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至 2051 年的香港家庭住戶推算

Hong Kong Domestic Household Projections  
up to 2051

# 至 2051 年的香港家庭住戶推算

## Hong Kong Domestic Household Projections up to 2051

政府統計處根據新一套以 2016 年為基期的人口推算數字，更新了至 2051 年的家庭住戶推算數字，以及至 2026 年按住戶人數或住戶種類劃分的家庭住戶推算分布。這篇文章簡述推算的方法及列載推算的結果。

根據最新結果，家庭住戶數目將由 2016 年的 251 萬戶，上升至 2046 年頂峰的 297 萬戶，之後開始緩慢下跌至 2051 年的 295 萬戶。而平均住戶人數推算將跟隨過往趨勢繼續下跌，由 2016 年的 2.8 人下跌至 2051 年的 2.7 人。

在 2016 年至 2026 年的 10 年間，1 人及 2 人住戶將會成為家庭住戶數目增長的主要來源。另一方面，隨着人口老化，只有 60 歲及以上長者的住戶的比例會顯著上升，由 2016 年佔整體住戶約六分之一上升至 2026 年的約四分之一。

Based on the new set of 2016-based population projections, the Census and Statistics Department has updated the set of projections on the number of domestic households up to 2051, and the projected distribution of domestic households by household size or household type up to 2026. This article gives a brief account of the projection method and presents the projection results.

According to the latest results, the number of domestic households will increase from 2.51 million in 2016 to the peak at 2.97 million in 2046, and then slowly decline to 2.95 million in 2051. The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.8 in 2016 to 2.7 in 2051, following the past declining trend.

During the 10-year period from 2016 to 2026, 1-person and 2-person households will be the main source of growth in the number of domestic households. On the other hand, along with the ageing population, the proportion of households with only elderly aged 60 and over will increase significantly, taking up around one-fourth of the total number of domestic households in 2026, as compared to around one-sixth in 2016.

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# 至 2051 年的香港家庭住戶推算

## Hong Kong Domestic Household Projections up to 2051

### 1. 引言

1.1 家庭住戶是各類服務及商品的消費單位，家庭住戶的推算數字及住戶人數或住戶種類的推算分布，都是規劃的重要參數。

1.2 根據新一套以 2016 年為基期的基線人口推算數字<sup>1</sup>，家庭住戶推算數字現已更新。這篇文章展示至 2051 年的家庭住戶推算數字，以及至 2026 年按住戶人數或住戶種類劃分的家庭住戶分布推算。

1.3 家庭住戶推算是建基於趨勢，反映若過往的趨勢延續，未來有可能會出現的情況。有關推算非常倚重人口推算的假設（即生育、死亡及人口遷移的假設），以及過往住戶組成的趨勢會否延續。

### 2. 定義

#### 住戶

2.1 住戶是指一群住在一起及一同分享膳食的社會及經濟單位。在同一屋宇單位住在一起及分享生活所需的人士為同一住戶的成員。因此，若一個人和另一家庭分享居所，但他／她的膳食及生活開支卻由自己負責，則會被界定為 1 人住戶。「家庭」及「住戶」是兩種不同的社會單位。組成家庭的人士通常有婚姻、血緣或領養的關係。大多數情況下家庭和住戶都是相同的，但事實上，因為住戶成員未必有親屬關係，家庭和住戶有時並不相同。

1 有關詳情請參閱政府統計處在 2017 年 9 月出版的《香港人口推算 2017–2066》。

### 1. Introduction

1.1 As domestic households are consumption units of various services and goods, the projected number of domestic households and the distribution by household size or household type are important planning parameters.

1.2 Based on the new set of 2016-based baseline population projections<sup>1</sup>, the set of domestic household projections has been updated. This article presents the projection results of the total number of domestic households up to 2051, and the distribution of domestic households by household size or household type up to 2026.

1.3 Domestic household projections are trend-based and illustrate what would possibly happen if the past trends were to continue in the future. They depend heavily on the assumptions (namely fertility, mortality and population movement assumptions) made in the population projections and whether past trends in household formation will continue.

### 2. Definition

#### Households

2.1 Household is a socio-economic unit consisting of individuals who share the same unit of quarters and meals. Persons who make common provisions for essentials for living inside a unit of quarters are regarded as members of the same household. Thus, a person who shares a unit of quarters with another family but cooks his/her own meals and keeps his/her own account of household expenses is regarded as a 1-person household. “Family” and “household” are different social units. People forming a family are usually related either by marriage, kinship or adoption. Most often a family coincides with a household but the two may, in effect, differ because members of the same household need not be related.

1 For details, please refer to *Hong Kong Population Projections 2017-2066* published by the Census and Statistics Department in September 2017.

