

2016

中期人口統計

Population By-census

主題性報告： 香港的住戶收入分布

Thematic Report： Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region





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Thematic Report：
Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong

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序言

政府統計處於 2016 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了一次中期人口統計。人口普查／中期人口統計提供一個全面的人口統計資料庫，有關數據對香港的發展非常重要，可以協助政府和社會各界進行研究、討論、計劃和決策。

我們運用了 2016 年中期人口統計及相關的行政資料，就香港的住戶收入分布進行研究。本報告載列這次研究的結果，並匯集有關收入分布的統計數字。報告內亦載列過往兩輪根據 2011 年人口普查及 2006 年中期人口統計資料進行同類研究的結果，以作比較。

收入分布是相當廣泛及複雜的課題，影響因素涵蓋社會、人口及經濟等方面的變化。此外，政府在稅務及以現金或實物形式提供的社會福利政策，對住戶收入分布亦會帶來影響。我們希望透過發表有關住戶收入分布的全面數據以及這次研究的結果，協助社會各界對相關課題作更深入的分析及討論，以便更清楚了解導致收入分布變化的各項因素。

本報告為 2016 年中期人口統計一系列主題性報告書之一。中期人口統計的刊物和服務將陸續於 2017 年和 2018 年發表。

政府統計處處長
鄧偉江

2017 年 6 月

Foreword

A population by-census was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in June to August 2016. Population censuses/ by-censuses provide a comprehensive database on population statistics, which is essential to the development of Hong Kong. The data can facilitate research, discussion, planning and decision-making within the government and in the community.

Making use of the data available from the 2016 Population By-census and relevant administrative information, we have conducted a study on the household income distribution in Hong Kong. This report contains the findings of the study and a compendium of statistics on income distribution. For comparison, the report also contains the results of similar studies in the last two rounds, which were based on data available from the 2006 Population By-census and 2011 Population Census.

Household income distribution is an extensive and highly complex issue. Factors affecting household income distribution include changes in the social, demographic and economic aspects. In addition, Government policies in taxation and social welfare provided in cash or in kind also affected household income distribution. We hope that through provision of a comprehensive set of data and the findings of the study, more in-depth analyses and discussions about the related topics in the community can be facilitated, thereby enabling better understanding of various factors affecting the changes in income distribution.

This report is one among a series of the thematic reports on the 2016 Population By-census. A wide range of by-census products and services will be released in stages in 2017 and 2018.

Leslie TANG
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

June 2017

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收入分布是相當廣泛及複雜的課題，影響因素涵蓋社會、人口及經濟等方面的變化。具體來說，過去 5 年，人口加速老化及一、二人住戶數目增加令住戶收入差距擴大。另一方面，經濟及勞動市場的狀況和政府以稅務及以現金或實物形式提供的社會福利政策，對住戶收入分布亦會帶來影響。為此，我們特地運用了 2016 年中期人口統計及相關的行政資料，就香港的住戶收入分布情況進行詳細和全面的分析，並與過往兩輪根據 2011 年人口普查及 2006 年中期人口統計資料進行同類研究的結果作比較。

Household income distribution is an extensive and highly complex issue. Factors affecting household income distribution include changes in the social, demographic and economic aspects. Specifically, over the past 5 years, the acceleration of population ageing and the increase of one-person and two-person households increased the disparity of household income. On the other hand, conditions in the economy and labour market and Government policies in taxation and social welfare provided in cash or in kind also affected household income distribution. In this connection, we have made use of data available from the 2016 Population By-census and relevant administrative information to conduct a detailed and comprehensive analysis on household income distribution in Hong Kong. Comparison is also made with the results of two similar studies conducted in the past using data from the 2011 Population Census and 2006 Population By-census.

收入分布（第 2 章）

Income Distribution (Chapter 2)

個人收入分布

Individual income distribution

在香港，職業收入為收入的主要來源。在 2016 年，85.8% 的住戶收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）是從工作人口的職業收入而來的，相關的數字於 2006 年和 2011 年分別為 85.9% 和 85.5%。

Employment income constituted the major source of income in Hong Kong, as 85.8% of household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) was attributable to employment income of the working population in 2016. The corresponding figures for 2006 and 2011 were 85.9% and 85.5% respectively.

隨着近年經濟穩健增長和勞工市場情況偏緊，每月主要職業收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在 2016 年是 15,500 元，比 2006 年（10,000 元）及 2011 年（12,000 元）分別增加了 55.0% 及 29.2%。按實質計算，每月收入中位數在過去 10 年增加了 13.3%。

Along with the steady economic growth and tight labour market conditions over the years, the median monthly income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) from main employment was \$15,500 in 2016, which increased by 55.0% from \$10,000 in 2006 and 29.2% from \$12,000 in 2011. In real terms, the median monthly income increased by 13.3% over the past decade.

按十等分組別分析，2016 年所有十等分組別的職業收入中位數與 2011 年相比均錄得高於通脹的增長，顯示各階層的職業收入均有實質改善。其中，第一個十

Analysed by decile group, the median employment income of all decile groups grew faster than inflation in 2016 as compared with 2011, indicating an improvement in employment income in real terms in all

等分組別的累計增長最為顯著，達 46.6%，而第二個十等分組別的增長亦有 29.6%，兩者均較整體中位數的 29.2% 增幅為高。相反，第九及第十個十等分組別的增長則分別為 23.3% 及 23.6%，略低於整體中位數增幅。這與期間香港整體經濟穩健增長和勞工市場偏緊，較低技術工種的勞工需求殷切，再加上 2011 年 5 月落實的法定最低工資及其後水平上調，令基層工人的就業和收入情況均有明顯改善有關。

在 2006 年及 2016 年期間，第一及第二個十等分組別的在職人士的每月主要職業收入中位數在 2006 年至 2016 年間分別上升了 75.0% 及 63.6%，高於其他十等分組別由 43% 至 55% 不等的升幅。即使扣除價格變動影響後，每月職業收入中位數仍有相當的實質升幅，尤其是第一個及第二個十等分組別。

職業收入分布的分散度可以按各十等分組別所佔的收入比重分析。就工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）劃分的第一個至第二個十等分組別的每月主要職業收入總和所佔的比重，由 2006 年及 2011 年約 5% 上升至 2016 年的 5.5%。另一方面，第九個至第十個十等分組別所佔的比重則從 2006 年及 2011 年約 55% 下降至 2016 年的 53.6%。因此，職業收入分布的離散程度在過去 5 年有所收窄。

職業收入分布在 2006 年至 2016 年間的變化，亦與期間的人口特徵和經濟結構的轉變有着密切的關係。

strata of society. In particular, the cumulative growth for the 1st decile group was most notable, at 46.6%, while that for the 2nd decile group was 29.6%. Both were higher than the 29.2% increase in the overall median. In contrast, the increases for the 9th and 10th decile groups were 23.3% and 23.6% respectively, slightly lower than the increase in the overall median. It was associated with the steady overall economic growth in Hong Kong and the tight labour market during the period, resulting in sturdy labour demand in lower-skilled jobs. This, together with the implementation of Statutory Minimum Wage (SMW) in May 2011 and subsequent up-ratings, resulted in significant improvements in both the employment and income situations of grass-roots workers.

Between 2006 and 2016, the median monthly main employment income for working persons in the 1st and 2nd decile groups increased by 75.0% and 63.6% respectively in 2016 over 2006, higher than the growth of the other decile groups which ranged from 43% to 55%. Even after discounting the effect of price changes, notable real growth was recorded in the median monthly employment income, especially for the 1st and 2nd decile groups.

Dispersion in employment income can also be analysed by the share of income attributed to different decile groups. The share of the aggregate monthly income from main employment for the 1st – 2nd decile groups of the working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) increased from about 5% in 2006 and 2011 to 5.5% in 2016. On the other hand, the share for the 9th – 10th decile groups dropped from about 55% in 2006 and 2011 to 53.6% in 2016. This indicates a narrowing of the degree of dispersion in the employment income over the past 5 years.

The change in the distribution of employment income between 2006 and 2016 was likewise highly associated with the changes in the demographics of the population and the structure of the economy over the period.

在人口方面，有三項主要觀察。首先，在職男性的收入高於在職女性。在 2016 年，在職男性的每月主要職業收入中位數高於女性 40.8%。若扣除外籍家庭傭工，相關的差異會大幅減至 21.4%。其次，個人的職業收入與年齡有密切關係，年齡直接或間接地反映工作經驗。不論男性或女性，他們的每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）從較年輕的年齡組別逐步上升，至 35 歲至 44 歲達到頂峰，並在其後較年長的年齡組別下降。第三，教育程度較高的在職人士收入普遍高於教育程度較低者。

香港正邁向知識型的經濟體系。這導致勞工需求轉向聘用較大比例高教育程度及較高技術在職人士的高增值行業，從而擴大較高技術和較低技術的在職人士之間的收入差距。儘管如此，近年勞工市場偏緊及法定最低工資實施，在 2006 年至 2016 年間所有主要職業類別的每月職業收入中位數都有上升，其中非技術工人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的收入中位數增加了 66.7%，較整體的 55.0% 為快。

住戶收入分布

與個人主要職業收入一樣，家庭住戶收入在過去 10 年亦錄得升幅。家庭住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）按當時價格計算於 2016 年為 24,890 元，相對於 2006 年的 17,100 元和 2011 年的 20,200 元。按實質計算，住戶收入中位數在過去 10 年上升 6.4%。

On the demographic front, there were three main observations. First, working men earned more than working women. The median monthly income from main employment of working men was higher than that of working women by 40.8% in 2016. The discrepancy would reduce substantially to 21.4% if foreign domestic helpers were excluded. Second, the employment income of working persons is closely related to their age, a factor reflecting directly / indirectly their working experience. For both men and women, the median monthly income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) increased gradually from the younger age groups, peaked at 35 – 44, and then declined at the older age groups. Third, working persons with higher educational attainment generally had higher income than less educated ones.

Hong Kong has been shifting towards a knowledge-based economy. This has led to a shift in labour demand towards the high value-added sectors that employed a larger proportion of well-educated and higher-skilled working persons, thereby widening the income gap between working persons engaged in higher-skilled and lower-skilled jobs. Nevertheless, in tandem with the tight labour market in the more recent past and the implementation of SMW, the median monthly employment income of all job categories recorded notable increases between 2006 and 2016. In particular, the median income of working persons in elementary occupations increased by 66.7% (excluding foreign domestic helpers), faster than the overall increase of 55.0%.

Household income distribution

Similar to individual income from main employment, domestic household income also recorded growth over the past decade. The median monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) at current prices was \$24,890 in 2016, as compared with \$17,100 in 2006 and \$20,200 in 2011. In real terms, the median monthly income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) increased by 6.4% over the past decade.

然而，住戶收入分布明顯受到這期間的人口變化影響，特別是人口老化令收入差距擴大。

人口老化在過去 5 年有加速趨勢。隨着退休人士的數目趨升，非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶大幅增加。在 2011 年至 2016 年期間，非從事經濟活動的住戶佔所有住戶的比例由 17.9% 增加至 19.0%，住戶數目增加了 52 000 戶。但期間單是非從事經濟活動的長者住戶（所有成員均在 65 歲或以上的住戶）已增加了 44 000 戶；若計算與外籍家庭傭工同住的長者住戶，更增加了 57 000 戶，這反映非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶升幅完全源自人口老化。由於非從事經濟活動的長者住戶主要是退休人士，並沒有職業收入，其住戶每月收入中位數（5,900 元；若包括與外籍家庭傭工同住的長者住戶，數字為 5,800 元）自然較全港所有家庭住戶中位數（24,900 元，不包括外籍家庭傭工）為低。從事經濟活動的家庭住戶大幅增加自然令住戶收入差距擴闊。

此外，住戶收入與住戶人數有着密切的關係。一般而言，一、二人住戶的工作人數較少，住戶收入一般較低，所以一、二人住戶日益增加亦會影響整體住戶收入水平的分布。隨着人口老化和獨身趨勢更為普遍，加上生育率偏低，一人住戶及二人住戶的比例（不包括外籍家庭傭工）由 2011 年分別為 17.9% 和 26.0% 上升至 2016 年的 19.5% 和 27.4%，而整體住戶平均人數由 2011 年的 2.8 人，下降至 2016 年的 2.7 人。

Nonetheless, household income distribution was significantly affected by demographic changes especially the secular trend of population ageing, which has widened income disparity.

The ageing trend has accelerated over the past 5 years. With the increase in the number of retirees, the number of economically inactive households increased drastically. During 2011 – 2016, the proportion of economically inactive households increased from 17.9% to 19.0%, an increase of 52 000 households. However, the number of elderly households (with all household members aged 65 and over) which were economically inactive had already increased by 44 000 during the period. If households with elderly living with foreign domestic helpers are also included, the increase was 57 000. This reflects that the increase in economically inactive households was entirely attributed to population ageing. As elderly households which were economically inactive mainly comprised retirees who did not have employment income, their median household income (\$5,900; the figure is \$5,800 if including elderly households living with foreign domestic helpers) was naturally lower than that of all domestic households in Hong Kong (\$24,900, excluding foreign domestic helpers). The substantial increase in economically inactive households had naturally widened the disparity of household income.

Furthermore, household income is closely related to household size. In general, households with one to two persons have less working members and thus usually have lower household income. Therefore, the increasing prominence of households with one to two persons would affect the overall household income distribution. Along with population ageing and the tendency of people to remain single, and coupled with the low fertility rate, the proportion of one-person and two-person households (excluding foreign domestic helpers) increased from 17.9% and 26.0% respectively in 2011 to 19.5% and 27.4% respectively in 2016. The overall average household size decreased from 2.8 in 2011 to 2.7 in 2016.

另一方面，在 2011 年至 2016 年期間政府現金社會福利有所增加，包括於 2013 年為援助有經濟需要的長者而增設的長者生活津貼，有助紓緩人口加速老化對擴大住戶收入差距的影響。

綜合上述因素，所有十等分組別的住戶收入中位數在過去 5 年均錄得雙位數字的累計增長，由 15.1%至 23.7%不等。這與個人職業收入趨勢有所不同，後者在較低收入組別呈現較顯著增長。

不同十等分組別的住戶各有不同的特徵。第一個至第二個十等分組別的住戶一般人數較少（平均只有 1.7 名成員）並居於公營租住房屋，而且頗大比例為長者。組內的住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在 2016 年是 5,650 元。第三個至第八個十等分組別的住戶在 2016 年的住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）為 24,880 元，與全港的中位數十分接近。這些住戶的社會經濟特徵基本上反映整體分布的情況。第九個至第十個十等分組別的住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在 2016 年是 79,000 元。這些住戶平均有 3.6 名成員，大多數居於私人永久性房屋（82.6%）。此外，這些住戶當中有較大比例的人士具備專上教育程度，職業為經理及專業人士。

稅務對住戶收入分布的影響 (第 3 章)

除稅後住戶收入可反映稅務對住戶收入分布的影響。將原本住戶收入（即以上段落提及的住戶每月收入）減去稅務支出的款項（即薪俸稅、物業稅、差餉和地租），便可得出除稅後住戶收入。

On the other hand, the cash social benefits given out by the Government, including the Old Age Living Allowance introduced in 2013 to support elderly who are in need of financial support, increased between 2011 and 2016. This had relieved the widening effect of accelerating population ageing on household income disparity.

Summing up the above, the median household income of all decile groups recorded double-digit cumulative increases over the past 5 years, ranging from 15.1% – 23.7%. This was different from the trend of individual employment income, whereby the lower income decile groups showed more notable growth.

Households belonging to different decile groups tend to exhibit different characteristics. Households in the 1st–2nd decile groups were generally of smaller size (an average of 1.7 members), resided in public rental housing, and comprised a large proportion of the elderly. The median monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) for this group was \$5,650 in 2016. As for households in the 3rd–8th decile groups, their median monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) was \$24,880 in 2016, which was on par with the territorial median. The socio-economic characteristics of these households basically reflected the overall distribution. Households in the 9th–10th decile groups reported a median monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) of \$79,000 in 2016. These households comprised on average 3.6 members and mostly resided in private permanent housing (82.6%). Also, a considerable proportion of persons in these households had post-secondary education level and worked as managers and professionals.

Effect of Taxation on Household Income Distribution (Chapter 3)

The effect of taxation on household income distribution can be examined through the post-tax household income. It is derived by taking away tax payments (specifically, salaries tax, property tax, rates and Government rent) from the original household income (i.e. the monthly household income mentioned in

最高十等分組別的住戶在 2016 年的平均每月稅款支出是 18,740 元，遠高於最低的十等分組別的 540 元。在 2006 年至 2016 年間，除稅後住戶收入平均低於原本住戶收入約 7%。稅務對最高和最低十等分組別的住戶收入的影響，相對較其他組別為大。在 2016 年，第一個和第十個十等分組別的平均除稅後住戶收入分別低於原本住戶收入 19.0% 和 11.9%。

社會福利對住戶收入分布的影響 (第 4 章)

除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入是指將除稅後住戶收入再加上由公帑支付以實物形式提供的社會福利（即教育、房屋和醫療福利）的住戶收入。在 2006 年至 2016 年間，平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入高於原本住戶收入 4%–5%。在本研究所涵蓋的三項社會福利中，以每戶獲分配的平均福利而言，當中以教育福利為最多，隨之為醫療福利及房屋福利。然而，醫療福利較集中於最低的兩個十等分組別，因此其收入再分配效應較高。

較低的十等分組別的住戶較受惠於以實物形式提供的社會福利。平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入相對原本住戶收入的比率，從最低的十等分組別至最高的十等分組別遞減。第一個十等分組別的比率在 2016 年為 225.7%，而第十個十等分組別則是 90.4%。

收入分散與影響因素 (第 5 章至第 7 章)

由於堅尼系數是各種分析收入差距程度的量數中較易於理解和多為其他經濟體系採用，本研究使用堅尼系數作進一

the previous paragraphs).

The average monthly tax payment of households in the highest decile group was \$18,740 in 2016, which was far higher than that of \$540 of the lowest decile group. The post-tax household income was, on average, lower than the original household income by around 7% during 2006–2016. Taxation had a stronger impact on the income of households in the lowest and highest decile groups than in the other groups. In 2016, the average post-tax household income was 19.0% and 11.9% lower than the original household income for the 1st and 10th decile groups respectively.

Effect of Social Benefits on Household Income Distribution (Chapter 4)

The post-tax post-social transfer household income is estimated by adding the publicly funded in-kind social benefits (specifically, education, housing and medical benefits) to the post-tax household income. The average post-tax post-social transfer household income was higher than the original household income by 4%–5% in 2006–2016. Among the three types of social benefits included in the study, education benefits brought about the largest amount of average benefits allocated per household. This was followed by medical benefits and then housing benefits. Nevertheless, medical benefits were more concentrated in the lowest two deciles and thus had more redistributive effect.

In-kind social benefits were more concentrated among lower decile groups. The ratio of average post-tax post-social transfer household income to original household income reduced progressively when moving from the lowest decile group to the highest decile group. In 2016, the ratio for the 1st decile group was 225.7% while that for the 10th decile group was 90.4%.

Income Dispersion and Intervening Factors (Chapter 5 - 7)

The Gini Coefficient, being a statistic relatively simple to interpret among the income disparity measures and commonly used by other economies, was

步詳細分析收入差距的情況。堅尼系數的數值介乎 0 和 1 中間。一般來說，堅尼系數的數值愈大反映差距程度愈闊。

2016 年按原本每月住戶收入編製的堅尼系數為 0.539，較 2011 年的 0.537 上升 0.002，反映期間在上述人口老化及一、二人住戶增加影響之下，令原本住戶收入差距有所擴大。雖然人口近年加速老化，但按原本住戶收入編製的堅尼系數上升幅度有所放緩（2006 年至 2011 年上升 0.004，2011 年至 2016 年則上升 0.002），反映基層工人的就業和收入情況改善和政府近年在現金福利的投放，有助紓緩人口加速老化對擴闊收入差距的影響。

人口老化導致非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶增加，自然令香港整體住戶收入差距有所擴闊。若要撇除有關影響，可參考從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的收入情況。2016 年從事經濟活動的家庭住戶（按原本每月住戶收入編製）的堅尼系數為 0.482，低於 2011 年的 0.489。

此外，由於住戶收入差距趨勢亦會受期間住戶人數分布轉變所影響，按人口平均住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數，可反映扣除住戶人數變化的影響。該系數由 2011 年的 0.507 下降至 2016 年的 0.499。兩個數字均較按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數為低，反映扣除住戶人數變化後，收入差距明顯收窄。

單從住戶的現金收入分析未必能全面反映住戶實際的經濟狀況，政府在稅務方面的政策，及以實物形式提供的福利（包括教育、房屋及醫療），均對住戶收入重新分配有着整體性的影響。因此，按

adopted in this study to perform further detailed analysis on income disparity. The Gini Coefficient takes a value between 0 and 1. In general, the higher the Gini Coefficient, the more the disparity it implies.

In 2016, the Gini Coefficient based on original monthly household income was 0.539, up by 0.002 compared to 0.537 in 2011, indicating that the household income disparity widened during the period under the effects of population ageing and an increase in households with one to two persons as indicated above. Although population ageing had accelerated in recent years, the increase in Gini Coefficient based on original household income had slowed down (increased by 0.004 from 2006 to 2011 and by 0.002 from 2011 to 2016). This reflects that improvement in employment and income situations of the grass-roots workers, and the increasing Government expenditure on cash social benefits in recent years, had relieved the widening effect of accelerating population ageing on income disparity.

The increasing prominence of economically inactive households due to population ageing would naturally widen the overall household income disparity in Hong Kong. To discount such impact, one can focus on the income situation of the economically active households. The Gini Coefficient for economically active households (based on original monthly household income) was 0.482 in 2016, lower than the 0.489 in 2011.

Furthermore, the trend of household income disparity is also affected by the change in the household size distribution over the period. The Gini Coefficient compiled using per capita monthly household income could discount the effect of change in household size. Gini Coefficient compiled on such basis decreased from 0.507 in 2011 to 0.499 in 2016. Both figures were lower than the Gini Coefficients based on original household income, reflecting that the income disparity narrowed down markedly after discounting the change in household size.

Analyses of household income in cash alone may not be able to reflect fully the actual economic well-being of households. The Government policies through taxation and in-kind social benefits (including education, housing and medical) also exert an overall redistributive

除稅及以實物形式提供福利轉移後住戶每月收入計算的堅尼系數更能量度香港收入差距的實際情況。2016年按除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數為0.473，略低於2011年的0.475。

比較分別按除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入及按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數，能量度政府所推行的稅務及以實物形式提供的社會福利政策（包括教育、房屋及醫療）在減低香港收入差距的幅度及成效。堅尼系數在2016年相關的減幅為0.066（相對2011年的減幅為0.062）。這反映透過稅收以及提供實物形式社會福利，可將較高一端至較低一端的收入重新分配，有助使收入差距收窄。

若進一步扣除住戶人數變化的影響，有關人口平均除稅及福利轉移後的住戶收入堅尼系數則由2011年的0.431下降至2016年的0.420。若一併考慮政府在2016年實施的一次性紓緩措施（例如寬減薪俸稅、寬減差餉和向領取綜合社會保障援助的人士發放額外津貼等）的影響，相關的堅尼系數維持在0.420。

除堅尼系數外，研究收入分布及量度收入差距的量數很多，包括簡單及摘要的量數。本研究亦包括其他的量數，包括按十等分組別劃分的住戶收入中位數、百分位比率、平均對數差異、亞特金森指數和離異系數。

與國際比較（第8章）

基於各經濟體系的資料來源、收入定義和編製方法不盡相同，國際性比較收入差距的情況有相當的局限。儘管如

impact on household income. Therefore, compilation of Gini Coefficient based on monthly household income after tax and transfer of in-kind social benefits should provide a more meaningful measure of the actual income disparity in Hong Kong. The Gini Coefficient based on post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income was 0.473 in 2016, slightly lower than the 0.475 in 2011.

Comparing the Gini Coefficient based on post-tax post-social transfer household income with that based on original household income provides a measure of the magnitude and effectiveness of the Government's taxation and in-kind social benefits (including education, housing and medical) in mitigating income disparity in Hong Kong. The magnitude of reduction in Gini Coefficient in 2016 was 0.066 (compared to the reduction of 0.062 in 2011). This reflects that taxation and in-kind social benefits could narrow the income disparity through redistributing income from the upper end of income distribution to the lower end.

After further discounting the effect of change in household size, the Gini Coefficient based on per capita post-tax post-social transfer household income decreased from 0.431 in 2011 to 0.420 in 2016. If the effect of the Government's one-off relief measures (e.g. salaries tax rebate, rates waiver and additional provision for recipients of the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme, etc) implemented in 2016 was also taken into account, the Gini Coefficient remained at 0.420.

Apart from the Gini Coefficient, there are many measures, including both simple and summary measures, developed to study income distribution and to measure the extent of income disparity. Some other measures have been covered in the study, which includes median household income by decile groups, percentile ratios, mean logarithmic deviation, Atkinson index and coefficient of variation.

International Comparison (Chapter 8)

The comparison of income disparity on an international scale among different economies may be subject to considerable limitations owing to differences in

此，國際之間的一些粗略比較仍然是值得進行的，最少能夠以選定的經濟體系的情況為基準，概括地按相近定義比較香港的收入差距情況。不過，解釋有關結果時務必小心。

一般而言，國際城市的收入差距由於經濟結構的差異通常較全國為高。香港是一個國際城市，在分析香港收入差距的情況時，較適合與其他國際城市比較，而不是個別國家。尤其須注意的是，香港是開放型經濟體系，匯集發展成熟和多元化的服務業活動，僱用有多方面豐富經驗和技能的工人。有鑑於此，香港的收入差距自然較那些主要靠製造業和農業活動的地方的收入差距為大。

就國際城市而言，若以使用類似計算方法的堅尼系數作比較，香港按原本住戶收入編製的堅尼系數（0.539）與美國主要城市（2015年），如紐約（0.551）、華盛頓（0.535）、芝加哥（0.531）、洛杉磯（0.531）和三藩市（0.521）的堅尼系數相若。另一方面，新加坡則有公布來自工作的人均住戶收入的堅尼系數，這個數字宜與香港按從事經濟活動住戶的人口平均收入計算的堅尼系數比較。除稅及福利轉移後，新加坡與香港的堅尼系數大致相近，分別為0.402及0.401。

data sources, income definitions and compilation methods. That said, it may still be worthwhile to conduct some crude international comparison with a view to benchmarking in broad terms the situation of income disparity in Hong Kong under similar definitions with selected economies. Caution must nevertheless be taken in interpreting the results.

In general, income disparity for metropolitan cities tends to be higher than that for individual countries due to difference in economic structure. Hong Kong is a metropolitan city. It is considered more appropriate to compare the income disparity situation in Hong Kong with other metropolitan cities rather than individual countries. In particular, it should be noted that Hong Kong is an open economy with a strong agglomeration of service sector activities which are highly developed and well diversified, employing workers with multifarious experience and skills. Given this nature, income disparity in Hong Kong tends to be greater than those places with a much greater preponderance of manufacturing and agricultural activities.

When comparing the Gini Coefficients compiled based on similar methods among metropolitan cities, Hong Kong's Gini Coefficient based on original household income (0.539) is comparable to those of the major cities in the United States (in 2015), such as New York City (0.551), Washington DC (0.535), Chicago (0.531), Los Angeles (0.531) and San Francisco (0.521). On the other hand, Singapore publishes Gini Coefficient based on household income from work per household member, which should be compared to Hong Kong's Gini Coefficient based on per capita income for economically active households. On a post-tax post-social transfer basis, the Gini Coefficients of Singapore and Hong Kong were broadly on par, at 0.402 and 0.401 respectively.

住戶收入分布的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Household Income Distribution

	包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers			不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
每月主要職業收入 Monthly income from main employment						
(i) 每月主要職業收入中位數 Median monthly income from main employment						
(a) 以當時市價計算 (港元) At current prices (HK\$)	10,000	11,000	15,000	10,000	12,000	15,500
(b) 以固定 (2016 年 6 月) 市價計算 (港元) At constant (June 2016) prices (HK\$)	13,680	12,980	15,000	13,680	14,160	15,500
家庭住戶每月收入 Monthly domestic household income						
(ii) 家庭住戶每月收入 (原本住戶每月收入) 中位數 Median monthly domestic household income (original monthly household income)						
(a) 以當時市價計算 (港元) At current prices (HK\$)	17,250 {20,000}	20,500 {24,810}	25,000 {30,450}	17,100 {20,000}	20,200 {24,500}	24,890 {30,000}
(b) 以固定 (2016 年 6 月) 市價計算 (港元) At constant (June 2016) prices (HK\$)	23,600 {27,360}	24,190 {29,280}	25,000 {30,450}	23,390 {27,360}	23,840 {28,910}	24,890 {30,000}
(iii) 佔原本住戶每月收入比例 (百分比) Share of aggregate original monthly household income (%)						
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	0.8 {1.6}	0.7 {1.6}	0.7 {1.8}	0.8 {1.6}	0.6 {1.7}	0.6 {1.8}
第二 2nd	2.1 {2.8}	2.0 {2.8}	2.0 {2.9}	2.1 {2.9}	2.0 {2.8}	1.9 {2.9}
第三 3rd	3.2 {3.7}	3.1 {3.8}	3.0 {3.8}	3.2 {3.8}	3.1 {3.8}	3.0 {3.8}
第四 4th	4.3 {4.8}	4.2 {4.8}	4.1 {4.7}	4.3 {4.8}	4.3 {4.8}	4.2 {4.8}
第五 5th	5.5 {5.9}	5.6 {5.8}	5.4 {5.9}	5.6 {5.9}	5.6 {5.8}	5.5 {6.0}
第六 6th	7.0 {7.1}	7.0 {7.2}	7.1 {7.2}	7.0 {7.1}	7.0 {7.2}	7.1 {7.3}
第七 7th	8.8 {8.7}	8.9 {8.8}	9.0 {8.9}	8.8 {8.7}	8.9 {8.8}	9.0 {9.0}
第八 8th	11.3 {11.0}	11.5 {11.2}	11.6 {11.3}	11.3 {10.9}	11.5 {11.1}	11.6 {11.2}
第九 9th	15.6 {15.0}	16.1 {15.4}	16.1 {15.3}	15.6 {15.0}	16.1 {15.3}	16.1 {15.3}
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	41.4 {39.4}	41.0 {38.8}	41.0 {38.1}	41.4 {39.3}	41.0 {38.8}	41.0 {38.1}

註釋： {} 括號內的數字是從事經濟活動的家庭住戶。從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內(除外籍家庭傭工外)至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: {} Figures in brackets refer to economically active households. Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

住戶收入分布的主要統計數字（續）

Key Statistics of Household Income Distribution (cont'd)

2006年、2011年及2016年的選定堅尼系數及5年間變動
Selected Gini Coefficients in 2006, 2011 and 2016 and the 5-year changes

	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
	所有家庭住戶 <u>All domestic households</u>			從事經濟活動家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ <u>Economically active households⁽¹⁾</u>		
(i) 按家庭住戶收入計算 Based on household income						
(a) 按原本住戶收入計算 Based on original household income	0.533	0.537 [+0.004]	0.539 [+0.002]	0.490	0.489 [-0.001]	0.482 [-0.007]
(b) 按除稅後住戶收入計算 Based on post-tax household income	0.521	0.521 [-]	0.524 [+0.003]	0.477	0.470 [-0.007]	0.464 [-0.006]
(c) 按除稅及福利轉移 ⁽²⁾ 後住戶收入計算 Based on post-tax post-social transfer ⁽²⁾ household income	0.475	0.475 [-]	0.473 [-0.002]	0.436	0.430 [-0.006]	0.422 [-0.008]
(d) 按除稅及福利轉移 ⁽²⁾ （包括政府在2011年及2016年的一次性紓緩措施 ⁽³⁾ ）後住戶收入 Based on post-tax post-social transfer ⁽²⁾ household income (including Government's one-off relief measures ⁽³⁾ in 2011 and 2016)	N.A.	0.459	0.472 [+0.013]	N.A.	0.417	0.422 [+0.005]
(ii) 按人口平均家庭住戶收入計算 Based on per capita household income						
(a) 按原本住戶收入計算 Based on original household income	0.502	0.507 [+0.005]	0.499 [-0.008]	0.484	0.485 [+0.001]	0.474 [-0.011]
(b) 按除稅後住戶收入計算 Based on post-tax household income	0.488	0.490 [+0.002]	0.482 [-0.008]	0.467	0.465 [-0.002]	0.455 [-0.010]
(c) 按除稅及福利轉移 ⁽²⁾ 後住戶收入計算 Based on post-tax post-social transfer ⁽²⁾ household income	0.427	0.431 [+0.004]	0.420 [-0.011]	0.412	0.413 [+0.001]	0.401 [-0.012]
(d) 按除稅及福利轉移 ⁽²⁾ （包括政府在2011年及2016年的一次性紓緩措施 ⁽³⁾ ）後住戶收入 Based on post-tax post-social transfer ⁽²⁾ household income (including Government's one-off relief measures ⁽³⁾ in 2011 and 2016)	N.A.	0.414	0.420 [+0.006]	N.A.	0.399	0.402 [+0.003]

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內(除外籍家庭傭工外)至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

(2) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

(3) 一次性紓緩措施的例子包括：寬減薪俸稅及個人入息課稅；寬減差餉；向領取綜合社會保障援助、高齡津貼、長者生活津貼及傷殘津貼的人士發放額外津貼；及在2011年向每名年滿18歲的香港永久性居民發放港幣6,000元等措施。

[]括號內的數字顯示堅尼系數5年間的變動。

Notes: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

(2) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

(3) Examples of one-off relief measures: tax rebate for salaries tax and tax under personal assessment; rates waiver; additional provision for recipients of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, Old Age Allowance, Old Age Living Allowance and Disability Allowance; and provision of \$6,000 for all Hong Kong Permanent Residents aged 18 or above in 2011, etc.

[] Figures in brackets represent 5-year changes in the Gini Coefficients.

住戶收入分布的主要統計數字 (續)

Key Statistics of Household Income Distribution (cont'd)

按除稅及福利轉移⁽¹⁾後住戶收入計算的堅尼系數，以及相對按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數的減幅
Gini Coefficient (GC) compiled using post-tax post-social transfer⁽¹⁾ household income, and magnitude of reduction when compared to the GC based on original household income

	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動家庭住戶 ⁽²⁾ Economically active households ⁽²⁾		
原本住戶收入 (a) Original household income (a)	0.533	0.537	0.539	0.490	0.489	0.482
除稅後住戶收入 (b) Post-tax household income (b)	0.521	0.521	0.524	0.477	0.470	0.464
相對按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數的減幅 ⁽³⁾ (b) – (a) Magnitude of reduction when compared to GC based on original household income ⁽³⁾ (b) – (a)	-0.012	-0.016	-0.015	-0.013	-0.019	-0.018
除稅及福利轉移 ⁽³⁾ 後住戶收入 (c) Post-tax post-social transfer ⁽³⁾ household income (c)	0.475	0.475	0.473	0.436	0.430	0.422
相對按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數的減幅 ⁽³⁾ (c) – (a) Magnitude of reduction when compared to GC based on original household income ⁽³⁾ (c) – (a)	-0.058	-0.062	-0.066	-0.054	-0.059	-0.060
人口平均除稅及福利轉移 ⁽¹⁾ 後住戶收入 (d) Post-tax post-social transfer ⁽¹⁾ per capita household income (d)	0.427	0.431	0.420	0.412	0.413	0.401
相對按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數的減幅 ⁽⁴⁾ (d) – (a) Magnitude of reduction when compared to GC based on original household income ⁽⁴⁾ (d) – (a)	-0.106	-0.106	-0.119	-0.078	-0.076	-0.081
人口平均除稅及福利轉移 ⁽¹⁾ (包括政府在 2011 年及 2016 年的一次性紓緩措施 ⁽⁵⁾)後住戶收入 (e) Post-tax post-social transfer ⁽¹⁾ (including Government's one-off relief measures ⁽⁵⁾ in 2011 and 2016) per capita household income (e)	N.A.	0.414	0.420	N.A.	0.399	0.402
相對按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數的減幅 ⁽⁴⁾ (e) – (a) Magnitude of reduction when compared to GC based on original household income ⁽⁴⁾ (e) – (a)	N.A.	-0.123	-0.119	N.A.	-0.090	-0.080

註釋： (1) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。
 (2) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內(除外籍家庭傭工外)至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。
 (3) 比較按除稅後住戶收入計算的堅尼系數與按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數，能度量政府所推行的稅務政策在減低香港收入差距的幅度及成效。而比較按除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入計算的堅尼系數與按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數，則能度量政府所推行的稅務及以實物形式提供的社會福利政策)的幅度及成效。
 (4) 比較按人口平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入計算的堅尼系數與按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數，有關減幅同時度量政府所推行的稅務及以實物形式提供的社會福利政策的幅度及成效，以及扣除住戶人數變化對收入差距的影響。而比較按人口平均除稅及福利轉移(包括政府的一次性紓緩措施)後住戶收入計算的堅尼系數與按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數，除了上述稅務和福利政策以及住戶人數變化的影響外，更進一步度量政府的一次性紓緩措施的影響。
 (5) 一次性紓緩措施的例子包括：寬減薪俸稅及個人入息課稅；寬減差餉；向領取綜合社會保障援助、高齡津貼、長者生活津貼及傷殘津貼的人士發放額外津貼；及在 2011 年向每名年滿 18 歲的香港永久性居民發放港幣 6,000 元等措施。

Notes: (1) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.
 (2) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.
 (3) Comparing the Gini Coefficient based on post-tax household income with that based on original household income provides a measure of the magnitude and effectiveness of Government's taxation in mitigating income disparity in Hong Kong. On the other hand, comparing the Gini Coefficient based on post-tax post-social transfer household income with that based on original household income provides a measure of the magnitude and effectiveness of Government's taxation and in-kind social benefits.
 (4) Comparing the Gini Coefficient based on post-tax post-social transfer per capita household income with that based on original household income provides a measure of the magnitude and effectiveness of Government's taxation and in-kind social benefits (including education, housing and medical) while netting the effect of change in household size to income disparity. On the other hand, comparing the Gini Coefficient based on post-tax post-social transfer (including Government's one-off relief measures) per capita household income with that based on original household income can further measure the effect of Government's one-off relief measures, in addition to the effects of taxation, social benefits and change in household size mentioned above.
 (5) Examples of one-off relief measures: tax rebate for salaries tax and tax under personal assessment; rates waiver; additional provision for recipients of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, Old Age Allowance, Old Age Living Allowance and Disability Allowance; and provision of \$6,000 for all Hong Kong Permanent Residents aged 18 or above in 2011, etc.

1. 緒言

背景

1.1 收入分布一直是決策者和學者深切關注的課題，以分析收入分散的情況。本報告運用 2016 年中期人口統計所編製的統計數據以及相關的行政記錄，分析香港的收入分布的情況，就這重要的課題提供更多資料，並在適當之處與過往兩輪根據 2011 年人口普查及 2006 年中期人口統計資料進行同類研究的結果作一比較。希望有關的分析能夠就需要深入研究的範疇予以啟示。

目的

1.2 本研究旨在從不同的觀點分析收入分布隨時間的變化。研究的目的特別在於：

- (a) 分析過去 10 年香港的整體收入分布情況；
- (b) 分析影響香港收入分布的因素，包括社會經濟和人口因素；以及
- (c) 評估在公共政策範疇方面，政府所採取的措施對收入重新分配的影響。

1.3 在評估收入分布的變化時，除了運用多項差距量數之外，選定海外經濟體系進行的類似研究也一併在參考之列。

研究範圍

1.4 收入分布的研究是一個相當複雜的課題，必須制定合適的架構和編製方法，以及具備全面的數據支持，方可進行研究。讀者在詮釋有關結果時，須注意本研究在範疇和方法上的限制。

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 **Income distribution** has been a central concern of policy makers and academics in analysing income dispersion. To cast light on this important topic, this report analyses the income distribution in Hong Kong by making use of statistical data compiled from the 2016 Population By-census and relevant administrative information. Where appropriate, comparisons are made with the findings of similar studies in the last two rounds, which were based on data available from the 2006 Population By-census and 2011 Population Census. It is hoped that the analyses will throw light on areas that warrant attention for further study.

Objectives

1.2 This study aims to analyse the temporal changes in income distribution from different perspectives. Specifically, its objectives are :

- (a) to analyse the overall income distribution in Hong Kong during the past decade;
- (b) to analyse the intervening factors affecting income distribution in Hong Kong, including socio-economic and demographic factors; and
- (c) to assess the redistributive effects of Government intervention on income in the public policy areas.

1.3 Apart from employing a range of disparity measures to assess the changes in income distribution, reference has also been made to similar studies conducted by selected overseas economies.

Scope of study

1.4 The study of income distribution is a highly complex subject which demands the formulation of appropriate framework and compilation methodology as well as the support of comprehensive data to conduct the analysis. Readers should take note of the limitations on the scope and method adopted in the study when interpreting its results.

1.5 本研究為各類經濟資源，如職業收入和其他收入（例如社會保障金和其他政府資助）以及稅務和以實物形式提供的社會福利如何在住戶中分布，提供有用的洞見。

1.6 政府採取的措施是通過稅務和實物形式社會福利令收入再分配。一般而言，處於收入分布較高部分的住戶繳付的稅款多於獲取的社會福利，但處於收入分布較低部分的住戶的情況恰好相反。稅務和社會福利因而具有收窄住戶收入差距的效應。

1.7 根據經濟合作與發展組織的建議，除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入（即考慮稅務和社會福利對住戶收入的影響）的概念較原本住戶收入的概念更適合進行收入差距的分析。不過，計算除稅及福利轉移後的住戶收入殊不容易，也沒有直接的方法。不同經濟體系視乎其情況和可資應用的資料，採納不同的方法。

1.8 本研究考慮了經由以實物形式提供的社會福利流入和經由課稅流出的效應，以計算除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入。就稅務而言，本研究包括住戶成員所繳付的薪俸稅和物業稅，以及住戶繳付的差餉及地租。就實物形式社會福利而言，則包括教育、醫療和房屋福利。有關估計稅務與社會福利影響的概念及方法詳載於**技術註釋丙**。

1.9 在此必須強調，本研究已盡力篩選有關的政府以實物形式提供的社會福利措施以計算有關收入，但由於涉及頗多受惠者和供應者，且在實際情況下只得有限的資料，個別人士獲分配的福利因而很難

1.5 This study provides useful insights into how economic resources, such as employment income and other cash income (e.g. social security allowances and other Government subsidies) as well as taxation and in-kind social benefits provided by the Government, are distributed among households.

1.6 Government policies through taxation and in-kind social benefits help bring about income redistribution. Generally, households at the upper segment of the income distribution pay more in taxes than they receive in social benefits, and the reverse for households at the lower segment of income distribution. Taxation and social benefits therefore tend to have the effect of narrowing household income disparity.

1.7 According to recommendations by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the concept of post-tax post-social transfer household income (i.e. household income taking into account the effects of taxation and social benefits) rather than the original household income is more appropriate for conducting analyses on income disparity. However, there is no easy and direct way to derive the post-tax post-social transfer household income. Different approaches are adopted by different economies, depending on the local situation and the availability of data.

1.8 In this study, the post-tax post-social transfer household income is derived by taking into account the effects of inflows through in-kind social benefits and outflows through taxation. On taxation, salaries tax and property tax paid by household members as well as rates and Government rent payable by households are covered in this study. On in-kind social benefits, education, medical and housing benefits are covered. The concepts and methods to estimate the effects of taxation and social benefits are detailed in *Technical Note C*.

1.9 It should be emphasised that while efforts have been made to filter out relevant parts of Government intervention through in-kind social benefits to derive the said income, it is difficult to quantify all the social benefits allocated to individuals in monetary terms given

一一量化為貨幣計算。因此，有關的分析只就受惠於政府開支的住戶的類別和受惠的程度提供概略的指示。除了某些部分的開支和收益沒有予以分配之外，為個別住戶成員分配稅款和計算獲分配福利的價值的準則亦非是最全面的。

1.10 香港是世界上最開放和充滿動力的經濟體系之一，而人口、社會和經濟結構日趨複雜。本報告主文內就整體收入分布的概況和促成變化的因素進行分析。*附錄乙至丁*載列數項附加分析。*附錄乙*展示在總住戶收入（即包括僱主的強制性公積金供款）的概念下，有關收入分布分析的結果。*附錄丙*研究若社會福利中的房屋福利伸延至涵蓋居住在資助自置居所房屋的住戶，社會福利對收入分布的影響。*附錄丁*分析政府在 2016 年所推行的政府一次性紓緩措施對住戶收入分布的影響。

統計範圍

1.11 根據慣例，自 1961 年起，香港每 10 年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。

1.12 2016 年中期人口統計已於 2016 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日的 34 天期間進行。這次中期人口統計乃一抽樣統計調查，用以搜集有關人口的廣泛社會及經濟特徵資料。全港約十分之一的屋宇單位被選中，而單位內所有住戶均為訪問對象。

the large number of recipients and providers involved, and also the limited availability of data in practice. Therefore, the analysis provides only a crude indication of the types of households that benefit from Government expenditure and to what extent. Apart from the fact that certain parts of expenditure and receipts are not allocated, the criteria used to allocate taxes and to value and apportion benefits to individual household members are by no means exhaustive.

1.10 Hong Kong is one of the most open and dynamic economies in the world with increasing complexity in terms of demographic, social and economic structure. Apart from the analysis on the overall income distribution and the factors underpinning the changes presented in the main body of the report, several additional analyses are presented in *Appendices B – D*. *Appendix B* presents the results of an analysis on the income distribution under the gross household income concept (i.e. including employers' contribution to Mandatory Provident Fund). *Appendix C* studies the effect of social benefits on income distribution, with housing benefit extended to cover households living in subsidised home ownership housing. *Appendix D* analyses the effects of the Government's one-off relief measures implemented in 2016 on household income distribution.

Coverage

1.11 It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every 10 years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period.

1.12 The 2016 Population By-census was conducted in the 34-day period from 30 June to 2 August 2016. It was a sample enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. About one-tenth of all quarters in Hong Kong were sampled and all households therein were included in the enquiry.

1.13 2016 年中期人口統計採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自 2000 年 8 月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合現今的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.14 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻（即 2016 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

1.15 至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。

1.16 本報告列出的 2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。不過，它們的點算時刻卻並不相同。2006 年中期人口統計的點算時刻是 7 月中，而 2011 年人口普查和 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻是 6 月底。在作出比較時，需留意統計期不同所帶來的影響，特別是有關教育特徵和經濟特徵等的數據項目。儘管如此，2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

1.13 The 2016 Population By-census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the current residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population.

1.14 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2016) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

1.15 As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment.

1.16 The results of the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. However, their reference moments are different, with the 2006 Population By-census in mid-July, while that of the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census both in end-June. Caution has to be taken in making comparison in view of the effect due to different reference periods particularly for such data topics as educational characteristics and economic characteristics. Nonetheless, results of the 2006 Population By-census,

報告的結構

1.17 本報告共分 8 章。第 2 章首先就 2006 至 2016 年間工作人口和家庭住戶的收入分布的變化作描述性分析，繼而探討不同收入組別中的工作人口和家庭住戶的社會經濟特徵。

1.18 第 3 及第 4 章深入研究稅務與以實物形式提供的社會福利對住戶收入的新分配效應。

1.19 公平是一個難以清晰界定和評估的概念。為了解決這個難題，第 5 章嘗試運用選定的收入分散量數，評估收入的分散程度。第 6 章繼而研究影響收入分布的因素，大致分為社會經濟和人口因素。

1.20 第 7 章就一些選定住戶分組進行較深入的分析。

1.21 第 8 章把香港的收入差距趨勢與選定的國際城市／國家作比較。不過，必須強調的是，由於不同經濟體系所使用的概念和收入數據的涵蓋範圍各有分別，有關統計數字未必可以直接作比較。請讀者詮釋有關資料時予以留意。

1.22 有關收入分散量數的編製方法、上限的開放類別的估計方法，以及稅務與實物形式社會福利對住戶收入分布的影響的估計方法，詳載於 *技術註釋甲至丙*。

the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census are broadly comparable.

Report structure

1.17 This report consists of 8 chapters. Chapter 2 begins by providing a descriptive analysis of the changes in the income distribution of the working population and the domestic households during the period from 2006 to 2016. It also looks at the socio-economic characteristics of the working population and domestic households across different income groups.

1.18 An in-depth examination of the redistributive effect of taxation and in-kind social benefits on household income is presented in Chapters 3 and 4.

1.19 Equity is a difficult concept to define and assess. Addressing this challenge, the extent of income dispersion is evaluated in Chapter 5 using selected measures of income dispersion. Chapter 6 then moves on to examine the intervening factors, broadly categorised into socio-economic and demographic factors, of income distribution.

1.20 Chapter 7 presents a detailed analysis of selected household sub-groups.

1.21 Chapter 8 compares the trends of income disparity of Hong Kong with selected metropolitan cities/countries. It should, however, be emphasised that the statistics may not be strictly comparable because of the conceptual and coverage differences in income data of various economies. Readers are advised to interpret the data with care.

1.22 Detailed compilation methods of the income dispersion measures, the estimation method of the upper open-ended category, and the methods to estimate the effects of taxation and in-kind social benefits on household income distribution are contained in *Technical Notes A – C*.

代號

1.23 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

- 零
- .. 不適用
- N.A. 沒有數字
- 0.0 少於 0.05%
- * 少於 10 元

數字的捨入

1.24 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。與金額相關的統計數字以最近的十位港元顯示。

Symbols

1.23 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

- Nil
- .. Not applicable
- N.A. Not available
- 0.0 Less than 0.05%
- * Less than \$10

Rounding of figures

1.24 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables. All dollar values presented in this report are rounded to the nearest ten of Hong Kong dollar.

2. 收入分布

概念

2.1 在人口普查／中期人口統計中，住戶每月收入指住戶於參考月份所有職業收入（未扣除公積金僱員供款部分）及其他現金收入。就本研究而言，根據上述收入來源計算的住戶收入稱為「原本住戶收入」。

個人收入分布

按來源劃分的收入

2.2 收入可以來自不同的來源。為作統計分析用途，收入來源主要分為職業收入和其他現金收入。職業收入主要涵蓋工資、薪金和相關的津貼，而其他現金收入包括租金收入、股息及利息、定期／每月退休金、公共福利金（包括綜合社會保障援助、長者生活津貼、高齡津貼及傷殘津貼）、政府其他津貼（如學生車船津貼及學校書簿津貼）和由非住戶成員定期給予的款項等。

2.3 人口普查／中期人口統計的結果顯示職業收入是收入的主要來源。在 2016 年，總家庭住戶收入中有 86.0% 來自職業收入，而在 2006 年及 2011 年的相關數字分別是 86.1% 及 85.7%。（表 2.1）

2.4 在人口老化的趨勢下，退休而沒有職業收入的人士增加，導致沒有職業收入的住戶數目亦隨之增加。本章稍後部分的「住戶收入分布」一節內，就這方面再予討論。

2. Income Distribution

Concepts

2.1 In population census / by-census, monthly household income refers to the total cash income received in the reference month, including employment income (before deduction of the employee's contribution to the Mandatory Provident Fund) and other cash incomes. For the present study, household income based on the above income sources is regarded as "original household income".

Individual income distribution

Income by source

2.2 Income can be derived from different sources. For statistical analysis purpose, the source of income is broadly classified into employment income and other cash income. Employment income mainly covers wages, salaries and related allowances; and other cash income includes rental income, dividends and interest, regular / monthly pensions, social security allowances (including Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, Old Age Living Allowance, Old Age Allowance and Disability Allowance), other government subsidies (e.g. student travel subsidy and school textbook assistance) and regular contributions from non-household members, etc.

2.3 The results of the population census / by-census showed that employment income constituted the major source of income in Hong Kong. 86.0% of the total domestic household income originated from employment income in 2016. The corresponding figures for 2006 and 2011 were 86.1% and 85.7% respectively. (Table 2.1)

2.4 The population ageing trend has led to more retired persons without employment income, and correspondingly more households without employment income. Further discussions on this subject are given in the section "Household income distribution" in the latter part of this Chapter.

2.5 對有從事經濟活動成員的住戶而言，職業收入明顯地是住戶收入分布中的一個關鍵部分，住戶收入的差異的相當部分可歸因於個人職業收入的不同。分析職業收入的好處是職業收入本身是針對個人特質的指標，因此在進行研究時，不需像住戶收入般因應住戶人數及結構的轉變作出調整，避免有關研究變得複雜。以下數節載列在過去 10 年 **工作人口的每月主要職業收入** 的水平和分布的轉變，及導致有關轉變的主要人口特徵和經濟因素。

2.5 For those households with economically active members, it is apparent that employment income plays a key part in the distribution of household income. A large component of income differentials across households can be attributed to differences in the employment income of individuals. An advantage of examining employment income is the individual nature of the measure. Therefore, unlike household income, it is not necessary to adjust for the changes in household size and composition which may complicate the discussions. The coming sections document the changes on the level and distribution of **monthly income from main employment of working population** over the past 10 years, and ascertain the major demographic and economic factors leading to the changes.

表 2.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年職業收入佔總家庭住戶收入的百分比
Table 2.1 Proportion of employment income to total domestic household income, 2006, 2011 and 2016

收入來源 Source of income	百分比 %		
	2006	2011	2016
職業收入 Employment income	86.1 (85.9)	85.7 (85.5)	86.0 (85.8)
其他現金收入 Other cash income	13.9 (14.1)	14.3 (14.5)	14.0 (14.2)
總計 Total	100.0 (100.0)	100.0 (100.0)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製而成。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets are compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

工作人口的每月主要職業收入

Monthly income from main employment of working population

2.6 整體而言，工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數由 2006 年的 10,000 元上升至 2011 年的 11,000 元，再上升 36% 至 2016 年的 15,000 元。扣除期間價格變動的影響後，實質每月收入中位數（按 2016 年 6 月的固定價格計算）由 2006 年的 13,680 元微跌至 2011 年的 12,980 元，再回升至 2016 年的 15,000 元。（表 2.2）

2.6 As a whole, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population increased from \$10,000 in 2006 to \$11,000 in 2011, and further increased by 36% to \$15,000 in 2016. After discounting the effect of price changes over the period, the real median monthly income from main employment (at constant June 2016 prices) decreased slightly from \$13,680 in 2006 to \$12,980 in 2011, and rebounded to \$15,000 in 2016. (Table 2.2)

2.7 在分析香港的工作人口時，扣除外籍家庭傭工往往對分析更有意義。經扣除外籍家庭傭工後，每月主要職業收入中位數在 2016 年是 15,500 元，比 2006 年（10,000 元）及 2011 年（12,000 元）分別增加了 55.0% 及 29.2%。按實質計算，每月收入中位數（按 2016 年 6 月的固定價格計算）由 2006 年的 13,680 元上升至 2011 年的 14,160 元及 2016 年的 15,500 元，這某程度上亦反映了近年經濟穩健增長，勞工市場情況偏緊，令就業收入在撇除通脹後仍有所增長。（表 2.2）

2.8 就不同收入組別的工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）所佔的百分比作分析，較低的收入組別所佔的百分比減少而較高的有所增加。在 2016 年，每月收入低於 6,000 元的工作人口由 2006 年的 16.9% 減少至 2011 年的 10.1%，再進一步減至 2016 年的 6.5%。這部分與 2011 年 5 月落實的法定最低工資及其後水平上調有關。同時，每月收入在 30,000 元或以上的工作人口的百分比明顯上升，由 11.5% 增加至 22.1%。（表 2.2）

2.7 In analysing the working population in Hong Kong, it is often more meaningful to exclude foreign domestic helpers in the analysis. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the median monthly income from main employment was \$15,500 in 2016, which increased by 55.0% from \$10,000 in 2006 and 29.2% from \$12,000 in 2011. In real terms, the median monthly income (at constant June 2016 prices) increased from \$13,680 in 2006 to \$14,160 in 2011 and \$15,500 in 2016, partly reflecting the steady economic growth and tight labour market conditions over the years which fostered the increase in employment earnings even after discounting for inflation. (Table 2.2)

2.8 When analysing the percentage share of working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by income group, it was observed that the percentage share of the lower income brackets decreased whereas that of the upper income brackets increased. The working population with monthly income below \$6,000 decreased from 16.9% in 2006 to 10.1% in 2011, and further to 6.5% in 2016. This was partly associated with the implementation of Statutory Minimum Wage in May 2011 and subsequent up-ratings. At the same time, the percentage share of working population with monthly income at \$30,000 or above increased distinctly from 11.5% to 22.1%. (Table 2.2)

表 2.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按每月主要職業收入（以當時市價計算及以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算）劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾

Table 2.2 Working population⁽¹⁾ by monthly income from main employment (at current and constant (June 2016) prices), 2006, 2011 and 2016

每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers						不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers					
	2006		2011		2016		2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
(以當時市價計算) (At current prices)												
< 2,000	66 128	2.0	62 680	1.8	43 583	1.2	65 534	2.1	61 935	1.9	43 583	1.3
2,000 – 3,999	324 434	9.7	336 158	9.5	78 813	2.1	149 921	4.7	110 714	3.4	78 813	2.3
4,000 – 5,999	329 103	9.8	185 318	5.2	411 905	11.0	318 839	10.1	159 539	4.9	99 300	2.9
6,000 – 7,999	460 953	13.8	364 625	10.3	137 341	3.7	459 650	14.6	362 962	11.1	130 754	3.8
8,000 – 9,999	418 416	12.5	454 732	12.9	285 425	7.6	417 967	13.2	454 218	13.9	283 102	8.3
10,000 – 14,999	693 526	20.7	754 507	21.4	891 542	23.8	693 500	22.0	754 368	23.0	891 262	26.1
15,000 – 19,999	354 073	10.6	411 534	11.6	572 777	15.3	354 073	11.2	411 534	12.6	572 777	16.8
20,000 – 24,999	222 694	6.7	284 518	8.1	372 665	10.0	222 694	7.1	284 518	8.7	372 665	10.9
25,000 – 29,999	114 064	3.4	141 632	4.0	190 703	5.1	114 064	3.6	141 632	4.3	190 703	5.6
30,000 – 39,999	150 717	4.5	216 243	6.1	277 029	7.4	150 717	4.8	216 243	6.6	277 029	8.1
40,000 – 59,999	115 948	3.5	173 003	4.9	247 662	6.6	115 948	3.7	173 003	5.3	247 662	7.2
≥ 60,000	94 930	2.8	147 899	4.2	231 457	6.2	94 930	3.0	147 899	4.5	231 457	6.8
總計 Total	3 344 986	100.0	3 532 849	100.0	3 740 902	100.0	3 157 837	100.0	3 278 565	100.0	3 419 107	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)												
	10,000		11,000		15,000		10,000		12,000		15,500	
(以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算) (At constant (June 2016) prices)												
< 2,000	43 568	1.3	55 641	1.6	43 583	1.2	43 306	1.4	55 068	1.7	43 583	1.3
2,000 – 3,999	81 612	2.4	95 123	2.7	78 813	2.1	80 233	2.5	92 403	2.8	78 813	2.3
4,000 – 5,999	324 171	9.7	391 861	11.1	411 905	11.0	145 990	4.6	144 697	4.4	99 300	2.9
6,000 – 7,999	267 156	8.0	184 481	5.2	137 341	3.7	261 626	8.3	181 820	5.5	130 754	3.8
8,000 – 9,999	352 268	10.5	401 402	11.4	285 425	7.6	351 255	11.1	400 621	12.2	283 102	8.3
10,000 – 14,999	808 915	24.2	828 462	23.5	891 542	23.8	808 139	25.6	828 077	25.3	891 262	26.1
15,000 – 19,999	413 199	12.4	450 517	12.8	572 777	15.3	413 191	13.1	450 517	13.7	572 777	16.8
20,000 – 24,999	295 896	8.8	340 434	9.6	372 665	10.0	295 896	9.4	340 434	10.4	372 665	10.9
25,000 – 29,999	221 963	6.6	159 994	4.5	190 703	5.1	221 963	7.0	159 994	4.9	190 703	5.6
30,000 – 39,999	173 916	5.2	228 650	6.5	277 029	7.4	173 916	5.5	228 650	7.0	277 029	8.1
40,000 – 59,999	179 545	5.4	217 725	6.2	247 662	6.6	179 545	5.7	217 725	6.6	247 662	7.2
≥ 60,000	182 777	5.5	178 559	5.1	231 457	6.2	182 777	5.8	178 559	5.4	231 457	6.8
總計 Total	3 344 986	100.0	3 532 849	100.0	3 740 902	100.0	3 157 837	100	3 278 565	100	3 419 107	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)												
	13,680		12,980		15,000		13,680		14,160		15,500	

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

按十等分組別劃分的工作人口的每月主要職業收入

2.9 分析職業收入的分布情況的方法之一是先把工作人口的職業收入由小至大排列，然後把工作人口分為十等分組別。第一個十等分組別是指收入最少的 10% 的在職人士，而第十個十等分組別則指收入最多的 10% 在職人士。

2.10 若以十等分組別作分析，2016 年所有十等分組別的職業收入中位數與 2011 年相比均錄得高於通脹的增長，顯示各階層的職業收入均有實質改善。其中，第一個十等分組別（即職業收入最低的 10% 工作人口）的累計增長最為顯著，達 46.6%，而第二個十等分組別的增長亦有 29.6%，兩者均較整體中位數的 29.2% 增幅為高。相反，第九及第十個十等分組別的增長則分別為 23.3% 及 23.6%，略低於整體中位數增幅。這與期間香港整體經濟穩健增長和勞工市場偏緊，較低技術工種的勞工需求殷切，再加上 2011 年 5 月落實的法定最低工資及其後水平上調，令基層工人的就業和收入情況均有明顯改善有關。（表 2.3）

2.11 在 2006 年及 2016 年期間，第一及第二個十等分組別的在職人士的每月主要職業收入中位數在 2006 年至 2016 年間分別上升了 75.0% 及 63.6%，高於其他十等分組別由 43% 至 55% 不等的升幅。即使扣除價格變動影響後，每月職業收入中位數仍有相當的實質升幅，尤其是第一個及第二個十等分組別。（表 2.3）

Monthly income from main employment of working population by decile group

2.9 One approach to analyse the spread of employment income is to rank the employment income of the working population in ascending order and then divide the working population into ten equal decile groups. The 1st decile group refers to the 10% of working persons earning the least, while the 10th decile group signifies the 10% of working persons earning the most.

