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2022 年至 2046 年香港人口推算
Hong Kong Population Projections for 2022 to 2046

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2021 年人口普查提供了最新的基準人口數據。政府統計處以 2021 年年中人口為基準，編製新一套涵蓋 2022 年至 2046 年的人口推算。根據基線人口推算的結果，「居港人口」在整個推算期會大致保持上升趨勢，2046 年年中人口達 819 萬，較 2021 年年中人口多 78 萬。未來人口預期持續高齡化，撇除外籍家庭傭工，65 歲及以上長者的比例，推算將由 2021 年的 20.5%上升至 2046 年的 36.0%。

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 2021 Population Census, the Census and Statistics Department has prepared a new set of population projections covering the period from 2022 to 2046, with the mid-2021 population as the base. According to the results of the baseline population projections, the Hong Kong Resident Population is projected to generally maintain an upward trend over the entire projection period and reach 8.19 million in mid-2046, 0.78 million higher than the mid-2021 population. Population ageing is expected to continue. Excluding foreign domestic helpers, the proportion of elderly persons aged 65 and over is projected to increase from 20.5% in 2021 to 36.0% in 2046.

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

香港統計月刊　2023 年 10 月
香港特別行政區 政府統計處

FA1

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics　October 2023
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

2022 年至 2046 年香港人口推算
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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 2021 年人口普查提供了最新的基準人口數據。政府統計處以 2021 年年中人口為基準,編製新一套涵蓋 2022 年至 2046 年的人口推算,並於 2023 年 8 月 15 日公布有關結果。一本名為《香港人口推算 2022–2046》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 和很多其他發達經濟體一樣,本港的生育、死亡和人口遷移模式在 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情期間受到影響。然而,人口流動在 2022 年年底開始逐步復常。預期人口在中長期大致回復疫情前的趨勢,因此在推算本港中長期的人口趨勢時,我們一如不少其他發達經濟體參考了截至疫情前的數據,而一些在疫情期間偏離過往趨勢的數字則不被採納作推算長遠趨勢的假設。

1.4 短期而言,人口變動已作出適當的過渡性調整,從而讓人口逐漸由疫情期間回復至中長期的趨勢。

1.5 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

1. Introduction

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

1.2 With the availability of up-to-date benchmark population data from the 2021 Population Census, the Census and Statistics Department has prepared a new set of population projections covering the period from 2022 to 2046, with the mid-2021 population as the base. The results were released on 15 August 2023. The publication *Hong Kong Population Projections 2022-2046* 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 Like many other advanced economies, the fertility, mortality and movement patterns of the Hong Kong population have been affected during the COVID-19 epidemic. Despite this, the movement of the Hong Kong population has begun to resume normal gradually since end 2022. The population is expected to generally resume to pre-epidemic trends in the medium and long term. Hence we adopted the same practice as many other advanced economies to make reference to the pre-epidemic data in projecting the medium to long term demographic trends in Hong Kong, while the figures which deviate from past trends during the epidemic are not adopted in assumptions for projecting the long term trends.

1.4 In the short term, transitional adjustments are applied for population changes with a view to smoothing the transition from the epidemic period to the medium to long term trend.

1.5 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,

香港統計月刊 2023 年 10 月
香港特別行政區 政府統計處

FA2   Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics October 2023
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

5 節則簡述有關較高及較低人口推算情景的資料。

assumptions and results of the baseline population projections, while Section 5 provides some brief information on the high and low population projection scenarios.

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。

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 對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在統計時點之前的 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，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。

3. 推算方法及假設

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

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 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 (HKNPRs) who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

2.3 For those HKPRs who are not "Usual Residents", they are classified as "Mobile Residents" if they 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 To project the future population, the standard method of population projections, i.e. the "component method", is used. The size and age-sex structure of the projected population in each of the projection years are obtained by incrementing each individual's age year after year, starting from the base period, bringing in assumptions on fertility, mortality and movement, and allowing various factors to interact.

