

二零零六年長者概況剖析 A Profile of Older Persons, 2006

二零零六年中期人口統計已於二零零六年七月至八月期間進行，由二零零七年二月至二零零八年二月，中期人口統計的結果已透過一系列的報告書發布。中期人口統計提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會上不同的層面及特定人口分組進行研究。本文根據二零零六年中期人口統計的結果，描述香港長者（指六十五歲及以上人士）的概況。讀者如有興趣知道更多有關長者的詳細統計數字及分析，請參閱已出版的《香港二零零六年中期人口統計主題性報告：長者》。

The 2006 Population By-census (06BC) was conducted in July to August 2006. Results from the 06BC have been made available in a series of publications from February 2007 to February 2008. The 06BC provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community and also on specific sub-groups of the population. This article utilises the results of the 06BC to give an overview of older persons (persons aged 65 and over) in Hong Kong. Readers who are interested in understanding more about the detailed data and analyses pertaining to older persons in Hong Kong may refer to the report *Hong Kong 2006 Population By-census Thematic Report : Older Persons*.

如對本文有任何查詢，請致電政府統計處二零零六年中期人口統計辦事處（電話：2716 8025）。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please call 2006 Population By-census Office, Census and Statistics Department (Tel. : 2716 8025).

二零零六年長者概況剖析

A Profile of Older Persons, 2006

1. 引言

1.1 二零零六年中期人口統計已於二零零六年七月至八月期間進行，中期人口統計提供很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料，有助對社會上不同的層面及特定人口分組進行研究。

1.2 政府統計處透過一系列的報告書，發布二零零六年中期人口統計的詳細結果，其中包括《香港二零零六年中期人口統計主題性報告：長者》報告書，刊載有關本港長者⁽¹⁾（六十五歲及以上人士）的詳細統計數字及分析。本文從有關報告摘錄了一些主要結果，而有關長者的主要統計數字及按區議會分區劃分的長者分布分別載於本文的表一及表二。

2. 人口涵蓋範圍

2.1 本文列出的二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計的結果，是根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口，而列出的一九九六年中期人口統計的結果，則是根據「常住人口」點算方法點算的「本港居民人口」。作出比較時需特別留意。然而，一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

(1) 在一九九二年，聯合國將一九九九年定為「國際長老年」(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。「長者」(*older persons*)一詞現今已廣泛使用。本文採用了此詞來指六十五歲及以上人口。

1. Introduction

1.1 The 2006 Population By-census (06BC) was conducted in July to August 2006. The 06BC provides a wealth of data on the socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong, thus allowing studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community and specific sub-groups of the population.

1.2 Results from the 06BC are available in a series of publications released by the Census and Statistics Department, including the report *Hong Kong 2006 Population By-census Thematic Report : Older Persons* that presents detailed data and analysis pertaining to older persons⁽¹⁾ (persons aged 65 and over) in Hong Kong. This article has extracted some key findings from the report. Key statistics of older persons in Hong Kong and the distribution of older persons by District Council District are presented in Table 1 and Table 2 respectively in this article.

2. Population Coverage

2.1 While the results of the 2001 Population Census and 06BC presented in this article refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach, those of the 1996 Population By-census refer to the resident population enumerated under the *de jure* enumeration approach. Caution is required in making comparison. Notwithstanding the change, results of the 1996 Population By-census, 2001 Population Census and the 06BC are broadly comparable.

(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 article, the term is used to refer to persons aged 65 and over.

3. 主要趨勢與現象

長者急速增長

3.1 長者人口的數目在過去四十五年，即一九六一至二零零六年期間，增加了 764 878 人，平均每年增長率為 5.1%。在二零零六年香港長者的數目有 852 796 人。（圖一）

3.2 以長者佔總人口的比例而言，其百分比在過去四十五年不斷上升，由一九六一年的 2.8% 上升至二零零六年的 12.4%。老年撫養比率（即六十五歲及以上人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率），由一九六一年的 50 上升至二零零六年的 168。（圖一）

