

**LEGCO PANEL ON WELFARE SERVICES**  
**IMPLICATIONS OF 2001 POPULATION CENSUS**  
**ON THE PROVISION OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES**

**PURPOSE**

As requested by the Legislative Council Panel on Welfare Services, this paper highlights the summary results of the 2001 Population Census available to date that are relevant to social welfare, and attempts to assess their implications on the planning and provision of social welfare services.

**BACKGROUND**

2. It is established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every ten years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. Following this practice, the 2001 Population Census was conducted in March 2001. The information collected in the population censuses/bi-censuses is vital to government planning and policy formulation. Data on small areas form the basis of district development and service planning programmes of the Government, while comprehensive information on population sub-groups, such as the elderly and single parent families, facilitates the planning of social service programmes. On the other hand, results of the censuses/bi-censuses are benchmark data for the projection of population, which are key data for planning.

3. This paper is based on data available in the “2001 Population Census: Summary Results”, “2001 Population Census: Basic Tables for District Council Districts”, and a set of “2001 Population Census: Basic Tables for Tertiary Planning Units and Constituency Areas” issued by the Census and Statistics Department in October 2001, December 2001 and January 2002 respectively <sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> More detailed statistics on population sub-groups, such as elderly and single parents as well as population projections based on the 2001 Population Census, are being compiled by C&SD.

## CENSUS RESULTS AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO SOCIAL WELFARE

### Population size

4. The 2001 Census shows that the Hong Kong Resident population in mid-March 2001 was 6 708 389. With reference to *Annex 1*, the average annual population growth rate slowed down quite drastically (halved) from that of 1.8% during 1991-1996 to that of 0.9% during 1996-2001. Although the sheer increase in the size of the population exerts pressure on social welfare services, this decline in population growth rate should slow down such pressure for expansion, hitherto experienced, assuming all other factors being equal. Nevertheless, as the trend of annual population growth rate fluctuated in the past 20 years, its implications on social welfare has yet to be observed.

### Age and sex structure

#### *An ageing population*

5. In line with the global trend of population ageing, our population continued to grow older during the last ten years due to the low fertility rate and mortality improvement. With reference to *Annex 2*, median age rose from 31 in 1991 to 36 in 2001; with 11.1% of the population, i.e. one in nine persons, aged 65 or over. While updated population projections from the results of the 2001 Census are not yet available, according to the Hong Kong Population Projections (2000-2029) of the Census and Statistics Department, by 2029, 20% of the population will be aged 65 or over.

6. The population pyramids of 1991, 1996 and 2001 in *Annex 3* illustrate clearly that the large bulk of post-war “baby-boomers” now aged 50 – 54, 45 – 49, and 40 – 44 are moving upwards; they will form a large group of young-olds in the next 10 to 20 years. Brought up in a more sufficient environment, this cohort of new middle-agers are better educated and better equipped for their old age, at least financially, when compared with the cohorts before them. Their needs should therefore be quite different from those of the present cohort of elders. They would probably demand more on quality of life, and on choices; and at the same time, more likely be able to afford and willing to pay for quality and choice. We believe that such changes should not affect our policy philosophy on elderly services, that is,

allowing old people to “age in place” and providing a “continuum of care” support services so as to enable the elders to remain in their familiar environment for as long as practicable. However, the services and facilities catering for the needs of the present cohorts of young-olds and old-olds would require to be re-engineered and transformed to suit the needs of this next cohort. More in-depth and extensive studies into the nature and volume of welfare needs of this cohort of “soon-to-be-olds” are needed for effective planning of future services.

7. In the coming 10 to 20 years, this large cohort of people at their “third age” (retired but not frail) will continue to lead active lives and contribute to families and the community, and are therefore a reservoir of rich human resources we should tap and maximize. To address concerns towards an ageing population, the Elderly Commission (EC) last year launched a Healthy Ageing Campaign to promote personal responsibility in health, encourage continuous learning, strengthen community action, create supportive environment and improve the image of ageing. In the coming June, the EC will organise a symposium and exhibitions to promote the idea of building up an ageless society. Messages on respect and dignity for all ages, healthy living, universal design for town planning, housing and transport, life long learning etc will be imparted to people of all ages so as to prepare them for the challenges and opportunities of an ageing population.

8. The 2001 Census has also confirmed the emerging of the “old-olds” because of improved medical services. In 2001, some 300 000 elders were aged 75 or over. Taking care of their long term care needs will be one major challenge of the Government in the years to come.

### ***A shrinking young population***

9. As a contrast, there is a reduction in the proportion of children aged under 15. The population of persons aged under 15 dropped from 21.3% in 1991 to 17.5% in 2001. With reference to the population pyramids in ***Annex 3***, the shrinkage of the 0 – 4 age group (279 079) [4.2% of total population] in 2001 is alarming; representing a 29.9% drop from the 5 – 9 aged group (398 146) [5.9%]. If this trend of decrease persists, an inverted population pyramid will appear in 20 years’ time, boosting up elderly dependency ratio on the one hand, and on the other hand, there will be more and more elderly couples/elder widows without care and support from children and turn to formal care services for support.

10. In the short run, the decline in the young population will result in a decreasing demand for child welfare services, such as day nursery, child care centre, etc. As this cohort moves up in the pyramid, there will be a decrease in demand for youth services. There should therefore be room for redeployment of resources and facilities now invested on services for the younger client groups to other priority client groups, or within the same age client group, from general provision to enhanced support for those most in need, such as children coming from problem families and youth at risk. The current reform in welfare services encompassing integration, revamping or re-engineering of services, appears to have struck the right direction to create flexibility for better rationalisation with a view to ensuring optimal use of available resources to suit the varying welfare needs of the population in the future.

### ***Sex ratio fell below parity***

11. With reference to ***Annex 4***, sex ratio dropped from 1 038 males per 1000 females in 1991 to 960 in 2001 <sup>2</sup>. The greatest difference between the figures of male and female was between age 25 to 44. With reference to ***Annex 2***, the number of females was 169 122 more than that of males at these age groups. Such disproportion in sex ratio may have impact on marriage, future fertility rate, supply and demand of jobs, capacity of the family to care take its young/frail members. It may also result in increase in late/never married females, possible increase in extra-marital affairs and future demand for welfare services for female elders etc. The increase of female population in the society is also likely to affect economic activities and social relationships since the socioeconomic activities pattern of female is different from those of male.

