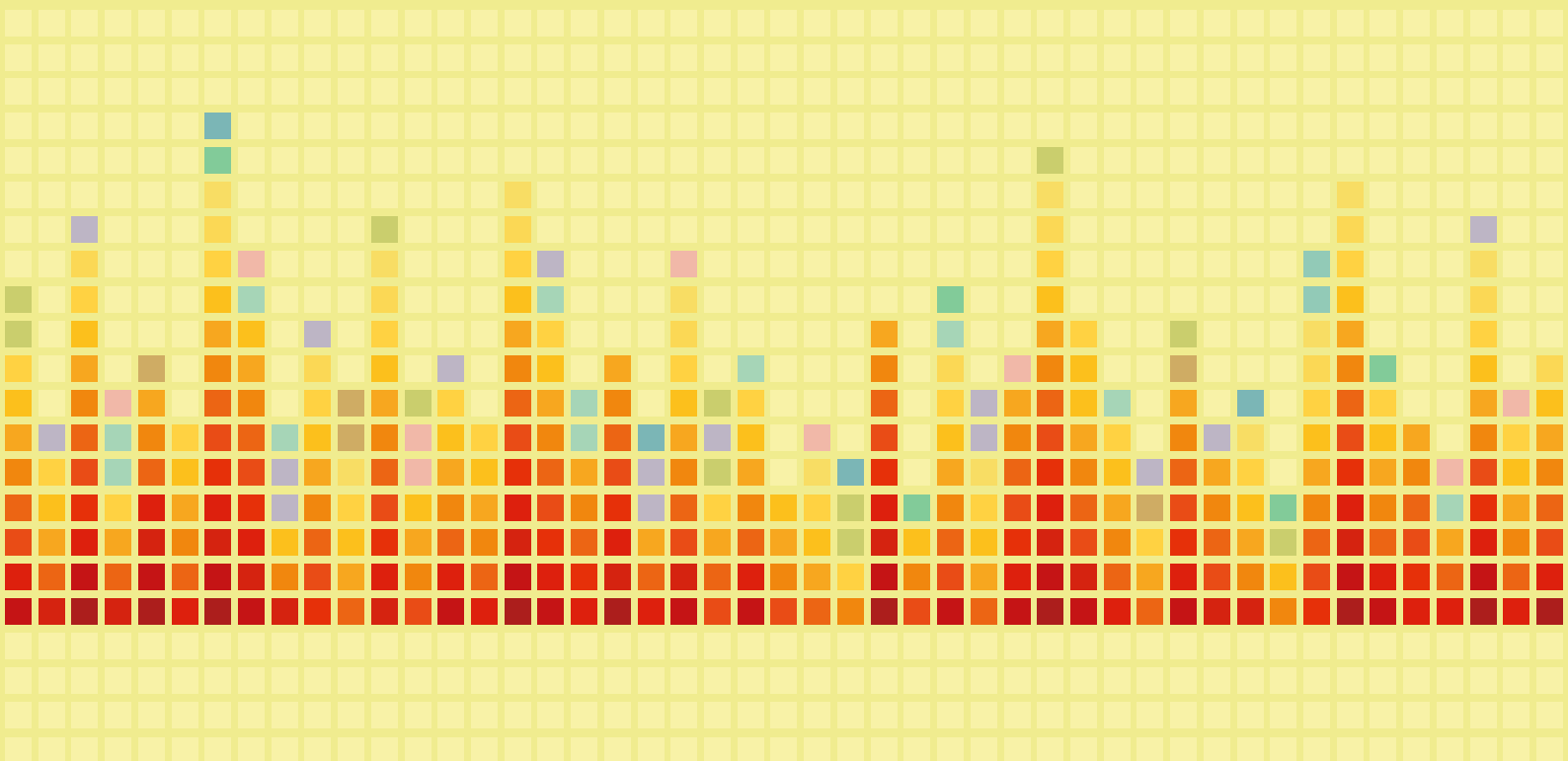




主題性報告 香港的住戶收入分布

Thematic Report Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong





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二零一二年六月出版
Published in June 2012

本刊物只備有下載版。
This publication is available in download version only.

序言

政府統計處於二零一一年六月至八月期間進行了二零一一年人口普查。二零一一年人口普查搜集了很多有關香港人口的社會及經濟特徵的資料。這些資料有助對社會上不同的層面及按特定的人口組別進行研究。

鑑於香港的社會和經濟結構近年出現重大的變化，收入分布的研究已變得相當複雜，並須小心地分析。為此，我們特地運用從二零一一年人口普查及較早輪的人口普查及中期人口統計所搜集的豐富資料，就香港的住戶收入分布情況進行詳細和全面的分析。有關研究亦就政府透過稅項及社會福利政策對住戶收入再分配的影響進行分析，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。

本報告為二零一一年人口普查一系列主題性報告書之一。人口普查的刊物和服務將陸續於二零一二年和二零一三年發表。

政府統計處處長
歐陽方麗麗

二零一二年六月

Foreword

The 2011 Population Census was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in June to August 2011. Information collected from the 2011 Population Census provides a wealth of data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population in Hong Kong. It allows studies to be undertaken on various facets of the community and also on specific sub-groups of the population.

With the significant changes in the social and economic structure of Hong Kong in recent years, the study on income distribution has become highly complicated that requires careful interpretation. Making use of the wealth of data available from the 2011 Population Census and earlier rounds of population census/by-census, we have conducted a detailed and comprehensive analysis on household income distribution in Hong Kong. The study also analysed the redistribution impact of Government policies through taxation and social benefits on household income. This report contains the findings of the study and a compendium of statistics on income distribution.

This report is one among a series of the thematic reports on the 2011 Population Census. A wide range of census products and services will be released in stages in 2012 and 2013.

Mrs Lily OU-YANG
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

June 2012

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摘要

由於近年香港的社會、人口和經濟結構出現明顯的變化，收入分布的研究已變成相當複雜的課題，需要小心分析。因此，本研究運用二零一一年人口普查及以往人口普查／中期人口統計所搜集的資料，就香港的收入分布進行詳細而全面的分析。是項研究亦包括政府在稅務及社會福利方面所採取的措施對收入重新分布的效應。

收入分布（第二章）

個人收入分布

在香港，職業收入為收入的主要來源。在二零一一年，85.7%的住戶收入是從工作人口的職業收入而來的，相關的數字於二零零一年和二零零六年分別為 88.1% 和 86.1%。

整體經濟及勞工市場在二零一一年表現暢旺，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在二零一一年為 12,000 元，與二零零一年的 11,000 元相比明顯增加 9.1%，而與二零零六年的 10,000 元相比則大幅上升 20.0%。考慮期間的價格變動後，雖然實質每月收入中位數（按二零一一年六月的固定價格計算）由二零零一年的 12,380 元下跌至二零零六年的 11,590 元，但在最近五年卻有 3.5% 的升幅，於二零一一年為 12,000 元。

在二零一一年五月實施的法定最低工資亦對基層勞工的就業收入帶來廣泛而顯著的改善。若以十等分組別作進一步分析，二零一一年工作人口的第一個、第二個以及第三個十等分組別（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（即職業收入的最低 30%）的主要職業收入中位數與二零零六年相比分別增加了 19.3%、26.3% 和 14.3%。按實質計算，第一個和第二個十等分組別同時期亦

Executive Summary

With the significant changes in the social, demographic and economic structure of Hong Kong in the past years, the subject on changes in income distribution has become highly complex that requires careful interpretation. Therefore, a detailed and comprehensive study on income distribution in Hong Kong has been conducted, making use of the data from the 2011 Population Census and earlier rounds of Population Census / By-census. The redistributive effects of government intervention through taxation and social benefits on income are also covered in the study.

Income Distribution (Chapter 2)

Individual Income Distribution

Employment income constituted the major source of income in Hong Kong, as 85.7% of the household income was attributable to the employment income of working population in 2011. The corresponding figure for 2001 and 2006 was 88.1% and 86.1% respectively.

Thanks to the robust economic and labour conditions in 2011, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) was \$12,000 in 2011, up visibly by 9.1% from \$11,000 in 2001 or by 20.0% from \$10,000 in 2006. Taking into account the price changes over the period, while there was a decrease in the real median monthly income (at constant June 2011 prices) from \$12,380 in 2001 to \$11,590 in 2006, a 3.5% increase was observed in the recent 5 years, to \$12,000 in 2011.

The implementation of statutory minimum wage (SMW) in May 2011 has also brought about widespread and visible improvements in the employment income of grassroots workers. Further analysed by decile group, the median employment income of the first, second and third deciles of the working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) (i.e. the lowest 30% of employment earnings) were all higher by 19.3%, 26.3% and 14.3% respectively in 2011 as compared to

分別上升 3.0%和 8.9%，而第三個十等分組別則輕微下跌 1.4%。然而，值得注意的是，工作時數較短的兼職工人某程度上亦會影響每月職業收入的分布，尤其是低收入組別。

職業收入分布在二零零一年至二零一一年間的變化，亦與期間的人口特徵和經濟結構的轉變有着密切的關係。

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。在二零一一年，在職男性的每月主要職業收入中位數高於女性 36.8%。若扣除外籍家庭傭工，相關的差異會大幅減至 19.3%。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／她們的每月收入中位數從十五歲至十九歲及二十歲至二十四歲的年輕年齡組別逐步上升，至二十五歲至三十四歲及三十五歲至四十四歲的中年年齡組別到達頂峰，然後在四十五歲至五十四歲、五十五歲至六十四歲和六十五歲及以上的年長年齡組別下降。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。

在經濟結構方面，勞工需求轉型至知識較豐富和技術較佳的工人，帶動高技術工人的收入增加得更快。在各主要職業類別中，經理及行政級人員的每月收入中位數錄得 39.4%的最高增幅，由二零零一年的 26,000 元增加至二零一一年的 36,250 元。

住戶收入分布

至於住戶收入在二零零一年至二零一一年間的趨勢，家庭住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）按當時價格計算於二零一一年為 20,200 元，相對於二零

2006。In real terms, the first and second deciles were still up by 3.0% and 8.9%, while the third decile was slightly lower by 1.4% over the same period. Yet, it should be mindful that part-time workers with much lower hours of work could to a certain extent affect the monthly employment income distribution, particularly in the lower income brackets.

The change in the distribution of employment income between 2001 and 2011 was likewise highly associated with the changes in the demographics of the population and the structure of the economy over the period.

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 36.8% in 2011. The discrepancy would reduce substantially to 19.3% if foreign domestic helpers were excluded. Second, the employment income of a person is closely related to his / her age, a factor reflecting directly / indirectly his / her working experience. For both men and women, the median monthly income increased gradually from the young age groups of 15–19 and 20–24, peaked at the middle age groups of 25–34 and 35–44, and declined at the older age groups of 45–54, 55–64 and 65 and over. Third, working persons with higher educational attainment generally had higher income than less educated ones.

On the structure of the economy, the shift in labour demand towards workers with better knowledge and skills has led to faster increases in income for high-skilled workers. Amongst the various broad job categories, the median monthly household income of managers and administrators registered the highest increase of 39.4% from \$26,000 in 2001 to \$36,250 in 2011.

Household Income Distribution

As for the trend of household income, between 2001 and 2011, the median monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) at current prices was \$20,200 in 2011, as compared with

零一年的 18,500 元和二零零六年的 17,100 元。按實質計算，住戶收入中位數在過去十年輕微下跌 2.9%。

然而，這樣的比較會明顯受到這期間的人口和住戶組合的變化影響，特別是由於人口老化而導致低收入或甚至沒有收入的非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶大幅增加。

因此，更為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。其住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）顯著增加至二零一一年的 24,500 元，與二零零一年的 21,000 元相比增加了 16.7%，而與二零零六年的 20,000 元相比則增加了 22.5%。

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的人數較少（平均只有 1.9 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）在二零一一年是 4,030 元。第三個至第八個十等分組別的住戶在二零一一年的住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）為 20,200 元，與全港的中位數相同。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）在二零一一年是 65,000 元。這些住戶平均有 3.5 名成員，大多數居於私人永久性房屋（85%）。此外，這些住戶當中有較大比例的人士具備專上教育程度，並且是經理及專業人士。

\$18,500 in 2001 and \$17,100 in 2006. In real terms, the median monthly income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) dropped slightly by 2.9% over the past decade.

Nonetheless, such comparison of household income is significantly affected by demographic changes and changes in composition of households during this period, especially the secular trend of population ageing leading to a surge in economically inactive households with very low or even no household income.

A more meaningful analysis is to focus on income changes of economically active households only. Their median monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) increased more appreciably to \$24,500 in 2011, which signified a 16.7% increase as compared with \$21,000 of 2001 or a 22.5% increase as compared with \$20,000 of 2006.

Households belonging to different decile groups tended to exhibit different characteristics. Households in the 1st–2nd decile groups were generally of smaller size (an average of 1.9 members), resided in public rental housing, and comprised a large proportion of older persons. The median monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) for this group was \$4,030 in 2011. As for households in the 3rd–8th decile groups, their median monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) was \$20,200 in 2011, the same as 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 \$65,000 in 2011. These households comprised on average 3.5 members and mostly resided in private permanent housing (85%). Also, a considerable proportion of persons in these households were educated to post-secondary education and worked as managers and professionals.

稅務對住戶收入分布的影響 (第三章)

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。

最高十等分組別的住戶在二零一一年平均每月稅款支出是 13,970 元，遠高於最低的十等分組別的 220 元。在二零零一年至二零一一年間，除稅後住戶收入平均低於原本住戶收入 6%–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。在二零一一年，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 10.2% 和 11.5%。

社會福利對住戶收入分布的影響 (第四章)

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的社會福利（即教育、房屋和醫療福利）的住戶收入。在二零零一年至二零一一年間，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。

較低的十等分組別的住戶較受惠於公帑支付的社會福利。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二零一一年為 230.7%，而第十個十等分組別則是 90.5%。

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 the previous paragraphs).

The average monthly tax payment of households in the highest decile group was \$13,970 in 2011, which was far higher than that of \$220 of the lowest decile group. The post-tax household income was, on average, lower than the original household income by 6%–7% during 2001–2011. Taxation had a stronger impact on the income of households in the lowest and highest decile groups than in the other groups. In 2011, the average post-tax household income was 10.2% and 11.5% 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 public funded social benefits allocated (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 2001–2011. 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.

Social benefits provided by public funding 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 2011, the ratio for the 1st decile group was 230.7% while that for the 10th decile group was 90.5%.

收入分散與影響因素 (第五章至第七章)

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。

香港的堅尼系數（按除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入編製）由二零零一年的 0.470 微升至二零零六年的 0.475 後，最新二零一一年維持在 0.475 的水平。若只計算從事經濟活動的家庭住戶（香港職業收入的主要來源），相關的堅尼系數在二零一一年為 0.430，稍低於二零零一年及二零零六年的 0.436。

由於政府在稅務及社會福利方面的政策對住戶收入重新分布有着整體性的影響，按除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入（即考慮稅務和社會福利的效應的住戶收入）編製的堅尼系數能更有意義地量度香港收入差距的整體情況。

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編製的堅尼系數能量度政府在減輕香港收入差距所推行的政策的幅度及成效。堅尼系數在二零一一年相關的減幅為 0.062，反映透過稅務和社會福利將收入由收入分布的上端重新分配至收入分布的下端能有效地收窄收入差距。而二零零一年和二零零六年的減幅分別為 0.055 和 0.058。與二零零一年相比，收入重新分布的政策在二零一一年有着更大的影響，這不單顯示相關措施的力度隨時間不斷增加，亦反映政府在縮窄收入差距的工作上取得較大的成效。

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

The Gini Coefficient (based on post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income) of Hong Kong after rising slightly from 0.470 in 2001 to 0.475 in 2006, remained stable in 2011 at 0.475. Focusing only on economically active households which account for the main source of employment income in Hong Kong, the corresponding Gini Coefficient in 2011 was 0.430, slightly lower than the 0.436 in both 2006 and 2001.

As Government policies through taxation and social benefits have an overall impact on income redistribution, the compilation of Gini Coefficient based on post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income (i.e. household income taking into account the effects of taxation and social benefits) should provide a more meaningful measure of the overall situation of income disparity in Hong Kong.

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 or effectiveness of Government's policy in mitigating income disparity in Hong Kong. The magnitude of reduction in Gini Coefficient in 2011 was 0.062, reflecting that income redistribution from the upper end of the income distribution to the lower end through taxation and the provision of social benefits helped narrow income disparity. Such effect in 2001 and 2006 were estimated to be 0.055 and 0.058 respectively. The greater temporal impact of redistributive policies for 2011 as compared to 2001 reflects improved strength and effectiveness of Government's policies in narrowing income disparity over time.

收入差距隨着時間的擴闊的另一個重要因素是由於香港的社會經濟和人口的轉變。由於人口持續老化，在二零零一年至二零一一年期間，非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶大幅上升 48.3%，若按比例計算，由二零零一年的 13.9%增加至二零一一年的 17.9%。在這類住戶中，約半數（43.6%）為所有成員均在六十五歲及以上的長者住戶，他／她們主要是退休人士，並沒有職業收入，其住戶收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）自然較全香港所有家庭住戶的中位數的 20,200 元為低，為 4,320 元。

若一併考慮政府在二零一一年實施的一次性紓緩措施的影響，相關的所有家庭住戶的堅尼系數會進一步下降至 0.459，而從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的堅尼系數則下降至 0.417。政府一次性紓緩措施的影響的詳細分析載於**附錄丁**。

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。

Another important factor underlying the rise in income disparity over time is the socio-economic and demographic changes in Hong Kong. Because of population ageing, the number of economically inactive households has risen markedly by 48.3% between 2001 and 2011, and in proportion terms, from 13.9% in 2001 to 17.9% in 2011. About half (43.6%) of these households in 2011 were elderly households with all members aged 65 and over. These households mainly consisted of retirees with no employment income, and naturally had a significantly lower median monthly income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) of \$4,320 when compared to all domestic households in Hong Kong (\$20,200).

If the effect of the Government's one-off relief measures implemented in 2011 was further taken into account, the corresponding Gini Coefficients for all domestic households further lowered to 0.459 whereas that for economically active households to 0.417. Detailed analysis on the effect of Government's one-off relief measures is contained at **Appendix D**.

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.

與國際比較（第八章）

基於資料來源、收入定義和編製方法不盡相同，國際性地比較收入差距的情況有着相當的局限。有些海外地方的收入差距量度採用個人工資收入，另一些則採用住戶收入。有些的量度範圍涵蓋整個勞動人口，有些則僅涵蓋某些人口組別。儘管如此，國際之間的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，以資比較香港的收入差距情況。不過，解釋有關的結果務須小心。在此特別強調，收入差距的絕對水平並不可以直接作比較。較為有意義的比較是從選定的經濟體系長時間的收入分布的變化方向作比較。

香港是匯集倚重發展成熟和多元化的服務業活動的開放型經濟體系，僱用的工人具備多方面的豐富經驗和技能。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。

在所有選定的國家／城市中，香港的堅尼系數與英國、加拿大，以及一些國際城市（包括美國的紐約和華盛頓）相若，而比新加坡為低。

International Comparison (Chapter 8)

The comparison of income disparity on an international scale may be subject to considerable limitations owing to differences in data sources, income definitions and compilation methods. Some overseas measurements of income disparity use individual wage incomes while others use household incomes. Moreover, some measurements cover the entire labour force while others cover only certain population groups. That said, it may still be worthwhile to conduct some international comparison with a view to benchmarking the situation of income disparity in Hong Kong with selected economies. Caution must nevertheless be taken in interpreting the results. In particular, it should be emphasized that the absolute level of income disparity is not directly comparable. Rather, the comparison is meaningful in terms of comparing the direction of change in income distribution over time for the selected economies.

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 in those places with a much greater preponderance of manufacturing and agricultural activities.

Amongst all the selected countries / cities, Hong Kong has a Gini Coefficient which is comparable to that of that the United Kingdom, Canada and that of some metropolitan cities which included New York City and Washington DC in the United States of America. Furthermore, Hong Kong has a lower Gini Coefficient when compared with Singapore.

住戶收入分布的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Household Income Distribution

	2001	2006	2011
每月主要職業收入 Monthly Income from Main Employment			
(i) 每月主要職業收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）中位數 Median monthly income from main employment (excluding foreign domestic helpers)			
(a) 以當時市價計算（港元） At current prices (HK\$)	11,000	10,000	12,000
(b) 以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算（港元） At constant (June 2011) prices (HK\$)	12,380	11,590	12,000
家庭住戶每月收入 Monthly Domestic Household Income			
(ii) 家庭住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（原本住戶每月收入）中位數 Median monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) (original monthly household income)			
(a) 以當時市價計算（港元） At current prices (HK\$)	18,500 {21,000}	17,100 {20,000}	20,200 {24,500}
(b) 以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算（港元） At constant (June 2011) prices (HK\$)	20,810 {23,630}	19,820 {23,180}	20,200 {24,500}
(iii) 佔原本住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）比例（百分比） Share of aggregate original monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) (%)			
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	0.9 {1.7}	0.8 {1.6}	0.6 {1.7}
第二 2nd	2.3 {2.9}	2.1 {2.9}	2.0 {2.8}
第三 3rd	3.4 {3.9}	3.2 {3.8}	3.1 {3.8}
第四 4th	4.5 {4.8}	4.3 {4.8}	4.3 {4.8}
第五 5th	5.7 {5.9}	5.6 {5.9}	5.6 {5.8}
第六 6th	7.0 {7.1}	7.0 {7.1}	7.0 {7.2}
第七 7th	8.8 {8.7}	8.8 {8.7}	8.9 {8.8}
第八 8th	11.1 {10.8}	11.3 {10.9}	11.5 {11.1}
第九 9th	15.3 {14.7}	15.6 {15.0}	16.1 {15.3}
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	41.1 {39.5}	41.4 {39.3}	41.0 {38.8}
(iv) 堅尼系數（按除稅後住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (based on post-tax monthly household income)	0.515 {0.476}	0.521 {0.477}	0.521 {0.470}
(v) 堅尼系數（按除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (based on post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income)	0.470 {0.436}	0.475 {0.436}	0.475 {0.430}

{ } 括號內的數字是從事經濟活動的家庭住戶
Figures refer to economically active households.

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。本報告運用二零一一年人口普查所編製的統計數據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，並在適當之處與二零零一年人口普查和二零零六年中期人口統計的資料作一比較。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) 分析過去十年香港的整體收入分布情況；以及
- (b) 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布的影響。

1.3 有關的分析乃採用二零零一年、二零零六年和二零一一年的人口普查／中期人口統計所搜集的資料而進行。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 2011 Population Census. Comparisons are made with the results from the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census where appropriate. 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; and
- (b) to assess the redistributive effects of government intervention on income in the public policy areas.

1.3 The analysis is performed by making use of the information collected from the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Population Census / By-census. 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 政府採取的措施是通過稅務和社會福利令收入再分布。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。

1.6 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常為美國、英國和澳洲等先進經濟體系採用，以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。

1.7 本研究考慮了經由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**。

1.8 在此必須強調，本研究已盡力篩選適用的政府採取的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。

1.5 Government policies through taxation and 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.

1.6 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 commonly used by advanced economies such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Australia in 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.

1.7 In this study, the post-tax post-social transfer household income is derived by taking into account the effects of inflows through 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 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**.

1.8 It should be emphasized that while efforts have been made to filter out relevant parts of government intervention to derive the said income, it is difficult to quantify all the social benefits allocated to individuals in monetary terms given 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 to 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.

1.9 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**分析政府在二零一一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

1.10 根據慣例，自一九六一年起，香港每十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。

1.11 二零一一年人口普查已於二零一一年六月三十日至八月二日的三十四天期間進行。這次人口普查包括向十分之九住戶搜集基本資料如年齡及性別的簡單點算，及向其餘十分之一住戶的成員搜集多方面的人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細訪問。

1.12 二零一一年人口普查採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自二零零零年八月開始，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。

1.9 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 subsidized home ownership housing. **Appendix D** analyses the effects of Government's one-off relief measures implemented in 2011 on household income distribution.

Coverage

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

1.11 The 2011 Population Census was conducted in the thirty-four-day period from 30 June to 2 August 2011. It comprised a simple enumeration on nine-tenths of households to provide basic information like age and sex and a detailed enquiry to the remaining one-tenth on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members.

1.12 The 2011 Population 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 a change is introduced in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept 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.

1.13 二零一一年人口普查的普查參考時刻（即二零一一年六月三十日凌晨三時）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）在普查參考時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

1.14 至於「流動居民」，則指在普查參考時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在普查參考時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。

1.15 本報告列出的二零零一年人口普查、二零零六年中期人口統計及二零一一年人口普查的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。不過，它們的普查參考時刻卻並不相同。二零零一年人口普查、二零零六年中期人口統計和二零一一年人口普查的普查參考時刻分別是三月中、七月中和六月底。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，二零零一年人口普查、二零零六年中期人口統計及二零一一年人口普查的結果仍可作概括性比較。

報告的結構

1.16 本報告共分八章。第二章首先就二零零一至二零一一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

1.13 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment of the 2011 Population Census (i.e. 3 a.m. on 30 June 2011) 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 three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment.

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

1.15 The results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. However, their census reference moments are different, with the 2001 Population Census in mid-March, the 2006 Population By-census in mid-July and the 2011 Population Census in end-June respectively. 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 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census are broadly comparable.

Report Structure

1.16 This report consists of eight chapters. Chapter 2 begins by providing a descriptive analysis of the changes in the income distribution of the working

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。

1.17 第三及第四章深入研究稅務與社會福利對住戶收入的重新分布效應。

1.18 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，第五章嘗試運用選定的收入分散量數，評估收入的分散程度。第六章繼而研究影響收入分布的因素，大致分為人口和經濟因素。

1.19 第七章就一些選定住戶分組進行較深入的分析。

1.20 第八章把香港的收入差距趨勢與選定的經濟體系作一比較。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。

1.21 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**。

代號

1.22 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

population and the domestic households during the period from 2001 to 2011. It also looks at the socio-economic characteristics of the working population and domestic households across different income groups.

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

1.18 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 categorized into demographic and economic factors, of income distribution.

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

1.20 Chapter 8 compares the trends of income disparity of Hong Kong with selected economies. It should, however, be emphasized 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.

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

Symbols

1.22 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

數字的捨入

1.23 由於數字的進位，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。

Rounding of Figures

1.23 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 nearest ten of Hong Kong dollar.

2. 收入分布

概念

2.1 人口普查／中期人口統計中原本住戶每月收入包括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。

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、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。在二零一一年，總家庭住戶收入中有 85.7% 來自職業收入，而在二零零一年及二零零六年的相關數字分別是 88.1% 及 86.1%。（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。

2.5 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

2. Income Distribution

Concepts

2.1 In population census / by-census, original monthly income refers to the total cash income received in the reference month, including earnings from all jobs (before deduction of the employee's contribution to the Mandatory Provident Fund) and other cash incomes.

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, dividend and interest, regular / monthly pensions, social security allowance, 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. 85.7% of the total domestic household income originated from employment income in 2011. The corresponding figures for 2001 and 2006 were 88.1% and 86.1% 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 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

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十年 **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。

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 ten years, and ascertain the major demographic and economic factors leading to the changes.

表 2.1 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

收入來源 Source of Income	2001	百分比 % 2006	2011
職業收入 Employment Income	88.1	86.1	85.7
其他現金收入 Other Cash Income	11.9	13.9	14.3
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

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在二零零一年及二零零六年均維持在 10,000 元的水平，而在二零一一年則增加了 10% 至 11,000 元。經除去期間的價格變動的影響後，實質每月收入中位數（按二零一一年六月的固定價格計算）由二零零一年的 11,250 元微跌至二零一一年的 11,000 元。（表 2.2）

2.6 As a whole, the median monthly income from main employment of the working population remained at \$10,000 in both 2001 and 2006 and increased to \$11,000 in 2011, representing an increase of 10%. After netting out the effect of price change over the period, there was a slight decrease in the real median monthly income from main employment (at constant June 2011 prices) from \$11,250 in 2001 to \$11,000 in 2011. (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二零一一年是 12,000 元，與二零零一年（11,000 元）相比增加了 9.1%，而與二零零六年（10,000 元）相比則大幅增加了

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 \$12,000 in 2011, which increased by 9.1% from \$11,000 in 2001 and 20.0% from

20.0%。雖然實質每月收入中位數（按二零一一年六月的固定價格計算）由二零零一年的 12,380 元下跌至二零零六年的 11,590 元，但在近五年間則有所增加，至二零一一年的 12,000 元，這某程度上亦反映了近年經濟強勁增長，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。在二零一一年，每月收入低於 6,000 元的工作人口由二零零一年的 13.9% 大幅減少至二零一一年的 10.1%。同時期，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 11.7% 增至 16.4%。（表 2.2）

\$10,000 in 2006. While there was a decrease in real median monthly income (at constant June 2011 prices) from \$12,380 in 2001 to \$11,590 in 2006, there was a slight increase in the recent 5 years to \$12,000 in 2011, partly reflecting the robust economic growth and 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 13.9% in 2001 to 10.1% in 2011. At the same time, the percentage share of working population with monthly income at \$30,000 or above increased distinctly from 11.7% to 16.4%. (Table 2.2)

表 2.2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按每月主要職業收入（以當時市價計算及以固定（二零一一年六月）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 2011) Prices), 2001, 2006 and 2011

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					
	2001		2006		2011		2001		2006		2011	
	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	57 069	1.8	66 128	2.0	62 680	1.8	56 467	1.9	65 534	2.1	61 935	1.9
2,000 – 3,999	278 579	8.6	324 434	9.7	336 158	9.5	123 317	4.0	149 921	4.7	110 714	3.4
4,000 – 5,999	266 587	8.3	329 103	9.8	185 318	5.2	242 354	8.0	318 839	10.1	159 539	4.9
6,000 – 7,999	397 899	12.3	460 953	13.8	364 625	10.3	396 961	13.0	459 650	14.6	362 962	11.1
8,000 – 9,999	395 476	12.2	418 416	12.5	454 732	12.9	395 283	13.0	417 967	13.2	454 218	13.9
10,000 – 14,999	743 033	23.0	693 526	20.7	754 507	21.4	742 970	24.4	693 500	22.0	754 368	23.0
15,000 – 19,999	370 981	11.5	354 073	10.6	411 534	11.6	370 973	12.2	354 073	11.2	411 534	12.6
20,000 – 24,999	251 116	7.8	222 694	6.7	284 518	8.1	251 100	8.2	222 694	7.1	284 518	8.7
25,000 – 29,999	111 239	3.4	114 064	3.4	141 632	4.0	111 239	3.6	114 064	3.6	141 632	4.3
30,000 – 39,999	146 796	4.5	150 717	4.5	216 243	6.1	146 796	4.8	150 717	4.8	216 243	6.6
40,000 – 59,999	109 999	3.4	115 948	3.5	173 003	4.9	109 999	3.6	115 948	3.7	173 003	5.3
≥ 60,000	100 333	3.1	94 930	2.8	147 899	4.2	100 333	3.3	94 930	3.0	147 899	4.5
總計 Total	3 229 107	100.0	3 344 986	100.0	3 532 849	100.0	3 047 792	100.0	3 157 837	100.0	3 278 565	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)												
	10,000		10,000		11,000		11,000		10,000		12,000	
(以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算) (At Constant (June 2011) Prices)												
< 2,000	53 273	1.6	55 386	1.7	62 680	1.8	52 848	1.7	54 944	1.7	61 935	1.9
2,000 – 3,999	136 021	4.2	233 698	7.0	336 158	9.5	115 138	3.8	117 499	3.7	110 714	3.4
4,000 – 5,999	348 767	10.8	326 549	9.8	185 318	5.2	190 945	6.3	258 718	8.2	159 539	4.9
6,000 – 7,999	364 941	11.3	334 226	10.0	364 625	10.3	363 157	11.9	332 481	10.5	362 962	11.1
8,000 – 9,999	321 347	10.0	463 930	13.9	454 732	12.9	321 095	10.5	463 272	14.7	454 218	13.9
10,000 – 14,999	809 890	25.1	708 612	21.2	754 507	21.4	809 765	26.6	708 338	22.4	754 368	23.0
15,000 – 19,999	380 588	11.8	400 381	12.0	411 534	11.6	380 580	12.5	400 381	12.7	411 534	12.6
20,000 – 24,999	294 696	9.1	284 829	8.5	284 518	8.1	294 680	9.7	284 829	9.0	284 518	8.7
25,000 – 29,999	120 693	3.7	97 156	2.9	141 632	4.0	120 693	4.0	97 156	3.1	141 632	4.3
30,000 – 39,999	158 763	4.9	179 156	5.4	216 243	6.1	158 763	5.2	179 156	5.7	216 243	6.6
40,000 – 59,999	120 528	3.7	138 656	4.1	173 003	4.9	120 528	4.0	138 656	4.4	173 003	5.3
≥ 60,000	119 600	3.7	122 407	3.7	147 899	4.2	119 600	3.9	122 407	3.9	147 899	4.5
總計 Total	3 229 107	100.0	3 344 986	100.0	3 532 849	100.0	3 047 792	100.0	3 157 837	100.0	3 278 565	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)												
	11,250		11,590		11,000		12,380		11,590		12,000	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The 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 過去十年，較高的十等分組別（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的就業人士收入增長相比較低組別的收入增長為佳。第十個（最高）十等分組別的就業人士的每月職業收入中位數由二零零一年的 45,000 元增加 22.2% 至二零一一年的 55,000 元。另一方面第一個（最低）十等分組別的每月職業收入中位數同期則只微升了 2.3%。因此在二零一一年，第十個十等分組別在職人士的收入是第一個十等分組別的 15.4 倍，較二零零一年的 12.9 倍為高。然而，在過去五年間，最低及最高十等分組別的相應升幅均約為 20%。即使扣除價格變動影響後，實質增幅分別為 3% 和 5%。（表 2.3）

2.11 職業收入分布的分散度擴闊可從最低十等分組別所佔職業收入比重下降，而最高十等分組別的比重同時上升得知。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比重由二零零一年的 5.2% 輕微下降至二零一一年的 5.0%。另一方面，第九個至第十個十等分組別所佔比重則有所增加，由二零零一年的 53.9% 增加至二零一一年的 55.3%。因此，職業收入的分布在二零零一至二零一一年間有所擴闊。但在二零零六至二零一一年間的職業收入分布則有所收窄。（表 2.4）

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 During the past ten years, employed persons in the higher decile groups (excluding foreign domestic helpers) fared better than those in the lower groups in terms of income growth. The median monthly employment income for employed persons in the 10th (highest) decile group increased by 22.2% from \$45,000 in 2001 to \$55,000 in 2011. On the other hand, the magnitude of increase was smaller for the 1st (lowest) decile group during the same period which was 2.3%. Consequently, working persons in the 10th decile group earned 15.4 times the income of those in the 1st decile group in 2011, higher than the 12.9 times in 2001. Nevertheless, the magnitude of increase was about 20% for both the lowest and highest decile groups in the past five-year period. Even after discounting the effect of price change, the real growth was 3% and 5% respectively. (Table 2.3)

2.11 Wider dispersion in employment income would be manifested by a fall in the share of the income attributed to the lowest decile and a concurrent rise in the share to the highest decile. The share of the aggregate monthly income from main employment for the 1st – 2nd decile groups of the working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) had slightly declined from 5.2% to 5.0% between 2001 and 2011. On the other hand, the 9th – 10th decile groups accounted for an increasing share of the aggregate employment income from 53.9% in 2001 to 55.3% in 2011. There was thus a widening in the employment income distribution between 2001 and 2011. However, narrowing dispersion in the employment income distribution was observed between 2006 and 2011. (Table 2.4)

2.12 在過去十年間，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 The increased dispersion in employment income over the past ten-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 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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（二零一一年六月）市價計算）

Table 2.3 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (at Current and Constant (June 2011) Prices) by Decile Group of Working Population⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2006: 2001	2011: 2001	2011: 2006	2006: 2001	2011: 2001	2011: 2006
	(以當時市價計算) (At Current Prices)											
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	3,500	3,200	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,580	0.91	1.09	1.00	0.86	1.19	1.02
第二 2nd	5,000	4,500	5,000	6,000	5,500	6,940	0.90	1.11	1.00	0.92	1.26	1.16
第三 3rd	7,000	6,300	7,500	7,500	7,000	8,000	0.90	1.19	1.07	0.93	1.14	1.07
第四 4th	8,000	7,700	9,000	9,000	8,000	9,900	0.96	1.17	1.13	0.89	1.24	1.10
第五 5th	10,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	0.90	1.11	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10
第六 6th	11,250	10,500	12,500	12,000	11,000	13,500	0.93	1.19	1.11	0.92	1.23	1.13
第七 7th	14,000	13,000	15,000	15,000	14,000	16,150	0.93	1.15	1.07	0.93	1.15	1.08
第八 8th	18,000	17,000	20,000	18,500	18,000	20,000	0.94	1.18	1.11	0.97	1.11	1.08
第九 9th	23,750	23,750	30,000	25,000	25,000	30,000	1.00	1.26	1.26	1.00	1.20	1.20
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	45,000	45,000	51,750	45,000	45,000	55,000	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.22	1.22
合計 Overall	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	12,000	1.00	1.10	1.10	0.91	1.20	1.09
(以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算) (At Constant (June 2011) Prices)												
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	3,940	3,710	3,500	3,940	3,480	3,580	0.94	0.94	0.89	0.88	1.03	0.91
第二 2nd	5,630	5,220	5,000	6,750	6,380	6,940	0.93	0.96	0.89	0.94	1.09	1.03
第三 3rd	7,880	7,300	7,500	8,440	8,110	8,000	0.93	1.03	0.95	0.96	0.99	0.95
第四 4th	9,000	8,920	9,000	10,130	9,270	9,900	0.99	1.01	1.00	0.92	1.07	0.98
第五 5th	11,250	10,430	10,000	11,250	11,590	11,000	0.93	0.96	0.89	1.03	0.95	0.98
第六 6th	12,660	12,170	12,500	13,500	12,750	13,500	0.96	1.03	0.99	0.94	1.06	1.00
第七 7th	15,750	15,070	15,000	16,880	16,230	16,150	0.96	1.00	0.95	0.96	1.00	0.96
第八 8th	20,250	19,700	20,000	20,810	20,860	20,000	0.97	1.02	0.99	1.00	0.96	0.96
第九 9th	26,720	27,530	30,000	28,130	28,980	30,000	1.03	1.09	1.12	1.03	1.04	1.07
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	50,630	52,160	51,750	50,630	52,160	55,000	1.03	0.99	1.02	1.03	1.05	1.09
合計 Overall	11,250	11,590	11,000	12,380	11,590	12,000	1.03	0.95	0.98	0.94	1.04	0.97

註釋：(1) 這些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) The 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.