3. Key Trends and Phenomena

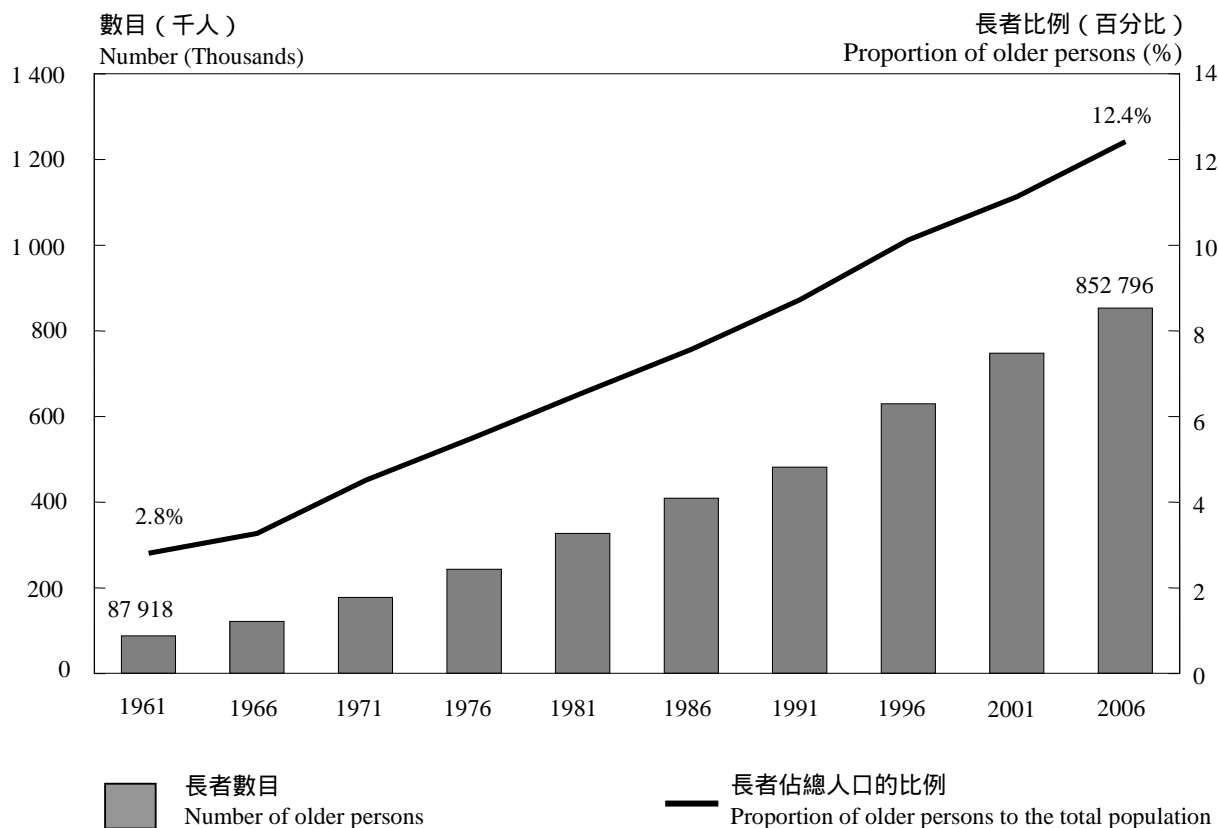
Rapid growth of older persons

3.1 The number of older persons increased by 764 878 or at an average annual growth rate of 5.1% over the past 45 years (i.e. from 1961 to 2006). There were 852 796 older persons in Hong Kong in 2006. (Chart 1)

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

圖一 一九六一年至二零零六年的長者數目及比例

Chart 1 Number and Proportion of Older Persons, 1961 to 2006



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

長者的婚姻狀況與整體人口顯著不同

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.6 When analysed by sex, it is noted that the proportion of widows among older women at 48.4% in 2006 was distinctly higher than the proportion of widowers among older men at 12.5%. Even for the same age group, the proportion of widowed was higher for older women than older men. This is mainly because men were usually older than women at the time of marriage and also that women had longer life expectancy than men, thus leading to the phenomenon that husbands usually died before their wives.

長者的教育程度有所改善

3.7 長者的教育程度在過去十年有所提高，長者中擁有中學或以上教育程度的比例由一九九六年的 16.1% 顯著上升至二零零六年的 25.0%。然而，長者的教育程度與整體人口比較仍屬偏低。在二零零六年，長者人口中有 35.8% 未受教育或只有學前教育水平，這個比例遠高於十五歲及以上整體人口的相應比例（7.1%）。

3.8 男性長者的教育程度平均較女性長者為高。在二零零六年，21.3% 男性長者及 9.2% 女性長者有高中或以上教育程度。另一方面，64.8% 男性長者及 83.8% 女性長者只有小學或以下教育程度。在女性長者中有 49.7% 未受教育或只有學前教育水平，這百分比遠較男性長者中的 19.6% 為高，這可能是由於中國社會以往傳統的教育觀念，往往不重視女性接受教育。