### **Marital status**

#### ***Marriage and divorce***

12. With reference to ***Annex 5***, the proportion of male population aged 15 and over who were now married increased from 60% in 1991 to 62% in 1996 and remained at about the same level in 2001. The proportion of now married female

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<sup>2</sup> In analyzing the sex ratio of the population, it is relevant to consider several factors: (i) there is a large number of foreign domestic helpers in the population, who are mostly female and are increasing; (ii) for the new arrivals from the mainland of China, many are wives of Hong Kong men; and (iii) females live longer than males.

population however declined gradually from 60% in 1991 to 57% in 2001. There was also significant increase in the proportion of persons who were divorced/separated over the ten years. For males, it increased from 1.1% in 1991 to 2.1% in 2001 and for females, from 1.4% to 3.3%. Such doubling of proportions and trend of increase have a great impact on the provision of family services in relations to marital counselling, domestic violence, and divorce mediation; of child custody and child welfare services; and of various welfare services and support for single-parents. The Social Welfare Department's recent initiatives in strengthening services to help families in need, viz. piloting the new service delivery model in the form of Integrated Family Services Centre, increasing professional staff to assist victims of domestic violence and child abuse, implementing the "Ending Exclusion Project" for single parent CSSA recipients, setting up the first of its kind multi-purpose Family Crisis Support Centre are timely measures to address welfare issues in relation to this gradual breakdown of the marriage system.

### ***Increased number of never-married women***

13. While the proportion of the never-married increased across all age groups for population aged 15 – 44 in the past 10 years (*Annex 5*), with one in eight persons never married at age 40 – 44, the increase in the proportion of never-married female in the age group of 40 - 44 is most noticeable - rising from 6.8% in 1991 to 12.2% in 2001.

14. This phenomenon implies that in the next 20 years, there will be a larger proportion of single persons aged 60 - 65, more of them female, assuming a higher male mortality rate. Together with the shrinking of the young population, a probable result is what gerontologist calls the "verticalisation" of the family - instead of the traditional inverted-tree like structure, the family may then comprise two or three or even more generations each with one or two (typically female/widowed or never-married) members taking care of each other.<sup>3</sup> This prediction has considerable implications on the design of community and residential services for the next generation of elders, and of community services to enable the next generation of families, with such a verticalised structure, to support and take care of its members. Research in this area is warranted.

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<sup>3</sup> From presentation by Lic Julieta Oddona of Argentina at the "5th Global Conference on Ageing" held in Mal del Plata, Argentina in September 2000; see also Chapter IV in UN 2001 Report on the World Social Situation ([www.un.org/esa/socdev/rwss/overview.html](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/rwss/overview.html)).

## **Education and Labour Force**

### ***Education characteristics***

15. With better education opportunities, the overall population achieved higher educational attainment. With reference to *Annex 6*, the percentage of persons aged 15 or above with secondary or higher education rose from 62% in 1991 to 71% in 2001; while the proportion of persons aged 15 or above with tertiary (degree) education or above has more than doubled, from 6% in 1991 to 13% in 2001.

16. On the welfare front, the upward trend of the overall educational attainment level of the population and the general rise of parental expectation on their children in academic achievement would lead to the further marginalisation of a proportion of young persons who cannot catch up with schooling. Youth services tailored for this target group of young persons, strengthened parent education and reinforced parent-teacher collaboration would continue to be required. To more effectively tackle this problem, cross-sectoral strategies and intervention are indispensable.

### ***Labour force characteristics***

17. With reference to *Annex 7*, the labour force increased from 2.8 million in 1991 to 3.4 million in 2001, despite a drop in the overall labour force participation rate from 64% to 61% over the same period.

18. Continuous economic change led by globalization and technological advances is causing most jobs to change rapidly from industrial-based to knowledge-based in the 21st century, with steady rises in “community, social and personal services” and “financing, insurance, real estate and business services” and a significant decline in “manufacturing” jobs, as reflected from *Annex 8*. People with low-skills and/or with low education attainment encounter difficulties to adapt to this changing economy. Many of them have become unemployed or under-employed. As this trend is likely to persist, welfare services to assist this client group need to be reinforced, with focus on helping them regain confidence, acquire new skills through re-training, regain self-reliance and re-enter the work force; support to their families is also required.

19. The above also has implication for the social welfare sector to improve its human-ware. With the rapid changing world and the current global economic slowdown, social workers and other helping professionals in the welfare sector are faced with increasingly complex social problems and new challenges. Their knowledge and skills need be updated and upgraded.

### ***Income***

20. With reference to *Annex 9*, in 2001, the median monthly income from main employment for the working population, and the median monthly domestic household income were \$10,000 and \$18,705 respectively. This represented respectively 93% and 88% increase over the past 10 years. As the corresponding Composite CPI growth is only 53%, there was a general improvement in the income of workers and the population is richer in real terms. This implies that the population's need for welfare services is shifting away from subsistency assistance towards bettering of quality of life, and from free-for-all standardised services to affordable professional services based on choice. Corresponding shift in social policy along this direction needs to be considered.

### **Household characteristics**

21. Over the 10 years, the number of domestic households increased by 30%, standing at 2 053 412 in 2001, comprising a larger increase of 54% in 2-person households, but a 31% decrease in the number of households with 6 or more persons. Average household size dropped from 3.4 in 1991 to 3.1 in 2001. "One unextended nuclear family" was the main household composition, comprising 66% of the total, with a 39% increase over that of 1991 (*Annex 10* refers). These figures reflect the continual trimming of household size and expansion of nuclear families, indicating the weakening of the care capacity of the family system for its members. Families with vulnerable members are more likely to require community or residential care. On the other hand, nuclear families with poor social networks are more likely to be isolated, with occurrence of family problems including marital problems, childcare problems, domestic violence more likely to rise. Need for different levels of family services – preventive and outreaching, secondary prevention, as well as remedial intervention, will continue to be on the rise.

