



香港貧窮現況
Poverty in Hong Kong

香港社區組織協會
Society for Community Organization

報告大綱 **Presentation Outline**

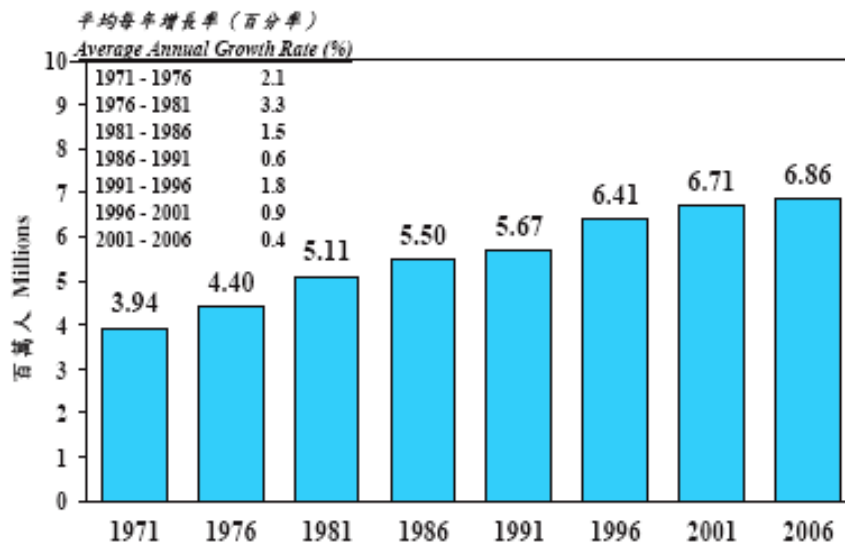
- 香港人口概況 General figures of HK Population
- 本港貧窮數據 Data of Poverty in Hong Kong
- 貧窮社群 Communities in Poverty
 - 在職貧窮勞工、老人、兒童、新移民婦女
- 貧窮成因 Causes of the Poverty
- 政府扶貧措施及其問題 Government measures and drawbacks
- 政策建議 Policy recommendations

人口 Population

	1996	2001	2006
人口 Population	6 412 937	6 708 389	6 864 346
平均每年增長率 Average annual growth rate	1.8%	0.9%	0.4%
年齡中位數 Median age	34	36	39
性別比率 ⁺ Sex ratio ⁺	1 000	960	911

註：⁺性別比率是指男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。
Note: ⁺Sex ratio is number of males per 1 000 females.

人口增長 Population Growth



勞動人口 Labour Force

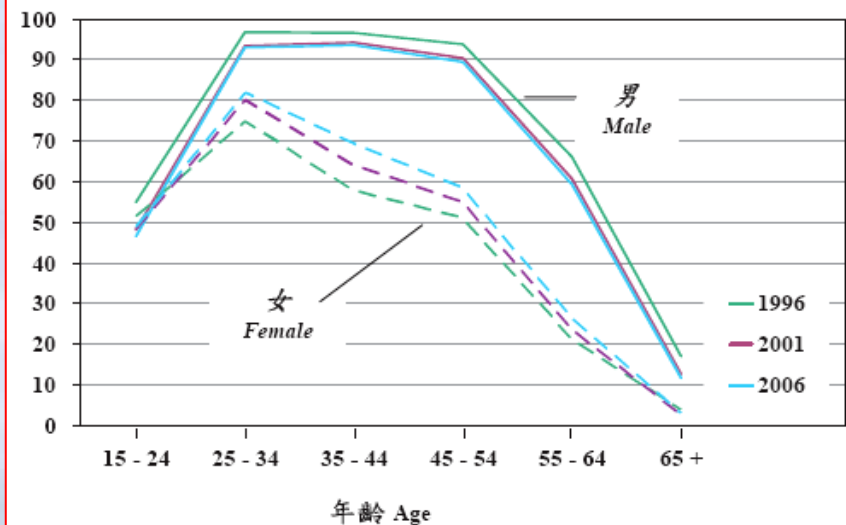
勞動人口參與率

Labour Force Participation Rate

	1996	2001	2006
男 Male	76.6%	71.9%	69.2%
女 Female	49.2%	51.6%	52.4%
合計 Both sexes	62.8%	61.4%	60.3%

勞動人口參與率 Labour Force Participation Rate

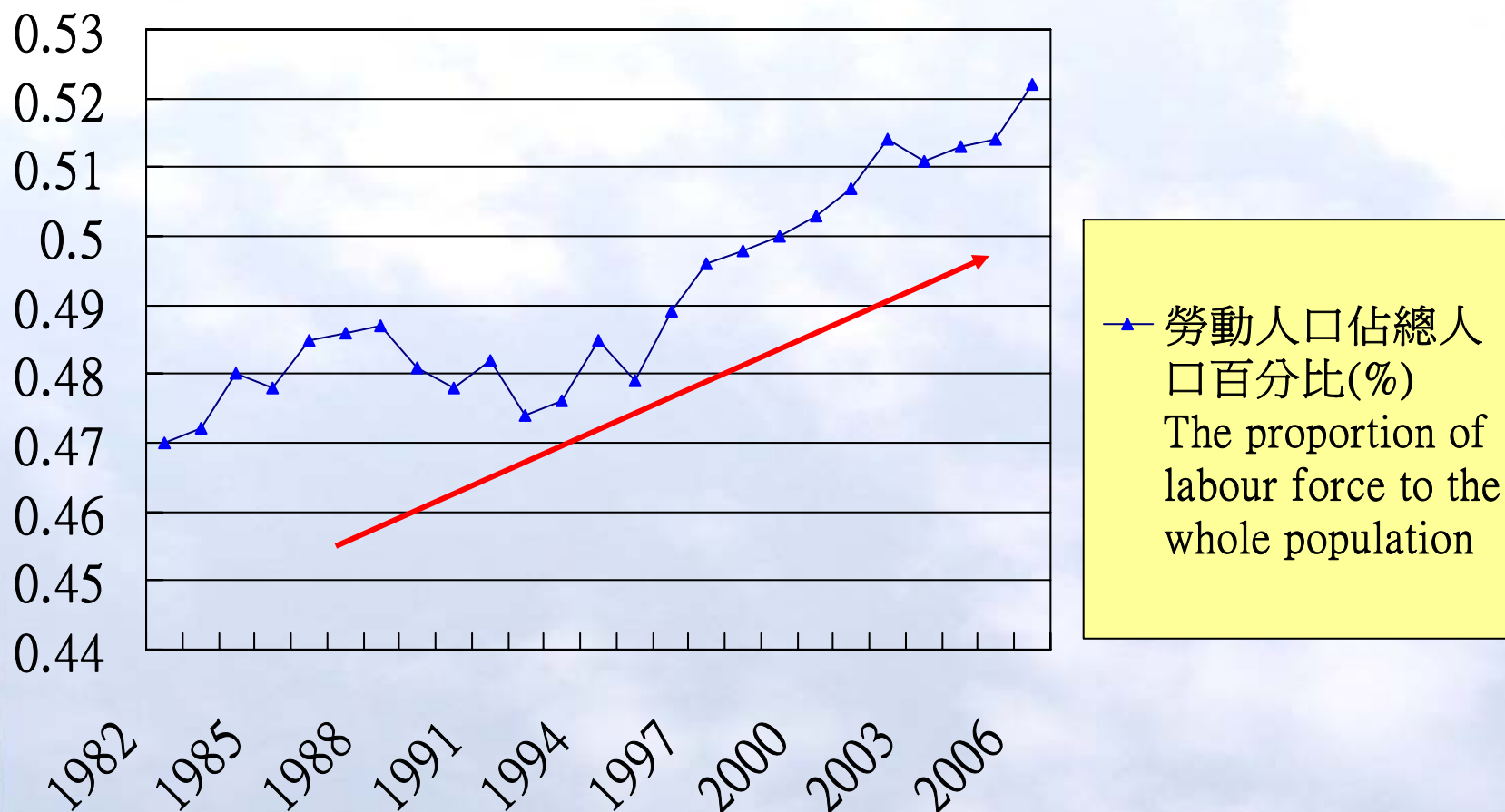
百分比 Percentage



• 人口增加, 勞動人口參與率下降
Population was increased, labour force participation rate was decreased.

過去20多年香港勞動人口佔全港總人口百分比(1982-2006)

The proportion of labour force to the whole population in Hong Kong between 1982 and 2006



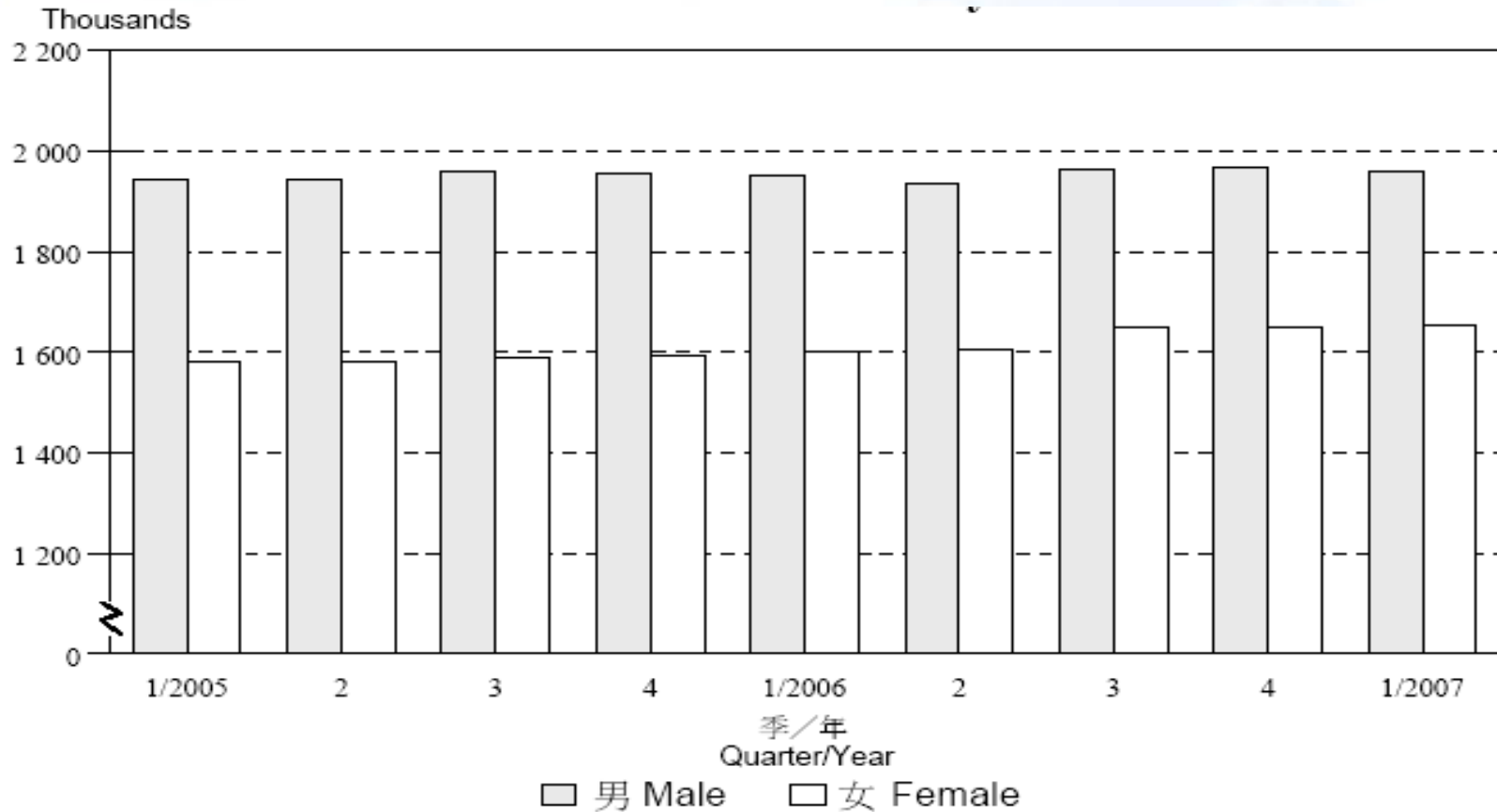
• 勞動人口不斷增加, 由250萬增加至現時約362萬人

Labour force increased from 2.5 million in 1980s to 3.6 million in 2006

• 勞動人口佔全港總人口的比率不斷上升, 由原來47.0% (82年), 上升至52.2% (06年)