表 2.4 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7
第二 2nd	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.3
第三 3rd	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.1
第四 4th	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.7
第五 5th	5.9	5.7	5.4	5.8	5.7	5.4
第六 6th	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.7
第七 7th	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.3	8.2
第八 8th	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5
第九 9th	14.5	14.8	15.3	14.3	14.6	15.0
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	40.1	40.9	41.2	39.6	40.4	40.3
合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些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) The 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

Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Population by Major Socio-economic Characteristics

年齡及性別

Age and Sex

2.13 整體而言，在職男性的收入高於在職女性。在二零一一年，在職男性的每月主要職業收入的中位數是 13,000 元，較在職女性所賺取的 9,500 元高 36.8%。（表 2.5a）

2.13 Overall speaking, working men earned more than working women. The median monthly income from main employment of working men, at \$13,000 in 2011, was 36.8% higher than the \$9,500 earned by their female counterpart. (Table 2.5a)

2.14 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。二零一一年相應的百分比分別為 26.3% 及 7.3%。不過，值得注意的是，有顯著比例的在職女性收入低於 6,000 元的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 13.7%。（表 2.5a 及表 2.5b）

2.15 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，在二零一一年，女性從事文書支援的比例為 21.6%，遠較男性的 9.9% 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（20.1%）則較女性（13.0%）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）

2.16 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，他／她們的每月主要職業收入中位數從十五歲至十九歲及二十歲至二十四歲的年輕年齡組別逐步上升，至中年的二十五歲至三十四歲及三十五歲至四十四歲達到頂峰，並在四十五歲至五十四歲、五十五歲至六十四歲和六十五歲及以上年長年齡組別下降。二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按年齡組別劃分的收入分布情況均相若。（圖 2.1）

2.14 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 2011 were 26.3% and 7.3% respectively. However, it should be noted that a significant proportion of employed women whose income below \$6,000 was attributable to foreign domestic helpers. Should foreign domestic helpers be excluded, the percentage would drop to 13.7%. (Table 2.5a and Table 2.5b)

2.15 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 2011, proportionally more women (21.6%) than men (9.9%) 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 (20.1%) working as “Managers and administrators” and “Professionals” than women (13.0%) who had relatively high monthly income from main employment. (Table 2.10 and Appendix A2.1)

2.16 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 increased gradually from the young age groups of 15–19 and 20–24, peaked at the middle age groups of 25–34 and 35–44, and declined at the older age groups of 45–54, 55–64 and 65 and over. Similar pattern was observed on the income distribution by age group for 2001, 2006 and 2011. (Chart 2.1)

表 2.5a 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	每月主要職業收入 (港元) Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	< 2,000	31 922	1.8	32 911	1.8	26 697	1.5
	2,000 – 3,999	46 528	2.6	59 772	3.3	40 881	2.2
	4,000 – 5,999	102 239	5.6	140 288	7.8	65 807	3.6
	6,000 – 7,999	203 521	11.2	241 707	13.5	157 793	8.7
	8,000 – 9,999	233 093	12.9	241 372	13.4	244 140	13.4
	10,000 – 14,999	473 519	26.1	421 637	23.5	456 867	25.1
	15,000 – 19,999	242 946	13.4	214 491	11.9	246 101	13.5
	20,000 – 24,999	163 532	9.0	139 013	7.7	167 212	9.2
	25,000 – 29,999	68 919	3.8	66 721	3.7	81 911	4.5
	30,000 – 39,999	91 756	5.1	89 628	5.0	126 242	6.9
	40,000 – 59,999	76 238	4.2	76 822	4.3	102 950	5.7
	≥ 60,000	79 038	4.4	71 314	4.0	104 670	5.7
	總計 Total	1 813 251	100.0	1 795 676	100.0	1 821 271	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)							
		12,000		11,000		13,000	
女 Female	< 2,000	25 147	1.8	33 217	2.1	35 983	2.1
	2,000 – 3,999	232 051	16.4	264 662	17.1	295 277	17.3
	4,000 – 5,999	164 348	11.6	188 815	12.2	119 511	7.0
	6,000 – 7,999	194 378	13.7	219 246	14.2	206 832	12.1
	8,000 – 9,999	162 383	11.5	177 044	11.4	210 592	12.3
	10,000 – 14,999	269 514	19.0	271 889	17.5	297 640	17.4
	15,000 – 19,999	128 035	9.0	139 582	9.0	165 433	9.7
	20,000 – 24,999	87 584	6.2	83 681	5.4	117 306	6.9
	25,000 – 29,999	42 320	3.0	47 343	3.1	59 721	3.5
	30,000 – 39,999	55 040	3.9	61 089	3.9	90 001	5.3
	40,000 – 59,999	33 761	2.4	39 126	2.5	70 053	4.1
	≥ 60,000	21 295	1.5	23 616	1.5	43 229	2.5
	總計 Total	1 415 856	100.0	1 549 310	100.0	1 711 578	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)							
		8,900		8,500		9,500	
合計 Both Sexes	< 2,000	57 069	1.8	66 128	2.0	62 680	1.8
	2,000 – 3,999	278 579	8.6	324 434	9.7	336 158	9.5
	4,000 – 5,999	266 587	8.3	329 103	9.8	185 318	5.2
	6,000 – 7,999	397 899	12.3	460 953	13.8	364 625	10.3
	8,000 – 9,999	395 476	12.2	418 416	12.5	454 732	12.9
	10,000 – 14,999	743 033	23.0	693 526	20.7	754 507	21.4
	15,000 – 19,999	370 981	11.5	354 073	10.6	411 534	11.6
	20,000 – 24,999	251 116	7.8	222 694	6.7	284 518	8.1
	25,000 – 29,999	111 239	3.4	114 064	3.4	141 632	4.0
	30,000 – 39,999	146 796	4.5	150 717	4.5	216 243	6.1
	40,000 – 59,999	109 999	3.4	115 948	3.5	173 003	4.9
	≥ 60,000	100 333	3.1	94 930	2.8	147 899	4.2
	總計 Total	3 229 107	100.0	3 344 986	100.0	3 532 849	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)							
		10,000		10,000		11,000	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 2.5b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

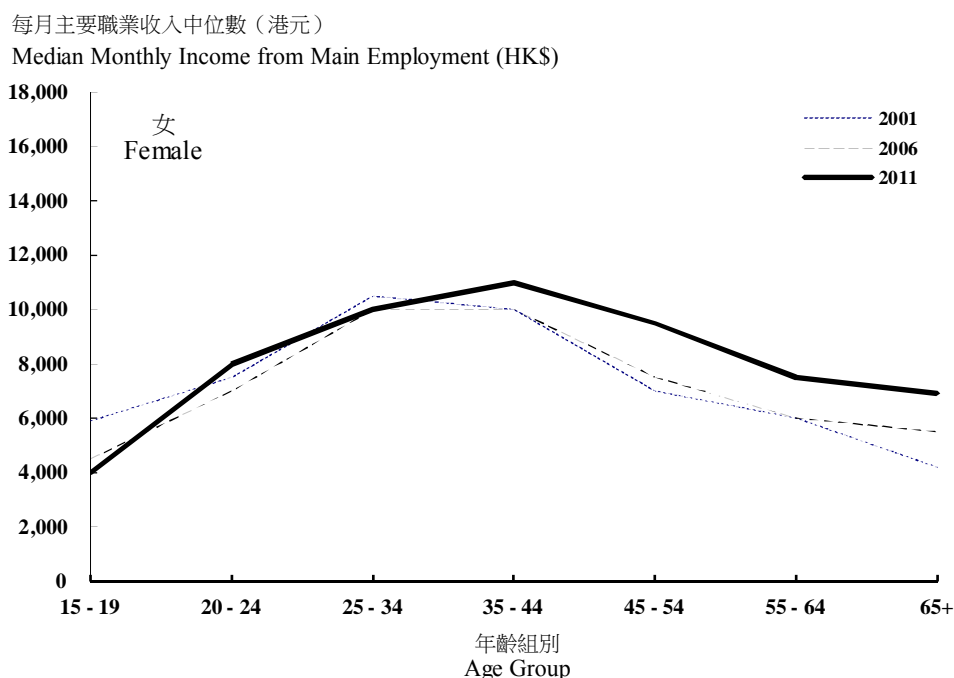
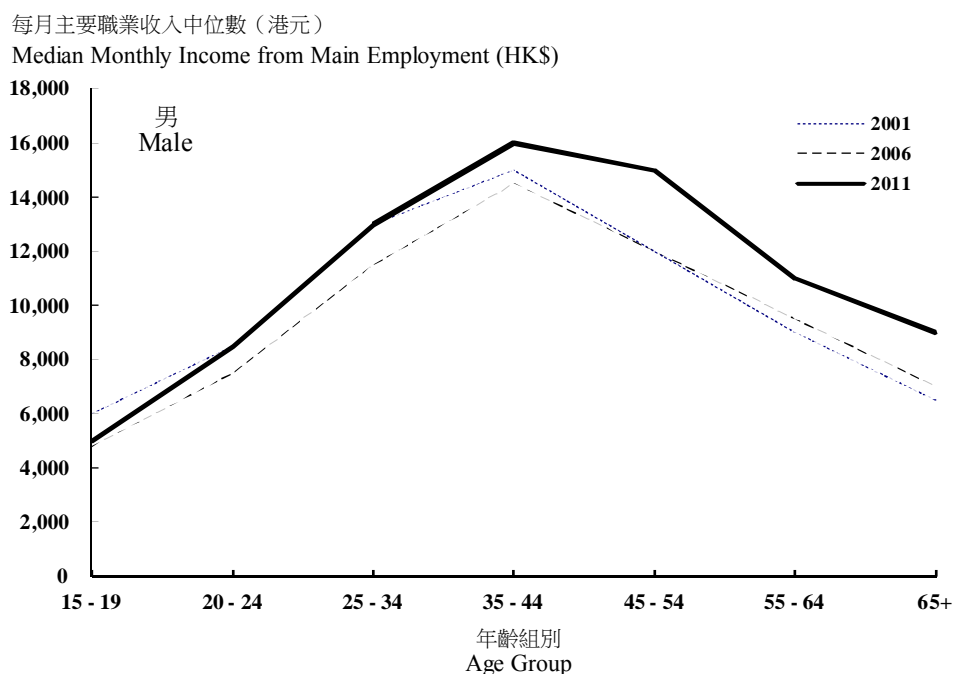
性別 Sex	每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	< 2,000	31 913	1.8	32 871	1.8	26 697	1.5
	2,000 – 3,999	45 173	2.5	58 711	3.3	39 597	2.2
	4,000 – 5,999	101 579	5.6	140 038	7.8	65 270	3.6
	6,000 – 7,999	203 313	11.2	241 562	13.5	157 488	8.7
	8,000 – 9,999	233 055	12.9	241 315	13.5	243 885	13.4
	10,000 – 14,999	473 487	26.1	421 621	23.5	456 771	25.1
	15,000 – 19,999	242 938	13.4	214 491	12.0	246 101	13.5
	20,000 – 24,999	163 532	9.0	139 013	7.7	167 212	9.2
	25,000 – 29,999	68 919	3.8	66 721	3.7	81 911	4.5
	30,000 – 39,999	91 756	5.1	89 628	5.0	126 242	6.9
	40,000 – 59,999	76 238	4.2	76 822	4.3	102 950	5.7
	≥ 60,000	79 038	4.4	71 314	4.0	104 670	5.8
	總計 Total	1 810 941	100.0	1 794 107	100.0	1 818 794	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)							
		12,000		11,000		13,000	
女 Female	< 2,000	24 554	2.0	32 663	2.4	35 238	2.4
	2,000 – 3,999	78 144	6.3	91 210	6.7	71 117	4.9
	4,000 – 5,999	140 775	11.4	178 801	13.1	94 269	6.5
	6,000 – 7,999	193 648	15.7	218 088	16.0	205 474	14.1
	8,000 – 9,999	162 228	13.1	176 652	13.0	210 333	14.4
	10,000 – 14,999	269 483	21.8	271 879	19.9	297 597	20.4
	15,000 – 19,999	128 035	10.4	139 582	10.2	165 433	11.3
	20,000 – 24,999	87 568	7.1	83 681	6.1	117 306	8.0
	25,000 – 29,999	42 320	3.4	47 343	3.5	59 721	4.1
	30,000 – 39,999	55 040	4.5	61 089	4.5	90 001	6.2
	40,000 – 59,999	33 761	2.7	39 126	2.9	70 053	4.8
	≥ 60,000	21 295	1.7	23 616	1.7	43 229	3.0
	總計 Total	1 236 851	100.0	1 363 730	100.0	1 459 771	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)							
		10,000		9,500		10,900	
合計 Both Sexes	< 2,000	56 467	1.9	65 534	2.1	61 935	1.9
	2,000 – 3,999	123 317	4.0	149 921	4.7	110 714	3.4
	4,000 – 5,999	242 354	8.0	318 839	10.1	159 539	4.9
	6,000 – 7,999	396 961	13.0	459 650	14.6	362 962	11.1
	8,000 – 9,999	395 283	13.0	417 967	13.2	454 218	13.9
	10,000 – 14,999	742 970	24.4	693 500	22.0	754 368	23.0
	15,000 – 19,999	370 973	12.2	354 073	11.2	411 534	12.6
	20,000 – 24,999	251 100	8.2	222 694	7.1	284 518	8.7
	25,000 – 29,999	111 239	3.6	114 064	3.6	141 632	4.3
	30,000 – 39,999	146 796	4.8	150 717	4.8	216 243	6.6
	40,000 – 59,999	109 999	3.6	115 948	3.7	173 003	5.3
	≥ 60,000	100 333	3.3	94 930	3.0	147 899	4.5
	總計 Total	3 047 792	100.0	3 157 837	100.0	3 278 565	100.0
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)							
		11,000		10,000		12,000	

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

圖 2.1 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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

Chart 2.1 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Age Group and Sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011



註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

教育程度

2.17 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。在二零一一年，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 6,900 元，是曾受專上教育學位課程人士的中位數 25,000 元的 27.6%。（表 2.6）

2.18 曾受學位課程的在職人士的每月收入中位數在二零零一年及二零零六年維持在約 20,000 元，並在二零一一年增加至 25,000 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，由二零零一年的 5,600 元增加至二零一一年的 6,900 元，上升約 23.2%。（表 2.6）

Educational Attainment

2.17 Working persons with higher educational attainment generally have higher income than the less educated ones. In 2011, the median monthly income from main employment of the working persons with no schooling / pre-primary education was \$6,900, which was 27.6% of that of working persons who had attended post-secondary education in degree courses (\$25,000). (Table 2.6)

2.18 Median monthly income of working persons with degree education remained at about \$20,000 in 2001 and 2006 and increased to \$25,000 in 2011. On the other hand, the median monthly income for less educated working persons also recorded a distinct increase after the implementation of statutory minimum wage. In particular, the median income of persons with no schooling / pre-primary education increased notably by some 23.2% from \$5,600 in 2001 to \$6,900 in 2011. (Table 2.6)

表 2.6 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按教育程度（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), 2001, 2006 and 2011

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\$)		
	2001	2006	2011
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	5,600	5,500	6,900
小學 Primary	7,600	7,000	8,000
初中 Lower secondary	9,000	8,000	8,500
高中 Upper secondary	10,000	10,000	10,000
預科 Sixth form	11,000 ⁽²⁾	9,500	10,000
專上教育：文憑／證書課程 Post-secondary : Diploma / certificate	18,000 ⁽³⁾	11,500	13,500
副學位課程 Sub-degree course		12,000	12,360
學位課程 Degree course		19,500	25,000
合計 Overall	10,000	10,000	11,000

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 這些數字包括於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。

(3) 在二零零一年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 2 所列明的課程除外）的人士，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

Notes : (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) The figures include “Diploma / certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council” in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 2) in the 2001 Population Census, and no separate figures were available.

行業及職業

2.19 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。在過去年間，香港已從一個製造業主導的經濟體系，邁向知識型的經濟體系。從事「製造業」的工作人口在二零零一年至二零一一年間減少了 57.4%，而從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」、「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」

Industry and Occupation

2.19 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. Hong Kong has been shifting from a manufacturing dominated economy towards a knowledge-based economy over the past years. The number of working population in the “Manufacturing” sector reduced by 57.4% over the past

及「社區、社會及個人服務業」人士則增加約 20–25%。（表 2.7）

2.20 經濟結構轉型導致就業模式從為低教育程度在職人士提供較多就業和較高收入機會的貨物生產行業，轉為聘用較大比例高教育程度在職人士的金融、商業及服務業。從事「金融、保險、地產及商用服務業」而擁有專上教育程度的工作人口在二零零一年至二零一一年期間維持於高水平（27%–30%），這些在職人士的每月收入中位數同期亦由 22,000 元上升至 24,000 元。（附錄 A2.2b 及附錄 A2.3b）

2.21 相反地，工作人口中具有初中及以下教育程度並從事「製造業」的比例在二零零一年至二零一一年期間由 14.0% 大幅減至 5.4%，而這些在職人士的每月收入中位數卻由 8,500 元增加至 9,500 元（較具有初中及以下教育程度的在職人士的整體每月收入中位數 8,000 元還要高）。這個現象部分可能是由於仍舊留在「製造業」的較低教育程度，但擁有豐富經驗和技能的在職人士的勞工生產力增加所致。（附錄 A2.2b 及附錄 A2.3b）

2.22 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。過去十年，工作人口中的經理及行政級人員、專業人員和輔助專業人員的比例由二零零一年的 31.6% 增加至二零一一年的 36.2%。這個現象反映職位的層面在過去十年有所提升，擴大了高收入和低收入的在職人士之間的差距。（表 2.9 及表 2.10）

ten years, whilst the number in the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels”, “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” and the “Community, social and personal services” sectors grew about by some 20%-25% during 2001 to 2011. (Table 2.7)

2.20 Restructuring of the economy led to a shift in employment away from those goods-producing sectors that have provided more employment and income opportunities to less educated working persons towards the financing, business and service sectors that employed a larger proportion of well educated working persons. The proportion of working population with post-secondary education in “Financing, insurance, real estate and business services” sector remained high at 27%–30% throughout 2001 to 2011 and the median monthly income of these working persons increased from \$22,000 to \$24,000 during the same period. (Appendix A2.2b and Appendix A2.3b)

2.21 In contrast, the proportion of working population with education level of lower secondary and below in “Manufacturing” sector declined substantially from 14.0% to 5.4% between 2001 and 2011, and yet the median monthly income of the working persons increased from \$8,500 in 2001 to \$9,500 in 2011 (which was higher than the overall median monthly income of \$8,000 for working persons with education level of lower secondary and below). This phenomenon might in part be attributed to the increased labour productivity for those less educated but more-skilled and experienced working persons staying in “Manufacturing” sector. (Appendix A2.2b and Appendix A2.3b)

2.22 Observation on the shift in occupation pattern and its relationship with income distribution was similar to that on industry. Over the past ten years, the proportion of managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals in the working population increased from 31.6% in 2001 to 36.2% in 2011. The phenomenon showed the job upgrading during the past decade widened the gap between working persons of high-income and those of low-income jobs. (Table 2.9 and Table 2.10)

2.23 就各主要職業類別而言，在二零一一年，經理及行政級人員的每月職業收入中位數最高，為 36,250 元，是處於工作技能職系較低一端的非技術工人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的職業收入中位數 7,200 元的五倍。過去十年，大多數主要職業類別的職業收入中位數都有上升，只有服務工作及銷售人員和非技術工人的收入微跌。但是，值得注意的是，非技術工人的每月收入中位數下降，是由於非技術工人中的外籍家庭傭工的比例持續上升。若扣除外籍家庭傭工，非技術工人的每月主要職業收入中位數事實上由二零零一年的 6,700 元，增加了 7.5%，至二零一一年的 7,200 元，反映了法定最低工資的效用。（表 2.9 及表 2.10）

2.23 Amongst the various broad job categories, managers and administrators had the highest median monthly employment income of \$36,250 in 2011 which was five times of that of \$7,200 of working persons in elementary occupations (excluding foreign domestic helpers) at the lower end of the job skills continuum. Median monthly employment income increased in most of the job categories over the past ten years, except a slight decline in service and sales workers and elementary occupations. However, it should be noted that the drop in the median monthly income of working persons in elementary occupations was associated with the significant and increasing proportion of foreign domestic workers belonging to this occupation category. If foreign domestic helpers were excluded, the median monthly income from main employment of workers in elementary occupations, in fact, increased by 7.5%, from \$6,700 in 2001 to \$7,200 in 2011, reflecting the effects of statutory minimum wage. (Table 2.9 and Table 2.10)

表 2.7 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按行業劃分的工作人口
Table 2.7 Working Population by Industry, 2001, 2006 and 2011

(甲) 根據新行業分類⁽¹⁾ 編製的二零一一年的統計數字

(A) Figures for 2011 compiled based on the new industry classification⁽¹⁾

行業 Industry	2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	142 973	4.0
建造業 Construction	275 517	7.8
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	805 269	22.7
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	316 597	8.9
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	278 939	7.9
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	116 757	3.3
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	219 564	6.2
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	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	513 324	14.5
雜項社會及個人服務業 Miscellaneous social and personal services	389 575	11.0
(不包括外籍家庭傭工) (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	(135 291)	(34.7)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	27 191	0.8
總計 Total	3 547 781	100.0

註釋：(1) 新行業分類是指二零一一年人口普查所採用的行業分類系統。這套分類系統基本上是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」(等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 4 版」) 為藍本而編定，並與早前的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的分類系統有顯著的不同。

(2) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及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) The new industry classification refers to the classification scheme adopted in the 2011 Population Census. This classification scheme is basically modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0' (equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4) and significantly different from those adopted in the past Population Censuses/By-censuses.

(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 2.7 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按行業劃分的工作人口（續）
Table 2.7 Working Population by Industry, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Cont'd.)

(乙) 根據舊行業分類⁽¹⁾ 編製的二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年的統計數字

(B) Figures for 2001, 2006 and 2011 compiled based on the old industry classification⁽¹⁾

行業 Industry	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	400 952	12.3	325 066	9.7	170 797	4.8
建造業 Construction	247 883	7.6	230 227	6.8	275 517	7.8
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	852 619	26.2	916 217	27.2	1 067 763	30.1
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	366 312	11.3	391 285	11.6	376 065	10.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	522 822	16.1	571 378	17.0	620 486	17.5
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	829 720	25.5	905 425	26.9	1 013 859	28.6
(不包括外籍家庭傭工) (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	(648 405)	(78.1)	(718 276)	(79.3)	(759 575)	(74.9)
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	32 398	1.0	26 138	0.8	23 294	0.7
總計 Total	3 252 706	100.0	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

註釋：(1) 舊行業分類是指二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計所採用的行業分類系統。這兩套分類系統是以「香港標準行業分類 1.0 版」及其更新的 1.1 版（兩者均等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 2 版」）為藍本而編定。雖然某些行業組別在舊行業分類和新行業分類中的名稱相同或非常相似，但其行業涵蓋範圍是有所不同。

(2) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Notes : (1) The old industry classification refers to the classification schemes adopted in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census. The two classification schemes are modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 1.0' and its updated Version 1.1 (both equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 2). Although the names of some industry groups in the old and new industry classifications are the same or very similar, their industry coverage is different.

(2) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

表 2.8 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

(甲) 根據新行業分類⁽³⁾ 編製的二零一一年統計數字

(A) Figures for 2011 compiled based on the new industry classification⁽³⁾

行業 Industry	2011 每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)
製造業 Manufacturing	13,000
建造業 Construction	12,000
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	12,000
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	10,500
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	8,800
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	17,080
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	21,250
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	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	18,990
雜項社會及個人服務業 Miscellaneous social and personal services	3,600
(不包括外籍家庭傭工) (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	(9,000)
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	14,000
合計 Overall	11,000 (12,000)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製而成。

Notes: (1) The figures in bracket are compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

(2) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(3) 新行業分類是指二零一一年人口普查所採用的行業分類系統。這套分類系統基本上是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」(等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 4 版」) 為藍本而編定，並與早前的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的分類系統有顯著的不同。

(3) The new industry classification refers to the classification scheme adopted in the 2011 Population Census. This classification scheme is basically modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0' (equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4) and significantly different from those adopted in the past Population Censuses/By-censuses.

(4) 「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。

(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 2.8 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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 (續)

Table 2.8 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Population⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ by Industry, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Cont'd.)

(乙) 根據舊行業分類⁽³⁾編製的二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年的統計數字

(B) Figures for 2001, 2006 and 2011 compiled based on the old industry classification⁽³⁾

行業 Industry	每月主要職業收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)		
	2001	2006	2011
製造業 Manufacturing	10,500	10,500	13,000
建造業 Construction	10,000	10,000	12,000
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	9,800	9,500	10,000
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	10,500	10,000	11,000
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	14,000	12,500	16,000
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	10,000	8,500	9,290
(不包括外籍家庭傭工) (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	(13,000)	(11,000)	(14,000)
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	12,500	11,500	14,000
合計 Overall	10,000 (11,000)	10,000 (10,000)	11,000 (12,000)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是扣除外籍家庭傭工後編製而成。

Notes : (1) The figures in bracket are compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

(2) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(3) 舊行業分類是指二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計所採用的行業分類系統。這兩套分類系統是以「香港標準行業分類 1.0 版」及其更新的 1.1 版（兩者均等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 2 版」）為藍本而編定。雖然某些行業組別在舊行業分類和新行業分類中的名稱相同或非常相似，但其行業涵蓋範圍是有所不同。

(3) The old industry classification refers to the classification schemes adopted in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census. The two classification schemes are modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 1.0' and its updated Version 1.1 (both equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 2). Although the names of some industry groups in the old and new industry classifications are the same or very similar, their industry coverage is different.

(4) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

(4) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

表 2.9 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按職業劃分的工作人口
Table 2.9 Working Population by Occupation, 2001, 2006 and 2011

職業 Occupation	2001 ⁽¹⁾		2006 ⁽¹⁾		2011 ⁽²⁾	
	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	349 637	10.7	361 891	10.8	359 717	10.1
專業人員 Professionals	179 825	5.5	205 435	6.1	231 371	6.5
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	498 671	15.3	542 309	16.1	694 603	19.6
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	529 992	16.3	567 964	16.9	552 199	15.6
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	488 961	15.0	550 855	16.4	575 392	16.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	321 000	9.9	286 007	8.5	261 144	7.4
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	238 666	7.3	208 409	6.2	179 064	5.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	635 393	19.5	633 227	18.8	690 908	19.5
(不包括外籍家庭傭工) (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	(454 795)	(71.6)	(446 210)	(70.5)	(436 999)	(63.2)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	10 561	0.3	9 639	0.3	3 383	0.1
總計 Total	3 252 706	100.0	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

註釋：(1) 二零零一年及二零零六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。

(2) 二零一一年統計數字是根據新職業分類編製。新職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 2008 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，因此本統計表內的二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年統計數字大致可作比較。

Notes : (1) Figures for 2001 and 2006 are compiled based on the old occupation classification which is modeled on the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88)'.

(2) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new occupation classification which is modeled on the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)'. As the changes between ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 at the top level as shown above are relatively minor, figures for 2001, 2006 and 2011 presented in this table are broadly comparable.

表 2.10 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按職業劃分的工作人口⁽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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

職業 Occupation	每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)		
	2001 ⁽³⁾	2006 ⁽³⁾	2011 ⁽⁴⁾
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	26,000	26,000	36,250
專業人員 Professionals	30,000	25,000	32,160
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	16,000	15,000	18,000
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	10,000	9,500	10,000
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	9,110	8,500	9,000
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	10,000	10,000	10,500
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10,000	9,500	10,000
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	5,300	4,900	5,000
(不包括外籍家庭傭工) (excluding foreign domestic helpers)	(6,700)	(6,000)	(7,200)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	7,000	6,500	7,200
合計 Overall	10,000 (11,000)	10,000 (10,000)	11,000 (12,000)

註釋：(1) 這些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) 二零零一年及二零零六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。

(4) 二零一一年的統計數字是根據新職業分類編製。新職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 2008 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，因此本統計表內的二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年的統計數字大致可作比較。

Notes : (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) The figures in bracket are compiled with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

(3) Figures for 2001 and 2006 are compiled based on the old occupation classification which is modeled on the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88)'.

(4) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new occupation classification which is modeled on the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)'. As the changes between ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 at the top level as shown above are relatively minor, figures for 2001, 2006 and 2011 presented in this table are broadly comparable.

不同收入組別工作人口的社會經濟特徵

2.24 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，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。

2.25 根據以上劃定，第一個至第二個十等分組別在職人士的收入比重由二零零一年的 4.7% 跌至二零一一年年的 4.2%。同期，第九個至第十個十等分組別的在職人士的比重則由 54.6% 上升至 56.4%。
(表 2.11)

第一個至第二個十等分組別

2.26 在二零一一年，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年青人（可能並無或只具較少工作經驗）和年長人士。這個組別內約有一半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 3,700 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)

2.27 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 3,600 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 4,500 元，而性別比率則由 357 上升至 682。（表 2.12）

2.28 組內非香港出生人士的比例也高達 65.2%。當扣除外籍家庭傭工後，有關比例跌至 45.8%，但依然高於整體數字的 31.6%。部分原因是由於組內有相當數目的從內地來港居住未滿七年的人士，這批一

Socio-economic Characteristics of Working Population in Different Income Groups

2.24 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.

2.25 According to the above delineation, the income share of working persons in the 1st – 2nd decile groups fell from 4.7% in 2001 to 4.2% in 2011, while those in the 9th – 10th decile groups rose from 54.6% to 56.4% during the same period. (Table 2.11)

1st – 2nd Decile Groups

2.26 In 2011, Working persons in the 1st – 2nd decile groups were basically lower-educated young working persons (probably with no or limited work experience) and old working persons engaging in relatively low-skilled jobs such as service workers or elementary occupations. About half 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 \$3,700, 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)

2.27 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 \$3,600 per month. After excluding them, the median monthly income of this group was \$4,500 in 2011 while the sex ratio would increase from 357 to 682. (Table 2.12)

2.28 The proportion of non-Hong Kong born persons in this group also stood high at 65.2%. When foreign domestic helpers were excluded, this proportion decreased to 45.8%, which was still higher than the overall figure of 31.6%. This was partly attributed to

般被視為新移民的人士佔組內人數的 4.6%。（表 2.12）

第三個至第八個十等分組別

2.29 在第三個至第八個十等分組別的二百一十萬名在職人士中，逾半屬於年青至中年的年齡組別（即二十五歲至四十四歲）。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，當中約有 40% 受過高中及預科教育，另有約 28% 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 11,000 元，這與全港工作人口的收入中位數相等。（表 2.11 及表 2.12）

2.30 組內的人士較高比例從事文書支援人員工作（21.8%），其次是輔助專業人員（21.5%）。若按行業（新分類）劃分，當中很高比例（25.4%）的人從事「進出口、批發及零售業」。（表 2.12）

第九個至第十個十等分組別

2.31 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。組別內逾 75% 的人士具備專上教育程度，而約 60% 是經理、行政級人員和專業人員。（表 2.12）

2.32 自然地，組內人士的每月主要職業收入中位數較高，高達 36,250 元，是整體中位數的三倍。組內男性人數顯著多於女性人數，性別比率是 1 564。（表 2.11 及表 2.12）

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)

3rd – 8th Decile Groups

2.29 Of the 2.1 million working persons in the 3rd – 8th decile groups, over 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 some 40% having attended upper secondary and sixth form level and another 28% having attended post-secondary level. With higher educational attainment and more work experience, individuals in this group had a median monthly employment income of \$11,000, which was the same as that of the entire working population. (Table 2.11 and Table 2.12)

2.30 A relatively larger proportion of persons in this group were working as clerical support workers (21.8%), and then followed by associate professionals (21.5%). In terms of industry (new classification), a high proportion (25.4%) of them were engaged in the “Import / export, wholesale and retail trades” sector. (Table 2.12)

9th – 10th Decile Groups

2.31 Working persons in the 9th – 10th decile groups were mostly well-educated middle-aged professionals and managers. Over 75% of the persons in this group possessed post-secondary education level, and about 60% of them were managers, administrators and professionals. (Table 2.12)

2.32 It is natural that the median monthly income from main employment of persons in this group was high at \$36,250, which was tripled of the overall median level. There were significantly more men than women in this group, with a sex ratio of 1 564. (Table 2.11 and Table 2.12)

表 2.11 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按收入組別劃分的工作人口⁽¹⁾
Table 2.11 Working Population⁽¹⁾ by Income Groups, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
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\$)	≤ 6,000	≤ 5,500	≤ 6,500	≤ 6,800	≤ 6,000	≤ 7,500
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	3,860	3,500	3,700	5,000	4,500	5,800
組內收入佔總收入的百分比 Share of the groups' income to total aggregate income	4.7	4.5	4.2	5.2	5.0	5.0
工作人口數目 Number of working population	645 814	668 993	706 568	609 557	631 560	655 706
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\$)	6,000 – ≤ 20,000	5,500 – ≤ 20,000	6,500 – ≤ 23,750	6,800 – ≤ 20,000	6,000 – ≤ 20,000	7,500 – ≤ 25,000
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	12,000
組內收入佔總收入的百分比 Share of the groups' income to total aggregate income	40.8	39.8	39.4	41.0	40.1	39.6
工作人口數目 Number of working population	1 937 468	2 006 991	2 119 688	1 828 672	1 894 709	1 967 131
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	≥ 20,000	≥ 23,750	≥ 20,000	≥ 20,000	≥ 25,000
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	30,000	30,000	36,250	30,000	30,000	38,940
組內收入佔總收入的百分比 Share of the groups' income to total aggregate income	54.6	55.7	56.4	53.9	55.0	55.4
工作人口數目 Number of working population	645 825	669 002	706 593	609 563	631 568	655 728

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 2.12 二零一一年工作人口⁽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, 2011

	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	26.3 (40.5)	56.8 (56.8)	61.0 (61.0)	51.6 (55.5)
女 Female	73.7 (59.5)	43.2 (43.2)	39.0 (39.0)	48.4 (44.5)
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex Ratio (Males per 1 000 Females)	357 (682)	1 316 (1 317)	1 564 (1 564)	1 064 (1 246)
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	15.8 (21.3)	9.5 (9.5)	0.6 (0.6)	9.0 (9.2)
25 – 34	25.6 (11.1)	27.5 (27.5)	20.5 (20.5)	25.7 (23.7)
35 – 44	21.7 (16.8)	22.9 (22.9)	35.0 (35.0)	25.0 (24.6)
45 – 54	20.9 (27.1)	26.0 (25.9)	32.6 (32.6)	26.3 (27.5)
55 – 64	13.2 (19.5)	12.6 (12.6)	9.9 (9.9)	12.2 (13.0)
65+	2.8 (4.3)	1.5 (1.5)	1.5 (1.5)	1.8 (1.9)
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	34.8 (54.2)	68.5 (68.5)	77.3 (77.3)	63.5 (68.4)
在香港以外地方出生 Born outside Hong Kong	65.2 (45.8)	31.5 (31.5)	22.7 (22.7)	36.5 (31.6)
居港少於七年 Having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years	30.0 (6.7)	3.1 (3.1)	5.1 (5.1)	8.9 (4.0)
內地來港 Persons from the Mainland	3.0 (4.6)	1.7 (1.7)	0.4 (0.4)	1.7 (1.8)
其他地方來港 Persons from other places	27.0 (2.0)	1.4 (1.4)	4.7 (4.7)	7.2 (2.2)
居港七年及以上 Having resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more	35.2 (39.2)	28.4 (28.4)	17.6 (17.6)	27.6 (27.6)
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	45.8 (51.4)	31.9 (31.9)	4.3 (4.3)	29.1 (28.6)
高中／預科 Upper secondary / sixth form	37.3 (31.0)	39.8 (39.7)	20.3 (20.3)	35.4 (34.3)
專上教育 Post-secondary	17.0 (17.5)	28.4 (28.4)	75.4 (75.4)	35.5 (37.0)

表 2.12 二零一一年工作人口⁽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, 2011 (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	
按新行業分類 ⁽³⁾ 劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Working Population by New Industry Classification ⁽³⁾ (%)								
製造業 Manufacturing	2.7	(4.2)	4.4	(4.4)	4.3	(4.3)	4.0	(4.3)
建造業 Construction	4.3	(6.7)	9.8	(9.8)	5.2	(5.2)	7.8	(8.4)
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	16.1	(25.1)	25.4	(25.4)	20.4	(20.4)	22.5	(24.3)
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	5.8	(9.0)	11.5	(11.5)	4.4	(4.4)	8.9	(9.6)
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	10.2	(15.8)	9.1	(9.1)	1.8	(1.8)	7.8	(8.5)
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	0.7	(1.1)	3.4	(3.4)	5.6	(5.6)	3.3	(3.6)
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	1.4	(2.2)	5.0	(5.0)	14.6	(14.6)	6.2	(6.7)
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	10.3	(16.1)	13.8	(13.8)	13.7	(13.7)	13.1	(14.1)
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	6.2	(9.6)	12.8	(12.9)	27.8	(27.8)	14.5	(15.6)
雜項社會及個人服務業 Miscellaneous social and personal services	41.9	(9.5)	4.0	(3.9)	1.2	(1.2)	11.0	(4.1)
其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	0.4	(0.7)	0.8	(0.8)	0.9	(0.9)	0.8	(0.8)
按舊行業分類 ⁽⁵⁾ 劃分的工作人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Working Population by Old Industry Classification ⁽⁵⁾ (%)								
製造業 Manufacturing	3.1	(4.8)	5.3	(5.3)	5.1	(5.1)	4.8	(5.2)
建造業 Construction	4.3	(6.7)	9.8	(9.8)	5.2	(5.2)	7.8	(8.4)
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	25.9	(40.4)	34.0	(34.0)	21.8	(21.8)	29.9	(32.3)
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	6.4	(10.0)	13.4	(13.4)	6.4	(6.4)	10.6	(11.5)
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5.8	(9.1)	17.3	(17.3)	30.0	(30.0)	17.5	(18.9)
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	54.1	(28.5)	19.5	(19.4)	30.8	(30.8)	28.7	(23.1)
其他 ⁽⁶⁾ Others ⁽⁶⁾	0.4	(0.6)	0.7	(0.7)	0.8	(0.8)	0.7	(0.7)

表 2.12 二零一一年工作人口⁽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, 2011 (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	0.4	(0.6)	4.3	(4.3)	37.4	(37.4)	10.2	(11.0)
專業人員 Professionals	0.2	(0.3)	3.2	(3.2)	22.9	(22.9)	6.5	(7.1)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	4.4	(6.8)	21.5	(21.5)	29.3	(29.3)	19.6	(21.1)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	9.0	(14.0)	21.8	(21.8)	3.5	(3.5)	15.5	(16.8)
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	19.2	(30.0)	18.5	(18.5)	5.8	(5.8)	16.1	(17.4)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	4.7	(7.3)	10.4	(10.4)	0.9	(0.9)	7.4	(7.9)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.7	(5.7)	7.1	(7.1)	0.2	(0.2)	5.1	(5.4)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	58.3	(35.0)	13.0	(13.0)	0.0	(0.0)	19.5	(13.3)
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	0.2	(0.3)	0.1	(0.1)	0.0	(0.0)	0.1	(0.1)
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	3,700	(4,500)	11,000	(11,000)	36,250	(36,250)	11,000	(12,000)

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Notes: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(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。

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

(3) 新行業分類是指二零一一年人口普查所採用的行業分類系統。這套分類系統基本上是以「香港標準行業分類2.0版」(等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第4版」)為藍本而編定，並與早前的人口普查/中期人口統計所採用的分類系統有顯著的不同。

(3) The new industry classification refers to the classification scheme adopted in the 2011 Population Census. This classification scheme is basically modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0' (equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4) and significantly different from those adopted in the past Population Censuses/By-censuses.

