香港統計月刊

Hong Kong
Monthly Digest of Statistics

2015 年 10 月

October 2015

專題文章

Feature Article

2015 年至 2064 年香港人口推算

Hong Kong Population Projections for 2015 to 2064

2015 年至 2064 年香港人口推算
Hong Kong Population Projections for 2015 to 2064

政府統計處採用 2014 年年中人口估計為人口基準，編製了新一套人口推算數字。最新推算結果顯示，香港人口將由 2014 年年中的 724 萬增加至 2043 年年中 822 萬的頂峰，然後回落至 2064 年年中的 781 萬。預期未來人口將持續老化。撇除外籍家庭傭工，65 歲及以上長者的比例，推算將由 2014 年的 15%，增加至 2024 年的 23% 和 2034 年的 30%，再進一步上升至 2064 年的 36%。

在這套人口推算中，推算期由 30 年延長至 50 年，這有助更好地辨識未來人口的趨勢和結構。延長推算期增加了推算結果的不確定性。參考其他發達經濟體的做法，除了基線人口推算外，另編製了額外兩個推算情景，即較高人口推算和較低人口推算，以供參考。

A new set of population projections has been prepared using the mid-2014 population estimate as the population base. According to the latest projection results, the Hong Kong Resident Population is projected to increase from 7.24 million in mid-2014 to a peak of 8.22 million in mid-2043, and then decline to 7.81 million by mid-2064. Population ageing is expected to continue. Excluding foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of elderly aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 15% in 2014 to 23% in 2024 and 30% in 2034, and further rise to 36% in 2064.

In this set of projections, the projection period is extended from 30 years in previous rounds to 50 years to better discern the trends and profile of the future population. However, extending the projection period also increases the uncertainty of the projection results. Making reference to the practice of other advanced economies, apart from the baseline population projections, two additional projection scenarios, namely high and low population projections, have been compiled for reference.

2015 年至 2064 年香港人口推算
Hong Kong Population Projections for 2015 to 2064

1. 引言

1.1　人口推算數據的主要用途，是為政府規劃工作提供一個共同基礎，以及供學術機構作研究用途，和私人機構在業務上應用。

1.2　政府統計處採用 2014 年年中人口估計為人口基準，編製新一套人口推算數字，並於 2015 年 9 月 25 日公布有關結果。一本名為《香港人口推算 2015–2064》的刊物亦於同日出版。這套更新的推算採用了自上一套人口推算公布之後搜集所得有關生育、死亡和人口遷移模式的最新資料。

1.3　在這次人口推算中，推算期由過往的 30 年延長至 50 年，涵蓋 2015 年至 2064 年。延長推算期增加了推算結果的不確定性。為此，參考其他發達經濟體的做法，除了基線人口推算，另編製了較高及較低人口推算情景，以供參考。本文章第 3 及第 4 節簡述基線人口推算的方法、假設和結果，而第 5 節則簡述有關較高及較低人口推算情景的資料。

2. 人口範圍

2.1　香港人口以「居港人口」量度。「居港人口」包括「常住居民」及「流動居民」。簡單來說，「常住居民」是指所有時間或大部分時間在港的居民，而「流動居民」是指只有小部分時間在港的居民。

1. Introduction

1.1　The main use of population projections is to provide a common basis for Government programme planning and to facilitate research studies by academic institutions and business applications in the private sector.

1.2　A new set of population projections was prepared using the mid-2014 population estimate as the population base, and was released on 25 September 2015. A publication *Hong Kong Population Projections 2015-2064* was published on the same day. The updated set of projections has made use of the most up-to-date information on fertility, mortality and movement patterns of the population which has emerged since the last set of population projections was produced.

1.3　In this round of projections, the projection period is extended from 30 years in previous rounds to 50 years, covering the period 2015 to 2064. Extending the projection period leads to increased uncertainty of the projection results. In this connection, making reference to the practice of other advanced economies, apart from the baseline population projections, high and low population projection scenarios have been compiled for reference. Sections 3 and 4 of this article discuss the projection method, assumptions and results of the baseline population projections, while Section 5 provides information on the high and low population projection scenarios.