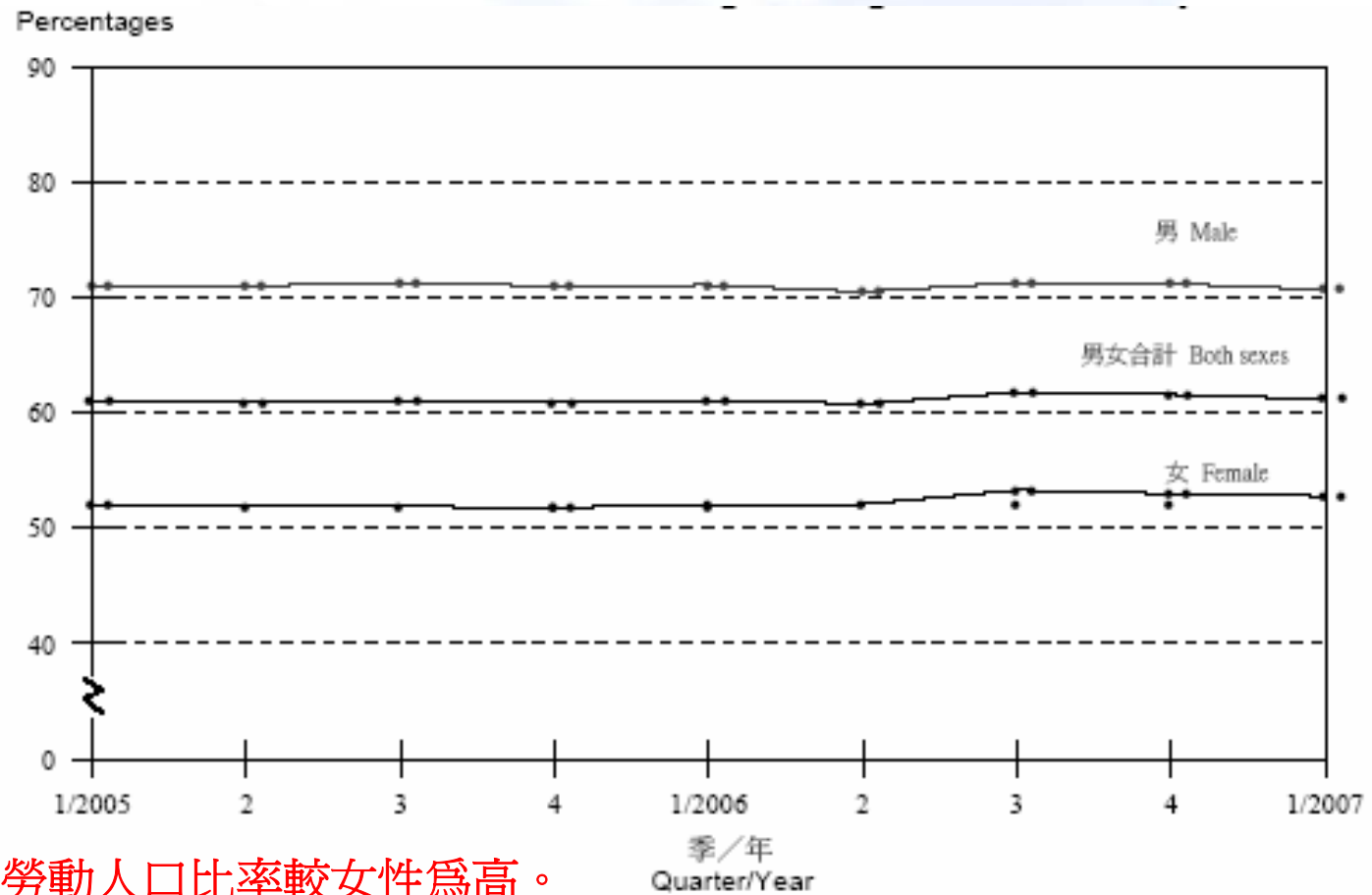
The proportion of labour force to the whole population increased from 47.0% in 1982 to 52.2% in 2006.

按性別劃分的勞動人口 Labour force by sex



- 2007年第一季的勞動人口數目為3,611,900人。女性勞動人口的數目正在增加，但男性的數目仍較女性為多。
- The size of the labour force in Q1 2007 was 3 611 900. The number of female persons in the labour force had been increasing, but there were still more male persons than female persons in the labour force.

按性別劃分的勞動人口參與率 Labour force participation rates by sex



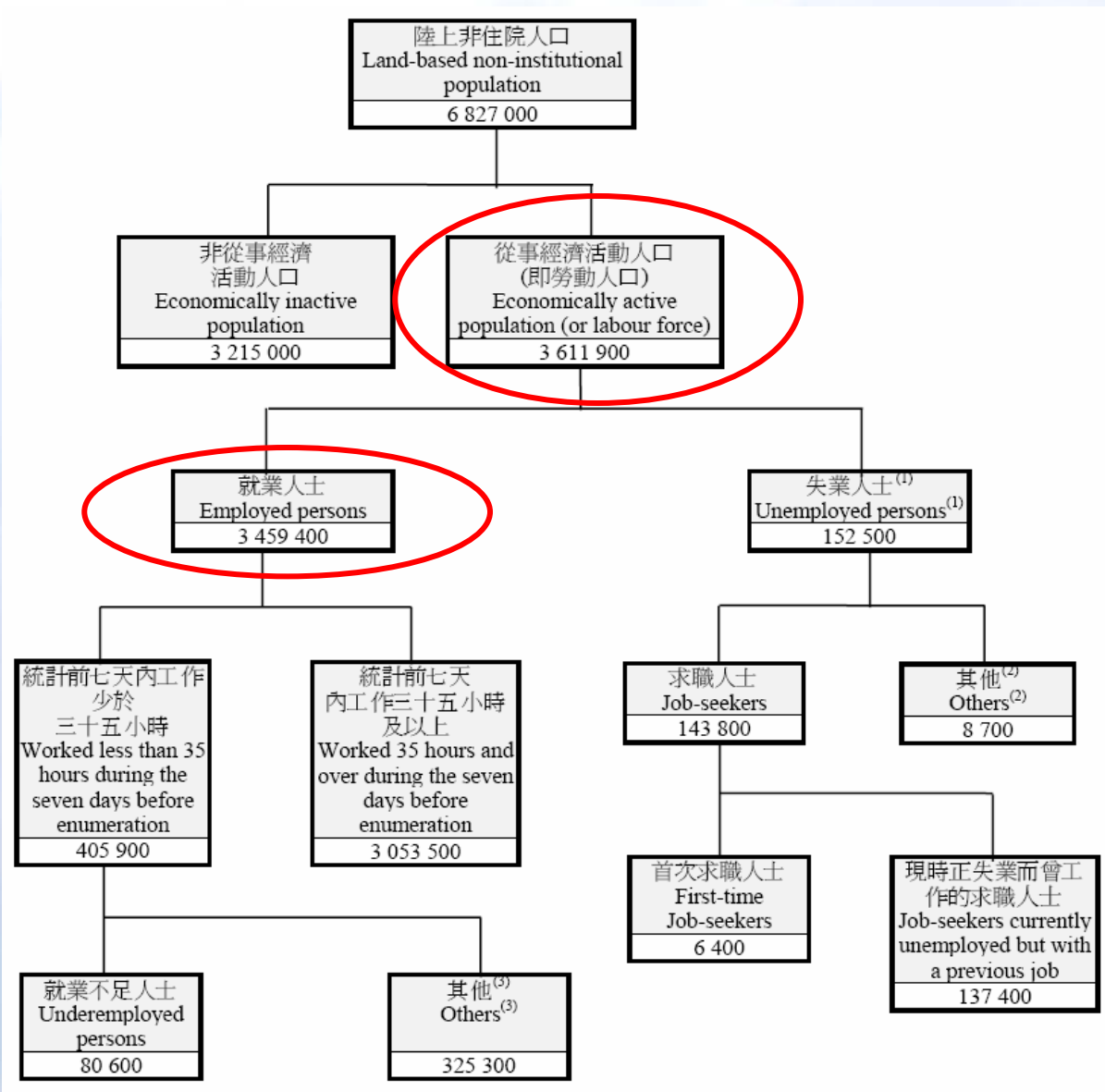
男性參與勞動人口比率較女性為高。

The male population has a greater labour force participation rate than the female.

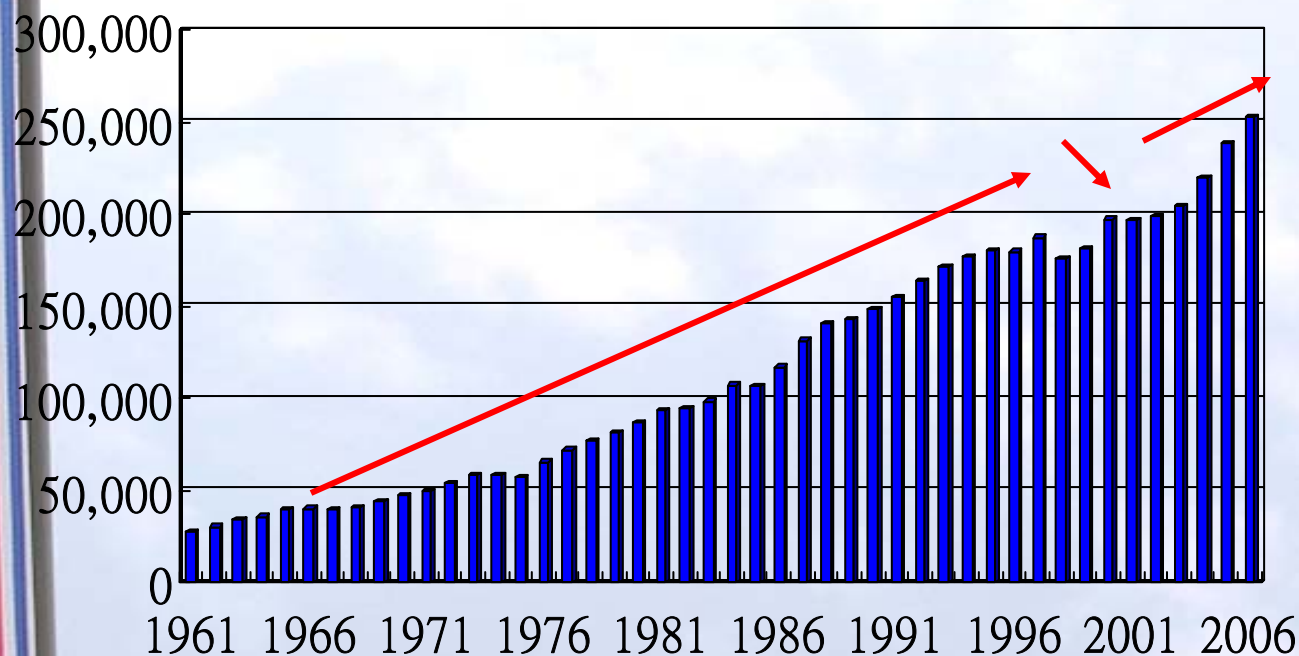
女性參與勞動人口比率有上升趨勢。**The labour force participation rate of the female population steadily increases.**

香港人口勞動狀況 (2007年第一季)

General situation of labour force in Hong Kong (1st quarter 2007)



香港本地生產總值變化 The Change of GDP in Hong Kong



■ GDP 本地生產總值 (\$)

年份 /Year	本地生產總值/GDP(\$)/ 港元
2004	219,420
2005	238,284
2006	252,917

- **本地生產總值**不斷上升, 由**117,004元(1986)**, 上升至**179,722元(1996)**, 再升至**252,917(2006)**.
GDP increased from \$117,004 (1996) to \$252,917(2006).
- **人均收入**不斷上升
Average income of the individual is increasing.

按經濟活動劃分的香港本地生產總值

- 本地生產總值主要來自服務業(90.7%)(屬第三產業)數額接近12,192億港元
- Most of the GDP comes from the Services sector (Tertiary production) with an amount over 1,219.2 billion dollars.

按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值	GDP by Economic Activity	2001	2004	2005 ^①
各經濟活動在以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值內所佔的百分比 (%)	Percentage contribution of economic activities to GDP at current factor cost (
農業及漁業	Agriculture and fishing	0.1	0.1	0.1
採礦及採石業	Mining and quarrying	§	§	§
製造業	Manufacturing	4.8	3.5	3.4
電力、燃氣及水務業	Electricity, gas and water	3.1	3.2	3.0
建造業	Construction	4.6	3.2	2.9
服務業	Services	87.5	90.0	90.7
批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業	Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels	24.9	27.5	28.8
運輸、倉庫及通訊業	Transport, storage and communications			
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	9.4	10.1	10.1
社區、社會及個人服務業	Community, social and personal services	20.2	21.2	21.9
樓宇業權	Community, social and personal services	21.1	21.0	19.2
總計	Ownership of premises	11.8	10.2	10.7
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
以要素成本計算的本地生產總值 (十億港元)	GDP at factor cost (HK\$ billion)	1,244.3	1,256.2	1,344.2

註釋：§ 少於 0.05%。

Note: § Less than 0.05%.



經濟轉型

Economic Transformation

1970 – 1990 年
1970s to 1990s

第二產業
(製造工業: 紡織, 電子, 塑膠, 鐘錶)

Secondary industry (textile, electronics, plastic, clock & watches.)

Characteristics 特點:

低技術, 高人力

Low-skilled, labour incentive

高度勞動密集

1990 年 – 今天
1990s to now

第三產業
(進出口貿易, 零售, 金融及商用服務, 飲食)

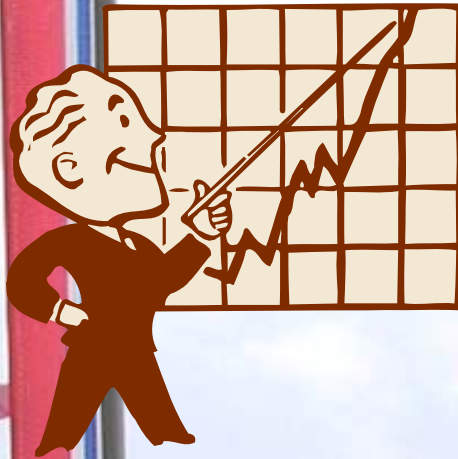
Tertiary industry (trading, retailing, finance and restaurants)

Characteristics 特點:

高技術, 低人力

High-skilled, not labour incentive

低度勞動密集



經濟高速增長, 基層市民收入有否相應提升?

Can the grassroots benefit from the economic bloom?



按每月就業收入劃分的就業人數 Number of employed persons by monthly income from main employment

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 1,000	31 447	1.0	29 659	0.9	26 764	0.8
1,000 - 1,999	26 154	0.8	27 410	0.8	39 364	1.2
2,000 - 3,999	242 429	8.0	278 579	8.6	324 434	9.7
4,000 - 5,999	316 331	10.5	266 587	8.3	329 103	9.8
6,000 - 7,999	478 408	15.9	397 899	12.3	460 953	13.8
8,000 - 9,999	476 114	15.8	395 476	12.2	418 416	12.5
10,000 - 14,999	668 722	22.2	743 033	23.0	693 526	20.7
15,000 - 19,999	295 968	9.8	370 981	11.5	354 073	10.6
20,000 - 24,999	166 805	5.5	251 116	7.8	222 694	6.7
25,000 - 39,999	171 238	5.7	258 035	8.0	264 781	7.9
≥ 40,000	142 848	4.7	210 332	6.5	210 878	6.3
總計 Total	3 016 464	100.0	3 229 107	100.0	3 344 986	100.0

每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)		
1996	2001	2006
9,500	10,000	10,000

低收入勞工人口急增 [約45萬人(1996年)→超過55萬人(2006年)]

Low earning labour force sharply increased from 450,000 to over 550,000 persons.

