older persons living in the new towns in the past 10 years, from 37.5% in 2006 to 45.3% in 2016. Nevertheless, in 2016, the proportion of older persons to the total population in all new towns was 15.3%, which was still lower than that of 15.9% for the whole territory. Among the 12 new towns, the Kwai Chung new town had the highest proportion of its population being older persons (17.2%), followed by the Sha Tin new town (17.1%) and the Tai Po new town (15.8%). (Table 8.2)

表 8.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 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, 2006, 2011 and 2016

新市鎮 New town	2006			2011			2016		
	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	44 282 (5.2)	500 803 (7.3)	8.8	47 029 (5.0)	485 898 (6.9)	9.7	71 900 (6.2)	487 407 (6.6)	14.8
沙田 Sha Tin	48 704 (5.7)	424 658 (6.2)	11.5	54 076 (5.7)	433 415 (6.1)	12.5	77 755 (6.7)	455 892 (6.2)	17.1
大埔 Tai Po	26 005 (3.0)	265 982 (3.9)	9.8	29 054 (3.1)	264 580 (3.7)	11.0	42 653 (3.7)	270 728 (3.7)	15.8
葵涌 Kwai Chung	54 434 (6.4)	323 948 (4.7)	16.8	52 832 (5.6)	319 428 (4.5)	16.5	57 974 (5.0)	336 405 (4.6)	17.2
青衣 Tsing Yi	18 392 (2.2)	199 362 (2.9)	9.2	22 095 (2.3)	191 739 (2.7)	11.5	28 813 (2.5)	184 167 (2.5)	15.6
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	32 608 (3.8)	277 639 (4.0)	11.7	38 180 (4.1)	290 035 (4.1)	13.2	44 817 (3.9)	302 814 (4.1)	14.8
將軍澳 Tseung Kwan O	28 243 (3.3)	344 872 (5.0)	8.2	33 742 (3.6)	371 590 (5.3)	9.1	59 189 (5.1)	398 479 (5.4)	14.9
粉嶺／上水 Fanling / Sheung Shui	20 051 (2.4)	235 202 (3.4)	8.5	24 662 (2.6)	255 306 (3.6)	9.7	38 879 (3.3)	259 942 (3.5)	15.0
馬鞍山 Ma On Shan	14 087 (1.7)	187 625 (2.7)	7.5	18 751 (2.0)	202 431 (2.9)	9.3	28 226 (2.4)	209 714 (2.9)	13.5
天水圍 Tin Shui Wai	15 815 (1.9)	268 922 (3.9)	5.9	21 718 (2.3)	287 901 (4.1)	7.5	40 727 (3.5)	286 232 (3.9)	14.2
元朗 Yuen Long	12 984 (1.5)	138 711 (2.0)	9.4	15 823 (1.7)	147 745 (2.1)	10.7	24 415 (2.1)	160 010 (2.2)	15.3
北大嶼山 North Lantau	4 137 (0.5)	72 183 (1.1)	5.7	5 420 (0.6)	78 443 (1.1)	6.9	11 254 (1.0)	86 392 (1.2)	13.0
小計 Sub-total	319 742 (37.5)	3 239 907 (47.2)	9.9	363 382 (38.6)	3 328 511 (47.1)	10.9	526 602 (45.3)	3 438 182 (46.9)	15.3
新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	39 289 (4.6)	333 728 (4.9)	11.8	42 759 (4.5)	362 582 (5.1)	11.8	65 118 (5.6)	402 438 (5.5)	16.2
新界 New Territories	359 031 (42.1)	3 573 635 (52.1)	10.0	406 141 (43.2)	3 691 093 (52.2)	11.0	591 720 (50.9)	3 840 620 (52.4)	15.4
香港島 Hong Kong Island	173 532 (20.4)	1 268 112 (18.5)	13.7	189 611 (20.1)	1 270 876 (18.0)	14.9	206 482 (17.8)	1 253 417 (17.1)	16.5
九龍 Kowloon	320 121 (37.5)	2 019 533 (29.4)	15.9	345 453 (36.7)	2 108 419 (29.8)	16.4	364 784 (31.4)	2 241 347 (30.6)	16.3
陸上總計 Land total	852 684 (100.0)	6 861 280 (100.0)	12.4	941 205 (100.0)	7 070 388 (100.0)	13.3	1 162 986 (100.0)	7 335 384 (100.0)	15.9

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

內部遷移的情況

8.7 在過去5年，有90 936名長者曾作內部遷移，佔所有長者的7.8%（即他們在2016年中期人口統計點算時所居住的地區（即「現住地區」），與其5年前所居住的地區不同。居住地區的轉變是指（a）一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或（b）在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與區內其他地方之間的遷移。（表8.3）

8.8 92.2%的長者並無作內部遷移。其中86.7%仍居於舊址、3.8%曾在同區遷居及1.7%在5年前居於香港以外地方。（表8.3）

8.9 除了居於非家庭住戶（主要包括老人院）的長者外（詳情可參閱第8.12段），長者較少作內部遷移。曾作內部遷移的長者只佔所有長者的7.8%，而整體5歲及以上人口的相應比例則為10.6%。在曾作內部遷移的長者中，最大比例（17.9%）是從新界的新市鎮移居至其他新市鎮。另外有14.9%是在九龍區內由一個區議會分區移居到另一分區。（表8.3）