2.2 家庭住戶包括一群住在一起分享食物及生活開支的人士，但居於院舍（例如老人院、療養院及機構的員工宿舍）的人士並不包括在內。此外，家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民<sup>2</sup>，只有流動居民<sup>2</sup>的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。

### 家庭住戶戶主

2.3 當一個家庭住戶包括兩人或更多人，其中一人會被認定為戶主，其他人則為住戶成員。在過去的人口普查／中期人口統計，家庭住戶的戶主是住戶成員所認同為該住戶的重要決策人。

2.4 當每個家庭住戶有一個戶主，戶主數目便等於家庭住戶數目。這相等公式對採用「戶主率」方法分析及推算家庭住戶數目至為重要。

2.5 自 2006 年中期人口統計開始，住戶可在問卷中填報超過一位戶主。為保持戶主數目與家庭住戶數目相同以便編製家庭住戶推算，故必須在每一住戶內設定一個戶主。方法是在一個多戶主住戶內，每位戶主被分配相同的加權（少於 1 但總計為 1），使該住戶經加權的戶主總數等於 1。所以，本文章中 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的戶主率與載列於 2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計刊物內的戶主率並不相同，因後者刊載以家庭住戶內的戶主總數目計算的戶主率。

2.2 Domestic households consist of people living under the same roof and sharing food and expenses, but those living in institutions (such as homes for the aged, infirmaries, and staff quarters of establishments) are not included. Besides, a domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident<sup>2</sup>. Households comprising Mobile Residents<sup>2</sup> only are not classified as domestic households.

### Domestic household heads

2.3 When a domestic household contains two or more persons, one of them will be regarded as the household head while the others are members. In the past population censuses/by-censuses, household head is defined as a person acknowledged as such by other members of the household to be responsible for making major decisions affecting the household.

2.4 When there is one head for each domestic household, the number of domestic household heads is the same as the number of domestic households. Such equality is fundamental to analysing and projecting domestic households using the “headship rate” method.

2.5 Starting from the 2006 Population By-census, multiple household heads were allowed to be reported in the questionnaire. To maintain the equality of the number of household heads and the number of domestic households for facilitating the compilation of the domestic household projections, it is essential to assign one head to each household. The method is that for a household with multiple heads, equal weights (being less than 1 but adding up to 1) are assigned to each head in the household so that the weighted number of household head in the household is equal to 1. Hence, the headship rates for 2006, 2011 and 2016 presented in this article are different from those in the publications of the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census, in which the headship rates are compiled based on the total number of household heads in domestic households.

2 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。

2 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.

## 戶主率

2.6 戶主率是按年齡及性別劃分的家庭住戶人口中戶主的比例，通常用百分比表示。如果  $x$  代表年齡， $y$  代表性別及  $t$  代表年份，戶主率  $h(x,y,t)$  就是

$$h(x,y,t) = \frac{H(x,y,t)}{P(x,y,t)}$$

而  $H(x,y,t)$  是在年份  $t$  居於家庭住戶的年齡  $x$  及性別  $y$  的戶主數目，而  $P(x,y,t)$  是在年份  $t$  居於家庭住戶的年齡  $x$  及性別  $y$  的人數。

## 3. 方法

3.1 家庭住戶數目的推算採用「戶主率」的方法，如圖 1 所示。

3.2 家庭住戶的推算數目是把以 2016 年為基期的按性別及年齡組別劃分的推算家庭人口乘以相應的推算戶主率，然後再把所有個別推算組別的家庭住戶的推算數目相加起來而得出。有關按性別及年齡組別劃分的推算戶主率是根據過去人口普查／中期人口統計的數據而編製。戶主率推算是以「生命週期」的統計模型為基礎。這模型建基於在某出生組群的戶主率應隨着時間而平穩地轉變。由於過去的戶主率是人口普查／中期人口統計參考時刻的數字，使用生命週期模型時會作出調整，使推算的戶主率以年中時點為參考時刻。

3.3 按住戶人數及種類劃分的家庭住戶的推算數目是把按住戶人數及種類劃分的推算家庭人口乘以相應的推算戶主率所得。而按住戶人數及種類劃分的家庭住戶人口分布是使用線性回歸或外推過去的趨勢推算而得出。

## Headship rate

2.6 Headship rate denotes a ratio of the number of domestic household heads by age and sex to the corresponding categories of domestic population, usually expressed as a percentage. Algebraically, the headship rate  $h(x,y,t)$  for age  $x$ , sex  $y$  and year  $t$  is defined as

$$h(x,y,t) = \frac{H(x,y,t)}{P(x,y,t)}$$

where  $H(x,y,t)$  is the number of household heads of age  $x$  and sex  $y$  residing in domestic households in year  $t$  and  $P(x,y,t)$  is the number of persons of age  $x$  and sex  $y$  residing in domestic households in year  $t$ .

