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1981年至2011年香港生育趨勢
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香港的生育水平，在過去 30 年呈現下跌的趨勢。然而，生育率在近年輕微回升。這篇文章簡述 1981 年至 2011 年香港的生育趨勢。

Hong Kong's fertility showed a declining trend over the past 30 years. Nevertheless, there was a moderate re-bounce in fertility rate in the recent years. This article gives a brief account of the fertility trend in Hong Kong over the period from 1981 to 2011.

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1981 年至 2011 年香港生育趨勢

The Fertility Trend in Hong Kong, 1981 to 2011

1. 引言

1.1 香港的生育水平，在過去 30 年呈現下跌的趨勢。然而，生育率在近年輕微回升。

1.2 這篇文章簡述由 1981 年至 2011 年香港的生育趨勢。

2. 出生趨勢

2.1 香港每年的活產嬰兒數目從 1981 年的 86 751 名下降至 2003 年的 46 965 名，其後回升至 2011 年的 95 451 名。粗出生率（即一年內的活產嬰兒數目相對該年年中的人口）從 1981 年的每千人有 16.8 名下降至 2003 年的 7.0 名，然後回升至 2011 年的 13.5 名。（表 1）

1. Introduction

1.1 Hong Kong's fertility showed a declining trend over the past 30 years. Nevertheless, there was a moderate re-bounce in fertility rate in the recent years.

1.2 This article gives a brief account of the fertility trend in Hong Kong over the period from 1981 to 2011.

2. Birth Trend

2.1 The annual number of live births in Hong Kong dropped steadily from 86 751 in 1981 to 46 965 in 2003 and then rebounded to 95 451 in 2011. The crude birth rate, i.e. the number of live births in a calendar year to the mid-year population, declined from 16.8 live births per 1 000 population in 1981 to 7.0 in 2003 and then rebounded to 13.5 in 2011. (Table 1)

表1 1981年至2011年的活產嬰兒數目及粗出生率
Table 1 Number of Live Births and Crude Birth Rate, 1981 to 2011

年份 Year	活產嬰兒數目 Number of live births	粗出生率 Crude birth rate (按每千名人口計算) (per 1 000 population)
1981	86 751	16.8
1982	86 120	16.4
1983	83 293	15.6
1984	77 297	14.4
1985	76 126	14.0
1986	71 620	13.0
1987	69 958	12.6
1988	75 412	13.4
1989	69 621	12.3
1990	67 731	12.0
1991	68 281	12.0
1992	70 949	12.3
1993	70 451	12.0
1994	71 646	11.9
1995	68 637	11.2
1996	63 291	9.9
1997	59 250	9.1
1998	52 977	8.1
1999	51 281	7.8
2000	54 134	8.1
2001	48 219	7.2
2002	48 209	7.1
2003	46 965	7.0
2004	49 796	7.3
2005	57 098	8.4
2006	65 626	9.6
2007	70 875	10.2
2008	78 822	11.3
2009	82 095	11.8
2010	88 584	12.6
2011	95 451	13.5

2.2 經歷了多年的上升趨勢，居於內地的女性（以下簡稱為「內地女性」）而其配偶為香港永久性居民在港所生的活產嬰兒數目近年來開始下降。這些嬰兒的數目由 2005 年的 9 879 名下降至 2011 年的 6 110 名。另一方面，終審法院在 2001 年 7 月裁定中國公民在香港所生的嬰兒均擁有香港居留權。自此，其配偶為非香港永久性居民的內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒數目有明顯上升的趨勢，由 2001 年的 620 名增加至 2011 年的 35 736 名。（表 2）

2.2 After experiencing an increasing trend for many years, the number of live births born in Hong Kong to women residing in the mainland of China (referred to as Mainland women hereafter) whose spouses are Hong Kong Permanent Residents started to decrease in recent years. The number of such births has decreased from 9 879 in 2005 to 6 110 in 2011. On the other hand, the Court of Final Appeal ruled in July 2001 that babies born in Hong Kong to Chinese nationals have the right of abode in Hong Kong. Since then, there has been an obviously increasing trend of babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong Permanent Residents, from 620 in 2001 to 35 736 in 2011. (Table 2)

表2 2001年至2011年內地女性在香港生產的嬰兒數目
Table 2 Births Born in Hong Kong to Mainland Women, 2001 to 2011