Pattern of internal migration

8.7 Altogether 90 936 older persons, representing 7.8% of all older persons, had migrated internally in the past 5 years (i.e. they were living in an area in Hong Kong 5 years ago that was different from the one in which they were enumerated in the 2016 Population By-census (area of current residence)). A change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district (except for migration within the same new town); or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. (Table 8.3)

8.8 There were 92.2% of older persons not having internally migrated. They consisted of 86.7% who remained in the same address as 5 years ago, 3.8% who moved home within the same area of residence, and 1.7% who had lived outside Hong Kong 5 years ago. (Table 8.3)

8.9 Except for persons living in non-domestic households, mainly including homes for the aged (see paragraph 8.12 for more details), older persons were less prone to internal migration. The proportion of older persons who had internally migrated was 7.8%, as compared with that of 10.6% for the whole population aged 5 and over. Of those older persons who had internally migrated, the largest proportion (17.9%) had moved between new towns in the New Territories. Another 14.9% had moved between District Council districts within Kowloon. (Table 8.3)

表 8.3 2016 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, 2016

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					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		陸上總計 Land total
			數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (percentage ⁽²⁾)				
曾作內部遷移 ⁽³⁾ Having internally migrated ⁽³⁾							
香港島 Hong Kong Island	4 775 (0.4)	6 280 (0.5)	8 049 (0.7)	945 (0.1)	20 049 (1.7)	145 913 (2.1)	
九龍 Kowloon	3 953 (0.3)	13 588 (1.2)	11 999 (1.0)	1 275 (0.1)	30 815 (2.6)	237 191 (3.4)	
新市鎮 New towns	4 521 (0.4)	10 062 (0.9)	16 297 (1.4)	3 419 (0.3)	34 299 (2.9)	315 092 (4.5)	
新界其他地區／水上 Other areas in the New Territories / marine	469 (0.0)	1 465 (0.1)	3 411 (0.3)	428 (0.0)	5 773 (0.5)	47 173 (0.7)	
小計 Sub-total	13 718 (1.2)	31 395 (2.7)	39 756 (3.4)	6 067 (0.5)	90 936 (7.8)	745 369 (10.6)	
並無作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated							
曾在同區遷居 Moved home within same area of residence	9 848 (0.8)	14 817 (1.3)	17 435 (1.5)	2 397 (0.2)	44 497 (3.8)	563 689 (8.0)	
仍居舊址 ⁽⁴⁾ Remained in same address ⁽⁴⁾	179 115 (15.4)	312 229 (26.8)	461 470 (39.7)	54 922 (4.7)	1 007 736 (86.7)	5 287 041 (74.9)	
5 年前居於香港以外地方 Place of residence outside Hong Kong 5 years ago	3 801 (0.3)	6 343 (0.5)	7 941 (0.7)	1 732 (0.1)	19 817 (1.7)	459 818 (6.5)	
小計 Sub-total	192 764 (16.6)	333 389 (28.7)	486 846 (41.9)	59 051 (5.1)	1 072 050 (92.2)	6 310 548 (89.4)	
總計 Total	206 482 (17.8)	364 784 (31.4)	526 602 (45.3)	65 118 (5.6)	1 162 986 (100.0)	7 055 917 (100.0)	

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

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

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

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

曾作內部遷移長者的特徵

8.10 在 2016 年，較高年齡組別的長者有較大的內部遷移傾向。85 歲及以上的長者中有 13.1% 曾作內部遷移，而 75 歲至 84 歲及 65 歲至 74 歲的長者相應的百分比只是 7.6% 及 6.5%。不同年齡組別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 2016 年，8.2% 女性長者曾於過往 5 年作內部遷移，較男性長者的 7.4% 稍高。曾作內部遷移長者的性別比率是每千名女性相對 795 名男性，低於並無作內部遷移長者的 883。這反映於過往 5 年女性長者的內部遷移傾向較男性長者高。

(表 8.4)

8.12 曾作內部遷移的長者的居住情況與曾作內部遷移的全港人口有所不同。在 2016 年，37.1% 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港人口的相應百分比 6.9% 為高。這情況可能是由於相當多的年老長者當不適宜在居家安老時會遷入老人院。

(表 8.5)

8.13 曾作內部遷移的長者的居住情況亦隨時間有所變化。在 2016 年，28.2% 曾作內部遷移的長者是與子女同住，低於 2006 年的相應百分比 42.3%。(表 8.5)

Characteristics of older persons having internally migrated

8.10 In 2016, older persons in higher age groups were more prone to internal migration. 13.1% of older persons aged 85 and over had internally migrated, compared with 7.6% and 6.5% respectively for those aged 75 – 84 and 65 – 74. The new towns were the most popular destinations, regardless of the age groups the older persons belonged to. (Table 8.4)

8.11 In 2016, 8.2% of older women had internally migrated over the past 5 years, slightly higher than the proportion of 7.4% for older men. The sex ratio (i.e. males per 1 000 females) of older persons who had internally migrated was 795, lower than that of 883 for older persons not having internally migrated. This reflects a higher propensity of female older persons than male 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. In 2016, 37.1% of the older persons having internally migrated were living in non-domestic households. This percentage was much higher than the corresponding figure of 6.9% for the whole population having internally migrated. This could be attributable to the fact that many older persons migrated from domestic households to homes for the aged when they were not suitable for being taken care of at home. (Table 8.5)

