

## **Indicators of Poverty** **- An update for 2007 -**

### **Background**

With the conclusion of the work of the Commission on Poverty (CoP) in June 2007, the Task Force on Poverty (TFP) was formed to oversee and monitor the Government's efforts in poverty alleviation. This inter-bureau / departmental task force has pledged, among other initiatives, to provide annual updates on a set of multi-dimensional indicators for monitoring the poverty situation in Hong Kong at a macro level. These indicators are designed to paint a broad picture of how the poverty situation is evolving and to identify areas for more focused study. They provide additional reference information for bureaux and departments to formulate and evaluate policies to assist the needy.

### **Purpose**

2. This paper provides an update of Hong Kong's poverty indicators for 2007 (see **Annex I**). A detailed analysis is at **Annex II**, with the relevant data given at the **Statistical Appendix**<sup>(1)</sup>.

### **Highlights of Analysis**

3. The concept of income poverty is interpreted differently among different bodies. In particular, a percentage of the median income has been employed as the yardstick to measure income poverty. In Hong Kong, the former CoP considered the average payment below the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) scheme to be a more appropriate benchmark for determining whether an individual is living in poverty. This is based on the rationale that the CSSA payment level is widely used and recognized as the threshold at which the basic living requirements in our community can be met.

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<sup>(1)</sup> The time series of some poverty indicators enumerated from the General Household Survey have been revised slightly due to the use of a more compatible method in sorting out low-income households and the number of persons therein by the Census and Statistics Department.

4. The number of persons aged 0-59 living in households with income below the average CSSA payment decreased from 631 400 in 2006 to 548 300 in 2007<sup>(2)</sup>, whereas the size of the poor elderly<sup>(3)</sup> also fell from 204 500 to 201 800. While these figures are useful for general monitoring purposes, they alone do not allow us to understand the actual poverty situation. Therefore, a set of multi-dimensional indicators has been used to analyse the poverty situation in Hong Kong and to support the formulation and evaluation of policies to assist the needy.

5. The strong momentum of the current economic upturn has continued to bring about an almost across-the-board improvement in the poverty indicators in 2007. Among the 18 life-cycle-based poverty indicators, 17 of them displayed improvements. The vibrant economy last year, as well as the resolute efforts on the part of the Government and other community groups in the provision of social services, have been instrumental in producing this favourable outcome. With regard to the six community-based indicators, all districts enjoyed some improvements in 2007, except for Central and Western. The improvement was most noticeable for Yuen Long.

6. The 17 indicators under the following 11 groups exhibited improved performance in 2007:

- Unemployed persons, and persons unemployed for six months or longer, and 12 months or longer (Indicators 11 and 12)
- Employed persons working 35 hours or above per week and with monthly employment earnings less than 50% of the median (Indicator 13)
- Persons living in households with income below average CSSA payment (Indicators 2 and 10)
- Persons living in workless households (Indicators 1 and 9)
- School attendance rate of youth aged 16-19 (Indicator 5)
- Persons aged 20-24 with tertiary education (Indicator 6)
- Non-engaged youth aged 15-19 and 20-24 (Indicator 7)
- Elderly patients under the medical fee waiver mechanism of public hospitals and clinics (Indicator 17)

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<sup>(2)</sup> It should be noted that some households reporting low income may live on assets or may be supported by family members, and therefore may not be poor.

<sup>(3)</sup> Poor elderly refers to recipients of old-age CSSA, as well as those elderly living in private temporary housing or private shared units.

- Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 with single parent and in households with income below average CSSA payment (Indicator 3)
- Persons aged 0-14 and 60 or above living in private temporary housing and private shared units (Indicators 8 and 18)
- Children, able-bodied adult and elderly CSSA recipients (Indicators 4, 14 and 16)

7. Different performance was, however, observed for the following indicator:

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

The size of CSSA recipients for this category increased slightly by 200 to reach 52 000, with the respective population share remaining the same for the third consecutive year at 1.1%.

8. Regarding the six community-based indicators, improvements have been widespread across most of the districts in 2007. In particular, 17 out of the 18 districts recorded declines in the proportion of low-income households (Indicator 20). Among the 18 districts, 16 registered a lower unemployment rate (Indicator 24) and improved median household income (Indicator 22), and 7 districts had improved median employment earnings (Indicator 23). In aggregate, the number and proportion of workless households (Indicator 19), low-income households (Indicator 20) and single-parent low-income households (Indicator 21) all fell in 2007. Furthermore, the overall median monthly household income and the overall median monthly employment earnings increased to \$17,500 and \$11,000 respectively, mainly as a result of improving labour market conditions.

9. Comparing 2007 with 2006, Central and Western district was the clear underperformer. Three of the six community-based indicators for the district, namely median monthly household income (Indicator 22), median monthly employment earnings (Indicator 23) and unemployment rate (Indicator 24) deteriorated in 2007. However, it should be noted that when compared with the overall average or median in 2007, all of the community-based indicators for Central and Western achieved above par levels.

10. Among the less well-off districts<sup>(4)</sup>, Yuen Long was the only one that enjoyed improvements in all 6 indicators. In comparison, Tuen Mun attained improvements in 5 indicators, while Sham Shui Po, Kwun Tong, Kwai Tsing and Wong Tai Sin have all experienced improvements in 4 indicators. Even less well-off district such as North has been found to improve over 3 indicators.

Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit  
Financial Secretary's Office  
September 2008

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<sup>(4)</sup> 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 2007. They include Sham Shui Po, Wong Tai Sin, Kwun Tong, Kwai Tsing, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and North.

**Indicators of Poverty**

<b>Children/youth (aged 0-14 / 15-24)</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 living in workless households</li><li>2. Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 living in households with income below average CSSA payment</li><li>3. Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 with single parent and in households with income below average CSSA payment</li><li>4. CSSA recipients aged 0-5 and 6-14, and those aged 15-21 who are on child rate</li><li>5. School attendance rate of youth aged 16-19</li><li>6. Persons aged 20-24 with tertiary education</li><li>7. Non-engaged youth aged 15-19 and 20-24</li><li>8. Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 living in private temporary housing and private shared units</li></ol>
<b>Working people / adults (aged 15-59)</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>9. Persons aged 15-19 and 20-59 living in workless households</li><li>10. Persons aged 15-19 and 20-59 living in households with income below average CSSA payment</li><li>11. Unemployed persons aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-59</li><li>12. Persons unemployed for 6 months or longer, and 12 months or longer</li><li>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</li><li>14. Adult able-bodied CSSA recipients having been on CSSA for 1 year or less, and longer than 1 year</li><li>15. Adult recipients of permanent disability/temporary disability/ill health CSSA</li></ol>
<b>Older people (aged 60 or above)</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>16. Recipients of old-age CSSA</li><li>17. Number of elderly patients under the medical fee waiver mechanism of public hospitals and clinics</li><li>18. Elderly persons living in private temporary housing and private shared units</li></ol>
<b>Community</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>19. Workless households by district</li><li>20. Households with income below average CSSA payment by district</li><li>21. Single-parent households with income below average CSSA payment by district</li><li>22. Median monthly household income by district</li><li>23. Median monthly employment earnings by district</li><li>24. Unemployed persons and unemployment rate by district</li></ol>

**Indicators of Poverty  
- An update for 2007 -**

**Background**

In line with the poverty analysis framework established by the former CoP, members of the TFP agreed that annual updates should be continued on the set of multi-dimensional poverty indicators to facilitate monitoring of the poverty situation in Hong Kong at a macro level. It was understood that these poverty indicators should not be simplistically employed as a tool for assessing the progress of the Government's poverty alleviation work, for the reason that many indicators, particularly those involving short-term movements, are subject to the influence of a host of factors other than Government policies and actions.

2. The fundamental concept behind the multi-dimensional approach is that given Hong Kong's general affluence, it would not be appropriate to measure the size of the poor on the basis of a single income-based indicator or a poverty line alone. We should also be concerned about the other relevant aspects of people's livelihood, and be vigilant regarding the risk of certain groups falling into poverty.

3. The purpose of this paper is to present the data compiled for 2007. The following paragraphs give a consolidated view of the performance of the poverty indicators by segregating the life-cycle-based Indicators 1-18 into items exhibiting improvements and items which performed differently in 2007. The 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 2007***

**Employment and earnings / income**

4. Sustained and robust economic growth have translated into stronger labour demand and contributed to further improvement in labour market conditions. With the net creation of 84 800 jobs, the overall unemployment rate remained on a general

downtrend throughout 2007. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate reached a near ten-year low of 3.4% at year-end. It averaged at 4.0% (not seasonally adjusted) for the year as a whole, down 0.8 of a percentage point as compared with 2006. Labour earnings in terms of payroll per person engaged rose by 4.0% in money terms, extending the uptrend established since early 2005 and reaching an annual rate only last seen in 1998. Such favourable developments extended well into the early part of 2008, with the latest (February – April 2008) seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to a more than ten-year low of 3.3%.

5. It is against this favourable economic backdrop that the indicators relating to employment and earnings/income in general continued to improve in 2007, as summarised below:

□ *Unemployed persons aged 15-19, 20-24 and 25-59 (Indicator 11)*

The number of unemployed persons aged 15-59 went down from 167 900 in 2006 to 142 500 in 2007, leading to a 0.8 percentage point fall in the unemployment rate for this particular age group to 4.1%. The improvement was most distinct among persons aged 15-19, followed by those aged 20-24.

□ *Persons unemployed for six months or longer, and 12 months or longer (Indicator 12)*

With the ongoing economic expansion, the long-term unemployment situation has continued to improve. The number of persons unemployed for six months or longer dropped from 45 000 in 2006 to 36 200 in 2007. The decline was also distinct for those unemployed for 12 months or longer, from 26 400 to 19 700.

□ *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 (Indicator 13)*

In 2007, there was an across-the-board decrease in both the number and proportion of full-time workers (i.e. working 35 hours or above per week) earning less than 50% of the median employment earnings for the 15-19, 20-24, and 25-59 age groups. This marked a reversal from the uptrend seen during the 2005-2006 period. Summing all the groups together, the total was 195 800, representing 7.1% of all the full-time workers in the same age group. These were lower than the corresponding figures of

211 900 and 8.0% in 2006. Significant employment growth in the domestically-oriented economic sectors and among lower-end workers, as well as increasing pressure on enterprises to offer more attractive remuneration packages in the light of high staff turnover, all point towards a tighter labour market.

- *Persons aged 0-14 and 15-59 living in households with income below average CSSA payment (Indicators 2 and 10)*

In aggregate terms, there were 548 300 persons aged 0-59 living in households with income below average CSSA payment in 2007, representing 10.1% of the population of this age group. They were smaller than the corresponding figures of 631 400 and 11.7% in 2006, thanks to continued improvements in employment and pay conditions over the year. The improvement occurred across all age groups, namely, 0-5, 6-14, 15-19 and 20-59.

Should household income be used as the sole criterion for defining the size of the poor, the set of multi-dimensional indicators would suggest a total of 548 300 persons among those aged 0-59 in 2007. Taking into account also older persons aged 60 or above, the size of the poor would be around 750 100. Such figures and their respective shares also show an improvement from their 2006 levels.

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

In sum, there was a total of 328 700 persons aged 0-59 living in workless households in 2007, representing 6.1% of the population of this age group, smaller than the corresponding figures of 359 600 and 6.6% in 2006. An across-the-board decrease in both the number and proportion of these people was observed over the year across all the age groups of 0-5, 6-14, 15-19 and 20-59.