按住戶每月入息劃分的家庭住戶數目 Number of Households by monthly domestic household income

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	55 597	3.0	65 855	3.2	86 736	3.9
2,000 - 3,999	68 272	3.7	97 568	4.8	118 779	5.3
4,000 - 5,999	75 595	4.1	93 018	4.5	121 605	5.5
6,000 - 7,999	105 639	5.7	116 340	5.7	146 010	6.6
8,000 - 9,999	136 577	7.4	120 721	5.9	147 081	6.6
10,000 - 14,999	324 001	17.5	318 623	15.5	339 469	15.2
15,000 - 19,999	269 694	14.5	262 086	12.8	279 217	12.5
20,000 - 24,999	210 926	11.4	223 708	10.9	225 292	10.1
25,000 - 29,999	147 295	7.9	159 470	7.8	162 783	7.3
30,000 - 39,999	183 254	9.9	219 229	10.7	221 101	9.9
40,000 - 59,999	150 440	8.1	197 311	9.6	194 723	8.7
≥ 60,000	128 263	6.9	179 483	8.7	183 750	8.3
總計 Total	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0

家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)		
1996	2001	2006
17,500	18,705	17,250

低收入家庭急增

[305,000戶(1996年)

→473,000戶 (2006年)]

The number of low-income families increased from 305,000 in 1996 to 473,000 in 2006.

按住戶人數劃分的貧窮線 (即家庭收入中位數一半)

Poverty line (i.e. half of the median of household income) by household size

住戶人數/ 家庭數目 No. of population /Household size	2005 年第四季 4 th quarter 2005	2006 年第三季 3 rd quarter 2006	2006 年第四季 4 th quarter 2006	2007 年第一季 1 st quarter 2007
1 人 / 1 person	3,150	3,350	3,300	3,350
2 人 / 2 person	6,950	7,300	7,000	7,250
3 人 / 3 person	8,750	9,250	9,350	10,000
4 人 / 4 person	10,000	10,500	10,350	11,000
5 人 / 5 person	11,000	11,250	11,100	11,500
6 人或以上 / 6 person or above	11,750	12,000	11,600	11,850

Source: Quarterly Report on General Household Survey (May 2007)

Census & Statistics Department, The Hong Kong SAR Government

參考資料：香港統計處(2007年5月) 綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告 2007年1月至3月

按住戶人數及家庭收入中位數一半以下劃分的家庭數目
No. of families living below the poverty line
(i.e. half of the median of household income) by household size

住戶人數/ 家庭數目 No. of population /Household size	2001	2003	2005 年第四季 4 th quarter 2005	2006 年第三季 3rd quarter 2006	2006 年第四季 4 th quarter 2006	2007 年第一季 1 st quarter 2007
1 人 / 1 person	68,200	52,400	92,216	103,850	97,515	99,495
2 人 / 2 person	117,450	125,000	131,500	137,404	133,715	148,531
3 人 / 3 person	80,900	90,133	89,846	88,326	90,412	105,600
4 人 / 4 person	64,375	82,750	72,600	77,132	72,006	76,963
5 人 / 5 person	33,500	29,120	22,021	24,114	24,607	23,882
6 人或以上 / 6 person or above	16,583	12,200	8,161	9,581	8,289	8,030
合共家庭數目 Total no. of household	323,068	391,603	408,183	440,407	426,544	462,501

Source: Quarterly Report on General Household Survey (May 2007)

Census & Statistics Department, The Hong Kong SAR Government &

Hong Kong Council of Social Service

參考資料：香港統計處(2007年5月)綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告 2007年1月至3月 及香港社會服務聯會

- 生活在貧窮線下的貧窮家庭由2003年的39萬個，上升至2007年第一季的46萬個，當中1人和2人家庭增幅尤為顯著。
- The number of family households living under poverty line increased from 391,603 in 2003 to 462,501 in 1st quarter 2007, and the increase of the 1 person and 2 person households is the most significant.

按住戶人數及家庭收入中位數一半以下劃分的人口數目
No. of population living below the poverty line
(i.e. half of the median of household income) by household size

住戶人數 / 家庭數目 No. of population / Household size	2001	2003	2005 年第四季 4 th quarter 2005	2006 年第三季 3rd quarter 2006	2006 年第四季 4 th quarter 2006	2007 年第一季 1 st quarter 2007
1 人 / 1 person	68,200	52,400	92,216	103,850	97,515	99,495
2 人 / 2 person	234,900	250,000	263,000	274,808	267,430	279,063
3 人 / 3 person	242,700	270,400	269,538	264,978	271,237	316,800
4 人 / 4 person	257,500	331,000	290,400	308,527	288,025	307,852
5 人 / 5 person	167,500	145,600	110,105	120,570	123,036	119,409
6 人或以上 / 6 person or above	99,500	73,200	48,966	57,486	49,734	48,180
合共人口數目 Total no. of population	1,070,300	1,122,700	1,074,225	1,130,219	1,096,977	1,170,799

Source: Quarterly Report on General Household Survey (May 2007)

Census & Statistics Department, The Hong Kong SAR Government &

Hong Kong Council of Social Service

參考資料：香港統計處(2007年5月)綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告 2007年1月至3月 及 香港社會服務聯會

- 在2007年，有超過117萬人生活在貧窮線下，佔全港人口(6,827,000)超過20%。
- In 2007, more than 1.17 million people are living under poverty line, which is composed of over 20% total population (6,827,000) in Hong Kong.

全港勞動人口結構特質

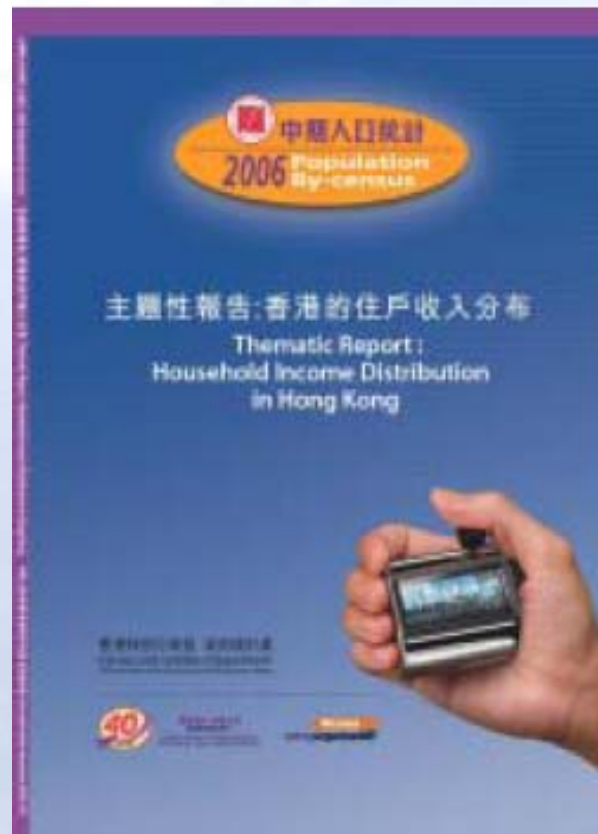
Nature of the Labour force structure in Hong Kong

十等分組別 Income group (by deciles)	勞動人口特徵 Characteristics of labor force	教育程度 Education level	2001至2003年 家庭入息中位數下跌百分比(%) % decrease of the median monthly household income from 2001 to 2003
第一(最低) 1 st decile groups	失業並領取綜援 Unemployed and living on social security	多為初中 或以下 Lower secondary or below	5 - 6%
第二及第三 2 nd – 3 rd decile groups	主要非技術工人 Mainly non-skilled workers	多為初中 或以下 Lower secondary or below	15 - 17% (從事非技術或半技術工作人士 影響較大) Non-skilled labor and low-skilled workers are mostly affected
第四至第七 4 th – 7 th decile groups	從事中層職位 Mid-level position	高中 Upper secondary	11 - 12%
第八至第十 (最高) 8 th – 10 th decile groups	管理和專業職業 Managerial and professionals	大專或以上 University graduate or above	5 - 6%

- 從事非技術或半技術工作人士在金融風暴及經濟轉型下受到較大影響。
Non-skilled labor and low-skilled workers are mostly affected by the economic downturn and economic transformation.

香港的住戶收入分佈

Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong



2007年6月18日 公佈

Date of Announcement: June 18 2007

每月主要職業收入中位數

Median Monthly Income from Main Employment

港元
HK\$

15,000

10,000

5,000

0

年 Year	變動 Change	
	每月主要職業 收入中位數 Median monthly income from main employment	綜合消費 物價指數 Composite Consumer Price Index
1996-2006	+5.3%	-2%
2001-2006	0%	-3%

\$9,500

\$10,000

\$10,000

1996

2001

2006

職業收入 Employment Income

每月主要職業收入 Monthly Income from Main Employment	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
Below \$4,000	300 030	9.9	335 648	10.4	390 562	11.7
\$4,000 - \$14,999	1 939 575	64.3	1 802 995	55.8	1 901 998	56.9
≥\$15,000	776 859	25.8	1 090 464	33.8	1 052 426	31.5
總計 Total	3 016 464	100.0	3 229 107	100.0	3 344 986	100.0

月入少於\$4,000的低收入勞工的百分比由9.9%(1996年)上升至11.7% (2006年)
The percentage of low-income workers whose monthly income below \$4,000 increased from 9.9% in 1996 to 11.7% in 2006.

月入多於\$15,000的高收入勞工的百分比由25.8%(1996年)上升至31.5% (2006年)
The percentage of high-income workers whose monthly income above \$15,000 increased from 25.8% in 1996 to 31.5% in 2006.

職業收入

Employment Income



每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元)

Median Monthly Income from Main
Employment (HK\$)

收入組別 Income Group	1996	2001	2006
第一至第二個十等分組別 1st – 2nd Decile Groups	4,000	3,860	3,500
第三至第八個十等分組別 3rd – 8th Decile Groups	9,500	10,000	10,000
第九至第十個十等分組別 9th – 10th Decile Groups	25,000	30,000	30,000
合計 Both sexes	9,500	10,000	10,000

低職業收入的組別的每月收入中位數過去10年有所下調，同期的高職業收入組別則相應增加。The median monthly income from main employment of 1st-2nd decile groups decreased from 4,000 in 1996 to 3,500 in 2006, while that of the 9th-10th decile groups increase from 25,000 in 1996 to 30,000 in 2006.

職業收入差距增加

Increased Employment Income Disparity

- 與人口結構的轉變相關

Associated with changes in structure of the population

	收入差別 Income differentials	人口轉變 Demographic changes
性別 Gender	男性的收入高於女性 Men earned more than women	性別比率下跌-即女性多於男性 Drop in sex ratio – more women than men
生命週期 Lifecycle	收入能力隨年齡上升從年輕年齡組別逐步上升，至中年年齡組別到達頂峰然後在年長年齡組別下降 Earning ability increases with age, from young to a peak in the middle age and then declines at the older age	人口老化-長者數目增加 Population ageing – increase in the number of older persons

工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數

Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Population

教育程度(最高就讀程度) Education Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)		
	1996	2001	2006
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	5,000	5,600	5,500
小學 Primary	7,000	7,600	7,000
初中 Lower Secondary	8,000	9,000	8,000
高中 Upper Secondary	9,700	10,000	10,000
預科 Six Form	12,000	11,000	9,500
專上教育：文憑／證書課程 Post Secondary: Diploma / Certificate	15,000	18,000	11,500
專上教育：副學位課程 Post Secondary: Sub-degree course			12,000
專上教育：學位課程 Post Secondary: Degree course	19,800	21,250	19,500
總計 Total	9,500	10,000	10,000

職業收入差距增加

Increased Employment Income Disparity

- 與人口結構的轉變相關

Associated with changes in structure of the population

	收入差別 Income differentials	人口轉變 Demographic changes
教育 Education	教育程度較高的在職人士收入普遍較高 Working persons with higher educational attainment generally had higher income	教育水平持續提升-教育程度較高的在職人士增加 Continuous upgrading of education attainment of the population – more higher-educated working persons

在職男性及女性的每月主要職業收入中位數

Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Men and Women



每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元)

Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)

性別 Sex	1996	2001	2006
男 Male	10,000	12,000	11,000
女 Female	8,000	8,900	8,500
合計 Both sexes	9,500	10,000	10,000

Percentage changes from 2001 to 2006:

- Male: 25.0% increase (from 12,000 to 11,000)
- Female: 29.4% decrease (from 8,900 to 8,500)

- 在職男性及女性的每月收入中位數差距持續擴大
- **The gap of median monthly income between working men and women becomes larger in 2006.**

家庭住戶收入

Household Income

家庭住戶每月收入 Monthly Domestic Household Income	1996		2001		2006	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
Below \$4,000	123 869	6.7	163 423	8.0	205 515	9.2
\$4,000 - \$39,999	1 452 981	78.3	1 513 195	73.7	1 642 558	73.8
≥\$40,000	278 703	15.0	376 794	18.3	378 473	17.0
總計 Total	1 855 553	100.0	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0

- 低收入家庭及高收入家庭同時增加
- **The number of low-income families and high-income families increased respectively.**