8.13 The living arrangement of older persons having internally migrated was also changing with time. In 2016, 28.2% of the older persons having internally migrated were living with their children. This percentage was lower than the corresponding figure of 42.3% in 2006. (Table 8.5)

表 8.4 2016 年按性別、年齡組別、曾否作內部遷移及現時居住地區劃分的長者數目
Table 8.4 Older persons by sex, age group, whether having internally migrated and area of current residence, 2016

曾作內部遷移 Having internally migrated							並無作內部遷移 Not having internally migrated	陸上總計 Land total
現時居住地區 Area of current residence								
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	香港島 Hong Kong Island	九龍 Kowloon	新市鎮 New towns	新界其他地區 Other areas in the New Territories	小計 Sub-total		
數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (percentage ⁽¹⁾)								
長者 ⁽²⁾ Older persons ⁽²⁾								
男性 Male	65 – 74	2 071 (0.7)	7 849 (2.5)	8 758 (2.8)	1 972 (0.6)	20 650 (6.7)	287 948 (93.3)	308 598 (100.0)
	75 – 84	1 842 (1.1)	4 430 (2.5)	5 797 (3.3)	892 (0.5)	12 961 (7.4)	162 338 (92.6)	175 299 (100.0)
	85+	1 516 (2.6)	2 291 (3.9)	2 581 (4.4)	265 (0.4)	6 653 (11.3)	52 337 (88.7)	58 990 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	5 429 (1.0)	14 570 (2.7)	17 136 (3.2)	3 129 (0.6)	40 264 (7.4)	502 623 (92.6)	542 887 (100.0)
女性 Female	65 – 74	2 063 (0.7)	6 844 (2.2)	8 873 (2.9)	1 559 (0.5)	19 339 (6.3)	288 489 (93.7)	307 828 (100.0)
	75 – 84	2 626 (1.3)	4 655 (2.4)	7 162 (3.6)	838 (0.4)	15 281 (7.7)	182 722 (92.3)	198 003 (100.0)
	85+	3 600 (3.2)	5 326 (4.7)	6 585 (5.8)	541 (0.5)	16 052 (14.0)	98 216 (86.0)	114 268 (100.0)
	小計 Sub-total	8 289 (1.3)	16 825 (2.7)	22 620 (3.6)	2 938 (0.5)	50 672 (8.2)	569 427 (91.8)	620 099 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes	65 – 74	4 134 (0.7)	14 693 (2.4)	17 631 (2.9)	3 531 (0.6)	39 989 (6.5)	576 437 (93.5)	616 426 (100.0)
	75 – 84	4 468 (1.2)	9 085 (2.4)	12 959 (3.5)	1 730 (0.5)	28 242 (7.6)	345 060 (92.4)	373 302 (100.0)
	85+	5 116 (3.0)	7 617 (4.4)	9 166 (5.3)	806 (0.5)	22 705 (13.1)	150 553 (86.9)	173 258 (100.0)
	總計 Total	13 718 (1.2)	31 395 (2.7)	39 756 (3.4)	6 067 (0.5)	90 936 (7.8)	1 072 050 (92.2)	1 162 986 (100.0)
5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽²⁾								
男性 Male		44 698	114 827	136 434	32 250	328 209	2 901 673	3 229 882
女性 Female		65 502	140 165	174 170	37 323	417 160	3 408 875	3 826 035
合計 Both sexes		110 200	254 992	310 604	69 573	745 369	6 310 548	7 055 917
性別比率 (每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)								
長者 ⁽²⁾ Older persons ⁽²⁾								
	65 – 74	1 004	1 147	987	1 265	1 068	998	1 003
	75 – 84	701	952	809	1 064	848	888	885
	85+	421	430	392	490	414	533	516
	合計 Overall	655	866	758	1 065	795	883	875
5 歲及以上全港人口 ⁽²⁾ Whole population aged 5 and over ⁽²⁾		682	819	783	864	787	851	844

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 數字不包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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

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

表 8.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按居住情況及性別劃分的曾作內部遷移的長者數目
Table 8.5 Older persons having internally migrated by living arrangements and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