(4) 「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。

(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) 舊行業分類是指二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計所採用的行業分類系統。這兩套分類系統是以「香港標準行業分類1.0版」及其更新的1.1版(兩者均等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第2版」)為藍本而編定。雖然某些行業組別在舊行業分類和新行業分類中的名稱相同或非常相似，但其行業涵蓋範圍是有所不同。

(5) The old industry classification refers to the classification schemes adopted in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census. The two classification schemes are modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 1.0' and its updated Version 1.1 (both equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 2). Although the names of some industry groups in the old and new industry classifications are the same or very similar, their industry coverage is different.

(6) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

(6) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

住戶收入分布

2.33 家庭住戶每月收入的變動情況與個人主要職業收入的趨勢相若。在二零零一年至二零一一年間，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 18,500 元上升 9.2% 至 20,200 元。分析住戶收入水平隨時間的變動情況時，必須考慮價格變動因素。撇除綜合消費物價指數的變動後，實質家庭住戶每月收入中位數由二零零一年的 20,810 元輕微下跌至二零一一年的 20,200 元。（表 2.13b）

2.34 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從事經濟活動）方面，其住戶每月收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在過去十年由 21,000 元顯著上升 16.7%，至二零一一年的 24,500 元。按實質計算，其住戶每月收入中位數亦增加 3.7%。（表 2.13b）

2.35 過去十年，處於收入分布兩端的住戶所佔的百分比日益增加。在二零零一至二零一一年間，按當時價格計算，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 8.1% 增長至 9.5%，而住戶每月收入在 40,000 元或以上的住戶所佔百分比亦由 18.0% 增長至 23.1%。（表 2.13b）

2.36 然而，從事經濟活動的家庭住戶同期的收入分布有着向上流的趨勢。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家庭住戶所佔百分比由二零零一年的 2.1% 跌至二零一一年的 1.6%，而每月收入 40,000 元或以上的住戶所佔百分比由 20.7% 增長至 27.2%。事實上，在住戶每月收入低於 4,000 元的住戶中，86.5% 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、退休人士及十五歲以下人士））。（表 2.13b）

Household Income Distribution

2.33 The trend of monthly domestic household income was similar to that of individual income from main employment. Between 2001 and 2011, the median monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) at current prices increased by 9.2% from \$18,500 to \$20,200. The factor of price changes should be taken into account when analysing the changes in the level of household income over time. After netting out the changes in the Composite Consumer Price Index, the median monthly domestic household income in real terms dropped slightly from \$20,810 in 2001 to \$20,200 in 2011. (Table 2.13b)

2.34 As for the economically active households (i.e. households with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active), the median monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) increased significantly by 16.7%, from \$21,000 to \$24,500 over the ten-year period. In real terms, the median monthly household income also increased by 3.7% (Table 2.13b)

2.35 Households at both ends of the income distribution witnessed an increase in share over the period. The percentage share of households with monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) at current prices below \$4,000 increased from 8.1% to 9.5% in 2011, while those with monthly household income at \$40,000 or above grew from 18.0% to 23.1%. (Table 2.13b)

2.36 Nevertheless, there has been an upward shift 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 2.1% in 2001 to 1.6% in 2011, while those with monthly household income at \$40,000 or above increased from 20.7% to 27.2%. In fact, among those households with monthly household income below \$4,000 in 2011, 86.5% of them were economically inactive households (i.e. households with all members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically inactive (e.g. home-makers, retired persons and those below the age of 15)). (Table 2.13b)

2.37 住戶收入分布的變化有三個主要的成因，包括長者住戶增加、有兩名有收入者的住戶增加，以及人口的教育程度改善。

2.38 由於人口逐漸老化，香港的長者數目由二零零一年的 747 052 人增加 26.0% 至二零一一年的 941 312 人。相應地，長者住戶的整體數目（即成員均為六十五歲及以上的家庭住戶）亦增加 31.1%。由於許多長者屬於退休人士和獨居／只與年老的配偶同住，因此，住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）低於 4,000 元的長者住戶顯著增加 30.6%，由二零零一年的 91 268 戶增至二零一一年的 119 220 戶。
（表 2.14b 及表 6.5 及表 7.2）

2.39 值得注意的是，在二零一一年住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）少於 4,000 元的長者住戶中，只有 1 411 個住戶有家庭成員從事經濟活動，約佔 1%。（表 2.14b）

2.40 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。這類住戶的數目從二零零一年的 188 241 上升至二零一一年的 269 535，增幅為 43.2%。
（表 2.14b）

2.41 另一項有關住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）在 40,000 元或以上的住戶的人士的特別觀察是，該等住戶內學歷和就業收入均較高的人士的比例越來越大。十五歲及以上具備專上學歷的人士的比例由二零零一年的 40.9% 增加至二零一一年的 53.6%。他們的每月主要職業收入中位數較高，過去十年均維持在 30,000 元或以上。（表 2.14b）

2.42 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。

2.37 There were three major contributors to the changes in the household income distribution, including the increase in older-person households, increase in two-earner households and improvement in educational attainment of the population.

2.38 With the ageing population, the number of older persons in Hong Kong increased by 26.0% from 747 052 in 2001 to 941 312 in 2011. Correspondingly, the total number of older-person households (i.e. domestic households comprising all members aged 65 or over) grew by 31.1%. As many older persons were retirees and lived alone / with their old-age spouse only, there was a marked increase of 30.6% in the number of older-person households with monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) below \$4,000 from 91 268 in 2001 to 119 220 in 2011. (Table 2.14b and Table 6.5 and Table 7.2)

2.39 It is worth to mention that among the older-person households with monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) below \$4,000, only 1 411 households (about 1%) had economically active household members in 2011. (Table 2.14b)

2.40 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 by 43.2% from 188 241 in 2001 to 269 535 in 2011. (Table 2.14b)

2.41 Another peculiar observation of persons from 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 40.9% in 2001 to 53.6% in 2011. Their median monthly income from main employment remained high at \$30,000 or above in the past decade. (Table 2.14b)

2.42 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 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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（二零一一年六月）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 2011) Prices), 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households					
	2001		2006		2011		2001		2006		2011	
	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	65 855	3.2	86 736	3.9	85 394	3.6	13 007	0.7	12 683	0.7	11 204	0.6
2,000 – 3,999	97 568	4.8	118 779	5.3	129 332	5.5	23 776	1.3	28 876	1.5	18 622	1.0
4,000 – 5,999	93 018	4.5	121 605	5.5	94 894	4.0	46 037	2.6	62 890	3.4	31 759	1.6
6,000 – 7,999	116 340	5.7	146 010	6.6	121 173	5.1	80 400	4.5	104 319	5.6	72 829	3.7
8,000 – 9,999	120 721	5.9	147 081	6.6	133 122	5.6	98 416	5.6	121 343	6.5	106 339	5.5
10,000 – 14,999	318 623	15.5	339 469	15.2	297 830	12.6	286 093	16.2	309 363	16.5	262 273	13.5
15,000 – 19,999	262 086	12.8	279 217	12.5	265 224	11.2	251 494	14.2	266 185	14.2	248 321	12.8
20,000 – 24,999	223 708	10.9	225 292	10.1	235 695	9.9	220 054	12.5	219 411	11.7	223 053	11.5
25,000 – 29,999	159 470	7.8	162 783	7.3	181 313	7.7	158 045	8.9	160 082	8.5	174 421	9.0
30,000 – 39,999	219 229	10.7	221 101	9.9	269 283	11.4	217 209	12.3	216 994	11.6	259 383	13.3
40,000 – 59,999	197 311	9.6	194 723	8.7	267 953	11.3	195 445	11.1	191 492	10.2	259 582	13.4
60,000 – 79,999	75 430	3.7	77 347	3.5	117 260	5.0	74 573	4.2	76 050	4.1	113 324	5.8
80,000 – 99,999	37 202	1.8	38 534	1.7	58 895	2.5	36 786	2.1	37 808	2.0	56 878	2.9
≥ 100,000	66 851	3.3	67 869	3.0	111 428	4.7	65 887	3.7	65 895	3.5	106 385	5.5
總計	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	1 767 222	100.0	1 873 391	100.0	1 944 373	100.0
Total												
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)												
	18,710		17,250		20,500		21,100		20,000		24,810	
(以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算) (At Constant (June 2011) Prices)												
< 2,000	62 403	3.0	80 040	3.6	85 394	3.6	12 013	0.7	11 095	0.6	11 204	0.6
2,000 – 3,999	82 472	4.0	96 540	4.3	129 332	5.5	20 413	1.2	21 956	1.2	18 622	1.0
4,000 – 5,999	84 698	4.1	104 861	4.7	94 894	4.0	36 634	2.1	47 231	2.5	31 759	1.6
6,000 – 7,999	105 844	5.2	117 836	5.3	121 173	5.1	67 409	3.8	73 755	3.9	72 829	3.7
8,000 – 9,999	98 572	4.8	141 417	6.4	133 122	5.6	76 531	4.3	110 192	5.9	106 339	5.5
10,000 – 14,999	304 102	14.8	301 148	13.5	297 830	12.6	265 442	15.0	265 497	14.2	262 273	13.5
15,000 – 19,999	240 667	11.7	271 498	12.2	265 224	11.2	228 534	12.9	255 846	13.7	248 321	12.8
20,000 – 24,999	229 781	11.2	228 884	10.3	235 695	9.9	224 051	12.7	220 365	11.8	223 053	11.5
25,000 – 29,999	158 480	7.7	161 213	7.2	181 313	7.7	156 543	8.9	157 684	8.4	174 421	9.0
30,000 – 39,999	238 296	11.6	250 663	11.3	269 283	11.4	236 140	13.4	246 270	13.1	259 383	13.3
40,000 – 59,999	226 930	11.1	235 541	10.6	267 953	11.3	225 043	12.7	231 344	12.3	259 582	13.4
60,000 – 79,999	93 509	4.6	97 355	4.4	117 260	5.0	92 390	5.2	95 799	5.1	113 324	5.8
80,000 – 99,999	43 900	2.1	49 860	2.2	58 895	2.5	43 496	2.5	49 012	2.6	56 878	2.9
≥ 100,000	83 758	4.1	89 690	4.0	111 428	4.7	82 583	4.7	87 345	4.7	106 385	5.5
總計	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	1 767 222	100.0	1 873 391	100.0	1 944 373	100.0
Total												
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)												
	21,040		19,990		20,500		23,740		23,180		24,810	

表 2.13b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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（二零一一年六月）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 2011) Prices), 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households					
	2001		2006		2011		2001		2006		2011	
	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	69 706	3.4	92 466	4.2	96 218	4.1	13 509	0.8	13 137	0.7	11 665	0.6
2,000 – 3,999	97 327	4.7	117 980	5.3	129 827	5.5	24 013	1.4	29 165	1.6	18 917	1.0
4,000 – 5,999	91 849	4.5	120 640	5.4	88 725	3.7	46 374	2.6	63 415	3.4	31 903	1.6
6,000 – 7,999	116 026	5.7	145 670	6.5	120 182	5.1	80 667	4.6	105 122	5.6	73 270	3.8
8,000 – 9,999	120 814	5.9	146 541	6.6	132 578	5.6	98 955	5.6	121 825	6.5	107 255	5.5
10,000 – 14,999	318 977	15.5	340 141	15.3	297 930	12.6	287 196	16.3	310 589	16.6	263 731	13.6
15,000 – 19,999	263 032	12.8	280 423	12.6	265 819	11.2	252 621	14.3	267 886	14.3	249 379	12.8
20,000 – 24,999	225 788	11.0	226 104	10.2	237 111	10.0	222 364	12.6	220 484	11.8	224 697	11.6
25,000 – 29,999	159 618	7.8	163 488	7.3	181 800	7.7	158 333	9.0	160 811	8.6	175 209	9.0
30,000 – 39,999	218 825	10.7	220 079	9.9	269 051	11.4	216 841	12.3	216 102	11.5	259 302	13.3
40,000 – 59,999	194 346	9.5	191 870	8.6	265 835	11.2	192 546	10.9	188 737	10.1	257 652	13.3
60,000 – 79,999	74 130	3.6	75 675	3.4	115 116	4.9	73 331	4.1	74 424	4.0	111 353	5.7
80,000 – 99,999	36 347	1.8	37 703	1.7	57 670	2.4	35 927	2.0	36 997	2.0	55 636	2.9
≥ 100,000	65 486	3.2	66 661	3.0	109 340	4.6	64 545	3.7	64 697	3.5	104 404	5.4
總計 Total	2 052 271	100.0	2 225 441	100.0	2 367 202	100.0	1 767 222	100.0	1 873 391	100.0	1 944 373	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)												
	18,500		17,100		20,200		21,000		20,000		24,500	
(以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算) (At Constant (June 2011) Prices)												
< 2,000	66 179	3.2	85 516	3.8	96 218	4.1	12 501	0.7	11 526	0.6	11 665	0.6
2,000 – 3,999	83 572	4.1	96 736	4.3	129 827	5.5	20 692	1.2	22 125	1.2	18 917	1.0
4,000 – 5,999	82 341	4.0	103 510	4.7	88 725	3.7	36 894	2.1	47 803	2.6	31 903	1.6
6,000 – 7,999	105 808	5.2	117 118	5.3	120 182	5.1	67 758	3.8	74 146	4.0	73 270	3.8
8,000 – 9,999	98 357	4.8	141 528	6.4	132 578	5.6	76 810	4.3	110 993	5.9	107 255	5.5
10,000 – 14,999	305 438	14.9	301 697	13.6	297 930	12.6	267 124	15.1	267 154	14.3	263 731	13.6
15,000 – 19,999	240 826	11.7	272 280	12.2	265 819	11.2	229 437	13.0	257 049	13.7	249 379	12.8
20,000 – 24,999	233 038	11.4	231 571	10.4	237 111	10.0	227 338	12.9	223 259	11.9	224 697	11.6
25,000 – 29,999	158 470	7.7	159 870	7.2	181 800	7.7	156 902	8.9	156 700	8.4	175 209	9.0
30,000 – 39,999	238 977	11.6	250 737	11.3	269 051	11.4	236 910	13.4	246 409	13.2	259 302	13.3
40,000 – 59,999	225 101	11.0	234 027	10.5	265 835	11.2	223 138	12.6	229 972	12.3	257 652	13.3
60,000 – 79,999	90 771	4.4	94 513	4.2	115 116	4.9	89 865	5.1	93 036	5.0	111 353	5.7
80,000 – 99,999	41 555	2.0	49 311	2.2	57 670	2.4	41 143	2.3	48 475	2.6	55 636	2.9
≥ 100,000	81 838	4.0	87 027	3.9	109 340	4.6	80 710	4.6	84 744	4.5	104 404	5.4
總計 Total	2 052 271	100.0	2 225 441	100.0	2 367 202	100.0	1 767 222	100.0	1 873 391	100.0	1 944 373	100.0
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)												
	20,810		19,820		20,200		23,630		23,180		24,500	

表 2.14a 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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), 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
4,000 元以下 Below \$4,000						
住戶數目 Number of households	163 423	205 515	214 726	36 783	41 559	29 826
平均住戶人數 Average household size	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.0
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
長者住戶數目 Number of older-persons households	88 393	98 656	108 155	2 238	2 042	1 332
4,000 元至 39,999 元 Between \$4,000 and \$39,999						
住戶數目 Number of households	1 513 195	1 642 558	1 598 534	1 357 748	1 460 587	1 378 378
平均住戶人數 Average household size	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.0
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
40,000 元或以上 \$40,000 or above						
住戶數目 Number of households	376 794	378 473	555 536	372 691	371 245	536 169
平均住戶人數 Average household size	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3
有兩名工作成員的住戶數目 Number of households with two working members	145 272	150 538	212 146	145 096	150 241	211 388
十五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	463 349	531 430	832 890	460 042	524 945	817 301
比例（百分比） Proportion (%)	38.9	46.7	49.9	38.9	46.8	50.2
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	30,000	28,750	30,000	30,000	28,750	30,000

表 2.14b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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), 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
4,000 元以下 Below \$4,000						
住戶數目 Number of households	167 033	210 446	226 045	37 522	42 302	30 582
平均住戶人數 Average household size	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.0
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
長者住戶數目 Number of older-persons households	91 268	104 334	119 220	2 287	2 106	1 411
4,000 元至 39,999 元 Between \$4,000 and \$39,999						
住戶數目 Number of households	1 514 929	1 643 086	1 593 196	1 363 351	1 466 234	1 384 746
平均住戶人數 Average household size	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
40,000 元或以上 \$40,000 or above						
住戶數目 Number of households	370 309	371 909	547 961	366 349	364 855	529 045
平均住戶人數 Average household size	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2
平均工作成員數目 Average number of working members	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.0
有兩名工作成員的住戶數目 Number of households with two working members	188 241	191 079	269 535	188 241	191 079	269 535
十五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	434 181	501 630	796 091	431 346	495 986	782 048
比例（百分比） Proportion (%)	40.9	49.7	53.6	40.9	49.7	53.9
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from main employment (HK\$)	32,000	30,000	31,460	32,000	30,000	31,460

不同收入組別住戶的社會經濟特徵

2.43 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。

2.44 根據以上的分組，在二零一一年，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 4,030 元、20,200 元和 65,000 元。估計約有 13.2% 的人口屬於第一個至第二個十等分組、64.2% 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 22.5%。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。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

2.45 第一個至第二個十等分組住戶的住戶人數一般較少，在二零一一年平均每戶只有 1.9 人。這些住戶有一半居於公營租住房屋。（表 2.16）

2.46 第一個至第二個十等分組別內長者（即六十五歲及以上）的比例頗大，而十五歲以下的兒童的比例相對較少。故此，由一名或以上成人與兒童組成的住戶的比例低至 17.1%，相對於全港 31.8% 的數字。（表 2.16）

2.47 組內長者人數很多，而他／她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大，分別佔 8.2% 及 55.7%，而所有住戶的相應數字是 1.6% 及 15.5%。（表 2.16）

Socio-economic Characteristics of Households in Different Income Groups

2.43 Households with different income levels tend to exhibit different characteristics. For the purpose of comparison, households are categorized 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.

2.44 According to the above demarcation, the median monthly domestic household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in 2011 for the 1st – 2nd decile groups, 3rd – 8th decile groups and 9th – 10th decile groups were \$4,030, \$20,200 and \$65,000 respectively. It is estimated that 13.2% of the population were in the 1st – 2nd decile groups, 64.2% in the 3rd – 8th decile groups and 22.5% 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. More details can be found in the analysis that follows. (Table 2.15b)

1st – 2nd Decile Groups

2.45 Households in the 1st – 2nd decile groups were generally of smaller size, comprising an average of 1.9 members in 2011. Half of these households lived in public rental housing. (Table 2.16)

2.46 There was a large proportion of older persons (i.e. aged 65 and over) in the 1st – 2nd decile groups, and a relatively small proportion of children aged under 15. As such, the proportion of households comprising adult(s) and children was low at 17.1%, as compared to the territorial figure of 31.8%. (Table 2.16)

2.47 There was a large number of older persons in this group who were retired without employment income, the proportion of households without income or with other cash income only was relatively large at 8.2% and 55.7% respectively. The corresponding figures of all households were 1.6% and 15.5%. (Table 2.16)

2.48 組內人士的教育程度相對地低，有 44.0% 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 25.7%，而全港的數字是 60.7%。就業人口當中，從事非技術工人的人士佔較顯著的比例。（表 2.16）

2.49 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 6,000 元。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 4,300 元，是全港中位數的五分之一。（表 2.16）

第三個至第八個十等分組別

2.50 第三個至第八個十等分組別的平均住戶人數是 3.1 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近，約有 32.9% 居於公營租住房屋、19.0% 居於資助自置居所房屋，另有 47.2% 居於私人永久性房屋。他／她們平均將每月住戶收入的 8.7% 用於住房開支上。（表 2.16）

2.51 第三個至第八個十等分組別內中年人所佔的比例頗高。超過一半的十五歲及以上人士受過中學或預科教育。組內的勞動人口參與率是 62.7%。（表 2.16）

2.52 這個住戶組別內有較多受過良好教育和有高收入的人士，因此組內住戶的住戶每月收入中位數是 20,500 元，遠高於第一個至第二個十等分組別的中位數。（表 2.16）

2.48 The educational attainment of persons in this group was relatively low, with 44.0% having attended only primary education and below. Also, a very low labour force participation rate of 25.7% was found in this group, as compared to the territorial level of 60.7%. For those working, a rather significant proportion worked in elementary occupations. (Table 2.16)

2.49 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 \$6,000. 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 \$4,300, which was one-fifth of the territorial median, was observed. (Table 2.16)

3rd – 8th Decile Groups

2.50 The average size of households in the 3rd - 8th decile groups was 3.1, slightly larger than the territorial average. The distribution of these households by type of housing was close to the overall distribution, with 32.9% in public rental housing, 19.0% in subsidized home ownership housing and 47.2% in private permanent housing. They spent on average about 8.7% of their monthly household income on housing. (Table 2.16)

2.51 There was a high proportion of middle-aged persons in the 3rd – 8th decile groups. Over half of persons aged 15 and over attended secondary school or sixth form. The labour force participation rate of persons in this group was 62.7%. (Table 2.16)

2.52 There were more income earners in these households who were better educated and had a high income from main employment. The median monthly household income of households in this group was \$20,500, 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

2.53 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 3.5 人。這組住戶有一個顯著特徵，其中接近 30% 的住戶的成員中有外籍家庭傭工。若扣除外籍家庭傭工，平均住戶人數減少至 3.2 人。（表 2.16）

2.54 這些住戶很大部分（84.8%）居於私人永久性房屋。組內每十戶有七戶擁有自己的居所，而他／她們的住房開支與住戶收入比率中位數是 11.5%。（表 2.16）

2.55 成員包括成人和兒童的住戶，佔組內住戶數目的 38.9%。值得注意的是，這些住戶內工作成員的人數平均高達 2.2 人。他／她們大部分屬於受過高教育的專業人員和經理，每月收入中位數是 22,800 元，差不多是整體中位數的兩倍。因此，他／她們住戶每月收入中位數亦高達 66,040 元。（表 2.16）

9th – 10th Decile Groups

2.53 Households in the 9th – 10th decile groups tended to be of even larger size, giving an average of 3.5 members. A distinct feature of households in this group was that nearly 30% of them comprised foreign domestic helpers as member(s). If foreign domestic helpers were excluded, the average household size would be reduced to 3.2. (Table 2.16)

2.54 The vast majority (84.8%) of these households lived in private permanent housing. Every seven out of ten households in this group owned their residence and their median ratio of housing cost to household income was 11.5%. (Table 2.16)

2.55 Households comprising adult(s) with children constituted 38.9% of all households in this group. It was also worth noting that the average number of working members in these households was high at 2.2. These working members were mostly well educated professionals and managers, earning a median income of \$22,800 per month, which was double of the overall median. As a result, their median monthly household income also stood high at \$66,040. (Table 2.16)

表 2.15a 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按收入組別（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), 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
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\$)	≤ 8,460	≤ 7,500	≤ 8,500	≤ 11,000	≤ 10,160	≤ 12,300
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	5,000	4,200	4,300	8,000	7,500	9,000
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	410 679	445 306	473 753	353 443	374 678	388 871
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	850 913	907 081	896 902	991 177	985 227	966 680
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\$)	8,460 – ≤ 37,670	7,500 – ≤ 36,000	8,500 – ≤ 44,000	11,000 - ≤ 40,630	10,160 - ≤ 39,500	12,300 - ≤ 48,850
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	18,710	17,250	20,500	21,100	20,000	24,810
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	1 232 046	1 335 929	1 421 279	1 060 329	1 124 025	1 166 619
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	4 144 507	4 156 897	4 344 019	3 688 910	3 649 684	3 759 295
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\$)	≥ 37,670	≥ 36,000	≥ 44,000	≥ 40,630	≥ 39,500	≥ 48,850
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	55,000	53,750	66,040	60,000	58,270	72,580
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	410 687	445 311	473 764	353 450	374 688	388 883
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	1 543 777	1 572 931	1 650 738	1 339 543	1 334 744	1 375 266

表 2.15b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按收入組別（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), 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
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\$)	≤ 8,350	≤ 7,500	≤ 8,300	≤ 11,000	≤ 10,000	≤ 12,070
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	4,880	4,030	4,030	8,000	7,500	9,000
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	410 450	445 081	473 431	353 444	374 674	388 865
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	844 523	896 766	877 409	988 714	982 871	963 151
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\$)	8,350 – ≤ 37,000	7,500 – ≤ 35,450	8,300 – ≤ 43,340	11,000 – ≤ 40,000	10,000 – ≤ 39,000	12,070 – ≤ 48,000
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	18,500	17,100	20,200	21,000	20,000	24,500
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	1 231 361	1 335 262	1 420 320	1 060 333	1 124 036	1 166 624
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	4 090 590	4 100 715	4 263 916	3 637 870	3 594 249	3 682 815
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\$)	≥ 37,000	≥ 35,450	≥ 43,340	≥ 40,000	≥ 39,000	≥ 48,000
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	55,000	53,000	65,000	59,000	57,500	71,000
家庭住戶數目 Number of domestic households	410 460	445 098	473 451	353 445	374 681	388 884
住戶成員數目 Number of persons involved	1 422 812	1 452 298	1 496 060	1 225 401	1 225 736	1 238 891

表 2.16 二零一一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, 2011

	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	1.9	(1.9)	3.1	(3.0)	3.5	(3.2)	2.9 (2.8)
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	50.1	(50.3)	32.9	(32.9)	3.2	(3.2)	30.4 (30.5)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	11.8	(11.9)	19.0	(19.0)	11.0	(11.0)	15.9 (15.9)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	36.1	(35.9)	47.2	(47.2)	84.8	(84.8)	52.5 (52.4)
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	40.1	(40.0)	50.4	(50.4)	69.1	(69.1)	52.1 (52.1)
租住 Tenant	57.1	(57.2)	47.8	(47.8)	29.1	(29.1)	45.9 (46.0)
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\$)	2,420	(2,420)	5,800	(5,800)	11,000	(11,000)	7,000 (7,000)
家庭住戶每月租金中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent of Households in Rented Accommodation (HK\$)	1,010	(1,010)	1,740	(1,740)	12,000	(12,000)	1,600 (1,600)
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 (%)	23.7	(24.2)	8.7	(8.8)	11.5	(11.7)	11.7 (11.8)
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	8.2	(9.1)	—	(—)	—	(—)	1.6 (1.8)
只有職業收入 Employment income only	24.7	(23.5)	66.3	(66.3)	61.5	(61.5)	57.0 (56.8)
只有其他現金收入 Other cash income only	55.7	(58.3)	6.5	(7.4)	2.5	(3.5)	15.5 (16.8)
有職業收入及其他現金收入 Both employment and other cash income	11.5	(9.1)	27.2	(26.3)	36.1	(35.0)	25.8 (24.6)
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	6.5	(6.6)	2.2	(2.5)	0.6	(1.2)	2.8 (3.1)
多名成人 More than one adult	10.6	(10.5)	32.0	(31.8)	38.3	(37.7)	29.0 (28.7)
只有成人 Adults only							
一名成人 One adult only	41.9	(43.6)	11.6	(12.2)	8.3	(9.0)	17.0 (17.8)
多名成人 More than one adult	40.8	(39.1)	54.1	(53.6)	52.8	(52.1)	51.2 (50.4)

表 2.16 二零一一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, 2011 (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 (%)	3.9	(..)	5.7	(..)	29.4	(..)	10.1	(..)
按年齡組別劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Population by Age Group (%)								
< 15	9.4	(9.6)	11.7	(12.0)	13.6	(14.9)	11.9	(12.3)
15 – 64	55.1	(54.1)	78.1	(77.7)	80.3	(78.3)	75.6	(74.7)
65+	35.5	(36.3)	10.1	(10.3)	6.2	(6.8)	12.5	(13.0)
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	44.0	(44.8)	22.0	(22.2)	9.5	(9.5)	22.0	(22.5)
中學／預科 Secondary / sixth form	45.6	(44.8)	56.2	(55.8)	38.4	(34.3)	50.6	(49.6)
專上教育 Post-secondary	10.4	(10.4)	21.8	(22.0)	52.1	(56.2)	27.4	(27.9)
勞動人口參與率 ⁽²⁾ （百分比） Labour Force Participation Rate ⁽²⁾ (%)	25.7	(24.0)	62.7	(61.9)	75.2	(72.3)	60.7	(59.0)
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	(0.3)	1.6	(1.6)	2.2	(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	0.6	(0.6)	4.6	(4.8)	22.9	(26.8)	9.9	(10.7)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	45.3	(38.2)	18.9	(15.8)	17.1	(3.2)	19.6	(13.3)
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\$)	6,000	(6,000)	10,000	(10,000)	22,800	(28,000)	11,000	(12,000)
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	4,300	(4,020)	20,500	(20,180)	66,040	(65,000)	20,500	(20,200)

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十五歲及以上人口的百分比。

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

(3) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

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

3. 稅務對住戶收入分布的影響

概念

3.1 第二章的收入分布分析是根據原本住戶收入和沒有考慮稅務與社會福利的重新分布影響之下進行的。「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（包括英國和澳洲）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

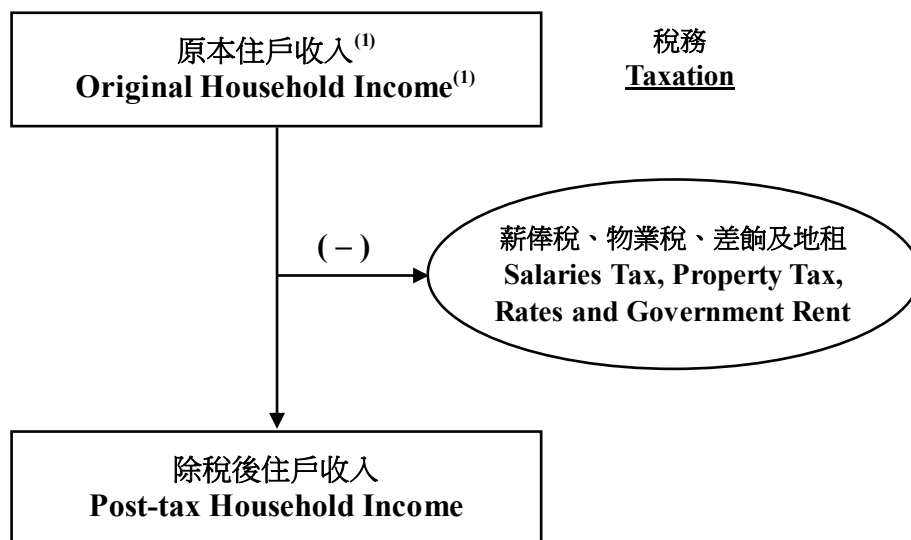
Concepts

3.1 The analysis of income distribution in Chapter 2 is based on the original household income and takes no account of the re-distributive effect of taxation and 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 has not been taken into account.

3.2 Apart from the original household income, the concept of household income taking into account of taxation (termed as “Post-tax Household Income”) has been employed in studying the economic situation of households in many countries / territories (including the United Kingdom and Australia). 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等。

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

稅務

薪俸稅及物業稅

3.4 稅制是香港重新分布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。過去十年，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二零零一年至二零一一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 years, 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 2001-2011. (Table 3.1)

表 3.1 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	平均每月繳付 薪俸稅及物業稅 (港元) Average Salaries Tax and Property Tax Paid Per Month (HK\$)	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) Average Salaries Tax and Property Tax Paid Per Month (HK\$)	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) Average Salaries Tax and Property Tax Paid Per Month (HK\$)	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%	10	0.1%	20	0.1%
第五 5th	30	0.2%	30	0.2%	50	0.3%
第六 6th	80	0.6%	110	0.8%	120	0.7%
第七 7th	190	1.4%	200	1.4%	330	2.0%
第八 8th	510	3.7%	580	4.0%	810	4.9%
第九 9th	1,570	11.5%	1,810	12.4%	2,420	14.6%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	11,320	82.6%	11,900	81.2%	12,780	77.3%
合計 Overall	1,370	100.0%	1,470	100.0%	1,650	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。

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.

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，以換取在租契文件所指明的年期內擁有和佔用土地的權

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 the right to hold and occupy the premises for the term

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二零零一年至二零零六年間輕微下跌，但在二零零六年至二零一一年間顯著上升，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，其中可見第十個十等分組別的住戶的比重由二零零一年的 24.5% 增至二零一一年的 27.8%，部分原因是愈來愈多第十個十等分組別的住戶居於應課差餉租值相對較高的私人房屋。相反，較低的十等分組別的比重在過去十年間則保持穩定。

（表 3.2 及附錄 A4.1）

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. 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 dropped slightly during the period from 2001 to 2006, but then increased notably during the period from 2006 to 2011, which 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 increased significantly from 24.5% in 2001 to 27.8% in 2011. This was partly attributable to the increasing number of households in the 10th decile group living in private housing which was subject to higher rateable values. On the contrary, the percentage contribution of the lower decile groups remained stable over the past decade. (Table 3.2 and Appendix A4.1)

表 3.2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	平均每月繳付 差餉及地租 (港元) Average Rates and Government Rent Paid Per Month (HK\$)	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) Average Rates and Government Rent Paid Per Month (HK\$)	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) Average Rates and Government Rent Paid Per Month (HK\$)	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	5.9%	220	6.3%	220	5.1%
第二 2nd	220	5.8%	200	5.8%	220	5.1%
第三 3rd	240	6.5%	220	6.2%	250	5.8%
第四 4th	260	7.1%	240	6.8%	280	6.6%
第五 5th	290	7.8%	260	7.6%	310	7.3%
第六 6th	320	8.5%	300	8.6%	340	8.1%
第七 7th	350	9.3%	320	9.2%	400	9.2%
第八 8th	410	11.0%	380	10.8%	470	10.9%
第九 9th	510	13.6%	480	13.6%	600	14.1%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	920	24.5%	880	25.2%	1,190	27.8%
合計 Overall	380	100.0%	350	100.0%	430	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 covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

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二零一一年的平均每月稅款支出是 13,970 元，遠高於最低的十等分組別的 220 元。雖然在過去十年間，所有十等分組別的平均每月稅款支出一般均有所增加，但是，相比起較低的十等分組別，較高的十等分組別的升幅較大。

（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。在二零一一年，第一個至第五個十等分組別的住戶的稅務總開支合共佔所有住戶的稅款總支出的少於 7%，而第九個和第十個十等分組別則繳付了約 82%。（附錄 A3.1）

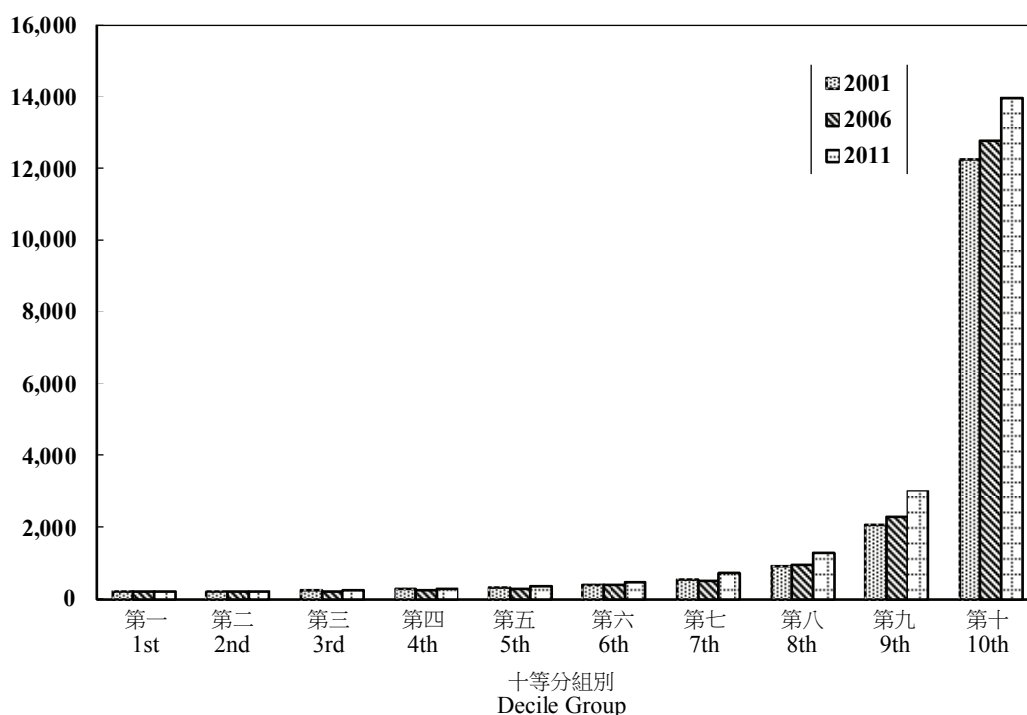
Total Tax Payments

3.9 Adding together payments on salaries tax, property tax, rates and Government rent gives total tax payment by decile groups. 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 \$13,970 in 2011, which was far higher than that of \$220 of the lowest decile group. While over the past ten 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 groups, a similar pattern as that of average tax payment was observed. Households in the 1st–5th decile groups together paid less than 7% of the total tax payment of all the households in 2011, whilst those in the 9th and 10th decile groups contributed some 82%. (Appendix A3.1)

圖 3.2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

平均每月繳付總稅款（港元）
Average Total Tax Paid Per Month (HK\$)



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，收入的重新分布即因此而產生。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二零零一年至二零一一年間保持相當穩定，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，在過去十年的相應的比率比較低，約為 90%。另一方面，最低的十等分組別的住戶相應的比率亦較低，並由二零零一年的 91.4% 下降至二零一一年的 89.8%，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。（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 2001 to 2011 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 at about 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, declining from 91.4% in 2001 to 89.8% in 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. (Table 3.3 and Appendix A4.1)

表 3.3 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	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)	2,350	91.4%	1,950	89.9%	1,940	89.8%
第二 2nd	6,480	96.7%	5,720	96.6%	6,300	96.7%
第三 3rd	9,650	97.5%	8,680	97.5%	9,870	97.5%
第四 4th	12,800	97.9%	11,630	97.9%	13,770	97.9%
第五 5th	16,290	98.1%	15,100	98.1%	18,040	98.0%
第六 6th	20,280	98.1%	18,970	97.9%	22,810	98.0%
第七 7th	25,260	97.9%	23,800	97.8%	28,730	97.5%
第八 8th	31,880	97.2%	30,290	96.9%	36,810	96.6%
第九 9th	43,000	95.4%	41,070	94.7%	50,320	94.3%
第十(最高) 10th (highest)	109,150	89.9%	102,220	88.9%	120,370	88.5%
合計 Overall	27,710	94.1%	25,940	93.5%	30,900	93.2%

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 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

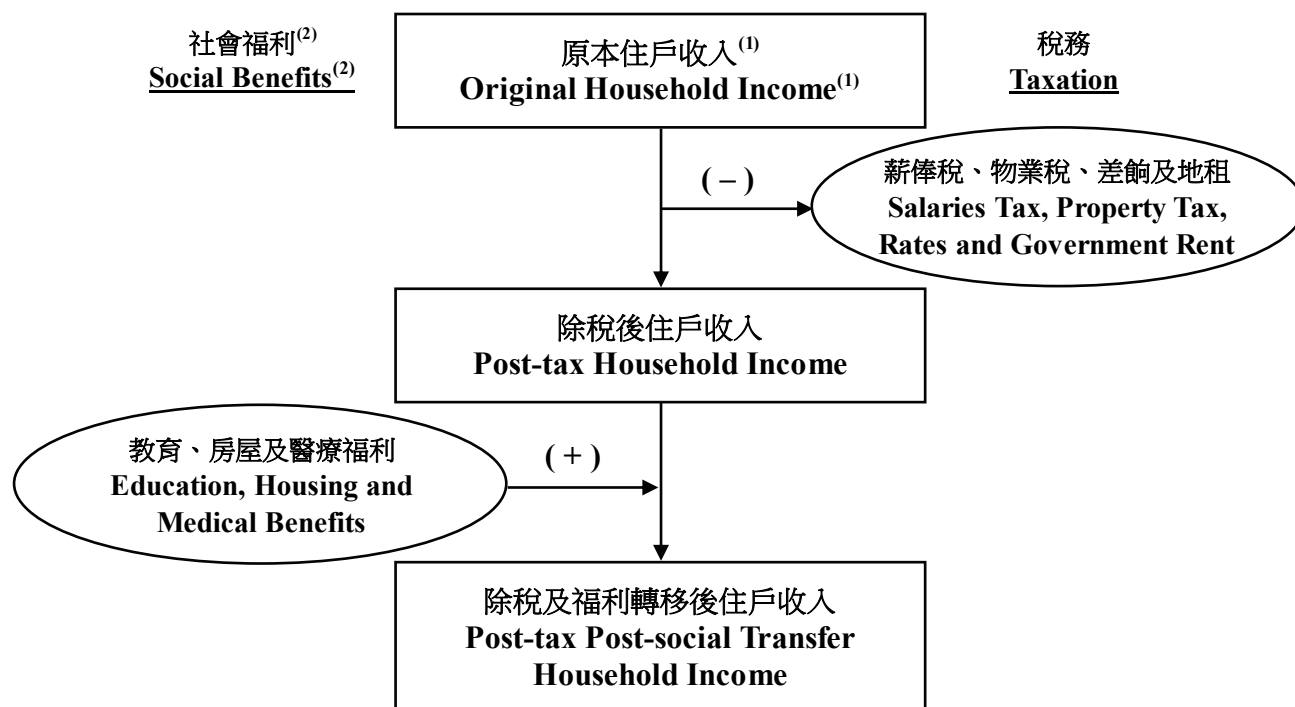
4.1 住戶的經濟情況除了受稅務影響外，亦受由公帑支付的實物形式福利影響，而此等福利並不包括在原本住戶收入中。考慮及由公帑支付予個別人士的各種福利，本研究嘗試量化及分配實物形式社會福利予住戶／人士。本研究只就可合理地撥歸予住戶的公共福利進行分配。由於並沒有清晰的概念基礎進行分配，本研究不會嘗試把非社會福利的公共開支，例如非經常開支和維持法紀的開支，分配予住戶。

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 benefits allocated to a person from the public funding, attempt has been made to quantify and allocate in-kind social 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等。

(2) 包括教育、房屋及醫療福利的實物形式的福利。

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

(2) Covering such in-kind social benefits as education, housing and medical benefits.