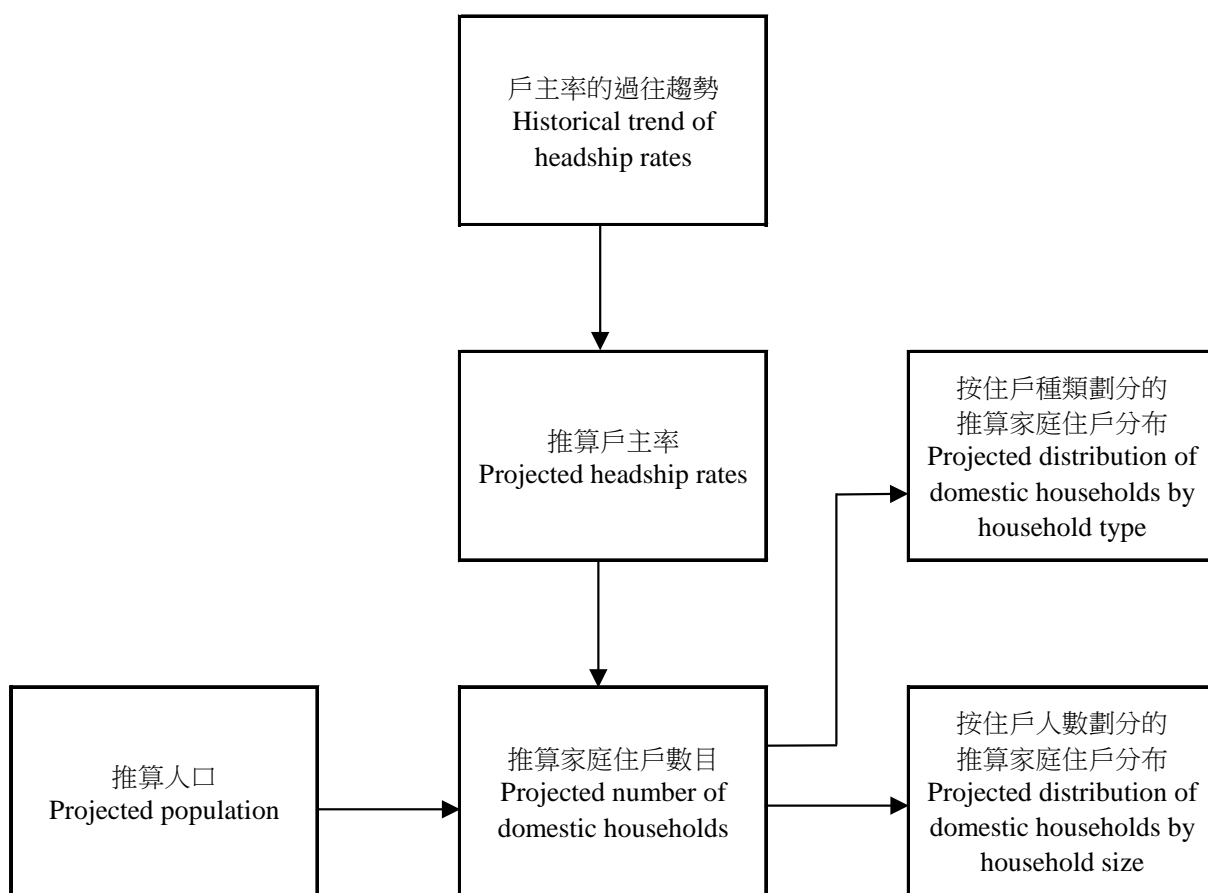
## 3. Methodology

3.1 The “headship rate” method is adopted for the domestic household projections, as shown in Chart 1.

3.2 The projected number of domestic households is calculated by multiplying the 2016-based projected domestic population for each sex and age group by the corresponding projected headship rate and then summing up the individual groups of projected number of domestic households. Headship rates for the relevant sex and age groups are projected using the historical data from the past population censuses/by-censuses. A “life-cycle” model forms the basis of the headship rate projections. This model makes use of the fact that the headship rates in a particular birth cohort are expected to vary smoothly over time. While the historical headship rates are the figures at the population census/by-census moments, adjustments are made in the life-cycle model so that the projected headship rates refer to the mid-year reference time-points.

3.3 The projected number of domestic households by household size and type is calculated by multiplying the projected domestic population for each household size and type by the corresponding projected headship rate. The distribution of domestic population by household size and type is projected using linear regression or simple trend extrapolation.

**圖 1 家庭住戶數目推算架構**  
**Chart 1 Framework of domestic household projections**



3.4 由於考慮到要準確地推算遠期的住戶人數及種類分布在技術上有一定困難，按住戶人數劃分及按住戶種類劃分的住戶分布只推算至 2026 年。

3.4 Because of the technical difficulty in accurately projecting the household size and type distribution in the long term, the household size distribution and household type distribution are only projected up to 2026.

3.5 本文章所列載的 1981 年至 2016 年的數字是人口普查／中期人口統計參考時刻的數字。推算數字則是指年中時點的數字。

3.5 The figures from 1981 to 2016 in this article are the results as at the respective population census/by-census moments. The projected figures refer to mid-year reference time-points.

## 4. 推算結果

### 戶主率

4.1 由1981年至2016年的35年間，70歲以下年齡組別男性的戶主率呈現下跌趨勢，而20歲及以上年齡組別女性的戶主率均上升。這反映女性在住戶中的角色更為活躍。未來，這個趨勢預期會持續，即大部分年齡組別男性戶主率將會緩和地下跌，而女性的戶主率則溫和地上升。（圖2和表1）

## 4. Projection results

### Headship rate

4.1 Over the past 35 years from 1981 to 2016, headship rates of males in the age groups under 70 decreased while those of females in the age groups 20 and over increased. This reflected the more active role of females in households. In the future, this trend is expected to continue, that is, the male headship rates will decline mildly for most of the age groups while the female headship rates will increase moderately. (Chart 2 and Table 1)