2.10 Analysed by decile group, the median employment income of all decile groups grew faster than inflation in 2016 as compared with 2011, indicating an improvement in employment income in real terms in all strata of society. In particular, the cumulative growth for the 1st decile group (i.e. the 10% of working population with the lowest employment income) was most notable, at 46.6%, while that for the 2nd decile group was 29.6%. Both were higher than the 29.2% increase in the overall median. In contrast, the increases for the 9th and 10th decile groups were 23.3% and 23.6% respectively, slightly lower than the increase in the overall median. It was associated with the steady overall economic growth in Hong Kong and the tight labour market during the period, resulting in sturdy labour demand in lower-skilled jobs. This, together with the implementation of Statutory Minimum Wage in May 2011 and subsequent up-ratings, resulted in significant improvements in both the employment and income situations of grass-roots workers. (Table 2.3)

2.11 Between 2006 and 2016, the median monthly main employment income for working persons in the 1st and 2nd decile groups increased by 75.0% and 63.6% respectively in 2016 over 2006, higher than the growth of the other decile groups which ranged from 43% to 55%. Even after discounting the effect of price changes, notable real growth was recorded in the median monthly employment income, especially for the 1st and 2nd decile groups. (Table 2.3)

2.12 職業收入分布的分散度可以按各十等分組別所佔的收入比重分析。就工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）劃分的第一個至第二個十等分組別的每月主要職業收入總和所佔的比重，由 2006 年及 2011 年約 5% 上升至 2016 年的 5.5%。另一方面，第九個至第十個十等分組別所佔的比重則從 2006 年及 2011 年約 55% 下降至 2016 年的 53.6%。因此，職業收入分布的離散程度在過去 5 年有所收窄。（表 2.4）

2.13 在過去 10 年間，職業收入分布的分散度與人口特徵和經濟結構的變化息息相關。以下數節分析有關因素對職業收入分布的影響。

2.12 Dispersion in employment income can also be analysed by the share of income attributed to different decile groups. The share of the aggregate monthly income from main employment for the 1st – 2nd decile groups of the working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) increased from about 5% in 2006 and 2011 to 5.5% in 2016. On the other hand, the share for the 9th – 10th decile groups dropped from about 55% in 2006 and 2011 to 53.6% in 2016. This indicates a narrowing of the degree of dispersion in the employment income over the past 5 years. (Table 2.4)

2.13 The dispersion in employment income over the past 10-year period was associated with change in the demographics of the population and the structure of the economy. The following sections analysed the impact of these factors on the employment income distribution.

表 2.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別工作人口⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾劃分的每月主要職業收入中位數（以當時市價計算及以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算）
Table 2.3 Median monthly income from main employment (at current and constant (June 2016) prices) by decile group of working population⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)						比率 Ratio					
	包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers			不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers			包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers			不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2011: 2006	2016: 2011	2016: 2006	2011: 2006	2016: 2011	2016: 2006
	（以當時市價計算） (At current prices)											
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	3,200	3,500	4,160	3,000	3,580	5,250	1.09	1.19	1.30	1.19	1.47	1.75
第二 2nd	4,500	5,000	6,500	5,500	6,940	9,000	1.11	1.30	1.44	1.26	1.30	1.64
第三 3rd	6,300	7,500	9,750	7,000	8,000	10,250	1.19	1.30	1.55	1.14	1.28	1.46
第四 4th	7,700	9,000	11,000	8,000	9,900	12,250	1.17	1.22	1.43	1.24	1.24	1.53
第五 5th	9,000	10,000	13,500	10,000	11,000	15,000	1.11	1.35	1.50	1.10	1.36	1.50
第六 6th	10,500	12,500	15,500	11,000	13,500	17,000	1.19	1.24	1.48	1.23	1.26	1.55
第七 7th	13,000	15,000	20,000	14,000	16,150	20,000	1.15	1.33	1.54	1.15	1.24	1.43
第八 8th	17,000	20,000	25,000	18,000	20,000	26,250	1.18	1.25	1.47	1.11	1.31	1.46
第九 9th	23,750	30,000	35,000	25,000	30,000	37,000	1.26	1.17	1.47	1.20	1.23	1.48
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	45,000	51,750	65,000	45,000	55,000	68,000	1.15	1.26	1.44	1.22	1.24	1.51
合計 Overall	10,000	11,000	15,000	10,000	12,000	15,500	1.10	1.36	1.50	1.20	1.29	1.55
	（以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算） (At constant (June 2016) prices)											
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	4,380	4,130	4,160	4,100	4,220	5,250	0.94	1.01	0.95	1.03	1.24	1.28
第二 2nd	6,160	5,900	6,500	7,520	8,190	9,000	0.96	1.10	1.06	1.09	1.10	1.20
第三 3rd	8,620	8,850	9,750	9,580	9,440	10,250	1.03	1.10	1.13	0.99	1.09	1.07
第四 4th	10,530	10,620	11,000	10,940	11,680	12,250	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.07	1.05	1.12
第五 5th	12,310	11,800	13,500	13,680	12,980	15,000	0.96	1.14	1.10	0.95	1.16	1.10
第六 6th	14,360	14,750	15,500	15,050	15,930	17,000	1.03	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.13
第七 7th	17,780	17,700	20,000	19,150	19,060	20,000	1.00	1.13	1.12	1.00	1.05	1.04
第八 8th	23,260	23,600	25,000	24,620	23,600	26,250	1.01	1.06	1.07	0.96	1.11	1.07
第九 9th	32,490	35,400	35,000	34,200	35,400	37,000	1.09	0.99	1.08	1.04	1.05	1.08
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	61,560	61,070	65,000	61,560	64,900	68,000	0.99	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05	1.10
合計 Overall	13,680	12,980	15,000	13,680	14,160	15,500	0.95	1.16	1.10	1.04	1.09	1.13

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的工作人口（分別以包括及不包括外籍家庭傭工的主要職業收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的人士，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的人士，如此類推。

(2) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of working population (ranked by income from main employment of working population including foreign domestic helpers and excluding foreign domestic helpers respectively). The 1st decile group covers persons falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

表 2.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別工作人口⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 劃分的每月主要職業收入百分比分布

Table 2.4 Percentage distribution of monthly income from main employment by decile group of working population⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	百分比 %					
	包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers			不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9
第二 2nd	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.3	3.6
第三 3rd	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
第四 4th	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0
第五 5th	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.9
第六 6th	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8
第七 7th	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2
第八 8th	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.7
第九 9th	14.8	15.3	15.4	14.6	15.0	15.1
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	40.9	41.2	39.6	40.4	40.3	38.5
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的工作人口（分別以包括及不包括外籍家庭傭工的主要職業收入的排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的人士，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二十個百分位之間的人士，如此類推。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of working population (ranked by income from main employment of working population including foreign domestic helpers and excluding foreign domestic helpers respectively). The 1st decile group covers persons falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

按主要社會經濟特徵劃分的 工作人口的每月主要職業收入

年齡及性別

2.14 整體而言，在職男性的收入高於在職女性。在 2016 年，在職男性的每月主要職業收入中位數是 16,890 元，較在職女性所賺取的 12,000 元高 40.8%。（表 2.5a）

Monthly income from main employment of working population by major socio-economic characteristics

Age and sex

2.14 Overall speaking, working men earned more than working women. The median monthly income from main employment of working men, at \$16,890 in 2016, was 40.8% higher than the \$12,000 earned by their female counterparts. (Table 2.5a)

2.15 每月主要職業收入低於 6,000 元的在職女性的百分比遠高於男性。2016 年相應的百分比分別為 24.3% 及 4.6%。不過，值得注意的是，有顯著比例的在職女性收入低於 6,000 元是由於外籍家庭傭工所致。若不計算外籍家庭傭工，該百分比會降至 9.1%。（表 2.5a 及表 2.5b）

2.16 引致在職女性及男性收入分布差別的主要原因包括在職女性與男性有不同的行業及職業分布、教育程度、工作經驗和工作性質。舉例來說，在 2016 年，女性從事文書支援的比例為 19.8%，遠較男性的 8.7% 為高，而文書支援人員的每月主要職業收入相對較低。另一方面，男性從事經理及行政級人員和專業人員的比例（21.2%）則較女性（13.1%）為高，這些職位的每月主要職業收入亦相對較高。（表 2.10 及附錄 A2.1）

2.17 個人的職業收入與年齡有密切關係，年齡直接或間接地反映工作經驗和教育水平。不論男性或女性，在 2016 年他們的每月主要職業收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）從 15 歲至 19 歲、20 歲至 24 歲和 25 歲至 34 歲的較年輕年齡組別逐步上升，至 35 歲至 44 歲達到頂峰，並在 45 歲至 54 歲、55 歲至 64 歲和 65 歲及以上較年長的年齡組別下降。2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別劃分的收入分布情況均相若。（圖 2.1）

2.15 There was a much higher percentage of working women with monthly income from main employment below \$6,000 than that of men. The corresponding percentages in 2016 were 24.3% and 4.6% respectively. However, it should be noted that a significant proportion of employed women whose income was below \$6,000 was attributable to foreign domestic helpers. Should foreign domestic helpers be excluded, the percentage would drop to 9.1%. (Table 2.5a and Table 2.5b)

2.16 The difference between the income distribution of working women and men can be attributed to a host of factors including the differences between working women and men in industrial and occupational distributions, educational attainment, working experience and nature of work. For example, in 2016, proportionally more women (19.8%) than men (8.7%) worked as clerical support workers who had relatively lower monthly income from main employment. On the other hand, there was a higher proportion of men (21.2%) working as managers and administrators and professionals than women (13.1%) who had relatively high monthly income from main employment. (Table 2.10 and Appendix A2.1)

2.17 The employment income of a person is closely related to his / her age, a factor reflecting directly/ indirectly his / her working experience and educational level. For both men and women, the median monthly income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) increased gradually from the younger age groups of 15 – 19, 20 – 24 and 25 – 34, peaked at 35 – 44, and declined at the older age groups of 45 – 54, 55 – 64 and 65 and over in 2016. Similar pattern was observed on the income distribution by age group for 2006, 2011 and 2016. (Chart 2.1)

表 2.5a 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及每月主要職業收入劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ (包括外籍家庭傭工)

Table 2.5a Working population⁽¹⁾ (including foreign domestic helpers) by sex and monthly income from main employment, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
男 Male	< 2,000	32 911	1.8	26 697	1.5	17 446	0.9	
	2,000 – 3,999	59 772	3.3	40 881	2.2	26 687	1.4	
	4,000 – 5,999	140 288	7.8	65 807	3.6	42 404	2.2	
	6,000 – 7,999	241 707	13.5	157 793	8.7	56 896	3.0	
	8,000 – 9,999	241 372	13.4	244 140	13.4	124 629	6.6	
	10,000 – 14,999	421 637	23.5	456 867	25.1	470 790	24.8	
	15,000 – 19,999	214 491	11.9	246 101	13.5	354 306	18.7	
	20,000 – 24,999	139 013	7.7	167 212	9.2	222 546	11.7	
	25,000 – 29,999	66 721	3.7	81 911	4.5	108 215	5.7	
	30,000 – 39,999	89 628	5.0	126 242	6.9	172 159	9.1	
	40,000 – 59,999	76 822	4.3	102 950	5.7	146 709	7.7	
	≥ 60,000	71 314	4.0	104 670	5.7	154 358	8.1	
	總計 Total		1 795 676	100.0	1 821 271	100.0	1 897 145	100.0
	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)							
		11,000		13,000		16,890		
女 Female	< 2,000	33 217	2.1	35 983	2.1	26 137	1.4	
	2,000 – 3,999	264 662	17.1	295 277	17.3	52 126	2.8	
	4,000 – 5,999	188 815	12.2	119 511	7.0	369 501	20.0	
	6,000 – 7,999	219 246	14.2	206 832	12.1	80 445	4.4	
	8,000 – 9,999	177 044	11.4	210 592	12.3	160 796	8.7	
	10,000 – 14,999	271 889	17.5	297 640	17.4	420 752	22.8	
	15,000 – 19,999	139 582	9.0	165 433	9.7	218 471	11.8	
	20,000 – 24,999	83 681	5.4	117 306	6.9	150 119	8.1	
	25,000 – 29,999	47 343	3.1	59 721	3.5	82 488	4.5	
	30,000 – 39,999	61 089	3.9	90 001	5.3	104 870	5.7	
	40,000 – 59,999	39 126	2.5	70 053	4.1	100 953	5.5	
	≥ 60,000	23 616	1.5	43 229	2.5	77 099	4.2	
	總計 Total		1 549 310	100.0	1 711 578	100.0	1 843 757	100
	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)							
		8,500		9,500		12,000		
合計 Both sexes	< 2,000	66 128	2.0	62 680	1.8	43 583	1.2	
	2,000 – 3,999	324 434	9.7	336 158	9.5	78 813	2.1	
	4,000 – 5,999	329 103	9.8	185 318	5.2	411 905	11.0	
	6,000 – 7,999	460 953	13.8	364 625	10.3	137 341	3.7	
	8,000 – 9,999	418 416	12.5	454 732	12.9	285 425	7.6	
	10,000 – 14,999	693 526	20.7	754 507	21.4	891 542	23.8	
	15,000 – 19,999	354 073	10.6	411 534	11.6	572 777	15.3	
	20,000 – 24,999	222 694	6.7	284 518	8.1	372 665	10.0	
	25,000 – 29,999	114 064	3.4	141 632	4.0	190 703	5.1	
	30,000 – 39,999	150 717	4.5	216 243	6.1	277 029	7.4	
	40,000 – 59,999	115 948	3.5	173 003	4.9	247 662	6.6	
	≥ 60,000	94 930	2.8	147 899	4.2	231 457	6.2	
	總計 Total		3 344 986	100.0	3 532 849	100.0	3 740 902	100.0
	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)							
		10,000		11,000		15,000		

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 2.5b 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及每月主要職業收入劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 2.5b Working population⁽¹⁾ (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and monthly income from main employment, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016		
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	
男 Male	< 2,000	32 871	1.8	26 697	1.5	17 446	0.9	
	2,000 – 3,999	58 711	3.3	39 597	2.2	26 687	1.4	
	4,000 – 5,999	140 038	7.8	65 270	3.6	39 273	2.1	
	6,000 – 7,999	241 562	13.5	157 488	8.7	56 568	3.0	
	8,000 – 9,999	241 315	13.5	243 885	13.4	124 318	6.6	
	10,000 – 14,999	421 621	23.5	456 771	25.1	470 674	24.9	
	15,000 – 19,999	214 491	12.0	246 101	13.5	354 306	18.7	
	20,000 – 24,999	139 013	7.7	167 212	9.2	222 546	11.8	
	25,000 – 29,999	66 721	3.7	81 911	4.5	108 215	5.7	
	30,000 – 39,999	89 628	5.0	126 242	6.9	172 159	9.1	
	40,000 – 59,999	76 822	4.3	102 950	5.7	146 709	7.7	
	≥ 60,000	71 314	4.0	104 670	5.8	154 358	8.2	
	總計 Total		1 794 107	100.0	1 818 794	100.0	1 893 259	100.0
	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)							
		11,000		13,000		17,000		
女 Female	< 2,000	32 663	2.4	35 238	2.4	26 137	1.7	
	2,000 – 3,999	91 210	6.7	71 117	4.9	52 126	3.4	
	4,000 – 5,999	178 801	13.1	94 269	6.5	60 027	3.9	
	6,000 – 7,999	218 088	16.0	205 474	14.1	74 186	4.9	
	8,000 – 9,999	176 652	13.0	210 333	14.4	158 784	10.4	
	10,000 – 14,999	271 879	19.9	297 597	20.4	420 588	27.6	
	15,000 – 19,999	139 582	10.2	165 433	11.3	218 471	14.3	
	20,000 – 24,999	83 681	6.1	117 306	8.0	150 119	9.8	
	25,000 – 29,999	47 343	3.5	59 721	4.1	82 488	5.4	
	30,000 – 39,999	61 089	4.5	90 001	6.2	104 870	6.9	
	40,000 – 59,999	39 126	2.9	70 053	4.8	100 953	6.6	
	≥ 60,000	23 616	1.7	43 229	3.0	77 099	5.1	
	總計 Total		1 363 730	100.0	1 459 771	100.0	1 525 848	100.0
	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)							
		9,500		10,900		14,000		
合計 Both sexes	< 2,000	65 534	2.1	61 935	1.9	43 583	1.3	
	2,000 – 3,999	149 921	4.7	110 714	3.4	78 813	2.3	
	4,000 – 5,999	318 839	10.1	159 539	4.9	99 300	2.9	
	6,000 – 7,999	459 650	14.6	362 962	11.1	130 754	3.8	
	8,000 – 9,999	417 967	13.2	454 218	13.9	283 102	8.3	
	10,000 – 14,999	693 500	22.0	754 368	23.0	891 262	26.1	
	15,000 – 19,999	354 073	11.2	411 534	12.6	572 777	16.8	
	20,000 – 24,999	222 694	7.1	284 518	8.7	372 665	10.9	
	25,000 – 29,999	114 064	3.6	141 632	4.3	190 703	5.6	
	30,000 – 39,999	150 717	4.8	216 243	6.6	277 029	8.1	
	40,000 – 59,999	115 948	3.7	173 003	5.3	247 662	7.2	
	≥ 60,000	94 930	3.0	147 899	4.5	231 457	6.8	
	總計 Total		3 157 837	100.0	3 278 565	100.0	3 419 107	100.0
	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)							
		10,000		12,000		15,500		

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

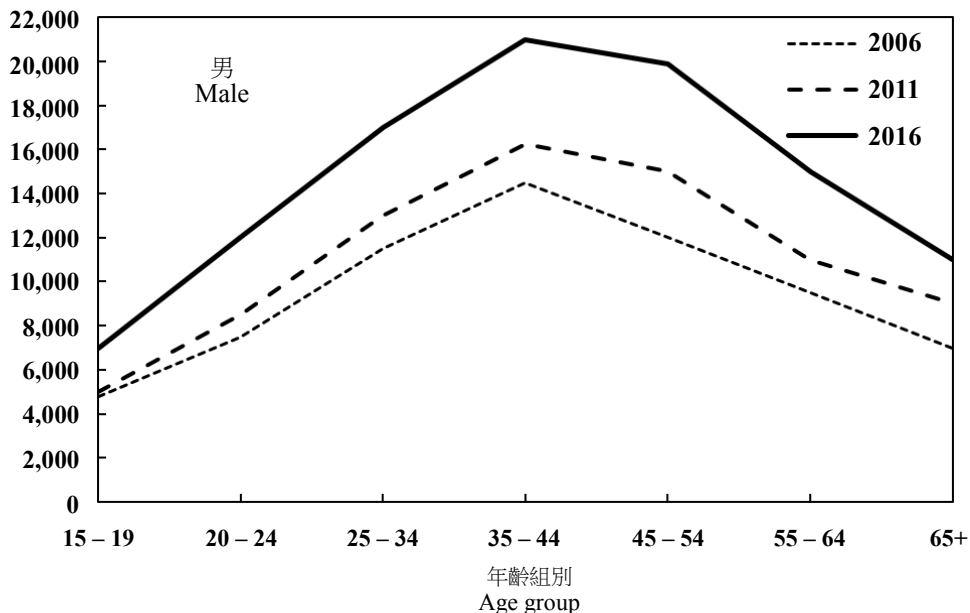
Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

圖 2.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ 的每月主要職業收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Chart 2.1 Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾ (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

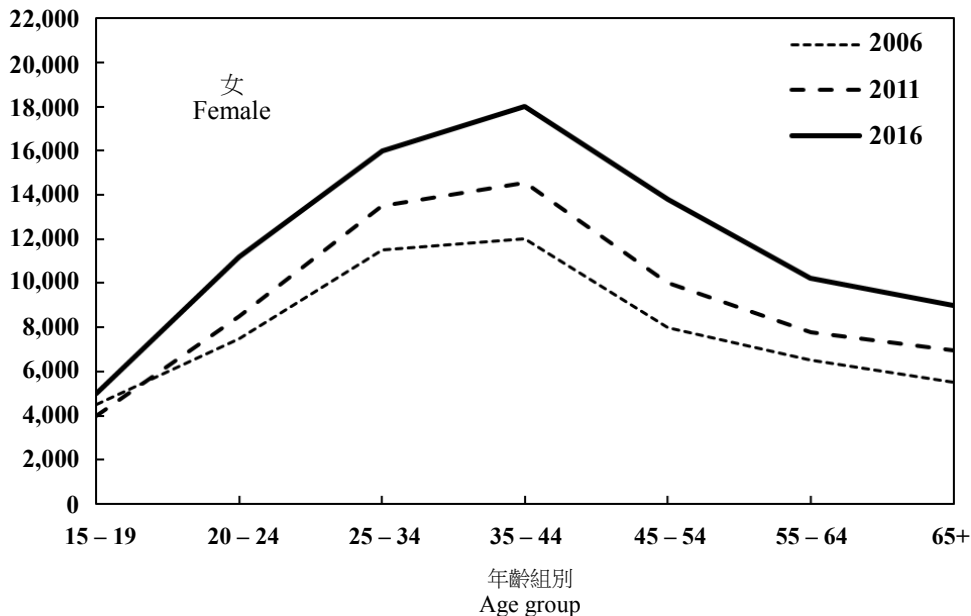
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元）

Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)



每月主要職業收入中位數（港元）

Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)



註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

教育程度

2.18 教育程度較高的在職人士的收入普遍高於教育程度較低者。在 2016 年，未受教育／只受學前教育的在職人士的每月主要職業收入中位數是 9,750 元，是曾受專上教育學位課程人士的中位數 27,000 元的 36.1%。（表 2.6）

2.19 曾受學位課程的在職人士的每月收入中位數由 2006 年的 19,500 元上升至 2011 年的 25,000 元，再進一步上升至 2016 年的 27,000 元。另一方面，未受教育／只受學前教育的在職人士的每月收入亦在實施法定最低工資後錄得顯著升幅，由 2006 年的 5,500 元增加至 2016 年的 9,750 元，上升 77.3%。（表 2.6）

Educational attainment

2.18 Working persons with higher educational attainment generally have higher income than the less educated ones. In 2016, the median monthly income from main employment of the working persons with no schooling / pre-primary education was \$9,750, which was 36.1% of that of working persons who had attended post-secondary education in degree courses (\$27,000). (Table 2.6)

2.19 Median monthly income of working persons with degree education increased from \$19,500 in 2006 to \$25,000 in 2011, and further to \$27,000 in 2016. On the other hand, the median monthly income of working persons with no schooling / pre-primary education also recorded a distinct increase after the implementation of Statutory Minimum Wage, by 77.3% from \$5,500 in 2006 to \$9,750 in 2016. (Table 2.6)

表 2.6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾的每月主要職業收入中位數

Table 2.6 Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾ by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
	2006	2011	2016
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	5,500	6,900	9,750
小學 Primary	7,000	8,000	10,000
初中 Lower secondary	8,000	8,500	11,000
高中 Upper secondary	10,000	10,000	13,000
專上教育：文憑／證書課程 Post-secondary : Diploma / certificate	11,500	13,500	16,000
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	12,000	12,360	15,300
學位課程 Degree course	19,500	25,000	27,000
合計 Overall	10,000	11,000	15,000

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

行業及職業

2.20 主要職業收入的分布除了受工作人口的人口特徵（以年齡、性別及教育程度而言）的轉變影響，亦受經濟結構的變動影響。在 2011 及 2016 年，「進出口、批發及零售業」均是本港最大的經濟行業，但從業員人數佔工作人口的比例從 2011 年的 22.7% 下降至 2016 年的 18.9%。排第二及第三位的分別是「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」及「地產、專業及商用服務業」，從業員人數在 2016 年分別佔工作人口的 15.1% 及 14.3%。（表 2.7）

2.21 香港正邁向知識型的經濟體系。這導致勞工需求轉向聘用較大比例高教育程度及較高技術在職人士的高增值行業，從而擴大較高技術和較低技術的在職人士之間的收入差距。在 2016 年，擁有專上教育程度的工作人口中，分別有 23.7%、18.0%、16.0% 及 11.6% 從事「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」、「進出口、批發及零售業」、「地產、專業及商用服務業」及「金融及保險業」。其中以「金融及保險業」的每月職業收入中位數最高，達 31,250 元。（附錄 A2.2 及附錄 A2.3）

2.22 另一方面，具有初中及以下教育程度的工作人口，較多從事「建造業」、「進出口、批發及零售業」及「住宿及膳食服務業」，在 2016 年分別佔 15.3%、15.0% 及 14.9%。而在具有初中及以下教育程度的工作人口中，每月職業收入中位數最低的是「雜項社會及個人服務」，在 2016 年為 4,210 元。（附錄 A2.2 及附錄 A2.3）

Industry and occupation

2.20 Apart from changes in the demographic characteristics of the working population (in terms of age, sex and educational attainment), the distribution of income from main employment is much affected by the structural change of the economy. “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” was the largest economic sector in 2011 and 2016, but the share of employed persons in the working population decreased from 22.7% in 2011 to 18.9% in 2016. This was followed by “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” and “Real estate, professional and business services”, which employed 15.1% and 14.3% of the working population respectively. (Table 2.7)

2.21 Hong Kong has been shifting towards a knowledge-based economy. This has led to a shift in labour demand towards the high value-added sectors that employed a larger proportion of well-educated and higher-skilled working persons, thereby widening the income gap between working persons engaged in higher-skilled and lower-skilled jobs. In 2016, for the working population with post-secondary education, 23.7%, 18.0%, 16.0% and 11.6% were engaged in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities”, “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades”, “Real estate, professional and business services” and “Financing and insurance” sectors respectively. Among them, those engaged in the “Financing and insurance” sector had the highest median monthly employment income of \$31,250. (Appendix A2.2 and Appendix A2.3)

2.22 On the other hand, a larger proportion of the working population with education level of lower secondary and below were engaged in the “Construction”, “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” and “Accommodation and food services” sectors. The respective shares in 2016 were 15.3%, 15.0% and 14.9%. Among the working population with education level of lower secondary and below, those working in the “Miscellaneous social and personal services” sector had the lowest median monthly employment income, at \$4,210 in 2016. (Appendix A2.2 and Appendix A2.3)

2.23 職業模式轉變與收入分布的關係所得的觀察，跟行業的情況相若。過去 10 年，工作人口中的經理及行政人員和專業人員的比例大約維持在 17%，而輔助專業人員的比例由 2006 年的 16.1% 增加至 2016 年的 20.5%。反之，工藝及有關人員和機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比例則由 2006 年的 14.7% 下降至 9.9%。過去 10 年職位層面的提升，擴大了較高技術和較低技術的在職人士之間的差距。（表 2.9）

2.24 就各主要職業類別而言，在 2016 年，經理及行政級人員的每月職業收入中位數最高，達 43,000 元，是非技術工人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）10,000 元的 4.3 倍。在 2011 年，相應的比率為 5.0 倍，顯示法定最低工資實施後，處於工作技能職系較高和較低兩端的差距已經收窄。事實上，所有主要職業類別的每月職業收入中位數在過去 10 年都有上升，尤其是非技術工人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的收入中位數增加了 66.7%，較整體的 55.0% 為快。（表 2.10）

2.23 Observation on the shift in occupation pattern and its relationship with income distribution was similar to that on industry. Over the past 10 years, the proportion of managers and administrators and professionals in the working population remained rather stable at about 17%, while the proportion of associate professionals increased from 16.1% in 2006 to 20.5% in 2016. On the other hand, the proportion of craft and related workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers decreased from 14.7% in 2006 to 9.9% in 2016. Job upgrading during the past decade has widened the gap between working persons engaged in higher-skilled and lower-skilled jobs. (Table 2.9)

2.24 Amongst the various broad job categories, managers and administrators had the highest median monthly employment income of \$43,000 in 2016, which was 4.3 times that of working persons in elementary occupations (excluding foreign domestic helpers), at \$10,000. The corresponding ratio was 5.0 in 2011, indicating that the gap between the higher and lower ends of the job skills continuum has narrowed since the implementation of Statutory Minimum Wage. In fact, the median monthly employment income of all job categories recorded notable increases over the past 10 years. In particular, the median income of working persons in elementary occupations increased by 66.7% (excluding foreign domestic helpers), faster than the overall increase of 55.0%. (Table 2.10)

表 2.7 2011 年及 2016 年按行業劃分的工作人口
Table 2.7 Working population by industry, 2011 and 2016

行業 ⁽¹⁾ Industry ⁽¹⁾	2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	142 973	4.0	142 445	3.8
建造業 Construction	275 517	7.8	319 877	8.5
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	805 269	22.7	710 628	18.9
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	316 597	8.9	331 088	8.8
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	278 939	7.9	306 998	8.2
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	116 757	3.3	136 003	3.6
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	219 564	6.2	245 141	6.5
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	462 075	13.0	536 661	14.3
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	513 324	14.5	567 097	15.1
雜項社會及個人服務業 Miscellaneous social and personal services	389 575	11.0	438 933	11.7
(不包括外籍家庭傭工) (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	(135 291)	(3.8)	(117 138)	(3.1)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	27 191	0.8	21 741	0.6
總計 Total	3 547 781	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(2) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(2) "Others" include "Agriculture and fishing"; "Mining and quarrying"; "Electricity and gas supply"; "Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

表 2.8 2011 年及 2016 年按行業劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 的每月主要職業收入中位數
Table 2.8 Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by industry, 2011 and 2016

行業 ⁽³⁾ Industry ⁽³⁾	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	
	2011	2016
製造業 Manufacturing	13,000	15,000
建造業 Construction	12,000	15,500
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	12,000	15,000
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	10,500	14,000
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	8,800	11,750
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	17,080	22,000
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	21,250	26,100
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	10,250	14,040
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	18,990	20,310
雜項社會及個人服務業 Miscellaneous social and personal services	3,600	4,210
(不包括外籍家庭傭工) (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	(9,000)	(12,500)
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	14,000	15,500
合計 Overall	11,000 (12,000)	15,000 (15,500)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製而成。

(2) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(3) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(4) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets are compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

(2) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(3) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(4) "Others" include "Agriculture and fishing"; "Mining and quarrying"; "Electricity and gas supply"; "Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

表 2.9 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按職業⁽¹⁾ 劃分的工作人口
Table 2.9 Working population by occupation⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

職業 Occupation	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	361 891	10.8	359 717	10.1	380 620	10.1
專業人員 Professionals	205 435	6.1	231 371	6.5	264 765	7.0
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	542 309	16.1	694 603	19.6	769 763	20.5
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	567 964	16.9	552 199	15.6	531 175	14.1
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	550 855	16.4	575 392	16.2	645 640	17.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	286 007	8.5	261 144	7.4	210 341	5.6
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	208 409	6.2	179 064	5.0	163 228	4.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	633 227	18.8	690 908	19.5	785 952	20.9
(不包括外籍家庭傭工) (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	(446 210)	(13.3)	(436 999)	(12.3)	(464 708)	(12.4)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	9 639	0.3	3 383	0.1	5 128	0.1
總計 Total	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 2011 年及 2016 年的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是
以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而
編定。

(2) 2006 年的統計數字是根據舊職業分類編製。舊職
業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」為
藍本而編定。由於「國際標準職業分類 2008 年
版」與「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」在上列
的最高層次上只有相對輕微的改動，因此本統計
表內的 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的統計數字大
致可作比較。

Notes: (1) Figures for 2011 and 2016 are compiled based on the
occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population
Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard
Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08).

(2) Figures for 2006 are compiled based on the old occupation
classification which is modeled on the 'International Standard
Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88)'. As the
changes between ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 at the top level as
shown above are relatively minor, figures for 2006, 2011 and
2016 presented in this table are broadly comparable.

表 2.10 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按職業⁽³⁾ 劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 的每月主要職業收入中位數
Table 2.10 Median monthly income from main employment of working population⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by occupation⁽³⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

職業 Occupation	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)		
	2006 ⁽³⁾	2011 ⁽⁴⁾	2016 ⁽⁴⁾
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	26,000	36,250	43,000
專業人員 Professionals	25,000	32,160	36,000
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	15,000	18,000	21,250
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	9,500	10,000	14,000
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	8,500	9,000	12,000
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	10,000	10,500	15,000
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9,500	10,000	13,000
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	4,900	5,000	7,000
(不包括外籍家庭傭工) (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	(6,000)	(7,200)	(10,000)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	6,500	7,200	11,000
合計 Overall	10,000 (10,000)	11,000 (12,000)	15,000 (15,500)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 括號內的數字是扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製而成。

(3) 2011 年及 2016 年的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是
以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

(4) 2006 年的統計數字是根據舊職業分類編製。舊職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」為藍本而編定。由於「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」與「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」在上列的最高層次上只有相對輕微的改動，因此本統計表內的 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的統計數字大致可作比較。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) Figures in brackets are compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

(3) Figures for 2011 and 2016 are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08)

(4) Figures for 2006 are compiled based on the old occupation classification which is modeled on the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88)'. As the changes between ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 at the top level as shown above are relatively minor, figures for 2006, 2011 and 2016 presented in this table are broadly comparable.

不同收入組別工作人口的社會經濟特徵

2.25 為方便比較收入趨勢，以下分析將在職人士按收入劃分為三個較廣的組別，即第一個至第二個十等分組別，第三個至第八個十等分組別，以及第九個至第十個十等分組別。不過，必須強調的是這個定義是相對的，並非絕對的。

2.26 根據以上的分組，第九個至第十個十等分組別在職人士的收入比重由 2006 年的 55.7% 稍微下跌至 2016 年的 55.0%。同期，第三個至第八個十等分組別的在職人士的比重則由 39.8% 輕微上升至 40.7%。

(表 2.11)

第一個至第二個十等分組別

2.27 在 2016 年，第一個至第二個十等分組別的在職人士主要是教育程度較低，從事如服務人員或非技術工人等相對低技能工作的人士。這個組別內差不多 40% 的在職人士僅具備初中及以下的教育程度，至於其每月主要職業收入中位數則低至 4,250 元，是第九個至第十個十等分組別人士的月入中位數的約十分之一。然而，值得注意的是，工作時數較短的兼職工人某程度上會影響每月職業收入的分布，尤其是對低收入組別而言。(表 2.12)

2.28 值得注意的是，由於組內有許多每月職業收入現時一般約為 4,300 元的外籍家庭傭工，因此女性的人數遠多於男性。若扣除外籍家庭傭工，組內的月入中位數為 5,800 元，而性別比率則由 311 上升至 683。(表 2.12)

2.29 組內非香港出生人士的比例也高達 68.7%。當扣除外籍家庭傭工後，有關比例跌至 45.4%，但依然高於整體數字的 32.9%。部分原因是由於組內有相當數目的從內地來港居住未滿 7 年的人士，這批一般被視為新移民的人士佔組內人數的 4.6%。(表 2.12)

Socio-economic characteristics of working population in different income groups

2.25 To facilitate comparison of income trend, working persons are classified into 3 broader groups according to the income, viz. the 1st – 2nd decile groups, 3rd – 8th decile groups, and 9th – 10th decile groups. It should, however, be stressed that the above are defined in a relative rather than an absolute sense.

2.26 According to the above delineation, the income share of working persons in the 9th – 10th decile groups fell slightly from 55.7% in 2006 to 55.0% in 2016, while those in the 3rd – 8th decile groups rose slightly from 39.8% to 40.7% during the same period. (Table 2.11)

1st – 2nd decile groups

2.27 In 2016, working persons in the 1st – 2nd decile groups were basically lower-educated persons engaged in relatively low-skilled jobs such as service workers or elementary occupations. Almost 40% of the working persons in this group had an education level of lower secondary and below only. The median monthly income from main employment was low at \$4,250, about one-tenth of that in the 9th – 10th decile groups. Yet, it should be mindful that part-time workers with much fewer hours of work could to a certain extent affect the monthly employment income distribution, particularly in the lower income brackets. (Table 2.12)

2.28 It is also noteworthy that there were more women than men in this group because of the presence of a large number of foreign domestic helpers whose employment income was generally at around \$4,300 per month. After excluding them, the median monthly income of this group was \$5,800 in 2016 while the sex ratio would increase from 311 to 683. (Table 2.12)

2.29 The proportion of non-Hong Kong born persons in this group also stood high at 68.7%. When foreign domestic helpers were excluded, this proportion decreased to 45.4%, which was still higher than the overall figure of 32.9%. This was partly attributed to the considerable number of persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, commonly known as new arrivals, who accounted for 4.6% of the persons in this group. (Table 2.12)

第三個至第八個十等分組別

2.30 在第三個至第八個十等分組別的 220 萬名在職人士中，近半屬於年青至中年的年齡組別（即 25 歲至 44 歲）。他／她們的教育程度普遍高於第一個至第二個十等分組別的人士，當中約有 36.5% 受過高中教育，另有約 34.5% 受過專上教育。由於具備較高的教育程度，兼具有更多工作經驗，組內人士的每月職業收入中位數是 15,000 元，這與全港工作人口的收入中位數相等。（表 2.11 及表 2.12）

2.31 組內的人士較高比例為輔助專業人員（21.1%），其次是文書支援人員（20.5%）和服務工作及銷售人員（20.4%）。若按行業劃分，當中很高比例（21.0%）的人從事「進出口、批發及零售業」行業，其次是「地產、專業及商用服務業」行業（15.4%）和「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」行業（14.1%）。（表 2.12）

第九個至第十個十等分組別

2.32 第九個至第十個十等分組別的在職人士大部分屬於受過高等教育的中年專業人員和經理。組別內近 80% 的人士具備專上教育程度。超過九成的人士從事高技術工種，職業屬經理、行政級人員、專業人員和輔助專業人員。（表 2.12）

2.33 自然地，組內人士的每月主要職業收入中位數較高，高達 45,000 元，是整體中位數的 3 倍。組內男性人數顯著多於女性人數，性別比率是 1 680。（表 2.11 及表 2.12）

3rd – 8th decile groups

2.30 Of the 2.2 million working persons in the 3rd – 8th decile groups, almost half were in the young to middle age groups (i.e. aged 25 – 44). Their educational attainment was in general higher than that in the 1st – 2nd decile groups, with 36.5% having attended upper secondary level and another 34.5% having attended post-secondary level. With higher educational attainment and more working experience, individuals in this group had a median monthly employment income of \$15,000, which was the same as that of the entire working population. (Table 2.11 and Table 2.12)

2.31 A relatively larger proportion of persons in this group were associate professionals (21.1%), followed by clerical support workers (20.5%) and service and sales workers (20.4%). In terms of industry, a high proportion (21.0%) of them were engaged in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector, followed by the “Real estate, professional and business services” sector (15.4%) and the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector (14.1%). (Table 2.12)

9th – 10th decile groups

2.32 Working persons in the 9th – 10th decile groups were mostly well-educated middle-aged professionals and managers. Almost 80% of the persons in this group possessed post-secondary education level. Over 90% of them were engaged in high-skilled jobs, working as managers, administrators, professionals and associate professionals. (Table 2.12)

2.33 It is natural that the median monthly income from main employment of persons in this group was high at \$45,000, which tripled the overall median level. There were significantly more men than women in this group, with a sex ratio of 1 680. (Table 2.11 and Table 2.12)

表 2.11 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按收入組別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table 2.11 Working population⁽¹⁾ by income groups, 2006, 2011 and 2016

收入組別 Income Group	包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers			不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
第一個至第二個十等分組別 1st – 2nd decile groups						
每月主要職業收入範圍 (港元) Range of monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	≤ 5,500	≤ 6,500	≤ 8,250	≤ 6,000	≤ 7,500	≤ 10,000
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	3,500	3,700	4,250	4,500	5,800	7,750
組內收入佔總收入的百分比 Share of the groups' income to total aggregate income	4.5	4.2	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.5
工作人口數目 Number of working population	668 993	706 568	748 175	631 560	655 706	683 814
第三個至第八個十等分組別 3rd – 8th decile groups						
每月主要職業收入範圍 (港元) Range of monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	5,500 – ≤ 20,000	6,500 – ≤ 23,750	8,250 – ≤ 30,000	6,000 – ≤ 20,000	7,500 – ≤ 25,000	10,000 – ≤ 30,000
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	10,000	11,000	15,000	10,000	12,000	15,500
組內收入佔總收入的百分比 Share of the groups' income to total aggregate income	39.8	39.4	40.7	40.1	39.6	40.9
工作人口數目 Number of working population	2 006 991	2 119 688	2 244 546	1 894 709	1 967 131	2 051 467
第九個至第十個十等分組別 9th – 10th decile groups						
每月主要職業收入範圍 (港元) Range of monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	≥ 20,000	≥ 23,750	≥ 30,000	≥ 20,000	≥ 25,000	≥ 30,000
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	30,000	36,250	45,000	30,000	38,940	49,000
組內收入佔總收入的百分比 Share of the groups' income to total aggregate income	55.7	56.4	55.0	55.0	55.4	53.6
工作人口數目 Number of working population	669 002	706 593	748 181	631 568	655 728	683 826

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 2.12 2016 年工作人口⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 在不同收入組別的社會經濟特徵
Table 2.12 Socio-economic characteristics of working population⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ in different income groups, 2016

	第一個至第二個 十等分組別 1st – 2nd decile groups	第三個至第八個 十等分組別 3rd – 8th decile groups	第九個至第十個 十等分組別 9th – 10th decile groups	合計 Overall
按性別劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by sex (%)				
男 Male	23.7 (40.6)	55.7 (55.8)	62.7 (62.7)	50.7 (55.4)
女 Female	76.3 (59.4)	44.3 (44.2)	37.3 (37.3)	49.3 (44.6)
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	311 (683)	1 258 (1 260)	1 680 (1 680)	1 029 (1 241)
按年齡組別劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by age group (%)				
15 – 24	13.2 (21.0)	8.6 (8.6)	0.7 (0.7)	8.0 (8.4)
25 – 34	23.5 (11.1)	26.1 (26.1)	18.2 (18.2)	24.0 (22.5)
35 – 44	25.4 (14.2)	21.0 (21.0)	32.8 (32.8)	24.3 (22.7)
45 – 54	18.5 (21.8)	23.5 (23.5)	31.1 (31.1)	24.0 (25.0)
55 – 64	14.5 (23.7)	17.8 (17.8)	14.5 (14.5)	16.5 (17.8)
65+	4.8 (8.2)	2.9 (2.9)	2.8 (2.8)	3.3 (3.6)
按出生地點劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by place of birth (%)				
在香港出生 Born in Hong Kong	31.3 (54.6)	66.4 (66.5)	75.9 (75.9)	61.3 (67.1)
在香港以外地方出生 Born outside Hong Kong	68.7 (45.4)	33.6 (33.5)	24.1 (24.1)	38.7 (32.9)
居港少於 7 年 Having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years	34.6 (7.5)	4.1 (4.1)	4.9 (4.9)	10.4 (4.7)
內地來港 Persons from the Mainland	2.6 (4.6)	2.0 (2.0)	0.6 (0.6)	1.9 (2.0)
其他地方來港 Persons from other places	32.0 (3.0)	2.1 (2.1)	4.3 (4.3)	8.5 (2.7)
居港 7 年及以上 Having resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more	34.1 (37.9)	29.4 (29.4)	19.1 (19.1)	28.3 (28.2)
按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的工作人口比例 （百分比） Proportion of working population by educational attainment (highest level attended) (%)				
初中及以下 Lower secondary and below	39.4 (46.1)	29.0 (29.0)	4.8 (4.8)	26.2 (25.8)
高中 Upper secondary	37.1 (30.6)	36.5 (36.5)	16.4 (16.4)	32.6 (31.4)
專上教育 Post-secondary	23.5 (23.3)	34.5 (34.5)	78.8 (78.8)	41.2 (42.8)

表 2.12 2016 年工作人口⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 在不同收入組別的社會經濟特徵 (續)
Table 2.12 Socio-economic characteristics of working population⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ in different income groups, 2016 (cont'd)

	第一個至第二個 十等分組別 1st – 2nd decile groups		第三個至第八個 十等分組別 3rd – 8th decile groups		第九個至第十個 十等分組別 9th – 10th decile groups		合計 Overall	
按行業 ⁽³⁾ 劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比)								
Proportion of working population by industry ⁽³⁾ (%)								
製造業 Manufacturing	2.1	(3.7)	4.5	(4.5)	3.4	(4.3)	3.8	(4.1)
建造業 Construction	3.4	(6.0)	10.8	(10.8)	6.9	(6.9)	8.5	(9.3)
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	12.6	(22.0)	21.0	(21.0)	18.3	(18.3)	18.8	(20.6)
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	6.0	(10.5)	11.4	(11.4)	4.1	(4.1)	8.8	(9.7)
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	9.9	(17.3)	9.7	(9.7)	2.0	(2.0)	8.2	(8.9)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	0.7	(1.3)	3.6	(3.6)	6.7	(6.7)	3.6	(4.0)
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	1.4	(2.5)	5.5	(5.5)	14.9	(14.9)	6.5	(7.2)
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	10.3	(17.9)	15.4	(15.4)	15.2	(15.2)	14.3	(15.6)
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	6.9	(12.1)	14.0	(14.1)	26.6	(26.6)	15.1	(16.6)
雜項社會及個人服務業 Miscellaneous social and personal services	46.3	(6.1)	3.7	(3.6)	1.3	(1.3)	11.7	(3.4)
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	0.4	(0.6)	0.6	(0.6)	0.6	(0.6)	0.6	(0.6)
按職業 ⁽⁵⁾ 劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比)								
Proportion of working population by occupation ⁽⁵⁾ (%)								
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	0.7	(1.1)	4.6	(4.6)	36.0	(36.0)	10.1	(11.1)
專業人員 Professionals	0.7	(1.3)	4.3	(4.3)	21.8	(21.8)	7.1	(7.7)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	5.9	(10.4)	21.1	(21.1)	33.4	(33.4)	20.5	(22.4)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	6.8	(11.8)	20.5	(20.5)	2.4	(2.4)	14.1	(15.4)
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	19.5	(34.2)	20.4	(20.4)	4.9	(4.9)	17.1	(18.7)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2.8	(4.9)	7.9	(8.0)	1.4	(1.4)	5.6	(6.1)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.2	(5.5)	6.2	(6.2)	0.0	(0.0)	4.4	(4.8)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	60.2	(30.6)	14.8	(14.8)	0.1	(0.1)	21.0	(13.5)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	0.1	(0.2)	0.2	(0.2)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.1)

表 2.12 2016 年工作人口⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 在不同收入組別的社會經濟特徵 (續)
Table 2.12 Socio-economic characteristics of working population⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ in different income groups, 2016 (cont'd)

	第一個至第二個 十等分組別 1st – 2nd decile groups	第三個至第八個 十等分組別 3rd – 8th decile groups	第九個至第十個 十等分組別 9th – 10th decile groups	合計 Overall
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	4,250 (5,800)	15,000 (15,000)	45,000 (45,000)	15,000 (15,500)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 括號內的數字是指在同一十等分組別中扣除外籍家庭傭工後的數字。

(3) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(4) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

(5) 統計表內的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) Figures in brackets refer to figures of the same decile group with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

(3) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(4) “Others” include “Agriculture and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply”; “Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

(5) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08)

住戶收入分布

2.34 與個人主要職業收入一樣，家庭住戶收入在過去 10 年亦錄得升幅。在 2006 年至 2016 年間，按當時價格計算的住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）由 17,100 元顯著上升 45.6% 至 24,890 元。扣除價格變動的因素後，住戶每月收入中位數在期間仍錄得 6.4% 的實質升幅。（表 2.13b）

2.35 至於從事經濟活動的家庭住戶（即住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員在職或正在求職）方面，其住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在過去 10 年顯著上升 50%，由 2006 年的 20,000 元上升至 2016 年的 30,000 元。扣除價格變動的因素後，其住戶每月收入中位數仍增加 9.6%，高於所有家庭住戶的升幅。（表 2.13b）

Household income distribution

2.34 Similar to individual income from main employment, domestic household income also recorded growth over the past decade. Between 2006 and 2016, the median monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) at current prices increased significantly by 45.6% from \$17,100 to \$24,890. After discounting the effect of price changes, the median monthly household income still increased by 6.4% in real terms over the period. (Table 2.13b)

2.35 As for the economically active households (i.e. households with at least one member working or seeking work apart from foreign domestic helpers), the median monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) surged by 50% over the past decade, from \$20,000 in 2006 to \$30,000 in 2016. After discounting the effect of price changes, the median monthly household income still increased by 9.6% in real terms, higher than that for all domestic households. (Table 2.13b)

2.36 以收入組別分析，按當時價格計算的住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）低於 4,000 元的住戶所佔百分比由 2006 年及 2011 年的 9.5% 下降至 2016 年的 6.3%，而住戶每月收入在 40,000 元或以上的住戶所佔百分比則由 2006 年的 16.7%，增加至 2011 年的 23.1% 及 2016 年的 30.8%。（表 2.13b）

2.37 從事經濟活動的住戶的收入分布在同期亦有相同的情況。住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）低於 4,000 元的從事經濟活動的住戶所佔百分比由 2006 年的 2.3% 下跌至 2011 年的 1.6%，再下跌至 2016 年的 1.2%；而每月收入 40,000 元或以上的住戶所佔百分比在該期間則由 19.5% 上升至 27.2% 及 37.1%。事實上，在住戶每月收入低於 4,000 元的住戶中，85.1% 為非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶（即住戶內所有成員除外籍家庭傭工外皆非從事經濟活動（例如料理家務者、退休人士及 15 歲以下兒童））。（表 2.13b）

2.38 住戶收入分布的變化有四個主要的成因，包括長者住戶增加、一至二人住戶增加、有兩名有收入者的住戶增加，以及人口的教育程度改善。

2.39 由於人口急速老化，香港 65 歲及以上的長者數目由 2006 年的 852 796 人增加 36.4% 至 2016 年的 1 163 153 人。相應地，長者住戶（即所有成員均為 65 歲及以上的家庭住戶）的數目亦增加 56.6%。（表 6.5 及表 7.2）

2.40 人口老化在過去 5 年有加速趨勢。隨著退休人士的數目趨升，非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶大幅增加。在 2011 年至 2016 年期間，非從事經濟活動的住戶佔所有住戶的比例由 17.9% 增加至 19.0%，住戶數目增加了 52 000 戶。但期間單是非從事經濟活動的長者住戶已增加了 44 000 戶；若計算與外籍家庭傭工同住的長者住戶，

2.36 Analysed by income brackets, the percentage share of households with monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) at current prices below \$4,000 decreased from 9.5% in both 2006 and 2011, to 6.3% in 2016, while those with monthly income at \$40,000 or above grew from 16.7% in 2006, to 23.1% in 2011 and 30.8% in 2016. (Table 2.13b)

2.37 A similar pattern was observed in the income distribution of the economically active households over the period. The percentage share of economically active households with monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) below \$4,000 decreased from 2.3% in 2006 to 1.6% in 2011, and further to 1.2% in 2016, while those with monthly household income at \$40,000 or above increased from 19.5%, to 27.2% and 37.1% respectively over the same period. In fact, among those households with monthly household income below \$4,000 in 2016, 85.1% were economically inactive households (i.e. households with all members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically inactive (e.g. home-makers, retired persons and children below the age of 15)). (Table 2.13b)

2.38 There were four major contributors to the changes in the household income distribution, including the increase in elderly households, increase in households with one to two persons, increase in two-earner households and improvement in educational attainment of the population.

2.39 With the rapid ageing of the population, the number of elderly aged 65 and over in Hong Kong increased by 36.4% from 852 796 in 2006 to 1 163 153 in 2016. Correspondingly, the number of elderly households (i.e. domestic households comprising all members aged 65 and over) grew by 56.6%. (Table 6.5 and Table 7.2)

2.40 The ageing trend has accelerated over the past 5 years. With the increase in the number of retirees, the number of economically inactive households increased drastically. During 2011 – 2016, the proportion of economically inactive households increased from 17.9% to 19.0%, an increase of 52 000 households. However, the number of elderly households which were economically inactive had already increased by 44 000

更增加了 57 000 戶，這反映非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶升幅完全源自人口老化。由於非從事經濟活動的長者住戶主要是退休人士，並沒有職業收入，其住戶每月收入中位數（5,900 元；若包括與外籍家庭傭工同住的長者住戶，數字為 5,800 元）自然較全港所有家庭住戶中位數（24,900 元，不包括外籍家庭傭工）為低。這樣令住戶收入差距擴闊。

（表 7.2）

2.41 然而，住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）低於 4,000 元的長者住戶在過去 10 年顯著減少，由 2006 年的 104 334 戶減至 2016 年的 63 310 戶。另一方面，住戶每月收入介乎於 4,000 元至 39,999 元的長者住戶則由 2006 年的 72 187 戶顯著增加至 2016 年的 224 786 戶。這可能與期間政府現金福利增加有關，尤其於 2013 年為援助有經濟需要的長者而增設的長者生活津貼，有助紓緩人口加速老化對擴大住戶收入差距的影響。（表 2.14b）

2.42 值得注意的是，在 2016 年住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）少於 4,000 元的長者住戶中，只有 1 795 個住戶有家庭成員（不包括外籍家庭傭工）從事經濟活動，約佔 3%。（表 2.14b）

2.43 此外，住戶收入與住戶人數有着密切的關係。一般而言，一、二人住戶的工作人數較少，住戶收入一般較低，所以一、二人住戶日益增加亦會影響整體住戶收入水平的分布。隨着人口老化和獨身趨勢更為普遍，加上生育率偏低，一人住戶及二人住戶的比例（撇除外籍家庭傭工）由 2011 年分別為 17.9%和 26.0%上升至 2016 年的 19.5%和 27.4%，而整體住戶平均人數由 2011 年的 2.8 人，下降至 2016 年的 2.7 人。（表 7.6）

during the period. If households with elderly living with foreign domestic helpers are also included, the increase was 57 000. This reflects that the increase in economically inactive households was entirely attributed to population ageing. As elderly households which were economically inactive mainly comprised retirees who did not have employment income, their median household income (\$5,900; the figure is \$5,800 if including elderly households living with foreign domestic helpers) was naturally lower than that of all domestic households in Hong Kong (\$24,900, excluding foreign domestic helpers). This tends to increase the disparity of household income. (Table 7.2)

2.41 Nevertheless, there was a notable decrease in the number of elderly households with monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) below \$4,000, from 104 334 in 2006 to 63 310 in 2016. On the other hand, the number of elderly households with monthly household income between \$4,000 and \$39,999 increased notably from 72 187 in 2006 to 224 786 in 2016. This may be associated with the increase in the Government's social benefits in cash during the period. In particular, the implementation of Old Age Living Allowance in 2013 to assist the elderly who are in need of financial support, helped ameliorate the widening of income disparity due to acceleration of the ageing trend. (Table 2.14b)

2.42 It is worth mentioning that among the elderly households with monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) below \$4,000, only 1 795 households (about 3%) had economically active household members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in 2016. (Table 2.14b)

2.43 Furthermore, household income is closely related to household size. In general, households with one to two persons have less working members and thus usually have lower household income. Therefore, the increasing prominence of households with one to two persons would affect the overall household income distribution. Along with population ageing and the tendency of people to remain single, and coupled with the low fertility rate, the proportion of one-person and two-person households (excluding foreign domestic helpers) increased from 17.9% and 26.0% respectively in 2011 to

2.44 如 2.6-2.7 段所述，過去 10 年工作人口的職業收入普遍有顯著增長。因此，從事經濟活動的住戶，尤其是有兩名工作成員的住戶，很可能受惠於利好的勞動市場情況。住戶每月收入在 40,000 元或以上並有兩名工作成員（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的家庭住戶的數目日益增加。這類住戶的數目從 2006 年的 191 079 顯著上升至 2016 年的 361 152，增幅為 89%。（表 2.14b）

2.45 另一項有關住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在 40,000 元或以上的住戶的觀察是，該等住戶內學歷較高的人士的比例越來越大，而他們的職業收入亦普遍較高。15 歲及以上具備專上學歷的人士的比例由 2006 年的 49.7% 增加至 2016 年的 53.2%。他們的每月主要職業收入中位數較高，過去 10 年均維持在 30,000 元或以上。（表 2.14b）

2.46 收入分布的離散與不同因素息息相關。該等因素可分為兩類：社會經濟因素和人口因素。第六章將會更詳細討論各項因素對收入分布的影響。

19.5% and 27.4% respectively in 2016. The overall average household size decreased from 2.8 in 2011 to 2.7 in 2016. (Table 7.6)

2.44 As mentioned in Paragraphs 2.6-2.7, the working population enjoyed significant increase in employment income across the board over the past decade. As such, the household income of economically active households, especially those with two earners, likely benefitted from the favourable labour market conditions. There was an increasing number of domestic households having monthly household income at \$40,000 or above with two working members (excluding foreign domestic helpers). The number increased notably by 89% from 191 079 in 2006 to 361 152 in 2016. (Table 2.14b)

2.45 Another observation of households having monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) at \$40,000 or above was that there was an increasing proportion of higher-educated persons, whose employment income was generally at a higher level, in these households. The proportion of persons aged 15 and over with post-secondary education increased from 49.7% in 2006 to 53.2% in 2016. Their median monthly income from main employment remained high at \$30,000 or above in the past decade. (Table 2.14b)

2.46 The dispersion of an income distribution is closely related to a variety of factors which can broadly be classified into two categories: socio-economic factors and demographic factors. Chapter 6 contains a more detailed discussion on the effect of various factors on the income distribution.