社會福利 – 教育

4.2 一般而言，中間的十等分組別（即第三個至第六個十等分組別）的住戶平均每月獲分配的教育福利較其他十等分組別為高，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的十等分組別。（表 4.1）

4.3 由於政府在過去十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二零零一年的 1,870 元輕微增加至二零一一年的 1,910 元。（表 4.1）

Social Benefits – Education

4.2 Generally speaking, the average monthly education benefits allocated to households in the middle decile groups (i.e. the 3rd–6th decile groups) were higher than those in the other decile groups. This was largely because most households with children studying full-time that benefited from government's education spending were found amongst the middle decile groups. (Table 4.1)

4.3 During the past decade, the average monthly education benefits allocated per household increased slightly from \$1,870 in 2001 to \$1,910 in 2011, consequential to the Government's continuous allocation of resources to education. (Table 4.1)

表 4.1 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的每月獲分配教育福利分布
Table 4.1 Distribution of Education Benefits Allocated Per Month by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001			2006			2011		
	平均每月獲分配 教育福利（港元） ⁽²⁾ Average Education Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	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	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） ⁽²⁾ Average Education Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	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	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） ⁽²⁾ Average Education Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	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	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)	690	3.7%		700	3.9 %		620	3.2%	
第二 2nd	1,750	9.4%		1,570	8.9 %		1,640	8.6%	
第三 3rd	2,240	12.0%		2,110	11.9 %		2,200	11.5%	
第四 4th	2,500	13.4%		2,280	12.9 %		2,480	13.0%	
第五 5th	2,580	13.8%		2,260	12.8 %		2,380	12.5%	
第六 6th	2,170	11.6%		2,060	11.6 %		2,310	12.1%	
第七 7th	1,960	10.5%		1,960	11.1 %		1,950	10.2%	
第八 8th	1,720	9.2%		1,730	9.8 %		1,930	10.1%	
第九 9th	1,550	8.3%		1,600	9.0 %		1,860	9.8%	
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	1,520	8.1%		1,440	8.1 %		1,720	9.0%	
合計 Overall	1,870	100.0%		1,770	100.0%		1,910	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 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。

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。第二個十等分組別的住戶獲分配的平均每月房屋福利最高，在二零一一年為 680 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的比例較低的緣故。（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二零零一年至二零零六年間顯著下跌，但在二零零六年至二零一一年間則明顯上升。平均每月房屋福利由二零零一年的 340 元下跌至二零零六年的 240 元，但隨後回升至二零一一年的 420 元，這主要與期間的物業市場的市況有關。（表 4.2）

Social Benefits – Housing

4.4 Public rental housing and subsidized 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 subsidized home ownership housing benefit is discussed separately in **Appendix C** in view of the divergent views on the estimation method.

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 2nd decile group were allocated the highest average monthly housing benefits of \$680 in 2011. 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 decline in housing benefits across all decile groups between 2001 and 2006 and followed by a notable increase between 2006 and 2011. The average monthly housing benefits dropped from \$340 per month in 2001 to \$240 in 2006 but then increased to \$420 in 2011. This was mainly related to the property market situation prevailing during the period. (Table 4.2)

表 4.2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	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)	330	9.8%	280	11.5%	390	9.2%
第二 2nd	500	14.9%	400	16.7%	680	16.2%
第三 3rd	490	14.7%	350	14.6%	660	15.7%
第四 4th	480	14.1%	350	14.6%	610	14.5%
第五 5th	420	12.6%	310	12.7%	560	13.2%
第六 6th	350	10.5%	250	10.2%	480	11.3%
第七 7th	330	9.8%	220	9.3%	390	9.3%
第八 8th	260	7.8%	160	6.6%	290	6.8%
第九 9th	160	4.8%	70	3.1%	130	3.1%
第十(最高) 10th (highest)	30	0.9%	10	0.5%	30	0.6%
合計 Overall	340	100.0%	240	100.0%	420	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.

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，第一個十等分組別的住戶在二零一一年平均每月獲分配的醫療福利是 2,040 元，是第十個十等分組別的 930 元的兩倍多。此外，第一個十等分組別的住戶平均每月獲分配的醫療福利的比重是 16.6%，與之相比，第十

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 older persons in the lower decile groups, in 2011, the average monthly medical benefit allocated to households in the 1st decile group was \$2,040, which was more than a double of that of \$930 in the 10th decile group.

個十等分組別的住戶的比重是 7.6%。
(表 4.3 及附錄 A4.1)

4.8 人口老化是過去十年住戶獲分配的平均醫療福利顯著增加的主要因素。六十五歲及以上的人口數目由二零零一年的 747 052 人增加 26.0%，至二零一一年的 941 312 人。相應地，住戶獲分配的每月平均醫療福利也由二零零一年的 1,090 元顯著增加至二零一一年的 1,230 元，增加幅度為 12.8%。(表 4.3 及表 6.5)

Besides, the share of average monthly medical benefits allocated to households in the 1st decile group stood high at 16.6%, as compared to the 7.6% in the 10th decile group. (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 ten years. The population aged 65 and over increased by 26.0% from 747 052 in 2001 to 941 312 in 2011. Correspondingly, the average monthly medical benefits allocated to households increased significantly by 12.8% from \$ 1,090 in 2001 to \$1,230 in 2011. (Table 4.3 and Table 6.5)

表 4.3 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	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)	2,490	22.8%	1,980	18.2%	2,040	16.6%
第二 2nd	1,240	11.4%	1,610	14.8%	1,530	12.5%
第三 3rd	1,110	10.2%	1,300	11.9%	1,350	11.0%
第四 4th	1,090	10.0%	1,060	9.7%	1,320	10.8%
第五 5th	1,050	9.6%	1,030	9.5%	1,280	10.5%
第六 6th	890	8.1%	920	8.5%	970	7.9%
第七 7th	830	7.6%	800	7.4%	950	7.7%
第八 8th	830	7.6%	730	6.7%	970	7.9%
第九 9th	770	7.1%	730	6.7%	940	7.6%
第十(最高) 10th (highest)	600	5.5%	730	6.7%	930	7.6%
合計 Overall	1,090	100.0%	1,090	100.0%	1,230	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二零零一年至二零一一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二零零一至二零零六年間輕微減少，而在二零零六至二零一一年間則顯著增加，部分原因如上文分段所敘述，與期間的教育及房屋福利變化有關。（附錄 A3.1）

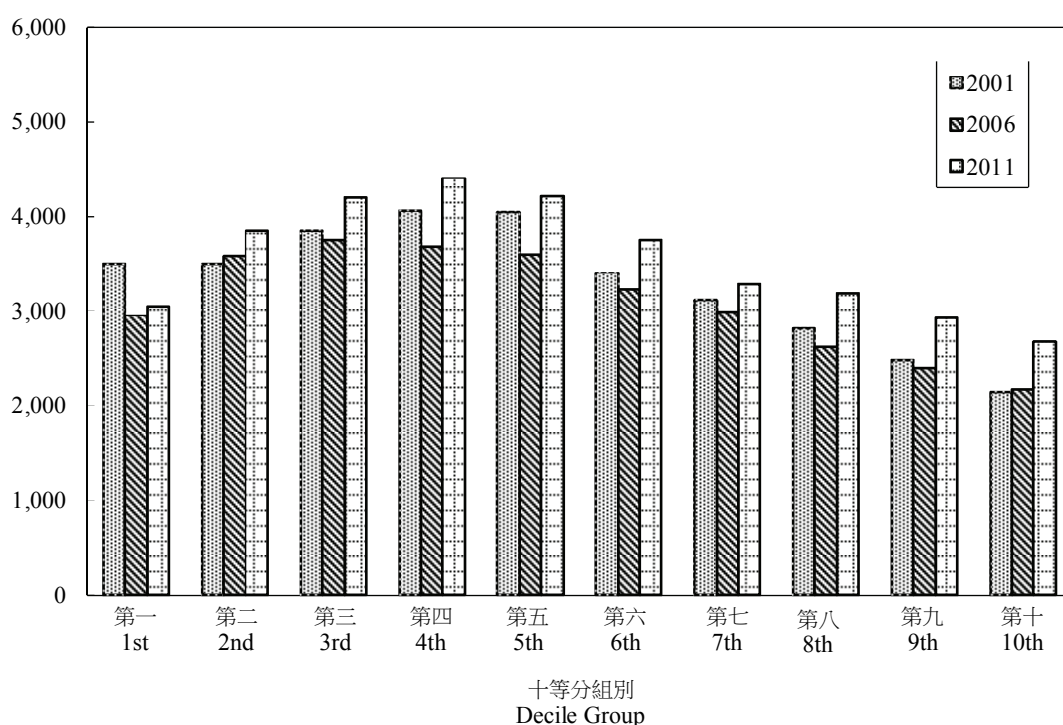
Total Social Benefits

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 2001 to 2011. 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 slight decrease in the average benefits allocated across all decile groups between 2001 and 2006. A notable increase was however observed between 2006 and 2011. This was partly attributed to the change in education and housing benefits during the period as described in preceding paragraphs. (Appendix A3.1)

圖 4.2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別劃分的平均每月獲分配社會福利
Chart 4.2 Average Social Benefits Allocated Per Month by Decile Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011

平均每月獲分配社會福利（港元）
Average Social Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$)



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二零一一年是 34,460 元，較平均原本住戶每月收入（33,140 元）高 4.0%。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二零一一年高達 230.7%。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若，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 90.5%（亦即是減少了 9.5%）。（表 4.4）

4.12 過去十年，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。就第一個至第二個十等分組別而言，有關的比率在二零零一至二零一一年間明顯增加，主要成因是在人口老化的趨勢下，該等十等分組別內長者人數顯著增加。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。就第三個至第十個十等分組別的住戶而言，有關比率變化相對較小，對收入分布沒有重大影響。（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 \$34,460 in 2011, which was higher than the average original monthly household income (\$33,140) by 4.0%. 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 230.7% in 2011. This ratio was progressively reduced when moving up to the higher decile groups. While the post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income was nearly on par with the original monthly household income for the 9th decile group, it was equivalent to 90.5% of the original monthly household income for the 10th decile group (i.e. there was a reduction of 9.5%). (Table 4.4)

4.12 Over the past ten years, the degree of resources transfer in the 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–2nd decile groups, the ratio increased significantly during the period from 2001 to 2011. A key contributory factor was the marked increase in the number of older persons in such decile groups as in line with the ageing trend. Older persons in general were allocated with more medical benefits while their tax liabilities were lower. For households in the 3rd–10th decile groups, changes in the respective ratios were relatively smaller and did not have significant influence on the income distribution. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入

Table 4.4 Average Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	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)	5,850	227.7%	4,910	226.1%	4,980	230.7%
第二 2nd	9,980	148.9%	9,300	157.1%	10,150	155.8%
第三 3rd	13,490	136.4%	12,440	139.7%	14,070	139.1%
第四 4th	16,860	129.0%	15,320	128.9%	18,180	129.2%
第五 5th	20,340	122.4%	18,700	121.4%	22,260	120.9%
第六 6th	23,680	114.5%	22,200	114.5%	26,570	114.2%
第七 7th	28,370	110.0%	26,790	110.1%	32,020	108.7%
第八 8th	34,700	105.8%	32,910	105.3%	40,000	105.0%
第九 9th	45,490	100.9%	43,470	100.3%	53,250	99.8%
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	111,290	91.7%	104,400	90.8%	123,090	90.5%
合計 Overall	31,010	105.3%	29,040	104.6%	34,460	104.0%

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 covers those falling between the 10th and 20th percentile, and so on.

5. 收入分散的情況

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 過去十年，原本住戶每月收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的分布變化頗大。第四個至第十個十等分組別的住戶收入中位數增加 8% 至 20%，而最低兩個十等分組別的住戶收入中位數則下跌 3% 至 25%。（表 5.1b）

5. Income Dispersion

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 groups. All households are first ranked by household income and then divided into 10 equal groups, with the first decile group being the 10% of households having the lowest income, the second decile group being the next 10% and so on. The median household income for each decile group is then estimated.

5.4 Over the past ten years, the changes of the original monthly household income distribution (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were quite divergent. While the median household income of the 4th – 10th decile groups increased by 8% – 20%, there was a decrease of 3% – 25% for the first two decile groups. (Table 5.1b)

5.5 然而，這樣的比較會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五年均錄得雙位數字的增長，而在扣除通脹的因素後，大多十等分組別持續有實質的明顯升幅。（表 5.1b）

5.5 Nonetheless, such comparison was significantly affected by the demographic changes and shifts in the composition of households over the period concerned, particularly the prevailing trend in ageing of 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 double-digit increases in income over the past five years, with the majority of them continuing to show a notable growth in real terms even after discounting the effect of inflation. (Table 5.1b)

表 5.1a 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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（二零一一年六月）市價計算）

Table 5.1a Median Original Monthly Household Income (Including Foreign Domestic Helpers) (at Current and Constant (June 2011) Prices) by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households			所有家庭住戶 All Domestic Households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2006: 2001	2011: 2006	2011: 2001	2006: 2001	2011: 2006	2011: 2001
（以當時市價計算） (At Current Prices)												
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	2,980	2,400	2,290	6,000	5,500	7,000	0.81	0.95	0.77	0.92	1.27	1.17
第二 2nd	6,750	6,000	6,610	10,000	9,000	10,340	0.89	1.10	0.98	0.90	1.15	1.03
第三 3rd	10,000	9,000	10,000	12,700	12,000	14,500	0.90	1.11	1.00	0.94	1.21	1.14
第四 4th	13,000	12,000	14,010	16,000	15,000	18,000	0.92	1.17	1.08	0.94	1.20	1.13
第五 5th	16,500	15,300	18,500	19,750	18,500	22,000	0.93	1.21	1.12	0.94	1.19	1.11
第六 6th	20,500	19,500	23,110	23,500	22,120	27,070	0.95	1.19	1.13	0.94	1.22	1.15
第七 7th	25,710	24,250	29,700	28,710	27,400	33,300	0.94	1.22	1.16	0.95	1.22	1.16
第八 8th	32,560	31,000	38,000	35,700	34,300	42,000	0.95	1.23	1.17	0.96	1.22	1.18
第九 9th	44,650	42,900	52,480	48,000	46,400	58,000	0.96	1.22	1.18	0.97	1.25	1.21
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	80,000	78,000	96,480	85,280	83,750	103,480	0.98	1.24	1.21	0.98	1.24	1.21
合計 Overall	18,710	17,250	20,500	21,100	20,000	24,810	0.92	1.19	1.10	0.95	1.24	1.18
（以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算） (At Constant (June 2011) Prices)												
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	3,350	2,780	2,290	6,750	6,380	7,000	0.83	0.82	0.68	0.94	1.10	1.04
第二 2nd	7,590	6,950	6,610	11,250	10,430	10,340	0.92	0.95	0.87	0.93	0.99	0.92
第三 3rd	11,250	10,430	10,000	14,290	13,910	14,500	0.93	0.96	0.89	0.97	1.04	1.01
第四 4th	14,630	13,910	14,010	18,000	17,390	18,000	0.95	1.01	0.96	0.97	1.04	1.00
第五 5th	18,560	17,730	18,500	22,220	21,440	22,000	0.96	1.04	1.00	0.97	1.03	0.99
第六 6th	23,060	22,600	23,110	26,440	25,640	27,070	0.98	1.02	1.00	0.97	1.06	1.02
第七 7th	28,920	28,110	29,700	32,290	31,760	33,300	0.97	1.06	1.03	0.98	1.05	1.03
第八 8th	36,630	35,930	38,000	40,160	39,750	42,000	0.98	1.06	1.04	0.99	1.06	1.05
第九 9th	50,230	49,720	52,480	54,000	53,780	58,000	0.99	1.06	1.04	1.00	1.08	1.07
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	90,000	90,400	96,480	95,940	97,070	103,480	1.00	1.07	1.07	1.01	1.07	1.08
合計 Overall	21,040	19,990	20,500	23,740	23,180	24,810	0.95	1.03	0.97	0.98	1.07	1.05

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。

Note: (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.

表 5.1b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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（二零一一年六月）市價計算）

Table 5.1b Median Original Monthly Household Income (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) (at Current and Constant (June 2011) Prices) by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households			所有家庭住戶 All Domestic Households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2006: 2001	2011: 2006	2011: 2001	2006: 2001	2011: 2006	2011: 2001
	(以當時市價計算) (At Current Prices)											
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	2,760	2,250	2,070	6,000	5,500	7,000	0.81	0.92	0.75	0.92	1.27	1.17
第二 2nd	6,700	6,000	6,500	10,000	9,000	10,240	0.90	1.08	0.97	0.90	1.14	1.02
第三 3rd	10,000	9,000	10,000	12,600	12,000	14,250	0.90	1.11	1.00	0.95	1.19	1.13
第四 4th	13,000	12,000	14,000	15,830	15,000	18,000	0.92	1.17	1.08	0.95	1.20	1.14
第五 5th	16,500	15,200	18,200	19,600	18,210	22,000	0.92	1.20	1.10	0.93	1.21	1.12
第六 6th	20,210	19,430	23,000	23,000	22,000	27,000	0.96	1.18	1.14	0.96	1.23	1.17
第七 7th	25,500	24,000	29,400	28,410	27,000	33,000	0.94	1.23	1.15	0.95	1.22	1.16
第八 8th	32,000	30,600	37,540	35,000	34,000	41,400	0.96	1.23	1.17	0.97	1.22	1.18
第九 9th	44,000	42,000	51,430	47,250	45,750	57,000	0.95	1.22	1.17	0.97	1.25	1.21
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	79,000	76,250	95,000	85,000	82,500	100,310	0.97	1.25	1.20	0.97	1.22	1.18
合計 Overall	18,500	17,100	20,200	21,000	20,000	24,500	0.92	1.18	1.09	0.95	1.23	1.17
<hr/>												
(以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算) (At Constant (June 2011) Prices)												
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	3,110	2,610	2,070	6,750	6,380	7,000	0.84	0.79	0.67	0.94	1.10	1.04
第二 2nd	7,540	6,950	6,500	11,250	10,430	10,240	0.92	0.93	0.86	0.93	0.98	0.91
第三 3rd	11,250	10,430	10,000	14,180	13,910	14,250	0.93	0.96	0.89	0.98	1.02	1.01
第四 4th	14,630	13,910	14,000	17,810	17,390	18,000	0.95	1.01	0.96	0.98	1.04	1.01
第五 5th	18,560	17,620	18,200	22,050	21,100	22,000	0.95	1.03	0.98	0.96	1.04	1.00
第六 6th	22,730	22,510	23,000	25,880	25,500	27,000	0.99	1.02	1.01	0.99	1.06	1.04
第七 7th	28,690	27,820	29,400	31,960	31,290	33,000	0.97	1.06	1.02	0.98	1.05	1.03
第八 8th	36,000	35,470	37,540	39,380	39,410	41,400	0.99	1.06	1.04	1.00	1.05	1.05
第九 9th	49,500	48,680	51,430	53,160	53,020	57,000	0.98	1.06	1.04	1.00	1.07	1.07
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	88,880	88,370	95,000	95,630	95,620	100,310	0.99	1.07	1.07	1.00	1.05	1.05
合計 Overall	20,810	19,820	20,200	23,630	23,180	24,500	0.95	1.02	0.97	0.98	1.06	1.04

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。

Note: (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.

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 過去十年，除 P10 和 P20 外，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。但經考慮價格變動後，只有 P60、P70、P80 及 P90 的住戶收入上升。另一方面，與五年前相比，大部分選定百分位的實質住戶收入均有上升的趨勢。（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）在過去十年間分別錄得 10%-20% 升幅。（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, except the P10 and P20, increased. However, after taking into account price changes, only the household income at P60, P70, P80 and P90 increased. On the other hand, when compared with five years ago, the household income in real terms for most of the selected percentiles reflected an increasing trend. (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 an increase in between 10%-20% in the past decade. (Table 5.2b)

表 5.2a 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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（二零一一年六月）市價計算）

Table 5.2a Original Monthly Household Income (Including Foreign Domestic Helpers) (at Current and Constant (June 2011) Prices) at Selected Percentiles, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
(以當時市價計算) (At Current Prices)						
10th (P10)	5,000	4,200	4,300	8,000	7,500	9,000
20th (P20)	8,460	7,500	8,500	11,000	10,160	12,300
30th (P30)	11,300	10,100	12,000	14,500	13,410	16,000
40th (P40)	15,000	13,600	16,000	17,760	16,500	20,000
50th (P50)	18,710	17,250	20,500	21,100	20,000	24,810
60th (P60)	23,000	21,500	26,000	26,000	24,870	30,000
70th (P70)	29,000	27,400	33,000	31,600	30,300	37,500
80th (P80)	37,670	36,000	44,000	40,630	39,500	48,850
90th (P90)	55,000	53,750	66,040	60,000	58,270	72,580
(以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算) (At Constant (June 2011) Prices)						
10th (P10)	5,630	4,870	4,300	9,000	8,690	9,000
20th (P20)	9,520	8,690	8,500	12,380	11,780	12,300
30th (P30)	12,710	11,710	12,000	16,310	15,540	16,000
40th (P40)	16,880	15,760	16,000	19,980	19,120	20,000
50th (P50)	21,040	19,990	20,500	23,740	23,180	24,810
60th (P60)	25,880	24,920	26,000	29,250	28,820	30,000
70th (P70)	32,630	31,760	33,000	35,550	35,120	37,500
80th (P80)	42,380	41,720	44,000	45,700	45,780	48,850
90th (P90)	61,880	62,300	66,040	67,500	67,540	72,580

表 5.2b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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（二零一一年六月）市價計算）
Table 5.2b **Original Monthly Household Income (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) (at Current and Constant (June 2011) Prices) at Selected Percentiles, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

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 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
(以當時市價計算) (At Current Prices)						
10th (P10)	4,880	4,030	4,030	8,000	7,500	9,000
20th (P20)	8,350	7,500	8,300	11,000	10,000	12,070
30th (P30)	11,210	10,000	12,000	14,340	13,250	16,000
40th (P40)	15,000	13,500	16,000	17,600	16,500	20,000
50th (P50)	18,500	17,100	20,200	21,000	20,000	24,500
60th (P60)	22,800	21,250	26,000	25,630	24,500	30,000
70th (P70)	28,750	27,000	32,700	31,180	30,000	37,000
80th (P80)	37,000	35,450	43,340	40,000	39,000	48,000
90th (P90)	55,000	53,000	65,000	59,000	57,500	71,000
(以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算) (At Constant (June 2011) Prices)						
10th (P10)	5,480	4,680	4,030	9,000	8,690	9,000
20th (P20)	9,390	8,690	8,300	12,380	11,590	12,070
30th (P30)	12,610	11,590	12,000	16,130	15,360	16,000
40th (P40)	16,880	15,650	16,000	19,800	19,120	20,000
50th (P50)	20,810	19,820	20,200	23,630	23,180	24,500
60th (P60)	25,650	24,630	26,000	28,830	28,400	30,000
70th (P70)	32,340	31,290	32,700	35,070	34,770	37,000
80th (P80)	41,630	41,090	43,340	45,000	45,200	48,000
90th (P90)	61,880	61,430	65,000	66,380	66,640	71,000

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 基本上，各百分位比率在二零零一年至二零一一年間均有所增加，儘管幅度各有不同。反映整體住戶收入分布的 P90/P10 比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）由二零零一年的 11.3 上升至二零一一年的 16.1。然而，如只計算從事經濟活動的家庭住戶，其差異會明顯收窄，顯示這時期的住戶收入的離散度擴闊是由於人口結構的轉變所致。（表 5.3b）

5.12 若集中分析分布的兩端，從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的 P80/P50 比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）則從二零零一年的 1.9 輕微上升至二零一一年的 2.0，這是由於較高十等分組別的住戶收入比中位數增長得較快。而 P50/P20 比率的變化亦相似，顯示較低十等分組別的住戶收入下降幅度較中位數稍為大。（表 5.3b）

5.11 The percentile ratios basically increased, though to varying degrees, during the period from 2001 to 2011. On the overall household income distribution, the P90/P10 ratio (excluding foreign domestic helpers) rose from 11.3 in 2001 to 16.1 in 2011. However, the dispersion was substantially reduced for the economically active households. This suggests a widening dispersion in overall income distribution over the period owing to demographic changes. (Table 5.3b)

5.12 Focusing on the upper and lower ends of the distribution, the P80/P50 ratio (excluding foreign domestic helpers) for the economically active households increased slightly from 1.9 in 2001 to 2.0 in 2011. This was attributable to the fact that household income at higher decile groups increased faster than the median. The change of the P50/P20 ratio was similar, indicating that household income at the lower decile groups dropped by a slightly larger magnitude than the median. (Table 5.3b)

表 5.3a 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年選定百分位比率（包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 5.3a Ratio of Selected Percentiles (Including Foreign Domestic Helpers), 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
P90 / P10	11.0	12.8	15.4	7.5	7.8	8.1
P80 / P20	4.5	4.8	5.2	3.7	3.9	4.0
P80 / P50	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
P50 / P20	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0

表 5.3b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年選定百分位比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 5.3b Ratio of Selected Percentiles (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers), 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
P90 / P10	11.3	13.1	16.1	7.4	7.7	7.9
P80 / P20	4.4	4.7	5.2	3.6	3.9	4.0
P80 / P50	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
P50 / P20	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0

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 在二零一一年，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 38.8% 及 1.7%。（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本住戶每月收入（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十年間保持穩定，而最高的十等分組別的比重則由二零零一年的 39.5% 輕微下降至二零一一年的 38.8%。（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 2011, 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 38.8% and 1.7%. (Table 5.4b)

5.15 In terms of shares of original monthly household income (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by decile groups of economically active households, it was observed that the share of the lower decile groups remained relatively stable over the past ten years while that of the highest decile group dropped slightly from 39.5% in 2001 to 38.8% in 2011. (Table 5.4b)

表 5.4a 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
第二 2nd	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
第三 3rd	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.8
第四 4th	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.8
第五 5th	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8
第六 6th	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
第七 7th	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8
第八 8th	11.1	11.3	11.5	10.9	11.0	11.2
第九 9th	15.3	15.6	16.1	14.7	15.0	15.4
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	41.2	41.4	41.0	39.5	39.4	38.8
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。

Note: (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.

表 5.4b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
第二 2nd	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.8
第三 3rd	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.9	3.8	3.8
第四 4th	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.8
第五 5th	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.8
第六 6th	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2
第七 7th	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.8
第八 8th	11.1	11.3	11.5	10.8	10.9	11.1
第九 9th	15.3	15.6	16.1	14.7	15.0	15.3
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	41.1	41.4	41.0	39.5	39.3	38.8
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。

Note: (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.

(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 summarizes 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 在過去十年，香港的羅倫茲曲線（參閱圖 5.1）愈趨遠離中間線，顯示收入分散情況增加。具體來說，堅尼系數從二零零一年的 0.525，上升至二零零六年的 0.533，再上升至二零一一年的 0.537。不過值得留意，堅尼系數的升幅在過去十年其實有所收窄。（表 5.5 及圖 5.1）

5.19 若以從事經濟活動的家庭住戶作進一步分析，可剔除因人口老化引致非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶增加的影響，其堅尼系數在過去的十年間大致保持穩定，分別為二零零一年的 0.488、二零零六年的 0.490 年及二零一一年 0.489。（表 5.5）

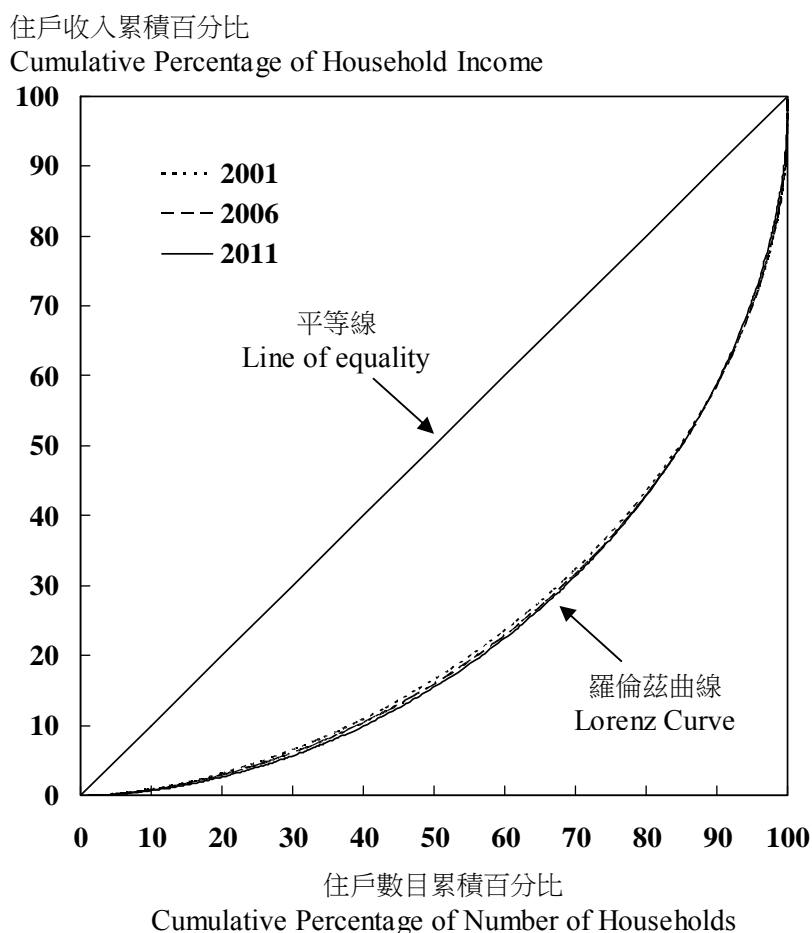
Gini Coefficient

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 increasing over the past decade. Specifically, the GC increased from 0.525 in 2001 to 0.533 in 2006, and further to 0.537 in 2011. It is noteworthy that the magnitude of increase in GC has been diminishing over the last decade. (Table 5.5 and Chart 5.1)

5.19 When further analysing the GC for the economically active households, so as to discount the demographic impact of population ageing causing an increase in economically inactive households, the GC remained, in general, stable over the past ten years, at 0.488 in 2001, 0.490 in 2006 and 0.489 in 2011. (Table 5.5)

圖 5.1 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年羅倫茲曲線
Chart 5.1 Lorenz Curve, 2001, 2006 and 2011



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 平均對數差異由二零零一年的 0.274 增加 0.041 至二零一一年的 0.315。雖然平均對數差異與堅尼系數都呈現類似的升勢，但平均對數差異的增幅相對較大，原因是平均對數差異較受收入分布的較低一端的變化所影響，而在這期間其相對較大的增幅表示收入分布的較低一端的變化較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 by 0.041 from 0.274 in 2001 to 0.315 in 2011. While exhibiting a similar increasing trend as the GC, the MLD registered a relatively larger magnitude of increase. This is because MLD is more sensitive to changes at the lower end of the income distribution. The comparatively larger increase of this measure in the period indicated that the change in the lower end of the income distribution was more distinct than that in the middle and upper end. (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 在過去十年，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，數值由二零零一年的 0.250 輕微增加 0.005 至二零一一年的 0.255；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 0.048。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 emphasize 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 ten years. Even so, the level of observed dispersion differs for different level of inequality aversion. For the AI emphasizing higher income (i.e. parameter set at 0.5), it increased mildly by 0.005 from 0.250 in 2001 to 0.255 in 2011; while a moderate increase was recorded for the one emphasizing 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 0.048 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 end. (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 不過，離異系數卻展示不同的收入分散趨勢。有別於堅尼系數、平均對數差異和亞特金森指數呈現的趨勢。離異系數由二零零一年的 2.870，下跌至二零零六年的 2.562，繼而下跌至二零一一年的 2.234，這看似矛盾的現象是由於期間的平均數較標準差增加得更快，而前者的較快增長率與高收入住戶數目的增加有關。（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。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。

5.29 從以上分析可見，在選定四個摘要量數中，其中三個均呈現收入分布在過去十年越見離散，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。

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, however, depicts a different trend on income dispersion. In contrast to the trend exhibited by GC, MLD and AI, the CV dropped from 2.870 in 2001 to 2.562 in 2006, and further to 2.234 in 2011. The seemingly conflicting behaviour of the CV is due to the fact that the mean grew faster than the standard deviation during the period. The faster growth rate of the former was mainly associated with the increase in the number of high-income households. (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. 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.

5.29 As shown in the above analysis, 3 out of the 4 selected summary measures exhibited that the income distribution became more dispersed in the past ten 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 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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), 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001	2006	2011
堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient			
所有家庭住戶 All Domestic Households	0.525	0.533	0.537
	+0.008	+0.004	
從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically Active Households	0.488	0.490	0.489
	+0.002	-0.001	
平均對數差異 Mean Logarithmic Deviation	0.274	0.305	0.315
	+0.031	+0.010	
亞特金森指數 ⁽¹⁾ Atkinson Index ⁽¹⁾			
$\epsilon = 0.50$	0.250	0.255	0.255
	+0.005	-	
$\epsilon = 0.75$	0.347	0.360	0.366
	+0.013	+0.006	
$\epsilon = 1.00$	0.468	0.505	0.516
	+0.037	+0.011	
離異系數 Coefficient of Variation	2.870	2.562	2.234
	-0.308	-0.328	

註釋：(1) ϵ 代表背離不等衡水平。

Note: (1) ϵ denotes the level of inequality aversion.