圖2 過往及推算的戶主率  
Chart 2 Historical and projected headship rates

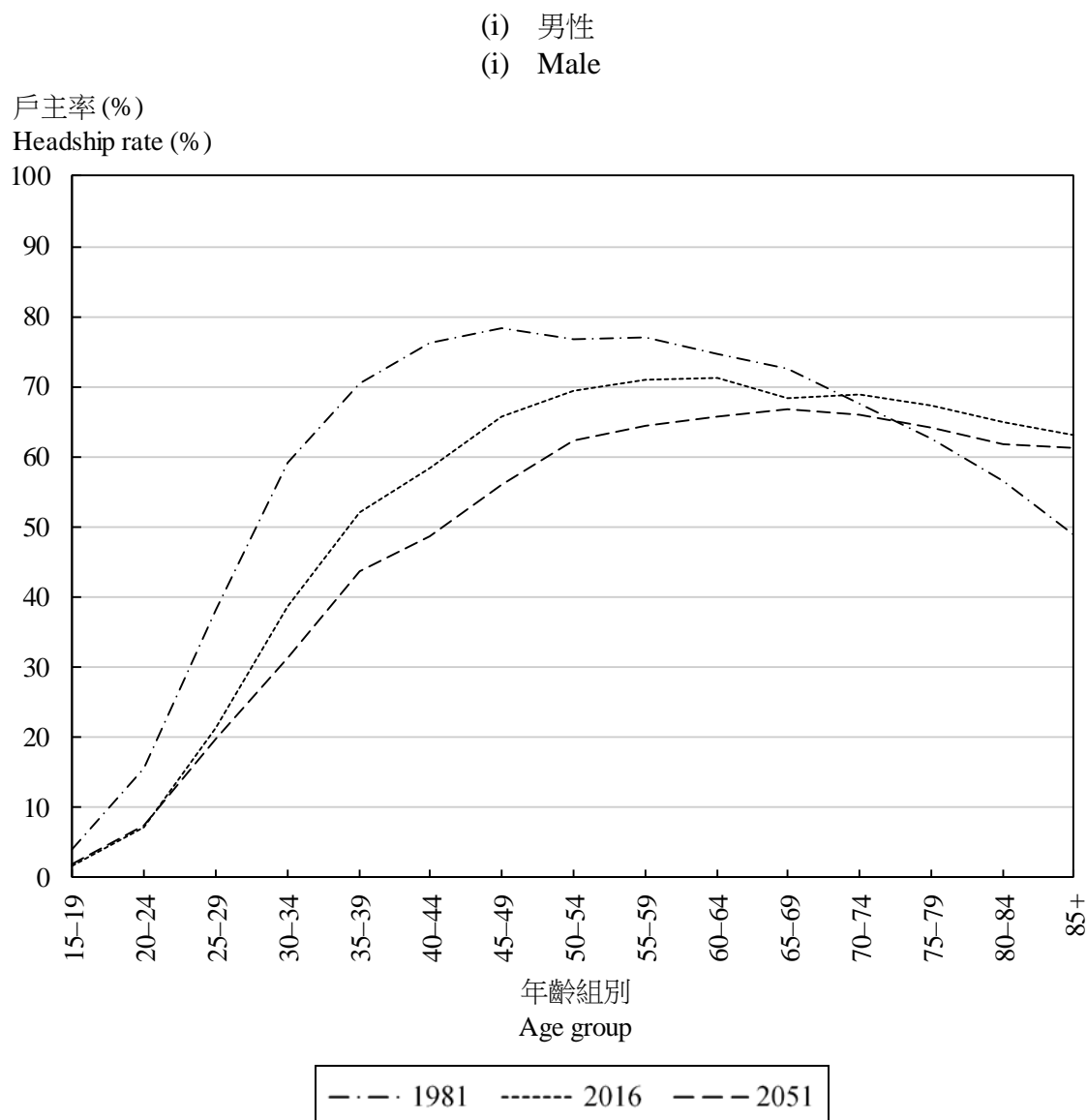
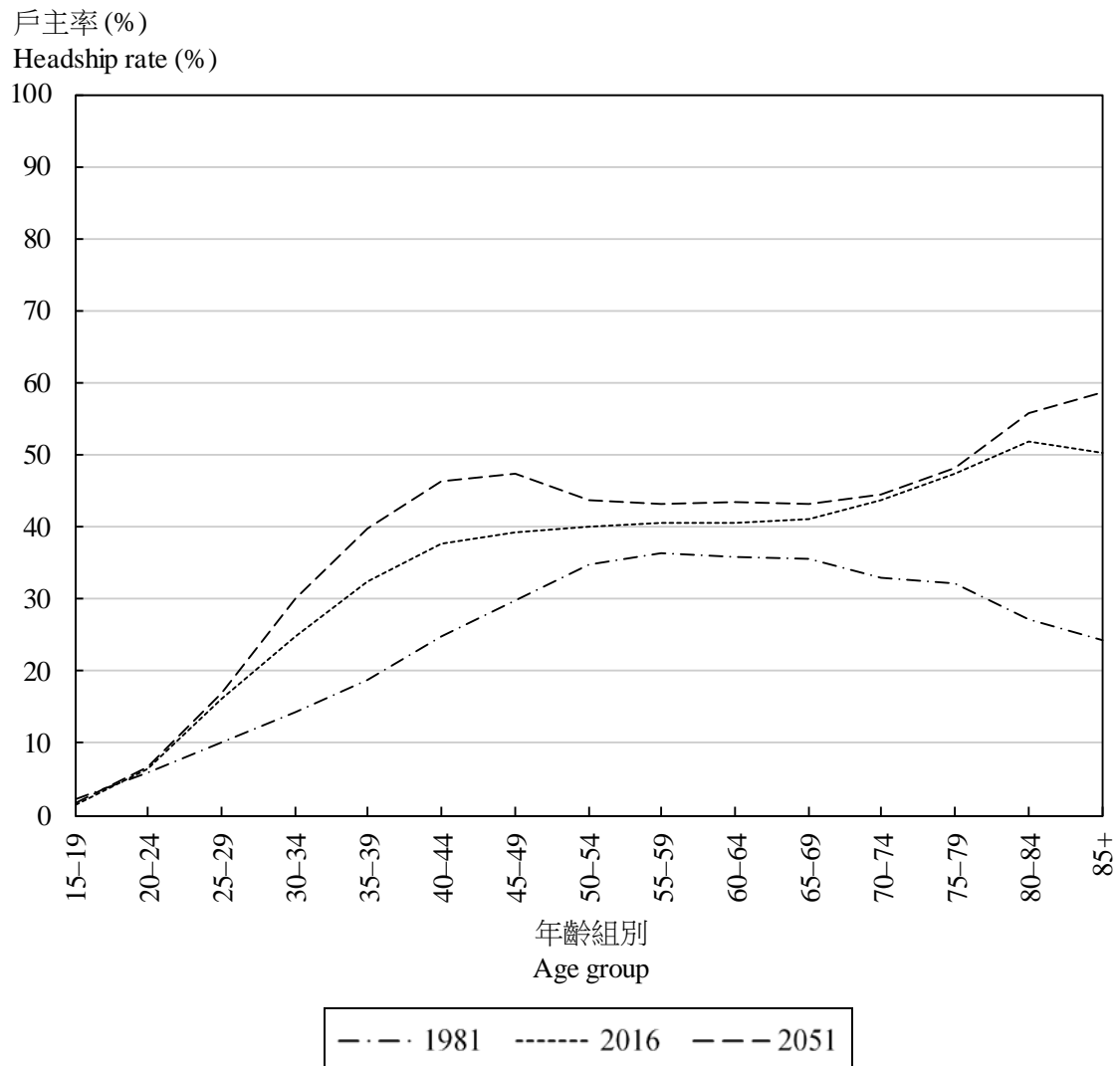