年份 Years	曾作內部遷移的長者 ⁽¹⁾ Older persons ⁽¹⁾ having internally migrated			曾作內部遷移的全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾ having internally migrated		
居住情況 Living arrangements	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
2006						
居於家庭住戶						
Living in domestic household						
獨居	6 373	6 064	12 437	44 050	38 172	82 222
Living alone	(15.3)	(12.9)	(14.0)	(9.2)	(7.3)	(8.2)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾						
Living with spouse ⁽³⁾						
並與子女同住	13 285	5 646	18 931	164 133	153 609	317 742
And with child(ren)	(31.9)	(12.0)	(21.3)	(34.3)	(29.2)	(31.6)
並不與子女同住	9 272	5 839	15 111	72 761	76 636	149 397
And not with child(ren)	(22.3)	(12.4)	(17.0)	(15.2)	(14.6)	(14.9)
小計	22 557	11 485	34 042	236 894	230 245	467 139
Sub-total	(54.1)	(24.4)	(38.3)	(49.4)	(43.8)	(46.5)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾	3 989	14 663	18 652	13 789	48 487	62 276
Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	(9.6)	(31.1)	(21.0)	(2.9)	(9.2)	(6.2)
其他	885	2 420	3 305	159 110	187 185	346 295
Others	(2.1)	(5.1)	(3.7)	(33.2)	(35.6)	(34.4)
小計	33 804	34 632	68 436	453 843	504 089	957 932
Sub-total	(81.1)	(73.4)	(77.1)	(94.7)	(95.8)	(95.3)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁴⁾	7 856	12 519	20 375	25 222	22 102	47 324
Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁴⁾	(18.9)	(26.6)	(22.9)	(5.3)	(4.2)	(4.7)
總計	41 660	47 151	88 811	479 065	526 191	1 005 256
Total	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
2011						
居於家庭住戶						
Living in domestic household						
獨居	5 710	5 406	11 116	39 892	37 938	77 830
Living alone	(16.1)	(15.2)	(15.6)	(9.9)	(8.0)	(8.9)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾						
Living with spouse ⁽³⁾						
並與子女同住	10 581	5 270	15 851	135 102	134 660	269 762
And with child(ren)	(29.8)	(14.8)	(22.3)	(33.7)	(28.4)	(30.8)
並不與子女同住	9 179	5 591	14 770	72 227	77 585	149 812
And not with child(ren)	(25.9)	(15.7)	(20.8)	(18.0)	(16.4)	(17.1)
小計	19 760	10 861	30 621	207 329	212 245	419 574
Sub-total	(55.7)	(30.5)	(43.1)	(51.7)	(44.8)	(47.9)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾	3 511	11 816	15 327	11 873	42 395	54 268
Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	(9.9)	(33.1)	(21.5)	(3.0)	(8.9)	(6.2)
其他	947	2 405	3 352	120 874	166 606	287 480
Others	(2.7)	(6.7)	(4.7)	(30.1)	(35.2)	(32.8)
小計	29 928	30 488	60 416	379 968	459 184	839 152
Sub-total	(84.4)	(85.5)	(84.9)	(94.7)	(96.9)	(95.9)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁴⁾	5 546	5 162	10 708	21 356	14 702	36 058
Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁴⁾	(15.6)	(14.5)	(15.1)	(5.3)	(3.1)	(4.1)
總計	35 474	35 650	71 124	401 324	473 886	875 210
Total	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)

表 8.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按居住情況及性別劃分的曾作內部遷移的長者數目（續）
Table 8.5 Older persons having internally migrated by living arrangements and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (Con't)

居住情況 Living arrangements	曾作內部遷移的長者 ⁽¹⁾ Older persons ⁽¹⁾ having internally migrated			曾作內部遷移的全港人口 ⁽¹⁾ Whole population ⁽¹⁾ having internally migrated		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (Percentage ⁽²⁾)					
2016						
居於家庭住戶 Living in domestic household						
獨居 Living alone	6 005 (14.9)	6 368 (12.6)	12 373 (13.6)	34 498 (10.5)	32 550 (7.8)	67 048 (9.0)
與配偶同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with spouse ⁽³⁾						
並與子女同住 And with child(ren)	7 903 (19.6)	4 275 (8.4)	12 178 (13.4)	112 715 (34.3)	114 702 (27.5)	227 417 (30.5)
並不與子女同住 And not with child(ren)	9 217 (22.9)	6 404 (12.6)	15 621 (17.2)	59 019 (18.0)	67 839 (16.3)	126 858 (17.0)
小計 Sub-total	17 120 (42.5)	10 679 (21.1)	27 799 (30.6)	171 734 (52.3)	182 541 (43.8)	354 275 (47.5)
只與子女同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽³⁾	2 668 (6.6)	10 778 (21.3)	13 446 (14.8)	9 239 (2.8)	35 753 (8.6)	44 992 (6.0)
其他 Others	1 040 (2.6)	2 569 (5.1)	3 609 (4.0)	87 880 (26.8)	139 849 (33.5)	227 729 (30.6)
小計 Sub-total	26 833 (66.6)	30 394 (60.0)	57 227 (62.9)	303 351 (92.4)	390 693 (93.7)	694 044 (93.1)
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁴⁾ Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁴⁾	13 431 (33.4)	20 278 (40.0)	33 709 (37.1)	24 858 (7.6)	26 467 (6.3)	51 325 (6.9)
總計 Total	40 264 (100.0)	50 672 (100.0)	90 936 (100.0)	308 209 (100.0)	417 160 (100.0)	745 369 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 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) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(4) 數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

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

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

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

(4) Figures include persons living in homes for the 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) **5 年前居住地區 (Area of residence 5 years ago)**：指某人在中期人口統計的 5 年前所居住的地區。如該地方位於香港以外，則記錄所住的國家。 [6]
- (2) **人口 (Population)**：請參看第 (17) 項「居港人口」。 [35]
- (3) **工作人口 (Working population)**：請參看第 (39) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [44]
- (4) **內部遷移 (Internal migration)**：曾作內部遷移的人士指該人的現住地區與其 5 年前的居住地區不同。在分析內部遷移時，居住地區的轉變是指 (甲) 一區議會分區與另一區議會分區之間的遷移，或 (乙) 在新界同一區議會分區內，一新市鎮與另一新市鎮之間的遷移，或一新市鎮與該區其他地方之間的遷移。 [21]
- (5) **出生地點 (Place of birth)**：指一個人的出生所在地的國家／地區。 [34]
- (6) **在港居住年期 (Duration of residence in Hong Kong)**：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過 6 個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [11]
- (7) **年齡 (Age)**：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [4]
- (8) **行業 (Industry)**：在中期人口統計前的 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。本刊物內有關行業的統計數字，其行業分類是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的行業分類相同。該行業分類的行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [20]