統計期間 Reference period	活產嬰兒數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number of live births ⁽¹⁾	其中由內地女性在香港所生的活產嬰兒數目： Of which number of live births born in Hong Kong to Mainland women :			
		其配偶為 香港永久性居民 whose spouses are Hong Kong Permanent Residents	其配偶為 非香港永久性居民 ⁽²⁾ whose spouses are not Hong Kong Permanent Residents ⁽²⁾	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	小計 Sub-total
2001	48 219	7 190	620	-	7 810
2002	48 209	7 256	1 250	-	8 506
2003	46 965	7 962	2 070	96	10 128
2004	49 796	8 896	4 102	211	13 209
2005	57 098	9 879	9 273	386	19 538
2006	65 626	9 438	16 044	650	26 132
2007	70 875	7 989	18 816	769	27 574
2008	78 822	7 228	25 269	1 068	33 565
2009	82 095	6 213	29 766	1 274	37 253
2010	88 584	6 169	32 653	1 826	40 648
2011	95 451	6 110	35 736	2 136	43 982

註釋：(1) 數字是按事件的發生時間計算某統計期間內在
香港出生的活產嬰兒總數（即該統計期間內的
活產嬰兒）。

(2) 包括香港非永久性居民（來港少於 7 年的內地
人士包括在這類別）及非香港居民。

(3) 在出生登記時，內地母親並沒有提供嬰兒父親
居民身分的資料。

Notes : (1) Figures refer to the total number of live births born in Hong
Kong in the reference period counted by the occurrence time
of the events (i.e. births actually taking place in that
reference period).

(2) Include Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents (persons
from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less
than 7 years being grouped in this category) and non-Hong
Kong residents.

(3) Mainland mothers did not provide the father's residential
status during birth registration.

2.3 除此之外，有一定數目的嬰兒是香港居民在香港以外地方所生，並在少於 1 歲時被帶回香港。這些嬰兒並不包括在香港的活產嬰兒數目內。（表 3）

2.3 Besides, there were a number of babies born to Hong Kong residents outside Hong Kong and were brought back to Hong Kong when they were less than 1 year old. They are not counted in the number of live births in Hong Kong. (Table 3)

表3 1996年至2011年香港居民在香港以外地方所生的活產嬰兒數目
Table 3 Number of Live Births Born outside Hong Kong to Hong Kong Residents, 1996 to 2011

年份 Year	香港居民在香港以外地方所生的活產嬰兒數目 Number of live births born outside Hong Kong to Hong Kong residents
1996	3 653
1997	3 619
1998	2 981
1999	2 359
2000	2 208
2001	2 034
2002	1 694
2003	1 553
2004	1 588
2005	1 538
2006	1 601
2007	1 655
2008	1 919
2009	1 779
2010	1 701
2011	1 685

3. 生育趨勢

3.1 年齡別生育率是指某一年齡組別的女性在某一年內生產的活產嬰兒數目，相對該年年中該年齡組別的女性人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的比率。

3.2 在 1981 年至 2011 年間，年齡別生育率於所有年齡組別（35 - 39 歲及 40 - 44 歲組別除外）均下降。在年輕年齡組別 15 - 19 歲及 20 - 24 歲的女性，其生育率在過去 30 年分別減少 73% 及 69%。（表 4）

3. Fertility Trend

3.1 The age specific fertility rate (AFR) is the number of live births occurring to women in a given age group during a calendar year to the total female population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) at mid-year in that age group.

3.2 The AFRs declined almost across all age groups, except for those aged 35 - 39 and 40 - 44, during 1981 to 2011. For women in the young age groups of 15 - 19 and 20 - 24, the fertility rates decreased by 73% and 69% respectively in the past 30 years. (Table 4)

表4 1981年至2011年的年齡別生育率及總和生育率
Table 4 Age Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rate, 1981 to 2011

