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2017 年至 2066 年香港人口推算
Hong Kong Population Projections for 2017 to 2066

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按 2016 年中期人口統計所提供最新的基準人口數據，政府統計處以 2016 年年中人口為基準，編製新一套涵蓋 2017 年至 2066 年的人口推算。根據基線人口推算的結果，居港人口將由 2016 年年中的 734 萬增加至 2043 年年中 822 萬的頂峰，然後回落至 2066 年年中的 772 萬。預期人口將持續老化，其速度會在未來 20 年顯著加快，尤其以未來 10 年最為急劇。撇除外籍家庭傭工，65 歲及以上長者的比例，推算將由 2016 年的 17%，增加至 2036 年的 31%，再進一步上升至 2066 年的 37%。

除了分析基線人口的推算數字，本文亦載列了較高及較低人口推算的數字，以供參考。

With the availability of up-to-date benchmark population data from the 2016 Population By-census, the Census and Statistics Department has prepared a new set of population projections covering the period from 2017 to 2066, with the mid-2016 population as the base. According to the results of the baseline population projections, the Hong Kong Resident Population is projected to increase from 7.34 million in mid-2016 to a peak of 8.22 million in mid-2043, and then decline to 7.72 million in mid-2066. Population ageing is expected to continue. It will accelerate notably in the coming 20 years, and will be most rapid in the coming 10 years. Excluding foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of elderly persons aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 17% in 2016 to 31% in 2036, and further rise to 37% in 2066.

Apart from analysing the baseline population projections, this article also presents the high and low population projections for reference.

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2017 年至 2066 年香港人口推算
Hong Kong Population Projections for 2017 to 2066

1. 引言

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

1.2 按 2016 年中期人口統計所提供最新的基準人口數據，政府統計處以 2016 年年中人口為基準，編製新一套涵蓋 2017 年至 2066 年的人口推算，並於 2017 年 9 月 8 日公布有關結果。一本名為《香港人口推算 2017–2066》的刊物亦於同日出版。這套更新的推算採用了自上一套人口推算公布之後搜集所得有關生育、死亡和人口遷移模式的最新資料。

1.3 參考其他發達經濟體的做法，除了基線人口推算，本處亦編製了較高及較低人口推算，以供參考。本文章第 3 及第 4 節簡述基線人口推算的方法、假設和結果，而第 5 節則簡述有關較高及較低人口推算情景的資料。

2. 人口範圍

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

1. Introduction

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

1.2 With the availability of up-to-date benchmark population data from the 2016 Population By-census, the Census and Statistics Department has prepared a new set of population projections covering the period from 2017 to 2066, with the mid-2016 population as the base, which was released on 8 September 2017. The publication *Hong Kong Population Projections 2017-2066* was published on the same day. The updated set of projections has made use of the most up-to-date information on fertility, mortality and movement patterns of the population which has emerged since the last set of population projections was produced.

1.3 Making reference to the practice of other advanced economies, apart from the baseline population projections, high and low population projections are compiled for reference. Sections 3 and 4 of this article discuss the projection method, assumptions and results of the baseline population projections, while Section 5 provides some brief information on the high and low population projection scenarios.

2. Population coverage

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

2.2 按統計定義，「常住居民」指兩類人士：

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

(ii) 在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

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

3. 推算方法及假設

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

3.2 2016 年年中人口為這套人口推算的人口基準。

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

3.4 香港的生育率，在過去 20 年大致維持在低水平。總和生育率由 1996 年的每千名女性相對 1 191 名活產嬰兒下跌至 2003 年歷史低位的 901 名。總和生育率在近年回升，2016 年的數字為 1 205 名。在生育推算中，已考慮各種因素，包括曾經結婚女性比

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

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

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

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

3. Projection methodology and assumptions

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

3.2 The mid-2016 population is the base figure for this set of population projections.

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

3.4 Broadly speaking, Hong Kong's fertility remained at a low level over the past 2 decades. The total fertility rate (TFR) decreased from 1 191 live births per 1 000 women in 1996 to the historical low of 901 in 2003. It rebounded in the recent years and reached 1 205 in 2016. In the fertility projections, reference has been made to