表 2.13a 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入（包括外籍家庭傭工）（以當時市價計算及以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算）劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 2.13a Domestic households by monthly domestic household income (including foreign domestic helpers) (at current and constant (June 2016) prices), 2006, 2011 and 2016

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households						從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾					
	2006		2011		2016		2006		2011		2016	
	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比	數目	百分比
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
(以當時市價計算) (At current prices)												
< 2,000	86 736	3.9	85 394	3.6	100 629	4.0	12 683	0.7	11 204	0.6	11 578	0.6
2,000 – 3,999	118 779	5.3	129 332	5.5	38 632	1.5	28 876	1.5	18 622	1.0	10 489	0.5
4,000 – 5,999	121 605	5.5	94 894	4.0	119 616	4.8	62 890	3.4	31 759	1.6	16 200	0.8
6,000 – 7,999	146 010	6.6	121 173	5.1	119 574	4.8	104 319	5.6	72 829	3.7	29 810	1.5
8,000 – 9,999	147 081	6.6	133 122	5.6	101 666	4.1	121 343	6.5	106 339	5.5	52 876	2.6
10,000 – 14,999	339 469	15.2	297 830	12.6	295 912	11.8	309 363	16.5	262 273	13.5	243 850	12.0
15,000 – 19,999	279 217	12.5	265 224	11.2	251 872	10.0	266 185	14.2	248 321	12.8	234 275	11.5
20,000 – 24,999	225 292	10.1	235 695	9.9	220 935	8.8	219 411	11.7	223 053	11.5	209 156	10.3
25,000 – 29,999	162 783	7.3	181 313	7.7	176 659	7.0	160 082	8.5	174 421	9.0	170 200	8.4
30,000 – 39,999	221 101	9.9	269 283	11.4	301 856	12.0	216 994	11.6	259 383	13.3	292 422	14.4
40,000 – 59,999	194 723	8.7	267 953	11.3	360 529	14.4	191 492	10.2	259 582	13.4	351 159	17.3
60,000 – 79,999	77 347	3.5	117 260	5.0	168 441	6.7	76 050	4.1	113 324	5.8	164 324	8.1
80,000 – 99,999	38 534	1.7	58 895	2.5	89 413	3.6	37 808	2.0	56 878	2.9	87 438	4.3
≥ 100,000	67 869	3.0	111 428	4.7	164 000	6.5	65 895	3.5	106 385	5.5	159 748	7.9
總計 Total	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0	1 873 391	100.0	1 944 373	100.0	2 033 525	100
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)												
	17,250		20,500		25,000		20,000		24,810		30,450	
(以固定 (2016 年 6 月) 市價計算) (At constant (June 2016) prices)												
< 2,000	73 354	3.3	81 658	3.4	100 629	4.0	9 584	0.5	9 705	0.5	11 578	0.6
2,000 – 3,999	62 897	2.8	97 478	4.1	38 632	1.5	14 193	0.8	13 344	0.7	10 489	0.5
4,000 – 5,999	91 623	4.1	104 890	4.4	119 616	4.8	27 767	1.5	28 580	1.5	16 200	0.8
6,000 – 7,999	95 642	4.3	78 444	3.3	119 574	4.8	51 326	2.7	37 060	1.9	29 810	1.5
8,000 – 9,999	110 313	5.0	110 275	4.7	101 666	4.1	77 099	4.1	79 344	4.1	52 876	2.6
10,000 – 14,999	277 622	12.5	278 611	11.8	295 912	11.8	231 014	12.3	234 995	12.1	243 850	12.0
15,000 – 19,999	239 330	10.7	234 029	9.9	251 872	10.0	220 235	11.8	214 703	11.0	234 275	11.5
20,000 – 24,999	218 615	9.8	234 369	9.9	220 935	8.8	207 916	11.1	221 077	11.4	209 156	10.3
25,000 – 29,999	180 192	8.1	175 789	7.4	176 659	7.0	173 903	9.3	167 248	8.6	170 200	8.4
30,000 – 39,999	263 937	11.9	281 613	11.9	301 856	12.0	258 895	13.8	270 763	13.9	292 422	14.4
40,000 – 59,999	291 851	13.1	319 809	13.5	360 529	14.4	286 578	15.3	309 110	15.9	351 159	17.3
60,000 – 79,999	130 851	5.9	143 393	6.1	168 441	6.7	128 637	6.9	138 791	7.1	164 324	8.1
80,000 – 99,999	64 282	2.9	77 039	3.3	89 413	3.6	63 176	3.4	74 777	3.8	87 438	4.3
≥ 100,000	126 037	5.7	151 399	6.4	164 000	6.5	123 068	6.6	144 876	7.5	159 748	7.9
總計 Total	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0	1 873 391	100.0	1 944 373	100.0	2 033 525	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)												
	23,600		24,190		25,000		27,360		29,280		30,450	

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內(除外籍家庭傭工外)至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 2.13b 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（以當時市價計算及以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算）劃分的家庭住戶數目

Table 2.13b Domestic households by monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) (at current and constant (June 2016) prices), 2006, 2011 and 2016

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households						從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾					
	2006		2011		2016		2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
（以當時市價計算） (At current prices)												
< 2,000	92 466	4.2	96 218	4.1	111 614	4.5	13 137	0.7	11 665	0.6	12 378	0.6
2,000 – 3,999	117 980	5.3	129 827	5.5	45 987	1.8	29 165	1.6	18 917	1.0	11 072	0.5
4,000 – 5,999	120 640	5.4	88 725	3.7	119 763	4.8	63 415	3.4	31 903	1.6	15 940	0.8
6,000 – 7,999	145 670	6.5	120 182	5.1	118 692	4.7	105 122	5.6	73 270	3.8	30 002	1.5
8,000 – 9,999	146 541	6.6	132 578	5.6	94 440	3.8	121 825	6.5	107 255	5.5	54 082	2.7
10,000 – 14,999	340 141	15.3	297 930	12.6	293 581	11.7	310 589	16.6	263 731	13.6	247 700	12.2
15,000 – 19,999	280 423	12.6	265 819	11.2	250 710	10.0	267 886	14.3	249 379	12.8	234 578	11.5
20,000 – 24,999	226 104	10.2	237 111	10.0	221 950	8.8	220 484	11.8	224 697	11.6	210 343	10.3
25,000 – 29,999	163 488	7.3	181 800	7.7	176 120	7.0	160 811	8.6	175 209	9.0	170 563	8.4
30,000 – 39,999	220 079	9.9	269 051	11.4	302 487	12.1	216 102	11.5	259 302	13.3	293 287	14.4
40,000 – 59,999	191 870	8.6	265 835	11.2	359 128	14.3	188 737	10.1	257 652	13.3	350 122	17.2
60,000 – 79,999	75 675	3.4	115 116	4.9	166 319	6.6	74 424	4.0	111 353	5.7	162 359	8.0
80,000 – 99,999	37 703	1.7	57 670	2.4	87 195	3.5	36 997	2.0	55 636	2.9	85 272	4.2
≥ 100,000	66 661	3.0	109 340	4.6	160 036	6.4	64 697	3.5	104 404	5.4	155 827	7.7
總計 Total	2 225 441	100.0	2 367 202	100.0	2 508 022	100.0	1 873 391	100.0	1 944 373	100.0	2 033 525	100
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)												
	17,100		20,200		24,890		20,000		24,500		30,000	
（以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算） (At constant (June 2016) prices)												
< 2,000	78 616	3.5	92 407	3.9	111 614	4.5	9 981	0.5	10 147	0.5	12 378	0.6
2,000 – 3,999	65 066	2.9	101 855	4.3	45 987	1.8	14 487	0.8	13 605	0.7	11 072	0.5
4,000 – 5,999	88 923	4.0	97 296	4.1	119 763	4.8	27 884	1.5	28 762	1.5	15 940	0.8
6,000 – 7,999	94 924	4.3	75 892	3.2	118 692	4.7	51 783	2.8	37 355	1.9	30 002	1.5
8,000 – 9,999	110 061	4.9	109 702	4.6	94 440	3.8	77 637	4.1	79 865	4.1	54 082	2.7
10,000 – 14,999	277 599	12.5	279 764	11.8	293 581	11.7	232 596	12.4	238 022	12.2	247 700	12.2
15,000 – 19,999	239 468	10.8	233 226	9.9	250 710	10.0	220 682	11.8	215 082	11.1	234 578	11.5
20,000 – 24,999	220 050	9.9	236 755	10.0	221 950	8.8	209 826	11.2	223 459	11.5	210 343	10.3
25,000 – 29,999	182 379	8.2	176 413	7.5	176 120	7.0	176 128	9.4	168 126	8.6	170 563	8.4
30,000 – 39,999	264 027	11.9	281 140	11.9	302 487	12.1	259 219	13.8	270 661	13.9	293 287	14.4
40,000 – 59,999	289 352	13	320 260	13.5	359 128	14.3	284 253	15.2	309 737	15.9	350 122	17.2
60,000 – 79,999	129 440	5.8	139 727	5.9	166 319	6.6	127 358	6.8	135 321	7.0	162 359	8.0
80,000 – 99,999	63 440	2.9	75 018	3.2	87 195	3.5	62 384	3.3	72 882	3.7	85 272	4.2
≥ 100,000	122 096	5.5	147 747	6.2	160 036	6.4	119 173	6.4	141 349	7.3	155 827	7.7
總計 Total	2 225 441	100.0	2 367 202	100.0	2 508 022	100.0	1 873 391	100.0	1 944 373	100.0	2 033 525	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)												
	23,390		23,840		24,890		27,360		28,910		30,000	

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內(除外籍家庭傭工外)至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 2.14a 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入（包括外籍家庭傭工）劃分的家庭住戶特徵

Table 2.14a Characteristics of domestic households by monthly domestic household income (including foreign domestic helpers), 2006, 2011 and 2016

家庭住戶每月收入 Monthly domestic household income	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
4,000 元以下 Below \$4,000						
住戶數目 Number of households	205 515	214 726	139 261	41 559	29 826	22 067
平均住戶人數 Average household size	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.1
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4
長者住戶數目 Number of elderly households	98 656	108 155	51 334	2 042	1 332	1 688
4,000 元至 39,999 元 Between \$4,000 and \$39,999						
住戶數目 Number of households	1 642 558	1 598 534	1 588 090	1 460 587	1 378 378	1 248 789
平均住戶人數 Average household size	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.8
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5
長者住戶數目 Number of elderly households	66 386	85 755	202 151	9 931	10 808	26 429
40,000 元或以上 \$40,000 or above						
住戶數目 Number of households	378 473	555 536	782 383	371 245	536 169	762 669
平均住戶人數 Average household size	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
有兩名工作成員的住戶數目 Number of households with two working members	150 538	212 146	293 233	150 241	211 388	292 518
15 歲及以上就讀專上教育的人口 Persons aged 15 and over having attended post-secondary education						
數目 Number	531 430	832 890	1 213 881	524 945	817 301	1 194 094
比例（百分比） Proportion (%)	46.7	49.9	50.6	46.8	50.2	50.7
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	28,750	30,000	30,000	28,750	30,000	30,000

表 2.14b 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）劃分的家庭住戶特徵

Table 2.14b Characteristics of domestic households by monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2006, 2011 and 2016

家庭住戶每月收入 Monthly domestic household income	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
4,000 元以下 Below \$4,000						
住戶數目 Number of households	210 446	226 045	157 601	42 302	30 582	23 450
平均住戶人數 Average household size	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.2
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4
長者住戶數目 Number of elderly households	104 334	119 220	63 310	2 106	1 411	1 795
4,000 元至 39,999 元 Between \$4,000 and \$39,999						
住戶數目 Number of households	1 643 086	1 593 196	1 577 743	1 466 234	1 384 746	1 256 495
平均住戶人數 Average household size	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.8
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4
長者住戶數目 Number of elderly households	72 187	96 014	224 786	10 931	11 840	28 193
40,000 元或以上 \$40,000 or above						
住戶數目 Number of households	371 909	547 961	772 678	364 855	529 045	753 580
平均住戶人數 Average household size	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
有兩名工作成員的住戶數目 Number of households with two working members	191 079	269 535	361 152	191 079	269 535	361 152
15 歲及以上就讀專上教育的人口 Persons aged 15 and over having attended post-secondary education						
數目 Number	501 630	796 091	1 149 169	495 986	782 048	1 131 438
比例（百分比） Proportion (%)	49.7	53.6	53.2	49.7	53.9	53.3
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	30,000	31,460	31,500	30,000	31,460	31,500

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

不同收入組別住戶的社會經濟特徵

2.47 不同收入水平的家庭住戶各有不同特徵。為進行比較，所有住戶以下會分為三個較廣的組別，即第一個至第二個十等分組別、第三個至第八個十等分組別和第九個至第十個十等分組別，與工作人口的分類相同。

2.48 根據以上的分組，在 2016 年，第一個至第二個十等分組別、第三個至第八個十等分組別和第九個至第十個十等分組別的家庭住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）分別是 5,650 元、24,880 元和 79,000 元。估計約有 12.4% 的人口屬於第一個至第二個十等分組、63.7% 的人口屬於第三個至第八個十等分組，而第九個至第十個十等分組則有 23.9%。與第一個至第二個十等分組別比較，第九個至第十個十等分組別的人數較多，所佔比例亦較大，歸因於這兩個組別內住戶人數的差異。第九個至第十個十等分組別的平均住戶人數差不多是第一至第二個十等分組別的兩倍。詳情可見於以下的分析。（表 2.15b）

第一個至第二個十等分組別

2.49 第一個至第二個十等分組別住戶的住戶人數一般較少，在 2016 年平均每戶只有 1.7 人。這些住戶有 42.6% 居於公營租住房屋。（表 2.16）

2.50 第一個至第二個十等分組別內 65 歲及以上長者的比例高達 46.0%，而 15 歲以下的兒童比例則只有 6.2%。故此，由成人與兒童組成的住戶的比例低至 9.6%，相對於全港 27.8% 的數字。（表 2.16）

2.51 組內長者人數眾多，而他們一般已退休和沒有職業收入，因此組內沒有收入或只有其他現金收入的住戶比例較高，分別佔 10.0% 及 60.4%，而所有住戶的相應數字是 2.0% 及 15.0%。（表 2.16）

Socio-economic characteristics of households in different income groups

2.47 Households with different income levels tend to exhibit different characteristics. For the purpose of comparison, households are categorised into 3 broader groups, viz. the 1st – 2nd decile groups, 3rd – 8th decile groups and 9th – 10th decile groups, same as in the case of working population.

2.48 According to the above demarcation, the median monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in 2016 for the 1st – 2nd decile groups, 3rd – 8th decile groups and 9th – 10th decile groups were \$5,650, \$24,880 and \$79,000 respectively. It is estimated that 12.4% of the population were in the 1st – 2nd decile groups, 63.7% in the 3rd – 8th decile groups and 23.9% in the 9th – 10th decile groups. The larger number and proportion of population in the 9th – 10th decile groups, as against the 1st – 2nd decile groups, was due to the difference in household size between these 2 groups. The average household size in the 9th – 10th decile groups almost doubled that of the 1st – 2nd decile groups. More details can be found in the analysis that follows. (Table 2.15b)

1st – 2nd decile groups

2.49 Households in the 1st – 2nd decile groups were generally of smaller size, comprising an average of 1.7 members in 2016. 42.6% of these households lived in public rental housing. (Table 2.16)

2.50 The proportion of elderly aged 65 and over in the 1st – 2nd decile groups reached 46.0%, whereas the proportion of children aged under 15 was only 6.2%. As such, the proportion of households comprising adult(s) and children was low at 9.6%, as compared to the territorial figure of 27.8%. (Table 2.16)

2.51 There were a large number of elderly in this group who were retired without employment income, and the proportion of households without income or with other cash income only was relatively high at 10.0% and 60.4% respectively. The corresponding figures of all households were 2.0% and 15.0%. (Table 2.16)

2.52 組內人士的教育程度相對地低，有 41.2% 只具有小學及以下教育程度。這組內的勞動人口參與率也非常低，只是 22.9%，而全港的數字是 62.1%。就業人口當中，職業為非技術工人的人士佔較顯著的比例。（表 2.16）

2.53 由於如上文所述的組內人士的特色，該組工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數低至 7,800 元（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。再者，住戶內有工作成員的人數甚少（平均每戶只有 0.3 人），相應的住戶每月收入中位數僅是 5,900 元，少於全港中位數的四分之一。（表 2.16）

第三個至第八個十等分組別

2.54 第三個至第八個十等分組別的平均住戶人數是 2.9 人，略高於全港的平均數。組內的住戶按房屋類型劃分的分布情況與整體情況相對較接近，約有 34.6% 居於公營租住房屋、17.0% 居於資助自置居所房屋，另有 47.3% 居於私人永久性房屋。組內 44.4% 的住戶擁有自己的居所，而他們的住房開支與住戶收入比率中位數是 8.5%。（表 2.16）

2.55 第三個至第八個十等分組別內中年人所佔的比例頗高。超過一半的 15 歲及以上人士受過中學教育。組內的勞動人口參與率是 64.1%。（表 2.16）

2.56 這個住戶組別內有較多受過良好教育和有較高收入的人士，因此組內住戶的住戶每月收入中位數是 25,000 元，遠高於第一個至第二個十等分組別的中位數。（表 2.16）

2.52 The educational attainment of persons in this group was relatively low, with 41.2% having attended only primary education and below. Also, a very low labour force participation rate of 22.9% was found in this group, as compared to the territorial level of 62.1%. For those working, a rather significant proportion worked in elementary occupations. (Table 2.16)

2.53 The distinct features of persons in this group, as described above, explained a low median monthly income from main employment of the working population, at \$7,800 (excluding foreign domestic helpers). Coupled with the small number of working members (only a mere 0.3 person per household on average), a median monthly household income of only \$5,900, which was less than a quarter of the territorial median, was observed. (Table 2.16)

3rd – 8th decile groups

2.54 The average size of households in the 3rd – 8th decile groups was 2.9, slightly larger than the territorial average. The distribution of these households by type of housing was comparatively closer to the overall distribution, with 34.6% in public rental housing, 17.0% in subsidised home ownership housing and 47.3% in private permanent housing. 44.4% of the households in this group owned their residence and their median ratio of housing cost to household income was 8.5%. (Table 2.16)

2.55 There was a high proportion of middle-aged persons in the 3rd – 8th decile groups. Over half of those aged 15 and over attended secondary school. The labour force participation rate of persons in this group was 64.1%. (Table 2.16)

2.56 There were more income earners in these households who were better educated and had higher income from main employment. The median monthly household income of households in this group was \$25,000, which far exceeded the median of the 1st – 2nd decile groups. (Table 2.16)

第九個至第十個十等分組別

2.57 第九個至第十個十等分組別住戶的住戶人數通常更多，平均是 3.6 人。這些住戶有一個顯著特徵，其中接近三分之一的住戶有外籍家庭傭工。若扣除外籍家庭傭工，平均住戶人數減少至 3.2 人。
(表 2.16)

2.58 這些住戶很大部分 (82.6%) 居於私人永久性房屋。組內超過三分之二的住戶擁有自己的居所，而他們的住房開支與住戶收入比率中位數是 9.7%。(表 2.16)

2.59 成員包括成人和兒童的住戶，佔組內住戶數目的 39.3%。值得注意的是，這些住戶內工作成員的人數平均高達 2.4 人。他們大部分屬於受過高等教育的專業人員和經理，每月收入中位數是 26,250 元，比整體中位數高四分之三。因此，他們的住戶每月收入中位數高達 80,000 元。
(表 2.16)

9th – 10th decile groups

2.57 Households in the 9th – 10th decile groups tended to be of even larger size, giving an average of 3.6 members. A distinct feature of households in this group was that near one-third of them had foreign domestic helpers. If foreign domestic helpers were excluded, the average household size would be reduced to 3.2.
(Table 2.16)

2.58 The vast majority (82.6%) of these households lived in private permanent housing. Over two-thirds of the households in this group owned their residence and their median ratio of housing cost to household income was 9.7%. (Table 2.16)

2.59 Households comprising adult(s) with children constituted 39.3% of all households in this group. It was also worth noting that the average number of working members in these households was high at 2.4. These working members were mostly well-educated professionals and managers, earning a median income of \$26,250 per month, which was 3 quarters higher than the overall median. As a result, their median monthly household income also stood high at \$80,000.
(Table 2.16)

表 2.15a 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按收入組別（包括外籍家庭傭工）劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 2.15a Domestic households by income groups (including foreign domestic helpers), 2006, 2011 and 2016

收入組別 Income group	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
第一個至第二個十等分組別 1st – 2nd decile groups						
家庭住戶每月收入範圍（港元） Range of monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	≤ 7,500	≤ 8,500	≤ 10,000	≤ 10,160	≤ 12,300	≤ 15,500
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	4,200	4,300	5,900	7,500	9,000	11,350
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	445 306	473 753	501 939	374 678	388 871	406 702
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	907 081	896 902	896 477	985 227	966 680	951 852
第三個至第八個十等分組別 3rd – 8th decile groups						
家庭住戶每月收入範圍（港元） Range of monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	7,500 – ≤ 36,000	8,500 – ≤ 44,000	10,000 – ≤ 53,750	10,160 – ≤ 39,500	12,300 – ≤ 48,850	15,500 – ≤ 60,000
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	17,250	20,500	25,000	20,000	24,810	30,450
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	1 335 929	1 421 279	1 505 842	1 124 025	1 166 619	1 220 113
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	4 156 897	4 344 019	4 439 421	3 649 684	3 759 295	3 842 732
第九個至第十個十等分組別 9th – 10th decile groups						
家庭住戶每月收入範圍（港元） Range of monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	≥ 36,000	≥ 44,000	≥ 53,750	≥ 39,500	≥ 48,850	≥ 60,000
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	53,750	66,040	80,000	58,270	72,580	88,250
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	445 311	473 764	501 953	374 688	388 883	406 710
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	1 572 931	1 650 738	1 806 238	1 334 744	1 375 266	1 484 052

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內(除外籍家庭傭工外)至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 2.15b 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按收入組別（不包括外籍家庭傭工）劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 2.15b Domestic households by income groups (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2006, 2011 and 2016

收入組別 Income group	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
第一個至第二個十等分組別 1st – 2nd decile groups						
家庭住戶每月收入範圍（港元） Range of monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	≤ 7,500	≤ 8,300	≤ 10,000	≤ 10,000	≤ 12,070	≤ 15,250
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	4,030	4,030	5,650	7,500	9,000	11,250
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	445 081	473 431	501 597	374 674	388 865	406 701
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	896 766	877 409	840 155	982 871	963 151	946 155
第三個至第八個十等分組別 3rd – 8th decile groups						
家庭住戶每月收入範圍（港元） Range of monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	7,500 – ≤ 35,450	8,300 – ≤ 43,340	10,000 – ≤ 52,760	10,000 – ≤ 39,000	12,070 – ≤ 48,000	15,250 – ≤ 59,430
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	17,100	20,200	24,880	20,000	24,500	30,000
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	1 335 262	1 420 320	1 504 814	1 124 036	1 166 624	1 220 111
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	4 100 715	4 263 916	4 326 823	3 594 249	3 682 815	3 745 828
第九個至第十個十等分組別 9th – 10th decile groups						
家庭住戶每月收入範圍（港元） Range of monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	≥ 35,450	≥ 43,340	≥ 52,760	≥ 39,000	≥ 48,000	≥ 59,440
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	53,000	65,000	79,000	57,500	71,000	86,300
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	445 098	473 451	501 611	374 681	388 884	406 713
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	1 452 298	1 496 060	1 625 381	1 225 736	1 238 891	1 321 213

註釋： (1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內(除外籍家庭傭工外)至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 2.16 2016 年家庭住戶在不同收入組別的社會經濟特徵
Table 2.16 Socio-economic characteristics of domestic households in different income groups, 2016

	第一個至第二個 十等分組別 1st – 2nd decile groups		第三個至第八個 十等分組別 3rd – 8th decile groups		第九個至第十個 十等分組別 9th – 10th decile groups		合計 Overall	
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	1.7	(1.7)	2.9	(2.9)	3.6	(3.2)	2.8	(2.7)
按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶比例 Proportion of domestic households by type of housing (%)								
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	42.6	(42.8)	34.6	(34.6)	5.4	(5.4)	30.4	(30.4)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	14.5	(14.6)	17.0	(17.0)	11.1	(11.1)	15.3	(15.3)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	40.6	(40.4)	47.3	(47.3)	82.6	(82.6)	53.0	(53.0)
按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶比例 Proportion of domestic households by tenure of accommodation (%)								
自置 Owner-occupier	42.3	(42.2)	44.4	(44.4)	67.0	(67.0)	48.5	(48.5)
租住 Tenant	52.3	(52.4)	53.1	(53.2)	30.9	(30.9)	48.5	(48.5)
家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of owner-occupier households with mortgage loan (HK\$)	4,000	(4,000)	7,000	(7,000)	13,080	(13,080)	9,500	(9,500)
家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household rent of households in rented accommodation (HK\$)	1,250	(1,250)	2,220	(2,220)	15,000	(15,000)	2,180	(2,180)
住房開支 ⁽¹⁾ 與住戶收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median ratio of housing cost ⁽¹⁾ to household income (%)	20.4	(20.8)	8.5	(8.6)	9.7	(9.9)	11.0	(11.1)
按收入來源劃分的住戶比例 (百分比) Proportion of households by source of income (%)								
沒有收入 No income	10.0	(12.0)	–	(–)	–	(–)	2.0	(2.4)
只有職業收入 Employment income only	16.9	(14.7)	60.1	(60.1)	56.4	(56.4)	50.7	(50.3)
只有其他現金收入 Other cash income only	60.4	(63.8)	4.6	(5.8)	1.0	(1.7)	15.0	(16.6)
有職業收入及其他現金收入 Both employment and other cash income	12.7	(9.5)	35.3	(34.0)	42.6	(42.0)	32.2	(30.7)
家庭住戶組合比例 (百分比) Proportion of Households Comprising (%)								
成人與兒童 Adults and children								
一名成人 One adult	3.5	(3.6)	2.6	(3.0)	0.4	(1.0)	2.4	(2.7)
多名成人 More than one adult	6.1	(5.9)	27.3	(26.9)	38.9	(38.2)	25.4	(25.0)
只有成人 Adults only								
一名成人 One adult only	47.2	(50.3)	12.3	(13.1)	6.8	(7.5)	18.2	(19.4)
多名成人 More than one adult	42.5	(39.4)	57.7	(57.0)	53.9	(53.3)	53.9	(52.7)

表 2.16 2016 年家庭住戶在不同收入組別的社會經濟特徵 (續)
Table 2.16 Socio-economic characteristics of domestic households in different income groups, 2016 (cont'd)

	第一個至第二個 十等分組別 1st – 2nd decile groups		第三個至第八個 十等分組別 3rd – 8th decile groups		第九個至第十個 十等分組別 9th – 10th decile groups		合計 Overall	
住戶有外籍家庭傭工比例 (百分比) Proportion of household with foreign domestic helpers (%)	5.7	(..)	7.0	(..)	32.2	(..)	11.8	(..)
按年齡組別劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by age group (%)								
< 15	6.2	(6.4)	11.5	(11.8)	14.0	(15.6)	11.5	(12.1)
15 – 64	47.8	(46.0)	76.3	(75.7)	78.8	(76.5)	73.5	(72.2)
65+	46.0	(47.6)	12.2	(12.5)	7.2	(7.9)	15.0	(15.7)
按教育程度劃分的 15 歲及以上人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) (%)								
小學及以下 Primary and below	41.2	(42.4)	19.2	(19.5)	8.1	(8.2)	19.3	(19.9)
中學 Secondary	43.9	(42.9)	53.7	(53.3)	35.2	(31.1)	47.9	(46.8)
專上教育 Post-secondary	14.9	(14.7)	27.1	(27.3)	56.7	(60.7)	32.8	(33.3)
勞動人口參與率 ⁽²⁾ (百分比) Labour force participation rate ⁽²⁾ (%)	22.9	(20.0)	64.1	(63.1)	77.3	(74.4)	62.1	(60.0)
每個家庭住戶的平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members per domestic households	0.3	(0.2)	1.6	(1.5)	2.4	(2.0)	1.5	(1.4)
按職業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by Occupation (%)								
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	1.5	(1.8)	5.0	(5.3)	20.6	(24.3)	9.8	(10.8)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	46.2	(32.1)	20.9	(17.0)	18.7	(4.0)	21.1	(13.7)
工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數 ⁽³⁾ (港元) Median monthly income from main employment of working population ⁽³⁾ (HK\$)	6,500	(7,800)	13,000	(13,500)	26,250	(31,000)	15,000	(15,500)
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	5,900	(5,650)	25,000	(24,800)	80,000	(79,000)	25,000	(24,890)

註釋：(1) 住房開支包括按揭供款、租金、差餉、地租及管理費。

Notes: (1) Housing cost include mortgage payment, rent, rates, Government rent and management fee.

(2) 指在家庭住戶中從事經濟活動人口佔 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

(2) Referring to the proportion of economically active population in domestic household aged 15 and over.

(3) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(3) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(4) 括號內的數字是指在同一十等分組別中扣除外籍家庭傭工後的數字。

(4) Figures in brackets refer to figures of the same decile group with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

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3. 稅務對住戶收入分布的影響

概念

3.1 第 2 章的收入分布分析是根據原本住戶收入和沒有考慮稅務及以實物形式提供的社會福利的重新分配影響之下進行的。「原本住戶收入」不應是反映住戶經濟情況的唯一量度方法，因為有不少政府政策並沒有在考慮之列。

3.2 除原本住戶收入外，不少國家／地方（例如澳洲、加拿大、英國和美國）在研究住戶的經濟情況時亦採用經考慮稅務因素後的收入概念（稱為「除稅後住戶收入」）。除稅後住戶收入界定為原本住戶收入減去薪俸稅、物業稅、差餉及地租，如圖 3.1 所示。

3.3 本研究只包括可合理地編配予住戶的稅項。由於人口普查／中期人口統計搜集的資料是以住戶／個人為對象，並非以公司為對象，利得稅因此不會予以編配。有關各項稅項所採用的概念和方法的詳細資料載於 *技術註釋丙*。

3. Effect of Taxation on Household Income Distribution

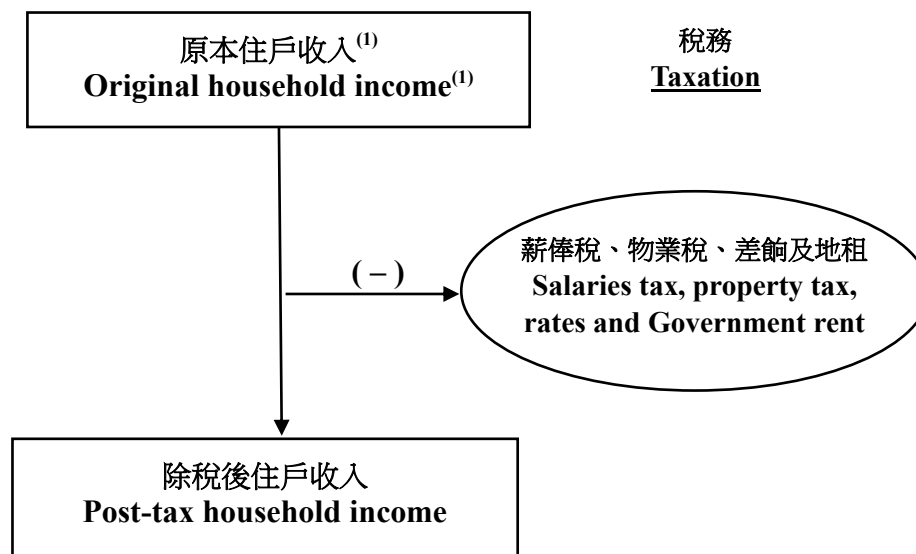
Concepts

3.1 The analysis of income distribution in Chapter 2 is based on the original household income and takes no account of the redistributive effect of taxation and in-kind social benefits. “Original household income” should not be the only measure to reflect the economic well-being of a household since a range of public policies have not been taken into account.

3.2 Apart from the original household income, the concept of household income taking into account taxation (termed as “post-tax household income”) has been employed in studying the economic situation of households in many countries / territories (e.g. Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States). The post-tax household income, defined as original household income minus salaries tax, property tax, rates and Government rent, is illustrated in Chart 3.1.

3.3 In this study, only taxes that can be reasonably allocated to households are covered. Since the data collected in population census / by-census pertain to household / individual rather than company, profit tax is hence not allocated. Details of the concepts and methodology adopted for taxation are contained in *Technical Note C*.

圖 3.1 原本住戶收入和除稅後住戶收入的概念
Chart 3.1 Concepts of original household income and post-tax household income



註釋：(1) 即家庭住戶每月收入，包括從工作得到的收入、租金收入、股息及利息、非住戶成員定期給予的款項及現金形式的社會福利等。

Note: (1) Referring to monthly domestic household income which includes income from work, rental income, dividends and interest, regular contribution from persons outside the household and social benefits in cash, etc.

稅務

薪俸稅及物業稅

3.4 稅制是香港重新分配收入的重要機制之一。香港薪俸稅的稅率一般隨着職業收入增加而累進。物業稅則只適用於有租金收入的物業業主。

3.5 薪俸稅和物業稅在更平均地分布收入方面發揮重要作用。過去 10 年，在較低的十等分組別的住戶不需要繳付或只需繳付極少的薪俸稅和物業稅。住戶所需繳付的平均每月稅款由最低的十等分組別至最高的十等分組別之間逐步遞增，這與各個十等分組別的住戶的職業收入和租金收入水平吻合。最高的十等分組別的住戶在 2006 年至 2016 年期間繳付了最大部分的薪俸稅和物業稅。（表 3.1）

Taxation

Salaries tax and property tax

3.4 The tax system is one of the most important mechanisms for redistributing income in Hong Kong. Salaries tax rate in Hong Kong, in general, is progressive with the increase in employment income. On the other hand, property tax is only applicable to property owners receiving rental income.

3.5 Salaries tax and property tax have contributed considerably to achieving a more even income distribution. Over the past decade, households in the lower decile groups paid zero or minimal amount of salaries tax and property tax. The average monthly tax payment increased progressively from the lowest decile group to the highest decile group, in line with the level of employment income and rental income of households in the respective decile groups. Households in the highest decile group contributed to the largest share of salaries tax and property tax throughout 2006 – 2016. (Table 3.1)

表 3.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的每月繳付薪俸稅及物業稅分布
Table 3.1 Distribution of salaries tax and property tax payment per month by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均每月繳付 薪俸稅及物業稅 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average salaries tax and property tax paid per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 繳付薪俸稅及 物業稅的百分比 Percentage of total amount of salaries tax and property tax paid by all households per month	平均每月繳付 薪俸稅及物業稅 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average salaries tax and property tax paid per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 繳付薪俸稅及 物業稅的百分比 Percentage of total amount of salaries tax and property tax paid by all households per month	平均每月繳付 薪俸稅及物業稅 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average salaries tax and property tax paid per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 繳付薪俸稅及 物業稅的百分比 Percentage of total amount of salaries tax and property tax paid by all households per month
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	—	—	—	—	—	—
第二 2nd	—	—	—	—	—	—
第三 3rd	*	0.0%	*	0.0%	*	0.0%
第四 4th	10	0.1%	20	0.1%	30	0.2%
第五 5th	30	0.2%	50	0.3%	100	0.4%
第六 6th	110	0.8%	120	0.7%	250	1.1%
第七 7th	200	1.4%	330	2.0%	460	2.1%
第八 8th	580	4.0%	810	4.9%	1,080	4.9%
第九 9th	1,810	12.4%	2,420	14.6%	2,960	13.4%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	11,900	81.2%	12,780	77.3%	17,310	78.0%
合計 Overall	1,470	100.0%	1,650	100.0%	2,220	100.0%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 計算平均數時的分母包括有關十等分組別內所有的住戶。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) The denominator used in computing the average value includes all households in the decile group concerned.

差餉及地租

3.6 差餉是就房產物業徵收的稅項，是香港其中一種間接稅。差餉是按照物業的應課差餉租值再乘以一個百分率徵收的，該租值是假設物業當時是空置並出租下，估計可取得的合理年租而計算。換句話說，居於租值較高的物業的住戶所繳交的差餉也相對較高。另一方面，地租是承租人須向政府繳付的稅款，以換取在租契

Rates and Government rent

3.6 Rates are one of Hong Kong's indirect taxes levied on properties. Rates are charged at a percentage of the rateable value which is the estimated annual rental value of a property assuming that the property was then vacant and to let. In other words, households living in properties with higher rental value pay higher amount of rates. On the other hand, Government rent is paid by the Government lessee to the Government in return for

文件所指明的年期內擁有和佔用土地的權利。地租的應課租值的評估基礎與差餉的評估基礎相同。所有住戶不論居於公營或私人房屋都要繳付差餉，另外，大部分住戶都要繳付地租。

3.7 過去多年，平均差餉和地租按十等分組別的變化，與平均薪俸稅和物業稅的變化，有着相似的趨勢，即一般來說，十等分組別愈高，住戶繳付的差餉和地租則愈多。這與相關的十等分組別的住戶特徵有頗大關係。就較低和中間的十等分組別的住戶而言，由於頗大比例的住戶居於租值相對較低的公營租住房屋，因此繳付較少的差餉和地租。就較高的十等分組別的住戶而言，當中許多住戶居於租值較高的私人房屋，因此需繳付較多的差餉和地租。（表 3.2 及附錄 A4.1）

3.8 整體而言，住戶所繳付的平均差餉和地租在 2006 年至 2016 年間顯著上升，而 2011 年至 2016 年的增長更快。這與期間的物業市場的市況吻合。就住戶每月所繳付的差餉和地租的比重而言，其中可見的是 2016 年第十個十等分組別的住戶的比重仍然超過第一個十等分組別的两倍，雖然兩者的差距較 10 年前收窄。部分原因是過去 10 年私人房屋的租金升幅是小單位高於大單位。（表 3.2 及附錄 A4.1）

the right to hold and occupy the premises for the term specified in the lease document. The basis of assessment of the rateable value for Government rent is the same as that for rates. Rates are paid by all households, no matter whether they live in public or private housing; whilst Government rent is paid by the majority of the households.

3.7 Over the past years, the change in average rates and Government rent along the decile groups showed a similar trend as that of average salaries tax and property tax, i.e. in general, the higher the decile group, the larger the rates and Government rent. This is closely related to the characteristics of households in the respective decile groups. For households in the lower and middle decile groups, a certain proportion of them lived in public rental housing with relatively lower rental value and therefore, paid less rates and Government rent. As for households in the higher decile groups, the majority of them resided in private housing with higher rental value which was subject to higher rates and Government rent. (Table 3.2 and Appendix A4.1)

3.8 In overall terms, the average rates and Government rent paid by households increased notably during the period from 2006 to 2016 and the pace of increase was faster between 2011 and 2016. This was in line with the property market situation over the period. On the share of rates and Government rent paid by households per month, it was observed that the contribution of households in the 10th decile group was still more than twice that of the 1st decile group in 2016, though the disparity had narrowed down compared with 10 years ago. This was partly attributable to the faster increase in private housing rent for smaller flats than larger flats over the past decade. (Table 3.2 and Appendix A4.1)

表 3.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的每月繳付差餉及地租分布
Table 3.2 Distribution of rates and Government rent payment per month by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均每月繳付 差餉及地租 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average rates and Government rent paid per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 繳付差餉及地租 總額的百分比 Percentage of total amount of rates and Government rent paid by all households per month	平均每月繳付 差餉及地租 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average rates and Government rent paid per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 繳付差餉及地租 總額的百分比 Percentage of total amount of rates and Government rent paid by all households per month	平均每月繳付 差餉及地租 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average rates and Government rent paid per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 繳付差餉及地租 總額的百分比 Percentage of total amount of rates and Government rent paid by all households per month
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	220	6.3%	220	5.1%	540	8.1%
第二 2nd	200	5.8%	220	5.1%	420	6.3%
第三 3rd	220	6.2%	250	5.8%	430	6.5%
第四 4th	240	6.8%	280	6.6%	470	7.0%
第五 5th	260	7.6%	310	7.3%	540	8.1%
第六 6th	300	8.6%	340	8.1%	590	8.9%
第七 7th	320	9.2%	400	9.2%	640	9.7%
第八 8th	380	10.8%	470	10.9%	720	10.8%
第九 9th	480	13.6%	600	14.1%	880	13.2%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	880	25.2%	1,190	27.8%	1,430	21.4%
合計 Overall	350	100.0%	430	100.0%	670	100.0%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 計算平均數時的分母包括有關十等分組別內所有的住戶。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) The denominator used in computing the average value includes all households in the decile group concerned.

稅款總支出

3.9 若把薪俸稅、物業稅、差餉和地租的支出全部加起來，即可得出按十等分組別劃分的稅款總支出。在較低的十等分組別的住戶支付的稅款很自然地少於較高的十等分組別的住戶。最高的十等分組別的住戶在 2016 年的平均每月稅款支出是 18,740 元，遠高於最低的十等分組別的 540 元。雖然在過去 10 年間，所有十等分組別的平均每月稅款支出一般均有所增加，但相比起較低的十等分組別，較高的十等分組別在款額上的升幅較大。

(圖 3.2 及附錄 A3.1)

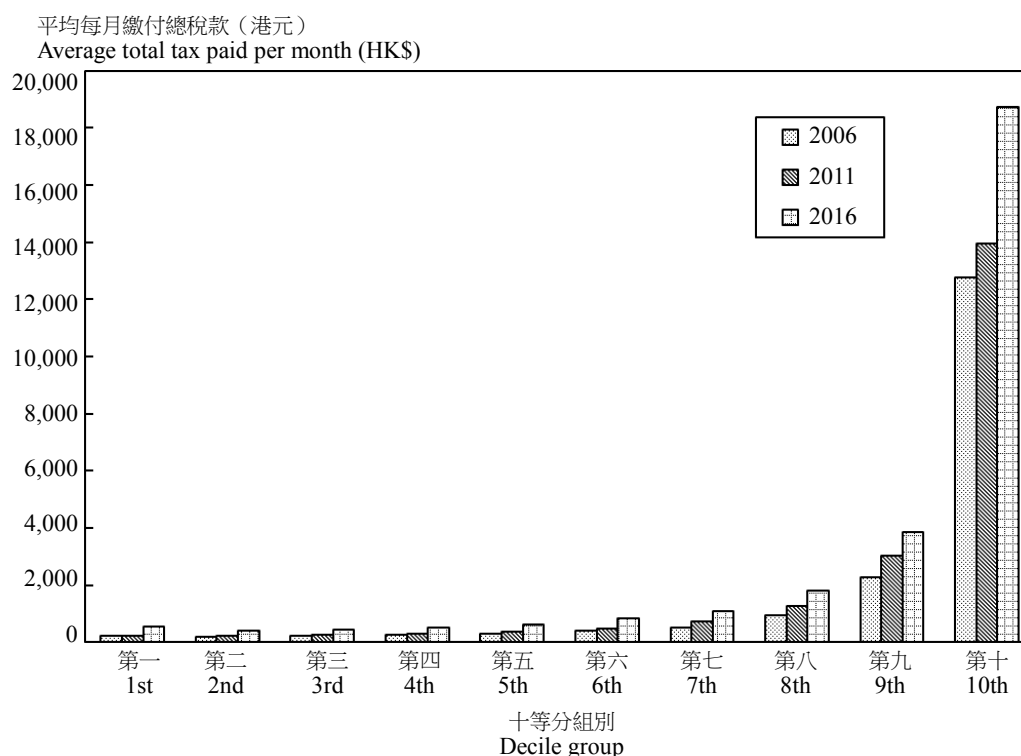
3.10 若以按十等分組別劃分的稅務支出所佔的比重變化分析，得出的模式與平均稅款支出的模式相近。在 2016 年，第一個至第五個十等分組別的住戶的稅款總支出合共佔所有住戶的稅款總支出少於 9%，而第九個和第十個十等分組別則繳付了約 78%。(附錄 A3.1)

Total tax payments

3.9 Adding together payments on salaries tax, property tax, rates and Government rent gives total tax payment by decile group. It is natural that households in the lower decile groups paid, on average, a smaller amount of tax than those in the higher decile groups. The average monthly tax payment of households in the highest decile group was \$18,740 in 2016, which was far higher than that of \$540 of the lowest decile group. While over the past 10 years, the average monthly tax payment of all decile groups generally increased, a larger magnitude of increase was observed among households of the higher decile groups than that of the lower decile groups. (Chart 3.2 and Appendix A3.1)

3.10 In terms of change in the share of tax payment by decile group, a similar pattern as that of average tax payment was observed. Households in the 1st–5th decile groups together paid less than 9% of the total tax payment of all households in 2016, whilst those in the 9th and 10th decile groups contributed some 78%. (Appendix A3.1)

圖 3.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別劃分的平均每月繳付總稅款
Chart 3.2 Average total tax paid per month by decile group, 2006, 2011 and 2016



除稅後住戶收入

3.11 將原本住戶收入減去稅款總支出便可得出除稅後住戶收入。當收入較多的住戶繳納較多稅，而收入較少的住戶繳納較少稅，甚至無須繳稅時，收入的重新分配即因此而產生。若按平均除稅後住戶每月收入與平均原本住戶每月收入的比率進行分析，即可發現第二個至第九個十等分組別的有關比率在 2006 年至 2016 年間保持相當穩定，比率在 94% 至 98% 之間。

（表 3.3）

3.12 不過，稅務對住戶收入的效應在最高和最低的十等分組別較為明顯。由於在最高的十等分組別的住戶繳納最多稅款，在過去 10 年相應的比率相對較低，稍低於 90%。另一方面，最低的十等分組別的住戶相應的比率亦較低，由 2006 年及 2011 年大約 90% 顯著下降至 2016 年的 81.0%，這是因為組內的住戶所繳付的差餉和地租佔其住戶收入頗大的比例，而差餉和地租在過去 5 年的增長較快。

（表 3.3 及附錄 A4.1）

Post-tax household income

3.11 Post-tax household income is obtained by subtracting the total tax payment from the original household income. Redistribution of income arises as households with higher income pay more tax while those with lower income pay less or even zero tax. Analysed in terms of the ratio of average post-tax monthly household income to the average original monthly household income, it is noted that for the 2nd – 9th decile groups, the ratios remained relatively stable during 2006 to 2016 and ranged between 94% and 98%. (Table 3.3)

3.12 However, the effect of taxation on household income was more apparent for households in the highest and lowest decile groups. Since households in the highest decile group paid the largest amount of tax, the corresponding ratio was comparatively low, slightly below 90%, throughout the past decade. On the other hand, it was observed that the corresponding ratio for households in the lowest decile group was also comparatively low at 81.0% in 2016, declining notably from about 90% in 2006 and 2011. The comparatively low ratio was due to the relatively large amount of rates and Government rent paid by households in this group as compared with their household income and the faster pace of growth of rates and Government rent during the past 5 years. (Table 3.3 and Appendix A4.1)

表 3.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的平均除稅後住戶每月收入
Table 3.3 Average post-tax monthly household income by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均除稅後住戶 每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax monthly household income (HK\$)	佔平均原本住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average original monthly household income	平均除稅後住戶 每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax monthly household income (HK\$)	佔平均原本住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average original monthly household income	平均除稅後住戶 每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax monthly household income (HK\$)	佔平均原本住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average original monthly household income
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	1,950	89.9%	1,940	89.8%	2,290	81.0%
第二 2nd	5,720	96.6%	6,300	96.7%	7,530	94.7%
第三 3rd	8,680	97.5%	9,870	97.5%	11,690	96.4%
第四 4th	11,630	97.9%	13,770	97.9%	16,150	97.0%
第五 5th	15,100	98.1%	18,040	98.0%	21,210	97.1%
第六 6th	18,970	97.9%	22,810	98.0%	27,450	97.0%
第七 7th	23,800	97.8%	28,730	97.5%	34,950	96.9%
第八 8th	30,290	96.9%	36,810	96.6%	44,830	96.1%
第九 9th	41,070	94.7%	50,320	94.3%	60,760	94.0%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	102,220	88.9%	120,370	88.5%	144,850	88.1%
合計 Overall	25,940	93.5%	30,900	93.2%	37,170	92.6%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

Note: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

4. 社會福利對住戶收入分布的影響

4. Effect of Social Benefits on Household Income Distribution

概念

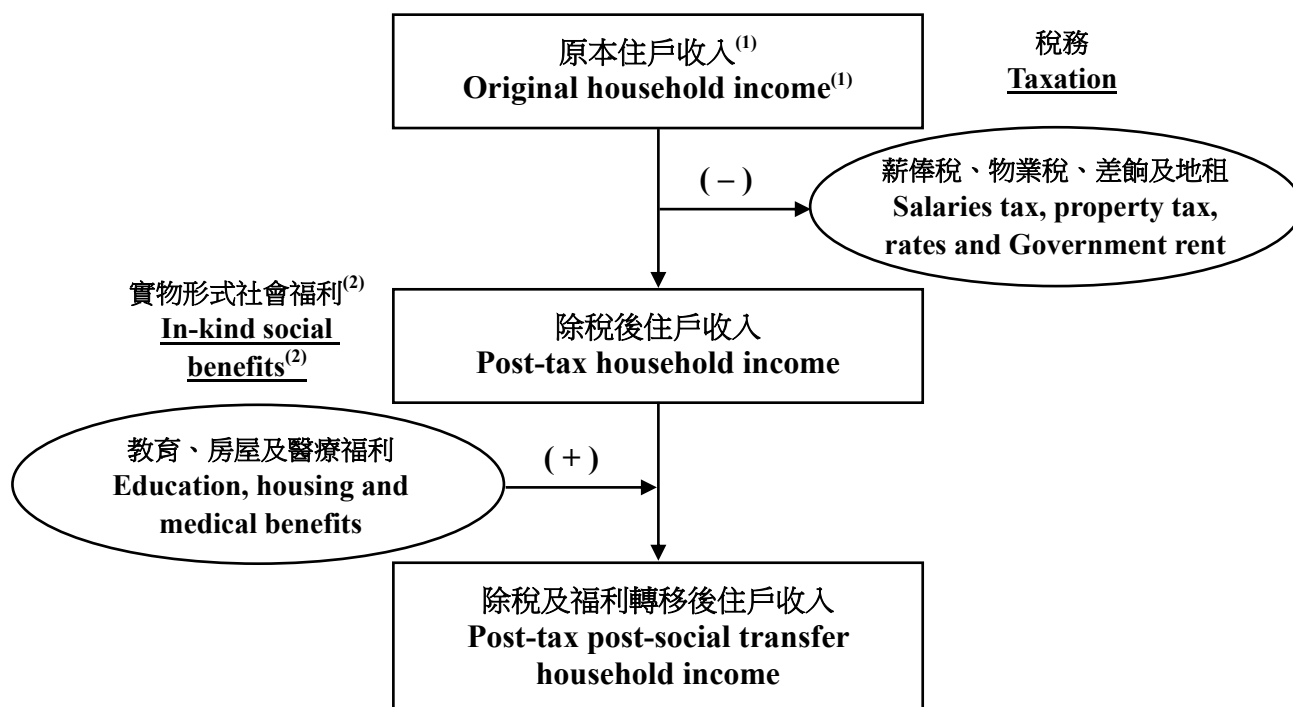
4.1 住戶的經濟情況除了受稅務影響外，亦受由公帑支付的實物形式福利影響，而此等福利並不包括在原本住戶收入中。考慮到由公帑支付予個別人士的各種實物形式社會福利，本研究嘗試量化及分配這些福利予住戶／人士。本研究只就可合理地撥歸予住戶的公共福利進行分配。由於並沒有清晰的概念基礎進行分配，本研究不會嘗試把非社會福利的公共開支，例如非經常開支和維持法紀的開支，分配予住戶。

Concepts

4.1 Apart from taxation, the economic well-being of a household is affected by benefits-in-kind provided by the public funding which are not included in the original household income. To account for the various types of in-kind social benefits allocated to a person from the public funding, attempt has been made to quantify and allocate these benefits to households / persons. Only public-funded benefits that can be reasonably attributed to households are allocated. Public expenditure on non-social benefits, such as capital expenditure and expenditure on the maintenance of law and order, is not allocated in this study as there is no clear conceptual basis to do so.

圖 4.1 原本住戶收入和除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入的概念

Chart 4.1 Concepts of original household income and post-tax post-social transfer household income



註釋：(1) 即家庭住戶每月收入，包括從工作得到的收入、租金收入、股息及利息、非住戶成員定期給予的款項及現金形式的社會福利等。

(2) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Referring to monthly domestic household income which includes income from work, rental income, dividends and interest, regular contribution from persons outside the household and social benefits in cash, etc.

(2) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

社會福利 – 教育

4.2 一般而言，個別住戶獲分配的教育福利與其是否有全日制學生及就讀的學校類型有密切關係。2016年，第三個至第十個十等分組別的住戶平均每月獲分配的教育福利是其他十等分組別的兩倍有多，這主要由於有修讀全日制課程而受惠於政府教育開支的子女的住戶大多處於中間及較高的十等分組別。而第一個及第二個十等分組別因不少是長者住戶，故較少有全日制學生。（表 4.1）

4.3 由於政府在過去 10 年間持續在教育方面投入資源，每戶獲分配的平均每月教育福利由 2006 年的 1,770 元增加至 2016 年的 2,140 元。（表 4.1）

Social benefits – education

4.2 Generally speaking, education benefits allocated to a household are closely related to whether it has full-time students and the type of school attended. In 2016, the average monthly education benefits allocated to households in the 3th – 10th decile groups more than doubled those in the other decile groups. This was largely because most households with children studying full-time that benefited from the Government's education spending were found amongst the middle to higher decile groups. On the other hand, due to the considerable number of elderly households in the 1st and 2nd decile groups, they had a smaller number of full-time students. (Table 4.1)

4.3 During the past decade, the average monthly education benefits allocated per household increased from \$1,770 in 2006 to \$2,140 in 2016, consequential to the Government's continuous allocation of resources to education. (Table 4.1)

表 4.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的每月獲分配教育福利分布⁽²⁾
Table 4.1 Distribution of education benefits⁽²⁾ allocated per month by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均每月獲分配教育福利(港元) ⁽³⁾ Average education benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽³⁾	佔所有住戶每月獲分配總教育福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount of education benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配教育福利(港元) ⁽³⁾ Average education benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽³⁾	佔所有住戶每月獲分配總教育福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount of education benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配教育福利(港元) ⁽³⁾ Average education benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽³⁾	佔所有住戶每月獲分配總教育福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount of education benefits allocated per month by all households
第一(最低) 1st (lowest)	700	3.9 %	620	3.2%	790	3.7%
第二 2nd	1,570	8.9 %	1,640	8.6%	1,010	4.7%
第三 3rd	2,110	11.9 %	2,200	11.5%	2,380	11.1%
第四 4th	2,280	12.9 %	2,480	13.0%	2,770	12.9%
第五 5th	2,260	12.8 %	2,380	12.5%	2,590	12.1%
第六 6th	2,060	11.6 %	2,310	12.1%	2,580	12.0%
第七 7th	1,960	11.1 %	1,950	10.2%	2,520	11.8%
第八 8th	1,730	9.8 %	1,930	10.1%	2,400	11.2%
第九 9th	1,600	9.0 %	1,860	9.8%	2,330	10.9%
第十(最高) 10th (highest)	1,440	8.1 %	1,720	9.0%	2,050	9.6%
合計 Overall	1,770	100.0%	1,910	100.0%	2,140	100.0%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶(以原本住戶收入排列)。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二十個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 在 2016 年中期人口統計中，已直接搜集現金形式的教育福利的資料，並反映在原本住戶收入中。而在較早輪的人口普查/中期人口統計中，因沒有獨立搜集這項資料，教育福利只根據行政記錄分配。為方便作不同年份的比較，上表載列的教育福利包括現金形式和實物形式的福利。然而，在編算除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入時，為免重覆，只從原本住戶收入中加入實物形式的福利。

(3) 計算平均數時的分母包括有關十等分組別內所有的住戶。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) Information on education benefits in cash was directly obtained in the 2016 Population By-census and already reflected in the original household income. In previous rounds of population censuses / by-censuses, allocation of education benefits was solely based on administrative data since such information was not separately collected. To enable comparison over time, education benefits presented in the table include both benefits in cash and in kind. Nevertheless, when computing post-tax post-social transfer income, only in-kind benefits were added to the original household income to avoid duplication.

(3) The denominator used in computing the average value includes all households in the decile group concerned.

社會福利 – 房屋

4.4 公營租住房屋和資助自置居所房屋是政府提供的兩項主要房屋福利。本節集中討論公營租住房屋福利對住戶收入分布的效應。鑑於各界對資助自置居所房屋福利的估計方法有不同意見，有關部分的效應在 **附錄丙** 另作討論。

Social benefits – housing

4.4 Public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing are the two major housing benefits provided by the Government. This section focuses on the effect of public rental housing benefit on household income distribution. The effect of subsidised home ownership housing benefit is discussed separately in **Appendix C** in view of the divergent views on the estimation method.

4.5 由於居於公營租住房屋的住戶，在申請有關單位時，其入息不得超過最高限額，因此，處於較高十等分組別的住戶自然較處於較低十等分組別的住戶獲分配較少的房屋福利。第三個十等分組別的住戶獲分配的平均每月房屋福利最高，在2016年為1,360元，其後，平均房屋福利逐漸減少，直至最高的十等分組別。第一個十等分組別的平均房屋福利較第二個十等分組別的為低，這是由於在第一個十等分組別中，居於公營租住房屋的住戶比例較低。（表4.2及附錄A4.1）

4.6 住戶獲分配的房屋福利隨着時間的變化受到合乎申請公營租住房屋資格的住戶、物業市場市道，以及人口特徵的變化所影響。所有十等分組別的房屋福利在2006年至2016年間顯著上升。平均每月房屋福利由2006年的240元顯著上升至2016年的900元。這主要與期間私人房屋租金飆升有關。（表4.2）

4.5 Given that income of households living in public rental housing at the time of application must not exceed a maximum limit, it is natural that households at the higher decile groups were allocated with less housing benefits than those at the lower decile groups. Households in the 3rd decile group were allocated the highest average monthly housing benefits of \$1,360 in 2016. The average benefits decreased gradually towards the highest decile groups. The average housing benefits of the 1st decile group were lower than that of the 2nd decile group. This was attributable to a smaller proportion of households in the 1st decile group living in public rental housing. (Table 4.2 and Appendix A4.1)

4.6 Changes in housing benefits allocated to households over time were affected by the target group of households eligible for public rental housing, the property market situation and changes in the population characteristics. There was a marked increase in housing benefits across all decile groups from 2006 to 2016. The average monthly housing benefits increased significantly from \$240 per month in 2006 to \$900 in 2016. This was mainly related to the surge in the rent of private housing during the period. (Table 4.2)

表 4.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的每月獲分配房屋福利分布
Table 4.2 Distribution of housing benefits allocated per month by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均每月獲分配 房屋福利（港元） ⁽²⁾ Average housing benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 獲分配總房屋 福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount of housing benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配 房屋福利（港元） ⁽²⁾ Average housing benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 獲分配總房屋 福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount of housing benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配 房屋福利（港元） ⁽²⁾ Average housing benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 獲分配總房屋 福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount of housing benefits allocated per month by all households
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	280	11.5%	390	9.2%	680	7.5%
第二 2nd	400	16.7%	680	16.2%	1,330	14.7%
第三 3rd	350	14.6%	660	15.7%	1,360	15.0%
第四 4th	350	14.6%	610	14.5%	1,270	14.1%
第五 5th	310	12.7%	560	13.2%	1,180	13.1%
第六 6th	250	10.2%	480	11.3%	1,100	12.1%
第七 7th	220	9.3%	390	9.3%	960	10.6%
第八 8th	160	6.6%	290	6.8%	720	8.0%
第九 9th	70	3.1%	130	3.1%	350	3.9%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	10	0.5%	30	0.6%	70	0.8%
合計 Overall	240	100.0%	420	100.0%	900	100.0%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 計算平均數時的分子包括有關十等分組別內所有的住戶。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) The denominator used in computing average value includes all households in the decile group concerned.

社會福利 – 醫療

4.7 個別人士獲分配的醫療福利與其年齡有密切關係，一般而言，幼兒及長者使用較多的醫療服務。因此，各住戶獲分配的平均醫療福利取決於住戶成員組合。由於長者多集中於較低的十等分組別，第一個及第二個十等分組別的住戶在 2016 年平均每月獲分配的醫療福利約為 2,600 元，是第七個至第十個十等分組別的兩倍有多。此外，第一個及第二個十等分組別的住戶平均每月獲分配的醫療福利的比重均是約 16%，與之相比，第七個至第十個十

Social benefits – medical

4.7 Medical benefits allocated to an individual are closely associated with his/her age. Generally speaking, young children and elderly consume relatively more medical services. Therefore, the average medical benefits allocated to a household hinges on the household members composition. Given the high concentration of elderly in the lower decile groups, the 2016 average monthly medical benefit allocated to households in the 1st – 2nd decile groups was about \$2,600, which more than doubled that in the 7th – 10th decile groups. Besides, the share of average monthly medical benefits

等分組別的住戶的比重每個都少於8%。（表 4.3 及附錄 A4.1）

4.8 人口老化是過去 10 年住戶獲分配的平均醫療福利顯著增加的主要因素。65 歲及以上的人口數目由 2006 年的 852 796 人增加至 2016 年的 1 163 153 人，增幅為 36.4%。相應地，住戶獲分配的每月平均醫療福利也由 2006 年的 1,090 元顯著增加至 2016 年的 1,630 元，增幅為 49.5%。

（表 4.3 及表 6.5）

allocated to households in the 1st – 2nd decile groups stood high at about 16% each, as compared to that in the 7th – 10th decile groups, each at less than 8%. (Table 4.3 and Appendix A4.1)

4.8 Population ageing is a key factor for the notable increase in the average medical benefits allocated to households in the past 10 years. Population aged 65 and over increased by 36.4% from 852 796 in 2006 to 1 163 153 in 2016. Correspondingly, the average monthly medical benefits allocated to households increased significantly by 49.5% from \$1,090 in 2006 to \$1,630 in 2016. (Table 4.3 and Table 6.5)

表 4.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾劃分的每月獲分配醫療福利分布
Table 4.3 Distribution of medical benefits allocated per month by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均每月獲分配 醫療福利（港元） ⁽²⁾ Average medical benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 獲分配總醫療 福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount of medical benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配 醫療福利（港元） ⁽²⁾ Average medical benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 獲分配總醫療 福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount of medical benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配 醫療福利（港元） ⁽²⁾ Average medical benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 獲分配總醫療 福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount of medical benefits allocated per month by all households
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	1,980	18.2%	2,040	16.6%	2,630	16.1%
第二 2nd	1,610	14.8%	1,530	12.5%	2,580	15.9%
第三 3rd	1,300	11.9%	1,350	11.0%	1,760	10.8%
第四 4th	1,060	9.7%	1,320	10.8%	1,890	11.6%
第五 5th	1,030	9.5%	1,280	10.5%	1,530	9.4%
第六 6th	920	8.5%	970	7.9%	1,360	8.3%
第七 7th	800	7.4%	950	7.7%	1,200	7.4%
第八 8th	730	6.7%	970	7.9%	1,110	6.8%
第九 9th	730	6.7%	940	7.6%	1,090	6.7%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	730	6.7%	930	7.6%	1,120	6.9%
合計 Overall	1,090	100.0%	1,230	100.0%	1,630	100.0%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二十個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 計算平均數時的分母包括有關十等分組別內所有的住戶。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) The denominator used in computing average value includes all households in the decile group concerned.

總社會福利

4.9 總社會福利是把獲分配的教育福利、房屋福利和醫療福利全部加起來。位於十等分組別中間的住戶在 2006 年至 2016 年間平均獲分配較多的社會福利。相反，第十個十等分組別的住戶獲分配的社會福利最少。（圖 4.2）

4.10 一般而言，所有十等分組別獲分配的平均福利在 2006 年至 2016 年間顯著增加。這與期間政府在教育、房屋及醫療方面的開支增加吻合。（附錄 A3.1）

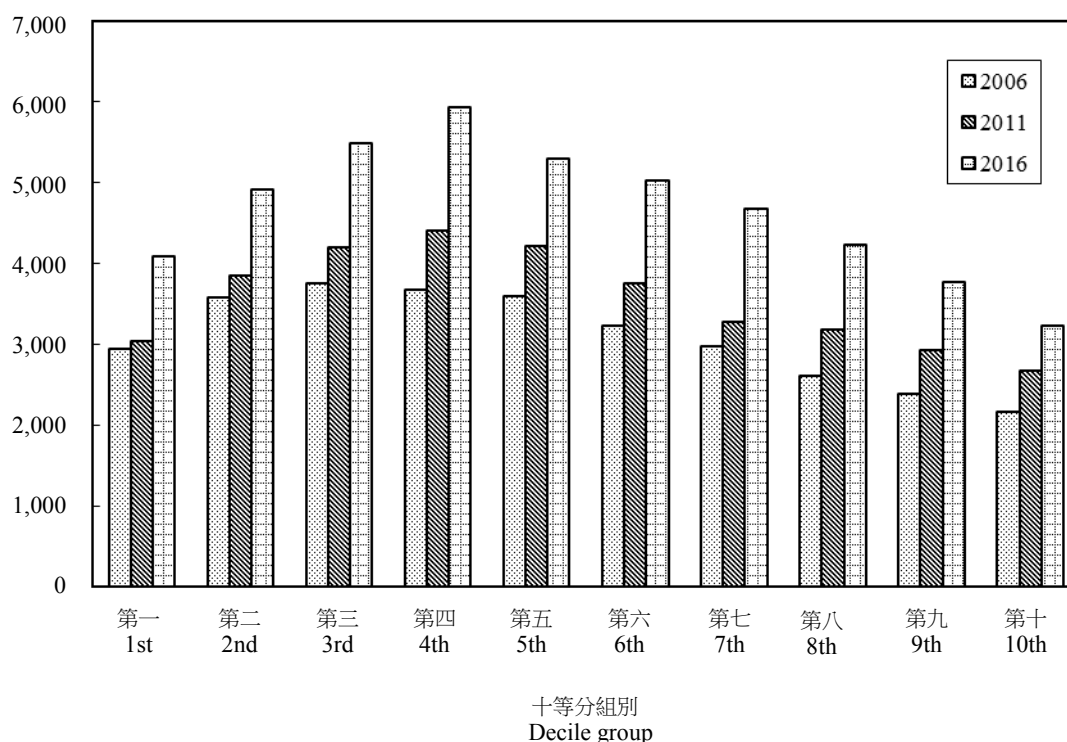
Total social benefits

4.9 Total social benefits allocated are obtained by summing up education benefits, housing benefits and medical benefits allocated. Households in the middle decile groups were allocated with higher social benefits on average throughout 2006 to 2016. On the contrary, households in the 10th decile group were allocated with the least social benefits. (Chart 4.2)

4.10 In general, there was a notable increase in the average benefits allocated across all decile groups between 2006 and 2016. This was in line with the Government's increased spending on education, housing and medical services during the period. (Appendix A3.1)

圖 4.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別劃分的平均每月獲分配社會福利⁽¹⁾
Chart 4.2 Average social benefits⁽¹⁾ allocated per month by decile group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

平均每月獲分配社會福利（港元）
Average social benefits allocated per month (HK\$)



註釋：(1) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Note: (1) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入

4.11 除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入是把原本住戶每月收入加上所獲分配的社會福利並減去所需繳付的稅款。所有住戶的平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入在2016年是41,880元，較平均原本住戶每月收入（40,130元）高4.4%。若按十等分組別作分析，最低的十等分組別的平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入對原本住戶每月收入的比率在2016年高達225.7%。這個比率隨着十等分組別越高而逐步下跌。第九個十等分組別的除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入與原本住戶每月收入相同，而第十個十等分組別的除稅及福利轉移後的住戶每月收入是原本住戶每月收入的90.4%（亦即是減少了9.6%）。（表4.4及表7.1）

4.12 過去10年，從除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入對原本住戶每月收入的比率反映政府於社會資源轉撥的程度，在十等分組別中各有不同。就第一個十等分組別而言，有關的比率在2006年至2016年間維持在230%的高水平，主要成因是在人口老化的趨勢下，該十等分組別內長者人數較高。一般而言，長者獲分配的醫療福利較多而其稅項負擔則較低。就第二個至第十個十等分組別的住戶而言，有關比率相對較低，反映其對收入分布的影響較小。（表4.4）

Post-tax post-social transfer household income

4.11 Post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income is estimated by adding the social benefits allocated to and deducting tax payments from the original monthly household income. The average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income for all households was \$41,880 in 2016, which was higher than the average original monthly household income (\$40,130) by 4.4%. Analysed by decile group, it was noted that the ratio of average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income to the original monthly household income for households in the lowest decile group stood high at 225.7% in 2016. This ratio was progressively reduced when moving up to the higher decile groups. While the post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income was on par with the original monthly household income for the 9th decile group, it was equivalent to 90.4% of the original monthly household income for the 10th decile group (i.e. there was a reduction of 9.6%). (Table 4.4 and Table 7.1)

4.12 Over the past 10 years, the degree of resources transfer in society by the Government, as reflected from the ratio of post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income to the original monthly household income, varied amongst the decile groups. For households in the 1st decile group, the ratio remained high at about 230% during the period from 2006 to 2016. A key contributory factor was the higher proportion of elderly in this decile group under the ageing trend. Elderly persons in general were allocated with more medical benefits while their tax liabilities were lower. For households in the 2nd – 10th decile groups, the respective ratios were relatively lower, implying a smaller influence on income distribution. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾劃分的平均除稅及福利轉移⁽²⁾後住戶每月收入
Table 4.4 Average post-tax post-social transfer⁽²⁾ monthly household income by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income (HK\$)	佔平均原本住戶每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average original monthly household income	平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income (HK\$)	佔平均原本住戶每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average original monthly household income	平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income (HK\$)	佔平均原本住戶每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average original monthly household income
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	4,910	226.1%	4,980	230.7%	6,390	225.7%
第二 2nd	9,300	157.1%	10,150	155.8%	12,450	156.6%
第三 3rd	12,440	139.7%	14,070	139.1%	17,190	141.7%
第四 4th	15,320	128.9%	18,180	129.2%	22,090	132.6%
第五 5th	18,700	121.4%	22,260	120.9%	26,510	121.4%
第六 6th	22,200	114.5%	26,570	114.2%	32,480	114.8%
第七 7th	26,790	110.1%	32,020	108.7%	39,630	109.9%
第八 8th	32,910	105.3%	40,000	105.0%	49,060	105.2%
第九 9th	43,470	100.3%	53,250	99.8%	64,530	99.9%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	104,400	90.8%	123,090	90.5%	148,510	90.4%
合計 Overall	29,040	104.6%	34,460	104.0%	41,880	104.4%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

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5. 收入分散的情況

5. Income Dispersion

收入分散的量數

5.1 研究收入分布及量度收入差距的量數很多，包括簡單及摘要的量數。本章會透過數個選定的量數，分析香港的收入分布情況。

(甲) 簡單量數

5.2 收入分布的簡單量數，包括中位數、百分位比率及收入比重，可反映某一收入分布隨着時間的轉變，或兩組人口分組於收入分布上的差異。

按十等分組別劃分的住戶收入中位數

5.3 住戶收入分布的離散程度可通過不同十等分組別的收入變化率作研究。首先將所有住戶按住戶收入排列，然後將其分為十個相同數目的組別。第一個十等分組別為收入最低的 10% 的住戶，第二個十等分組別是接着的 10% 的住戶，如此類推，然後便可估計每個十等分組別的住戶收入中位數。

5.4 在 2011 年至 2016 年間，所有十等分組別的原住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）中位數均錄得雙位數字的累計增長，由 15.1% 至 23.7% 不等。這與個人職業收入趨勢有所不同，後者在較低的十等分組別呈現顯著較高增長。雖然如此，較低的十等分組別的住戶收入已較再之前的 5 年顯著改善。在 2006 年至 2011 年間，儘管住戶收入中位數整體上升 18.1%，最低的十等分組別卻錄得 8.0% 的跌幅。

（表 5.1b 及表 2.3）

Measures of income dispersion

5.1 There are many measures, including simple and summary measures, developed to study income distribution and to gauge the extent of income disparity. In this Chapter, we examine the income distribution situation in Hong Kong using a selected number of measures.