2. Population coverage

2.1　The Hong Kong Population is measured by the "Hong Kong Resident Population", which comprises "Usual Residents" and "Mobile Residents". In simple terms, "Usual Residents" are Residents who stay all the time or for the majority of their time in Hong Kong and "Mobile Residents" are Residents who only spend the minority of their time in Hong Kong.

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2.2 按統計定義，「常住居民」指兩類人士：

(i) 在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及

(ii) 在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

2.3 至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

3. 推算方法及假設

3.1 人口推算採用的標準方法為「組成部分法」。按照這方法，先將某基期的人口按年齡及性別劃分，然後結合不同的生育推算、死亡推算及人口遷移推算，逐年推算，直至推算期末年。

3.2 2014 年年中人口估計為這套人口推算的人口基準。

3.3 關於生育、死亡及人口遷移的假設，是經過使用統計模型方法研究香港社會及經濟情況的過往趨勢及近期發展後訂定。若有涉及政府政策之處，在編製推算時，假設現行政策維持不變。

3.4 香港的生育水平，在過去 20 年大致而言呈現下跌的趨勢。總和生育率由 1994 年的每千名女性相對 1 355 名活產嬰兒下跌至 2003 年歷史低位的 901 名。總和生育率在近年輕微回升，2014 年的數字為 1 234 名。在生育推算中，已考慮各種因素，包括曾經結

2.2 According to the statistical definitions, "Usual Residents" refer to two categories of people :

(i) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and

(ii) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

2.3 As for "Mobile Residents", they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

3. Projection methodology and assumptions

3.1 The standard method of compiling population projections, i.e. the "component method", is adopted. Under this method, a population at a certain base period is brought forward by age and sex under separate projections of fertility, mortality and population movement, year after year until the end of the projection period.

3.2 The mid-2014 population estimate is the base figure for this set of population projections.

3.3 Statistical studies using modelling methods are made on the past trends and recent developments pertaining to the socio-economic conditions in Hong Kong to generate the fertility, mortality and population movement assumptions. Where government policies are involved, it is taken that existing policies will continue to apply.

3.4 Broadly speaking, Hong Kong's fertility showed a declining trend over the past 2 decades. The Total Fertility Rate decreased from 1 355 live births per 1 000 women in 1994 to the historical low of 901 in 2003. It rebounded mildly in the recent years and reached 1 234 in 2014. In the fertility projections, reference has been made to various

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婚女性比例、已婚女性生育率及內地女性在香港產子的情況,以推算將來的生育率。根據推算,總和生育率將由 2014 年的每千名女性相對 1 234 名活產嬰兒,逐漸下降至 2064 年的 1 182 名。

3.5 基於 2012 年後丈夫為非香港居民的內地孕婦在港分娩服務的零配額政策,第二類嬰兒[1] 的數目在整個推算期間假設為零。至於第一類嬰兒[2],則根據過往趨勢,假設每年有 5 500 名。

3.6 主要利用於 2003 年至 2013 年期間出生的第一類和第二類嬰兒使用回港證及香港身份證出入境的實際紀錄所得的分析結果,可得出有關嬰兒的回港機率。這些嬰兒部分會於出生後不久離港,但可能會在隨後的年份返回香港。根據推算,所有第一類嬰兒及約 30% 第二類嬰兒會在 21 歲前在香港定居。

3.7 香港在 1994 年至 2014 年間的死亡率持續下降,導致平均預期壽命上升。在 2014 年,男性的出生時平均預期壽命為 81.2 年,而女性則為 86.9 年。與其他經濟地區比較,香港的死亡率正處於一個甚低的水平。醫學上的突破及社會、經濟上的發展將會令死亡率再下降,但其下跌幅度會比較小。根據推算,在 2064 年男性的出生時平均預期壽命將上升至 87.0 年,而女性的出生時平均預期壽命則上升至 92.5 年。

3.8 至於人口遷移假設的基礎,則是根據香港人口的近期居住和流動形態來擬定。

factors, including the proportion of ever married women, the marital fertility rates and births born in Hong Kong to Mainland women in order to project the future fertility rates. The Total Fertility Rate is projected to decrease gradually from 1 234 live births per 1 000 women in 2014 to 1 182 in 2064.