## **Geographical characteristics**

### ***Population distribution among districts***

22. With reference to *Annex 11*, all districts in the New Territories recorded population growth in the last ten years. With the development of the Tseung Kwan O new town, Sai Kung had the highest growth rate among all districts (151%), followed by Yuen Long (96%). In Kowloon, population decreased in Sham Shui Po, Kowloon City and Kwun Tong. On Hong Kong Island, the population in Wan Chai also decreased. These trends, together with population projections based on findings of the 2001 Population Census, to be available later, will shed light on the directions in the planning and rationalization of welfare resources among the districts.

### ***Age distribution among districts***

23. As compared with the territory figure of 16.5%, Yuen Long (20.7%) and North District (20.5%) have the highest proportion of population aged below 15, followed closely by Tai Po (19.2%), Sai Kung (19.0%) and Tuen Mun (18.9%). Wan Chai (12.4%) has the lowest proportion of children. As for proportion of elders (persons aged 65 or over), Wong Tai Sin (15.7%), Sham Shui Po (15.7%), Kwun Tong (14.5%), and Kowloon City (13.2%) are the highest, comparing with the territory figure of 11.1%, while Tuen Mun (6.9%), Sai Kung (7.5%), Tai Po (8.2%), Yuen Long (8.4%) have the lowest percentage of elders. With a median age of 39, Sham Shui Po and Wan Chai have the oldest population, and Yuen Long (33) has the youngest, as compared with the territory-wide median age of 36. *Annex 12* refers. While age distribution among districts provides a good guide for allocation or re-allocation of resources on services for different age groups in the short run, the integrative mode of service delivery will provide more flexibility and better responsiveness of services to suit the specific changes in the demographic characteristics of the districts in the longer run.

### ***Low-income districts***

24. With reference to *Annex 13*, median monthly domestic household income was lowest for marine people (\$10,600) as compared with the territory figure of \$18,705. Shum Shui Po (\$14,000), Yau Tsim Mong (\$14,705) and Kwun Tong (\$15,750) were the lowest on land. Services targeted at the poorer sectors of the community should be strengthened in these districts.



## Summary

25. Results of the 2001 Census provide useful information for the planning and provision of social welfare services in the future. They confirm the ageing of the Hong Kong population, decrease in household size, improvement in educational attainment and in income; point out the slow down in population growth, the shrinking of the young population, the below-parity sex ratio, the increase in the proportion of persons who were divorced/separated, the increase in the proportions of never-married in the prime marriageable ages; and the varying presentation of these phenomena by district.

26. To take on the challenge and opportunities of an ageing population, steps must be taken to reinvent a correct conception of the aged. While “ageing in place” and “care in the community” remain the cornerstone policies for services for the elderly, efforts must be taken to assess the varying needs of the future cohort of elders, to re-engineer and create services that suit their needs when they require them and to seriously address the fiscal challenge of taking good care of our older generation without compromising on quality.

27. The trend of increased divorces/separations in marriage aggrandises the need to strengthening the family. The implementation of the recommendations of the Review of Family Welfare Services to restructure service delivery so that family needs can be addressed in a more holistic and cost-effective manner; enhancement of services to assist victims of domestic violence and child abuse; as well as improving support for single-parents are right directions our family and child welfare services are heading.

28. Taking into consideration the overall territory-wide demographic trends, as well as those specific for individual districts, there is an increasing need for integration of services and district-based welfare planning to maximize the use of available resources to satisfy district-specific needs. At the same time, cross-sectoral collaboration, instead of compartmentalization, provides more effective and efficient intervention to the multifarious manifestation of present day social problems.

**ADVICE SOUGHT**

29. Members are invited to discuss the implications of the 2001 Census results on the provision of social welfare services.

Health and Welfare Bureau / Social Welfare Department  
March 2002

表2 一九七一年至二零零一年的人口及平均每年增長率

TABLE 2 POPULATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, 1971 - 2001

人口普查／中期人口統計 Population Census/By-census	人口 Population	淨增加 Net Increase	平均每年增長率（百分率） Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1971	3 936 630 <sup>(1)</sup>	..	..
1976	4 402 990 <sup>(1)</sup>	466 360	2.1
1981	5 109 812 <sup>(2)</sup>	706 822	3.3
1986	5 495 488 <sup>(3)</sup>	385 676	1.5
1991	5 674 114 <sup>(4)</sup>	178 626	0.6
1996	6 412 937 <sup>(5)</sup>	543 442 <sup>(6)</sup>	1.8 <sup>(6)</sup>
2001	6 708 389 <sup>(5)</sup>	295 452 <sup>(5)</sup>	0.9 <sup>(5)</sup>

註釋：(1) 一九七一年二／三月間進行的人口普查及一九七六年七／八月間進行的中期人口統計的香港人口數字，並不包括暫時不在港的居民。

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

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

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

(5) 這些數字是根據「居港人口」數目編製。

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

Notes : (1) The Hong Kong population figures of the 1971 Population Census conducted in February/March 1971 and the 1976 Population By-census conducted in July/August 1976 did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.

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

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

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

(5) The figures are compiled based on the Hong Kong Resident Population.

