

**For information
on 5 November 2012**

**Legislative Council Subcommittee on Poverty
Poverty Alleviation and
Work of the Preparatory Task Force on the Commission on Poverty**

Purpose

On 19 October 2012, the Legislative Council Secretariat wrote to the Administration and requested that the Subcommittee on Poverty be briefed on the Administration's policies and measures in poverty alleviation and in easing the disparity between the rich and the poor, as well as the work of the Commission on Poverty (CoP) (or, if CoP has not yet been formed, the work of the Preparatory Task Force on the Commission on Poverty (PTF)). This paper responds to the above requests.

Preparation for Re-instating the Commission on Poverty

2. In his election manifesto, the Chief Executive (CE) pledged to reinstate CoP to "*undertake an overall review of the forms and manners by which poverty is manifested and their underlying causes*" and "*study, systematically address the issues identified and adopt measures to alleviate the causes leading to poverty*". On 19 June 2012, CE (then as the Chief Executive-elect) announced the establishment of PTF to recommend to him the terms of reference and composition of the new CoP. PTF's membership is at **Annex A**.

Work of PTF

3. PTF held two meetings on 16 July and 26 September 2012. It also conducted an extensive public engagement exercise between 26 July and 30 August 2012 to gauge the views of stakeholders and other interested parties on work of CoP.

4. Specifically, PTF members paid a total of eight visits to eleven service units, and participated in six consultative sessions and two forums. Apart from listening to the views of non-governmental welfare organisations, community and grass-roots organisations, academic, non-official members of advisory bodies whose work are closely related to poverty alleviation, PTF members also met with certain disadvantaged groups and people in need. They included recipients of the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, people receiving rehabilitation services and their families, new arrivals, elderly people and their carers, persons with disabilities, single parents, ethnic minorities, parents of children with special needs, and grass-roots households living in cubicle apartments or sub-divided flats. The full list of engagement activities is set out in **Annex B**.

5. Some common views were expressed during the public engagement exercise, including –

- ◆ The re-instatement of CoP was widely welcomed. It would be essential to have a high-level steer for the new Administration to carry out its poverty alleviation agenda and to coordinate the work across different Bureaux and Departments.
- ◆ Rather than focusing on stop-gap measures, long-term strategies and policies should be considered by the new CoP.
- ◆ Tripartite collaboration among the Government, business and community was important to empower the whole society to fight poverty. The business sector should be more proactive in taking up their corporate social responsibilities.
- ◆ A district-based approach in social capital development would be effective in addressing the different needs of districts.
- ◆ The formulation of poverty line should be considered.

The New CoP

6. PTF has already completed its work. Taking into account suggestions from PTF members and comments received during the public engagement exercise, the Administration is finalising the terms of reference and composition of CoP. The Administration considers that CoP should

review existing policies and formulate new policies to achieve the objectives of preventing and alleviating poverty and social exclusion, as well as promoting social mobility. It should also co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of these policies and evaluate the outcome. As announced by CE in his statement to the Legislative Council on 17 October 2012, a poverty line would be drawn up to help the Administration monitor Hong Kong's poverty situation, set policy direction and measure the effectiveness of our poverty alleviation policies. The new CoP will be underpinned by several task forces to focus on specific areas of concern. As the Administration has announced in recent statements, there will be, among others, a Task Force on Social Security and Retirement Protection.

7. The Administration will announce details of the terms of reference, structure and membership of the new CoP as soon as possible, with a view to establishing it by the end of 2012. As CoP embarks on its work, the Administration will brief Members, as and when appropriate, on our policies and measures to alleviate poverty.

8. Meanwhile, the Administration has continued to monitor Hong Kong's poverty situation using the set of 24 multi-dimensional poverty indicators recommended by the former CoP. The 2011 indicators are set out at **Annex C** for Members' reference.

Labour and Welfare Bureau
November 2012

**Membership of the
Preparatory Task Force on the Commission on Poverty**

Chairman

Chief Executive

Vice-chairman

Chief Secretary for Administration

Members

Mr Law Chi-kwong

Ms Christine Fang

Mr Ho Hei-wah

Mr Henry Cheng

Secretary for Labour and Welfare

**Preparatory Task Force on the Commission on Poverty
Public Engagement Exercise – The Programme**

(A) Visits

Date	Units Visited
26 July 2012	People's Food Bank, St James' Settlement
1 August 2012	Tin Shui Wai: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Employment in One Stop, Labour Department ◆ Tin Shui Wai (North) Integrated Family Service Centre, International Social Service, Hong Kong Branch; 四月·天之劇社 ◆ The Wellness Centre, New Life Psychiatric Rehabilitation Association ◆ A hawker pitch
2 August 2012	Multi-service Centre for Senior Citizen, Salvation Army The Carer Association, The Salvation Army Senior Citizens Services
9 August 2012	Direction Association for the Handicapped
16 August 2012	Cubicle Apartments and Sub-divided Flats in Sham Shui Po
27 August 2012	Hong Kong Single Parents Association
29 August 2012	Hong Kong Unison
30 August 2012	Heep Hong Society Mary Wong Centre Heep Hong Parents Association

(B) Consultative Sessions

Date	Parties Attended
30 July 2012	Vocational Training Council Employees Retraining Board Construction Industry Training Board
2 August 2012	Community Investment and Inclusion Fund Committee Advisory Committee on Enhancing Self-Reliance Through District Partnership Programme
7 August 2012	Elderly Commission Women's Commission Commission on Youth Family Council Social Welfare Advisory Committee Rehabilitation Advisory Committee
15 August 2012	Former Commission on Poverty Steering Committee on Child Development Fund
17 August 2012	The Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong Federation of Hong Kong Industries Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce The Hong Kong Chinese Importers' & Exporters' Association The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Travel Industry Council of Hong Kong Employers' Federation of Hong Kong
22 August 2012	Academic

(C) Forums

Date	Parties Attended
15 August 2012	Non-governmental and grass-root organisations
24 August 2012	Academic and Think-tanks

Indicators of Poverty - An update for 2011 -

Purpose

This paper sets out for Member's reference an update on Hong Kong's poverty indicators for 2011.

Background

2. The Government has been adopting a set of 24 multi-dimensional poverty indicators (see **Annex I**) that the former Commission on Poverty (CoP) recommended for monitoring the overall poverty situation in Hong Kong. Among these 24 poverty indicators, 18 are life-cycle-based, covering children and youth, working people and adults as well as elders, while the remaining six are community-based. This set of indicators is designed to provide a broad picture of how the poverty situation has been evolving and to help identify areas for further study. It provides useful information and analysis for Government bureaux and departments in formulating and evaluating policies to assist the needy. A detailed analysis is at **Annex II**, with the relevant data listed at the **Statistical Appendix**¹.

3. The concept of poverty is open to different interpretations. Established international standards for defining individuals living in poverty must be appropriately qualified when applied to specific places. Each place should therefore adopt a benchmark adjusted to its particular circumstances, especially for the purpose of poverty monitoring and policy formulation. In Hong Kong, the former CoP agreed that no single factor or figure can be relied upon to provide an in-depth understanding of the poverty situation. As a result, a set of multi-dimensional indicators has been used to analyse the poverty situation and support the formulation and evaluation of policies to assist the needy.

¹ The population figures compiled after the 2006 Population By-census have been revised to take into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Hence, the time-series of poverty indicators have also been revised accordingly.

Highlights of Analysis

4 In 2011, nearly all of the 18 life-cycle-based indicators exhibited improvements over 2010, except one indicator which held stable. As for the 6 community-based indicators, most of the districts likewise improved visibly in 2011 as compared to 2010. Such improvements were most noticeable in Wong Tai Sin and Yuen Long districts, with all the 6 indicators showing improvements.

Life-cycle-based Poverty Indicators

5. In comparison to 2010, the performance of the following 17 indicators improved in 2011:

- Persons living in workless households (Indicators 1 and 9);
- Persons living in low-income households (Indicators 2 and 10);
- Unemployed persons and persons unemployed for 6 months or longer, and 12 months or longer (Indicators 11 and 12);
- Employed persons working 35 hours or above per week with monthly employment earnings less than 50% of the median (Indicator 13);
- Children with single parent and in low-income households (Indicator 3);
- Children, adult able-bodied and old-age Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) recipients (Indicators 4, 14 and 16);
- Children and elderly persons living in private temporary housing and private shared units (Indicators 8 and 18);
- School attendance rate of youth aged 16-19 (Indicator 5);
- Persons aged 20-24 with tertiary education (Indicator 6);
- Non-engaged youth aged 15-24 (Indicator 7); and
- Elderly patients under the medical fee waiver mechanism of public hospitals and clinics (Indicator 17).

6. The only life-cycle-based indicator with steady performance was:

- Adult recipients of permanent disability / temporary disability / ill health CSSA (Indicator 15).

Community-based Poverty Indicators

7. All the 6 community based indicators improved in aggregate terms in 2011, with most of the 18 districts also showing appreciable improvements. In particular:

- 17 registered increases in median monthly household income (Indicator 22);
- 17 recorded declines in unemployment rate (Indicator 24);
- 13 registered declines in the proportion of low-income households (Indicator 20);
- 12 had seen increases in median monthly employment earnings (Indicator 23);
- 12 experienced declines in the proportion of workless households (Indicator 19); and
- 3 recorded declines in the proportion of single parent low-income households (Indicator 21).

8. Further analysing the performance of relevant indicators in each district in 2011 as compared to the previous year, it is found that all the 6 community-based indicators improved in Wong Tai Sin and Yuen Long districts; while Central and Western, Sham Shui Po, Kwun Tong, Kwai Tsing, Tuen Mun and Sha Tin districts experienced improvements in five of them. Among the less well-off districts², Wong Tai Sin and Yuen Long districts enjoyed improvements in all 6 indicators as mentioned. Going down the list, Kwun Tong, Kwai Tsing and Tuen Mun districts attained improvements in 5 indicators.

Outlook

9. In tandem with the solid economic expansion and the implementation of statutory minimum wage, the poverty situation improved notably in 2011. Yet, with the global economic environment worsening markedly since late 2011, our economy was also hit. Hong Kong's real GDP decelerated significantly and posted only a muted year-on-year growth of 0.9% in the first half of 2012. The pressure on the labour market has also become more evident amid more cautious hiring sentiment recently, with the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rising back by 0.1 percentage point to 3.3% in the third quarter of 2012 as compared with the previous quarter, albeit still a relatively low level.

10. Looking ahead, signs of moderation have also emerged on domestic front, which coupled with noticeable downside risks in the external environment, will add further uncertainties to the overall economic outlook in Hong Kong. This may in

² Less well-off districts refer to districts whose median monthly household income (Indicator 22) and median monthly employment earnings (Indicator 23) together are lower than their respective overall average levels in 2011. They include Wong Tai Sin, Kwun Tong, Kwai Tsing, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long, North, and Islands districts.

turn affect the labour market performance as well as the employment / income situations of the grassroots down the road. Inflationary pressures, on the other hand, have generally softened since early this year. The Government will stay vigilant and monitor the poverty situation closely.

Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit
Financial Secretary's Office
November 2012

Indicators of Poverty

Children / youth (aged 0-14 / 15-24)
1. Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 living in workless households
2. Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 living in households with income below average CSSA payment
3. Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 with single parent and in households with income below average CSSA payment
4. CSSA recipients aged 0-5 and 6-14, and those aged 15-21 who are on child rate
5. School attendance rate of youth aged 16-19
6. Persons aged 20-24 with tertiary education
7. Non-engaged youth aged 15-19 and 20-24
8. Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 living in private temporary housing and private shared units
Working people / adults (aged 15-59)
9. Persons aged 15-19 and 20-59 living in workless households
10. Persons aged 15-19 and 20-59 living in households with income below average CSSA payment
11. Unemployed persons aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-59
12. Persons unemployed for 6 months or longer, and 12 months or longer
13. Employed persons aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-59 working 35 hours or above per week and with monthly employment earnings less than 50% of the median
14. Adult able-bodied CSSA recipients having been on CSSA for 1 year or less, and longer than 1 year
15. Adult recipients of permanent disability / temporary disability / ill health CSSA
Older people (aged 60 or above)
16. Recipients of old-age CSSA
17. Number of elderly patients under the medical fee waiver mechanism of public hospitals and clinics
18. Elderly persons living in private temporary housing and private shared units
Community
19. Workless households by district
20. Households with income below average CSSA payment by district
21. Single-parent households with income below average CSSA payment by district
22. Median monthly household income by district
23. Median monthly employment earnings by district
24. Unemployed persons and unemployment rate by district

**Indicators of Poverty
- An update for 2011 -**

Background and Purpose

Based on the poverty analysis framework established by the former CoP, the Government has been providing annual updates on a set of 24 multi-dimensional poverty indicators for monitoring the poverty situation in Hong Kong at a macro level. It is important to note that these poverty indicators should not be simplistically employed to assess the progress of the Government's poverty alleviation work, as many indicators are subject to short-term fluctuations and the influence of factors other than Government policies and actions.