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

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

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

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

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

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

金融及保險業 (Financing and insurance)：本行業包括金融服務及其輔助活動（包含保險業務

及退休基金)。持有資產的活動，如控股公司、信託、基金及其他金融工具的活動亦歸入本行業。本行業的例子有銀行、投資及控股公司、保險、證券經紀服務、基金管理等。

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

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

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

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

- (9) **住戶人數 (Household size) :** 指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [19]
- (10) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly income from main employment) :** 對於僱主或自營業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、加班津貼、房屋津貼、小費及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以 2016 年 6 月的收入計算。 [29]
- (11) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median monthly income from main employment) :** 每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，50% 的工作人口 (不包括無酬家庭從業員)，他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (10) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [27]
- (12) **每周通常工作時數 (Weekly usual hours of work) :** 指一名就業人士在正常或典型的一個星期內的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作 (無論是有酬或無酬)，但用膳時間、通常不用工作的日數或時數，及非經常進行的超時工作並不包括在內。在家中候命的時間不計算在工作時數中。居家就業人士在家中工作的時數則計算在內。 [42]
- (13) **使用選定語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language / dialect) :** 若一名 5 歲及以上人士 (失去語言能力的人士除外) 在日常生活中 (如讀書或工作)，能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言的能力。如一名人士除慣用交談語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言作為其他交談語言／方言的能力。請參看第 (40) 項「慣用交談語言」。 [2]
- (14) **居住情況 (Living arrangements) :** 居住情況是根據受訪者及與其同住住戶成員的關係而界定。各類居住情況如下： [24]

獨居 (Living alone) : 某人沒有與其他人同住。

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

與配偶及／或子女同住 (Living with spouse and / or child(ren)) : 某人與其配偶及／或子女同住。同一時間，他／她可能與其他人同住。這類別可再細分為「與配偶及／或子女同住，並與父母同住」及「與配偶及／或子女同住，並不與父母同住」。前者指某人與其配偶及／或子女

同住的同時也與其父母同住，而後者則指受訪者的父母並不住在同一住戶內。

其他 (Others)：某人與其父母、配偶及子女以外的人士同住。

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

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

- (16) **居所樓面面積中位數 (Median floor area of accommodation)**：居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50%的住戶，他們佔用的居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們佔用的居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (15) 項「居所樓面面積」。

(註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。) [26]

- (17) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及(二) 於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。根據「居住人口」的編製方法，旅客並不包括在香港人口內。 [18]

- (18) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [39]

- (19) **所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 (Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment)**：所有僱用工作的每周通常工作時數的一種平均值。50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）高於這數字，而其餘 50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）低於這數字。請參看第 (12) 項「每周通常工作時數」。 [28]

- (20) **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： [40]

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

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

私人永久性房屋 (Private permanent housing)：包括所有私人住宅單位、所有別墅／平房／新型村屋、所有簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋，以及所有員工宿舍。私人住宅單位包括由私人市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位（即可在公開市場買賣的單位）。

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

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing) : 包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (21) **長者 (Older persons) :** 指 65 歲及以上的人士。 [33]
- (22) **非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population) :** 請參看第 (39) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [13]
- (23) **前 5 年內平均每年增長率 (Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years) :** 在計算過去 5 年的人口增長時，每年平均增長率是採用以下公式計算：[7]

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

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

- (24) **是否在學 (Whether studying) :** 這是指某人在 2016 年上半年接受教育的情況。可分兩個主要類別：[43]

正在就讀 (Studying) :

全日制 (Studying full-time (full-time student)) : 在幼稚園、小學、中學、專上學院、香港專業教育學院或大學攻讀全日制課程（不包括晚間課程／日間部分時間給假調訓課程）的人士，兼職學生亦包括在內。

部分時間制 (Studying part-time (part-time student)) : 攻讀夜校、專上學院（如香港專業教育學院）及各所大學的校外進修部舉辦的日間部分時間給假調訓課程或晚間課程的人士，這些課程均符合正規課程的條件。

遙距課程 (Studying distance learning course) : 攻讀學士學位或更高學位的函授或遙距課程的人士，其他函授課程則不包括在內。

已完成課程／退學 (Had completed study/ Withdrew) : 某人已取得有關課程考試合格成績，則當作完成該課程。某人在未完成課程前停學則視為退學。

- (25) **修讀科目 (Field of education) :** 指受訪者就讀／完成的最高教育程度所修讀的課程科目。 [16]

一般課程 (General programmes) : 包括一般學前、小學及中學教育課程（包括毅進計劃／毅進文憑）。

文學及社會科學 (Arts and social science) : 包括音樂、繪畫、雕刻、戲劇、手工藝、攝影及電影攝影、文學、語文及語言學、歷史、哲學、神學、宗教、考古學、人類學、經濟學、社會學、理論心理學、臨床心理學、人口統計學、地理、政治學及區域研究。