勞動人口中的長者人數減少

3.9 在過去一九九六年至二零零六年的十年間，長者勞動人口減少 1 642 人（即 2.7%），由一九九六年的 61 388 人減至二零零六年的 59 746 人。在二零零六年，男性長者勞動人口較一九九六年減少 2 538 人（即 5.3%）；相反，女性長者勞動人口在同期間增加 896 人（即 6.8%）。

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

Improving educational attainment of older persons

3.7 There was improvement in the education attainment of older persons during the past decade, with the proportion of older persons possessing secondary and higher education increased considerably from 16.1% in 1996 to 25.0% in 2006. However, the education attainment of older persons was still generally lower when compared with the population as a whole. Among the older persons, 35.8% had no schooling or only pre-primary education in 2006. This proportion was much higher than the corresponding proportion for the whole population aged 15 and over (7.1%).

3.8 Older men have higher average levels of education than older women. In 2006, 21.3% of older men and 9.2% of older women had attended upper secondary or higher education. On the other hand, 64.8% of older men and 83.8% of older women had primary or below education level only. Among the older women, 49.7% had no schooling or pre-primary education level only, the percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 19.6% for older men. This may be attributable to the past education tradition in Chinese society of placing less importance for females to receive education.

Fewer older persons in the labour force

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

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

3.11 在二零零六年的長者工作人口中，僱員佔 64.4%（全港工作人口中僱員佔 89.2%）。雖然大部分長者工作人口仍然是僱員，這百分比在過去十年間逐步下跌。

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

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

3.14 長者工作人口在二零零六年的每月主要職業收入中位數為 6,500 元，約為全港工作人口每月主要職業收入中位數（10,000 元）的 65%。長者工作人口的月入中位數較全港工作人口為低可能與他們的教育程度較低，因而從事的職業及行業薪金水平較低有關。

有長者的家庭住戶顯著增加

3.15 在二零零六年，有一名及以上長者的家庭住戶共有 594 730 戶，佔全港家庭住戶的 26.7%。有長者居住的住戶的平均住戶人數為 3.0 人，與全港家庭住戶的數字相同。

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

3.11 Among the working older persons in 2006, 64.4% of them were employees (as compared with 89.2% of employees in the whole working population). Although the proportion of employees was still very high, a gradual decrease in the relative proportion was recorded over the past decade.

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

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

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

Significant increase of domestic households with members being older persons

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

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

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

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

居於新界的長者人數顯著增加，然而其佔地區內人口的比例則仍較低

3.19 在過去十年，長者的地區分布有明顯變動。居於新界的長者的人數由 231 549 大幅上升至 359 031，其所佔的長者比例亦由 36.8% 上升至 42.1%。至於居於香港島及九龍的人數亦增加，但比例則減少，由一九九六年的 22.5% 及 40.7% 分別輕微下降至二零零六年的 20.3% 及 37.5%。然而，按長者與該區人口總數的比例作比較，長者在新界的比例只為 10.0%，較香港島的 13.7% 和九龍的 15.9% 為低。

3.20 在十八個區議會分區當中，在觀塘居住的長者數目最多，佔長者人數的 11.0%。東區及黃大仙則分列第二及第三位，分別佔 9.7% 及 8.8%。離島的長者數目最少，只佔長者人數的 1.4%。按長者與各區人口總數的比例而言，黃大仙在眾區議會分區中排列首位 (17.8%)，其次是深水埗 (16.7%) 及觀塘 (16.0%)，而西貢則排列最後 (8.2%)。

3.17 Among older persons living in domestic households, 531 135 (69.2%) were living with non-older person members, while the remaining 236 090 (30.8%) were living in exclusively older person households, i.e. older persons either living alone or with other older person members only.

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

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

3.19 There was a considerable geographical redistribution of older persons during the last ten years. The number of older persons residing in the New Territories surged from 231 549 to 359 031 and the proportion of older persons residing in the New Territories also increased from 36.8% to 42.1%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the numbers of older persons residing in these areas increased but the proportions slightly declined from 22.5% and 40.7% ten years ago to 20.3% and 37.5% respectively in 2006. Nevertheless, the proportion of older persons to the total population residing in the New Territories at 10.0% was lower than the corresponding proportions of 13.7% for Hong Kong Island and 15.9% for Kowloon.