收入分散的趨勢

原本住戶每月收入

5.30 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十年的收入差異逐漸擴大，但擴大的程度輕微減慢。總括而言，處於較低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十年內減少，中間組別的住戶的相關比重則維持不變，最

Trends in Income Dispersion

Original Monthly Household Income

5.30 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 ten years but the degree of the widening slightly slowed down. To sum up, the shares of original monthly household income attributed to households in the lower

高十等分組別的住戶的比重則增加。作為摘要指標之一，堅尼系數（按原本住戶每月收入計算）由二零零一年的 0.525 上升至二零零六年的 0.533，繼而上升至二零一一年 0.537。（表 5.6）

除稅後住戶每月收入

5.31 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較為平均。根據按十等分組別劃分的除稅後住戶每月收入的比重，在二零一一年，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布收入。（表 5.6）

5.32 根據除稅後住戶每月收入而編製的堅尼系數於二零零一年為 0.515，而在二零零六年和二零一一年均為 0.521，這說明考慮到稅務的影響後，雖然收入差距與十年前相比有所增加，但在近五年間則相對穩定。（表 5.6）

5.33 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平均。在二零一一年相關的堅尼系數為 0.470，同時低於二零零一年的 0.476 及二零零六年的 0.477。（表 5.6）

除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入

5.34 若一併考慮稅務和社會福利的影響，則除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入和除稅後住戶每月收入的差距進一步縮減。因此，社會福利實際上發揮了額外重新分布作用。除稅及福利轉移後的第十個等分

decile groups declined in the past ten years, remained stable for the middle ones, and increased for the higher decile groups. As a summary indicator, the GC (based on original monthly household income) rose from 0.525 in 2001 to 0.533 in 2006, and further to 0.537 in 2011. (Table 5.6)

Post-tax Monthly Household Income

5.31 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. Analysing by the shares of post-tax monthly household income by decile group, in 2011, 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)

5.32 The GC, compiled on post-tax monthly household income, was 0.515 in 2001 and 0.521 in both 2006 and 2011. It showed that after taking into account the effect of taxation, although the gap of income disparity had widened with compared with ten years ago, it remained relatively stable during the past five years. (Table 5.6)

5.33 The shares of post-tax monthly household income of economically active households among decile groups were more evenly distributed when compared with that of the original monthly household income. The corresponding GC was 0.470 in 2011, which was lower than both 0.476 of 2001 and 0.477 of 2006. (Table 5.6)

Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income

5.34 Taking into account the effects of both taxation and social benefits, 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, social

組別住戶收入所佔的比重，在二零一一年為 36.0%，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）

5.35 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二零零一年為 0.470，而在二零零六年及二零一一年則維持在 0.475。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社會福利對收入重新分布產生頗重大的影響。（表 5.6）

5.36 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。在二零零一年至二零一一年間，這套堅尼系數只增加了 0.005。相比之下，期間原本的堅尼系數增加了 0.012，而除稅後的堅尼系數則增加了 0.006。（表 5.6）

5.37 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，能量度政府為減低收入差距所推行的政策的幅度和成效。堅尼系數在二零一一年相關的減幅為 0.062，而二零零一年和二零零六年的減幅分別為 0.055 和 0.058。與二零零一年和二零零六年相比，收入重新分布的政策在二零一一年有着更大的影響，這與政府隨着時間在福利、教育以及醫療增加支出的情況一致。（表 5.6）

5.38 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。在二零一一年，最低及最高的十等分組別的百分比分別是 2.1% 及 34.1%。相關的堅尼系數的數值亦因此相對較低，在二零一一年為 0.430，稍低於二零零一年及二零零六年的 0.436。（表 5.6）

benefits exert an additional redistributive impact. The share of post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income of the 10th decile group, at 36.0% in 2011, 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)

5.35 The GC, compiled from post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income, was 0.470 in 2001 and remained stable at 0.475 in both 2006 and 2011. 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 social benefits provided by the public funding to the public had a rather significant impact on income redistribution. (Table 5.6)

5.36 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 increased by 0.005 during the period from 2001 to 2011, as compared to the 0.012 for the original GC and 0.006 for the post-tax GC. (Table 5.6)

5.37 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 Government's policy in mitigating income disparity in Hong Kong. The magnitude of reduction in GC in 2011 was 0.062, while such effect in 2001 and 2006 were estimated to be 0.055 and 0.058 respectively. The greater impact of redistributive policies for 2011 as compared to 2001 and 2006 is also in line with the Government's increasing expenditure on welfare, education and healthcare over time. (Table 5.6)

5.38 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 2011 were 2.1% and 34.1% respectively. The GC was thus smaller in value, at 0.430 in 2011, which was lower than 0.436 in both 2001 and 2006. (Table 5.6)

表 5.6 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾劃分的原本住戶每月收入、除稅後住戶每月收入及除稅及福利轉移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 Monthly Household Income by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
所有家庭住戶 All Domestic Households									
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%
第二 2nd	2.3%	2.1%	2.0%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	2.9%	2.7%	2.7%
第三 3rd	3.4%	3.2%	3.1%	3.5%	3.3%	3.2%	4.2%	4.0%	3.9%
第四 4th	4.4%	4.3%	4.2%	4.6%	4.5%	4.5%	5.4%	5.3%	5.1%
第五 5th	5.6%	5.5%	5.6%	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%	6.5%	6.5%	6.4%
第六 6th	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.3%	7.3%	7.4%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
第七 7th	8.8%	8.8%	8.9%	9.1%	9.2%	9.3%	9.4%	9.4%	9.5%
第八 8th	11.1%	11.3%	11.5%	11.5%	11.7%	11.9%	11.5%	11.7%	11.8%
第九 9th	15.3%	15.6%	16.1%	15.5%	15.8%	16.3%	15.1%	15.3%	15.8%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	41.2%	41.4%	41.0%	39.4%	39.4%	39.0%	36.2%	36.2%	36.0%
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	0.525	0.533	0.537	0.515	0.521	0.521	0.470	0.475	0.475
從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically Active Households									
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%
第二 2nd	2.9%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%
第三 3rd	3.8%	3.7%	3.8%	4.0%	3.9%	4.0%	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%
第四 4th	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%
第五 5th	5.9%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%
第六 6th	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%	7.8%	7.8%	7.8%
第七 7th	8.7%	8.7%	8.8%	9.0%	9.1%	9.2%	9.2%	9.3%	9.3%
第八 8th	10.9%	11.0%	11.2%	11.2%	11.3%	11.5%	11.2%	11.3%	11.4%
第九 9th	14.7%	15.0%	15.4%	14.9%	15.1%	15.5%	14.5%	14.7%	15.0%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	39.5%	39.4%	38.8%	37.7%	37.3%	36.7%	34.9%	34.6%	34.1%
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	0.488	0.490	0.489	0.476	0.477	0.470	0.436	0.436	0.430

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, 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.

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（於第二章討論）是每月主要職業的收入。職業收入的分布情況和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，小家庭盛行及人口老化，因而導致住戶人數下跌和非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的比例增加，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 正如第二章所描述，香港工作人口的職業收入分布在過去十年出現變化。我們嘗試在當中找出個別特徵（例如教育程度、職業和行業模式）的轉變，以理解收入分布變動的原因。

職業及行業

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二零零六年的 10,000 元增加至二零一一年的 12,000 元，增加 20.0%。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）在過去五年錄得 11% 至 30% 之間的增長。（表 6.1b）

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) was income from main employment. Changes in the distribution of employment income and in employment patterns had significant effects on the household income distribution. On the demographic side, the prevalence of small families and the ageing population, thus leading to a fall in household size and an increase in the proportion of economically inactive households, had substantial effects on both the level and distribution of household income.

Intervening Factors

(I) *Socio-economic Factors*

6.2 As described in Chapter 2, there was a change in the distribution of employment income of the working population in Hong Kong over the past ten years. Attempts have been made therein to identify changes in the characteristics of individuals (e.g. educational attainment, occupational and industrial patterns) to understand the changes in income distribution.

Occupation and Industry

6.3 The median monthly income from main employment of the working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) increased by 20.0% from \$10,000 in 2006 to \$12,000 in 2011. The monthly income from main employment (excluding foreign domestic helpers) for all selected percentiles increased by 11% to 30% during the past five-year period. (Table 6.1b)

表 6.1a 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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（二零一一年六月）市價計算）

Table 6.1a Monthly Income from Main Employment (at Current and Constant (June 2011) Prices) of Working Population⁽¹⁾ (Including Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex at Selected Percentiles, 2001, 2006 and 2011

百分位 Percentile	每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)								
	2001			2006			2011		
	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)	6,000	3,670	3,860	5,000	3,320	3,500	6,500	3,580	3,700
20th (P20)	7,500	4,000	6,000	7,000	4,000	5,500	8,000	4,000	6,500
30th (P30)	9,000	6,000	7,500	8,000	5,500	7,000	10,000	6,500	8,000
40th (P40)	10,000	7,000	9,000	10,000	7,000	8,500	11,000	8,000	10,000
50th (P50)	12,000	8,890	10,000	11,000	8,500	10,000	13,000	9,500	11,000
60th (P60)	14,500	10,000	12,500	13,500	10,000	12,000	15,500	11,810	14,000
70th (P70)	17,500	13,000	15,000	16,500	13,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	18,000
80th (P80)	21,800	17,000	20,000	21,250	17,000	20,000	27,000	20,000	23,750
90th (P90)	35,000	25,000	30,000	33,750	26,000	30,000	41,000	30,000	36,250
(以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算) (At Constant (June 2011) Prices)									
10th (P10)	6,750	4,130	4,340	5,800	3,850	4,060	6,500	3,580	3,700
20th (P20)	8,440	4,500	6,750	8,110	4,640	6,380	8,000	4,000	6,500
30th (P30)	10,130	6,750	8,440	9,270	6,380	8,110	10,000	6,500	8,000
40th (P40)	11,250	7,880	10,130	11,590	8,110	9,850	11,000	8,000	10,000
50th (P50)	13,500	10,010	11,250	12,750	9,850	11,590	13,000	9,500	11,000
60th (P60)	16,310	11,250	14,060	15,650	11,590	13,910	15,500	11,810	14,000
70th (P70)	19,690	14,630	16,880	19,120	15,070	17,390	20,000	15,000	18,000
80th (P80)	24,530	19,130	22,500	24,630	19,700	23,180	27,000	20,000	23,750
90th (P90)	39,380	28,130	33,750	39,120	30,130	34,770	41,000	30,000	36,250

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 6.1b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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（二零一一年六月）市價計算）

Table 6.1b Monthly Income from Main Employment (at Current and Constant (June 2011) Prices) of Working Population⁽¹⁾ (Excluding Foreign Domestic Helpers) by Sex at Selected Percentiles, 2001, 2006 and 2011

百分位 Percentile	每月主要職業收入（港元） Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)								
	2001			2006			2011		
	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)	6,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	4,000	4,500	6,500	4,900	5,800
20th (P20)	7,500	6,000	6,800	7,000	5,500	6,000	8,000	6,940	7,500
30th (P30)	9,000	7,000	8,000	8,000	6,650	7,500	10,000	8,000	9,000
40th (P40)	10,000	8,300	10,000	10,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	9,300	10,000
50th (P50)	12,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	9,500	10,000	13,000	10,900	12,000
60th (P60)	14,500	11,500	13,000	13,500	11,000	12,500	15,500	13,700	15,000
70th (P70)	17,500	14,500	16,000	16,500	14,500	15,000	20,000	17,000	19,000
80th (P80)	22,000	19,000	20,000	21,250	18,500	20,000	27,000	22,200	25,000
90th (P90)	35,000	27,000	30,000	33,750	28,000	30,000	41,000	33,910	38,940
.....									
(以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算) (At Constant (June 2011) Prices)									
10th (P10)	6,750	4,500	5,630	5,800	4,640	5,220	6,500	4,900	5,800
20th (P20)	8,440	6,750	7,650	8,110	6,380	6,950	8,000	6,940	7,500
30th (P30)	10,130	7,880	9,000	9,270	7,710	8,690	10,000	8,000	9,000
40th (P40)	11,250	9,340	11,250	11,590	9,270	10,430	11,000	9,300	10,000
50th (P50)	13,500	11,250	12,380	12,750	11,010	11,590	13,000	10,900	12,000
60th (P60)	16,310	12,940	14,630	15,650	12,750	14,490	15,500	13,700	15,000
70th (P70)	19,690	16,310	18,000	19,120	16,810	17,390	20,000	17,000	19,000
80th (P80)	24,750	21,380	22,500	24,630	21,440	23,180	27,000	22,200	25,000
90th (P90)	39,380	30,380	33,750	39,120	32,450	34,770	41,000	33,910	38,940

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

6.4 經濟轉型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，是收入差距隨時間而擴闊的主要因素之一（有關行業組合上轉變的詳細數據，請參閱第二章 2.19 段及表 2.7）。這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、保險、地產及商用服務業在職人士的收入分布較為不平均，這個行業的堅尼系

6.4 Restructuring of the economy leading to a shift in demand from the traditional low-skilled workers to high-skilled high-income workers was one of the key factors behind the widening income disparity over time (Please refer to Paragraph 2.19 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

數遠高於整體的數字，反映該組別內在職人士的職業收入分布的離散程度較大。
(表 6.2)

income distribution tended to be more uneven among working persons in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services. The GC for this industry was much higher than the overall figure, indicating a larger extent of disparity in employment income within this group of working persons. (Table 6.2)

表 6.2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按舊行業分類⁽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 Old Industry Classification⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

行業 Industry	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient		
	2001	2006	2011
製造業 Manufacturing	0.447	0.481	0.479
建造業 Construction	0.346	0.362	0.385
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	0.440	0.456	0.456
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	0.405	0.404	0.404
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.532	0.544	0.548
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	0.529	0.532	0.539
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.518	0.576	0.432
合計 Overall	0.488	0.500	0.509

註釋：(1) 舊行業分類是指二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計所採用的行業分類系統。這兩套分類系統是以「香港標準行業分類 1.0 版」及其更新的 1.1 版（兩者均等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 2 版」）為藍本而編定。雖然某些行業組別在舊行業分類和新行業分類中的名稱相同或非常相似，但其行業涵蓋範圍是有所不同。

(2) 這些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、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。

Notes: (1) The old industry classification refers to the classification schemes adopted in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census. The two classification schemes are modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 1.0' and its updated Version 1.1 both equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 2). Although the names of some industry groups in the old and new industry classifications are the same or very similar, their industry coverage is different.

(2) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(3) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities not classifiable.

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，請參閱第二章 2.22 段至 2.23 段）。在二零一一年，所有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各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，而二零一一年所有職業組別的堅尼系數均低於二零零六年的數字，顯示個別職業組別內收入分布的離散程度頗低並進一步縮窄。（表 6.3）

6.5 The shift in occupation pattern of workers also influences the income distribution (Please refer to paragraphs 2.22–2.23 in Chapter 2 for detailed statistics on the compositional shift across occupations). The GC of all occupation groups was lower than the overall GC in 2011, indicating the situation that the overall income disparity was mainly attributable to the income disparity among the 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, and the GCs of all occupational groups in 2011 were lower than that in 2006, indicating the already low degree of dispersion in income distribution has narrowed further within the individual occupation groups. (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按職業劃分的堅尼系數⁽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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

職業 Occupation	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient		
	2001	2006	2011
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	0.521	0.528	0.485
專業人員 Professionals	0.454	0.466	0.419
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	0.340	0.357	0.315
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	0.256	0.272	0.258
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	0.332	0.346	0.329
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	0.268	0.264	0.235
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.260	0.251	0.225
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	0.288	0.283	0.269
合計 Overall	0.488	0.500	0.509

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

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，請參閱第二章 2.17 段及表 2.6）。在二零一一年，所有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 2.17 and Table 2.6 in Chapter 2 for detailed statistics on the compositional shift across educational attainment). In 2011, the GC of all educational attainment groups 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 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按教育程度（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), 2001, 2006 and 2011

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient		
	2001	2006	2011
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / pre-primary	0.349	0.418	0.312
小學 Primary	0.341	0.379	0.335
初中 Lower secondary	0.336	0.357	0.339
高中／預科 Upper secondary / sixth form	0.397 ⁽²⁾	0.416	0.398
專上教育：文憑／證書課程／副學位課程 Post-secondary : Diploma / certificate / sub-degree course	0.424 ⁽³⁾	0.439	0.456
學位課程 Degree course	0.529	0.528	0.496
合計 Overall	0.488	0.500	0.509

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

(2) 這些數字包括二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。

(3) 在二零零一年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 2 所列明的課程除外）的人士，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

Notes : (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(2) The figures include “Diploma / certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council” in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 2) in the 2001 Population Census, and no separate figures were available.

(II) 人口因素

住戶人數

6.7 香港的住戶平均人數在過去十年不斷減少，由二零零一年的 3.1 人減少至二零零六年的 3.0 人，繼而進一步減少至二零一一年的人 2.9 人，這與下文所述的長期人口趨勢有關。（表 6.5）

6.8 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。在二十至四十九歲的男性中，從未結婚者的比例

(II) Demographic Factors

Household Size

6.7 The average size of households in Hong Kong decreased continuously during the past decade, from 3.1 in 2001 to 3.0 in 2006 and further down to 2.9 in 2011. The change was associated with the following long-term demographic trends. (Table 6.5)

6.8 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

由二零零一年的 39.3% 上升至二零一一年的 46.8%；女性的相關數字是 34.0% 和 38.9%。（表 6.6）

6.9 其次，離婚／分居的男性和女性比例在過去十年急劇增加，由二零零一年的 2.9% 上升至二零一一年的 4.1%。（表 6.6）

6.10 第三，過去十年人口持續老化。年齡中位數由二零零一年的 36.7 歲上升至二零一一年的 41.7 歲。六十五歲及以上人口期間由 747 052 人增加 26.0% 至 941 312 人。由於長者很可能獨居或只與配偶同住，所以所有成員在六十五歲及以上的家庭住戶數目明顯增加 31.1%。（表 6.5 及表 7.2）

6.11 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。

aged 20-49, the proportion of never-married rose significantly from 39.3% in 2001 to 46.8% in 2011. The corresponding figures for females were 34.0% and 38.9%. (Table 6.6)

6.9 Second, the proportion of divorced / separated males and females increased rapidly during the past ten years, from 2.9% in 2001 to 4.1% in 2011. (Table 6.6)

6.10 Third, the population grew older during the last ten years. The median age rose from 36.7 in 2001 to 41.7 in 2011. The number of persons aged 65 and over increased by 26.0% from 747 052 to 941 312 over the period. As older persons are more likely to live alone or with their spouse only, there was a notable increase of 31.1% in the number of domestic households comprising all members aged 65 and over. (Table 6.5 and Table 7.2)

6.11 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 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年香港人口的主要特徵
Table 6.5 Salient Demographic Characteristics of the Hong Kong Population, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
住戶人數 Household Size						
1	321 565 (15.7%)	367 653 (16.5%)	404 088 (17.1%)	327 912 (16.0%)	377 515 (17.0%)	422 676 (17.9%)
2	447 690 (21.8%)	535 846 (24.1%)	597 697 (25.2%)	457 678 (22.3%)	547 416 (24.6%)	615 762 (26.0%)
3	438 216 (21.3%)	517 108 (23.2%)	575 316 (24.3%)	471 514 (23.0%)	553 371 (24.9%)	613 468 (25.9%)
4	481 183 (23.4%)	504 895 (22.7%)	501 845 (21.2%)	490 904 (23.9%)	508 002 (22.8%)	506 134 (21.4%)
5+	364 758 (17.8%)	301 044 (13.5%)	289 850 (12.2%)	304 263 (14.8%)	239 137 (10.7%)	209 162 (8.8%)
總計 Total	2 053 412 (100.0%)	2 226 546 (100.0%)	2 368 796 (100.0%)	2 052 271 (100.0%)	2 225 441 (100.0%)	2 367 202 (100.0%)
住戶平均人數 Average Household Size	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8
年齡中位數 Median Age	36.7	39.6	41.7	36.9	40.1	42.4
六十五歲及以上人口 Population Aged 65 and Over						
數目 Number	747 052	852 796	941 312	746 961	852 594	941 100
佔總人口的比例（百分比） Proportion to total population (%)	11.1	12.4	13.3	11.4	12.8	13.8

表 6.6 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別、年齡組別及婚姻狀況劃分的二十至四十九歲人口的比例
Table 6.6 Proportion of Population Aged 20 - 49 by Sex, Age Group and Marital Status, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 (%)		
		2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
男 Male							
	20 – 24	95.5	97.2	97.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
	25 – 29	75.5	81.4	82.6	0.9	0.7	0.5
	30 – 34	44.1	49.5	50.0	1.9	2.2	1.8
	35 – 39	23.2	29.2	28.8	2.7	3.2	3.3
	40 – 44	11.7	18.2	20.9	2.8	3.8	4.3
	45 – 49	7.8	9.9	14.2	3.3	3.7	4.8
	小計	39.3	43.4	46.8	2.1	2.5	2.6
	Sub-total						
女 Female							
	20 – 24	89.2	92.4	94.0	0.4	0.3	0.2
	25 – 29	59.7	67.7	69.3	1.4	1.4	1.8
	30 – 34	31.2	35.0	37.7	3.0	3.8	4.0
	35 – 39	18.8	22.6	22.0	4.3	5.7	6.4
	40 – 44	12.2	16.5	17.1	5.9	7.3	8.1
	45 – 49	8.3	11.9	14.0	6.1	8.9	9.4
	小計	34.0	37.4	38.9	3.6	4.9	5.3
	Sub-total						
合計 Both sexes							
	20 – 24	92.2	94.7	95.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
	25 – 29	66.9	73.8	75.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
	30 – 34	36.9	41.3	42.8	2.5	3.1	3.1
	35 – 39	20.8	25.4	24.8	3.5	4.7	5.1
	40 – 44	12.0	17.3	18.7	4.4	5.7	6.5
	45 – 49	8.1	10.9	14.1	4.7	6.4	7.3
	總計	36.5	40.1	42.3	2.9	3.8	4.1
	Total						

6.12 在過去十年，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。在二零一一年，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）

6.12 Over the past ten 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 2011, the average was smallest for 1-person households with only 0.5 working member, and largest for 5 persons and over households with 2.3 working members. (Table 6.7)

6.13 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二零一一年是1.8人（包括外籍家庭傭工）或1.7人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。雖然過去十年平均工作成員人數的整體趨勢相對平穩，但是不同的十等分組別呈現不同的變動。較低的十等分組別的平均工作成員數目在過去多年都有所上升，而較高的十等分組別則下跌。再加上平均住戶人數減少，以致較低十等分組別的平均工作成員人數對平均住戶人數的比例隨着時間上升。因此，雖然工作人口的每月主要職業收入的離散錄得輕微上升的趨勢，但上述工作成員數目的變化有助收窄從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的住戶收入差距。（表 7.5）

6.14 另一方面，按住戶人數劃分的工作成員的每月主要職業的收入中位數卻呈現相反的趨勢。小型住戶的工作成員往往有較高的收入，而較大型住戶的工作成員則收入較低。（表 6.8）

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 在一人住戶中，大部分只有非常低的收入或甚至毫無收入，特別是許多長者住戶。這些住戶當中的30.7%每月收入低於4,000元。不過，在二零一一年，一人住戶中個別工作成員（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的每月主要職業的收入中位數是15,000元，明顯比整體每月收入中位數的12,000元多25%，這是因為這些人當中有許多受過良好教育，從事經理、專業人員及

6.13 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 2011. Though the overall trend of average number of working members remained relatively steady over the past decade, different decile groups exhibited varied changes. It was observed that in general, the average number of working members in the lower decile groups increased over years whereas that in the higher decile groups declined. Coupled with the decreasing household size, the ratio of average number of working members to average household size in the lower decile groups increased over time. This helped narrow down the household income disparity of the economically active households, though a slight increase in disparity of monthly income from main employment of the working population was observed. (Table 7.5)

6.14 On the other hand, the median monthly income from main employment of working members by household size showed an opposite trend. Working members in small-sized households tended to have a higher income, whilst those in large-sized households a lower one. (Table 6.8)

6.15 When analysing the impact of household size on income distribution using the GC, it was 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 1-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 Among the 1-person households, most of them, particularly a considerable number of older-person households, had very low income or even no income. The monthly domestic household income of 30.7% of these households was below \$4,000. Yet, it was observed that the median monthly income from main employment of individual working members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in 1-person households in 2011, at \$15,000, was distinctly higher than the

輔助專業人員工作，其一般的收入較高。（表 6.8 及表 6.10）

corresponding overall monthly median income of \$12,000, by 25%. This was because many of these persons were well-educated and engaged as managers, professionals and associate professionals generally with much higher income. (Table 6.8 and Table 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二零一一年是 0.641，而整體的堅尼系數是 0.537。（表 6.9）

6.17 Taking these two disparate groups together, the degree of income disparity within the group of 1-person households turned out to be relatively larger than that observed for the overall household income distribution. The GC of 1-person households in 2011 was 0.641, as compared to the overall GC of 0.537. (Table 6.9)

6.18 在考慮稅務和社會福利的效應後，於各住戶人數組別中，二零一一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（0.058 – 0.086）。反映稅務和社會福利有助收窄住戶收入差距，不論住戶人數。（表 6.9）

6.18 Taking into account the effects of taxation and 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 0.058 – 0.086) in 2011. This indicated that taxation and social benefits helped narrow down the income disparity of households irrespective of household sizes. (Table 6.9)

表 6.7 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
4	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
5+	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
合計 Overall	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4

表 6.8 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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（二零一一年六月）市價計算）

Table 6.8 Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (at Current and Constant (June 2011) Prices) of Working Members⁽¹⁾ by Household Size, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
	（以當時市價計算） (At Current Prices)					
1	14,500	12,500	15,000	15,000	13,000	15,000
2	13,000	12,000	14,000	13,500	12,000	15,000
3	10,230	10,000	11,000	11,500	10,500	12,500
4	10,000	9,500	10,240	10,500	10,000	11,500
5+	9,630	8,900	10,000	10,000	9,000	10,000
合計 Overall	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	10,000	12,000
	（以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算） (At Constant (June 2011) Prices)					
1	16,310	14,490	15,000	16,880	15,070	15,000
2	14,630	13,910	14,000	15,190	13,910	15,000
3	11,510	11,590	11,000	12,940	12,170	12,500
4	11,250	11,010	10,240	11,810	11,590	11,500
5+	10,830	10,320	10,000	11,250	10,430	10,000
合計 Overall	11,250	11,590	11,000	12,380	11,590	12,000

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 6.9 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按住戶人數劃分的堅尼系數

Table 6.9 Gini Coefficient by Household Size, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
1	0.620	0.614	0.641	0.609	0.604	0.626	0.577	0.570	0.583
2	0.550	0.559	0.560	0.539	0.547	0.546	0.500	0.505	0.495
3	0.452	0.470	0.458	0.440	0.458	0.445	0.394	0.404	0.391
4	0.457	0.455	0.456	0.446	0.441	0.436	0.383	0.375	0.373
5+	0.512	0.514	0.501	0.501	0.499	0.478	0.431	0.426	0.415
合計 Overall	0.525	0.533	0.537	0.515	0.521	0.521	0.470	0.475	0.475

表 6.10 二零一一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, 2011

家庭住戶每月收入 (港元) Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	住戶人數 Household Size											
	1		2		3		4		5+		總計 Total	
	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	%
< 2,000	45 634	11.3	28 598	4.8	6 892	1.2	3 215	0.6	1 055	0.4	85 394	3.6
2,000 – 3,999	78 343	19.4	38 925	6.5	7 916	1.4	2 952	0.6	1 196	0.4	129 332	5.5
4,000 – 5,999	29 435	7.3	44 417	7.4	14 311	2.5	4 951	1.0	1 780	0.6	94 894	4.0
6,000 – 7,999	34 405	8.5	48 899	8.2	23 185	4.0	11 273	2.2	3 411	1.2	121 173	5.1
8,000 – 9,999	29 545	7.3	42 666	7.1	36 299	6.3	18 326	3.7	6 286	2.2	133 122	5.6
10,000 – 14,999	47 973	11.9	82 091	13.7	86 846	15.1	58 528	11.7	22 392	7.7	297 830	12.6
15,000 – 19,999	28 889	7.1	59 886	10.0	86 618	15.1	63 884	12.7	25 947	9.0	265 224	11.2
20,000 – 24,999	24 355	6.0	48 573	8.1	73 231	12.7	62 637	12.5	26 899	9.3	235 695	9.9
25,000 – 29,999	15 385	3.8	33 375	5.6	54 667	9.5	52 625	10.5	25 261	8.7	181 313	7.7
30,000 – 39,999	23 207	5.7	52 964	8.9	72 263	12.6	76 040	15.2	44 809	15.5	269 283	11.4
40,000 – 59,999	23 192	5.7	56 033	9.4	59 892	10.4	74 097	14.8	54 739	18.9	267 953	11.3
60,000 – 79,999	9 726	2.4	26 227	4.4	23 109	4.0	31 164	6.2	27 034	9.3	117 260	5.0
80,000 – 99,999	4 334	1.1	12 721	2.1	11 991	2.1	14 943	3.0	14 906	5.1	58 895	2.5
≥ 100,000	9 665	2.4	22 322	3.7	18 096	3.1	27 210	5.4	34 135	11.8	111 428	4.7
總計 Total	404 088	100.0	597 697	100.0	575 316	100.0	501 845	100.0	289 850	100.0	2 368 796	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、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二零一一年為 0.431，略高於十年前的數字。然而，更有意義的分析是着眼於從事經濟活動的家庭住戶（詳情請參閱第五章 5.4 段至 5.6 段），相關的堅尼系數在二零一一年是 0.413，與過去十年間大致相若。（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 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 accounts the effects of taxation, 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 0.431 in 2011, slightly higher than that of ten years ago. Nonetheless, 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 0.413 in 2011, showing virtually no change over the past decade. (Table 6.11)

表 6.11 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	所有家庭住戶 All Domestic Households			從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
原本住戶收入 Original Household Income						
合計堅尼系數 Overall Gini Coefficient	0.525	0.533	0.537	0.488	0.490	0.489
	+0.008		+0.004	+0.002		-0.001
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	0.491	0.502	0.507	0.480	0.484	0.485
	+0.011		+0.005	+0.004		+0.001
除稅後住戶收入 Post-tax Household Income						
合計堅尼系數 Overall Gini Coefficient	0.515	0.521	0.521	0.476	0.477	0.470
	+0.006		-	+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	0.478	0.488	0.490	0.466	0.467	0.465
	+0.010		+0.002	+0.001		-0.002
除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入 Post-tax Post-social Transfer Household Income						
合計堅尼系數 Overall Gini Coefficient	0.470	0.475	0.475	0.436	0.436	0.430
	+0.005		-	-		-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	0.421	0.427	0.431	0.412	0.412	0.413
	+0.006		+0.004	-		+0.001

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。在二零一一年，獨居的長者共有 119 376 人，較十年前增加 26.0%。兩名或以上長者一起居住的住戶數目亦顯著增加，由二零零一年的 56 919 戶上升 39.6% 至二零一一年的 79 464 戶。大

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 has the increasing number of older-person households as a result of the ageing population. In 2011, there were 119 376 adults aged 65 and over living alone, increasing by 26.0% over the past ten years. A more noticeable increase was observed for households

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，在六十五歲以下較年輕的組別的一人住戶同樣錄得 25.7% 的顯著增幅。由二零零一年的 225 748 戶增加至二零一一年 283 813 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。後者更導致包括一名成人和兒童的住戶由二零零一年的 51 432 戶上升至二零一一年 65 307 戶。（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（非全部六十五歲及以上）的住戶和成人與兒童的住戶的收入差距度較小，而只有長者的住戶及較年輕獨居人士住戶的差距度較大。（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。沒有職業收入的長者住戶的比例，由二零零一年的 90.9% 上升至二零一一年 91.2%。而沒有工作成員的長者住戶，在期間的住戶每月收入中位數約為 3,200 元至 3,300 元。另一方面，有工作成員的長者住戶的住戶每月收入中位數較高，介乎 7,210 元至 10,000 元。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。請參閱第七章 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。長者住戶（不論是獨居或與其他長者一起居住）的除稅後住戶每月收入的堅尼系數均高於相應的原本住戶每月收入的堅尼系數。在二零一一年，一人長者住戶的除稅後住戶

with two or more older persons living together. The number of these households rose by 39.6% from 56 919 in 2001 to 79 464 in 2011. Many of these older-person households were economically inactive households. (Table 6.12 and Table 7.6)

6.22 Apart from older-person households, the number of 1-person households in the younger age group of below 65 also recorded a marked increase of 25.7% from 225 748 in 2001 to 283 813 in 2011. This was probably associated with two main factors: (i) the prevalence of spinsterhood and bachelorhood, and (ii) the increase in divorce rate. The latter also caused a rise in the number of households comprising one adult and child(ren) from 51 432 in 2001 to 65 307 in 2011. (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 with adult(s) and child(ren) households; but larger among those with older persons only and with one person of younger age. (Table 6.13)

6.24 Income distribution among older-person households tended to be more diverse. Many older persons were retirees without employment income. The proportion of older-person households without employment income rose from 90.9% in 2001 to 91.2% in 2011. The median monthly household income of older-person households without working members was around \$3,200–\$3,300 in the period. On the other hand, of those older-person households with working members, their median monthly household income was higher at \$7,210–\$10,000. The relatively high dispersion of income distribution in the older-person 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 older-person 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 of older-person households (regardless of whether lived alone or with some other older persons) was higher than the

每月收入的堅尼系數是 0.617，而多名長者住戶的則是 0.606，分別高於原本住戶每月收入相應的堅尼系數的 0.600 及 0.590，這是由於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／她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 0.368，而住戶內有多名成人及兒童者的則是 0.422，分別較除稅後住戶收入的堅尼系數低 0.124 及 0.068。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，以致收入重新分布的效應較大。（表 6.13）

corresponding GC based on original monthly household income. In 2011, the GC of post-tax monthly household income of one older-person households was 0.617 while that of more than one older-person households was 0.606. These were higher than the respective GC of original monthly household income of 0.600 and 0.590. This was because although most of the older 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 0.368 and that for households comprising more than one adult and child(ren) was 0.422, which were lower than the GC of post-tax household income by 0.124 and 0.068 respectively. This was 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 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

住戶成員組合 Household Members Composition	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
一名六十五歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	94 746	4.6	98 829	4.4	119 376	5.0
多名六十五歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	56 919	2.8	68 082	3.1	79 464	3.4
一名六十五歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	225 748	11.0	268 124	12.0	283 813	12.0
多名成人（非全部六十五歲及以上） Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	844 975	41.1	992 847	44.6	1 132 874	47.8
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	51 432	2.5	66 556	3.0	65 307	2.8
多名成人與兒童 ⁽¹⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽¹⁾	779 592	38.0	732 108	32.9	687 962	29.0
合計 Overall	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0

註釋：(1) 包括所有成員均是十八歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是二零零一年的 939 個、二零零六年的 1 039 個及二零一一年的一 202 個。

Note : (1) Include 939, 1 039 and 1 202 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2001, 2006 and 2011 respectively.

表 6.13 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按住戶成員組合劃分的堅尼系數
Table 6.13 Gini Coefficient by Household Members Composition, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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			除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
一名六十五歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	0.517	0.549	0.600	0.537	0.560	0.617	0.576	0.530	0.543
多名六十五歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	0.562	0.586	0.590	0.569	0.594	0.606	0.543	0.532	0.505
一名六十五歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	0.560	0.565	0.594	0.545	0.553	0.574	0.528	0.532	0.550
多名成人（非全部六十五歲及以上） Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	0.472	0.485	0.482	0.460	0.473	0.465	0.433	0.441	0.431
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	0.383	0.465	0.492	0.381	0.465	0.492	0.302	0.362	0.368
多名成人與兒童 ⁽¹⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽¹⁾	0.507	0.508	0.509	0.496	0.493	0.490	0.427	0.421	0.422
合計 Overall	0.525	0.533	0.537	0.515	0.521	0.521	0.470	0.475	0.475

註釋：(1) 包括所有成員均是十八歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是二零零一年的 939 個、二零零六年的 1 039 個及二零一一年的一 202 個。

Note : (1) Include 939, 1 039 and 1 202 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2001, 2006 and 2011 respectively.

表 6.14 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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		
	2001	2006	2011
一名六十五歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1
多名六十五歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1
一名六十五歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	0.8	0.7	0.7
多名成人（非全部六十五歲及以上） 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)	0.5	0.6	0.6
多名成人與兒童 ⁽¹⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽¹⁾	1.8	1.8	1.8
合計 Overall	1.5	1.5	1.5

註釋：(1) 包括所有成員均是十八歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是二零零一年的 939 個、二零零六年的 1 039 個及二零一一年的一 202 個。

Note : (1) Include 939, 1 039 and 1 202 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2001, 2006 and 2011 respectively.