(A) Simple measures

5.2 Simple measures of income distribution such as median, percentile ratios and income shares can provide an indication of changes in income distribution over time, or differences in income distribution between two population sub-groups.

Median household income by decile group

5.3 The extent of dispersion in household income distribution can be studied by comparing the rates of income change amongst different decile group. All households are first ranked by household income and then divided into 10 equal groups, with the 1st decile group being the 10% of households having the lowest income, the 2nd decile group being the next 10% and so on. The median household income for each decile group is then estimated.

5.4 During 2011 – 2016, the median original monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) of all decile groups recorded double-digit cumulative increases, ranging from 15.1% – 23.7%. This was different from the trend of individual employment income, whereby the lower decile groups showed notably higher growth. That said, there had been significant improvement in the household income of the lower decile groups compared with that in the preceding 5 years. During 2006 – 2011, the lowest decile group recorded a decline of 8.0% against an overall increase of 18.1% in median household income. (Table 5.1b and Table 2.3)

5.5 須注意，住戶收入分布明顯受到這期間的人口和住戶組合的變化所影響，特別是因為由於人口老化而導致低收入或沒有收入的非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶大幅增加所致。

5.6 因此，更有意義的分析是着眼於從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的收入變化。就這類住戶而言，所有十等分組別的住戶收入中位數在過去 10 年均錄得顯著增長。而在扣除價格變動因素後，所有十等分組別，尤其是最低的十等分組別，均有實質升幅。（表 5.1b）

5.5 It should be noted that household income distribution is significantly affected by the demographic changes and shifts in the composition of households over the period concerned, particularly the prevailing trend in ageing of the population, which led to a surge in economically inactive households with very low or zero household income.

5.6 A more meaningful analysis is therefore to focus on the changes in the income of the economically active households only. For these households, all decile groups exhibited notable increases in income over the past decade. Even after discounting the effect of price changes, growth in real terms was seen in all decile groups, in particular the lowest decile group. (Table 5.1b)

表 5.1a 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的原本住戶每月收入中位數（包括外籍家庭傭工）（以當時市價計算及以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算）
Table 5.1a Median original monthly household income (including foreign domestic helpers) (at current and constant (June 2016) prices) by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	原本住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median original monthly household income (HK\$)						比率 Ratio					
	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽²⁾ Economically active households ⁽²⁾			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽²⁾ Economically active households ⁽²⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2011: 2006	2016: 2011	2016: 2006	2011: 2006	2016: 2011	2016: 2006
	（以當時市價計算） (At current prices)											
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	2,400	2,290	3,290	5,500	7,000	9,250	0.95	1.44	1.37	1.27	1.32	1.68
第二 2nd	6,000	6,610	7,900	9,000	10,340	13,500	1.10	1.20	1.32	1.15	1.31	1.50
第三 3rd	9,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	14,500	17,750	1.11	1.20	1.33	1.21	1.22	1.48
第四 4th	12,000	14,010	16,500	15,000	18,000	22,000	1.17	1.18	1.38	1.20	1.22	1.47
第五 5th	15,300	18,500	21,650	18,500	22,000	27,950	1.21	1.17	1.42	1.19	1.27	1.51
第六 6th	19,500	23,110	28,400	22,120	27,070	33,990	1.19	1.23	1.46	1.22	1.26	1.54
第七 7th	24,250	29,700	36,000	27,400	33,300	41,650	1.22	1.21	1.48	1.22	1.25	1.52
第八 8th	31,000	38,000	46,250	34,300	42,000	52,250	1.23	1.22	1.49	1.22	1.24	1.52
第九 9th	42,900	52,480	63,750	46,400	58,000	70,490	1.22	1.21	1.49	1.25	1.22	1.52
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	78,000	96,480	114,500	83,750	103,480	121,160	1.24	1.19	1.47	1.24	1.17	1.45
合計 Overall	17,250	20,500	25,000	20,000	24,810	30,450	1.19	1.22	1.45	1.24	1.23	1.52
	（以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算） (At constant (June 2016) prices)											
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	3,280	2,700	3,290	7,520	8,260	9,250	0.82	1.22	1.00	1.10	1.12	1.23
第二 2nd	8,210	7,790	7,900	12,310	12,200	13,500	0.95	1.01	0.96	0.99	1.11	1.10
第三 3rd	12,310	11,800	12,000	16,420	17,110	17,750	0.96	1.02	0.97	1.04	1.04	1.08
第四 4th	16,420	16,530	16,500	20,520	21,240	22,000	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.04	1.04	1.07
第五 5th	20,930	21,830	21,650	25,310	25,960	27,950	1.04	0.99	1.03	1.03	1.08	1.10
第六 6th	26,680	27,270	28,400	30,260	31,940	33,990	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.12
第七 7th	33,170	35,050	36,000	37,480	39,290	41,650	1.06	1.03	1.09	1.05	1.06	1.11
第八 8th	42,410	44,840	46,250	46,920	49,560	52,250	1.06	1.03	1.09	1.06	1.05	1.11
第九 9th	58,690	61,930	63,750	63,480	68,440	70,490	1.06	1.03	1.09	1.08	1.03	1.11
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	106,700	113,850	114,500	114,570	122,110	121,160	1.07	1.01	1.07	1.07	0.99	1.06
合計 Overall	23,600	24,190	25,000	27,360	29,280	30,450	1.03	1.03	1.06	1.07	1.04	1.11

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（分別以所有家庭住戶及從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的收入（包括外籍家庭傭工）排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households (ranked by household income (including foreign domestic helpers) of all domestic households and economically active households respectively). The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentiles, and so on.

(2) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 5.1b 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的原本住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（以當時市價計算及以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算）
Table 5.1b Median original monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) (at current and constant (June 2016) prices) by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	原本住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median original monthly household income (HK\$)						比率 Ratio					
	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽²⁾ Economically active households ⁽²⁾			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽²⁾ Economically active households ⁽²⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2011: 2006	2016: 2011	2016: 2006	2011: 2006	2016: 2011	2016: 2006
	（以當時市價計算） (At current prices)											
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	2,250	2,070	2,560	5,500	7,000	9,230	0.92	1.24	1.14	1.27	1.32	1.68
第二 2nd	6,000	6,500	7,480	9,000	10,240	13,420	1.08	1.15	1.25	1.14	1.31	1.49
第三 3rd	9,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	14,250	17,500	1.11	1.20	1.33	1.19	1.23	1.46
第四 4th	12,000	14,000	16,400	15,000	18,000	22,000	1.17	1.17	1.37	1.20	1.22	1.47
第五 5th	15,200	18,200	21,290	18,210	22,000	27,500	1.20	1.17	1.40	1.21	1.25	1.51
第六 6th	19,430	23,000	28,000	22,000	27,000	33,440	1.18	1.22	1.44	1.23	1.24	1.52
第七 7th	24,000	29,400	35,500	27,000	33,000	41,000	1.23	1.21	1.48	1.22	1.24	1.52
第八 8th	30,600	37,540	45,750	34,000	41,400	51,450	1.23	1.22	1.50	1.22	1.24	1.51
第九 9th	42,000	51,430	62,500	45,750	57,000	70,000	1.22	1.22	1.49	1.25	1.23	1.53
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	76,250	95,000	112,450	82,500	100,310	120,000	1.25	1.18	1.47	1.22	1.20	1.45
合計 Overall	17,100	20,200	24,890	20,000	24,500	30,000	1.18	1.23	1.46	1.23	1.22	1.50
	（以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算） (At constant (June 2016) prices)											
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	3,080	2,440	2,560	7,520	8,260	9,230	0.79	1.05	0.83	1.10	1.12	1.23
第二 2nd	8,210	7,670	7,480	12,310	12,080	13,420	0.93	0.98	0.91	0.98	1.11	1.09
第三 3rd	12,310	11,800	12,000	16,420	16,820	17,500	0.96	1.02	0.97	1.02	1.04	1.07
第四 4th	16,420	16,520	16,400	20,520	21,240	22,000	1.01	0.99	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.07
第五 5th	20,790	21,470	21,290	24,900	25,960	27,500	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.10
第六 6th	26,570	27,140	28,000	30,100	31,860	33,440	1.02	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.05	1.11
第七 7th	32,830	34,690	35,500	36,940	38,940	41,000	1.06	1.02	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.11
第八 8th	41,860	44,290	45,750	46,510	48,850	51,450	1.06	1.03	1.09	1.05	1.05	1.11
第九 9th	57,460	60,690	62,500	62,590	67,260	70,000	1.06	1.03	1.09	1.07	1.04	1.12
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	104,310	112,100	112,450	112,860	118,360	120,000	1.07	1.00	1.08	1.05	1.01	1.06
合計 Overall	23,390	23,840	24,890	27,360	28,910	30,000	1.02	1.04	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.10

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（分別以所有家庭住戶及從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households (ranked by household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) of all domestic households and economically active households respectively). The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentiles, and so on.

(2) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

選定百分位的住戶收入

5.7 將住戶按其住戶收入從少至多排列，便可計算在選定百分位的原本住戶每月收入。第十個百分位的原本住戶每月收入以 P10 代表，第二個百分位則以 P20 代表，如此類推。在一個住戶收入完全均等的社會，所有百分位的住戶收入應為相同。

5.8 過去 10 年，所有選定百分位的原本住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工及按當時市價計算）均上升。在扣除價格變動因素後，除 P20 錄得輕微跌幅外，其餘所有選定百分位的原本住戶每月收入均上升。另一方面，與 5 年前相比，所有選定百分位的住戶收入均有實質增長。

（表 5.2b）

5.9 以從事經濟活動的家庭住戶而言，所有選定百分位的原本住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工及按當時市價計算）在過去 10 年均錄得 50%至 53%的顯著升幅。而在扣除價格變動因素後，所有百分位仍然錄得雙位數字的實質增長。（表 5.2b）

Household income at selected percentiles

5.7 Ranking households in ascending order of household income, the original monthly household income at selected percentiles can be obtained. The 10th percentile of original monthly household income is denoted as P10 and the 20th percentile as P20, and so on. In a society with perfect household income equality, the household income at all percentiles should be the same.

5.8 Over the past decade, the original monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers and at current prices) at all selected percentiles increased. After discounting the effect of inflation, the original monthly household income of all selected percentiles increased, except for P20 which recorded a mild decrease. On the other hand, when compared with 5 years ago, the household income for all selected percentiles exhibited growth in real terms. (Table 5.2b)

5.9 As for the economically active households, the monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers and at current prices) at all selected percentiles recorded a notable increase of 50% – 53% in the past decade. Even after discounting the effect of inflation, the growth for all percentiles still exhibited double-digit increases in real terms. (Table 5.2b)

表 5.2a 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年選定百分位的原本住戶每月收入（包括外籍家庭傭工）（以當時市價計算及以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算）

Table 5.2a Original monthly household income (including foreign domestic helpers) (at current and constant (June 2016) prices) at selected percentiles, 2006, 2011 and 2016

百分位 Percentile	原本住戶每月收入（港元） Original monthly household income (HK\$)					
	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
	（以當時市價計算） (At current prices)					
10th (P10)	4,200	4,300	5,900	7,500	9,000	11,350
20th (P20)	7,500	8,500	10,000	10,160	12,300	15,500
30th (P30)	10,100	12,000	14,490	13,410	16,000	20,000
40th (P40)	13,600	16,000	19,290	16,500	20,000	25,000
50th (P50)	17,250	20,500	25,000	20,000	24,810	30,450
60th (P60)	21,500	26,000	31,650	24,870	30,000	37,740
70th (P70)	27,400	33,000	40,500	30,300	37,500	46,490
80th (P80)	36,000	44,000	53,750	39,500	48,850	60,000
90th (P90)	53,750	66,040	80,000	58,270	72,580	88,250
	（以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算） (At constant (June 2016) prices)					
10th (P10)	5,750	5,070	5,900	10,260	10,620	11,350
20th (P20)	10,260	10,030	10,000	13,890	14,510	15,500
30th (P30)	13,820	14,160	14,490	18,350	18,880	20,000
40th (P40)	18,610	18,880	19,290	22,570	23,600	25,000
50th (P50)	23,600	24,190	25,000	27,360	29,270	30,450
60th (P60)	29,410	30,680	31,650	34,020	35,400	37,740
70th (P70)	37,480	38,940	40,500	41,450	44,250	46,490
80th (P80)	49,250	51,920	53,750	54,040	57,640	60,000
90th (P90)	73,530	77,920	80,000	79,710	85,640	88,250

註釋： (1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 5.2b 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年選定百分位的原本住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（以當時市價計算及以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算）

Table 5.2b Original monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) (at current and constant (June 2016) prices) at selected percentiles, 2006, 2011 and 2016

百分位 Percentile	原本住戶每月收入（港元） Original monthly household income (HK\$)					
	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
	（以當時市價計算） (At current prices)					
10th (P10)	4,030	4,030	5,650	7,500	9,000	11,250
20th (P20)	7,500	8,300	10,000	10,000	12,070	15,250
30th (P30)	10,000	12,000	14,190	13,250	16,000	20,000
40th (P40)	13,500	16,000	19,000	16,500	20,000	24,870
50th (P50)	17,100	20,200	24,890	20,000	24,500	30,000
60th (P60)	21,250	26,000	31,250	24,500	30,000	37,090
70th (P70)	27,000	32,700	40,000	30,000	37,000	45,900
80th (P80)	35,450	43,340	52,760	39,000	48,000	59,430
90th (P90)	53,000	65,000	79,000	57,500	71,000	86,300
	（以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算） (At constant (June 2016) prices)					
10th (P10)	5,520	4,750	5,650	10,260	10,620	11,250
20th (P20)	10,260	9,790	10,000	13,680	14,240	15,250
30th (P30)	13,680	14,160	14,190	18,130	18,880	20,000
40th (P40)	18,470	18,880	19,000	22,570	23,600	24,870
50th (P50)	23,390	23,840	24,890	27,360	28,910	30,000
60th (P60)	29,070	30,680	31,250	33,520	35,400	37,090
70th (P70)	36,940	38,590	40,000	41,040	43,660	45,900
80th (P80)	48,490	51,140	52,760	53,350	56,640	59,430
90th (P90)	72,500	76,700	79,000	78,660	83,780	86,300

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

選定百分位的住戶收入比率

5.10 不同百分位的住戶收入比率可反映收入分布其中兩點的相對差距。若要表達整個收入分布的全面覆蓋，有關百分位的比率應選取分布上接近兩端的百分位，例如是 P90/P10 比率。而 P80/P20 比率較能顯示大部分住戶所在的收入差距程度。最後，P80/P50 及 P50/P20 比率則集中比較收入分布兩端與中間點的情況。

Household income ratios at selected percentiles

5.10 The ratio of household income at different percentiles reveals the relativity between two points on the income distribution. To illustrate the full spread of the income distribution, the percentile ratio at points near the two ends of the distribution (for example, the P90/P10 ratio) can be referred. As for the P80/P20 ratio, it better illustrates the magnitude of income disparity of the majority of the households. Lastly, the P80/P50 and P50/P20 ratios focus on comparing the ends of the income distribution with the mid-point.

5.11 在 2006 年至 2016 年間，就所有家庭住戶的各項百分位比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的趨勢有所不同。P90/P10 比率由 2006 年的 13.1 上升至 2011 年的 16.1，再回落至 2016 年的 14.0。這反映在過去 5 年收入分布兩端的差距有所收窄。P80/P20 及 P50/P20 比率在過去 10 年輕微上升，而 P80/P50 比率則維持不變。（表 5.3b）

5.12 若只計算從事經濟活動的家庭住戶，P90/P10 比率會較所有家庭住戶的比率明顯收窄，並隨時間保持平穩。這顯示過去 10 年住戶收入的離散度擴闊是由於人口結構的轉變所致。另一方面，從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的 P80/P50 和 P50/P20 比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在 2006 年及 2016 年均維持在 2.0，這顯示較高和較低十等分組別的住戶收入與住戶收入中位數的上升速度相同。（表 5.3b）

5.11 The percentile ratios (excluding foreign domestic helpers) for all domestic households exhibited different trends during the period from 2006 to 2016. The P90/P10 ratio rose from 13.1 in 2006 to 16.1 in 2011, and then fell back to 14.0 in 2016. This indicates some narrowing of the two ends of the income distribution over the past 5 years. The P80/P20 and P50/P20 ratios increased slightly whereas the P80/P50 ratio remained unchanged during the past decade. (Table 5.3b)

5.12 If we focus on the economically active households, the P90/P10 ratio was substantially reduced compared with the ratio pertaining to all households and remained quite stable over time. This suggests that the widening dispersion in overall income distribution over the past decade was mainly due to demographic changes. On the other hand, the P80/P50 and P50/P20 ratios (excluding foreign domestic helpers) for the economically active households remained the same at 2.0 in both 2006 and 2016. This indicates that household income at higher and lower decile groups increased at the same pace as the median. (Table 5.3b)

表 5.3a 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年選定百分位比率（包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 5.3a Ratio of selected percentiles (including foreign domestic helpers), 2006, 2011 and 2016

百分位 Percentile	選定百分位比率 Ratio of selected percentiles					
	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
P90/P10	12.8	15.4	13.6	7.8	8.1	7.8
P80/P20	4.8	5.2	5.4	3.9	4.0	3.9
P80/P50	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
P50/P20	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 5.3b 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年選定百分位比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 5.3b Ratio of selected percentiles (excluding foreign domestic helpers), 2006, 2011 and 2016

百分位 Percentile	選定百分位比率 Ratio of selected percentiles					
	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
P90/P10	13.1	16.1	14.0	7.7	7.9	7.7
P80/P20	4.7	5.2	5.3	3.9	4.0	3.9
P80/P50	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
P50/P20	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Note: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

佔住戶收入總和的比重

5.13 將各十等分組別內所有住戶的收入除以所有住戶的總收入，可得知各十等分組別佔住戶總收入的比重。在一個完全平等的情況，所得的收入比重應相等於住戶的比重。換句話說，即每十等分組別各佔 10%。

5.14 在 2016 年，若扣除外籍家庭傭工，最高的十等分組別的住戶的原本住戶每月收入佔所有住戶收入 41.0%，而最低的十等分組別則佔 0.6%。至於從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的相應比重為 38.1% 及 1.8%。（表 5.4b）

5.15 按從事經濟活動的家庭住戶劃分的十等分組別的原住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的比重而言，較低的十等分組別的比重在過去 10 年間保持相對穩定，而最高的十等分組別的比重則由 2006 年的 39.3% 輕微下降至 2016 年的 38.1%。（表 5.4b）

Shares of aggregate household income

5.13 Shares of aggregate household income of each decile group are computed by dividing the aggregate income of households in the respective decile group by the overall aggregate income of all households. In a perfectly equal situation, the share of income should equal the share of households; in other words, a share of 10% for each decile group.

5.14 In 2016, if excluding foreign domestic helpers, 41.0% of the total original monthly household income accounted for households in the highest group as compared to 0.6% by the lowest decile group. The respective proportions of economically active households were 38.1% and 1.8%. (Table 5.4b)

5.15 In terms of shares of original monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by decile group of economically active households, it was observed that the share of the lower decile groups remained relatively stable over the past 10 years while that of the highest decile group dropped slightly from 39.3% in 2006 to 38.1% in 2016. (Table 5.4b)

表 5.4a 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的原本住戶每月收入（包括外籍家庭傭工）佔總住戶收入的比重
Table 5.4a Shares of original monthly household income (including foreign domestic helpers) by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	原本住戶每月收入佔總住戶收入的比重 Shares of original monthly household income to total household income					
	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽²⁾ Economically active households ⁽²⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
第二 2nd	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.9
第三 3rd	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.8
第四 4th	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.7
第五 5th	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.8	5.9
第六 6th	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2
第七 7th	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.9
第八 8th	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.0	11.2	11.3
第九 9th	15.6	16.1	16.1	15.0	15.4	15.3
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	41.4	41.0	41.0	39.4	38.8	38.1
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（分別以所有家庭住戶及從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的收入（包括外籍家庭傭工）排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households (ranked by household income (including foreign domestic helpers) of all domestic households and economically active households respectively). The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentiles, and so on.

(2) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

表 5.4b 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的原本住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）佔總住戶收入的比重
Table 5.4b Shares of original monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	原本住戶每月收入佔總住戶收入的比重 Shares of original monthly household income to total household income					
	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽²⁾ Economically active households ⁽²⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
第二 2nd	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.8	2.9
第三 3rd	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
第四 4th	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.8
第五 5th	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.0
第六 6th	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3
第七 7th	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.0
第八 8th	11.3	11.5	11.6	10.9	11.1	11.2
第九 9th	15.6	16.1	16.1	15.0	15.3	15.3
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	41.4	41.0	41.0	39.3	38.8	38.1
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（分別以所有家庭住戶及從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households (ranked by household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) of all domestic households and economically active households respectively). The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentiles, and so on.

(2) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

(乙) 摘要量數

5.16 摘要量數是研究收入分布的一種方便的方法，能提供單一數據撮述某一收入分布的特徵。常用的摘要量數包括堅尼系數、平均對數差異、亞特金森指數及離異系數。有關的量數全部根據原本住戶每月收入編製，以分析香港收入分布的情況，其結果載列於以下段落，而有關離散度量數的技術詳情則載於 *技術註釋甲*。

(B) Summary measures

5.16 Summary measures are a convenient way to examine the distribution of income. They provide a single figure that summarises the properties of a given income distribution. Popular summary measures include the Gini Coefficient (GC), Mean logarithmic deviation (MLD), Atkinson Index (AI) and Coefficient of variation (CV). The analyses on the income distribution in Hong Kong using these measures are all based on original monthly household income and are presented in the following paragraphs. Technical details of the disparity measures are given in *Technical Note A*.

堅尼系數

5.17 堅尼系數是量度收入分布離散程度的最廣泛應用摘要量數。它是參考羅倫茲曲線（由最低收入的住戶開始，以住戶收入的累積百分比相對住戶數目的累積百分比繪製所得的曲線圖）而定義的。堅尼系數的數值在 0 至 1 之間，是指把羅倫茲曲線與平等線之間的面積除以平等線以下總面積而得。堅尼系數愈大代表收入愈離散。

5.18 在過去 10 年，香港的羅倫茲曲線（參閱圖 5.1）愈趨遠離中間線，顯示收入分散情況輕微增加。具體來說，堅尼系數從 2006 年的 0.533，上升至 2011 年的 0.537，再上升至 2016 年的 0.539。不過值得留意，堅尼系數的升幅在過去 10 年其實有所收窄。（表 5.5 及圖 5.1）

5.19 若以從事經濟活動的住戶作進一步分析，可剔除因人口老化引致非從事經濟活動的住戶增加的影響。從事經濟活動的住戶的堅尼系數在 2006 年及 2011 年維持穩定，分別是 0.490 及 0.489。由於近年整體經濟穩健增長和勞工市場偏緊，該堅尼系數在 2016 年下跌至 0.482。（表 5.5）

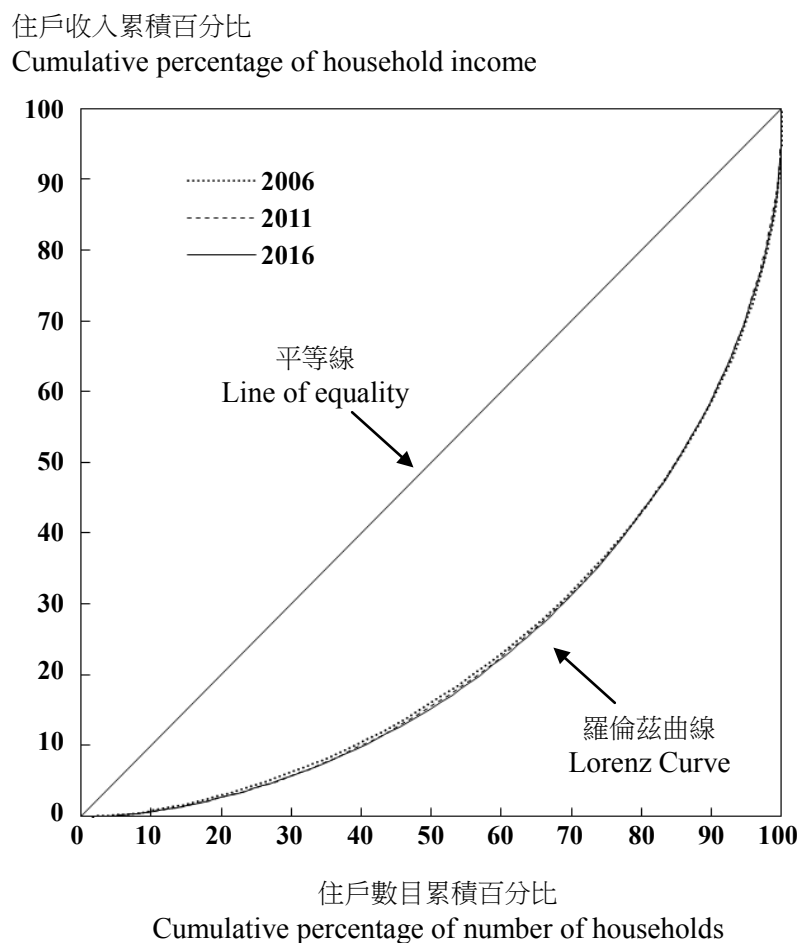
Gini Coefficient

5.17 The GC is the most widely used summary measure of the degree of dispersion in income distribution. It is defined by referring to the Lorenz Curve (which is obtained by plotting the cumulative percentages of household income against cumulative percentages of number of households, starting from households with the lowest income). The GC, which takes a value between 0 and 1, is obtained by taking the area between the Lorenz Curve and the line of equality and dividing it by the total area under the line of equality. The larger the GC, the greater the income dispersion is.

5.18 The Lorenz Curve for Hong Kong, as shown in Chart 5.1, has curved farther away from the diagonal, indicating the income dispersion was slightly increasing over the past decade. Specifically, the GC increased from 0.533 in 2006 to 0.537 in 2011, and further to 0.539 in 2016. It is noteworthy that the magnitude of increase in GC has been diminishing over the past decade. (Table 5.5 and Chart 5.1)

5.19 Analysing the GC for economically active households can discount the demographic impact of population ageing causing an increase in economically inactive households. The GC for economically active households remained stable in 2006 and 2011, at 0.490 and 0.489 respectively. Under the steady growth of the overall economy and the tight labour market in recent years, the GC dropped to 0.482 in 2016. (Table 5.5)

圖 5.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年羅倫茲曲線
Chart 5.1 Lorenz Curve, 2006, 2011 and 2016



平均對數差異

5.20 平均對數差異是另一個常用的收入分散量數，是指平均住戶收入與每一個住戶的收入比率之平均對數價值。

5.21 平均對數差異由 2006 年的 0.305 增加 2011 年的 0.315，再大幅上升至 2016 年的 0.335。平均對數差異在 2016 年的增幅相對較大，是因為這量數較受收入分布較低一端的變化所影響。而過去 5 年，收入分布在較低一端的變化比中間和較高一端的變化更明顯。（表 5.5）

Mean logarithmic deviation

5.20 Another common measure of income dispersion is the MLD, which is the mean logarithmic value of the ratio of average household income to individual household's income.

5.21 The MLD increased from 0.305 in 2006 to 0.315 in 2011, and surged to 0.335 in 2016. The MLD registered a relatively large increase in 2016 as this measure is more sensitive to changes at the lower end of the income distribution. The change in the lower end of the income distribution was more distinct than that in the middle and upper end during the past 5 years. (Table 5.5)

亞特金森指數

5.22 亞特金森指數較其他收入分散量數獨特，原因是這個量數容許研究人員說明研究背後的社會福利函數。大部分量數的社會福利函數由本身的加權系統預先設定，而加權系統可決定一個量數對收入分布的不同部分的變動的敏感度。

5.23 研究人員可透過設定亞特金森指數的社會福利函數，選擇把重點放於收入分布的最低、中間還是最高的一端。亞特金森指數的社會福利函數經由「背離不等衡」的參數設定。當參數愈小，亞特金森指數的重點便放於收入分布的上端。同樣地，當參數愈大，亞特金森指數的重點便放於收入分布的下端。

5.24 不管參數的數值如何，亞特金森指數的數值必定在 0 與 1 之間。就任何參數的數值而言，較低的亞特金森指數數值表示收入分布的離散程度愈細。

5.25 在過去 10 年，按三個不同的「背離不等衡」參數（0.5、0.75 和 1.0）計算出來的亞特金森指數均有所上升。儘管如此，就不同的「背離不等衡」參數，所觀察到的分散水平亦有所不同。就重點落在較高收入（即參數設定為 0.5）的亞特金森指數而言，數值由 2006 年的 0.255 輕微增加 0.004 至 2016 年的 0.259；而重點落在中間收入部分（即參數設定為 0.75）的亞特金森指數則錄得中等程度的增長。就偏重較低一端（即參數設定為 1）的亞特金森指數而言，期間的數值顯著增加 0.032。亞特金森指數得出的結果與平均對數差異得出的結果相似，均顯示收入分布較低一端的變化相對地大於中間和較高一端。（表 5.5）

Atkinson Index

5.22 The AI is unique relative to other measures of income dispersion in that it allows the researcher to specify the social welfare function underlying the research. The social welfare function for most measures is predetermined by the measure's weighting scheme which determines the measure's sensitivity to changes in different portions of the income distribution.

5.23 By setting the social welfare function for the AI, the researcher may choose to emphasise the lower end, the middle, or the upper end of the income distribution. The AI's social welfare function is set by a parameter called "inequality aversion". The AI gives more weight to the upper end of the income distribution with a smaller parameter and likewise gives more weight to the lower end of the income distribution with a larger parameter.

5.24 An AI always has a value between 0 and 1, regardless of the value of the parameter. For any value of the parameter, a lower value of the AI implies a smaller degree of dispersion in the income distribution.

5.25 The AI, calculated at three different levels of inequality aversion (0.5, 0.75 and 1.0), all increased in the past 10 years. Even so, the level of observed dispersion differs for different level of inequality aversion. For the AI emphasising higher income (i.e. parameter set at 0.5), it increased mildly by 0.004 from 0.255 in 2006 to 0.259 in 2016; while a moderate increase was recorded for the one emphasising on the middle part (i.e. parameter set at 0.75). For the AI putting more weight on the lower end (i.e. parameter set at 1), there was a marked increase of 0.032 over the period. The results from the AI were similar to those of the MLD in that the changes in the income distribution was relatively larger in the lower end as compared to the middle and upper ends. (Table 5.5)

離異系數

5.26 離異系數是分布情況的離散相對量數，相等於把標準差除以分布的平均數，而標準差是離散的絕對量數。離異系數的數值愈高代表收入離散程度愈大。

5.27 離異系數在 2006 年至 2011 年間錄得跌幅，即與堅尼系數、平均對數差異和亞特金森指數在同期的變動方向不同。然而，離異系數在 2011 年至 2016 年間則與其他量數一般錄得升幅，由 2.234 上升至 2.426。離異系數的變化較受收入分布較高一端的變化所影響。在 2006 年至 2011 年間，因高收入住戶增加，平均數比標準差增加得更快。而在 2011 年至 2016 年間，由於收入分布較高一端與較低一端的差距收窄（正如上文 P90/P10 比率下降所反映），故平均數比標準差增加得慢，令離異系數的方向逆轉。（表 5.5）

5.28 上文討論的量數背後有多個隱含和明顯的假設。分析人員通常不會只考慮單一摘要量數，而是會察看一系列不同的量數，檢視這些量數對分散情況的變動有否一致的顯示。在大多數情況下，收入分布其中一個部分出現變化，大部分摘要量數便會隨之向相同方向移動，這樣的變化有可能表示收入分散加劇或減輕，需視乎所採用的摘要量數而定。

5.29 就選擇要表達的收入分布指標而言，不管是簡單還是摘要量數，必須注意的是單以收入量度可供市民維持或提高整體生活水平的經濟資源並非是最全面的量數，儘管收入仍然是適用於大部分人的合理約數。

Coefficient of variation

5.26 CV is a relative measure of dispersion of a distribution. It is equal to the standard deviation divided by the mean of the distribution where standard deviation is an absolute measure of dispersion. The higher the CV, the greater the extent of income disparity is.

5.27 The CV recorded a decrease during 2006 – 2011, which was in an opposite direction compared with GC, MLD and AI in the same period. However, the CV recorded an increase as in other measures during 2011 – 2016, from 2.234 to 2.426. The CV is more sensitive to changes at the higher end of the income distribution. During 2006 – 2011, the mean grew faster than the standard deviation due to increase in the number of high income households. During 2011 – 2016, due to the narrowing of disparity between the upper and lower ends of the income distribution (as reflected in the decrease of the P90/P10 ratio described above), the mean grew more slowly than the standard deviation, thus reversing the direction of the CV. (Table 5.5)

5.28 There are several implicit and explicit assumptions underlying the measures discussed above. Instead of considering just one summary measure, analysts often look at a range of measures to see whether or not they give a consistent indication of changes in dispersion. In most of the cases, a change in one part of income distribution will cause most summary measures to move in the same direction. Such a change could imply an increase or decrease in income dispersion, depending on which summary measures used.

5.29 In choosing which income distribution indicators to present, whether for simple or summary measures, it is useful to recall that income alone is not a complete measure of the economic resources available to people to maintain or enhance their overall well-being, although it is a reasonable proxy that would be suitable for most people.

5.30 從以上分析可見，在選定的 4 個摘要量數中，全部均呈現收入分布在過去 10 年越見離散，雖則程度略有不同。儘管存在種種局限，鑑於堅尼系數不會對極端的數值過分敏感、較易於闡釋，也為大眾所認識，故此，以下的章節將會採用堅尼系數探討過去一段時間香港的收入差距趨勢。

5.30 As shown in the above analysis, all of the 4 selected summary measures exhibited that the income distribution became more dispersed in the past 10 years, though to slightly different extent. Despite the limitations, GC being a statistic not overly sensitive to extreme values, relatively simple to interpret, and commonly known to the public, is adopted in the following sections to analyse the income disparity trend of Hong Kong over the period.

表 5.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年反映收入離散情況的選定摘要指標（按原本住戶每月收入計算）
Table 5.5 Selected summary measures of income dispersion (based on original monthly household income), 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006	2011	2016
堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient			
所有家庭住戶 All domestic households	0.533	0.537	0.539
	+0.004		+0.002
從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾	0.490	0.489	0.482
	-0.001		-0.007
平均對數差異 Mean logarithmic deviation	0.305	0.315	0.335
	+0.010		+0.020
亞特金森指數 ⁽²⁾ Atkinson Index ⁽²⁾			
$\epsilon = 0.50$	0.255	0.255	0.259
	-		+0.004
$\epsilon = 0.75$	0.360	0.366	0.373
	+0.006		+0.007
$\epsilon = 1.00$	0.505	0.516	0.537
	+0.011		+0.021
離異系數 Coefficient of variation	2.562	2.234	2.426
	-0.328		+0.192

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

(2) ϵ 代表背離不平等水平。

Notes: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

(2) ϵ denotes the level of inequality aversion.

收入分散的趨勢

原本住戶每月收入

5.31 正如本章先前的段落所描述，根據原本住戶每月收入編製的收入離散量數顯示香港在過去 10 年的收入差異逐漸擴大，但擴大的程度已減慢。所有十等分組別的住戶佔原本住戶每月收入總和的比重在過去 5 年大致保持平穩。作為摘要指標之一，堅尼系數（按原本住戶每月收入計算）由 2006 年的 0.533 上升至 2011 年的 0.537，繼而上升至 2016 年的 0.539。儘管堅尼系數過去 10 年在人口急速老化的趨勢下上升，但在 2011 年至 2016 年間，隨著政府的現金福利增加，升幅有所放緩。例如於 2013 年為援助有經濟需要的長者而增設的長者生活津貼，有助紓緩人口加速老化對擴大住戶收入差距的影響。（表 5.6）

除稅後住戶每月收入

5.32 除稅後住戶每月收入（即把原本住戶每月收入減去稅款支出而得出的住戶收入）的分布較原本住戶每月收入的分布更為平均。根據按十等分組別劃分的除稅後住戶每月收入的比重，在 2016 年，最低的十等分組別佔總除稅後住戶收入的 0.6%，最高的十等分組別則佔 39.0%，而原本住戶每月收入的相關數字分別是 0.7% 和 41.0%，由此說明稅務有助重新分配收入。（表 5.6）

5.33 根據除稅後住戶每月收入而編製的堅尼系數於 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年分別為 0.521、0.521 及 0.524，全都低於按原本住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數。（表 5.6）

5.34 在各十等分組別的百分比分布中，從事經濟活動的家庭住戶於除稅後住戶每月收入，相對原本住戶每月收入較為

Trends in income dispersion

Original monthly household income

5.31 As described in the earlier paragraphs in this Chapter, the income dispersion measures compiled from the original monthly household income showed a widening income gap in Hong Kong over the past 10 years, but the degree of the widening has slowed down. The shares of original monthly household income attributed to households in all decile groups remained broadly stable in the past 5 years. As a summary indicator, the GC (based on original monthly household income) rose from 0.533 in 2006 to 0.537 in 2011, and further to 0.539 in 2016. While the GC increased during the past decade under the rapid ageing trend, the pace moderated in 2011 – 2016 along with the increase in Government spending on cash benefits. For instance, the Old Age Living Allowance introduced in 2013 to assist the elderly with financial needs has helped reduce the impact of the accelerating ageing trend on the widening gap in household income. (Table 5.6)

Post-tax monthly household income

5.32 The post-tax monthly household income, computed by taking away the tax payments from the original monthly household income, was more equally distributed than the original monthly household income. Analysed by the shares of post-tax monthly household income by decile group, in 2016, the lowest decile group accounted for 0.6% of the total post-tax household income whereas the highest accounted for 39.0%. The corresponding figures for the original monthly household income was 0.7% and 41.0% respectively, illustrating that taxation helped redistribute income. (Table 5.6)

5.33 The GC compiled on post-tax monthly household income was 0.521, 0.521 and 0.524 in 2006, 2011 and 2016 respectively, which were all lower than the corresponding GC compiled based on original monthly household income. (Table 5.6)

5.34 The shares of post-tax monthly household income of economically active households among decile groups were more evenly distributed when compared

平均。在 2016 年相關的堅尼系數為 0.464，同時低於 2006 年的 0.477 及 2011 年的 0.470。（表 5.6）

除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入

5.35 若一併考慮稅務和在教育、房屋及醫療方面的實物形式社會福利的影響，除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入的差距相對除稅後住戶每月收入的差距會進一步縮減。因此，實物形式社會福利實際上發揮了額外重新分配作用。除稅及福利轉移後的第十個十等分組別住戶收入所佔的比重，在 2016 年為 35.7%，少於原本住戶收入和除稅後住戶收入，即 41.0%和 39.0%。（表 5.6）

5.36 根據除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入所編製的堅尼系數於 2006 年及 2011 年均為 0.475，而在 2016 年則輕微下跌至 0.473。這套堅尼系數所展示的收入差距水平顯著低於除稅後收入的堅尼系數和原本收入的堅尼系數，顯示利用公帑提供予市民的實物形式社會福利對收入重新分配產生頗重大的影響。（表 5.6）

5.37 除了收入差距的水平降低外，除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入分布的差距程度也見收窄。在 2006 年至 2016 年間，這套堅尼系數減少了 0.002。相比之下，期間原本的堅尼系數增加了 0.006，而除稅後的堅尼系數則增加了 0.003。（表 5.6）

5.38 比較按除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入及按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數，能量度政府通過稅務及實物形式福利轉移的政策減低香港收入差距的幅度及成效。堅尼系數在 2016 年相關的減幅為 0.066，而 2006 年和 2011 年的減幅分別為 0.058 和 0.062。與 2006 年和 2011 年相比，收入重新

with that of the original monthly household income. The corresponding GC was 0.464 in 2016, which was lower than both 0.477 of 2006 and 0.470 of 2011. (Table 5.6)

Post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income

5.35 Taking into account the effects of both taxation and in-kind social benefits in education, housing and medical services, the post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income indicated further narrowing of income disparity, as compared to the post-tax monthly household income. Thus, in-kind social benefits exert an additional redistributive impact. The share of post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income of the 10th decile group, at 35.7% in 2016, was less than the corresponding figures of 41.0% for the original household income and 39.0% for the post-tax household income. (Table 5.6)

5.36 The GC compiled from post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income was 0.475 in both 2006 and 2011, and slightly decreased to 0.473 in 2016. The degree of income disparity as illustrated from this set of GC was considerably smaller than those based on the post-tax income and the original income, indicating that in-kind social benefits provided by public funding to the public had a rather significant impact on income redistribution. (Table 5.6)

5.37 Not only was the level of income disparity reduced, the spread had also narrowed down in the case of post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income distribution. This set of GC decreased by 0.002 during the period from 2006 to 2016, as compared to the increase of 0.006 for the original GC and 0.003 for the post-tax GC. (Table 5.6)

5.38 Comparing the GC based on post-tax post-social transfer household income with that based on original household income provides a measure of the magnitude or effectiveness of the Government's policies in mitigating income disparity through taxation and in-kind social benefits in Hong Kong. The magnitude of reduction in GC in 2016 was 0.066, while such effect in

分配的政策在 2016 年有着更大的影響，這與政府隨着時間在實物形式社會福利方面增加支出的情況一致。（表 5.6）

5.39 同樣地，從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的除稅及福利轉移後的住戶每月收入分布亦較為平均。在 2016 年，最低及最高的十等分組別的百分比分別是 2.2% 及 33.4%。相關的堅尼系數的數值亦因此相對較低，在 2016 年為 0.422，低於 2006 年的 0.436 及 2011 年的 0.430。（表 5.6）

2006 and 2011 were 0.058 and 0.062 respectively. The greater impact of redistributive policies for 2016 as compared to 2006 and 2011 is in line with the Government's increasing expenditure on in-kind social benefits over time. (Table 5.6)

5.39 Similarly, a more evenly distributed pattern was observed for the economically active households. The shares of post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income for the lowest decile and highest decile groups in 2016 were 2.2% and 33.4% respectively. The GC was thus smaller in value, at 0.422 in 2016, which was lower than 0.436 in 2006 and 0.430 in 2011. (Table 5.6)

表 5.6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽²⁾ 劃分的原本住戶每月收入、除稅後住戶每月收入及除稅及福利轉移⁽¹⁾ 後住戶每月收入百分比分布
Table 5.6 Percentage distribution of original monthly household income, post-tax monthly household income and post-tax post-social transfer⁽¹⁾ monthly household income by decile group⁽²⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	原本住戶每月收入 Original monthly household income			除稅後住戶每月收入 Post-tax monthly household income			除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 Post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
所有家庭住戶 All domestic households									
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
第二 2nd	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%
第三 3rd	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%	3.1%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%
第四 4th	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	5.3%	5.1%	5.1%
第五 5th	5.5%	5.6%	5.4%	5.8%	5.8%	5.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.4%
第六 6th	7.0%	7.0%	7.1%	7.3%	7.4%	7.4%	7.8%	7.8%	7.9%
第七 7th	8.8%	8.9%	9.0%	9.2%	9.3%	9.4%	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%
第八 8th	11.3%	11.5%	11.6%	11.7%	11.9%	12.0%	11.7%	11.8%	11.9%
第九 9th	15.6%	16.1%	16.1%	15.8%	16.3%	16.3%	15.3%	15.8%	15.7%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	41.4%	41.0%	41.0%	39.4%	39.0%	39.0%	36.2%	36.0%	35.7%
合計 Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient	0.533	0.537	0.539	0.521	0.521	0.524	0.475	0.475	0.473
從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽²⁾ Economically active households ⁽²⁾									
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	1.6%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.2%
第二 2nd	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	3.0%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%
第三 3rd	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%
第四 4th	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
第五 5th	5.9%	5.8%	5.9%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	6.6%	6.6%	6.7%
第六 6th	7.1%	7.2%	7.2%	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%	7.8%	7.8%	8.0%
第七 7th	8.7%	8.8%	8.9%	9.1%	9.2%	9.3%	9.3%	9.3%	9.5%
第八 8th	11.0%	11.2%	11.3%	11.3%	11.5%	11.6%	11.3%	11.4%	11.5%
第九 9th	15.0%	15.4%	15.3%	15.1%	15.5%	15.4%	14.7%	15.0%	15.0%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	39.4%	38.8%	38.1%	37.3%	36.7%	36.1%	34.6%	34.1%	33.4%
合計 Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient	0.490	0.489	0.482	0.477	0.470	0.464	0.436	0.430	0.422

註釋：(1) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。
(2) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（分別以所有家庭住戶及從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的原本住戶收入、除稅後住戶收入和除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。
(3) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Notes: (1) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.
(2) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households (ranked by original household income, post-tax household income and post-tax post-social transfer household income of all domestic households and economically active households respectively). The 1st decile group includes households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group includes those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.
(3) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

6. 影響因素

簡介

6.1 收入水平和分布的趨勢兩者關係密切，並受多項因素影響，主要分為兩大類，即社會經濟因素和人口因素。就社會經濟因素而言，住戶收入的主要來源（於第 2 章討論）是每月主要職業的收入。經濟和勞工市場的情況及工作人口就業模式的變化對住戶收入的分布產生重要影響。就人口因素而言，人口老化導致非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶增加，以及小型住戶日益增加導致有更多較少工作成員以致更多較低收入的住戶。兩者均大大影響住戶收入的水平和分布情況。

影響因素

(I) 社會經濟因素

6.2 正如第 2 章所描述，近年經濟穩健增長和勞工市場情況偏緊，加上 2011 年 5 月落實的法定最低工資及其後水平上調，令基層工人的就業和收入情況均有明顯改善。這導致過去 5 年職業收入的差距收窄。另一方面，隨着香港正邁向知識型的經濟體系，勞工需求轉向高增值行業往往擴大較高技術和較低技術的在職人士之間的收入差距。在本章我們進一步討論工作人口的特徵（包括行業、職業和教育程度）轉變對收入分布的影響。

6. Intervening Factors

Introduction

6.1 Trends in the level and distribution of income are closely related to each other and also affected by a variety of factors which can be broadly classified into two categories: socio-economic factors and demographic factors. On the socio-economic side, the major source of household income (as discussed in Chapter 2) is income from main employment. Changes in the economic and labour market conditions as well as the employment patterns of the working population have significant effects on household income distribution. On the demographic side, the ageing population has led to an increase in economically inactive households. In addition, the increasing prominence of small households has led to an increase in households with fewer working members and thus lower income. Both have substantial effects on the level and distribution of household income.

Intervening factors

(I) *Socio-economic factors*

6.2 As described in Chapter 2, the steady overall economic growth in Hong Kong and the tight labour market in recent years, coupled with the implementation of Statutory Minimum Wage in May 2011 and subsequent up-ratings, had resulted in significant improvements in both the employment and income situations of grass-roots workers. This had narrowed the disparity in employment income of the working population in Hong Kong over the past 5 years. On the other hand, in tandem with Hong Kong's changing into a knowledge-based economy, the shift in labour demand towards the high value-added sectors tends to widen the gap between working persons engaged in higher-skilled and lower-skilled jobs. In this Chapter, the effects of the changes in the characteristics of the working population (e.g. industry, occupation and educational attainment) on income distribution will be further discussed.

行業及職業

6.3 工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的每月主要職業收入中位數由 2011 年的 12,000 元增加至 2016 年的 15,500 元，增加 29.2%。所有選定百分位的每月主要職業收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在過去 5 年錄得 15% 至 35% 之間的增長。

（表 6.1b）

6.4 香港正邁向知識型的經濟體系。這導致市場需求由傳統的低技術工人轉移至高技術及高勞工收入的工人，是令收入差距隨時間而擴闊的原因之一（有關行業組合上轉變的詳細數據，請參閱第 2 章 2.20 段及表 2.7）。其對收入分布的影響可從按行業劃分的堅尼系數（基於每月主要職業收入）得知。「金融及保險業」和「地產、專業及商用服務業」的在職人士的收入分布較為不平均，這兩個行業的堅尼系數高於整體的數字，反映其組別內在職人士的職業收入分布的離散程度較大。不過，這兩個組別內的收入差距水平在 2016 年已較 5 年前收窄。（表 6.2）

Industry and occupation

6.3 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) increased by 29.2% from \$12,000 in 2011 to \$15,500 in 2016. The monthly income from main employment (excluding foreign domestic helpers) for all selected percentiles increased by 15% to 35% during the past 5-year period. (Table 6.1b)

6.4 Hong Kong has been changing towards a knowledge-based economy. This has led to a shift in demand from the traditional low-skilled workers to high-skilled high-income workers, contributing in part to the widening income disparity over time (please refer to Paragraph 2.20 and Table 2.7 in Chapter 2 for detailed statistics on the compositional shift across industries). Its impact on the income distribution can be seen from the Gini Coefficient (GC) (based on monthly income from main employment) by industry. The income distribution tended to be more uneven among working persons in the “Financing and insurance” and “Real estate, professional and business services” sectors. The GCs for these sectors were higher than the overall figure, indicating a larger extent of disparity in employment income within this group of working persons. Yet, the level of income disparity within these two groups had narrowed down in 2016 compared with 5 years ago. (Table 6.2)

表 6.1a 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按選定百分位及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾ (包括外籍家庭傭工) 每月主要職業收入 (以當時市價計算及以固定 (2016 年 6 月) 市價計算)
Table 6.1a Monthly income from main employment (at current and constant (June 2016) prices) of working population⁽¹⁾ (including foreign domestic helpers) by sex at selected percentiles, 2006, 2011 and 2016

百分位 Percentile	每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)								
	2006			2011			2016		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
	(以當時市價計算) (At current prices)								
10th (P10)	5,000	3,320	3,500	6,500	3,580	3,700	8,500	4,200	4,250
20th (P20)	7,000	4,000	5,500	8,000	4,000	6,500	10,250	4,750	8,250
30th (P30)	8,000	5,500	7,000	10,000	6,500	8,000	12,250	8,000	10,000
40th (P40)	10,000	7,000	8,500	11,000	8,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	12,000
50th (P50)	11,000	8,500	10,000	13,000	9,500	11,000	16,890	12,000	15,000
60th (P60)	13,500	10,000	12,000	15,500	11,810	14,000	20,000	14,570	17,500
70th (P70)	16,500	13,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	18,000	25,000	18,000	21,000
80th (P80)	21,250	17,000	20,000	27,000	20,000	23,750	32,000	24,000	30,000
90th (P90)	33,750	26,000	30,000	41,000	30,000	36,250	50,000	38,750	45,000
	(以固定 (2016 年 6 月) 市價計算) (At constant (June 2016) prices)								
10th (P10)	6,840	4,540	4,790	7,670	4,220	4,370	8,500	4,200	4,250
20th (P20)	9,580	5,470	7,520	9,440	4,720	7,670	10,250	4,750	8,250
30th (P30)	10,940	7,520	9,580	11,800	7,670	9,440	12,250	8,000	10,000
40th (P40)	13,680	9,580	11,630	12,980	9,440	11,800	15,000	10,000	12,000
50th (P50)	15,050	11,630	13,680	15,340	11,210	12,980	16,890	12,000	15,000
60th (P60)	18,470	13,680	16,420	18,290	13,940	16,520	20,000	14,570	17,500
70th (P70)	22,570	17,780	20,520	23,600	17,700	21,240	25,000	18,000	21,000
80th (P80)	29,070	23,260	27,360	31,860	23,600	28,030	32,000	24,000	30,000
90th (P90)	46,170	35,570	41,040	48,380	35,400	42,780	50,000	38,750	45,000

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 6.1b 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按選定百分位及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾（不包括外籍家庭傭工）每月主要職業收入（以當時市價計算及以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算）
Table 6.1b Monthly income from main employment (at current and constant (June 2016) prices) of working population⁽¹⁾ (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex at selected percentiles, 2006, 2011 and 2016

百分位 Percentile	每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly income from main employment (HK\$)								
	2006			2011			2016		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
	（以當時市價計算） (At current prices)								
10th (P10)	5,000	4,000	4,500	6,500	4,900	5,800	8,600	6,500	7,750
20th (P20)	7,000	5,500	6,000	8,000	6,940	7,500	10,250	9,000	10,000
30th (P30)	8,000	6,650	7,500	10,000	8,000	9,000	12,250	10,250	11,250
40th (P40)	10,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	9,300	10,000	15,000	12,000	13,500
50th (P50)	11,000	9,500	10,000	13,000	10,900	12,000	17,000	14,000	15,500
60th (P60)	13,500	11,000	12,500	15,500	13,700	15,000	20,000	16,680	19,000
70th (P70)	16,500	14,500	15,000	20,000	17,000	19,000	25,000	20,000	22,000
80th (P80)	21,250	18,500	20,000	27,000	22,200	25,000	32,000	28,000	30,000
90th (P90)	33,750	28,000	30,000	41,000	33,910	38,940	50,000	42,000	49,000
	（以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算） (At constant (June 2016) prices)								
10th (P10)	6,840	5,470	6,160	7,670	5,780	6,840	8,600	6,500	7,750
20th (P20)	9,580	7,520	8,210	9,440	8,190	8,850	10,250	9,000	10,000
30th (P30)	10,940	9,100	10,260	11,800	9,440	10,620	12,250	10,250	11,250
40th (P40)	13,680	10,940	12,310	12,980	10,970	11,800	15,000	12,000	13,500
50th (P50)	15,050	13,000	13,680	15,340	12,860	14,160	17,000	14,000	15,500
60th (P60)	18,470	15,050	17,100	18,290	16,170	17,700	20,000	16,680	19,000
70th (P70)	22,570	19,840	20,520	23,600	20,060	22,420	25,000	20,000	22,000
80th (P80)	29,070	25,310	27,360	31,860	26,200	29,500	32,000	28,000	30,000
90th (P90)	46,170	38,300	41,040	48,380	40,000	45,940	50,000	42,000	49,000

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 6.2 2011 年及 2016 年按行業分類⁽¹⁾劃分的堅尼系數⁽²⁾（按每月主要職業收入計算）
Table 6.2 Gini Coefficient⁽²⁾ (based on monthly income from main employment) by industry classification⁽¹⁾, 2011 and 2016

行業 Industry	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient	
	2011	2016
製造業 Manufacturing	0.490	0.437
建造業 Construction	0.385	0.374
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	0.460	0.471
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	0.386	0.365
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	0.384	0.361
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	0.430	0.407
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	0.551	0.516
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	0.537	0.497
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	0.452	0.451
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	0.370	0.373
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.432	0.488
合計 Overall	0.509	0.495

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(2) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(3) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(2) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(3) "Others" include "Agriculture and fishing"; "Mining and quarrying"; "Electricity and gas supply"; "Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

6.5 工人的職業模式變動亦影響收入分布（有關職業組合上轉變的詳細數據，請參閱第 2 章 2.23 段至 2.24 段）。在 2016 年，每個職業組別的堅尼系數均低於整體數字，表示整體收入差距主要是受不同職業組別之間的收入差距影響所致。這是由於投身某一職業的先決條件往往與個人的教育程度和工作經驗有密切的關係，而這亦是釐定收入水平的主要因素。因此，職業組別內的工人收入有着高類同性，亦是很易理解。事實上，大部分職業組別的堅尼系數均低於 0.4，顯示職業組別內收入分布的離散程度相對較低。（表 6.3）

6.5 The shift in occupation pattern of workers also influences the income distribution (please refer to Paragraphs 2.23 – 2.24 in Chapter 2 for detailed statistics on the compositional shift across occupations). The GC of each occupation group was lower than the overall GC in 2016, indicating that the overall income disparity was mainly attributable to the income disparity among different occupation groups. This is because the entry to a particular occupation is closely associated with a person's educational attainment and working experience which are the key factors underpinning the level of income. The high homogeneity of income of workers within an occupation group is hence understandable. In fact, the GCs for most of the occupation groups were below 0.4, indicating a relatively low degree of dispersion in income distribution within occupation groups. (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按職業⁽²⁾⁽³⁾劃分的堅尼系數⁽¹⁾（按每月主要職業收入計算）
Table 6.3 Gini Coefficient⁽¹⁾ (based on monthly income from main employment) by occupation⁽²⁾⁽³⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

職業 Occupation	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient		
	2006	2011	2016
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	0.528	0.485	0.480
專業人員 Professionals	0.466	0.419	0.427
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	0.357	0.315	0.335
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	0.272	0.258	0.244
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	0.346	0.329	0.307
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	0.264	0.235	0.236
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.251	0.225	0.192
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	0.283	0.269	0.291
合計 Overall	0.500	0.509	0.495

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 2011 年及 2016 年的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

(3) 2006 年的統計數字是根據舊職業分類編製。舊職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」為藍本而編定。由於「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」與「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」在上列的最高層次上只有相對輕微的改動，因此本統計表內的 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的統計數字大致可作比較。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) Figures for 2011 and 2016 are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08).

(3) Figures for 2006 are compiled based on the old occupation classification which is modeled on the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88)'. As the changes between ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 at the top level as shown above are relatively minor, figures for 2006, 2011 and 2016 presented in this table are broadly comparable.

教育程度

6.6 收入分布無疑與工作人口的教育程度關係密切（有關教育程度組合上轉變的詳細數據，請參閱第 2 章 2.18 段及表 2.6）。在 2016 年，每個教育程度組別的堅尼系數均低於整體數字，表示整體的收入差距主要是受不同組別之間的收入差距影響所致。另外，具備大學學位或以上教育程度的工人的堅尼系數，明顯高於教育程度較低的其他組別。這個現象可能是由於教育程度較佳的人士，在職業進程中的收入流動性高於教育程度較低的人士。在具備大學學位學歷的一組人士當中，部分可能非常資深，又任職高級職位，但其他部分人士可能較為年輕及資歷尚淺。因此，這組人士的收入分布較為分散，以致其堅尼系數較高。（表 6.4）

Educational attainment

6.6 There is no doubt that income distribution is closely associated with the educational attainment of the workforce (please refer to Paragraph 2.18 and Table 2.6 in Chapter 2 for detailed statistics on the compositional shift across educational attainment). In 2016, the GC of each educational attainment group was lower than the overall GC, again indicating that the overall income disparity was mainly attributable to the income disparity among different educational attainment groups. It was also observed that the GC for workers possessing degree or above education was distinctly higher than other groups with lower educational attainment. This phenomenon is probably due to the fact that better educated persons have higher income mobility along their career path than those who are less educated. Among this group of persons possessing degree qualification, some of them might be very experienced and hold senior positions whilst some others are younger and relatively junior. As a result, their income distribution was more diverse, thus leading to higher GC. (Table 6.4)

**表 6.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的堅尼系數⁽¹⁾
（按每月主要職業收入計算）**

Table 6.4 Gini Coefficient⁽¹⁾ (based on monthly income from main employment) by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient		
	2006	2011	2016
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	0.418	0.312	0.340
小學 Primary	0.379	0.335	0.327
初中 Lower secondary	0.357	0.339	0.335
高中 Upper secondary	0.416	0.398	0.395
專上教育： 文憑／證書課程／副學位課程 Post-secondary: Diploma / certificate / sub-degree course	0.439	0.456	0.441
學位課程 Degree course	0.528	0.496	0.488
合計 Overall	0.500	0.509	0.495

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(II) 人口因素

人口老化

6.7 人口老化是影響香港收入分布的主要因素之一。人口老化導致退休人士的數目增加，因而非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶數目亦隨之增加，這自然令本港的住戶收入差距擴闊（請參閱第 2 章第 2.39 至 2.42 段）。若要撇除人口老化之下非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶增加的影響，可參考從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的收入情況。2016 年從事經濟活動的家庭住戶按原本每月住戶收入編製的堅尼系數為 0.482，低於 2011 年的 0.489 和 2006 年的 0.490。

住戶人數

6.8 另一個影響香港收入分布的人口因素是小型住戶增加。香港的住戶平均人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在過去 10 年不斷減少，由 2006 年的 2.9 人減少至 2011 年的 2.8 人，繼而進一步減少至 2016 年的 2.7 人。一人住戶及二人住戶的比例日益增加，由 2006 年分別為 17.0% 和 24.6% 上升至 2011 年的 17.9% 和 26.0%，再進一步上升至 2016 年的 19.5% 和 27.4%。這與下文所述的長期人口趨勢有關。（表 6.5）

6.9 首先，在主要適婚年齡中從未結婚的男性和女性的比例顯著增加，這很可能與遲婚和維持獨身的趨勢有關。在 20 至 49 歲的男性中，從未結婚者的比例由 2006 年的 43.4% 上升至 2016 年的 48.5%；女性的相關數字是 37.4% 和 38.7%。（表 6.6）

(II) Demographic factors

Population ageing

6.7 Population ageing is amongst the major intervening factors affecting the household income distribution in Hong Kong. This has led to an increase in the number of retirees, and hence the number of economically inactive households, thus naturally widening the income disparity among households in Hong Kong (please refer to Paragraphs 2.39 – 2.42 in Chapter 2). To discount the effect of increase in economically inactive households under population ageing, one can focus on the income situation of the economically active households. The Gini Coefficient for economically active households based on original monthly household income was 0.482 in 2016, lower than the 0.489 in 2011 and the 0.490 in 2006.