香港統計月刊 2023 年 10 月
香港特別行政區 政府統計處

FA3

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics October 2023
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

3.2 2021 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 在 1991 年至 2021 年間，香港的生育率大致呈現下跌的趨勢。總和生育率由 1991 年的每千名女性相對 1 281 名活產嬰兒下跌至 2003 年的 901 名。其後該比率回升至 2012 年的 1 285 名，然後逐漸下降至 2019 年的 1 064名，再進一步下降至 2021 年的 772名。

3.5 在生育推算中，已考慮各種因素，包括曾經結婚女性比例、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 2021 年每千名女性相對 772 個活產嬰兒，回升至 2046 年的 938 個，但仍然低於疫情前的水平。

3.6 基於 2013 年開始實行的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]，根據疫情前的趨勢，假設每年有 4 300 名。

3.2 The mid-2021 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 showed a declining trend during 1991-2021. The total fertility rate (TFR) decreased from 1 281 live births per 1 000 women in 1991 to 901 in 2003. It then rebounded to 1 285 in 2012, before declining gradually to 1 064 in 2019, and further decreased to 772 in 2021.

3.5 In the fertility projections, 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), have been taken into consideration in projecting the future fertility rates. The TFR is projected to rebound from 772 live births per 1 000 women in 2021 to 938 in 2046, but still lower than the pre-epidemic level.

3.6 Given the implementation of the zero-quota policy on obstetric services for Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong residents in 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 4 300 per year according to the trend during the pre-epidemic period.

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1 第二類嬰兒是指配偶為非香港永久性居民的內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒。

2 第一類嬰兒是指配偶為香港永久性居民的內地女性在香港所生的嬰兒。

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

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

香港統計月刊　2023 年 10 月
香港特別行政區 政府統計處

FA4

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics　October 2023
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

3.7 香港在 1991 年至 2021 年間的死亡率持續下降，導致平均預期壽命上升。在 2021 年，男性的出生時平均預期壽命為 83.2 年，而女性則為 87.9 年。與其他經濟體比較，香港的死亡率甚低。醫學上的進步及社會、經濟上的發展將會令死亡率再下降，但幅度會比較小。根據推算，在 2046 年男性的出生時平均預期壽命將上升至 86.4 年，而女性的出生時平均預期壽命則上升至 91.8 年。

3.8 至於香港居民淨遷移的假設，可以分為以下 6 個組成部分：

(1) 香港永久性居民進入「常住居民」類別的淨流動；

(2) 「流動居民」的淨流動；

(3) 香港永久性居民使用回港證作旅遊證件的淨流動；

(4) 單程證持有人首次來港時的流入；

(5) 外籍家庭傭工的流入；及

(6) 除單程證持有人及外籍家庭傭工外，香港非永久性居民的淨流動。

3.9 在 2019 冠狀病毒病的持續影響下，跨境行程於 2020 至 2022 年受到相當影響。預期未來一至兩年的人口淨遷移可能仍然會受到疫情的影響而呈現較大波動。

3.7 Hong Kong had experienced a continuous decline in mortality during 1991-2021, leading to an increase in life expectancy. In 2021, the expectation of life at birth was 83.2 years for males and 87.9 years for females. Compared with other economies, Hong Kong enjoys a very low mortality. Further medical advancement and socio-economic development would lead to further decline in mortality, though the decline would be smaller. The expectation of life at birth is projected to increase to 86.4 years for males and 91.8 years for females in 2046.

3.8 As regards the net movement of Hong Kong residents, assumptions are made in respect of the following six components:

(1) Net flow of HKPRs into the Usual Residents category;

(2) Net flow of Mobile Residents;

(3) Net flow of HKPRs travelling on re-entry permits;

(4) Inflow of One-way Permit holders (OWPHs) when they first come to Hong Kong;

(5) Inflow of Foreign Domestic Helpers (FDHs); and

(6) Net flow of HKNPRs other than OWPHs and FDHs.

3.9 The cross-boundary travel during 2020-2022 was considerably interrupted amid the COVID-19 epidemic. It is expected the net movements in the coming one to two years may still exhibit larger fluctuations arising from the impacts of the epidemic.

香港統計月刊 2023 年 10 月
香港特別行政區 政府統計處

FA5

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics October 2023
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

3.10 組成部分(1)至(3)的淨遷移假設是根據香港永久性居民使用香港身份證及回港證出入境的記錄來編製。由於疫情前香港永久性居民進入「常住居民」類別的趨勢普遍錄得淨流出。因此，推算在 2021 年至 2046 年平均每年的淨流出為 10 600 人。另外，隨着疫情緩和及防控措施陸續放寬，「流動居民」預計在推算初期會錄得較大的淨流入並會呈現較大波動。

3.11 對 11 歲以下的香港永久性居民而言，除非他們持有香港永久性居民身份證及香港特區護照，他們須使用回港證往返內地或澳門。利用於 2003 年至 2021 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記錄所得的分析結果，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。