2. The underlying rationale of the multi-dimensional approach is that given Hong Kong's general affluence, it would not be appropriate to gauge the situation of the poor solely on the basis of a single income-based indicator or a single poverty line. We should also be concerned about the other aspects of life and livelihood, and be vigilant about the risk of certain groups falling into poverty.

3. The purpose of this paper is to present data on the poverty situation for 2011. The following paragraphs provide a wide-ranging but integrated view of the performance of the poverty indicators by segregating life-cycle-based indicators 1 – 18 into items exhibiting improvements or showing steady performance in 2011 as compared to 2010. Community-based indicators 19 – 24 will be discussed separately, as the performance of the individual indicators varied among districts. The detailed statistics for the indicators are listed at the **Statistical Appendix**.

Performance of the Life-cycle-based Indicators

Indicators exhibiting improvements in 2011

4. As compared with 2010, the following 17 indicators improved in 2011:

Employment and Earnings / Income

- *Persons aged 0-14 and 15-59 living in workless households (Indicators 1 and 9)*

Both the number of children aged 0-14 and persons aged 15-59 living in workless households fell, from 73 800 and 266 300 in 2010 to 63 400 and 247 200 in 2011 respectively. The corresponding proportions shrank from 8.8% and 5.9% to 7.8% and 5.4%. In sum, the proportion of persons aged 0-59 living in workless households decreased from 6.3% to 5.8% over the period.

- *Persons aged 0-14 and 15-59 living in low-income households (Indicators 2 and 10)*

The number of children aged 0-14 living in households with income below average CSSA payment declined from 125 800 in 2010 to 122 000 in 2011, while those aged 15-59 living therein down even more visibly from 412 300 to 385 500. The proportions of the former group remained unchanged at 15.0%, but the latter group lowered from 9.1% to 8.5%.

If household income is used as the sole criterion to define the size of poor population, these two indicators together would suggest a total of 507 500 persons aged 0-59 living in poverty in 2011 as a whole. Taking into account the poor elderly persons³, the size of the poor population would come to 707 600. Compared with 2010, this represents a decrease of 33 000 persons.

- *Unemployed persons aged 15-59 and persons unemployed for 6 months or longer, and 12 months or longer (Indicators 11 and 12)*

The strong labour demand in 2011 contributed to a full-fledged improvement in the unemployment situation. The number of unemployed persons aged 15-59 reduced from 152 400 in 2010 to 122 700 in 2011, with the unemployment rate down appreciably from 4.4% to 3.5%. Meanwhile, both the number of persons unemployed for 6 months or longer and 12 months or longer fell sharply by 15 700 and 10 400 to 30 500 and 15 400 respectively. The respective long-term unemployment rates went down from 1.3% and 0.7% to 0.8% and 0.4% over the same period.

³ Poor elderly persons refer to recipients of old-age CSSA and/or living in private temporary housing and private shared units.

- *Employed persons aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-59 working 35 hours or above per week with monthly employment earnings less than 50% of the median (Indicator 13)*

The number of working poor aged 15-59 decreased drastically from 151 300 in 2010 to 97 500 in 2011, and the population share fell from 5.6% to 3.6%. The handsome improvement observed in this indicator was mainly attributable to the implementation of statutory minimum wage in 2011 which noticeably lifted up employment earnings of the lower segment.

Community / Family Support

- *Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 with single parent and in low-income households (Indicator 3)*

The number of children aged 0-14 for this category decreased slightly from 23 100 in 2010 to 21 300 in 2011. The respective population share fell from 2.8% to 2.6% over the period.

- *Children, adult able-bodied and old-age CSSA recipients (Indicators 4, 14 and 16)*

The number of CSSA recipients aged 0-21 on child rate declined from 121 100 at end-2010 to 111 600 at end-2011, with its corresponding population share down from 8.3% to 7.6%.

The number of adult able-bodied and old-age recipients reduced from 100 500 and 188 300 at end-2010 to 88 600 and 187 100 at end-2011 respectively. The proportions in terms of their corresponding age groups likewise decreased from 2.1% and 14.2% to 1.8% and 13.5%.

Living Conditions

- *Children and elderly persons living in private temporary housing and private shared units (Indicators 8 and 18)*

The number and proportion of children living in such housing shrank, from 9 400 and 1.1% in 2010 to 7 800 and 1.0% in 2011 respectively. For elders aged 60 or above, the number went down from 17 300 to 16 200, with the respective population share down marginally from 1.4% to 1.3%.

Education

- *School attendance rate of youth aged 16-19 (Indicator 5)*

In 2011, the proportion of youth continuing with their studies rose further to 89.7%.

- *Persons aged 20-24 with tertiary education (Indicator 6)*

The number and proportion of persons aged 20-24 with tertiary education increased to 278 800 and 64.2% in 2011 from 273 400 and 63.1% in 2010 respectively. Amongst these individuals, 65.3% were degree holders, close to that of 65.9% in 2010.

- *Non-engaged youth aged 15-24 (Indicator 7)*

The number of non-engaged youth aged 15-24 declined slightly to 18 200 in 2011 from 18 300 in 2010, while the corresponding share held steady at 2.1%.

Health

- *Number of elderly patients under the medical fee waiver mechanism of public hospitals and clinics (Indicator 17)*

In 2011/12, there were 14 000 medical fee waiver recipients aged 60 and over in public hospitals, slightly lower than 14 700 in 2010/11. The respective share also decreased by 0.1 percentage point to 1.0%.

Indicators showing steady performance in 2011

5. Only one life-cycle-based indicator held steady over the same period of comparison:

Community / Family Support

- *Adult recipients of permanent disability / temporary disability / ill health CSSA (Indicator 15)*

The number and proportion of these CSSA recipients remained stable at 56 000 and 1.1% at end-2011 respectively.

Performance of the Community-based Indicators

6. Most of the districts saw broad-based improvements in the 6 community-based indicators in 2011. In particular, among the 18 districts:

- 17 registered increases in median monthly household income (Indicator 22);
- 17 recorded declines in unemployment rate (Indicator 24);
- 13 registered declines in the proportion of low-income households (Indicator 20);
- 12 had seen increases in median monthly employment earnings (Indicator 23);
- 12 experienced declines in the proportion of workless households (Indicator 19); and
- 3 recorded declines in the proportion of single parent low-income households (Indicator 21).

7. In aggregate terms, all the 6 community-based indicators improved:

- The number and proportion of workless households (Indicator 19) declined from 181 400 and 9.0% in 2010 to 170 100 and 8.3% in 2011 respectively;
- The number of low-income households (Indicator 20) likewise decreased from 211 600 in 2010 to 204 400 in 2011. The corresponding share fell from 10.5% to 10.0%;
- The number of single parent low-income households decreased from 24 200 to 22 400, with the corresponding proportion down marginally from 1.2% to 1.1% (Indicator 21);
- The number of unemployed persons reduced from 157 200 to 126 700, with the unemployment rate declining from 4.3% to 3.4% (Indicator 24); and
- The median monthly employment earnings (Indicator 23) rose from \$11,800 in 2010 to \$12,000 in 2011. The median monthly household income (Indicator 22) likewise climbed from \$18,000 to \$19,600 over the period.

8. **Appendix I** compares the performance of relevant indicators in each district in 2011 relative to that in 2010. All the 6 indicators improved in Wong Tai Sin and Yuen Long districts; while Central and Western, Sham Shui Po, Kwun Tong, Kwai

Tsing, Tuen Mun and Sha Tin districts experienced improvements in five of them.

9. Among the less well-off districts, Wong Tai Sin and Yuen Long districts enjoyed improvements in all 6 indicators as mentioned above. Going down the list, Kwun Tong, Kwai Tsing and Tuen Mun districts attained improvements in 5 indicators.

10. **Appendix II** summarises the performance from another perspective. In 2011, 5 districts, namely Kwun Tong, Kwai Tsing, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and North performed worse than the overall average / median on all the 6 indicators.

Concluding Remarks

11. Nearly all of the 18 life-cycle-based indicators exhibited improvements in 2011 over 2010, with the exception of one indicator. As for the 6 community-based indicators, distinct improvements were also noted in most of the districts. Among the less well-off districts, the improvements were most noticeable in Wong Tai Sin and Yuen Long districts with all the 6 indicators showing improvements.

12. The almost across-the-board improvement of poverty indicators for 2011 once again illustrates the importance of economic growth in poverty alleviation. Benefiting from the buoyant business activity especially in the domestic sectors, labour market conditions have also tightened, as manifested by a surge in total employment hitting successive record highs during the year. The Government will remain alert to the uncertainties surrounding the external environment, which may in turn affect the pace of job creation and hence the poverty situation. To better equip the workforce in a highly competitive environment, the Government will continue to invest substantially in education, strengthen employment / training and re-training services, so as to improve the competitiveness and skills of the labour force, enhance social mobility and alleviate poverty in the long run.

Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit
Financial Secretary's Office
November 2012

A Comparison of the Community-based Poverty Indicators between 2010 and 2011

In the following table, the indicators which performed better in 2011 than in 2010 in the individual districts are marked by a “✓”. The shaded rows represent the districts having more distinct improvements in 2011.

Indicator	19	20	21	22	23	24	Total
	Proportion of workless households	Proportion of low-income households	Proportion of single-parent low-income households ⁺	Median monthly household income	Median monthly employment earnings	Unemployment rate	Number of indicators registered improvements
Central & Western	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	5
Wan Chai	✓	✓		✓		✓	4
Eastern	✓			✓		✓	3
Southern	✓			✓		✓	3
Yau Tsim Mong				✓	✓	✓	3
Sham Shui Po	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	5
Kowloon City	✓	✓		✓		✓	4
Wong Tai Sin*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6
Kwun Tong*	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	5
Kwai Tsing*	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	5
Tsuen Wan		✓		✓	✓	✓	4
Tuen Mun*		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	5
Yuen Long*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	6
North*	✓	✓		✓		✓	4
Tai Po		✓		✓	✓	✓	4
Sha Tin	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	5
Sai Kung				✓	✓	✓	3
Islands*							0
Total	12	13	3	17	12	17	74

Notes: (*) Less well-off districts refer to districts whose median monthly household income (Indicator 22) and median monthly employment earnings (Indicator 23) together are lower than their respective overall average levels in 2011.

(+) Comparisons for Indicator 21 are not undertaken for districts of Central & Western, Wan Chai, Eastern, Southern, Yau Tsim Mong, Kowloon City, Tsuen Wan, Tai Po, Sai Kung and Islands due to relatively large sampling errors.

A Comparison of the Community-based Poverty Indicators with the Overall Average

In the following table, the indicators which performed less well in the individual districts as compared to the overall average / median in 2011 are marked by a “x”. The shaded rows are the districts where all the 6 indicators showed below average performance.

Indicator	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Proportion higher than the overall average :			Median below the overall median :		Unemployment rate above the overall average
	Workless households	Low-income households	Single-parent low-income households ⁺	Monthly household income	Monthly employment earnings	
Central & Western						
Wan Chai						
Eastern						
Southern						
Yau Tsim Mong	x					
Sham Shui Po	x	x	x	x		x
Kowloon City						
Wong Tai Sin		x	x	x	x	x
Kwun Tong	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kwai Tsing	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tsuen Wan						
Tuen Mun	x	x	x	x	x	x
Yuen Long	x	x	x	x	x	x
North	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tai Po	x					x
Sha Tin						
Sai Kung						
Islands	x	x		x	x	x
Overall average / median	8.3%	10.0%	1.1%	\$19,600	\$12,000	3.4%

Note: (+) Comparisons for Indicator 21 are not undertaken for districts of Central & Western, Wan Chai, Eastern, Southern, Kowloon City, Tsuen Wan, Tai Po, Sai Kung and Islands due to relatively large sampling errors.