## Education

6. Expenditure on education has continued to take up the largest share of public expenditure, amounting to \$55.1 billion or 21.5% of total public expenditure in 2007/08. This has underpinned the ongoing strengthening of the education and skill levels of the labour force to enable workers to cope with the dynamic work



requirements of a knowledge-based economy in a more effective manner. As a free and fair society, Hong Kong provides an environment in which education is an effective channel supporting upward social mobility and reducing entrenched and intergenerational poverty.

7. Education-related indicators have improved steadily over the past year:

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

This indicates the proportion of youth continuing with their study after the nine-year universal free education. In 2007, the attendance rate continued to rise to 83.8% from 83.5% in 2006.

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

56.8% of the population of this age group attained tertiary education in 2007, up further from 55.4% in 2006. Of these, 63.7% of the students attained tertiary degree education in 2007, up further from 62.7% in 2006.

□ *Non-engaged youth aged 15-19 and 20-24 (Indicator 7)*

Both the number and proportion of non-engaged youth in the 15-19 age group remained stable at 10 000 and 2.3% in 2007. As regards those aged 20-24, both the number and proportion improved slightly to 11 500 and 2.6%, down from 11 800 and 2.7% respectively in 2006. Taking these two age groups together, the number of non-engaged youth declined slightly to 21 600 in 2007, with the respective share remaining unchanged at 2.5%.

## Health

8. In 2007/08, public expenditure on health amounted to \$33.5 billion or 13.1% of total public expenditure. This supports the provision of a wide range of medical and health care services for the general public at heavily subsidized rates. Patients in need of further financial support enjoy opportunities to apply for the medical fee waiver. Statistics show that the share of elderly people requiring additional support decreased in 2007/08:

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

Despite the ageing of the population, and an increase of 100 waiver recipients aged 60 and over, the share of elderly people under the medical fee waiver mechanism of public hospitals fell in 2007/08. This decline in share was evident for both the age groups of 60 and over, as well as those aged 65 and over (the absolute number for the latter group remained unchanged). Actually only a very small proportion of the elderly people used this service, at less than 2% for both the age groups of 60 or above and 65 or above.

### Community / family support

9. Continued improvements in economic conditions in 2007 also brought relief to single-parent low-income families. And consistent with the declining trend of total CSSA caseload, the number of children, able-bodied adult and elderly CSSA recipients all registered a decline in 2007. CSSA recipients can be interpreted as an income-related indicator, as these are the people who are genuinely in need of income support. In effect, they are the group being supported by the community mainly in terms of income. A decrease in their numbers over the past year suggests that more people have been able to shift to self-reliance:

- *Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 with single parent and in households with income below the average CSSA payment (Indicator 3)*

The number of children aged 0-14 living in such low-income households stood at 21 500 in 2007, representing a share of 2.3% in the population of this age group. These were smaller than the corresponding figures of 23 900 and 2.6% in 2006. The numbers for the 0-5 and 6-14 groups both decreased to 2 300 and 19 100 respectively. The former's share was virtually unchanged at 0.9%, while the latter's decreased by 0.3 of a percentage point to reach 2.9%.

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

The total number of CSSA recipients across all categories decreased from 521 600 at end-2006 to 496 900 at end-2007, with their share in the total population edging down from 7.5% to 7.1%.

The number and proportion of CSSA recipients aged 0-21 who were on child rate reduced further to 141 700 and 9.3% at end-2007, down from 153 800 and 9.9% respectively at end-2006. As for able-bodied CSSA recipients aged 15-59, the number decreased to 116 000 at end-2007 from 128 200 at end-2006, with the respective proportions falling from 2.6% to 2.4%. Both in terms of absolute number and share, such recipients who have been on CSSA for 1 year or less, and longer than 1 year have all been on the downtrend in 2007.

Regarding elderly recipients, 16.0% of the population aged 60 or above and 18.5% of those aged 65 or above were on CSSA at end-2007, both down from the corresponding figures of 16.7% and 19.0% at end-2006. In absolute terms, the 65 or over age group of old-aged CSSA recipients saw a slight drop over the period from 164 100 to 163 100. It is worth noting, however, that the number of the 60 or over age group registered a slight decline of 500 elders in 2007, after a cumulative increase of 72% over the preceding ten-year period from 1996-2006 that mainly saw consecutive increases year after year. The employment growth for the age segment of 60 and above in 2007 was a further testament to the broad-based nature of the current economic expansion, and has probably induced some elderly CSSA recipients to rejoin the workforce.

### Living conditions

10. The provision of public housing has contributed significantly to improving the living conditions of the needy. Over 32 000 children and elders were still suffering from poor living conditions in 2007:

- *Persons aged 0-14 and 60 or over living in private temporary housing and private shared units (Indicators 8 and 18)*

The living conditions of children and elders show signs of improvement. Specifically, the total number of children aged 0-14 living in such private housing declined further from 13 600 in 2006 to 11 500 in 2007, as did their share in the population of the corresponding age group from 1.5% to 1.3%. Concurrently, the total number of elderly aged 60 or over in such housing arrangements also dropped from 24 200 in 2006 to 20 500 in 2007. Their respective shares also decreased from 2.4% to 2.0% during this period.

## ***Indicators showing different performance in 2007***

### Community / family support

11. Among the 18 life-cycle-based poverty indicators, only one indicator did not show any improvement in 2007:

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

Among the various categories of CSSA recipients, adult recipients of permanent disability / temporary disability / ill health CSSA was the only category recording an increase in number in 2007. Despite a slight rise in absolute number from 51 800 at end-2006 to 52 000 at end-2007, its share in the population of the corresponding age group stayed virtually unchanged at 1.1% over the same period.

### **Performance of the Community-based Indicators**

12. Extensive improvements in the community-based indicators were observed across most of the districts in 2007 as compared to the previous year. In particular, 17 out of the 18 districts recorded declines in the proportion of low-income households (Indicator 20). Among the 18 districts, 16 registered a lower unemployment rate (Indicator 24) and improved median household income (Indicator 22), and 7 districts experienced improved median employment earnings (Indicator 23). The districts of Wan Chai, Eastern, Wong Tai Sin, Kwun Tong, Yuen Long, Tai Po and Islands enjoyed improvements in both median household income and median employment earnings.

13. For all districts as a whole, the number of low-income households (excluding elderly households, Indicator 20) declined further from 223 700 in 2006 to 199 600 in 2007, and their share in the total number of households from 11.3% to 10.0%. The numbers and proportions of workless households (excluding elderly households) and single-parent low-income households also fell over the period (Indicators 19 and 21). Both the overall median monthly household income and overall median monthly employment earnings picked up further from \$16,700 and \$10,500 in 2006 to \$17,500 and \$11,000 in 2007 respectively along with the improvement in the labour market.

14. **Appendix I** shows the performance of the indicators in each district in 2007 relative to that in 2006. All six indicators improved in Yuen Long. Concurrently, five districts, namely the districts of Wan Chai, Eastern, Tuen Mun, Tai Po and Islands, saw improvements in five indicators.

15. Comparing 2007 with 2006, the Central and Western district was the clear underperformer. Three of the six community-based indicators for the district, namely median monthly household income (Indicator 22), median monthly employment earnings (Indicator 23) and unemployment rate (Indicator 24) deteriorated in 2007. However, it should be noted that when compared with the overall average or median in 2007, all of the community-based indicators for Central and Western achieved above par levels.

16. **Appendix II** highlights the performance from another perspective. In 2007, five districts, namely Wong Tai Sin, Kwai Tsing, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and North were found to have fared less well than the overall average on all the six Indicators. Nevertheless, all these districts actually recorded improvements in at least three out of six indicators in 2007 as compared with 2006.

### **Concluding Remarks**

17. This analysis for 2007 highlights the crucial importance of economic growth in improving the well-being of the disadvantaged and low-income groups. Sustained and robust growth of the economy have enabled many individuals to improve their employment situation and earning power, while providing the Government with the necessary resources to support significant expenditure on education, health, housing, welfare and other social services. Favourable conditions are thereby created for a fair environment in which all members of society enjoy equitable opportunities for social and economic mobility through their own efforts.

18. Most of the 18 life-cycle-based poverty indicators exhibited improvements in 2007, except the indicator on disabled/ill adult CSSA recipients. As for the community-based indicators, all districts attained some improvements in 2007, save for Central and Western. Among the less well-off districts, improvements have been most noticeable for Yuen Long.

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September 2008

**A Comparison of the Poverty Indicators between 2006 and 2007**

In the following table, the indicators which performed better in 2007 than in 2006 in the individual districts are marked by a “✓”. The shaded rows represent the districts having more distinct improvements in 2007.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>
	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
Central & Western						
Wan Chai	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Eastern	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Southern	✓	✓				✓
Yau Tsim Mong		✓		✓		✓
Sham Shui Po*	✓	✓		✓		✓
Kowloon City	✓	✓		✓		✓
Wong Tai Sin*	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Kwun Tong*		✓		✓	✓	✓
Kwai Tsing*		✓	✓	✓		✓
Tsuen Wan	✓	✓		✓		✓
Tuen Mun*	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Yuen Long*	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North*		✓		✓		✓
Tai Po	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Sha Tin	✓	✓		✓		✓
Sai Kung	✓	✓		✓		✓
Islands	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>

Note: (\*) Less well-off districts refer to districts which median monthly household income (Indicator 22) and median monthly employment earnings (Indicator 23) together are lower than their respective overall average levels in 2007.

### A Comparison of the Community-based 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 2007 are marked by a “x”. The shaded rows are the districts where all the six indicators showed below average performance.

Indicators	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Proportion higher than the overall average :			Median below the overall median :		
	Workless households	Low-income households	Single-parent households	Monthly household income	Monthly employment earnings	Unemployment rate above the overall average
Central & Western						
Wan Chai	x					
Eastern						
Southern						
Yau Tsim Mong	x			x		
Sham Shui Po	x	x		x	x	x
Kowloon City						
Wong Tai Sin	x	x	x	x	x	x
Kwun Tong	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	x
Sha Tin			x			
Sai Kung						
Islands	x	x				
<b>Overall average / median</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>\$17,500</b>	<b>\$11,000</b>	<b>4.0%</b>

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) 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.
- (4) 由於政府統計處使用更加合適的方法來估算低收入住戶及這些住戶的人數，因此根據綜合住戶統計調查計算的部分貧窮指標的時間數列已作出輕微修訂。  
The time series of some poverty indicators enumerated from the General Household Survey have been revised slightly due to the use of a more compatible method in sorting out low-income households and the number of persons there in by the Census and Statistics Department.
- (5) 由於醫院管理局自2007/08年起，在制訂指標18的公立醫院及診所的醫療收費減免機制下的年長病人統計數據時包括社會福利處及該局批核的個案，因此指標18的時間數列已向上修訂。  
The time series of poverty indicator 18 on elderly patients under the medical fee waiver mechanism of public hospitals and clinics have revised upward in the current round of update due to the inclusion of cases granted by the Social Welfare Department in addition to those by the Hospital Authority.