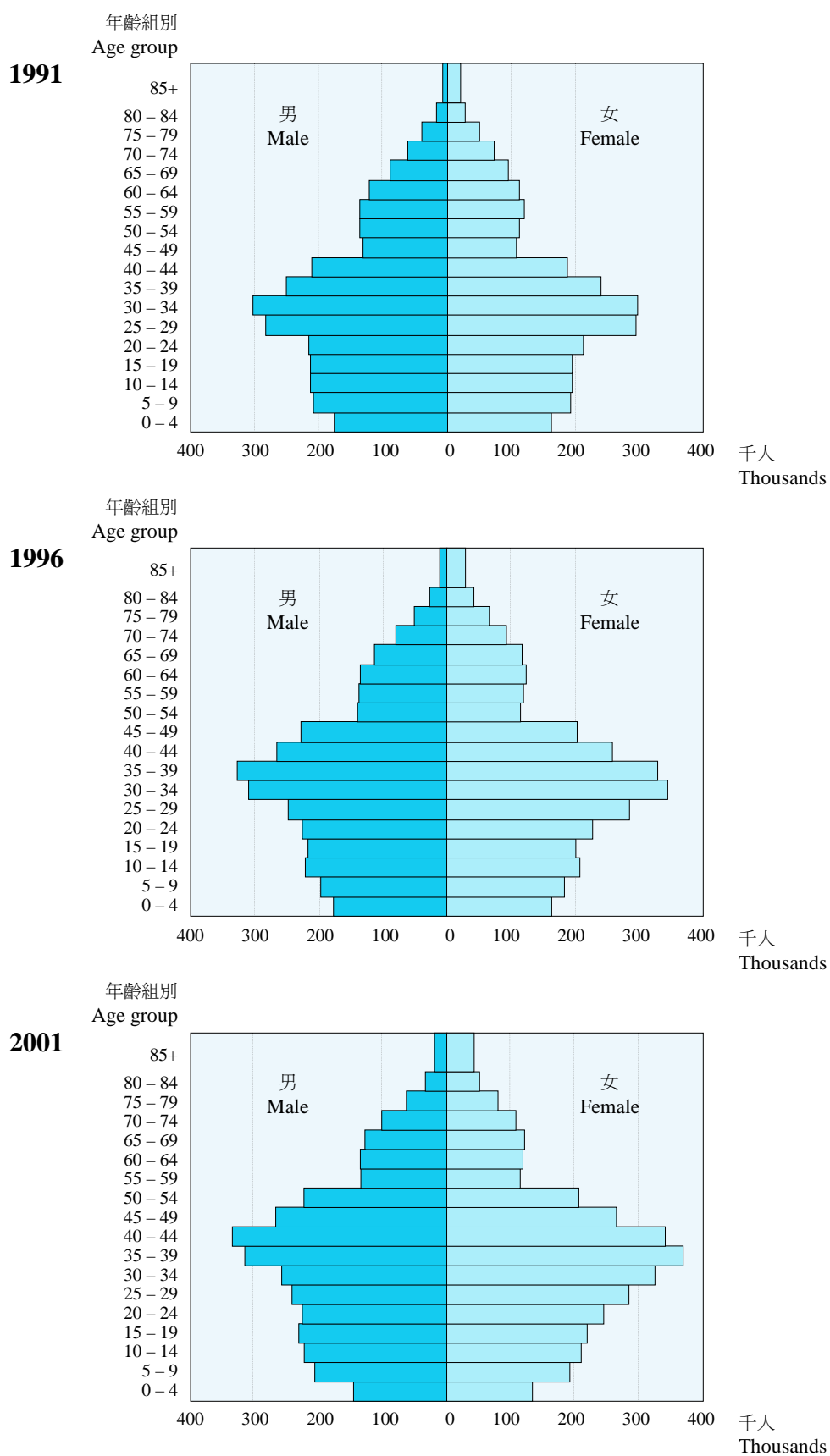
(6) The figures refer to residents present in Hong Kong at the census/by-census moment, including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong. The population figure compiled on this basis at the 1996 Population By-census was 6 217 556.

年齡及性別結構  
Age and Sex Structure

表3 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的人口  
TABLE 3 POPULATION BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1991, 1996 AND 2001

性別 <i>SEX</i>	年齡組別 <i>AGE GROUP</i>	1991		1996		2001	
		數目 <i>NUMBER</i>	百分比 %	數目 <i>NUMBER</i>	百分比 %	數目 <i>NUMBER</i>	百分比 %
男 Male	0 - 14	599 044	21.3	596 253	19.2	574 357	17.5
	15 - 24	429 719	15.3	440 644	14.2	456 639	13.9
	25 - 34	586 577	20.9	557 348	17.9	499 492	15.2
	35 - 44	462 230	16.4	591 393	19.0	650 455	19.8
	45 - 54	266 504	9.5	366 214	11.8	489 891	14.9
	55 - 64	256 042	9.1	273 433	8.8	269 326	8.2
	65+	211 875	7.5	282 822	9.1	345 184	10.5
	小計 Sub-total	2 811 991	100.0	3 108 107	100.0	3 285 344	100.0
女 Female	0 - 14	552 872	20.4	554 785	17.8	535 060	15.6
	15 - 24	410 122	15.1	428 867	13.8	463 806	13.5
	25 - 34	591 711	21.8	631 076	20.3	609 037	17.8
	35 - 44	428 802	15.8	587 129	18.9	710 032	20.7
	45 - 54	221 154	8.2	317 355	10.2	470 526	13.7
	55 - 64	235 464	8.7	243 504	7.8	232 716	6.8
	65+	270 165	10.0	346 733	11.2	401 868	11.7
	小計 Sub-total	2 710 290	100.0	3 109 449	100.0	3 423 045	100.0
合計 Both sexes	0 - 14	1 151 916	20.9	1 151 038	18.5	1 109 417	16.5
	15 - 24	839 841	15.2	869 511	14.0	920 445	13.7
	25 - 34	1 178 288	21.4	1 188 424	19.1	1 108 529	16.5
	35 - 44	891 032	16.1	1 178 522	19.0	1 360 487	20.3
	45 - 54	487 658	8.8	683 569	11.0	960 417	14.3
	55 - 64	491 506	8.9	516 937	8.3	502 042	7.5
	65+	482 040	8.7	629 555	10.1	747 052	11.1
	總計 Total	5 522 281	100.0	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0
				年齡中位數 Median Age			
男 Male			31		34		36
女 Female			31		34		36
合計 Both sexes			31		34		36

圖 1 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年的人口金字塔  
 Chart 1 Population Pyramids, 1991, 1996 and 2001