貧窮指標
Indicators of Poverty

第 I 部分 Section I	0至14歲及15至24歲兒童／青少年的指標 Indicators for Children / Youth Aged 0-14 and 15-24
第 II 部分 Section II	15至59歲在職人士／成人的指標 Indicators for Working People / Adults Aged 15-59
第 III 部分 Section III	60歲或以上長者的指標 Indicators for Older People Aged 60 or Above
第 IV 部分 Section IV	社區的指標 Indicators for the Community

註
Notes

- (1) 除非另有訂明，否則所編訂的各項指標並不涵蓋外籍家庭傭工。
Unless otherwise stated, foreign domestic helpers are excluded from the compilation of all the indicators.
- (2) 政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查及醫院管理局的數據均為每年平均數字，而社會福利署有關綜合社會保障援助受助人的數據則為期末數字。
While data from the General Household Survey of the Census and Statistics Department and from the Hospital Authority are annual average figures, those on recipients of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance from the Social Welfare Department are period-end figures.
- (3) 二零零六年中期人口統計後的人口數字已就二零一一年人口普查的結果作出了修訂。因此，貧窮指標的數列亦相應作出修訂。
The population figures compiled after the 2006 Population By-census have been revised to take into account the results of the 2011 Population Census. Hence, the time-series of poverty indicators have also been revised accordingly.
- (4) 第IV部分以地區為本的指標，是根據每年一月至十二月進行的綜合住戶統計調查所得的數據及由一個跨部門的人口分布推算小組編製的分區年中人口估計數字所訂定的。
The district-based indicators under Section IV are based on the data collected in the General Household Survey in January to December of the year, as well as the mid-year population estimates by district as compiled by an inter-departmental Working Group on Population Distribution Projections.

第 I 部分：0至14歲及15至24歲兒童／青少年的指標
Section I : Indicators for Children / Youth Aged 0-14 and 15-24

1. 無業家庭的0至5歲及6至14歲兒童

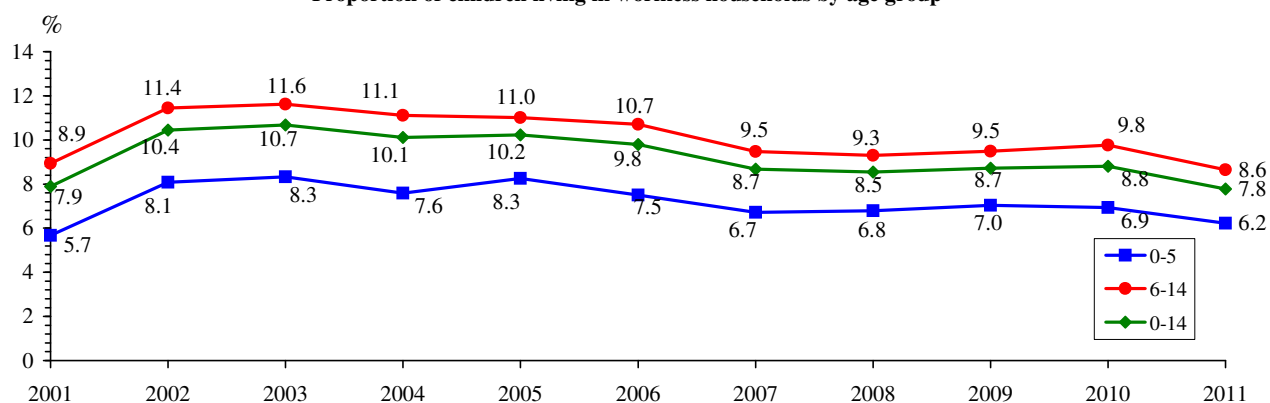
Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 living in workless households

人數

Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
0-5	19 700	25 900	25 000	21 700	22 900	20 100	17 700	18 200	18 800	19 600	18 200
6-14	66 700	85 800	85 800	79 600	75 700	71 300	61 400	57 800	56 000	54 200	45 200
0-14	86 400	111 800	110 800	101 300	98 600	91 400	79 100	76 000	74 800	73 800	63 400

按年齡組別劃分在無業家庭生活的兒童的比率
Proportion of children living in workless households by age group



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

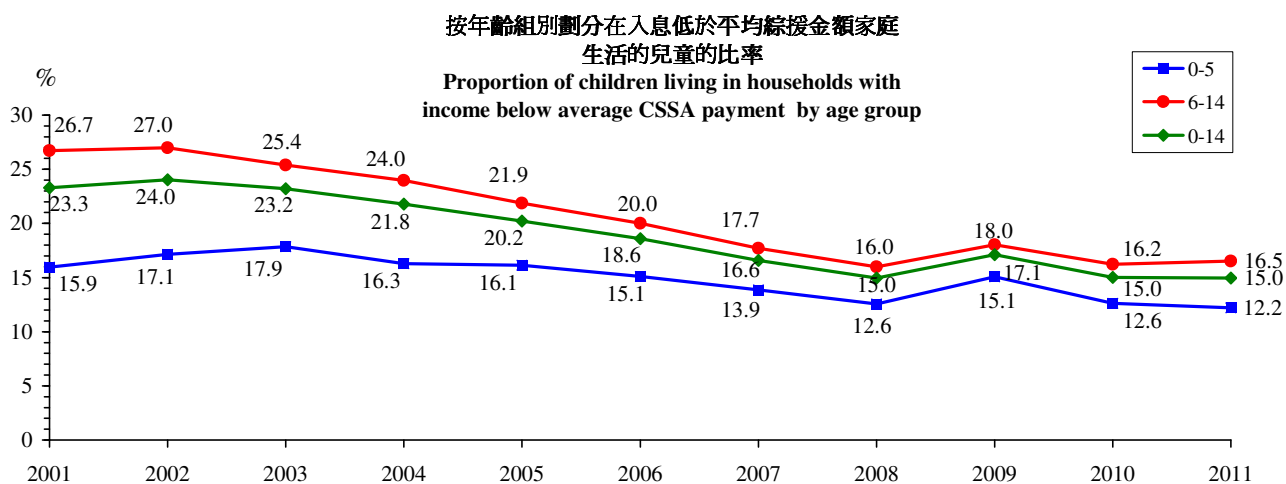
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

2. 入息低於平均綜援金額的家庭的0至5歲及6至14歲兒童
 Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 living in households with income below average CSSA payment

人數

Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
0-5	55 500	55 000	53 600	46 500	44 600	40 400	36 600	33 700	40 300	35 600	35 700
6-14	199 400	202 300	187 300	171 900	150 200	133 100	114 800	99 400	106 300	90 200	86 300
0-14	254 900	257 300	240 900	218 500	194 900	173 500	151 400	133 200	146 700	125 800	122 000



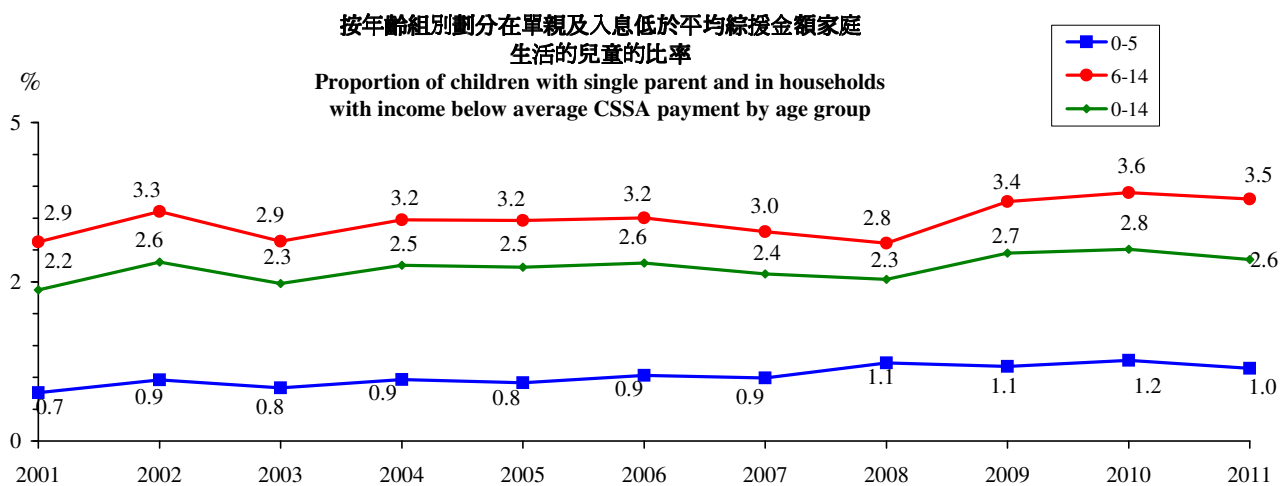
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

3. 單親及入息低於平均綜援金額的家庭的0至5歲及6至14歲兒童
 Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 with single parent and in households with income below average CSSA payment

人數
 Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
0-5	2 400	2 800	2 300	2 500	2 300	2 500	2 400	3 000	2 900	3 300	3 100
6-14	21 400	24 700	21 200	22 800	21 800	21 400	19 500	17 700	20 300	19 800	18 200
0-14	23 800	27 600	23 500	25 300	24 100	23 900	21 900	20 700	23 200	23 100	21 300



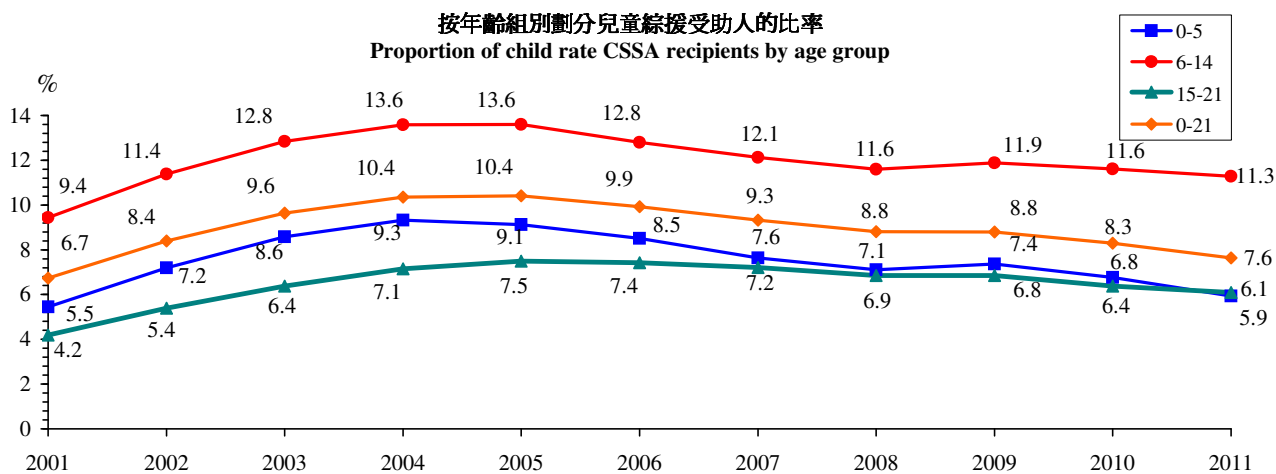
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

4. 0至5歲和6至14歲的綜援受助人，以及15至21歲的兒童綜援受助人
 CSSA recipients aged 0-5 and 6-14, and those aged 15-21 who are on child rate

人數
 Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
0-5	18 200	22 300	25 300	26 200	24 900	23 000	20 900	19 700	20 600	19 700	18 200
6-14	70 800	84 400	93 600	95 600	91 800	85 000	76 500	69 700	67 800	62 800	57 100
15-21	26 300	33 000	39 500	44 300	46 400	45 800	44 300	41 900	41 900	38 600	36 300
0-21	115 200	139 700	158 400	166 100	163 200	153 800	141 700	131 300	130 300	121 100	111 600

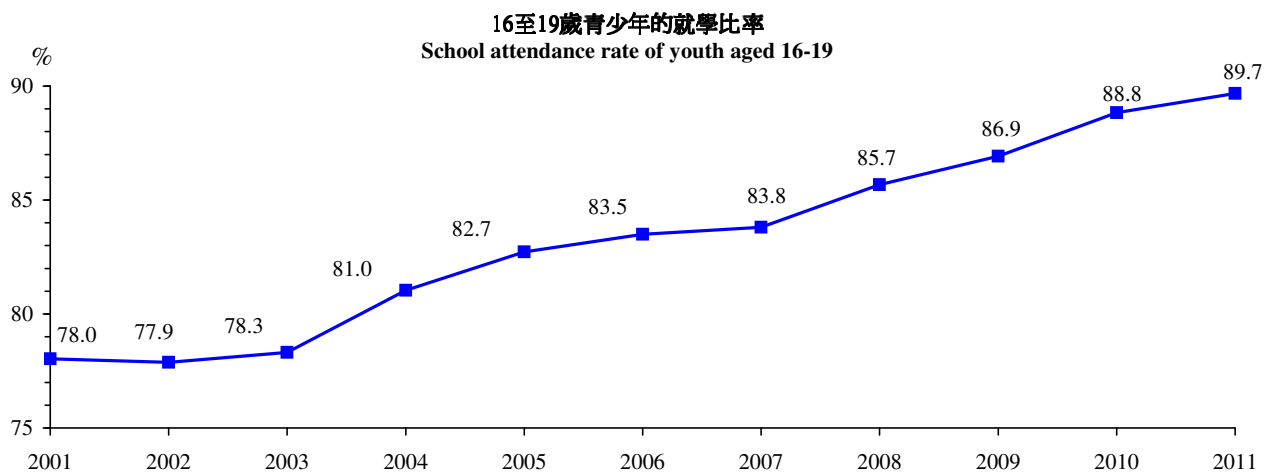


資料來源：社會福利署。
 Source : Social Welfare Department.