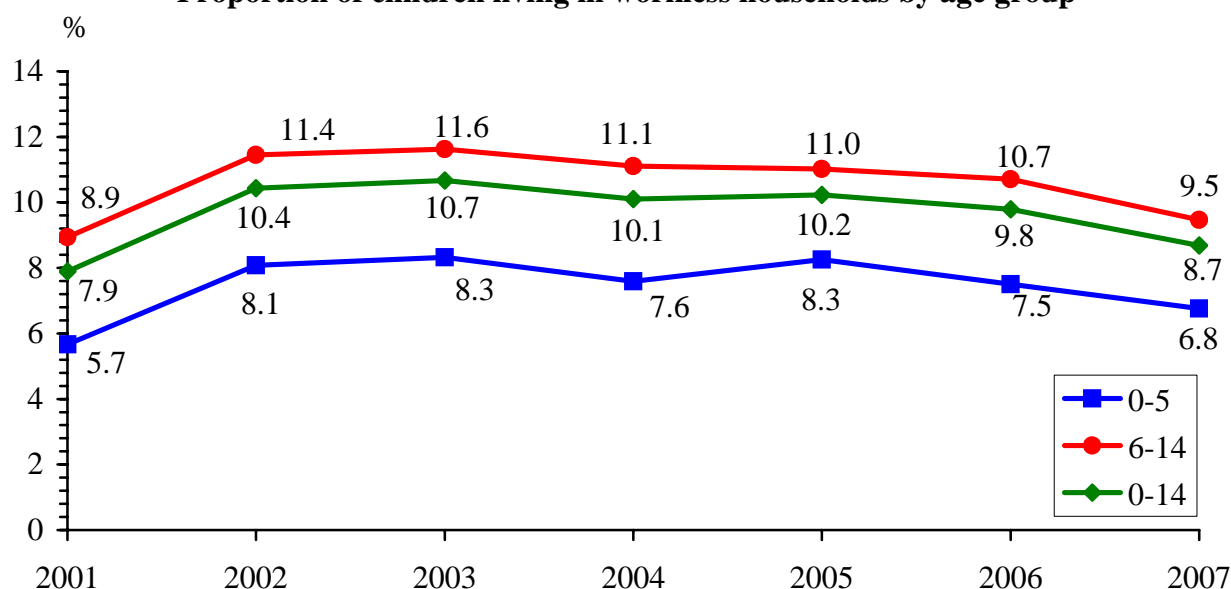
**第 I 部分：0至14歲及15至24歲兒童／青少年的指標**  
**Section I : Indicators for Children / Youth Aged 0-14 and 15-24**

**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

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
0-5	19 700	25 900	25 000	21 700	22 900	20 100	17 900
6-14	<u>66 700</u>	<u>85 800</u>	<u>85 800</u>	<u>79 600</u>	<u>75 700</u>	<u>71 300</u>	<u>61 500</u>
0-14	86 400	111 800	110 800	101 300	98 600	91 400	79 400

**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**



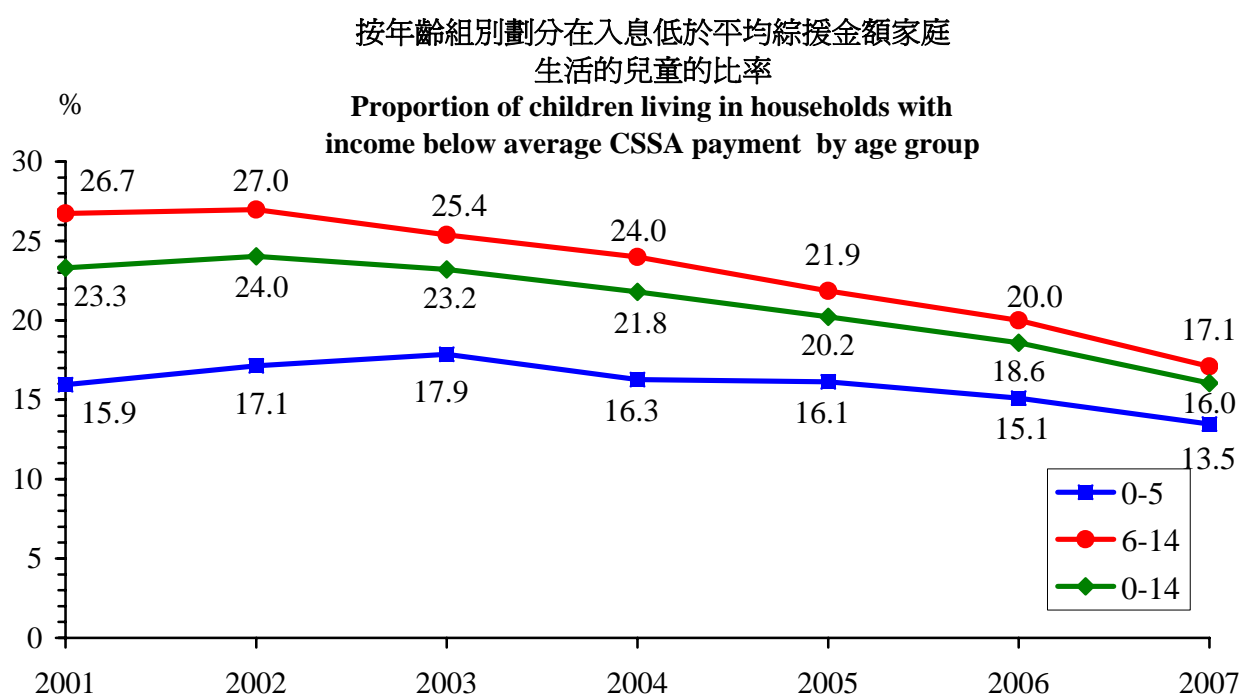
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

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
0-5	55 500	55 000	53 600	46 500	44 600	40 400	35 600
6-14	199 400	202 300	187 300	171 900	150 200	133 100	111 100
0-14	254 900	257 300	240 900	218 500	194 900	173 500	146 700



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.

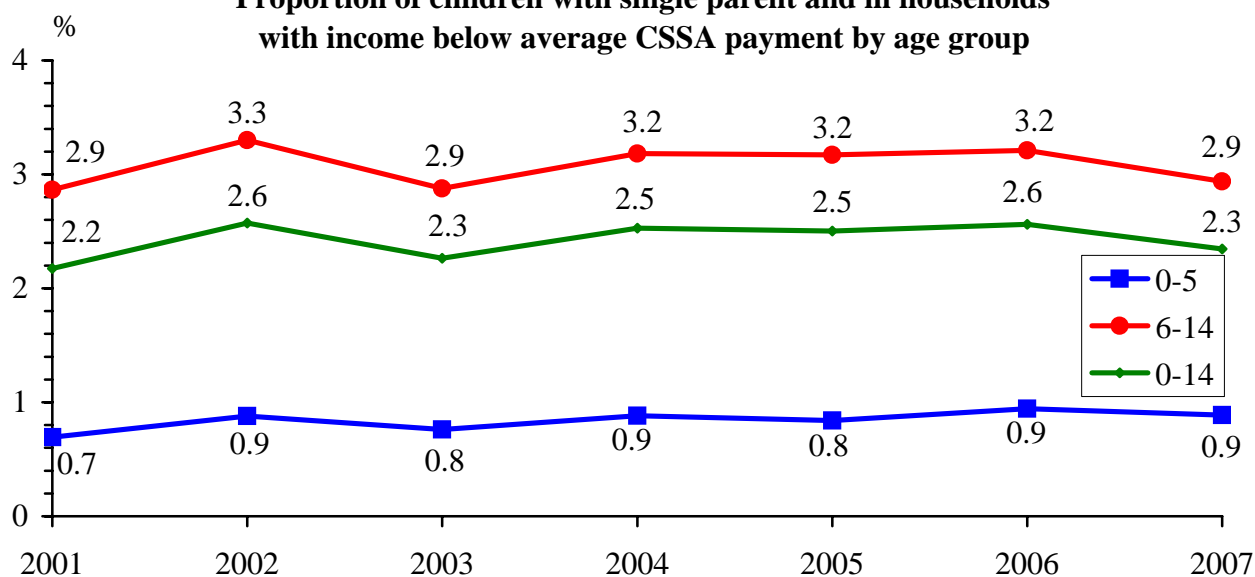
3. 單親及入息低於平均綜援金額的家庭的0至5歲及6至14歲兒童  
 Children aged 0-5 and 6-14 with single parent and in households with income below average CSSA payment

人數  
 Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
0-5	2 400	2 800	2 300	2 500	2 300	2 500	2 300
6-14	21 400	24 700	21 200	22 800	21 800	21 400	19 100
0-14	23 800	27 600	23 500	25 300	24 100	23 900	21 500

按年齡組別劃分在單親及入息低於平均綜援金額家庭生活的兒童的比率

Proportion of children with single parent and 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。

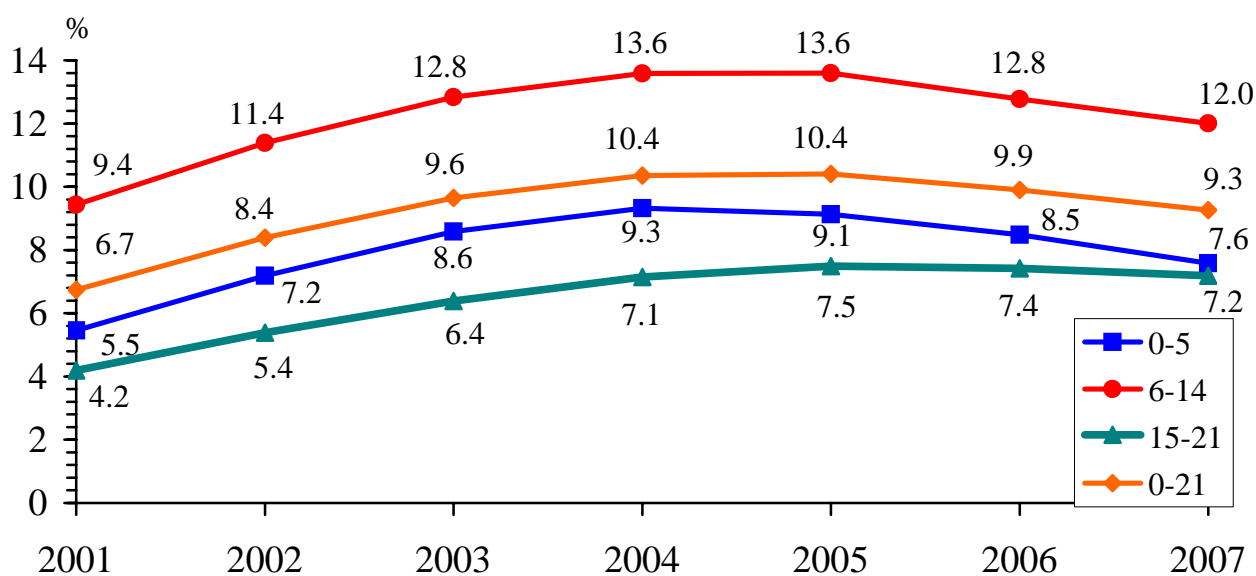
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

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

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
0-5	18 200	22 300	25 300	26 200	24 900	23 000	20 900
6-14	70 800	84 400	93 600	95 600	91 800	85 000	76 500
15-21	<u>26 300</u>	<u>33 000</u>	<u>39 500</u>	<u>44 300</u>	<u>46 400</u>	<u>45 800</u>	<u>44 300</u>
0-21	115 200	139 700	158 400	166 100	163 200	153 800	141 700