例、已婚女性年齡別生育率及中國內地（內地）女性在香港產子的情況，以推算將來的生育率。根據推算，總和生育率將由 2016 年每千名女性相對 1 205 名活產嬰兒，逐漸下降至 2066 年的 1 166 名。

3.5 基於 2013 年實施了丈夫為非香港居民的內地孕婦在港分娩服務的零配額政策，第二類嬰兒[1] 的數目在整個推算期間假設為零。至於第一類嬰兒[2]，根據過往趨勢，假設每年有 5 600 名。

3.6 利用於 2003 年至 2015 年期間出生的第一類和第二類嬰兒使用回港證及香港身份證出入境的實際紀錄並輔以統計模型分析，可得出有關嬰兒的回港機率。這些嬰兒部分會於出生後不久離港，但可能會在隨後的年份返回香港。根據推算，所有第一類嬰兒及約 25% 第二類嬰兒會在 21 歲前在香港定居。

3.7 香港在 1996 年至 2016 年間的死亡率持續下降，導致平均預期壽命上升。在 2016 年，男性的出生時平均預期壽命為 81.3 年，而女性則為 87.3 年。與其他經濟體比較，香港的死亡率正處於一個甚低的水平。醫學上的突破及社會、經濟上的發展將會令死亡率再下降，但其下跌幅度會比較小。根據推算，在 2066 年男性的出生時平均預期壽命將上升至 87.1 年，而女性的出生時平均預期壽命則上升至 93.1 年。

3.8 至於人口遷移假設，則是以香港人口的近期居住和流動形態作為基礎來擬定。

1 第二類嬰兒是指配偶為非香港永久性居民的內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒。

2 第一類嬰兒是指配偶為香港永久性居民的內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒。

various factors, including the proportion of ever married women, the age-specific marital fertility rates and births born in Hong Kong to women from the mainland of China (the Mainland) in order to project the future fertility rates. The TFR is projected to decrease gradually from 1 205 live births per 1 000 women in 2016 to 1 166 in 2066.

3.5 Given the implementation of the zero-quota policy on obstetric services for Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong residents since 2013, the number of Type II Babies[1] during the whole projection period is assumed to be zero. As regards Type I Babies[2], the number is projected to be 5 600 per year according to past trend.

3.6 The required parameters of the return rates of Type I and Type II Babies are determined based on the actual movement records travelling on re-entry permits and Hong Kong Identity Cards for Type I and Type II Babies born during 2003 to 2015, supplemented by statistical modelling analyses. Some of these babies will leave Hong Kong shortly after birth but may return to Hong Kong in subsequent years. It is projected that all Type I Babies and around 25% of Type II Babies will settle in Hong Kong before the age of 21.

3.7 Hong Kong had experienced a continuous decline in mortality during 1996 to 2016, leading to an increase in life expectancy. In 2016, the expectation of life at birth was 81.3 years for males and 87.3 years for females. Compared with other economies, Hong Kong enjoys very low mortality. Further medical advancement and socio-economic development would lead to further decline in mortality, though the decline would be smaller. The expectation of life at birth is projected to increase to 87.1 years for males and 93.1 years for females in 2066.

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

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

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

3.9 持單程證來港家庭團聚的人士是人口增長的主要來源。自 1995 年 7 月 1 日起，單程證配額是每天 150 個。單程證持有人的流入是根據近年持單程證來港人士的趨勢而推算。推算單程證數字會由 2016 年年中每日 128 人逐漸減少至 2026 年年中及以後約每日 100 人。預計推算初期人數較多，因仍有超齡子女[3]及其配偶和未成年子女來港。

