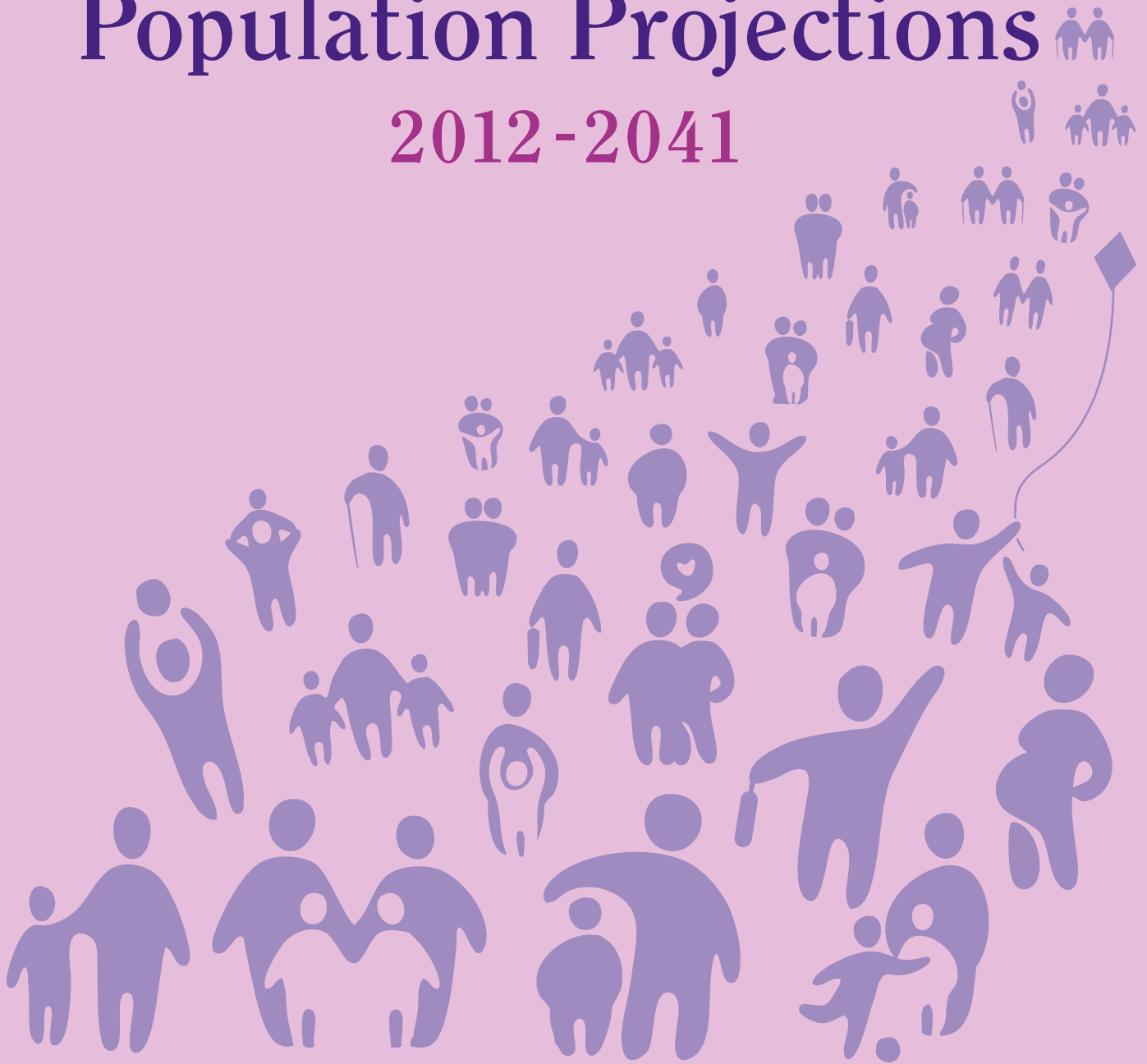


香港人口推算

Hong Kong Population Projections

2012-2041



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Hong Kong Population Projections

2012 – 2041

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序言

Foreword

政府統計處負責編製香港的人口推算。人口推算數據的主要用途是為政府在教育、房屋、運輸、社會服務和醫療服務等方面的規劃工作，提供共同基礎。推算結果也廣泛地應用在私人機構的業務發展和策劃方面。

在二零一零年公布的上一套人口推算，是以二零零九年年中人口為基準的推算數字，涵蓋期為二零一零年至二零三九年。

按二零一一年人口普查所提供最新的基準性人口數據，自二零零六年中期人口統計以來編製的香港人口估計數字已被更新。為配合已修訂人口估計數字，政府統計處以二零一一年年中人口估計為人口基數，重新編製一套涵蓋期為二零一二年至二零四一年的人口推算。藉着這個機會，亦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。本刊物刊載這套已更新的人口推算。

本刊物除提供推算結果外，亦詳述所採用的推算方法和假設。

政府統計處處長
歐陽方麗麗

二零一二年七月

The Census and Statistics Department is responsible for compiling projections of the population of Hong Kong. The main use of the population projections is to provide a common basis for Government programme planning in such areas as education, housing, transport, social services and health services. Projection results are also widely applied in business development and planning in the private sector.

The last set of population projections, covering the period 2010–2039, was prepared using the mid-2009 population as the base and was released in 2010.

With the availability of up-to-date benchmark population data from the 2011 Population Census, the population estimates compiled since the 2006 Population By-census have been updated. In line with the revision of population estimates, a new set of population projections, covering the period 2012–2041, has been prepared with the mid-2011 population estimate as the population base. Opportunity is also taken to make 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. This publication contains the set of updated population projections.

In addition to the projection results, this publication also presents details of the methodology and assumptions used.

Mrs Lily OU-YANG
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

July 2012

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1. 緒言

背景

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，以及供私人機構在業務上應用。

1.2 自二零零零年八月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法編製香港的人口估計。香港的「居住人口」稱為「居港人口」。

1.3 「居港人口」包括「常住居民」及「流動居民」。「常住居民」指兩類人士：（一）在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三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（二）在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

1.4 至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三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。

1.5 根據「居住人口」的編製方法，旅客並不包括在「居港人口」內。故本刊物不涉及旅客的推算。

1.6 有關「居住人口」方法的詳情，讀者可參閱於《香港統計月刊》二零零二年二月號刊登的一篇題為「香港人口估計的編製」的專題文章（FD1-FD13頁）。

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 The main use of population projections is to provide a common basis for Government programme planning and to facilitate business application in the private sector.

1.2 Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted for compiling population estimates of the Hong Kong Population. The “resident population” of Hong Kong is referred to as the “Hong Kong Resident Population”.

1.3 The Hong Kong Resident Population covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

1.4 As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

1.5 Under the “resident population” approach, visitors are not included in the Hong Kong Resident Population. The projection on the number of visitors is hence not dealt with in this publication.

1.6 For details of the “resident population” method, readers may refer to the feature article entitled “Compiling Population Estimates of Hong Kong” published in the February 2002 issue (pages FD1-FD13) of the Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics.

1.7 按二零一一年人口普查所提供最新的基準性人口數據，自二零零六年中期人口統計以來編製的香港人口估計數字已被更新。為配合已修訂人口估計數字，政府統計處以二零一一年年中人口估計為人口基數，重新編製一套涵蓋期為二零一二年至二零四一年的人口推算。藉着這個機會，亦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。

推算結果

1.8 人口推算的總數載列於第二章「推算結果」內。於二零一二年至二零四一年共三十年的推算期間，每年按年齡組別（每五歲一組）及性別劃分的人口數目亦列載於該章內。

1.9 有些研究需要利用不包括外籍家庭傭工的推算人口以作分析，附錄甲列載不包括外籍家庭傭工的二零一一年、二零一六年、二零二一年、二零二六年、二零三一年、二零三六年及二零四一年的人口的主要特徵及按年齡組別及性別劃分的年中人口數字。

推算方法

1.10 推算未來人口採用「組成部分法」的標準方法。每一推算年的推算人口總數及其年齡、性別結構是從基準年開始，將每個人的年齡逐年遞增，並加入生育、死亡及人口遷移的假設且納入其相互作用而得的結果。

1.11 人口推算所採用的推算方法在第三章「推算方法」內有詳細說明。

1.7 With the availability of up-to-date benchmark population data from the 2011 Population Census, the population estimates compiled since the 2006 Population By-census have been updated. In line with the revision of population estimates, a new set of population projections, covering the period 2012–2041, has been prepared with the mid-2011 population estimate as the population base. Opportunity is also taken to make 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.

Projection results

1.8 Projected total population is presented in Chapter 2 on “Projection Results”. Projected population figures by quinquennial age group and sex for each of the 30 years 2012–2041 are also tabulated.

1.9 Some studies may require analysis on the projected populations with foreign domestic helpers excluded. Selected characteristics of the populations and the mid-year populations by age group and sex for 2011, 2016, 2021, 2026, 2031, 2036 and 2041 with foreign domestic helpers excluded are shown in the Appendix A.

Projection methodology

1.10 To project the future population, the standard method of population projections, i.e. the “component method”, is used. The size and age-sex structure of the projected population in each of the projection years are obtained by incrementing each individual’s age year after year, starting from the base year, bringing in assumptions on fertility, mortality and movement, and allowing various factors to interact.

1.11 Details on the projection methodology are explained in Chapter 3 on “Projection Methodology”.

推算假設

1.12 未來生育、死亡及人口遷移的趨勢，均是從研究過往的趨勢及將來可能出現的發展推算出來的。在第四章「推算假設」內有詳細說明。

代號

1.13 本刊物的統計表內各代號含意如下：

N.A. 沒有數字
– 不適用
§ 少於 0.5
臨時數字

數字的進位

1.14 由於進位原因，統計表內個別項目的數字總和可能與總數略有出入。

Projection assumptions

1.12 The future trends of fertility, mortality and movement are projected based on a study of their past trends and likely developments. Details are contained in Chapter 4 on “Projection Assumptions”.

Symbols

1.13 The following symbols are used in the tables of this publication :

N.A. Not available
– Not applicable
§ Less than 0.5
Provisional figures

Rounding of figures

1.14 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables.

2. 推算結果

2.1 表 1 提供推算人口的統計摘要，表 2 及表 3 載列按年齡及性別劃分的二零一一年人口估計及二零一二年至二零四一年的推算人口。

2.2 「居港人口」推算由二零一一年年中的 707 萬增加至二零四一年年中的 847 萬，平均每年增長率為 0.6%（與過去五年間的平均增長率相同）。

2.3 在「居港人口」中，「常住居民」數目推算從二零一一年年中的 686 萬上升至二零四一年年中的 822 萬。此外，「流動居民」數目亦從二零一一年年中的 212 200 人增加至二零四一年年中的 245 000 人。

2.4 預期未來的人口將持續老化。六十五歲及以上人口的比例推算將由二零一一年的 13% 顯著上升至二零四一年的 30%。同時，年齡中位數將由二零一一年的 41.7 歲上升至二零四一年的 49.9 歲。另一方面，十五歲以下人口的比例由二零一一年的 12% 下降至二零四一年的 9%。

2.5 未來人口年齡結構的轉變亦可從總撫養比率顯示出來。總撫養比率是十五歲以下和六十五歲及以上人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率。該比率推算由二零一一年的 333 持續上升至二零四一年的 645。

2.6 人口的性別比率（即男性數目相對每千名女性的比率）將由二零一一年的 876 顯著下跌至二零四一年的 712。不同年齡組別的性別比率將會有異差。尤其是二十五至四十四歲的年齡組別，預期會較受大多屬年輕女性的外籍家庭傭工所影響。扣除外籍家庭傭工後，性別比率推算由二零一一年的 948 下跌至二零四一年的 786。

2. Projection Results

2.1 Table 1 provides the summary statistics of the projected populations. Tables 2 and 3 present respectively the 2011 population estimates and the 2012–2041 projected populations with age-sex breakdown.

2.2 The Hong Kong Resident Population is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.6% (the same as the average annual rate in the past five years), from 7.07 million in mid-2011 to 8.47 million in mid-2041.

2.3 Within the Hong Kong Resident Population, the number of Usual Residents is projected to increase from 6.86 million in mid-2011 to 8.22 million in mid-2041. In addition, the number of Mobile Residents is projected to increase from 212 200 in mid-2011 to 245 000 in mid-2041.

2.4 The population is expected to remain on an ageing trend. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is projected to rise markedly from 13% in 2011 to 30% in 2041. Correspondingly, the median age would rise from 41.7 in 2011 to 49.9 in 2041. On the other hand, the proportion of the population aged under 15 is projected decrease from 12% in 2011 to 9% in 2041.

2.5 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 15–64. The ratio is projected to rise from 333 in 2011 to 645 in 2041.

2.6 The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the population is projected to fall noticeably, from 876 in 2011 to 712 in 2041. There will be variations in the sex ratio by age group. In particular, the sex ratio for the age group 25–44 is expected to be much affected by the presence of foreign domestic helpers comprising mostly younger females. Excluding foreign domestic helpers, the sex ratio is projected to come down from 948 in 2011 to 786 in 2041.

表 1 主要統計摘要
Table 1 Key summary statistics

甲. 選定年份的人口特徵
A. Characteristics of the population for selected years

	二零一一年 年中 (基準) Mid-2011 (Base)	二零一六年 年中 Mid-2016	二零二一年 年中 Mid-2021	二零二六年 年中 Mid-2026	二零三一年 年中 Mid-2031	二零三六年 年中 Mid-2036	二零四一年 年中 Mid-2041
人口 (千人) Population (Thousands)	7 071.6	7 370.5	7 662.0	7 937.1	8 160.9	8 337.2	8 469.0
常住居民 (千人) Usual Residents (Thousands)	6 859.4	7 151.3	7 441.0	7 710.3	7 926.2	8 093.7	8 224.1
流動居民 (千人) Mobile Residents (Thousands)	212.2	219.2	221.0	226.7	234.6	243.5	245.0
五年期間的平均每年增長率 Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%
性別比率 (相對每千名女性的男性數目) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	876	845	817	788	761	735	712
〔扣除外籍家庭傭工後〕 [After excluding foreign domestic helpers]	[948]	[921]	[896]	[867]	[839]	[812]	[786]
人口百分比 Percentage of population							
零至十四歲 Aged 0 – 14	12%	11%	11%	11%	10%	10%	9%
十五至六十四歲 Aged 15 – 64	75%	73%	70%	66%	63%	62%	61%
六十五歲及以上 Aged 65 and over	13%	16%	19%	23%	26%	29%	30%
撫養比率 Dependency ratio							
少年兒童撫養比率 Child dependency ratio	155	152	165	165	161	155	148
老年撫養比率 Elderly dependency ratio	177	216	272	346	418	467	497
總撫養比率 Overall dependency ratio	333	368	437	511	578	621	645
年齡中位數 Median age	41.7	43.4	45.1	46.3	47.7	48.9	49.9

表 1 (續) 主要統計摘要
Table 1 (Cont'd) Key summary statistics

乙. 人口增長的組成部分
B. Components of population growth

統計時點 (年中) Reference time-point (Mid-year)	居港人口 Hong Kong Resident Population	常住居民 Usual Residents	流動居民 Mobile Residents	與上一統計時點 比較 Compared with the previous reference time-point	由上一統計時點至本統計時點 From the previous reference time-point to this reference time-point		
				人口增長 Population growth	出生 Births	死亡 Deaths	淨遷移 (移入減移出) Net movement (inflow less outflow)
2011 (註釋 Note)	7 071.6	6 859.4	212.2	47.4	95.3	42.7	- 5.2
2012	7 131.4	6 917.3	214.2	59.9	92.7	42.9	10.1
2013	7 188.7	6 973.1	215.6	57.2	73.8	43.9	27.3
2014	7 250.4	7 033.3	217.1	61.7	58.6	44.8	47.9
2015	7 311.3	7 093.0	218.3	61.0	58.7	45.8	48.1
2016	7 370.5	7 151.3	219.2	59.2	59.3	46.7	46.6
2017	7 433.7	7 213.9	219.8	63.1	59.9	47.7	50.9
2018	7 494.6	7 274.5	220.1	60.9	60.2	48.6	49.2
2019	7 552.1	7 331.8	220.3	57.5	60.5	49.4	46.5
2020	7 607.5	7 387.0	220.5	55.4	60.4	50.3	45.3
2021	7 662.0	7 441.0	221.0	54.5	60.0	51.2	45.7
2022	7 720.5	7 498.7	221.8	58.5	59.4	52.1	51.2
2023	7 777.8	7 555.1	222.7	57.3	59.0	53.1	51.4
2024	7 833.2	7 609.4	223.8	55.5	58.6	54.1	51.0
2025	7 886.2	7 661.0	225.2	53.0	58.1	55.1	49.9
2026	7 937.1	7 710.3	226.7	50.9	57.6	56.1	49.5
2027	7 986.1	7 757.7	228.3	49.0	56.9	57.2	49.3
2028	8 033.0	7 803.1	229.9	46.9	56.3	58.3	49.0
2029	8 077.9	7 846.5	231.4	44.9	55.5	59.5	48.9
2030	8 120.5	7 887.6	233.0	42.6	54.7	60.8	48.7
2031	8 160.9	7 926.2	234.6	40.3	53.9	62.1	48.6
2032	8 199.4	7 962.7	236.6	38.5	53.0	63.6	49.1
2033	8 236.3	7 997.5	238.8	36.9	52.2	65.3	50.0
2034	8 271.4	8 030.7	240.6	35.1	51.5	67.2	50.8
2035	8 305.2	8 062.8	242.4	33.8	50.9	69.1	52.0
2036	8 337.2	8 093.7	243.5	32.0	50.5	71.1	52.7
2037	8 368.0	8 123.4	244.7	30.9	50.4	73.3	53.8
2038	8 396.0	8 151.3	244.7	28.0	50.5	75.5	53.0
2039	8 422.2	8 177.3	244.8	26.1	50.8	77.8	53.1
2040	8 446.5	8 201.6	244.9	24.3	51.4	80.1	53.0
2041	8 469.0	8 224.1	245.0	22.6	52.1	82.4	52.8

註釋： 基準年人口估計。

Note : Base year population estimates.

表 2 二零一一年年中按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口
Table 2 Mid-2011 population by age group and sex

年齡組別 Age group	2011					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0 – 4	129.5	1.8	119.7	1.7	249.2	3.5
5 – 9	125.8	1.8	117.4	1.7	243.2	3.4
10 – 14	170.9	2.4	160.2	2.3	331.1	4.7
15 – 19	217.3	3.1	206.4	2.9	423.7	6.0
20 – 24	221.7	3.1	229.8	3.3	451.5	6.4
25 – 29	229.5	3.2	304.6	4.3	534.1	7.6
30 – 34	225.8	3.2	324.2	4.6	550.0	7.8
35 – 39	234.5	3.3	328.1	4.6	562.6	8.0
40 – 44	242.7	3.4	330.0	4.7	572.7	8.1
45 – 49	295.3	4.2	356.4	5.0	651.7	9.2
50 – 54	312.8	4.4	324.9	4.6	637.7	9.0
55 – 59	253.9	3.6	259.2	3.7	513.1	7.3
60 – 64	205.1	2.9	204.5	2.9	409.6	5.8
65 – 69	121.5	1.7	112.8	1.6	234.3	3.3
70 – 74	116.7	1.7	113.7	1.6	230.4	3.3
75 – 79	97.0	1.4	108.2	1.5	205.2	2.9
80 – 84	62.3	0.9	83.8	1.2	146.1	2.1
85+	40.7	0.6	84.7	1.2	125.4	1.8
總計 Total	3 303.0	46.7	3 768.6	53.3	7 071.6	100.0

表 3 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
Table 3 Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

年齡組別 Age group	2012					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	135.1	1.9	124.1	1.7	259.2	3.6
5–9	127.3	1.8	118.7	1.7	246.1	3.5
10–14	157.4	2.2	147.2	2.1	304.6	4.3
15–19	214.1	3.0	203.3	2.9	417.4	5.9
20–24	224.3	3.1	232.2	3.3	456.4	6.4
25–29	225.5	3.2	307.9	4.3	533.4	7.5
30–34	227.8	3.2	330.7	4.6	558.5	7.8
35–39	233.7	3.3	328.4	4.6	562.1	7.9
40–44	241.3	3.4	332.3	4.7	573.5	8.0
45–49	285.7	4.0	350.3	4.9	636.0	8.9
50–54	311.1	4.4	329.0	4.6	640.0	9.0
55–59	266.8	3.7	272.2	3.8	539.0	7.6
60–64	213.1	3.0	214.1	3.0	427.2	6.0
65–69	134.5	1.9	129.2	1.8	263.7	3.7
70–74	112.6	1.6	108.1	1.5	220.7	3.1
75–79	98.9	1.4	109.6	1.5	208.4	2.9
80–84	65.5	0.9	85.5	1.2	151.0	2.1
85+	43.3	0.6	90.8	1.3	134.1	1.9
總計 Total	3 317.9	46.5	3 813.5	53.5	7 131.4	100.0