按年齡組別劃分兒童綜援受助人的比率  
 Proportion of child rate CSSA recipients by age group



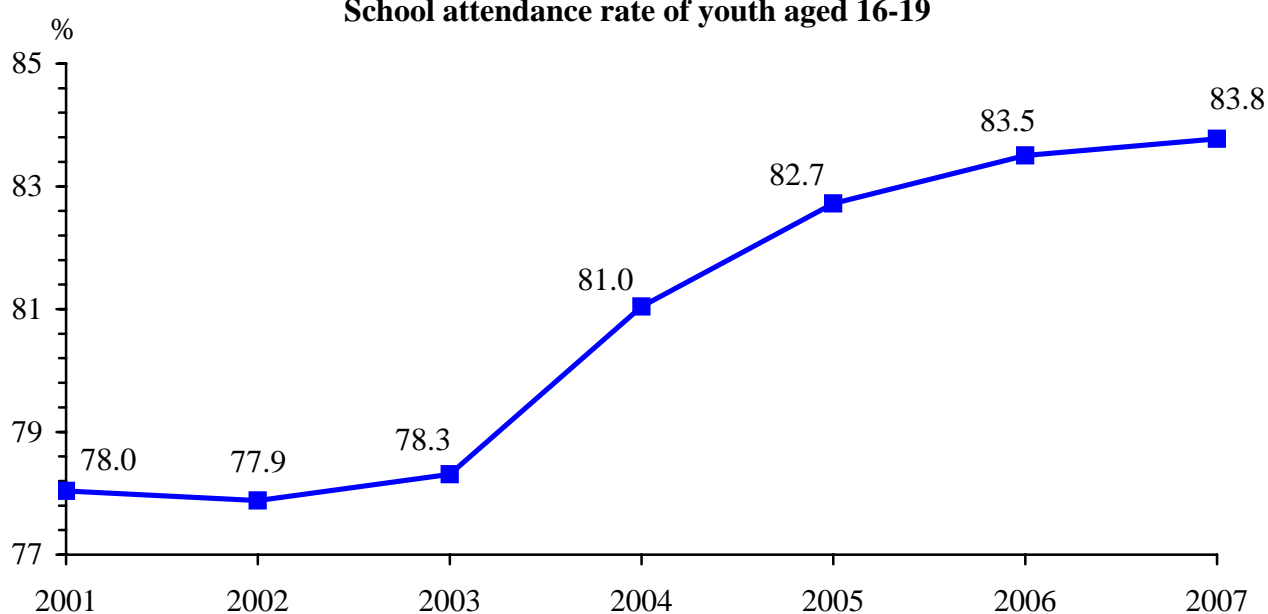
資料來源：社會福利署。  
 Source : Social Welfare Department.

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

人數  
Number

<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
277 800	272 900	265 100	279 700	285 700	292 500	296 900

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



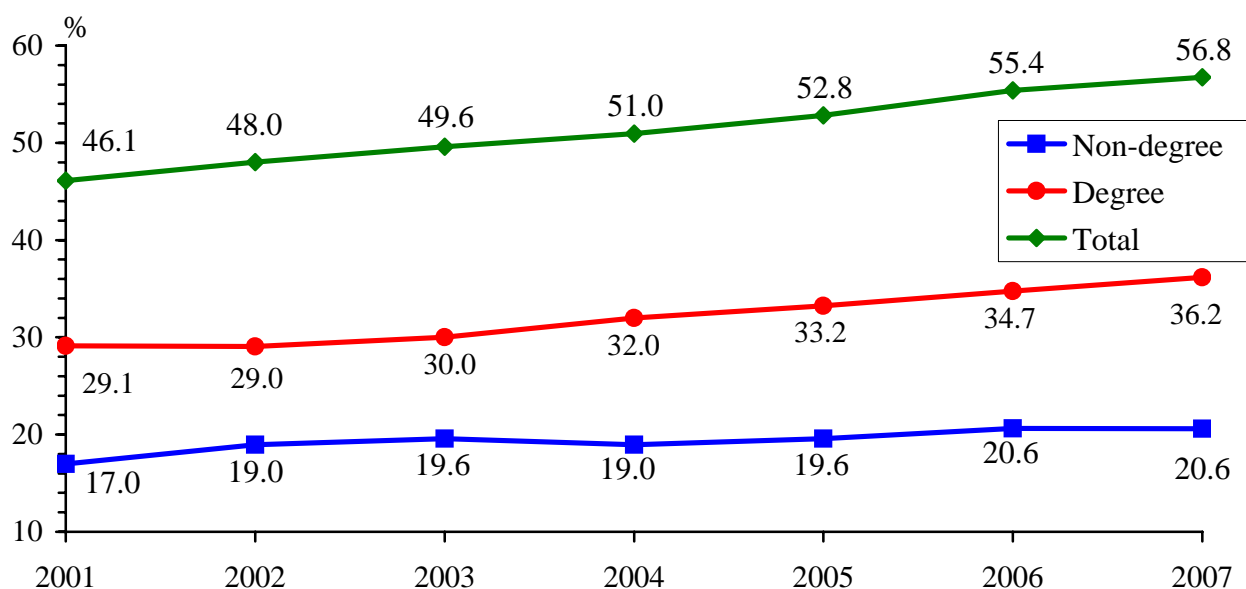
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。  
 Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

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

人數  
Number

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
非學位 Non-degree	73 600	80 200	81 700	81 700	85 200	90 600	89 600
學位 Degree	<u>126 300</u>	<u>122 700</u>	<u>125 200</u>	<u>137 900</u>	<u>144 700</u>	<u>152 400</u>	<u>157 300</u>
總數 Total	200 000	202 900	206 900	219 700	229 900	243 000	246 900

**20至24歲具專上教育程度的人士的比率**  
**Proportion of persons aged 20-24 with tertiary education**



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

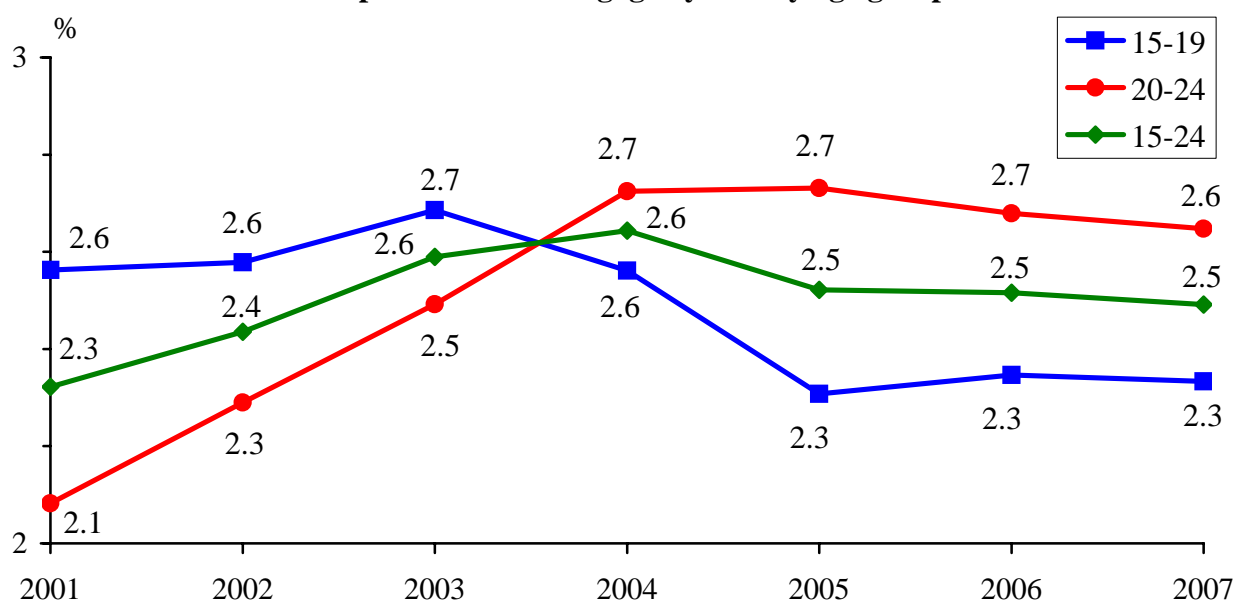
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

## 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
15-19	11 100	11 100	11 300	10 900	9 800	10 000	10 000
20-24	9 000	9 700	10 400	11 700	11 900	11 800	11 500
15-24	20 100	20 700	21 700	22 600	21 700	21 700	21 600

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.

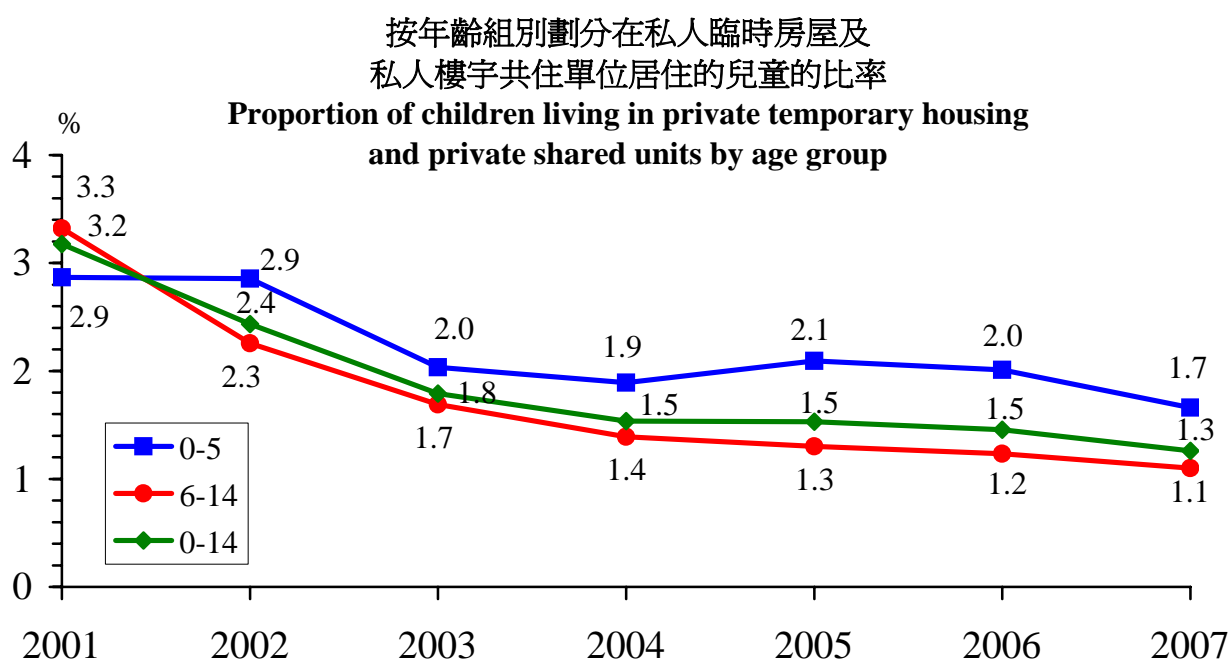
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

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

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
0-5	10 000	9 200	6 100	5 400	5 800	5 400	4 400
6-14	<u>24 800</u>	<u>16 900</u>	<u>12 500</u>	<u>10 000</u>	<u>8 900</u>	<u>8 200</u>	<u>7 100</u>
0-14	34 800	26 100	18 600	15 400	14 700	13 600	11 500



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.