純科學 (Pure science) : 包括數學、生物、化學、地質學、物理、天文學、氣象學、海洋學、統計學及精算學。

教育 (Education) : 包括前香港教育學院及前香港工商師範學院的課程；教育證書／文憑課程以及教育學位課程。

商科課程 (Business and commercial studies) : 包括銀行業務、市場學、金融及投資、估價、採購及供應、保險、秘書、公司行政秘書、公共及商業行政、會計、速記、打字及簿記。

電腦課程 (Computer studies) : 包括電腦程序及系統分析、電腦資料處理、商用機器及電腦操作。

醫療衛生課程 (Medical and health related studies) : 包括藥物（中藥除外）、護理、牙科、精神病學、放射學、藥劑、牙科及醫科技術、物理及職業治療、言語治療、解剖學、生理學、免疫學、病理學及法醫學。

建築及營造工程 (Architecture and construction engineering) : 包括建築、城市設計及環境設

計、運輸研究、建築技術（例如：測量、木工、泥水、批盪、貼磚、潔具及喉管裝配）、污水、供水及處理、土木及結構工程、屋宇裝備工程、土壤力學、繪圖技術、室內設計、土地、建築及營造管理。

機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 (Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering) : 包括機械工程、採礦工程、汽車技工、汽車科技、生產工程、塑膠模工藝、工具及模具技術、工業工程、電機及電子工程、冷凍及空氣調節、電視／收音機維修保養、無線電訊、海洋電子、造船及維修、造船工程。

紡織、設計及其他工業技術 (Textile, design and other industrial technology) : 包括紡織／製衣技術、例如染色、織物、印花、成衣及皮革製造、印刷技術、工業設計、基本、平面及立體設計、化學工程、鐘錶製作及光學。

其他職業課程 (Other vocational studies) : 包括法律及法理學、新聞學、電台及電視廣播、公共關係、圖書館學、社會工作、農業程序、中藥、旅遊業、酒店管理、實驗室技術、民間保安、軍務、職業輔導及其他服務行業。

- (26) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household) :** 一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。（註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。） [10]
- (27) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size) :** 每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [8]
- (28) **區議會分區及選區 (District Council district and Constituency Area) :** 根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會，而每個區議會的選區分界則是由選舉管理委員會向行政長官建議。2016 年中期人口統計時所採用的是按 2015 年 11 月 22 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2014 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2014 年第 147 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。
- （註：2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此 2016 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2006 年及 2011 年作直接比較。） [9]
- (29) **書寫選定語言的能力 (Ability to write a selected language) :** 若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則他／她可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。 [3]
- (30) **國籍 (Nationality) :** 國籍與個人的居住地、種族或出生地有關。國籍不一定與該人的旅行證件有關。 [30]
- (31) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status) :** 受訪者在人口普查／中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，不論有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式。 [25]
- (32) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education) :** 請參看第 (33) 項「教育程度」。 [36]
- (33) **教育程度 (Educational attainment) :** 包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [14]

(a) **最高就讀程度 (Highest level attended) :** 指受訪者在院校修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港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。

(b) **最高完成程度 (Highest level completed) :** 指受訪者在院校修讀並已完成的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否通過有關課程的考試或評核。只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (*No schooling*) : 包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

學前教育 (*Pre-primary*) : 包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (*Primary*) : 包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (*Lower secondary*) : 包括所有中學的一至三年級。

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

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

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

- (34) **現住地區 (Area of current residence)** : 在中期人口統計時某人所居住的地區。 [5]
- (35) **勞動人口 (Labour force)** : 請參看第 (39) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [22]
- (36) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour force participation rate)** : 從事經濟活動人口 (即勞動人口) 佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [23]
- (37) **就學比率 (School attendance rate)** : 在院校就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例 (對 2016 年中期人口統計而言, 是指在 2016 年上半年的情況)。 [38]
- (38) **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 12 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。 [31]
- (39) **經濟活動身分 (Economic activity status)** : 人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」(即勞動人口) 及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。 [12]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在中期人口統計前的 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該 7 天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、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 2016 年中期人口統計而言，學生是指在 2016 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於中期人口統計（即 2016 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，並在中期人口統計前的 7 天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

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

經濟自給者 (Of independent means)：無須為生計而工作的人，他們的生活費通常依靠收租、儲蓄、投資收益或滙款等。

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

- (40) **慣用交談語言 (Usual spoken language)：**指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於 5 歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [41]
- (41) **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。 [15]
- (42) **閱讀選定語言的能力 (Ability to read a selected language)：**若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言閱讀簡單短句，則他／她可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。 [1]
- (43) **點算時刻 (Reference moment)：**2016 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，若他正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [37]
- (44) **職業 (Occupation)：**在中期人口統計前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。本刊物內有關職業的統計數字，其分類方法大致上是以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類相同。該職業分類的主要組別簡介及包括的範圍如下： [32]

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、及報稱的職業不能辨別或描述不足。

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英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

- (1) **Ability to read a selected language**（閱讀選定語言的能力）： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to read a language if he/ she can read a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [42]
- (2) **Ability to speak a selected language/ dialect**（使用選定語言／方言的能力）： If a person aged 5 and over (excluding mute persons) is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/ dialect in everyday life activities such as studying at educational institution or using at work, he/ she is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/ dialect. A person who is capable of speaking a language/ dialect other than the usual spoken language possesses the ability to speak that language/ dialect as another spoken language/ dialect. Please see **Usual spoken language** in (40). [13]
- (3) **Ability to write a selected language**（書寫選定語言的能力）： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to write a language if he/ she can write a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [29]
- (4) **Age**（年齡）： Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [7]
- (5) **Area of current residence**（現住地區）： Area in which a person was living at the time of the By-census. [34]
- (6) **Area of residence 5 years ago**（5年前居住地區）： The broad geographical area in which a person lived 5 years before the By-census. If the place is outside Hong Kong, the country of residence is recorded. [1]
- (7) **Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years**（前5年內平均每年增長率）： When population increased over the past 5 years, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [23]

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

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

The average annual growth rate of domestic households is calculated using the similar formula.