3.5 Given the zero-quota policy on obstetric services for Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong residents after 2012, the number of Type II Babies[1] during the whole projection period is assumed to be zero. As regards Type I Babies[2], the number is projected to be 5 500 per year according to past trend.

3.6 The required parameters of the return rates of Type I and Type II Babies are mainly determined based on the actual movement records travelling on Re-entry Permit and Hong Kong Identity Cards for Type I and Type II Babies born during 2003 to 2013. Some of these babies will leave Hong Kong shortly after birth but may return to Hong Kong in subsequent years. It is projected that all Type I Babies and around 30% of Type II Babies will settle in Hong Kong before the age of 21.

3.7 Hong Kong has experienced a continuous decline in mortality during 1994 to 2014, leading to an increase in life expectancy. In 2014, the expectation of life at birth was 81.2 years for males and 86.9 years for females. Compared with other economies, Hong Kong enjoys a very low mortality. Further medical advancement and socio-economic development would lead to further decline in mortality, though the decline would be smaller. The expectation of life at birth is projected to increase to 87.0 years for males and 92.5 years for females in 2064.

3.8 The recent trends of residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population provide the basis for formulating the assumptions on the population movement component.

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1 第二類嬰兒是指配偶為非香港永久性居民的內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒。

2 第一類嬰兒是指配偶為香港永久性居民的內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒。

1 Type II Babies refer to babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong Permanent Residents.

2 Type I Babies refer to babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are Hong Kong Permanent Residents.

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3.9 持單程證來港人士是人口遷移的主要來源。自 1995 年 7 月 1 日起，單程證配額是每天 150 個。單程證持有人的流入是根據近年持單程證來港人士的趨勢而推算。推算持單程證來港人數會由 2014 年年中每日 119 人增加至 2019 年年中每日 130 人，其後逐漸回落，在 2027 年年中及以後約為每日 100 人。預計推算初期人數較多，因仍有超齡子女[3] 及其配偶和未成年子女來港。

3.10 生育、死亡及人口遷移的假設，有一定程度的不肯定性。故這些假設在每 2 至 3 年進行的人口推算中，均會以向前滾動形式作出修訂。

4. 推算結果

整體趨勢

4.1 根據基線人口推算結果，「居港人口」將會由 2014 年年中的 724 萬增加至 2043 年年中的頂峰，即 822 萬（平均每年增長 0.4%）；然後逐漸回落至 2064 年年中的 781 萬（平均每年下跌 0.2%）。 （圖 1）

4.2 在「居港人口」中，「常住居民」數目推算從 2014 年年中的 703 萬上升至 2064 年年中的 761 萬。此外，「流動居民」數目則從 2014 年年中的 216 000 人減少至 2064 年年中的 202 300 人。
（圖 1 及表 1）

3.9 Inflow of One-way Permit (OWP) holders is a major source of population movement. Since 1 July 1995, the quota of OWP has been 150 per day. The inflow of OWP holders is projected based on recent trends of the number of OWP holders coming to Hong Kong. It is projected that the number of OWP holders will increase from 119 per day in mid-2014 to 130 per day in mid-2019, and gradually decline to around 100 per day as from mid-2027. The number during the early projection period is expected to be higher due to inflow of overage children[3] and their spouses and minor children.

3.10 Assumptions on fertility, mortality and population movement entail a certain degree of uncertainty. These assumptions will hence be revised in a roll-forward manner in each round of population projections conducted at intervals of 2 to 3 years.