表 6.15 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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（二零一一年六月）市價計算）
Table 6.15 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (at Current and Constant (June 2011) Prices) by Household Members Composition, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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 Economically Active Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
	（以當時市價計算） （At Current Prices）					
一名六十五歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	3,130	3,110	3,000	6,000	6,710	8,730
多名六十五歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	4,900	4,410	5,000	8,710	10,000	11,540
一名六十五歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	12,800	11,500	12,500	15,000	13,600	15,500
多名成人（非全部六十五歲及以上） Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	22,870	20,800	24,540	24,160	22,200	26,400
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	9,000	8,000	8,710	10,000	10,000	10,000
多名成人與兒童 ⁽¹⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽¹⁾	20,000	20,000	25,000	20,500	20,500	26,000
合計 Overall	18,710	17,250	20,500	21,100	20,000	24,810
	（以固定（二零一一年六月）市價計算） （At Constant (June 2011) Prices）					
一名六十五歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	3,520	3,610	3,000	6,750	7,770	8,730
多名六十五歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	5,510	5,110	5,000	9,790	11,590	11,540
一名六十五歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	14,400	13,330	12,500	16,880	15,760	15,500
多名成人（非全部六十五歲及以上） Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	25,730	24,110	24,540	27,180	25,730	26,400
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	10,130	9,270	8,710	11,250	11,590	10,000
多名成人與兒童 ⁽¹⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽¹⁾	22,500	23,180	25,000	23,060	23,760	26,000
合計 Overall	21,040	19,990	20,500	23,740	23,180	24,810

註釋：(1) 包括所有成員均是十八歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是二零零一年的 939 個、二零零六年的 1 039 個及二零一一年的一 202 個。

Note : (1) Include 939, 1 039 and 1 202 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2001, 2006 and 2011 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 在二零一一年，家庭住戶每月收入中位數，從戶主年齡於二十五歲以下上升，至戶主年齡於二十五歲至三十四歲，繼而下降至遠低於整體中位數的戶主年齡六十五歲及以上者。（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 2011, the median monthly domestic household income increased from households with the head aged below 25 to those aged 25–34 and then declined to far below the overall median for those household heads aged 65 and over. (Table 6.16)

表 6.16 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按住戶戶主⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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\$)		
	2001		2006		2011		2001	2006	2011
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %			
< 25	26 325	1.3	23 952	1.1	23 788	1.0	14,000	10,500	15,000
25 – 34	250 798	12.2	238 847	10.7	226 231	9.6	25,000	21,000	27,000
35 – 44	572 941	27.9	522 709	23.5	459 434	19.4	21,000	21,250	26,500
45 – 54	498 706	24.3	630 683	28.3	668 063	28.2	20,210	19,500	24,000
55 – 64	288 602	14.1	365 948	16.4	499 430	21.1	18,000	17,000	20,560
65+	416 040	20.3	444 407	20.0	491 850	20.8	9,610	8,530	9,580
總計 Total	2 053 412	100.0	2 226 546	100.0	2 368 796	100.0	18,710	17,250	20,500

註釋：(1) 在二零零六年及二零一一年，分別有 344 591 及 311 931 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 and 311 931 domestic households in 2006 and 2011 respectively, reported to have more than one household head. In our study, the oldest household head with employment is selected for our 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二零一一年五十四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。在所有住戶戶主年齡組別中，除了四十五歲至五十四歲

6.29 The GC by age of household head suggested that in 2011, there was less income dispersion within the age groups up to the age of 54, but more dispersion above this age, relative to the population as a whole. When compared with ten years ago, the GC based on original

這個組別外，按原本住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數與十年前相比均有所上升，表示在同一住戶戶主年齡組別的住戶內，收入差距有擴闊的趨勢。（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，在二零一一年，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 0.040 – 0.067。而其效應對中年及較年長戶主（即三十五歲及以上）的住戶特別明顯，這與中年戶主的住戶有較高比例的兒童（受惠於教育福利），及較年長戶主的住戶有較高比例的長者（受惠於醫療福利）有密切的關係。（表 6.17）

monthly household income increased for all age groups of household head, except the age group of 45–54, indicating a widening in income disparity within households of the same age group of household head. (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 0.040 – 0.067 in 2011. The effects were particularly prominent among households of middle and older-aged heads (i.e. aged 35 and above). It was closely related to the high proportion of children (who received education benefits) in households headed by middle-aged persons, as well as the high proportion of elderly (who received medical benefits) in households headed by older-aged persons. (Table 6.17)

表 6.17 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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			除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
< 25	0.431	0.427	0.467	0.428	0.424	0.463	0.402	0.402	0.427
25 – 34	0.433	0.441	0.445	0.419	0.428	0.426	0.402	0.407	0.404
35 – 44	0.505	0.503	0.510	0.493	0.488	0.494	0.444	0.446	0.452
45 – 54	0.522	0.511	0.506	0.510	0.497	0.488	0.461	0.444	0.441
55 – 64	0.517	0.548	0.542	0.510	0.541	0.524	0.470	0.499	0.484
65+	0.565	0.582	0.580	0.566	0.581	0.582	0.515	0.526	0.513
合計 Overall	0.525	0.533	0.537	0.515	0.521	0.521	0.470	0.475	0.475

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六十五歲以下，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六十五歲或以上的住戶；
- (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、退休人士及十五歲以下人士）。

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, if presence therein) 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二零零一年的 186 167 增加 34.8% 至二零一一年的 250 940。當中超過 60% 的住戶是有一至兩名成員的小型住戶。這些住戶中約十分一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，二零一一年的性別比率是 853，而且十五歲以下兒童的比例高達 14.3%。（表 7.1）

7.3 在二零一一年，於沒有工作成員的非長者住戶中，十五歲及以上的人口只有 16.4% 受過專上教育，而約 55.2% 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社會福利，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，在二零一一年平均每月是 14,820 元，相比於原本住戶收入的 11,370 元為高。（表 7.1）

(i) Non-elderly Workless Households

7.2 The number of non-elderly households without working members increased by 34.8% from 186 167 in 2001 to 250 940 in 2011. Over 60% of these households were small households with 1–2 members. In particular, one-tenth 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 853 in 2011 and a relatively high proportion of children aged under 15 at 14.3%. (Table 7.1)

7.3 Of those persons aged 15 and over in non-elderly households without working members in 2011, only 16.4% had attended post-secondary education while 55.2% 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 social 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 \$14,820 per month in 2011, as compared to the original household income, at \$11,370. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 沒有工作成員的非長者住戶摘要統計
Table 7.1 Summary Statistics on Non-elderly Workless Households

	沒有工作成員的非長者住戶 Non-elderly Workless Households			所有家庭住戶 All Domestic Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
住戶數目 Number of Households	186 167	236 834	250 940	2 053 412	2 226 546	2 368 796
平均住戶人數 Average Household Size	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.0	2.9
一至兩名成員的住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of Households with 1–2 Members (%)	60.2	63.7	68.6	37.4	40.6	42.3
住戶組合比例（百分比） Proportion of Households Comprising (%)						
一名成人與兒童 One adult and children	13.6	12.9	11.7	2.5	3.0	2.8
多名成人與兒童 More than one adult and children	22.5	19.7	15.3	37.9	32.8	29.0
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex Ratio (Number of Males per 1 000 Females)	954	858	853	958	903	874
十五歲以下人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Persons Aged Under 15 (%)	22.0	17.8	14.3	16.9	14.1	11.9
十五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	66.9	60.0	55.2	47.3	43.8	40.1
專上教育 Post-secondary education	8.5	13.7	16.4	16.4	23.0	27.4
平均原本住戶每月收入（港元） Average Original Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	8,200	8,900	11,370	29,460	27,760	33,140
平均每月支付總稅款（港元） Average Total Tax Payment Per Month (HK\$)	300	300	370	1,750	1,820	2,080
平均每月獲分配社會福利（港元） Average Social Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$)	3,770	3,750	3,860	3,290	3,100	3,560
平均除稅後住戶每月收入（港元） Average Post-tax Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	7,910	8,600	10,960	27,710	25,940	30,900
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\$)	11,670	12,350	14,820	31,010	29,040	34,460

(ii) 長者住戶

7.5 過去十年，長者住戶的數目隨人口老化而迅速增長。在二零一一年，長者住戶的數目為 198 840，而二零零一年則為 151 665。長者住戶的住戶人數通常較少，其中在二零一一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。這些住戶平均只有 0.1 名在職成員。由於沒有職業收入，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二零一一年是 7,580 元，遠低於全部住戶的整體平均數 33,140 元。（表 7.2）

7.7 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）

7.8 社會福利對長者住戶的影響頗大，特別是醫療和房屋福利。相反，長者繳交的稅款不多。稅務與社會福利的雙重效應令長者住戶的平均住戶每月收入在二零一一年由原本的 7,580 元，增加至除稅及福利轉移後的 9,950 元。（表 7.2）

(ii) Elderly Households

7.5 The number of elderly households grew rapidly in the past ten years in line with the ageing population. There were 198 840 elderly households in 2011, as compared to 151 665 in 2001. Elderly households tended to be small in size, with almost all of them consisting of one to two members only in 2011. (Table 7.2)

7.6 Labour force participation rates of the elderly were, as expected, very low since most of them were retirees. The average number of working members in these households was only 0.1. Without employment income, the household income of these households was at a low level. Their average original monthly household income was \$7,580 in 2011, which was far less than the overall average of \$33,140 for all households. (Table 7.2)

7.7 For the small number of working elderly in these households, the majority of them were engaged in elementary occupations with a relatively low income from main employment, which was associated with the generally low educational attainment of the elderly. (Table 7.2)

7.8 Social benefits had a significant bearing on the elderly households, in particular in respect of medical and housing benefits. On the contrary, the tax paid by the elderly was not much. The combined effects of taxation and social benefits led to an increase in the monthly household income of elderly households from the average original income of \$7,580 to the post-tax post-social transfer income of \$9,950 in 2011. (Table 7.2)

表 7.2 長者住戶摘要統計
Table 7.2 Summary Statistics on Elderly Households

	長者住戶 Elderly Households			所有家庭住戶 All Domestic Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
住戶數目 Number of Households	151 665	166 911	198 840	2 053 412	2 226 546	2 368 796
平均住戶人數 Average Household Size	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.1	3.0	2.9
一至兩名成員的住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of Households with 1-2 Members (%)	99.2	99.4	99.6	37.4	40.6	42.3
沒有職業收入的住戶比例（百分比） Proportion of Households without Employment Income (%)	90.9	91.3	91.2	15.2	16.8	17.1
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\$)	7,210	8,220	10,000	21,700	20,500	25,000
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\$)	3,320	3,200	3,240	4,600	4,490	4,540
勞動人口參與率（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ Labour Force Participation Rate (%) ⁽¹⁾	6.7	6.1	5.3	62.6	61.4	60.7
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	5.8	8.7	5.2	9.9	8.5	7.4
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.6	6.0	6.7	7.3	6.2	5.1
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	44.1	34.8	37.1	19.6	19.0	19.6
每月主要職業收入中位數（港元） ⁽²⁾ Median Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	5,500	6,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	11,000
十五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	88.9	84.5	78.8	47.3	43.8	40.1
專上教育 Post-secondary education	4.4	7.4	9.6	16.4	23.0	27.4
平均原本住戶每月收入（港元） Average Original Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	5,880	5,960	7,580	29,460	27,760	33,140
平均每月支付總稅款（港元） Average Total Tax Payment Per Month (HK\$)	350	330	340	1,750	1,820	2,080
平均每月獲分配社會福利（港元） Average Social Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$)	3,030	2,060	2,690	3,290	3,100	3,560
平均除稅後住戶每月收入（港元） Average Post-tax Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	5,530	5,630	7,250	27,710	25,940	30,900
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\$)	8,560	7,690	9,950	31,010	29,040	34,460

註釋：(1) 指家庭住戶中從事經濟活動人口佔所有十五歲及以上人口的百分比。

(2) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Notes : (1) Refer to the proportion of economically active population in domestic households aged 15 and over.

(2) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(iii) 收入低於平均綜合社會保障援助金額的住戶

7.9 在二零一一年，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 112 901 戶，佔香港所有住戶的 4.8%。這個類別的住戶數目在過去十年顯著減少 31.3%。有關住戶在二零一一年平均住戶人數是 3.4 人，高於全港平均的 2.9 人。（表 7.3）

7.10 在這些住戶中，超過一半（57.6%）在二零一一年居於公營租住房屋。另外有 12.6% 居住在資助自置居所房屋，在私人永久性房屋居住的則有 28.2%。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 6.1% 是一名成人與兒童同住，另外有 50.5% 是多名成人與兒童同住。相應地，這些住戶中的十五歲以下人士的比例和就讀全日制課程學生的比例較高，分別是 20.0% 和 30.5%。（表 7.3）

7.11 與全港家庭住戶的勞動人口參與率 60.7% 相比，組內的勞動人口參與率相對較低，只有 46.6%。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（57.9%）從事低技術的工作，如工藝及有關人員、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房屋福利。組內每個住戶平均每月獲分配的社會福利在二零一一年是 6,550 元，而整體的平均是 3,560 元。因此，平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入為 13,370 元，是原本住戶收入的 1.9 倍。（表 7.3）

(iii) Households with Income Below the Average Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Payment

7.9 There were 112 901 households with at least one employed person (excluding foreign domestic helpers) and whose income below the average CSSA payment in 2011, representing 4.8% of all households in Hong Kong. The number of such households dropped substantially by 31.3% over the past decade. Their average household size in 2011 was 3.4, which was larger than the territorial average at 2.9. (Table 7.3)

7.10 Among these households, over half (57.6%) lived in public rental housing in 2011. Another 12.6% lived in subsidized home ownership housing and 28.2% in private housing. Many of the households with income below the average CSSA payment comprised adult(s) living with children. Specifically, 6.1% was households with one adult and child(ren) and another 50.5% comprised of more than one adult and child(ren). Correspondingly, the proportion of persons aged under 15 and also the proportion of full-time students in these households stood high at 20.0% and 30.5% respectively. (Table 7.3)

7.11 The labour force participation rate of persons in these domestic households was low at 46.6%, relative to the territorial figure of 60.7%. On average, the number of working members in these households was 1.1. Of those employed persons, the majority (57.9%) were engaged in low-skilled jobs such as craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, and elementary occupations. (Table 7.3)

7.12 Given the distinct features of these households, the amount of education benefits and housing benefits allocated to them was high. The average monthly social benefits allocated per household in this group was \$6,550 in 2011, as compared to the overall average of \$3,560. As a result, the average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income, at \$13,370, was 1.9 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摘要統計
Table 7.3 Summary Statistics on Households with Income Below Average CSSA Payment

	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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
住戶數目 Number of Households	164 381	144 637	112 901	2 053 412	2 226 546	2 368 796
平均住戶人數 Average Household Size	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9
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	52.0	54.4	57.6	30.6	31.0	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	13.1	14.2	12.6	15.6	16.3	15.9
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	32.5	30.0	28.2	52.2	51.7	52.5
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)	3.2	4.8	6.1	2.5	3.0	2.8
多名成人與兒童 More than one adult and child(ren)	66.1	56.4	50.5	37.9	32.8	29.0
十五歲以下人口比例（百分比） Proportion of Persons Aged Under 15 (%)	28.0	22.1	20.0	16.9	14.1	11.9
全日制學生比例（百分比） Proportion of Full-time Students (%)	35.2	32.9	30.5	21.2	20.1	17.8
勞動人口參與率（百分比） ⁽¹⁾ Labour Force Participation Rate (%) ⁽¹⁾	48.5	47.3	46.6	62.6	61.4	60.7
平均工作成員數目 Average Number of Working Members	1.2	1.2	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	18.1	14.5	12.2	9.9	8.5	7.4
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12.5	9.5	9.0	7.3	6.2	5.1
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	34.5	36.5	36.7	19.6	19.0	19.6
平均原本住戶每月收入（港元） Average Original Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	7,490	6,460	7,050	29,460	27,760	33,140
平均每月支付總稅款（港元） Average Total Tax Payment Per Month (HK\$)	250	210	230	1,750	1,820	2,080
平均每月獲分配社會福利（港元） Average Social Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$)	5,860	6,290	6,550	3,290	3,100	3,560
平均除稅後住戶每月收入（港元） Average Post-tax Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	7,240	6,250	6,820	27,710	25,940	30,900
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\$)	13,090	12,540	13,370	31,010	29,040	34,460

註釋：(1) 指家庭住戶中從事經濟活動人口佔所有十五歲及以上人口的百分比。

Notes : (1) Refer to the proportion of economically active population in domestic households aged 15 and over.

(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二章討論。詳情請參閱第 2.53 段至 2.55 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。在二零一一年，每戶平均每月繳稅 8,500 元，是整體平均數 2,080 元的四倍多。另一方面，這些住戶所獲得的社會福利較少，特別是醫療和房屋福利。稅務和社會福利的淨效應使這些住戶在二零一一年，由平均原本住戶每月收入 94,680 元，下跌至除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入的 88,180 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 2.53–2.55 and Table 2.16 for more details.

7.14 With a relatively high income, persons in these households generally paid more tax. The average monthly tax payment per household in 2011 was \$8,500, more than four times of the overall average of \$2,080. On the other hand, they received less social benefits especially from medical and housing. The net effects of taxation and social benefits resulted in a decrease in average monthly household income of such households, from the original monthly household income of \$94,680 to the post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income of \$88,180 in 2011. (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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
平均原本住戶每月收入（港元） Average Original Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	83,240	79,180	94,680	29,460	27,760	33,140
平均每月支付總稅款（港元） Average Total Tax Payment Per Month (HK\$)	7,160	7,540	8,500	1,750	1,820	2,080
平均每月獲分配社會福利（港元） Average Social Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$)	2,310	2,290	2,800	3,290	3,100	3,560
平均除稅後住戶每月收入（港元） Average Post-tax Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	76,070	71,640	85,350	27,710	25,940	30,900
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\$)	78,390	73,930	88,180	31,010	29,040	34,460

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。

Note: (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.

(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十年上升 10.0%，由二零零一年的 1 767 222 增加至二零一一年的一 944 373。但是，其增長率相比同期家庭住戶的整體增長率（15.4%）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)部分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十年均大於整體住戶的平均人數。在二零一一年，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 2.8。（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（非全部六十五歲及以上）組成。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 0.7%。（表 7.5）

7.18 在二零一一年，從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的勞動人口參與率為 68.2%，較整體數字的 60.7% 為高。另外，值得注意的是，與整體勞動人口參與率的下降趨勢相反，這類住戶的勞動人口參與率在過去十年輕微上升。（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 10.0% over the past decade, from 1 767 222 in 2001 to 1 944 373 in 2011. However, the rate of increase was slower than the overall increasing rate of domestic households during the same period (15.4%). This was closely related to the continuous trend of ageing population 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 ten years. In 2011, the average size of these households (excluding foreign domestic helpers) was 3.0, as compared with the overall size of 2.8. (Table 7.5)

7.17 On household composition, it was noted that more than half of the economically active households comprised two or more adults (not all aged 65 and above) living together in 2011. 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 0.7% 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 68.2% in 2011, as compared with the overall figure of 60.7%. It was also worthwhile to note that as against the decreasing trend of the overall labour force participation rate, the labour force participation rate of these households increased slightly over the past decade. (Table 7.5)

7.19 再者，雖然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）在過去十年維持在 1.7，但是，不同的十等分組別呈現不同的變動。較低的十等分組別的平均工作成員數目在過去多年有所上升，而較高的十等分組別則下跌。（表 7.5）

7.20 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶在二零一一年平均每月繳付 2,450 元的稅款，較整體數字的 2,080 元高 17.8%，這是由於這類住戶繳付香港大部分的薪俸稅。（表 7.5）

7.21 另一方面，在二零一一年，從事經濟活動的家庭住戶平均每月享用 3,620 元的社會福利，稍高於整體數字的 3,560 元。這與在這類住戶中全日制學生的比例（18.4%）相對較高有關，他／她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二零一一年為 39,080 元，較平均原本住戶每月收入高 2.5%。（表 7.5）

7.19 Furthermore, though the overall average number of working members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) per economically active household held steady at 1.7 during the past decade, different decile group exhibited varied movements. It was observed that in general, the average number of working members in the lower decile groups increased over years whereas that in the higher decile groups declined. (Table 7.5)

7.20 The economically active households, on average, paid \$2,450 for taxes per month in 2011, which was higher than the overall figure of \$2,080 by 17.8%, as they contributed to the majority of the salaries tax payment in Hong Kong. (Table 7.5)

7.21 On the other hand, the economically active households enjoyed average monthly social benefits of \$3,620, slightly higher than the overall figure of \$3,560. This was associated with the relatively higher proportion of full-time students (18.4%) among these households who enjoyed education benefits with government subvention. (Table 7.5)

7.22 Taking into account the effects of both taxation and social benefits, the average post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income of the economically active households was \$39,080 in 2011, which was 2.5% 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摘要統計⁽¹⁾
Table 7.5 Summary Statistics⁽¹⁾ on Economically Active Households

	從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically Active Households			所有家庭住戶 All Domestic Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
住戶數目 Number of Households	1 767 222 (1 767 222)	1 873 391 (1 873 391)	1 944 373 (1 944 373)	2 053 412 (2 052 271)	2 226 546 (2 225 441)	2 368 796 (2 367 202)
住戶人數 (百分比) Household Size (%)						
1	11.1 (11.3)	11.7 (11.9)	11.7 (11.9)	15.6 (16.0)	16.5 (17.0)	17.1 (17.9)
2	19.4 (20.0)	21.4 (22.0)	22.0 (23.1)	21.8 (22.3)	24.1 (24.6)	25.2 (26.0)
3	23.0 (25.0)	25.3 (27.5)	27.0 (29.4)	21.3 (23.0)	23.2 (24.9)	24.3 (25.9)
4	26.3 (26.9)	26.0 (26.2)	24.8 (25.1)	23.5 (23.9)	22.7 (22.8)	21.2 (21.4)
5+	20.1 (16.8)	15.6 (12.3)	14.5 (10.4)	17.8 (14.8)	13.5 (10.7)	12.2 (8.8)
住戶平均人數 Average Household Size	3.3 (3.3)	3.2 (3.1)	3.1 (3.0)	3.1 (3.1)	3.0 (2.9)	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	28.6	28.6	27.9	30.6	31.0	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	16.9	17.5	17.0	15.6	16.3	15.9
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	53.0	53.0	54.1	52.2	51.6	52.5
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	53.1	54.8	53.5	50.8	52.8	52.1
租住 Tenant	45.4	44.0	44.6	47.3	45.9	45.9
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\$)	8,580	7,900	7,000	8,500	7,800	7,000
家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent of Households in Rented Accommodation (HK\$)	1,590	1,850	1,800	1,500	1,680	1,600
住房開支 ⁽²⁾ 與住戶收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median Ratio of Housing Cost ⁽²⁾ to Household Income (%)	18.8	13.2	9.9	19.7	15.1	11.7

表 7.5 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶摘要統計⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 7.5 Summary Statistics⁽¹⁾ on Economically Active Households (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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
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	1.0	1.6	1.6
只有職業收入 Employment income only	67.9	66.2	68.7	58.8	56.1	57.0
只有其他現金收入 Other cash income only	2.4	2.5	1.8	14.2	15.2	15.5
有職業收入及其他現金收入 Both employment and other cash income	29.3	31.0	29.2	26.0	27.1	25.8
住戶組合比例 (百分比)						
Proportion of Households Comprising (%)						
一名六十五歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.6	4.4	5.0
多名六十五歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.8	3.1	3.4
一名六十五歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	10.7	11.4	11.4	11.0	12.0	12.0
多名成人 (非全部六十五歲及以上) Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	44.4	48.4	52.3	41.1	44.6	47.8
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.8
多名成人與兒童 ⁽³⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽³⁾	42.5	37.3	33.7	38.0	32.9	29.0
住戶有外籍家庭傭工比例 (百分比) Proportion of Household with Foreign Domestic Helpers (%)	8.5	8.4	10.5	7.9	7.9	10.1
按年齡組別劃分的人口比例 (百分比)						
Proportion of Population by Age Group (%)						
< 15	17.1	14.5	12.3	16.9	14.1	11.9
15 – 64	75.5	77.7	79.6	72.8	74.3	75.6
65+	7.4	7.9	8.1	10.4	11.6	12.5
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	25.4	21.6	18.7	28.2	24.7	22.0
中學／預科 Secondary / sixth form	57.5	54.2	52.0	55.4	52.3	50.6
專上教育 Post-secondary	17.1	24.3	29.3	16.4	23.0	27.4

表 7.5 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶摘要統計⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 7.5 Summary Statistics⁽¹⁾ on Economically Active Households (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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
全日制學生比例 (百分比) Proportion of Full-time Students (%)	21.5	20.6	18.4	21.2	20.1	17.8
勞動人口參與率 ⁽⁴⁾ (百分比) Labour Force Participation Rate ⁽⁴⁾ (%)	67.9	68.1	68.2	62.6	61.4	60.7
按十等分組別劃分的平均每戶工作成員數目 ⁽⁵⁾ Average Number of Working Members per Household by Decile Group ⁽⁵⁾						
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	0.9 (0.9)	0.9 (0.9)	0.9 (0.9)	0.2 (0.2)	0.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)
第二 2nd	1.1 (1.1)	1.1 (1.1)	1.1 (1.1)	0.7 (0.7)	0.6 (0.6)	0.6 (0.5)
第三 3rd	1.4 (1.3)	1.3 (1.3)	1.4 (1.4)	1.0 (1.0)	0.9 (0.9)	0.9 (0.9)
第四 4th	1.5 (1.5)	1.5 (1.5)	1.6 (1.6)	1.3 (1.3)	1.2 (1.2)	1.3 (1.2)
第五 5th	1.7 (1.7)	1.7 (1.7)	1.8 (1.8)	1.5 (1.5)	1.5 (1.5)	1.5 (1.5)
第六 6th	1.9 (1.9)	2.0 (1.9)	2.0 (1.9)	1.7 (1.7)	1.7 (1.6)	1.8 (1.7)
第七 7th	2.1 (2.0)	2.1 (2.0)	2.2 (2.1)	2.0 (2.0)	2.0 (2.0)	2.0 (1.9)
第八 8th	2.3 (2.2)	2.3 (2.2)	2.3 (2.1)	2.2 (2.1)	2.2 (2.1)	2.2 (2.0)
第九 9th	2.4 (2.2)	2.3 (2.1)	2.3 (2.0)	2.4 (2.2)	2.3 (2.1)	2.2 (2.0)
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	2.4 (2.0)	2.3 (1.9)	2.3 (1.9)	2.4 (2.0)	2.3 (1.9)	2.3 (1.8)
合計 Overall	1.8 (1.7)	1.7 (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	10.6 (11.2)	10.3 (10.9)	10.0 (10.7)	10.5 (11.2)	10.2 (10.9)	9.9 (10.7)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	19.3 (14.8)	18.5 (14.2)	18.7 (13.3)	19.6 (14.8)	19.0 (14.2)	19.6 (13.3)
工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數 ⁽⁶⁾ (港元) Median Monthly Income from Main Employment of Working Population ⁽⁶⁾ (HK\$)	10,000 (11,000)	10,000 (10,000)	11,400 (12,000)	10,000 (11,000)	10,000 (10,000)	11,000 (12,000)
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	21,100 (21,000)	20,000 (20,000)	24,810 (24,500)	18,710 (18,500)	17,250 (17,100)	20,500 (20,200)

表 7.5 從事經濟活動的家庭住戶摘要統計⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 7.5 Summary Statistics⁽¹⁾ on Economically Active Households (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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
平均原本住戶每月收入 (港元) Average Original Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	33,050 (32,710)	31,480 (31,180)	38,110 (37,690)	29,460 (29,160)	27,760 (27,480)	33,140 (32,760)
平均每月支付總稅款 (港元) Average Total Tax Payment Per Month (HK\$)	1,980	2,100	2,450	1,750	1,820	2,080
平均每月獲分配社會福利 (港元) Average Social Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$)	3,270	3,140	3,620	3,290	3,100	3,560
平均除稅後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average Post-tax Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	31,070	29,380	35,460	27,710	25,940	30,900
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\$)	34,340	32,530	39,080	31,010	29,040	34,460

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是指扣除外籍家庭傭工後的數字。

- (2) 住房開支包括按揭供款、租金、差餉、地租及管理費。
- (3) 包括所有成員均是十八歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是二零零一年的 939 個、二零零六年的 1 039 個及二零一一年的一 202 個。
- (4) 指家庭住戶中從事經濟活動人口佔所有十五歲及以上人口的百分比。
- (5) 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。
- (6) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Notes : (1) The figures in brackets refer to figures with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

- (2) Housing cost includes mortgage payment, rent, rates, Government rent and management fee.
- (3) Include 939, 1 039 and 1 202 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2001, 2006 and 2011 respectively.
- (4) Refer to the proportion of economically active population in domestic households aged 15 and over.
- (5) 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.
- (6) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

(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、退休人士及十五歲以下人士）。這類住戶的數目在過去十年大幅上升 48.3%，由二零零一年的 286 190 增加至二零一一年的 424 423，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）於二零一一年只有 1.8 人。與整體情況相比，較大比例的住戶（42.1%）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（46.2%）為六十五歲及以上的長者，相比整體數字的 12.5%。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 43.6%。（表 7.6）

7.26 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶在二零一一年平均每月繳付極少的稅款，為 380 元，顯著低於整體數字的 2,080 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 3,260 元的社會福利，稍低於整體數字的 3,560 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（12.8%）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 48.3%, from 286 190 in 2001 to 424 423 in 2011. 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 size (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in 2011 was 1.8. When compared with the overall situation, a higher proportion of these households (42.1%) resided in public rental housing. (Table 7.6)

7.25 Among these households, a significant proportion (46.2%) of the population was elderly aged 65 and above, as compared with the overall figure of only 12.5%. Accordingly, 43.6% of these households comprised elderly living alone or living together with other elderly persons. (Table 7.6)

7.26 In 2011, on average, the economically inactive households paid a minimum amount of taxes of only \$380 per month, which was substantially lower than the overall figure of \$2,080. 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 social benefits of \$3,260, slightly lower than the overall figure of \$3,560. This was associated with the low proportion of full-time students (12.8%) 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二零一一年為 13,270 元，大幅高於平均原本住戶每月收入 27.8%，而所有家庭住戶的相應整體增幅只有 4.0%。（表 7.6）

7.28 Taxation and 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 2011 was \$13,270, which was 27.8% substantially higher than the average original monthly household income. The corresponding increase for all domestic households was only 4.0%. (Table 7.6)

表 7.6 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶摘要統計⁽¹⁾
Table 7.6 Summary Statistics⁽¹⁾ on Economically Inactive Households

	非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically Inactive Households			所有家庭住戶 All Domestic Households		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
住戶數目 Number of Households	286 190 (285 049)	353 155 (352 050)	424 423 (422 829)	2 053 412 (2 052 271)	2 226 546 (2 225 441)	2 368 796 (2 367 202)
住戶人數 (百分比) Household Size (%)						
1	43.6 (45.1)	42.0 (44.0)	41.5 (45.1)	15.6 (16.0)	16.5 (17.0)	17.1 (17.9)
2	36.5 (36.4)	38.4 (38.3)	40.0 (39.6)	21.8 (22.3)	24.1 (24.6)	25.2 (26.0)
3	11.3 (10.4)	12.0 (10.8)	12.0 (9.8)	21.3 (23.0)	23.2 (24.9)	24.3 (25.9)
4	5.6 (5.2)	5.1 (4.7)	4.6 (4.1)	23.5 (23.9)	22.7 (22.8)	21.2 (21.4)
5+	3.1 (2.8)	2.6 (2.2)	1.9 (1.5)	17.8 (14.8)	13.5 (10.7)	12.2 (8.8)
住戶平均人數 Average Household Size	1.9 (1.9)	1.9 (1.8)	1.9 (1.8)	3.1 (3.1)	3.0 (2.9)	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	43.0	44.1	42.1	30.6	31.0	30.4
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	7.0	9.6	11.2	15.6	16.3	15.9
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	47.3	44.7	45.1	52.2	51.6	52.5
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	36.9	41.8	45.4	50.8	52.8	52.1
租住 Tenant	59.0	55.9	52.1	47.3	45.9	45.9
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	5,500	6,300	8,500	7,800	7,000
家庭住戶每月租金中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent of Households in Rented Accommodation (HK\$)	1,140	1,240	1,100	1,500	1,680	1,600
住房開支 ⁽²⁾ 與住戶收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median Ratio of Housing Cost ⁽²⁾ to Household Income (%)	24.4	26.1	22.4	19.7	15.1	11.7

表 7.6 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶摘要統計⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 7.6 Summary Statistics⁽¹⁾ on Economically Inactive Households (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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
住戶組合比例 (百分比) Proportion of Households Comprising (%)						
一名六十五歲及以上成人 One adult only aged 65 and over	30.7	26.3	26.5	4.6	4.4	5.0
多名六十五歲及以上成人 Two or more adults aged 65 and over	17.7	17.2	17.1	2.8	3.1	3.4
一名六十五歲以下成人 One adult only aged below 65	12.7	15.5	14.8	11.0	12.0	12.0
多名成人 (非全部六十五歲及以上) Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over)	21.3	24.2	27.4	41.1	44.6	47.8
一名成人與兒童 One adult and child(ren)	7.9	7.5	6.4	2.5	3.0	2.8
多名成人與兒童 ⁽³⁾ More than one adult and child(ren) ⁽³⁾	9.7	9.3	7.9	38.0	32.9	29.0
住戶有外籍家庭傭工比例 (百分比) Proportion of Household with Foreign Domestic Helpers (%)	4.3	5.4	8.3	7.9	7.9	10.1
按年齡組別劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of Population by Age Group (%)						
< 15	13.9	11.0	8.7	16.9	14.1	11.9
15 – 64	41.2	44.4	45.1	72.8	74.3	75.6
65+	44.9	44.6	46.2	10.4	11.6	12.5
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	59.3	51.4	46.7	28.2	24.7	22.0
中學／預科 Secondary / sixth form	32.7	36.6	40.2	55.4	52.3	50.6
專上教育 Post-secondary	8.0	11.9	13.2	16.4	23.0	27.4
全日制學生比例 (百分比) Proportion of Full-time Students (%)	18.1	15.7	12.8	21.2	20.1	17.8
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	4,600 (4,500)	4,400 (4,200)	4,680 (4,320)	18,710 (18,500)	17,250 (17,100)	20,500 (20,200)
平均原本住戶每月收入 (港元) Average Original Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	7,300 (7,140)	8,010 (7,830)	10,380 (10,080)	29,460 (29,160)	27,760 (27,480)	33,140 (32,760)

表 7.6 非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶摘要統計⁽¹⁾ (續)
Table 7.6 Summary Statistics⁽¹⁾ on Economically Inactive Households (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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
平均每月支付總稅款 (港元) Average Total Tax Payment Per Month (HK\$)	310	320	380	1,750	1,820	2,080
平均每月獲分配社會福利 (港元) Average Social Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$)	3,440	2,870	3,260	3,290	3,100	3,560
平均除稅後住戶每月收入 (港元) Average Post-tax Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	6,990	7,690	10,000	27,710	25,940	30,900
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\$)	10,440	10,570	13,270	31,010	29,040	34,460

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字是指扣除外籍家庭傭工後的數字。

(2) 住房開支包括按揭供款、租金、差餉、地租及管理費。

(3) 包括所有成員均是十八歲以下人士的住戶，有關住戶數目是二零零一年的 939 個、二零零六年的 1 039 個及二零一一年的一 202 個。

Notes : (1) The figures in brackets refer to figures with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

(2) Housing cost includes mortgage payment, rent, rates, Government rent and management fee.

(3) Include 939, 1 039 and 1 202 households comprising all members aged below 18 in 2001, 2006 and 2011 respectively.

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。有些比較對象採用個人工資收入，另一些則採用住戶收入；有些的量度範圍涵蓋整個勞動人口，有些則僅涵蓋某些人口組別。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，概括地比較香港的收入差距等情況。不過，解釋有關結果時務必要小心。在此特別強調，收入差距的絕對水平並不宜直接作比較，較為有意義的比較是從有關的經濟體系長時間的收入分布的變化方向作比較。

8.2 堅尼系數常為許多經濟體系所編製以量度收入差距的摘要量數。表 8.1–8.3 列出在大致相若的年份中，香港和多個選定的海外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 8.4。

8.3 本研究在可行範圍內，就以除稅後住戶收入和除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入為依據的堅尼系數進行國際比較。一如所料，以除稅後住戶收入和除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入為依據的堅尼系數，一致顯示選定的經濟體系的收入差距減低，但幅度各有差異。（表 8.2 及表 8.3）

8.4 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. Some of the comparisons are based on individual wage incomes whereas others are based on household incomes. Furthermore, some of them cover the entire labour force while others cover only certain population groups. That said, it may still be worthwhile to conduct some crude international comparison with a view to benchmarking the situation of income disparity in Hong Kong broadly with selected economies. Caution must nevertheless be taken in interpreting the results. In particular, it should be emphasized that the absolute level of income disparity is not directly comparable. Rather, the comparison is more meaningful in terms of comparing the direction of change in income distribution over time for the economies concerned.

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 economies, where figures for roughly the same years are shown in Table 8.1–8.3. Income concepts adopted by these economies are given in Table 8.4.

8.3 International comparison of GC based on post-tax household income and post-tax post-social transfer household income is made as far as possible. As expected, the GC based on post-tax household income and post-tax post-social transfer household income all indicated a moderation in income disparity for the selected economies, albeit at different magnitudes. (Table 8.2 and Table 8.3)

8.4 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 in those places with a much greater preponderance of manufacturing and agricultural activities.

8.5 在分析香港收入差距的情況時，較適合與其他城市國家或海外國際城市的情況作比較，而不是個別海外國家。就國際城市而言，美國普查局已編製及公布個別主要城市的堅尼系數，香港按原本住戶收入編製的堅尼系數與美國主要城市，如紐約（二零一零年為 0.535）和華盛頓（二零一零年為 0.532）的堅尼系數相若。

8.5 It is considered more appropriate to compare the income disparity situation in Hong Kong either with other city-state economies or overseas metropolitan cities rather than individual overseas economies. In regard to metropolitan cities, it is found that the Bureau of the Census of the United States compiles and publishes GCs for major cities in the United States. It may be useful to note that Hong Kong has a GC based on original household income which is comparable to that of those metropolitan cities such as New York City (0.535 in 2010) and Washington DC (0.532 in 2010) in the United States.

表 8.1 選定經濟體系的堅尼系數（按原本住戶收入計算）
Table 8.1 Gini Coefficient (Based on Original Household Income) of Selected Economies

	年份 Year	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient	期間的變動 Change Over the Period
香港 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong ⁽¹⁾	2001	0.525	} +0.012
	2006	0.533	
	2011	0.537	
加拿大 ⁽²⁾ Canada ⁽²⁾	2001	0.513	} +0.002
	2006	0.506	
	2009 ⁽⁷⁾	0.515	
英國 ⁽³⁾ United Kingdom ⁽³⁾	2000/01	0.513	} +0.007
	2005/06	0.518	
	2009/10 ⁽⁷⁾	0.520	
新加坡 ⁽⁴⁾ Singapore ⁽⁴⁾	2001	0.456	} +0.026
	2006	0.476	
	2011	0.482	
美國 ⁽⁵⁾ United States of America ⁽⁵⁾	2001	0.466	} +0.003
	2006	0.470	
	2010 ⁽⁷⁾	0.469	
澳洲 ⁽⁶⁾ Australia ⁽⁶⁾	2000/01	0.426	} +0.002
	2005/06	0.425	
	2009/10 ⁽⁷⁾	0.428	

資料來源：香港以外經濟體系的堅尼系數的資料摘自有關的經濟體系於網站公布的官方數字。並盡量引述這些經濟體系以原本住戶收入為依據而編製的堅尼系數作參考。然而，不同的經濟體系所使用的用語及收入定義可能有所不同。請參看表 8.4 所載列的有關資料。

Sources: Gini Coefficients (GC) from economies outside Hong Kong are based on the official figures extracted from the websites of economies concerned. GCs compiled by these economies based on original household income are quoted as far as possible for reference. Nevertheless, the terminologies and income definitions adopted by different economies may differ. Please refer to Table 8.4 for details.

註釋：(1) 香港 – 以原本住戶收入（即總現金收入）為依據的堅尼系數。

(2) 加拿大 – 以市值收入為依據的堅尼系數。

(3) 英國 – 以等價原來收入為依據的堅尼系數。

(4) 新加坡 – 以來自工作的人均住戶收入為依據的堅尼系數。

(5) 美國 – 以貨幣收入為依據的堅尼系數。

(6) 澳洲 – 以總收入為依據的堅尼系數。

(7) 2011 年的數據尚未公布。故引述已公布的最新數字。

Notes: (1) Hong Kong – GC based on original household income (i.e. total income in cash).

(2) Canada – GC based on market income.

(3) United Kingdom – GC based on equivalised original income.

(4) Singapore – GC based on household income from work per household member.

(5) United States – GC based on money income.

(6) Australia – GC based on gross income.

(7) Figures for 2011 are not yet released. Thus, the latest figures are quoted.

表 8.2 選定經濟體系的堅尼系數（按除稅後住戶收入計算）
Table 8.2 Gini Coefficient (Based on Post-tax Household Income) of Selected Economies

	年份 Year	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient	期間的變動 Change Over the Period
香港 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong ⁽¹⁾	2001	0.515	} +0.006
	2006	0.521	
	2011	0.521	
加拿大 Canada	2001	N.A.	} N.A.
	2006		
	2009 ⁽⁴⁾		
英國 ⁽²⁾ United Kingdom ⁽²⁾	2000/01	0.392	} -0.021
	2005/06	0.375	
	2009/10 ⁽⁴⁾	0.371	
新加坡 Singapore	2001	N.A.	} N.A.
	2006		
	2011		
美國 United States of America	2001	N.A.	} N.A.
	2006		
	2010 ⁽⁴⁾		
澳洲 ⁽³⁾ Australia ⁽³⁾	2000/01	0.311	} +0.017
	2005/06	0.314	
	2009/10 ⁽⁴⁾	0.328	

資料來源：香港以外經濟體系的堅尼系數的資料摘自有關的經濟體系於網站公布的官方數字。並盡量引述這些經濟體系以原本住戶收入為依據而編製的堅尼系數作參考。然而，不同的經濟體系所使用的用語及收入定義可能有所不同。請參看表 8.4 所載列的有關資料。

Sources: Gini Coefficients (GC) from economies outside Hong Kong are based on the official figures extracted from the websites of economies concerned. GCs compiled by these economies based on original household income are quoted as far as possible for reference. Nevertheless, the terminologies and income definitions adopted by different economies may differ. Please refer to Table 8.4 for details.

註釋：(1) 香港 – 以除稅後住戶收入為依據的堅尼系數。
 (2) 英國 – 以等價除稅後收入為依據的堅尼系數。
 (3) 澳洲 – 以等價可動用收入為依據的堅尼系數。
 (4) 2011 年的數據尚未公布，故引述已公布的最新數字。

Notes: (1) Hong Kong – GC based on post-tax household income.
 (2) United Kingdom – GC based on equivalised post-tax income.
 (3) Australia – GC based on equivalised disposable household income.
 (4) Figures for 2011 are not yet released. Thus, the latest figures are quoted.

表 8.3 選定經濟體系的堅尼系數（按除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入計算）
Table 8.3 Gini Coefficient (Based on Post-tax Post-social Transfer Household Income) of Selected Economies

	年份 Year	堅尼系數 Gini Coefficient	期間的變動 Change Over the Period
香港 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong ⁽¹⁾	2001	0.470	} +0.005
	2006	0.475	
	2011	0.475	
加拿大 ⁽²⁾ Canada ⁽²⁾	2001	0.392	} +0.002
	2006	0.392	
	2009 ⁽⁴⁾	0.394	
英國 United Kingdom	2000/01	N.A.	} N.A.
	2005/06		
	2009/10 ⁽⁴⁾		
新加坡 ⁽³⁾ Singapore ⁽³⁾	2001	0.437	} +0.015
	2006	0.446	
	2011	0.452	
美國 United States of America	2001	N.A.	} N.A.
	2006		
	2010 ⁽⁴⁾		
澳洲 Australia	2000/01	N.A.	} N.A.
	2005/06		
	2009/10 ⁽⁴⁾		

資料來源：香港以外經濟體系的堅尼系數的資料摘自有關的經濟體系於網站公布的官方數字。並盡量引述這些經濟體系以原本住戶收入為依據而編製的堅尼系數作參考。然而，不同的經濟體系所使用的用語及收入定義可能有所不同。請參看表 8.4 所載列的有關資料。

Sources: Gini Coefficients (GC) from economies outside Hong Kong are based on the official figures extracted from the websites of economies concerned. GCs compiled by these economies based on original household income are quoted as far as possible for reference. Nevertheless, the terminologies and income definitions adopted by different economies may differ. Please refer to Table 8.4 for details.