年齡組別 Age group	2013					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	135.6	1.9	124.6	1.7	260.2	3.6
5–9	132.1	1.8	122.0	1.7	254.1	3.5
10–14	148.1	2.1	138.4	1.9	286.5	4.0
15–19	207.8	2.9	196.1	2.7	403.9	5.6
20–24	224.3	3.1	232.6	3.2	456.9	6.4
25–29	222.4	3.1	311.2	4.3	533.6	7.4
30–34	231.8	3.2	339.6	4.7	571.4	7.9
35–39	229.2	3.2	325.3	4.5	554.6	7.7
40–44	241.7	3.4	336.1	4.7	577.8	8.0
45–49	271.8	3.8	337.5	4.7	609.4	8.5
50–54	312.4	4.3	339.9	4.7	652.3	9.1
55–59	280.4	3.9	287.0	4.0	567.4	7.9
60–64	219.6	3.1	222.8	3.1	442.4	6.2
65–69	148.4	2.1	146.5	2.0	294.9	4.1
70–74	109.6	1.5	103.5	1.4	213.2	3.0
75–79	100.5	1.4	109.8	1.5	210.2	2.9
80–84	69.2	1.0	88.3	1.2	157.5	2.2
85+	46.1	0.6	96.5	1.3	142.6	2.0
總計 Total	3 331.1	46.3	3 857.5	53.7	7 188.7	100.0

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

年齡組別 Age group	2014					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	138.6	1.9	127.0	1.8	265.5	3.7
5–9	139.9	1.9	127.4	1.8	267.3	3.7
10–14	139.9	1.9	131.8	1.8	271.7	3.7
15–19	198.3	2.7	187.2	2.6	385.5	5.3
20–24	220.0	3.0	229.5	3.2	449.5	6.2
25–29	224.4	3.1	316.9	4.4	541.4	7.5
30–34	233.6	3.2	344.9	4.8	578.5	8.0
35–39	226.5	3.1	325.3	4.5	551.8	7.6
40–44	243.0	3.4	336.1	4.6	579.1	8.0
45–49	260.3	3.6	331.0	4.6	591.4	8.2
50–54	309.5	4.3	347.0	4.8	656.5	9.1
55–59	290.4	4.0	298.2	4.1	588.6	8.1
60–64	227.4	3.1	232.6	3.2	460.1	6.3
65–69	162.9	2.2	163.7	2.3	326.6	4.5
70–74	110.0	1.5	102.1	1.4	212.1	2.9
75–79	100.3	1.4	109.6	1.5	209.9	2.9
80–84	73.0	1.0	91.4	1.3	164.4	2.3
85+	48.9	0.7	101.8	1.4	150.6	2.1
總計 Total	3 346.8	46.2	3 903.6	53.8	7 250.4	100.0

年齡組別 Age group	2015					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	139.9	1.9	128.2	1.8	268.1	3.7
5–9	148.5	2.0	134.1	1.8	282.6	3.9
10–14	134.3	1.8	126.7	1.7	261.0	3.6
15–19	186.5	2.6	175.7	2.4	362.2	5.0
20–24	217.9	3.0	229.5	3.1	447.4	6.1
25–29	225.0	3.1	320.7	4.4	545.7	7.5
30–34	233.9	3.2	349.0	4.8	582.8	8.0
35–39	225.4	3.1	326.9	4.5	552.4	7.6
40–44	243.3	3.3	335.7	4.6	579.1	7.9
45–49	251.4	3.4	327.5	4.5	578.9	7.9
50–54	303.0	4.1	350.2	4.8	653.2	8.9
55–59	299.5	4.1	308.7	4.2	608.2	8.3
60–64	234.1	3.2	240.1	3.3	474.2	6.5
65–69	180.8	2.5	183.9	2.5	364.6	5.0
70–74	110.8	1.5	104.1	1.4	214.9	2.9
75–79	101.6	1.4	108.2	1.5	209.9	2.9
80–84	73.5	1.0	92.6	1.3	166.0	2.3
85+	52.7	0.7	107.3	1.5	160.0	2.2
總計 Total	3 362.2	46.0	3 949.2	54.0	7 311.3	100.0

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

年齡組別 Age group	2016					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	138.7	1.9	127.1	1.7	265.8	3.6
5–9	155.7	2.1	140.8	1.9	296.4	4.0
10–14	132.0	1.8	124.1	1.7	256.0	3.5
15–19	175.9	2.4	164.5	2.2	340.4	4.6
20–24	215.0	2.9	229.2	3.1	444.2	6.0
25–29	226.2	3.1	324.0	4.4	550.2	7.5
30–34	233.1	3.2	352.1	4.8	585.2	7.9
35–39	228.0	3.1	334.0	4.5	562.0	7.6
40–44	239.7	3.3	329.3	4.5	569.1	7.7
45–49	247.9	3.4	329.9	4.5	577.8	7.8
50–54	292.7	4.0	349.6	4.7	642.3	8.7
55–59	304.9	4.1	315.5	4.3	620.5	8.4
60–64	244.3	3.3	251.5	3.4	495.8	6.7
65–69	197.0	2.7	200.5	2.7	397.5	5.4
70–74	113.2	1.5	109.7	1.5	222.9	3.0
75–79	101.6	1.4	105.3	1.4	206.9	2.8
80–84	74.0	1.0	93.3	1.3	167.3	2.3
85+	56.7	0.8	113.5	1.5	170.2	2.3
總計 Total	3 376.6	45.8	3 994.0	54.2	7 370.5	100.0

年齡組別 Age group	2017					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	134.0	1.8	123.4	1.7	257.4	3.5
5–9	166.9	2.2	149.8	2.0	316.6	4.3
10–14	134.3	1.8	126.1	1.7	260.4	3.5
15–19	162.8	2.2	152.1	2.0	314.9	4.2
20–24	212.0	2.9	227.1	3.1	439.1	5.9
25–29	228.4	3.1	326.3	4.4	554.8	7.5
30–34	229.0	3.1	354.8	4.8	583.8	7.9
35–39	230.3	3.1	340.4	4.6	570.7	7.7
40–44	237.8	3.2	327.9	4.4	565.7	7.6
45–49	247.8	3.3	333.4	4.5	581.2	7.8
50–54	283.8	3.8	345.6	4.6	629.3	8.5
55–59	304.2	4.1	320.1	4.3	624.3	8.4
60–64	256.7	3.5	264.1	3.6	520.9	7.0
65–69	204.7	2.8	210.2	2.8	414.8	5.6
70–74	125.9	1.7	125.9	1.7	251.8	3.4
75–79	98.4	1.3	100.6	1.4	198.9	2.7
80–84	75.9	1.0	94.7	1.3	170.6	2.3
85+	60.1	0.8	118.4	1.6	178.5	2.4
總計 Total	3 392.9	45.6	4 040.8	54.4	7 433.7	100.0

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

年齡組別 Age group	2018					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	132.7	1.8	122.4	1.6	255.1	3.4
5–9	169.5	2.3	152.6	2.0	322.1	4.3
10–14	140.5	1.9	130.3	1.7	270.8	3.6
15–19	154.0	2.1	144.0	1.9	297.9	4.0
20–24	206.2	2.8	220.9	2.9	427.1	5.7
25–29	228.2	3.0	327.1	4.4	555.2	7.4
30–34	225.7	3.0	356.7	4.8	582.4	7.8
35–39	234.6	3.1	349.2	4.7	583.8	7.8
40–44	232.3	3.1	323.2	4.3	555.5	7.4
45–49	248.7	3.3	337.8	4.5	586.6	7.8
50–54	271.3	3.6	334.7	4.5	606.0	8.1
55–59	306.2	4.1	331.2	4.4	637.3	8.5
60–64	270.1	3.6	279.0	3.7	549.1	7.3
65–69	211.1	2.8	218.9	2.9	429.9	5.7
70–74	139.3	1.9	142.8	1.9	282.2	3.8
75–79	96.2	1.3	96.8	1.3	193.0	2.6
80–84	77.6	1.0	95.1	1.3	172.7	2.3
85+	63.8	0.9	123.9	1.7	187.7	2.5
總計 Total	3 408.1	45.5	4 086.5	54.5	7 494.6	100.0

年齡組別 Age group	2019					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	133.7	1.8	123.4	1.6	257.2	3.4
5–9	167.5	2.2	151.5	2.0	318.9	4.2
10–14	149.7	2.0	136.7	1.8	286.4	3.8
15–19	146.4	1.9	138.1	1.8	284.4	3.8
20–24	197.3	2.6	212.9	2.8	410.2	5.4
25–29	224.2	3.0	325.0	4.3	549.2	7.3
30–34	227.5	3.0	360.6	4.8	588.1	7.8
35–39	236.4	3.1	354.5	4.7	590.9	7.8
40–44	229.2	3.0	322.0	4.3	551.2	7.3
45–49	249.9	3.3	337.3	4.5	587.1	7.8
50–54	261.6	3.5	330.5	4.4	592.1	7.8
55–59	303.8	4.0	338.7	4.5	642.5	8.5
60–64	279.9	3.7	290.5	3.8	570.4	7.6
65–69	218.8	2.9	228.7	3.0	447.5	5.9
70–74	153.3	2.0	159.7	2.1	313.0	4.1
75–79	96.9	1.3	96.0	1.3	192.9	2.6
80–84	78.0	1.0	95.3	1.3	173.2	2.3
85+	67.6	0.9	129.2	1.7	196.8	2.6
總計 Total	3 421.4	45.3	4 130.6	54.7	7 552.1	100.0

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
 Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

2020							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0–4	134.6	1.8	124.4	1.6	259.0	3.4	
5–9	162.6	2.1	148.1	1.9	310.8	4.1	
10–14	160.1	2.1	144.7	1.9	304.9	4.0	
15–19	141.5	1.9	133.6	1.8	275.1	3.6	
20–24	186.3	2.4	202.4	2.7	388.7	5.1	
25–29	222.2	2.9	326.5	4.3	548.7	7.2	
30–34	228.1	3.0	362.7	4.8	590.8	7.8	
35–39	236.4	3.1	358.0	4.7	594.4	7.8	
40–44	228.0	3.0	323.2	4.2	551.2	7.2	
45–49	249.0	3.3	335.7	4.4	584.6	7.7	
50–54	255.5	3.4	329.1	4.3	584.6	7.7	
55–59	297.4	3.9	342.6	4.5	640.0	8.4	
60–64	289.0	3.8	301.2	4.0	590.3	7.8	
65–69	225.6	3.0	236.2	3.1	461.9	6.1	
70–74	170.3	2.2	179.5	2.4	349.8	4.6	
75–79	98.0	1.3	98.1	1.3	196.2	2.6	
80–84	79.3	1.0	94.4	1.2	173.7	2.3	
85+	69.7	0.9	133.3	1.8	203.0	2.7	
總計 Total	3 433.7	45.1	4 173.7	54.9	7 607.5	100.0	

2021							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0–4	134.8	1.8	124.6	1.6	259.4	3.4	
5–9	156.1	2.0	142.8	1.9	298.9	3.9	
10–14	169.3	2.2	153.2	2.0	322.5	4.2	
15–19	140.1	1.8	131.6	1.7	271.7	3.5	
20–24	176.4	2.3	192.2	2.5	368.6	4.8	
25–29	219.4	2.9	328.1	4.3	547.4	7.1	
30–34	229.2	3.0	364.2	4.8	593.4	7.7	
35–39	235.6	3.1	360.3	4.7	595.9	7.8	
40–44	230.5	3.0	329.9	4.3	560.5	7.3	
45–49	244.1	3.2	327.4	4.3	571.5	7.5	
50–54	253.8	3.3	333.0	4.3	586.8	7.7	
55–59	288.2	3.8	343.4	4.5	631.6	8.2	
60–64	294.7	3.8	308.5	4.0	603.1	7.9	
65–69	235.7	3.1	247.6	3.2	483.3	6.3	
70–74	185.5	2.4	195.8	2.6	381.4	5.0	
75–79	100.7	1.3	103.8	1.4	204.5	2.7	
80–84	79.6	1.0	92.4	1.2	171.9	2.2	
85+	72.1	0.9	137.6	1.8	209.7	2.7	
總計 Total	3 445.7	45.0	4 216.3	55.0	7 662.0	100.0	

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

年齡組別 Age group	2022					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	134.8	1.7	124.6	1.6	259.4	3.4
5–9	147.6	1.9	136.2	1.8	283.8	3.7
10–14	182.8	2.4	164.0	2.1	346.8	4.5
15–19	143.5	1.9	134.6	1.7	278.0	3.6
20–24	164.3	2.1	181.6	2.4	345.9	4.5
25–29	216.6	2.8	327.7	4.2	544.3	7.0
30–34	231.5	3.0	367.5	4.8	599.0	7.8
35–39	231.9	3.0	364.0	4.7	596.0	7.7
40–44	232.6	3.0	336.6	4.4	569.3	7.4
45–49	240.3	3.1	322.7	4.2	563.0	7.3
50–54	252.1	3.3	334.6	4.3	586.7	7.6
55–59	279.9	3.6	340.2	4.4	620.1	8.0
60–64	294.5	3.8	313.2	4.1	607.7	7.9
65–69	247.6	3.2	260.0	3.4	507.6	6.6
70–74	193.3	2.5	205.5	2.7	398.8	5.2
75–79	112.5	1.5	119.5	1.5	232.0	3.0
80–84	77.3	1.0	88.4	1.1	165.6	2.1
85+	75.0	1.0	141.4	1.8	216.4	2.8
總計 Total	3 458.0	44.8	4 262.5	55.2	7 720.5	100.0

年齡組別 Age group	2023					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	134.8	1.7	124.5	1.6	259.2	3.3
5–9	144.5	1.9	134.0	1.7	278.5	3.6
10–14	186.3	2.4	167.4	2.2	353.7	4.5
15–19	150.8	1.9	139.9	1.8	290.6	3.7
20–24	156.6	2.0	175.2	2.3	331.8	4.3
25–29	211.0	2.7	323.3	4.2	534.3	6.9
30–34	231.4	3.0	368.7	4.7	600.1	7.7
35–39	229.2	2.9	367.2	4.7	596.4	7.7
40–44	236.9	3.0	345.8	4.4	582.7	7.5
45–49	233.7	3.0	316.6	4.1	550.3	7.1
50–54	250.8	3.2	336.7	4.3	587.4	7.6
55–59	268.0	3.4	329.6	4.2	597.6	7.7
60–64	296.7	3.8	324.0	4.2	620.7	8.0
65–69	260.5	3.3	275.0	3.5	535.5	6.9
70–74	199.7	2.6	214.1	2.8	413.8	5.3
75–79	124.9	1.6	135.9	1.7	260.8	3.4
80–84	76.0	1.0	85.3	1.1	161.4	2.1
85+	78.0	1.0	145.0	1.9	223.0	2.9
總計 Total	3 469.7	44.6	4 308.1	55.4	7 777.8	100.0

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
 Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

2024							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0–4	134.4	1.7	124.2	1.6	258.6	3.3	
5–9	145.5	1.9	135.2	1.7	280.7	3.6	
10–14	184.2	2.4	166.2	2.1	350.4	4.5	
15–19	161.2	2.1	147.6	1.9	308.9	3.9	
20–24	150.4	1.9	170.8	2.2	321.2	4.1	
25–29	202.2	2.6	317.0	4.0	519.1	6.6	
30–34	227.9	2.9	367.3	4.7	595.2	7.6	
35–39	231.3	3.0	372.3	4.8	603.6	7.7	
40–44	238.6	3.0	351.7	4.5	590.3	7.5	
45–49	230.0	2.9	314.6	4.0	544.6	7.0	
50–54	249.8	3.2	333.3	4.3	583.1	7.4	
55–59	258.2	3.3	325.1	4.2	583.3	7.4	
60–64	294.5	3.8	331.6	4.2	626.1	8.0	
65–69	270.0	3.4	286.4	3.7	556.5	7.1	
70–74	207.2	2.6	223.7	2.9	430.9	5.5	
75–79	137.8	1.8	152.4	1.9	290.2	3.7	
80–84	77.1	1.0	85.1	1.1	162.2	2.1	
85+	80.1	1.0	148.3	1.9	228.3	2.9	
總計 Total	3 480.6	44.4	4 352.7	55.6	7 833.2	100.0	

2025							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0–4	133.6	1.7	123.5	1.6	257.1	3.3	
5–9	146.5	1.9	136.3	1.7	282.8	3.6	
10–14	179.2	2.3	162.7	2.1	341.9	4.3	
15–19	173.5	2.2	157.2	2.0	330.6	4.2	
20–24	146.9	1.9	167.8	2.1	314.7	4.0	
25–29	191.0	2.4	308.2	3.9	499.2	6.3	
30–34	226.4	2.9	369.3	4.7	595.7	7.6	
35–39	232.1	2.9	375.4	4.8	607.5	7.7	
40–44	239.1	3.0	356.4	4.5	595.5	7.6	
45–49	228.4	2.9	315.5	4.0	543.9	6.9	
50–54	247.2	3.1	329.2	4.2	576.4	7.3	
55–59	251.6	3.2	322.5	4.1	574.1	7.3	
60–64	288.3	3.7	335.4	4.3	623.7	7.9	
65–69	279.1	3.5	297.0	3.8	576.1	7.3	
70–74	213.9	2.7	231.2	2.9	445.1	5.6	
75–79	153.4	1.9	171.2	2.2	324.5	4.1	
80–84	78.6	1.0	87.4	1.1	166.0	2.1	
85+	81.7	1.0	149.7	1.9	231.4	2.9	
總計 Total	3 490.2	44.3	4 396.0	55.7	7 886.2	100.0	

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
 Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

年齡組別 Age group	2026					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	132.3	1.7	122.5	1.5	254.8	3.2
5–9	147.0	1.9	136.8	1.7	283.7	3.6
10–14	171.9	2.2	157.0	2.0	328.9	4.1
15–19	184.5	2.3	167.0	2.1	351.5	4.4
20–24	146.9	1.9	167.3	2.1	314.1	4.0
25–29	181.1	2.3	299.9	3.8	481.0	6.1
30–34	223.9	2.8	371.1	4.7	595.1	7.5
35–39	233.4	2.9	377.7	4.8	611.1	7.7
40–44	238.9	3.0	360.1	4.5	599.0	7.5
45–49	230.8	2.9	322.5	4.1	553.3	7.0
50–54	241.3	3.0	319.4	4.0	560.7	7.1
55–59	248.1	3.1	324.3	4.1	572.4	7.2
60–64	279.3	3.5	336.0	4.2	615.3	7.8
65–69	284.5	3.6	304.1	3.8	588.6	7.4
70–74	223.7	2.8	242.5	3.1	466.2	5.9
75–79	167.1	2.1	186.7	2.4	353.8	4.5
80–84	81.3	1.0	93.1	1.2	174.3	2.2
85+	82.9	1.0	150.4	1.9	233.3	2.9
總計 Total	3 498.7	44.1	4 438.3	55.9	7 937.1	100.0

年齡組別 Age group	2027					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	131.2	1.6	121.4	1.5	252.6	3.2
5–9	147.1	1.8	136.8	1.7	283.8	3.6
10–14	162.0	2.0	149.3	1.9	311.3	3.9
15–19	198.8	2.5	178.5	2.2	377.3	4.7
20–24	150.5	1.9	170.8	2.1	321.3	4.0
25–29	169.0	2.1	290.6	3.6	459.6	5.8
30–34	221.2	2.8	370.4	4.6	591.6	7.4
35–39	235.6	3.0	380.3	4.8	616.0	7.7
40–44	235.4	2.9	363.2	4.5	598.6	7.5
45–49	233.0	2.9	328.8	4.1	561.8	7.0
50–54	237.5	3.0	314.5	3.9	552.0	6.9
55–59	246.5	3.1	325.7	4.1	572.1	7.2
60–64	271.0	3.4	332.7	4.2	603.7	7.6
65–69	284.6	3.6	308.8	3.9	593.4	7.4
70–74	235.1	2.9	254.8	3.2	489.9	6.1
75–79	174.3	2.2	196.1	2.5	370.4	4.6
80–84	91.2	1.1	107.5	1.3	198.7	2.5
85+	82.6	1.0	149.5	1.9	232.1	2.9
總計 Total	3 506.4	43.9	4 479.7	56.1	7 986.1	100.0

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

年齡組別 Age group	2028					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	129.9	1.6	120.3	1.5	250.2	3.1
5–9	147.0	1.8	136.6	1.7	283.7	3.5
10–14	158.3	2.0	146.6	1.8	304.8	3.8
15–19	202.0	2.5	181.7	2.3	383.7	4.8
20–24	157.9	2.0	176.6	2.2	334.5	4.2
25–29	161.3	2.0	285.4	3.6	446.7	5.6
30–34	215.6	2.7	365.7	4.6	581.2	7.2
35–39	235.4	2.9	380.8	4.7	616.2	7.7
40–44	232.7	2.9	365.8	4.6	598.5	7.5
45–49	237.2	3.0	337.5	4.2	574.8	7.2
50–54	231.2	2.9	308.2	3.8	539.4	6.7
55–59	245.1	3.1	327.4	4.1	572.5	7.1
60–64	259.6	3.2	322.2	4.0	581.8	7.2
65–69	286.8	3.6	319.4	4.0	606.2	7.5
70–74	247.5	3.1	269.4	3.4	516.9	6.4
75–79	180.3	2.2	204.4	2.5	384.8	4.8
80–84	101.6	1.3	122.5	1.5	224.2	2.8
85+	83.4	1.0	149.3	1.9	232.7	2.9
總計 Total	3 513.1	43.7	4 519.9	56.3	8 033.0	100.0