4. Projection results

Overall trend

4.1 According to the baseline projection results, the "Hong Kong Resident Population" will increase from 7.24 million in mid-2014 to the peak of 8.22 million in mid-2043 (at an average annual growth rate of 0.4%), and then gradually decline to 7.81 million in mid-2064 (at an average annual rate of decrease of 0.2%). (Chart 1)

4.2 Within the "Hong Kong Resident Population", the number of "Usual Residents" is projected to increase from 7.03 million in mid-2014 to 7.61 million in mid-2064. In addition, the number of "Mobile Residents" is projected to decrease from 216 000 in mid-2014 to 202 300 in mid-2064. (Chart 1 and Table 1)

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3 「超齡子女」是指其親生父親或母親於 2001 年 11 月 1 日或以前取得香港身份證時未滿 14 周歲，而其親生父親或母親在 2011 年 4 月 1 日仍定居香港的內地居民。

3 "Overage children" are Mainland residents who were below the age of 14 when their natural fathers or mothers, on or before 1 November 2001, obtained their Hong Kong Identity Card and whose natural fathers or mothers still resided in Hong Kong on 1 April 2011.

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4.3 以 2014 年年中至 2064 年年中的整個推算期計算，香港的整體人口將增加 57.2 萬，人口自然減少（即死亡減出生）為 127 萬，而香港居民人口淨遷移人數（即流入減流出）為淨流入 184 萬。

4.4 以下 4.5 至 4.7 段的分析，採用不包括外籍家庭傭工的推算人口數字。

年齡結構

4.5 預期未來人口將持續老化。65 歲及以上長者的比例，推算將由 2014 年的 15% 增加至 2024 年的 23% 和 2034 年的 30%，再進一步上升至 2064 年的 36%。另一方面，15 歲以下人口的比例，推算由 2014 年的 12% 下降至 2064 年的 9%。同時，年齡中位數將由 2014 年的 43.7 歲上升至 2064 年的 53.5 歲。 （圖 2 及表 2）

撫養比率

4.6 未來人口年齡結構的轉變亦可從總撫養比率顯示出來。總撫養比率是 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比率。該比率推算由 2014 年的 371 持續上升至 2034 年的 680，再進一步上升至 2064 年的 831。 （表 2）

性別比率

4.7 人口的性別比率（即男性數目相對每千名女性的比率）將由 2014 年的 935 顯著下降至 2064 年的 783。不同年齡組別的性別比率將會有差異。25 歲以下的年齡組別，性別比率會較高，即男多於女；而 25 至 44 歲的年齡組別，性別比率會較低，主要因近年跨境婚姻中約有七成是香港男性娶內地女性，三成是香港女性嫁給內地男性，因此透過單程證來港家庭團聚的配偶是女性較多。 （表 2）

4.3 Over the entire period from mid-2014 to mid-2064, the overall population is projected to increase by 572 000. There is a natural decrease (i.e. deaths less births) of 1.27 million and a net inward population movement (i.e. inflow less outflow) of 1.84 million.

4.4 The analysis given in paragraphs 4.5 to 4.7 below uses the projected population figures that do not include foreign domestic helpers.

Age structure

4.5 Population ageing is expected to continue. The proportion of elderly aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 15% in 2014 to 23% in 2024 and 30% in 2034, and further rise to 36% in 2064. On the other hand, the proportion of the population aged under 15 is projected to decrease from 12% in 2014 to 9% in 2064. Meanwhile, the median age will rise from 43.7 in 2014 to 53.5 in 2064. (Chart 2 and Table 2)

Dependency ratio

4.6 The changing age structure of the projected population can also be seen from variation in the overall dependency ratio. This is defined as the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged 15 to 64. The ratio is projected to rise continuously from 371 in 2014 to 680 in 2034, and further to 831 in 2064. (Table 2)