5. 16至19歲青少年的就學比率
School attendance rate of youth aged 16-19

人數
Number

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
277 800	272 900	265 100	279 700	285 700	292 500	295 800	299 700	299 100	303 500	305 500



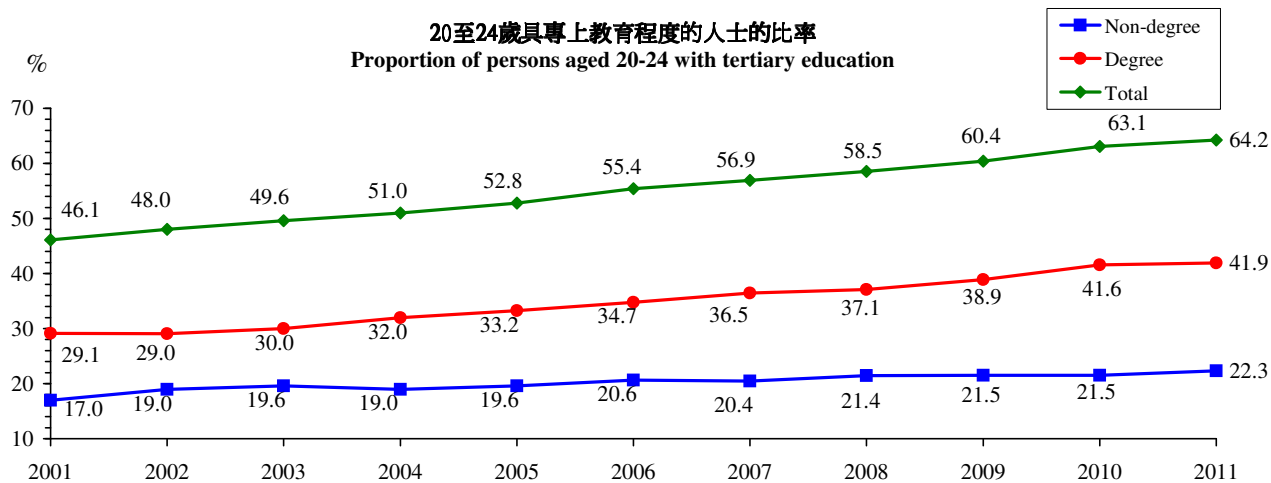
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

6. 20至24歲具專上教育程度人士
Persons aged 20-24 with tertiary education

人數

Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
非學位 Non-degree	73 600	80 200	81 700	81 700	85 200	90 600	88 700	92 100	92 900	93 200	96 800
學位 Degree	126 300	122 700	125 200	137 900	144 700	152 400	158 300	159 400	167 700	180 200	182 000
總數 Total	200 000	202 900	206 900	219 700	229 900	243 000	247 000	251 500	260 500	273 400	278 800



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

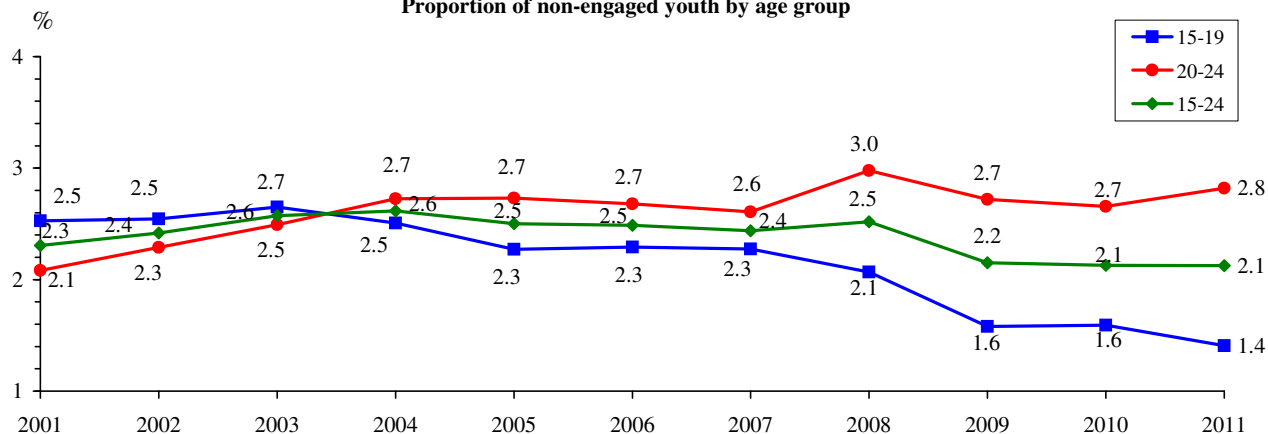
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

7. 15至19歲及20至24歲的待業待學青少年
Non-engaged youth aged 15-19 and 20-24

人數
 Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
15-19	11 100	11 100	11 300	10 900	9 800	10 000	10 000	9 100	6 800	6 800	5 900
20-24	9 000	9 700	10 400	11 700	11 900	11 800	11 300	12 800	11 700	11 500	12 200
15-24	20 100	20 700	21 700	22 600	21 700	21 700	21 300	21 900	18 500	18 300	18 200

按年齡組別劃分待業待學青少年的比率
Proportion of non-engaged youth by age group



註：就這個指標來說，“待業待學青少年”指15至24歲並非因“在學”、“料理家務”或“健康問題”而沒有從事經濟活動的人士。這個年齡組別的失業青少年並不包括在內。有關待業待學青少年及失業青少年的詳細定義，可參閱扶貧委員會文件第26/2005號附件II 第6段註腳(1)。

Note: In this indicator, "non-engaged youth" refer to persons aged 15-24 who are economically inactive for reasons other than "students", "home-makers" and "health problems". Unemployed youth of this age group are not included. For further details about the definitions of non-engaged youth and unemployed youth, reference can be made to Footnote (1) under paragraph 6 of Annex II in CoP Paper 26/2005.

資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

Source: General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

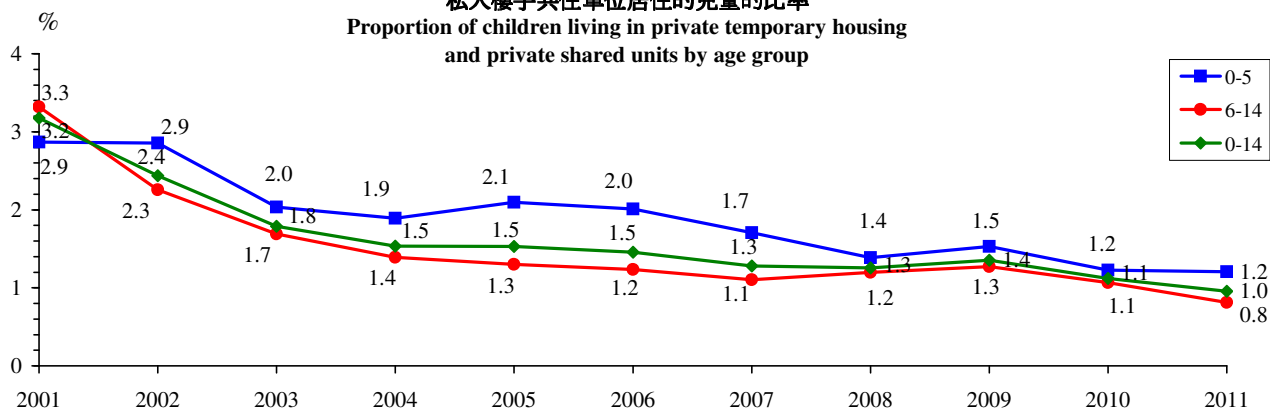
8. 在私人臨時房屋及私人樓宇共住單位居住的0至5歲及6至14歲兒童
 Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 living in private temporary housing and private shared units

人數

Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
0-5	10 000	9 200	6 100	5 400	5 800	5 400	4 500	3 700	4 100	3 500	3 500
6-14	24 800	16 900	12 500	10 000	8 900	8 200	7 200	7 400	7 500	5 900	4 300
0-14	34 800	26 100	18 600	15 400	14 700	13 600	11 700	11 200	11 600	9 400	7 800

按年齡組別劃分在私人臨時房屋及
 私人樓宇共住單位居住的兒童的比率
 Proportion of children living in private temporary housing
 and private shared units by age group



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

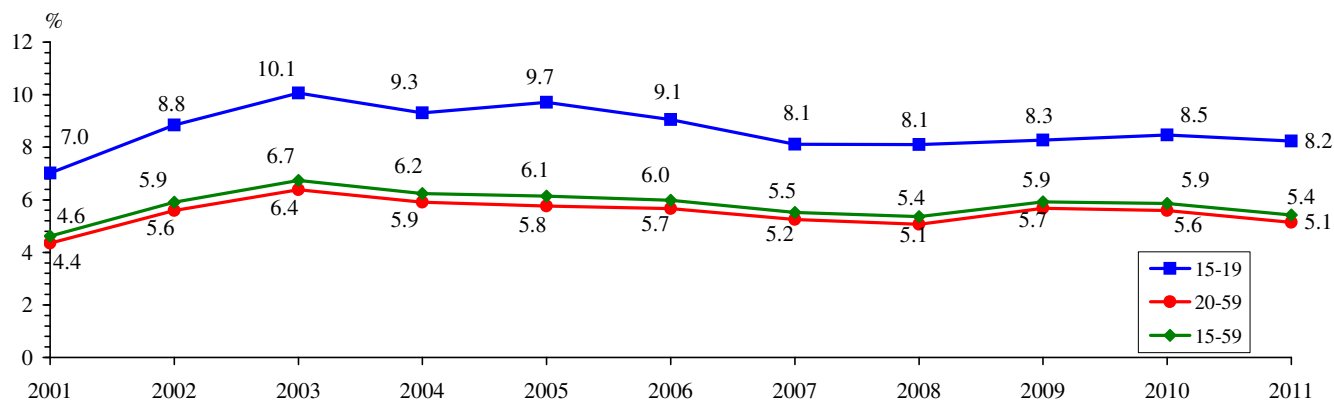
第 II 部分：15至59歲在職人士／成人的指標
Section II : Indicators for Working People / Adults Aged 15-59

9. 無業家庭的15至19歲及20至59歲人士
Persons aged 15-19 and 20-59 living in workless households

人數
 Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
15-19	30 400	38 000	42 500	39 500	41 300	38 500	34 800	34 900	34 900	35 300	34 200
20-59	169 900	219 700	251 600	236 300	233 000	229 800	214 200	208 300	233 700	231 000	213 000
15-59	200 400	257 700	294 000	275 900	274 300	268 200	249 100	243 200	268 500	266 300	247 200

按年齡組別劃分在無業家庭生活的人士的比率
Proportion of persons living in workless households by age group



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。
 Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

10. 入息低於平均綜援金額的家庭的15至19歲及20至59歲人士

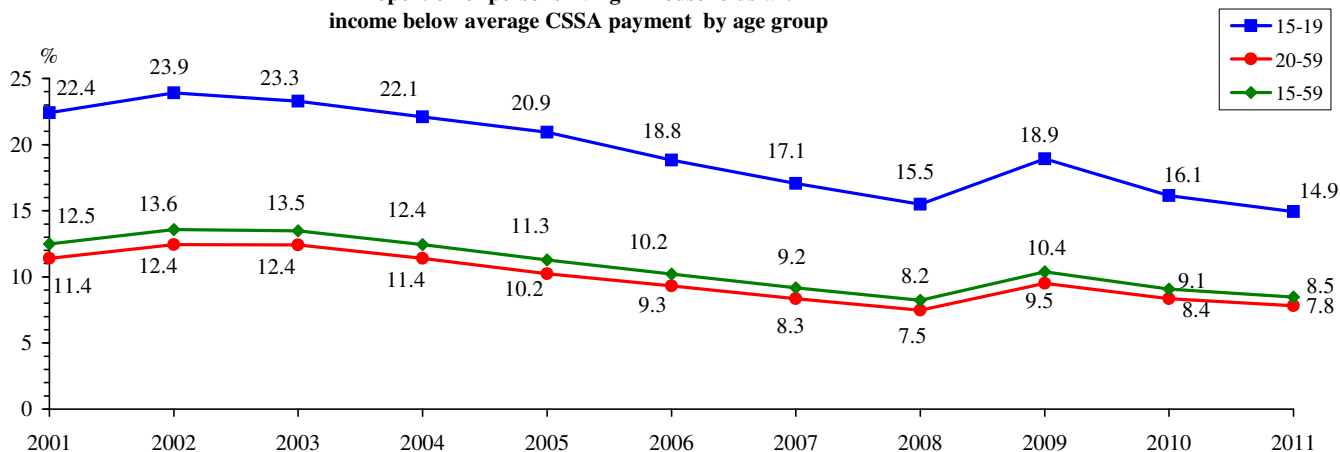
Persons aged 15-19 and 20-59 living in households with income below average CSSA payment