**Proportion of Population by Age/ Sex 2001**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Male Population</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Female Population</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Total (Male &amp; Female)</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>0-4</b>	145 559	4.4%	133 520	3.9%	279 079	4.2%
<b>5-9</b>	206 160	6.3%	191 986	5.6%	398 146	5.9%
<b>10-14</b>	222 638	6.8%	209 554	6.1%	432 192	6.4%
<b>15-19</b>	231 329	7.0%	218 990	6.4%	450 319	6.7%
<b>20-24</b>	225 310	6.9%	244 816	7.2%	470 126	7.0%
<b>25-29</b>	241 708	7.4%	284 164	8.3%	525 872	7.8%
<b>30-34</b>	257 784	7.8%	324 873	9.5%	582 657	8.7%
<b>35-39</b>	315 374	9.6%	369 008	10.8%	684 382	10.2%
<b>40-44</b>	335 081	10.2%	341 024	10.0%	676 105	10.1%
<b>45-49</b>	266 990	8.1%	264 644	7.7%	531 634	7.9%
<b>50-54</b>	222 901	6.8%	205 882	6.0%	428 783	6.4%
<b>55-59</b>	134 217	4.1%	114 028	3.3%	248 245	3.7%
<b>60-64</b>	135 109	4.1%	118 688	3.5%	253 797	3.8%
<b>65-69</b>	127 943	3.9%	121 068	3.5%	249 011	3.7%
<b>70-74</b>	101 648	3.1%	107 595	3.1%	209 243	3.1%
<b>75+</b>	115 593	3.5%	173 205	5.1%	288 798	4.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 285 344</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3 423 045</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6 708 389</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

表5 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按年齡組別劃分的性別比率  
TABLE 5 SEX RATIOS BY AGE GROUP, 1991, 1996 AND 2001

年齡組別 <i>AGE GROUP</i>	性別比率 <sup>(1)</sup> Sex Ratio <sup>(1)</sup>		
	1991	1996	2001
<b>0 - 14</b>	1 084	1 075	1 073
<b>15 - 24</b>	1 048	1 027	985
<b>25 - 34</b>	991	883	820
<b>35 - 44</b>	1 078	1 007	916
<b>45 - 54</b>	1 205	1 154	1 041
<b>55 - 64</b>	1 087	1 123	1 157
<b>65+</b>	784	816	859
合計 Overall	1 038	1 000	960

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

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

## 婚姻狀況

## Marital Status

表 6 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口  
 Table 6 Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex and Marital Status, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別及婚姻狀況 <i>Sex and Marital Status</i>	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 <i>Number</i>	百分比 <i>% Number</i>	數目 <i>Number</i>	百分比 <i>% Number</i>	數目 <i>Number</i>	百分比 <i>%</i>
男 Male						
從未結婚 Never married	807 443	36.5	858 341	34.2	918 722	33.9
已婚 Now married	1 333 049	60.2	1 557 211	62.0	1 673 786	61.7
喪偶 Widowed	48 584	2.2	55 338	2.2	60 996	2.2
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	23 871	1.1	40 964	1.6	57 483	2.1
總計 Total	2 212 947	100.0	2 511 854	100.0	2 710 987	100.0
女 Female						
從未結婚 Never married	626 554	29.0	737 926	28.9	868 797	30.1
已婚 Now married	1 290 860	59.8	1 515 574	59.3	1 651 696	57.2
喪偶 Widowed	210 390	9.8	244 866	9.6	272 626	9.4
離婚／分居 Divorced/Separated	29 614	1.4	56 298	2.2	94 866	3.3
總計 Total	2 157 418	100.0	2 554 664	100.0	2 887 985	100.0



表7 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的十五至四十四歲從未結婚的人口比例

Table 7 Proportion of Never Married Population Aged 15 - 44 by Sex and Age Group, 1991, 1996 and 2001

		從未結婚的人口比例（百分比）		
		<i>Proportion of Never Married Population (%)</i>		
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age Group	1991	1996	2001
男 Male	15 - 19	99.4	99.2	99.7
	20 - 24	93.5	94.0	95.5
	25 - 29	67.0	70.9	75.5
	30 - 34	33.1	38.3	44.1
	35 - 39	16.0	18.2	23.2
	40 - 44	9.9	10.1	11.7
女 Female	15 - 19	98.4	98.3	99.3
	20 - 24	82.9	85.3	89.2
	25 - 29	45.5	52.0	59.7
	30 - 34	19.8	26.5	31.2
	35 - 39	10.4	14.6	18.8
	40 - 44	6.8	9.0	12.2

## 教育程度

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

表 14 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口  
TABLE 14 POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (HIGHEST LEVEL ATTENDED), 1991, 1996 AND 2001

教育程度 Educational Attainment	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
未受教育／幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	557 297	12.8	480 852	9.5	469 939	8.4
小學 Primary	1 100 599	25.2	1 146 882	22.6	1 148 273	20.5
初中 Lower Secondary	837 730	19.1	958 245	18.9	1 060 489	18.9
高中 Upper Secondary	1 169 271	26.7	1 403 211	27.7	1 473 681	26.3
預科 <sup>(1)</sup> Matriculation <sup>(1)</sup>	214 577	4.9	308 808	6.1	528 090	9.4
專上教育 Tertiary						
非學位課程 Non-degree course	234 912	5.4	243 004	4.8	209 878	3.7
學位課程 Degree course	255 979	5.9	525 516	10.4	708 622	12.7
總計 Total	4 370 365	100.0	5 066 518	100.0	5 598 972	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院證書／文憑課程」。而在一九九一年人口普查，相近類別的「工業學院／理工學院證書／文憑課程」則包括在「專上教育：非學位課程」內。

Note: (1) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of “Technician level (other further non-advance education)” in the 1996 Population By-census and “Diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics” in the 2001 Population Census. However, the similar group “Diploma/certificate courses in technical institutes / polytechnics” was included under “Tertiary: Non-degree course” in the 1991 Population Census.