Household size

6.8 Another demographic factor affecting the household income distribution in Hong Kong is the increase in small households. The average size of households (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in Hong Kong decreased continuously during the past decade, from 2.9 in 2006 to 2.8 in 2011 and further down to 2.7 in 2016. The proportion of one-person and two-person households increased from 17.0% and 24.6% in 2006 to 17.9% and 26.0% in 2011, and further to 19.5% and 27.4% respectively in 2016. The change was associated with the following long-term demographic trends. (Table 6.5)

6.9 First, the proportion of never married males and females in the prime marriageable ages increased substantially, probably associated with the trend of late marriage and the tendency to remain single. For males aged 20 – 49, the proportion who were never-married rose from 43.4% in 2006 to 48.5% in 2016. The corresponding figures for females were 37.4% and 38.7%. (Table 6.6)

6.10 其次，離婚／分居的男性和女性比例在過去 10 年逐漸增加，由 2006 年的 3.8% 上升至 2011 年的 4.1% 及 2016 年的 4.2%。（表 6.6）

6.11 第三，過去 10 年人口急速老化。年齡中位數由 2006 年的 39.6 歲上升至 2016 年的 43.4 歲。65 歲及以上人口期間由 852 796 人增加 36.4% 至 1 163 153 人。由於長者很可能獨居或只與配偶同住，所以所有成員在 65 歲及以上的家庭住戶數目明顯增加 56.6%。（表 6.5 及表 7.2）

6.12 以上人口趨勢的綜合影響是小型住戶的數目大幅增加，而大型住戶的數目減少。基於住戶收入與 (i) 住戶內工作成員的人數，以及 (ii) 工作成員的收入水平有密切關係，由傳統上有較多賺取收入者的大型住戶轉向只有一名或甚至沒有賺取收入者的小型住戶會某程度上影響住戶收入分布。

6.10 Second, the proportion of divorced / separated males and females increased gradually during the past 10 years, from 3.8% in 2006 to 4.1% in 2011 and 4.2% in 2016. (Table 6.6)

6.11 Third, the population has been ageing rapidly during the last 10 years. The median age rose from 39.6 in 2006 to 43.4 in 2016. The number of persons aged 65 and over increased by 36.4% from 852 796 to 1 163 153 over the period. As the elderly are more likely to live alone or with their spouse only, there was a notable increase of 56.6% in the number of domestic households comprising all members aged 65 and over. (Table 6.5 and Table 7.2)

6.12 The combined effects of the demographic trends were a remarkable increase in the number of small-sized households and a decline in the number of large-sized households. Given that the income of a household is closely related to (i) the number of working members in the household, and (ii) the income level of the working members, a shift from the traditionally large households with more income earners to small households with one or even no earner would, to a certain extent, affect household income distribution.

表 6.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年香港人口的主要特徵
Table 6.5 Salient demographic characteristics of the Hong Kong population, 2006, 2011 and 2016

	包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers			不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
住戶人數 Household size						
1	367 653 (16.5%)	404 088 (17.1%)	459 015 (18.3%)	377 515 (17.0%)	422 676 (17.9%)	488 461 (19.5%)
2	535 846 (24.1%)	597 697 (25.2%)	665 840 (26.5%)	547 416 (24.6%)	615 762 (26.0%)	686 023 (27.4%)
3	517 108 (23.2%)	575 316 (24.3%)	611 489 (24.4%)	553 371 (24.9%)	613 468 (25.9%)	650 600 (25.9%)
4	504 895 (22.7%)	501 845 (21.2%)	489 833 (19.5%)	508 002 (22.8%)	506 134 (21.4%)	498 920 (19.9%)
5+	301 044 (13.5%)	289 850 (12.2%)	283 557 (11.3%)	239 137 (10.7%)	209 162 (8.8%)	184 018 (7.3%)
總計 Total	2 226 546 (100.0%)	2 368 796 (100.0%)	2 509 734 (100.0%)	2 225 441 (100.0%)	2 367 202 (100.0%)	2 508 022 (100.0%)
住戶平均人數 Average household size	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7
年齡中位數 Median age	39.6	41.7	43.4	40.1	42.4	44.3
65 歲及以上人口 Population aged 65 and over						
數目 Number	852 796	941 312	1 163 153	852 594	941 100	1 162 467
佔總人口的比例 (百分比) Proportion to total population (%)	12.4	13.3	15.9	12.8	13.8	16.6

表 6.6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別、年齡組別及婚姻狀況劃分的 20 至 49 歲人口的比例
Table 6.6 Proportion of population aged 20 – 49 by sex, age group and marital status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	從未結婚的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of never married population (%)			離婚／分居的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of divorced / separated population (%)		
		2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
男							
Male							
	20 – 24	97.2	97.0	97.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
	25 – 29	81.4	82.6	83.1	0.7	0.5	0.5
	30 – 34	49.5	50.0	49.4	2.2	1.8	1.6
	35 – 39	29.2	28.8	28.7	3.2	3.3	2.5
	40 – 44	18.2	20.9	20.3	3.8	4.3	3.9
	45 – 49	9.9	14.2	16.0	3.7	4.8	5.0
	小計 Sub-total	43.4	46.8	48.5	2.5	2.6	2.3
女							
Female							
	20 – 24	92.4	94.0	94.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
	25 – 29	67.7	69.3	70.9	1.4	1.8	1.6
	30 – 34	35.0	37.7	36.8	3.8	4.0	4.2
	35 – 39	22.6	22.0	22.0	5.7	6.4	6.5
	40 – 44	16.5	17.1	16.3	7.3	8.1	8.5
	45 – 49	11.9	14.0	15.5	8.9	9.4	9.9
	小計 Sub-total	37.4	38.9	38.7	4.9	5.3	5.5
合計							
Both sexes							
	20 – 24	94.7	95.5	95.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
	25 – 29	73.8	75.0	76.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
	30 – 34	41.3	42.8	41.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
	35 – 39	25.4	24.8	24.7	4.7	5.1	4.9
	40 – 44	17.3	18.7	18.0	5.7	6.5	6.6
	45 – 49	10.9	14.1	15.8	6.4	7.3	7.9
	總計 Total	40.1	42.3	42.9	3.8	4.1	4.2

6.13 在過去 10 年，住戶內工作成員的平均人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）穩定地保持在 1.4 人。住戶人數越多，通常工作成員人數也愈多。在 2016 年，以一人住戶的平均在職人數最少，只有 0.5 名工作成員，而五人或以上住戶的人數則最多，有 2.3 名工作成員。（表 6.7）

6.13 Over the past 10 years, the average number of working members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in the household remained stable at 1.4. It is natural that the larger the household size, the more the number of working members. In 2016, the average was smallest for one-person households with only 0.5 working member, and largest for 5 persons and over households with 2.3 working members. (Table 6.7)

6.14 若只着眼於從事經濟活動的家庭住戶，平均工作成員人數在 2016 年是 1.8 人（包括外籍家庭傭工）或 1.7 人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。過去 10 年平均工作成員人數的整體趨勢相對平穩。按十等分組別計算，不包括外籍家庭傭工，第一個及第二個十等分組別的平均工作成員人數分別維持在 0.9 人及 1.1 人；而第九個至第十個十等分組別的平均工作成員人數則在 1.9 至 2.1 人之間。（表 7.5）

6.15 若以堅尼系數分析住戶人數對收入分布的影響，值得注意的是收入分布於住戶人數分布較低的一端較為不平均。具體來說，一人住戶的堅尼系數遠高於整體的數字，顯示該住戶組別之內的住戶收入差距較大。（表 6.9）

6.16 2016 年，在一人住戶中，有 19.9% 每月住戶收入低於 4,000 元。這可能與一人住戶中獨居長者（65 歲或以上）的比例較高有關（2016 年約佔三分之一）。然而，就一人住戶中約佔一半的工作人士而言，其每月主要職業收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）是 18,000 元，明顯高於整體每月收入中位數 15,500 元。這是因為這些工作人士中，有約一半從事經理、專業人員及輔助專業人員工作，他們一般的收入較高。（表 6.8 及表 6.10）

6.17 若把這兩組截然不同的人士併合於一人住戶組別之內，收入差距的程度便會較整體收入分布觀察所得的大。一人住戶的堅尼系數在 2016 年是 0.652，而整體的堅尼系數是 0.539。（表 6.9）

6.14 If focusing on the economically active households only, the average number of working members was 1.8 (including foreign domestic helpers) or 1.7 (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in 2016. The overall trend of average number of working members remained relatively steady over the past decade. Analysed by decile group, excluding foreign domestic helpers, the average number of working members in the 1st and 2nd deciles remained at 0.9 and 1.1 respectively, whereas that in the 9th to 10th deciles ranged from 1.9 to 2.1. (Table 7.5)

6.15 When analysing the impact of household size on income distribution using the GC, it is noted that the income distribution tended to be more uneven for households at the lower end of the household size spectrum. More specifically, the GC for one-person households exceeded the overall average by a wide margin, indicating a larger extent of disparity in household income within this group of households. (Table 6.9)

6.16 In 2016, among one-person households, 19.9% had monthly household income below \$4,000. This was associated with the high proportion of singleton elderly (aged 65 or above) among one-person households (about one-third in 2016). Yet, among the working persons who accounted for around half of the one-person households, it was observed that their median monthly income from main employment (excluding foreign domestic helpers), at \$18,000, was distinctly higher than the corresponding overall monthly median income of \$15,500 in 2016. This was because about half of these working persons were engaged as managers, professionals and associate professionals who generally had much higher income. (Table 6.8 and Table 6.10)

6.17 Taking these two disparate groups together, the degree of income disparity within the group of one-person households turned out to be relatively larger than that observed for the overall household income distribution. The GC of one-person households in 2016 was 0.652, as compared to the overall GC of 0.539. (Table 6.9)

6.18 在考慮稅務和實物形式社會福利的效應後，於各住戶人數組別中，2016年以除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數，均少於按原本住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數（減幅為 0.078 至 0.081）。這反映政府通過稅務及實物形式福利轉移的政策減低香港收入差距的成效。（表 6.9）

6.18 Taking into account the effects of taxation and in-kind social benefits across households of different sizes, the GC compiled based on post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income was smaller than that based on the original monthly household income (by 0.078 – 0.081) in 2016. This indicated the effect of the Government's policies in mitigating income disparity through taxation and in-kind social benefits in Hong Kong. (Table 6.9)

表 6.7 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的平均每戶工作成員數目
Table 6.7 Average number of working members per household by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶人數 Household size	平均每戶工作成員數目 Average number of working members per household					
	包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers			不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
3	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
4	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0
5+	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
合計 Overall	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4

表 6.8 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的工作成員⁽¹⁾ 每月主要職業收入中位數（以當時市價計算及以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算）
Table 6.8 Median monthly income from main employment (at current and constant (June 2016) prices) of working members⁽¹⁾ by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶人數 Household size	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)					
	包括外籍家庭傭工 Including foreign domestic helpers			不包括外籍家庭傭工 Excluding foreign domestic helpers		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
	（以當時市價計算） (At current prices)					
1	12,500	15,000	18,000	13,000	15,000	18,000
2	12,000	14,000	15,000	12,000	15,000	16,000
3	10,000	11,000	14,500	10,500	12,500	15,500
4	9,500	10,240	14,500	10,000	11,500	15,000
5+	8,900	10,000	14,000	9,000	10,000	14,500
合計 Overall	10,000	11,000	15,000	10,000	12,000	15,500
	（以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算） (At constant (June 2016) prices)					
1	17,100	17,700	18,000	17,780	17,700	18,000
2	16,420	16,520	15,000	16,420	17,700	16,000
3	13,680	12,980	14,500	14,360	14,750	15,500
4	13,000	12,080	14,500	13,680	13,570	15,000
5+	12,180	11,800	14,000	12,310	11,800	14,500
合計 Overall	13,680	12,980	15,000	13,680	14,160	15,500

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 6.9 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶人數劃分的堅尼系數
Table 6.9 Gini Coefficient by household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶人數 Household size	原本住戶每月收入 Original monthly household income			除稅後住戶每月收入 Post-tax monthly household income			除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 Post-tax post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
1	0.614	0.641	0.652	0.604	0.626	0.629	0.570	0.583	0.572
2	0.559	0.560	0.545	0.547	0.546	0.531	0.505	0.495	0.467
3	0.470	0.458	0.450	0.458	0.445	0.430	0.404	0.391	0.372
4	0.455	0.456	0.433	0.441	0.436	0.415	0.375	0.373	0.352
5+	0.514	0.501	0.486	0.499	0.478	0.468	0.426	0.415	0.406
合計 Overall	0.533	0.537	0.539	0.521	0.521	0.524	0.475	0.475	0.473

表 6.10 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入及住戶人數劃分的住戶數目
Table 6.10 Domestic households by monthly domestic household income and household size, 2016

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	住戶人數 Household size										總計 Total	
	1		2		3		4		5+			
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 2,000	64 158	14.0	25 996	3.9	6 512	1.1	3 165	0.6	798	0.3	100 629	4.0
2,000 – 3,999	26 916	5.9	7 567	1.1	2 687	0.4	1 129	0.2	333	0.1	38 632	1.5
4,000 – 5,999	62 155	13.5	45 507	6.8	7 644	1.3	2 747	0.6	1 563	0.6	119 616	4.8
6,000 – 7,999	52 858	11.5	49 587	7.4	11 875	1.9	4 021	0.8	1 233	0.4	119 574	4.8
8,000 – 9,999	25 174	5.5	53 912	8.1	16 068	2.6	5 076	1.0	1 436	0.5	101 666	4.1
10,000 – 14,999	65 803	14.3	105 513	15.8	80 522	13.2	34 661	7.1	9 413	3.3	295 912	11.8
15,000 – 19,999	39 931	8.7	74 082	11.1	73 392	12.0	46 612	9.5	17 855	6.3	251 872	10.0
20,000 – 24,999	26 842	5.8	59 876	9.0	72 868	11.9	43 892	9.0	17 457	6.2	220 935	8.8
25,000 – 29,999	15 763	3.4	40 507	6.1	60 596	9.9	42 552	8.7	17 241	6.1	176 659	7.0
30,000 – 39,999	24 285	5.3	59 032	8.9	99 241	16.2	81 160	16.6	38 138	13.4	301 856	12.0
40,000 – 59,999	25 493	5.6	65 473	9.8	96 446	15.8	108 380	22.1	64 737	22.8	360 529	14.4
60,000 – 79,999	11 914	2.6	32 509	4.9	36 766	6.0	48 965	10.0	38 287	13.5	168 441	6.7
80,000 – 99,999	6 780	1.5	16 959	2.5	18 329	3.0	24 436	5.0	22 909	8.1	89 413	3.6
≥ 100,000	10 943	2.4	29 320	4.4	28 543	4.7	43 037	8.8	52 157	18.4	164 000	6.5
總計 Total	459 015	100.0	665 840	100.0	611 489	100.0	489 833	100.0	283 557	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

6.19 一個撇除住戶人數影響的方法，是按人口平均住戶收入計算堅尼系數，這有助減少因小型住戶明顯增加所造成的影響。這一套基於人口平均住戶每月收入計算的堅尼系數，低於按住戶每月收入所計算的一套堅尼系數，反映前者的收入分布離散度較後者為小。

6.20 在考慮稅務、實物形式社會福利和住戶人數等因素後，按人口平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數於 2016 年為 0.420，低於 5 年前及 10 年前的數字。這顯示收入差距較過去 5 年及 10 年有所收窄。然而，更有意義的分析是着眼於從事經濟活動的家庭住戶（詳情請參閱第 5 章 5.4 段至 5.6 段），相關的堅尼系數在 2016 年是 0.401，亦低於 5 年前及 10 年前的數字。（表 6.11）

6.19 One way to discount the effect of household size is to compute the GC on the basis of per capita household income. This helps to reduce the effect caused by a predominance of small households in the economy. This set of GC based on per capita monthly household income was lower than the set of GC based on monthly household income, indicating that the dispersion in the former income distribution was smaller than the latter.

6.20 Taking into account the effects of taxation, in-kind social benefits and household size, the GC compiled using the per capita post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income for all domestic households was 0.420 in 2016, lower than that of 5 years and 10 years ago. This shows that the income dispersion had narrowed down as compared to 5 years and 10 years ago. Indeed, it is more meaningful to focus the analysis on the economically active households (Please refer to Paragraphs 5.4 – 5.6 of Chapter 5 for details). The corresponding GC for economically active households was 0.401 in 2016, also lower than that of 5 years and 10 years ago. (Table 6.11)

表 6.11 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按人口平均住戶每月收入計算的堅尼系數
Table 6.11 Gini Coefficient based on per capita monthly household income, 2006, 2011 and 2016

	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
原本住戶收入 Original household income						
合計堅尼系數 Overall Gini Coefficient	0.533	0.537	0.539	0.490	0.489	0.482
	+0.004		+0.002	-0.001		-0.007
按人口平均住戶每月收入計算的堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient computed on the basis of per capita monthly household income	0.502	0.507	0.499	0.484	0.485	0.474
	+0.005		-0.008	+0.001		-0.011
除稅後住戶收入 Post-tax household income						
合計堅尼系數 Overall Gini Coefficient	0.521	0.521	0.524	0.477	0.470	0.464
	-		+0.003	-0.007		-0.006
按人口平均住戶每月收入計算的堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient computed on the basis of per capita monthly household income	0.488	0.490	0.482	0.467	0.465	0.455
	+0.002		-0.008	-0.002		-0.010
除稅及福利轉移⁽²⁾後住戶收入 Post-tax post-social transfer⁽²⁾ household income						
合計堅尼系數 Overall Gini Coefficient	0.475	0.475	0.473	0.436	0.430	0.422
	-		-0.002	-0.006		-0.008
按人口平均住戶每月收入計算的堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient computed on the basis of per capita monthly household income	0.427	0.431	0.420	0.412	0.413	0.401
	+0.004		-0.011	+0.001		-0.012

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

(2) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

(2) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

住戶成員組合

6.21 除了住戶人數出現變化外，住戶成員的組合也因應人口因素的轉變而發生變化。一項明顯的趨勢是隨着人口老化，長者住戶的數目不斷增加。在 2016 年，獨居的長者共有 152 536 人，較 10 年前增加 54.3%。兩名或以上長者一起居住的住戶數目亦顯著增加，由 2006 年的 68 082 戶上升 59.9% 至 2016 年的 108 885 戶。大部分長者住戶均為非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶。

(表 6.12 及表 7.6)

6.22 除了長者住戶之外，在 65 歲以下較年輕的組別的一人住戶同樣錄得 13.4% 的增幅。由 2006 年的 268 124 戶增加至 2016 年的 304 116 戶，這或與兩個主要因素有關：(i) 男性和女性獨身的風氣盛行，以及 (ii) 離婚率上升。(表 6.12)

6.23 按住戶成員組合劃分的堅尼系數，反映不同住戶組合對收入分布的影響。其中，以多名成人（非全部 65 歲及以上）的住戶和成人與兒童的住戶的收入差距度較小，而只有長者的住戶（2016 年一人長者和二人長者住戶的堅尼系數分別為 0.505 及 0.479）及 65 歲以下獨居人士住戶（2016 年堅尼系數為 0.552）的差距度較大。(表 6.13)

6.24 長者住戶的收入分布較為分散，許多長者是沒有職業收入的退休人士。隨著長者住戶的勞動人口參與率由 2006 年的 6.1% 上升至 2016 年的 9.4%，沒有職業收入的長者住戶由 2006 年的 91.3% 下跌至 2016 年的 85.6%。有工作成員的長者住戶的住戶每月收入中位數較高，在 2006 年及 2016 年分別為 8,220 元及 12,950 元。另一方面，沒有工作成員的長者住戶，在 2016 年的住戶每月收入中位數為 5,900 元，比 2006 年及 2011 年的約 3,200 元顯著上升。這可能與期

Household members composition

6.21 Apart from the change in the household size, the composition of household members has also changed as a result of the demographic shifts in the population. A notable trend was the increasing number of elderly households as a result of the ageing population. In 2016, there were 152 536 adults aged 65 and over living alone, increasing by 54.3% over the past 10 years. A more noticeable increase was observed for households with two or more elderly persons living together. The number of these households rose by 59.9% from 68 082 in 2006 to 108 885 in 2016. Many of these elderly households were economically inactive households. (Table 6.12 and Table 7.6)

6.22 Apart from elderly households, the number of one-person households in the younger age group of below 65 also recorded an increase of 13.4% from 268 124 in 2006 to 304 116 in 2016. This was probably associated with two main factors: (i) the prevalence of spinsterhood and bachelorhood, and (ii) the increase in divorce rate. (Table 6.12)

6.23 The GC by household members composition reflects the impact of different household mix on the income distribution. The extent of income disparity is smaller among households with two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over), and households with adult(s) and child(ren); but larger among those with elderly persons only (GC of 0.505 and 0.479 for one-person and two-person elderly households respectively in 2016) and with one person aged below 65 (GC of 0.552 in 2016). (Table 6.13)

6.24 Income distribution among elderly households tended to be more diverse. Many elderly persons were retirees without employment income. With the increase in labour force participation rate of elderly households, from 6.1% in 2006 to 9.4% in 2016, the proportion of elderly households without employment income dropped from 91.3% in 2006 to 85.6% in 2016. Of those elderly households with working members, their median monthly household income was higher, at \$8,220 in 2006 and \$12,950 in 2016. On the other hand, the median monthly household income of elderly households without

間政府現金福利增加有關。長者住戶的收入分布相對較離散，是由於這兩組差異甚大的人士互相併合所致。請參閱第 7 章 7.5 段至 7.8 段有關長者住戶的進一步分析。（表 7.2）

6.25 稅務對不同住戶成員組合的住戶收入分布，有不同程度的影響。對大部分住戶成員組合的住戶來說，除稅後住戶每月收入的堅尼系數均低於相應的原本住戶每月收入的堅尼系數。然而，有多於一名長者的長者住戶除稅後住戶每月收入的堅尼系數在 2006 年、2011 年和 2016 年均高於相應的原本住戶每月收入的堅尼系數；而只有一名長者的住戶在 2006 年和 2011 年亦有同樣情況。雖然大部分長者都已退休及沒有職業收入，因而無需繳付薪俸稅，但他們仍需因應房屋繳付差餉和地租。（表 6.13）

6.26 然而，社會福利對不同住戶成員組合的住戶收入分布，卻有着一致的效應，這可從除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入的堅尼系數的降低而得知。住戶內有一名成人及兒童的除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入堅尼系數最低，為 0.282，而住戶內有多名成人及兒童者的則是 0.402；兩者分別較除稅後住戶收入的堅尼系數低 0.104 及 0.072。這是很容易理解，因為這些住戶內的兒童（如在政府資助學校就讀全日制課程）可享有教育福利，因此這些住戶普遍獲得較多社會福利，以致收入重新分配的效應較大。（表 6.13）

working members was \$5,900 in 2016, increasing notably from about \$3,200 in both 2006 and 2011. This may be associated with the increase in the Government's social benefits in cash during the period. The relatively high dispersion of income distribution in the elderly households was the combined effect of these two disparate groups. Please refer to Paragraphs 7.5 – 7.8 of Chapter 7 for further analysis on elderly households. (Table 7.2)

6.25 The extent of effects of taxation on the income distribution varied among households with different members composition. The GC based on post-tax monthly household income was lower than the corresponding GC based on original monthly household income for most types of household members composition. Nevertheless, the GC based on post-tax monthly household income of elderly households with more than one elderly person was higher than the corresponding GC based on original monthly household income in 2006, 2011 and 2016. This was also the case for households with only one elderly person in 2006 and 2011. Although most of the elderly persons were retirees without employment income and did not need to pay salaries tax, they were required to pay a certain amount of rates and Government rent for their housing. (Table 6.13)

6.26 Yet, the effect of social benefits on income distribution was consistent across households with different members composition, with a reduced GC based on post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income. The GC based on post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income for households comprising one adult and child(ren) was the lowest, at 0.282 and that for households comprising more than one adult and child(ren) was 0.402. They were lower than the GC of post-tax household income by 0.104 and 0.072 respectively. This is easily understandable because the children in these households, if studying full-time in schools with government subvention, were entitled to education benefits. As such, these households would generally receive a larger amount of social benefits that brought about a relatively stronger effect on income redistribution. (Table 6.13)

表 6.12 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶成員組合劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 6.12 Domestic households by household members composition, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶成員組合 Household members composition	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
一名 65 歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	98 829	4.4	119 376	5.0	152 536	6.1
多名 65 歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	68 082	3.1	79 464	3.4	108 885	4.3
一名 65 歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	268 124	12.0	283 813	12.0	304 116	12.1
多名成人（非全部 65 歲及以上） Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	992 847	44.6	1 132 874	47.8	1 244 350	49.6
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	66 556	3.0	65 307	2.8	59 470	2.4
多名成人與兒童 ⁽¹⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽¹⁾	732 108	32.9	687 962	29.0	640 377	25.5
合計 Overall	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0

註釋：(1) 包括所有成員均是 18 歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是 2006 年的 1 039 個、2011 年的 1 202 個及 2016 年的 3 525 個。

Note: (1) Including 1 039, 1 202 and 3 525 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2006, 2011 and 2016 respectively.

表 6.13 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶成員組合劃分的堅尼系數
Table 6.13 Gini Coefficient by household members composition, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶成員組合 Household members composition	原本住戶每月收入 Original monthly household income			除稅後住戶每月收入 Post-tax monthly household income			除稅及福利轉移 ⁽¹⁾ 後住戶每月收入 Post-tax post-social transfer ⁽¹⁾ monthly household income		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
一名 65 歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	0.549	0.600	0.581	0.560	0.617	0.542	0.530	0.543	0.505
多名 65 歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	0.586	0.590	0.569	0.594	0.606	0.574	0.532	0.505	0.479
一名 65 歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	0.565	0.594	0.608	0.553	0.574	0.585	0.532	0.550	0.552
多名成人（非全部 65 歲及以上） Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	0.485	0.482	0.481	0.473	0.465	0.464	0.441	0.431	0.427
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	0.465	0.492	0.395	0.465	0.492	0.386	0.362	0.368	0.282
多名成人與兒童 ⁽²⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽²⁾	0.508	0.509	0.492	0.493	0.490	0.474	0.421	0.422	0.402
合計 Overall	0.533	0.537	0.539	0.521	0.521	0.524	0.475	0.475	0.473

註釋：(1) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

(2) 包括所有成員均是 18 歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是 2006 年的 1 039 個、2011 年的 1 202 個及 2016 年的 3 525 個。

(2) Including 1 039, 1 202 and 3 525 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2006, 2011 and 2016 respectively.

表 6.14 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶成員組合劃分的平均每戶工作成員數目
Table 6.14 Average number of working members per household by household members composition, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶成員組合 Household members composition	平均每戶工作成員數目 Average number of working members per household		
	2006	2011	2016
一名 65 歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1
多名 65 歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	0.1	0.1	0.2
一名 65 歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	0.7	0.7	0.7
多名成人（非全部 65 歲及以上） Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	1.8	1.8	1.8
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	0.6	0.6	0.7
多名成人與兒童 ⁽¹⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽¹⁾	1.8	1.8	1.9
合計 Overall	1.5	1.5	1.5

註釋：(1) 包括所有成員均是 18 歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是 2006 年的 1 039 個、2011 年的 1 202 個及 2016 年的 3 525 個。

Note: (1) Including 1 039, 1 202 and 3 525 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2006, 2011 and 2016 respectively.

表 6.15 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶成員組合劃分的家庭住戶每月收入中位數（以當時市價計算及以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算）

Table 6.15 Median monthly domestic household income (at current and constant (June 2016) prices) by household members composition, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶成員組合 Household members composition	家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)					
	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽¹⁾ Economically active households ⁽¹⁾		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
	（以當時市價計算） (At current prices)					
一名 65 歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	3,110	3,000	5,650	6,710	8,730	10,250
多名 65 歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	4,410	5,000	6,990	10,000	11,540	14,490
一名 65 歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	11,500	12,500	14,750	13,600	15,500	18,500
多名成人（非全部 65 歲及以上） Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	20,800	24,540	30,000	22,200	26,400	32,000
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	8,000	8,710	12,000	10,000	10,000	13,350
多名成人與兒童 ⁽²⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽²⁾	20,000	25,000	34,000	20,500	26,000	35,150
合計 Overall	17,250	20,500	25,000	20,000	24,810	30,450
	（以固定（2016 年 6 月）市價計算） (At Constant (June 2016) Prices)					
一名 65 歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	4,260	3,540	5,650	9,170	10,310	10,250
多名 65 歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	6,030	5,900	6,990	13,680	13,610	14,490
一名 65 歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	15,730	14,750	14,750	18,610	18,290	18,500
多名成人（非全部 65 歲及以上） Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	28,450	28,960	30,000	30,370	31,150	32,000
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	10,940	10,280	12,000	13,680	11,800	13,350
多名成人與兒童 ⁽¹⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽¹⁾	27,360	29,500	34,000	28,040	30,670	35,150
合計 Overall	23,600	24,190	25,000	27,360	29,280	30,450

註釋：(1) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

(2) 包括所有成員均是 18 歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是 2006 年的 1 039 個、2011 年的 1 202 個及 2016 年的 3 525 個。

Notes: (1) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

(2) Including 1 039, 1 202 and 3 525 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2006, 2011 and 2016 respectively.

住戶戶主

6.27 收入分布的生命周期效應可從住戶戶主的年齡作研究。要是生命周期是重要因素，相同年齡組別人士的收入分布應該不會太分散。

6.28 在 2016 年，家庭住戶每月收入中位數，從戶主年齡於 25 歲以下上升，至戶主年齡於 35 歲至 44 歲，繼而下降至遠低於整體中位數的戶主年齡 65 歲及以上者。（表 6.16）

Head of household

6.27 The effect of lifecycle on income distribution can be examined using the age of household head. If lifecycle factors are significant, there should be less dispersion among people in the same age groups.

6.28 In 2016, the median monthly domestic household income increased from households with the head aged below 25 to those aged 35 – 44 and then declined to far below the overall median for those household heads aged 65 and over. (Table 6.16)

表 6.16 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶戶主⁽¹⁾的年齡組別劃分的家庭住戶數目及家庭住戶每月收入中位數

Table 6.16 Domestic households and median monthly domestic household income by age group of head of households⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶戶主 年齡組別 Age group of head of households	家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households						家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)		
	2006		2011		2016		2006	2011	2016
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %			
< 25	23 952	1.1	23 788	1.0	31 126	1.2	10,500	15,000	15,000
25 – 34	238 847	10.7	226 231	9.6	230 805	9.2	21,000	27,000	30,800
35 – 44	522 709	23.5	459 434	19.4	437 986	17.5	21,250	26,500	32,650
45 – 54	630 683	28.3	668 063	28.2	603 742	24.1	19,500	24,000	30,000
55 – 64	365 948	16.4	499 430	21.1	608 592	24.2	17,000	20,560	27,730
65+	444 407	20.0	491 850	20.8	597 483	23.8	8,530	9,580	11,050
總計 Total	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	2 509 734	100.0	17,250	20,500	25,000

註釋：(1) 在 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年，分別有 344 591、311 931 及 399 259 個家庭住戶報稱有多於一個戶主。在本研究中，只選取有工作而最年長的一個戶主作為分析。若所有報稱為戶主的成員都沒有工作，較年長的成員會被界定為戶主。

Note: (1) There were 344 591, 311 931 and 399 259 domestic households in 2006, 2011 and 2016 respectively, reported to have more than one household head. In this study, the oldest household head with employment is selected for analysis. If all reported household heads are unemployed, the oldest one is defined as household head.

6.29 按住戶戶主年齡劃分的堅尼系數反映在 2016 年 64 歲及以下年齡組別的收入分散度較整體為低，而這年齡以上的收入分散程度則較高。按原本住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數與 5 年前比較，在不同住戶戶主年齡組別中各有不同。在住戶戶主年齡於 25 歲至 34 歲及 35 歲至 44 歲的組別中，亦即主要工作年齡，堅尼系數顯著下跌。這可能與近年職業收入的差距收窄有關。在住戶戶主年齡為 65 歲及以上的組別中，正如前文所述長者住戶的收入差距有所擴闊，堅尼系數明顯上升。

(表 6.17)

6.30 稅務和社會福利有助收窄同一住戶戶主年齡組別的住戶收入的差距，在 2016 年，按除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數較按原本住戶收入編製的低 0.044 至 0.083。而其效應對長者戶主（即 65 歲及以上）的住戶特別明顯，這與逐漸上升的長者住戶數目及長者戶主的住戶有較高比例的長者（受惠社會福利）有密切的關係。（表 6.17）

6.29 The GC by age of household head suggested that in 2016, there was less income dispersion within the age groups up to age 64, but more dispersion above this age, relative to the population as a whole. When compared with 5 years ago, the GC based on original monthly household income exhibited different trends for different age groups of household heads. Significant decrease was seen for the age groups of 25 – 34 and 35 – 44, which were prime working age groups. This was likely associated with the narrowing of disparity in employment income in recent years. The most significant increase was seen in the age group of 65 and above, in tandem with the widening of income gap among elderly households as discussed above.

(Table 6.17)

6.30 Taxation and social benefits helped narrow down the income disparity among households of the same age group of household head. The GC based on the post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income was lower than the one based on original household income by 0.044 – 0.083 in 2016. The effects were particularly prominent among households of elderly heads (i.e. aged 65 and above). It was closely related to the increasing number of elderly households and a high proportion of elderly (who received social benefits) in households headed by older-aged persons.

(Table 6.17)

表 6.17 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按住戶戶主年齡組別劃分的堅尼系數
Table 6.17 Gini Coefficient by age group of head of households, 2006, 2011 and 2016

住戶戶主年齡組別 Age group of head of households	原本住戶每月收入 Original monthly household income			除稅後住戶每月收入 Post-tax monthly household income			除稅及福利轉移 ⁽¹⁾ 後住戶每月收入 Post-tax post-social transfer ⁽¹⁾ monthly household income		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
< 25	0.427	0.467	0.500	0.424	0.463	0.498	0.402	0.427	0.439
25 – 34	0.441	0.445	0.422	0.428	0.426	0.406	0.407	0.404	0.378
35 – 44	0.503	0.510	0.488	0.488	0.494	0.472	0.446	0.452	0.425
45 – 54	0.511	0.506	0.519	0.497	0.488	0.500	0.444	0.441	0.453
55 – 64	0.548	0.542	0.520	0.541	0.524	0.504	0.499	0.484	0.465
65+	0.582	0.580	0.610	0.581	0.582	0.601	0.526	0.513	0.527
合計 Overall	0.533	0.537	0.539	0.521	0.521	0.524	0.475	0.475	0.473

註釋：(1) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Note: (1) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

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7. 選定住戶分組的分析

簡介

7.1 下文將會深入分析六個選定的住戶小組，包括：

- (i) 沒有工作的非長者住戶 – 住戶內最少有一名成員在 65 歲以下，而住戶內所有成員均沒有工作；
- (ii) 長者住戶 – 指所有住戶成員均在 65 歲或以上的住戶；
- (iii) 收入低於平均綜合社會保障援助金額的住戶 – 指住戶中除外籍家庭傭工外，最少有一名就業人士並且其住戶收入（不計住戶內的外籍家庭傭工的收入）少於相同住戶人數的平均綜合社會保障援助金額；
- (iv) 第九個及第十個十等分組別的住戶；
- (v) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 – 指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動；以及
- (vi) 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 – 指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外，所有成員皆非從事經濟活動（例如料理家務者、退休人士及 15 歲以下人士）。

分析結果於下文各節詳細討論。

7. Analysis on Selected Household Sub-groups

Introduction

7.1 Further analyses have been made on six selected household sub-groups, including :

- (i) non-elderly workless households – households consisting of at least one member aged below 65 and all members therein were not working;
- (ii) elderly households – households consisting of all members aged 65 or above;
- (iii) households with income below the average Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) payment – households consisting of at least one employed person (excluding foreign domestic helpers) and with household income (excluding that of foreign domestic helpers) below the average CSSA payment for households of the corresponding household size;
- (iv) households in the 9th and 10th decile groups;
- (v) economically active households – domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active; and
- (vi) economically inactive households – domestic households with all members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically inactive (e.g. home-makers, retired persons and those below the age of 15).

Findings are detailed in the sections that follow.

(i) 沒有工作的非長者住戶

7.2 沒有工作成員的非長者住戶的數目由 2006 年的 236 834 增加 3.1% 至 2016 年的 244 135。當中 74.0% 的住戶是有一至兩名成員的小型住戶。這些住戶中 8.1% 是由一名成人及兒童組成，很可能是單親家庭。相應地，該等住戶的女性多於男性，2016 年的性別比率是 824。（表 7.1）

7.3 在這些住戶中，38.6% 在 2016 年居於公營租住房屋。另外有 13.4% 居住在資助自置居所房屋，在私人永久性房屋居住的則有 46.1%。在 2016 年，於沒有工作成員的非長者住戶中，15 歲及以上的人口只有 22.2% 受過專上教育，而 48.1% 則具初中及以下的教育程度。（表 7.1）

7.4 一般而言，沒有工作成員的非長者住戶享用較多以實物形式提供的社會福利（包括教育、房屋及醫療福利），而且相對地繳納較少的稅款。稅務與社會福利的淨效應令除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入明顯增加，在 2016 年平均每月是 16,230 元，相比於原本住戶收入的 12,250 元為高。（表 7.1）

(i) Non-elderly workless households

7.2 The number of non-elderly households without working members increased by 3.1% from 236 834 in 2006 to 244 135 in 2016. 74.0% of these households were small households with 1 – 2 members. In particular, 8.1% of these households comprised one adult living with children that were likely to be single parent families. Correspondingly, there were more females than males in these households with a sex ratio of 824 in 2016. (Table 7.1)

7.3 Among these households, 38.6% lived in public rental housing in 2016. Another 13.4% lived in subsidised home ownership housing and 46.1% in private housing. Of those persons aged 15 and over in non-elderly households without working members in 2016, only 22.2% had attended post-secondary education while 48.1% had an education level of lower secondary education or below. (Table 7.1)

7.4 In general, non-elderly households without working members were entitled to more in-kind social benefits (including education, housing and medical benefits) and relatively paid less tax. The net effect of taxation and social benefits brought about a significant increase in the post-tax post-social transfer household income, on average at \$16,230 per month in 2016, as compared to the original household income, at \$12,250. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 沒有工作的非長者住戶⁽¹⁾ 摘要統計
Table 7.1 Summary statistics on non-elderly workless households⁽¹⁾

	沒有工作的非長者住戶 Non-elderly workless households			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
住戶數目 Number of households	236 834	250 940	244 135	2 226 546	2 368 796	2 509 734
平均住戶人數 Average household size	2.3	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
按房屋類型劃分的住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of households by type of housing (%)						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	45.0	43.7	38.6	31.0	30.4	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	9.3	10.6	13.4	16.3	15.9	15.3
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	44.1	43.8	46.1	51.7	52.5	53.0
一至兩名成員的住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of households with 1 – 2 members (%)	63.7	68.6	74.0	40.6	42.3	44.8
住戶組合比例（百分比） Proportion of households comprising (%)						
一名成人與兒童 One adult and children	12.9	11.7	8.1	3.0	2.8	2.4
多名成人與兒童 More than one adult and children	19.7	15.3	11.1	32.8	29.0	25.4
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	858	853	824	903	874	849
15 歲以下人口比例（百分比） Proportion of persons aged under 15 (%)	17.8	14.3	11.9	14.1	11.9	11.5
15 歲及以上就讀人口比例（百分比） Proportion of persons aged 15 and over having attended (%)						
初中及以下教育 Lower secondary education or below	60.0	55.2	48.1	43.8	40.1	36.6
專上教育 Post-secondary education	13.7	16.4	22.2	23.0	27.4	32.8

表 7.1 沒有工作的非長者住戶⁽¹⁾ 摘要統計 (續)
Table 7.1 Summary statistics on non-elderly workless households⁽¹⁾ (cont'd.)

	沒有工作的非長者住戶 Non-elderly workless households			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
平均原本住戶每月收入 (港元) Average original monthly household income (HK\$)	8,900	11,370	12,250	27,760	33,140	40,130
平均每月支付總稅款 ⁽²⁾ (港元) Average total tax payment ⁽²⁾ per month (HK\$)	300	370	820	1,820	2,080	2,890
平均每月獲分配社會福利 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (港元) Average social benefits ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ allocated per month (HK\$)	3,750	3,860	4,820	3,100	3,560	4,670
平均除稅後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax monthly household income (HK\$)	8,600	10,960	11,410	25,940	30,900	37,170
平均除稅及福利轉移 ⁽³⁾ 後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax post-social transfer ⁽³⁾ monthly household income (HK\$)	12,350	14,820	16,230	29,040	34,460	41,880

註釋：(1) 住戶內最少有一名成員在 65 歲以下，而住戶內所有成員均沒有工作。

(2) 計算平均數時的分母包括所有沒有工作的非長者住戶。

(3) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Households consisting of at least one member aged below 65 and all members therein were not working.

(2) The denominator used in computing average value includes all non-elderly workless households.

(3) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

(ii) 長者住戶

7.5 過去 10 年，長者住戶的數目隨人口老化而迅速增長。在 2016 年，長者住戶的數目為 261 421，較 2006 年大幅上升超過 5 成。長者住戶的住戶人數通常較少，其中在 2016 年幾乎全部住戶只有一至兩名成員。（表 7.2）

7.6 由於長者多屬退休人士，一如所料，長者勞動人口參與率偏低。然而，勞動人口參與率在過去 10 年由 6.1% 增加至 9.4%。這些住戶平均只有 0.1 名在職成員。由於大部分長者住戶沒有職業收入，這些住戶的住戶收入處於低水平。其平均原本住戶每月收入在 2016 年是 11,180 元，遠低於全部住戶的整體平均數 40,130 元。就這些住戶中的少數在職長者而言，大部分屬於非技術工人，而其主要職業收入相對較低，這與長者普遍教育程度較低有關。（表 7.2）

(ii) Elderly households

7.5 The number of elderly households grew rapidly in the past 10 years in line with the ageing population. There were 261 421 elderly households in 2016, a substantial increase of over 50% from that in 2006. Elderly households tended to be small in size, with almost all of them consisting of 1 – 2 members only in 2016. (Table 7.2)

7.6 Labour force participation rate of the elderly were, as expected, very low since most of them were retirees. Yet an increase in the labour force participation rate was seen in the past 10 years, from 6.1% to 9.4%. The average number of working members in these households was only 0.1. As the majority of elderly households were without employment income, the household income of these households was at a low level. Their average original monthly household income was \$11,180 in 2016, which was far less than the overall average of \$40,130 for all households. For the small number of working elderly in these households, the

7.7 在長者住戶中，44.2%在 2016 年居於公營租住房屋。另外有 14.3% 居住在資助自置居所房屋，在私人永久性房屋居住的則有 39.3%。（表 7.2）

7.8 以實物形式提供的社會福利對長者住戶的影響頗大。過去 10 年，每個長者住戶平均每月獲分配的實物形式社會福利大幅增加，由 2006 年的 2,060 元增加至 2016 年的 4,070 元，其中超過四分之三是醫療福利，其餘為房屋福利。相反，長者繳交的稅款不多。稅務與實物形式社會福利的雙重效應令長者住戶的平均住戶每月收入在 2016 年由原本的 11,180 元，顯著增加至除稅及福利轉移後的 14,400 元。（表 7.2）

majority of them were engaged in elementary occupations with relatively low income from main employment, which was associated with the generally low educational attainment of the elderly. (Table 7.2)

7.7 Among elderly households, 44.2% lived in public rental housing in 2016. Another 14.3% lived in subsidised home ownership housing and 39.3% in private housing. (Table 7.2)

7.8 In-kind social benefits had a significant bearing on the elderly households. Over the past decade, the average monthly in-kind social benefits allocated to each elderly household increased significantly, from \$2,060 in 2006 to \$4,070 in 2016, of which over three-quarters were medical benefits, with the remaining being housing benefits. On the contrary, the tax paid by the elderly was not much. The combined effects of taxation and in-kind social benefits led to a significant increase in the monthly household income of elderly households from the average original income of \$11,180 to the post-tax post-social transfer income of \$14,400 in 2016. (Table 7.2)

表 7.2 長者住戶⁽¹⁾ 摘要統計
Table 7.2 Summary statistics on elderly households⁽¹⁾

	長者住戶 Elderly households			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
住戶數目 Number of households	166 911	198 840	261 421	2 226 546	2 368 796	2 509 734
平均住戶人數 Average household size	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.0	2.9	2.8
按房屋類型劃分的住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of households by type of housing (%)						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	48.7	46.4	44.2	31.0	30.4	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	10.0	11.4	14.3	16.3	15.9	15.3
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	39.6	40.4	39.3	51.7	52.5	53.0
一至兩名成員的住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of households with 1 – 2 members (%)	99.4	99.6	99.3	40.6	42.3	44.8
沒有職業收入的住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of households without employment income (%)	91.3	91.2	85.6	16.8	17.1	17.0
有工作成員住戶的住戶收入中位數（港元） Median household income of households with working members (HK\$)	8,220	10,000	12,950	20,500	25,000	30,500
沒有工作成員住戶的住戶收入中位數（港元） Median household income of households without working members (HK\$)	3,200	3,240	5,900	4,490	4,540	6,010
勞動人口參與率（百分比） ⁽²⁾ Labour force participation rate (%) ⁽²⁾	6.1	5.3	9.4	61.4	60.7	62.1
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
按職業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	8.7	5.2	5.6	8.5	7.4	5.6
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.0	6.7	8.8	6.2	5.1	4.4
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	34.8	37.1	34.2	19.0	19.6	21.1
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） ⁽³⁾ Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$) ⁽³⁾	6,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	15,000
15 歲及以上就讀人口比例（百分比） Proportion of persons aged 15 and over having attended (%)						
初中及以下教育 Lower secondary education or below	84.5	78.8	73.3	43.8	40.1	36.6
專上教育 Post-secondary education	7.4	9.6	11.0	23.0	27.4	32.8

表 7.2 長者住戶⁽¹⁾ 摘要統計 (續)
Table 7.2 Summary statistics on elderly households⁽¹⁾ (cont'd.)

	長者住戶 Elderly households			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
平均原本住戶每月收入 (港元) Average original monthly household income (HK\$)	5,960	7,580	11,180	27,760	33,140	40,130
平均每月支付總稅款 ⁽⁴⁾ (港元) Average total tax payment ⁽⁴⁾ per month (HK\$)	330	340	820	1,820	2,080	2,890
平均每月獲分配社會福利 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ (港元) Average social benefits ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ allocated per month (HK\$)	2,060	2,690	4,070	3,100	3,560	4,670
平均除稅後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax monthly household income (HK\$)	5,630	7,250	9,920	25,940	30,900	37,170
平均除稅及福利轉移 ⁽⁵⁾ 後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax post-social transfer ⁽⁵⁾ monthly household income (HK\$)	7,690	9,950	14,400	29,040	34,460	41,880

註釋：(1) 所有住戶成員均在 65 歲或以上的住戶。

(2) 指家庭住戶中從事經濟活動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

(3) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(4) 計算平均數時的分子包括所有長者住戶。

(5) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Households consisting of all members aged 65 or above.

(2) Referring to the proportion of economically active population in domestic households aged 15 and over.

(3) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(4) The denominator used in computing average value includes all elderly households.

(5) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

(iii) 收入低於平均綜合社會保障援助金額的住戶

7.9 在 2016 年，住戶內最少有一名就業人士而收入低於平均綜合社會保障援助金額的住戶共有 114 478 戶，佔香港所有住戶的 4.6%。這個類別的住戶數目在過去 10 年顯著減少 20.9%。有關住戶在 2016 年的平均住戶人數是 3.4 人，高於全港平均的 2.8 人。（表 7.3）

7.10 在這些住戶中，44.9%在 2016 年居於公營租住房屋。另外有 14.1%居住在資助自置居所房屋，在私人永久性房屋居住的則有 38.7%。許多收入低於平均綜合社會保障援助金額的住戶由成人與兒童組成。具體而言，當中有 5.1%是一名成人與兒童同住，另外有 46.9%是多名成人與兒童同住。相應地，這些住戶中的 15 歲以下人士的比例和就讀全日制課程學生的比例較高，分

(iii) Households with income below the average Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) payment

7.9 There were 114 478 households with at least one employed person (excluding foreign domestic helpers) and income below the average CSSA payment in 2016, representing 4.6% of all households in Hong Kong. The number of such households dropped substantially by 20.9% over the past decade. Their average household size in 2016 was 3.4, which was larger than the territorial average at 2.8. (Table 7.3)

7.10 Among these households, 44.9% lived in public rental housing in 2016. Another 14.1% lived in subsidised home ownership housing and 38.7% in private housing. Many of the households with income below the average CSSA payment comprised adult(s) living with children. Specifically, 5.1% were households with one adult and child(ren) and another 46.9% comprised more than one adult and child(ren). Correspondingly, the proportion of persons aged under 15 and also the

別是 20.4% 和 27.4%。（表 7.3）

7.11 與全港家庭住戶的勞動人口參與率 62.1% 相比，組內的勞動人口參與率相對較低，只有 48.2%。這些住戶的平均工作成員人數為 1.1 人。就組內的就業人士而言，大部分（50.6%）從事低技術的工作，例如職業屬工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員和非技術工人。（表 7.3）

7.12 基於這些住戶獨有的特徵，他們獲分配較多的教育和醫療福利。組內每個住戶平均每月獲分配的實物形式社會福利在 2016 年是 8,410 元，其中約一半為教育福利，約 3 成為醫療福利；這遠高於所有住戶 4,670 元的平均福利。因此，這些住戶的平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入為 17,520 元，是原本住戶收入的 1.8 倍。（表 7.3）

proportion of full-time students in these households stood high at 20.4% and 27.4% respectively. (Table 7.3)

7.11 The labour force participation rate of persons in these domestic households was low at 48.2%, relative to the territorial figure of 62.1%. On average, the number of working members in these households was 1.1. Of those employed persons, the majority (50.6%) were engaged in low-skilled jobs, working for example as craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, and in elementary occupations. (Table 7.3)

7.12 Given the distinct features of these households, the amount of education and medical benefits allocated to them was high. The average monthly in-kind social benefits allocated per household in this group was \$8,410 in 2016, of which around half of the amount was education benefits and about 30% was medical benefits. This was much higher than the average benefits for all households, at \$4,670. As a result, the average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income of these households, at \$17,520, was 1.8 times the original household income. (Table 7.3)

表 7.3 收入低於平均綜合社會保障援助金額住戶⁽¹⁾摘要統計
Table 7.3 Summary statistics on households with income below average CSSA payment⁽¹⁾

	收入低於平均綜合社會保障 援助金額住戶 Households with income below average CSSA payment			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
住戶數目 Number of households	144 637	112 901	114 478	2 226 546	2 368 796	2 509 734
平均住戶人數 Average household size	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.8
按房屋類型劃分的住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of households by type of housing (%)						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	54.4	57.6	44.9	31.0	30.4	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	14.2	12.6	14.1	16.3	15.9	15.3
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	30.0	28.2	38.7	51.7	52.5	53.0
住戶組合比例（百分比） Proportion of households comprising (%)						
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	4.8	6.1	5.1	3.0	2.8	2.4
多名成人與兒童 More than one adult and child(ren)	56.4	50.5	46.9	32.8	29.0	25.4
15 歲以下人口比例（百分比） Proportion of persons aged under 15 (%)	22.1	20.0	20.4	14.1	11.9	11.5
全日制學生比例（百分比） Proportion of full-time students (%)	32.9	30.5	27.4	20.1	17.8	16.1
勞動人口參與率（百分比） ⁽²⁾ Labour force participation rate (%) ⁽²⁾	47.3	46.6	48.2	61.4	60.7	62.1
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
按職業劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	14.5	12.2	9.1	8.5	7.4	5.6
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.5	9.0	9.5	6.2	5.1	4.4
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	36.5	36.7	32.0	19.0	19.6	21.1
平均原本住戶每月收入（港元） Average original monthly household income (HK\$)	6,460	7,050	9,590	27,760	33,140	40,130
平均每月支付總稅款 ⁽³⁾ （港元） Average total tax payment ⁽³⁾ per month (HK\$)	210	230	480	1,820	2,080	2,890
平均每月獲分配社會福利 ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ （港元） Average social benefits ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ allocated per month (HK\$)	6,290	6,550	8,410	3,100	3,560	4,670
平均除稅後住戶每月收入（港元） Average post-tax monthly household income (HK\$)	6,250	6,820	9,110	25,940	30,900	37,170
平均除稅及福利轉移 ⁽⁴⁾ 後住戶每月收入（港元） Average post-tax post-social transfer ⁽⁴⁾ monthly household income (HK\$)	12,540	13,370	17,520	29,040	34,460	41,880

註釋：(1) 住戶中除外籍家庭傭工外，最少有一名就業人士並且其住戶收入（不計住戶內的外籍家庭傭工的收入）少於相同住戶人數的平均綜合社會保障援助金額。

(2) 指家庭住戶中從事經濟活動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

(3) 計算平均數時的分母包括所有收入低於平均綜合社會保障援助金額住戶。

(4) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Households consisting of at least one employed person (excluding foreign domestic helpers) and with household income (excluding that of foreign domestic helpers) below the average CSSA payment for households of the corresponding household size.

(2) Referring to the proportion of economically active population in domestic households aged 15 and over.

(3) The denominator used in computing average value includes all households with income below average CSSA payment.

(4) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

(iv) 第九個及第十個十等分組別的住戶

7.13 第九個及第十個十等分組別的住戶及其成員的主要特徵已於第 2 章討論。詳情請參閱第 2.57 段至 2.59 段及表 2.16。

7.14 由於其收入相對較高，這組住戶內的人士一般繳交較多稅款。在 2016 年，每戶平均每月繳稅 11,290 元，是整體平均數 2,890 元的差不多 4 倍。另一方面，這些住戶所獲得的實物形式社會福利較少，特別是醫療和房屋福利。稅務和實物形式社會福利的淨效應使這些住戶在 2016 年，由平均原本住戶每月收入 114,480 元，下跌至除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入的 106,520 元。（表 7.4）

(iv) Households in the 9th and 10th decile groups

7.13 Salient features of households and their members in the 9th and 10th decile groups have been discussed in Chapter 2. Please refer to Paragraphs 2.57 – 2.59 and Table 2.16 for more details.

7.14 With relatively high income, persons in these households generally paid more tax. The average monthly tax payment per household in 2016 was \$11,290, almost 4 times of the overall average of \$2,890. On the other hand, they received less in-kind social benefits especially from medical and housing. The net effects of taxation and in-kind social benefits resulted in a decrease in average monthly household income of such households, from the original monthly household income of \$114,480 to the post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income of \$106,520 in 2016. (Table 7.4)

表 7.4 第九個及第十個十等分組別住戶摘要統計⁽¹⁾**Table 7.4 Summary statistics on households in the 9th and 10th decile groups⁽¹⁾**

	第九個及第十個十等分組別住戶 Households in the 9th and 10th decile groups			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
平均原本住戶每月收入（港元） Average original monthly household income (HK\$)	79,180	94,680	114,480	27,760	33,140	40,130
平均每月支付總稅款 ⁽²⁾ （港元） Average total tax payment ⁽²⁾ per month (HK\$)	7,540	8,500	11,290	1,820	2,080	2,890
平均每月獲分配社會福利 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ （港元） Average social benefits ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ allocated per month (HK\$)	2,290	2,800	3,500	3,100	3,560	4,670
平均除稅後住戶每月收入（港元） Average post-tax monthly household income (HK\$)	71,640	85,350	102,810	25,940	30,900	37,170
平均除稅及福利轉移 ⁽³⁾ 後住戶每月收入（港元） Average post-tax post-social transfer ⁽³⁾ monthly household income (HK\$)	73,930	88,180	106,520	29,040	34,460	41,880

註釋：(1) 表 2.16 及附錄 A4.1 載有更多第九及第十個十等分組別住戶及其成員的統計數字。

(2) 計算平均數時的分子包括所有第九個及第十個十等分組別住戶。

(3) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes : (1) More statistics on households and their members in the 9th and 10th decile groups are contained in Table 2.16 and Appendix A4.1.

(2) The denominator used in computing average value includes all households in the 9th and 10th decile groups.

(3) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

(v) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶

7.15 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。這類住戶的數目在過去 10 年上升 8.5%，由 2006 年的 1 873 391 增加至 2016 年的 2 033 525。但是，其增長率相比同期所有家庭住戶的增長率（12.7%）較為緩慢，這與人口持續老化而導致非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶大幅增加有着密切的關係（本章的第(vi)節刊載這方面的詳細資料）。（表 7.5）

7.16 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的住戶平均人數在過去 10 年均大於整體住戶的平均人數。在 2016 年，這類住戶的平均人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）為 3.0，而整體數字為 2.7。（表 7.5）

7.17 在住戶成員組合方面，過半數從事經濟活動的家庭住戶由多名成人（非全部 65 歲及以上）組成。近三分一的住戶則包含多名成人與兒童。另一方面，長者住戶的比例非常低，只佔所有從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的 1.6%。（表 7.5）

7.18 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的勞動人口參與率如預期般較高，在 2016 年為 69.8%，較整體的 62.1% 為高。（表 7.5）

7.19 再者，從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的平均工作成員數目（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在過去 10 年維持在 1.7，所有十等分組別的數目亦保持相對平穩。（表 7.5）

7.20 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶在 2016 年平均每月繳付 3,370 元的稅款，較整體數字的 2,890 元高 16.6%，這是由於這類住戶繳付香港大部分的薪俸稅。（表 7.5）

(v) *Economically active households*

7.15 Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one household member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active. The number of these households increased by 8.5% over the past decade, from 1 873 391 in 2006 to 2 033 525 in 2016. However, the rate of increase was slower than that of all domestic households during the same period (12.7%). This was closely related to the continuous trend of population ageing which led to a surge of economically inactive households (Section (vi) of this Chapter provides further details on this aspect). (Table 7.5)

7.16 The average household size of the economically active households was larger than the overall household size over the past 10 years. In 2016, the average size of these households (excluding foreign domestic helpers) was 3.0, as compared with the overall size of 2.7. (Table 7.5)

7.17 On household composition, it is noted that more than half of the economically active households comprised two or more adults (not all aged 65 and above) in 2016. Nearly one-third of the households consisted of more than one adult and child(ren). On the other hand, there was a very low proportion of elderly households, constituting only 1.6% of all the economically active households. (Table 7.5)

7.18 Not surprisingly, the labour force participation rate of the economically active households was relatively high at 69.8% in 2016, as compared with the overall figure of 62.1%. (Table 7.5)

7.19 Furthermore, the overall average number of working members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) per economically active household remained at 1.7 during the past decade, and the figures for all decile groups also remained relatively stable. (Table 7.5)

7.20 The economically active households, on average, paid \$3,370 for taxes per month in 2016, which was higher than the overall figure of \$2,890 by 16.6%, as they contributed to the majority of the salaries tax payment in Hong Kong. (Table 7.5)

7.21 另一方面，在 2016 年，從事經濟活動的家庭住戶平均每月享用 4,740 元以實物形式提供的社會福利（包括教育、房屋及醫療福利），稍高於整體數字的 4,670 元。這與在這類住戶中全日制學生的比例（17.1%）相對較高有關，他們如就讀政府資助學校能享有教育福利。（表 7.5）

7.22 經考慮稅務和實物形式社會福利的效應後，從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入於 2016 年為 48,080 元，較平均原本住戶每月收入高 2.8%。（表 7.5）

7.21 On the other hand, the economically active households enjoyed an average monthly amount of in-kind social benefits (including education, housing and medical benefits) of \$4,740, slightly higher than the overall figure of \$4,670. This was associated with the relatively higher proportion of full-time students (17.1%) among these households who enjoyed education benefits with Government subvention. (Table 7.5)

7.22 Taking into account the effects of both taxation and in-kind social benefits, the average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income of the economically active households was \$48,080 in 2016, which was 2.8% higher than the average original monthly household income. (Table 7.5)

表 7.5 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶⁽²⁾ 摘要統計⁽¹⁾
Table 7.5 Summary statistics⁽¹⁾ on economically active households⁽²⁾

	從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically active households			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
住戶數目 Number of households	1 873 391 (1 873 391)	1 944 373 (1 944 373)	2 033 525 (2 033 525)	2 226 546 (2 225 441)	2 368 796 (2 367 202)	2 509 734 (2 508 022)
住戶人數 (百分比) Household size (%)						
1	11.7 (11.9)	11.7 (11.9)	11.7 (12.0)	16.5 (17.0)	17.1 (17.9)	18.3 (19.5)
2	21.4 (22.0)	22.0 (23.1)	23.7 (25.0)	24.1 (24.6)	25.2 (26.0)	26.5 (27.4)
3	25.3 (27.5)	27.0 (29.4)	27.7 (30.2)	23.2 (24.9)	24.3 (25.9)	24.4 (25.9)
4	26.0 (26.2)	24.8 (25.1)	23.3 (23.9)	22.7 (22.8)	21.2 (21.4)	19.5 (19.9)
5+	15.6 (12.3)	14.5 (10.4)	13.6 (8.9)	13.5 (10.7)	12.2 (8.8)	11.3 (7.3)
住戶平均人數 Average household size	3.2 (3.1)	3.1 (3.0)	3.1 (3.0)	3.0 (2.9)	2.9 (2.8)	2.8 (2.7)
按房屋類型劃分的住戶比例 (百分比) Proportion of households by type of housing (%)						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	28.6	27.9	28.4	31.0	30.4	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	17.5	17.0	15.7	16.3	15.9	15.3
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	53.0	54.1	54.7	51.7	52.5	53.0
按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶比例 (百分比) Proportion of domestic households by tenure of accommodation (%)						
自置 Owner-occupier	54.8	53.5	48.8	52.8	52.1	48.5
租住 Tenant	44.0	44.6	48.8	45.9	45.9	48.5
家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of owner-occupier households with mortgage loan (HK\$)	7,900	7,000	9,500	7,800	7,000	9,500
家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household rent of households in rented accommodation (HK\$)	1,850	1,800	2,400	1,680	1,600	2,180
住房開支 ⁽³⁾ 與住戶收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median ratio of housing cost ⁽³⁾ to household income (%)	13.2	9.9	9.2	15.1	11.7	11.0

表 7.5 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶⁽²⁾ 摘要統計⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 7.5 Summary statistics⁽¹⁾ on economically active households⁽²⁾ (cont'd.)