人數

Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
15-19	97 200	102 600	98 300	93 800	89 200	80 000	73 200	66 600	79 800	67 300	62 100
20-59	444 700	489 300	489 700	456 200	414 100	377 900	341 000	307 400	390 900	345 000	323 400
15-59	542 000	592 000	588 000	550 000	503 300	457 900	414 200	374 000	470 800	412 300	385 500

按年齡組別劃分在入息低於平均綜援金額家庭生活的人士的比率
Proportion of persons living in households with income below average CSSA payment by age group



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

11. 15至19歲、20至24歲及25至59歲失業人士
Unemployed persons aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-59

人數

Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
15-19	17 000	22 600	21 000	17 700	13 800	13 100	12 300	8 900	11 100	8 600	6 400
20-24	29 000	36 600	37 400	30 500	28 600	27 300	22 200	21 700	32 300	29 800	23 200
25-59	125 300	189 000	211 700	184 600	150 800	127 500	107 600	94 700	144 300	114 000	93 200
15-59	171 200	248 300	270 200	232 700	193 100	167 900	142 000	125 300	187 800	152 400	122 700

按年齡組別劃分的失業率
Unemployment rate by age group



註：為這個指標所編製的失業人士數目及相應失業率涵蓋外籍家庭傭工，使其與一般公布的失業統計數字一致。然而，外籍家庭傭工對這個指標的影響不大。

Note: In order for the number of unemployed persons and the corresponding unemployment rates compiled for this indicator to be consistent with the unemployment statistics normally released, foreign domestic helpers (FDHs) have not been excluded. Yet FDHs should have insignificant effect on this indicator.

資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

Source: General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

12. 失業6個月或以上及12個月或以上的人士

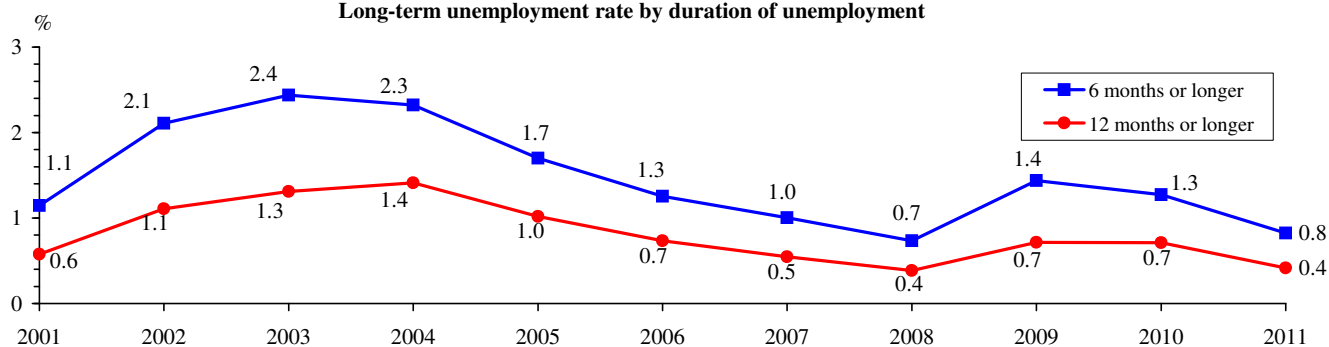
Persons unemployed for 6 months or longer, and 12 months or longer

人數

Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
6個月或以上 6 months or longer	39 300	73 300	84 500	81 600	60 100	44 900	36 300	26 700	52 600	46 200	30 500
12個月或以上 12 months or longer	19 700	38 500	45 500	49 600	36 000	26 300	19 800	14 000	26 200	25 800	15 400

按持續失業期間劃分的長期失業率
Long-term unemployment rate by duration of unemployment



註： 為這個指標所編製的長期失業人士數目及相應長期失業率涵蓋外籍家庭傭工，使其與一般公布的失業統計數字一致。然而，外籍家庭傭工對這個指標的影響不大。

Note: In order for the number of long-term unemployed persons and the corresponding long-term unemployment rates compiled for this indicator to be consistent with the unemployment statistics normally released, foreign domestic helpers (FDHs) have not been excluded. Yet FDHs should have insignificant effect on this indicator.

資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

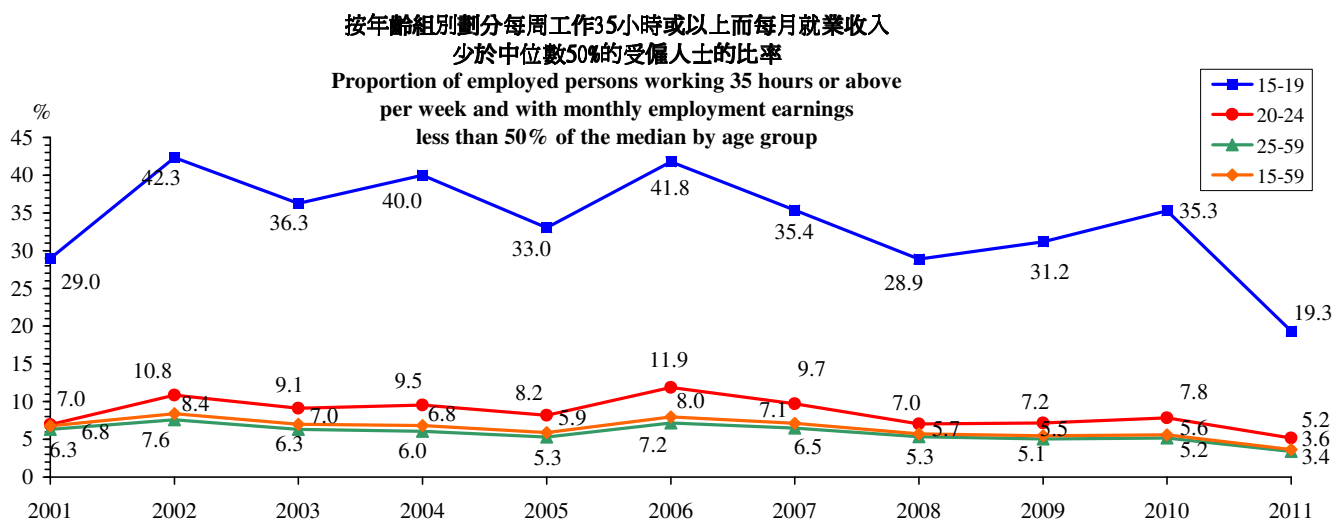
Source: General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

13. 每周工作35小時或以上而每月就業收入少於中位數50%的15至19歲、20至24歲及25至59歲受僱人士
 Employed persons aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-59 working 35 hours or above per week and with monthly employment earnings less than 50% of the median

人數

Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
15-19	12 700	16 300	12 300	14 100	11 500	13 700	12 300	8 800	7 900	7 500	4 000
20-24	16 900	24 400	19 400	21 500	18 900	26 600	22 200	14 800	13 500	14 700	9 900
25-59	147 200	175 400	141 600	140 700	126 200	171 600	161 100	130 900	121 000	129 000	83 600
15-59	176 900	216 100	173 400	176 300	156 600	211 900	195 500	154 500	142 400	151 300	97 500



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

14. 領取綜援一年或不足一年及超過一年的健全成人

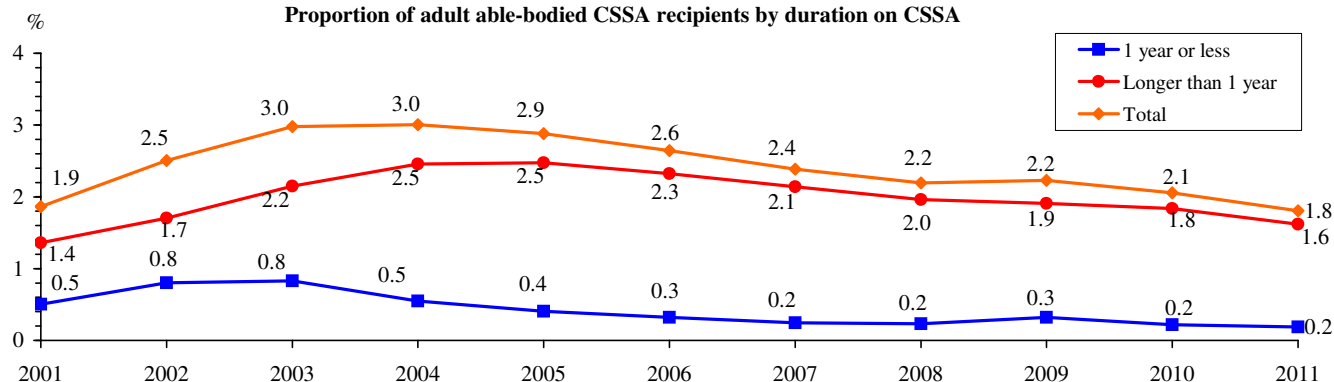
Adult able-bodied CSSA recipients having been on CSSA for 1 year or less, and longer than 1 year

人數

Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
一年或不足一年 1 year or less	23 300	37 300	38 900	26 000	19 500	15 600	11 900	11 300	15 800	10 700	9 100
超過一年 Longer than 1 year	63 100	79 200	101 100	116 700	118 900	112 600	104 100	95 500	93 000	89 800	79 500
總數 Total	86 400	116 500	140 000	142 800	138 400	128 200	116 000	106 800	108 800	100 500	88 600

按持續領取綜援期間劃分的健全綜援受助成人的比率
Proportion of adult able-bodied CSSA recipients by duration on CSSA



註： 這個指標並不包括15至21歲領取兒童綜援金的人士，他們與其他領取兒童綜援金的人士同時列入第四個指標。

Note: This indicator excludes recipients aged 15-21 who are on child rate. They have been grouped under Indicator 4 along with other child rate CSSA recipients.

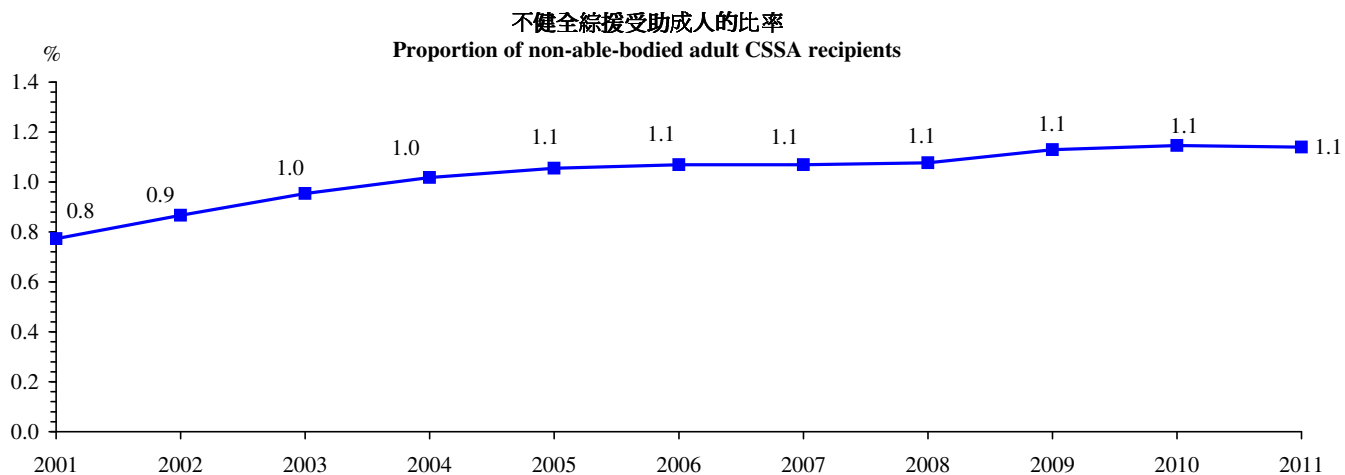
資料來源：社會福利署。

Source: Social and Welfare Department.