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

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

	1996		2001		2006	
	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population
人口特徵 Demographic characteristics						
人口 Population	629 555	6 412 937 ⁽¹⁾	747 052	6 708 389 ⁽¹⁾	852 796	6 864 346 ⁽¹⁾
過去五年的平均每年增長率 (百分比) Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%)	5.5	1.8 ⁽²⁾	3.5	0.9 ⁽¹⁾	2.5	0.4 ⁽¹⁾
老年撫養比率 ⁽³⁾ Elderly dependency ratio ⁽³⁾		142		154		168
性別比率 (每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	816	1 000	859	960	856	911
按婚姻狀況劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by marital status (%)						
從未結婚 Never married	4.3	31.5 ⁽⁴⁾	4.1	31.9 ⁽⁴⁾	3.7	32.4 ⁽⁴⁾
已婚 Now married	59.9	60.6 ⁽⁴⁾	59.9	59.4 ⁽⁴⁾	61.8	57.8 ⁽⁴⁾
喪偶 Widowed	34.2	5.9 ⁽⁴⁾	33.9	6.0 ⁽⁴⁾	31.9	6.0 ⁽⁴⁾
離婚 ⁽⁵⁾ Divorced ⁽⁵⁾	} 1.5 }	} 1.9 ⁽⁴⁾ }	} 2.1 }	} 2.7 ⁽⁴⁾ }	2.0	3.2 ⁽⁴⁾
分居 ⁽⁵⁾ Separated ⁽⁵⁾					0.7	0.6 ⁽⁴⁾
教育特徵 Education 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) (%)						
未受教育 / 學前教育 No Schooling/Pre-primary	43.7	9.5 ⁽⁴⁾	42.4	8.4 ⁽⁴⁾	35.8	7.1 ⁽⁴⁾
小學 Primary	40.2	22.6 ⁽⁴⁾	39.2	20.5 ⁽⁴⁾	39.2	18.3 ⁽⁴⁾
中學 / 預科 Secondary/Sixth form	12.8	52.7 ⁽⁴⁾	14.6	54.7 ⁽⁴⁾	18.4	51.6 ⁽⁴⁾
專上教育 Post-secondary	3.2	15.2 ⁽⁴⁾	3.8	16.4 ⁽⁴⁾	6.6	23.0 ⁽⁴⁾
勞動人口特徵 Labour force characteristics						
勞動人口 Labour force						
男性 Male	48 136	1 925 095	43 607	1 948 976	45 598	1 930 331
女性 Female	13 252	1 257 402	10 383	1 489 016	14 148	1 642 053
勞動人口參與率 (百分比) Labour force participation rate (%)	9.8	62.8	7.2	61.4	7.0	60.3
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	5,100	9,500	6,000	10,000	6,500	10,000

表一 長者的主要統計數字 (續)

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

	1996		2001		2006	
	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population
勞動人口特徵 (續) Labour force characteristics (cont'd)						
按職業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	15.0	12.1	15.9	10.7	19.5	10.8
專業人員 Professionals	1.6	5.0	2.8	5.5	3.7	6.1
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	2.8	12.1	5.1	15.3	6.7	16.1
文員 Clerks	6.6	16.8	6.6	16.3	7.9	16.9
服務工作及商業銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	11.3	13.8	13.6	15.0	12.5	16.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	7.0	12.3	8.2	9.9	8.6	8.5
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.8	8.5	7.0	7.3	7.7	6.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	48.2	18.6	39.5	19.5	32.5	18.8
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	2.6	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.3
按行業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by industry (%)						
製造業 Manufacturing	19.1	18.9	15.1	12.3	13.0	9.7
建造業 Construction	4.3	8.1	4.0	7.6	4.9	6.8
批發、零售、進口及出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels	32.9	24.9	33.5	26.2	32.2	27.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	6.1	10.9	8.0	11.3	10.4	11.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	14.8	13.4	16.9	16.1	16.7	17.0
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	19.6	22.3	20.5	25.5	21.6	26.9
其他 ⁽⁶⁾ Others ⁽⁶⁾	3.2	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.2	0.8
住戶特徵 Household characteristics						
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	470 298	1 855 553	534 559	2 053 412	594 730	2 226 546

表一 長者的主要統計數字 (續)