年份 Year	年齡別生育率 Age specific fertility rates						總和生育率 Total fertility rate	
	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44		45 - 49
(每千名女性的活產嬰兒數目) (Number of live births per 1 000 women)								
1981	12	86	153	97	34	7	1	1 933
1982	10	80	149	94	35	6	1	1 860
1983	10	76	140	87	31	5	1	1 722
1984	8	64	127	82	29	5	§	1 559
1985	8	58	122	81	28	5	§	1 491
1986	7	49	112	79	27	4	§	1 367
1987	6	43	106	80	27	4	§	1 311
1988	6	43	112	89	29	5	§	1 400
1989	6	40	100	82	29	5	§	1 296
1990	6	40	99	80	28	4	§	1 272
1991	7	39	97	81	30	5	§	1 281
1992	7	45	100	85	31	5	§	1 347
1993	7	49	95	84	31	5	§	1 342
1994	7	49	95	87	32	5	§	1 355
1995	6	43	90	85	32	5	§	1 295
1996	6	37	81	79	32	5	§	1 191
1997	6	33	73	76	32	5	§	1 127
1998	5	31	65	68	30	5	§	1 016
1999	5	31	62	65	29	5	§	981
2000	5	32	65	70	31	5	§	1 032
2001	4	29	57	62	29	5	§	931
2002	4	30	59	62	28	4	§	941
2003	4	29	57	58	27	5	§	901
2004	4	29	57	61	28	5	§	922
2005	3	27	58	67	31	5	§	959
2006	3	25	57	72	35	5	§	984
2007	3	24	57	76	40	6	§	1 028
2008	3	23	56	79	43	7	§	1 064
2009	3	24	54	78	43	7	§	1 055
2010	3	25	58	84	48	8	§	1 127
2011	3	27	64	87	52	9	§	1 204

註釋：§ 少於0.5。

Note: § Less than 0.5.

3.3 總和生育率是量度現今生育水平對香港人口的潛在影響的一個指標。總和生育率是某年的年齡別生育率的總和。它是指 1 000 名女性若她們在生育齡期（即 15 - 49 歲）經歷了一如該年的年齡別生育率，其一生之中活產子女的平均數目。

3.4 總和生育率從 1981 年的每千名女性有 1 933 名活產嬰兒下降至 2003 年的 901 名後，再回升至 2011 年的 1 204 名。香港的生育水平現已低於如日本等正經歷低生育率的經濟地區。（表 4）

3.5 一般生育率是指按每年出生的活產嬰兒數目相對該年年中 15 - 49 歲女性的比率。一般生育率由 1981 年的每千名 15 - 49 歲女性（扣除外籍家庭傭工）有 65.2 名活產嬰兒下降至 2003 年的 24.9 名後，再回升至 2011 年的 33.6 名。（表 5）

3.6 計算總和生育率時，男女性別的活產嬰兒均包括在內，而再生產率則只針對女性人口的更替。粗再生產率及淨再生產率是再生產率的兩種指標。

3.7 假設既定的年齡別生育率，粗再生產率量度一個有 1 000 名婦女的組群在其一生中的女兒數目。粗再生產率和總和生育率的計算方法大致相同，其分別在於前者只計算活產女嬰，而後者則包括所有活產嬰兒。（表 5）

3.8 假設既定的年齡別生育率及死亡率，淨再生產率量度一個有 1 000 名婦女的組群在其一生中的女兒數目。因此，淨再生產率是在既定的年齡別生育率及死亡率下，量度一個新生女性組群的自我更替程度。若淨再生產率為 1 000 是代表能完全自我更替，高於 1 000 則反映人口已高於自我更替水平，而低於 1 000 則是人口不足以自我更替。淨再生產

3.3 The total fertility rate (TFR) is one of the measures used to assess the potential impact of the current fertility on the Hong Kong population. The total fertility rate is the sum of the AFRs in a given year and represents the average number of children that would be born alive to 1 000 women during their lifetime if they were to pass through their childbearing ages 15 - 49 experiencing the age-specific fertility rates prevailing in that year.

3.4 The total fertility rate decreased from 1 933 in 1981 to 901 in 2003 and then rebounded to 1 204 in 2011. The current fertility level in Hong Kong has also fallen below those economies experienced in low fertility such as Japan. (Table 4)

3.5 General fertility rate relates the number of live births in a calendar year to the mid-year female population aged 15 - 49. The general fertility rate declined from 65.2 live births per 1 000 female population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) aged 15 - 49 in 1981 to 24.9 in 2003 and then rebounded to 33.6 in 2011. (Table 5)

3.6 While the total fertility rate involves live births of both sexes, reproduction rates are restricted to the replacement of the female population only. There are two measures: gross reproduction rate and net reproduction rate.