15. 因永久傷殘/暫時傷殘/健康欠佳領取綜援的成人
 Adult recipients of permanent disability/temporary disability/ill health CSSA

人數
 Number

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
35 900	40 300	44 800	48 400	50 700	51 800	52 000	52 500	55 100	56 000	56 000



資料來源：社會福利署。
 Source : Social and Welfare Department.

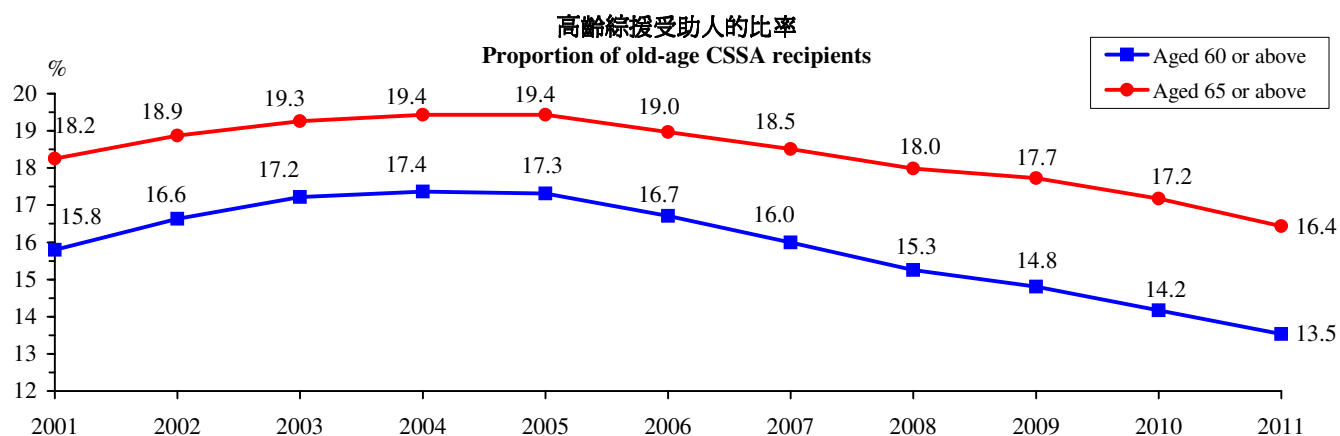
第 III 部分：60歲或以上長者的指標
Section III : Indicators for Older People Aged 60 or Above

16. 高齡綜援受助人
Recipients of old-age CSSA

人數

Number

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>
60歲或以上 Aged 60 or above	160 000	170 500	179 300	184 800	187 700	187 800	187 300	185 000	187 900	188 300	187 100
65歲或以上 Aged 65 or above	140 000	149 000	156 500	161 400	164 500	164 100	163 100	160 500	161 600	160 200	158 500



註： 這個指標包括領取高齡健全人士綜援金、領取50% 或100% 殘疾綜援金或需人經常照顧長者綜援金的長者。
Note: This indicator includes the elderly CSSA recipients who are on the old age able-bodied rate, 50% or 100% disabled rate, or the rate for elderly in need of constant attendance.

資料來源：社會福利署。
Source: Social and Welfare Department.

17. 公立醫院及診所的醫療收費減免機制下的年長病人

Elderly patients under the medical fee waiver mechanism of public hospitals and clinics

	年份 <u>Year</u>	成功申請人數 Number of <u>successful applicants</u>	所佔人口的比率 Proportion in <u>population</u>
60歲或以上 Aged 60 or above	2004/05	18 300	1.7%
	2005/06	17 900	1.7%
	2006/07	16 300	1.5%
	2007/08	16 400	1.4%
	2008/09	16 100	1.3%
	2009/10	17 900	1.4%
	2010/11	14 700	1.1%
	2011/12	14 000	1.0%
65歲或以上 Aged 65 or above	2004/05	16 200	2.0%
	2005/06	15 800	1.9%
	2006/07	14 300	1.7%
	2007/08	14 300	1.6%
	2008/09	13 900	1.6%
	2009/10	15 400	1.7%
	2010/11	12 600	1.4%
	2011/12	11 800	1.2%

註：二零零四年四月以前沒有資料。

Note : Data prior to April 2004 are not available.

資料來源：醫院管理局。

Source : Hospital Authority.

18. 在私人臨時房屋及私人樓宇共住單位居住的長者

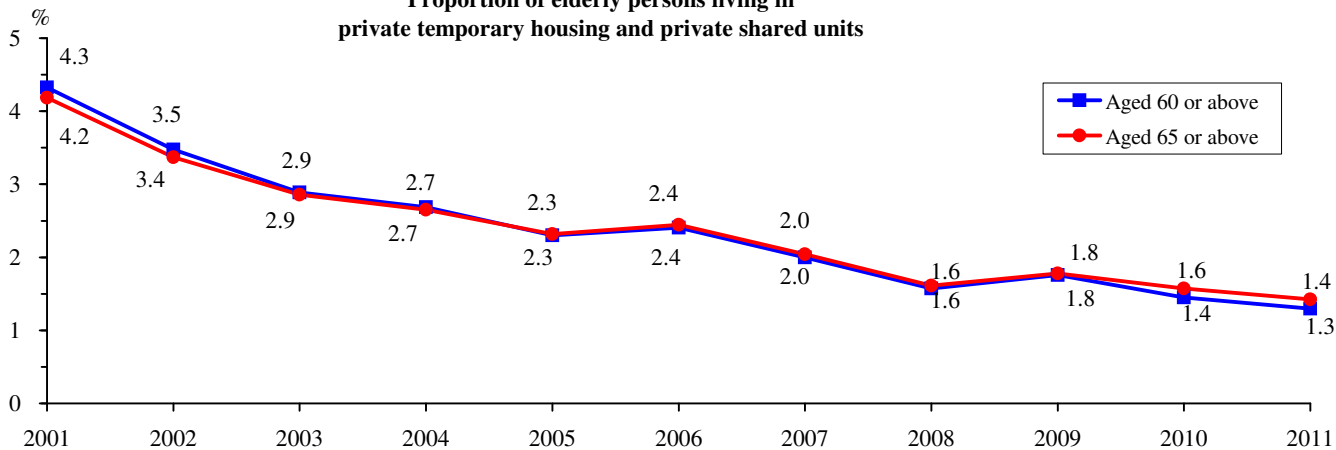
Elderly persons living in private temporary housing and private shared units

人數

Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
60歲或以上 Aged 60 or above	40 900	33 500	28 100	26 500	23 100	24 200	20 900	17 200	20 000	17 300	16 200
65歲或以上 Aged 65 or above	29 400	24 600	21 300	20 300	18 000	18 900	16 100	12 900	14 500	13 100	12 200

在私人臨時房屋及私人樓宇共住單位居住的長者的比率
Proportion of elderly persons living in private temporary housing and private shared units



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

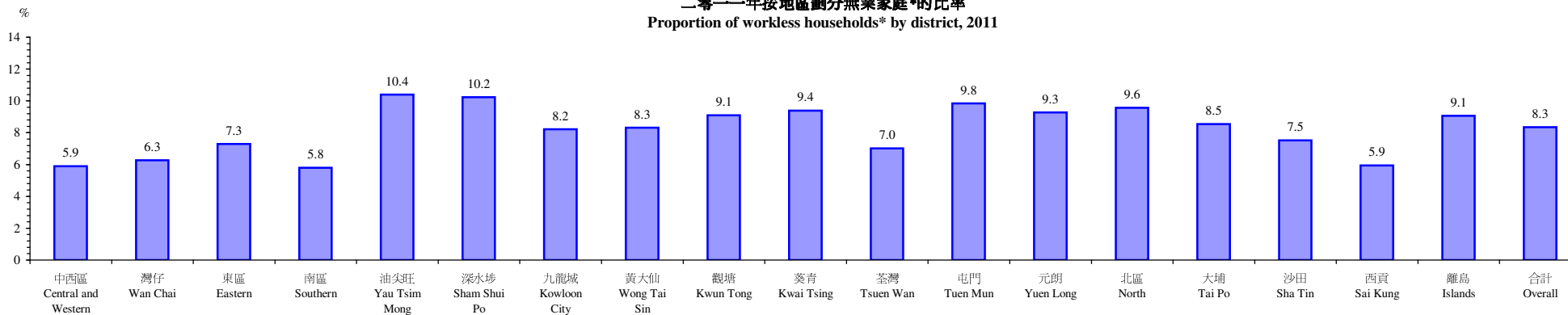
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

第 IV 部分：社區的指標
Section IV : Indicators for the Community

19. 無業家庭* (按地區劃分)
Workless households* by district

地區 District	在相應地區所有住戶*所佔的比率(%) Proportion in all households* in the respective district (%)																					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
中西區 Central and Western	3 900	5 700	5 100	5 500	6 000	4 500	4 500	4 600	5 900	5 800	4 400	4.9	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.4	5.8	5.8	5.9	7.8	7.7	5.9
灣仔 Wan Chai	3 000	3 600	3 800	3 800	4 000	4 100	4 200	3 200	4 000	4 000	2 800	6.0	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.8	9.0	6.6	8.5	8.3	6.3
東區 Eastern	8 900	11 300	12 200	12 000	11 700	11 200	11 800	11 900	11 700	12 500	11 900	5.2	6.7	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.3
南區 Southern	4 100	3 700	5 300	4 100	4 200	4 900	4 100	4 700	5 100	4 500	4 300	5.5	5.0	7.2	5.6	5.7	6.6	5.5	6.2	6.8	6.1	5.8
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	8 500	9 200	10 800	9 800	8 200	8 000	9 200	7 100	8 500	8 200	9 700	10.0	10.7	12.9	11.0	9.2	9.2	10.3	7.8	9.4	8.9	10.4
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	10 200	11 400	14 200	11 800	10 200	12 500	11 800	12 300	12 500	12 300	11 200	10.3	11.3	14.4	11.8	10.0	11.7	11.1	11.5	11.9	11.7	10.2
九龍城 Kowloon City	7 500	9 500	10 100	8 200	8 800	9 000	7 900	7 400	9 300	9 800	8 500	7.3	9.5	10.1	8.3	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.4	9.1	9.6	8.2
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	7 800	12 100	12 500	12 000	11 800	11 300	10 700	9 500	12 100	11 500	9 900	6.7	10.3	10.6	10.3	10.1	9.6	9.0	8.0	10.2	9.7	8.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	13 000	15 600	17 500	16 900	16 800	16 600	17 200	16 100	17 400	19 100	16 100	8.4	10.0	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	10.4	9.8	10.2	11.0	9.1
葵青 Kwai Tsing	9 600	11 300	14 300	14 800	14 400	13 500	13 700	13 600	14 800	14 600	13 700	7.5	8.4	10.5	10.7	10.1	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.9	9.9	9.4
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4 800	5 900	6 100	6 400	7 000	6 900	6 700	6 000	6 800	5 700	6 300	6.2	7.6	7.5	7.9	8.3	7.9	7.6	6.8	7.8	6.6	7.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	9 700	13 900	14 900	14 300	14 500	14 700	13 500	14 100	14 200	14 200	14 900	6.9	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.9	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.8
元朗 Yuen Long	11 100	16 200	19 400	16 600	20 200	18 800	16 900	15 700	17 400	19 000	15 900	8.6	11.5	13.4	11.3	13.1	12.1	10.8	9.9	10.7	11.5	9.3
北區 North	7 800	7 700	8 100	8 800	7 200	7 700	8 100	8 600	8 700	8 800	8 400	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.9	9.1	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.6
大埔 Tai Po	5 000	7 100	7 500	7 800	7 800	7 300	6 200	6 500	7 100	6 600	7 200	6.1	8.7	9.3	9.2	9.7	8.9	7.4	7.8	8.5	7.9	8.5
沙田 Sha Tin	10 200	11 300	13 500	12 400	13 000	13 100	12 100	13 100	13 700	13 800	13 500	6.0	6.5	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.0	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.5
西貢 Sai Kung	4 700	6 200	7 200	8 500	7 800	8 000	6 600	6 900	7 900	7 100	7 600	5.1	6.1	6.9	7.2	6.5	6.7	5.5	5.7	6.4	5.8	5.9
離島 Islands	2 700	3 400	3 000	3 000	3 700	3 900	4 000	5 200	5 400	3 900	3 800	9.6	12.1	9.5	8.3	9.5	9.6	9.3	11.2	11.8	8.3	9.1
合計 Overall	132 400	165 000	185 600	176 400	177 000	175 800	169 500	166 300	182 500	181 400	170 100	7.1	8.7	9.8	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.3	9.1	9.0	8.3

二零一一年按地區劃分無業家庭*的比率
Proportion of workless households* by district, 2011



註： *這指標並不包括只有60歲或以上成員的住戶。
由於進位原因，數字加起來可能與相應的總數略有出入。
Notes : * This indicator excludes households with members aged 60 or above only.
Figures may not add up to the respective totals due to rounding.