Sex ratio

4.7 The sex ratio (i.e. the number of males per 1 000 females) of the population is projected to fall noticeably, from 935 in 2014 to 783 in 2064. There will be variations in the sex ratio by age group. For the population aged under 25, the sex ratio will be higher, i.e. more males than females. For the age group 25 to 44, the sex ratio will be lower. This is mainly because among cross-boundary marriages in recent years, around 70% were between Hong Kong males and Mainland females, and 30% between Hong Kong females and Mainland males. This has led to more females among spouses coming to Hong Kong for family reunion via OWP. (Table 2)

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5. 較高及較低人口推算情景

5.1　前文所述的基線情景的推算是根據編製時認為最有可能實現的假設而制定；而編製較高及較低情景的作用是探討在其他生育、死亡和人口遷移假設之下，可能出現的結果。這種做法於採用較長推算期（通常為 50 年或以上）的發達經濟體亦常見。

5.2　簡單來說，較高人口推算情景假設較高的生育率、較低的死亡率和較高的人口淨遷移，較低人口推算情景則反之。較高及較低人口推算情景的結果載於表 3 中以供參考。

6. 其他參考資料

6.1　除了在這篇文章簡述的資料外，《香港人口推算 2015–2064》刊物載有更詳細的資料，例如在推算期內按年齡組別及性別劃分的每年推算人口；擬定生育、死亡和人口遷移假設的基礎；及選定經濟體系的生育和死亡趨勢等。

5. High and low population projection scenarios

5.1　The projections under the baseline scenario as discussed above are based on assumptions that are considered most likely to be realised at the time of compilation. The purpose of compiling the high and low scenarios is to explore possible outcomes under alternative assumptions on fertility, mortality and population movement. The practice is commonly adopted by advanced economies in which a long projection period (usually 50 years or more) is adopted.

5.2　In brief, higher fertility rates, lower mortality rates and higher net population movements are assumed for the high population projection scenario, and vice versa for the low population projection scenario. The results of the high and low population projection scenarios are given at Table 3 for reference.

6. Further reference

6.1　Other than the information presented in this article, the publication *Hong Kong Population Projections 2015-2064* contains more detailed information such as the projected population by age group and sex for each single year in the projection period; the basis for formulating fertility, mortality and population movement assumptions; and fertility and mortality trends of selected economies.

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圖 1　　　人口數目
Chart 1　Population size

人口（百萬）
Population (million)