年齡組別 Age group	2029					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	128.5	1.6	118.9	1.5	247.4	3.1
5–9	146.6	1.8	136.4	1.7	283.0	3.5
10–14	159.3	2.0	147.8	1.8	307.1	3.8
15–19	199.2	2.5	179.9	2.2	379.1	4.7
20–24	168.5	2.1	184.8	2.3	353.2	4.4
25–29	155.3	1.9	282.4	3.5	437.6	5.4
30–34	206.7	2.6	359.0	4.4	565.6	7.0
35–39	232.1	2.9	378.8	4.7	610.9	7.6
40–44	234.7	2.9	370.3	4.6	605.0	7.5
45–49	238.9	3.0	343.2	4.2	582.1	7.2
50–54	227.7	2.8	306.1	3.8	533.8	6.6
55–59	244.2	3.0	323.9	4.0	568.0	7.0
60–64	250.1	3.1	317.7	3.9	567.8	7.0
65–69	284.9	3.5	326.8	4.0	611.7	7.6
70–74	256.7	3.2	280.6	3.5	537.3	6.7
75–79	187.5	2.3	213.7	2.6	401.2	5.0
80–84	112.6	1.4	137.6	1.7	250.2	3.1
85+	85.3	1.1	151.3	1.9	236.7	2.9
總計 Total	3 518.7	43.6	4 559.2	56.4	8 077.9	100.0

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
 Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

2030							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0–4	126.9	1.6	117.4	1.4	244.3	3.0	
5–9	145.8	1.8	135.7	1.7	281.5	3.5	
10–14	160.3	2.0	148.9	1.8	309.2	3.8	
15–19	193.7	2.4	176.1	2.2	369.8	4.6	
20–24	181.2	2.2	195.0	2.4	376.1	4.6	
25–29	151.8	1.9	280.5	3.5	432.3	5.3	
30–34	195.5	2.4	349.9	4.3	545.3	6.7	
35–39	230.7	2.8	380.3	4.7	610.9	7.5	
40–44	235.5	2.9	372.7	4.6	608.2	7.5	
45–49	239.5	2.9	347.6	4.3	587.1	7.2	
50–54	226.2	2.8	306.9	3.8	533.1	6.6	
55–59	241.6	3.0	319.7	3.9	561.3	6.9	
60–64	243.7	3.0	315.1	3.9	558.8	6.9	
65–69	278.9	3.4	330.5	4.1	609.4	7.5	
70–74	265.5	3.3	291.0	3.6	556.5	6.9	
75–79	194.0	2.4	221.2	2.7	415.2	5.1	
80–84	125.5	1.5	154.7	1.9	280.2	3.4	
85+	87.2	1.1	154.1	1.9	241.3	3.0	
總計 Total	3 523.3	43.4	4 597.3	56.6	8 120.5	100.0	

2031							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0–4	125.2	1.5	115.9	1.4	241.0	3.0	
5–9	144.6	1.8	134.7	1.7	279.3	3.4	
10–14	160.8	2.0	149.4	1.8	310.1	3.8	
15–19	185.8	2.3	169.9	2.1	355.7	4.4	
20–24	193.2	2.4	205.9	2.5	399.0	4.9	
25–29	151.7	1.9	280.9	3.4	432.6	5.3	
30–34	185.5	2.3	341.3	4.2	526.7	6.5	
35–39	228.2	2.8	381.4	4.7	609.7	7.5	
40–44	236.7	2.9	374.4	4.6	611.1	7.5	
45–49	239.4	2.9	350.9	4.3	590.3	7.2	
50–54	228.7	2.8	313.7	3.8	542.4	6.6	
55–59	235.9	2.9	310.0	3.8	545.9	6.7	
60–64	240.4	2.9	316.8	3.9	557.2	6.8	
65–69	270.3	3.3	331.0	4.1	601.3	7.4	
70–74	270.8	3.3	298.0	3.7	568.8	7.0	
75–79	203.2	2.5	232.2	2.8	435.4	5.3	
80–84	136.6	1.7	168.7	2.1	305.3	3.7	
85+	89.8	1.1	159.2	2.0	249.0	3.1	
總計 Total	3 526.8	43.2	4 634.1	56.8	8 160.9	100.0	

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

年齡組別 Age group	2032					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	123.4	1.5	114.2	1.4	237.5	2.9
5–9	143.5	1.7	133.6	1.6	277.1	3.4
10–14	160.9	2.0	149.3	1.8	310.2	3.8
15–19	175.2	2.1	161.6	2.0	336.7	4.1
20–24	208.7	2.5	218.7	2.7	427.4	5.2
25–29	155.4	1.9	285.5	3.5	440.9	5.4
30–34	173.4	2.1	331.7	4.0	505.0	6.2
35–39	225.5	2.7	380.1	4.6	605.5	7.4
40–44	238.9	2.9	376.4	4.6	615.4	7.5
45–49	235.9	2.9	353.6	4.3	589.5	7.2
50–54	231.0	2.8	319.8	3.9	550.8	6.7
55–59	232.4	2.8	305.1	3.7	537.4	6.6
60–64	238.9	2.9	318.1	3.9	556.9	6.8
65–69	262.2	3.2	327.6	4.0	589.8	7.2
70–74	271.2	3.3	302.8	3.7	574.0	7.0
75–79	213.9	2.6	244.1	3.0	458.0	5.6
80–84	142.7	1.7	177.4	2.2	320.2	3.9
85+	96.6	1.2	170.4	2.1	266.9	3.3
總計 Total	3 529.4	43.0	4 670.0	57.0	8 199.4	100.0

年齡組別 Age group	2033					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	121.5	1.5	112.4	1.4	233.9	2.8
5–9	142.2	1.7	132.5	1.6	274.7	3.3
10–14	160.8	2.0	149.2	1.8	310.0	3.8
15–19	171.0	2.1	158.6	1.9	329.6	4.0
20–24	213.4	2.6	223.3	2.7	436.7	5.3
25–29	163.0	2.0	292.4	3.5	455.3	5.5
30–34	165.7	2.0	326.2	4.0	491.9	6.0
35–39	219.9	2.7	374.8	4.6	594.7	7.2
40–44	238.7	2.9	376.3	4.6	615.0	7.5
45–49	233.3	2.8	355.8	4.3	589.2	7.2
50–54	235.3	2.9	328.3	4.0	563.6	6.8
55–59	226.4	2.7	298.9	3.6	525.3	6.4
60–64	237.7	2.9	319.7	3.9	557.4	6.8
65–69	251.3	3.1	317.4	3.9	568.6	6.9
70–74	273.5	3.3	313.2	3.8	586.8	7.1
75–79	225.4	2.7	258.2	3.1	483.7	5.9
80–84	147.9	1.8	185.1	2.2	333.0	4.0
85+	104.4	1.3	182.6	2.2	287.0	3.5
總計 Total	3 531.3	42.9	4 705.0	57.1	8 236.3	100.0

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
 Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

年齡組別 Age group	2034					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	119.6	1.4	110.7	1.3	230.3	2.8
5–9	140.8	1.7	131.2	1.6	272.0	3.3
10–14	160.4	1.9	148.9	1.8	309.3	3.7
15–19	172.0	2.1	159.8	1.9	331.8	4.0
20–24	211.6	2.6	222.5	2.7	434.2	5.2
25–29	174.3	2.1	302.0	3.7	476.2	5.8
30–34	159.8	1.9	322.9	3.9	482.6	5.8
35–39	211.0	2.6	367.5	4.4	578.4	7.0
40–44	235.4	2.8	373.8	4.5	609.2	7.4
45–49	235.3	2.8	359.9	4.4	595.2	7.2
50–54	237.0	2.9	333.8	4.0	570.8	6.9
55–59	223.1	2.7	296.9	3.6	520.0	6.3
60–64	236.8	2.9	316.3	3.8	553.2	6.7
65–69	242.2	2.9	313.0	3.8	555.2	6.7
70–74	271.9	3.3	320.5	3.9	592.4	7.2
75–79	233.9	2.8	269.1	3.3	503.0	6.1
80–84	154.1	1.9	193.8	2.3	347.8	4.2
85+	113.2	1.4	196.6	2.4	309.8	3.7
總計 Total	3 532.4	42.7	4 739.0	57.3	8 271.4	100.0

年齡組別 Age group	2035					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	117.9	1.4	109.1	1.3	226.9	2.7
5–9	139.2	1.7	129.7	1.6	268.9	3.2
10–14	159.5	1.9	148.2	1.8	307.7	3.7
15–19	173.0	2.1	160.9	1.9	333.9	4.0
20–24	207.2	2.5	219.8	2.6	427.0	5.1
25–29	188.5	2.3	314.2	3.8	502.8	6.1
30–34	156.3	1.9	320.7	3.9	477.0	5.7
35–39	199.8	2.4	357.8	4.3	557.6	6.7
40–44	234.0	2.8	374.7	4.5	608.7	7.3
45–49	236.1	2.8	361.8	4.4	597.8	7.2
50–54	237.6	2.9	338.1	4.1	575.7	6.9
55–59	221.8	2.7	297.6	3.6	519.5	6.3
60–64	234.5	2.8	312.2	3.8	546.7	6.6
65–69	236.1	2.8	310.5	3.7	546.6	6.6
70–74	266.3	3.2	324.2	3.9	590.5	7.1
75–79	242.1	2.9	279.1	3.4	521.3	6.3
80–84	159.9	1.9	200.9	2.4	360.8	4.3
85+	123.2	1.5	212.7	2.6	335.9	4.0
總計 Total	3 533.0	42.5	4 772.2	57.5	8 305.2	100.0

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

2036							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0–4	116.3	1.4	107.6	1.3	224.0	2.7	
5–9	137.5	1.6	128.1	1.5	265.6	3.2	
10–14	158.3	1.9	147.2	1.8	305.4	3.7	
15–19	173.5	2.1	161.3	1.9	334.8	4.0	
20–24	200.4	2.4	214.5	2.6	414.8	5.0	
25–29	202.7	2.4	327.6	3.9	530.3	6.4	
30–34	156.1	1.9	320.8	3.8	476.9	5.7	
35–39	189.7	2.3	348.7	4.2	538.4	6.5	
40–44	231.6	2.8	375.3	4.5	606.9	7.3	
45–49	237.2	2.8	363.0	4.4	600.2	7.2	
50–54	237.5	2.8	341.2	4.1	578.8	6.9	
55–59	224.4	2.7	304.3	3.6	528.7	6.3	
60–64	229.1	2.7	302.8	3.6	531.9	6.4	
65–69	233.0	2.8	312.3	3.7	545.3	6.5	
70–74	258.3	3.1	324.6	3.9	582.9	7.0	
75–79	247.2	3.0	285.9	3.4	533.1	6.4	
80–84	167.9	2.0	211.2	2.5	379.1	4.5	
85+	132.1	1.6	227.9	2.7	360.0	4.3	
總計 Total	3 532.9	42.4	4 804.3	57.6	8 337.2	100.0	

2037							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0–4	115.1	1.4	106.5	1.3	221.6	2.6	
5–9	135.7	1.6	126.4	1.5	262.2	3.1	
10–14	157.1	1.9	146.1	1.7	303.2	3.6	
15–19	173.6	2.1	161.3	1.9	334.9	4.0	
20–24	191.1	2.3	207.4	2.5	398.5	4.8	
25–29	220.4	2.6	342.7	4.1	563.1	6.7	
30–34	159.7	1.9	324.9	3.9	484.6	5.8	
35–39	177.7	2.1	338.6	4.0	516.3	6.2	
40–44	228.8	2.7	373.5	4.5	602.3	7.2	
45–49	239.4	2.9	364.7	4.4	604.0	7.2	
50–54	234.1	2.8	343.7	4.1	577.9	6.9	
55–59	226.7	2.7	310.3	3.7	537.0	6.4	
60–64	225.8	2.7	298.1	3.6	523.9	6.3	
65–69	231.7	2.8	313.6	3.7	545.3	6.5	
70–74	250.6	3.0	321.3	3.8	571.9	6.8	
75–79	247.8	3.0	290.7	3.5	538.4	6.4	
80–84	177.0	2.1	222.2	2.7	399.2	4.8	
85+	140.1	1.7	243.6	2.9	383.7	4.6	
總計 Total	3 532.3	42.2	4 835.7	57.8	8 368.0	100.0	

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

2038							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0–4	114.3	1.4	105.8	1.3	220.1	2.6	
5–9	133.9	1.6	124.7	1.5	258.6	3.1	
10–14	155.8	1.9	144.9	1.7	300.7	3.6	
15–19	173.5	2.1	161.2	1.9	334.6	4.0	
20–24	186.9	2.2	204.6	2.4	391.4	4.7	
25–29	227.8	2.7	350.0	4.2	577.9	6.9	
30–34	167.2	2.0	331.4	3.9	498.6	5.9	
35–39	170.0	2.0	332.7	4.0	502.7	6.0	
40–44	223.3	2.7	367.7	4.4	591.0	7.0	
45–49	239.1	2.8	364.1	4.3	603.2	7.2	
50–54	231.6	2.8	345.8	4.1	577.4	6.9	
55–59	230.9	2.8	318.7	3.8	549.7	6.5	
60–64	220.2	2.6	292.2	3.5	512.3	6.1	
65–69	230.7	2.7	315.2	3.8	546.0	6.5	
70–74	240.3	2.9	311.4	3.7	551.7	6.6	
75–79	250.2	3.0	300.9	3.6	551.1	6.6	
80–84	186.7	2.2	235.3	2.8	422.0	5.0	
85+	148.0	1.8	259.0	3.1	407.0	4.8	
總計 Total	3 530.5	42.0	4 865.5	58.0	8 396.0	100.0	

2039							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0–4	114.1	1.4	105.5	1.3	219.6	2.6	
5–9	132.0	1.6	122.9	1.5	255.0	3.0	
10–14	154.4	1.8	143.5	1.7	297.9	3.5	
15–19	173.1	2.1	160.9	1.9	333.9	4.0	
20–24	187.6	2.2	205.8	2.4	393.4	4.7	
25–29	228.5	2.7	351.6	4.2	580.1	6.9	
30–34	178.6	2.1	340.7	4.0	519.3	6.2	
35–39	164.1	1.9	328.9	3.9	493.0	5.9	
40–44	214.4	2.5	359.9	4.3	574.3	6.8	
45–49	235.8	2.8	361.3	4.3	597.1	7.1	
50–54	233.6	2.8	349.5	4.2	583.1	6.9	
55–59	232.7	2.8	324.2	3.8	556.9	6.6	
60–64	217.2	2.6	290.2	3.4	507.4	6.0	
65–69	230.1	2.7	312.0	3.7	542.1	6.4	
70–74	231.9	2.8	307.3	3.6	539.1	6.4	
75–79	248.9	3.0	308.0	3.7	556.9	6.6	
80–84	193.9	2.3	245.3	2.9	439.3	5.2	
85+	157.2	1.9	276.5	3.3	433.7	5.1	
總計 Total	3 528.0	41.9	4 894.2	58.1	8 422.2	100.0	

表 3 (續) 二零一二年至二零四一年按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
Table 3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population by age group and sex, 2012–2041

年齡組別 Age group	2040					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	114.4	1.4	105.8	1.3	220.2	2.6
5–9	130.3	1.5	121.3	1.4	251.6	3.0
10–14	152.7	1.8	142.0	1.7	294.8	3.5
15–19	172.2	2.0	160.2	1.9	332.4	3.9
20–24	187.5	2.2	206.3	2.4	393.8	4.7
25–29	226.4	2.7	351.2	4.2	577.6	6.8
30–34	193.2	2.3	352.8	4.2	546.1	6.5
35–39	160.6	1.9	326.3	3.9	486.9	5.8
40–44	203.2	2.4	349.8	4.1	553.0	6.5
45–49	234.5	2.8	361.9	4.3	596.4	7.1
50–54	234.3	2.8	351.2	4.2	585.5	6.9
55–59	233.3	2.8	328.4	3.9	561.8	6.7
60–64	216.1	2.6	291.0	3.4	507.1	6.0
65–69	227.9	2.7	308.1	3.6	536.0	6.3
70–74	226.3	2.7	305.0	3.6	531.2	6.3
75–79	244.0	2.9	311.7	3.7	555.6	6.6
80–84	201.0	2.4	254.7	3.0	455.7	5.4
85+	166.8	2.0	294.1	3.5	460.9	5.5
總計 Total	3 524.7	41.7	4 921.8	58.3	8 446.5	100.0

年齡組別 Age group	2041					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0–4	115.2	1.4	106.5	1.3	221.7	2.6
5–9	128.7	1.5	119.8	1.4	248.6	2.9
10–14	151.0	1.8	140.4	1.7	291.4	3.4
15–19	171.0	2.0	159.2	1.9	330.2	3.9
20–24	188.2	2.2	207.3	2.4	395.4	4.7
25–29	220.1	2.6	346.8	4.1	566.8	6.7
30–34	208.0	2.5	366.2	4.3	574.1	6.8
35–39	160.4	1.9	325.8	3.8	486.2	5.7
40–44	193.2	2.3	340.3	4.0	533.5	6.3
45–49	232.1	2.7	362.2	4.3	594.3	7.0
50–54	235.5	2.8	352.2	4.2	587.7	6.9
55–59	233.3	2.8	331.5	3.9	564.8	6.7
60–64	218.7	2.6	297.6	3.5	516.3	6.1
65–69	222.9	2.6	299.0	3.5	521.9	6.2
70–74	223.5	2.6	306.8	3.6	530.4	6.3
75–79	236.8	2.8	312.1	3.7	548.9	6.5
80–84	205.4	2.4	261.0	3.1	466.4	5.5
85+	177.0	2.1	313.4	3.7	490.4	5.8
總計 Total	3 520.9	41.6	4 948.1	58.4	8 469.0	100.0

3. 推算方法

人口範圍

3.1 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」。「常住居民」指兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三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(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三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。

人口推算

3.2 人口推算採用的標準方法為「組成部分法」。按照這方法，先將某基準年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。

3.3 二零一一年年中人口估計為此套人口推算的人口基數。

3.4 根據有關每個推算年份（即由每個曆年年中至下一曆年年中）的生育、死亡及人口遷移假設，運用下列計算方法，就可得出該推算年份年終的人口總數及其人口的年齡性別結構：

3. Projection Methodology

Population coverage

3.1 The Hong Kong Population is measured by the “Hong Kong Resident Population”, which comprises “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

Population projections

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

3.3 The mid-2011 population estimate is the base figure for this set of population projections.

3.4 Based on the assumptions made on fertility, mortality and movement for each projection year (i.e. from mid-year of a calendar year to mid-year of the following calendar year), the size and age-sex structure of the population at the end of that projection year are worked out by applying the following algorithm:

(一) 在推算年份年初，將人口基數／推算人口乘以按年齡及性別劃分的推算前向存活率⁽¹⁾而得出推算年份年終的生存人口。

(二) 將育齡期（即十五至四十九歲）內每一年齡的平均香港女性數目乘以推算所得的相應香港女性年齡別生育率會得出由香港女性所生的嬰兒數目，加上假設內地女性在港產子（包括第一類嬰兒⁽²⁾和第二類嬰兒⁽³⁾）的數目，便得到總出生數目。把出生總數按相關的出生時的平均性別比率⁽⁴⁾劃分男、女出生數目，然後根據推算出的男女各自前向存活率，得出推算年份年終零歲男女的生存人口。

(三) 將假定的人口淨遷移加進推算年份年終的生存人口。

(1) The projected forward survival ratios⁽¹⁾ by age and sex are applied to the base / projected population at the beginning of a projection year to derive the surviving population at the end of that projection year.

(2) The projected age specific fertility rates of Hong Kong women are applied to the respective average numbers of women in individual childbearing ages 15–49 to obtain the number of births born in Hong Kong to Hong Kong women. Adding the assumed number of births born in Hong Kong to Mainland women (including Type I Babies⁽²⁾ and Type II Babies⁽³⁾), the total number of births is obtained. These births, after being divided into males and females by the respective sex ratios at birth⁽⁴⁾, are subjected to their respective projected forward survival ratios. The surviving population aged 0 by sex at the end of that projection year is then derived.

(3) The assumed net movement is added to the surviving population at the end of that projection year.

生育推算

3.5 年齡別生育率⁽⁵⁾過去的趨勢是訂定生育假設的基礎。在生育分析及推算中，已考慮各種因素，包括已婚女性比例、已婚女性年齡別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。

Fertility projections

3.5 The past trends of the age specific fertility rates⁽⁵⁾ (AFRs) provide the basis for formulating the fertility assumptions. In the fertility analysis and projections, reference is made to various factors, including the proportion of now married women, the marital fertility rates and births born in Hong Kong to Mainland women in order to project the future fertility rates.

註釋：(1) 前向存活率是從確切年齡 x 歲至 $x+1$ 歲之間尚存人數的比例。

(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。

(3) 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。

(4) 根據二零零九年至二零一一年間的出生數字，香港女性所生的嬰兒、第一類嬰兒及第二類嬰兒平均出生時性別比率（男性數目相對每千名女性）分別為 1 077、1 100 及 1 295。

(5) 本刊物採用及列出的生育率，均是用沒有包括女性外籍家庭傭工的人口作分母編製。

Notes: (1) Forward survival ratio is the proportion of persons surviving from exact age x to age $x+1$.

(2) Type I Babies refer to those born to Mainland women whose spouses are Hong Kong Permanent Residents.

(3) Type II Babies refer to those born to Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong Permanent Residents.