住戶收入分布

Household Income Distribution

住戶收入 Household income	4,000 元以下 Below \$4,000	40,000 元或以上 At \$40,000 or above
最高和最低部分的住戶所佔的百分比增加的主要原因 Major reason(s) for the increase in number of households at the lowest and highest segments between 1996 and 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 長者住戶數目增加 Increasing number of older-person households 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 有兩名有收入者的住戶增加 Growth of two-earner households 人口的教育程度改善 Improvement in educational attainment of the population

按住戶人數劃分的堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient by Household Size

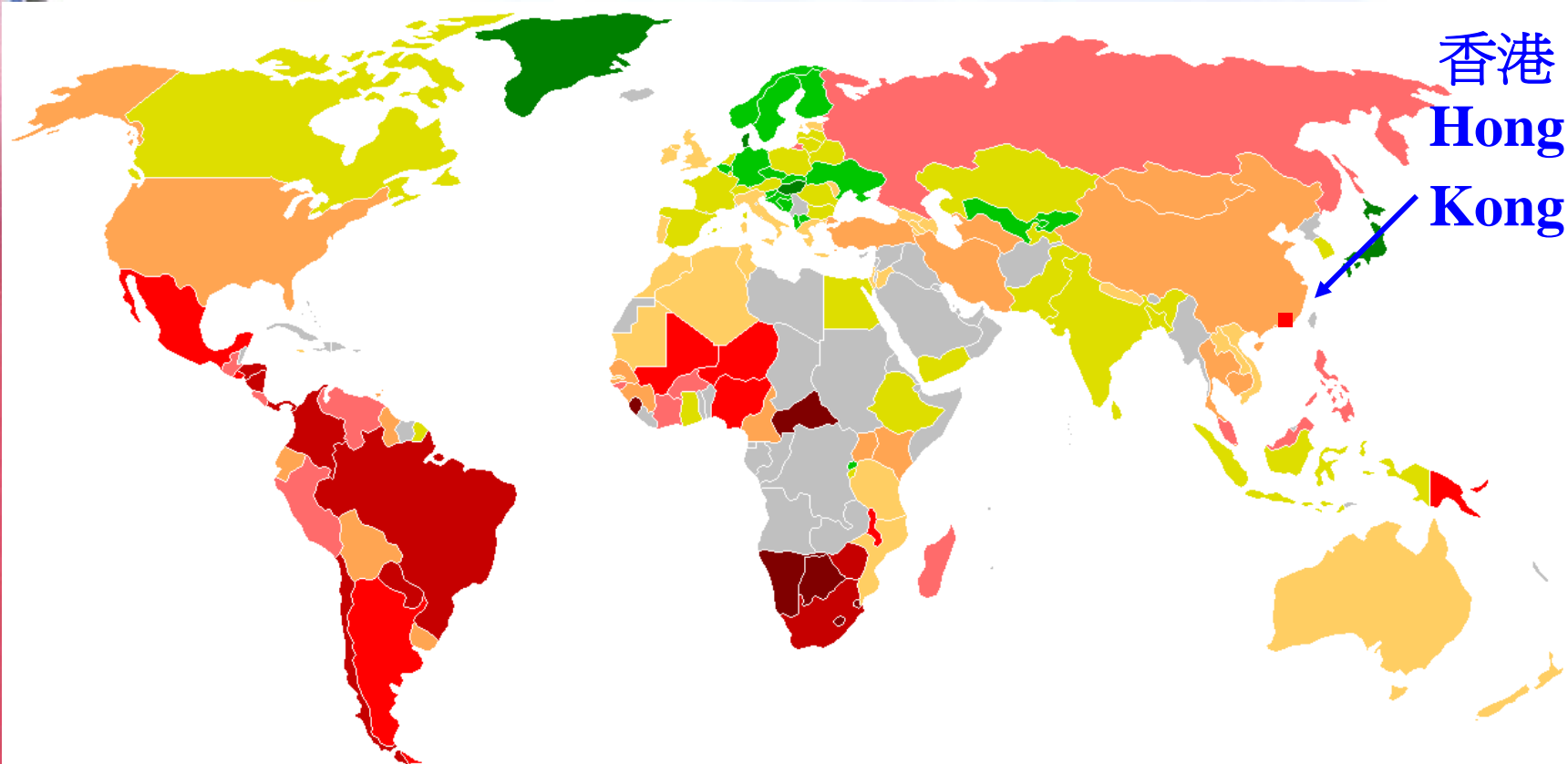
住戶人數 Household Size	1996	2001	2006	
1	0.615	0.620	0.614	↑
2	0.547	0.550	0.559	↑
3	0.487	0.452	0.470	↑
4	0.457	0.457	0.455	↑
5+	0.482	0.512	0.514	↑
合計 Overall	0.518	0.525	0.533	↑











堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient

	1996	2001	2006
原本住戶收入 Original household income	0.518	0.525	0.533 ↑
除稅後住戶收入 Post-tax household income	0.508	0.515	0.521 ↑
除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入 Post-tax post-social transfer household income	0.466	0.470	0.475 ↑
除稅及福利轉移後人口平均住戶收入 Per capita post-tax post-social transfer household income	0.427	0.421	0.427 ↑

世界貧富差距分佈圖

Income disparity situation of different countries all over the world



Color	Gini coefficient		0,35 - 0,39		0,55 - 0,59
	< 0,25		0,40 - 0,44		> 0,60
	0,25 - 0,29		0,45 - 0,49		NA
	0,30 - 0,34		0,50 - 0,54		



與國際比較
International Comparison

按原本住戶
收入計算
Based on
Original
Household
Income

按除稅及福利
轉移後住戶
收入計算
Based on Post-
tax Post-social
Transfer
Household
Income

按除稅及福利轉移後住戶
計算堅尼系數的轉變
Change of
Gini Coefficient

	年份 Year	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient	
香港 Hong Kong	1996	0.518	0.466	- 0.052
	2006	0.533	0.475	- 0.058
加拿大 Canada	2001	0.513	0.392	-0.121
	2004	0.510	0.393	-0.117
新西蘭 New Zealand	1987/88	0.424	0.272	-0.152
	1997/98	0.485	0.295	-0.190
新加坡 Singapore	1995	0.443	0.421	-0.022
	2000	0.481	0.437	-0.044

香港的堅尼系數相較其他國家/地區為高。

Hong Kong has a higher Gini coefficient comparable to other countries.

香港特區政府採取的措施對收入重新分佈的效應，較其他國家為低。

The redistributive effects of government intervention on income in Hong Kong is less significant than that of the other countries.

貧富懸殊

Widening Disparity between the rich and the poor

1971年至2006年香港堅尼系數變化

The Change of Gini-coefficient in Hong Kong between 1971 and 2006

堅尼系數 Gini-Coefficient

• 介乎於0至1之間，0是指出現絕對平等，而1是指最極端的貧富差距。係數數值越大，貧富懸殊情況越嚴重。

• The Gini-coefficient ranged from value 0 to 1, 0 indicates that the income distribution is absolute equal, while 1 indicates that the income distribution is absolute unequal. The greater the value, the more serious the income disparity will be.

人口普查或 中期人口統計年份 Year of Census or bi-census	堅尼系數 Gini- coefficient
1971	0.430
1976	0.429
1981	0.451
1986	0.453
1991	0.476
1996	0.518
2001	0.525
2006	0.532

按類別劃分的綜合社會保障援助個案(1995/96年至2006/07年)

Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Cases by Type from 1995/96 to 2006/07

類別/年度 Categories/ Year	1995/96	1997/98	1998/99	1999/2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
年老 Old age	84,243	112,067	124,304	133,070	135,409	139,288	143,585	147,433	150,399	151,918
失明 Blind	460	522	522	283	295	294	313	325	320	338
聽覺受損 Deaf	143	218	210	215	253	278	312	352	381	391
肢體殘疾 Physically disabled	2,543	3,680	4,313	2,836	3,485	3,948	4,359	4,600	4,845	4,886
精神病智障 Mentally ill	6912	8,735	9,668	8,380	8,584	9,208	9,992	10,665	11,374	12,055
健康欠佳 Temporary disability/ ill health	14,450	21,364	25,041	19,979	18,917	20,082	20,852	22,251	23,341	23,922
單親 Single parent family	8,982	17,161	25,613	25,146	26,078	29,534	34,249	37,949	39,821	39,497
低收入 Low earnings	1,814	4,714	7,562	8,002	8,319	9,140	10,982	14,215	16,902	18,237
失業 Unemployment	10,131	19,108	31,942	26,185	23,250	31,602	43,237	48,450	44,224	40,658
其他 Others	6,523	8,076	3,616	3,919	3,673	3,818	4,012	4,465	5,081	5,532
總計 Total	136,201	195,645	232,819	228,015	228,263	247,192	271,893	290,705	296,688	297,434

過去10年，低收入綜援個案增加10倍；失業綜援個案增加4倍多，單親綜援個案亦增加4倍多。

In the past 10 years, cases of low earnings increased 10 times, while the cases of unemployment and single parent family increased to more than 4 times respectively.

貧窮人口分類

Classification of population living in poverty

- (1) 在職貧窮勞工 Working Poor
- (2) 老人 Elderly
- (3) 兒童 Children
- (4) 新移民婦女 New Immigrants



在職貧窮勞工 Working Poor



在職貧窮勞工 Working Poor

定義: 在職者的收入不足以使其本人及其家人的收入高於貧窮線。
(國際勞工組織)

Definition: those people who work but do not earn enough to lift themselves and their families above the poverty threshold. [The International Labour Organisation (ILO)]

- 收入不足以應付基本生活開支的勞工 **income earned cannot afford their basic cost of living**
- 全職工作, 每年最少工作6個月) (美, 加, 澳, 歐盟) **full-time job, working at least 6 months in a year (U.S., Canada, Australia, EU, etc.,)**

香港: - 收入為每月家庭收入中位數的一半以下
- 家庭中至少有一名成員是就業人士

Hong Kong:

- those households with a monthly income below 50% of the median income of households of the same size and
- with at least one member working are working-poor households.

1998年及2005年第二季所有家庭的家庭每月收入中位數

The median monthly income for all households in 1998 and the second quarter of 2005

Household size	1998			Q2 2005		
	Median monthly household income (HK\$)	No. of households	% over the total no. of households of the same year	Median monthly household income (HK\$)	No. of households	% over the total no. of households of the same year
家庭成員人數	家庭每月收入中位數 (港元)	家庭數目	佔該年家庭總數的百分比	家庭每月收入中位數 (港元)	家庭數目	佔該年家庭總數的百分比
1人	7,600	276 900	14.12%	6,000	346 100	15.19%
2人	15,000	397 500	20.27%	13,000	540 000	23.7%
3人	19,000	430 500	21.95%	17,000	557 700	24.48%
4人	20,000	502 200	25.6%	19,600	553 300	24.29%
5人	22,000	237 800	12.12%	20,700	202 700	8.9%
6人或以上	26,700	116 600	5.94%	22,200	78 200	3.43%
總計	18,000	1 961 500	100%	15,600	2 278 100	100%

- 所有家庭組別的每月收入中位數均有所下調 All monthly income of all size of households are generally decreased.
- 2005年第二季，家庭每月收入中位數低於收入中位數一半的家庭共有2,278,100個，較1998年的1,961,500個上升16.1%。

1998年及2005年第二季最少有一名在職成員及家庭收入低於收入中位數一半的家庭數目
Households earning below 50% of the median and with at least one member working in 1998 and the second quarter of 2005

Household size 家庭成員人數	1998		Q2 2005		人數 No. of persons
	50% of median monthly household income (HK\$) 家庭每月收入中位數的一半(港元)	Number of households (with at least one member working) 家庭數目(最少有一名在職成員)	50% of median monthly household income (HK\$) 家庭每月入息中位數的一半(港元)	Number of households (with at least one member working) 家庭數目(最少有一名在職成員)	
1人	3,800	6 900	3,000	2 900	2,900
2人	7,500	25 800	6,500	25 500	51,000
3人	9,500	44 500	8,500	52 000	156,000
4人	10,000	48 500	9,800	60 600	242,400
5人	11,000	30 500	10,350	22 200	111,000
6人或以上	13,350	16 900	11,100	7 200	43,200
總計	9,000	173 100	7,800	170 400	606,500

- 在職貧窮家庭:170,400個(家庭最少有一名在職成員)(佔全港家庭總數7.48%)
- No. of households of working poor: 170,400(at least one working poor in the household) (7.48% of all household in Hong Kong)
- 身處於在職貧窮家庭的人數 / No. of persons living in working poor families: 606,500
- 大部分為3人及4人家庭(66%，或112 600個家庭) Most are 3 or 4 persons' household (66%, or 112,600 households)
- 每月收入普遍下降，較1998年為低(Monthly household income are generally lower in 2005 than 1998)

在職貧窮勞工的特徵

Characteristics of the Working Poor

- 低技術 low-skilled
- 低學歷(中學或以下) low education level (lower secondary or below)
- 中年(40至49歲及50至59歲) middle age (40 to 49 & 50 to 59)
- 婦女勞工為主 female workers dominated
- 從事非技術勞動工種(25%為服務工作人員及商店銷售人員) engaged in non-skilled jobs (25% of them worked into service sectors)
- 過半數居住於出租公共房屋
over 50% living in rental public housing
- 未能提升個人技能及成功轉型 cannot increase their skills and successfully transformed



在職貧窮人口最常從事行業及面對困難

Occupation generally participated and difficulties encountered by the working poor

- 1/3 社區, 社會及個人服務業 community, social and personal services
- 1/3 批發, 零售, 進出口貿易業, 飲食及酒店業 wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels
- 例子: 文員, 服務業工人, 清潔工, 保安員, 零售員
外賣工人, 店務員, 速遞員等等.
e.g. clerk, cleaner, security guards, retailers, shopkeepers, food deliverer.
- 低工資 low-wage
- 長工時 long working hour
- 收入不足以應付基本生活開支
income earned cannot afford
the basic cost of living