3.12 單程證持有人的流入是根據截至疫情前持單程證來港人士的趨勢而推算。推算在 2023 年年中至 2028 年年中持單程證來港的每日平均人數為 102 人，然後逐漸減少至每日 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。

3.13 在這次人口推算中，推算外籍家庭傭工數目的方法已反映未來人口結構的改變，尤其是聘用外籍家庭傭工照顧長者的需求日增。推算結果顯示，外籍家庭傭工的流入將會由 2021 年的 320 000 人大幅上升至 2046 年的 560 900 人。

3.10 Components (1) to (3) are compiled with reference to the movement records of HKPRs travelling on Hong Kong Identity Cards and re-entry permits. Since a net outflow for the component "net flow of HKPRs into the Usual Residents category" was generally recorded during the pre-epidemic period, an average net outflow of 10 600 per year is thus projected during 2021-2046. Besides, as the epidemic subsided and the anti-epidemic control measures relaxed, it is projected that the movement of Mobile Residents will record large net inflow during the initial projection period and exhibit larger fluctuations.

3.11 For HKPRs aged under 11, unless they hold a Hong Kong Identity Card and a passport of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, they need to use re-entry permits for travelling to the Mainland or Macao. Utilising 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 2021, 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.

3.12 The inflow of OWPHs is projected based on pre-epidemic trends of the number of OWPHs coming to Hong Kong. It is projected that the daily average number of inflow of OWPHs will be 102 during mid-2023 to mid-2028, then drop gradually to 100. 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.

3.13 The methodology for projecting the number of FDHs has taken into account the future structural changes in the population, especially the increasing demand for FDHs for taking care of the elderly. Projection results show that the inflow of FDHs will increase substantially from 320 000 in 2021 to 560 900 in 2046.

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3 「超齡子女」是指其親生父親或母親於 2001 年 11 月 1 日或以前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 "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.

香港統計月刊 2023 年 10 月
香港特別行政區 政府統計處

FA6

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics October 2023
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

3.14 政府近年推出多項招攬人才（例如「高端人才通行證計劃」）和輸入勞工計劃，將為未來 20 多年的人口增長提供重要動力。這些透過各項計劃移入的香港非永久性居民的未來淨流動主要是參考過去的工作簽證／進入許可數字，加上根據過去的趨勢假設這些數字在未來的增長，並分析過往透過各項計劃來港人士在移入香港後的出境記錄以推算他們在港的逗留模式，從而估算每年的淨遷移人數。

3.14 A number of talent attraction (such as the "Top Talent Pass Scheme") and labour importation schemes launched by the Government in recent years will provide important impetus to population growth in the next two decades or so. The projected net flow of HKNPRs admitted through various schemes is mainly based on the historical number of employment visas / entry permits issued; coupled with the future growth rates projected from past trends and the patterns of staying in Hong Kong derived from past departure records of entrants admitted under these schemes since arrival in Hong Kong, the net flow for each year can thus be estimated.

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 2021 年年中的 741 萬增加至 2046 年年中的 819 萬，平均每年增長 0.4%。在整個推算期內，香港的整體人口將增加 78 萬，人口自然減少（即死亡減出生）為 75 萬，而人口淨移入（即流入減流出）則為 152 萬。 （圖 1）

4.2 在「居港人口」中，「常住居民」數目推算從 2021 年年中的 733 萬增加至 2046 年年中的 800 萬。此外，2046 年年中的「流動居民」推算數目為 191 300 人。（圖 1 及表 1）

4.3 以下第 4.4 至 4.7 段的分析，採用<u>不包括外籍家庭傭工</u>的推算人口數字。

人口高齡化

4.4 未來人口預期持續高齡化。隨着戰後嬰兒潮出生的人士踏入老年，以及預期壽命繼續上升，65 歲及以上長者的人口推算由 2021 年的 145 萬（佔總人口的 20.5%）增加接近一倍至 2046 年的 274 萬（36.0%）。長者人口在未來 25 年（2021 年至 2046 年）將上升約 129 萬，相較之前 25 年（1996 年至

4. Projection results

Overall trend

4.1 According to the baseline projection results, the "Hong Kong Resident Population" is projected to increase from 7.41 million in mid-2021 to 8.19 million in mid-2046, representing an average growth rate of 0.4% per annum. Over the entire projection period, the overall population is projected to increase by 0.78 million. There would be a natural decrease (i.e. deaths less births) of 0.75 million and a net population inflow (i.e. inflow less outflow) of 1.52 million. (Chart 1)