年 Year

常住居民 Usual Residents		流動居民 Mobile Residents
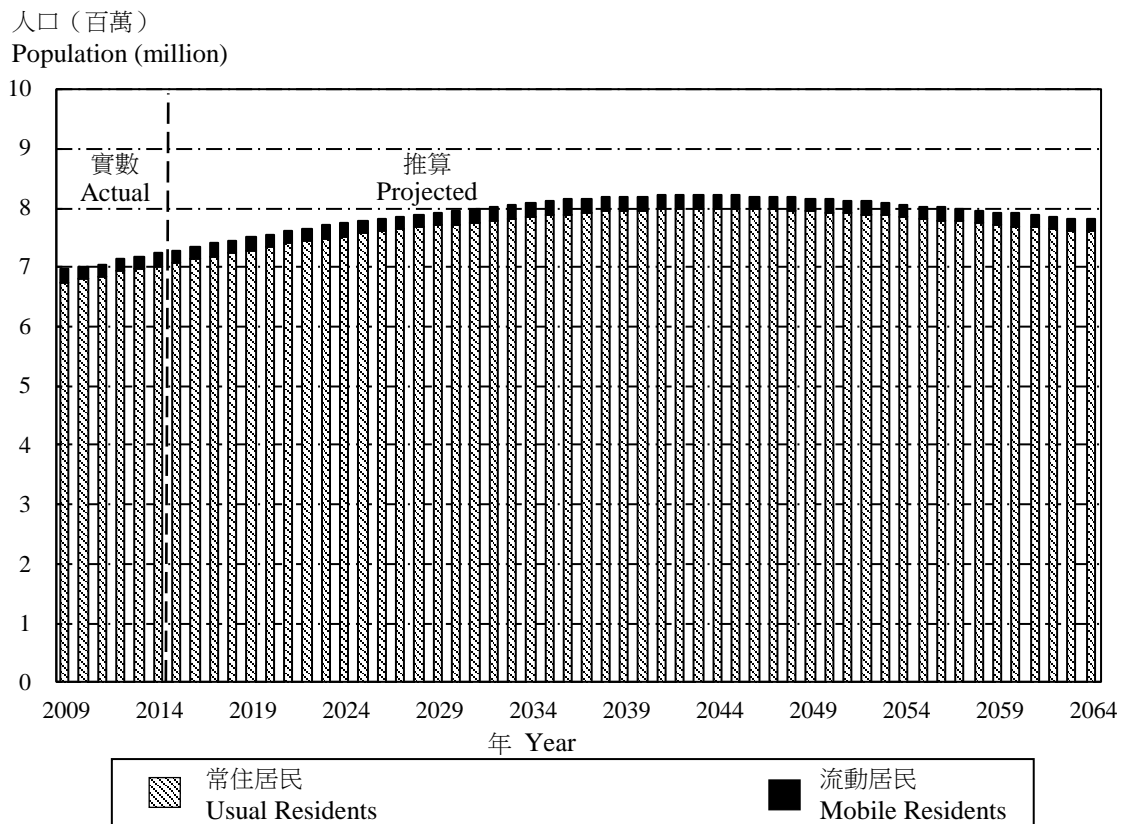
圖 2　　　人口數目及年齡結構（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Chart 2　Population size and age structure (excluding foreign domestic helpers)

人口（百萬）
Population (million)

年 Year

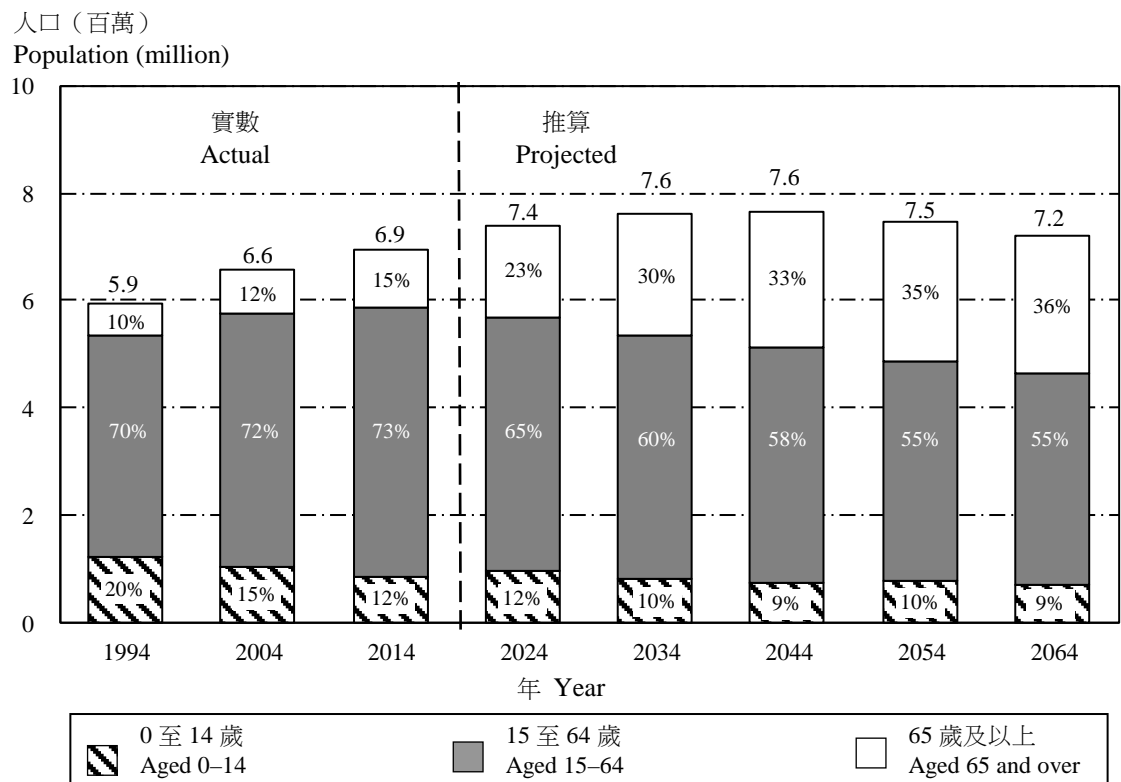|		
0 至 14 歲 Aged 0–14	15 至 64 歲 Aged 15–64	65 歲及以上 Aged 65 and over