3.7 The gross reproduction rate is a measure of the number of daughters that a cohort of 1 000 women will have during their lifetime assuming a fixed schedule of age specific fertility rates. The calculation is the same as the total fertility rate except that female live births instead of all live births are used in computing the gross reproduction rate. (Table 5)

3.8 The net reproduction rate is a measure of the number of daughters that a cohort of 1 000 women will have during their lifetime assuming a fixed schedule of age specific fertility rates and a fixed set of mortality rates. Thus, the net reproduction rate is a measure of the extent to which a cohort of newly born girls will replace themselves under given schedules of age specific fertility and mortality. A rate of 1 000 means exact replacement, a rate above 1 000 indicates that the population is more than

率從 1981 年的 921 跌至 2003 年的 430，再回升至 2011 年的 573。（表 5）

replacing itself, and a rate below 1 000 means that the population fails to replace itself. The net reproduction rate decreased from 921 in 1981 to 430 in 2003 and then rebounded to 573 in 2011. (Table 5)

表5 1981年至2011年的一般生育率、粗再生產率及淨再生產率
Table 5 General Fertility Rate, Gross Reproduction Rate and Net Reproduction Rate, 1981 to 2011

年份 Year	一般生育率 General fertility rate	粗再生產率 Gross reproduction rate	淨再生產率 Net reproduction rate
	(按每千名15 - 49歲女性計算) (per 1 000 females aged 15 - 49)	(按每千名女性計算) (per 1 000 females)	
1981	65.2	938	921
1982	63.8	900	883
1983	60.7	836	821
1984	55.6	753	741
1985	53.9	722	712
1986	49.8	663	653
1987	47.9	638	629
1988	51.1	675	665
1989	46.8	628	619
1990	45.4	613	604
1991	45.1	620	611
1992	46.3	650	643
1993	44.7	647	639
1994	44.1	650	643
1995	41.1	624	618
1996	37.4	576	570
1997	34.7	540	534
1998	30.5	485	481
1999	28.9	471	466
2000	30.2	493	489
2001	26.8	446	442
2002	26.3	454	450
2003	24.9	433	430
2004	25.1	445	441
2005	26.1	457	454
2006	27.0	468	465
2007	28.4	493	490
2008	29.5	513	509
2009	29.2	507	503
2010	31.3	545	541
2011	33.6	576	573

4. 生育趨勢的因素

4.1 生育趨勢與以下因素有關：

(i) 遲婚

已婚女性的比例在過去 30 年明顯下跌。根據人口普查／中期人口統計的結果，在 1981 年 25 - 29 歲女性人口中已婚女性佔 69%，但 2011 年該比例下跌至 27%。遲婚的趨勢亦可在女性初婚年齡中位數上升中顯示。初婚年齡中位數由 1981 年的 23.9 歲上升至 2011 年的 28.9 歲。遲婚會縮短女性的生育時期。

(ii) 女性獨身情況增加

未婚女性的比例在所有年齡組別都明顯增加。根據人口普查／中期人口統計的結果，40 - 44 歲年齡組別的女性人口中未婚女性所佔的百分比，由 1981 年的 3% 上升至 2011 年的 17%。

(iii) 延遲低次活產

在 1981 年，約有 90% 的第一次活產是於婚後首 3 年內出生。在 2000 年，這個比率跌至 58%，其後回升至 2011 年的 70%。

(iv) 縮減高次活產

第三次及以上的活產百分比由 1981 年的 23% 迅速下降至 2011 年的 9%。即是說，高次活產生育率在過去 30 年下跌了 14 個百分點。

(v) 離婚率上升

在過去 30 年，粗離婚率由 1981 年按每千名人口計算的 0.40 迅速上升至 2011 年的 2.77。離婚率的上升亦有助解釋較低的生育率。

4. Factors Underlying the Fertility Trend

4.1 The fertility trend was associated with the following factors, viz.:

(i) *Marriage postponement*

The proportion of married women dropped remarkably during the past 30 years. According to the results of the population censuses/by-censuses, 69% of women aged 25 - 29 were married in 1981 whereas the corresponding figure was 27% in 2011. Marriage postponement is further revealed by the increasing median age at first marriage for women, which rose from 23.9 in 1981 to 28.9 in 2011. Marriage postponement for women shortens their childbearing exposure period.