	從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically active households			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
按收入來源劃分的住戶比例 (百分比) Proportion of households by source of income (%)						
沒有收入 No income	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.6	2.0
只有職業收入 Employment income only	66.2	68.7	61.6	56.1	57.0	50.7
只有其他現金收入 Other cash income only	2.5	1.8	1.5	15.2	15.5	15.0
有職業收入及其他現金收入 Both employment and other cash income	31.0	29.2	36.7	27.1	25.8	32.2
住戶組合比例 (百分比) Proportion of households comprising (%)						
一名 65 歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	0.3	0.3	0.8	4.4	5.0	6.1
多名 65 歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	0.4	0.4	0.8	3.1	3.4	4.3
一名 65 歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	11.4	11.4	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.1
多名成人 (非全部 65 歲及以上) Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	48.4	52.3	55.2	44.6	47.8	49.6
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.8	2.4
多名成人與兒童 ⁽⁴⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽⁴⁾	37.3	33.7	30.2	32.9	29.0	25.5
住戶有外籍家庭傭工比例 (百分比) Proportion of household with foreign domestic helpers (%)	8.4	10.5	12.0	7.9	10.1	11.8
按年齡組別劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by age group (%)						
< 15	14.5	12.3	12.2	14.1	11.9	11.5
15 – 64	77.7	79.6	77.9	74.3	75.6	73.5
65+	7.9	8.1	9.9	11.6	12.5	15.0
按教育程度劃分的 15 歲及以上人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) (%)						
小學及以下 Primary and below	21.6	18.7	16.1	24.7	22.0	19.3
中學 Secondary	54.2	52.0	48.8	52.3	50.6	47.9
專上教育 Post-secondary	24.3	29.3	35.1	23.0	27.4	32.8

表 7.5 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶⁽²⁾ 摘要統計⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 7.5 Summary statistics⁽¹⁾ on economically active households⁽²⁾ (cont'd.)

	從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically active households			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
全日制學生比例 (百分比) Proportion of full-time students (%)	20.6	18.4	17.1	20.1	17.8	16.1
勞動人口參與率 ⁽⁵⁾ (百分比) Labour force participation rate ⁽⁵⁾ (%)	68.1	68.2	69.8	61.4	60.7	62.1
按十等分組別劃分的平均每戶工作成員數目 ⁽⁶⁾ Average number of working members per household by decile group ⁽⁶⁾						
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	0.9 (0.9)	0.9 (0.9)	0.9 (0.9)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
第二 2nd	1.1 (1.1)	1.1 (1.1)	1.1 (1.1)	0.6 (0.6)	0.6 (0.5)	0.4 (0.4)
第三 3rd	1.3 (1.3)	1.4 (1.4)	1.3 (1.3)	0.9 (0.9)	0.9 (0.9)	0.9 (0.9)
第四 4th	1.5 (1.5)	1.6 (1.6)	1.6 (1.5)	1.2 (1.2)	1.3 (1.2)	1.2 (1.1)
第五 5th	1.7 (1.7)	1.8 (1.8)	1.7 (1.7)	1.5 (1.5)	1.5 (1.5)	1.5 (1.4)
第六 6th	2.0 (1.9)	2.0 (1.9)	2.0 (1.9)	1.7 (1.6)	1.8 (1.7)	1.7 (1.7)
第七 7th	2.1 (2.0)	2.2 (2.1)	2.2 (2.1)	2.0 (2.0)	2.0 (1.9)	2.0 (1.9)
第八 8th	2.3 (2.2)	2.3 (2.1)	2.3 (2.1)	2.2 (2.1)	2.2 (2.0)	2.2 (2.1)
第九 9th	2.3 (2.1)	2.3 (2.0)	2.4 (2.1)	2.3 (2.1)	2.2 (2.0)	2.3 (2.1)
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	2.3 (1.9)	2.3 (1.9)	2.5 (2.0)	2.3 (1.9)	2.3 (1.8)	2.4 (1.9)
合計 Overall	1.7 (1.7)	1.8 (1.7)	1.8 (1.7)	1.5 (1.4)	1.5 (1.4)	1.5 (1.4)
按職業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by occupation (%)						
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	10.3 (10.9)	10.0 (10.7)	10.0 (10.8)	10.2 (10.9)	9.9 (10.7)	9.8 (10.8)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	18.5 (14.2)	18.7 (13.3)	19.9 (13.7)	19.0 (14.2)	19.6 (13.3)	21.1 (13.7)
工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數 ⁽⁷⁾ (港元) Median monthly income from main employment of working population ⁽⁷⁾ (HK\$)	10,000 (10,000)	11,400 (12,000)	15,000 (15,500)	10,000 (10,000)	11,000 (12,000)	15,000 (15,500)
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	20,000 (20,000)	24,810 (24,500)	30,450 (30,000)	17,250 (17,100)	20,500 (20,200)	25,000 (24,890)

表 7.5 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶⁽²⁾ 摘要統計⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 7.5 Summary statistics⁽¹⁾ on economically active households⁽²⁾ (cont'd.)

	從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically active households			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
平均原本住戶每月收入 (港元) Average original monthly household income (HK\$)	31,480 (31,180)	38,110 (37,690)	46,750 (46,180)	27,760 (27,480)	33,140 (32,760)	40,130 (39,600)
平均每月支付總稅款 ⁽⁸⁾ (港元) Average total tax payment ⁽⁸⁾ per month (HK\$)	2,100	2,450	3,370	1,820	2,080	2,890
平均每月獲分配社會福利 ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾ (港元) Average social benefits ⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾ allocated per month (HK\$)	3,140	3,620	4,740	3,100	3,560	4,670
平均除稅後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax monthly household income (HK\$)	29,380	35,460	43,340	25,940	30,900	37,170
平均除稅及福利轉移 ⁽⁹⁾ 後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax post-social transfer ⁽⁹⁾ monthly household income (HK\$)	32,530	39,080	48,080	29,040	34,460	41,880

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是指扣除外籍家庭傭工後的數字。

(2) 家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

(3) 住房開支包括按揭供款、租金、差餉、地租及管理費。

(4) 包括所有成員均是 18 歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是 2006 年的 1 039 個、2011 年的 1 202 個及 2016 年的 3 525 個。

(5) 指家庭住戶中從事經濟活動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

(6) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶 (分別以所有家庭住戶及從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的收入排列)。第一個十等分組別包括在第一個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第一個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(7) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(8) 計算平均數時的分母包括所有從事經濟活動的家庭住戶。

(9) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets refer to figures with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

(2) Domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

(3) Housing cost includes mortgage payment, rent, rates, Government rent and management fee.

(4) Including 1 039, 1 202 and 3 525 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2006, 2011 and 2016 respectively.

(5) Referring to the proportion of economically active population in domestic households aged 15 and over.

(6) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households (ranked by household income of all domestic households and economically active households respectively). The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentiles, and so on.

(7) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(8) The denominator used in computing average value includes all economically active households.

(9) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

(vi) 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶

7.23 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外，所有成員皆非從事經濟活動（例如料理家務者、退休人士及 15 歲以下人士）。這類住戶的數目在過去 10 年大幅上升 34.8%，由 2006 年的 353 155 增加至 2016 年的 476 209，這與人口持續老化有密切的關係。（表 7.6）

7.24 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶以小型住戶為主，其住戶平均人數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）於 2016 年只有 1.6 人。與整體情況相比，較大比例的住戶（38.8%）居住於公營租住房屋。（表 7.6）

7.25 在這類住戶的人口當中，顯著的比例（53.6%）為 65 歲及以上的長者，相比整體數字的 15.0%。因此，長者住戶（不論是獨居或與其他長者一同居住）佔這類住戶的 48.1%。（表 7.6）

7.26 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶在 2016 年平均每月繳付極少的稅款，為 820 元，顯著低於整體數字的 2,890 元，這是由於這類住戶的所有人士（除外籍家庭傭工外）均沒有工作，因而無須繳付薪俸稅。（表 7.6）

7.27 另一方面，這類住戶平均每月享用 4,360 元以實物形式提供的社會福利，稍低於整體數字的 4,670 元，這與在這類住戶中就讀政府資助學校的全日制學生的比例（9.1%）相對較低有關。（表 7.6）

(vi) Economically inactive households

7.23 Economically inactive households refer to domestic households with all members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically inactive (e.g. home-makers, retired persons and those below the age of 15). The number of these households increased significantly by 34.8%, from 353 155 in 2006 to 476 209 in 2016. This was closely related to the ageing population. (Table 7.6)

7.24 The economically inactive households tended to have a smaller household size. The average household size (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in 2016 was 1.6. When compared with the overall situation, a higher proportion of these households (38.8%) resided in public rental housing. (Table 7.6)

7.25 Among these households, a significant proportion (53.6%) of the population was elderly aged 65 and above, as compared with the overall figure of only 15.0%. Accordingly, 48.1% of these households were elderly households, comprising elderly living alone or living together with other elderly persons. (Table 7.6)

7.26 In 2016, on average, the economically inactive households paid a minimum amount of taxes of only \$820 per month, which was substantially lower than the overall figure of \$2,890. This was because all the persons in these households (except foreign domestic helpers) were not working and hence were not required to pay salaries tax. (Table 7.6)

7.27 On the other hand, these households enjoyed an average monthly amount of in-kind social benefits of \$4,360, slightly lower than the overall figure of \$4,670. This was associated with the low proportion of full-time students (9.1%) among these households, who would be entitled to education benefits if studying in schools with Government subvention. (Table 7.6)

7.28 稅務和以實物形式提供的社會福利為非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的住戶收入帶來明顯的正面效應。這類住戶的平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入於 2016 年為 15,410 元，大幅高於平均原本住戶每月收入 29.6%，而所有家庭住戶的相應整體增幅只有 4.4%。
(表 7.6)

7.28 Taxation and in-kind social benefits brought about a visible positive effect on the household income of the economically inactive households. The post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income of these households in 2016 was \$15,410, which was substantially higher than the average original monthly household income by 29.6%. The corresponding increase for all domestic households was only 4.4%. (Table 7.6)

表 7.6 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶⁽²⁾ 摘要統計⁽¹⁾
Table 7.6 Summary statistics⁽¹⁾ on economically inactive households⁽²⁾

	非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically inactive households			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
住戶數目 Number of households	353 155 (352 050)	424 423 (422 829)	476 209 (474 497)	2 226 546 (2 225 441)	2 368 796 (2 367 202)	2 509 734 (2 508 022)
住戶人數 (百分比) Household size (%)						
1	42.0 (44.0)	41.5 (45.1)	46.3 (51.4)	16.5 (17.0)	17.1 (17.9)	18.3 (19.5)
2	38.4 (38.3)	40.0 (39.6)	38.7 (37.6)	24.1 (24.6)	25.2 (26.0)	26.5 (27.4)
3	12.0 (10.8)	12.0 (9.8)	10.3 (7.5)	23.2 (24.9)	24.3 (25.9)	24.4 (25.9)
4	5.1 (4.7)	4.6 (4.1)	3.2 (2.6)	22.7 (22.8)	21.2 (21.4)	19.5 (19.9)
5+	2.6 (2.2)	1.9 (1.5)	1.4 (0.8)	13.5 (10.7)	12.2 (8.8)	11.3 (7.3)
住戶平均人數 Average household size	1.9 (1.8)	1.9 (1.8)	1.8 (1.6)	3.0 (2.9)	2.9 (2.8)	2.8 (2.7)
按房屋類型劃分的住戶比例 (百分比) Proportion of households by type of housing (%)						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	44.1	42.1	38.8	31.0	30.4	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	9.6	11.2	13.8	16.3	15.9	15.3
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	44.7	45.2	45.6	51.7	52.5	53.0
按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶比例 (百分比) Proportion of domestic households by tenure of accommodation (%)						
自置 Owner-occupier	41.8	45.4	47.1	52.8	52.1	48.5
租住 Tenant	55.9	52.1	47.3	45.9	45.9	48.5
家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數 (港元) Median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of owner-occupier households with mortgage loan (HK\$)	5,500	6,300	7,930	7,800	7,000	9,500
家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household rent of households in rented accommodation (HK\$)	1,240	1,100	1,250	1,680	1,600	2,180
住房開支 ⁽³⁾ 與住戶收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median ratio of housing cost ⁽³⁾ to household Income (%)	26.1	22.4	18.1	15.1	11.7	11.0

表 7.6 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶⁽²⁾ 摘要統計⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 7.6 Summary statistics⁽¹⁾ on economically inactive households⁽²⁾ (cont'd.)

	非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically inactive households			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
住戶組合比例 (百分比) Proportion of households comprising (%)						
一名 65 歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	26.3	26.5	28.8	4.4	5.0	6.1
多名 65 歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	17.2	17.1	19.3	3.1	3.4	4.3
一名 65 歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	15.5	14.8	17.0	12.0	12.0	12.1
多名成人 (非全部 65 歲及以上) Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	24.2	27.4	25.4	44.6	47.8	49.6
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	7.5	6.4	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.4
多名成人與兒童 ⁽⁴⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽⁴⁾	9.3	7.9	5.6	32.9	29.0	25.5
住戶有外籍家庭傭工比例 (百分比) Proportion of household with foreign domestic helpers (%)	5.4	8.3	10.7	7.9	10.1	11.8
按年齡組別劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by age group (%)						
< 15	11.0	8.7	6.2	14.1	11.9	11.5
15 – 64	44.4	45.1	40.2	74.3	75.6	73.5
65+	44.6	46.2	53.6	11.6	12.5	15.0
按教育程度劃分的 15 歲及以上人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) (%)						
小學及以下 Primary and below	51.4	46.7	41.6	24.7	22.0	19.3
中學 Secondary	36.6	40.2	41.6	52.3	50.6	47.9
專上教育 Post-secondary	11.9	13.2	16.8	23.0	27.4	32.8
全日制學生比例 (百分比) Proportion of full-time students (%)	15.7	12.8	9.1	20.1	17.8	16.1
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	4,400 (4,200)	4,680 (4,320)	6,200 (5,990)	17,250 (17,100)	20,500 (20,200)	25,000 (24,890)
平均原本住戶每月收入 (港元) Average original monthly household income (HK\$)	8,010 (7,830)	10,380 (10,080)	11,890 (11,410)	27,760 (27,480)	33,140 (32,760)	40,130 (39,600)

表 7.6 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶⁽²⁾ 摘要統計⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 7.6 Summary statistics⁽¹⁾ on economically inactive households⁽²⁾ (cont'd.)

	非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically inactive households			所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
平均每月支付總稅款 ⁽⁵⁾ (港元) Average total tax payment ⁽⁵⁾ per month (HK\$)	320	380	820	1,820	2,080	2,890
平均每月獲分配社會福利 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾ (港元) Average social benefits ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾ allocated per month (HK\$)	2,870	3,260	4,360	3,100	3,560	4,670
平均除稅後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax monthly household income (HK\$)	7,690	10,000	10,830	25,940	30,900	37,170
平均除稅及福利轉移 ⁽⁶⁾ 後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax post-social transfer ⁽⁶⁾ monthly household income (HK\$)	10,570	13,270	15,410	29,040	34,460	41,880

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是指扣除外籍家庭傭工後的數字。

(2) 家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外，所有成員皆非從事經濟活動（例如料理家務者、退休人士及 15 歲以下人士）。

(3) 住房開支包括按揭供款、租金、差餉、地租及管理費。

(4) 包括所有成員均是 18 歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是 2006 年的 1 039 個、2011 年的 1 202 個及 2016 年的 3 525 個。

(5) 計算平均數時的分母包括所有非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶。

(6) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets refer to figures with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

(2) Domestic households with all members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically inactive (e.g. home-makers, retired persons and those below the age of 15).

(3) Housing cost includes mortgage payment, rent, rates, Government rent and management fee.

(4) Including 1 039, 1 202 and 3 525 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2006, 2011 and 2016 respectively.

(5) The denominator used in computing average value includes all economically inactive households.

(6) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

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8. 與國際比較

8.1 基於各經濟體系的資料來源、收入定義和編製方法不盡相同，國際性比較收入差距的情況有相當的局限。舉例來說，有些經濟體系採用總住戶收入來量度收入差距，有一些則採用可動用收入或只計及來自工作的收入；有些的量度範圍涵蓋所有人口，有些則僅涵蓋某些人口組別。此外，不少經濟體系在編製住戶收入時，亦會就住戶結構及人數作出不同的調整方式。儘管如此，國際之間的一些粗略比較仍然是值得進行的，最少能夠以選定的經濟體系的情況為基準，概括地按相近定義比較香港的收入差距情況。不過，解釋有關結果時務必要小心。

8.2 堅尼系數是一個常為許多經濟體系編製以量度收入差距的摘要量數。表 8.1 及表 8.2 列出在大致相若的年份中，香港和多個選定的海外城市和經濟體系的堅尼系數的比較。這些經濟體系採用的收入概念載於表 8.3。

8.3 一般而言，國際城市的收入差距由於經濟結構的差異通常較個別國家為高。香港是一個國際城市，在分析香港收入差距的情況時，較適合與其他國際城市比較，而不是個別國家。尤其須注意的是，香港是開放型經濟體系，匯集發展成熟和多元化的服務業活動，僱用有多方面豐富經驗和技能的工人。有鑑於此，香港的收入差距自然較那些主要靠製造業和農業活動的地方的收入差距為大。

8. International Comparison

8.1 The comparison of income disparity on an international scale among different economies may be subject to considerable limitations owing to differences in data sources, income definitions and compilation methods. For example, some economies measure income disparity based on gross household income, whereas some are based on disposable income or income from work only. Furthermore, some of them cover the entire population while others cover only certain population groups. Separately, many economies may make various adjustments for household compositions and sizes in the compilation of household incomes. That said, it may still be worthwhile to conduct some crude international comparison with a view to benchmarking in broad terms the situation of income disparity in Hong Kong under similar definitions with selected economies. Caution must nevertheless be taken in interpreting the results.

8.2 Gini Coefficient (GC) is a common summary measure on income disparity compiled by various economies. The GC of Hong Kong is compared with selected overseas cities and economies, where figures for roughly the same years are shown in Table 8.1 and Table 8.2. Income concepts adopted by these economies are given in Table 8.3.

8.3 In general, income disparity in metropolitan cities tends to be higher than that for individual countries due to difference in economic structure. Hong Kong is a metropolitan city. It is considered more appropriate to compare the income disparity situation in Hong Kong with other metropolitan cities rather than individual countries. In particular, it should be noted that Hong Kong is an open economy with a strong agglomeration of service sector activities which are highly developed and well diversified, employing workers with multifarious experience and skills. Given this nature, income disparity in Hong Kong tends to be greater than those places with a much greater preponderance of manufacturing and agricultural activities.

8.4 就國際城市而言，若以使用類似計算方法的堅尼系數作比較，香港按原本住戶收入編製的堅尼系數（0.539）與美國主要城市（2015年），如紐約（0.551）、華盛頓（0.535）、芝加哥（0.531）、洛杉磯（0.531）和三藩市（0.521）的堅尼系數相若。另一方面，新加坡則有公布來自工作的人均住戶收入的堅尼系數，這個數字宜與香港按從事經濟活動住戶的人口平均收入計算的堅尼系數比較。除稅及福利轉移後，新加坡與香港的堅尼系數大致相近，分別為0.402及0.401。（表8.1）

8.4 When comparing the GCs compiled based on similar methods among metropolitan cities, Hong Kong's GC based on original household income (0.539) is comparable to those of the major cities of the United States (in 2015), such as New York City (0.551), Washington DC (0.535), Chicago (0.531), Los Angeles (0.531) and San Francisco (0.521). On the other hand, Singapore publishes GC based on household income from work per household member, which should be compared to Hong Kong's GC based on per capita income for economically active households. On a post-tax post-social transfer basis, the GCs of Singapore and Hong Kong were broadly on par, at 0.402 and 0.401 respectively. (Table 8.1)

表 8.1 選定國際城市的堅尼系數⁽¹⁾
Table 8.1 Gini Coefficients of selected metropolitan cities⁽¹⁾

	年份 Year	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient					
		按原本住戶收入計算 Based on original household income	按除稅後住戶收入計算 Based on post-tax household income	按除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入計算 Based on post-tax post-social transfer household income			
按住戶收入計算 Based on household income							
香港 Hong Kong	2006	0.533	} +0.006	0.521	} +0.003	0.475	} -0.002
	2011	0.537		0.521		0.475	
	2016	0.539		0.524		0.473	
芝加哥 ⁽²⁾ Chicago ⁽²⁾	2006	0.510	} +0.021	N.A.	}	N.A.	
	2011	0.519					
	2015	0.531					
洛杉磯市 ⁽²⁾ Los Angeles ⁽²⁾	2006	0.514	} +0.017	N.A.	}	N.A.	
	2011	0.529					
	2015	0.531					
紐約市 ⁽²⁾ New York City ⁽²⁾	2006	0.532	} +0.019	N.A.	}	N.A.	
	2011	0.543					
	2015	0.551					
三藩市 ⁽²⁾ San Francisco ⁽²⁾	2006	0.497	} +0.024	N.A.	}	N.A.	
	2011	0.515					
	2015	0.521					
華盛頓市 ⁽²⁾ Washington City, D.C. ⁽²⁾	2006	0.537	} -0.002	N.A.	}	N.A.	
	2011	0.534					
	2015	0.535					
新加坡 Singapore	2006	N.A.	}	N.A.	}	N.A.	
	2011						
	2016						
按從事經濟活動的住戶的人口平均住戶收入計算 Based on per capita household income of economically active households							
香港 Hong Kong	2006	0.484	} -0.010	0.467	} -0.012	0.412	} -0.011
	2011	0.485		0.465		0.413	
	2016	0.474		0.455		0.401	
新加坡 Singapore	2006	0.470	} -0.012	N.A.	}	0.418	} -0.016
	2011	0.473					
	2016	0.458					

註釋：(1) 香港是一個國際城市。在分析香港收入差距的情況時，較適宜與其他國際城市的情況作比較，而不是個別國家。

鑑於很少官方統計機構發布城市層面的堅尼系數，上表已盡量引述其他國際城市的官方統計機構在其網站發布而定義與香港相似的堅尼系數。

由於各地採用不同的編製方法，住戶及收入涵蓋範圍亦有所不同，在比較不同城市的堅尼系數時須小心闡釋。

Notes: (1) Hong Kong is a metropolitan city. It is more appropriate to compare the income disparity situation in Hong Kong with metropolitan cities rather than individual countries.

In view of the fact that Gini Coefficients at city level are seldom released by official statistical authorities, the above table presents as far as possible Gini Coefficients of other metropolitan cities as released in the respective websites of official statistical authorities that are with similar definitions of those of Hong Kong.

It should be noted that owing to differences in compilation methods and coverage in households and income, the comparison of Gini Coefficients of different cities should be interpreted with care.

請參看表 8.3 所列載這些國際城市所採用的收入定義。

- (2) 美國按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數在 2006 年、2011 年及 2015 年分別為 0.470、0.477 及 0.479。上表中主要美國城市的收入差距均較全國為高。

Please refer to Table 8.3 for income definitions adopted by these metropolitan cities.

- (2) The Gini Coefficients based on original household income in the United States of America were 0.470, 0.477 and 0.479 in 2006, 2011 and 2015 respectively. The income disparity in major cities of the United States of America in the above table were all higher than that at national level.

表 8.2 選定經濟體系的堅尼系數⁽¹⁾ (按人口平均/等價住戶收入⁽²⁾計算)
Table 8.2 Gini Coefficients of selected economies⁽¹⁾ (based on per capita / equivalised household income⁽²⁾)

	年份 Year	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient						
		按原本住戶收入計算 Based on original household income	按除稅後住戶收入計算 Based on post-tax household income	按除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入計算 Based on post-tax post-social transfer household income				
按人口平均住戶收入計算 Based on per capita household income								
香港	2006	0.502	} -0.003	0.488	} -0.006	0.427	} -0.007	
Hong Kong	2011	0.507		0.490		0.431		
	2016	0.499		0.482		0.420		
按等價住戶收入計算 Based on equivalised household income								
澳洲	2005/06	} N.A.	} +0.019	0.314	} N.A.	}		
Australia	2009/10			N.A.			0.329	
	2013/14						0.333	
加拿大	2006	} -0.002	} -0.002	0.316	} N.A.	}		
Canada	2011			0.352			0.311	
	2015			0.354			0.314	
法國	2006	} N.A.	} +0.019	0.273	} N.A.	}		
France	2011			N.A.			0.308	
	2015						0.292	
德國	2006	} N.A.	} +0.033	0.268	} N.A.	}		
Germany	2011			N.A.			0.290	
	2015						0.301	
意大利	2006	} N.A.	} +0.003	0.321	} N.A.	}		
Italy	2011			N.A.			0.325	
	2015						0.324	
英國	2005/06	} -0.025	} -0.023	0.339	} N.A.	}		
United Kingdom	2009/10			0.375			0.333	
	2015/16			0.369			0.316	
美國	2006	} +0.010	} N.A.	} N.A.	} N.A.	}		
United States of America	2011						0.452	0.463
	2015						0.463	0.462

註釋：(1) 上表已盡量引述其他經濟體系的官方統計機構在其網頁發布而定義與香港相似的堅尼系數。例如日本統計局發布的堅尼系數並不涵蓋公司/企業中的行政人員，由於其定義與香港所採用的大有不同而不能作有意義的比較，因此上表並未引述日本的堅尼系數。

由於各地採用不同的編製方法，住戶及收入涵蓋範圍亦有所不同，在比較不同經濟體系的堅尼系數時須小心闡釋。

請參看表 8.3 所列表這些經濟體系所採用的收入定義。

Notes: (1) Gini Coefficients of other economies with similar definitions as those of Hong Kong are quoted from the websites of their statistical authorities as far as possible. For example, the Gini Coefficient released by Statistics Japan does not cover executives of companies/corporations. As the definition is so vastly different from that adopted in Hong Kong that a reasonable comparison cannot be made, the Gini Coefficient of Japan is not quoted in the above table.

It should be noted that owing to differences in compilation methods and coverage in households and income, the comparison of Gini Coefficients of different economies should be interpreted with care.

Please refer to Table 8.3 for income definitions adopted by these selected economies.

- (2) 人口平均住戶收入是指每個住戶成員的平均收入。

等價住戶收入是指不管有關住戶的人數或結構如何，均以一人住戶要維持與有關住戶同一生活水平所需的相關收入金額。應注意的是，不同的官方統計機構採用不同的方法計算等價住戶收入，故此在進行國際比較時務必小心。

- (2) Per capita household income refers to the income per household member.

Equivalised household income refers to the amount of the corresponding incomes that a single person household would require to maintain the same standard of living as the household in question, regardless of the size or composition of the latter. It should be noted that statistical authorities around the world use different methods to compute equivalised household income. Caution should be exercised when making international comparison.

表 8.3 選定經濟體系所採用的收入定義
Table 8.3 Income definitions adopted by selected economies

經濟體系 Economy	進行研究機構 Office conducting the study	研究單位 Unit of study	收入定義 Definition of income	
			與香港的原本住戶收入相似 Similar to original household income of Hong Kong	與香港的除稅後住戶收入相似 Similar to post-tax household income of Hong Kong
澳洲 Australia	澳洲統計局 Australian Bureau of Statistics	住戶 Household	<p>總收入包括從工資和薪酬得到的現金收益、自行經營的非公司企業的盈利／虧損、利息形式的投資收入、租金和股息、以離職金形式給予的私人轉撥款項、養育子女津貼、其他住戶給予的其他轉撥款項，以及來自政府退休金及津貼的現金轉撥。</p> <p>Gross income is the sum of the income from wages and salaries and other receipts from wages and salaries, profit / loss from own unincorporated business, investment income in the form of interest, rent and dividends, private transfers in the form of superannuation, child support, other transfers from other households, and cash transfers from government pensions and allowances.</p> <p>(http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/6523.02013-14?OpenDocument)</p>	<p>可動用收入是指從總收入減去估計的入息稅務負擔、醫療徵款及醫療徵款附加費。</p> <p>Disposable income is derived by deducting estimates of personal income tax, the Medicare levy and the Medicare levy surcharge from gross income.</p> <p>(http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/6523.02013-14?OpenDocument)</p>
加拿大 Canada	加拿大統計局 Statistics Canada	住戶 Household	<p>總收入是指包括政府的現金轉撥及未經扣減入息稅的所有收入。</p> <p>Total income refers to income from all sources including government cash transfers and before deduction of income taxes.</p> <p>(http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&p2=33&id=2060033)</p>	<p>稅後收入是減去入息稅並包括政府的轉撥款項（例如社會援助金、僱員保險福利）的總收入。</p> <p>After-tax income is the total income which includes government transfers (such as social assistance, employment insurance benefits) less income tax.</p> <p>(http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/pick-choisir?lang=eng&p2=33&id=2060033)</p>

表 8.3 選定經濟體系所採用的收入定義 (續)
Table 8.3 Income definitions adopted by selected economies (cont'd)

經濟體系 Economy	進行研究機構 Office conducting the study	研究單位 Unit of study	收入定義 Definition of income	
			與香港的原本住戶收入相似 Similar to original household income of Hong Kong	與香港的除稅後住戶收入相似 Similar to post-tax household income of Hong Kong
法國/ 德國/ 意大利 France/ Germany/ Italy	歐盟統計局 Eurostat	住戶 Household	不適用 Not applicable	可動用收入是指包括工作及投資收入，以及現金社會福利的所有收入，減去稅務支出及社會保障供款。 Disposable income refers to incomes from all sources, including income from work, investment and cash social benefits minus taxes and social contributions. (http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=ilc_di12&lang=en)
新加坡 Singapore	新加坡統計局 Singapore Department of Statistics	住戶 Household	來自工作的住戶收入是指住戶內所有就業成員從就業和經營業務獲取的收入的總和，但不包括家中傭工的收入。 Household income from work refers to the sum of income obtained from employment and business operation by all working members in the household, not including the income of maids. (http://www.singstat.gov.sg/docs/default-source/default-document-library/publications/publications_and_papers/household_income_and_expenditure/pp-s23.pdf)	(新加坡沒有發布與香港的除稅後住戶收入相似的收入數據。以下是與香港的除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入相似的收入定義) (Singapore does not publish income data similar to post-tax household income of Hong Kong. The following is the income concept similar to post-tax post-social transfer household income of Hong Kong.) 經考慮稅務及政府福利轉移的來自工作的住戶收入是指來自工作的住戶收入減去稅項，然後加上政府以現金和實物形式提供的社會福利。 Household income from work after accounting for government transfers and taxes refers to household income from work minus taxes plus social benefits in cash and in kind provided by the government. (http://www.singstat.gov.sg/docs/default-source/default-document-library/publications/publications_and_papers/household_income_and_expenditure/pp-s23.pdf)

表 8.3 選定經濟體系所採用的收入定義 (續)
Table 8.3 Income definitions adopted by selected economies (cont'd)

經濟體系 Economy	進行研究機構 Office conducting the study	研究單位 Unit of study	收入定義 Definition of income	
			與香港的按原本住戶收入計算 相似 Similar to original household income of Hong Kong	與香港的按除稅後住戶收入計算 相似 Similar to post-tax household income of Hong Kong
英國 United Kingdom	國家統計局 Office for National Statistics	住戶 Household	<p>總收入是指住戶內所有成員未經扣減稅款，加上現金福利和稅務抵免的全年現金收入。</p> <p>Gross income refers to the annualised income in cash of all members of the household before the deduction of taxes plus cash benefits and tax credits.</p> <p>https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/bulletins/theeffectsofaxesandbenefitsonhouseholdincome/financialyearending2016</p>	<p>可動用收入是總收入減去直接稅，例如入息稅、僱員的全國保險供款和議會稅。</p> <p>Disposable income refers to the gross income minus direct taxes such as income tax, employees' National Insurance contributions and council tax.</p> <p>https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/bulletins/theeffectsofaxesandbenefitsonhouseholdincome/financialyearending2016</p>
美國 United States of America	美國普查局 United States Census Bureau	住戶 Household	<p>貨幣收入是指 15 歲或以上的個人獲取的全部現金收入，包括政府的現金轉撥。當中包括未經扣除稅務及其他開支的當時申報的收入，但不包括實質的資本增值。</p> <p>Money income includes all cash income received by individuals who are 15 years or older, including government cash transfers. It consists of income as reported, before deductions for taxes and other expenses. It does not include realised capital gains.</p> <p>http://www.factfinder.census.gov</p>	不適用 Not applicable

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中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

Definition of Terms in Chinese (in order of number of strokes)

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in English

- (1) 人口 (**Population**)：請參看第 (16) 項「居港人口」。 [32]
- (2) 十等分組別 (**Decile group**)：十等分組別是指經過順序排列後，分為 10 個相等組別的數據集（例如住戶收入）的一個比例，當中每一組佔整體的 10%。收入十等分組別是把整體按收入的多少排列後分為 10 組，每組所佔的單元數目相同。 [5]
- (3) 工作人口 (**Working population**)：請參看第(35)項「經濟活動身分」。 [39]
- (4) 平均對數差異 (**Mean logarithmic deviation**)：研究收入分布的摘要量數之一。有關進一步資料，請參閱技術註釋甲。 [22]
- (5) 年齡 (**Age**)：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [1]
- (6) 年齡中位數 (**Median age**)：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數 50%在這年齡之上，而其餘的 50% 在這年齡之下。 [23]
- (7) 百分位 (**Percentile**)：百分位是指經過順序排列後分為一百個相等組別的數據集（例如住戶收入）的其中一份，當中每一份佔整體的 1%。第十個百分位的最高數值標記為 P10。中位數或第 50 個百分位的最高點標記為 P50，如此類推。 [31]
- (8) 行業 (**Industry**)：在中期人口統計前的 7 天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。本刊物內有關行業的統計數字，其行業分類是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的行業分類相同。該行業分類的行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [19]

製造業 (Manufacturing)：本行業包括以物理或化學方法，將材料、物質或組件轉變成新產品。產品的大幅改動、革新和重造一般也視同製造業。本行業還包括工商業用機械及設備的專門維修及保養。本行業的例子有食品製造業、成衣製造業、印刷業、電子產品製造業、機械及設備的維修及安裝等。

建造業 (Construction)：本行業包括樓房及土木工程的一般建造及專門建造活動，凡新造工程、修繕、增建及改建、在工地架起預製樓宇結構及臨時性建造工程均屬於本行業主類。本行業的例子有樓宇建造、土木工程、建築物設備安裝及保養活動、樓房裝飾、修葺及保養等。

進出口、批發及零售業 (Import / export, wholesale and retail trades)：本行業包括各類貨品的批發及零售（即不經改造過程的銷售）及銷售商品時所附帶的服務。批發及零售乃商品經銷的最後程序。本行業的例子有進出口貿易業、批發及零售業、小販等。

運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 (Transportation, storage, postal and courier services)：本行業包括通過鐵路、公路、水上及空中運輸工具提供定期或不定期的客貨運輸，以及其輔助活動，如機場、碼頭、停車場、貨物處理、倉庫、郵政及速遞等，亦包括觀光旅運和附有或不附駕駛員或操作員的運輸設備租賃。本行業的例子有陸路運輸業、水上運輸業、空運業、貨倉及運輸輔助服務業、郵政及快遞活動等。

住宿及膳食服務業 (Accommodation and food services)：本行業包括提供短期性住宿服務予旅客，及餐飲服務予顧客即時享用。本行業的例子有酒店、賓館及旅舍、酒樓餐館、酒吧及酒廊、咖啡室等。

資訊及通訊業 (Information and communications)：本行業包括資訊與文化產品的製作及發行，以及提供傳送或發行這些產品及資料的方法，亦包括廣播、通訊、資訊科技活動、資

料處理及其他資訊服務活動。本行業的例子有出版業、電台及電視廣播、電訊業、資訊科技服務業、新聞通訊社等。

金融及保險業 (Financing and insurance)：本行業包括金融服務及其輔助活動（包含保險業務及退休基金）。持有資產的活動，如控股公司、信託、基金及其他金融工具的活動亦歸入本行業。本行業的例子有銀行、投資及控股公司、保險、證券經紀服務、基金管理等。

地產、專業及商用服務業 (Real estate, professional and business services)：本行業包括（甲）所有與地產相關的活動，（乙）要求嚴格的專業訓練或以專門知識及技術為使用者提供服務的活動，及（丙）主要從事支援一般企業（小部分亦支援家庭住戶）日常運作的各種活動的機構單位。本行業的例子有地產發展、地產經紀及代理、地產保養管理、律師辦事處、會計師辦事處、核數師辦事處、建築師辦事處、測量師辦事處、廣告及市場研究公司、專門設計活動、旅行代理、保安及偵查活動、建築物及園境護理服務活動、清潔服務、辦公室行政及支援等。

公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 (Public administration, education, human health and social work activities)：本行業包括政府行政機關、從事制定和推行經濟及社會政策的機構，以及維持公共秩序和安全的單位。本行業亦包括主要從事提供及支援教育及培訓的機構單位及主要從事人類保健及社會工作的機構單位。本行業的例子有政府服務、院校及其他從事教育及培訓的機構單位、醫療及保健服務、安老院舍、福利機構等。

雜項社會及個人服務 (Miscellaneous social and personal services)：本行業包括創作及表演藝術活動、文化活動、博彩活動、體育活動、遊樂及康樂活動，以及包括個人服務活動在內的其他服務業活動。本行業亦包括受聘於住戶的家居服務活動。本行業的例子有圖書館及博物館、主題樂園、健身中心、宗教組織、政治組織、個人及家庭用品（例如汽車和電腦）的維修、洗滌及乾洗服務、美容及美體護理、家庭傭工等。

其他 (Others)：包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

(9) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [18]

(10) **住戶成員組合 (Household members composition)**：住戶成員組合是根據住戶成員的年齡資料而得出。按住戶內，年齡 18 歲及以上成員（稱為成人）數目及年齡 18 歲以下成員（稱為兒童）的數目，顯示住戶結構。各類住戶成員組合如下： [17]

一名 65 歲及以上成人 (One adult only aged 65 and over)：住戶內只有一名獨居的 65 歲及以上人士。

多名 65 歲及以上成人 (Two or more adults aged 65 and over)：住戶內有兩名或以上 65 歲及以上人士一起居住。

一名 65 歲以下成人 (One adult only aged below 65)：住戶內只有一名獨居的 65 歲以下人士。

多名成人（非全部 65 歲及以上） (Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over))：住戶內有兩名或以上 18 歲及以上（但非全部 65 歲及以上）人士。

一名成人與兒童 (One adult and child(ren))：住戶內有一名 18 歲及以上人士與不少於一名 18 歲以下人士同住。

多名成人與兒童 (More than one adult and child(ren))：住戶內有兩名或以上 18 歲及以上人士與不少於一名 18 歲以下人士同住。

- (11) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly income from main employment)**：對於僱主或自營業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從主要業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從主要工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、加班津貼、房屋津貼、小費及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額分別以 2016 年 6 月的收入計算。 [27]
- (12) **每月主要職業收入中位數 (Median monthly income from main employment)**：每月主要職業收入的一種平均值，50%的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (11) 項「每月主要職業收入」。 [25]
- (13) **亞特金森指數 (Atkinson Index)**：研究收入分布的摘要量數之一。有關進一步資料，請參看技術註釋甲。 [2]
- (14) **其他現金收入 (Other cash income)**：指來自租金收入、利息、股息、定期／每月退休金及保險年金、由非本戶人士定期給予的款項、慈善機構的定期捐助、綜合社會保障援助、高齡津貼、長者生活津貼、普通傷殘津貼、高額傷殘津貼、與教育相關的政府津貼及政府其他津貼的收入。來自博彩／賭博的彩金、貸款、賠償、遺產、還款收入及變賣財產收益的收入不計算在內。所記金額分別以 2006 年 6 月、2011 年 6 月及 2016 年 6 月的收入計算。 [30]
- (15) **居所租住權 (Tenure of accommodation)**：指住戶現居單位所屬情況。各有關定義如下： [36]
- 自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment)*：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，並須就該單位支付按揭供款或借貸還款。
- 自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款 (Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment)*：住戶擁有居住單位的業權，但無須就該單位支付按揭供款及借貸還款。
- 全租 (Sole tenant)*：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位自住，沒有分租，單位內也沒有其他的住戶。
- 合租 (Co-tenant)*：兩個或以上的住戶分別向居於別處的人士租用部分單位居住。
- 二房東 (Main tenant)*：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位，並把部分單位分租予其他住戶。
- 三房客 (Sub-tenant)*：住戶向居於同一單位內的人士租用單位的一部分居住。
- 免交租金 (Rent free)*：住戶免費在單位內居住（不論是否獲得業主同意），但不包括獲僱主提供居所的住戶。
- 由僱主提供 (Provided by employer)*：現居單位為住戶成員的僱主所提供，亦包括以象徵式租金向僱主租用單位的住戶。但獲僱主提供房屋津貼而自行租用地方居住者，則不屬此類別。
- (16) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在香港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。 [16]
- (17) **非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 (Economically inactive household)**：指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外，所有成員皆非從事經濟活動（例如料理家務者、退休人士及 15 歲以下人士）。請參看第 (35) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [9]
- (18) **長者住戶 (Elderly households)**：指所有住戶成員均在 65 歲或以上的住戶。 [11]
- (19) **延伸除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入 (Extended post-tax post-social transfer household income)**：指住戶於參考月份的家庭住戶每月收入減去住戶成員所繳納的薪俸稅、物業稅、差餉和地租的設算值加上住戶成員取得的延伸總社會福利。請參看第 (28) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」及第 (20) 項「延伸總社會福利」。

[12]

- (20) **延伸總社會福利 (Extended total social benefits)**：指政府給予住戶成員在教育、房屋（包括公營租住房屋和資助自置居所房屋）和醫療服務方面的福利的設算值。請參看**技術註釋丙**。 [13]
- (21) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [35]
- (22) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居所用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下： [38]

公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。公營租住房屋單位包括香港房屋委員會（房委會）的公屋單位和中轉房屋單位；以及香港房屋協會（房協）的出租單位和長者安居樂計劃的出租單位。

資助自置居所房屋 (Subsidised home ownership housing)：包括所有資助出售單位。資助出售單位包括房委會租置計劃的單位；房委會居屋、私人參建居屋、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、可租可買計劃和重建置業計劃的單位；房協住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃和資助出售房屋項目的單位；以及市建局資助出售房屋計劃的單位。可在公開市場買賣之居屋／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人參建居屋／可租可買計劃／重建置業計劃／租置計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位（即居屋第三期乙之前出售的單位或已繳交補價的單位）歸類為私人住宅單位，並不包括在資助出售單位內。

私人永久性房屋 (Private permanent housing)：包括所有私人住宅單位、所有別墅／平房／新型村屋、所有簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋，以及所有員工宿舍。私人住宅單位包括由私人市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位（即可在公開市場買賣的單位）。

非住宅用房屋 (Non-domestic housing)：包括所有非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及所有供集體住宿的屋宇單位。

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (23) **除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入 (Post-tax post-social transfer household income)**：指住戶於參考月份的家庭住戶每月收入減去住戶成員所繳納的薪俸稅、物業稅、差餉和地租的設算值加上住戶成員取得的總實物形式的社會福利。請參看第 (28) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」、第 (37) 項「總實物形式的社會福利」和**技術註釋丙**。 [34]
- (24) **除稅後住戶收入 (Post-tax household income)**：指住戶於參考月份的家庭住戶每月收入減去住戶成員所繳納的薪俸稅、物業稅、差餉和地租的設算值。請參看第 (28) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」和**技術註釋丙**。 [33]
- (25) **原本住戶收入 (Original household income)**：與第 (28) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」相同。 [29]
- (26) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household)**：一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。（註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。） [6]
- (27) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。 [3]
- (28) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly domestic household income)**：指住戶成員於 2016 年 6 月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。 [26]
- (29) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median monthly domestic household income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值。50%的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們收入低於這數字。收入金額是 0 的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (28) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [24]
- (30) **從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 (Economically active household)**：指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外至少有 1

名其他成員從事經濟活動。請參看第(35)項「經濟活動身分」。 [8]

(31) **堅尼系數 (Gini Coefficient)**：研究收入分布的摘要量數之一。有關進一步資料，請參看技術註釋甲。 [14]

(32) **教育程度 (Educational attainment)**：包括最高就讀程度及最高完成程度。 [10]

(a) **最高就讀程度 (Highest level attended)**：指受訪者在院校修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

(b) **最高完成程度 (Highest level completed)**：指受訪者在院校修讀並已完成的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否通過有關課程的考試或評核。只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (No schooling)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

學前教育 (Pre-primary)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (Primary)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (Lower secondary)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

高中 (Upper secondary)：包括所有中學舊學制的四至七年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度，毅進計劃／毅進文憑以及工藝程度教育。

專上教育 (文憑／證書) (Post-secondary (diploma / certificate))：包括所有職業訓練局／製衣業訓練局／建造業訓練局／公開大學／大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其它法定或認可的專上學院／其它專上學院／前師範學院／商科學校的證書／文憑課程，文憑／證書課程的護士／牙科訓練課程／遙距課程及其他文憑／證書程度課程。

專上教育 (副學位課程) (Post-secondary (sub-degree courses))：包括大學／職業訓練局的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修／增修證書／院士銜或同等課程、由大學資助委員會資助的其他大學非學位課程、前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、其他專上學院開設的高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、香港教育大學（前香港教育學院）的非學位課程、護士訓練非學位課程、牙科訓練非學位課程及遙距非學位課程。

專上教育 (學位課程) (Post-secondary (degree courses))：包括本地及非本地院校的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

(33) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第(35)項「經濟活動身分」。 [20]

(34) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour force participation rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [21]

(35) **經濟活動身分 (Economic activity status)**：人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口）及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。 [7]

從事經濟活動人口 (Economically active population)：包括就業人士（即工作人口）及失業人口。

工作人口指符合以下條件的 15 歲及以上人士：(甲) 在中期人口統計前的 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或 (乙) 在中期人口統計前的 7 天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可按就業身分 (*Employment status*) 劃分為：

僱員 (*Employee*)：為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主（私人公司或政府）工作，包括家庭傭工、外發工和支薪家庭從業員。

僱主 (*Employer*)：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，最少僱用一人為其工作的人。

自營作業者 (*Self-employed*)：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有僱用他人或受僱於人的人。

無酬家庭從業員 (*Unpaid family worker*)：為有關家庭生意工作但無收取報酬的人，亦算作就業人士。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢。

失業人口 (*Unemployed population*)：基本上指 15 歲及以上人士 (甲) 在中期人口統計前的 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；(乙) 在中期人口統計前的 7 天內隨時可工作；及 (丙) 在中期人口統計前的 30 天內有找尋工作。

（註：人口普查／中期人口統計所得的失業人士估計數字的準確度較低。量度失業殊不簡單。例如，在界定失業時，必須考慮某人是否可隨時工作，以及是否正積極找尋工作。人口普查／中期人口統計聘用大量的臨時外勤人員進行點算工作，較難要求他們全面掌握勞動人口架構以及提問技巧，特別是有關找尋工作的問題。在研究失業問題時，基本上應以由政府統計處進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。人口普查／中期人口統計用作界作失業人口的有關問題主要是用於點算「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口），該數字由工作人口及失業人口組成。）

非從事經濟活動人口 (*Economically inactive population*)：指在中期人口統計前的 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該 7 天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士也包括在內。

料理家務者 (*Home-maker*)：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

學生 (*Student*)：在院校就讀全日制課程的人（對於 2016 年中期人口統計而言，學生是指在 2016 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於中期人口統計（即 2016 年 6 月）之後的學年繼續修讀全日制課程）。自修、在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或夜間課程，並在中期人口統計進行前的 7 天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

退休人士 (*Retired person*)：以前有工作，但現因年老而沒有繼續工作的人。

經濟自給者 (*Of independent means*)：無須為生計而工作的人，他們的生活費通常依靠收租、儲蓄、投資收益或滙款等。

其他非從事經濟活動人士 (*Other economically inactive person*)：其他未有分類的非從事經濟活動人士，如非受薪的宗教工作者，以及因長期患病或殘疾而不能工作或沒有找尋工作的人。

- (36) **總住戶收入 (*Gross household income*)**：是把僱主的強積金供款加在原本住戶收入之上而得出的。請參看第 (25) 項「原本住戶收入」。 [15]
- (37) **總實物形式的社會福利 (*Total in-kind social benefits*)**：指政府以實物形式提供給個別住戶在教育、房屋（只包括公營租住房屋）和醫療服務方面的福利的設算值。有關進一步資料，請參看**技術註釋丙**。 [37]
- (38) **職業 (*Occupation*)**：在中期人口統計前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。本刊物內有關職業的統計數字，其分類方法大致上是以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用

的職業分類相同。該職業分類的主要組別簡介及包括的範圍如下： [28]

經理及行政級人員 (Managers and administrators)：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署／處長；領事；議員；工商界、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務業及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

專業人員 (Professionals)：包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員；建築師；測量師及工程師；時裝設計家、珠寶設計家、大學及專上學院的校長、院長、教職員及行政人員；中學校長及教師；統計師；數學家；電腦系統分析員及程序編寫員；律師及法官；會計師；商界顧問及分析員；社會工作者；社會工作助理；翻譯員及傳譯員；新聞編輯及新聞記者；作家；圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員；建築、測量及工程技術員；光學及電子儀器控制員；船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員；小學及幼稚園／幼兒院校長及教師；統計助理；電腦操作員；法律文員；會計督導員；公共關係主任；營業代表；室內設計家；屋邨經理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers)：包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers)：包括機艙服務員及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褸母；理髮師及美容師；出納員及票務員；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工人及其他工藝工人。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括鑽井工人及鏟床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及瓷磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括小販；家務助理及清潔工人；信差；私人護衛員；看更；貨運工人；電梯操作員；建造業雜工；包裝工人；廚師助手；漁農業雜工。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能辨別或描述不足。

- (39) **離異系數 (Coefficient of variation)**：研究收入分布的摘要量數之一。有關進一步資料，請參看技術註釋甲。 [4]

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in Chinese

- (1) **Age (年齡)** : Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [5]
- (2) **Atkinson Index (亞特金森指數)** : It is one of the summary measures to examine the distribution of income. Please see **Technical Note A** for further information. [13]
- (3) **Average domestic household size (家庭住戶平均人數)** : The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [27]
- (4) **Coefficient of variation (離異系數)** : It is one of the summary measures to examine the distribution of income. Please see **Technical Note A** for further information. [39]
- (5) **Decile group (十等分組別)** : A decile group is a proportion of a set of data (e.g. household income) that has been ranked and divided into 10 equal groups, with each group comprising 10% of the estimated population. An income decile group is the division of the population ranked by income into 10 groups, with each comprising the same number of units. [2]
- (6) **Domestic household (家庭住戶)** : A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he/ she is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (Note: A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.) [26]
- (7) **Economic activity status (經濟活動身分)** : The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows : [35]

Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口) : This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed.

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the By-census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the By-census. The working population can be distinguished by the employment status (*就業身分*) as follows:

Employee (僱員) : A person who works for an employer (private companies or Government) for wage, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind. Domestic helpers, outworkers and paid family workers are also included here.

Employer (僱主) : A person who works for profit or fees in his/ her own business/ profession and employs one or more persons to work for him/ her.

Self-employed (自營作業者) : A person who works for profit or fees in his/ her own business/ profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.

Unpaid family worker (無酬家庭從業員) : A person who works for no pay in a family business is also considered as employed. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay.

Unemployed population (失業人口): Refer basically to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the By-census; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the By-census; and (c) have sought work during the 30 days before the By-census.

(Note: Estimates of the unemployed based on population censuses/ by-censuses are likely to have a lower degree of accuracy. This is because the measurement of unemployment is not simple. For instance, in identifying an unemployed person, account has to be taken of a person's availability for work and whether he or she actively seeking work. A large quantity of temporary field workers was employed to undertake the enumeration work in the population censuses/ by-censuses, and they could not be expected to have a full understanding of the labour force framework and the required skills in asking screening questions, particularly those on the activity related to work seeking. Studies on unemployment should therefore be primarily based on the data of the General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the population censuses/ by-censuses mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire economically active population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population.)

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the By-census, excluding persons who have been on leave/ holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

Home-maker (料理家務者): A person who looks after the home without pay.

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in educational institution (as for the 2016 Population By-census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2016 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the By-census [i.e. June 2016]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the 7 days before the By-census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

Retired person (退休人士): A person who has worked previously but is not currently working because of old age.

Of independent means (經濟自給者): A person who does not have to work for a living. The cost of living is generally borne by rental receivable, savings, investment returns or remittances.

Other economically inactive person (其他非從事經濟活動人士): Economically inactive person not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious worker and person who cannot work or do not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement.

- (8) **Economically active household (從事經濟活動的家庭住戶)**: This refers to a domestic household with at least 1 member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active. Please see **Economic activity status** in (7). [30]
- (9) **Economically inactive household (非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶)**: Economically inactive household refers to a domestic household with all members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically inactive (e.g. home-makers, retired persons and those below the age of 15). Please see

Economic activity status in (7). [17]

(10) **Educational attainment (教育程度)** : This comprises the highest level attended and the highest level completed. [32]

(a) **Highest level attended (最高就讀程度)** : Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/ degree/ post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

(b) **Highest level completed (最高完成程度)** : Highest level completed is the highest level of education **completed** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had passed the examinations or assessments of the course. Only formal courses are counted for the highest level of education completed. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/ degree/ post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

No schooling (未受教育) : Including those who had never attended a formal course.

Pre-primary (學前教育) : Including all classes in kindergartens and child care centres.

Primary (小學) : Including Primary 1 – 6 in all educational institutions.

Lower Secondary (初中) : Including Secondary 1 – 3 in all educational institutions.

Upper Secondary (高中) : Including Secondary 4 – 7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin/ Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

Post-secondary (diploma / certificate) (專上教育 (文憑 / 證書)) : Including diploma/ certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Industry Council/ Open University/ School of Professional and Continuing Education of University/ former Polytechnics/ other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges/ other colleges providing post-secondary courses/ former Teacher Colleges/ commercial schools, nurse training courses/ dental training courses/ distance learning courses/ other courses at diploma/ certificate level.

Post-secondary (sub-degree course) (專上教育 (副學位課程)) : Including all higher certificate/ higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree/ endorsement certificate/ associateship or equivalent courses in universities/ Vocational Training Council, other sub-degree courses in universities funded by University Grants Committee, higher certificate/ higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in former Polytechnics/ other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in other colleges providing post-secondary courses, sub-degree courses in the Education University of Hong Kong (former Hong Kong Institute of Education), sub-degree level nurse training courses/ dental training courses, distance learning sub-degree level courses and other sub-degree level courses.

Post-secondary (degree courses) (專上教育(學位課程)): Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

- (11) **Elderly households (長者住戶)**: Households consisting of all members aged 65 or above. [18]
- (12) **Extended post-tax post-social transfer household income (延伸除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入)**: The monthly domestic household income of a household less the imputed value of salaries tax, property tax, rates and Government rent paid by members of the household plus extended total social benefits allocated to members of the household for the reference period. Please see **Monthly domestic household income** in (26) and **Extended total social benefits** in (13). [19]
- (13) **Extended total social benefits (延伸總社會福利)**: Extended total social benefits cover the imputed value of benefits for education, housing (pertaining to both public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing) and medical services provided by the Government to members of the households. Please see **Technical Note C** for further information. [20]
- (14) **Gini Coefficient (堅尼系數)**: It is one of the summary measures to examine the distribution of income. Please see **Technical Note A** for further information. [31]
- (15) **Gross household income (總住戶收入)**: It is obtained by adding employers' contribution to Mandatory Provident Fund to the original household income. Please see **Original household income** in (29). [36]
- (16) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment covers "Usual Residents" and "Mobile Residents". "Usual Residents" refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. As for "Mobile Residents", they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [16]
- (17) **Household members composition (住戶成員組合)**: Household members composition is derived with reference to the age of members in the households. It shows the structure of the household in terms of the number of members aged 18 and over (termed as adults) and the number of members aged below 18 (termed as children). The different categories of household members composition are as follows: [10]

One adult only aged 65 and over (一名65歲及以上成人): A household comprising one person aged 65 and over living alone.

Two or more adults aged 65 and over (多名65歲及以上成人): A household comprising two or more persons aged 65 and over living together.

One adult only aged below 65 (一名65歲以下成人): A household comprising one person aged between 18 and 65 living alone.

Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over) (多名成人(非全部65歲以上)): A household comprising two or more persons aged 18 and over (but not all aged 65 and over) living together.

One adult and child(ren) (一名成人與兒童): A household with one person aged 18 and over, living together with at least one person aged below 18.

More than one adult and child(ren) (多名成人與兒童): A household with two or more persons aged 18 and over, living together with at least one person aged below 18.

- (18) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [9]
- (19) **Industry (行業)**: The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the By-census. The industry classification adopted for presenting statistics on industry in this report is modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0. It is the same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors of this industry classification are given as follows: [8]

Manufacturing (製造業): This industry sector includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Substantial alteration, renovation and reconstruction of goods are generally considered to be manufacturing. Also included in the industry sector is specialised repair and maintenance of industrial and commercial machinery and equipment. Examples of this industry sector are food product manufacturing; wearing apparel industry; printing industry; manufacturing of electronic products; and repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

Construction (建造業): This industry sector includes general construction and specialised construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated building structure on the site and also construction of a temporary nature. Examples of this industry sector are building construction; civil engineering; building services installation and maintenance activities; and decoration, repair and maintenance for buildings.

Import / export, wholesale and retail trades (進出口、批發及零售業): This industry sector includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of merchandise. Examples of this industry sector are import and export trade; wholesale and retail trade; and peddlers.

Transportation, storage, postal and courier services (運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業): This industry sector includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, road, water or air and associated activities such as airport, terminal and car park, loading and unloading of freight, storage, and postal and courier activities etc. Also included are sightseeing transport and renting of transport equipment with or without driver or operator. Examples of this industry sector are land transport; water transport; air transport; warehousing and support activities for transportation; and postal and courier activities.

Accommodation and food services (住宿及膳食服務業): This industry sector includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. Examples of this industry sector are hotels; guesthouses and boarding houses; restaurants; bars and lounges; and coffee shops.

Information and communications (資訊及通訊業): This industry sector includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data. Also included are broadcasting, communications and information technology activities, as well as the processing of data and other information service activities. Examples of this industry sector are publishing industry; radio and television broadcasting; telecommunications; information technology services; and news agencies.

Financing and insurance (金融及保險業): This industry sector includes financial service activities, including insurance and pension funding activities, and activities to support

financial services. Also included are the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities. Examples of this industry sector are banks; investment and holding companies; insurance; security brokerage; and fund management.

Real estate, professional and business services (地產、專業及商用服務業): This industry sector includes (a) all real estate activities, (b) all activities requiring a high degree of professional training, and serve users with specialised knowledge and skills; and (c) establishments mainly engaged in performing various support activities for the day-to-day operations of other enterprises (some also supporting households). Examples of this industry sector are real estate development; real estate brokerage and agencies; real estate maintenance management; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors; advertising and market research companies; specialised design activities; travel agencies, security and investigation activities; cleaning activities; office administrative and support activities.

Public administration, education, human health and social work activities (公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動): This industry sector includes government administration, establishments engaged in formulating and implementing the economic and social policy, and units maintaining public order and safety. This industry sector also includes establishments mainly engaged in the provision and support of education and training and establishments mainly engaged in providing human health care and social assistance. Examples of this industry sector are government services; educational institutions and other establishments engaged in educational and training services; medical and health services; elderly homes; and welfare institutions.

Miscellaneous social and personal services (雜項社會及個人服務): This industry sector includes creative and performing arts activities; cultural activities; betting activities; sports, amusement and recreation activities; and all other services activities including personal services activities. This industry sector also includes activities of households as employers of domestic personnel. Examples of this industry sector are libraries and museums; theme parks; fitness centres; religious organisations; political organisations; repair of personal and household goods (such as motor vehicles and computers); laundry and dry-cleaning services; beauty and body prettifying treatment; and domestic helpers.

Others (其他): Including such industries as “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply”; “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

- (20) **Labour force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (7). [33]
- (21) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [34]
- (22) **Mean logarithmic deviation (平均對數差異)**: It is one of the summary measures to examine the distribution of income. Please see **Technical Note A** for further information. [4]
- (23) **Median age (年齡中位數)**: The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [6]
- (24) **Median monthly domestic household income (家庭住戶每月收入中位數)**: The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household income** in (26). [29]
- (25) **Median monthly income from main employment (每月主要職業收入中位數)**: The average income from main employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family workers, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from main employment** in (27). [12]

- (26) **Monthly domestic household income (家庭住戶每月收入)** : The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for June 2016 of members of households. [28]
- (27) **Monthly income from main employment (每月主要職業收入)** : For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running their main business. For employees, this is the total amount earned from their main employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime allowance, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2016. [11]
- (28) **Occupation (職業)** : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the By-census. The occupation classification adopted for presenting statistics on occupation in this report is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupation 2008 (ISCO-08). It is the same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the major groups of this occupation classification are given as follows: [38]

Managers and administrators (經理及行政級人員) : Including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trade, wholesale and retail trade, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

Professionals (專業人員) : Including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; fashion designers, jewellery designers, vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university, post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; social work assistants; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

Associate professionals (輔助專業人員) : Including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school and kindergarten / nursery; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; interior designers; estate managers; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

Clerical support workers (文書支援人員) : Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

Service workers and sales workers (服務工作及銷售人員) : Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; cashiers and ticket clerks; rank and file staff of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesman in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員) : Including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員) : Including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and

boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators.

Elementary occupations (非技術工人): Including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; food preparation assistants; agricultural and fishery labourers.