- (8) **Average domestic household size**（家庭住戶平均人數）： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [27]
- (9) **District Council district and Constituency Area**（區議會分區及選區）： There are 18 districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. A District Council is established in each district. The boundary of Constituency Area for each District Council is recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission to the Chief Executive. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2016 Population By-census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2014 (L.N. 147 of 2014) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 22 November 2015.

(Note: The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2006 Population By-census/ 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are not strictly comparable)

with those for 2006 and 2011.) [28]

- (10) **Domestic household (家庭住戶)** : A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he / she is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (Note: A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.) [26]
- (11) **Duration of residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)** : Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [6]
- (12) **Economic activity status (經濟活動身分)** : The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows: [39]

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

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

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

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

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

Unemployed population (失業人口) : Refer basically to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the By-census ; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the By-census ; and (c) have sought work during the 30 days before the By-census.

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

population censuses/ by-censuses mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire economically active population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population.)

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the By-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 2016 Population By-census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2016 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the By-census [i.e. June 2016]). 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 By-census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

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

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

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

- (13) **Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (12). [22]

- (14) **Educational attainment (教育程度)**: This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [33]

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

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

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

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

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

centres.

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

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

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

Post-secondary (diploma/ certificate) (專上教育 (文憑／證書)): Including diploma/ certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Industry Council/ 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 the Education University of Hong Kong (former Hong Kong Institute of Education), sub-degree level nurse training courses/ dental training courses, distance learning sub-degree level courses and other sub-degree level courses.

Post-secondary (degree course) (專上教育 (學位課程)): Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

- (15) **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. [41]

- (16) **Field of education (修讀科目)**: Field of education refers to the subject of the courses to which a person's education attainment (highest level attended or highest level completed) was related. [25]

General programmes (一般課程): Including general programmes for preparatory, elementary and secondary education (include Yi Jin Diploma/ Project Yi Jin).

Arts and social science (文學及社會科學): Including studies in music; drawing and painting; sculpturing; drama; handicrafts; photography and cinematography; literature; languages and linguistics; history; philosophy; theology; religion; archaeology; anthropology; economics; sociology; pure psychology; clinical psychology; demography; geography; political science and regional studies.

Pure science (純科學): Including studies in mathematics; biology; chemistry; geology; physics; astronomy; meteorology; oceanography; statistics and actuarial science.

Education (教育): Including studies in colleges of education and Hong Kong Technical Teacher's College; certificate/ diploma of education courses and university degree courses in

education.

Business and commercial studies (商科課程): Including studies in banking; marketing; finance and investment; valuation; purchase and supply; insurance; secretaryship; company secretaryship; public and business administration; accountancy; shorthand; typing and book-keeping.

Computer studies (電腦課程): Including studies in computer programming and system analysis; electronic data processing; business machine and computer operation.

Medical and health related studies (醫療衛生課程): Including studies in medicine (except Chinese herb medicine); nursing; dentistry; psychiatry; radiology; pharmacy, dental and medical technology; physical and occupational therapy; speech therapy; anatomy; physiology; immunology; pathology and forensic medicine.

Architecture and construction engineering (建築及營造工程): Including studies in architecture, town planning and environmental design; transport studies; building technology such as surveying; carpentry, bricklaying, plastering and tiling, plumbing and pipe-fitting, sewerage; water supply and treatment; civil and structural engineering; building services engineering; soil mechanics; draughtsmanship; interior design; land, building and estate management.

Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering (機械、電機、電子及輪機工程): Including studies in mechanical engineering; mining engineering; motor mechanics; vehicle technology; production engineering; plastic mould technology; tool and die technology; industrial engineering; electrical and electronic engineering; refrigeration and air-conditioning; television/ radio mechanics and servicing; telecommunications; marine electronics; ship building and repairs and naval architecture.

Textile, design and other industrial technology (紡織、設計及其他工業技術): Including studies in textile technology/ clothing technology such as dyeing, fabric, printing, garment and leather manufacturing; printing technology; industrial design; basic, graphic and 3-dimensional design; chemical engineering; watch and clock making and optics.

Other vocational studies (其他職業課程): Including studies in law and jurisprudence; journalism; radio and television broadcasting; public relations; library sciences; social work; agricultural programmes; Chinese herbal medicine; tourism; hotel management; laboratory technicianship; civil security; military; vocational counselling and other service trades.