(ii) *Increased prevalence of spinsterhood*

There is a significant increase in the proportion of never married women among all age groups. According to the results of the population censuses/by-censuses, the percentage of never married women in the age group 40 - 44 increased from 3% in 1981 to 17% in 2011.

(iii) *Postponement of low-order live births*

About 90% of the first order live births were born within 3 years after marriage in 1981. In 2000, the proportion declined to 58%, and then rebounded to 70% in 2011.

(iv) *Curtailment of high-order live births*

The percentage of third and higher order live births declined rapidly from 23% in 1981 to 9% in 2011. In other words, the fertility rates in respect of these high-order live births dropped by 14 percentage points in the past 30 years.

(v) *Increased divorce rates*

The crude divorce rate increased rapidly over the past 30 years from 0.40 per 1 000 population in 1981 to 2.77 in 2011. The increase in divorce rates also helps explain lower fertility rates.

(vi) 30 - 49 歲的已婚女性生育率上升

30 - 49 歲的已婚女性生育率由 2001 年每千名女性生產 28.3 名嬰兒上升至 2011 年的 43.8 名，這是近年生育率上升的部分原因。

(vii) 內地女性在港產子數目上升

近年，內地女性在港產子的數目，由 2001 年的 7 810 名上升至 2011 年的 43 982 名。當中，第一類嬰兒¹是納入計算生育率的涵蓋範圍內。這些嬰兒的數目由 2001 年的 7 190 名上升至 2005 年最高位的 9 879 名，其後下降至 2011 年的 6 110 名。

5. 總和生育率轉變的分析

5.1 我們運用分解分析將香港的總和生育率的轉變分解為兩個部分：(i) 女性已婚百分比的轉變；及 (ii) 已婚女性生育率的轉變，從而更清晰地剖析香港總和生育率的轉變。本月刊 2005 年 9 月號題為「總和生育率轉變的分析」的專題文章刊載分解方法的詳情 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp190_tc.jsp?productCode=FA100018)。

5.2 已婚女性年齡別生育率從整體生育率中扣除婚姻的影響。運用人口普查及中期人口統計所得的婚姻狀況資料，可計算已婚女性年齡別生育率。

(vi) *Increased marital fertility rates for women aged 30 - 49*

The marital fertility rates for women aged 30 - 49 increased from 28.3 per 1 000 women in 2001 to 43.8 in 2011. This partly explains the recent increase in fertility rates.

(vii) *Increased births born in Hong Kong to Mainland women*

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of births born in Hong Kong to Mainland women, from 7 810 in 2001 to 43 982 in 2011. Among them, Type I Babies¹ are included in the calculation of fertility rates. The number of these babies increased from 7 190 in 2001 to the peak of 9 879 in 2005 and then decreased to 6 110 in 2011.

5. Analysis of the Change in the Total Fertility Rate

5.1 A decomposition analysis is conducted to split the change in the TFR in Hong Kong into two components: (i) change in proportion of now married females; and (ii) change in marital fertility rate, so as to arrive at a clearer picture on how the change in the TFR has evolved. Details of the decomposition method can be found in the feature article entitled "Analysis of the Change in the Total Fertility Rate" in the September 2005 issue of this *Digest* (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp190.jsp?productCode=FA100018).

5.2 Age specific marital fertility rates (AMFR) discount the effect of marriage from the overall fertility. By making use of the information on marital status collected in population censuses and by-censuses, the age specific marital fertility rates can be computed.

1 其配偶為香港永久性居民的內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒。

1 Babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are Hong Kong Permanent Residents.

5.3 已婚女性年齡別生育率是指某一年齡組別的所有（包括已婚及未婚）女性在某一年內生產的活產嬰兒數目，相對該年年中該年齡組別的已婚女性人口的比率。由於香港絕大部分的生育均是隨着婚姻而發生，所以所有女性所生的嬰兒均包括在內。

5.3 The AMFR is the number of live births occurring to all women (including married and not married) in a given age group during a calendar year to the total now married female population at mid-year in that age group. Live births to all women are included since virtually all births in Hong Kong are associated with marriage.