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable (漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業): Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

- (29) **Original household income (原本住戶收入)**: This is the same as **Monthly domestic household income** in (26). [25]
- (30) **Other cash income (其他現金收入)**: This refers to income generated from rent income, interest, dividends, regular/ monthly pensions and insurance annuity benefits, regular contribution from persons outside the household, regular contribution from charities, comprehensive social security assistance, old age allowance, old age living allowance, normal disability allowance, higher disability allowance, education-related Government subsidies and other Government subsidies. Income from lottery/ gambling winnings, loan obtained, compensation, inheritances, loan payment received and proceeds from sale of assets are excluded. The amount recorded for 2006, 2011 and 2016 refers to the income for June 2006, June 2011 and June 2016 respectively. [14]
- (31) **Percentile (百分位)**: A percentile is the division of a set of data (e.g. household income) that has been ranked and divided into 100 equal groups, with each comprising 1% of the estimation population. The highest value in the tenth percentile is denoted P10. The median or the top of the 50th percentile is denoted P50 and so on. [7]
- (32) **Population (人口)**: Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (16). [1]
- (33) **Post-tax household income (除稅後住戶收入)**: The monthly domestic household income of a household less the imputed value of salaries tax, property tax, rates and Government rent paid by members of the household for the reference month. Please see **Monthly domestic household income** in (26) and **Technical Note C** for further information. [24]
- (34) **Post-tax post-social transfer household income (除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入)**: The monthly domestic household income of a household less the imputed value of salaries tax, property tax, rates and Government rent paid by members of the household plus total in-kind social benefits allocated to members of the household for the reference month. Please see **Monthly domestic household income** in (26), **Total in-kind social benefits** in (37) and **Technical Note C** for further information. [23]
- (35) **Sex ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [21]
- (36) **Tenure of accommodation (居所租住權)**: The terms and conditions under which accommodation is held by a domestic household. The different terms are defined as follows: [15]

Owner-occupier, with mortgage payment or loan repayment (自置, 有按揭供款或借貸還款): A household which owns the quarters it occupies with mortgage payment or loan repayment for the quarters.

Owner-occupier, without mortgage payment and loan repayment (自置, 沒有按揭供款及借貸還款): A household which owns the quarters it occupies without any mortgage payment and loan repayment for the quarters.

Sole tenant (全租): A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters without sharing it with other household(s) or subletting.

Co-tenant (合租): Two or more households each of which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives outside the quarters.

Main tenant (二房東): A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters and sublets part of it to other household(s).

Sub-tenant (三房客): A household which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives in the same quarters.

Rent free (免交租金): A household which occupies an accommodation free, with or without the owner's permission. This excludes households occupying accommodation provided by employers.

Provided by employer (由僱主提供): A household which occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying quarters leased from employers at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his/ her employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.

- (37) **Total in-kind social benefits (總實物形式的社會福利)**: Total in-kind social benefits cover the imputed value of benefits for education, housing (pertaining to public rental housing only) and medical services provided by the Government to members of the households. Please see **Technical Note C** for further information. [37]
- (38) **Type of housing (房屋類型)**: This refers to the nature of housing for the unit of accommodation. The different types are determined based on the type of quarters of the unit of accommodation as follows: [22]

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋): Public rental housing units include public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).

Subsidised home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋): Including all subsidised sale flats. Subsidised sale flats include flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/ PSPS/ MIHS/ BRO/ MSS/ TPS/ FFSS/ SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised sale flats.

Private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋): Including all private residential flats; all villas/ bungalows/ modern village houses; all simple stone houses/ traditional village houses; and all units of staff quarters. Private residential flats include all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).

Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋): Including all units of quarters in non-residential buildings and all units of collective living quarters.

Temporary housing (臨時房屋): Including all units of temporary quarters.

- (39) **Working population (工作人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (7). [3]

甲. 收入分散的量數

A. Measures of Income Dispersion

乙. 上限的開放類別的估計方法

B. Estimation Method of the Upper Open-ended Category

丙. 估計稅務與社會福利影響
的概念及方法

C. Concepts and Methods to Estimate the Effects of Taxation and Social Benefits

甲. 收入分散的量數

本技術註釋描述四個收入差距摘要量數的編製方法。編製這些量數需要序數形式的收入數據，因此，需要把分類收入變數轉換成區間變數。詳細的估計方法可參閱 *技術註釋乙*。

(I) 羅倫茲曲線和堅尼系數

羅倫茲曲線和堅尼系數許多時用以量度住戶收入的差距程度。

羅倫茲曲線是由最低收入的住戶開始，以住戶收入的累積百分比相對住戶數目的累積百分比繪製所得的曲線圖。圖一是羅倫茲曲線的範例。如果收入分布絕對均衡的情況下，羅倫茲曲線便會是一條平等線。而收入分布差距的程度，則反映於羅倫茲曲線在平等線下凹入的程度。換言之，羅倫茲曲線愈接近平等線，收入差距度便愈少。

A. Measures of Income Dispersion

This Technical Note describes the compilation methods of four summary measures on income disparity. To compute these measures, it is necessary to have the income data in ordinal form. As such, changing the categorical income variables into interval variables is required. Details of the estimation method are contained in *Technical Note B*.

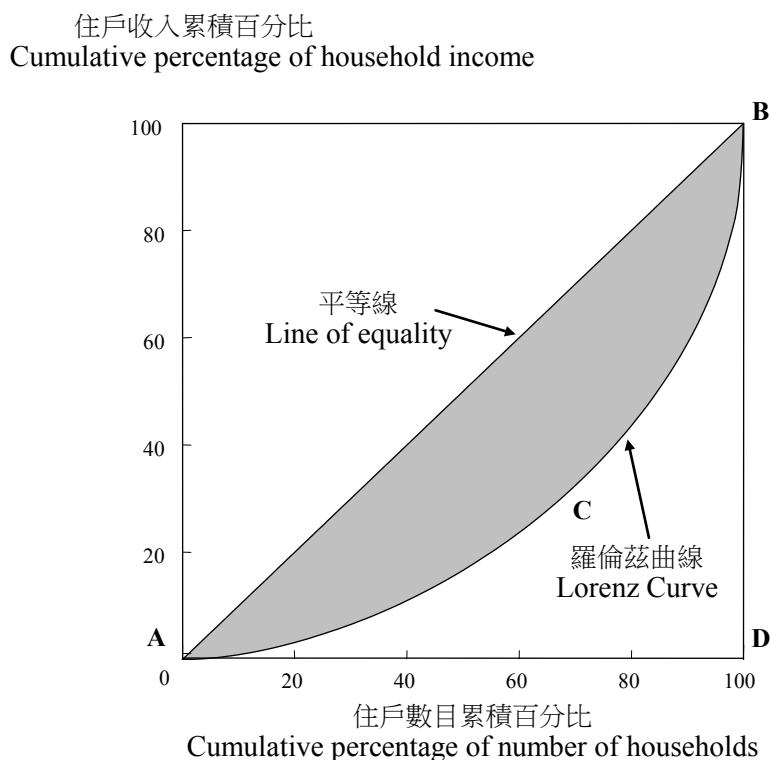
(I) Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient

The Lorenz Curve and the Gini Coefficient (GC) are often used to measure the degree of disparity in household income.

The Lorenz Curve is obtained by plotting the cumulative percentages of household income against the cumulative percentages of the number of households, starting from households with the lowest income. A specimen of the Lorenz Curve is shown in Chart 1. For an absolutely equal distribution of income, the Lorenz Curve would be a line of equality. The degree of income disparity is reflected by the extent to which the Lorenz Curve is concave against the line of equality. In other words, the closer the Lorenz Curve is to the line of equality, the smaller is the degree of income disparity.

圖一 羅倫茲曲線

Chart 1 Lorenz Curve



堅尼系數是把羅倫茲曲線與平等線之間的面積（即圖一「ABC」的面積）除以平等線以下的總面積（即「ABD」的面積）而得出的數值，其數值介乎 0 與 1 之間。數值是「零」表示住戶收入分布絕對平均，即是每個住戶佔有全部住戶收入的同一等分。數值是「一」則表示由一個住戶賺取所有住戶收入，而其他住戶則毫無收入。

數學上，堅尼系數可表達為

$$\text{堅尼系數} = \left[\frac{1}{2n^2\bar{X}} \right] \sum_{ij}^n |X_i - X_j|$$

其中 n 是住戶數目；
 \bar{X} 是平均住戶收入；及
 X_i 及 X_j 是第 i 個及第 j 個住戶的住戶收入。

The GC, which takes a value between zero and one, is calculated by taking the area between the Lorenz Curve and the line of equality (i.e. area “ABC” in Chart 1 above) and dividing it by the total area below the line of equality (i.e. area “ABD”). A value of “zero” indicates absolute equality in the household income distribution, which means every household has an equal share of the total household income. A value of “one” means complete disparity where one household earns all the household income while the remaining households earn nothing.

Mathematically, the GC can be expressed as

$$GC = \left[\frac{1}{2n^2\bar{X}} \right] \sum_{ij}^n |X_i - X_j|$$

where n is the number of households;
 \bar{X} is the mean household income; and
 X_i and X_j are the household income of the i^{th} and j^{th} households.

(II) 平均對數差異

收入的平均對數差異屬於收入等衡量數的廣義熵系屬之一。平均對數差異的數值愈高，則代表差距的程度愈大。

平均對數差異是指平均住戶收入與每一個住戶的收入比率的平均對數價值，其中一個方便運算的函數式如下：

$$\text{平均對數差異} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{X_i}\right)$$

其中 n 是住戶數目；
 \bar{X} 是平均住戶收入；及
 X_i 是第 i 個住戶的住戶收入。

若收入是完全平均地分布，平均對數差異的數值應是「零」，有關數值會隨着差距的程度上升而增加。平均對數差異較易受收入分布較低一端出現的變化所影響。它的一個限制是若住戶收入為零，其數值便不能介定。因此，本研究在計算平均對數差異，將「零收入」住戶的收入定為 0.1 元。

(III) 亞特金森指數

亞特金森指數是另一摘要量數，可衡量收入分布的不同部分的變動情況。

亞特金森指數的算式如下：

$$\text{亞特金森指數} = 1 - \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i}{\bar{X}}\right)^{1-\varepsilon} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}}, \quad \varepsilon > 0$$

及 $\varepsilon \neq 1$

$$\text{亞特金森指數} = 1 - \exp\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln\left(\frac{X_i}{\bar{X}}\right)\right], \quad \varepsilon = 1$$

其中 n 是住戶數目；
 \bar{X} 是平均住戶收入；
 X_i 是第 i 個住戶的住戶收入；及
 ε 是「背離不均衡」的參數。

(II) Mean logarithmic deviation

The mean logarithmic deviation (MLD) of income is a member of the generalised entropy family of income disparity measures. The higher the MLD, the greater the disparity it implies.

The MLD is derived by calculating the mean logarithmic value of the ratio of average household income to each household's income. One of the computationally convenient functional forms of MLD is:

$$MLD = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \log\left(\frac{\bar{X}}{X_i}\right)$$

where n is the number of households;
 \bar{X} is the mean household income; and
 X_i is the household income of the i^{th} household.

The value of MLD is zero if income is distributed in a perfectly equal way and becomes larger if the degree of disparity rises. MLD is more sensitive to changes at the lower end of the income distribution. One limitation of the MLD is that it is undefined for zero income. Therefore, in this study, household income of households with zero income is set to \$0.1 when compiling the MLD.

(III) Atkinson Index

The Atkinson Index (AI) is another summary measure. It is able to gauge movements in different segments of the income distribution.

The mathematical expression of the AI is:

$$AI = 1 - \left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{X_i}{\bar{X}}\right)^{1-\varepsilon} \right]^{\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon}}, \quad \varepsilon > 0 \text{ and } \varepsilon \neq 1$$

$$AI = 1 - \exp\left[\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln\left(\frac{X_i}{\bar{X}}\right)\right], \quad \varepsilon = 1$$

where n is the number of households;
 \bar{X} is the mean household income;
 X_i is the household income of the i^{th} household;
and
 ε is the “inequality aversion” parameter.

亞特金森指數的數值介乎 0 與 1 之間。就指定數值的參數 ε ，亞特金森指數的數值愈小，反映有關收入分布的差距愈小。亞特金森指數較受收入分布兩端變化的影響。

「背離不等衡」的參數 ε 是就收入分布不同部分改變的明確加權選擇，讓用者可說明低收入用戶的每 1 元額外收入較高收入住戶每 1 元額外收入所得的更多利益。參數 ε 愈高，低收入住戶每 1 元額外收入所得的利益，便較於高收入住戶所得的利益愈大。

亞特金森指數的一項複雜性，是在計算時不能包含「零收入」的住戶。本研究在計算亞特金森指數時，是將「零收入」住戶的住戶收入定為 0.1 元，以便計算。

(IV) 離異系數

離異系數是量度某一分布的分散程度的相對指標。

離異系數的計算方法如下：

$$\text{離異系數} = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}}}{\bar{X}}$$

而 n 是住戶數目；
 \bar{X} 是平均住戶收入；及
 X_i 是第 i 個住戶的住戶收入。

離異系數擁有轉移中立的特質，並對所有收入轉移有同等的敏感度。就着不同收入水平的收入轉移，此系數的加權相等。換句話說，某一收入 x 的住戶因應某小量轉移所受的影響，與另一收入 y 的住戶相同。

在一個完全平等的分布，離異系數等於零。離異系數愈高反映差距愈大。

The AI takes a value between 0 and 1. For any given value of the parameter ε , a lower value of the AI implies a smaller degree of disparity in the income distribution. It is relatively sensitive to the changes of the two extremes of income distribution.

The “inequality aversion” parameter ε is an explicit choice of weights to changes at different parts of the income distribution. It specifies how much more benefit the user thinks an extra dollar would provide to a household with lower income compared to the benefit an extra dollar would provide to a household with a higher income. The higher the parameter ε , the greater is the benefit derived by a lower-income household receiving an extra dollar against a higher-income household.

One complication of the AI is that it cannot be calculated for zero-income households. In this study, the AI is compiled with the household income of zero-income households being set to \$0.1.

(IV) Coefficient of variation

The coefficient of variation (CV) is a relative measure of dispersion of a distribution.

The CV is calculated as follows:

$$CV = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}}}{\bar{X}}$$

where n is the number of households;
 \bar{X} is the mean household income; and
 X_i is the household income of the i^{th} household.

The CV possesses the property of transfer-neutrality and is equally sensitive to all income transfers. It has the characteristic of attaching equal weights to transfers of income at different income levels, i.e. the impact of a small transfer from a household with income x and that to one with income y is the same.

In a perfect equality distribution, the CV equals zero. The higher the CV, the more dispersed it implies.

(V) 量數的選擇

以上提及的指標各有所長。例如，輔以羅倫茲曲線的堅尼系數較易令人明白，這也是目前最常用的指數。另一方面，亞特金森指數則略為複雜一點，要視乎就量化差距現象所作的假設，但能讓使用者靈活選擇「背離不均衡」的數值以改變假設。

由於堅尼系數相對地易於闡釋，本報告也如其他分析收入差距的文獻一樣，廣泛運用堅尼系數。不過，無論選擇哪一個指標作分析之用，必須強調的是，單看收入並非衡量民眾經濟情況的最佳工具。反之，收入只是反映民眾擁有的經濟資源的一個合理替代。

(V) Choice of measures

Each of the indicators mentioned above has its own particular merits. For instance, the GC can be easily understood with the aid of Lorenz Curve, and it is the most widely used indicator. On the other hand, the AI is a bit complex which hinges on the underlying assumptions about the quantification of disparity but can provide users with the flexibility of choosing “inequality aversion” to vary the assumptions.

As in other literatures analysing income disparity, the GC has been used extensively in this report because it is relatively simple to interpret. Nevertheless, no matter which indicator is chosen for analysis, it should be highlighted that income alone is not a perfect tool to measure the economic well-being of people. Rather, it provides a reasonable proxy reflecting the economic resources available to people.

乙. 上限的開放類別的估計方法

為了確保受訪者的資料得到保密和提高回應率，某些敏感問題（例如與收入有關的問題）的數據，有時候會採用分類形式搜集，並設有上限的開放類別處理。

編製收入分散量數時必須把分類收入變數轉換成區間變數。常見的做法是把特定類別內的所有收入編配予該類別的中位數。舉例說明，0 – 999 元的類別內所有收入將會記錄為 500 元。不過，這個方法不適用於上限的開放類別。反之，上限的開放類別的中位數可運用「帕拉托曲線」作估計。

以下方程式可用以計算開放類別的平均值 \bar{X} ：

$$\bar{X} = X \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 1} \right) \text{ 以及}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\log \left(\frac{f_{r-1} + f_r}{f_r} \right)}{\log \left(\frac{X}{L_{r-1}} \right)}$$

其中

X = 開放類別的下限；

L_{r-1} = 開放類別對上的一個類別的下限；

f_r = 開放類別內的住戶數目；及

f_{r-1} = 開放類別對上的一個類別的住戶數目。

B. Estimation Method of the Upper Open-ended Category

In order to preserve the data confidentiality of respondents and uplift the response rate, data on sensitive questions (e.g. income related question) are sometimes collected in categorical form, with an upper open-ended category.

While compiling measures on income dispersion, it is necessary to change the categorical income variables into interval variables. One common way is to assign all incomes within a specific category to the mid-point of that category. For example, all incomes in the category \$0 – 999 would be recoded to \$500. However, this method is not applicable for the upper open-ended category. Instead, the mid-point of the upper open-ended category is estimated using the Pareto Curve.

The mean value of the open-ended category, \bar{X} , is computed using the following formula：

$$\bar{X} = X \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha - 1} \right) \text{ and}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\log \left(\frac{f_{r-1} + f_r}{f_r} \right)}{\log \left(\frac{X}{L_{r-1}} \right)}$$

where

X = lower limit of the open-ended category;

L_{r-1} = lower limit of the category preceding the open-ended category;

f_r = number of households in the open-ended category; and

f_{r-1} = number of households in the category preceding the open-ended category.

本研究運用上述的方程式分別估計職業收入及住戶收入的上限的開放類別的平均值，以用于編製收入差距的摘要量數，包括堅尼系數。其他官方統計機構及學者進行收入分布研究時，在相同情況下，亦普遍使用此技術。

In this study, the above formula is used to estimate the mean value of the upper open-ended category for the employment income and household income respectively, which are then used to compute the summary measures on income disparity, including the GC. This technique is commonly adopted in income distribution studies conducted by other official statistical authorities and the academics in similar capacity.

丙. 估計稅務與社會福利影響 的概念及方法

C. Concepts and Methods to Estimate the Effects of Taxation and Social Benefits

背景

就有關收入的研究而言，考慮政府通過稅務和以實物形式提供的社會福利所採取的措施後的住戶收入概念，較原本住戶收入，更能反映住戶實際的經濟情況。為此，本研究運用 2016 年中期人口統計的數據和相關行政資料，以估計稅務和實物形式社會福利對住戶收入分布情況的影響，以及計算除稅後住戶收入、除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入和選定的收入差距量數。報告內亦載列過往兩輪根據 2011 年人口普查及 2006 年中期人口統計資料進行同類研究的結果，以作比較。

分析的單位

許多開支項目，例如食物、房屋和電力的開支通常由住戶內的成員共同分擔，因此難以把這些開支在個別住戶成員之間攤分。因此，本研究採用以家庭住戶（簡稱住戶）作為分析的單位。

住戶是指一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士。他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶一人住戶。

Background

In income related studies, when compared with original household income, the concept of household income after taking into account the effects of Government intervention by means of taxation and provision of in-kind social benefits is more relevant to reflect the economic well-being of households. To this end, this study makes use of the data available from the 2016 Population By-census and relevant administrative information to estimate the effects of taxation and in-kind social benefits on household income distribution and compute the post-tax household income, post-tax post-social transfer household income and selected income disparity measures. The results of two similar studies conducted in the past using data from the 2011 Population Census and 2006 Population By-census are also presented for comparison.

Unit of analysis

Expenditure on many items such as food, housing and electricity is usually jointly shared by members of a household. It is therefore difficult to apportion these expenditure amongst individual household members. Hence, domestic household (termed as household thereafter) is adopted as the unit of analysis in this study.

A household is defined as a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he / she will be regarded as a one-person household.

涵蓋範圍

本研究涵蓋 2016 年中期人口統計所有家庭住戶。除稅後住戶收入和除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入均是按住戶為單位編製的。

住戶收入的概念

在人口普查／中期人口統計中，住戶每月收入指住戶於參考月份所有職業收入（未扣除公積金僱員供款部分）及其他現金收入。就本研究而言，根據上述收入來源計算的住戶收入稱為「原本住戶收入」。

職業收入主要涵蓋工資、薪金和相關的津貼，而其他現金收入包括租金收入、股息及利息、定期／每月退休金、公共福利金（包括綜合社會保障援助、長者生活津貼、高齡津貼及傷殘津貼）、政府其他津貼（如學生車船津貼及學校書簿津貼）和由非住戶成員定期給予的款項等。

原本住戶每月收入是按以下方程式計算：

$$\text{原本住戶每月收入} = \text{MEI} + \text{SEI} + \text{OCI}$$

其中

MEI = 所有成員於參考月份的主要職業收入；

SEI = 所有成員於參考月份的兼職收入；及

OCI = 所有成員於參考月份的其他現金收入（包括租金收入、股息和利息，以及從政府／機構／非住戶成員給予的現金轉移）。

Coverage

This study covers all domestic households in the 2016 Population By-census. The post-tax household income and post-tax post-social transfer household income are computed at household level.

Concept of household income

In population census / by-census, monthly household income refers to the total cash income received in the reference month, including employment income (before deduction of the employee's contribution to the Mandatory Provident Fund) and other cash incomes. For the present study, household income based on the above income sources is regarded as "original household income".

Employment income mainly covers wages, salaries and related allowances; and other cash income includes rental income, dividends and interest, regular / monthly pensions, social security allowances (including Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, Old Age Living Allowance, Old Age Allowance and Disability Allowance), other government subsidies (e.g. student travel subsidy and school textbook assistance) and regular contributions from non-household members, etc.

The original monthly household income (MHI) is computed using the following formula:

$$\text{MHI} = \text{MEI} + \text{SEI} + \text{OCI}$$

where

MEI = income from main employment received by all members in the reference month;

SEI = income from secondary employment received by all members in the reference month; and

OCI = other cash incomes (including rental income, dividends and interest and cash transfer from the Government / organisations / non-household members) received by all members in the reference month.

在收入的概念方面，各方對於應否把僱主的強制性公積金（強積金）供款納入收入的一部分持不同的意見。因此，本研究亦就「總住戶收入」（即計及僱主的強積金供款的收入）的概念的收入分布予以分析。是項分析的詳情和分析結果載於 **附錄乙**。

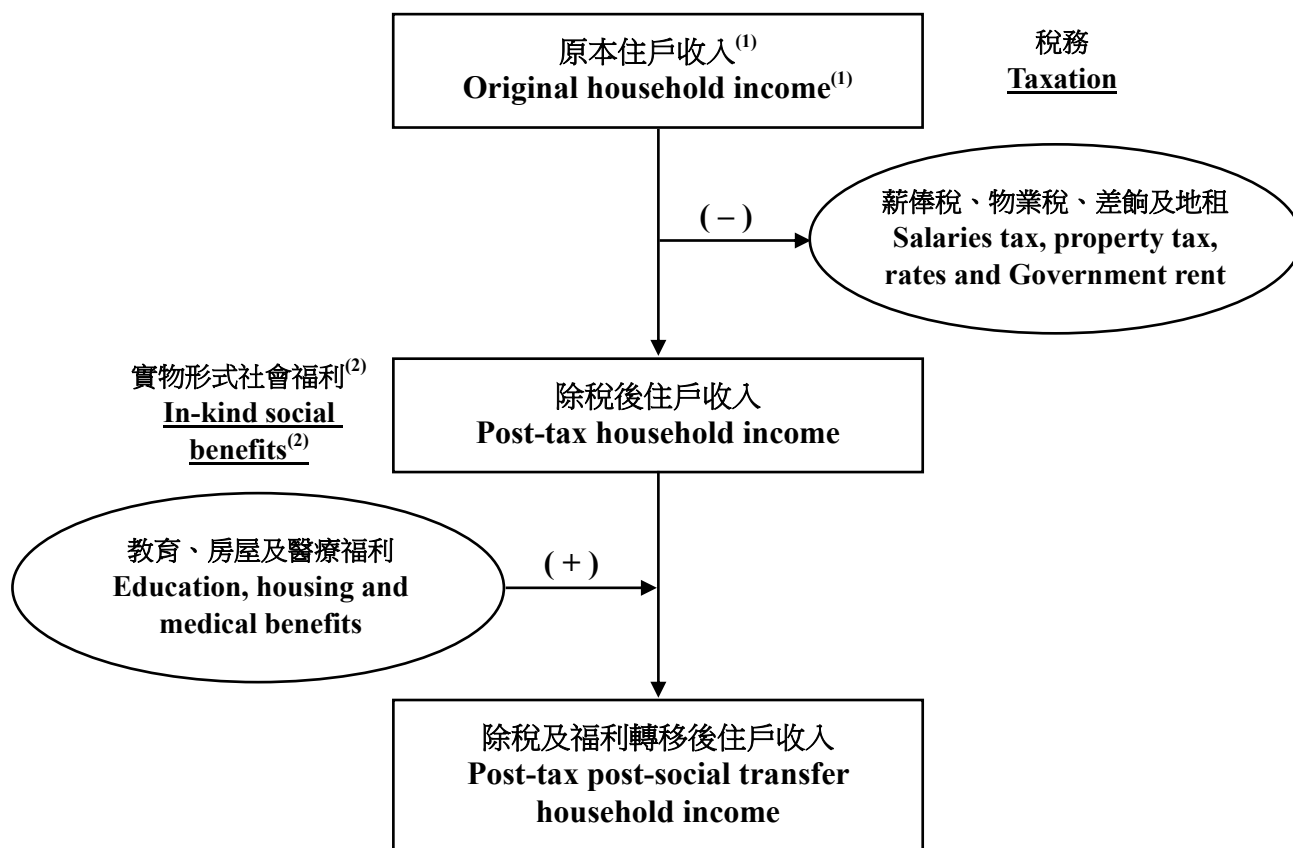
On the income concept, there are divergent views on whether employers' contribution to the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) should be included as a part of income. Therefore, an analysis on the income distribution under the concept of "gross household income" (i.e. income with employers' contribution to MPF included) has been conducted. Details of this analysis and its findings are contained in **Appendix B**.

佐證一的圖顯示是項研究採用的不同住戶收入概念之間的關係。

The diagram in Exhibit 1 shows the relationship between different concepts of household income in the study.

佐證一 原本住戶收入、除稅後住戶收入和除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入概念

Exhibit 1 Concepts of original household income, post-tax household income and post-tax post-social transfer household income



註釋：(1) 即家庭住戶每月收入，包括從工作得到的收入、租金收入、股息及利息、非住戶成員定期給予的款項及現金形式的社會福利等。

Notes : (1) Referring to monthly domestic household income which includes income from work, rental income, dividends and interest, regular contribution from persons outside the household and social benefits in cash, etc.

(2) 包括教育、房屋和醫療福利的實物形式的福利。

(2) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

稅務與社會福利的範圍

人口普查／中期人口統計所搜集的收入數據只包括個人在就業和不同種類的轉移中收取的「現金」。在實際環境中，每人所獲分配的多項種類的福利未必能從收入數據中反映過來。該等福利可以是由公營機構提供（例如由公帑支付的免費教育）以及由私營機構提供（例如由僱主提供住宿）。由於當中涉及大量的受益者和供應者，而且有關資料又未必充足，因此，實際上很難把個別人士獲分配的福利一一量化，以金錢計算。本研究所涵蓋的福利只限於政府經由公共機制／組織直接給予個人的福利。研究內只就可合理地撥歸住戶的由公帑支付的實物形式福利和繳付的稅款進行編配。由於沒有清晰的概念基礎進行分配，本研究並不會嘗試把非社會的政府開支，例如非經常開支和維持法紀的開支，編配予住戶；也基於技術上有困難，本研究也不會嘗試把公司／機構的課稅編配予住戶。

就稅務而言，住戶成員繳納的薪俸稅和物業稅，及住戶所繳付的差餉和地租會包括在本研究內。住戶成員所繳納的薪俸稅、物業稅、差餉和地租的設算金額會從住戶收入中扣除。

至於實物形式社會福利方面，本研究嘗試編配由公帑給予個別住戶在教育、房屋和醫療服務方面的非直接福利的設算金額。有關設算金額用以得出除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入：

Scope of taxation and social benefits

Income data collected in the population census / by-census only covers “money” received by a person through employment and various kinds of transfer. In real life, there are various types of benefits allocated to a person that may not be reflected in the income data. These benefits can be provided by the public sector (e.g. free education provided by public funding), and by the private sector (e.g. quarters provided by employers). It is difficult to quantify all the benefits allocated to each individual in money terms given the large number of recipients and providers involved, and also the unavailability of data. The scope of benefits covered in this study confines to Government intervention provided to individuals directly through public mechanism / institutions. The study allocates those publicly funded in-kind benefits and taxes paid that can be reasonably attributed to households. It does not attempt to allocate non-social Government expenditure such as capital expenditure and expenditure on the maintenance of law and order to households as there is no clear conceptual basis for allocation; nor does it attempt to allocate company / corporation tax to households as it would be technically too difficult.

As far as taxation is concerned, salaries tax and property tax paid by household members as well as rates and Government rent by households are covered in the study. An imputed amount of salaries tax, property tax, rates and Government rent paid by household members is deducted from the household income.

As for in-kind social benefits, attempts have been made in the study to allocate an imputed amount of the indirect benefits for education, housing and medical services provided by public funding to individual households. The imputed amount is added to derive the post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income as follows:

除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入
 $= \text{MHI} - \text{TX} - \text{RR} + \text{EB} \div 12 + \text{HB} \div 12 + \text{MB} \div 12$

其中

MHI = 2006年6月／2011年6月／2016年6月的原本住戶每月收入；

TX = 根據個別成員的每月收入而得出的所有住戶成員的每月課稅設算金額；

RR = 住戶在2006年／2011年／2016年繳付的差餉和地租的設算每月金額；

EB = 於2005至06／2010至11／2015至16學年就讀全日制幼稚園、小學、中學、職業訓練及教資會資助院校的成員享用的教育福利的設算金額；

HB = 住戶於2005至06／2010至11／2015至16財政年度享用的房屋福利的設算金額；及

MB = 所有住戶成員於2005至06／2010至11／2015至16財政年度享用的醫療福利的設算金額。

Post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income
 $= \text{MHI} - \text{TX} - \text{RR} + \text{EB} \div 12 + \text{HB} \div 12 + \text{MB} \div 12$

where

MHI = original monthly household income in June 2006 / June 2011 / June 2016;

TX = the imputed monthly amount of taxes paid by all household members based on monthly income of individual members;

RR = the imputed monthly amount of rates and Government rent paid by the household in 2006 / 2011 / 2016;

EB = the imputed amount of education benefits enjoyed by members who were studying full-time in kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools, vocational and UGC-funded institutions in school year 2005 – 06 / 2010 – 11 / 2015 – 16;

HB = the imputed amount of housing benefits enjoyed by the household in financial year 2005 – 06 / 2010 – 11 / 2015 – 16; and

MB = the imputed amount of medical benefits enjoyed by all household members in financial year 2005 – 06 / 2010 – 11 / 2015 – 16.

稅務及社會福利的估計方法

I. 稅務

(i) 薪俸稅及物業稅

人口普查／中期人口統計沒有搜集薪俸稅的資料。住戶內每名就業成員所需繳納的薪俸稅會根據稅務局計算薪俸稅的方法（但稍作簡化）作估計。由於受到資料的限制，本研究採用的課稅年度分別是2006年中期人口統計的2005至06年度、2011年人口普查的2010至11年度，及2016年中期人口統計的2015至16年度。

Estimation methods of taxation and social benefits

I. Taxation

(i) Salaries tax and property tax

No data on salaries tax are collected in population census / by-census. The amount of salaries tax paid by each employed household member is estimated following the calculation of salaries tax adopted by the Inland Revenue Department but with some simplifications. As constrained by data availability, the assessment years used for the study are 2005 – 06, 2010 – 11 and 2015 – 16 for 2006 Population By-census, 2011 Population Census and 2016 Population By-census respectively.

在計算薪俸稅的「應評稅淨值」時，戶主除基本免稅額以外，亦被列作符合資格申領選定類別的稅項扣除／免稅額。這包括強制性公積金計劃（強積金）或認可職業退休計劃供款的稅項扣除和單親免稅額。此外，在戶主及其配偶兩人中，收入較高者，則被視為合資格申領已婚人士免稅額¹、子女免稅額²和供養兄弟姊妹免稅額³。住戶內所有其他成員亦假設合資格申領基本免稅額、已婚人士免稅額、強積金或認可職業退休計劃供款的稅項扣除和單親免稅額。就供養父母／祖父母／外祖父母免稅額⁴而言，經扣取其他免稅額或扣除項目之後，有最高收入的住戶成員則被列作符合資格。物業的業主也符合申領居所貸款利息的扣除項目⁵的資格。由於受到資料限制，其餘的免稅額和扣除項目，例如傷殘受養人免稅額、扣除個人進修開支、扣除慈善捐款，以及扣除長者住宿照顧開支，並不納入計算內。

按累進稅率計算應繳的薪俸稅稅款不應超過以標準稅率就總入息淨額（即總課稅入息減去扣除但沒有免稅額）而計算的數目。整個住戶繳付的薪俸稅將會從所有住戶成員的稅款總和而得出。

In deriving the “Net chargeable income” for calculating salaries tax, the household head is considered as being qualified for selected types of deductions / allowances in addition to the basic allowance. These include deduction from mandatory contributions to a Mandatory Provident Fund scheme (MPF) or recognised occupational retirement scheme and single parent allowance. In addition, the household head or his / her spouse is assumed to be entitled to married person’s allowance¹, child allowance² and dependent brother / sister allowance³, whoever has the higher income. All other household members are assumed to be qualified for the basic allowance, married person’s allowance, deduction from mandatory contributions to a MPF or recognised retirement scheme and single parent allowance. Regarding the dependent parent/grandparent allowance⁴, the household members with the highest income after deduction of other allowances or deductions are considered to be qualified. The owners of the quarters are also entitled to the deduction of home loan interest⁵. Owing to data constraint, the remaining allowances and deductions such as disabled dependent allowance, deduction from self-education expenses, deduction from donations to charities and deduction from elderly residential care expenses are not incorporated in the calculation.

Salaries tax charged under progressive tax rates should not exceed the tax charged at the standard rate on the net total income (i.e. total assessable income after deductions but before allowances). The salaries tax paid by the entire household is then derived by summing up the tax paid by all household members.

¹ 只適用於已婚而且配偶沒有職業收入的戶主。

² 根據同住子女的人數、子女的婚姻狀況和年齡而定，若為 18 至 24 歲的同住子女，則要視乎是否就讀全日制課程。

³ 根據同住兄弟姊妹的人數、婚姻狀況和年齡而定，若為 18 至 24 歲的同住兄弟姊妹，則要視乎是否就讀全日制課程。

⁴ 根據同住的父母／祖父母／外祖父母的人數和年齡而定。

⁵ 只適用於居於有按揭或貸款的自置物業的住戶。

¹ Applicable only if the household head is married and his / her spouse has no income from employment.

² Based on the number of children living together, their respective marital status and age, and whether studying full-time if aged between 18 – 24.

³ Based on the number of brothers / sisters living together, their respective marital status and age, and whether studying full-time if aged between 18 – 24.

⁴ Based on the number of parents / grandparents living together and their respective age.

⁵ Applicable only to households with mortgage or loan on his / her owner-occupied quarters.

同樣地，人口普查／中期人口統計沒有搜集物業稅的資料，因此，物業業主所需繳交的物業稅會根據其填報的租金收入設算得出。由於在人口普查／中期人口統計中，不能分辨出一個人的租金收入是屬於從出租土地、出租物業，還是出租車輛所得的收入，所以，本研究會假設所有租金收入均需繳交物業稅。在設算過程中，租金收入會納入個人入息課稅或撥入物業稅分別計算，以較低稅款者為準。

(ii) 差餉及地租

差餉是就房產物業徵收的稅項，是香港其中一種間接稅。一般而言，香港各處的物業都須評估差餉。另一方面，香港的私人土地都是由政府以「批地」形式，即以政府租契（前稱「官契」）租予承租人（業主）。所有業主在訂定政府租契時均同意須向政府繳付租金，以換取已批租土地的佔用或使用權。

有關差餉及地租的設算是根據人口普查／中期人口統計的數據，並參考差餉物業估價處的資料而作出。

Similarly, no information on property tax is collected in population census / by-census. Therefore, the amount of property tax paid by a property owner is imputed based on the reported rental income. Since the rental income of a person collected in census / by-census cannot be distinguished from income from land let, property let and vehicle let, it is assumed that all rental incomes are subject to property tax. In the imputation process, rental income is treated either in elected personal assessment or under property tax, whichever yields lower tax.

(ii) Rates and Government rent

Rates are one of Hong Kong's indirect taxes levied on properties. Generally, properties in all parts of Hong Kong are liable to rates assessment. On the other hand, all privately owned land in Hong Kong is leased from the Government by way of a "land grant" known as Government lease (formerly Crown). All owners have covenanted under Government leases to pay a rent to the Government in return for the occupation or use of the land leased.

The imputation of rates and Government rent is performed based on the census / by-census data and with reference to the information from the Rating and Valuation Department.

II. 社會福利

(i) 教育福利

教育福利是根據教育局及大學教育資助委員會所提供的按學校類別和教育程度劃分的平均政府資助金額來設算。本研究假設於政府資助學校⁶就讀全日制課程的學生均享用教育福利。在設算教育福利時，政府資助學校可根據在人口普查／中期人口統計填報的學校地理位置辨別出來。在某些兼有政府資助學校與非政府資助學校的地區，教育福利會根據該地區政府資助學校的學生人數，撥入較低人均住戶收入的住戶組別內。這是基於大部分於非政府資助學校就讀的學生應來自住戶收入相對地較高的住戶。

此外，本研究亦運用人普查／中期人口統計的資料，就全日制課程的學生申領不同種類的教育津貼和經濟資助計劃的資格，作個別評估。在2016年中期人口統計中，已搜集現金形式的教育福利的資料，這些現金福利已反映在原本住戶收入中。而在較早輪的人口普查／中期人口統計中，因沒有獨立搜集這項資料，有關的資助是根據行政記錄隨機分配予合資格的學生。每一名學生獲分配的教育津貼和經濟資助視為其教育福利⁷。

⁶ 政府資助學校是指得到政府經常資助金的學校，包括官立、資助、直接資助計劃、英基學校協會，以及大學教育資助委員會資助的院校。

⁷ 由於現金形式的教育福利在2016年中期人口統計中已反映在原本住戶收入中，在編算除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入時，為免重覆，只從原本住戶收入中加入實物形式的福利。

II. Social Benefits

(i) Education benefits

Education benefits are imputed based on the average Government subventions by school type and education level provided by the Education Bureau and the University Grants Committee. Full-time students studying in Government subsidised schools⁶ are assumed to be enjoying education benefits. When imputing education benefits, Government subsidised schools are identified based on the schools' geographical area reported in population census / by-census. In areas where there are both Government subsidised schools and non-Government subsidised schools, the education benefits are imputed to households with the lower per capita household income according to the student enrolment figure in Government subsidised schools in the respective areas. The rationale of this is that the majority of students studying in non-Government subsidised schools most probably come from households with higher household income.

Furthermore, the eligibility of full-time students for applying various education subsidies and financial assistance schemes are also assessed individually using population census / by-census data. In the 2016 Population By-census, information on education subsidies / financial assistance was collected and the cash benefits were already reflected in the original household income. In previous rounds of population census / by-census, such information was not separately collected and the cash benefits were randomly imputed to the eligible students according to administrative records. The education subsidies and financial assistance allocated to each full-time student are taken as his / her education benefit⁷.

⁶ Government subsidised schools refer to schools with Government recurrent subventions, including Government, aided, Direct Subsidy Scheme, English Schools Foundation, and institutions funded by the University Grants Committee.

⁷ As education benefits in cash are already reflected in the original household income in the 2016 Population By-census, when computing post-tax post-social transfer income, only in-kind benefits were added to the original household income to avoid duplication.

(ii) 房屋福利

本研究假設居於公營租住房屋和資助自置居所房屋的住戶享有房屋福利。

(甲) 公營租住房屋

就居於公營租住房屋單位的住戶而言，由於實際上並沒有撥作房屋福利的轉撥款項或開支，因此，本研究利用邊際分析方法估計在假設的公開市場上，政府出租公營租住房屋單位所能得到的機會成本，作為該住戶的房屋福利。

本研究以差餉物業估價署提供的公營租住樓宇的平均市值租金為基礎，設算出每一個公營租住房屋單位的市值租金。設算的市值租金和住戶支付的租金的差額會列為該住戶獲分配的房屋福利。

(乙) 資助自置居所房屋

資助自置居所房屋（即房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃和租者置其屋計劃的單位和房屋協會的住宅發售計劃和夾心階層住屋計劃的單位）是政府以折扣價格售予住戶。換句話說，居於該等單位的住戶通過付出較少金錢購得該自置居所，因此，這些住戶可視為獲取房屋福利。本研究假設該等住戶在參考月份獲分配的房屋福利，為如將整筆折扣金額（即最初市價與購入價／目錄價格的差別）以極長年期作按揭，在該月份所需償還的利息的估計金額。

由於就應否計算居於資助自置居所房屋的住戶的房屋福利及其計算方法存在着不同的意見，我們嘗試以上述的方法，估計居於資助自置居所房屋的住戶的房屋福利。有關結果載於附錄丙，讓有興趣的讀者參考。

(ii) Housing benefits

Households living in public rental housing units and subsidised home ownership housing are assumed to be receiving housing benefit.

(A) Public rental housing

Since there is no actual transfer of payment or expenses incurred for housing benefits for households living in public rental housing units, a marginal analysis approach is adopted by estimating the opportunity cost to the Government if a public rental housing unit is leased in a hypothetical open market, which is then taken as the household's housing benefits.

For each of the public rental housing units, a market rent is imputed on the basis of the average market rent of public rental buildings provided by the Rating and Valuation Department. The difference between the imputed market rent and the rent paid by the household is taken as the housing benefits allocated to that household.

(B) Subsidised home ownership housing

Subsidised home ownership housing (i.e. flats under the Home Ownership Scheme and Tenant Purchase Scheme flats by the Housing Authority; and flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme flats by the Housing Society) are sold to households at a discounted value. In other words, households living in these flats can be considered as receiving housing benefits through paying less to acquire the home ownership. In this study, it is assumed that the housing benefit allocated to these households in the reference month is the estimated interest payment in the reference month to pay back the discounted lump sum (i.e. the difference between the initial market price and the purchase price / list price) through a mortgage under an indefinitely long term.

As there were diverse views regarding whether the housing benefits of households living in subsidised home ownership housing should be included and its estimation method, an attempt has been made on estimating the housing benefit on households living in subsidised home ownership housing using the aforementioned method.

The results are presented in *Appendix C* to facilitate readers interested in this area for further study.

(iii) 醫療福利

根據於 2005 年、2009 年和於 2014 年（最近一輪）進行的主題性住戶統計調查所得資料，本研究按個人特徵（包括年齡、性別、房屋類型和住戶收入）劃分的使用率，將政府用於醫生診治和住院服務的開支，隨機分配予住戶成員。

此外，兩項使用率相對地較高的學生醫療服務，即學童保健服務和牙科護理服務，亦納入本研究中的醫療福利的估計。由於人口普查／中期人口統計沒有關於該等服務的使用人士的資料，有關的學生醫療服務的設算是參考其參與人數隨機進行的。

此外，由 2014 年開始轉為恆常長者支援計劃的長者醫療券計劃亦納入本研究中的醫療福利的估計。由於人口普查／中期人口統計沒有關於醫療券使用情況的資料，有關的設算是參考衛生署關於醫療券使用情況的統計數字隨機進行的。

(iii) Medical benefits

By making reference to the results of the Thematic Household Survey conducted in 2005, 2009 and 2014 (the latest round), Government expenditure on doctor consultation and hospitalisation services is allocated to household members randomly according to utilisation rates by personal characteristics (including age, sex, type of housing and household income).

In addition, the two student medical services which have relatively high enrolment rates, namely student health service and dental care service, are also included in the estimation of medical benefits in the study. Since information on who has enrolled in the services concerned is not available in population census / by-census, the imputation is done randomly by making reference to the enrolment figure of each service.

Furthermore, the elderly health care voucher scheme, which was converted to a recurrent support programme for the elderly in 2014, is also included in the estimation of medical benefits in the study. Since information on the use of elderly vouchers is not available in population census / by-census, the imputation is done randomly by making reference to statistics on their usage from the Department of Health.

闡釋除稅後住戶收入和除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入須知

本研究的其中一個目的是估計政府通過稅務及提供實物形式的社會福利所採取的措施對重新分配住戶收入的作用。雖然本研究已盡力篩選稅務收入和政府開支的有關部分以估計課稅與實物形式社會福利對住戶收入的影響，但研究不會嘗試按比例分配及涵蓋所有稅務收入和政府開支。本研究內，住戶支付的稅務開支為\$870億，佔2015至16財政年度政府經營收入的約20%。同樣地，分配予住戶的實物形式福利達\$1,450億，相對於公共經常開支的約40%。按功能劃分的涵蓋範圍簡述於佐證二，並以2015至16財政年度作示例。

在許多情況下，用以估計除稅後住戶收入和除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入的方法受到資料是否充足的限制。未曾納入本研究的稅項包括與多數住戶沒有直接關係的稅項，例如利得稅、博彩和彩票稅，以及印花稅。就實物形式社會福利而言，由於欠缺實質的概念作估計基礎，以及劃分目標組別時遇到的實際困難，多項非直接福利也因此沒有包括在內。這些非直接福利包括由政府免費提供或以資助的價格提供的貨物及服務。

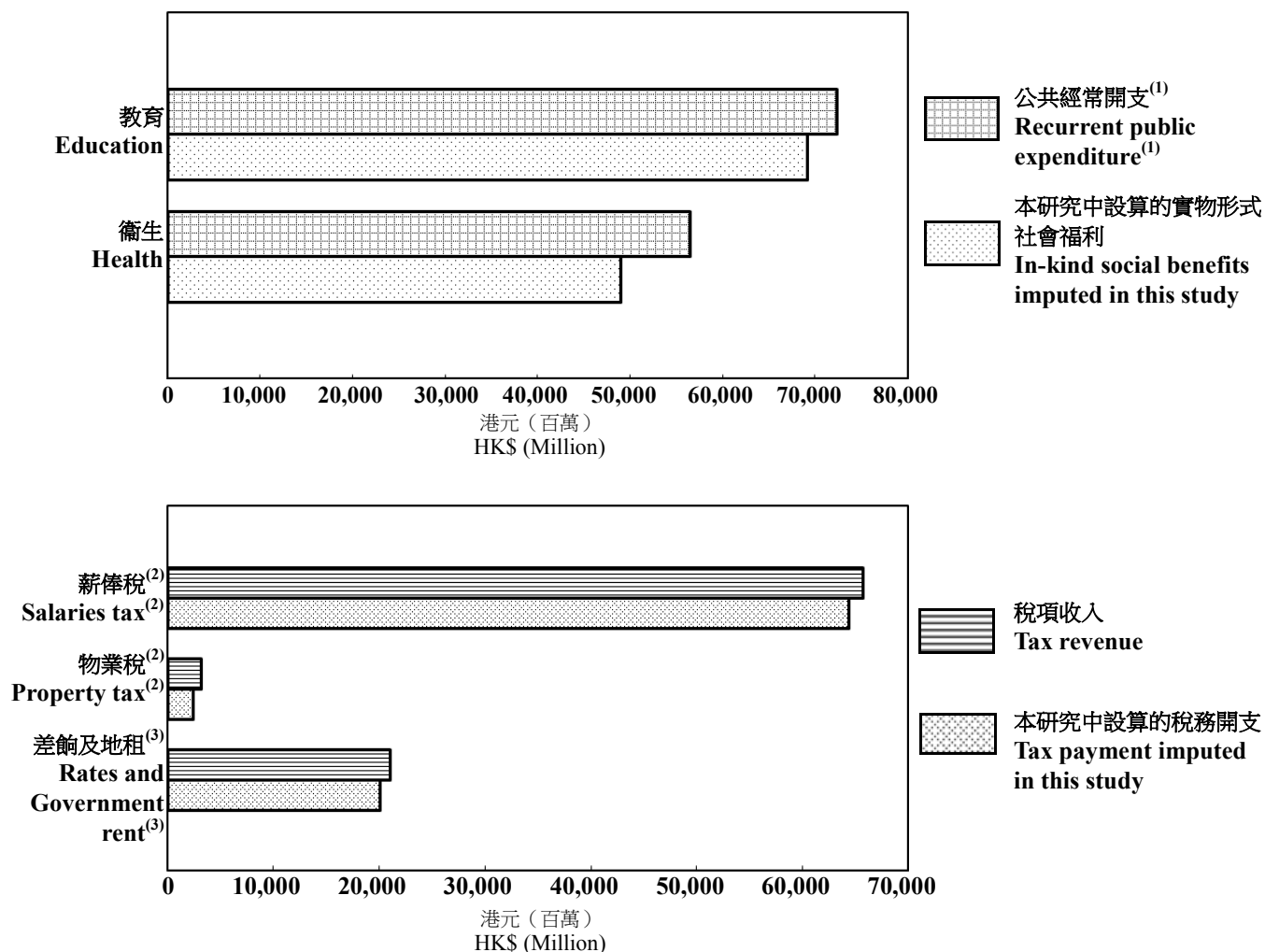
Caution in interpreting the post-tax household income and post-tax post-social transfer household income

One of the objectives of this study is to examine how Government intervention, by means of taxation and provision of in-kind social benefits, redistributes household income. While efforts are made to filter out the relevant parts of taxation revenue and Government expenditure for estimating the effects of taxation and in-kind social benefits on household income, there is no attempt to apportion and cover all taxation revenue and Government expenditure. In this study, some \$87 billion of taxes have been paid by the households, constituting some 20% of the Government operating revenue in 2015–16. Similarly, \$145 billion of benefits in kind had been allocated to households, representing some 40% of the recurrent public expenditure. The extent of coverage by function, using figures in the financial year 2015–16 as illustration, is broadly depicted in Exhibit 2.

In many cases, the methodology used for estimating the post-tax household income and the post-tax post-social transfer household income is constrained by the availability of data. Taxes not allocated in this study include taxes not directly relevant to the majority of the households such as profit tax, bet and sweeps tax and stamp duties. For in-kind social benefits, many indirect benefits are not included because of the lack of concrete conceptual basis for estimation and the practical difficulties of delineating the target groups. These indirect benefits comprise goods and services provided free or at subsidised prices by the Government.

佐證二 公共開支與經營收入的涵蓋範圍

Exhibit 2 Extent of coverage of recurrent public expenditure and operating revenue



註釋： (1) 2015 至 16 財政年度公共經常開支
資料來源：香港統計年刊 2016 年（表 9.5）及
2017 至 18 年度財政預算案

(2) 2016 至 17 財政年度內部稅收的修訂預算
資料來源：2017 至 18 年度財政預算案

(3) 2015 至 16 財政年度差餉及地租收入
資料來源：差餉物業估價署年報 2015 至 16

Notes: (1) Recurrent public expenditure in the financial year 2015–16
Source: Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics 2016 (Table 9.5) and the 2017–18 Budget

(2) Revised estimates of inland revenue in the financial year 2016–17
Source: The 2017–18 Budget

(3) Rates and Government rent revenue in the financial year 2015–16
Source: Annual Summary 2015–16 of the Rating and Valuation Department

甲．詳細統計表

- A2.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及職業劃分的工作人口
- A2.2 2011 年及 2016 年按行業分類及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的工作人口
- A2.3 2011 年及 2016 年按行業分類及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的每月主要職業收入中位數
- A2.4 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）、年齡組別、收入組別及性別劃分的工作人口
- A3.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別劃分的每月稅務支出及每月獲分配社會福利分布
- A4.1 2016 年家庭住戶在十等分組別的社會經濟特徵

乙．總收入概念下的住戶收入分布**丙．房屋福利對住戶收入分布影響的補充估計****丁．政府在 2016 年推行的一次性紓緩措施對住戶收入分布影響的估計****A. Detailed tables**

- A2.1 Working population by sex and occupation, 2006, 2011 and 2016
- A2.2 Working population by industry classification and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011 and 2016
- A2.3 Median monthly income from main employment by industry classification and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011 and 2016
- A2.4 Working population by educational attainment (highest level attended), age group, income groups and sex, 2016
- A3.1 Distribution of tax payment per month and social benefits allocated per month by decile group, 2006, 2011 and 2016
- A4.1 Socio-economic characteristics of domestic households in decile group, 2016

B. Household income distribution under gross income concept**C. Supplementary estimation on the effect of housing benefit on household income distribution****D. Estimation on the effects of Government's one-off relief measures implemented in 2016 on household income distribution**

表 A2.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及職業⁽¹⁾劃分的工作人口
Table A2.1 Working population by sex and occupation⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	職業 Occupation	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	253 331	14.1	233 371	12.8	250 431	13.2
	專業人員 Professionals	125 654	7.0	133 790	7.3	152 321	8.0
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	279 657	15.5	372 511	20.4	433 076	22.8
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	169 244	9.4	180 027	9.9	164 975	8.7
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	279 116	15.5	269 104	14.7	287 470	15.1
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	260 193	14.4	240 414	13.2	192 563	10.1
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	189 145	10.5	169 375	9.3	155 551	8.2
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	238 414	13.2	225 052	12.3	263 337	13.8
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	6 705	0.4	2 431	0.1	3 545	0.2
	總計 Total	1 801 459	100.0	1 826 075	100.0	1 903 269	100.0
	女 Female	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	108 560	6.9	126 346	7.3	130 189
專業人員 Professionals		79 781	5.1	97 581	5.7	112 444	6.1
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals		262 652	16.8	322 092	18.7	336 687	18.2
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers		398 720	25.5	372 172	21.6	366 200	19.8
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers		271 739	17.4	306 288	17.8	358 170	19.3
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers		25 814	1.7	20 730	1.2	17 778	1.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers		19 264	1.2	9 689	0.6	7 677	0.4
非技術工人 Elementary occupations		394 813	25.2	465 856	27.1	522 615	28.2
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable		2 934	0.2	952	0.1	1 583	0.1
總計 Total		1 564 277	100.0	1 721 706	100.0	1 853 343	100.0
合計 Both Sexes		經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	361 891	10.8	359 717	10.1	380 620
	專業人員 Professionals	205 435	6.1	231 371	6.5	264 765	7.0
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	542 309	16.1	694 603	19.6	769 763	20.5
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	567 964	16.9	552 199	15.6	531 175	14.1
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	550 855	16.4	575 392	16.2	645 640	17.2
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	286 007	8.5	261 144	7.4	210 341	5.6
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	208 409	6.2	179 064	5.0	163 228	4.3
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	633 227	18.8	690 908	19.5	785 952	20.9
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	9 639	0.3	3 383	0.1	5 128	0.1
	總計 Total	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是以前「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

Note: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO-08).

表 A2.2 2011 年及 2016 年按行業分類⁽¹⁾ 及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的工作人口
Table A2.2 Working population by industry classification⁽¹⁾ and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011 and 2016

行業 Industry	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)							
	初中及以下 Lower secondary and below		高中 Upper secondary		專上教育 Post-secondary		總計 Total	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
2011								
製造業 Manufacturing	48 318	4.7	50 590	4.0	44 065	3.5	142 973	4.0
建造業 Construction	146 068	14.1	70 645	5.6	58 804	4.7	275 517	7.8
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	190 454	18.4	353 907	28.2	260 908	20.8	805 269	22.7
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	131 935	12.7	124 165	9.9	60 497	4.8	316 597	8.9
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	143 209	13.8	99 666	7.9	36 064	2.9	278 939	7.9
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	6 147	0.6	28 877	2.3	81 733	6.5	116 757	3.3
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	7 000	0.7	65 457	5.2	147 107	11.7	219 564	6.2
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	141 881	13.7	133 084	10.6	187 110	14.9	462 075	13.0
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	67 063	6.5	147 000	11.7	299 261	23.8	513 324	14.5
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	143 110	13.8	174 501	13.9	71 964	5.7	389 575	11.0
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	11 008	1.1	6 620	0.5	9 563	0.8	27 191	0.8
總計 Total	1 036 193	100.0	1 254 512	100.0	1 257 076	100.0	3 547 781	100.0
2016								
製造業 Manufacturing	45 813	4.6	51 133	4.2	45 499	2.9	142 445	3.8
建造業 Construction	151 215	15.3	92 960	7.6	75 702	4.9	319 877	8.5
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	147 904	15.0	283 622	23.2	279 102	18.0	710 628	18.9
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	126 622	12.9	124 890	10.2	79 576	5.1	331 088	8.8
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	146 485	14.9	108 953	8.9	51 560	3.3	306 998	8.2
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	4 273	0.4	25 137	2.1	106 593	6.9	136 003	3.6
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	7 181	0.7	58 993	4.8	178 967	11.6	245 141	6.5
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	145 986	14.8	142 916	11.7	247 759	16.0	536 661	14.3
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	60 907	6.2	138 981	11.3	367 209	23.7	567 097	15.1
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	140 704	14.3	191 353	15.6	106 876	6.9	438 933	11.7
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	8 225	0.8	5 816	0.5	7 700	0.5	21 741	0.6
總計 Total	985 315	100.0	1 224 754	100.0	1 546 543	100.0	3 756 612	100.0

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(2) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應及廢棄物管理」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(2) "Others" include "Agriculture and fishing"; "Mining and quarrying"; "Electricity and gas supply"; "Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

表 A2.3 2011 年及 2016 年按行業分類⁽¹⁾ 及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的每月主要職業收入中位數⁽²⁾
Table A2.3 Median monthly income from main employment⁽²⁾ by industry classification⁽¹⁾ and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011 and 2016

行業 Industry	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)			
	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)			
	初中及以下 Lower secondary and below	高中 Upper secondary	專上教育 Post-secondary	總計 Total
2011				
製造業 Manufacturing	9,000	12,000	20,000	13,000
建造業 Construction	10,000	12,000	20,000	12,000
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	8,500	11,000	18,000	12,000
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	9,500	11,000	17,000	10,500
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	8,000	9,000	10,600	8,800
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	10,000	12,000	20,000	17,080
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	10,000	15,450	30,000	21,250
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	7,000	10,000	20,000	10,250
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	9,000	15,000	25,000	18,990
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	3,580	3,600	3,740	3,600
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	10,000	13,000	25,900	14,000
總計 Total	8,000	10,000	20,000	11,000
2016				
製造業 Manufacturing	12,000	15,000	21,250	15,000
建造業 Construction	15,000	15,000	25,000	15,500
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	11,000	14,500	20,000	15,000
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	11,600	14,000	19,500	14,000
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	10,750	12,250	13,050	11,750
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	15,000	16,500	25,000	22,000
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	12,000	19,000	31,250	26,100
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	9,500	13,000	23,000	14,040
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	11,250	15,500	28,000	20,310
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,210
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	12,000	14,910	30,000	15,500
總計 Total	10,250	13,000	22,000	15,000

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(2) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(3) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應及廢棄物管理」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Notes: (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(2) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(3) "Others" include "Agriculture and fishing"; "Mining and quarrying"; "Electricity and gas supply"; "Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

表 A2.4 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）、年齡組別、收入組別及性別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table A2.4 Working population⁽¹⁾ by educational attainment (highest level attended), age group, income groups and sex, 2016

教育程度 Educational attainment	第一個至二個十等分組別 1st – 2nd decile groups				第三個至八個十等分組別 3rd – 8th decile groups				第九個至十個十等分組別 9th – 10th decile groups				總計 Total			
	男 Male		女 Female		男 Male		女 Female		男 Male		女 Female		男 Male	女 Female		
年齡組別 Age group	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %		
初中及以下 Lower secondary and below																
15 – 34	10 264	5.8	47 776	8.4	36 450	2.9	15 199	1.5	930	0.2	253	0.1	47 644	2.5	63 228	3.4
35+	68 680	38.7	168 421	29.5	384 392	30.7	213 815	21.5	30 134	6.4	4 680	1.7	483 206	25.5	386 916	21.0
小計 Sub-total	78 944	44.5	216 197	37.9	420 842	33.6	229 014	23.0	31 064	6.6	4 933	1.8	530 850	28.0	450 144	24.4
高中 Upper secondary																
15 – 34	23 654	13.3	86 712	15.2	138 698	11.1	109 101	11.0	5 599	1.2	2 772	1.0	167 951	8.9	198 585	10.8
35+	30 303	17.1	136 682	23.9	309 478	24.7	262 796	26.4	79 083	16.9	34 954	12.5	418 864	22.1	434 432	23.6
小計 Sub-total	53 957	30.4	223 394	39.1	448 176	35.8	371 897	37.4	84 682	18.1	37 726	13.5	586 815	30.9	633 017	34.3
專上教育 Post-secondary																
15 – 34	31 339	17.7	75 462	13.2	229 787	18.4	249 685	25.1	71 599	15.3	59 976	21.5	332 725	17.5	385 123	20.9
35+	13 154	7.4	55 728	9.8	151 891	12.1	143 254	14.4	281 710	60.1	176 491	63.2	446 755	23.5	375 473	20.4
小計 Sub-total	44 493	25.1	131 190	23.0	381 678	30.5	392 939	39.5	353 309	75.3	236 467	84.7	779 480	41.1	760 596	41.3
總計 Total																
15 – 34	65 257	36.8	209 950	36.8	404 935	32.4	373 985	37.6	78 128	16.7	63 001	22.6	548 320	28.9	646 936	35.1
35+	112 137	63.2	360 831	63.2	845 761	67.6	619 865	62.4	390 927	83.3	216 125	77.4	1 348 825	71.1	1 196 821	64.9
總計 Total	177 394	100.0	570 781	100.0	1 250 696	100.0	993 850	100.0	469 055	100.0	279 126	100.0	1 897 145	100.0	1 843 757	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 A3.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的每月稅務支出及每月獲分配社會福利分布
Table A3.1 Distribution of tax payment per month and social benefits allocated per month by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	平均 Average			佔整體百分比 Share to total		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
每月稅務支出 Tax payment per month						
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	220	220	540	1.2%	1.1%	1.9%
第二 2nd	200	220	420	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%
第三 3rd	220	250	440	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%
第四 4th	250	300	500	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%
第五 5th	300	370	640	1.6%	1.8%	2.2%
第六 6th	410	460	850	2.3%	2.2%	2.9%
第七 7th	530	730	1,100	2.9%	3.5%	3.8%
第八 8th	960	1,280	1,800	5.3%	6.1%	6.2%
第九 9th	2,290	3,020	3,850	12.6%	14.5%	13.3%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	12,790	13,970	18,740	70.4%	67.1%	64.9%
合計 Overall	1,820	2,080	2,890	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
每月獲分配社會福利 Social benefits allocated per month						
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	2,960	3,040	4,100	9.5%	8.6%	8.8%
第二 2nd	3,580	3,850	4,910	11.6%	10.8%	10.5%
第三 3rd	3,760	4,210	5,500	12.1%	11.8%	11.8%
第四 4th	3,690	4,410	5,940	11.9%	12.4%	12.7%
第五 5th	3,600	4,220	5,300	11.6%	11.9%	11.4%
第六 6th	3,230	3,760	5,030	10.4%	10.6%	10.8%
第七 7th	2,990	3,290	4,680	9.6%	9.2%	10.0%
第八 8th	2,620	3,190	4,240	8.5%	9.0%	9.1%
第九 9th	2,400	2,930	3,770	7.7%	8.2%	8.1%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	2,180	2,680	3,240	7.0%	7.5%	6.9%
合計 Overall	3,100	3,560	4,670	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
每月獲分配社會福利減去每月稅務支出 Social benefits allocated per month minus tax payment per month						
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	2,740	2,820	3,560	21.3%	19.1%	20.0%
第二 2nd	3,380	3,630	4,500	26.3%	24.6%	25.2%
第三 3rd	3,540	3,960	5,060	27.6%	26.8%	28.4%
第四 4th	3,440	4,110	5,430	26.8%	27.8%	30.5%
第五 5th	3,300	3,850	4,670	25.7%	26.1%	26.2%
第六 6th	2,820	3,300	4,190	21.9%	22.3%	23.5%
第七 7th	2,460	2,570	3,580	19.2%	17.4%	20.1%
第八 8th	1,660	1,910	2,430	12.9%	13.0%	13.6%
第九 9th	110	-90	-80	0.9%	-0.6%	-0.4%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	-10,610	-11,300	-15,500	-82.7%	-76.5%	-87.0%
合計 Overall	1,280	1,480	1,780	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十及第二十個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

Note: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

表 A4.1 2016 年家庭住戶在十等分組別⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 的社會經濟特徵
Table A4.1 Socio-economic characteristics of domestic households in decile group⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 2016

	十等分組別 Decile group										合計 Overall
	第一 1st	第二 2nd	第三 3rd	第四 4th	第五 5th	第六 6th	第七 7th	第八 8th	第九 9th	第十 10th	
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	1.6 (1.5)	1.9 (1.8)	2.4 (2.3)	2.7 (2.7)	2.9 (2.8)	3.0 (3.0)	3.3 (3.2)	3.4 (3.3)	3.5 (3.3)	3.7 (3.2)	2.8 (2.7)
按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of domestic households by type of housing (%)											
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	30.8 (30.9)	54.5 (54.5)	48.3 (48.3)	42.0 (42.0)	37.3 (37.3)	32.9 (32.9)	27.5 (27.5)	19.5 (19.5)	9.0 (9.0)	1.8 (1.8)	30.4 (30.4)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	17.7 (17.8)	11.3 (11.3)	10.9 (10.9)	14.2 (14.2)	16.5 (16.5)	19.4 (19.4)	20.7 (20.7)	20.2 (20.2)	15.8 (15.8)	6.5 (6.5)	15.3 (15.3)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	48.4 (48.2)	32.8 (32.7)	39.1 (39.1)	42.3 (42.3)	45.0 (45.0)	46.7 (46.7)	50.9 (50.9)	59.6 (59.6)	74.6 (74.6)	90.7 (90.7)	53.0 (53.0)
按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of domestic households by tenure of accommodation (%)											
自置 Owner-occupier	55.3 (55.2)	29.3 (29.2)	27.5 (27.5)	33.6 (33.6)	42.2 (42.2)	48.3 (48.3)	54.3 (54.3)	60.3 (60.3)	66.4 (66.4)	67.7 (67.7)	48.5 (48.5)
租住 Tenant	37.5 (37.6)	67.2 (67.2)	69.8 (69.9)	63.8 (63.8)	55.3 (55.3)	49.2 (49.2)	43.5 (43.5)	37.3 (37.3)	31.5 (31.5)	30.3 (30.3)	48.5 (48.6)
家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數（港元） Median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment of owner-occupier households with mortgage loan (HK\$)	3,820 (3,820)	4,100 (4,100)	5,000 (5,000)	5,500 (5,500)	6,260 (6,260)	6,800 (6,800)	7,500 (7,500)	8,500 (8,500)	10,500 (10,500)	16,000 (16,000)	9,500 (9,500)
家庭住戶每月租金中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household rent of households in rented accommodation (HK\$)	1,250 (1,250)	1,260 (1,260)	1,750 (1,750)	2,070 (2,070)	2,130 (2,130)	2,250 (2,250)	2,430 (2,430)	3,050 (3,050)	10,000 (10,000)	20,000 (20,000)	2,180 (2,180)
住房開支 ⁽³⁾ 與住戶收入比率中位數（百分比） Median ratio of housing cost ⁽³⁾ to household income (%)	29.8 (29.7)	16.6 (17.1)	13.0 (13.2)	10.3 (10.5)	8.1 (8.1)	6.6 (6.7)	5.7 (5.8)	5.3 (5.4)	7.3 (7.4)	10.8 (11.0)	11.0 (11.1)

表 A4.1 2016 年家庭住戶在十等分組別⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 的社會經濟特徵 (續)
Table A4.1 Socio-economic characteristics of domestic households in decile group⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 2016 (cont'd.)