註釋：(1) 香港 – 以除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入為依據的堅尼系數。

(2) 加拿大 – 以稅後收入為依據的堅尼系數。

(3) 新加坡 – 以扣除稅項和計入政府的轉撥款項後的來自工作住戶人均收入為依據的堅尼系數。

(4) 2011 年的數據尚未公布，故引述已公布的最新數字。

Notes: (1) Hong Kong – GC based on post-tax post-social transfer household income.

(2) Canada – GC based on after-tax income.

(3) Singapore – GC based on household income from work per household member after accounting for government transfers and taxes.

(4) Figures for 2011 are not yet released. Thus, the latest figures are quoted.

表 8.4 選定經濟體系所採用的收入定義
Table 8.4 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
加拿大 Canada	加拿大統計局 Statistics Canada	住戶 Household	<p>市值收入是各項收入（來自就業及淨自僱收入）、淨投資收入、私人退休收入，以及在「其他收入」之下各項目的總和。</p> <p>Market income is the sum of earnings (from employment and net self-employment), net investment income, private retirement income, and the items under “Other income”.</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>
英國 United Kingdom	國家統計局 Office for National Statistics	住戶 Household	<p>原來收入是指住戶內所有成員未經扣減稅款或計入任何全國福利之前的全年現金收入。</p> <p>Original income refers to the annualised income in cash of all members of the household before the deduction of taxes or the addition of any state benefits.</p> <p>總收入是指原來收入加上現金福利和稅務抵免。</p> <p>Gross income refers to the original income plus cash benefits and tax credits.</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>除稅後收入是可動用收入減去間接稅。</p> <p>Post-tax income refers to the disposable income minus indirect taxes.</p> <p>不管有關住戶的人數或結構如何，任何住戶的估計等價收入，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表示。</p> <p>The equivalised income estimates for any household are expressed as 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.</p>

表 8.4 選定經濟體系所採用的收入定義（續）
Table 8.4 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
新加坡 Singapore	新加坡統計局 Singapore Department of Statistics	住戶 Household	<p>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 received by working members of the household from employment and business. However, it does not include the income of maids.</p> <p>來自工作的人均住戶收入是指來自工作的住戶收入除以住戶人數。 Household income from work per household member refers to the household income from work divided by the total number of members in the household.</p>
美國 United States of America	美國普查局 United States Census Bureau	住戶 Household	<p>貨幣收入是指十五歲或以上的個人獲取的全部現金收入。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或可能從保險公司、僱員補償金或退休金計劃發放的整筆付款。 Money income includes all cash income received by individuals who are 15 years or older. It consists of income as reported, before deductions for taxes and other expenses. It does not include realised capital gains or lump-sum payments that may be disbursed from insurance companies, workers' compensation, or pension plans.</p>
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。 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>可動用收入是指從總收入減去估計的人息稅務負擔、醫療徵款及醫療徵款附加費。 Disposable income is derived by deducting estimates of personal income tax, the Medicare levy and the Medicare levy surcharge from gross income.</p> <p>不管有關住戶的人數或結構如何，任何住戶的估計等價可動用收入均以一人住戶要維持與有關住戶同一生活水平所需的可動用現金收入金額表示。 The equivalised disposable income estimate for any household is expressed as the amount of disposable income 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.</p>

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」。 [31]
- (2) 十等分組別 (**Decile Group**)：十等分組別是指經過順序排列後，分為十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十組，每組所佔的單元數目相同。 [5]
- (3) 工作人口 (**Working Population**)：工作人口指符合以下條件的十五歲及以上人士：（甲）在人口普查前七天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在人口普查前七天內有一份正式工作。 [38]
- (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。 [21]
- (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，人口總數百分之五十在這年齡之上，而其餘的百分之五十在這年齡之下。 [22]
- (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，餘此類推。 [30]
- (8) 行業 (**Industry**)：在普查參考時刻前的七天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [18]

舊行業分類（以「香港標準行業分類 1.0 版」及其更新的 1.1 版為藍本而編定）

製造業 (Manufacturing)：包括棉及其他紗線紡織、棉及其他布料的梭織及針織、漂染、印染、整理、衣著用品製造、針織及其他紡織製成品、地氈、繩索、細繩、食品、飲品、煙草、鞋履、皮革製品、橡膠製品、塑膠製品、木製品、紙品、金屬製品、機械、化學品、化學產品、玻璃及陶器。

建造業 (Construction)：包括樓宇建造、土木工程、鋪設水管、鋪設電線、安裝及維修冷氣系統。

批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 (Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels)：包括批發及零售業、進出口貿易業、小販、非固定行業的經紀、其他商業代理人、酒樓、咖啡室、酒店及旅舍。

運輸、倉庫及通訊業 (Transport, storage and communications)：包括陸路運輸、海上運輸及空運業、運輸業的附帶服務、貨棧及倉庫、郵政及電訊業。

金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 (Financing, insurance, real estate and business services)：包括金融、保險、地產；律師、會計師、核數師、建築師、測量師及廣告公司的辦事處及資料處理服務。

社區、社會及個人服務業 (Community, social and personal services)：包括政府服務、教育服務、醫療、牙科及其他保健服務、衛生服務、福利機構、宗教團體、電影院及劇院、電台及電視台、圖書館及博物館、電器修理店、車輛維修店以及其他家庭及個人服務。

其他 (Others)：包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，

及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

新行業分類（以「香港標準行業分類2.0版」為藍本而編定）

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活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

(9) **住戶人數 (Household Size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [17]

(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，年齡十八歲及以上成員（稱為成人）數目及年齡十八歲以下成員（稱為兒童）的數目，顯示住戶結構。各類住戶成員組合如下： [16]

一名六十五歲及以上成人 (One adult only aged 65 and over)：住戶內只有一名獨居的六十五歲及以上人士。

多名六十五歲及以上成人 (Two or more adults aged 65 and over)：住戶內有兩名或以上六十五歲及以上人士一起居住。

一名六十五歲以下成人 (One adult only aged below 65)：住戶內只有一名獨居的六十五歲以下人士。

多名成人（非全部六十五歲及以上） (Two or more adults (not all aged 65 and over))：住戶內有兩名或以上十八歲及以上（但非全部六十五歲及以上）人士。

一名成人與兒童 (One adult and child(ren))：住戶內有一名十八歲及以上人士與不少於一名十八歲以下人士同住。

多名成人與兒童 (More than one adult and child(ren))：住戶內有兩名或以上十八歲及以上人士與不少於一名十八歲以下人士同住。

(11) **每月主要職業收入 (Monthly Income from Main Employment)**：對於僱主或自營作業者來說，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、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額分別以二零零一年二月、二零零六年六月及二零一一年六月的收入計算。 [26]

(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，百分之五十的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員），他們的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，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」。 [24]

(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、定期的退休金、社會保障津貼、綜合社會保障援助的收入。來自獎券／賭博的彩金、借貸、賠償金、出售資產的收益的收入不計算在內。所記金額分別以二零零一年二月、二零零六年六月及二零一一年六月的收入計算。 [29]

(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： [35]

自置，有按揭或貸款 (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，沒有按揭及貸款 (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或借貸還款。

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）在參考時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在參考時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在參考時刻前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，或在參考時刻後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在參考時刻他們是否身在香港。 [15]
- (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、退休人士及十五歲以下人士）。請參看第 (34) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [9]
- (18) **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 (27) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」及第 (19) 項「延伸總社會福利」。 [11]
- (19) **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**。 [12]
- (20) **性別比率 (Sex Ratio) :** 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [34]
- (21) **房屋類型 (Type of Housing) :** 指作居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： [37]

公營租住房屋 (Public Rental Housing) : 包括所有公營租住房屋單位。

資助自置居所房屋 (Subsidized Home Ownership Housing) : 包括所有資助出售單位。

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。

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。

- (22) **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社會福利。請參看第 (27) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」、第 (36) 項「總社會福利」和**技術註釋丙**。 [33]

- (23) **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 (27) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」和技術註釋丙。 [32]
- (24) **原本住戶收入 (Original Household Income)**：與第 (27) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」相同。 [28]
- (25) **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]
- (26) **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]
- (27) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly Domestic Household Income)**：指住戶成員於參考月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。所記金額分別以二零零一年二月、二零零六年六月及二零一一年六月的收入計算。 [25]
- (28) **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。百分之五十的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們收入低於這數字。收入金額是零的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (27) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [23]
- (29) **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一名其他成員從事經濟活動。請參看第 (34) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [8]
- (30) **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。 [13]
- (31) **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五年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度，毅進課程以及工藝程度教育。
- 預科 (Sixth form)*：包括所有中學的六至七年級或同等程度。
- 專上教育 (文憑／證書課程) (Post-secondary (Diploma / Certificate))*：包括所有職業訓練局／製衣業訓練局／建造業議會訓練學院／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。

- (32) **勞動人口 (Labour Force)**：指十五歲及以上，並符合就業人口或失業人口定義的人士。 [19]
- (33) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour Force Participation Rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔十五歲及以上人口的比例。 [20]
- (34) **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十五歲及以上人士：（甲）在人口普查前七天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在人口普查前七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)：基本上指十五歲及以上人士（甲）在人口普查前七天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在人口普查前七天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在人口普查前三十天內有找尋工作。

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在人口普查前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該七天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五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（對於二零一一年人口普查而言，學生是指在一零一一年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於人口普查（即二零一一年六月）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，並在人口普查進行前七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。

- (35) **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 (24) 項「原本住戶收入」。 [14]
- (36) **總社會福利 (Total Social Benefits)**：指政府給予個別住戶在教育、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**。 [36]
- (37) **職業 (Occupation)**：在參考時刻前的七天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。 [27]

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；社會工作助理；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；褓姆；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、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。

- (38) **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. [26]
- (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. [38]
- (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 ten 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 ten 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 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.) [25]
- (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 : [34]

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 seven days before the Census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the seven days before the 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 seven days before the Census ; (b) have been available for work during the seven days before the Census ; and (c) have sought work during the thirty days before the Census.

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 seven days before the Census, excluding persons who have been on leave / holiday during the seven-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 2011 Population Census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2011 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the Census [i.e. June 2011]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the seven days before the 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)**: Economically active household refers to a domestic household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active. Please see Economic Activity Status in (7). [29]
- (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. [31]
- (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 educational institution, regardless of whether he had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least one 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 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

one 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 are 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 – 5 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 5 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin and craft level.

Sixth form (預科): Including Secondary 6 – 7 of old academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions.

Post-secondary (Diploma / Certificate) (專上教育(文憑/證書課程)): Including Diploma / Certificate courses in Vocational Training Council / Clothing Industry Training Authority / Construction Industry Council Training Academy / 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 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 course) (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) **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 (25) and **Extended Total Social Benefits** in (12). [18]
- (12) **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 subsidized home ownership housing) and medical services provided by the Government to members of the households. Please see **Technical Note C** for further information. [19]

- (13) **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. [30]
- (14) **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 (28). [35]
- (15) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)** : The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census 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 three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment. As for "Mobile Residents", they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment. [16]
- (16) **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 (一名六十五歲及以上成人) : A household comprising one person aged 65 and over living alone.

Two or more adults aged 65 and over (多名六十五歲及以上成人) : A household comprising two or more persons aged 65 and over living together.

One adult only aged below 65 (一名六十五歲以下成人) : 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 (非全部是六十五歲以上)) : 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.

- (17) **Household Size (住戶人數)** : Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [9]
- (18) **Industry (行業)** : The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the seven days before the census reference moment. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors are given as follows: [8]

Old Industry Classification (modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 1.0' and its updated Version 1.1)

Manufacturing (製造業) : Including spinning of cotton and other yarn, weaving and knitting of cotton and other fabrics; bleaching, dyeing, finishing; manufacturing of wearing apparel, knitwear and other made-up textile goods; and manufacturing of carpets, cordages, ropes and twines, food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products,

metal products, machinery, chemicals, chemical products, glass and pottery.

Construction (建造業): Including building construction, civil engineering, plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installing and repair.

Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels (批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業): Including wholesale and retail trade; import and export trade; peddlers; Chinese general brokers; other commercial agents; restaurants; cafes; hotels and rooming houses.

Transport, storage and communications (運輸、倉庫及通訊業): Including land transport, water transport and air transport; services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; and post and telecommunications.

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services (金融、保險、地產及商用服務業): Including financing; insurance; real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors and advertising agents and data processing services.

Community, social and personal services (社區、社會及個人服務業): Including government services; educational service; medical, dental and other health services; sanitary services; welfare institutions; religious organizations; cinemas and theatres; radio and television broadcasting; libraries and museums; electrical repair shops; automobile repair garages and other household and personal services.

Others (其他): Including such industries as 'Agriculture and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity, gas and water' and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

New Industry Classification (modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0')

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 inadequately described or unclassifiable.

- (19) **Labour Force (勞動人口)**: Refers to the population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the employed population or the unemployed population as defined. [32]
- (20) **Labour Force Participation Rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [33]
- (21) **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]
- (22) **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]
- (23) **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 (25). [28]
- (24) **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 worker, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly Income from Main Employment** in (26). [12]
- (25) **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) earned by member(s) of households in the reference month. The reference month for 2001, 2006 and 2011 refers to February 2001, June 2006 and for June 2011 respectively. [27]
- (26) **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, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2011. [11]
- (27) **Occupation (職業)**: This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the seven days before the census reference moment. [37]

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; social work assistants; 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.

- (28) **Original Household Income (原本住戶收入)**: This is the same as **Monthly Domestic Household Income** in (25). [24]
- (29) **Other Cash Income (其他現金收入)**: This refers to income generated from rent income, interest, dividend, regular pensions, social security allowance and comprehensive social security assistance. Income from lottery / gambling winnings, loan obtained, compensation and proceeds from sale of assets are excluded. The amount recorded for 2001, 2006 and 2011 refers to the income for February 2001, June 2006 and June 2011 respectively. [14]
- (30) **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]
- (31) **Population (人口)**: Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (15). [1]

- (32) **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 (25) and **Technical Note C** for further information. [23]
- (33) **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 social benefits allocated to members of the household for the reference month. Please see **Monthly Domestic Household Income** in (25), **Total Social Benefits** in (36) and **Technical Note C** for further information. [22]
- (34) **Sex Ratio** (性別比率) : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [20]
- (35) **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，有按揭或貸款) : 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，沒有按揭及貸款) : A household which owns the quarters it occupies without any mortgage payment or 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 employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.

- (36) **Total Social Benefits** (總社會福利) : Total 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. [36]
- (37) **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 : [21]

Public Rental Housing (公營租住房屋) : Including all public rental housing units.

Subsidized Home Ownership Housing (資助自置居所房屋) : Including all subsidized 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.

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.

- (38) **Working Population** (工作人口) : The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the seven days before the census reference moment; or (b) have formal job attachment during the seven days before the census reference moment. [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

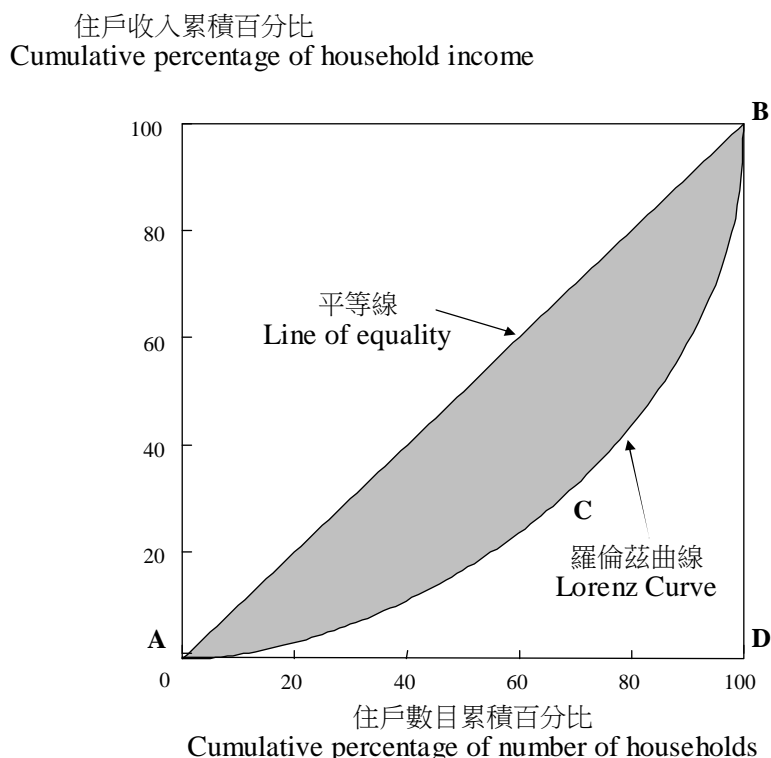
This Technical Note describes the compilation methods of four summary measures on income disparity. To compute these measures, it is necessary to have the income data in ordinal form. As such, changing the categorical income variables into interval variables is required. Details of the estimation method 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，其數值介乎零與一之間。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」住戶的收入定為一角。

(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 generalized 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一元額外收入較高收入住戶每一元額外收入所得的更多利益。參數 ε 愈高，低收入住戶每一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。在此報告內的亞特金森指數，是將「零收入」住戶的住戶收入定為一角，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 content, the AI is complied 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。其他官方統計局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 study conducted by other Government Statistical Offices and the academics in similar capacity.

丙. 估計稅務與社會福利影響 的概念及方法

背景

就有關收入的研究而言，考慮及政府通過稅務和社會福利的方式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，本研究運用二零零一年、二零零六年和二零一一年的人口普查／中期人口統計的數據，以估計稅務和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。

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。

C. Concepts and Methods to Estimate the Effects of Taxation and Social Benefits

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 social benefits is more relevant to reflect the economic well-being of households. To this end, this study makes use of the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Population Census / By-census data to estimate the effects of taxation and 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.

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

本研究涵蓋二零零一年、二零零六年和二零零一年人口普查／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

原本住戶每月收入（即在人口普查／中期人口統計中搜集所得的住戶每月收入）是指現金總收入，包括所有住戶成員於參考月份從所有工作賺取的收入和其他現金收入。其他現金收入包括租金收入、股息和利息、助學金、獎學金、定期／每月的退休金、住戶以外的人士定期給予的款項（例如由分開居住的兒女給予的款項）、社會保障津貼（例如綜合社會保障援助津貼金）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）。

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**。

Coverage

This study covers all domestic households in the 2001, 2006 and 2011 Population Census / By-census. The post-tax household income and post-tax post-social transfer household income are computed at household level.

Concept of Household Income

Original monthly household income (i.e. the monthly household income collected in population census / by-census) refers to the total cash income, including earnings from all jobs and other cash incomes, received in the reference month by all the household members. Other cash incomes may include rental income, dividend and interest, education grants, scholarships, regular / monthly pensions, regular contribution from non-household members (e.g. from sons / daughters who live separately), social security allowance (e.g. Comprehensive Social Security Assistance allowance), 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, dividend and interest and cash transfer from the Government / organisations / non-household members) received by all members in the reference month.

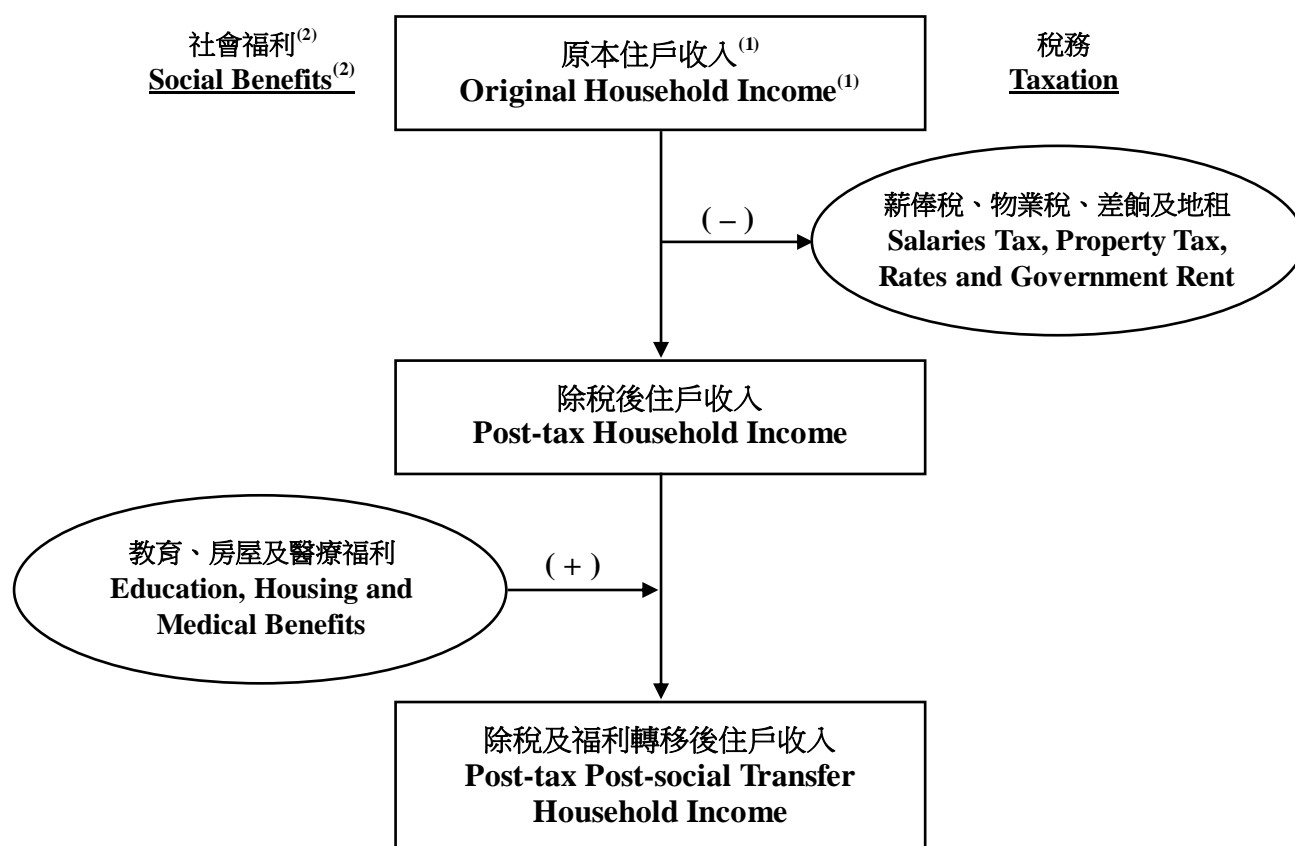
On the income concept, there are divergent views on whether employers' contribution to the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) should be included as a part of income. Therefore, an analysis on the income distribution under the concept of "gross household income" (i.e. income with employers' contribution to 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等。

(2) 包括教育、房屋和醫療福利的實物形式的福利。

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

(2) Covering such in-kind social benefits as education, housing and medical benefits.

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「現金收入」。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和慈善團體提供的社會服務）以及由私營機構提供（例如由僱主提供住宿）。由於

Scope of Taxation and Social Benefits

Income data collected in the population census / by-census only covers “money income” 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 social services by charitable organizations), and by the private

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：

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入} \\ & = \text{MHI} - \text{TX} - \text{RR} + \text{EB} \div 12 + \text{HB} \div 12 + \text{MB} \div 12 \end{aligned}$$

其中

MHI = 二零零一年二月／二零零六年六月
二零一一年六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 = 住戶在二零零一年／二零零六年／
二零一一年繳付的差餉和地租的設
算每月金額；

EB = 於二零零零至零一／二零零五至零
六／二零一零至一一學年就讀全日
制幼稚園、小學、中學、職業訓練

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 public funded 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 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:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income} \\ & = \text{MHI} - \text{TX} - \text{RR} + \text{EB} \div 12 + \text{HB} \div 12 + \text{MB} \div 12 \end{aligned}$$

where

MHI = original monthly household income in
February 2001 / June 2006 / June 2011;

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
2001 / 2006 / 2011;

EB = the imputed amount of education benefits
enjoyed by members who were studying full-
time in kindergartens, primary schools,

及教資會資助院校的成員享用的教育福利的設算金額；

HB = 住戶於二零零零至零一／二零零五至零六／二零一零至一一財政年度享用的房屋福利的設算金額；及

MB = 所有住戶成員於二零零零至零一／二零零五至零六／二零一零至一一財政年度享用的醫療福利的設算金額。

secondary schools, vocational and UGC-funded institutions in school year 2000-01 / 2005-06 / 2010-2011;

HB = the imputed amount of housing benefits enjoyed by the household in financial year 2000-01 / 2005-06 / 2010-2011; and

MB = the imputed amount of medical benefits enjoyed by all household members in financial year 2000-01 / 2005-06 / 2010-2011.

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二零零一年人口普查的二零零零至零一年度、二零零六年中期人口統計的二零零五至零六年度，及二零一一年人口普查的二零一零至一一年度。

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

Estimation Methods of Taxation and Social Benefits

I. Taxation

(i) Salaries Tax and Property Tax

No data on salaries tax is collected in the 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 2000-01, 2005-06 and 2010-11 for 2001 Population Census, 2006 Population By-census and 2011 Population Census respectively.

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 recognized 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 recognized retirement scheme and single parent allowance. Regarding the dependent

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。

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。

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.

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.

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，若為十八至二十四歲的同住子女，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，若為十八至二十四歲的同住兄弟姊妹，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.

(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。

II. 社會福利

(i) 教育福利

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。

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、按位津貼和前買位計劃（已於二零零零／零一學年完結時完全結束）的學校。

(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. Social Benefits

(i) Education Benefits

Full-time students studying in government subsidized schools⁶ are assumed to be enjoying education benefits. When imputing education benefits, government subsidized schools are identified based on the schools' geographical area reported in the population census / by-census. In areas where there are both government subsidized schools and non-government subsidized schools, the education benefits are imputed to households with the lower per capita household income according to the student enrolment figure in government subsidized schools in the respective areas. The rationale of this is that the majority of students studying in non-government subsidized schools most probably come from households with higher household income.

⁶ Government subsidized schools refer to schools with government recurrent subventions, including government, aided, Direct Subsidy Scheme, English Schools Foundation, Caput and former Bought Place Scheme (completely phased out by the end of the 2000 / 01 school year) schools.

此外，本研究亦運用人口普查／中期人口統計的資料，就全日制課程的學生申領不同種類教育津貼和經濟資助計劃的資格，作個別評估。根據每項計劃的受惠人數，有關的津貼／資助會隨機分配予合乎資格的學生。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。

(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／

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. The amount of education subsidies / financial assistance is randomly imputed to the eligible students according to the number of beneficiary of each scheme. The education subsidies and financial assistance allocated to each full-time student are taken as his / her education benefit.

(ii) Housing Benefits

Households living in public rental housing units and subsidized 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) Subsidized Home Ownership Housing

Subsidized 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

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。

(iii) 醫療福利

根據於二零零一年、二零零五年和於二零零九年(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，將醫生診治和住院服務的醫療福利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。

闡釋除稅後住戶收入和除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入須知

本研究旨在估計通過稅務及社會福利政府所採取的措施對重新分布住戶收入的作用。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社會福利對住戶收入的影響，但研究不會嘗試按比

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 subsidized home ownership housing should be included and its estimation method, an attempt has been made on estimating the housing benefit on households living in subsidized 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) Medical Benefits

By making reference to the results of the Thematic Household Survey conducted in 2001, 2005 and 2009 (the latest round), the medical benefit covering doctor consultation and hospitalization 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 the population census / by-census, the imputation is done randomly by making reference to the enrolment figure of each service.

Cautions in Interpreting the Post-tax Household Income and Post-tax Post-social Transfer Household Income

The objective of this study is to examine how government intervention, by means of taxation and social benefits, redistributes household income. While efforts are made to filter out the relevant parts of taxation revenue and government expenditure for estimating the

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在二零一零至二零一一年為五百九十億，佔政府經營收入的約 20%。同樣地，分配予住戶的福利達一千零三億，相對於公共開支的 32.0%。按功能劃分的涵蓋範圍簡述於佐證二，並以二零一零至一一財政年度作示例。

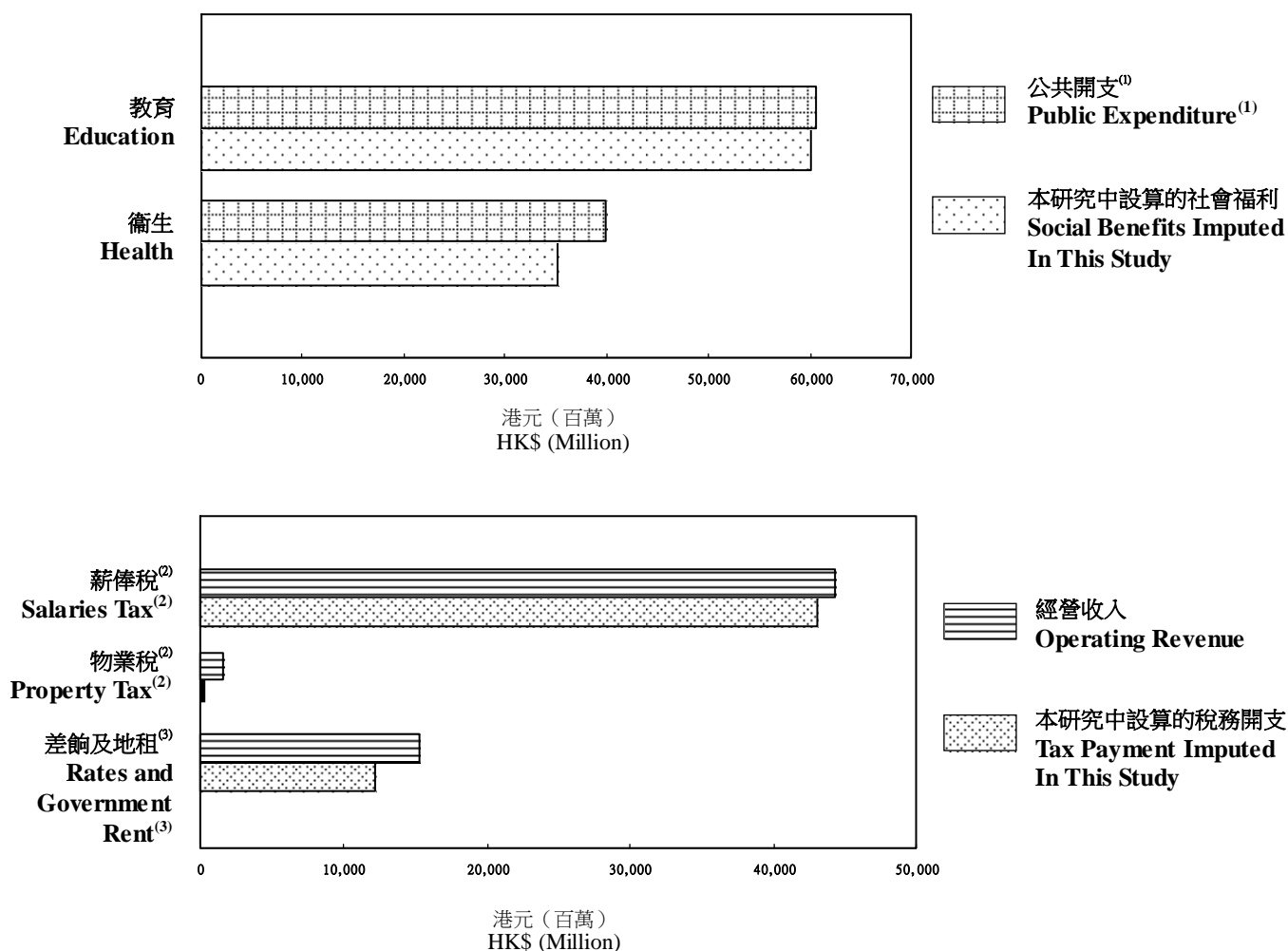
在許多情況下，用以估計除稅後住戶收入和除稅及福利轉移後住戶收入的方法受到資料是否充足的限制。未曾納入本研究的稅項包括與多數住戶沒有直接關係的稅項，例如利得稅、博彩和彩票稅，以及印花稅。就社會福利而言，由於欠缺實質的概念作估計基礎，以及劃分目標組別時遇到的實際困難，多項非直接福利也因此沒有包括在內。這些非直接福利包括由政府免費提供或以資助的價格提供的貨物及服務。

effects of taxation and social benefits on household income, there is no attempt to apportion and cover all taxation revenue and government expenditure. In this study, some \$59 billion of taxes have been paid by the households, constituting some 20% of the government operating revenue in 2010-11. Similarly, \$103 billion of benefits in kind have been allocated to households, representing 32.0% of the public expenditure. The extent of coverage by function, using figures in financial year 2010/11 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 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 subsidized prices by the government.

佐證二 二零一零至二零一一年公共開支與經營收入的涵蓋範圍

Exhibit 2 Extent of Coverage of Public Expenditure and Operating Revenue, 2010–2011



資料來源：(1) 香港統計年刊二零一一年（表 10.5）及二〇一二至一三年度財政預算案。

(2) 香港統計年刊二零一一年（表 10.3）。

(3) 差餉物業估價署年報 2010-11。

Sources : (1) Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics 2011 (Table 10.5) and the 2012-13 Budget.

(2) Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics 2011 (Table 10.3).

(3) Annual Summary 2010-11 of the Rating and Valuation Department.

甲．詳細統計表

- A2.1 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及職業劃分的工作人口
- A2.2a 二零一一年按新行業分類及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的工作人口
- A2.2b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按舊行業分類及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的工作人口
- A2.3a 二零一一年按新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
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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．政府在二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011
- A2.2a Working Population by New Industry Classification and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2011
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- A2.3a Median Monthly Income from Main Employment by New Industry Classification and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2011
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- A3.1 Distribution of Tax Payment Per Month and Social Benefits Allocated Per Month by Decile Group, 2001, 2006 and 2011
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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 2011 on Household Income Distribution

表 A2.1 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按性別及職業劃分的工作人口
Table A2.1 Working Population by Sex and Occupation, 2001, 2006 and 2011

性別 Sex	職業 Occupation	2001		2006		2011	
		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	257 023	14.1	253 331	14.1	233 371	12.8
	專業人員 Professionals	114 340	6.3	125 654	7.0	133 790	7.3
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	265 829	14.6	279 657	15.5	372 511	20.4
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	148 646	8.2	169 244	9.4	180 027	9.9
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	264 466	14.5	279 116	15.5	269 104	14.7
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	294 036	16.2	260 193	14.4	240 414	13.2
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	207 001	11.4	189 145	10.5	169 375	9.3
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	260 337	14.3	238 414	13.2	225 052	12.3
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	7 725	0.4	6 705	0.4	2 431	0.1
	總計 Total	1 819 403	100.0	1 801 459	100.0	1 826 075	100.0
女 Female	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	92 614	6.5	108 560	6.9	126 346	7.3
	專業人員 Professionals	65 485	4.6	79 781	5.1	97 581	5.7
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	232 842	16.2	262 652	16.8	322 092	18.7
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	381 346	26.6	398 720	25.5	372 172	21.6
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	224 495	15.7	271 739	17.4	306 288	17.8
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	26 964	1.9	25 814	1.7	20 730	1.2
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	31 665	2.2	19 264	1.2	9 689	0.6
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	375 056	26.2	394 813	25.2	465 856	27.1
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	2 836	0.2	2 934	0.2	952	0.1
	總計 Total	1 433 303	100.0	1 564 277	100.0	1 721 706	100.0
合計 Both Sexes	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	349 637	10.7	361 891	10.8	359 717	10.1
	專業人員 Professionals	179 825	5.5	205 435	6.1	231 371	6.5
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	498 671	15.3	542 309	16.1	694 603	19.6
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	529 992	16.3	567 964	16.9	552 199	15.6
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	488 961	15.0	550 855	16.4	575 392	16.2
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	321 000	9.9	286 007	8.5	261 144	7.4
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	238 666	7.3	208 409	6.2	179 064	5.0
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	635 393	19.5	633 227	18.8	690 908	19.5
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	10 561	0.3	9 639	0.3	3 383	0.1
	總計 Total	3 252 706	100.0	3 365 736	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

表 A2.2a 二零一一年按新行業分類⁽¹⁾及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的工作人口
Table A2.2a Working Population by New Industry Classification⁽¹⁾ and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2011

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／預科 Upper Secondary / Sixth Form		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 %
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

註釋：(1) 新行業分類是指二零一一年人口普查所採用的行業分類系統。這套分類系統基本上是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」（等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 4 版」）為藍本而編定，並與早前的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的分類系統有顯著的不同。

(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) The new industry classification refers to the classification scheme adopted in the 2011 Population Census. This classification scheme is basically modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0' (equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4) and significantly different from those adopted in the past Population Censuses/By-censuses.

(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 A2.2b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按舊行業分類⁽¹⁾及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的工作人口
Table A2.2b Working Population by Old Industry Classification⁽¹⁾ and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001, 2006 and 2011

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／預科 ⁽³⁾ Upper Secondary / Sixth Form ⁽³⁾		專上教育 ⁽⁴⁾ Post-secondary ⁽⁴⁾		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 %
2001								
製造業 Manufacturing	168 944	14.0	165 573	12.4	66 435	9.4	400 952	12.3
建造業 Construction	160 116	13.3	68 771	5.1	18 996	2.7	247 883	7.6
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	360 217	29.8	377 986	28.2	114 416	16.2	852 619	26.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	162 800	13.5	154 817	11.6	48 695	6.9	366 312	11.3
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	85 629	7.1	227 622	17.0	209 571	29.7	522 822	16.1
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	251 079	20.8	336 317	25.1	242 324	34.3	829 720	25.5
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	18 021	1.5	8 752	0.7	5 625	0.8	32 398	1.0
總計 Total	1 206 806	100.0	1 339 838	100.0	706 062	100.0	3 252 706	100.0
2006								
製造業 Manufacturing	112 179	10.2	125 616	10.0	87 271	8.6	325 066	9.7
建造業 Construction	129 778	11.8	63 657	5.1	36 792	3.6	230 227	6.8
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	315 436	28.6	387 848	31.0	212 933	21.0	916 217	27.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	153 309	13.9	156 541	12.5	81 435	8.0	391 285	11.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	101 913	9.2	191 878	15.3	277 587	27.4	571 378	17.0
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	278 326	25.2	318 391	25.4	308 708	30.5	905 425	26.9
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	11 692	1.1	7 183	0.6	7 263	0.7	26 138	0.8
總計 Total	1 102 633	100.0	1 251 114	100.0	1 011 989	100.0	3 365 736	100.0
2011								
製造業 Manufacturing	56 036	5.4	59 010	4.7	55 751	4.4	170 797	4.8
建造業 Construction	146 068	14.1	70 645	5.6	58 804	4.7	275 517	7.8
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	328 807	31.7	447 035	35.6	291 921	23.2	1 067 763	30.1
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	137 026	13.2	150 013	12.0	89 026	7.1	376 065	10.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	82 256	7.9	180 995	14.4	357 235	28.4	620 486	17.5
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	276 309	26.7	341 457	27.2	396 093	31.5	1 013 859	28.6
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	9 691	0.9	5 357	0.4	8 246	0.7	23 294	0.7
總計 Total	1 036 193	100.0	1 254 512	100.0	1 257 076	100.0	3 547 781	100.0

- 註釋：(1) 舊行業分類是指二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計所採用的行業分類系統。這兩套分類系統是以「香港標準行業分類 1.0 版」及其更新的 1.1 版(兩者均等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 2 版」)為藍本而編定。雖然某些行業組別在舊行業分類和新行業分類中的名稱相同或非常相似，但其行業涵蓋範圍是有所不同。
- (2) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。
- (3) 這些數字包括於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。
- (4) 在二零零一年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 3 所列明的課程除外）的人士，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。

- Notes: (1) The old industry classification refers to the classification schemes adopted in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census. The two classification schemes are modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 1.0' and its updated Version 1.1 (both equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 2). Although the names of some industry groups in the old and new industry classifications are the same or very similar, their industry coverage is different.
- (2) "Others" include such industries as "Agriculture and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity, gas and water" and industrial activities not classifiable.
- (3) The figures include "Diploma / Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council" in the 2001 Population Census.
- (4) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 3) in the 2001 Population Census, and no separate figures were available.