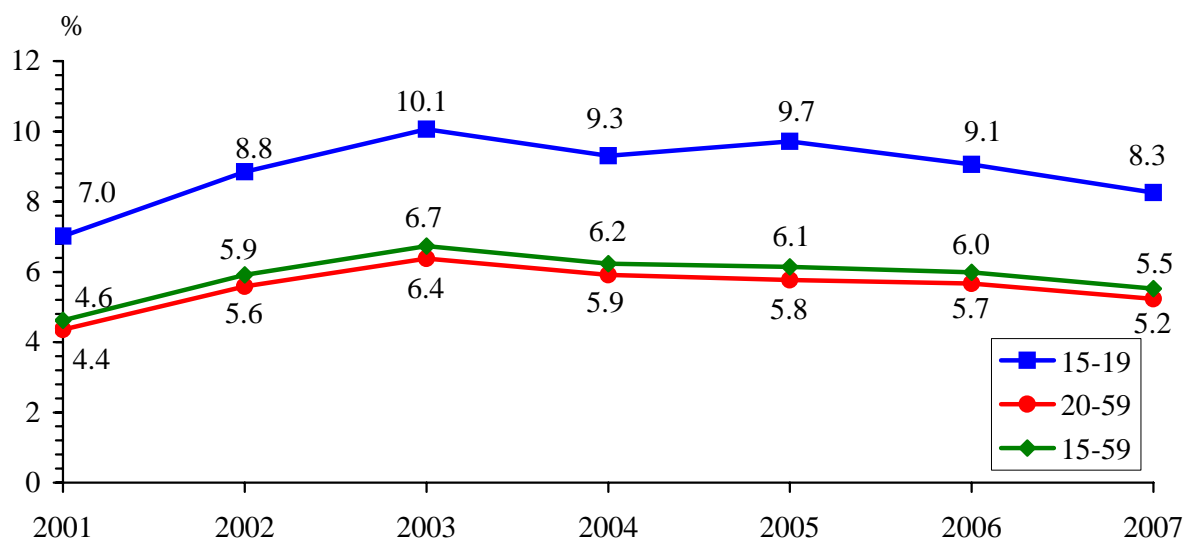
**第 II 部分：15至59歲在職人士／成人的指標**  
**Section II : Indicators for Working People / Adults Aged 15-59**

**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

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
15-19	30 400	38 000	42 500	39 500	41 300	38 500	35 500
20-59	<u>169 900</u>	<u>219 700</u>	<u>251 600</u>	<u>236 300</u>	<u>233 000</u>	<u>229 800</u>	<u>213 700</u>
15-59	200 400	257 700	294 000	275 900	274 300	268 200	249 300

**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

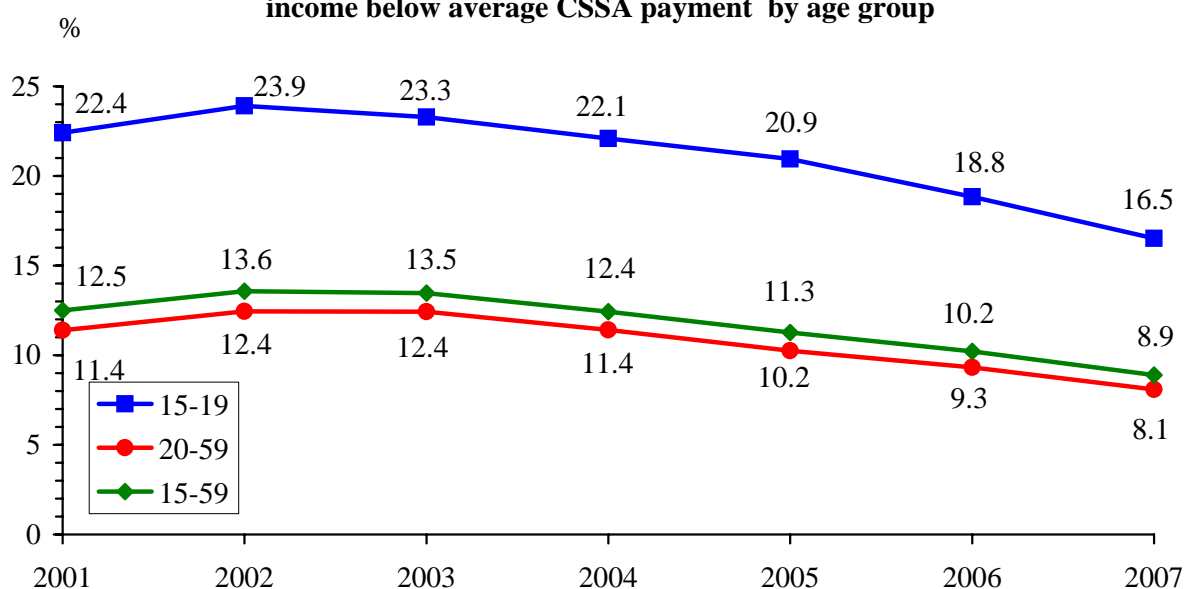
Persons aged 15-19 and 20-59 living in households with income below average CSSA payment

人數

Number

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
15-19	97 200	102 600	98 300	93 800	89 200	80 000	71 100
20-59	444 700	489 300	489 700	456 200	414 100	377 900	330 500
15-59	542 000	592 000	588 000	550 000	503 300	457 900	401 600

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



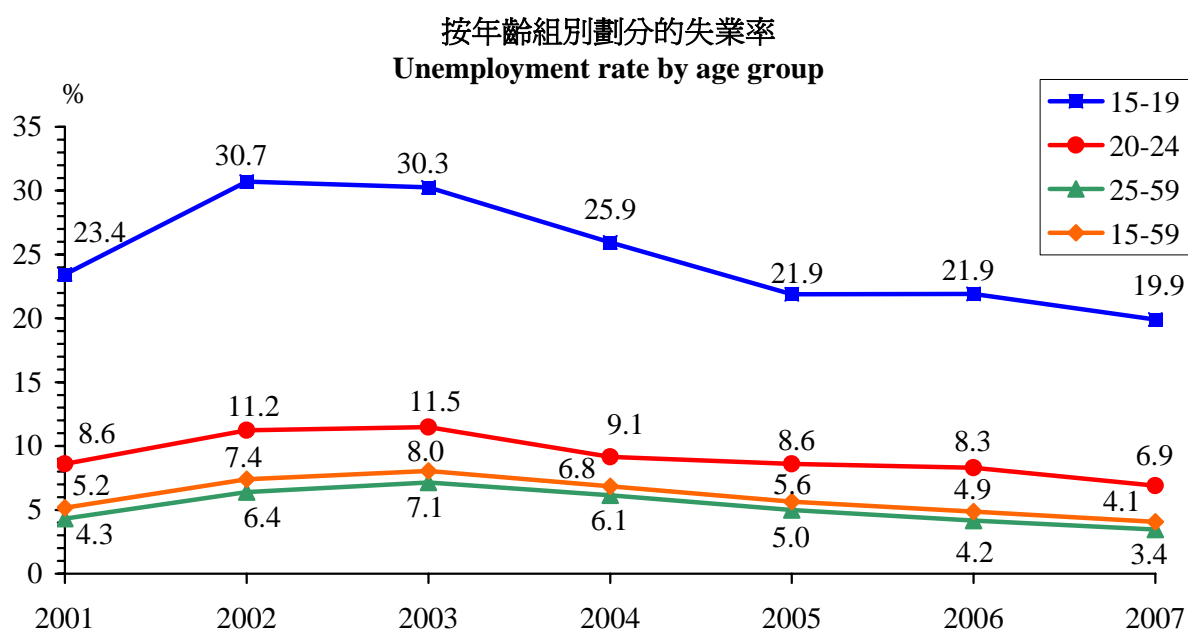
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

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
15-19	17 000	22 600	21 000	17 700	13 800	13 100	12 500
20-24	29 000	36 600	37 400	30 500	28 600	27 300	22 300
25-59	125 300	189 000	211 700	184 600	150 800	127 500	107 700
15-59	171 200	248 300	270 200	232 700	193 100	167 900	142 500



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

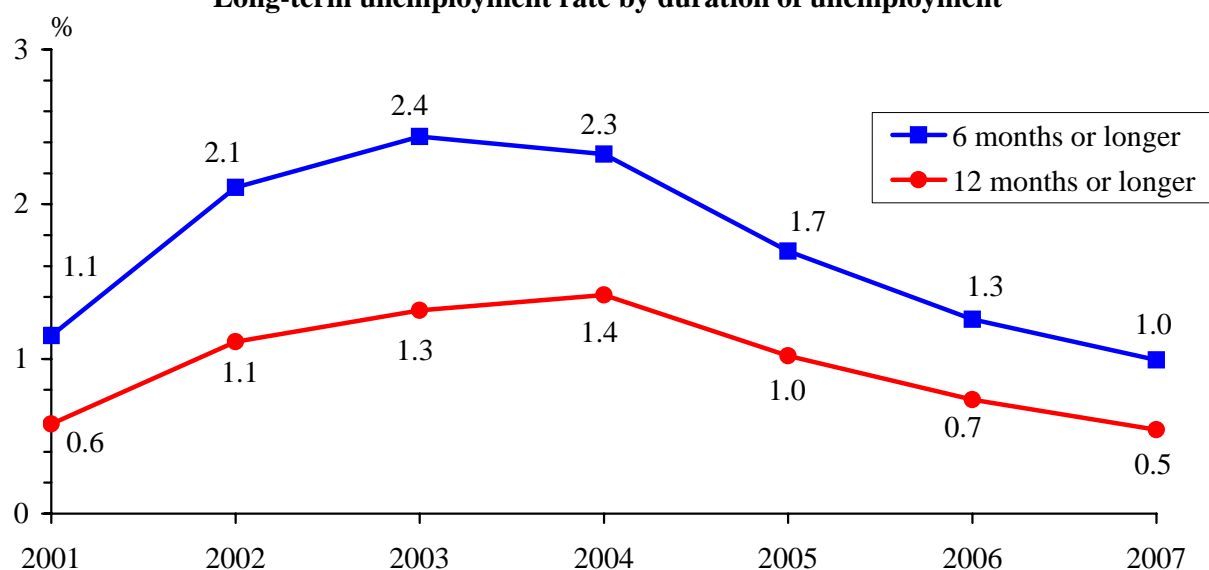
人數

Number

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
6個月或以上	39 400	73 300	84 600	81 700	60 000	45 000	36 200
6 months or longer							
12個月或以上	19 800	38 600	45 600	49 700	36 100	26 400	19 700
12 months or longer							

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.