	十等分組別										合計
	第一 1st	第二 2nd	第三 3rd	第四 4th	第五 5th	第六 6th	第七 7th	第八 8th	第九 9th	第十 10th	
家庭住戶組合比例 (百分比)											
Proportion of domestic households comprising (%)											
成人與兒童											
Adults and children											
一名成人與兒童	1.8	5.2	8.7	3.3	1.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.4
One adult and child(ren)	(1.8)	(5.3)	(9.0)	(3.7)	(2.1)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(2.7)
多名成人與兒童	4.6	7.6	21.4	29.2	27.7	27.7	28.5	29.3	35.3	42.5	25.4
More than one adult and child(ren)	(4.4)	(7.5)	(21.1)	(28.9)	(27.2)	(27.3)	(28.1)	(29.0)	(34.7)	(41.8)	(25.0)
只有成人											
Adults only											
一名成人	57.3	37.2	21.8	16.3	12.1	10.1	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	18.2
One adult	(58.6)	(42.0)	(23.6)	(17.1)	(12.7)	(10.6)	(7.3)	(7.1)	(7.3)	(7.7)	(19.4)
多名成人	35.1	49.8	48.1	51.1	58.7	61.0	64.0	63.4	57.5	50.3	53.9
More than one adult	(33.7)	(45.0)	(46.3)	(50.3)	(58.1)	(60.6)	(63.6)	(63.0)	(57.0)	(49.5)	(52.7)
有外籍家庭傭工的住戶比例 (百分比)											
Proportion of household with foreign domestic helpers (%)											
	4.2	7.1	5.1	4.3	5.2	5.7	9.1	12.6	22.8	41.7	11.8
	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)
按年齡組別劃分的人口比例 (百分比)											
Proportion of population by age group (%)											
< 15	5.5	6.8	14.0	14.7	11.2	10.4	9.8	10.3	12.7	15.3	11.5
	(5.7)	(7.0)	(14.3)	(15.0)	(11.5)	(10.6)	(10.1)	(10.7)	(13.6)	(17.5)	(12.1)
15 – 64	44.6	50.4	68.1	71.0	75.7	78.5	80.3	81.0	79.7	78.0	73.5
	(43.1)	(48.4)	(67.3)	(70.5)	(75.3)	(78.1)	(79.7)	(80.3)	(78.2)	(74.8)	(72.2)
65+	49.8	42.8	17.9	14.3	13.0	11.1	10.0	8.7	7.6	6.7	15.0
	(51.2)	(44.6)	(18.4)	(14.5)	(13.3)	(11.4)	(10.3)	(9.1)	(8.2)	(7.7)	(15.7)

表 A4.1 2016 年家庭住戶在十等分組別⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 的社會經濟特徵 (續)
Table A4.1 Socio-economic characteristics of domestic households in decile group⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 2016 (cont'd.)

	十等分組別 Decile Group										合計 Overall
	第一 1st	第二 2nd	第三 3rd	第四 4th	第五 5th	第六 6th	第七 7th	第八 8th	第九 9th	第十 10th	
按教育程度劃分的十五歲及以上人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment (highest level attended) (%)											
小學及以下 Primary and below	41.7 (42.7)	40.8 (42.1)	26.2 (26.6)	22.5 (22.8)	20.5 (20.7)	17.8 (18.0)	16.9 (17.1)	14.2 (14.5)	10.3 (10.5)	5.9 (5.7)	19.3 (19.9)
中學 Secondary	40.8 (40.1)	46.5 (45.4)	57.6 (57.2)	59.0 (58.7)	56.2 (56.0)	54.8 (54.5)	51.2 (50.7)	46.5 (45.5)	39.6 (37.3)	31.0 (24.6)	47.9 (46.8)
專上教育 Post-secondary	17.4 (17.3)	12.7 (12.5)	16.2 (16.2)	18.5 (18.5)	23.2 (23.3)	27.4 (27.5)	31.9 (32.2)	39.3 (40.0)	50.1 (52.2)	63.2 (69.7)	32.8 (33.3)
勞動人口參與率 (百分比) ⁽⁴⁾ Labour force participation rate (%) ⁽⁴⁾											
	14.0 (11.6)	30.4 (27.3)	49.3 (47.9)	55.5 (54.5)	61.6 (60.7)	66.3 (65.5)	70.7 (69.7)	74.5 (73.4)	76.7 (74.7)	78.0 (74.0)	62.1 (60.0)
每個家庭住戶的平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members per domestic households											
	0.1 (0.1)	0.4 (0.4)	0.9 (0.9)	1.2 (1.1)	1.5 (1.4)	1.7 (1.7)	2.0 (1.9)	2.2 (2.1)	2.3 (2.1)	2.4 (1.9)	1.5 (1.4)
按職業劃分的工作人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of working population by occupation (%)											
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	3.0 (4.7)	1.0 (1.3)	1.3 (1.4)	1.9 (2.0)	3.8 (4.0)	4.6 (4.8)	5.9 (6.2)	8.4 (9.0)	14.1 (15.8)	26.8 (33.4)	9.8 (10.8)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	52.9 (26.9)	44.4 (33.2)	32.9 (28.4)	26.4 (23.4)	22.2 (19.1)	19.6 (16.6)	18.2 (14.1)	15.7 (10.3)	15.8 (6.0)	21.4 (1.9)	21.1 (13.7)
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) ⁽⁵⁾ Median monthly income from main employment of working population (HK\$) ⁽⁵⁾											
	4,160 (2,670)	7,750 (8,250)	10,340 (10,750)	12,460 (13,000)	12,000 (12,000)	13,500 (14,000)	15,000 (15,000)	16,500 (17,500)	21,250 (25,000)	36,250 (50,000)	15,000 (15,500)
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic households income (HK\$)											
	3,290 (2,780)	7,900 (7,560)	12,000 (12,000)	16,500 (16,490)	21,650 (21,360)	28,400 (28,000)	36,000 (35,500)	46,250 (45,750)	63,750 (62,500)	114,500 (112,300)	25,000 (24,890)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是指在同一的十等分組別中扣除外籍家庭傭工後的數字。

- (2) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二十個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。
- (3) 住房開支包括按揭供款、租金、差餉、地租及管理費。
- (4) 指家庭住戶中從事經濟活動人口佔 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。
- (5) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets refer to figures of the same decile group with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

- (2) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.
- (3) Housing cost include mortgage payment, rent, rates, Government rent and management fee.
- (4) The proportion of economically active population in domestic household s aged 15 and over.
- (5) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.

乙. 總收入概念下的住戶收入分布

B. Household Income Distribution Under Gross Income Concept

背景

B1. 強制性公積金（強積金）制度於 2000 年 12 月 1 日推行。強積金制度規定，僱主和僱員雙方要共同以相等於僱員的相關收入的 5%，向註冊的強積金信託計劃供款。僱員的供款額受限於最低及最高入息水平，而僱主的供款額則只受限於最高的入息水平。現時最低和最高的入息水平分別為每月 7,100 元及 30,000 元。自僱人士也要把其有關收入的 5% 作為供款。

B2. 在一般情況下，有關福利須一直保留至參與強積金計劃人士達到 65 歲的退休年齡為止。只有在特殊的情況下才可以提早支取福利，例如供款人身故、罹患末期疾病、完全喪失活動能力、提早退休（滿 60 歲後）、永久離開香港，以及帳戶結餘甚低（總累算福利不超過 5,000 元）等情況。

B3. 在人口普查／中期人口統計，僱員的強積金供款已包括在受訪者的每月職業收入之內，但僱主的供款則不包括在內。因此，本附錄以總收入的概念（即將僱主的強積金供款納入收入的一部分）分析收入分布。

Background

B1. The Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) system was launched on 1 December 2000. The MPF system requires joint contributions by employers and employees, each contributing 5% of an employee's relevant income to a registered MPF trust scheme, for which employees' contribution is subject to the minimum and maximum levels of income while employers' contribution subject only to maximum level of income. The current minimum and maximum levels of income are \$7,100 and \$30,000 per month respectively. A self-employed person also has to contribute 5% of his or her relevant income.

B2. Under normal circumstances, benefits must be preserved until the member of the scheme attains the retirement age of 65. Early withdrawal will only be allowed for specific circumstances such as death, terminal illness, total incapacity, early retirement (from the age of 60 onwards), permanent departure from Hong Kong, and small account balance (total accrued benefits not exceeding \$5,000), etc.

B3. In population census / by-census, employees' contribution to a MPF was included in the monthly employment income of the respondents while the employers' contribution was not. Therefore, in this Appendix, an analysis is made on the income distribution under the gross income concept (i.e. including employers' contributions to MPF as part of the income).

總收入概念

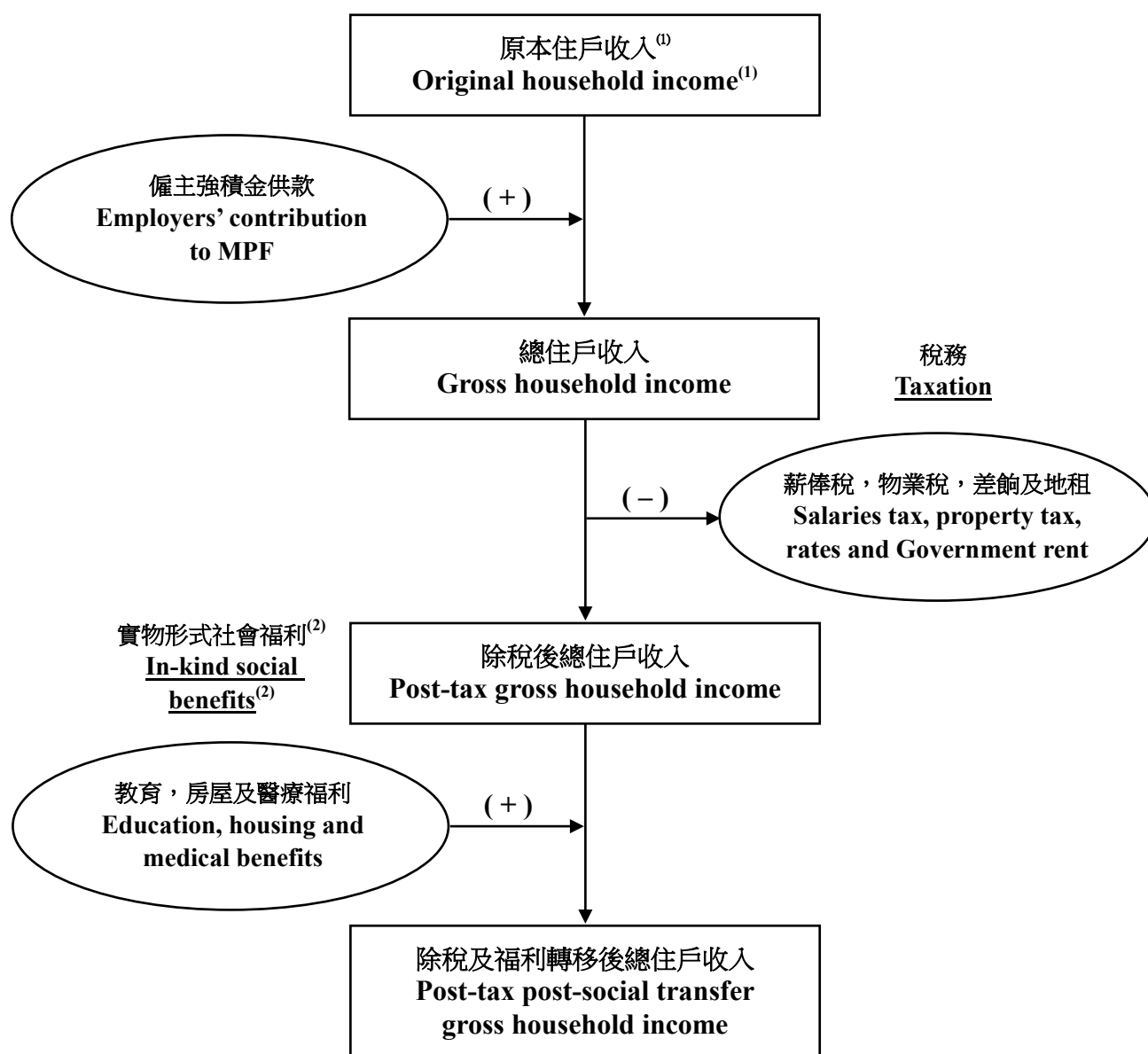
B4. 佐證一的圖顯示總住戶收入的概念。

佐證一 總住戶收入概念

Exhibit 1 Concepts of gross household income

Gross income concept

B4. The diagram in Exhibit 1 shows the concepts of “gross household income”.



註釋：(1) 即家庭住戶每月收入，包括從工作得到的收入、租金收入、股息及利息、非住戶成員定期給予的款項及現金形式的社會福利等。

(2) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Referring to monthly domestic household income which includes income from work, rental income, dividends and interest, regular contribution from persons outside the household and social benefits in cash, etc.

(2) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

總住戶收入

B5. 住戶的總住戶收入是把僱主的強積金供款加在原本住戶收入之上而得出的。除第一個十等分組別外，所有十等分組別的平均總住戶每月收入均高於平均原本住戶每月收入 1% 至 4%。在 2016 年，第一個十等分組別的總住戶收入與原本住戶收入沒有差異，是因為其收入低於每月 7,100 元的最低供款入息。就第二個和第十個十等分組別而言，有關比率略低於其他十等分組別，是由於第二個十等分組別的勞動人口參與率較低，而第十個十等分組別的住戶收入水平相對強積金供款（收入在 30,000 元以上者的強積金供款皆定於 1,500 元的上限）而言較高。（表 B1）

Gross household income

B5. The gross household income of the households is obtained by adding employers' contribution to MPF to the original household income. Except for the 1st decile group, the average monthly gross household income for all decile groups was higher than the average monthly original household income by 1% – 4%. For the 1st decile group, the gross household income in 2016 is identical to the original household income as their income was below the minimum income level for contribution of \$7,100. For the 2nd and 10th decile groups, the ratios were slightly lower than other decile groups because of the lower labour force participation rate in the 2nd decile group and the higher income level of households relative to the MPF contribution (which is capped at \$1,500 for all income above \$30,000) in the 10th decile group. (Table B1)

表 B1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的平均總住戶每月收入
Table B1 Average gross household income by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均總住戶每月 收入（港元） Average monthly gross household income (HK\$)	對平均原本住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average monthly original household income	平均總住戶每月 收入（港元） Average monthly gross household income (HK\$)	對平均原本住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average monthly original household income	平均總住戶每月 收入（港元） Average monthly gross household income (HK\$)	對平均原本住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average monthly original household income
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	2,180	100.6%	2,170	100.6%	2,830	100.0%
第二 2nd	6,050	102.2%	6,660	102.3%	8,060	101.4%
第三 3rd	9,180	103.1%	10,450	103.3%	12,530	103.3%
第四 4th	12,300	103.5%	14,590	103.7%	17,300	103.9%
第五 5th	15,980	103.8%	19,110	103.9%	22,750	104.1%
第六 6th	20,120	103.8%	24,170	103.9%	29,530	104.3%
第七 7th	25,260	103.8%	30,540	103.7%	37,590	104.3%
第八 8th	32,360	103.5%	39,380	103.4%	48,530	104.1%
第九 9th	44,670	103.0%	54,800	102.7%	66,880	103.5%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	116,330	101.2%	137,480	101.1%	166,880	101.5%
合計 Overall	28,450	102.5%	33,940	102.4%	41,290	102.9%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二十個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

Note: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

除稅後總住戶收入

B6. 將總住戶收入減去支付稅款可得出住戶的除稅後總住戶收入。所有十等分組別的平均除稅後總住戶收入均低於平均原本總住戶每月收入。在 2016 年，第二個至第九個十等分組別的除稅後總住戶每月收入與原本住戶每月收入的比率大概是 94% 至 97%，第一個及第十個十等分組別相關的比率略低，分別是 81.0% 和 88.4%。就最低的十等分組別而言，比率偏低是因為組內的住戶繳付的差餉和地租佔去其住戶收入較大的比例。就最高十等分組別而言，偏低的比率是由於組內擁有較高收入的住戶成員的稅務開支頗重。

(表 B2 及表 B3)

Post-tax gross household income

B6. The post-tax gross household income of a household is obtained by taking away the tax payment from the gross household income. The average post-tax gross household income for all decile groups was lower than the average original monthly gross household income. In 2016, the ratio of post-tax gross monthly household income to original monthly household income for the 2nd – 9th decile groups was in the range of 94% – 97%, while that for the 1st decile group and the 10th decile group was slightly lower at 81.0% and 88.4% respectively. For the lowest decile group, the low ratio was due to the relatively large amount of rates and Government rent paid by households in this group as compared with their household income. As for the highest decile group, the low ratio was due to the larger amount of tax payment paid by members of households in this group who possessed relatively higher income.

(Table B2 and Table B3)

表 B2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的每月繳付總稅款分布
Table B2 Distribution of average total tax paid per month by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	平均每月繳付總稅款 Average total tax paid per month			佔整體百分比 Share to total		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	220	220	540	1.2%	1.1%	1.9%
第二 2nd	200	220	420	1.1%	1.0%	1.4%
第三 3rd	220	250	440	1.2%	1.2%	1.5%
第四 4th	250	300	500	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%
第五 5th	300	370	640	1.6%	1.8%	2.2%
第六 6th	410	460	840	2.3%	2.2%	2.9%
第七 7th	530	730	1,100	2.9%	3.5%	3.8%
第八 8th	960	1,280	1,800	5.3%	6.1%	6.2%
第九 9th	2,290	3,020	3,850	12.6%	14.5%	13.3%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	12,790	13,970	18,740	70.4%	67.1%	64.9%
合計 Overall	1,820	2,080	2,890	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二十個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

Note: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

表 B3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的平均除稅後總住戶每月收入
Table B3 Average post-tax monthly gross household income by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile Group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均除稅後總住戶 每月收入(港元) Average post-tax monthly gross household income (HK\$)	對平均總住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average monthly gross household income	平均除稅後總住戶 每月收入(港元) Average post-tax monthly gross household income (HK\$)	對平均總住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average monthly gross household income	平均除稅後總住戶 每月收入(港元) Average post-tax monthly gross household income (HK\$)	對平均總住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average monthly gross household income
第一(最低) 1st (lowest)	1,970	90.0%	1,950	89.9%	2,290	81.0%
第二 2nd	5,850	96.7%	6,440	96.7%	7,640	94.8%
第三 3rd	8,960	97.6%	10,200	97.6%	12,090	96.5%
第四 4th	12,050	98.0%	14,290	98.0%	16,790	97.1%
第五 5th	15,680	98.1%	18,750	98.1%	22,110	97.2%
第六 6th	19,710	98.0%	23,710	98.1%	28,680	97.1%
第七 7th	24,730	97.9%	29,820	97.6%	36,480	97.1%
第八 8th	31,400	97.0%	38,100	96.8%	46,730	96.3%
第九 9th	42,390	94.9%	51,780	94.5%	63,030	94.2%
第十(最高) 10th (highest)	103,550	89.0%	121,900	88.7%	147,480	88.4%
合計 Overall	26,630	93.6%	31,700	93.4%	38,330	92.8%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶(以原本住戶收入排列)。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

Note: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

除稅及福利轉移後總住戶收入

B7. 位於十等分組別中間的住戶獲分配較多的以實物形式提供的社會福利(包括教育、房屋及醫療福利)，而第十個十等分組別的住戶獲分配的社會福利最少。2006年及2011年的情況亦相若。(表B4)

Post-tax post-social transfer gross household income

B7. Households in the middle decile groups were allocated with higher in-kind social benefits (including education, housing and medical benefits) and households in the 10th decile group were allocated with the least social benefits. Similar observations were found in 2006 and 2011. (Table B4)

表 B4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的每月獲分配社會福利分布
Table B4 Distribution of social benefits allocated per month by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile Group	平均每月獲分配社會福利 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Average social benefits allocated per month ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾			佔整體百分比 Share to total		
	2006	2011	2016	2006	2011	2016
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	2,960	3,040	4,090	9.5%	8.6%	8.8%
第二 2nd	3,580	3,850	4,910	11.6%	10.8%	10.5%
第三 3rd	3,760	4,210	5,500	12.1%	11.8%	11.8%
第四 4th	3,690	4,410	5,940	11.9%	12.4%	12.7%
第五 5th	3,600	4,220	5,300	11.6%	11.9%	11.4%
第六 6th	3,230	3,760	5,030	10.4%	10.6%	10.8%
第七 7th	2,990	3,290	4,680	9.6%	9.2%	10.0%
第八 8th	2,620	3,190	4,230	8.5%	9.0%	9.1%
第九 9th	2,400	2,930	3,770	7.7%	8.2%	8.1%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	2,180	2,680	3,230	7.0%	7.5%	6.9%
合計 Overall	3,100	3,560	4,670	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二十個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 計算平均數時的分母包括有關十等分組別內所有的住戶。

(3) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) The denominator used in computing the average value includes all households in the decile group concerned.

(3) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

B8. 將住戶獲分配的實物形式社會福利與除稅後總住戶收入相加，即可得出除稅及福利轉移後總住戶收入。除了最高的兩個十等分組別之外，其餘的十等分組別的平均除稅及福利轉移後總住戶收入都高於原本總收入。在 2016 年，平均除稅及福利轉移後總住戶每月收入與原本總住戶每月收入的比率由第一個十等分組別的 225.7% 減少至第十個十等分組別的 90.6%。（表 B5）

B8. Adding in-kind social benefits allocated to a household to the post-tax gross household income produces the post-tax post-social transfer gross household income. The average post-tax post-social transfer gross household income was higher than the original gross household income for all decile groups, except for the highest two decile groups. In 2016, the ratio of the average post-tax post-social transfer monthly gross household income to the original monthly gross household income declined from 225.7% of the 1st decile group to 90.6% of the 10th decile group. (Table B5)

表 B5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的平均除稅及福利轉移後⁽²⁾ 總住戶每月收入
Table B5 Average post-tax post-social transfer⁽²⁾ monthly gross household income by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均除稅及福利 轉移後總住戶 每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax post-social transfer monthly gross household income (HK\$)	對平均總住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average monthly gross household income	平均除稅及福利 轉移後總住戶 每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax post-social transfer monthly gross household income (HK\$)	對平均總住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average monthly gross household income	平均除稅及福利 轉移後總住戶 每月收入 (港元) Average post-tax post-social transfer monthly gross household income (HK\$)	對平均總住戶 每月收入的百分比 Percentage to average monthly gross household income
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	4,920	225.4%	4,990	229.9%	6,390	225.7%
第二 2nd	9,430	155.8%	10,290	154.5%	12,560	155.8%
第三 3rd	12,720	138.5%	14,410	137.8%	17,590	140.4%
第四 4th	15,740	128.0%	18,700	128.2%	22,730	131.4%
第五 5th	19,280	120.7%	22,970	120.2%	27,410	120.5%
第六 6th	22,940	114.0%	27,470	113.6%	33,710	114.2%
第七 7th	27,720	109.7%	33,110	108.4%	41,170	109.5%
第八 8th	34,020	105.1%	41,290	104.9%	50,970	105.0%
第九 9th	44,790	100.3%	54,710	99.8%	66,800	99.9%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	105,720	90.9%	124,570	90.6%	151,140	90.6%
合計 Overall	29,730	104.5%	35,250	103.9%	43,040	104.3%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶 (以原本住戶收入排列)。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

堅尼系數

B9. 按原本每月住戶總收入編製的堅尼系數一般低於按原本每月住戶收入編製的堅尼系數，因為僱主的強積金供款對第十個十等分組別的影響較小。在 2016 年，按原本住戶總收入編製的堅尼系數為 0.536，稍低於按原本住戶收入編製的堅尼系數 0.539。

B9. 稅務及以實物形式提供的社會福利把收入分布最高一端的收入重新分配至最低一端，而從堅尼系數可反映這有助減低收入差距的水平。在 2016 年，按除稅及福利轉移後每月總收入編製的堅尼系數為 0.472，遠低於按每月總收入編製的堅尼系數 0.536。除了考慮政府採取措施的效應而編製的堅尼系數水平有所下降之外，堅尼系數隨時間的轉變亦見收窄。（表 B6）

Gini Coefficient

B9. The Gini Coefficient (GC) based on original gross monthly household income is usually lower than that based on original monthly household income as employers' MPF contribution has less impact to the 10th decile group. In 2016, the GC based on original gross household income was 0.536, slightly lower than that based on original household income, at 0.539.

B9. Taxation and in-kind social benefits redistributed income from the upper end of the distribution to the lower end. This tended to reduce the level of income disparity as reflected from the GC. In 2016, the GC based on the post-tax post-social transfer gross monthly household income was 0.472, much lower than the one based on original gross monthly household income of 0.536. Not only was the GC at a lower level after taking into account the effect of Government intervention, the magnitude of change over time also narrowed down. (Table B6)

表 B6 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年平均原本總住戶每月收入及堅尼系數
Table B6 Average original gross monthly household income and Gini Coefficient, 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006	2011	2016
平均原本住戶每月收入（港元） Average original monthly household income (HK\$)	27,760	33,140	40,130
平均總住戶每月收入（港元） Average gross monthly household income (HK\$)	28,450	33,940	41,290
平均除稅後總住戶每月收入（港元） Average post-tax gross monthly household income (HK\$)	26,630	31,700	38,340
平均除稅及福利轉移 ⁽¹⁾ 後總住戶每月收入（港元） Average post-tax post-social transfer ⁽¹⁾ gross monthly household income (HK\$)	29,730	35,250	43,050
堅尼系數（按原本住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (based on original monthly household income)	0.533 +0.004	0.537 +0.002	0.539
堅尼系數（按總住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (based on gross monthly household income)	0.531 +0.003	0.534 +0.002	0.536
堅尼系數（按除稅後總住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (based on post-tax gross monthly household income)	0.518 -0.001	0.517 +0.004	0.521
堅尼系數（按除稅及福利轉移 ⁽¹⁾ 後總住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (based on post-tax post-social transfer ⁽¹⁾ gross monthly household income)	0.473 -0.001	0.472 -	0.472
堅尼系數（按人口平均除稅及福利轉移 ⁽¹⁾ 後總住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (based on per capita post-tax post-social transfer ⁽¹⁾ gross monthly household income)	0.425 +0.003	0.428 -0.010	0.418

註釋： (1) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

Note: (1) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

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丙. 房屋福利對住戶收入分布影響的補充估計

C. Supplementary Estimation on the Effect of Housing Benefit on Household Income Distribution

背景

C1. 估計房屋福利時，各方對應否包括資助自置居所房屋的住戶；以及若包括該等住戶的估計方法，持不一致的意見。在第 4 章有關房屋福利的主要分析中，只有居於公營租住房屋的住戶視作取得房屋福利。本附錄嘗試把居於公營租住房屋和資助自置居所房屋的住戶一併視作獲取房屋福利，評估房屋福利的影響。

C2. 資助自置居所房屋乃由房屋委員會和房屋協會推出的不同計劃之下，以折扣價售予公眾的單位。首個計劃於 1978 年推出，名為「居者有其屋計劃」。截至 2016 年 6 月為止，已有逾 47 萬個資助自置居所房屋¹經由房屋委員會的「居者有其屋計劃」和「租者置其屋計劃」及房屋協會的「住宅發售計劃」及「夾心階層住屋計劃」售予公眾。

Background

C1. On estimating the housing benefit, there were divergent views on whether households in subsidised home ownership housing should be included; and if included, the estimation method. In the mainstream analysis on housing benefit in Chapter 4, only households living in public rental housing were taken as receiving housing benefits. An attempt has been made in this Appendix to assess the effect of housing benefit if households living in both public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing are regarded as receiving housing benefit.

C2. Subsidised home ownership housing are sold to the public at a discounted value under different schemes implemented by the Housing Authority and the Housing Society. The first scheme, namely Home Ownership Scheme, was launched in 1978. As at June 2016, there were over 470 000 subsidised home ownership housing¹ having been sold to the public under Housing Authority's various subsidised schemes including Home Ownership Scheme and Tenants Purchase Scheme and also under Hong Kong Housing Society's various schemes including Flat-for-Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme.

¹ 這數字包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。人口普查／中期人口統計的數字把這些單位歸類為私人住宅單位。因此，居於資助出售單位的住戶在某程度上低於這個數字。

¹ This figure includes some flats that can be traded in the open market, whereas in population census /by-census they are classified as private residential flats. Hence, the number of households in subsidised sale flats was smaller than this figure to some extent.

估計居住在資助自置居所房屋住戶的房屋福利

C3. 資助自置居所房屋以折扣價錢售予住戶。每單位的折扣價，即最初的市值與購買價格／售樓書列出的價格的差額，基本上以補貼地價的形式提供。在估計居於資助自置居所房屋的住戶的房屋福利時，本研究假設這些住戶於參考月份內取得的房屋福利，相等於該住戶在參考月份內以極長年期按揭償還折扣價的利息。

房屋福利－ 公營租住房屋及資助自置居所房屋

C4. 居於資助自置居所房屋的住戶數目，極受政府在這方面的政策影響。政府於 2003 年停止興建及發售資助自置居所房屋，其後在 2007 年恢復發售少量剩餘資助自置居所房屋。政府在 2011 年宣布復建居屋，首批新建居屋單位於 2014 年 12 月推出預售。居於這類房屋的住戶的數目因此由 2006 年的 362 439 戶增加至 2011 年的 377 615 戶，然後再增加至 2016 年的 384 006 戶。（表 C1）

C5. 居於資助自置居所房屋的住戶一般處於收入分布的中間位置。在 2016 年，這些住戶當中大部分是在第六個至第八個十等分組別，而住戶收入中位數是 27,000 元，高於整體數字的 25,000 元。另一方面，長者住戶（即所有住戶成員均在 65 歲或以上的住戶）的比例由 2006 年的 4.6% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 9.7%，而由成人與兒童組成的比例在同期則由 38.4% 大幅下跌至 22.7%。（表 C1）

Estimating housing benefit of households in subsidised home ownership housing

C3. Subsidised home ownership housing are sold to households at a discounted rate. The discounted value for each flat, i.e. the difference between the initial market value and the purchase price / list price, is basically provided as a subsidy on the land value. In estimating the housing benefit allocated to households living in subsidised home ownership housing, it is assumed that the housing benefit received in the reference month is equal to the interest payment in the reference month by the household to pay back the discounted value through a mortgage under an indefinitely long term.

Housing benefit – public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing

C4. The number of households living in subsidised home ownership housing was much affected by Government policy in this area. Following the Government's suspension of the sale and production of subsidised home ownership housing in 2003 and then the resumption of sale of a small number of surplus subsidised home ownership housing in 2007. The Government announced in 2011 the resumption of the Home Ownership Scheme, and the first batch of new flats were put up for pre-sale in December 2014. Thus, the number of households living in these housing increased from 362 439 in 2006 to 377 615 in 2011 and then increased further to 384 006 in 2016. (Table C1)

C5. Households living in the subsidised home ownership housing were generally in the middle of the income distribution. In 2016, the majority of them were in the 6th – 8th decile groups. The median household income of households living in the subsidised home ownership housing was \$27,000 in 2016 which was higher than the overall figure of \$25,000. Among these households, the proportion of elderly households (i.e. households consisting of all members aged 65 or above) rose markedly, from 4.6% in 2006 to 9.7% in 2016, whereas the proportion comprising both adult(s) and child(ren) dropped substantially from 38.4% to 22.7% during the period. (Table C1)

表 C1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年居住在資助自置居所房屋家庭住戶的主要特徵
Table C1 Salient characteristics of domestic households living in subsidised home ownership housing, 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006	2011	2016
數目 Number	362 439	377 615	384 006
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	19,910	22,870	27,000
按十等分組別 ⁽¹⁾ 劃分佔總家庭住戶比例 (百分比) Proportion of total domestic households by decile group ⁽¹⁾ (%)			
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	11.8	14.2	17.7
第二 2nd	10.1	9.5	11.3
第三 3rd	13.2	12.5	10.9
第四 4th	15.5	15.7	14.2
第五 5th	19.0	19.1	16.5
第六 6th	21.3	21.8	19.4
第七 7th	23.5	22.8	20.7
第八 8th	22.6	21.8	20.2
第九 9th	18.6	16.5	15.8
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	7.2	5.5	6.5
合計 Overall	16.3	15.9	15.3
家庭住戶組合比例 (百分比) Proportion of domestic households comprising (%)			
成人與兒童 Adult(s) and child(ren)	38.4	28.4	22.7
長者住戶 ⁽²⁾ Elderly households ⁽²⁾	4.6	6.0	9.7
只有成人 (非全部 65 歲及以上) Adult(s) only (not all aged 65 and over)	57.0	65.6	67.5

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶 (以原本住戶收入排列)。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 所有住戶成員均在 65 歲或以上的住戶。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) Households consisting of all members aged 65 or above.

C6. 採用上文第 C3 段所述的方法，居於資助自置居所房屋的住戶平均每月房屋福利在 2006 年是 310 元、2011 年是 50 元、2016 年是的 80 元。居於公營租住房屋的住戶相應的數字是 240 元、420 元和 900 元。若把兩者合併，即可得出住戶獲分配的平均每月房屋福利是 2006 年的 550 元、2011 年的 480 元和 2016 年的 990 元。（表 C2）

C7. 值得注意的是，按十等分組別劃分的居於資助自置居所房屋的住戶，獲分配的房屋福利的分布，與居於公營租住房屋的住戶的分布截然不同。前者在各十等分的分布可算平均，後者的分布集中於較低的十等分組別。把 2016 年兩者合併，即可發現第一個至第八個十等分組別獲分配的房屋福利的比重約為 8% 至 14%，但第九個至第十個十等分組別的比重顯然較小，約 1% 至 5%。（表 C2）

C6. Using the method as mentioned in paragraph C3, the average housing benefit allocated to households living in subsidised home ownership housing was \$310 in 2006, \$50 in 2011 and \$80 in 2016 per month. The corresponding figures for households in public rental housing were \$240, \$420 and \$900. Combining the two, the average monthly housing benefit received by households became \$550 in 2006, \$480 in 2011 and \$990 in 2016. (Table C2)

C7. It is noteworthy that the distribution of housing benefit allocated to households living in subsidised home ownership housing by decile group was very different from those living in public rental housing. For the former group, the distribution was quite even. For the latter, there was a high concentration in the lower decile groups. Adding the two together, the share of housing benefits allocated in 2016 was around 8% – 14% in the 1st – 8th decile groups, but much smaller at around 1% – 5% in the 9th – 10th decile group. (Table C2)

表 C2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的居於公營租住房屋的住戶及居於資助自置居所房屋的住戶每月獲分配房屋福利分布
Table C2 Distribution of housing benefits allocated per month by households living in public rental housing and in subsidised home ownership housing by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均每月獲分配 房屋福利 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average housing benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 獲分配總房屋福利 的百分比 Percentage of total amount housing benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配 房屋福利 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average housing benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 獲分配總房屋福利 的百分比 Percentage of total amount housing benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配 房屋福利 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average housing benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月 獲分配總房屋福利 的百分比 Percentage of total amount housing benefits allocated per month by all households
公營租住房屋的住戶 Households in public rental housing						
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	280	5.0%	390	8.1%	680	6.9%
第二 2nd	400	7.3%	680	14.3%	1,330	13.5%
第三 3rd	350	6.4%	660	13.9%	1,360	13.8%
第四 4th	350	6.4%	610	12.8%	1,270	12.9%
第五 5th	310	5.5%	560	11.7%	1,180	12.0%
第六 6th	250	4.4%	480	10.0%	1,100	11.1%
第七 7th	220	4.1%	390	8.2%	960	9.7%
第八 8th	160	2.9%	290	6.0%	720	7.3%
第九 9th	70	1.3%	130	2.7%	350	3.5%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	10	0.2%	30	0.5%	70	0.7%
合計 Overall	240	43.6%	420	88.5%	900	91.5%
資助自置居所房屋的住戶 Households in subsidised home ownership housing						
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	170	3.2%	40	0.8%	80	0.8%
第二 2nd	150	2.7%	30	0.5%	50	0.5%
第三 3rd	200	3.6%	30	0.7%	50	0.5%
第四 4th	260	4.6%	50	1.0%	70	0.7%
第五 5th	330	6.1%	60	1.3%	90	0.9%
第六 6th	400	7.2%	70	1.5%	110	1.1%
第七 7th	460	8.4%	80	1.7%	120	1.2%
第八 8th	490	8.9%	90	1.8%	120	1.2%
第九 9th	460	8.2%	70	1.5%	100	1.0%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	200	3.7%	30	0.6%	50	0.5%
合計 Overall	310	56.4%	50	11.5%	80	8.5%

表 C2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的居於公營租住房屋的住戶及居於資助自置居所房屋的住戶每月獲分配房屋福利分布 (續)

Table C2 Distribution of housing benefits allocated per month by households living in public rental housing and in subsidised home ownership housing by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd.)

十等分組別 Decile group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均每月獲分配房屋福利 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average housing benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月獲分配總房屋福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount housing benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配房屋福利 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average housing benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月獲分配總房屋福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount housing benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配房屋福利 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average housing benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	佔所有住戶每月獲分配總房屋福利的百分比 Percentage of total amount housing benefits allocated per month by all households
總計 Total						
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	450	8.2%	430	8.9%	760	7.7%
第二 2nd	550	9.9%	710	14.8%	1,380	14.0%
第三 3rd	550	10.0%	700	14.6%	1,410	14.3%
第四 4th	610	11.0%	660	13.9%	1,350	13.7%
第五 5th	640	11.6%	620	13.0%	1,270	12.9%
第六 6th	640	11.6%	550	11.6%	1,200	12.2%
第七 7th	690	12.4%	470	9.9%	1,080	10.9%
第八 8th	650	11.8%	370	7.8%	840	8.5%
第九 9th	530	9.6%	200	4.2%	450	4.6%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	220	3.9%	60	1.2%	120	1.2%
合計 Overall	550	100.0%	480	100.0%	990	100.0%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶 (以原本住戶收入排列)。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 計算平均數時的分母包括有關十等分組別內所有的住戶。

Note: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) The denominator used in computing the average value includes all households in the decile group concerned.

延伸總社會福利

C8. 第 4 章所述的住戶獲分配的總實物形式社會福利，是把教育福利、房屋福利 (僅限於公營租住房屋住戶) 和醫療福利全部加起來。考慮資助自置居所房屋的住戶，每戶獲分配的「延伸總社會福利」的計算方法，是把資助自置居所房屋的住

Extended total social benefits

C8. The total in-kind social benefits allocated to a household as described in Chapter 4 is obtained by summing up the education benefit, housing benefit (pertaining to households living in public rental housing) and medical benefit. Taking into account the households in subsidised home ownership housing as

戶獲分配的房屋福利與其總實物形式社會福利相加。

C9. 每戶獲分配的平均每月延伸社會福利在 2006 年是 3,410 元、2011 年是 3,610 元、2016 年是 4,750 元。在較低和中間的十等分組別（特別是第二個至第七個十等分組別）的住戶，獲分配的延伸總社會福利多於較高十等分組別的住戶。這個觀察所得與第 4 章所述的總實物形式社會福利的情況相似。（表 C3）

well, the “extended total social benefits” allocated to a household is computed by adding the housing benefit allocated to households in subsidised home ownership housing to the total in-kind social benefits.

C9. The average extended monthly social benefits allocated to a household were \$3,410 in 2006, \$3,610 in 2011 and \$4,750 in 2016. Households in the lower and middle decile groups (specifically the 2nd – 7th decile groups) were allocated with more extended total social benefits than those in the higher groups. The observation was similar to that of the total in-kind social benefits in Chapter 4. (Table C3)

表 C3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的每月獲分配延伸總社會福利⁽²⁾ 分布
Table C3 Distribution of extended total social benefits⁽²⁾ allocated per month by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2006, 2011 and 2016

十等分組別 Decile Group	2006		2011		2016	
	平均每月獲分配 延伸總社會 福利（港元） ⁽³⁾ Average extended total social benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽³⁾	佔所有住戶每月獲 分配延伸總社會 福利的百分比 Percentage of extended total social benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配 延伸總社會 福利（港元） ⁽³⁾ Average extended total social benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽³⁾	佔所有住戶每月獲 分配延伸總社會 福利的百分比 Percentage of extended total social benefits allocated per month by all households	平均每月獲分配 延伸總社會 福利（港元） ⁽³⁾ Average extended total social benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽³⁾	佔所有住戶每月獲 分配延伸總社會 福利的百分比 Percentage of extended total social benefits allocated per month by all households
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	3,130	9.2%	3,080	8.5%	4,170	8.8%
第二 2nd	3,730	10.9%	3,880	10.7%	4,970	10.4%
第三 3rd	3,960	11.6%	4,240	11.7%	5,550	11.7%
第四 4th	3,940	11.6%	4,460	12.3%	6,010	12.6%
第五 5th	3,940	11.5%	4,280	11.9%	5,390	11.3%
第六 6th	3,620	10.6%	3,830	10.6%	5,140	10.8%
第七 7th	3,450	10.1%	3,370	9.3%	4,800	10.1%
第八 8th	3,110	9.1%	3,280	9.1%	4,360	9.2%
第九 9th	2,860	8.4%	3,000	8.3%	3,870	8.1%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	2,380	7.0%	2,710	7.5%	3,280	6.9%
合計 Overall	3,410	100.0%	3,610	100.0%	4,750	100.0%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶收入的多少排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二十個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋（公營租住房屋及資助自置居所房屋）及醫療福利。

(3) 計算平均數時的分子包括有關十等分組別內所有的住戶。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) Including education, housing (public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing) and medical benefits provided in kind.

(3) The denominator used in computing the average value includes all households in the decile group concerned.

延伸除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入

C10. 把延伸總社會福利與除稅後住戶收入（第 4 章所述）相加，即得出「延伸除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入」。平均延伸除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入在 2006 年是 29,360 元、2011 年是 34,510 元、2016 年是 41,970 元，較除稅及福利轉移後的住戶收入高出 0.2%。（表 C4）

C11. 在 2006 年及 2011 年，根據延伸除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數，稍低於以除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數。這顯示政府向有需要的住戶提供的資助自置居所房屋，有助於縮減過去的收入差距。在 2016 年，這兩個堅尼系數幾近相同。這是由於居於資助自置居所房屋的住戶比例由 2006 年的 16.3% 減少至 2016 年的 15.3%，資助自置居所房屋的福利對收入分布的影響亦隨之減少。（表 C4）

Extended post-tax post-social transfer household income

C10. Adding the extended total social benefits to the post-tax household income (as given in Chapter 4) produces the “extended post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income”. The average extended post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income was \$29,360 in 2006, \$34,510 in 2011 and \$41,970 in 2016, higher than the post-tax post-social transfer household income by 0.2%. (Table C4)

C11. In 2006 and 2011, the Gini coefficient (GC) compiled on the basis of extended post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income was slightly lower than the GC based on post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income. This indicates that the provision of subsidised home ownership housing by the Government to needy households had helped narrow down the income disparity. In 2016, the two GCs were virtually the same. This is because the effect of benefits from subsidised home ownership housing on the income distribution was diluted as the proportion of households residing in subsidised home ownership housing declined from 16.3% in 2006 to 15.3% in 2016. (Table C4)

表 C4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入及堅尼系數
Table C4 Average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income and Gini Coefficient, 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006	2011	2016
平均除稅及福利轉移 ⁽¹⁾ 後住戶每月收入（港元） Average post-tax post-social transfer ⁽¹⁾ monthly household income (HK\$)	29,040	34,460	41,880
平均延伸除稅及福利轉移 ⁽²⁾ 後住戶每月收入（港元） Average extended post-tax post-social transfer ⁽²⁾ monthly household income (HK\$)	29,360	34,510	41,970
堅尼系數（按除稅及福利轉移 ⁽¹⁾ 後住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (based on post-tax post-social transfer ⁽¹⁾ monthly household income)	0.475	0.475	0.473
	-		-0.002
堅尼系數（按延伸除稅及福利轉移 ⁽²⁾ 後住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (based on extended post-tax post-social transfer ⁽²⁾ monthly household income)	0.472	0.474	0.473
	+0.002		-0.001
堅尼系數（按人口平均延伸除稅及福利轉移 ⁽²⁾ 後住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (based on per capita extended post-tax post-social transfer ⁽²⁾ monthly household income)	0.424	0.430	0.419
	+0.006		-0.011

註釋： (1) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋（公營租住房屋）及醫療福利。
 (2) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋（公營租住房屋及資助自置居所房屋）及醫療福利。

Notes: (1) Including education, housing (public rental housing) and medical benefits provided in kind.
 (2) Including education, housing (public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing) and medical benefits provided in kind.

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丁. 政府在 2016 年推行的一次性紓緩措施對住戶收入分布影響的估計

D. Estimation on the Effects of Government's One-off Relief Measures Implemented in 2016 on Household Income Distribution

背景

D1. 政府在 2016 年推出一系列一次性紓緩措施，以改善民生。由於這些紓緩措施相對較為短暫，因此並沒有涵蓋在之前討論稅務及以實物形式提供的社會福利的章節內。儘管如此，估計這些措施對住戶收入分布的影響仍是值得進行，以提供補充參考資料。然而，本附錄所提及的研究，只包括政府在 2016 年所實施的而又可合理地分配給住戶的一次性紓緩措施。

D2. 本研究包括下列一次性紓緩措施：

- (i) 寬減 75% 的薪俸稅及個人入息課稅，上限為 20,000 元；
- (ii) 寬免四季的差餉，以每戶每季 1,000 元為上限；及
- (iii) 向領取綜合社會保障援助（綜援）、高齡津貼、長者生活津貼及傷殘津貼的人士發放額外一個月的津貼。

D3. 由於個別住戶實質享用以上紓緩措施的詳細資料並沒有在 2016 年中期人口統計搜集，由這些措施所產生的額外社會福利，是以中期人口統計所搜集的資料設算得出。

Background

D1. In 2016, the Government introduced a series of one-off relief measures to improve people's livelihood. While these relief measures were relatively short-term and hence were not covered in the previous chapters where the effects of taxation and in-kind social benefits were discussed, it was still worthwhile to estimate the effects of these measures on the household income distribution in Hong Kong as supplementary information for reference. Nonetheless, the analysis presented in this Appendix only covered those one-off relief measures implemented in 2016 that could be reasonably attributed to households.

D2. The Government's one-off relief measures covered in the analysis included the following:

- (i) One-off tax rebate of 75% for both salaries tax and tax under personal assessment with a ceiling of \$20,000;
- (ii) Rates waiver for four quarters at \$1,000 per tenement per quarter; and
- (iii) One additional month of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, Old Age Allowance, Old Age Living Allowance and Disability Allowance.

D3. Since the details on the afore-mentioned relief measures actually enjoyed by individual households were not collected in the 2016 Population By-census (16BC), the amount of extra social benefits arising from these measures had to be imputed with reference to the information collected in the 16BC.

除稅及福利轉移後（包括政府一次性紓緩措施）住戶每月收入

D4. 除稅及福利轉移後（包括政府一次性紓緩措施）住戶每月收入，是將之前章節所定義的除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入，再加上所有住戶成員所享用的政府一次性紓緩措施的額外社會福利的設算金額（以一年內的相應每月平均金額計算）得出的。

D5. 整體而言，在 2016 年，每個住戶從政府一次性紓緩措施平均獲得每月 870 元的額外社會福利。額外社會福利的金額隨着由最低十等分組別至最高十等分組別增加，這與各個十等分組別的社會經濟特徵有着密切的關係。較高的十等分組別的住戶一般繳交較多的薪俸稅和居住在較高租值的私人房屋，因此，他們較能受惠於稅項寬減和差餉寬免。

（表 D1 及表 2.16）

D6. 經考慮政府一次性紓緩措施的效應後，於 2016 年平均除稅及福利轉移後（包括政府一次性紓緩措施）住戶每月收入為 42,770 元，高於平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 2.1%。（表 D1 及表 4.4）

D7. 若分析考慮紓緩措施前及考慮紓緩措施後的除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入的比率，可發現最低十等分組別的比率最高，為 105.7%。該比率隨着十等分組別越高而逐步下跌。儘管較高的十等分組別的住戶獲分配較多一次性紓緩措施的額外福利，這些福利相對他們的收入比例較小。（表 D1）

Post-tax post-social transfer (including Government's one-off relief measures) monthly household income

D4. The total imputed amount of extra social benefits (in average monthly equivalent amount over a year) arising from Government's one-off relief measures enjoyed by all the household members was added to the post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income (as defined in previous chapters) of the household to derive the post-tax post-social transfer (including Government's one-off relief measures) monthly household income.

D5. In overall terms, each household, on average, received extra monthly social benefits of \$870 from the Government's one-off relief measures implemented in 2016. The amount of extra social benefits received increased when moving from the lowest decile group to the highest decile group. This was closely associated with the socio-economic characteristics of various decile groups. Households in the higher decile groups generally paid more salaries tax and lived in private residential flats with higher rateable value and therefore benefited more from the tax rebate and rates waiver. (Table D1 and Table 2.16)

D6. After taking into account the effects of Government's one-off relief measures, the average post-tax post-social transfer (including Government's one-off relief measures) monthly household income was \$42,770 in 2016. This was higher than the average post-tax post-social transfer household income by 2.1%. (Table D1 and Table 4.4)

D7. When analysing the ratio of the average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income before and after taking into account the relief measures, it was observed that the ratio was the highest for the lowest decile group, at 105.7%. The ratio then declined progressively when moving up to higher decile groups. Despite that households in the higher decile groups were allocated more extra benefits from the one-off relief measures, the benefits accounted for a smaller proportion of their income. (Table D1).

表 D1 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的平均每月獲分配的額外社會福利及平均除稅及福利轉移⁽²⁾ 後（包括政府一次性紓緩措施⁽³⁾）住戶每月收入的分布

Table D1 Distribution of average extra social benefits allocated per month and average post-tax post-social transfer⁽²⁾ (including Government's one-off relief measures⁽³⁾) monthly household income by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	平均每月額外 社會福利 (港元) ⁽⁴⁾ Average extra amount of social benefits allocated per month (HK\$) ⁽⁴⁾	佔所有住戶每月 的額外社會福利 (百分比) Percentage of total extra amount of social benefits per month	平均除稅及福利轉移後 (包括政府一次性紓緩措施) 住戶每月收入(港元) ⁽⁴⁾ Average post-tax post-social transfer (including Government's one-off relief measures) monthly household income (HK\$) ⁽⁴⁾	對平均除稅及福利轉移後 每月住戶收入的百分比 Percentage to average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	370	4.2%	6,750	105.7%
第二 2nd	480	5.5%	12,930	103.9%
第三 3rd	380	4.4%	17,570	102.2%
第四 4th	370	4.2%	22,450	101.7%
第五 5th	400	4.6%	26,910	101.5%
第六 6th	520	5.9%	33,000	101.6%
第七 7th	640	7.3%	40,270	101.6%
第八 8th	980	11.2%	50,040	102.0%
第九 9th	1,760	20.1%	66,290	102.7%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	2,850	32.6%	151,460	102.0%
合計 Overall	870	100.0%	42,770	102.1%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（以原本住戶每月收入排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

(3) 一次性紓緩措施包括：(i) 寬減 75% 的薪俸稅及個人入息課稅，上限為 20,000 元；(ii) 寬免四季的差餉，以每戶每季 1,000 元為上限；及 (iii) 向領取綜合社會保障援助、高齡津貼、長者生活津貼及傷殘津貼的人士發放額外一個月的津貼。

(4) 計算平均數時的分子包括有關十等分組別內所有的住戶。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income. The 1st decile group covers households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

(3) One-off relief measures include (i) tax rebate of 75% for both salaries tax and tax under personal assessment with a ceiling of \$20,000; (ii) rates waiver for four quarters at \$1,000 per tenement per quarter; and (iii) one additional month of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, Old Age Allowance, Old Age Living Allowance and Disability Allowance.

(4) The denominator used in computing the average value includes all households in the decile group concerned.

D8. 政府一次性紓緩措施有助進一步把收入由收入分布較高一端的住戶重新分配至分布較低一端的住戶。在 2016 年，經考慮紓緩措施帶來的額外社會福利後，最高十等分組別所佔的百分比由 35.7% 輕微下降至 35.6%。另一方面，最低十等分組別所佔的百分比則由 1.0% 輕微上升至 1.1%。
(表 D2)

D9. 收入重新分配的效應亦可從按除稅及福利轉移後（包括政府一次性紓緩措施）住戶每月收入計算的堅尼系數中反映。相對按除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入計算的堅尼系數，在包括政府一次性紓緩措施後，2016 年整體的堅尼系數由 0.473 進一步下降至 0.472，而按人均計算的堅尼系數則維持在 0.420。（表 D3）

D8. The implementation of Government's one-off relief measures helped further redistribute income from households at the upper end of the income distribution to households at the lower end. In 2016, the percentage share of the highest decile group decreased slightly from 35.7% to 35.6% after taking into account the extra social benefits arising from the relief measures. On the other hand, the percentage share of the lowest decile group increased slightly from 1.0% to 1.1%. (Table D2)

D9. The income redistributive effect of the relief measures can also be reflected from the Gini Coefficient (GC) based on the post-tax post-social transfer (including Government's one-off relief measures) monthly household income. Compared with the GC based on post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income, after taking into account Government's one-off relief measures, the overall GC in 2016 further decreased from 0.473 to 0.472 while the GC on per capita basis remained at 0.420. (Table D3)

表 D2 2016 年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的原本住戶每月收入、除稅後住戶每月收入、除稅及福利轉移後及除稅及福利轉移⁽²⁾後（包括政府一次性紓緩措施⁽³⁾）住戶每月收入百分比分布

Table D2 Percentage distribution of original monthly household income, post-tax monthly household income, post-tax post-social transfer⁽²⁾ monthly household income and post-tax post-social transfer (including Government's one-off relief measures⁽³⁾) monthly household income by decile group⁽¹⁾, 2016

十等分組別 Decile group	原本住戶每月收入 Original monthly household income	除稅後住戶每月收入 Post-tax monthly household income	除稅及福利轉移後 住戶每月收入 Post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income	除稅及福利轉移後 （包括政府一次性紓緩措施）住戶每月收入 Post-tax post-social transfer (Including Government's one-off relief measures) monthly household income
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%
第二 2nd	2.0%	2.0%	2.7%	2.7%
第三 3rd	3.0%	3.1%	3.9%	3.9%
第四 4th	4.1%	4.3%	5.1%	5.1%
第五 5th	5.4%	5.7%	6.4%	6.4%
第六 6th	7.1%	7.4%	7.9%	7.8%
第七 7th	9.0%	9.4%	9.6%	9.6%
第八 8th	11.6%	12.0%	11.9%	11.9%
第九 9th	16.1%	16.3%	15.7%	15.8%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	41.0%	39.0%	35.7%	35.6%
合計 Overall	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

註釋：(1) 每個十等分組別包含相同數目的家庭住戶（分別以原本住戶收入、除稅後住戶收入、除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入和除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入（包括政府一次性紓緩措施）排列）。第一個十等分組別包括在第十個百分位之下的住戶，第二個十等分組別包括在第十個及第二個百分位之間的住戶，如此類推。

(2) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

(3) 一次性紓緩措施包括：(i) 寬減 75% 的薪俸稅及個人入息課稅，上限為 20,000 元；(ii) 寬免四季的差餉，以每戶每季 1,000 元為上限；及 (iii) 向領取綜合社會保障援助、高齡津貼、長者生活津貼及傷殘津貼的人士發放額外一個月的津貼。

Notes: (1) Each of the 10 decile groups contains the same number of domestic households, ranked by original household income, post-tax household income, post-tax post-social transfer household income and post-tax post-social transfer household income (including Government's One-off Relief Measures) respectively. The 1st decile group includes households falling below the 10th percentile, the 2nd decile group includes those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

(2) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

(3) One-off relief measures include (i) tax rebate of 75% for both salaries tax and tax under personal assessment with a ceiling of \$20,000; (ii) rates waiver for four quarters at \$1,000 per tenement per quarter; and (iii) one additional month of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, Old Age Allowance, Old Age Living Allowance and Disability Allowance.

表 D3 2016 年按除稅及福利轉移⁽¹⁾後（包括政府一次性紓緩措施⁽²⁾）住戶每月收入計算的堅尼系數
Table D3 Gini Coefficient based on post-tax post-social transfer⁽¹⁾ (including Government's one-off relief measures⁽²⁾) monthly household income, 2016

	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households		從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 ⁽³⁾ Economically active households ⁽³⁾	
	合計堅尼系數 Overall Gini Coefficient	按人口平均住戶 每月收入計算 的堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient computed on the basis of per capita monthly household income	合計堅尼系數 Overall Gini Coefficient	按人口平均住戶 每月收入計算 的堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient computed on the basis of per capita monthly household income
原本住戶每月收入 Original monthly household income	0.539	0.499	0.482	0.474
除稅後住戶每月收入 Post-tax monthly household income	0.524	0.482	0.464	0.455
除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 Post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income	0.473	0.420	0.422	0.401
平均除稅及福利轉移後 （包括政府一次性紓緩措施） 住戶每月收入 Post-tax post-social transfer (including Government's one-off relief measures) monthly household income	0.472	0.420	0.422	0.402

註釋：(1) 包括以實物形式提供的教育、房屋及醫療福利。

(2) 一次性紓緩措施包括：(i) 寬減 75% 的薪俸稅及個人入息課稅，上限為 20,000 元；(ii) 寬免四季的差餉，以每戶每季 1,000 元為上限；及 (iii) 向領取綜合社會保障援助、高齡津貼、長者生活津貼及傷殘津貼的人士發放額外一個月的津貼。

(3) 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶是指家庭住戶內(除外籍家庭傭工外)至少有一名其他成員從事經濟活動。

Notes: (1) Including education, housing and medical benefits provided in kind.

(2) One-off relief measures include (i) tax rebate of 75% for both salaries tax and tax under personal assessment with a ceiling of \$20,000; (ii) rates waiver for four quarters at \$1,000 per tenement per quarter; and (iii) one additional month of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, Old Age Allowance, Old Age Living Allowance and Disability Allowance.

(3) Economically active households refer to domestic households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

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