5.4 已婚女性年齡別生育率隨年齡的增加而減低，最高的已婚女性年齡別生育率是在 15 - 19 歲，這可能是由於在此年齡組別的女性有較多是因懷孕而結婚。（表 6）

5.4 The AMFR decreased with increasing ages and the highest rate was at ages 15 - 19. This may be associated with the propensity of marriage for this age group as a result of premarital pregnancy. (Table 6)

表6 1981年至2011年的已婚女性年齡別生育率
Table 6 Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates, 1981 to 2011

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group						
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
(每千名已婚女性的活產嬰兒數目) (Number of live births per 1 000 now married women)							
1981	349	302	222	111	37	7	1
1986	342	231	181	94	30	4	§
1991	407	231	181	104	35	5	§
1996	351	228	163	110	39	6	§
2001	521	213	136	93	38	6	§
2006	668	254	161	115	49	7	§
2011	873	363	195	145	73	12	1

註釋：§ 少於0.5。

Note: § Less than 0.5.

5.5 在 1981 年至 2011 年期間女性已婚百分比在所有年齡組別均下跌，顯示遲婚和女性獨身情況增加的影響。（表 7）

5.5 The proportion of now married females decreased for all ages from 1981 to 2011, indicating the impact of delaying marriage and increasing prevalence of spinsterhood. (Table 7)

表7 1981年至2011年按年齡組別劃分的女性已婚百分比
Table 7 Proportion of Now Married Females by Age Group, 1981 to 2011

年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group							%
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	
1981	3	28	69	88	93	93	90	
1986	2	21	62	84	89	91	90	
1991	2	17	54	78	86	88	90	
1996	2	16	50	72	81	85	86	
2001	1	14	42	66	76	80	82	
2006	§	10	35	63	71	75	76	
2011	§	7	33	60	71	73	74	

註釋： 不包括外籍家庭傭工。
 § 少於0.5。

Notes : Excluding foreign domestic helpers.
 § Less than 0.5.

5.6 在 1981 年至 2011 年期間，總和生育率從 1 933 名下跌至 1 204 名。按年齡分析，在 2011 年的已婚女性生育率，只有 25 - 29 歲這年齡組別是較 1981 年低。因此女性已婚百分比的轉變是總和生育率下跌的主因。另一方面，已婚女性年齡別生育率的上升則抵銷了總和生育率因女性已婚百分比轉變所導致的部分跌幅。（表8）

5.6 Over the period from 1981 to 2011, the TFR declined from 1 933 to 1 204. When analysed by age, only the marital fertility rate for females aged 25 - 29 in 2011 is lower than that in 1981. Therefore, changes in proportion of now married females were the main contributor of the decline in the TFR. On the other hand, increases in AMFR offset part of the decline in the TFR caused by changes in proportion of now married females. (Table 8)

5.7 隨着教育程度提高，就業機會不斷增加，女性在社會上擔當更重要的角色，亦較以前獨立。不少女性延遲結婚，甚至保持單身。此外，香港男士與內地女士結婚也減少了香港女士可以選擇的結婚對象。

5.7 With higher education and increasing employment opportunity, females play a more important role in society and become more independent. Many females delay their marriage or even remain single. Moreover, Hong Kong men married to women from the Mainland would also reduce Hong Kong women's choice of potential marriage partners.

表8 分解總和生育率在1981年至2011年間的轉變⁺
Table 8 Decomposition of the Change in the Total Fertility Rate, 1981 to 2011⁺

歸因以下因素導致總和生育率下跌所佔的百分比(%) Proportion (%) of decline in the TFR attributable to change in			
年齡組別 Age group	女性已婚百分比 Proportion of now married females	已婚女性生育率 Marital fertility rate	總計 Total
15 - 19	12	-7	6
20 - 24	47	-7	40
25 - 29	51	9	60
30 - 34	24	-17	7
35 - 39	8	-20	-12
40 - 44	1	-3	-1
45 - 49	§	§	§
總計 Total	144	-44	100

註釋：正數代表該因素導致總和生育率下跌，而負數代表該因素導致總和生育率上升。

+ 在這段期間，總和生育率從 1 933 名下跌了 729 名至 1 204 名。

§ 少於 0.5。

Notes: A positive figure indicates that the factor led to a decrease in the TFR whereas a negative figure indicates that the factor led to an increase in the TFR.