表 1　　　選定年份的人口數目
Table 1　Population size for selected years

	2014 年 年中 （基準） Mid–2014 (Base)	2019 年 年中 Mid–2019	2024 年 年中 Mid–2024	2029 年 年中 Mid–2029	2034 年 年中 Mid–2034	2044 年 年中 Mid–2044	2054 年 年中 Mid–2054	2064 年 年中 Mid–2064
人口（千人） Population (Thousands)	7 241.7	7 518.9	7 755.8	7 941.5	8 100.5	8 224.0	8 071.3	7 813.9
常住居民（千人） Usual Residents (Thousands)	7 025.7	7 305.3	7 538.7	7 712.6	7 861.3	7 997.1	7 858.6	7 611.6
流動居民（千人） Mobile Residents (Thousands)	216.0	213.6	217.1	228.9	239.2	226.9	212.7	202.3
5 年期間的平均每年增長率 Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.3%

表 2　　　選定年份的人口特徵（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 2　Characteristics of the population for selected years (excluding foreign domestic helpers)

	2014 年 年中 （基準） Mid–2014 (Base)	2019 年 年中 Mid–2019	2024 年 年中 Mid–2024	2029 年 年中 Mid–2029	2034 年 年中 Mid–2034	2044 年 年中 Mid–2044	2054 年 年中 Mid–2054	2064 年 年中 Mid–2064
性別比率（相對每千名女性的男性數目） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	935	915	896	879	862	825	797	783
人口百分比 Percentage of population								
0 至 14 歲 Aged 0 – 14	12%	12%	12%	11%	10%	9%	10%	9%
15 至 64 歲 Aged 15 – 64	73%	69%	65%	61%	60%	58%	55%	55%
65 歲及以上 Aged 65 and over	15%	19%	23%	27%	30%	33%	35%	36%
撫養比率 Dependency ratio								
少年兒童撫養比率 Child dependency ratio	159	179	192	186	176	163	177	173
老年撫養比率 Elderly dependency ratio	211	269	353	444	505	574	629	658
總撫養比率 Overall dependency ratio	371	448	546	630	680	738	806	831
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	43.7	45.5	47.0	48.5	50.0	52.5	53.2	53.5

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。　　　　　　　　　Note : Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

表 3　　　在基線人口推算、較高人口推算及較低人口推算之下的居港人口

Table 3　Hong Kong Resident Population under baseline population projections, high population projections and low population projections

統計時點（年中） Reference time-point (Mid-year)	基線人口推算 Baseline population projections	較高人口推算 High population projections	較低人口推算 Low population projections
2014 [1]	7 241.7	7 241.7	7 241.7
2019	7 518.9	7 548.6	7 490.7
2024	7 755.8	7 890.3	7 653.4
2029	7 941.5	8 224.1	7 757.6
2034	8 100.5	8 537.0	7 840.2
2044	8 224.0	8 966.5	7 816.1
2054	8 071.3	9 101.1	7 524.7
2064	7 813.9	9 118.8	7 139.6

註釋：　(1)　基期的人口估計。　　　　　　　　　　　　　Note :　(1)　Base period population estimates.