3.10 生育、死亡及人口遷移的假設，有一定程度的不確定性，故這些假設在每 2 至 3 年進行的人口推算中均會作出修訂。

4. 推算結果

整體趨勢

4.1 根據基線人口推算結果，「居港人口」將會由 2016 年年中的 734 萬增加至 2043 年年中 822 萬的頂峰，然後回落至 2066 年年中的 772 萬，整個推算期的平均每年增長率為 0.1%。在 2016 年年中至 2043 年年中，推算人口平均每年增長 0.4%。然而，隨着人口老化，死亡人數顯著增加，加上出生人數減少，在 2043 年年中至 2066 年年中，推算人口平均每年下跌 0.3%。 （圖 1）

4.2 在「居港人口」中，「常住居民」數目推算從 2016 年年中的 712 萬上升至 2066 年年中的 752 萬，平均每年增長率為 0.1%。與此同時，「流動居民」數目則從 2016 年年中的 219 800 人減少至 2066 年年中的 201 100 人，平均每年跌幅為 0.2%。（圖 1 及表 1）

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

3.9 One-way Permit holders (OWPHs) coming to Hong Kong for family reunion are a major source of population growth. Since 1 July 1995, the quota has been 150 per day. The inflow of OWPHs is projected based on recent trends of the number of OWPHs coming to Hong Kong. It is projected that the number of OWPHs will gradually decrease from 128 per day in mid-2016 to around 100 per day as from mid-2026. The number during the early projection period is expected to be higher due to the inflow of overage children[3] and their spouses and minor children.

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

4. Projection results

Overall trend

4.1 According to the baseline projection results, the "Hong Kong Resident Population" is projected to increase from 7.34 million in mid-2016 to a peak of 8.22 million in mid-2043, and then decline to 7.72 million in mid-2066. The average annual growth rate over the entire projection period is projected to be 0.1%. From mid-2016 to mid-2043, the population is projected to grow at a rate of 0.4% per annum. Yet, with a significant increase in the number of deaths due to an ageing population, coupled with a decrease in the number of births, the population is projected to decrease at a rate of 0.3% per annum from mid-2043 to mid-2066. (Chart 1)

4.2 Within the "Hong Kong Resident Population", the number of "Usual Residents" is projected to increase at an average annual rate of 0.1%, from 7.12 million in mid-2016 to 7.52 million in mid-2066. Meanwhile, the number of "Mobile Residents" is projected to decrease from 219 800 in mid-2016 to 201 100 in mid-2066, at an average annual rate of decline of 0.2%. (Chart 1 and Table 1)

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

4.3 以 2016 年年中至 2066 年年中的整個推算期計算，香港的整體人口將增加 39 萬，人口自然減少（即死亡減出生）為 149 萬，而人口淨遷移（即流入減流出）則為淨流入 188 萬。

4.3 Over the entire projection period from mid-2016 to mid-2066, the overall population is projected to increase by 390 000. There would be a natural decrease (i.e. deaths less births) of 1.49 million and a net movement (i.e. inflow less outflow) of 1.88 million.

4.4 以下第 4.5 至 4.8 段的分析，採用**不包括外籍家庭傭工**的推算人口數字。

4.4 The analysis given in paragraphs 4.5 to 4.8 below uses the projected population figures that **do not include foreign domestic helpers**.

人口老化

4.5 預期人口將持續老化，其速度會在未來 20 年顯著加快，尤其以未來 10 年最為急劇。隨着戰後嬰兒潮出生的人士踏入老年，65 歲及以上長者的人口推算由 2016 年的 116 萬（佔總人口的 17%）急升 57%至 2026 年的 182 萬（25%），再上升 30% 至 2036 年的 237 萬（31%），屆時每 3 個人之中便有 1 個是長者。換句話說，長者人口在未來 20 年（2016 年至 2036 年）將上升約 120 萬，遠多於之前 20 年（1996 年至 2016 年）約 50 萬的升幅。另須留意的是，長者人口超過 230 萬的情況將維持最少 30 年。至 2066 年，長者人口推算達 259 萬（37%）。另一方面，由於生育率維持低水平，推算 15 歲以下人口的比例由 2016 年的 12% 逐漸下降至 2066 年的 9%。 （圖 2 及表 2）