## 勞動人口數目及結構

### Labour Force Size and Structure

表 18 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年從事經濟活動人口及勞動人口參與率  
Table 18 Economically Active Population and Labour Force Participation Rate, 1991, 1996 and 2001

性別 Sex	1991	1996	2001
十五歲及以上的人口 Population aged 15 and over			
男 Male	2 212 947	2 511 854	2 710 987
女 Female	2 157 418	2 554 664	2 887 985
合計 Both sexes	4 370 365	5 066 518	5 598 972
從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口） Economically active population (or labour force)			
男 Male	1 742 271	1 925 095	1 948 976
女 Female	1 068 731	1 257 402	1 489 016
合計 Both sexes	2 811 002	3 182 497	3 437 992
勞動人口參與率（百分比） <sup>(1)</sup> Labour force participation rate (%) <sup>(1)</sup>			
男 Male	78.7	76.6	71.9
女 Female	49.5	49.2	51.6
合計 Both sexes	64.3	62.8	61.4

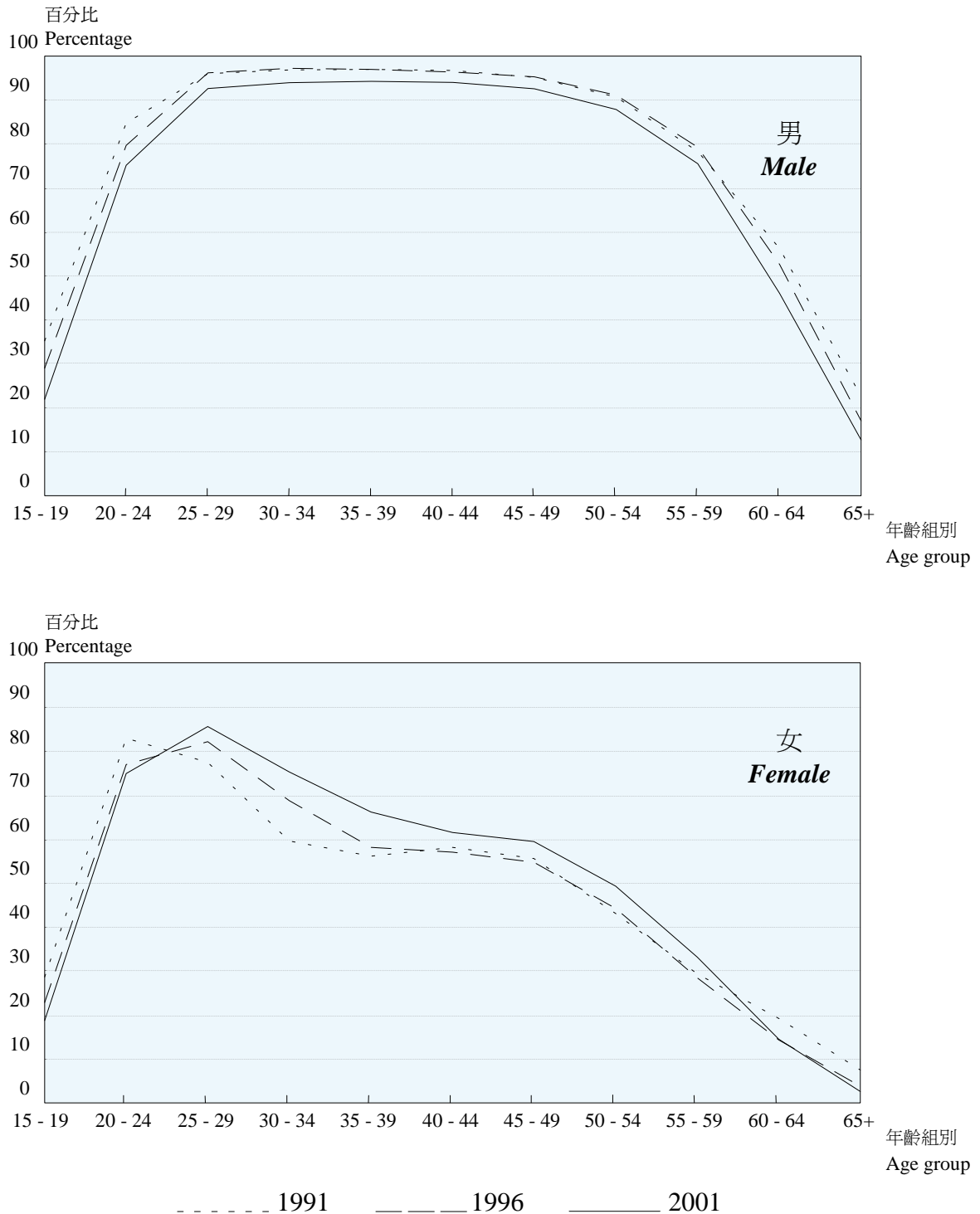
註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動人口佔所有十五歲及以上人口的比例。

Note: (1) The proportion of economically active population in the total population aged 15 and over.

勞動人口參與率

Labour Force Participation Rate

圖 5 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率  
 CHART 5 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1991, 1996 AND 2001



## 行業 Industry

表 22 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按行業劃分的工作人口  
Table 22 Working Population by Industry, 1991, 1996 and 2001

行業 Industry	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	768 121	28.2	574 867	18.9	400 952	12.3
建造業 Construction	187 851	6.9	245 440	8.1	247 883	7.6
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及 酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	611 386	22.5	757 239	24.9	852 619	26.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	265 686	9.8	330 974	10.9	366 312	11.3
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	287 168	10.6	408 686	13.4	522 822	16.1
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	539 123	19.9	680 048	22.3	829 720	25.5
其他 <sup>(1)</sup> Others <sup>(1)</sup>	55 768	2.1	46 444	1.5	32 398	1.0
總計 Total	2 715 103	100.0	3 043 698	100.0	3 252 706	100.0

註釋：(1) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Note: (1) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

## 主業收入

## Income from Main Employment

表 23 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按每月主業收入劃分的工作人口<sup>(1)</sup>  
 Table 23 Working Population<sup>(1)</sup> by Monthly Income from Main Employment, 1991, 1996 and 2001

每月主業收入（港元） Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 1,000	91 184	3.4	31 447	1.0	29 659	0.9
1,000 - 1,999	91 431	3.4	26 154	0.8	27 410	0.8
2,000 - 3,999	557 366	20.8	242 429	8.0	278 579	8.6
4,000 - 5,999	794 962	29.6	316 331	10.5	266 587	8.3
6,000 - 7,999	461 003	17.2	478 408	15.9	397 899	12.3
8,000 - 9,999	221 526	8.3	476 114	15.8	395 476	12.2
10,000 - 14,999	242 996	9.1	668 722	22.2	743 033	23.0
15,000 - 19,999	84 154	3.1	295 968	9.8	370 981	11.5
20,000 - 24,999	46 873	1.7	166 805	5.5	251 116	7.8
25,000 - 39,999	49 529	1.9	171 238	5.7	258 035	8.0
≥ 40,000	40 559	1.5	142 848	4.7	210 332	6.5
總計 Total	2 681 583	100.0	3 016 464	100.0	3 229 107	100.0
每月主業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)						
	5,170		9,500		10,000	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