貧窮成因 Causes of the Poverty

1. 經濟轉型、工業北移，高技術工業發展，低技術職位流失
economic transformation but lack of related policy to combat it
2. 政府未因應經濟轉型作出人力規劃 lack of comprehensive manpower planning for economic change
3. 公私營企業過分着重削減成本，傾向於僱用短期或兼職工人 many short-term and part-time jobs appeared in the market
4. 政府服務外判，加上監管不足，以致不合理低薪情況 contract-out of low-wage governmental services
5. 弱勢社羣(例如新移民及少數族裔人士)未享有平等機會
lack of equal opportunities to marginalized groups
6. 偏遠地區交通費高昂 high transportation cost for distant district

老人 Elderly



長者貧窮數字

Figures for Elderly living in poverty

	1991	1996	2006
長者人口 Total no. of elderly population	751,532	889,850	1,106,700
長者貧窮比率 Elderly poverty rate (%)	24.8%	26.9%	32.6%
長者領綜援個案數目及其比率 No. of elderly cases receiving social security (it proportion to the all cases of social security)	48,620 (6.5%)	84,243 (9.5%)	152,195
長者就業人口 No. of elderly employed persons	153,385	144,965	~110,000
成功申領租金援助長者個案 No. of elderly cases received rent assistance	-	-	1,098 (7/2003 – 7/2004)
成功申領醫療援助長者個案 No. of elderly cases received medical waive	-	-	2,790 (4/2003 – 2/2004)

老人貧窮成因

Causes of Elderly Poverty

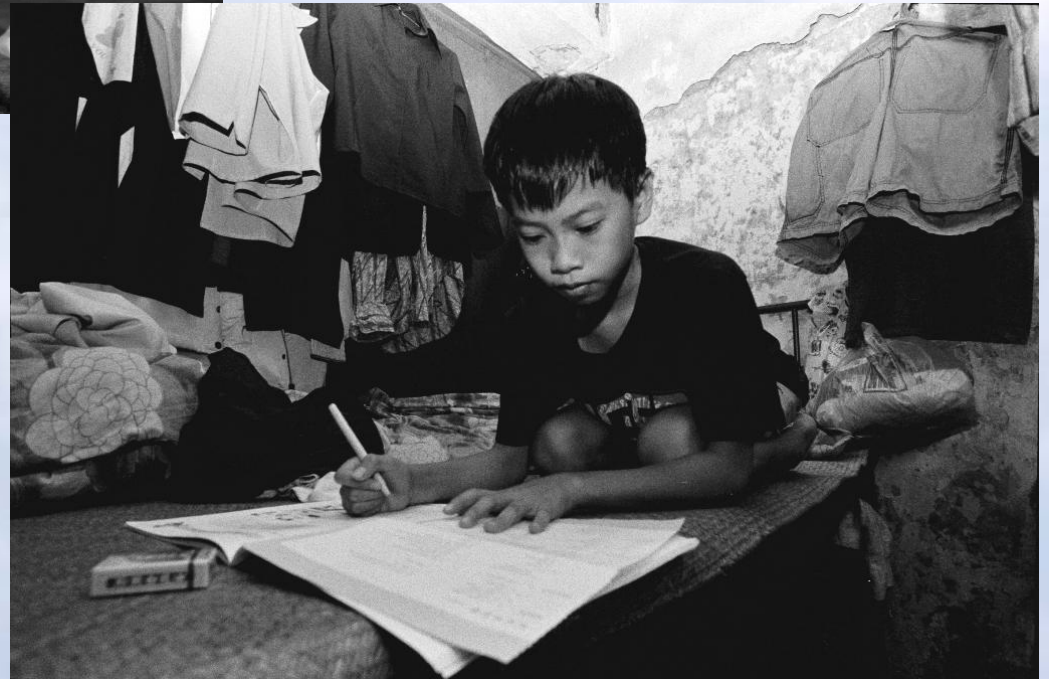
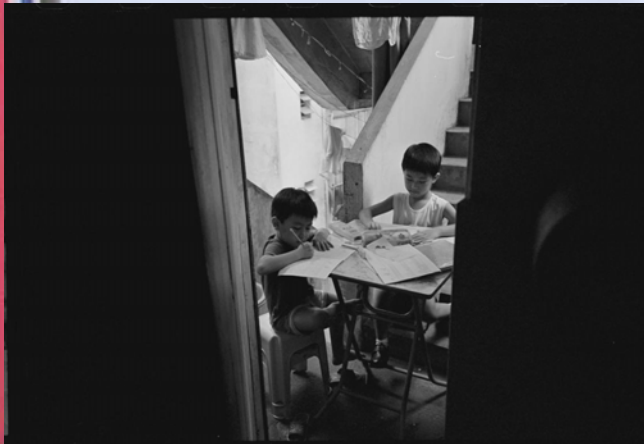
- 香港缺乏一個全民性老人退休金，而且強積金需在30至40年後才會出現成效，再者，低收入人士在強積金計劃所得的保障亦將十分有限。 Lack of Pension Scheme for the elder citizens in Hong Kong. The existing Mandatory Provident Fund will come into effect after 30 to 40 years, while the benefits of the MPF to the low-income workers are very limited.
- 接近一半的老人缺乏家人的經濟支援，只靠綜援計劃為他們提供援助，以供他們應付基本和特殊的需要。 Near to half of an elderly lack of financial support from families but rely on social security on the contrary.
- 長者用數百元的高齡津貼計劃分擔家庭的經濟開支。 Most of the poor elderly lives on Social Security Allowance (SSA) to afford their monthly expenses.

老人貧窮成因

Causes of Elderly Poverty

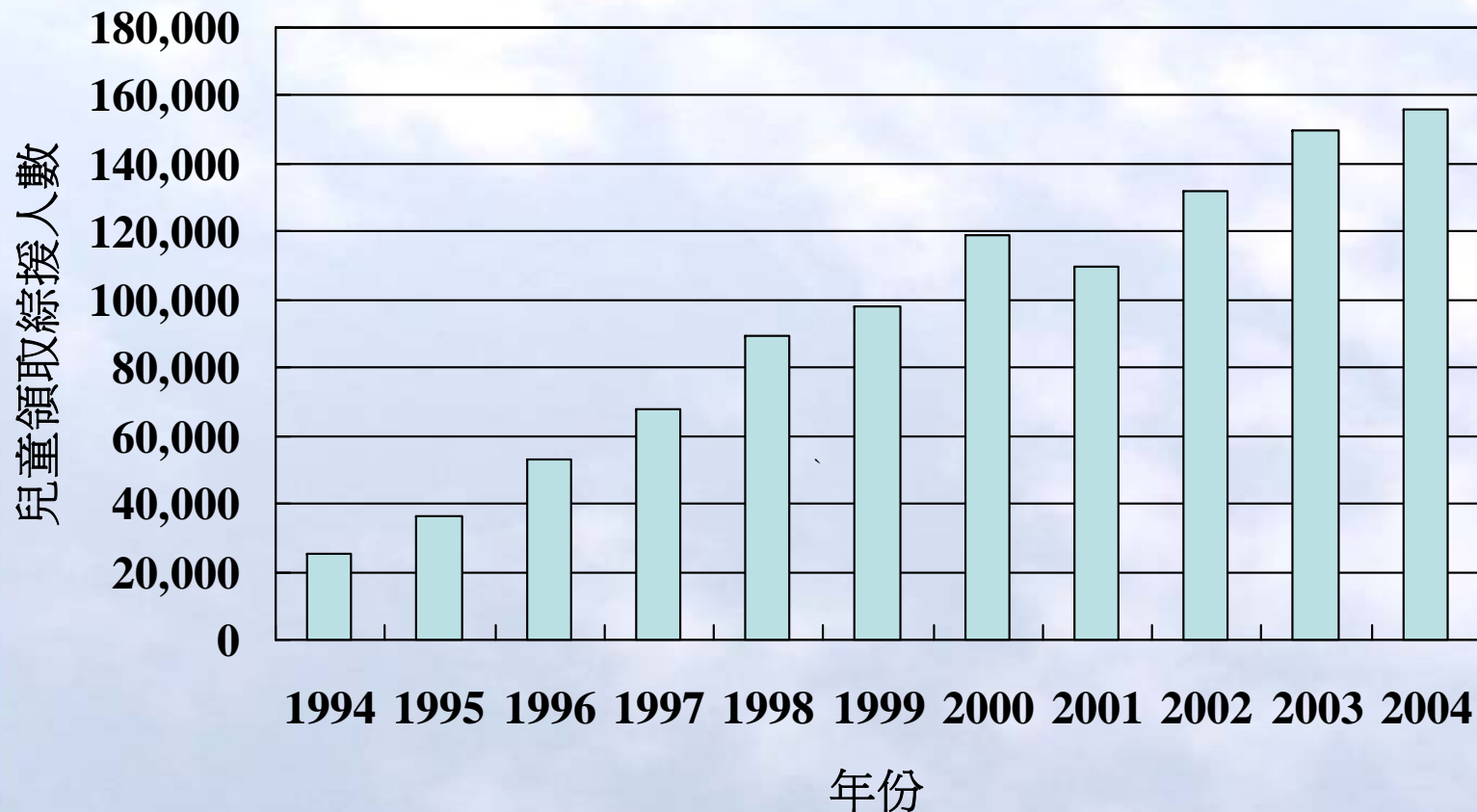
- 缺乏全面及全民性退休保障制度 lack of Pension Scheme for the elder citizens
- 缺乏全面性的支援政策支援家庭供養及照顧長者 lack of comprehensive policies to encourage the families to support the living of the elderly persons
- 無制定人口政策以紓緩人口老化問題 no population policy to alleviate the problem of aging population
- 無制定老人的醫療保險計劃 no medical insurance scheme for the elderly citizens
- 老人醫療開支費用龐大，經濟壓力大 the large expenditure on medical services created a great financial pressure on the elderly

Children living in poverty 貧窮兒童



領取綜援兒童人數變化 (1994至2004年)

The change of the number of children living on social security (CSSAs) between 1994 and 2004



• 領取綜援的兒童人數在1994年至2004年升幅多達7倍以上。 The number of children living on social security increased more than 7 times from 1994 to 2004.

兒童貧窮數字

Figures of Children Living in Poverty in Hong Kong

年份 Year	兒童總人口 Total population of children aged below 18	貧窮兒童人數 Total number of children living in poverty	全港兒童貧窮率(%) Child poverty rate in Hong Kong (%)
1994	1,437,700	390,500	27.2
1995	1,445,600	420,100	29.1
1996	1,473,800	447,600	30.4
1997	1,456,000	443,000	30.4
1998	1,440,900	419,200	29.1
1999	1,432,200	417,100	29.1
2000	1,401,800	408,400	29.1
2001	1,361,600	387,000	28.4
2002	1,353,300	408,200	30.2
2003	1,328,700	388,800	29.3
2004	1,303,700	373,400	28.6
2005	1,274,200	359,900	28.3

資料: 香港統計處, 2006年 Source: Census and Statistics Department, HKSARG (2006)

- 貧窮兒童人口比率在過去十多年一直維持在28%至30%的高水平。
The child poverty rate in Hong Kong remains high ranging from 28% to 30% in the past decades.

各國兒童貧窮率比較

International Comparison of Child Poverty Rate

國家/ 地區 Country / Region	兒童貧窮率 Child Poverty Rate	國家/ 地區 Country / Region	兒童貧窮率 Child Poverty Rate
香港 Hong Kong	28.3%	荷蘭 Netherlands	9.8%
墨西哥 Mexico	27.0%	盧森堡 Luxemburg	9.1%
美國 United States	21.9%	德國 Germany	9.0%
意大利 Italy	16.6%	匈牙利 Hungary	8.8%
英國 United Kingdom	15.4%	比利時 Belgium	7.7%
加拿大 Canada	14.9%	瑞典 Sweden	4.2%
波蘭 Poland	12.7%	挪威 Norway	3.4%
奧地利 Austria	10.2%	芬蘭 Finland	2.8%

資料: 經濟與合作發展組織 2004

Source: OECD, 2004

• 香港兒童貧窮率明顯較其他國家為高

The child poverty rate in Hong Kong is significantly higher than that of the other countries.