(4) The average sex ratios at birth (number of males per 1 000 females) for babies born to Hong Kong women, Type I Babies and Type II Babies are respectively 1 077, 1 100 and 1 295 according to births delivered during 2009–2011.

(5) All the fertility rates used and presented here have been compiled using a population denominator which has excluded female foreign domestic helpers.

3.6 擬定生育假設的過程，並不是機械化地把過往的趨勢伸延，特別是要考慮以下幾方面：

- (一) 遲婚導致較年輕年齡組別的已婚女性比例預期持續下降，也縮短了女性的生育時期。另一方面，推遲首胎的生育年齡導致將近三十歲及以後女性的已婚生育率預期會上升。
- (二) 近年來，第一類嬰兒的數目大致平穩。
- (三) 過去數年，第二類嬰兒的數目雖明顯上升，但二零一二年後丈夫為非香港居民的內地孕婦在港分娩的服務名額將會變為零。為落實此政策目標，各方將會／已實施一連串的行政及營運措施^(註釋)，主要包括以下幾方面：

註釋： 政府已採取具體入境配套措施，防止沒有確認書的非本地婦女來港產子。措施包括抽調人手以加強在重點管制站截查非本地孕婦；透過搜集情報和數據，分析非本地孕婦慣用手法或闖關趨勢，作出針對性的截查措施和與其他部門進行突擊聯合行動；加強檢控、遣返逾期逗留的孕婦；對違法安排非本地婦女於香港分娩的中介人或中介公司，進行調查，依法提出檢控。此外，政府亦已安排健康監察助理到各邊境管制站以辨認非本地孕婦，並調派醫生和護士協助入境事務處人員評估到港非本地孕婦的懷孕周數。

為防止非本地孕婦提早入境匿藏以逃避檢查，民政事務總署轄下的牌照事務處已加強針對無牌賓館的巡查及執法，房屋署亦按照現有機制偵察和跟進懷疑濫用公屋個案（包括將單位租予非本地孕婦），包括例行或突擊巡查公屋單位。

醫管局已提高經急症室緊急入院分娩的收費至九萬元，以遏止非本地孕婦避過預約制度而經急症室入院分娩。

3.6 In formulating the fertility assumptions, the process is not strictly a mechanical one that follows the extrapolated trends. Particular reference is made to the following:

- (1) Because of marriage postponement, the proportion of now married women in the younger age groups is expected to decrease and the childbearing period shortened. On the other hand, as the first childbearing age is postponed, the marital fertility rate of women after late twenties is expected to rise.
- (2) The recent trend of Type I Babies remained relatively stable in the recent years.
- (3) While a large increase in Type II Babies was observed in the past few years, the quota of obstetric services for Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong residents after 2012 would become zero. A series of administrative and operational measures^(Note) will be / has been implemented by various parties concerned to achieve this policy target. This mainly includes the following:

Note: Specific immigration control measures have been implemented to prevent non-local women without a Confirmation Certificate from crossing the border to deliver in Hong Kong. These measures include stepping up inspection of non-local pregnant women at major control points; analyzing the common tactics and trend of “gate-crashing” by non-local pregnant women through collection of intelligence and data, taking surveillance measures, and conducting joint raids by departments; stepping up enforcement and removal actions against overstaying pregnant women; conducting investigation and initiating prosecution under the law against individual or corporate intermediaries that are involved in illicit activities in arranging for non-local women to give birth in Hong Kong. In addition, at the boundary control points, Health Surveillance Assistants are arranged to identify non-local pregnant women, and doctors and nurses are deployed to assist immigration officers in assessing the gestational age of incoming non-local pregnant women.

To prevent non-local pregnant women from entering Hong Kong early and going into hiding in order to evade the screening process, the Home Affairs Department has stepped up inspection and enforcement efforts against unlicensed guesthouses. The Housing Department will also detect and follow-up any suspected tenancy abuses cases (including renting flats to non-local pregnant women) under the established mechanism, such as through routine and surprise flat inspections.

The Hospital Authority raised the fees of emergency delivery to \$90,000 to deter non-local pregnant women from seeking emergency admission via the Accident and Emergency Departments for delivery to bypass the booking system.

- 二零一三年所有公立醫院不會接受任何非本地孕婦預約分娩服務；
- 衛生署不會向非香港居民的內地孕婦（雙非孕婦）簽發二零一三年在港出生的「預約分娩服務確認書」（確認書）；
- 香港私家醫院聯會亦表示已一致同意停止接受明年雙非孕婦的分娩預約。
- public hospitals would not accept bookings for delivery in 2013 among non-local pregnant women;
- the Department of Health would stop issuing the “Confirmation Certificate on Delivery Booking” (Confirmation Certificate) to non-local Mainland women whose husbands are not Hong Kong residents for giving birth in Hong Kong in 2013;
- the Hong Kong Private hospitals Association also indicated that consensus was reached to stop accepting delivery bookings from non-local Mainland women whose husbands are not Hong Kong residents next year.

3.7 為確保推算得來的年齡別生育率從出生組群的角度看來是合理的，已驗證此等生育率對一些出生組群所產生的影響。因此根據香港過去生育趨勢及其他經濟地區的經驗，對年齡別生育率推算得的平均生育數字，以及最少有一名子女的女性百分比作出評估。

3.7 The implications of the projected AFRs for some birth cohorts have been checked to ensure that they are reasonable from the cohort perspective. In this connection, the average number of children ever born and the percentage of women having at least one child as implied by the fertility assumptions are assessed in the light of past experience of Hong Kong as well as the experience of other economies.

死亡推算

3.8 香港未來的死亡水平使用 Lee-Carter 方法來推算。這方法使用年齡性別死亡率的過去趨勢建立統計模型。為確保所推算的死亡率是合適和沒有矛盾，曾進行下列驗證：

- (一) 根據過去的趨勢及近期的情況，核對推算所得死亡率中男性死亡率相對女性死亡率的差異；及
- (二) 根據其他經濟地區的過去經驗及推算，評估從推算死亡率所得未來的出生時平均預期壽命。

Mortality projections

3.8 The future mortality level of Hong Kong is projected using the Lee-Carter method, which is a statistical modelling technique based on the historical age-sex specific mortality rates. The following checks are made to ensure the appropriateness and consistency of the projected mortality rates:

- (1) The excess of male mortality over female mortality of the projected mortality rates is checked against the past trend, in particular its most recent pattern; and
- (2) The expectation of life at birth implied by the projected mortality rates is assessed with reference to the experience and the projections of other economies.

3.9 推算所得的死亡率用以編製人口生命表，再從人口生命表計算前向存活率。前向存活率是評估老齡化及前向存活過程所需的數據。

人口遷移推算

3.10 香港人口的近期居住和流動形態，是擬定人口遷移假設的基礎。

3.9 The projected mortality rates are then applied to construct life tables, which give the forward survival ratios required for assessing the future population ageing and survival process for the projection.

Movement projections

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

4. 推算假設

生育假設

過去的生育趨勢

4.1 香港的生育水平，在過去二十年大致而言呈現下跌的趨勢。總和生育率由一九九一年的每千名女性相對 1 281 名活產嬰兒下跌至二零零三年歷史低位的 901 名。總和生育率在近年輕微回升，二零零一年的數字為 1 204 名。（表 5）

4.2 生育率的趨勢與以下因素有關：

(一) 遲婚

已婚女性的比例在過去二十年明顯下跌。根據人口普查／中期人口統計的結果，在一九九一年二十五至二十九歲女性人口中已婚女性佔 54%，但二零零一年該比例下跌至 27%。遲婚的趨勢亦可在女性初婚年齡中位數上升中顯示。初婚年齡中位數由一九九一年的 26.2 歲上升至二零零一年的 28.9 歲。遲婚會縮短女性的生育時期。

(二) 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，四十至四十四歲年齡組別的女性人口中未婚女性所佔的百分比，由一九九一年的 6% 上升至二零零一年的 17%。

(三) 延遲低次活產

在一九九一年，約有 70% 的第一次活產是於婚後首三年內出生。在二零零零年，這個比率跌至 58%，其後漸次回升至二零零一年的 70%。

4. Projection Assumptions

Fertility assumptions

Past fertility trend

4.1 Broadly speaking, Hong Kong's fertility showed a declining trend over the past two decades. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) decreased from 1 281 live births per 1 000 women in 1991 to the historical low of 901 in 2003. It rebounded mildly in the recent years and reached 1 204 in 2011. (Table 5)

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

(1) Marriage postponement

The proportion of married women dropped remarkably during the past two decades. According to the results of the population censuses / by-censuses, 54% of women aged 25–29 were married in 1991 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 26.2 in 1991 to 28.9 in 2011. Marriage postponement for women shortens their childbearing exposure period.

(2) 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 6% in 1991 to 17% in 2011.

(3) Postponement of low-order live births

About 70% of the first order live births were born within three years after marriage in 1991. In 2000, the proportion declined to 58%, and then rebounded to 70% in 2011.

(四) 縮減高次活產

第三次及以上的活產百分比由一九九一年的 16% 迅速下降至二零一一年的 9%。即是說，高次活產生育率在過去二十年下跌了 7 個百分點。

(五) 離婚率上升

在過去二十年，粗離婚率由一九九一年按每千人口計算的 1.11 迅速上升至二零一一年的 2.77。離婚率的上升亦有助解釋較低的生育率。

(六) 三十至四十九歲的已婚女性生育率上升

三十至四十九歲的已婚女性生育率由二零零六年每千名女性生產 30.9 名嬰兒上升至二零一一年的 43.8 名，這是近年生育率上升的部分原因。

(七) 內地女性產子數目上升

近年，內地女性在港產子的數目，由二零零一年的 7 810 名上升至二零一一年的 43 982 名。當中，第一類嬰兒是納入計算生育率的涵蓋範圍內。這些嬰兒的數目由二零零一年的 7 190 名上升至二零零五年最高位的 9 879 名，其後下降至二零一一年的 6 110 名。這是影響近年生育率走勢的部分原因。（表 4）

(4) *Curtailement of high-order live births*

The percentage of third and higher order live births declined rapidly from 16% in 1991 to 9% in 2011. In other words, the fertility rates in respect of these high-order live births dropped by 7 percentage points in the past 20 years.

(5) *Increased divorce rates*

The crude divorce rate increased rapidly over the past 20 years from 1.11 per 1 000 population in 1991 to 2.77 in 2011. The increase in divorce rates also helps explain lower fertility rates.

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

The marital fertility rates for women aged 30-49 increased from 30.9 per 1 000 women in 2006 to 43.8 in 2011. This partly explains the recent increase in fertility rates.

(7) *Increased number of births 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 Babies 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. This partly explains the recent movement in fertility rates. (Table 4)

擬定的生育假設

4.3 上述因素會作為預測未來生育趨勢的重要依據。有關考慮可歸納如下：

(一) 遲婚及女性獨身的趨勢預計將會持續，更少的女性會於生育齡期內結婚。根據推算，在二零四一年大約每三名女性有一名在其育齡期完結時仍維持未婚，這個比率較二零一二年所推算的約每八名女性有一名未婚為高。

Fertility assumptions made

4.3 Future fertility trends are projected in the light of the above factors. Relevant considerations are summarised as follows:

(1) It is expected that the trend of marriage postponement and prevalence of spinsterhood will continue. Fewer women will get married during their childbearing ages. It is projected that around one-third of women will remain never married at the end of their childbearing period in 2041, higher than that of around one-eighth in 2012.

- (二) 將近三十歲及以後的已婚女性生育率推算於未來數年會稍微上升，其後會漸趨平穩。其餘歲數的已婚女性生育率預計於推算期內會維持平穩。
- (三) 由於二零一二年後丈夫為非港人的內地孕婦在港分娩的服務名額將將會變為零，第二類嬰兒在二零一一年年中至二零一二年年中和二零一二年年中至二零一二年年終的推算數字分別為 32 700 名和 15 000 名，並假設由二零一三年開始沒有第二類嬰兒^(註釋)。至於第一類嬰兒，在二零一一年年中至二零一二年年中和二零一二年年中至二零一三年年中的推算數目分別為 5 300 名和 7 100 名，其後每年的數字則假設為 7 100。
- (2) It is projected that the marital fertility rates after late twenties will have a moderate increase in the coming few years before tapering off. The marital fertility rates for other ages will remain steady throughout the projection period.
- (3) As the quota of obstetric services for Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong residents after 2012 would become zero, the projected numbers of Type II Babies during mid-2011 to mid-2012 and mid-2012 to end-2012 are 32 700 and 15 000 respectively, and no Type II Babies^(Note) are assumed starting from 2013. As regards Type I Babies, the projected numbers during mid-2011 to mid-2012 and mid-2012 to mid-2013 are 5 300 and 7 100 respectively and that for each subsequent year is assumed to remain at 7 100.

生育率的推算

4.4 總和生育率推算由二零一一年每千名女性相對 1 204 個活產嬰兒逐漸下降至二零四一年的 1 151 個。(表 5)

4.5 不同年齡組別的年齡別生育率會在推算期間有不同的轉變。年輕組別的年齡別生育率將下跌，而三十五歲及以上的年齡別生育率將稍微上升。(表 5)

Projected fertility rates

4.4 The TFR is projected to decrease gradually from 1 204 live births per 1 000 women in 2011 to 1 151 in 2041. (Table 5)

4.5 The age specific fertility rates (AFRs) for the different age groups are projected to change differently over the projection period. The projected AFRs for women in the younger age groups would decrease while slight increase in AFRs is projected for women aged 35 and over. (Table 5)

註釋：雖然實際上可能還會有一些第二類嬰兒，如嬰兒父母是透過各項專才或專業計劃或單程證來港但仍未成為香港永久性居民。由於此類嬰兒數目較少，因此假設為零。

Note: Although there may in fact be some Type II Babies such as those born to parents admitted through various talent / professionals admission schemes or One-way Permits but have yet to become Hong Kong permanent resident. As the number of such babies is small, it is assumed to be zero.

4.6 推算所得的年齡別生育率的影響，可從仍未有子女的女性比例及平均生育數字中查證。有關選定出生組群的女性的生育經驗資料列載於表 6 及表 7。在一九六六年出生的女性，其育齡期到目前已差不多完結，當中約 33% 到育齡期末將仍未有子女。在一九九一年出生，而其育齡期幾乎全部在推算期內渡過的女性中，這比例約為 40%。相對地，在一九六六年出生的女性，其平均生育數字為 1.24 名子女，而一九九一年出生的女性其平均生育數字則為 1.19 名子女。現代女性一般接受較好的教育及有較高的勞動參與，並認同遲婚和小家庭觀念，甚至以沒有小孩的家庭為時尚，故該數字下降是可能的。

4.7 香港目前的生育水平低於很多其他低生育率的經濟地區（表 8 及表 9）。雖然如此，由於持續有外來人士移入香港，香港的人口仍然保持正增長。

4.6 The implications of the projected AFRs, in terms of the proportion of women remaining childless and the average number of children ever born, are examined. Data in respect of the fertility experience of selected cohorts are presented in Tables 6 and 7. Of those women born in 1966, who had almost completed childbearing by now, about 33% would remain childless at the end of their reproductive period. The projected percentage is 40% for those women born in 1991, who would spend most of their reproductive years in the projection period. Corresponding to this, the average number of children ever born to women born in 1966 would be 1.24 and that to women born in 1991 would be 1.19. Such a decline is conceivable as women now have better education and higher labour participation, and have affirmed the practice of late marriage and a small family, and also family with no kids, as the norm.

4.7 Hong Kong's fertility level is now lower than that of many low fertility economies (Tables 8 and 9). Nevertheless, because of the continual inflow of persons from outside Hong Kong to the population, the population still maintains a positive growth.

表 4 二零零一年至二零一一年內地女性在香港生產的嬰兒數目
Table 4 Births born in Hong Kong to Mainland women, 2001–2011

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	N.A.	7 810
2002	48 209	7 256	1 250	N.A.	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（來港少於七年的內地人
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) The 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 chose not to provide the father's residential
status during birth registration.

表 5 一九九一年至二零四一年的年齡別生育率及總和生育率
Table 5 Age specific fertility rates and Total Fertility Rates, 1991–2041

年份 Year	年齡別生育率 ^(註釋) Age specific fertility rates ^(Note)							總和生育率 ^(註釋) Total Fertility Rate ^(Note)
	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)								
實數 Actual								
1991	7	39	97	81	30	5	§	1 281
1996	6	37	81	79	32	5	§	1 191
2001	4	29	57	62	29	5	§	931
2002	4	31	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	80	43	7	§	1 064
2009	3	25	54	78	43	7	§	1 055
2010	3	25	58	84	48	8	§	1 127
2011	3	27	64	87	52	9	§	1 204
推算 Projected								
2016	3	25	52	85	62	9	1	1 177
2021	3	26	51	85	64	10	1	1 191
2026	2	27	55	83	62	9	1	1 191
2031	3	24	56	85	61	9	1	1 190
2036	3	25	50	84	61	9	1	1 164
2041	3	25	52	81	61	9	1	1 151

註釋：本刊物採用及列出的生育率，均是用沒有包括女性外籍家庭傭工的人口作分母編製。

Note: All the fertility rates used and presented here have been compiled using a population denominator which has excluded female foreign domestic helpers.

表 6 按母親出生年份及年齡劃分的最少有一名子女的女性百分比
Table 6 Percentage of women with at least one child by mother's year of birth and age

母親 出生年份 Mother's year of birth	年齡 Age						
	十五至未滿 二十歲 15 to before attaining 20	十五至未滿 二十五歲 15 to before attaining 25	十五至未滿 三十歲 15 to before attaining 30	十五至未滿 三十五歲 15 to before attaining 35	十五至未滿 四十歲 15 to before attaining 40	十五至未滿 四十五歲 15 to before attaining 45	十五至未滿 五十歲 15 to before attaining 50
1936	12.7	56.8	81.3	89.7	91.6	91.8	91.9
1941	14.0	57.2	84.0	91.6	93.6	93.9	93.9
1946	12.4	55.9	87.8	95.3	97.2	97.4	97.4
1951	7.1	43.8	77.4	87.7	90.3	90.7	90.7
1956	7.5	37.4	68.3	79.8	82.9	83.3	83.4
1961	5.8	29.2	57.3	72.6	76.8	77.5	77.5 (註釋) (Note)
1966	3.5	17.4	44.0	60.4	65.6	66.7	66.8
1971	2.7	20.0	40.1	55.4	63.3	64.9	65.0
1976	2.8	14.6	32.1	53.5	65.7	67.4	67.5
1981	2.2	13.3	30.4	54.0	64.0	65.5	65.6
1986	1.7	10.7	30.5	52.1	61.3	62.7	62.8
1991	1.3	10.7	29.6	50.0	58.7	59.9	60.0
1996	1.4	10.7	28.9	48.3	56.3	57.5	
2001	1.8	13.4	35.4	57.4	66.7		
2006	1.8	13.4	34.8	56.8			
2011	1.3	9.5	25.6				
2016	1.3	9.9					
2021	1.3						

註釋： 虛線以下的數字是根據推算數字計算。

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

表 7 按母親出生年份及年齡劃分的平均生育數字

Table 7 Average number of children ever born by mother's year of birth and age

母親 出生年份 Mother's year of birth	年齡 Age						
	十五至未滿 二十歲 15 to before attaining 20	十五至未滿 二十五歲 15 to before attaining 25	十五至未滿 三十歲 15 to before attaining 30	十五至未滿 三十五歲 15 to before attaining 35	十五至未滿 四十歲 15 to before attaining 40	十五至未滿 四十五歲 15 to before attaining 45	十五至未滿 五十歲 15 to before attaining 50
1936	0.18	1.16	2.50	3.31	3.67	3.73	3.73
1941	0.21	1.28	2.53	3.19	3.41	3.44	3.44
1946	0.20	1.20	2.36	2.86	3.00	3.02	3.02
1951	0.09	0.75	1.64	2.09	2.22	2.24	2.24
1956	0.09	0.58	1.28	1.68	1.84	1.86	1.86
1961	0.07	0.42	0.97	1.38	1.54	1.56	1.56
1966	0.04	0.23	0.69	1.06	1.21	1.24	1.24
1971	0.03	0.26	0.60	0.90	1.10	1.14	1.14
1976	0.03	0.19	0.48	0.87	1.17	1.22	1.22
1981	0.03	0.17	0.43	0.86	1.18	1.23	1.23
1986	0.02	0.14	0.42	0.84	1.16	1.20	1.21
1991	0.02	0.15	0.41	0.83	1.14	1.18	1.19
1996	0.01	0.13	0.38	0.79	1.10	1.15	
2001	0.01	0.14	0.41	0.83	1.13		
2006	0.01	0.14	0.41	0.81			
2011	0.01	0.12	0.39				
2016	0.01	0.13					
2021	0.01						

(註釋)
(Note)

註釋： 虛線以下的數字是根據推算數字計算。

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

表 8 一九九一年至二零一一年香港及選定經濟地區的總和生育率
Table 8 Total Fertility Rates of Hong Kong and selected economies, 1991–2011

經濟地區 Economy	1991	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(每千名女性的活產嬰兒數目) (Number of live births per 1 000 women)												
香港 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong ⁽¹⁾	1 281	1 191	931	941	901	922	959	984	1 028	1 064	1 055	1 127	1 204
新加坡 Singapore	1 730	1 660	1 410	1 370	1 270	1 260	1 260	1 280	1 290	1 280	1 220	1 150	N.A.
日本 Japan	1 530	1 430	1 330	1 320	1 290	1 290	1 260	1 320	1 340	1 370	1 370	1 390	N.A.
瑞典 Sweden	2 120	1 610	1 570	1 650	1 720	1 750	1 770	1 850	1 880	1 910	1 940	1 980	1 900
挪威 Norway	1 920	1 890	1 780	1 750	1 800	1 830	1 840	1 900	1 900	1 960	1 980	1 950	1 880
荷蘭 Netherlands	1 610	1 530	1 710	1 730	1 750	1 730	1 710	1 720	1 720	1 770	1 790	1 800	N.A.
澳洲 Australia	1 849	1 796	1 729	1 756	1 748	1 763	1 791	1 817	1 920	1 956	1 903	1 886	N.A.
丹麥 Denmark	1 683	1 747	1 747	1 723	1 758	1 784	1 802	1 850	1 846	1 892	1 842	1 875	1 756
法國 France	N.A.	1 750	1 895	1 881	1 891	1 915	1 938	1 997	1 977	2 007	2 003 [#]	2 027 [#]	2 015 [#]
英國 U.K.	1 820	1 730	1 630	1 640	1 710	1 770	1 780	1 840	1 900	1 960	1 940	1 980	N.A.
德國 ⁽²⁾ Germany ⁽²⁾	1 332	1 316	1 349	1 341	1 340	1 355	1 340	1 331	1 370	1 376	1 358	1 393	N.A.
美國 U.S.A.	2 063	1 976	2 034	2 013	2 043	2 046	2 054	2 101	2 122	2 085	2 007	N.A.	N.A.