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

## 住戶收入

## HOUSEHOLD INCOME

表 27 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目  
 Table 27 Domestic Households by Monthly Domestic Household Income, 1991, 1996 and 2001

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	75 552	4.8	55 597	3.0	65 855	3.2
2,000 - 3,999	115 236	7.3	68 272	3.7	97 568	4.8
4,000 - 5,999	202 511	12.8	75 595	4.1	93 018	4.5
6,000 - 7,999	218 388	13.8	105 639	5.7	116 340	5.7
8,000 - 9,999	181 846	11.5	136 577	7.4	120 721	5.9
10,000 - 14,999	314 379	19.9	324 001	17.5	318 623	15.5
15,000 - 19,999	176 406	11.1	269 694	14.5	262 086	12.8
20,000 - 24,999	99 649	6.3	210 926	11.4	223 708	10.9
25,000 - 29,999	56 851	3.6	147 295	7.9	159 470	7.8
30,000 - 39,999	60 169	3.8	183 254	9.9	219 229	10.7
40,000 - 59,999	44 794	2.8	150 440	8.1	197 311	9.6
≥ 60,000	36 434	2.3	128 263	6.9	179 483	8.7
總計 Total	1 582 215	100.0	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)						
	9,964		17,500		18,705	

## 住戶人數 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

表 25 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目  
Table 25 Domestic Households by Household Size, 1991, 1996 and 2001

住戶人數 Household Size	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
1	225 930	14.3	276 906	14.9	321 565	15.7
2	290 585	18.4	356 969	19.2	447 690	21.8
3	307 558	19.4	372 574	20.1	438 216	21.3
4	359 904	22.7	445 768	24.0	481 183	23.4
5	225 933	14.3	251 093	13.5	245 194	11.9
6+	172 305	10.9	152 243	8.2	119 564	5.8
總計 Total	1 582 215	100.0	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average Domestic Household Size						
	3.4		3.3		3.1	



## 住戶結構

## HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

表 26 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目  
Table 26 Domestic Households by Household Composition, 1991, 1996 and 2001

住戶結構 <sup>(1)</sup> Household Composition <sup>(1)</sup>	1991		1996		2001	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
單人住戶 One person	233 923	14.8	276 906	14.9	321 111	15.6
未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One unextended nuclear family	975 498	61.6	1 179 596	63.6	1 360 181	66.2
垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One vertically extended nuclear family	169 543	10.7	183 867	9.9	174 549	8.5
平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One horizontally extended nuclear family	28 813	1.8	23 071	1.2	18 452	0.9
多個核心家庭住戶 Two or more nuclear families	75 185	4.8	89 503	4.8	79 231	3.9
只包括有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶 Related persons forming no nuclear family	67 750	4.3	62 044	3.3	65 919	3.2
無親屬關係人士住戶 Unrelated persons	31 503	2.0	40 566	2.2	33 969	1.7
總計 Total	1 582 215	100.0	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0

註釋：(1) 在一九九一年人口普查中，住戶結構類別是以在人口普查時刻所有在該住戶內人士的關係為依據。在一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查中，住戶結構類別則是以通常在該住戶居住的各人士的關係為依據。

Note: (1) For the 1991 Population Census, household composition was derived based on the relationship of all persons who were found in the household at the census moment. For the 1996 Population By-census and 2001 Population Census, it was based on the relationship of all persons who usually lived in the household.

## 人口分布 Geographical Distribution

**表 37 一九九一年、一九九六年及二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的人口**  
**Table 37 Population by District Council District, 1991, 1996 and 2001**

區議會分區	District Council District	人口 Population						變動百分率 Percentage Change		
		1991		1996		2001		1996年與 1991年 比較	2001年與 1996年 比較	2001年與 1991年 比較
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	Comparison between 1996 and 1991	Comparison between 2001 and 1996	Comparison between 2001 and 1991
香港島	Hong Kong Island									
中西區	Central and Western	253 383	4.5	259 224	4.2	261 884	3.9	+2.3	+1.0	+3.4
灣仔	Wan Chai	180 309	3.2	171 656	2.8	167 146	2.5	-4.8	-2.6	-7.3
東區	Eastern	560 200	9.9	594 087	9.6	616 199	9.2	+6.0	+3.7	+10.0
南區	Southern	257 101	4.5	287 670	4.6	290 240	4.3	+11.9	+0.9	+12.9
小計	Sub-total	1 250 993	22.0	1 312 637	21.1	1 335 469	19.9	+4.9	+1.7	+6.8
九龍	Kowloon									
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	282 060	5.0	260 573	4.2	282 020	4.2	-7.6	+8.2	-0.0
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	380 615	6.7	365 927	5.9	353 550	5.3	-3.9	-3.4	-7.1
九龍城	Kowloon City	402 934	7.1	378 205	6.1	381 352	5.7	-6.1	+0.8	-5.4
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	386 572	6.8	396 220	6.4	444 630	6.6	+2.5	+12.2	+15.0
觀塘	Kwun Tong	578 502	10.2	587 071	9.4	562 427	8.4	+1.5	-4.2	-2.8
小計	Sub-total	2 030 683	35.8	1 987 996	32.0	2 023 979	30.2	-2.1	+1.8	-0.3
新界	New Territories									
葵青	Kwai Tsing	440 807	7.8	470 726	7.6	477 092	7.1	+6.8	+1.4	+8.2
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	271 576	4.8	270 801	4.4	275 527	4.1	-0.3	+1.7	+1.5
屯門	Tuen Mun	380 683	6.7	463 703	7.5	488 831	7.3	+21.8	+5.4	+28.4
元朗	Yuen Long	229 724	4.0	341 030	5.5	449 070	6.7	+48.5	+31.7	+95.5
北區	North	165 666	2.9	231 907	3.7	298 657	4.5	+40.0	+28.8	+80.3
大埔	Tai Po	202 117	3.6	284 640	4.6	310 879	4.6	+40.8	+9.2	+53.8
沙田	Sha Tin	506 368	8.9	582 993	9.4	628 634	9.4	+15.1	+7.8	+24.1
西貢	Sai Kung	130 418	2.3	197 876	3.2	327 689	4.9	+51.7	+65.6	+151.3
離島	Islands	47 459	0.8	63 057	1.0	86 667	1.3	+32.9	+37.4	+82.6
小計	Sub-total	2 374 818	41.9	2 906 733	46.8	3 343 046	49.8	+22.4	+15.0	+40.8
陸上總計	Land total	5 656 494	99.7	6 207 366	99.8	6 702 494	99.9	+9.7	+8.0	+18.5
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	17 620	0.3	10 190	0.2	5 895	0.1	-42.2	-42.1	-66.5
全港	Whole territory	5 674 114	100.0	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0	+9.6	+7.9	+18.2