貧窮兒童成因

Causes of Child Poverty

- 教育資助制度未能協助脫貧
- Financial assistance on education cannot assist the student in poor families.
 - 免費教育政策不足 problem of free education
 - 學生資助不足 problems of current student financial assistance policy
 - 學習支援不足 lack of learning support for the students
 - 跨網車船津貼取消，窮學生欠資助 the abolition of cross-district transportation subsidy which adversely affected the students from poor families
- 社會缺乏扶貧及基層就業政策, 家庭貧窮 absence of anti-poverty policy to eradicate family poverty
- 收緊福利政策 tightening of the welfare policy
- 綜援問題 the problem of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance
- 醫療收費, 增加低收入家庭負擔 increase of medical charges increased the financial burden of low-income families

從大陸內港新移民婦女 New Immigrants Women from the mainland China



新移民婦女人口

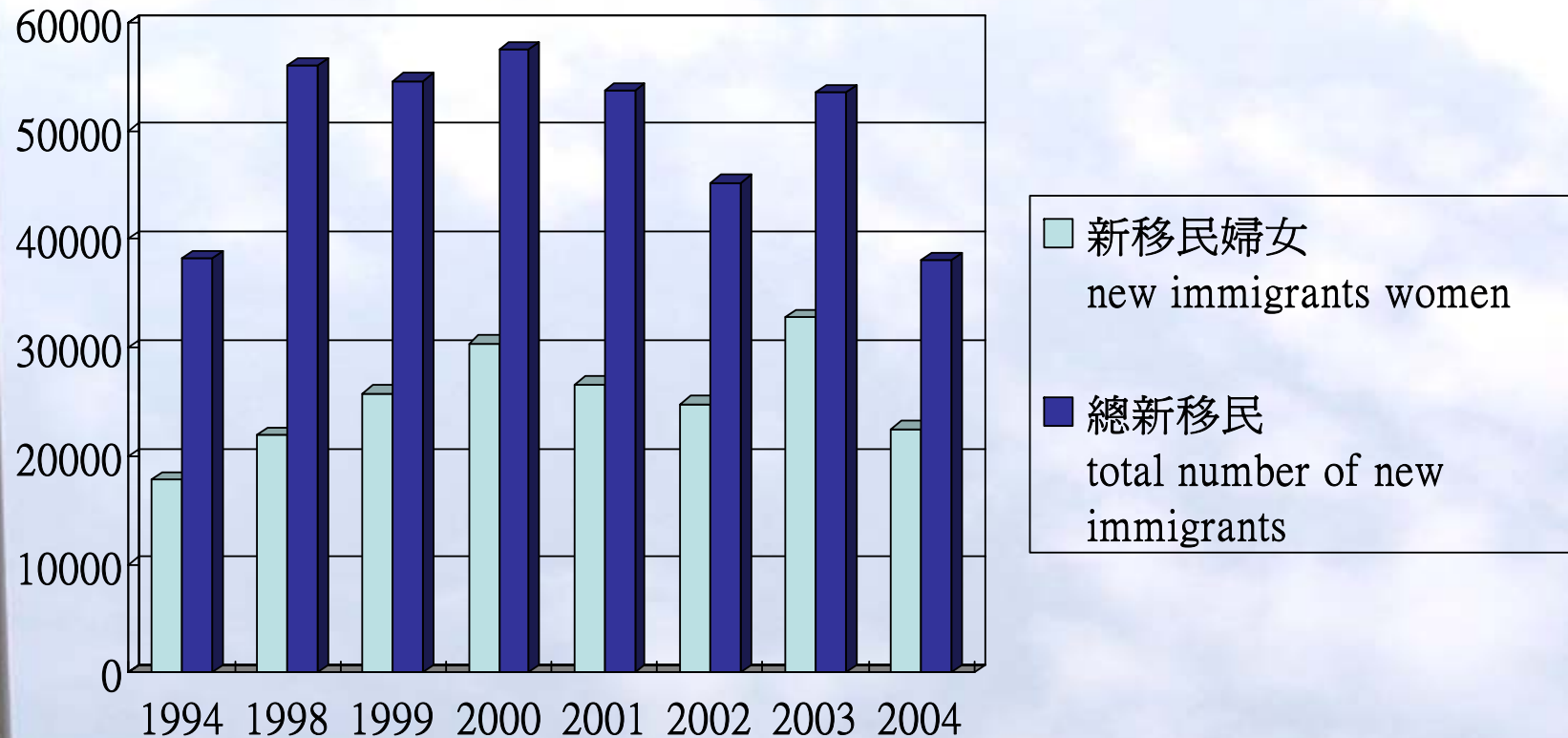
The population of New Immigrants Women from the mainland China

- 居港未滿七年新移民婦女約**184,935**人，其中**147,948**已婚(1998至2004年)，大都界乎**20至39**歲，七成多中學教育程度，八成來自廣東省。
- From 1998 to 2004, there are 184,935 new immigrants women coming from the mainland China, while 147,948 of them got married, generally aged 20-39, over 70% of them with secondary education level and over 80% came from Guangdong province.



新移民婦女來港人數 (1994年至2004年)

The number of New Immigrants women from mainland China



Year	1994	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
No. of new immigrants women from mainland China	17,781	21,974	25,827	30,406	26,622	24,834	32,760	22,512

按教育程度劃分的新來港婦女及非新來港婦女數目(2006年)

The number of New Immigrants women and non-new immigrants women by education level (2006)

教育程度 Education level	新來港婦女 New immigrants women		非新來港婦女 Non-new immigrants women		總計 / Total	
	數目 Number of persons	百分比 %	數目 Number of persons	百分比 %	數目 Number of persons	百分比 %
未受教育/ 幼稚園 No schooling / kindergarten	3,607	3.1	79,614	3.1	83,221	3.1
小學 / Primary	23,174	20.1	414,370	16.2	437,544	16.3
初中 / Lower secondary	48,953	42.5	448,172	17.5	497,125	18.6
高中及預科 / Upper secondary / Matriculation	31,649	27.5	975,367	38.1	1,007,016	17.6
專上教育 / Tertiary	7,895	6.8	644,081	25.1	51,976	24.4
總計 / Total	115,278	100.0	2,561,604	100.0	2,676,882	100.0

新來港婦女教育程度普遍較本地婦女為低。 The education level of the new immigrants women from mainland China is generally lower than the non-new immigrants.

新來港婦女及非新來港婦女按行業劃分的工作人口數目 (2006年)
 The number of New Immigrants women and non-new immigrants women
 by economic activity (2006)

行業 Economic Activity	新來港婦女 New immigrants women		非新來港婦女 Non-new immigrants women	
	數目 Number of persons	百分比 %	數目 Number of persons	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	3,049	6.7	128,018	8.5
建造業 Construction	718	1.6	20,079	1.3
批發, 零售, 進出口貿易, 飲食及酒店業/ Wholesale, retail and trading, restaurants and hotels	25,448	55.8	440,665	29.3
運動, 倉庫及通訊業/ Transport, storage and communications	1,537	3.4	95,073	6.3
金融, 保險, 地產及商用服務業/ Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	3,072	6.7	235,970	15.7
社區, 社會及個人服務業/ Community, social and personal services	11,653	25.5	578,748	38.5
其他及未能分類 / Others	152	0.3	6,036	0.4
總計 / Total	45,629	100.0	1,504,589	100.0

新來港婦女普遍從事批發, 零售, 進出口貿易, 飲食及酒店業。Most of the new immigrants women participated into services of wholesale, retail and trading, restaurants and hotels.

按每月主要職業收入劃分的新來港婦女及非新來港婦女的工作人口 (2006年)
The number of New Immigrants women and non-new immigrants women by main employment (2006)

每要主要職業收入 Monthly income from main employment (\$ / 港元)	新來港婦女 New immigrants women		非新來港婦女 Non-new immigrants women	
	數目 Number of persons	百分比 %	數目 Number of persons	百分比 %
< \$2,000	1,351	3.4	30,576	2.1
\$2,000 - \$ 3,999	6,212	13.7	255,940	17.2
\$4,000 - \$ 5,999	15,426	33.7	170,195	11.4
\$6,000 - \$ 7,999	11,974	26.4	205,536	13.8
\$8,000 - \$ 9,999	4,213	9.3	172,813	11.5
\$10,000 - \$ 14,999	3,128	6.9	263,218	17.9
\$15,000 - \$ 19,999	1,429	4.2	132,586	9.7
\$20,000 - \$ 29,999	8,31	1.8	129,436	8.7
\$30,000 +	7,23	1.6	122,451	8.2
總計 / Total	45,307	100.0	1,490,753	100.0

- 超過一半(50.8%)的新來港婦女勞工每月收入少於6000元，比例較非新來港婦女為高(30.7%)。
- More than a half (50.8%) of employed new immigrants women with a monthly earning less than \$6,000, which is significant higher than that of the non-new immigrants women. (30.7%)

新移民來港不足一年申請綜援人數
(1999年至2005年)


**CSSA Application for New Immigrants arriving Hong Kong
less than one year (1999 - 2005)**

	申請人數 / No. of applicants	批准人數 / No. of successful cases (%)	被拒人數 No. of cases rejected (%)
1999	7,415	4,490 (60.5%)	2,925 (39.5%)
2000	378	275 (72.8%)	103 (27.2%)
2001	965	611 (63.3%)	354 (36.7%)
2002	1,285	877 (68.2%)	405 (31.5%)
2004	1,665	230 (13.8%)	1,299 (78.0%)
2005	3,856	830 (21.5%)	2,892 (75.0%)

政府政策未有正視新移民需要

Problems of Government Policy for New Immigrants

- 人口及福利政策歧視新移民: 引入七年居港規定
Discriminated by the new population policy
- 房屋政策: 七年限制阻礙編配公屋，未能適時改善居住環境。
Housing policy: 7 year residency rule created difficulty for application for public housing
- 就業政策: 就業艱難，支援不足
Lack of employment policy for new immigrants and related supporting services
- 社會歧視: 法例不保障
Lack of legislation to protect against racial discrimination
- 欠缺生活保障: 新移民啞忍家庭暴力
Absence of comprehensive protection against domestic violence
- 缺乏共融政策及適應支援服務
Lack of integration policy and supporting services



政府扶貧措施及其問題
Government measures and drawbacks

政策建議 **Policy recommendations:** 在職貧窮 **Working Poor**

- 訂立最低工資 introduce the statutory minimum wage
- 透過教育及培訓提升競爭力 increase the competitiveness by education and training
- 提供財政援助 (例如: 就業稅務補助) (英國) provide financial assistance for employment (e.g. Working Tax Credit in U.K.)
- 創造就業機會，增加勞動密集職位 (job creation and increase labor-intensive working post)
- 發展本地經濟 (develop local economy)
- 檢討政府外判合約安排 (review governmental contract)

政策建議 **Policy recommendations:** 老人 **Elderly**

世界銀行亦建議一個“三支柱”模式：

Three pillars' model proposed by World Bank:

第一支柱：預防和紓緩貧困的強制性公共計劃

First pillar: Mandatory public scheme for preventing and alleviating poverty

第二支柱：維持退休收入的私人管理強制性退休計劃

Second pillar: Mandatory retirement scheme managed by private enterprise to sustain the income after retirement

第三支柱：補助前兩者的自願存款年金計劃

Third pillar: Voluntary annual deposit scheme which complementary with the above two pillars

政策建議 **Policy recommendations:** 老人 **Elderly**

- 檢討第一層支柱的政策，針對有需要長者 review the 1st pillar to strengthen the support to the elderly in need
- 實施全民老年退休金 introduce national pension scheme
- 放寬申請高齡津貼的資格 relax the application criteria for Social Security Allowance (SSA)
- 提高高齡津貼的金額予清貧長者 increase the amount of Social Security Allowance to the elderly living in poverty

政策建議 Policy recommendations: 老人 Elderly

- 建立多層次的援助措施 (第二安全網)，幫助只需要有限度援助的長者。措施可在現有的公屋租金援助及公立醫院收費減免制度上，增加以下項目，包括：
 - (i) 食物津貼 (因清貧長者大多高度壓縮食物開支，用以支付其他開支，以致做成營養不良，所以政府可考慮給有需要長者食物津貼。)
 - (ii) 為居住私人房屋的清貧長者提供租金津貼；
 - (iii) 交通津貼等。 Increase the assistance by introducing the concept of Secondary Safety Net, such as food subsidy, rent subsidy, transportation allowances, etc.
- 為非綜援長者全面放寬醫療豁免制度 relax the medical waiver system for all non-CSSA elderly.

政策建議 **Policy recommendations:** 貧窮兒童 **Children in Poverty**

- 制訂扶助兒童脫貧政策及建立中央兒童資料庫
formulate policy to handle child poverty and establish central data base for children development
- 設立貧窮線，制定消除兒童貧窮指標 establish poverty line and poverty indicator
- 設立兒童事務專員 establish Child Ombudsman
- 設立貧窮兒童津貼 provide child subsidy for children in poverty
- 恢復早年綜援金額及各項特別津貼 resume the standard rate of CSSA and the related special grants

政策建議 **Policy recommendations:** **貧窮兒童 Children in Poverty**

- 推行十五年免費教育 implementation of 15-year free education
- 放寬學生資助申請資格及增加資助項目 relax the application criteria for the student financial assistance and increase the area of its application
- 推行學童寄宿服務 implement student hostel service
- 全面善用現存學校及公共資源 better utilization of existing school facilities and public resources.
- 將兒童列入公屋優先安置的行列及開放市區申請 to prioritize the rental public housing applicants who have children in a family to allocate the public housing in urban area
- 為正輪候公屋的兒童家庭提供租金津貼 provide rent subsidy to the family with children who are waiting for the rental public housing

政策建議 Policy recommendations: 新移民婦女 New Immigrants Women

- 制定婦女扶貧政策 formulate anti-poverty policy for women
- 為婦女就業提供足夠配套措施，例如增加托兒服務資助及費用豁免名額及放寬申請限制、延長托兒服務時間等。 provide sufficient measures for the employment of women, such as increasing child-care subsidy, waiving quota system, etc.,
- 增加就業培訓及資助，開設24小時婦女學習中心 increase job-training opportunities and learning subsidy.
- 取消公屋及綜援申請居港七年限制政策 abolish the 7-year residency requirement for the application of rental public housing and the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)
- 立法保障新移民免受歧視 legislation on racial discrimination against new immigrants from the mainland China

討論及發問時間

Discussion and Q & A session



貧民窟的實況：深水埗

The Poverty Situation in Urban Slums

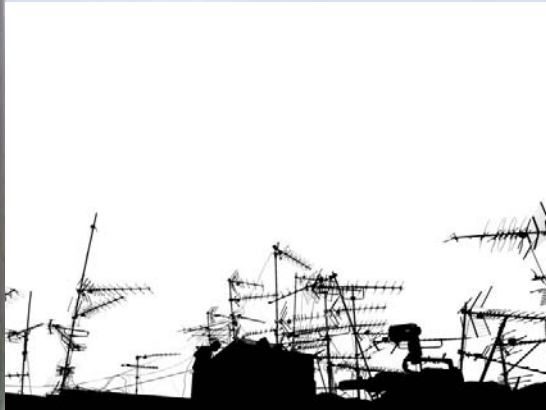
Case study: Sham Shui Po District



The Poverty Situation in Urban Slums

Case study: Sham Shui Po District

- 深水埗概況 **General Profile of Sham Shui Po**
- 社區特色 **Characteristics of the Community**
- 深水埗貧窮狀況 **Poverty situation at SSP**
- 深水埗與其他社區的比較 **SSP vs Other Districts**
- 深水埗區內的不同社群 **Different communities in SSP**
- 個案例子 **Case illustration**