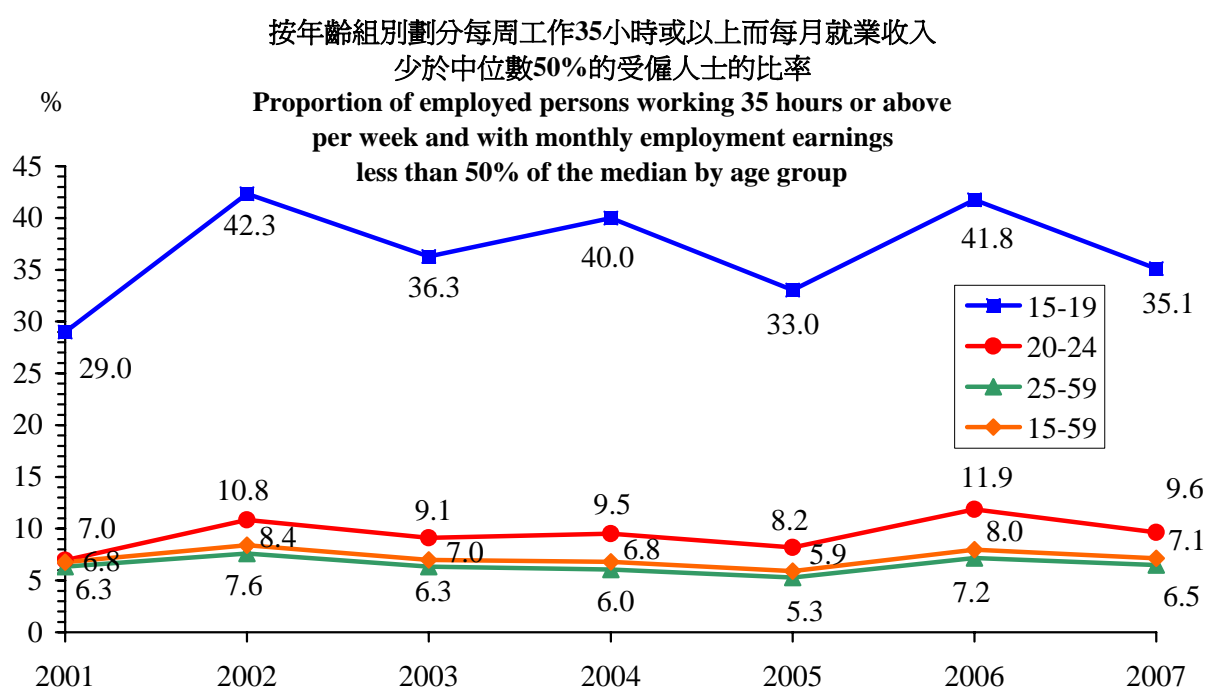
13. 每周工作35小時或以上而每月就業收入少於中位數50%的15至19歲、20至24歲及25至59歲受僱人士

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
15-19	12 700	16 300	12 300	14 100	11 500	13 700	12 300
20-24	16 900	24 400	19 400	21 500	18 900	26 600	22 100
25-59	147 200	175 400	141 600	140 700	126 200	171 600	161 400
15-59	176 900	216 100	173 400	176 300	156 600	211 900	195 800



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.

#### 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

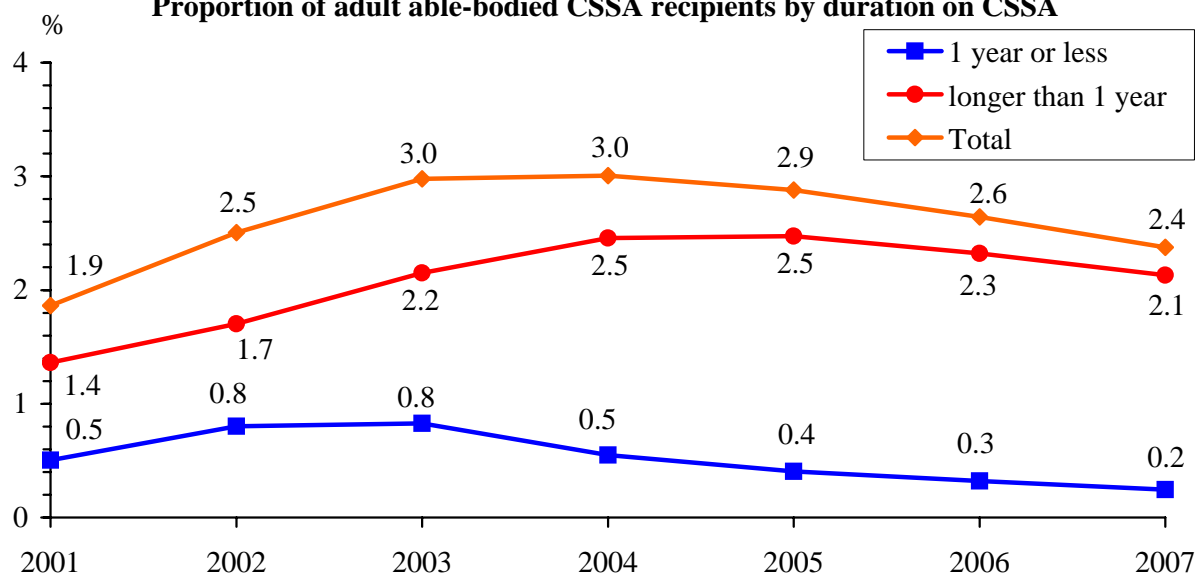
人數

Number

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
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
超過一年 longer than 1 year	<u>63 100</u>	<u>79 200</u>	<u>101 100</u>	<u>116 700</u>	<u>118 900</u>	<u>112 600</u>	<u>104 100</u>
總數 Total	86 400	116 500	140 000	142 800	138 400	128 200	116 000

按持續領取綜援期間劃分的健全綜援受助成人

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.

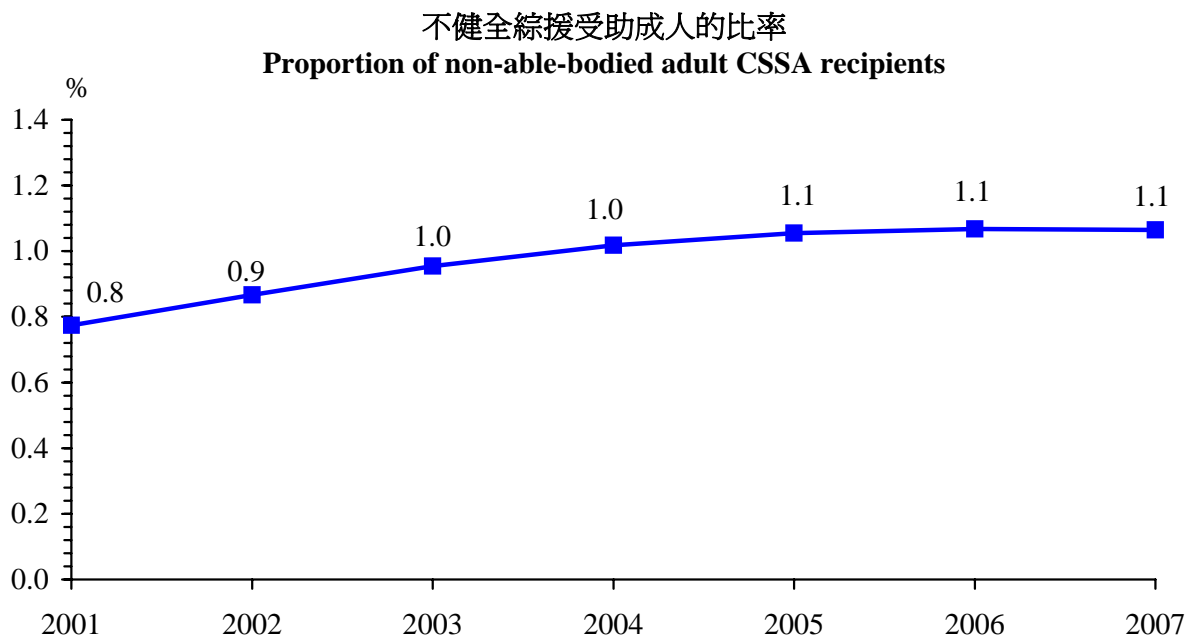
### 15. 因永久傷殘/暫時傷殘/健康欠佳領取綜援的成人

#### Adult recipients of permanent disability/temporary disability/ill health CSSA

人數

Number

<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
35 900	40 300	44 800	48 400	50 700	51 800	52 000



資料來源：社會福利署。

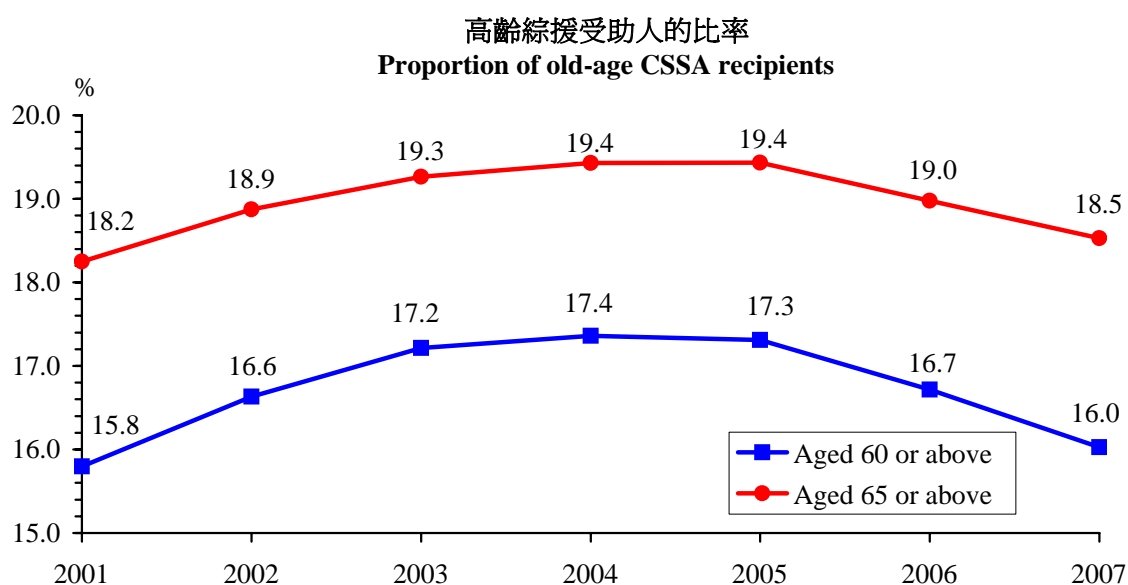
Source : Social and Welfare Department.

**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>
60歲或以上 Aged 60 or above	160 000	170 500	179 300	184 800	187 700	187 800	187 300
65歲或以上 Aged 65 or above	140 000	149 000	156 500	161 400	164 500	164 100	163 100



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 <u>Number of successful applicants</u>	在60歲或以上 人口所佔的比率 <u>Share in repective age 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%
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%

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

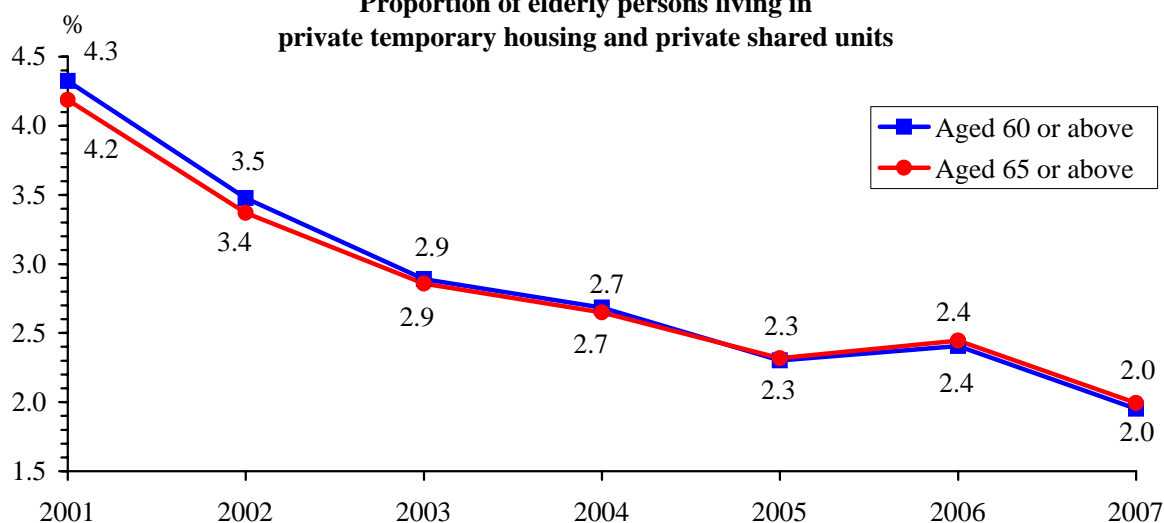
### Elderly persons living in private temporary housing and private shared units