+ During this period, TFR fell by 729, from 1 933 to 1 204.

§ Less than 0.5.

6. 生育統計數字編製方法

6.1 生育統計數字和出生統計數字很相似，但兩類統計是有分別的。出生統計數字是以出生嬰兒為重點，而生育統計數字則以生產嬰兒的女性為重點。

6.2 出生統計數字是指活產嬰兒數目及活產嬰兒數目相對整體人口計算的出生率。出生統計數字包括活產嬰兒數目、粗出生率等等。活產嬰兒數目包括所有在香港出生的嬰兒，而整體人口是指「居港人口」。

6.3 另一方面，生育統計數字則計算活產嬰兒相對在生育齡期（即 15 - 49 歲）女性的數字。生育統計數字包括年齡別生育率、總和生育率、一般生育率、粗再生育率及淨再生育率。不同的生育指標（在本文第 3 節敘

6. Compilation Approach of Fertility Statistics

6.1 Fertility statistics and birth statistics are similar but there are differences between these two types of statistics. Birth statistics focus on babies born and fertility statistics focus on women giving births.

6.2 Birth statistics refer to the number of live births and various birth rates calculated by relating live births to the overall population. Birth statistics include, *inter alia*, number of live births and crude birth rate. All live births born in Hong Kong are included and the overall population refers to the "Hong Kong Resident Population".

6.3 On the other hand, fertility statistics are computed by relating live births to women of childbearing ages (i.e. aged 15 - 49). Fertility statistics include age specific fertility rates, total fertility rate, general fertility rate, gross reproduction rate and net reproduction rate. Different fertility

述)有不同的計算公式,但計算時所採用的分子(活產嬰兒)和分母(女性)的涵蓋範圍是脗合的。以下敘述計算生育統計數字的活產嬰兒數目和女性人數的涵蓋範圍。

活產嬰兒的涵蓋範圍

6.4 計算生育統計數字的活產嬰兒包括：
(i) 女性香港居民在香港所生的嬰兒；(ii) 其配偶為香港居民（包括香港永久性居民和香港非永久性居民）的內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒；及(iii) 女性香港居民在香港以外地方所生的嬰兒。但是，其配偶並非香港居民的內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒則不包括在內。

女性的涵蓋範圍

6.5 在編製生育數字時，居港人口內所有女性（外籍家庭傭工除外）均包括在內。由於出生嬰兒已包括其配偶為香港居民的內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒，故這些母親亦計算在內。過去數年的情況顯示，由內地婦女所生的嬰兒，若其父親為香港居民，則稍後嬰兒的母親通常會成為香港人口的一分子（一般在 4 年內），故此在計算生育統計時，這些暫未在香港定居的女性亦包括在內。

6.6 香港居民在香港以外地方生育嬰兒後，大部分均在 1 年內帶同嬰兒回港，因此在計算生育統計數字時，這些嬰兒均被包括在內。嬰兒的母親已計算在香港女性人口中，因此不須作調整以把她們納入涵蓋範圍。

indicators (as described in Section 3 of this article) have different computational formulae but the data coverage of live births in the numerator and that of females in the denominator are consistent. The data coverage of live births and that of females used in compiling fertility statistics are discussed below.

Coverage of live births

6.4 The live births used in the calculation of fertility statistics include those: (i) born in Hong Kong to women who are Hong Kong residents; (ii) born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are Hong Kong residents (including Hong Kong Permanent Residents and Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents); and (iii) born outside Hong Kong to women who are Hong Kong residents. However, babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong residents are not included.

Coverage of females

6.5 In compiling fertility statistics, all females in the Hong Kong Resident Population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) are included. Since babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are Hong Kong residents are included in births, these mothers are also taken into account. The situation in the past few years shows that for the babies who were born in Hong Kong to Mainland women, if the babies' fathers are Hong Kong residents, the babies' mothers will usually become part of the Hong Kong population, normally within 4 years. Hence, these women who have not yet settled in Hong Kong for the time being are included in compiling fertility statistics.

6.6 Babies born outside Hong Kong to Hong Kong residents are mostly brought back to Hong Kong within 1 year and hence are counted in the live births in the calculation of fertility statistics. The mothers of the babies are already covered by the Hong Kong female population, hence there is no need to make adjustments to add them into the coverage.