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

	1996		2001		2006	
	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population	長者 Older persons	全港人口 Whole population
居住情況 Living arrangement						
按居住情況劃分的人口比例 (百分比)						
Proportion of population by living arrangement (%)						
居於家庭住戶						
Living in domestic household						
獨居	11.5	4.3	11.3	4.3	11.6	5.4
Living alone						
與配偶同住 ⁽⁷⁾						
Living with spouse ⁽⁷⁾						
並與子女同住	32.1	34.4	32.1	34.4	30.4	32.9
And with child(ren)						
並不與子女同住	16.2	9.0	18.4	9.3	21.2	10.6
And not with child(ren)						
只與子女同住 ⁽⁷⁾	28.2	5.8	24.7	5.9	23.1	6.5
Living with child(ren) only ⁽⁷⁾						
其他	6.5	45.2	4.4	43.6	3.7	41.3
Others						
居於非家庭住戶 ⁽⁸⁾	5.5	1.3	9.1	2.5	10.0	3.3
Living in non-domestic household ⁽⁸⁾						

註釋：(1) 數字是根據「居港人口」的方法編製。

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

(3) 指六十五歲及以上人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率。

(4) 數字指十五歲及以上的全港人口。

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

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

(7) 數字包括與配偶及子女以外人士同住的人士。

(8) 數字包括居住在老人院、醫院及懲教機構等的人士。

Notes : (1) Figures are compiled based on the "resident population" approach.

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

(3) Refer to the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15-64.

(4) Figures refer to the whole population aged 15 and over.

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

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

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

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

表二 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的長者數目
Table 2 Older Persons by District Council District, 1996, 2001 and 2006

區議會分區	District Council District	長者 Older Persons								
		1996			2001			2006		
		數目	百分比	長者人口 比例	數目	百分比	長者人口 比例	數目	百分比	長者人口 比例
Number	%	Proportion of older persons	Number	%	Proportion of older persons	Number	%	Proportion of older persons		
香港島	Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	27 571	4.4	10.6	28 637	3.8	10.9	30 952	3.6	12.4
灣仔	Wan Chai	20 387	3.2	11.9	21 487	2.9	12.9	22 526	2.6	14.5
東區	Eastern	63 152	10.0	10.6	74 821	10.0	12.1	83 042	9.7	14.1
南區	Southern	30 283	4.8	10.5	33 970	4.5	11.7	37 012	4.3	13.5
小計	Sub-total	141 393	22.5	10.8	158 915	21.3	11.9	173 532	20.3	13.7
九龍	Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	32 330	5.1	12.4	36 525	4.9	13.0	37 405	4.4	13.3
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	53 213	8.5	14.5	55 390	7.4	15.7	61 074	7.2	16.7
九龍城	Kowloon City	45 470	7.2	12.0	50 529	6.8	13.2	52 094	6.1	14.4
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	57 339	9.1	14.5	69 615	9.3	15.7	75 353	8.8	17.8
觀塘	Kwun Tong	67 902	10.8	11.6	81 380	10.9	14.5	94 195	11.0	16.0
小計	Sub-total	256 254	40.7	12.9	293 439	39.3	14.5	320 121	37.5	15.9
新界	New Territories									
葵青	Kwai Tsing	46 451	7.4	9.9	55 282	7.4	11.6	72 826	8.5	13.9
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	21 644	3.4	8.0	26 882	3.6	9.8	33 178	3.9	11.5
屯門	Tuen Mun	26 961	4.3	5.8	33 537	4.5	6.9	44 322	5.2	8.8
元朗	Yuen Long	29 948	4.8	8.8	37 526	5.0	8.4	44 318	5.2	8.3
北區	North	19 020	3.0	8.2	26 571	3.6	8.9	28 460	3.3	10.1
大埔	Tai Po	21 030	3.3	7.4	25 493	3.4	8.2	27 799	3.3	9.5
沙田	Sha Tin	46 207	7.3	7.9	56 310	7.5	9.0	62 529	7.3	10.3
西貢	Sai Kung	13 862	2.2	7.0	24 540	3.3	7.5	33 521	3.9	8.2
離島	Islands	6 426	1.0	10.2	8 269	1.1	9.5	12 078	1.4	8.8
小計	Sub-total	231 549	36.8	8.0	294 410	39.4	8.8	359 031	42.1	10.0
陸上總計	Land total	629 196	99.9	10.1	746 764	100.0	11.1	852 684	100.0	12.4
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	359	0.1	3.5	288	0.0	4.9	112	0.0	3.7
全港	Whole territory	629 555	100.0	10.1	747 052	100.0	11.1	852 796	100.0	12.4