Population ageing

4.5 Population ageing is expected to continue. It will accelerate notably in the coming 20 years, and will be most rapid in the coming 10 years. With post-war baby boomers entering old age, the number of elderly persons aged 65 and over is projected to increase sharply by 57% from 1.16 million (17% of the total population) in 2016 to 1.82 million (25%) in 2026. It will further increase by 30% to 2.37 million (31%) in 2036. By that time, there will be 1 elderly person in every 3 persons. In other words, the elderly population will increase by about 1.2 million in the next 20 years (2016-2036), far more than the increase of some 0.5 million over the past 20 years (1996-2016). It is also worth noting that the elderly population will remain at over 2.3 million for at least 30 years. In 2066, the number of elderly persons is projected to reach 2.59 million (37%). On the other hand, due to the persistently low fertility rate, the proportion of the population aged under 15 is projected to decrease gradually from 12% in 2016 to 9% in 2066.
(Chart 2 and Table 2)

4.6 年齡中位數的上升也可反映人口老化的趨勢，預計年齡中位數將會由 2016 年的 44.3 歲上升至 2026 年的 47.7 歲及 2036 年的 50.9 歲，再進一步上升至 2066 年的 54.5 歲。 （表 2）

4.6 The ageing trend is also revealed by the increasing median age of the population, which will rise from 44.3 in 2016 to 47.7 in 2026 and 50.9 in 2036, and further to 54.5 in 2066. (Table 2)

4.7 未來人口老化的情況亦可根據總撫養比率作進一步分析。總撫養比率是 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比率。該比率推算由 2016 年的 397 持續上升至 2026 年的 574 及 2036 年的 697，再進一步上升至 2066 年的 844。換句話說，在 2016 年，每 5 名工作年齡人士平均

4.7 The phenomenon of population ageing can also be further analysed based on the overall dependency ratio. This ratio is defined as the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged 15-64. The ratio is projected to rise continuously from 397 in 2016 to 574 in 2026 and 697 in 2036, and further to 844 in 2066. In other words, in 2016, every 5 persons at

需要撫養 2 名兒童及長者；10 年及 20 年後，將分別增加至 3 及 3.5 名兒童及長者。到了 2066 年，每 5 名工作年齡人士平均需要撫養 4 名兒童及長者。 （表 2）

the working age had to support 2 children and elderly persons on average, which will increase to 3 and 3.5 children and elderly persons respectively in 10 and 20 years' time. In 2066, every 5 persons at the working age will have to support 4 children and elderly persons on average. (Table 2)

性別比率的變化

4.8 人口的性別比率（即相對每千名女性的男性數目）將由 2016 年的 925 顯著下跌至 2066 年的 800。不同年齡組別的性別比率將會有差異。在整個推算期，0 至 14 歲及 15 至 24 歲的年齡組別，性別比率相對穩定並略高於 1 000，即男多於女，主要因為男性的出生數目比女性稍多。至於 25 至 64 歲的年齡組別，性別比率在推算期內會維持低於 1 000，主要因為單程證持有人中有很多是香港男士在內地的妻子。隨着這些單程證持有人陸續步入老年，65 歲及以上年齡組別的性別比率將會呈現下降趨勢，加上女性傾向較男性長壽，性別比率在推算期末會遠低於 1 000。 （表 2）

Changes in sex ratio

4.8 The sex ratio (i.e. the number of males per 1 000 females) of the population is projected to fall noticeably, from 925 in 2016 to 800 in 2066. There will be variations in the sex ratio by age group. For the age groups 0 to 14 and 15 to 24, the sex ratio will be relatively stable during the entire projection period at slightly above 1 000, i.e. more males than females, as there are usually slightly more males born than females. For the age group 25 to 64, the sex ratio will maintain at below 1 000 throughout the projection period mainly due to the entry of OWPHs, many being Hong Kong men's wives in the Mainland. As these OWPHs gradually enter old age, a downward trend will be observed in the sex ratio of those aged 65 and over. Furthermore, as females tend to live longer than males, the sex ratio will be far below 1 000 towards the end of the projection period. (Table 2)