資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

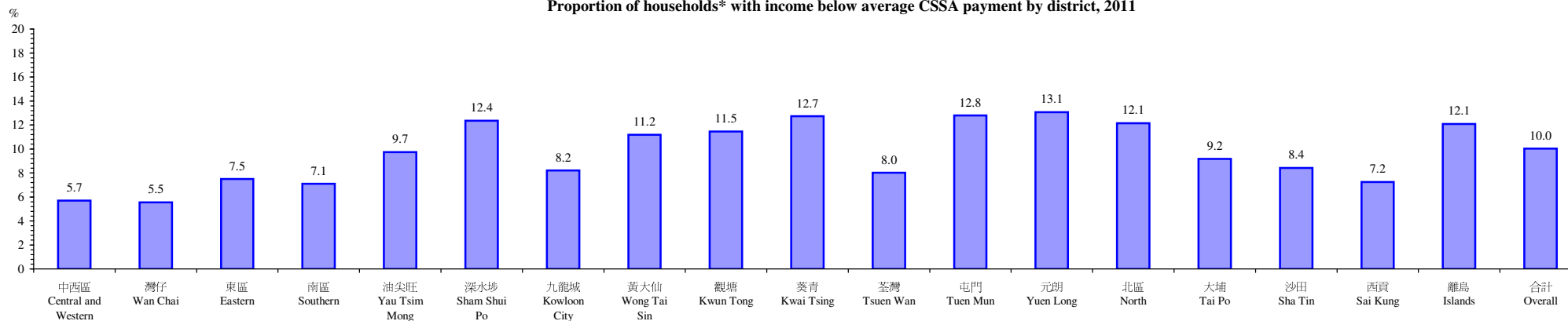
20. 入息低於平均綜援金額的家庭* (按地區劃分)

Households* with income below average CSSA payment by district

地區 District	在相應地區所有住戶*所佔的比率(%)																					
	Proportion in all households* in the respective district (%)																					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
中西區 Central and Western	6 200	7 600	5 700	6 100	5 300	4 500	4 600	4 600	5 900	4 500	4 200	7.7	10.1	7.7	8.1	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	7.7	5.9	5.7
灣仔 Wan Chai	3 700	4 400	4 300	3 700	3 300	3 700	2 900	3 000	3 400	3 300	2 500	7.5	9.2	9.1	7.7	6.4	7.8	6.2	6.0	7.2	6.9	5.5
東區 Eastern	16 300	17 900	16 200	15 700	14 400	12 200	12 700	11 100	13 700	12 100	12 200	9.6	10.6	9.6	9.4	8.6	7.3	7.5	6.6	8.3	7.4	7.5
南區 Southern	7 300	7 700	7 800	7 300	6 100	5 600	5 200	4 800	6 900	5 200	5 200	9.8	10.4	10.5	9.9	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.4	9.2	7.1	7.1
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	13 500	14 300	13 900	11 500	10 100	9 000	8 800	7 900	9 600	7 900	9 100	15.8	16.7	16.6	12.9	11.3	10.3	9.8	8.7	10.6	8.6	9.7
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	17 300	18 800	18 200	16 400	13 300	14 300	12 600	13 100	14 900	13 800	13 500	17.4	18.7	18.3	16.5	13.1	13.5	11.8	12.3	14.2	13.2	12.4
九龍城 Kowloon City	11 800	12 400	13 000	10 100	8 800	9 000	8 600	7 200	9 200	8 600	8 500	11.4	12.4	12.9	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.5	7.3	9.0	8.5	8.2
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	16 300	19 600	18 800	17 500	16 100	13 800	13 400	12 200	15 500	13 700	13 300	14.0	16.6	16.0	15.0	13.8	11.8	11.3	10.3	13.0	11.7	11.2
觀塘 Kwun Tong	25 400	24 100	25 300	21 600	22 100	18 700	19 600	16 700	22 100	21 900	20 300	16.5	15.5	15.9	13.8	13.6	11.2	11.8	10.1	13.0	12.6	11.5
葵青 Kwai Tsing	21 200	20 900	22 700	21 700	19 500	17 900	16 600	16 100	20 000	19 700	18 600	16.5	15.6	16.7	15.7	13.6	12.2	11.3	10.9	13.4	13.4	12.7
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	7 900	9 700	9 400	8 900	8 900	7 800	6 800	6 600	8 800	7 500	7 200	10.2	12.6	11.7	11.0	10.5	8.9	7.7	7.5	10.2	8.6	8.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	22 700	27 200	27 400	27 400	23 900	23 700	21 800	18 200	22 100	19 700	19 300	16.2	18.8	18.3	18.5	16.0	15.8	14.2	11.8	14.7	13.0	12.8
元朗 Yuen Long	23 300	29 500	30 000	28 900	30 100	26 600	24 700	21 500	26 000	25 500	22 400	18.1	20.9	20.7	19.7	19.5	17.1	15.8	13.6	16.0	15.4	13.1
北區 North	15 900	15 600	14 900	14 100	12 200	11 800	11 400	10 600	12 800	11 500	10 700	19.6	19.8	18.8	17.5	15.5	14.9	13.6	12.4	14.8	13.1	12.1
大埔 Tai Po	11 900	14 300	13 500	12 900	11 800	10 800	9 900	7 300	9 800	7 700	7 700	14.5	17.4	16.8	15.7	14.6	13.2	10.6	8.8	11.7	9.3	9.2
沙田 Sha Tin	21 000	21 500	21 800	19 800	19 100	17 600	14 500	15 100	18 300	15 900	15 200	12.3	12.4	12.7	11.6	11.3	10.0	8.4	8.6	10.5	8.9	8.4
西貢 Sai Kung	10 600	12 600	13 500	13 500	12 000	11 000	8 700	7 700	11 500	8 400	9 200	11.5	12.6	12.9	11.5	10.1	9.2	7.2	6.4	9.3	6.8	7.2
離島 Islands	3 800	5 400	4 800	5 500	4 700	5 900	4 900	5 700	6 700	4 800	5 000	13.6	19.1	15.2	15.2	12.1	14.5	11.5	12.2	14.6	10.2	12.1
合計 Overall	256 100	283 600	281 200	262 600	241 800	223 700	206 500	189 300	237 100	211 600	204 400	13.8	15.0	14.8	13.6	12.3	11.3	10.3	9.4	11.8	10.5	10.0

二零一一年按地區劃分入息低於平均綜援金額的家庭*的比率

Proportion of households* with income below average CSSA payment by district, 2011



註： *這指標並不包括只有60歲或以上成員的住戶。

由於進位原因，數字加起來可能與相應的總數略有出入。

Notes: * This indicator excludes households with members aged 60 or above only.
Figures may not add up to the respective totals due to rounding.

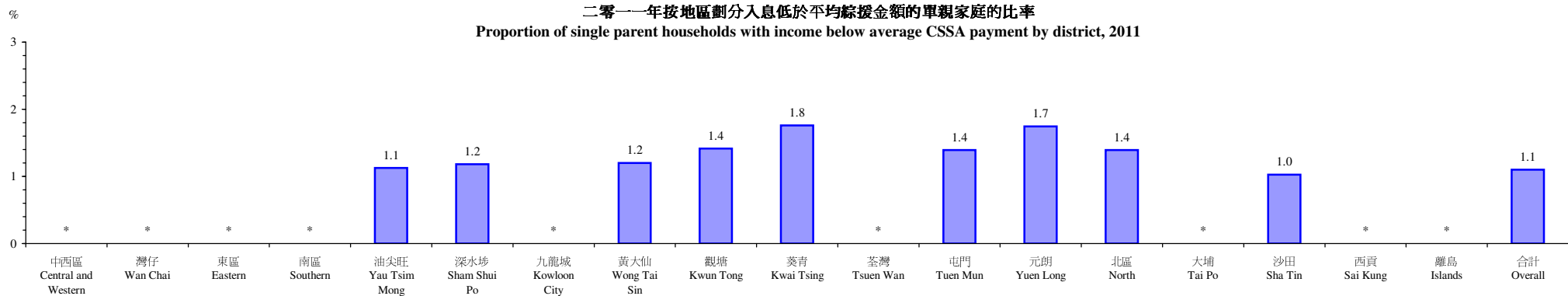
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

Source: General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

21. 入息低於平均綜援金額的單親家庭(按地區劃分)

Single parent households with income below average CSSA payment by district

地區 District	在相應地區所有住戶所佔的比率(%)																						
	Proportion in all households in the respective district (%)																						
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
中西區 Central and Western	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
灣仔 Wan Chai	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
東區 Eastern	1 300	1 300	*	1 100	1 000	1 100	*	*	1 300	1 200	*	0.8	0.7	*	0.6	0.6	0.6	*	*	0.8	0.7	*	
南區 Southern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	*	1 000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 100	*	1.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.1	
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	1 200	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 300	1 100	1 100	1 200	1 500	1 200	1 300	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	
九龍城 Kowloon City	*	*	*	1 000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	1 300	1 900	1 600	1 300	1 300	1 500	1 700	1 300	1 800	1 700	1 400	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	
觀塘 Kwun Tong	2 100	2 200	2 200	2 400	1 800	1 500	1 800	1 600	2 400	2 300	2 500	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.4	
葵青 Kwai Tsing	2 000	1 600	2 100	2 300	2 400	2 300	1 800	1 900	2 200	2 300	2 600	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1 100	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.2	*
屯門 Tuen Mun	2 400	2 800	2 300	3 000	2 500	3 100	2 500	1 900	2 700	2 800	2 100	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.4	
元朗 Yuen Long	2 000	3 000	2 300	3 200	3 200	3 200	2 900	3 000	3 200	4 700	3 000	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.7	
北區 North	1 100	1 500	1 200	1 100	1 300	1 200	1 300	1 400	1 600	1 000	1 200	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.4	
大埔 Tai Po	1 100	1 200	1 400	1 200	1 200	1 200	*	*	*	*	*	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	
沙田 Sha Tin	1 800	2 100	2 000	1 800	1 800	1 600	1 800	2 000	2 000	1 500	1 800	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	
西貢 Sai Kung	*	*	*	1 200	1 500	1 200	*	1 000	1 200	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	1.2	1.0	*	0.8	1.0	*	*	
離島 Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
合計 Overall	20 700	24 200	21 900	23 800	23 200	22 400	20 800	20 500	25 100	24 200	22 400	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	



註： *有關數字乃基於很少樣本而編製，其精確度較低，故不予發表。

由於進位原因，數字加起來可能與相應的總數略有出入。

Notes: * Figures of small magnitude are suppressed owing to large sampling error.

Figures may not add up to the respective totals due to rounding.