## 年齡結構

### Age Structure

**表 39 二零零一年按區議會分區及年齡組別劃分的人口比例**  
**Table 39 Proportion of Population by District Council District and Age Group, 2001**

區議會分區	District Council District	人口比例 <sup>(1)</sup> (百分比)				年齡中位數
		Proportion of Population <sup>(1)</sup> (%)				
		年齡組別				
		Age Group				
		0 - 14	15 - 34	35 - 64	65+	
香港島	Hong Kong Island					
中西區	Central and Western	14.3	30.1	44.6	10.9	37
灣仔	Wan Chai	12.4	28.2	46.5	12.9	39
東區	Eastern	15.1	28.7	44.1	12.1	38
南區	Southern	16.0	30.0	42.3	11.7	36
小計	Sub-total	14.8	29.2	44.1	11.9	37
九龍	Kowloon					
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	14.7	29.0	43.4	13.0	38
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	14.9	26.8	42.6	15.7	39
九龍城	Kowloon City	15.2	28.9	42.6	13.2	38
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	15.7	28.2	40.4	15.7	37
觀塘	Kwun Tong	14.8	29.3	41.4	14.5	38
小計	Sub-total	15.1	28.5	41.9	14.5	38
新界	New Territories					
葵青	Kwai Tsing	15.4	31.9	41.1	11.6	36
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	16.9	30.8	42.6	9.8	36
屯門	Tuen Mun	18.9	32.5	41.7	6.9	34
元朗	Yuen Long	20.7	31.7	39.2	8.4	33
北區	North	20.5	30.3	40.3	8.9	34
大埔	Tai Po	19.2	30.1	42.5	8.2	35
沙田	Sha Tin	16.4	31.9	42.8	9.0	35
西貢	Sai Kung	19.0	32.7	40.9	7.5	34
離島	Islands	16.5	34.3	39.7	9.5	34
小計	Sub-total	18.1	31.7	41.4	8.8	35
陸上總計	Land total	16.5	30.2	42.1	11.1	36
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	10.1	35.4	49.5	4.9	36
全港	Whole territory	16.5	30.2	42.1	11.1	36

註釋：(1) 這些數字指在該區議會分區人口中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) The figures refer to the percentages of the population in the respective District Council districts.

# 房屋

## Housing

**表 43 二零零一年按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶每月收入、租金、按揭供款及借貸還款中位數；租金與收入比率中位數；按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數**  
**Table 43 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income/Rent/Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment, Median Rent to Income Ratio and Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio by District Council District, 2001**

區議會分區	District Council District	家庭住戶每月 收入中位數 (港元)	家庭住戶每月 租金中位數 <sup>(1)</sup> (港元)	家庭住戶每月 按揭供款及借貸 還款中位數 <sup>(2)</sup> (港元)	租金與收入 比率中位數 <sup>(1)</sup> (百分比)	按揭供款及借 貸還款與收入 比率中位數 <sup>(2)</sup> (百分比)
		Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent <sup>(1)</sup> (HK\$)	Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment <sup>(2)</sup> (HK\$)	Median Rent to Income Ratio <sup>(1)</sup> (%)	Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio <sup>(2)</sup> (%)
香港島	Hong Kong Island					
中西區	Central and Western	25,350	6,200	11,500	25.7	29.1
灣仔	Wan Chai	26,000	7,500	15,000	28.4	30.9
東區	Eastern	23,705	2,000	10,000	17.1	28.3
南區	Southern	23,200	1,433	10,400	11.4	27.8
小計	Sub-total	24,000	2,390	10,500	18.5	28.6
九龍	Kowloon					
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	14,705	3,000	9,200	26.7	33.3
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	14,000	1,491	9,500	16.2	30.7
九龍城	Kowloon City	19,800	2,180	11,200	19.8	31.4
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	16,100	1,507	7,500	12.5	26.7
觀塘	Kwun Tong	15,750	1,328	8,600	12.0	27.8
小計	Sub-total	15,850	1,512	9,000	15.1	29.4
新界	New Territories					
葵青	Kwai Tsing	16,705	1,420	8,600	11.0	27.0
荃灣	Tsuen Wan	21,000	1,700	11,000	16.0	30.3
屯門	Tuen Mun	17,000	1,075	6,500	9.5	25.9
元朗	Yuen Long	16,000	1,238	7,700	12.4	29.6
北區	North	17,205	1,300	7,000	12.6	27.1
大埔	Tai Po	18,500	1,299	6,940	12.1	24.2
沙田	Sha Tin	20,925	1,479	8,460	11.8	26.8
西貢	Sai Kung	21,000	1,607	8,700	12.5	30.0
離島	Islands	20,000	3,600	8,000	18.5	27.4
小計	Sub-total	18,500	1,371	8,000	11.9	27.6
陸上總計	Land total	18,705	1,500	8,500	13.9	28.1
加：水上人口	plus: Marine	10,600	..	..	..	..
全港	Whole territory	18,705	1,500	8,500	13.9	28.1

註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。

Notes: (1) The figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy.

(2) 這些數字是根據居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭或貸款的家庭住戶編製。在計算時，沒有包括那些由非住戶成員支付按揭供款及借貸還款的家庭住戶。

(2) The figures are compiled based on domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan. Those domestic households with mortgage payment and loan repayment paid by non-household members are excluded in the calculation.