註釋：(1) 本刊物採用及列出的生育率，均是用沒有包括女性外籍家庭傭工的人口作分母編製。

(2) 東德與西德在一九九零年十月合併為一個國家。

Notes: (1) All the fertility rates used and presented here have been compiled using a population denominator which has excluded female foreign domestic helpers.

(2) German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) united to form one State in October 1990.

表 9 二零一一年至二零四一年香港及選定經濟地區的推算總和生育率
Table 9 Projected Total Fertility Rates of Hong Kong and selected economies, 2011–2041

經濟地區 Economy	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
	(每千名女性的活產嬰兒數目) (Number of live births per 1 000 women)						
香港 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong ⁽¹⁾	1 204 ⁽³⁾	1 177	1 191	1 191	1 190	1 164	1 151
日本 Japan	1 215	1 220	1 230	1 234	1 239	1 247	1 253
瑞典 Sweden	1 900 ⁽³⁾	1 870	1 860	1 850	1 830	1 830	1 830
澳洲 Australia	1 870	1 830	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800	1 800
英國 U.K.	1 980	2 130	2 080	2 040	2 040	2 040	2 040
美國 ⁽²⁾ U.S.A. ⁽²⁾	2 129	2 157	2 129	2 208	2 213	2 214	N.A.

註釋：(1) 本刊物採用及列出的生育率，均是用沒有包括女性外籍家庭傭工的人口作分母編製。

(2) 數字來自一九九九年至二一零零年的人口推算數列所採用的中間生育假設。

(3) 實際數字。

Notes: (1) All the fertility rates used and presented here have been compiled using a population denominator which has excluded female foreign domestic helpers.

(2) Figures extracted from the middle fertility assumption of the population projection series 1999–2100.

(3) Actual figure.

死亡假設

過去的死亡趨勢

4.8 香港在一九九一年至二零一一年間的死亡率持續下降，導致平均預期壽命上升。在二零一一年，男性的出生時平均預期壽命（臨時數字）為 80.5 年，而女性的則為 86.7 年。（表 13）

4.9 在一九九一年至二零一一年間，初生嬰兒的死亡率有明顯的改善，男性及女性的死亡率（臨時數字）分別下跌 54% 及 76%。此外，五至九歲的男性死亡率及十至十九歲的女性死亡率亦有相當大的跌幅。（表 10）

擬定的死亡假設

4.10 促使死亡率在過去二十年持續下降的原因很多。現在社會較以前生活豐裕，市民在接受更多教育後更加注重健康。死亡情況能否進一步改善將視乎人們對均衡飲食、健體、環境保護的注重程度及避免吸煙害處的態度。

4.11 預期男、女性的死亡情況會不斷改善並持續過去死亡率的下降趨勢。但死亡率的下跌步伐將減慢。

死亡率的推算

4.12 根據 Lee-Carter 模型所得的推算結果，所有年齡性別死亡率將會持續下降。不論是男性或是女性，六十五至六十九歲及七十至七十四歲這二個年齡組別的推算跌幅均十分為顯著。男性的死亡率一般較女性高，除了一至四歲及五至九歲這二個年齡組別外，男性死亡偏高比率皆大於一。（表 11 及表 12）

Mortality assumptions

Past mortality trend

4.8 Hong Kong has experienced a continuous decline in mortality during 1991–2011, leading to an increase in life expectancy. In 2011, the expectation of life at birth (provisional) was 80.5 years for males and 86.7 years for females. (Table 13)

4.9 During 1991–2011, a substantial improvement in mortality was seen amongst infants with the mortality rates (provisional) dropped by 54% and 76% for males and females respectively. In addition, decreases in mortality rates were very apparent for males aged 5–9 and females aged 10–19. (Table 10)

Mortality assumptions made

4.10 Many factors contributed to the continuous decline in mortality over the past two decades. The society has become more affluent, and people are better educated and more health conscious. Further improvement in mortality will depend on people's awareness of the importance of balanced diets, physical fitness and environmental protection and the avoidance of smoking hazards.

4.11 Gradual continuation of past trends is assumed for both sexes with a slower pace of mortality decline.

Projected mortality rates

4.12 According to the projection results from the Lee-Carter model, all the projected age-sex specific mortality rates will continue to decline. For both males and females, very apparent decreases in the projected mortality rates can be seen in the age groups 65–69 and 70–74. Mortality rates of males are generally higher than the rates of females, the excess male mortality ratios are larger than 1 except for the age groups 1–4 and 5–9. (Tables 11 and 12)

4.13 年齡性別死亡率的下降，引致平均預期壽命於二零一一年至二零四一年期間進一步上升。根據推算，在未來三十年男性的出生時平均預期壽命會增加 3.9 年及女性的出生時平均預期壽命會增加 4.1 年，男、女性出生時平均預期壽命的差距大致保持平穩，約為 6.2 年至 6.4 年。（表 13）

4.14 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。男、女性的出生時平均預期壽命接近其他低死亡率經濟地區如日本。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。日本、美國及英國近期的人口推算均假設了死亡率繼續下降。以上的假設亦已包含在這推算內。以出生時平均預期壽命而言，這推算的結果亦與這些經濟地區所推算得的結果相似。（表 14 及表 15）

4.13 The reduction in age-sex specific mortality rates would lead to a further rise in life expectancy from 2011 to 2041. Over the next 30 years, the expectation of life at birth is expected to increase by 3.9 years for males and 4.1 years for females. The difference in expectation of life at birth between males and females would be broadly stable at around 6.2 to 6.4 years. (Table 13)

4.14 Compared with other economies, Hong Kong enjoys a very low mortality. The expectations of life at birth for both sexes are close to those low mortality economies like Japan. Further medical advancement and socio-economic development would lead to further decline in mortality, though the decline would be smaller. Continuous decline in mortality is assumed in the latest population projections of Japan, U.S.A. and U.K. This is also assumed in this projection and the results, in terms of the expectation of life at birth, are similar to those projected by these economies. (Tables 14 and 15)

表 10 一九九一年至二零一一年齡性別死亡率
Table 10 Age-sex specific mortality rates, 1991–2011

年齡組別 Age group	死亡率 Mortality rate					比率指數 ^(註釋) Index of rate ^(Note)				
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011 [#]	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011 [#]
	(每千人的死亡人數) (Number of deaths per 1 000 population)									
男性 Male										
0	6.2	4.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	100	69	46	46	46
1–4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	100	94	101	96	79
5–9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	97	102	96	43
10–14	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	70	58	58	52
15–19	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	100	116	71	50	53
20–24	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	100	114	85	66	52
25–29	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	100	98	112	84	56
30–34	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	100	91	86	77	70
35–39	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	100	84	77	77	75
40–44	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.2	100	85	70	66	57
45–49	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.1	100	75	80	59	60
50–54	5.7	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.4	100	80	68	64	59
55–59	8.9	8.0	7.0	5.6	5.3	100	90	78	63	59
60–64	15.4	12.8	10.3	9.9	8.4	100	83	67	64	55
65–69	23.6	21.9	18.0	15.4	14.5	100	93	76	65	62
70–74	39.7	33.7	30.0	26.8	21.9	100	85	76	68	55
75–79	60.8	52.8	48.4	44.1	38.3	100	87	80	72	63
80–84	90.6	89.7	76.9	76.0	67.9	100	99	85	84	75
85+	126.6	127.2	128.8	129.5	127.4	100	100	102	102	101
女性 Female										
0	6.8	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.7	100	51	36	40	24
1–4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	100	66	62	57	75
5–9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	85	49	57	61
10–14	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	87	60	55	33
15–19	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100	100	62	50	41
20–24	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	100	98	66	44	51
25–29	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	100	87	85	66	48
30–34	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	100	90	74	85	51
35–39	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	100	99	86	82	80
40–44	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	100	91	83	69	62
45–49	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	100	83	76	69	68
50–54	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	100	72	64	70	63
55–59	4.5	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	100	79	62	60	56
60–64	7.3	5.9	4.8	4.4	4.0	100	80	66	60	55
65–69	13.2	10.6	9.3	6.9	6.0	100	80	70	53	45
70–74	23.1	18.2	15.5	13.1	10.3	100	79	67	57	45
75–79	38.2	32.8	26.8	23.8	20.0	100	86	70	62	52
80–84	62.5	58.3	46.1	43.3	37.7	100	93	74	69	60
85+	113.5	110.4	101.9	98.2	93.8	100	97	90	87	83

註釋： 比率指數是以未進位的數字計算，並以一九九一年的死亡率為基準（100）。

Note: Index of rate is computed on unrounded figures with the rate for 1991 as the base (100).

表 11 二零一一年至二零四一年的推算年齡性別死亡率
Table 11 Projected age-sex specific mortality rates, 2011–2041

年齡組別 Age group	死亡率 Mortality rate							比率指數 ^(註釋) Index of rate ^(Note)						
	2011 [#]	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	2011 [#]	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
	(每千人的死亡人數) (Number of deaths per 1 000 population)													
男性 Male														
0	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	100	60	54	49	45	42	40
1–4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	71	67	63	60	58	55
5–9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	84	79	75	71	68	66
10–14	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	61	57	54	52	50	48
15–19	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	88	80	74	69	65	62
20–24	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	100	99	94	90	87	84	81
25–29	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	100	99	96	93	91	90	88
30–34	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	100	94	90	87	84	82	80
35–39	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	100	84	79	75	71	68	66
40–44	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	100	91	83	78	72	69	65
45–49	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	100	90	82	76	70	66	62
50–54	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.1	100	90	82	76	70	66	62
55–59	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.5	100	94	86	80	75	71	67
60–64	8.4	7.9	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.4	100	94	85	78	72	68	64
65–69	14.5	12.1	10.4	9.3	8.2	7.5	6.9	100	83	72	64	57	52	47
70–74	21.9	19.3	16.9	15.2	13.6	12.6	11.6	100	89	77	69	62	57	53
75–79	38.3	35.3	32.0	29.6	27.3	25.8	24.3	100	92	84	77	71	67	63
80–84	67.9	65.2	60.9	57.6	54.6	52.4	50.3	100	96	90	85	80	77	74
85+	127.4	118.2	117.6	117.1	116.5	116.0	115.6	100	93	92	92	91	91	91
女性 Female														
0	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	100	81	70	63	56	52	47
1–4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	100	117	107	100	93	88	84
5–9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	89	80	74	69	65	61
10–14	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100	67	59	53	48	45	41
15–19	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	94	84	76	69	64	60
20–24	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	77	70	64	59	56	53
25–29	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	78	70	64	58	55	51
30–34	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	100	94	84	78	71	67	63
35–39	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	100	82	75	70	65	61	58
40–44	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	100	98	90	84	78	74	70
45–49	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	100	92	84	78	73	69	65
50–54	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	100	88	79	73	67	64	60
55–59	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	100	92	81	74	67	63	59
60–64	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	100	86	75	67	59	55	50
65–69	6.0	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.6	100	85	71	62	54	49	44
70–74	10.3	8.9	7.7	6.8	6.0	5.5	5.0	100	87	75	66	59	53	49
75–79	20.0	18.0	16.0	14.5	13.2	12.2	11.4	100	90	80	72	66	61	57
80–84	37.7	34.7	31.5	29.1	26.9	25.3	23.9	100	92	83	77	71	67	63
85+	93.8	97.9	95.0	92.7	90.3	88.4	86.6	100	104	101	99	96	94	92

註釋： 比率指數是以未進位的數字計算，並以二零一一年
的死亡率為基準（100）。

Note: Index of rate is computed on unrounded figures with the rate for
2011 as the base (100).

表 12 一九九一年至二零四一年按年齡組別劃分的男性死亡偏高比率^(註釋)
 Table 12 Excess male mortality ratio^(Note) by age group, 1991–2041

年齡組別 Age group	實數 Actual					推算 Projected					
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011 [#]	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041
0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
1–4	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
5–9	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
10–14	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
15–19	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
20–24	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
25–29	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5
30–34	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5
35–39	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
40–44	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
45–49	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
50–54	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
55–59	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
60–64	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
65–69	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
70–74	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
75–79	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
80–84	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
85+	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3

註釋： 男性死亡偏高比率是指在某年齡組別裏，男性死亡率與女性死亡率相對的比率。

Note: Excess male mortality ratio refers to the ratio of the male mortality rate for a given age group to the female mortality rate for the same age group.

表 13 一九九一年至二零四一年選定年齡的男女平均預期壽命
 Table 13 Expectation of life at selected ages by sex, 1991–2041

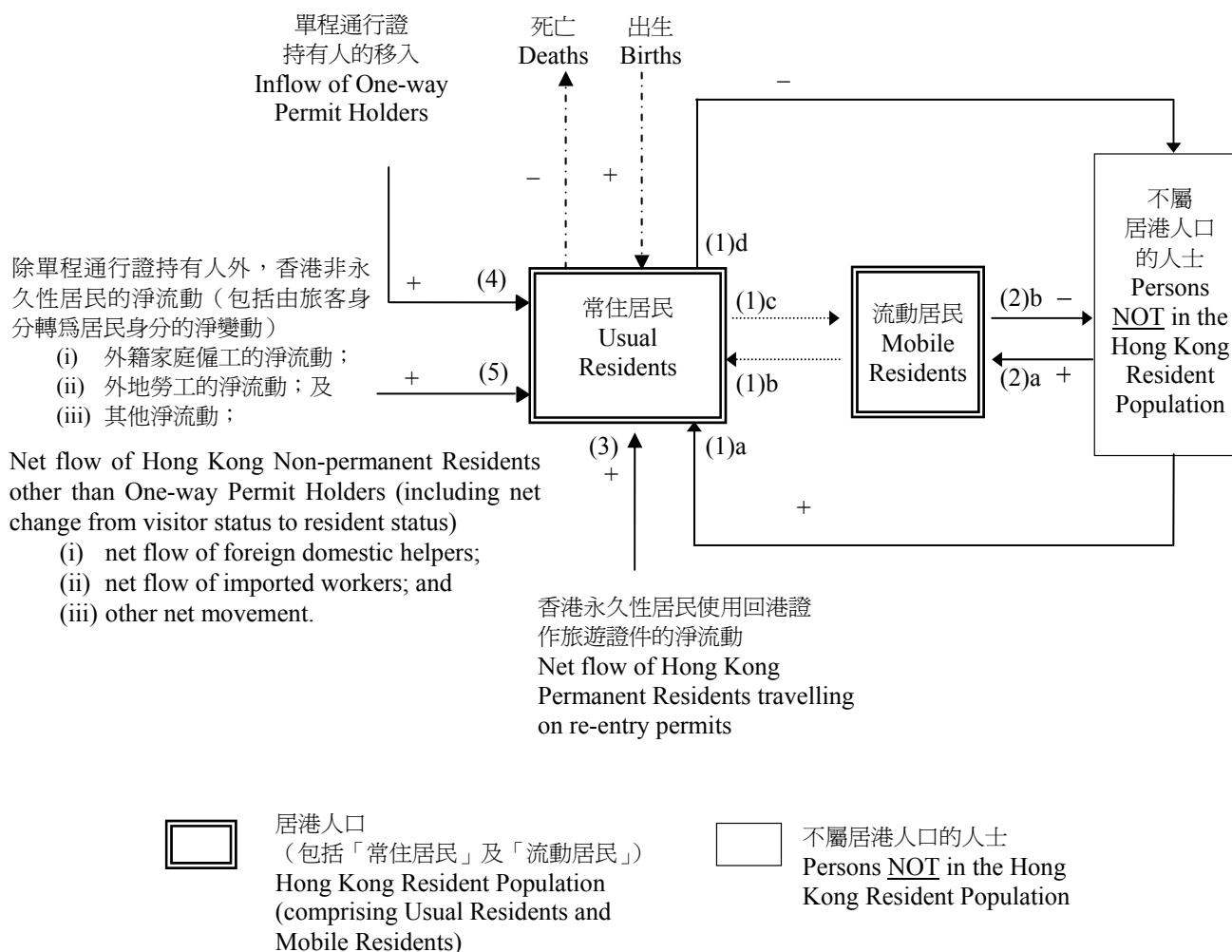
年齡 Age	實數 Actual					推算 Projected						增長 (按年數計) Increase (in number of years)
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011 [#]	2016	2021	2026	2031	2036	2041	
男性 Male												
0	75.2	76.7	78.4	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.2	82.9	83.5	84.0	84.4	3.9
20	56.0	57.4	58.8	59.8	60.8	61.7	62.5	63.1	63.7	64.2	64.6	3.8
40	36.7	38.2	39.6	40.4	41.4	42.2	43.0	43.6	44.2	44.7	45.1	3.7
60	19.3	20.4	21.7	22.2	23.1	23.9	24.6	25.1	25.6	26.0	26.3	3.2
80	7.0	7.6	8.4	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.6	9.8	9.9	1.2
女性 Female												
0	80.7	82.7	84.6	85.5	86.7	87.6	88.5	89.2	89.8	90.3	90.8	4.1
20	61.5	63.2	65.0	65.9	67.0	67.9	68.8	69.4	70.1	70.5	71.0	4.0
40	41.9	43.7	45.4	46.2	47.3	48.1	49.0	49.6	50.3	50.7	51.2	3.9
60	23.4	24.9	26.6	27.3	28.4	29.2	29.9	30.5	31.1	31.5	31.9	3.5
80	8.9	9.8	11.0	11.2	11.9	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.4	13.7	13.9	2.0
差距 (女性 – 男性) Difference (female – male)												
0	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	–
20	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	–
40	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	–
60	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	–
80	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	–

人口遷移假設

Movement assumptions

4.15 下圖顯示香港居民遷移的流向。

4.15 The following schema shows the movements of Hong Kong residents.



註釋：括弧內的數目相對其後段落所闡釋的淨遷移組成部分。
The numbers in brackets are in correspondence with the net movement components described in the ensuing paragraphs.

- (1) = 香港永久性居民進入「常住居民」類別的淨流動
Net flow of Hong Kong Permanent Residents into the Usual Residents category
= (1)a + (1)b - (1)c - (1)d
- (2) = 「流動居民」的淨流動
Net flow of Mobile Residents
= (1)c - (1)b + (2)a - (2)b

4.16 五個淨流動的組成部分的假設如下：

- (一) 香港永久性居民進入「常住居民」類別的淨流動；
- (二) 「流動居民」的淨流動；
- (三) 香港永久性居民使用回港證作旅遊證件的淨流動；
- (四) 單程通行證持有人的移入；及
- (五) 除單程通行證持有人外，香港非永久性居民的淨流動（包括由旅客身分轉為居民身分人士數目的淨變動）。

這些組成部分的過去及推算數字載列於表 16 內。

- (一) 香港永久性居民進入「常住居民」類別的淨流動

4.17 每年都有相當數目的人士遷移到中國內地居住或以移民簽證到海外定居。由於當中一些人士大部分時間會繼續在香港逗留，他們仍然是「常住居民」。另一些人士逗留在香港的時間較少，但仍可符合被界定為「流動居民」。其他定居於香港以外的人士便會視為已經脫離了「居港人口」。相反，亦有人重新投入「居港人口」成為「流動居民」或「常住居民」。與此同時，亦有一些人士從「流動居民」轉變為「常住居民」或從「常住居民」轉變為「流動居民」。

4.18 此外，亦有學生或其他人士因為就業等原因，從一個統計時點到另一個統計時點在「常住居民」、「流動居民」和不屬「居港人口」的人士這些類別之間穿梭。

4.16 The following are separate assumptions made in respect of the five components of net movement:

- (1) Net flow of Hong Kong Permanent Residents (HKPRs) into the Usual Residents category;
- (2) Net flow of Mobile Residents;
- (3) Net flow of Hong Kong Permanent Residents travelling on re-entry permits;
- (4) Inflow of One-way Permit Holders; and
- (5) Net flow of Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents (HKNPRs) other than One-way Permit Holders (including net change in number of persons from visitor status to resident status).