圖 2 (續) 過往及推算的戶主率

Chart 2 (cont'd) Historical and projected headship rates

(ii) 女性  
(ii) Female





**表 1 過往及推算的戶主率**  
**Table 1 Historical and projected headship rates**

		(i) 男性 (i) Male														%
年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group															
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	
1981	4.0	15.6	38.2	59.1	70.4	76.3	78.2	76.7	77.1	74.7	72.6	67.7	62.4	56.6	49.0	
1986	2.5	12.0	36.3	58.9	70.6	76.9	79.4	79.2	78.5	76.2	74.2	70.4	65.4	59.8	49.9	
1991	2.2	9.4	31.4	57.5	69.6	76.9	80.3	81.9	80.7	77.8	74.2	71.8	66.7	63.6	55.0	
1996	1.3	8.7	26.9	51.9	67.0	73.9	78.4	80.2	80.2	78.4	73.9	72.6	68.6	64.6	57.6	
2001	0.8	6.4	24.6	46.2	62.2	72.7	77.1	81.0	82.6	81.9	81.7	77.2	74.9	74.6	66.1	
2006	1.0	5.5	22.1	44.7	57.5	65.6	72.0	74.3	75.1	75.6	74.9	72.5	69.9	67.8	65.1	
2011	0.9	5.0	20.0	39.4	53.7	60.9	66.7	71.3	72.3	72.8	73.0	71.8	70.5	66.8	63.7	
2016	1.7	7.2	21.4	38.7	52.2	58.3	65.7	69.5	70.9	71.2	68.4	68.8	67.4	64.9	63.2	
2021	1.7	7.2	21.0	37.3	50.8	56.8	64.2	68.5	70.1	70.5	68.3	68.6	67.1	64.7	63.2	
2026	1.8	7.2	20.7	36.0	49.5	55.3	62.8	67.5	69.2	69.8	68.1	68.2	66.7	64.3	63.0	
2031	1.8	7.2	20.4	34.8	48.1	53.9	61.4	66.5	68.3	69.0	67.8	67.8	66.3	63.9	62.7	
2036	1.8	7.2	20.1	33.7	46.8	52.5	59.9	65.4	67.4	68.2	67.6	67.4	65.8	63.5	62.5	
2041	1.9	7.3	19.9	32.8	45.7	51.1	58.5	64.4	66.4	67.4	67.4	67.0	65.3	62.9	62.1	
2046	1.9	7.3	19.7	31.9	44.5	49.9	57.2	63.4	65.4	66.6	67.1	66.5	64.8	62.3	61.8	
2051	2.0	7.3	19.6	31.2	43.5	48.7	55.9	62.3	64.5	65.7	66.8	66.0	64.2	61.7	61.4	
		(ii) 女性 (ii) Female														%
年份 Year	年齡組別 Age group															
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50–54	55–59	60–64	65–69	70–74	75–79	80–84	85+	
1981	2.2	6.0	10.2	14.3	18.9	24.8	29.7	34.9	36.4	35.8	35.5	33.0	32.1	27.1	24.4	
1986	1.6	5.6	11.5	17.4	19.9	24.0	28.2	33.2	36.9	38.7	38.5	36.3	35.1	30.6	27.6	
1991	1.5	5.5	10.4	15.7	18.8	20.7	24.0	28.1	33.0	37.3	40.4	41.0	40.9	36.3	28.6	
1996	1.1	5.7	11.0	15.9	20.2	22.8	24.1	26.8	31.2	36.7	41.1	43.8	42.3	40.2	33.0	
2001	0.7	4.2	11.8	16.7	19.8	23.9	26.7	27.4	29.9	34.8	40.5	48.4	50.9	52.3	44.3	
2006	0.8	4.8	14.1	23.8	28.9	32.9	35.8	36.8	36.9	36.7	40.3	44.7	49.4	51.6	47.1	
2011	1.1	5.4	15.2	24.7	31.3	35.5	38.2	39.0	39.1	38.0	39.9	43.3	46.6	52.0	48.9	
2016	1.5	6.3	16.1	24.8	32.4	37.6	39.2	40.0	40.5	40.4	41.2	43.6	47.3	51.7	50.4	
2021	1.5	6.4	16.3	25.5	33.5	39.0	40.6	40.8	41.2	41.1	41.6	43.7	47.5	52.7	52.1	
2026	1.6	6.5	16.5	26.2	34.5	40.3	41.8	41.3	41.6	41.6	41.9	43.9	47.7	53.4	53.5	
2031	1.6	6.5	16.7	26.9	35.6	41.6	43.1	41.9	42.1	42.1	42.3	44.0	47.8	54.1	54.8	
2036	1.7	6.5	16.9	27.6	36.7	42.9	44.3	42.5	42.6	42.6	42.6	44.1	48.0	54.7	56.0	
2041	1.7	6.5	16.9	28.4	37.7	44.1	45.4	43.0	42.9	43.0	42.8	44.2	48.0	55.1	57.0	
2046	1.8	6.6	16.9	29.1	38.8	45.3	46.4	43.5	43.2	43.3	43.0	44.3	48.1	55.5	58.0	
2051	1.8	6.6	16.9	29.9	39.8	46.4	47.3	43.8	43.2	43.5	43.1	44.4	48.2	55.8	58.7	

註釋：虛線以下的數字是推算數字。

Note: Figures below the broken lines are based on projections.

## 家庭住戶數目

4.2 過去 35 年，家庭住戶數目由 1981 年的 124 萬上升至 2016 年的 251 萬，增幅超過一倍。隨着住戶結構的改變，平均住戶人數呈現顯著的下降趨勢，由 1981 年的 3.9 人下跌至 2016 年的 2.8 人，因此家庭住戶數目的增長速度較人口為快。（圖 3 及表 2）

4.3 展望將來 35 年，家庭住戶數目整體上升的趨勢會持續，但增長速度放緩。家庭住戶數目推算由 2016 年的 251 萬上升至 2046 年頂峰的 297 萬，平均每年增長率為 0.6%，比人口數目的增長（約平均每年 0.4%）略快。平均住戶人數將繼續下跌，由 2016 年的 2.8 人下跌至 2046 年的 2.7 人。（圖 3 及表 2）

4.4 此外，家庭住戶數目推算在 2046 年達到頂峰後開始緩慢下跌至 2051 年的 295 萬。下跌的主要原因是推算人口將於 2043 年達到頂峰後開始下跌。由於平均住戶人數預期會持續下跌，家庭住戶數目的頂峰會比人口的頂峰較遲出現。（圖 3 及表 2）