地區分布 Geographical Distribution



表 34 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的人口
Table 34 Population by District Council District, 1996, 2001 and 2006

區議會分區 District Council District	人口 Population						變動百分率 Percentage Change		
	1996		2001		2006		2001年與 1996年 比較 Comparison between 2001 and 1996	2006年與 2001年 比較 Comparison between 2006 and 2001	2006年與 1996年 比較 Comparison between 2006 and 1996
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %			
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	365 927	5.9	353 550	5.3	365 540	5.3	-3.4	+3.4	-0.1
全港 Whole territory	6 217 556	100.0	6 708 389	100.0	6 864 346	100.0	+7.9	+2.3	+10.4

二零零六年中期人口統計 - 簡要報告

2006 Population By-census – Summary Results





人口密度 Population Density

表 35 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的人口密度
Table 35 Population Density by District Council District, 1996, 2001 and 2006

區議會分區	District Council District	人口密度（每平方公里內的人口數目） Population Density (number of persons per km ²)		
		1996	2001	2006 ⁽¹⁾
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	38 237	37 772	39 095
合計	Overall	5 796	6 237	6 352

二零零六年中期人口統計 - 簡要報告

2006 Population By-census – Summary Results



教育 Education



表 37 二零零六年按區議會分區及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的十五歲及以上人口比例
Table 37 Proportion of Population Aged 15 and Over by District Council District and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2006

區議會分區	District Council District	人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Proportion of Population ⁽¹⁾ (%)						
		教育程度 Educational Attainment			專上教育 Post-secondary			
		未受教育 /學前教育 /Pre-primary	小學 Primary	中學 Secondary	預科 Sixth Form	文憑/證書 Diploma/ Certificate	副學位課程 Sub-degree course	學位課程 Degree course
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	8.1	21.4	44.4	5.8	3.0	3.5	13.7
全港	Whole territory	7.1	18.3	45.6	5.9	3.6	4.0	15.4

二零零六年中期人口統計 - 簡要報告

2006 Population By-census – Summary Results



勞動人口 Labour Force



表 38 二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的勞動人口、勞動人口參與率及每月主要職業收入中位數
Table 38 Labour Force, Labour Force Participation Rate and Median Monthly Income from Main Employment by District Council District, 2006

區議會分區 District Council District	勞動人口 Labour Force	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour Force Participation Rate (%)			每月主要職業收入中位數 （港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)
		男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both Sexes	
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	177 852	63.7	48.2	55.5	9,500
全港 Whole territory	3 572 384	69.2	52.4	60.3	10,000

二零零六年中期人口統計 - 簡要報告

2006 Population By-census - Summary Results



住戶 Households

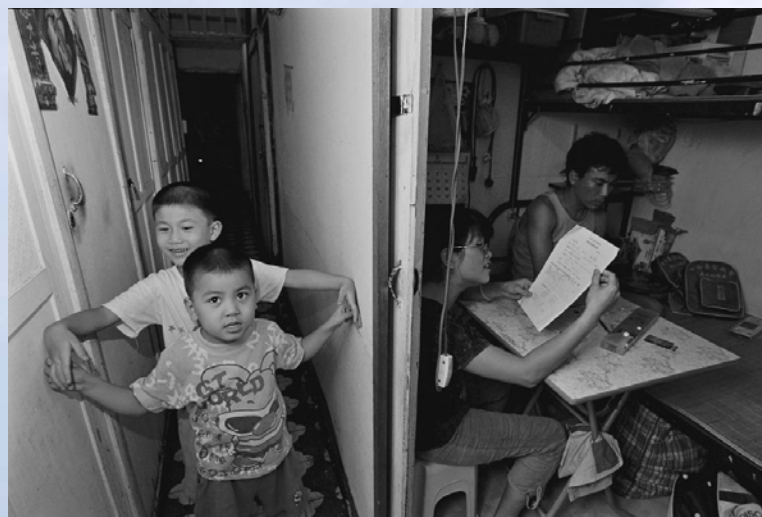


表 39 一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶數目及家庭住戶平均人數
Table 39 Number of Domestic Households and Average Domestic Household Size by District Council District, 1996, 2001 and 2006

區議會分區 District Council District	District Council District	家庭住戶數目 Number of Domestic Households			家庭住戶平均人數 Average Domestic Household Size		
		1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	117 237	115 305	126 103	3.1	2.9	2.8
全港	Whole territory	1 855 553	2 053 412	2 226 546	3.3	3.1	3.0

二零零六年中期人口統計 - 簡要報告

2006 Population By-census – Summary Results



社區特色 Characteristics of the Community

- 聚集貧窮人士及各邊緣社群 Many poor and marginalized groups
- 很多舊式私人樓宇及出租單位(板間房, 套房, 天台屋, 籠屋等)
Many old-private tenements and buildings (e.g. cubicles, top-roof huts, bed-space apartment, cage-homes, etc.,)



社區特色

Characteristics of the Community

- 特色社區經濟 Community economy
 - 小規模商業活動 (小販, 零售批發店舖) small scale business (e.g. hawkers, retail shops)
 - 低技術工種 low-skilled jobs
- 生活開支較低 Lower cost of living
- 獨有文化遺產 Reserve cultural heritage



深水埗區
區內每年
平均約有
10,000個
在職貧窮
家庭生活
在貧窮線
下。

There are
around
10,000
domestic
households
with
working
poor
persons
at Sham
Shui Po
living
under
poverty line.

按區議會分區劃分
而最少一位成員是就業人士及住戶每月入息
少於住戶每月入息中位數一半的家庭住戶數目

Number of domestic households with at least one employed person
and with monthly household income less than half of the median monthly household income
by District Council district (1998 - 2004)

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
		數目 ('000)	數目 ('000)	數目 ('000)	數目 ('000)	數目 ('000)	數目 ('000)	數目 ('000)
District Council	區議會分區							
Central and Western	中西區	4.9	4.9	3.5	4.0	4.7	3.4	3.7
Wan Chai	灣仔	2.3	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.4	2.5
Eastern	東區	10.1	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.4	10.9	11.0
Southern	南區	4.9	5.5	5.0	4.4	6.7	5.7	5.4
Yau Tsim Mong	油尖旺	8.8	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.7	9.8	7.2
Sham Shui Po	深水埗	11.8	12.1	11.4	12.2	12.6	9.9	10.1
Kowloon City	九龍城	7.8	9.5	8.3	7.4	7.0	8.2	6.6
Wong Tai Sin	黃大仙	11.6	12.7	12.4	10.5	11.2	13.1	11.3
Kwun Tong	觀塘	15.6	16.1	19.1	15.3	14.1	18.4	13.9
Kwai Tsing	葵青	13.0	13.4	16.0	13.7	12.1	14.8	13.8
Tsuen Wan	荃灣	5.8	5.5	5.8	4.9	5.8	5.7	6.0
Tuen Mun	屯門	17.3	15.3	13.1	14.3	16.0	17.4	17.5
Yuen Long	元朗	14.4	13.2	15.4	14.5	18.4	18.6	18.4
North	北區	8.7	8.6	9.7	9.4	9.3	10.1	9.0
Tai Po	大埔	8.8	8.6	8.8	7.0	8.9	8.9	9.8
Sha Tin	沙田	14.6	14.4	12.9	13.0	14.0	14.6	13.3
Sai Kung	西貢	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.4	7.9	10.5	8.0
Island	離島	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3	3.1
Total	總計	169.2	172.0	171.6	161.6	173.3	185.7	170.5

深水埗貧窮狀況

Poverty situation in Sham Shui Po

深水埗區及全港每月家庭收入中位數 (2001 年至 2005 年)⁺

Median Monthly Domestic Household Income of Sham Shui Po and the Whole Territory (2001 to 2005)

⁺

深水埗區 \ 年份 ⁺ Sham Shui Po \ Year ⁺	2001 ⁺	2002 ⁺	2003 ⁺	2004 ⁺	2005 ⁺
每月家庭收入中位數 ⁺ Median Monthly Domestic Household Income ⁺	13,300 ⁺	12,500 ⁺	11,000 ⁺	11,500 ⁺	12,000 ⁺
全港 / The whole territory ⁺	17,500 ⁺	16,000 ⁺	15,000 ⁺	15,300 ⁺	15,700 ⁺

深水埗區每月家庭收入中位數持續較全港為低。

The median monthly domestic household income of Sham Shui Po is consistently lower than that of the whole territory.

深水埗貧窮狀況

Poverty situation in Sham Shui Po

深水埗區及全港每月就業收入中位數 (2001 年至 2005 年)

Median Monthly Employment Earning of Sham Shui Po (from 2001 to 2005)

深水埗區 \ 年份 Sham Shui Po \ Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
每月就業收入中位數 Median Monthly Employment Earning	10,000	9,500	9,000	9,000	9,000
全港 / The whole territory	10,500	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

深水埗區每月就業收入中位數持續較全港數字為低。

The median monthly employment earning of Sham Shui Po district is consistently lower than that of the whole territory.

深水埗區及全港無業家庭數目 (2001年至2005年)¹

Number of workless households of Sham Shui Po and the whole territory (from 2001 to 2005)¹

深水埗區 \ 年份 Sham Shui Po \ Year	2001 ¹	2002 ¹	2003 ¹	2004 ¹	2005 ¹
無業家庭數目(佔該區所有住戶百分比) ¹ Number of workless households (% of the all households at Sham Shui Po) ¹	9,400 ¹ (9.5%) ¹	11,600 ¹ (11.4%) ¹	15,800 ¹ (15.7%) ¹	13,700 ¹ (13.3%) ¹	11,100 ¹ (10.6%) ¹
全港合計(佔全港住戶百分比) ¹ Number of workless households of the whole territory ¹ (% of the all of households in Hong Kong) ¹	133,600 ¹ (7.2%) ¹	174,800 ¹ (9.1%) ¹	199,800 ¹ (10.3%) ¹	188,000 ¹ (9.4%) ¹	186,100 ¹ (9.2%) ¹

¹ 香港統計處(2007) 二零零六年中期人口統計-簡要報告 表 34 及表 38¹

深水埗區無業家庭數目的比例持續較全港比例為高。

The proportion to the number of workless households of Sham Shui Po is generally fewer than that of the whole territory.

深水埗區及全港失業人士數目 (2001 年至 2005 年)[↵]

Number of unemployed persons of Sham Shui Po and the whole territory (from 2001 to 2005)[↵]

[↵]

深水埗區 \ 年份 [↵] Sham Shui Po \ Year [↵]	2001 [↵]	2002 [↵]	2003 [↵]	2004 [↵]	2005 [↵]
無業人士數目 [↵] (佔該區所有住戶百分比) [↵] Number of unemployed persons [↵] (% of the all employed persons at Sham Shui Po) [↵]	12,800 [↵] (7.4%) [↵]	16,900 [↵] (9.4%) [↵]	17,300 [↵] (10.3%) [↵]	15,000 [↵] (8.4%) [↵]	12,600 [↵] (6.7%) [↵]
全港合計(佔全港就業人口百分比) [↵] Total number of unemployed persons in Hong Kong [↵] (% of the all employed persons) [↵]	166,100 [↵] (4.9%) [↵]	271,900 [↵] (7.8%) [↵]	308,900 [↵] (8.8%) [↵]	248,900 [↵] (7.0%) [↵]	213,900 [↵] (6.0%) [↵]

深水埗區無業人士數目的比例持續較全港比例為高。

The proportion to the number of unemployed persons of Sham Shui Po is generally higher than that of the whole territory.

深水埗區及全港入息低於平均綜援金額的家庭數目 (2001年至2005年)↵

Number of Household below Average Monthly Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) of Sham Shui Po and the whole territory (from 2001 to 2005) ↵

深水埗區 \ 年份↵ Sham Shui Po \ Year↵	2001↵	2002↵	2003↵	2004↵	2005↵
入息低於平均綜援金額的家庭數目↵ (佔該區所有住戶百分比)↵ Number of Households below Average Monthly Comprehensive ↵ Social Security Assistance (CSSA)↵ (% of the all households at Sham Shui Po)↵	18,200↵ (18.4%)↵	21,300↵ (20.9%)↵	19,300↵ (19.2%)↵	16,600↵ (16.0%)↵	13,300↵ (12.8%)↵
全港合計↵ (佔全港住戶百分比)↵ Total number of households below Average Monthly Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) in Hong Kong↵ (% of the all households ↵ in the whole territory)↵	264,500↵ (14.2%)↵	305,000↵ (15.9%)↵	316,900↵ (16.3%)↵	273,300↵ (13.7%)↵	258,900↵ (12.8%)↵

深水埗區入息低於平均綜援金額的家庭數目的比例持續較全港比例為高。

The proportion to the number of households below average monthly CSSA at Sham Shui Po is generally higher than that of the whole territory.

深水埗區及全港入息低於平均綜援金額的單親家庭數目 (2001 年至 2005 年)[↵]

Single parent households with income below average CSSA payment at Sham Shui Po and the whole territory (from 2001 to 2005)[↵]

[↵]

深水埗區 \ 年份 [↵] Sham Shui Po \ Year [↵]	2001 [↵]	2002 [↵]	2003 [↵]	2004 [↵]	2005 [↵]
入息低於平均綜援金額的單親家庭數目 [↵] (佔該區所有住戶百分比) [↵] Single parent households with income below average CSSA payment at Sham Shui Po [↵] (% of the all households at Sham Shui Po) [↵]	* [↵] (*) [↵]	1,900 [↵] (1.6%) [↵]	1,600 [↵] (1.3%) [↵]	2,000 [↵] (1.6%) [↵]	1,400 [↵] (1.1%) [↵]
全港合計 [↵] (佔全港住戶百分比) [↵] Total number of Single parent households with income below average CSSA payment in the whole territory [↵] (% of the all households in the whole territory) [↵]	22,400 [↵] (1.1%) [↵]	27,100 [↵] (1.3%) [↵]	25,600 [↵] (1.2%) [↵]	26,200 [↵] (1.2%) [↵]	25,900 [↵] (1.1%) [↵]

* 數字較低而不予發佈 [↵]

Notes: (*) Figures of small magnitude are suppressed owing to large sampling error. [↵]

深水埗區入息低於平均綜援金額的單親家庭數目的比例持續較全港比例為高。

The proportion to the number of single parent households with income below average monthly CSSA at Sham Shui Po is generally higher than that of the whole territory.