人數

Number

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>
60歲或以上 Aged 60 or above	40 900	33 500	28 100	26 500	23 100	24 200	20 500
65歲或以上 Aged 65 or above	29 400	24 600	21 300	20 300	18 000	18 900	15 800

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。

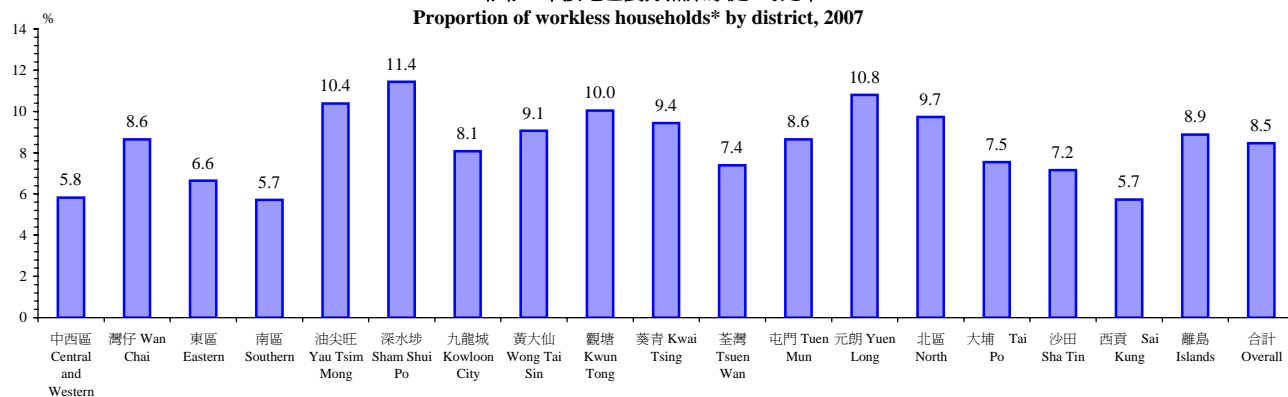
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
中西區 Central and Western	3 900	5 700	5 100	5 500	6 000	4 500	4 600	4.9	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.4	5.8	5.8
灣仔 Wan Chai	3 000	3 600	3 800	3 800	4 000	4 100	4 100	6.0	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.8	8.6
東區 Eastern	8 900	11 300	12 200	12 000	11 700	11 200	11 100	5.2	6.7	7.3	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.6
南區 Southern	4 100	3 700	5 300	4 100	4 200	4 900	4 300	5.5	5.0	7.2	5.6	5.7	6.6	5.7
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	8 500	9 200	10 800	9 800	8 200	8 000	9 200	10.0	10.7	12.9	11.0	9.2	9.2	10.4
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	10 200	11 400	14 200	11 800	10 200	12 500	12 200	10.3	11.3	14.4	11.8	10.0	11.7	11.4
九龍城 Kowloon City	7 500	9 500	10 100	8 200	8 800	9 000	8 100	7.3	9.5	10.1	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.1
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	7 800	12 100	12 500	12 000	11 800	11 300	10 800	6.7	10.3	10.6	10.3	10.1	9.6	9.1
觀塘 Kwun Tong	13 000	15 600	17 500	16 900	16 800	16 600	16 700	8.4	10.0	11.0	10.7	10.3	10.0	10.0
葵青 Kwai Tsing	9 600	11 300	14 300	14 800	14 400	13 500	13 700	7.5	8.4	10.5	10.7	10.1	9.2	9.4
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4 800	5 900	6 100	6 400	7 000	6 900	6 500	6.2	7.6	7.5	7.9	8.3	7.9	7.4
屯門 Tuen Mun	9 700	13 900	14 900	14 300	14 500	14 700	13 100	6.9	9.6	10.0	9.7	9.7	9.9	8.6
元朗 Yuen Long	11 100	16 200	19 400	16 600	20 200	18 800	16 800	8.6	11.5	13.4	11.3	13.1	12.1	10.8
北區 North	7 800	7 700	8 100	8 800	7 200	7 700	8 100	9.6	9.8	10.2	10.9	9.1	9.7	9.7
大埔 Tai Po	5 000	7 100	7 500	7 600	7 800	7 300	6 200	6.1	8.7	9.3	9.2	9.7	8.9	7.5
沙田 Sha Tin	10 200	11 300	13 500	12 400	13 000	13 100	12 400	6.0	6.5	7.9	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.2
西貢 Sai Kung	4 700	6 200	7 200	8 500	7 800	8 000	6 900	5.1	6.1	6.9	7.2	6.5	6.7	5.7
離島 Islands	2 700	3 400	3 000	3 000	3 700	3 900	3 800	9.6	12.1	9.5	8.3	9.5	9.6	8.9
合計 Overall	132 400	165 000	185 600	176 400	177 000	175 800	168 800	7.1	8.7	9.8	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.5

二零零七年按地區劃分無業家庭\*的比率  
Proportion of workless households\* by district, 2007



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.

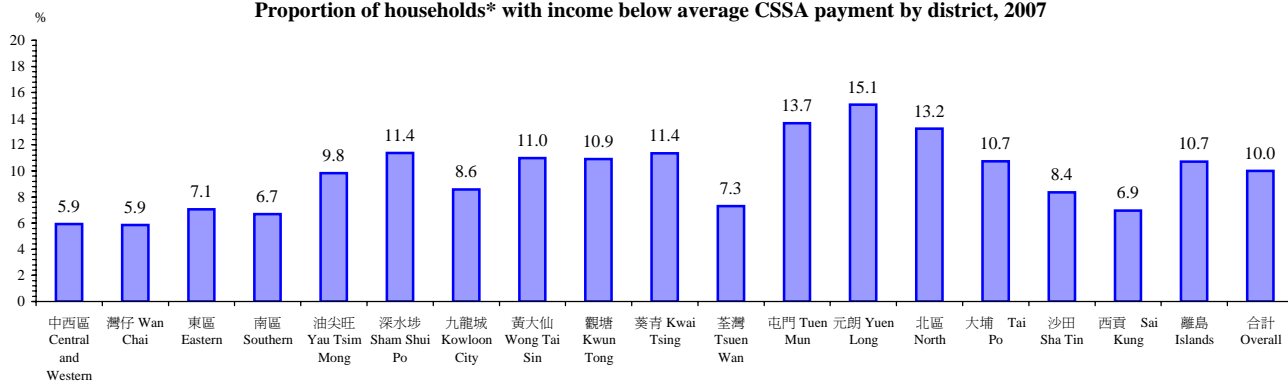
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。  
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
中西區 Central and Western	6 200	7 600	5 700	6 100	5 300	4 500	4 700	7.7	10.1	7.7	8.1	6.6	5.9	5.9
灣仔 Wan Chai	3 700	4 400	4 300	3 700	3 300	3 700	2 700	7.5	9.2	9.1	7.7	6.4	7.8	5.9
東區 Eastern	16 300	17 900	16 200	15 700	14 400	12 200	11 800	9.6	10.6	9.6	9.4	8.6	7.3	7.1
南區 Southern	7 300	7 700	7 800	7 300	6 100	5 600	5 000	9.8	10.4	10.5	9.9	8.2	7.6	6.7
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	13 500	14 300	13 900	11 500	10 100	9 000	8 700	15.8	16.7	16.6	12.9	11.3	10.3	9.8
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	17 300	18 800	18 200	16 400	13 300	14 300	12 100	17.4	18.7	18.3	16.5	13.1	13.4	11.4
九龍城 Kowloon City	11 800	12 400	13 000	10 100	8 800	9 000	8 600	11.4	12.4	12.9	10.2	8.7	8.8	8.6
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	16 300	19 600	18 800	17 500	16 100	13 800	13 100	14.0	16.6	16.0	15.0	13.8	11.8	11.0
觀塘 Kwun Tong	25 400	24 100	25 300	21 600	22 100	18 700	18 100	16.5	15.5	15.9	13.8	13.6	11.2	10.9
葵青 Kwai Tsing	21 200	20 900	22 700	21 700	19 500	17 900	16 500	16.5	15.6	16.7	15.7	13.6	12.2	11.4
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	7 900	9 700	9 400	8 900	8 900	7 800	6 400	10.2	12.6	11.7	11.0	10.5	8.9	7.3
屯門 Tuen Mun	22 700	27 200	27 400	27 400	23 900	23 700	20 700	16.2	18.8	18.3	18.5	16.0	15.8	13.7
元朗 Yuen Long	23 300	29 500	30 000	28 900	30 100	26 600	23 400	18.1	20.9	20.7	19.7	19.5	17.1	15.1
北區 North	15 900	15 600	14 900	14 100	12 200	11 800	11 100	19.6	19.8	18.8	17.5	15.5	14.9	13.2
大埔 Tai Po	11 900	14 300	13 500	12 900	11 800	10 800	8 900	14.5	17.4	16.8	15.7	14.6	13.2	10.7
沙田 Sha Tin	21 000	21 500	21 800	19 800	19 100	17 600	14 500	12.3	12.4	12.7	11.6	11.3	10.0	8.4
西貢 Sai Kung	10 600	12 600	13 500	13 500	12 000	11 000	8 300	11.5	12.6	12.9	11.5	10.1	9.2	6.9
離島 Islands	3 800	5 400	4 800	5 500	4 700	5 900	4 600	13.6	19.1	15.2	15.2	12.1	14.5	10.7
<b>合計 Overall</b>	<b>256 100</b>	<b>283 600</b>	<b>281 200</b>	<b>262 600</b>	<b>241 800</b>	<b>223 700</b>	<b>199 600</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>