- (17) **Floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積)**: Except for public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation refers to saleable floor area. It includes the floor area of every one of (i) a balcony, (ii) a utility platform, (iii) a verandah to the extent that it forms part of the residence; but excluding the area of an air-conditioning plant room, a bay window, a flat roof, a garden, a parking space, a roof, a stairhood, a terrace, a yard to the extent that it forms part of the residence. For public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation is measured in terms of internal floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [15]

- (18) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-

permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who are not “Usual Residents”, they are classified as “Mobile Residents” if they had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. Under the “resident population” approach, visitors are not included in the Hong Kong Population. [17]

- (19) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [9]
- (20) **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 By-census. The industry classification adopted for presenting statistics on industry in this report is modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0. It is the same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors of this industry classification are given as follows: [8]

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

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

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

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

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

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

services; and news agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

- (21) **Internal migration (內部遷移)**: Persons internally migrated were those whose area of current residence was different from the area of original residence 5 years ago. In defining internal migration, a change in the area of residence refers to a move (a) from a District Council district to another District Council district; or (b) within a District Council district in the New Territories, from a new town to another new town, or from a new town to other areas in the district or vice versa. [4]
- (22) **Labour force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (12). [35]
- (23) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [36]
- (24) **Living arrangements (居住情況)**: Living arrangements are classified according to the respondent and his/ her relationship with other household members living with him/ her. The different categories of living arrangements are as follows: [14]

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

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

Living with spouse and / or child(ren) (與配偶及／或子女同住): A person living with his/ her spouse and/ or child(ren). He/ she may, at the same time, be living with other persons. This category can be further broken down into “Living with spouse and/ or child(ren), and with parent(s)” and “Living with spouse and/ or child(ren), and not with parent(s)”. The former refers to the case that the persons are also living with their parent(s) while they live with their spouse and/ or child(ren). The latter refers to the case that the respondent's parent(s) is not living in the same household.

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

- (25) **Marital status (婚姻狀況)**: The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents at the time of enumeration in the population censuses/ by-censuses, regardless of whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [31]
- (26) **Median floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積中位數)**: The average floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied floor area above that figure and the other 50% occupied floor area below it. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (17).
- (Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [16]
- (27) **Median monthly income from main employment (每月主要職業收入中位數)**: The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family workers, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from main employment** in (29). [11]
- (28) **Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment (所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數)**: The average weekly usual hours of work of all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) above that figure and the other 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) below that figure. Please see **Weekly usual hours of work** in (42). [19]
- (29) **Monthly income from main employment (每月主要職業收入)**: For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime allowance, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2016. [10]
- (30) **Nationality (國籍)**: Nationality may be related to a person's place of residence, ethnicity or place of birth. It may not necessarily be related to a person's travel document. [30]
- (31) **New town (新市鎮)**: The delineation of the areas into new towns is adopted from the boundaries developed by the Civil Engineering and Development Department as well as Planning Department for new town development purposes. There are 12 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. [38]

- (32) **Occupation (職業) :** This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the By-census. The occupation classification adopted for presenting statistics on occupation in this report is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08). It is the same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the major groups of this occupation classification are given as follows: [44]

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.

- (33) **Older persons** (長者): Refer to persons aged 65 and over. [21]
- (34) **Place of birth** (出生地點): This is the country/ territory in which the person was born. [5]
- (35) **Population** (人口): Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (18). [2]
- (36) **Post-secondary education** (專上教育): Please see **Educational attainment** in (14). [32]
- (37) **Reference moment** (點算時刻): This refers to the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2016. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the reference moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated. [43]
- (38) **School attendance rate** (就學比率): The percentage of population attending full-time course in educational institutions (in the first half of 2016 for the 2016 Population By-census). [37]
- (39) **Sex ratio** (性別比率): The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [18]
- (40) **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: [20]

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

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

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

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

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

- (41) **Usual spoken language** (慣用交談語言): The usual spoken language is the language/ dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [40]
- (42) **Weekly usual hours of work** (每周通常工作時數): Weekly usual hours of work is the number of hours that an employed person usually worked during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included but meal breaks, days and hours not usually worked and unusual periods of overtime are excluded. Stand-by time at home is not counted. For

home-office workers, the time working at home is counted. [12]

- (43) **Whether studying (是否在學)**: The status of a person in acquiring education in the first half of 2016. It can be divided into two main groups as follows: [24]

Studying (正在就讀):

Studying full-time (full-time student) (全日制): Persons studying full-time (that is excluding evening/ part-time day release courses) at a kindergarten, a primary or secondary school, a post-secondary college, the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education or at a university. Full-time students include student workers.

Studying part-time (part-time student) (部分時間制): This refers to the part-time day release courses or the evening courses offered by evening schools and post-secondary institutions (such as the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education) and the extra-mural departments of the universities which fulfil the criteria of formal courses.

Studying distance learning course (遙距課程): Persons taking correspondence courses or distance learning courses leading to a degree are also regarded as studying distance learning courses. All other correspondence courses are excluded from this category.

Had completed study/ Withdrew (已完成課程/退學): A person is regarded as having completed a course of education if he/ she has passed the related examination. Those who stop studying before completion of the course are considered as withdrawal from study.

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

2016 年中期人口統計刊物

Publications of the 2016 Population By-census

刊物名稱 ⁽¹⁾	Title of publication ⁽¹⁾	語文	Language
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主題性報告：內地來港定居未足七年人士	Thematic Report : Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years	中英文	Bilingual
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