The past and projected data of these components are shown in Table 16.

- (1) *Net flow of Hong Kong Permanent Residents (HKPRs) into the Usual Residents category*

4.17 Each year there are a number of persons who move to reside in the Mainland or in overseas countries with immigrant visas. Some of these persons continue to stay for much of their time in Hong Kong such that they remain as Usual Residents. Some others spend less time in Hong Kong but still meet the criteria of being Mobile Residents. Yet others would have indeed settled outside Hong Kong and could be considered as having left the Hong Kong Resident Population. Conversely, there are persons who re-join the Hong Kong Resident Population, as Mobile Residents or Usual Residents. Meanwhile, there are Mobile Residents changing over to the Usual Residents category or vice versa.

4.18 Besides, there are other persons who flow among the categories of Usual Residents, Mobile Residents and persons not in the Hong Kong Resident Population from one reference time-point to another, being students, persons on employment purposes and so on.

4.19 二零零六年年中至二零一一年年中香港永久性居民進入「常住居民」類別錄得淨流出。因此，推算未來三十年仍會出現持續的淨流出。在推算期的首十年，每年的淨流出將會由二零一二年的 32 900 減少至二零二一年的 23 000。其後的十年，每年的淨流出約維持在 19 500 這水平左右。由於推算期最後的十年老年人口已佔一定的比例，每年的淨流出因而會再次減少至二零四一年的 10 800。

(二) 「流動居民」的淨流動

4.20 儘管在二零零八年及二零零九年「流動居民」均錄得淨流出，但鑑於過去長期的上升趨勢以及未來香港與中國內地關係更趨緊密，因此推算未來仍會有輕微的淨流入。「流動居民」類別在整個推算期每年的淨流入推算將不超過 4 000。

(三) 香港永久性居民使用回港證作旅遊證件的淨流動

4.21 因為十一歲以下的兒童不能使用香港身份證進入中國內地及澳門，他們多數使用回港證。因為近年內地女性在港產子期間的數目顯著上升，而且他們多數帶同所生子女即時返回內地生活，所以零歲的人口會出現顯著的淨流出。不過，部分嬰兒會在長大後返回香港，故此零歲以上的人口會出現淨流入。由於假設二零一三年開始沒有第二類嬰兒，推算期內的大部分年份的每年淨流出將較早年為少。

4.19 A net outflow for the component “net flow of HKPRs into the Usual Residents category” was recorded from mid-2006 to mid-2011. A sustained net outflow is thus projected over the next 30 years. The net outflow will decrease in the first 10 years of the projection period, from 32 900 in 2012 to 23 000 in 2021. The annual net outflow will then fluctuate at around 19 500 in the next ten years. With a significant portion of the elderly population by then, the annual net outflow will resume to decrease in the last 10 years and reach 10 800 in 2041.

(2) Net flow of Mobile Residents

4.20 Although a net outflow was observed in 2008 and 2009, it is projected that there will be a moderate net inflow of Mobile Residents in view of the long-term increasing trend in the past and the closer link between Hong Kong and the mainland of China in the future. The annual net inflow is projected to be less than 4 000 for the whole projection period.

(3) Net flow of Hong Kong Permanent Residents travelling on re-entry permits

4.21 Since children aged under 11 cannot travel to the Mainland or Macao using Hong Kong Identity Card, most will travel on re-entry permits. As the number of babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women has increased significantly in recent years, there is a large net outflow of persons aged 0 as many of these women take their babies back to the Mainland for living immediately. However, there is a net inflow of persons aged over 0 when some of these babies return to Hong Kong subsequently at older ages. As no Type II Babies are assumed starting from 2013, the annual net outflow for most of the years in the projection period will be much smaller than in the previous years.

4.22 爲了取得推算內地女性在港所生子女淨流動所需的參數，政府統計處分別在二零零七年年初、二零零九年年初、二零零九年年底、二零一零年年初、二零一一年年初及二零一二年年初在出生登記處進行了六輪「內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒統計調查」（簡稱「統計調查」）。附錄乙列出這六輪「統計調查」的主要結果，以及簡述調查的方法。

4.23 利用上述六輪「統計調查」的結果以及二零零三年至二零一一年出生的第一類和第二類嬰兒使用回港證出入境的實際紀錄所得的分析結果，透過合適的統計調整技術，得出所需的參數。根據推算，約有 44% 的第一類嬰兒會留居在港，其餘的 56% 會在未滿一歲前離開香港，但當中的 85% 將會在二十一歲前返回香港居住。至於第二類嬰兒，推算約有 2% 會留居在港。其餘的 98% 會在未滿一歲前離開香港，而當中的 49% 將會在二十一歲前返回香港居住。

4.24 考慮了上述第一類和第二類嬰兒淨流動（以及數目上）的假設，加上根據過往本地兒童使用回港證出入境的遷移趨勢得出的少量淨流出，推算出這組成部分每年的淨流動約在 7 600 淨流入至 27 400 淨流出之間。

（四）單程通行證持有人的移入

4.25 這個組成部分的假設是根據中國內地和香港的共同協議。自一九九五年七月一日起，持單程證從中國內地到港的人士的名額爲每日 150 人，即每年 54 750 名。

4.22 Six different rounds of the “Survey on babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women” (Survey) were conducted at the Birth Registries in early 2007, early 2009, end 2009, early 2010, early 2011 and early 2012 so as to obtain the required parameters for projecting the net movement of babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women. The major findings of the six rounds of the Survey as well as a broad description on the method are given in Appendix B.

4.23 The required parameters are determined based on the findings of the six rounds of the Survey as well as the analytical results from the actual movement records travelling on re-entry permit for Type I and Type II Babies born during 2003 to 2011 with appropriate statistical adjustments. It is projected that 44% of Type I Babies will stay in Hong Kong immediately. The other 56% will leave Hong Kong within the first year of their birth. Among them, 85% will return to Hong Kong before the age of 21. For Type II Babies, it is projected that about 2% will stay in Hong Kong. The other 98% will leave Hong Kong within the first year of their birth. Among them, 49% will return to Hong Kong before the age of 21

4.24 Taking into account the above assumptions on net movement (and the assumed numbers) of Type I and Type II Babies as well as a small net outflow of local children based on the historical trends of movement travelling on re-entry permits, it is projected that the annual net flow arising from this component will range from an annual net inflow of 7 600 to an annual net outflow of 27 400.

(4) Inflow of One-way Permit Holders

4.25 The assumption for this component is based on the mutual agreement between the mainland of China and Hong Kong. Since 1 July 1995, the quota for new arrivals on One-way Exit Permit is 150 per day, or 54 750 per year.

(五) 除單程通行證持有人外，香港非永久性居民的淨流動（包括由旅客身分轉為居民身分的淨變動）

4.26 這個組成部分包括因為就業、求學或家庭理由來港的香港非永久性居民，以及外籍家庭傭工及外地勞工。隨著香港繼續發展為一個國際城市，預期每年的淨流入會維持在 10 400 至 15 000。

4.27 要注意有些在這個組成部分內的人士稍後在留港期間可能會由香港非永久性居民轉變為香港永久性居民。若這類人士後來不再是香港的常住居民，有關的流動將視為在「香港永久性居民進入常住居民類別的淨流動」組成部分的流出。

4.28 由於特別的僱傭性質，外籍家庭傭工的數目因而備有一套獨立的推算。根據過往的趨勢及假設現行政策延續，外籍家庭傭工的數目將會由二零一一年的 292 500 人上升至二零四一年的 487 500 人，但按年增幅會由二零一二年的 10 000 人逐漸減少至二零四一年的 3 000。

(5) *Net flow of Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents other than One-way Permit Holders (including net change from visitor status to resident status)*

4.26 This component includes Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who have entered Hong Kong for employment, study or family reasons as well as foreign domestic helpers and imported workers. It is expected the net inflow would be sustained, along with the continued development of Hong Kong as an international city. It is anticipated that the annual net inflow would range from 10 400 to 15 000.

4.27 It should be noted that some persons in this component may later on change their status from Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents to Hong Kong Permanent Residents during their stay in Hong Kong. If these persons subsequently cease to be Usual Residents of Hong Kong, such movement will be treated as an outflow in the component “net flow of Hong Kong Permanent Residents into the Usual Residents category”.

4.28 Separate projections are made on the number of foreign domestic helpers in view of their special employment nature. Based on the historical trend and assuming the continuation of the present policies, the number of foreign domestic helpers is projected to rise from 292 500 in 2011 to 487 500 in 2041, but at a decreasing rate of annual increase from 10 000 in 2012 to 3 000 in 2041.

表 16 二零零六年至二零四一年按組成部分劃分的人口遷移假設
Table 16 Movement assumptions by component, 2006–2041

統計時點 (年中) Reference time-point (mid-year)	由上一統計時點至本統計時點 From the previous reference time-point to this reference time-point						千人 Thousands
	香港永久性居民 進入「常住居民」 類別的淨流動 Net flow of Hong Kong Permanent Residents into the Usual Residents category	「流動居民」 的淨流動 Net flow of Mobile Residents	香港永久性居民 使用回港證作 旅遊證件的淨流動 Net flow of Hong Kong Permanent Residents travelling on re-entry permits	單程通行證 持有人的移入 Inflow of One-way Permit Holders	除單程通行證持有 人外，香港非永久 性居民的淨流動 ^(註釋) Net flow of Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents other than One-way Permit Holders ^(Note)	淨遷移 (移入減移出) Net movement (inflow less outflow)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	[= (1) + .. + (5)]	
實數 Actual							
2006	-28.9	5.4	-20.4	59.6	4.9	20.6	
2007	-26.3	1.6	-15.2	44.7	25.7	30.6	
2008	-34.8	-5.7	-21.0	39.1	30.1	7.7	
2009	-30.1	-8.7	-33.6	41.4	5.2	-25.9	
2010	-26.7	3.3	-28.5	48.8	12.0	8.9	
2011	-24.3	3.0	-37.8	41.3	12.7	-5.2	
推算 Projected							
2012	-32.9	3.1	-27.4	54.8	12.5	10.1	
2013	-32.2	2.6	-12.0	54.8	14.2	27.3	
2014	-31.0	2.6	7.6	54.8	13.9	47.9	
2015	-30.1	2.4	7.3	54.8	13.7	48.1	
2016	-29.1	2.1	5.5	54.8	13.4	46.6	
2017	-24.6	1.7	4.3	54.8	14.7	50.9	
2018	-23.9	1.5	2.4	54.8	14.5	49.2	
2019	-23.2	1.4	-0.7	54.8	14.2	46.5	
2020	-22.8	1.4	-2.0	54.8	14.0	45.3	
2021	-23.0	1.8	-1.6	54.8	13.7	45.7	
2022	-19.3	2.0	-1.2	54.8	15.0	51.2	
2023	-19.3	2.2	-0.9	54.8	14.8	51.4	
2024	-19.5	2.4	-1.2	54.8	14.5	51.0	
2025	-19.6	2.6	-2.1	54.8	14.3	49.9	
2026	-19.8	2.9	-2.4	54.8	14.0	49.5	
2027	-19.8	2.9	-2.3	54.8	13.8	49.3	
2028	-19.8	2.9	-2.3	54.8	13.5	49.0	
2029	-19.8	2.9	-2.3	54.8	13.3	48.9	
2030	-19.5	2.9	-2.5	54.8	13.1	48.7	
2031	-19.1	3.1	-2.9	54.8	12.8	48.6	
2032	-18.5	3.4	-3.2	54.8	12.6	49.1	
2033	-17.4	3.6	-3.2	54.8	12.3	50.0	
2034	-16.1	3.3	-3.2	54.8	12.1	50.8	
2035	-14.6	3.2	-3.2	54.8	11.9	52.0	
2036	-13.1	2.6	-3.2	54.8	11.6	52.7	
2037	-11.8	2.8	-3.2	54.8	11.4	53.8	
2038	-11.3	1.6	-3.2	54.8	11.1	53.0	
2039	-11.0	1.7	-3.2	54.8	10.9	53.1	
2040	-10.9	1.7	-3.2	54.8	10.6	53.0	
2041	-10.8	1.7	-3.2	54.8	10.4	52.8	

註釋： 包括由旅客身分轉為居民身分人士數目的淨變動。此外，有些在這個組成部分內的人士稍後在留港期間可能會由香港非永久性居民轉變為香港永久性居民。若這類人士後來不再是香港的常住居民，有關的流動將視為在「香港永久性居民進入常住居民類別的淨流動」組成部分的流出。

Note : Net change in number of persons from visitor status to resident status is included. Furthermore, some persons in this component may later on change their status from HKNPRs to HKPRs during their stay in HK. If these persons subsequently cease to be Usual Residents of HK, such movement will be treated as an outflow in the component "net flow of Hong Kong Permanent Residents into the Usual Residents category".

概念及定義

Concepts and Definitions

年齡性別死亡率

是指在某一年份裏，某一年齡、性別組別中每千名人口的死亡數目。

年齡別生育率

是指在某一年份裏，某一年齡組別中每千名女性的活產嬰兒數目。

平均每年增長率

當人口增長期超過一年時，平均每年增長率採用以下公式計算：

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1+r)^n$$

其中 P_1 = 某段時期開始時的人口

P_2 = 某段時期結束時的人口

r = 平均每年增長率

n = 該段時期的年數

出生組群

是指同年出生的人士，終身會被視作同一組群。

少年兒童撫養比率

是指十五歲以下人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率。

老年撫養比率

是指六十五歲及以上人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率。

男性死亡偏高比率

是指在某年齡組別裏，男性死亡率與女性死亡率所構成的比率。

出生時平均預期壽命

是指某年出生人士，若其一生經歷一如該年的年齡性別死亡率所反映的死亡情況，他／她預期能活的年數。

Age-sex specific mortality rate

refers to the number of deaths occurring among 1 000 persons for a given sex in a given age group in a given year.

Age specific fertility rate

refers to the number of live births occurring among 1 000 women in a given age group in a given year.

Average annual growth rate

When a population increases over a period of more than one year, its average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula:

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1+r)^n$$

where P_1 = population at the beginning of a period

P_2 = population at the end of a period

r = average annual growth rate

n = number of years in the period

Birth cohort

refers to a group of persons all born during the same year being analysed as a unit throughout their lifetime.

Child dependency ratio

refers to the number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

Elderly dependency ratio

refers to the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

Excess male mortality ratio

refers to the ratio of the male mortality rate for a given age group to the female mortality rate for the same age group.

Expectation of life at birth

refers to the number of years of life that a person born in a given year is expected to live if he / she was subject to the prevalent mortality conditions as reflected by the set of age-sex specific mortality rates for that year.

人口年齡中位數

是顯示人口平均年齡的指標，人口總數中有百分之五十在這年齡之上，而其餘的百分之五十則在這年齡之下。

年中人口

自二零零零年八月起，「居住人口」方法已取代「廣義時點」方法用以編製香港的人口數字。追溯至一九九六年的修訂人口數字經已編製。利用「居住人口」方法所編製的人口估計，稱「居港人口」。「居港人口」包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。

「常住居民」指兩類人士：（一）在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三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（二）在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三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。

根據「居住人口」的編製方法，旅客並不包括在香港人口內。

有關香港人口估計編製方法的詳細資料，請參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零二年二月號題為「香港人口估計的編製」的專題文章。該文章亦載於政府統計處的網站內（www.censtatd.gov.hk/press_release/pc_rm/method_hk/compiling/index_tc.jsp）。

Median age of population

is an indicator of the average age of the population such that 50% of the total population are above this age while the other 50% are below it.

Mid-year population

Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted in place of the “extended de facto” approach for compiling Hong Kong population figures. Revised population figures backdated to 1996 have been compiled. The population estimate compiled under the “resident population” approach is referred to as the “Hong Kong Resident Population”. The “Hong Kong Resident Population” comprises “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”.

“Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

Under the “resident population” approach, visitors are not included in the Hong Kong Population.

For details of the method of compiling population estimates of Hong Kong, please see the feature article entitled “Compiling Population Estimates of Hong Kong” published in the February 2002 issue of Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics. The article is also available on the website of the Census and Statistics Department (www.censtatd.gov.hk/press_release/pc_rm/method_hk/compiling/index.jsp).

自然增長

是指某年所知出生人數相對死亡人數的差額。

總撫養比率

是指十五歲以下和六十五歲及以上人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率。

更替水平

是指每千名女性平均需要生產的嬰兒使人口能自行更替。每名女性必須平均生產一名女兒，由該名女兒「更替」其母親，人口才能夠自行更替。計及男嬰出生數目比女嬰稍多的情況，總和生育率應為每千名女性生產 2 100 嬰兒，才能達到人口自行更替的水平。

性別比率

是指男性數目相對每千名女性的比率。

總和生育率

是指一千名女性，若她們在生育齡期（即十五至四十九歲）經歷了一如該年的年齡別生育率，其一生中活產子女的平均數目。

第一類嬰兒

是指由內地女性在香港所生及其配偶為香港永久性居民的嬰兒。

第二類嬰兒

是指由內地女性在香港所生及其配偶為非香港永久性居民的嬰兒。

Natural increase

refers to the balance of known live births over known deaths occurring in a given year.

Overall dependency ratio

refers to the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

Replacement level

refers to the number of children 1 000 women needs to produce for a population to replace itself. Each woman would produce an average of one daughter, who may be said to “replace” her mother in the population. A Total Fertility Rate of 2 100 per 1 000 women is considered to correspond to the replacement level, allowing for slightly more boys than girls given at birth.

Sex ratio

refers to the ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females.

Total Fertility Rate

refers to 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 a given year.

Type I Babies

refers to babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are Hong Kong Permanent Resident.

Type II Babies

refers to babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong Permanent Resident.

表 A1 選定年份的人口特徵（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table A1 Characteristics of the population for selected years
(excluding foreign domestic helpers)

	二零一一年 年中 (基準) Mid-2011 (Base)	二零一六年 年中 Mid-2016	二零二一年 年中 Mid-2021	二零二六年 年中 Mid-2026	二零三一年 年中 Mid-2031	二零三六年 年中 Mid-2036	二零四一年 年中 Mid-2041
人口 (千人) Population (Thousands)	6 779.1	7 030.5	7 280.4	7 520.0	7 714.3	7 867.1	7 981.6
常住居民 (千人) Usual Residents (Thousands)	6 566.9	6 811.3	7 059.3	7 293.2	7 479.6	7 623.6	7 736.6
流動居民 (千人) Mobile Residents (Thousands)	212.2	219.2	221.0	226.7	234.6	243.5	245.0
五年期間的平均每年增長率 Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%
性別比率 (相對每千名女性的男性數目) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	948	921	896	867	839	812	786
人口百分比 Percentage of population							
零至十四歲 Aged 0 – 14	12%	12%	12%	12%	11%	10%	10%
十五至六十四歲 Aged 15 – 64	74%	72%	68%	64%	61%	59%	58%
六十五歲及以上 Aged 65 and over	14%	17%	20%	24%	28%	31%	32%
撫養比率 Dependency ratio							
少年兒童撫養比率 Child dependency ratio	164	162	178	179	176	170	163
老年撫養比率 Elderly dependency ratio	188	231	293	375	457	514	549
總撫養比率 Overall dependency ratio	352	393	471	555	633	684	712
年齡中位數 Median age	42.4	44.4	46.5	47.8	49.3	50.7	51.8
外籍家庭傭工數目 (千人) Number of foreign domestic helpers (Thousands)	292.5	340.1	381.6	417.1	446.6	470.1	487.5

表 A2 二零一一年年中按年齡組別及性別劃分的人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table A2 Mid-2011 population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex

年齡組別 Age group	2011					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0 – 4	129.5	1.9	119.7	1.8	249.2	3.7
5 – 9	125.8	1.9	117.4	1.7	243.2	3.6
10 – 14	170.9	2.5	160.2	2.4	331.1	4.9
15 – 19	217.3	3.2	206.4	3.0	423.7	6.2
20 – 24	221.6	3.3	214.6	3.2	436.2	6.4
25 – 29	229.1	3.4	230.4	3.4	459.5	6.8
30 – 34	225.1	3.3	252.6	3.7	477.7	7.0
35 – 39	233.7	3.4	273.9	4.0	507.6	7.5
40 – 44	241.7	3.6	294.5	4.3	536.2	7.9
45 – 49	294.5	4.3	336.3	5.0	630.9	9.3
50 – 54	312.2	4.6	313.9	4.6	626.1	9.2
55 – 59	253.6	3.7	254.7	3.8	508.3	7.5
60 – 64	205.1	3.0	203.2	3.0	408.2	6.0
65 – 69	121.5	1.8	112.6	1.7	234.1	3.5
70 – 74	116.7	1.7	113.7	1.7	230.4	3.4
75 – 79	97.0	1.4	108.2	1.6	205.1	3.0
80 – 84	62.3	0.9	83.8	1.2	146.1	2.2
85+	40.7	0.6	84.6	1.2	125.3	1.8
總計 Total	3 298.4	48.7	3 480.7	51.3	6 779.1	100.0

表 A3 選定年份按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table A3 Projected mid-year population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex for selected years