4.9 值得留意的是，隨着內地與香港日漸融合，近年很多跨境婚姻是因工作和學習等所產生的社交接觸而帶來的。因此，近年有更多香港女性嫁給內地男性，其在跨境婚姻中的比例由 1986 年的 4% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 33%。這令單程證人士中男性配偶的比例有所增加，有助減慢性別比率下跌的速度。

4.9 It is worth noting that with the gradual integration between Hong Kong and the Mainland, many cross-boundary marriages in recent years occurred due to the increasing opportunities for social contact through work and study, etc. Consequently, there have been more Hong Kong females marrying Mainland men in recent years. Their proportion among cross-boundary marriages increased drastically from 4% in 1986 to 33% in 2016. The proportion of male spouses among OWPHs has thus increased, which can slow down the rate of decline of the sex ratio.

總結

4.10 最新的推算結果顯示，預期人口將持續老化，其速度會在未來 20 年顯著加快，尤其以未來 10 年最為急劇。在 2036 年，每 3 個香港人之中便會有 1 個是 65 歲及以上的長者（撇除外籍家庭傭工），導致總撫養比率急升。由於生育率持續處於低水平，以及隨

Summary

4.10 The latest projection results suggest that population ageing will continue. It will accelerate notably in the coming 20 years, and will be most rapid in the coming 10 years. In 2036, there will be 1 elderly person aged 65 and over in every 3 persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in Hong Kong, leading to a surge in the overall dependency ratio. As a result of the persistently low fertility rate,

着人口老化，死亡人數顯著增加，人口下跌的現象會在 2040 年代發生。人口老化對本港社會及經濟情況影響深遠，社會各界對此人口挑戰應作好準備。

coupled with a significant increase in the number of deaths under an ageing population, the phenomenon of population decline will occur in the 2040s. Population ageing is expected to have a profound impact on the socio-economic conditions in Hong Kong. Society should get prepared for this demographic challenge.

5. 較高及較低人口推算情景

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

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

5. High and low population projection scenarios

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

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

6. 其他參考資料

6.1 除了在這篇文章簡述的資料外，《香港人口推算 2017–2066》載有更詳細的資料，例如在推算期內按年齡組別及性別劃分的每年推算人口；擬定生育、死亡和人口遷移假設的基礎；及選定經濟體的生育和死亡趨勢等。

6. Further reference

6.1 Other than the information presented in this article, the publication *Hong Kong Population Projections 2017-2066* contains more detailed information such as the projected population by age group and sex for each single year in the projection period; the basis for formulating the fertility, mortality and population movement assumptions; and the fertility and mortality trends of selected economies.