4.2 Within the "Hong Kong Resident Population", the number of "Usual Residents" is projected to increase from 7.33 million in mid-2021 to 8.00 million in mid-2046. In addition, the number of "Mobile Residents" is projected to be 191 300 in mid-2046. (Chart 1 and Table 1)

4.3 The analysis given in paragraphs 4.4 to 4.7 below uses the projected population figures **excluding FDHs**.

Population ageing

4.4 Population ageing is expected to continue. With post-war baby boomers entering old age and the rising life expectancy, the number of elderly persons aged 65 and over is projected to nearly double from 1.45 million (20.5% of the total population) in 2021 to 2.74 million (36.0%) in 2046. The elderly population will increase by about 1.29 million in the next 25 years (from 2021 to 2046). Compared with the growth of about 0.8 million over the past 25 years

香港統計月刊 2023 年 10 月
香港特別行政區 政府統計處

FA7

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics October 2023
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

2021 年）約 80 萬的升幅，未來長者人口上升的速度明顯加快。與此同時，由於生育率維持低水平，推算 15 歲以下人口的比例由 2021 年的 11.4% 逐漸下降至 2046 年的 7.1%。 （圖 2 及表 2）

4.5　　年齡中位數的上升也可反映人口高齡化的趨勢，推算年齡中位數將會由 2021 年的 47.3 歲上升至 2046 年的 55.5 歲。 （表 2）

4.6　　未來人口年齡結構的轉變亦可從總撫養比率顯示出來。總撫養比率是 15 歲以下和 65 歲及以上人口數目相對每千名 15 至 64 歲人口的比率。該比率推算由 2021 年的 467 持續上升至 2046 年的 757。換句話說，在 2021 年，每 20 名工作年齡人士平均需要撫養 9 名兒童及長者；到了 2046 年，每 20 名工作年齡人士平均需要撫養 15 名兒童及長者。 （表 2）

性別比率的變化

4.7　　人口的性別比率（即男性數目相對每千名女性的比率）將由 2021 年的 910 下跌至 2046 年的 865。不同年齡組別的性別比率將會有差異。25 歲以下的年齡組別，性別比率會較高，即男多於女；而 25 至 44 歲的年齡組別，性別比率會較低，主要是由於不少單程證持有人是香港男士在內地的妻子。 （表 2）

總結

4.8　　人口高齡化和低生育率的趨勢將會在未來持續。然而，隨着 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情減退，本港的社會及經濟進一步復常，香港與內地及世界各地將繼續恢復正常往來。此外，政府近年推出多項招攬人才和輸入勞工計劃，將為未來二十多年的人口增長提供重要動力。在整個推算期內，人口淨移入將包括 89 萬名單程證持有人、51 萬名透過各項計劃移入的香港非永久性居民及 24 萬名外籍家庭傭工。

(from 1996 to 2021), the elderly population will increase distinctly at a much faster pace in the future. Meanwhile, due to the persistently low fertility rate, the proportion of the population aged under 15 is projected to decrease gradually from 11.4% in 2021 to 7.1% in 2046. (Chart 2 and Table 2)

4.5　　The ageing trend is also revealed by the increasing median age of the population, which is projected to rise from 47.3 in 2021 to 55.5 in 2046. (Table 2)

4.6　　The changing age structure of the projected population can also be seen from variation in the overall dependency ratio. This is defined as the number of persons aged under 15 and those aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged 15-64. The ratio is projected to rise from 467 in 2021 to 757 in 2046. In other words, in 2021, every 20 persons at the working age had to support 9 children and elderly persons on average. In 2046, every 20 persons at the working age will have to support 15 children and elderly persons on average. (Table 2)

Changes in sex ratio

4.7　　The sex ratio (i.e. number of males per 1 000 females) of the population is projected to fall noticeably, from 910 in 2021 to 865 in 2046. There will be variations in the sex ratio by age group. For the population aged under 25, the sex ratio will be higher, i.e. more males than females. For the age group 25 to 44, the sex ratio will be lower mainly due to the entry of OWPHs, many being Hong Kong men's wives in the Mainland. (Table 2)

Summary

4.8　　The trend of population ageing and low fertility rate will persist in the future. However, as the COVID-19 epidemic subsided and the society and economy of Hong Kong further return to normalcy, Hong Kong will continue to resume normal travel with the Mainland and other places around the world. In addition, various schemes on talent attraction and labour importation introduced by the Government in recent years are conducive to pooling talents from outside Hong Kong, which will become a crucial driving force for future population growth in the next two decades or so. Throughout the projection period, the net inflow of population

香港統計月刊　2023 年 10 月
香港特別行政區 政府統計處

FA8　　Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics　October 2023
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

would comprise 890 000 OWPHs, 510 000 HKNPRs admitted through various schemes and 240 000 FDHs.