年齡組別 Age group	2016					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0 – 4	138.7	2.0	127.1	1.8	265.8	3.8
5 – 9	155.7	2.2	140.8	2.0	296.4	4.2
10 – 14	132.0	1.9	124.1	1.8	256.0	3.6
15 – 19	175.9	2.5	164.5	2.3	340.4	4.8
20 – 24	214.9	3.1	211.5	3.0	426.4	6.1
25 – 29	225.8	3.2	237.7	3.4	463.5	6.6
30 – 34	232.4	3.3	268.7	3.8	501.2	7.1
35 – 39	227.1	3.2	271.0	3.9	498.0	7.1
40 – 44	238.7	3.4	288.1	4.1	526.7	7.5
45 – 49	247.0	3.5	306.5	4.4	553.5	7.9
50 – 54	292.0	4.2	336.8	4.8	628.8	8.9
55 – 59	304.6	4.3	310.3	4.4	614.9	8.7
60 – 64	244.2	3.5	250.0	3.6	494.2	7.0
65 – 69	196.9	2.8	200.3	2.8	397.3	5.7
70 – 74	113.2	1.6	109.7	1.6	222.9	3.2
75 – 79	101.6	1.4	105.3	1.5	206.9	2.9
80 – 84	74.0	1.1	93.3	1.3	167.3	2.4
85+	56.7	0.8	113.5	1.6	170.2	2.4
總計 Total	3 371.2	48.0	3 659.3	52.0	7 030.5	100.0

年齡組別 Age group	2021					
	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes	
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %
0 – 4	134.8	1.9	124.6	1.7	259.4	3.6
5 – 9	156.1	2.1	142.8	2.0	298.9	4.1
10 – 14	169.3	2.3	153.2	2.1	322.5	4.4
15 – 19	140.1	1.9	131.5	1.8	271.6	3.7
20 – 24	176.3	2.4	172.3	2.4	348.6	4.8
25 – 29	218.9	3.0	231.2	3.2	450.1	6.2
30 – 34	228.4	3.1	270.7	3.7	499.1	6.9
35 – 39	234.6	3.2	289.6	4.0	524.2	7.2
40 – 44	229.3	3.2	283.6	3.9	512.9	7.0
45 – 49	243.1	3.3	301.2	4.1	544.3	7.5
50 – 54	253.0	3.5	318.7	4.4	571.6	7.9
55 – 59	287.8	4.0	337.5	4.6	625.3	8.6
60 – 64	294.5	4.0	306.9	4.2	601.4	8.3
65 – 69	235.7	3.2	247.4	3.4	483.0	6.6
70 – 74	185.5	2.5	195.8	2.7	381.3	5.2
75 – 79	100.7	1.4	103.8	1.4	204.5	2.8
80 – 84	79.6	1.1	92.4	1.3	171.9	2.4
85+	72.1	1.0	137.6	1.9	209.7	2.9
總計 Total	3 439.7	47.2	3 840.7	52.8	7 280.4	100.0

表 A3 (續) 選定年份按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)

Table A3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex for selected years

2026							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0-4	132.3	1.8	122.5	1.6	254.8	3.4	
5-9	147.0	2.0	136.8	1.8	283.7	3.8	
10-14	171.9	2.3	157.0	2.1	328.9	4.4	
15-19	184.5	2.5	167.0	2.2	351.5	4.7	
20-24	146.7	2.0	145.5	1.9	292.3	3.9	
25-29	180.5	2.4	194.1	2.6	374.6	5.0	
30-34	223.1	3.0	268.9	3.6	492.0	6.5	
35-39	232.3	3.1	300.3	4.0	532.6	7.1	
40-44	237.6	3.2	309.5	4.1	547.1	7.3	
45-49	229.7	3.1	293.9	3.9	523.6	7.0	
50-54	240.4	3.2	303.7	4.0	544.1	7.2	
55-59	247.7	3.3	317.9	4.2	565.6	7.5	
60-64	279.2	3.7	334.2	4.4	613.4	8.2	
65-69	284.5	3.8	303.8	4.0	588.3	7.8	
70-74	223.7	3.0	242.5	3.2	466.1	6.2	
75-79	167.1	2.2	186.7	2.5	353.8	4.7	
80-84	81.3	1.1	93.1	1.2	174.3	2.3	
85+	82.9	1.1	150.4	2.0	233.3	3.1	
總計 Total	3 492.2	46.4	4 027.7	53.6	7 520.0	100.0	

2031							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0-4	125.2	1.6	115.9	1.5	241.0	3.1	
5-9	144.6	1.9	134.7	1.7	279.3	3.6	
10-14	160.8	2.1	149.4	1.9	310.1	4.0	
15-19	185.8	2.4	169.8	2.2	355.6	4.6	
20-24	193.0	2.5	182.6	2.4	375.6	4.9	
25-29	151.1	2.0	167.6	2.2	318.7	4.1	
30-34	184.5	2.4	231.9	3.0	416.4	5.4	
35-39	227.0	2.9	298.6	3.9	525.7	6.8	
40-44	235.3	3.1	320.1	4.2	555.5	7.2	
45-49	238.2	3.1	320.2	4.2	558.4	7.2	
50-54	227.8	3.0	296.9	3.8	524.7	6.8	
55-59	235.5	3.1	303.1	3.9	538.6	7.0	
60-64	240.3	3.1	314.9	4.1	555.2	7.2	
65-69	270.3	3.5	330.7	4.3	601.0	7.8	
70-74	270.8	3.5	297.9	3.9	568.7	7.4	
75-79	203.2	2.6	232.2	3.0	435.4	5.6	
80-84	136.6	1.8	168.7	2.2	305.3	4.0	
85+	89.8	1.2	159.2	2.1	249.0	3.2	
總計 Total	3 519.8	45.6	4 194.5	54.4	7 714.3	100.0	

表 A3 (續) 選定年份按年齡組別及性別劃分的推算年中人口
(不包括外籍家庭傭工)

Table A3 (Cont'd) Projected mid-year population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex for selected years

2036							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0-4	116.3	1.5	107.6	1.4	224.0	2.8	
5-9	137.5	1.7	128.1	1.6	265.6	3.4	
10-14	158.3	2.0	147.2	1.9	305.4	3.9	
15-19	173.5	2.2	161.3	2.1	334.8	4.3	
20-24	200.2	2.5	190.0	2.4	390.2	5.0	
25-29	202.1	2.6	208.3	2.6	410.4	5.2	
30-34	155.1	2.0	205.6	2.6	360.7	4.6	
35-39	188.5	2.4	261.6	3.3	450.0	5.7	
40-44	230.1	2.9	318.2	4.0	548.4	7.0	
45-49	236.0	3.0	330.7	4.2	566.7	7.2	
50-54	236.5	3.0	323.6	4.1	560.1	7.1	
55-59	223.9	2.8	297.1	3.8	521.0	6.6	
60-64	229.0	2.9	300.8	3.8	529.8	6.7	
65-69	233.0	3.0	312.0	4.0	545.0	6.9	
70-74	258.3	3.3	324.6	4.1	582.8	7.4	
75-79	247.2	3.1	285.9	3.6	533.1	6.8	
80-84	167.9	2.1	211.2	2.7	379.1	4.8	
85+	132.1	1.7	227.9	2.9	360.0	4.6	
總計 Total	3 525.5	44.8	4 341.6	55.2	7 867.1	100.0	

2041							
年齡組別 Age group	男性 Male		女性 Female		男女合計 Both sexes		
	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	千人 Thousands	百分比 %	
0-4	115.2	1.4	106.5	1.3	221.7	2.8	
5-9	128.7	1.6	119.8	1.5	248.6	3.1	
10-14	151.0	1.9	140.4	1.8	291.4	3.7	
15-19	171.0	2.1	159.1	2.0	330.1	4.1	
20-24	188.0	2.4	181.8	2.3	369.9	4.6	
25-29	219.4	2.7	223.1	2.8	442.5	5.5	
30-34	206.9	2.6	246.8	3.1	453.7	5.7	
35-39	159.1	2.0	235.5	3.0	394.6	4.9	
40-44	191.6	2.4	281.1	3.5	472.8	5.9	
45-49	230.9	2.9	328.7	4.1	559.5	7.0	
50-54	234.4	2.9	333.9	4.2	568.3	7.1	
55-59	232.8	2.9	324.0	4.1	556.8	7.0	
60-64	218.5	2.7	295.6	3.7	514.1	6.4	
65-69	222.9	2.8	298.7	3.7	521.6	6.5	
70-74	223.5	2.8	306.8	3.8	530.3	6.6	
75-79	236.8	3.0	312.1	3.9	548.9	6.9	
80-84	205.4	2.6	261.0	3.3	466.4	5.8	
85+	177.0	2.2	313.4	3.9	490.4	6.1	
總計 Total	3 513.3	44.0	4 468.3	56.0	7 981.6	100.0	

內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒 統計調查

Survey on babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women

引言

B.1 根據法例，中國內地（簡稱「內地」）女性在香港所生的嬰兒擁有居港權，同時亦享有跟香港女性所生的嬰兒同等福利。這些嬰兒多數會在領取出世紙後先被帶返內地，一些或許會日後返回香港。為提供數據作策劃各類公共服務及評估對本港人口的影響之用，政府統計處進行了數輪「內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒統計調查」（簡稱統計調查），搜集這些父母的一些基本社會經濟特徵資料及他們對嬰兒的未來居住安排的意向。截至二零一二年年中，政府統計處分別於二零零七年年初、二零零九年年初、二零零九年年底、二零一零年上半年、二零一一年年初及二零一二年年初進行了六次的統計調查。

嬰兒的分類

B.2 作為統計之用，由內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒將會分為以下類別：

- （一）父親為香港永久性居民；及
- （二）父親並非香港永久性居民。

為方便引述，屬於類別（一）的嬰兒簡稱為第一類嬰兒，而屬於類別（二）的嬰兒則簡稱為第二類嬰兒。

Introduction

B.1 According to law, babies born in Hong Kong to women of the mainland of China (Mainland) are entitled to the right of abode in Hong Kong, enjoying the same benefits as babies born to Hong Kong women. Many of the babies, after obtaining the birth certificates, would be brought back to the Mainland first and some may return to Hong Kong later. To provide data for the purposes of planning of various public services and assessing the impact on Hong Kong population, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has conducted several rounds of “Survey on babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women” (referred as the Survey) to collect basic information concerning the socio-economic characteristics of the parents and their intentions of future living arrangements for their babies. Up to mid-2012, six rounds of the Survey were conducted in early 2007, early 2009, late 2009, first half of 2010, early 2011 and early 2012 respectively.

Classification of babies

B.2 For statistical purposes, babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women are classified in the following categories:

- (1) Father being a Hong Kong Permanent Resident; and
- (2) Father being not a Hong Kong Permanent Resident.

For easy reference, babies of category (1) are referred as Type I Babies and those of category (2) are referred as Type II Babies.

統計調查方法

B.3 統計調查在入境事務處的出生登記處進行。全港共有四間出生登記處，即生死登記總處、九龍出生登記處、沙田區出生登記處及屯門區出生登記處。由於只有約百分之五的嬰兒是在屯門區出生登記處登記，故此只曾在第一次統計調查中在此出生登記處進行訪問，而其後的統計調查則沒有在這登記處安排。

訪問對象

B.4 統計調查的訪問對象為內地女性在港所生嬰兒的父母。

B.5 本文章摘要六次的統計調查的主要結果。表 B1 列出該六次統計調查的訪問期、已完成問卷數目及涵蓋率的資料。

Survey method

B.3 The survey was conducted at the Births Registries of the Immigration Department. There are four Births Registries in Hong Kong, namely the Births and Deaths General Register Office, Kowloon Births Registry, Sha Tin District Births Registry and Tuen Mun District Births Registry. As only about 5% of the babies concerned were registered at the Tuen Mun District Births Registry, interviews were undertaken there only in the first round but not in subsequent rounds of the Survey.

Target respondents

B.4 The parents of babies born in Hong Kong to Mainland women were the target respondents of the Survey.

B.5 This article summarises the major findings of the six rounds of Survey. Information about the periods of enquiry, the numbers of completed questionnaires and the coverage rates of the different rounds of Survey are presented in Table B1 below.

表 B1 統計調查的訪問期、已完成問卷數目及涵蓋率
Table B1 Enquiry periods, numbers of completed questionnaires and coverage rates of the survey

統計調查次序 Survey round	訪問期 Enquiry period	已完成問卷數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number of completed questionnaires ⁽¹⁾		涵蓋率 ⁽²⁾ Coverage rate ⁽²⁾	
		第一類嬰兒 Type I Babies	第二類嬰兒 Type II Babies	第一類嬰兒 Type I Babies	第二類嬰兒 Type II Babies
第一次 First round	29.01.2007 – 15.03.2007	865	1 575	87%	78%
第二次 Second round	05.01.2009 – 26.02.2009	944	3 547	86%	86%
第三次 Third round	07.10.2009 – 23.12.2009	1 329	6 521	95%	85%
第四次 Fourth round	06.01.2010 – 29.06.2010	2 332	12 353	90%	88%
第五次 Fifth round	04.03.2011 – 28.04.2011	778	5 142	83%	90%
第六次 Sixth round	05.01.2012 – 28.02.2012	549	3 932	84%	92%

註釋：(1) 不包括少數嬰兒父親的居留身分未能分類的個案。

(2) 涵蓋率是指已完成的問卷數目相對訪問期內所屬嬰兒類別的登記嬰兒數目的比率。

Notes : (1) Excluding a few cases where the resident status of the fathers cannot be classified.

(2) The coverage rate refers to the ratio of the number of completed questionnaires to the number of registered births in the corresponding type during the enquiry period.

所搜集的數據項目

B.6 統計調查主要搜集的數據項目為 (i) 父母會否及何時把嬰兒帶回內地的意向；和 (ii) 返回內地的嬰兒隨後會否及何時返回香港居住的意向。此外，統計調查亦搜集了這些父母的一些基本社會及經濟特徵資料。在第二次及其後的統計調查中，涵蓋的數據項目有所增加。

Data items collected

B.6 The main data items collected in the Survey were (i) the intentions of the parents on whether and when they would bring their babies back to the Mainland; and (ii) for those babies who have been brought back to the Mainland, the intentions on whether and when the babies would subsequently return to Hong Kong for living. In addition, some basic information about the socio-economic characteristics of the parents was collected. The coverage of data items was expanded in the second and subsequent rounds of Survey.

數據的局限

B.7 統計調查主要搜集的數據項目是關於父母就嬰兒的未來居住安排的意向。受訪者提供的答案往往可能受當時的社會情況及訪問期間的經濟氣氛所影響。此外，受訪者對問題有不同的概念與理解，都可能令所提供的答案出現誤差。

B.8 須留意的是，第二次統計調查的訪問期是二零零九年年初，當時受訪者因全球金融海嘯的衝擊對前景一般感到悲觀。故此，這次統計調查的結果可能已被扭曲。

B.9 統計調查的結果只能代表成功接受訪問的父母的意向。統計調查沒有涵蓋的父母的意向及取向是否會有所不同則未能得知，事實上訪問對象的背景亦可能會隨時間而逐漸轉變。因此，統計調查結果的可靠性仍需透過跨境遷移記錄估計他們真實的回港模式以及其他方法評估。

統計調查結果

甲. 嬰兒會否馬上留居在港

B.10 在第六次統計調查受訪的第一類嬰兒的父母中，約有 56% 表示他們的子女會留居在港。第四次和第五次統計調查有關的百分比分別為 54% 和 31%。（表 B2）

B.11 至於第二類嬰兒，第六次統計調查的百分比為 2%。第四次和第五次統計調查的相對百分比為 4% 和 1%。（表 B2）

Limitations of data

B.7 The main data items collected in the Survey related to parents' intention about their babies' future living arrangements. It is very likely that the responses provided by the respondents might be affected by the current social conditions and the prevailing economic sentiments during the enquiry period. In addition, the answers provided by the respondents might also be prone to errors arising from different conceptions and interpretations of the questions.

B.8 It should be noted that the enquiry period of the second round of the survey in early 2009 was a period when respondents were generally pessimistic about the future economic prospects owing to the great impact of the global financial tsunami. Therefore, it is generally considered that the results of this round of the Survey would have been distorted.

B.9 It should be noted that the findings of the Survey were only confined to those parents who had been successfully interviewed. It is unknown whether the intention patterns of those parents not covered in the Survey would be different. It is also a matter of fact that the profile of the respondents may be gradually changing over time. Hence, the reliability of the survey findings based on the parents' intention is yet to be assessed by various means, one of which is to gauge the actual return patterns based on the cross-boundary movement records.

Survey findings

I. Babies staying in Hong Kong immediately after birth

B.10 About 56% of the parents of Type I Babies interviewed in the sixth round of Survey indicated that their children would stay in Hong Kong. The corresponding proportions in the fourth and fifth rounds were 54% and 31% respectively. (Table B2)

B.11 For regards Type II Babies, the corresponding proportion in the sixth round was 2% and those in the fourth and fifth rounds were 4% and 1%. (Table B2)

乙. 嬰兒會否稍後被帶返香港

B.12 第六次統計調查約有 44% 第一類嬰兒的父母表示他們的子女在一歲前不會在港居住。當中，約有 77% 的父母表示打算日後會把他們的子女帶返香港。第四次統計調查的約 46% 和第五次統計調查的約 69% 表示他們的子女在一歲前不會在港居住的第一類嬰兒的父母中，打算日後把他們的子女帶返香港的百分比分別為 87% 及 88%。（表 B2）

B.13 第六次統計調查約有 98% 第二類嬰兒的父母表示他們的子女不會留居在港。當中，約有 53% 表示打算日後會把他們的子女帶返香港。在第四次和第五次統計調查中分別有約 96% 和 99% 表示他們的子女不會留居在港的第二類嬰兒的父母中，打算日後把他們的子女帶返香港的百分比分別為 67% 和 64%。（表 B2）

丙. 被帶返香港的嬰兒的年齡

B.14 六次統計調查的結果均顯示較多一歲前不在港居住但打算在之後被帶回港的第一類嬰兒的父母會在子女三至五歲期間把他們帶返香港。就第二類嬰兒的父母而言，亦有不少表示會在嬰兒六至十一歲期間把他們帶返香港。（表 B3）

II. Babies being brought back to Hong Kong later

B.12 Among the 44% of the parents of Type I Babies who indicated that their children would not stay in Hong Kong before age one in the sixth round of the Survey, about 77% of the parents indicated that they intended to bring their children back to Hong Kong later. Among the 46% and 69% of the parents of Type I Babies who indicated that their children would not stay in Hong Kong before age one in the fourth and fifth rounds, the proportions expressing intention to bring their children back to Hong Kong later were 87% and 88% respectively. (Table B2)

B.13 Among the 98% of the parents of Type II Babies who indicated that their children would not stay in Hong Kong in the sixth round of the Survey, about 53% of the parents indicated that they intended to bring their children back to Hong Kong later. Among the 96% and 99% of the parents of Type II Babies who indicated that their children would not stay in Hong Kong in the fourth and fifth rounds of the Survey, the proportion of having expressed their intentions to bring their children back to Hong Kong later were 67% and 64% respectively. (Table B2)

III. Age of babies being brought back to Hong Kong

B.14 In all six rounds of the Survey, more parents of Type I Babies who would not stay in Hong Kong before age one but would be brought back to Hong Kong later indicated that they would bring their children back at ages 3 to 5, while a number of parents of Type II Babies also indicated that they would bring their children back to Hong Kong at ages 6 to 11. (Table B3)

丁. 嬰兒父母的社會及經濟特徵

年齡

B.15 第一類嬰兒的父親的年齡中位數在六次統計調查中均較母親為高，分別為約 39 歲和 28 歲。（表 B4）

B.16 第二類嬰兒的父親和母親的年齡中位數在六次統計調查中相對較為接近，分別為約 36 歲和 32 歲。（表 B4）

常住地點

B.17 在第六次統計調查約有 31% 的第一類嬰兒的父母是通常在香港一起居住，較以往的統計調查為高。約 41% 的第一類嬰兒的父母是通常分開居住，其中父親常住在港，而母親則常住在深圳或內地其他地方（主要在廣東省）。約 15% 的第一類嬰兒的父母是通常同在深圳居住。

B.18 以往數輪的統計調查均只有少數的第二類嬰兒的父母是通常在香港居住。約四分之一和 15% 的第二類嬰兒的父母分別經常居住在深圳和福建省。此外，來自深圳以外的廣東省其他城市的第二類嬰兒父母的百分比則由第二次統計調查的 44% 逐漸下降至第六次統計調查的 28%。（表 B5）

IV. Socio-economic characteristics of the parents of babies

Age

B.15 In all six rounds of the Survey, the median age of fathers of Type I Babies was larger than that of mothers, at around 39 and 28 respectively. (Table B4)

B.16 In all six rounds of the Survey, the median ages of father and mother of Type II Babies were relatively close, at around 36 and 32 respectively. (Table B4)

Usual place of residence

B.17 In the sixth round of Survey, around 31% of the parents of Type I Babies were both usually living in Hong Kong, which was higher than the corresponding figures in the previous rounds of Survey. Around 41% of the parents of Type I Babies were not usually living together, with the father residing in Hong Kong and mother in either Shenzhen or other places in the Mainland (mainly in the Guangdong province). Around 15% of the parents of Type I Babies were both usually living in Shenzhen.