房屋 Housing

二零零六年中期人口統計 - 簡要報告

2006 Population By-census - Summary Results

表 40 二零零六年按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶每月收入、租金、按揭供款及借貸還款中位數；租金與收入比率中位數；按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數

Table 40 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income/Rent/Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment, Median Rent to Income Ratio and Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio by District Council District, 2006



區議會分區	District Council District	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元)	家庭住戶每月租金中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (港元)	家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 ⁽²⁾ (港元)	租金與收入比率中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比)	按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數 ⁽²⁾ (百分比)
		Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent ⁽¹⁾ (HK\$)	Median Monthly Domestic Household Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment ⁽²⁾ (HK\$)	Median Rent to Income Ratio ⁽¹⁾ (%)	Median Mortgage Payment and Loan Repayment to Income Ratio ⁽²⁾ (%)
九龍	Kowloon					
油尖旺	Yau Tsim Mong	17,500	3,900	9,500	26.0	32.0
深水埗	Sham Shui Po	13,500	1,680	8,811	19.1	27.8
九龍城	Kowloon City	20,000	2,500	10,500	20.0	29.8
黃大仙	Wong Tai Sin	14,250	1,598	6,200	15.0	23.1
觀塘	Kwun Tong	14,050	1,610	7,000	16.2	24.8
小計	Sub-total	15,035	1,760	8,000	17.7	27.3
全港	Whole territory	17,250	1,677	7,800	16.0	26.6

深水埗區家庭收入普遍較低，租金負擔相對較重。

The income of households living at Sham Shui Po district is generally low, while the rent afforded is high in comparing with the whole territory.

- **2006年全港 最高無業家庭的比例**

The largest proportion of workless households in Hong Kong:

深水埗 Sham Shui Po (11.7%)

- **2006年全港 最低家庭入息中位數**

The lowest median household income in HK:

深水埗 Sham Shui Po (\$13,100)

Lack of significant improvements of the poverty indicators at Sham Shui Po between 2005 and 2006

2005年及2006年的貧窮指標比較

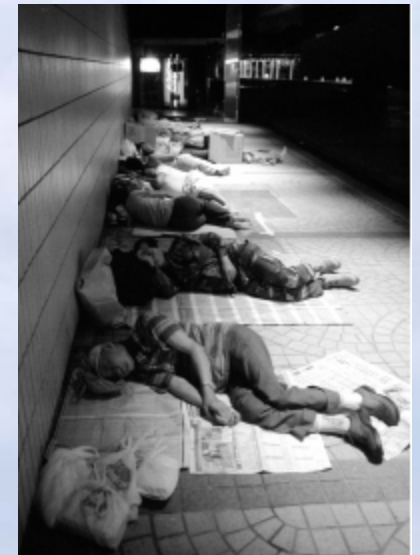
A Comparison of the Poverty Indicators between 2005 and 2006

指標 Indicator	19	20	21	22	23	24
	無業家庭的 比例 Proportion of workless households	低收入家庭的 比例 Proportion of low-income households	單親低收入家庭 的比例 Proportion of single-parent low-income households	每月家庭入息 中位數 Median monthly household income	每月就業收入 中位數 Median monthly employment earnings	失業率 Unemployment rate
中西區 Central & Western			X			
灣仔 Wan Chai	x	x	x			
東區 Eastern			x		x	
南區 Southern	x		x			x
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	x		x	x	x	x
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	x	x		x		
九龍城 Kowloon City	X	x	x			
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin			x		X	
觀塘 Kwun Tong						
葵青 Kwai Tsing				x	x	
荃灣 Tsuen Wan			x		X	
屯門 Tuen Mun	X			X		
元朗 Yuen Long			x		X	
北區 North	x				x	
大埔 Tai Po					x	
沙田 Sha Tin						
西貢 Sai Kung	x					
離島 Islands	x	x	x	x	x	

社區內的弱勢社群

Different communities in Sham Shui Po

- 失業人士 (unemployed persons)
- 低收入人士 (low-income families)
- 老人(獨居, 綜援, 在職, 老業主)
(different elderly persons in poverty)
- 貧窮兒童 (children living in poverty)
- 新移民婦女 (new immigrants)
- 精神病康復者 (people with mental illness)
- 更生人士 (ex-offenders)
- 少數族裔 (ethnic minorities)
- 尋找庇護者及難民 (asylum seekers and refugees)
- 露宿者 (street-sleepers)
- 吸毒者 (drug addict)
- 性工作者 (sex worker) ...



個案例子 Case illustration

1. 貧窮家庭 A poor family
2. 貧窮老人 A poor elderly
3. 失業人士 An unemployed singleton

1. 貧窮家庭 A poor family

- 李先生與太太及兩個8歲及5歲的子女一家四口，一家租住60呎板房，月租\$1200。李先生做地盤，日薪，由十年前，\$600一日減為\$400一日，每月只有十來日工作，月入平均約只有\$5000，有時全日失業。
- Mr Lee and his wife and two children (aged 8 and 5) rent a small cubicle in Sham Shui Po. The monthly rent is \$1,200. Mr Lee is a construction site worker. He is daily paid. His daily payment decreased from \$600 to \$400 in the past ten years. He only has about 10 days work and he is able to earn about \$5,000 per month. Sometimes, he has no job whole month.



1. 貧窮家庭 A poor family



- 子女雖然學費全免及獲書簿費資助，但女兒幼稚園書簿費沒有津貼，兒子小學雜費多，還要電腦上網、參加活動費等，這些都是李家負擔不了的，兒子還因而留堂及成績落後。
- The school fee is free, but there is no subsidy for the daughter's textbook fee. Besides, they need to pay their son's study expenditures, and computer internet, study activities fee, etc. This is beyond Lee's family's capabilities. Their son cannot catch up with the curriculum.

1. 貧窮家庭 A poor family



- 李太爲了幫補家計，四出找託管及工作，但託管服務時間短及假日不開放及收費不菲，而李太找到的工作都是工時長、假日要上班及工資低，沒有辦法之下，一家常四出拾荒，拾菜食及拾紙皮舊物變賣生活。
- Mrs Lee tried her best but failed to find a job as the open time and charge fee of the child care services cannot fit to the time of the low skill jobs. The family pick through discarded vegetables and other food at wholesale markets. They also pick up discarded paper for sale.

2. 貧窮老人 A poor elderly



- 七十四歲關婆婆與不少獨居長者一樣，每月只靠幾百元生果金生活，餐餐鹹魚白飯，節衣縮食，洗衣機及石油器爐壞了多年也無錢更換。此外，她所住單位日久失修，惜無力維修。
- Similar to many elderly who live alone, Ms Kwan, 74-year-old, relies on the elderly pension to live. She has tried her best to live the most economically. But, she still does not have any savings to renovate her old flat. She does not even have money to replace her broken washing machine and LPG stove.

2. 貧窮老人 A poor elderly



- 關婆婆早年喪夫，育有四子女，兩個在內地、兩個在港，但各有家庭負擔，根本無力供養她。她說，在港的兩名子女，分別當清潔工人及酒樓雜工，月入才幾千元，兒子最近更被公司裁減一千元人工，更加無力供養母親。關婆婆每月只好靠七百零五元的生果金勉強維生。生活艱難，關婆婆惟有節衣縮食，例如棄用石油氣改用火水，可以省回幾十元，只間中使用石油氣爐。

2. 貧窮老人 A poor elderly



- Kwan is a widow who has four children. Two of them live in the mainland China and the other two are in HK. But all of them have their own family burden, which is heavy enough for them to support Kwan's living.
- She said that her two children in HK are low-paid workers. Recently, the salary of her son has reduced \$1000, making him more difficult to support her living. So Kwan can only live on the \$705 government subsidy. In such a hard situation, Kwan has to live economically. She has given up using LPG and started using the cheaper paraffin oil. In this way, she can save less than \$100 monthly.

2. 貧窮老人 A poor elderly



- 收入有限，一日三餐只能以菜及魚仔做菜，間中買些豬肉煲湯分開幾餐吃，她表示：「五蚊魚仔夠食一日，啲菜檔會揀剩啲菜喺竹籮，咪朝朝六點去街市執菜，或一蚊買堆隔夜菜就一餐啦。」洗衣機壞了十年，關婆婆也無力添置一部新的洗衣機，最近連石油氣爐也壞了，索性棄之不用。

2. 貧窮老人 A poor elderly



- Due to the limited income, she can only have vegetables and small fishes as the dishes of her meals. She can still have pork for soup, but she would choose to separate that small piece of pork for a few meals. She mentioned, “\$5 of small fishes is already enough for 1 day. I would pick the vegetables discarded by stalls in the market in the early morning daily. Sometimes, I would use \$1 to buy some stale vegetables.” Although her washing machine has been out of order for 10 years, she has no money to replace it. Recently, her LPG stove has broken down too, having no savings to buy a new one, she prefers giving up using the stove.

2. 貧窮老人 A poor elderly



- 除了家電損壞外，關婆婆住了幾十年的自置物業開始出現滲水及石屎剝落的問題，令她感到非常憂心。幾年前，上層單位分租並加建廁所，新建廁所正位於關婆婆的客廳上方，自此天花便因樓上滲水而出現石屎剝落。大廈及室內維修費用昂貴，她根本無力負擔。

2. 貧窮老人 A poor elderly



- Besides the damages of her household appliances, Kwan is very worried about the water seepage and falling concrete problem of her self-owned property. A few years ago, the owner of the upper floor of her flat decided to turn the flat into partitions for renting. So an additional toilet has been built. The new toilet leads to the water seepage and falling concrete problem of the ceiling of her flat. The repairing charge is so high that she cannot afford.

3. 失業人士 An unemployed singleton



- 一個中年人士亞新49歲小六程度，一個人從露宿者宿舍跑來找工，他性格沉黙，不大會說話，他對工作要求不高，四千餘元就可以了，他說要他做清潔都不打緊，但找了逾半年，還未找到工作，人家嫌他年紀大及無學歷。

3. 失業人士 An unemployed singleton



- A 49-year-old man, Sun, who has been educated to primary six, has come to seek a job from the homeless shelter. He is shy and not so good at communicating with others. His expectation towards his job is not high. He is willing to accept a \$4000-monthly income or a cleaning job, however, he cannot even find a job over 6 months. The employers rejected him due to his age and education level.

3. 失業人士 An unemployed singleton



- 小六畢業，亞新沒有再念書，他讀書成績差，那時周圍的工廠都請人，那怕是十三、四歲，周圍盡是工作的機會。亞新還記得那時是1976年朋友介紹他往針織廠工作，當起學師來，一做就做了十年，期間轉過十多間廠，有機械針織廠、尼龍布廠。

3. 失業人士 An unemployed singleton



- After graduated from the primary school, Sun did not continue his study. At that time, there were many vacancies in the factories. Even a 13-year-old boy could get a job easily. Sun remembered that his friend introduced him as a textile factory in 1976. Then, he started working as a trainee at that factory. He has worked in the textile industry for 10 years .

3. 失業人士 An unemployed singleton



- 到了80年代，亞新沒多久看到報紙請人做送貨員，他就當起送貨員來，那時生意非常好，老闆眼見他做得不錯，就額外請他做售貨，他說即是做行街，找人向他買貨，除了底薪又有佣金，那時平均一個月可賺\$5000元，那段日子亞新假日都不放假，星期六、日也找到兼職工作。

3. 失業人士 An unemployed singleton



- In the 1980s, Sun has become a deliveryman. His boss appreciated his working attitude and employed him as a salesman. Apart from the basic salary, Sun could get his commission. Sun could earn an average of \$5000 monthly. Sun has worked very hard and even worked on holidays.

3. 失業人士 An unemployed singleton



- 可惜到了九十年代初，賣買眼鏡的生意都被大行所取代，生意開始大不如前，開始找不到訂單，亞新開始到處打散工。亞新在五年前，在食環署找到掃街的工作，由晚上八點做至晚上十一點，當時爲了生活，他不單晚上工作，日頭還做多一份速遞工作，每朝早上八點半做至五點，做完速遞就走行至油麻地開工掃街，兩份工作加起來才得七千餘元，爲了生活他雖感到辛苦，但還是死捱下去，至一年前因爲合約滿，亞新被迫再成爲失業大軍，期間他再搵工作非常困難，失業害他壓力倍增，半年前亞新一時想不通離家出走，過著露宿及失業的日子。

3. 失業人士 An unemployed singleton



- Unfortunately, in the early 1990s, Sun's business has been taken over by big companies. Sun cannot find any orders of goods. Sun started working as a day laborer.
- Sun has found a sweeper job in the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, working from 8pm to 11pm. At that time, besides working at night, he had to work in a delivery company in the daytime, from 8:30am to 5pm. Having finished the tasks in the delivery company, he would go to Yau Ma Tei on foot to continue his work in the night time. Sun could have about \$7000 from the two jobs. Sun's jobs were painstaking, but in order to make a living, he still had to endure. One year ago, his contract has ended. Sun has become unemployed. It is very hard for him to find a new job. His unemployment has brought him additional pressure, which stressed him to leave his home. He is now living a homeless and jobless life.

討論及發問時間

Discussion and Q & A session