二零零七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, 2007



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。

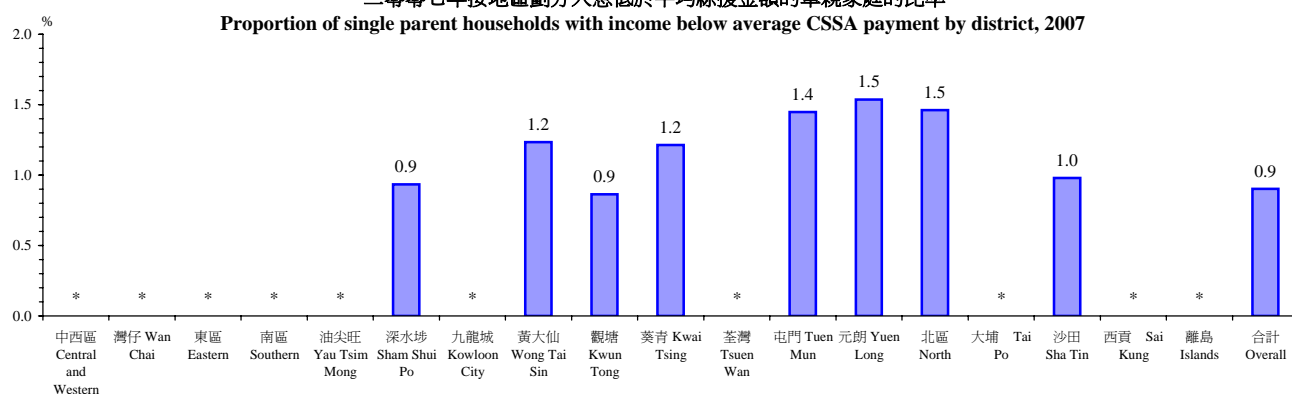
Source: General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
中西區 Central and Western	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
灣仔 Wan Chai	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
東區 Eastern	1 300	1 300	*	1 100	1 000	1 100	*	0.7	0.7	*	0.6	0.5	0.6	*
南區 Southern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	*	1 000	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.1	*	*	*	*	*
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	1 200	1 700	1 700	1 700	1 300	1 100	1 200	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9
九龍城 Kowloon City	*	*	*	1 000	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.9	*	*	*
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	1 300	1 900	1 600	1 300	1 300	1 500	1 700	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
觀塘 Kwun Tong	2 100	2 200	2 200	2 400	1 800	1 500	1 700	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9
葵青 Kwai Tsing	2 000	1 600	2 100	2 300	2 400	2 300	2 000	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
屯門 Tuen Mun	2 400	2 800	2 300	3 000	2 500	3 100	2 400	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.4
元朗 Yuen Long	2 000	3 000	2 300	3 200	3 200	3 200	2 600	1.4	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5
北區 North	1 100	1 500	1 200	1 100	1 300	1 200	1 300	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
大埔 Tai Po	1 100	1 200	1 400	1 200	1 200	1 200	*	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	*
沙田 Sha Tin	1 800	2 100	2 000	1 800	1 800	1 600	1 900	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
西貢 Sai Kung	*	*	*	1 200	1 500	1 200	*	*	*	*	1.0	1.2	1.0	*
離島 Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
合計 Overall	20 700	24 200	21 900	23 800	23 200	22 400	20 300	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9

二零零七年按地區劃分入息低於平均綜援金額的單親家庭的比率  
Proportion of single parent households with income below average CSSA payment by district, 2007



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.

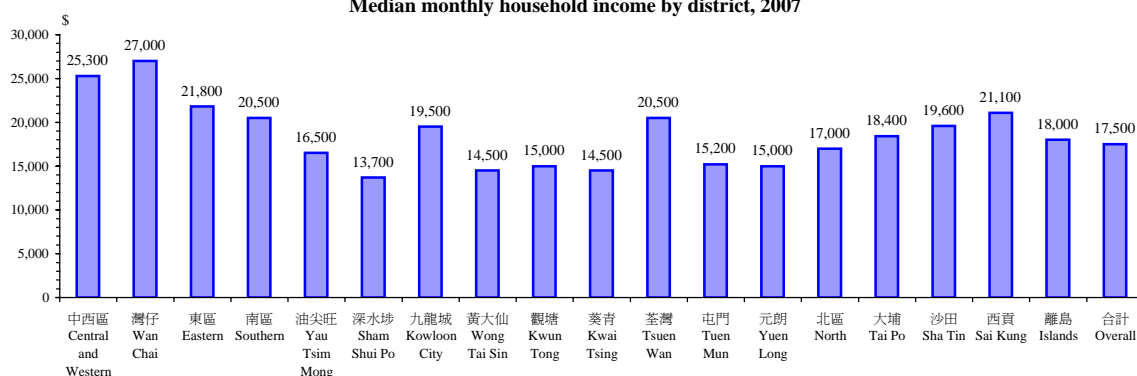
資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。  
Source: General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

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

二零零七年按地區劃分每月家庭入息中位數  
Median monthly household income by district, 2007



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查。

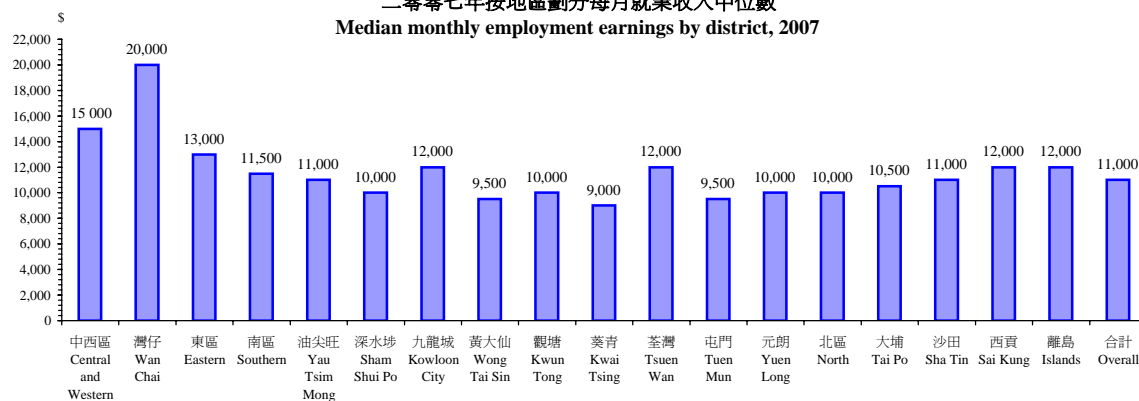
Source : General Household Survey, Census and Statistics Department.

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
中西區 Central and Western	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	17,000	15,000
灣仔 Wan Chai	15,000	15,000	15,300	15,000	16,000	18,000	20,000
東區 Eastern	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	13,000
南區 Southern	12,000	11,000	11,000	10,500	10,500	11,900	11,500
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	10,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000
九龍城 Kowloon City	12,000	12,000	11,000	12,000	12,000	13,000	12,000
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	10,000	9,600	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,500
觀塘 Kwun Tong	10,000	10,000	9,500	9,000	9,000	9,500	10,000
葵青 Kwai Tsing	10,000	10,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	12,000	12,000	11,500	11,500	12,000	12,000	12,000
屯門 Tuen Mun	10,000	10,000	9,500	9,000	9,000	9,500	9,500
元朗 Yuen Long	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,500	9,500	9,500	10,000
北區 North	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,500	10,000	10,000	10,000
大埔 Tai Po	11,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,500
沙田 Sha Tin	12,000	11,000	11,000	10,500	10,600	11,000	11,000
西貢 Sai Kung	12,000	12,000	11,000	11,500	11,000	12,000	12,000
離島 Islands	12,000	11,000	11,000	10,500	11,000	10,000	12,000
合計 Overall	11,000	10,400	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,500	11,000

二零零七年按地區劃分每月就業收入中位數  
Median monthly employment earnings by district, 2007



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.

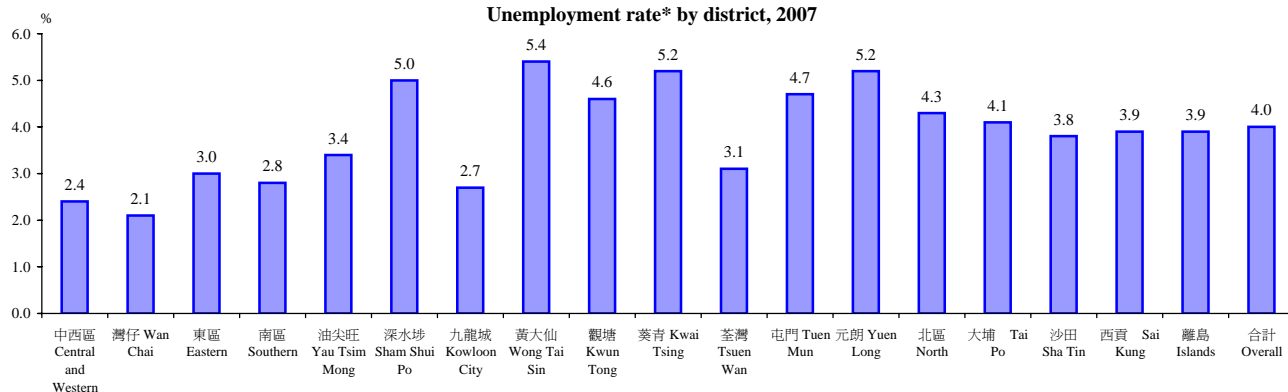
24. 失業人士及失業率(按地區劃分)

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	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
中西區 Central and Western	4 400	6 800	5 500	4 500	4 600	3 100	3 500	2.9	4.9	4.1	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.4
灣仔 Wan Chai	2 700	2 600	3 800	2 700	2 600	2 100	1 900	2.9	2.9	4.4	3.0	2.9	2.5	2.1
東區 Eastern	11 600	16 600	18 100	15 800	11 600	11 100	9 800	3.6	5.1	5.7	5.0	3.7	3.5	3.0
南區 Southern	5 900	8 400	8 800	7 100	5 200	5 100	4 200	4.0	5.6	6.1	4.8	3.6	3.6	2.8
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	8 200	10 900	12 000	10 800	7 100	7 700	5 200	5.6	7.3	8.5	6.8	4.5	5.0	3.4
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	11 500	14 500	15 500	13 100	11 600	10 400	9 200	6.7	8.2	9.3	7.6	6.5	5.8	5.0
九龍城 Kowloon City	8 900	11 800	12 200	10 200	8 100	7 400	5 100	4.6	6.3	6.4	5.5	4.3	3.9	2.7
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	11 600	19 000	16 900	16 300	15 500	11 400	11 300	5.4	8.9	8.1	7.9	7.4	5.4	5.4
觀塘 Kwun Tong	16 700	23 800	24 300	23 400	19 000	15 100	13 500	6.0	8.5	8.7	8.3	6.6	5.2	4.6
葵青 Kwai Tsing	15 300	22 900	25 800	22 900	17 300	17 400	13 500	6.3	9.1	10.3	9.0	6.7	6.6	5.2
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	6 500	8 500	9 900	8 900	6 700	6 500	4 900	4.6	5.9	6.6	6.1	4.5	4.2	3.1
屯門 Tuen Mun	15 200	21 600	24 900	22 400	18 000	14 800	12 700	6.1	8.3	9.3	8.4	6.9	5.7	4.7
元朗 Yuen Long	14 300	24 700	27 500	20 700	20 700	14 100	13 900	6.3	10.0	10.8	8.2	8.1	5.5	5.2
北區 North	8 800	12 000	14 500	11 800	9 200	8 300	6 300	6.1	8.6	10.0	8.2	6.5	5.9	4.3
大埔 Tai Po	7 400	12 600	13 600	12 100	9 100	7 900	6 400	4.8	8.2	9.0	7.7	6.2	5.3	4.1
沙田 Sha Tin	14 600	21 900	24 300	19 900	16 400	15 500	12 500	4.5	6.6	7.4	6.1	5.2	4.7	3.8
西貢 Sai Kung	7 400	12 200	13 400	12 600	11 300	9 800	9 000	4.1	6.4	6.8	5.7	5.0	4.4	3.9
離島 Islands	3 200	3 400	4 200	4 000	3 500	3 200	2 900	6.9	7.1	7.9	6.6	5.2	4.7	3.9
<b>合計 Overall</b>	<b>174 300</b>	<b>254 200</b>	<b>275 200</b>	<b>239 200</b>	<b>197 600</b>	<b>171 100</b>	<b>145 700</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>

二零零七年按地區劃分的失業率\*

Unemployment rate\* by district, 2007



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.