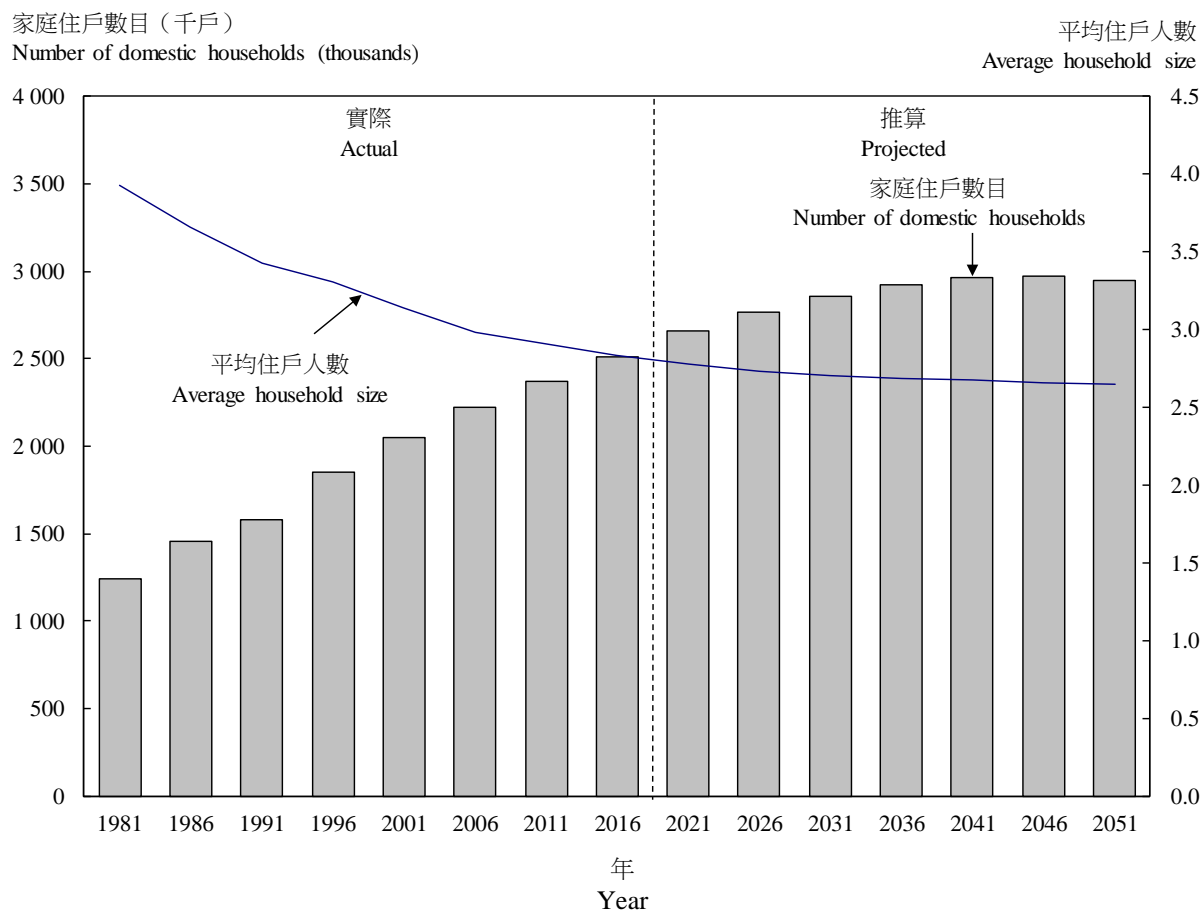
## Number of domestic households

4.2 Over the past 35 years, the number of domestic households had more than doubled, from 1.24 million in 1981 to 2.51 million in 2016. Along with the change in household structure, the average household size showed a marked declining trend, from 3.9 in 1981 to 2.8 in 2016. The growth in domestic households was thus faster than that of the population. (Chart 3 and Table 2)

4.3 Looking ahead in the next 35 years, the increasing trend of the number of domestic households will generally continue but at a slower pace. The number of domestic households is projected to increase from 2.51 million in 2016 to the peak of 2.97 million in 2046, representing an average annual growth rate of 0.6%. The growth of domestic households is slightly faster than the growth of population (around 0.4% per annum on average). The average household size will continue to exhibit a decreasing trend, from 2.8 in 2016 to 2.7 in 2046. (Chart 3 and Table 2)

4.4 Besides, the number of domestic households is projected to slowly decline from the peak in 2046 to 2.95 million in 2051. The decline is mainly due to the decline in population, which is projected to peak in 2043. The decline in number of domestic households is projected to occur after the decline in population, as the average household size is expected to keep decreasing. (Chart 3 and Table 2)

**圖 3 家庭住戶數目及平均住戶人數**  
**Chart 3 Number of domestic households and average household size**



**表 2 家庭住戶數目及平均住戶人數**  
**Table 2 Number of domestic households and average household size**

年份 Year	家庭住戶數目 <sup>(1)</sup> Number of domestic households <sup>(1)</sup>	前 5 年內平均每年增長 <sup>(1)</sup> Average annual growth over the past 5 years <sup>(1)</sup>	平均住戶人數 Average household size
<i>實際</i> <i>Actual</i>			
1981	1 244 700	-	3.9
1986	1 452 600	41 600	3.7
1991	1 582 200	25 900	3.4
1996	1 855 600	54 700	3.3
2001	2 053 400	39 600	3.1
2006	2 226 500	34 600	3.0
2011	2 368 800	28 500	2.9
2016	2 509 700	28 200	2.8
<i>推算</i> <i>Projected</i>			
2021	2 657 000	29 400	2.8
2026	2 768 900	22 400	2.7
2031	2 854 500	17 100	2.7
2036	2 920 200	13 100	2.7
2041	2 961 400	8 200	2.7
2046	2 972 300	2 200	2.7
2051	2 949 500	- 4 500	2.7

註釋：(1) 數字已進位至最接近的百位數。  
 - 不適用。

Notes: (1) Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.  
 - Not applicable.