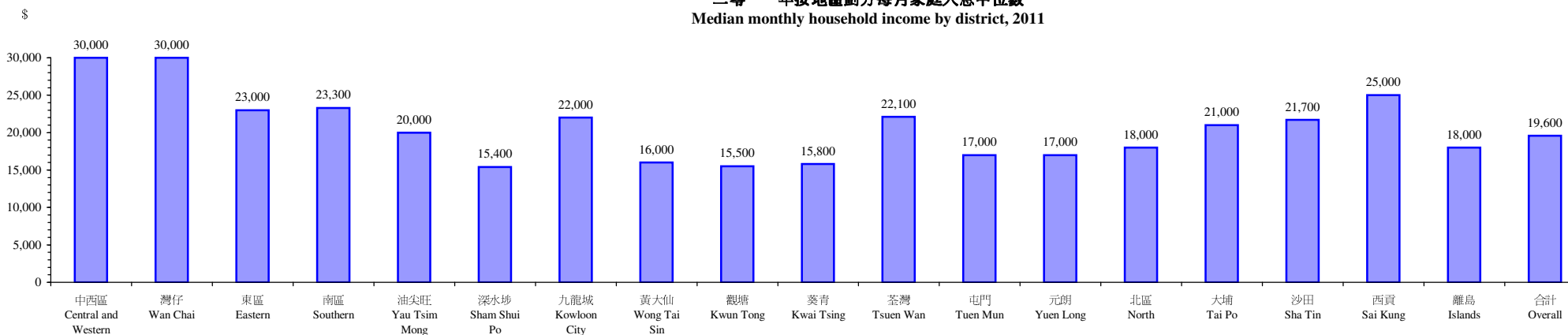
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

Source: General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

22. 每月家庭入息中位數(按地區劃分)
Median monthly household income by district

地區 District	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
中西區 Central and Western	24,000	24,500	23,000	22,000	24,000	25,500	25,000	27,500	26,100	26,000	30,000
灣仔 Wan Chai	23,500	24,000	22,900	23,200	23,000	25,000	26,700	30,000	28,000	29,000	30,000
東區 Eastern	22,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	21,000	21,000	22,000	21,000	22,000	23,000
南區 Southern	22,000	20,500	19,700	19,900	19,600	21,700	20,000	22,000	20,500	20,300	23,300
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	14,000	14,500	13,000	15,000	15,600	15,000	16,900	17,700	17,600	18,500	20,000
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	14,000	13,000	12,000	12,000	13,100	13,100	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	15,400
九龍城 Kowloon City	19,600	19,000	17,000	18,000	18,700	19,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,500	22,000
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	16,100	14,600	13,400	13,500	14,000	14,100	14,300	15,200	14,800	15,000	16,000
觀塘 Kwun Tong	15,100	14,700	13,400	13,100	13,100	14,200	14,500	15,000	14,400	14,000	15,500
葵青 Kwai Tsing	15,600	15,500	13,800	14,000	14,500	14,100	14,900	15,000	14,900	14,900	15,800
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	20,000	20,000	20,000	18,000	18,100	20,000	20,000	20,600	20,000	20,900	22,100
屯門 Tuen Mun	16,800	15,000	14,700	14,500	15,000	14,500	15,000	16,000	15,100	16,000	17,000
元朗 Yuen Long	15,700	14,500	13,500	13,000	13,000	13,700	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000
北區 North	16,000	15,000	14,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	16,600	17,000	16,000	17,500	18,000
大埔 Tai Po	18,700	17,000	15,700	16,200	16,000	16,700	18,600	19,000	19,500	20,000	21,000
沙田 Sha Tin	20,000	20,000	18,500	18,400	18,500	19,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	21,700
西貢 Sai Kung	20,600	20,000	19,900	20,000	20,000	20,000	21,000	22,700	23,000	23,000	25,000
離島 Islands	17,100	15,500	15,000	15,000	16,500	16,000	18,000	18,300	19,000	18,000	18,000
合計 Overall	18,000	17,000	15,700	16,000	16,000	16,700	17,500	18,100	17,700	18,000	19,600

二零一一年按地區劃分每月家庭入息中位數
Median monthly household income by district, 2011



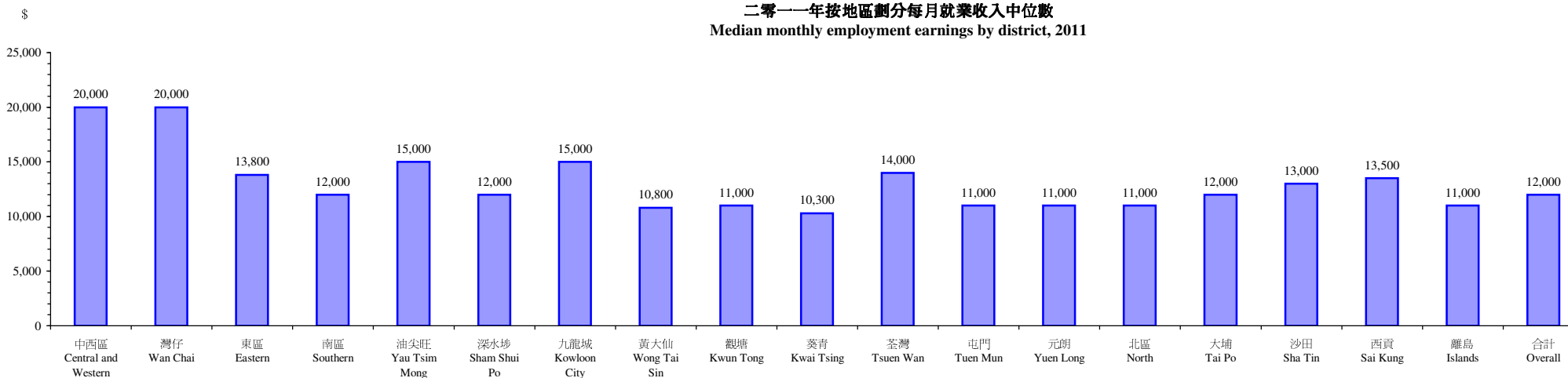
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

23. 每月就業收入中位數(按地區劃分)

Median monthly employment earnings by district

地區 District	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
中西區 Central and Western	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	15,000	17,000	18,300	19,000	20,000
灣仔 Wan Chai	15,000	15,000	15,300	15,000	16,000	18,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	21,000	20,000
東區 Eastern	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	13,800
南區 Southern	12,000	11,000	11,000	10,500	10,500	11,900	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,000	12,000
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	15,000
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	10,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,300	10,200	10,500	12,000
九龍城 Kowloon City	12,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	12,300	13,000	13,000	15,000	15,000
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	10,000	9,600	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,500	9,800	9,500	10,000	10,800
觀塘 Kwun Tong	10,000	10,000	9,500	9,000	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,400	10,000	10,000	11,000
葵青 Kwai Tsing	10,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,800	9,800	9,500	10,000	10,300
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	12,000	12,000	11,500	11,500	12,000	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000
屯門 Tuen Mun	10,000	10,000	9,500	9,000	9,000	9,500	9,500	10,000	10,000	10,500	11,000
元朗 Yuen Long	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,500	9,500	9,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000
北區 North	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,400	10,100	11,000	11,000
大埔 Tai Po	11,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,000
沙田 Sha Tin	12,000	11,000	11,000	10,500	10,600	11,000	11,000	12,000	11,500	12,000	13,000
西貢 Sai Kung	12,000	12,000	11,000	11,500	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,500	13,000	13,000	13,500
離島 Islands	12,000	11,000	11,000	10,500	11,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	11,000
合計 Overall	11,000	10,400	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,500	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,800	12,000

二零一一年按地區劃分每月就業收入中位數
Median monthly employment earnings by district, 2011



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

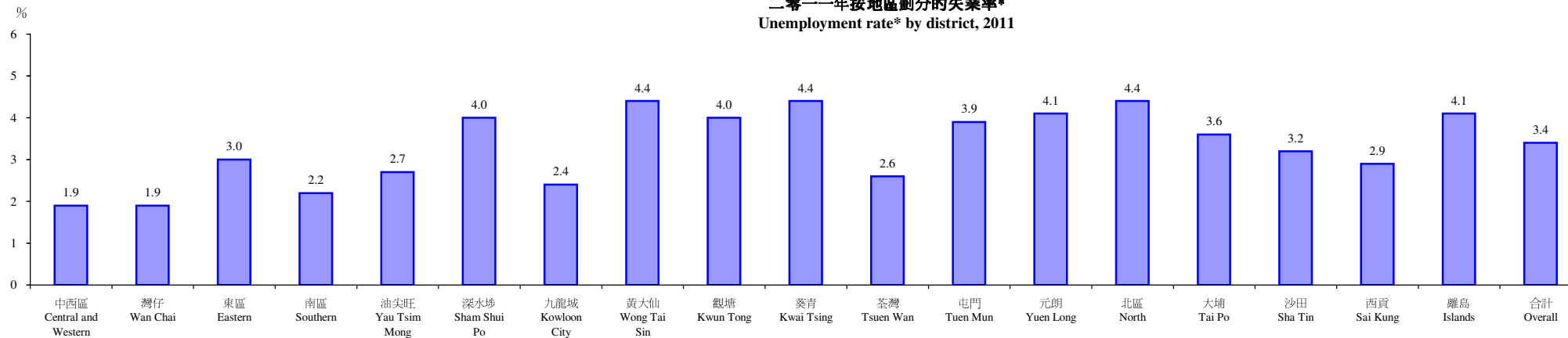
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

24. 失業人士及失業率(按地區劃分)

Unemployed persons and unemployment rate by district

地區 District	失業人士 (人數) Unemployed persons (No.)											失業率* (%) Unemployment rate* (%)										
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
中西區 Central and Western	4 400	6 800	5 500	4 500	4 600	3 100	3 400	2 300	4 300	3 500	2 700	2.9	4.9	4.1	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.6	3.0	2.5	1.9
灣仔 Wan Chai	2 700	2 600	3 800	2 700	2 600	2 100	1 900	1 500	3 200	2 200	1 600	2.9	2.9	4.4	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	3.4	2.4	1.9
東區 Eastern	11 600	16 600	18 100	15 800	11 600	11 100	9 700	8 700	13 000	11 100	9 200	3.6	5.1	5.7	5.0	3.7	3.5	3.1	2.7	4.1	3.6	3.0
南區 Southern	5 900	8 400	8 800	7 100	5 200	5 100	4 300	4 400	6 200	5 200	3 400	4.0	5.6	6.1	4.8	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.0	4.2	3.6	2.2
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	8 200	10 900	12 000	10 800	7 100	7 700	5 200	4 300	6 900	5 800	4 400	5.6	7.3	8.5	6.8	4.5	5.0	3.4	2.7	4.2	3.6	2.7
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	11 500	14 500	15 500	13 100	11 600	10 400	9 000	7 400	11 200	8 500	7 500	6.7	8.2	9.3	7.6	6.5	5.8	4.9	4.2	6.2	4.8	4.0
九龍城 Kowloon City	8 900	11 800	12 200	10 200	8 100	7 400	5 100	5 000	7 900	6 400	4 700	4.6	6.3	6.4	5.5	4.3	3.9	2.7	2.7	4.1	3.4	2.4
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	11 600	19 000	16 900	16 300	15 500	11 400	11 400	9 400	12 700	10 300	9 200	5.4	8.9	8.1	7.9	7.4	5.4	5.4	4.5	6.1	5.0	4.4
觀塘 Kwun Tong	16 700	23 800	24 300	23 400	19 000	15 100	13 300	12 400	19 000	16 400	12 400	6.0	8.5	8.7	8.3	6.6	5.2	4.6	4.3	6.4	5.6	4.0
葵青 Kwai Tsing	15 300	22 900	25 800	22 900	17 300	17 400	13 600	13 100	18 500	13 600	11 300	6.3	9.1	10.3	9.0	6.7	6.6	5.2	5.0	6.9	5.3	4.4
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	6 500	8 500	9 900	8 900	6 700	6 500	4 800	5 000	7 700	5 900	4 200	4.6	5.9	6.6	6.1	4.5	4.2	3.0	3.2	4.9	3.7	2.6
屯門 Tuen Mun	15 200	21 600	24 900	22 400	18 000	14 800	12 900	11 100	17 400	11 500	10 200	6.1	8.3	9.3	8.4	6.9	5.7	4.8	4.1	6.5	4.4	3.9
元朗 Yuen Long	14 300	24 700	27 500	20 700	20 700	14 100	13 900	11 900	18 400	15 200	12 200	6.3	10.0	10.8	8.2	8.1	5.5	5.2	4.3	6.7	5.4	4.1
北區 North	8 800	12 000	14 500	11 800	9 200	8 300	6 200	6 300	9 200	9 300	6 800	6.1	8.6	10.0	8.2	6.5	5.9	4.2	4.2	6.0	6.0	4.4
大埔 Tai Po	7 400	12 600	13 600	12 100	9 100	7 900	6 400	5 000	8 000	6 700	5 800	4.8	8.2	9.0	7.7	6.2	5.3	4.0	3.2	5.1	4.2	3.6
沙田 Sha Tin	14 600	21 900	24 300	19 900	16 400	15 500	12 700	9 900	14 000	13 700	10 800	4.5	6.6	7.4	6.1	5.2	4.7	3.8	3.0	4.3	4.2	3.2
西貢 Sai Kung	7 400	12 200	13 400	12 600	11 300	9 800	8 900	7 100	11 300	8 700	7 200	4.1	6.4	6.8	5.7	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.0	4.8	3.7	2.9
離島 Islands	3 200	3 400	4 200	4 000	3 500	3 200	2 800	3 100	3 800	3 100	3 000	6.9	7.1	7.9	6.6	5.2	4.7	3.8	4.1	5.0	4.0	4.1
合計 Overall	174 300	254 200	275 200	239 200	197 600	171 100	145 300	128 100	192 600	157 200	126 700	5.1	7.3	7.9	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.0	3.5	5.3	4.3	3.4

二零一一年按地區劃分的失業率*
Unemployment rate* by district, 2011



註： *指一月至十二月不經季節性調整的失業率。

Note : * Referring to the unemployment rate in January - December which is not seasonally adjusted.

資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.