5. 較高及較低人口推算情景

5.1 上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生育、死亡和人口遷移假設而制定；而較高及較低人口推算，則顯示在較進取及較保守的假設下，可能出現的結果。（表 3）

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 2022–2046》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。

5. High and low population projection scenarios

5.1 The projections under the baseline scenario as discussed above are based on assumptions on fertility, mortality and population movement that are considered most likely to be realised at the time of compilation. The high and low scenarios explore possible outcomes under relatively aggressive and conservative assumptions. (Table 3)

6. Further reference

6.1 Other than the information presented in this article, the publication *Hong Kong Population Projections 2022-2046* 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.
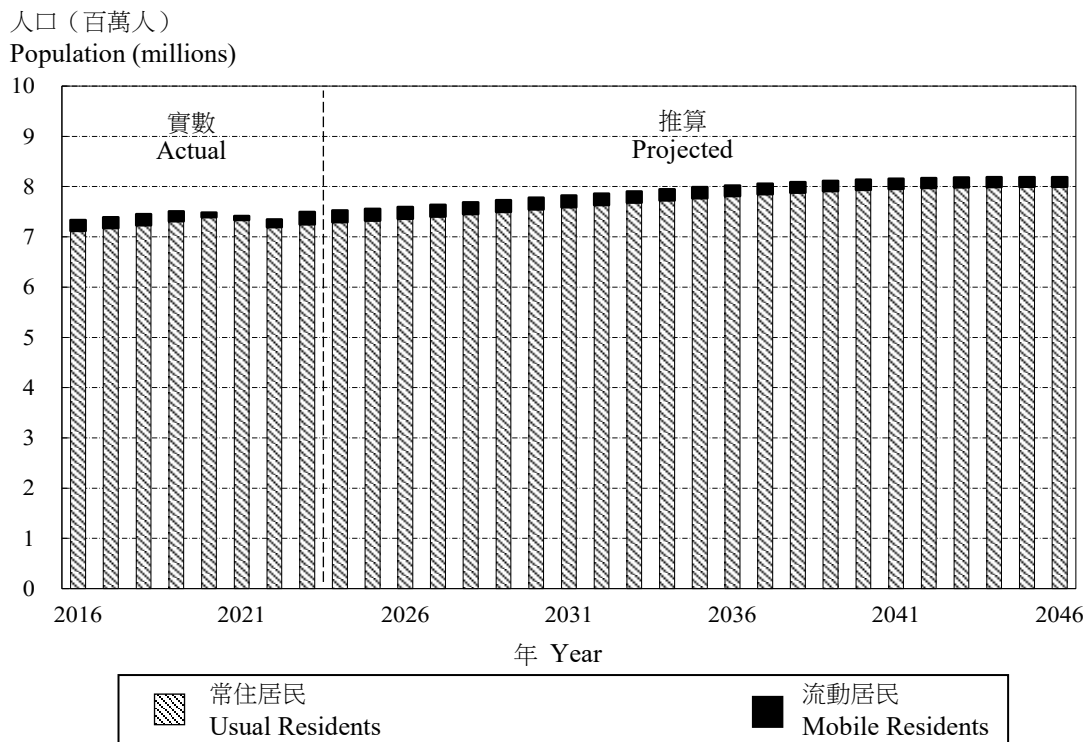
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香港特別行政區 政府統計處

FA9

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics October 2023
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

圖 1　　人口數目
Chart 1　Population size

人口（百萬人）
Population (millions)