B.18 In the past several rounds of Survey, very few of the parents of Type II Babies were usually living in Hong Kong. Around one-fourth and 15% of them were usually living in Shenzhen and the Fujian province respectively. In addition, the proportion of the parents of Type II Babies from cities in the Guangdong province other than Shenzhen decreased gradually from 44% in the second round to 28% in the sixth round of the Survey. (Table B5)

教育程度

B.19 在第六次統計調查，第一類嬰兒的父母的程度一般較前數次的統計調查為高。在第六次統計調查的第一類嬰兒的父母中，約三分之一的母親及約四成的父親具大專教育程度。第二類嬰兒的父母有接近 60% 具大專教育程度，他們的教育程度平均較第一類嬰兒的父母高。（表 B6）

經濟活動身分

B.20 幾乎所有第一類嬰兒和第二類嬰兒的父親都是從事經濟活動。相對而言，較多第一類嬰兒的父親從事較低技術的職業，而第二類嬰兒的父親則有很大比例為經理及行政人員或專業人士。（表 B7）

B.21 約半數的第一類嬰兒的母親並沒有從事經濟活動。然而，很多第二類嬰兒的母親有從事經濟活動。在那些從事經濟活動的第二類嬰兒的母親中，較多為經理及行政人員或專業人士。（表 B7）

戊. 影響父母意向的考慮因素

B.22 第六次統計調查亦搜集了有關影響父母安排嬰兒出生後或日後是否留港居留意向的考慮因素的資料。（表 B8 及 B9）

Educational attainment

B.19 In the sixth round of Survey, it was revealed that the educational attainment of the parents of Type I Babies was generally higher than the previous rounds of the Survey. Around one-third of the mothers and about 40% of the father had attained post-secondary level of education. On average, the education level of the parents of Type II Babies was higher than that of parents of Type I Babies. Nearly 60% of the parents had attained post-secondary education level. (Table B6)

Activity status

B.20 Almost all of the fathers of Type I Babies and Type II Babies were economically active. Relatively speaking, more fathers of Type I Babies were engaged in lower-skilled occupations whereas a large proportion of the fathers of Type II Babies were managers and administrators or professionals. (Table B7)

B.21 Almost half of the mothers of Type I Babies were economically inactive. However, many mothers of Type II Babies were economically active. Among those economically active mothers of Type II Babies, mostly were managers, administrators or professionals. (Table B7)

V. Decisive factors affecting parents' intentions

B.22 Information on the decisive factors affecting the intentions of the parents on whether they would arrange their babies to reside in Hong Kong after birth or later in their life was also collected in the sixth round of the Survey. (Tables B8 and B9)

B.23 「香港的教育制度較好」是有很高比例有意安排子女留港居住的父母所提及的普遍考慮因素（分別佔有此意向的第一類嬰兒及第二類嬰兒的父母中的 67% 和 88%）。此外，84% 的第一類嬰兒的父母考慮到「嬰兒的父母（或其中一方）現已或將會在港長期居住」，而有 29% 的第二類嬰兒的父母選擇「香港的法制較健全」為考慮因素。（表 B8）

B.24 大部分不打算讓其子女留港居住的父母會安排他們的孩子「跟父母（或其中一方）在內地長期居住」。「沒有親友在港照顧孩子」是不打算讓其子女留港居住的父母的第二個最普遍考慮因素（分別佔第一類及第二類嬰兒父母的 17% 和 26%）。（表 B9）

B.23 A large proportion of the parents who would arrange their babies to reside in Hong Kong cited “Better education in Hong Kong” as a predominant decisive factor (67% of those parents of Type I Babies and 88% of those parents of Type II Babies). Moreover, 84% of the parents of Type I Babies cited “The parent(s) of the baby is / will be residing substantially in Hong Kong” while 29% of Type II Babies’ parents chose “Comprehensive legal system of Hong Kong” as the decisive factor. (Table B8)

B.24 Among those parents who did not plan to arrange for their babies to reside in Hong Kong, most of them would arrange their children to “Reside with either one or both of their parents substantially in Mainland”. “No friends or relatives in Hong Kong to take care of the children” was the second most common reason for parents not arranging their babies to reside in Hong Kong (17% and 26% of parents of Type I and Type II Babies respectively). (Table B9)

表 B2 六次統計調查按嬰兒類別劃分的父母對嬰兒的未來居住安排的意向
Table B2 Parents' intention concerning their babies' future living arrangements by type of babies in the six rounds of the survey

甲. 第一類嬰兒
A. Type I Babies

	統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
嬰兒未來居住安排的意向 Intention concerning their babies' future living arrangements	百分比 [^] %^					
留居在港 ⁽¹⁾ Staying in Hong Kong ⁽¹⁾	65	53	47	54	31	56
一歲前不在港居住 Not living in Hong Kong before age one	35	47	53	46	69	44
打算被帶返香港 ⁽²⁾ With intention of being brought back to Hong Kong ⁽²⁾	(90)	(87)	(87)	(87)	(88)	(77)
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	(10)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(12)	(23)
總計 Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
最終在港居住的合計比率 ⁽⁴⁾ Overall proportion of living in Hong Kong eventually ⁽⁴⁾	97	94	93	94	92	89

註釋：[^] 括號內的數字表示在個別嬰兒類別內一歲前不在港居住的嬰兒中所佔的百分比。

- (1) 數字包括少數父母未決定是否留居在港的個案。
- (2) 在第一次統計調查中，父母可選擇「有打算」、「沒有打算」或「未決定」。在第二次和第三次統計調查中，父母可選擇「一定會把子女帶返香港」、「可能會把子女帶返香港」、「未決定」、「可能不會把子女帶返香港」或「一定不會把子女帶返香港」，而首兩項選擇在分析時會被視作「有打算」。
- (3) 數字包括「未決定」、「可能不會把子女帶返香港」和「一定不會把子女帶返香港」。
- (4) 合計比率是指留居在港以及一歲前不在港居住但打算被帶返香港的百分比的總和。

Notes : [^] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of those not living in Hong Kong before age one in the respective type of babies.

- (1) Figures include a few cases where their parents had not yet decided whether their children would stay in Hong Kong.
- (2) Parents were asked to choose "with intention", "without intention" or "not yet decided" in the first round of the Survey. In the second and third rounds, parents were asked to choose "definitely will bring their children back to Hong Kong", "possibly will bring their children back to Hong Kong", "not yet decided", "possibly will not bring their children back to Hong Kong" or "definitely will not bring their children back to Hong Kong" and the former two choices were taken as "with intention" in the analysis.
- (3) Figures include those cases as "not yet decided", "possibly will not bring back" and "definitely will not bring back".
- (4) The overall proportion refers to the sum of the proportions of (i) staying in Hong Kong and (ii) not living in Hong Kong before age one but with intention of being brought back to Hong Kong.

表 B2 (續) 六次統計調查按嬰兒類別劃分的父母對嬰兒的未來居住安排的意向

Table B2 (Cont'd) Parents' intention concerning their babies' future living arrangements by type of babies in the six rounds of the survey

乙. 第二類嬰兒
B. Type II Babies

	統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
嬰兒未來居住安排的意向 Intention concerning their babies' future living arrangements	百分比 [^] %^					
留居在港 ⁽¹⁾ Staying in Hong Kong ⁽¹⁾	9	3	3	4	1	2
一歲前不在港居住 Not living in Hong Kong before age one	91	97	97	96	99	98
打算被帶返香港 ⁽²⁾ With intention of being brought back to Hong Kong ⁽²⁾	(58)	(28)	(61)	(67)	(64)	(53)
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	(42)	(72)	(39)	(33)	(36)	(47)
總計 Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
最終在港居住的合計比率 ⁽⁴⁾ Overall proportion of living in Hong Kong eventually ⁽⁴⁾	62	30	62	68	64	53

註釋：[^] 括號內的數字表示在個別嬰兒類別內一歲前不在港居住的嬰兒中所佔的百分比。

- (1) 數字包括少數父母未決定是否留居在港的個案。
- (2) 在第一次統計調查中，父母可選擇「有打算」、「沒有打算」或「未決定」。在第二次和第三次統計調查中，父母可選擇「一定會把子女帶返香港」、「可能會把子女帶返香港」、「未決定」、「可能不會把子女帶返香港」或「一定不會把子女帶返香港」，而首兩項選擇在分析時會被視作「有打算」。
- (3) 數字包括「未決定」、「可能不會把子女帶返香港」和「一定不會把子女帶返香港」。
- (4) 合計比率是指留居在港以及一歲前不在港居住但打算被帶返香港的百分比的總和。

Notes : [^] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of those not living in Hong Kong before age one in the respective type of babies.

- (1) Figures include a few cases where their parents had not yet decided whether their children would stay in Hong Kong.
- (2) Parents were asked to choose "with intention", "without intention" or "not yet decided" in the first round of the Survey. In the second and third rounds, parents were asked to choose "definitely will bring their children back to Hong Kong", "possibly will bring their children back to Hong Kong", "not yet decided", "possibly will not bring their children back to Hong Kong" or "definitely will not bring their children back to Hong Kong" and the former two choices were taken as "with intention" in the analysis.
- (3) Figures include those cases as "not yet decided", "possibly will not bring back" and "definitely will not bring back".
- (4) The overall proportion refers to the sum of the proportions of (i) staying in Hong Kong and (ii) not living in Hong Kong before age one but with intention of being brought back to Hong Kong.

表 B3 六次統計調查一歲前不在港居住但父母打算帶返香港的嬰兒按嬰兒類別劃分的返港年齡百分比分布

Table B3 Percentage distribution of age of being brought back to Hong Kong among those who would not stay in Hong Kong before age one but their parents would bring them back to Hong Kong by type of babies in the six rounds of the survey

甲. 第一類嬰兒

A. Type I Babies

年齡組別 Age group	統計調查次序 Round of Survey						統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	百分比 %						佔同類嬰兒 ^(註釋) 的比率 As a proportion of all babies of the same type ^(Note)					
1-2	14	28	31	26	25	29	5	11	14	11	15	10
3-5	69	55	52	54	58	53	22	23	24	22	36	18
6-11	10	11	9	9	10	9	3	5	4	3	6	3
12-20	1	1	1	2	1	1	§	§	1	1	1	§
未知 Unknown	6	5	7	10	6	8	2	2	3	4	3	3
總計 Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	32	41	45	40	61	34

乙. 第二類嬰兒

B. Type II Babies

年齡組別 Age group	統計調查次序 Round of Survey						統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	百分比 %						佔同類嬰兒 ^(註釋) 的比率 As a proportion of all babies of the same type ^(Note)					
1-2	5	8	6	5	2	5	3	2	3	3	1	3
3-5	52	39	43	34	32	37	27	11	25	22	20	19
6-11	32	40	27	28	37	28	17	11	16	18	23	15
12-20	4	8	9	11	18	17	2	2	6	7	11	9
未知 Unknown	7	5	15	21	11	13	4	1	9	14	7	7
總計 Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	53	28	59	64	63	52

註釋： 包括所有同類嬰兒而其父母已回應此統計調查。

Note: Including all of the same type of the babies whose parents have responded to the Survey.

表 B4 六次統計調查按嬰兒類別劃分的母親年齡和父親年齡的百分比分布
Table B4 Percentage distributions of age of mother and age of father by type of babies in the six rounds of the survey

甲. 第一類嬰兒

A. Type I Babies

年齡組別 Age group	母親 Mother						父親 Father					
	統計調查次序 Round of Survey						統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	百分比 %											
< 20	1	§	1	§	1	§	0	§	0	0	0	0
20 – 29	65	63	66	63	64	55	20	14	21	17	19	13
30 – 39	32	34	32	34	33	42	42	41	40	41	40	44
40+	2	3	1	3	1	3	38	41	39	42	41	43
總計 Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	28.3	28.7	28.1	28.7	28.4	28.4	37.5	38.7	37.8	38.5	38.3	39.2

乙. 第二類嬰兒

B. Type II Babies

年齡組別 Age group	母親 Mother						父親 Father					
	統計調查次序 Round of Survey						統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	百分比 %											
< 20	1	§	1	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
20 – 29	46	39	45	40	40	34	26	20	25	21	20	18
30 – 39	51	56	52	54	54	59	60	54	57	56	54	55
40+	2	5	3	6	6	6	14	21	18	23	26	27
總計 Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	30.1	31.1	30.3	31.3	31.2	31.7	33.6	34.8	34.1	35.0	35.5	35.8

表 B5 六次統計調查按嬰兒類別劃分的父母常住地點的百分比分布
Table B5 Percentage distributions of usual place of residence of parents by type of babies in the six rounds of the survey

甲. 第一類嬰兒
A. Type I Babies

	統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
父母常住地點 Usual place of residence of parents	百分比 %					
父母同在香港居住 Both parents living in Hong Kong	N.A.	26	28	28	9	31
父親在香港居住而母親在內地居住 Father living in Hong Kong and mother living in the Mainland	N.A.	58	54	44	83	41
母親在深圳居住 Mother living in Shenzhen	N.A.	26	26	22	35	20
母親在廣東省深圳以外的地方居住 Mother living in places other than Shenzhen in the Guangdong province	N.A.	22	19	15	32	15
母親在廣東省以外地方居住 Mother living in places outside the Guangdong province	N.A.	10	9	7	16	6
父母同在深圳居住 Both parents living in Shenzhen	N.A.	7	10	14	4	15
父母同在廣東省深圳以外的地方居住 Both parents living in places other than Shenzhen in the Guangdong province	N.A.	5	5	8	2	6
其他 Others	N.A.	4	3	5	2	7
總計 Total	N.A.	100	100	100	100	100

表 B5 (續) 六次統計調查按嬰兒類別劃分的父母常住地點的百分比分布
Table B5 (Cont'd) Percentage distributions of usual place of residence of parents by type of babies in the six rounds of the survey

乙. 第二類嬰兒
B. Type II Babies

	統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
父母常住地點 Usual place of residence of parents	百分比 %					
父母同在香港居住 Both parents living in Hong Kong	N.A.	1	1	§	§	1
父母同在深圳居住 Both parents living in Shenzhen	N.A.	26	26	25	23	23
父母同在廣東省深圳以外的地方居住 Both parents living in places other than Shenzhen in the Guangdong province	N.A.	44	39	36	32	28
父母同在福建省居住 Both parents living in the Fujian province	N.A.	13	15	14	15	15
其他 Others	N.A.	16	19	24	30	34
總計 Total	N.A.	100	100	100	100	100

表 B6 六次統計調查按嬰兒類別劃分的母親的教育程度和父親的教育程度的百分比分布

Table B6 Percentage distributions of educational attainment of mother and educational attainment of father by type of babies in the six rounds of the survey

甲. 第一類嬰兒

A. Type I Babies

教育程度 Educational attainment	母親 Mother						父親 Father					
	統計調查次序 Round of Survey						統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	百分比 %											
小學或以下 Primary or below	12	12	9	10	8	4	8	7	7	4	2	2
中學／預科 Secondary / matriculation	73	71	65	61	62	51	78	68	66	58	60	47
專上教育 Post-secondary	15	16	23	25	26	32	14	23	26	33	32	39
不詳 Unknown	1	1	3	4	4	13	§	2	3	4	5	12
總計 Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

乙. 第二類嬰兒

B. Type II Babies

教育程度 Educational attainment	母親 Mother						父親 Father					
	統計調查次序 Round of Survey						統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	百分比 %											
小學或以下 Primary or below	5	6	4	3	3	1	3	4	2	1	1	§
中學／預科 Secondary / matriculation	67	50	39	35	32	29	66	48	37	33	31	26
專上教育 Post-secondary	28	43	55	60	59	59	31	44	59	63	60	61
不詳 Unknown	1	§	1	2	5	11	§	3	2	3	7	12
總計 Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

表 B7 六次統計調查按嬰兒類別劃分的母親的經濟活動身分和父親的經濟活動身分的百分比分布

Table B7 Percentage distributions of activity status of mother and activity status of father by type of babies in the six rounds of the survey

甲. 第一類嬰兒

A. Type I Babies

經濟活動身分 Activity status	母親 Mother						父親 Father					
	統計調查次序 Round of Survey						統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	百分比 %											
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	80	73	58	54	52	48	16	6	5	4	3	2
從事經濟活動 Economically active	20	26	38	39	38	37	83	92	92	91	90	86
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	3	4	7	10	8	9	15	19	21	26	26	25
專業人員 Professionals	2	3	6	5	6	8	5	8	13	12	15	16
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	6	3	3	3	2
文員 Clerks	5	8	10	10	11	10	5	7	6	7	6	7
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	5	7	8	8	9	6	22	16	14	13	13	11
其他 ^(註釋) Others ^(Note)	4	4	5	4	4	3	33	37	35	29	28	25
不詳 Unknown	§	2	4	7	10	15	1	2	3	5	7	13
總計 Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

註釋：「其他」包括「工藝及有關人員」、「機台及機器操作員及裝配員」、「非技術工人」及「漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業」。

Note: "Others" include such industries as "Craft and related workers", "Plant and machine operators and assemblers", "Elementary occupations" and "Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable".

表 B7 (續) 六次統計調查按嬰兒類別劃分的母親的經濟活動身分和父親的經濟活動身分的百分比分布

Table B7 (Cont'd) Percentage distributions of activity status of mother and activity status of father by type of babies in the six rounds of the survey

乙. 第二類嬰兒
B. Type II Babies

經濟活動身分 Activity status	母親 Mother						父親 Father					
	統計調查次序 Round of Survey						統計調查次序 Round of Survey					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
	百分比 %											
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	51	40	26	23	22	21	8	4	3	2	2	1
從事經濟活動 Economically active	48	59	72	74	72	66	92	93	95	95	91	87
經理及行政人員 Managers and administrators	18	28	38	42	40	38	40	52	58	64	60	55
專業人員 Professionals	5	8	12	12	13	13	6	9	12	12	13	14
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	2	3	3	2	1	1	4	5	3	1	1	1
文員 Clerks	10	13	11	12	12	10	5	7	3	3	2	4
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	10	4	3	3	3	2	25	6	3	4	3	4
其他 ^(註釋) Others ^(Note)	3	3	5	3	2	2	12	14	16	11	11	10
不詳 Unknown	1	1	2	3	7	12	1	3	2	3	8	12
總計 Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

註釋：「其他」包括「工藝及有關人員」、「機台及機器操作員及裝配員」、「非技術工人」及「漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業」。

Note: "Others" include such industries as "Craft and related workers", "Plant and machine operators and assemblers", "Elementary occupations" and "Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable".

表 B8 在第六次統計調查按嬰兒類別劃分的嬰兒出生後或日後留港居住的考慮因素

Table B8 Decisive factors for the babies to reside in Hong Kong after birth or later in their life by type of babies in the sixth round of the survey

嬰兒出生後或日後留港居住的考慮因素 ^(註釋) Decisive factors ^(Note) for the babies to reside in Hong Kong after birth or later in their life	第一類嬰兒 Type I Babies	第二類嬰兒 Type II Babies
	百分比 %	
香港的教育制度較好 Better education in Hong Kong	67	88
嬰兒的父母（或其中一方）現已或將會在港長期居住 The parent(s) of the baby is / will be residing substantially in Hong Kong	84	9
有親友在港，可照顧孩子 Have friends or relatives in Hong Kong to take care of the children	36	8
香港的醫療福利較好 Better medical benefits of Hong Kong	16	22
香港的法制較健全 Comprehensive legal system of Hong Kong	6	29
香港的生活質素較好 Better quality of living in Hong Kong	8	26
方便日後出國升學／移民 Easy to go to study overseas / emigrate in the future	3	22
香港的社會保障制度較好 Better social security system of Hong Kong	4	19
打算入讀香港的國際學校 Plan to study in international school in Hong Kong	2	11
香港有提供較好的幼兒照顧和兒童住宿服務 Better childcare services in Hong Kong	5	5
嬰兒在香港出生，內地沒有戶口，不能享有內地社會福利和教育福利 Babies born in Hong Kong cannot be included in the household registers in the Mainland and so cannot enjoy social and educational benefits there	3	6
拒絕回答／其他 Refuse to answer / others	1	1

註釋： 可選擇多於一項因素。

Note : May select more than one factor.

表 B9 在第六次統計調查按嬰兒類別劃分的嬰兒出生後或日後不留港居住的考慮因素

Table B9 Decisive factors for the babies not to reside in Hong Kong after birth or later in their life by type of babies in the sixth round of the survey

嬰兒出生後或日後不留港居住的考慮因素 ^(註釋) Decisive factors ^(Note) for the babies not to reside in Hong Kong after birth or later in their life	第一類嬰兒 Type I Babies	第二類嬰兒 Type II Babies
	百分比 %	
跟父母（或其中一方）在內地長期居住 Reside with either one or both of their parents substantially in Mainland	67	86
沒有親友在港照顧孩子 No friends or relatives in Hong Kong to take care of the children	17	26
便捷交通，方便往返兩地而不須留居在港 Good transportation and not necessary to stay in Hong Kong	4	19
香港的消費水平高 Higher cost of consumption in Hong Kong	13	7
香港的居住環境擠迫 Over crowdedness in Hong Kong	8	7
跟父母（或其中一方）在外國長期居住 Reside with either one or both of their parents substantially in Overseas	8	2
香港沒有完善的托管服務／學校 No comprehensive nursing services / schools in Hong Kong	8	2
香港的空氣污染問題嚴重 Serious air pollution in Hong Kong	4	§
拒絕回答／其他 Refuse to answer / others	13	5

註釋： 可選擇多於一項因素。

Note : May select more than one factor.

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