圖 1　人口數目
Chart 1　Population size

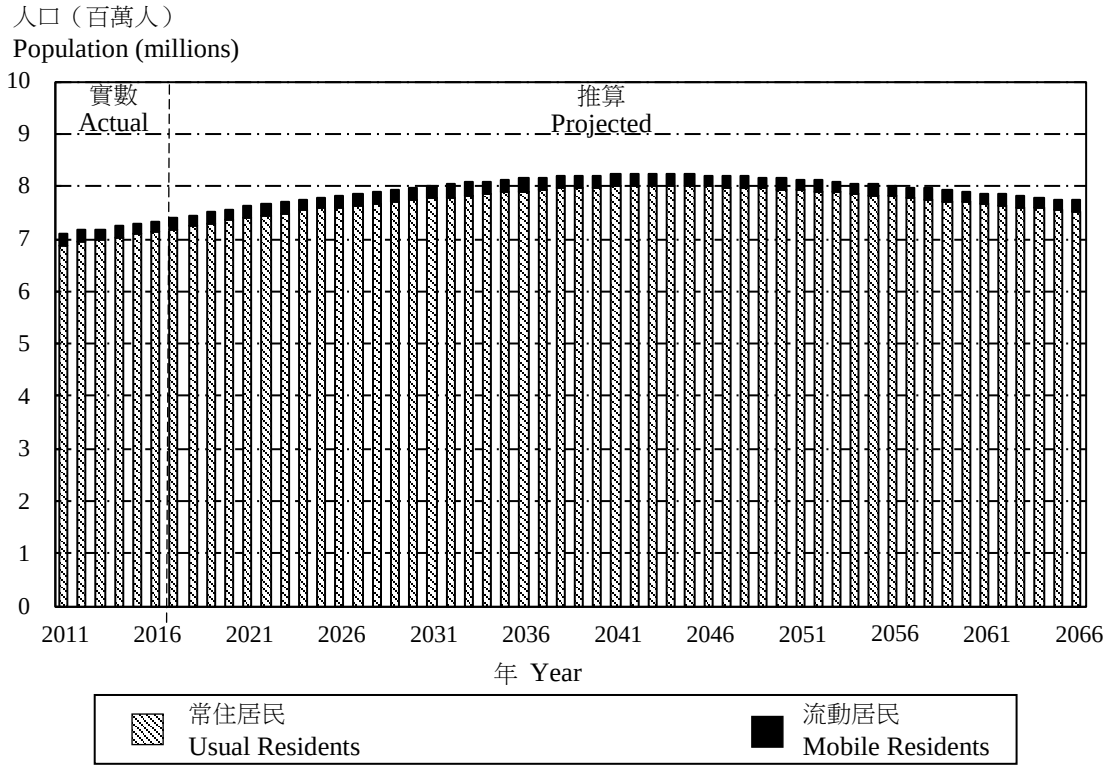
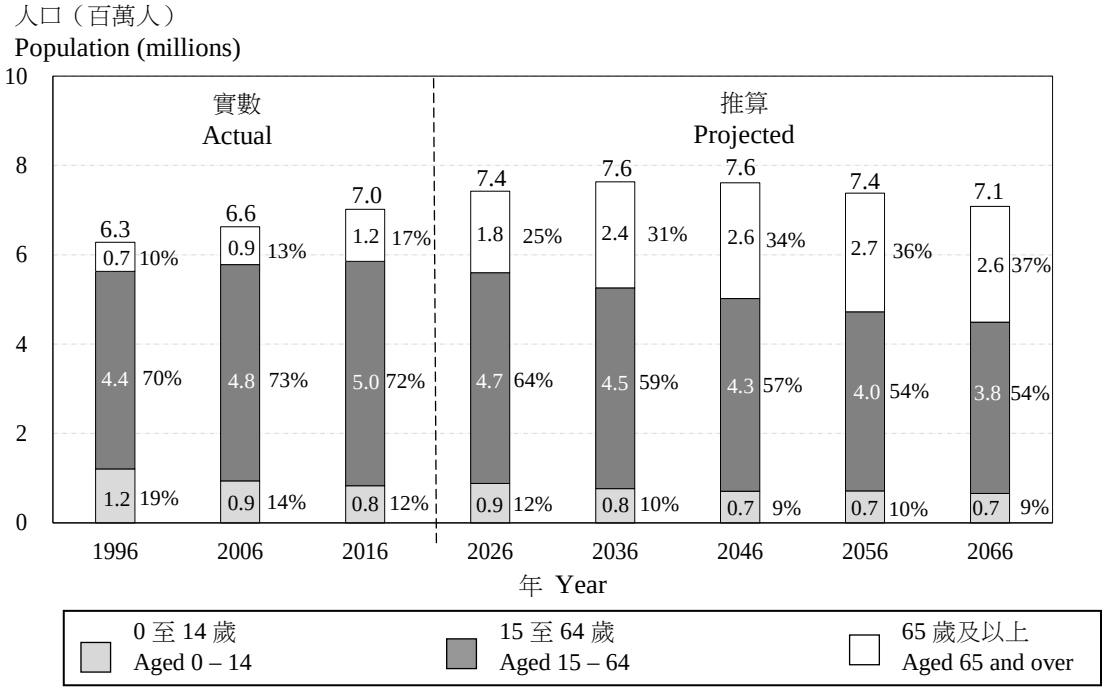