實數
Actual

推算
Projected

年 Year

| | 常住居民
Usual Residents | | 流動居民
Mobile Residents |

圖 2　　　人口數目及年齡結構（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Chart 2　Population size and age structure (excluding foreign domestic helpers)
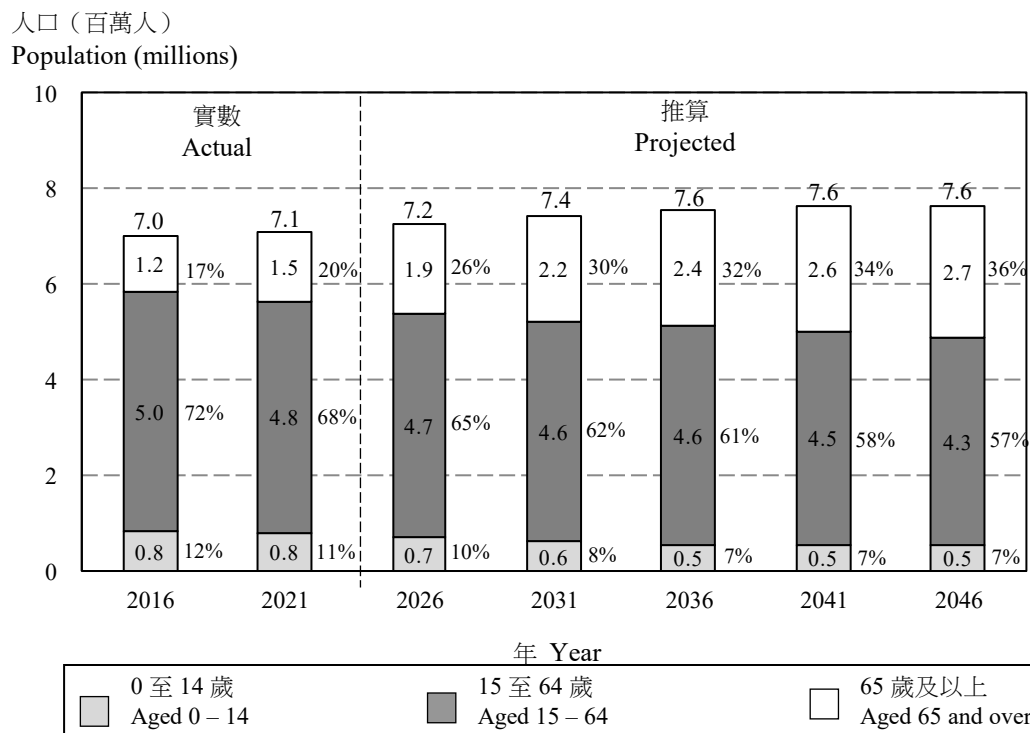
人口（百萬人）
Population (millions)

實數
Actual

推算
Projected

年 Year

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

註釋：由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。　　　　　Note : Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

香港統計月刊　2023 年 10 月
香港特別行政區 政府統計處

FA10

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics　October 2023
Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

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

統計時點（年中） Reference time point (mid-year)	2021 （基準 Base）	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046
人口（千人） Population (Thousands)	7 413.1	7 596.8	7 820.2	8 022.4	8 154.9	8 190.4
常住居民（千人） 　Usual Residents (Thousands)	7 334.7	7 361.0	7 589.9	7 808.0	7 955.2	7 999.1
流動居民（千人） 　Mobile Residents (Thousands)	78.4	235.9	230.4	214.4	199.7	191.3
5 年期間的平均每年增長率 Average annual growth rate 　over a 5-year period	0.2%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.1%

註釋：由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。　　　　Note : Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

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)

統計時點（年中） Reference time point (mid-year)	2021 （基準 Base）	2026	2031	2036	2041	2046
性別比率（相對每千名女性的男性數目） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	910	906	898	890	877	865
0 至 14 歲　　Aged 0 – 14	1 062	1 065	1 075	1 086	1 087	1 087
15 至 24 歲　Aged 15 – 24	1 049	1 073	1 089	1 074	1 076	1 092
25 至 64 歲　Aged 25 – 64	874	868	875	901	916	921
65 歲及以上　Aged 65 and over	888	886	844	795	756	727
人口百分比 Percentage of population						
0 至 14 歲　　Aged 0 – 14	11%	10%	8%	7%	7%	7%
15 至 64 歲　Aged 15 – 64	68%	65%	62%	61%	58%	57%
65 歲及以上　Aged 65 and over	20%	26%	30%	32%	34%	36%
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	47.3	49.5	51.1	52.7	54.2	55.5
撫養比率 Dependency ratio						
少年兒童撫養比率 　Child dependency ratio	167	151	133	119	123	125
老年撫養比率 　Elderly dependency ratio	300	396	479	531	587	632
總撫養比率 　Overall dependency ratio	467	547	611	650	710	757

註釋：由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。　　　　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

<div align="right">

千人
Thousands
</div>

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
2021 [(1)]	7 413.1	7 413.1	7 413.1
2026	7 596.8	7 756.7	7 482.6
2031	7 820.2	8 147.1	7 605.0
2036	8 022.4	8 502.8	7 728.9
2041	8 154.9	8 782.3	7 789.2
2046	8 190.4	8 960.2	7 756.9

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