### 按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶

4.5 按住戶人數分析，在 1981 年至 2016 年的 35 年間，2 人及 3 人住戶是家庭住戶增長的主要來源。2 人及 3 人住戶的比例由 1981 年各佔整體約六分之一，上升至 2016 年各佔約四分之一。（表 3）

### Domestic households by household size

4.5 Analysed by household size, 2-person and 3-person households were the main source of growth of domestic households in the past 35 years from 1981 to 2016. The proportions of 2-person and 3-person households both increased from around one-sixth in 1981 to about one-fourth in 2016. (Table 3)

4.6 然而，近年 3 人住戶增長放緩，而 1 人及 2 人住戶則明顯上升。在 2011 年至 2016 年間，3 人住戶的比例僅由 24.3% 輕微上升至 24.4%。另一方面，1 人及 2 人住戶的比例分別由 17.1% 上升至 18.3% 及由 25.2% 上升至 26.5%。小型住戶數目上升，主要與從未結婚人口的百分比和離婚率上升、生育率下跌和長者平均預期壽命延長等人口趨勢有關。（表 3）

4.7 展望未來 10 年，隨着家庭住戶平均人數將進一步減少，1 人及 2 人住戶將會是家庭住戶數目增長的主要來源。1 人住戶的百分比推算會由 2016 年的 18.3% 上升至 2026 年的 19.8%。而 2 人住戶繼續為最大組別，其所佔的比例會穩步由 2016 年的 26.5% 上升至 2026 年的 29.2%。（表 3）

4.6 Nevertheless, in recent years, the growth of 3-person households slowed down while 1-person and 2-person households increased rapidly. From 2011 to 2016, the proportion of 3-person households merely increased from 24.3% to 24.4%. On the other hand, the proportion of 1-person and 2-person households increased from 17.1% to 18.3% and from 25.2% to 26.5% respectively. The increase in the number of small households was mainly related to the demographic trends of increase in the proportion of never married population and divorce rates, decrease in fertility rates and improvement in life expectancy of elderly persons. (Table 3)

4.7 Looking ahead in the next 10 years, along with the further decrease in average household size, 1-person and 2-person households will be the main sources of growth of the number of domestic households. The proportion of 1-person households is projected to increase from 18.3% in 2016 to 19.8% in 2026. 2-person households will continue to account for the largest share, increasing steadily from 26.5% in 2016 to 29.2% in 2026. (Table 3)

**表 3 家庭住戶人數分布**  
**Table 3 Domestic household size distribution**

年份 Year	住戶人數 Household size					平均住戶人數 Average household size
	1	2	3	4	5+	
實際 Actual						
1981	15.2%	15.4%	15.4%	17.2%	36.8%	3.9
1986	14.8%	16.3%	17.3%	20.6%	31.0%	3.7
1991	14.8%	18.2%	19.4%	22.5%	25.1%	3.4
1996	14.9%	19.2%	20.1%	24.0%	21.7%	3.3
2001	15.7%	21.8%	21.3%	23.4%	17.8%	3.1
2006	16.5%	24.1%	23.2%	22.7%	13.5%	3.0
2011	17.1%	25.2%	24.3%	21.2%	12.2%	2.9
2016	18.3%	26.5%	24.4%	19.5%	11.3%	2.8
推算 Projected						
2021	19.1%	27.9%	24.1%	18.2%	10.7%	2.8
2026	19.8%	29.2%	23.5%	17.2%	10.3%	2.7

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

### 按住戶種類劃分的家庭住戶

4.8 按住戶種類分析，只有 60 歲及以上長者居住的住戶百分比由 1981 年的 6.5% 增加至 2016 年的 16.4%。隨着人口老化，推算只有 60 歲及以上長者居住的住戶比例將繼續上升，由 2016 年的約六分之一增加至 2026 年的約四分之一。（表 4）

4.9 雖然沒有 60 歲及以上長者的住戶繼續佔最大部分，但預期這些住戶佔整體住戶的百分比將會由 2016 年的 55.9% 縮減至 2026 年的 45.8%。（表 4）

### Domestic household by household type

4.8 Analysed by household type, the percentage of households with only elderly aged 60 and over increased from 6.5% in 1981 to 16.4% in 2016. Along with the ageing population, it is projected that the proportion of households with only elderly aged 60 and over will continue to increase, from around one-sixth in 2016 to around one-fourth in 2026. (Table 4)

4.9 Even though households without elderly aged 60 and over will still account for the largest share, it is projected that the proportion of these households to the total number of households will shrink from 55.9% in 2016 to 45.8% in 2026. (Table 4)

**表 4 家庭住戶種類分布**  
**Table 4 Domestic household type distribution**

年份 Year	住戶種類 Household type		
	只有 60 歲及以上長者的住戶 Households with only elderly aged 60 and over	與 60 歲及以上長者同住的住戶 Mixed household with elderly aged 60 and over	沒有 60 歲及以上長者的住戶 Households without elderly aged 60 and over
<i>實際</i> <i>Actual</i>			
1981	6.5%	24.6%	68.9%
1986	7.1%	24.8%	68.1%
1991	7.9%	24.8%	67.3%
1996	8.5%	25.6%	65.9%
2001	10.0%	24.7%	65.3%
2006	10.0%	23.4%	66.6%
2011	12.9%	25.7%	61.4%
2016	16.4%	27.7%	55.9%
<i>推算</i> <i>Projected</i>			
2021	19.8%	29.8%	50.4%
2026	23.4%	30.8%	45.8%

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.