圖 2　人口數目及年齡結構（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Chart 2　Population size and age structure (excluding foreign domestic helpers)



註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

Note : Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

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

	2016 年年中（基準）Mid–2016 (Base)	2021 年年中 Mid–2021	2026 年年中 Mid–2026	2031 年年中 Mid–2031	2036 年年中 Mid–2036	2046 年年中 Mid–2046	2056 年年中 Mid–2056	2066 年年中 Mid–2066
人口（千人） Population (Thousands)	7 336.6	7 608.4	7 825.2	7 996.2	8 141.7	8 207.2	8 004.0	7 723.2
常住居民（千人） Usual Residents (Thousands)	7 116.8	7 389.5	7 600.5	7 759.1	7 903.8	7 986.3	7 794.9	7 522.1
流動居民（千人） Mobile Residents (Thousands)	219.8	219.0	224.8	237.1	237.9	221.0	209.1	201.1
5 年期間的平均每年增長率 Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	§	-0.3%	-0.4%

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

§ 在±0.05%之內 。

Notes : Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

§ Within ±0.05%.

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

	2016 年年中（基準）Mid–2016 (Base)	2021 年年中 Mid–2021	2026 年年中 Mid–2026	2031 年年中 Mid–2031	2036 年年中 Mid–2036	2046 年年中 Mid–2046	2056 年年中 Mid–2056	2066 年年中 Mid–2066
性別比率（相對每千名女性的男性數目） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	925	909	894	878	862	829	807	800
0 至 14 歲 Aged 0 – 14	1 065	1 086	1 083	1 074	1 073	1 073	1 073	1 073
15 至 24 歲 Aged 15 – 24	1 044	1 040	1 056	1 086	1 083	1 067	1 066	1 067
25 至 64 歲 Aged 25 – 64	894	867	842	829	839	852	856	851
65 歲及以上 Aged 65 and over	876	879	876	836	783	696	649	642
人口百分比 Percentage of population								
0 至 14 歲 Aged 0 – 14	12%	13%	12%	11%	10%	9%	10%	9%
15 至 64 歲 Aged 15 – 64	72%	67%	64%	60%	59%	57%	54%	54%
65 歲及以上 Aged 65 and over	17%	20%	25%	29%	31%	34%	36%	37%
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	44.3	46.1	47.7	49.4	50.9	53.3	53.6	54.5
撫養比率 Dependency ratio								
少年兒童撫養比率 Child dependency ratio	165	186	187	181	170	165	177	170
老年撫養比率 Elderly dependency ratio	231	297	387	474	527	602	662	674
總撫養比率 Overall dependency ratio	397	483	574	655	697	766	840	844

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

Note : Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

表 3　在基線人口推算、較高人口推算及較低人口推算之下的居港人口
Table 3　Hong Kong Resident Population under baseline population projections, high population projections and low population projections

千人
Thousands

統計時點（年中） Reference time-point (Mid-year)	基線人口推算 Baseline population projections	較高人口推算 High population projections	較低人口推算 Low population projections
2016 (1)	7 336.6	7 336.6	7 336.6
2021	7 608.4	7 661.8	7 567.2
2026	7 825.2	8 013.3	7 711.5
2031	7 996.2	8 339.6	7 802.7
2036	8 141.7	8 638.2	7 872.7
2046	8 207.2	9 006.0	7 792.3
2056	8 004.0	9 082.9	7 455.3
2066	7 723.2	9 056.7	7 050.8

註釋： (1) 基期的人口。

Note : (1) Base period population.