表 A2.3a 二零一一年按新行業分類⁽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 A2.3a Median Monthly Income from Main Employment⁽²⁾ by New Industry Classification⁽¹⁾ and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2011

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／預科 Upper Secondary / Sixth Form	專上教育 Post-secondary	總計 Total
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

註釋：(1) 新行業分類是指二零一一年人口普查所採用的行業分類系統。這套分類系統基本上是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」（等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 4 版」）為藍本而編定，並與早前的人口普查／中期人口統計所採用的分類系統有顯著的不同。

(2) 這些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) The new industry classification refers to the classification scheme adopted in the 2011 Population Census. This classification scheme is basically modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0' (equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4) and significantly different from those adopted in the past Population Censuses/By-censuses.

(2) The 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 A2.3b 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按舊行業分類⁽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 A2.3b Median Monthly Income from Main Employment⁽²⁾ by Old Industry Classification⁽¹⁾ and Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended), 2001, 2006 and 2011

行業 Industry	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational Attainment (Highest Level Attended)			總計 Total
	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／預科 ⁽⁴⁾ Upper Secondary / Sixth Form ⁽⁴⁾	專上教育 ⁽⁵⁾ Post-secondary ⁽⁵⁾	
2001				
製造業 Manufacturing	8,500	11,000	20,000	10,500
建造業 Construction	10,000	10,000	20,000	10,000
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	7,900	10,000	17,500	9,800
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	9,000	11,000	20,000	10,500
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	7,000	12,000	22,000	14,000
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	6,800	9,500	21,250	10,000
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	9,000	15,000	30,000	12,500
合計 Overall	8,000	10,450	20,000	10,000
2006				
製造業 Manufacturing	8,500	11,000	16,000	10,500
建造業 Construction	9,000	10,000	14,500	10,000
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	7,500	9,500	13,600	9,500
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	8,500	10,000	15,000	10,000
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	7,000	11,000	19,500	12,500
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	5,300	7,500	17,500	8,500
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	7,800	12,500	26,000	11,500
合計 Overall	7,500	10,000	16,000	10,000
2011				
製造業 Manufacturing	9,500	12,000	20,000	13,000
建造業 Construction	10,000	12,000	20,000	12,000
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	8,400	10,000	16,500	10,000
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	9,500	11,000	17,500	11,000
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	8,370	12,000	24,000	16,000
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	5,820	7,700	20,000	9,290
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	9,000	13,840	27,500	14,000
合計 Overall	8,000	10,000	20,000	11,000

註釋：(1) 舊行業分類是指二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計所採用的行業分類系統。這兩套分類系統是以「香港標準行業分類 1.0 版」及其更新的 1.1 版（兩者均等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 2 版」）為藍本而編定。雖然某些行業組別在舊行業分類和新行業分類中的名稱相同或非常相似，但其行業涵蓋範圍是有所不同。

(2) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Notes: (1) The old industry classification refers to the classification schemes adopted in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census. The two classification schemes are modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 1.0' and its updated Version 1.1 (both equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 2). Although the names of some industry groups in the old and new industry classifications are the same or very similar, their industry coverage is different.

(2) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

- (3) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及不能分類的行業。
 - (4) 這些數字包括於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。
 - (5) 在二零零一年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 4 所列明的課程除外）的人士，故此沒有它們的獨立統計數字。
- (3) “Others” include such industries as “Agriculture and fishing”, “Mining and quarrying”, “Electricity, gas and water” and industrial activities not classifiable.
 - (4) The figures include “Diploma / Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council” in the 2001 Population Census.
 - (5) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 4) in the 2001 Population Census, and no separate figures were available.

表 A2.4 二零一一年按教育程度（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, 2011

教育程度 Educational Attainment 年齡組別 Age Group	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	
	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 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
初中及以下 Lower Secondary and Below																
15 – 34	12 772	6.9	68 783	13.2	53 031	4.4	19 525	2.1	796	0.2	337	0.1	66 599	3.7	88 645	5.2
35+	73 577	39.6	168 380	32.3	407 883	33.9	195 415	21.4	24 817	5.8	4 460	1.6	506 277	27.8	368 255	21.5
小計 Sub-total	86 349	46.5	237 163	45.5	460 914	38.3	214 940	23.5	25 613	5.9	4 797	1.7	572 876	31.5	456 900	26.7
高中／預科 Upper Secondary / Sixth Form																
15 – 34	31 628	17.0	97 631	18.7	163 692	13.6	147 609	16.1	6 191	1.4	4 501	1.6	201 511	11.1	249 741	14.6
35+	30 829	16.6	103 141	19.8	288 393	23.9	242 914	26.5	86 326	20.0	46 094	16.7	405 548	22.3	392 149	22.9
小計 Sub-total	62 457	33.6	200 772	38.6	452 085	37.5	390 523	42.7	92 517	21.5	50 595	18.4	607 059	33.3	641 890	37.5
專上教育 Post-secondary																
15 – 34	27 944	15.0	53 626	10.3	185 192	15.4	216 004	23.6	69 684	16.2	67 332	24.4	282 820	15.5	336 962	19.7
35+	9 084	4.9	29 173	5.6	106 284	8.8	93 746	10.2	243 148	56.4	152 907	55.5	358 516	19.7	275 826	16.1
小計 Sub-total	37 028	19.9	82 799	15.9	291 476	24.2	309 750	33.8	312 832	72.6	220 239	79.9	641 336	35.2	612 788	35.8
總計 Total																
15 – 34	72 344	38.9	220 040	42.3	401 915	33.4	383 138	41.9	76 671	17.8	72 170	26.2	550 930	30.2	675 348	39.5
35+	113 490	61.1	300 694	57.7	802 560	66.6	532 075	58.1	354 291	82.2	203 461	73.8	1 270 341	69.8	1 036 230	60.5
總計 Total	185 834	100.0	520 734	100.0	1 204 475	100.0	915 213	100.0	430 962	100.0	275 631	100.0	1 821 271	100.0	1 711 578	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

Note: (1) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

表 A3.1 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001	平均 Average 2006	2011	2001	佔整體百分比 Share to Total 2006	2011
每月稅務支出 Tax Payment Per Month						
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	220	220	220	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
第二 2nd	220	200	220	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
第三 3rd	250	220	250	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%
第四 4th	270	250	300	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
第五 5th	320	300	370	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%
第六 6th	400	410	460	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
第七 7th	540	530	730	3.1%	2.9%	3.5%
第八 8th	920	960	1,280	5.3%	5.3%	6.1%
第九 9th	2,080	2,290	3,020	11.9%	12.6%	14.5%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	12,240	12,790	13,970	70.1%	70.4%	67.1%
合計 Overall	1,750	1,820	2,080	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)	3,500	2,960	3,040	10.6%	9.5%	8.6%
第二 2nd	3,500	3,580	3,850	10.6%	11.6%	10.8%
第三 3rd	3,850	3,760	4,210	11.7%	12.1%	11.8%
第四 4th	4,070	3,690	4,410	12.4%	11.9%	12.4%
第五 5th	4,050	3,600	4,220	12.3%	11.6%	11.9%
第六 6th	3,410	3,230	3,760	10.4%	10.4%	10.6%
第七 7th	3,110	2,990	3,290	9.5%	9.6%	9.2%
第八 8th	2,820	2,620	3,190	8.6%	8.5%	9.0%
第九 9th	2,480	2,400	2,930	7.5%	7.7%	8.2%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	2,140	2,180	2,680	6.5%	7.0%	7.5%
合計 Overall	3,290	3,100	3,560	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)	3,280	2,740	2,820	21.2%	21.3%	19.1%
第二 2nd	3,280	3,380	3,630	21.2%	26.3%	24.6%
第三 3rd	3,600	3,540	3,960	23.3%	27.6%	26.8%
第四 4th	3,790	3,440	4,110	24.5%	26.8%	27.8%
第五 5th	3,730	3,300	3,850	24.1%	25.7%	26.1%
第六 6th	3,010	2,820	3,300	19.4%	21.9%	22.3%
第七 7th	2,580	2,460	2,570	16.7%	19.2%	17.4%
第八 8th	1,900	1,660	1,910	12.3%	12.9%	13.0%
第九 9th	400	110	-90	2.6%	0.9%	-0.6%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	-10,100	-10,610	-11,300	-65.3%	-82.7%	-76.5%
合計 Overall	1,550	1,280	1,480	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 二零一一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⁾, 2011

	十等分組別										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 (1.6)	2.2 (2.1)	2.6 (2.6)	2.9 (2.8)	3.0 (3.0)	3.2 (3.1)	3.2 (3.2)	3.4 (3.2)	3.4 (3.2)	3.6 (3.1)	2.9 (2.8)
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	41.5 (41.7)	58.8 (58.9)	49.9 (49.9)	42.9 (42.9)	37.7 (37.7)	30.3 (30.3)	22.5 (22.5)	14.4 (14.4)	5.5 (5.5)	1.0 (1.0)	30.4 (30.5)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	14.2 (14.2)	9.5 (9.5)	12.5 (12.5)	15.7 (15.7)	19.1 (19.1)	21.8 (21.8)	22.8 (22.8)	21.8 (21.8)	16.5 (16.5)	5.5 (5.5)	15.9 (15.9)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	42.2 (42.0)	29.9 (29.8)	36.0 (36.0)	40.3 (40.3)	42.3 (42.3)	47.2 (47.2)	54.1 (54.1)	63.1 (63.1)	77.3 (77.3)	92.3 (92.3)	52.5 (52.4)
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	51.3 (51.2)	29.0 (28.9)	33.7 (33.7)	41.4 (41.4)	47.5 (47.5)	53.9 (53.9)	60.1 (60.1)	65.8 (65.8)	70.6 (70.6)	67.6 (67.6)	52.1 (52.1)
租住 Tenant	45.3 (45.5)	68.8 (68.9)	64.5 (64.5)	56.9 (56.9)	50.6 (50.6)	44.5 (44.5)	38.2 (38.2)	32.3 (32.3)	27.6 (27.6)	30.6 (30.6)	45.9 (46.0)
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\$)	1,300 (1,300)	2,790 (2,790)	4,000 (4,000)	4,910 (4,910)	5,000 (5,000)	5,500 (5,500)	6,000 (6,000)	7,000 (7,000)	8,800 (8,800)	15,000 (15,000)	7,000 (7,000)
家庭住戶每月租金中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Rent of Households in Rented Accommodation (HK\$)	900 (900)	1,140 (1,140)	1,400 (1,400)	1,530 (1,530)	1,630 (1,630)	1,800 (1,800)	2,100 (2,100)	3,010 (3,010)	8,150 (8,150)	17,000 (17,000)	1,600 (1,600)
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 (%)	34.4 (34.5)	16.9 (17.3)	12.4 (12.6)	9.6 (9.7)	7.7 (7.8)	6.7 (6.8)	6.2 (6.3)	6.2 (6.3)	10.7 (10.8)	12.1 (12.2)	11.7 (11.8)

表 A4.1 二零一一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⁾, 2011 (Cont'd.)

十等分組別											
Decile Group											
第一	第二	第三	第四	第五	第六	第七	第八	第九	第十	合計	
1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Overall	
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	3.7	9.3	6.0	3.0	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.8
One adult and child(ren)	(3.8)	(9.4)	(6.1)	(3.2)	(1.9)	(1.4)	(1.2)	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(3.1)
多名成人與兒童	5.0	16.1	29.4	34.3	33.9	32.8	30.1	31.7	34.1	42.5	29.0
More than one adult and child(ren)	(4.9)	(16.0)	(29.4)	(34.1)	(33.7)	(32.4)	(29.7)	(31.2)	(33.6)	(41.7)	(28.7)
只有成人											
Adults only											
一名成人	55.9	27.9	19.4	14.1	11.0	8.7	8.7	7.8	8.6	8.0	17.0
One adult	(56.5)	(30.8)	(20.4)	(14.6)	(11.4)	(9.1)	(9.1)	(8.3)	(9.1)	(8.9)	(17.8)
多名成人	35.0	46.7	45.1	48.6	53.4	57.5	60.3	59.7	56.6	49.0	51.2
More than one adult	(34.4)	(43.8)	(44.1)	(48.0)	(53.0)	(57.1)	(59.9)	(59.2)	(56.1)	(48.1)	(50.4)
有外籍家庭傭工的住戶比例（百分比）											
Proportion of Household with Foreign Domestic Helpers (%)											
2.3	5.5	2.3	3.2	3.3	5.1	6.9	13.4	19.5	39.2	10.1	
(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	
按年齡組別劃分的人口比例（百分比）											
Proportion of Population by Age Group (%)											
<15	5.6	12.2	15.1	14.1	11.8	10.5	9.6	10.4	11.8	15.2	11.9
	(5.6)	(12.5)	(15.2)	(14.3)	(11.9)	(10.7)	(9.8)	(10.9)	(12.6)	(17.3)	(12.3)
15 – 64	44.8	62.8	70.7	74.1	77.6	79.9	82.2	82.1	81.7	78.9	75.6
	(44.0)	(61.8)	(70.5)	(73.8)	(77.4)	(79.6)	(81.8)	(81.3)	(80.5)	(76.0)	(74.7)
65+	49.7	25.1	14.2	11.8	10.6	9.6	8.3	7.5	6.5	5.9	12.5
	(50.4)	(25.8)	(14.3)	(11.9)	(10.7)	(9.7)	(8.5)	(7.8)	(6.9)	(6.7)	(13.0)

表 A4.1 二零一一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⁾, 2011 (Cont'd.)

	十等分組別										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	50.8 (51.4)	38.6 (39.4)	29.1 (29.2)	25.9 (26.1)	23.5 (23.6)	21.3 (21.4)	18.9 (19.1)	16.1 (16.3)	12.0 (12.1)	7.0 (6.7)	22.0 (22.5)
中學／預科 Secondary / Sixth form	37.9 (37.4)	51.6 (50.9)	58.4 (58.3)	59.3 (59.1)	58.6 (58.4)	57.5 (57.2)	54.4 (53.9)	50.5 (49.4)	42.5 (40.3)	34.2 (27.8)	50.6 (49.6)
專上教育 Post-secondary	11.3 (11.3)	9.7 (9.7)	12.5 (12.5)	14.7 (14.8)	17.9 (18.0)	21.3 (21.4)	26.7 (27.0)	33.4 (34.3)	45.4 (47.6)	58.7 (65.4)	27.4 (27.9)
勞動人口參與率（百分比） ⁽⁴⁾ Labour Force Participation Rate (%) ⁽⁴⁾	12.5 (11.2)	36.2 (34.3)	47.2 (46.7)	55.0 (54.4)	60.5 (60.0)	65.5 (64.9)	69.6 (68.8)	73.2 (71.9)	74.9 (73.0)	75.6 (71.5)	60.7 (59.0)
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)	0.6 (0.5)	0.9 (0.9)	1.3 (1.2)	1.5 (1.5)	1.8 (1.7)	2.0 (1.9)	2.2 (2.0)	2.2 (2.0)	2.3 (1.8)	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	1.0 (1.3)	0.5 (0.5)	1.3 (1.3)	1.7 (1.7)	2.9 (3.0)	3.6 (3.8)	5.6 (5.8)	8.9 (9.5)	15.8 (17.4)	29.9 (37.1)	9.9 (10.7)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	52.7 (40.1)	44.0 (37.9)	28.6 (26.6)	24.2 (22.1)	20.3 (18.5)	17.8 (15.4)	15.3 (12.2)	14.7 (8.9)	13.6 (4.9)	20.5 (1.4)	19.6 (13.3)
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⁾	3,000 (2,910)	6,090 (6,500)	9,000 (9,000)	9,000 (9,230)	9,610 (10,000)	10,000 (10,000)	12,000 (12,000)	14,000 (15,000)	19,950 (20,000)	30,540 (40,000)	11,000 (12,000)
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Households Income (HK\$)	2,290 (2,100)	6,610 (6,540)	10,000 (10,000)	14,010 (14,000)	18,500 (18,250)	23,110 (23,000)	29,700 (29,390)	38,000 (37,510)	52,480 (51,380)	96,480 (95,000)	20,500 (20,200)

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十五歲及以上人口的百分比。
- (5) 這些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) The 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）制度於二零零零年十二月一日推行。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。自實施強積金計劃以來，最低的入息水平曾於二零零三年二月修訂一次，由每月 4,000 元提高至 5,000 元。最高的入息水平則維持在每月 20,000 元，直至二零一二年六月上調至 25,000 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六十五歲的退休年齡為止。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、完全喪失活動能力、提早退休（滿六十歲後）、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）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' subject only to maximum level of income. Since the implementation of the MPF scheme, the minimum level of income has been adjusted once in February 2003 when it was raised from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per month. The maximum income level has remained unchanged at \$20,000 per month till June 2012 when it was increased to \$25,000. 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, 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

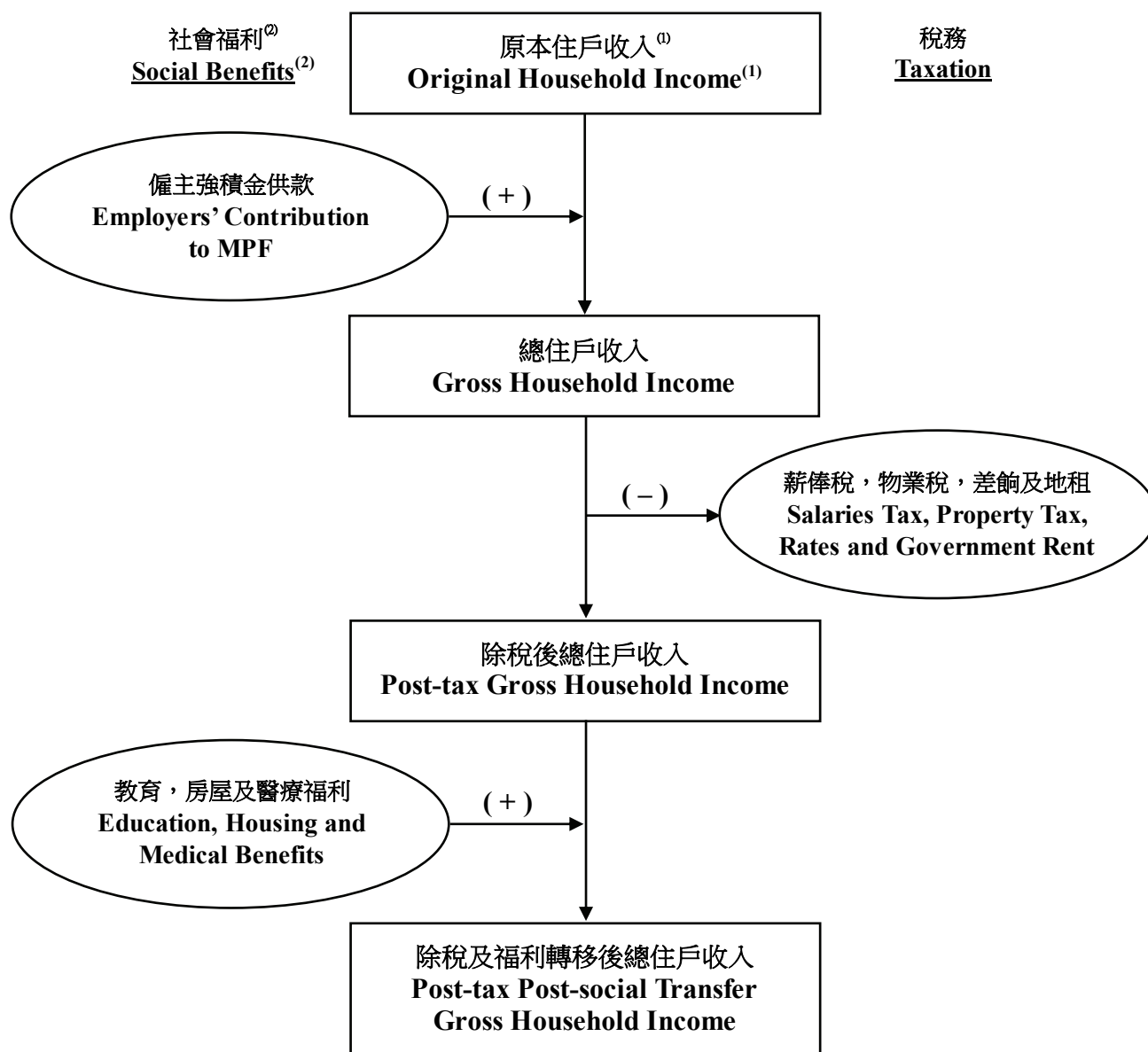
Gross Income Concept

B4. 佐證一的圖顯示總住戶收入的概念。

B4. The diagram in Exhibit 1 shows the concept of “Gross Household Income”.

佐證一 總住戶收入概念

Exhibit 1 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等。

(2) 包括教育、房屋和醫療福利的實物形式的福利。

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

(2) Covering such in-kind social benefits as education, housing and medical benefits.

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。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%–4%。就第一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，這是由於第一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 20,000 元以上者的強積金供款皆定於 1,000 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. 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 and the 10th decile groups, the ratios were slightly lower than other decile groups because of the lower labour force participation rate in the 1st decile group and the higher income level of households relative to the MPF contribution (which is capped at \$1,000 for all income above \$20,000) in the 10th decile group. (Table B1)

表 B1 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的平均總住戶每月收入
Table B1 Average Gross Household Income by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	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)	2,590	100.7%	2,180	100.6%	2,170	100.6%
第二 2nd	6,850	102.2%	6,050	102.2%	6,660	102.3%
第三 3rd	10,190	103.0%	9,180	103.1%	10,450	103.3%
第四 4th	13,520	103.4%	12,300	103.5%	14,590	103.7%
第五 5th	17,210	103.6%	15,980	103.8%	19,110	103.9%
第六 6th	21,430	103.6%	20,120	103.8%	24,170	103.9%
第七 7th	26,720	103.6%	25,260	103.8%	30,540	103.7%
第八 8th	33,910	103.4%	32,360	103.5%	39,380	103.4%
第九 9th	46,400	102.9%	44,670	103.0%	54,800	102.7%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	122,740	101.1%	116,330	101.2%	137,480	101.1%
合計 Overall	30,160	102.4%	28,450	102.5%	33,940	102.4%

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。在二零一一年，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 95%–98%，第一個及第十個十等分組別相關的比率略低，分別是 89.9% 和 88.7%。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 2011, 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 95%–98%, while that for the 1st decile group and the 10th decile group was slightly lower at 89.9% and 88.7% 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 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

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		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	220	220	220	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%
第二 2nd	220	200	220	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
第三 3rd	250	220	250	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%
第四 4th	270	250	300	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
第五 5th	320	300	370	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%
第六 6th	400	410	460	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%
第七 7th	540	530	730	3.1%	2.9%	3.5%
第八 8th	920	960	1,280	5.3%	5.3%	6.1%
第九 9th	2,080	2,290	3,020	11.9%	12.6%	14.5%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	12,240	12,790	13,970	70.1%	70.4%	67.1%
合計 Overall	1,750	1,820	2,080	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 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	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)	2,360	91.4%	1,970	90.0%	1,950	89.9%
第二 2nd	6,630	96.8%	5,850	96.7%	6,440	96.7%
第三 3rd	9,950	97.6%	8,960	97.6%	10,200	97.6%
第四 4th	13,250	98.0%	12,050	98.0%	14,290	98.0%
第五 5th	16,890	98.1%	15,680	98.1%	18,750	98.1%
第六 6th	21,020	98.1%	19,710	98.0%	23,710	98.1%
第七 7th	26,180	98.0%	24,730	97.9%	29,820	97.6%
第八 8th	32,990	97.3%	31,400	97.0%	38,100	96.8%
第九 9th	44,320	95.5%	42,390	94.9%	51,780	94.5%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	110,500	90.0%	103,550	89.0%	121,900	88.7%
合計 Overall	28,410	94.2%	26,630	93.6%	31,700	93.4%

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.

除稅及福利轉移後總住戶收入

B7. 較低的十等分組別的住戶獲分配的社會福利往往多於較高的十等分組別的住戶。住戶在二零一一年獲分配的平均每月社會福利由最低十等分組別的 3,040 元逐漸減少至最高十等分組別的 2,680 元。二零零一年及二零零六年的情況亦相若。（表 B4）

Post-tax Post-social Transfer Gross Household Income

B7. It is noted that households in the lower decile groups were allocated with more social benefits than those in the higher decile groups. In 2011, the average monthly social benefits allocated to households decreased gradually from \$3,040 of the lowest decile group to \$2,680 of the highest decile group. Similar observations were found in 2001 and 2006. (Table B4)

表 B4 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	平均每月獲分配社會福利 Average Social Benefits Allocated Per Month			佔整體百分比 Share to Total		
	2001	2006	2011	2001	2006	2011
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	3,500	2,960	3,040	10.6%	9.5%	8.6%
第二 2nd	3,500	3,580	3,850	10.6%	11.6%	10.8%
第三 3rd	3,850	3,760	4,210	11.7%	12.1%	11.8%
第四 4th	4,070	3,690	4,410	12.4%	11.9%	12.4%
第五 5th	4,050	3,600	4,220	12.3%	11.6%	11.9%
第六 6th	3,410	3,230	3,760	10.4%	10.4%	10.6%
第七 7th	3,110	2,990	3,290	9.5%	9.6%	9.2%
第八 8th	2,820	2,620	3,190	8.6%	8.5%	9.0%
第九 9th	2,480	2,400	2,930	7.5%	7.7%	8.2%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	2,140	2,180	2,680	6.5%	7.0%	7.5%
合計 Overall	3,290	3,100	3,560	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.

B8. 將住戶獲分配的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。在二零一一年，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 229.9% 減少至第十個十等分組別的 90.6%。
 （表 B5）

B8. Adding 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 income for all decile groups, except the highest two decile groups. In 2011, the ratio of the average post-tax post-social transfer monthly gross household income to the original monthly gross household income declined from 229.9% of the 1st decile group to 90.6% of the 10th decile group. (Table B5)

表 B5 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的平均除稅及福利轉移後總住戶每月收入

Table B5 Average Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Gross Household Income by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	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)	5,870	226.8%	4,920	225.4%	4,990	229.9%
第二 2nd	10,130	147.9%	9,430	155.8%	10,290	154.5%
第三 3rd	13,790	135.3%	12,720	138.5%	14,410	137.8%
第四 4th	17,310	128.1%	15,740	128.0%	18,700	128.2%
第五 5th	20,940	121.7%	19,280	120.7%	22,970	120.2%
第六 6th	24,430	114.0%	22,940	114.0%	27,470	113.6%
第七 7th	29,300	109.6%	27,720	109.7%	33,110	108.4%
第八 8th	35,810	105.6%	34,020	105.1%	41,290	104.9%
第九 9th	46,800	100.9%	44,790	100.3%	54,710	99.8%
第十(最高) 10th (highest)	112,650	91.8%	105,720	90.9%	124,570	90.6%
合計 Overall	31,700	105.1%	29,730	104.5%	35,250	103.9%

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.

B9. 稅務及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。在二零一一年，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的 0.534。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）

B9. Taxation and 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 Gini Coefficient (GC). In 2011, 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 0.534. 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 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001	2006	2011
平均原本住戶每月收入（港元） Average Original Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	29,460	27,760	33,140
平均總住戶每月收入（港元） Average Gross Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	30,160	28,450	33,940
平均除稅後總住戶每月收入（港元） Average Post-tax Gross Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	28,410	26,630	31,700
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 Gross Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	31,700	29,730	35,250
堅尼系數（按原本住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (Based on Original Monthly Household Income)	0.525 +0.008	0.533 +0.004	0.537
堅尼系數（按總住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (Based on Gross Monthly Household Income)	0.523 +0.008	0.531 +0.003	0.534
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)	0.512 +0.006	0.518 -0.001	0.517
堅尼系數（按除稅及福利轉移後總住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (Based on Post-tax Post-social Transfer Gross Monthly Household Income)	0.467 +0.006	0.473 -0.001	0.472
堅尼系數（按人口平均除稅及福利轉移後總住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (Based on Per Capita Post-tax Post-social Transfer Gross Monthly Household Income)	0.419 +0.006	0.425 +0.003	0.428

丙. 房屋福利對住戶收入分布影響的補充估計

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。在第四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。首個計劃於一九七八年推出，名為「居者有其屋計劃」。截至二零一一年三月為止，已有逾四十五萬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。

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。

C. Supplementary Estimation on the Effect of Housing Benefit on Household Income Distribution

Background

C1. On estimating the housing benefit, there were divergent views on whether households in subsidized 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 subsidized home ownership housing are regarded as receiving housing benefit.

C2. Subsidized 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 March 2011, there were over 450 000 subsidized home ownership housing¹ having been sold to the public under Housing Authority's various subsidized schemes including Home Ownership Scheme / Private Sector Participation Schemes 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 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 subsidized 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。政府於二零零三年停止興建及發售資助自置居所房屋，其後在二零零七年恢復發售小量剩餘資助自置居所房屋，居於這類房屋的住戶的數目因此由二零零一年的 319 473 戶增加至二零零六年的 362 439 戶，然後再增加至二零一一年的 377 615 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。在二零一一年，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 22,870 元，高於整體數字的 20,500 元。另一方面，只由成人組成的住戶的比例在過去十年大幅上升，而由成人與兒童組成的比例則大幅下跌。（表 C1）

Estimating Housing Benefit of Households in Subsidized Home Ownership Housing

C3. Subsidized 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 subsidized 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 Subsidized Home Ownership Housing

C4. The number of households living in subsidized home ownership housing was much affected by government policy in this area. Following the Government's suspension of the sale and production of subsidized home ownership housing in 2003 and then the resumption of sale of a small number of surplus subsidized home ownership housing in 2007, the number of households living in these housing increased from 319 473 in 2001 to 362 439 in 2006 and then increased further to 377 615 in 2011. (Table C1)

C5. Households living in the subsidized home ownership housing were generally in the middle of the income distribution. In 2011, the majority of them were in the 6th–8th decile groups. The median household income of household living in the subsidized home ownership housing was \$22,870 in 2011 which was higher than the overall figure of \$20,500. On the other hand, among these households, the proportion comprising of adult(s) only rose marked over the past decade while the proportion comprising of both adult(s) and child(ren) dropped substantially. (Table C1)

表 C1 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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 Subsidized Home Ownership Housing, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001	2006	2011
數目 Number	319 473	362 439	377 615
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	21,100	19,910	22,870
按十等分組別 ⁽¹⁾ 劃分佔總家庭住戶 ⁽²⁾ 比例（百分比） Proportion of Total Domestic Households ⁽²⁾ by Decile Group ⁽¹⁾ (%)			
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	8.7	11.8	14.2
第二 2nd	8.5	10.1	9.5
第三 3rd	11.5	13.2	12.5
第四 4th	15.2	15.5	15.7
第五 5th	19.7	19.0	19.1
第六 6th	21.7	21.3	21.8
第七 7th	22.7	23.5	22.8
第八 8th	22.1	22.6	21.8
第九 9th	18.1	18.6	16.5
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	7.4	7.2	5.5
合計 Overall	15.6	16.3	15.9
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)	47.9	38.4	28.4
只有成人 Adult(s) only	52.0	61.6	71.6

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。

(2) 總家庭住戶的數字包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

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 figures of total domestic households include domestic households living on board vessels.

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二零零一年是 340 元、二零零六年是 310 元、二零一一年是 50 元。居於公營租住房屋的住戶相應的數字是 340 元、240 元和 420 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二零零一年的 670 元、二零零六年的 550 元和二零一一年的 480 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。前者在各十等分所分布可算平均，後者的分布集中於較低的十等分組別。把二零一一年兩者合併，即可發現第二個至第九個十等分組別獲分配的房屋福利的比重約為 4%–15%，而第一個十等分組別所獲得的房屋福利的比重為 8.9%，但第十個十等分組別的比重顯然較小，約 1%。（表 C2）

C6. Using the method as mentioned in paragraph C3, the average housing benefit allocated to households living in subsidized home ownership housing was \$340 in 2001, \$310 in 2006 and \$50 in 2011 per month. The corresponding figures for households in public rental housing were \$340, \$240 and \$420. Combining the two, the average monthly housing benefit received by households became \$670 in 2001, \$550 in 2006 and \$480 in 2011. (Table C2)

C7. It is noteworthy that the distribution of housing benefit allocated to households living in subsidized 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 2011 was around 4%–15% in the 2nd–9th decile groups and 8.9% in the 1st decile groups, but much smaller at around 1% in the 10th decile group. (Table C2)

表 C2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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 Subsidized Home Ownership Housing by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	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)	330	4.9%	280	5.0%	390	8.1%
第二 2nd	500	7.5%	400	7.3%	680	14.3%
第三 3rd	490	7.3%	350	6.4%	660	13.9%
第四 4th	480	7.1%	350	6.4%	610	12.8%
第五 5th	420	6.3%	310	5.5%	560	11.7%
第六 6th	350	5.2%	250	4.4%	480	10.0%
第七 7th	330	4.9%	220	4.1%	390	8.2%
第八 8th	260	3.9%	160	2.9%	290	6.0%
第九 9th	160	2.4%	70	1.3%	130	2.7%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	30	0.4%	10	0.2%	30	0.5%
合計 Overall	340	49.9%	240	43.6%	420	88.5%
資助自置居所房屋的住戶 Households in Subsidized Home Ownership Housing						
第一（最低） 1st (lowest)	140	2.1%	170	3.2%	40	0.8%
第二 2nd	140	2.0%	150	2.7%	30	0.5%
第三 3rd	190	2.8%	200	3.6%	30	0.7%
第四 4th	290	4.3%	260	4.6%	50	1.0%
第五 5th	400	5.9%	330	6.1%	60	1.3%
第六 6th	490	7.3%	400	7.2%	70	1.5%
第七 7th	540	8.0%	460	8.4%	80	1.7%
第八 8th	550	8.1%	490	8.9%	90	1.8%
第九 9th	450	6.7%	460	8.2%	70	1.5%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	200	2.9%	200	3.7%	30	0.6%
合計 Overall	340	50.1%	310	56.4%	50	11.5%

表 C2 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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 Subsidized Home Ownership Housing by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Cont'd.)

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	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)	470	7.0%	450	8.2%	430	8.9%
第二 2nd	640	9.5%	550	9.9%	710	14.8%
第三 3rd	680	10.1%	550	10.0%	700	14.6%
第四 4th	760	11.3%	610	11.0%	660	13.9%
第五 5th	820	12.2%	640	11.6%	620	13.0%
第六 6th	840	12.5%	640	11.6%	550	11.6%
第七 7th	870	12.9%	690	12.4%	470	9.9%
第八 8th	810	12.0%	650	11.8%	370	7.8%
第九 9th	620	9.2%	530	9.6%	200	4.2%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	230	3.4%	220	3.9%	60	1.2%
合計 Overall	670	100.0%	550	100.0%	480	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. 第四章所述的住戶獲分配的總社會福利，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。考慮及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戶獲分

Extended Total Social Benefits

C8. The total social benefits allocated to a household as described in Chapter 4 is obtaining 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 subsidized home ownership housing as

配的房屋福利與其總社會福利相加。

C9. 每戶獲分配的平均每月延伸社會福利在二零零一年是 3,630 元、二零零六年是 3,410 元、二零一一年是 3,610 元。在較低和中間的十等分組別（特別是第三個至第五個十等分組別）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。這個觀察所得與第四章所述的總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 subsidized home ownership to the total social benefits.

C9. The average extended monthly social benefits allocated to a household were \$3,630 in 2001, \$3,410 in 2006 and \$3,610 in 2011. Households in the lower and middle decile groups (specifically the 3rd-5th 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 social benefits in Chapter 4. (Table C3)

表 C3 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一年按十等分組別⁽¹⁾ 劃分的每月獲分配延伸總社會福利分布

Table C3 Distribution of Extended Total Social Benefits Allocated Per Month by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2001, 2006 and 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	2001		2006		2011	
	平均每月獲分配 延伸總社會 福利(港元) ⁽²⁾ Average Extended Total Social Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	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) ⁽²⁾ Average Extended Total Social Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	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) ⁽²⁾ Average Extended Total Social Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	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)	3,640	10.0%	3,130	9.2%	3,080	8.5%
第二 2nd	3,640	10.0%	3,730	10.9%	3,880	10.7%
第三 3rd	4,030	11.1%	3,960	11.6%	4,240	11.7%
第四 4th	4,360	12.0%	3,940	11.6%	4,460	12.3%
第五 5th	4,440	12.2%	3,940	11.5%	4,280	11.9%
第六 6th	3,900	10.7%	3,620	10.6%	3,830	10.6%
第七 7th	3,650	10.1%	3,450	10.1%	3,370	9.3%
第八 8th	3,370	9.3%	3,110	9.1%	3,280	9.1%
第九 9th	2,940	8.1%	2,860	8.4%	3,000	8.3%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	2,340	6.4%	2,380	7.0%	2,710	7.5%
合計 Overall	3,630	100.0%	3,410	100.0%	3,610	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) 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（第四章所述）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二零零一年是 31,340 元、二零零六年是 29,360 元、二零一一年是 34,510 元，較過去十年的除稅及福利轉移後的住戶收入高出約 0.1%。（表 C4）

C11. 相應地，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，低於以除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入編製的堅尼系數。前者的所顯示的收入差距擴闊程度小於後者，顯示政府向有需要的住戶提供的資助自置居所房屋，有助於縮減過去十年的收入差距。

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 \$31,340 in 2001, \$29,360 in 2006 and \$34,510 in 2011, higher than the post-tax post-social transfer household income by some 0.1% over the past ten years. (Table C4)

C11. Correspondingly, the Gini Coefficient (GC) compiled on the basis of extended post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income was lower than the GC based on post-tax post-social transfer monthly household income. The widening income gap as shown by the former GC was smaller than that by the latter GC, illustrating that the provision of subsidized home ownership housing by the Government to needy households help to narrow down the income disparity over the past ten years.

表 C4 二零零一年、二零零六年及二零一一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, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	2001	2006	2011
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\$)	31,010	29,040	34,460
平均延伸除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入（港元） Average Extended Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income (HK\$)	31,340	29,360	34,510
堅尼系數（按除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (Based on Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income)	0.470 +0.005	0.475 -	0.475
堅尼系數（按延伸除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (Based on Extended Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income)	0.467 +0.005	0.472 +0.002	0.474
堅尼系數（按人口平均延伸除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入計算） Gini Coefficient (Based on Per Capita Extended Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income)	0.419 +0.005	0.424 +0.006	0.430

丁．政府在二零一一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 2011 on Household Income Distribution

背景

D1. 政府在二零一一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章節的社會福利內。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，只包括政府在二零一一年所實施的而又可合理地分配給住戶的一次性紓緩措施，而並不會嘗試把所有於二零一一年推行的紓緩措施編配予住戶。

D2. 本研究包括下列一次性紓緩措施：

- (i) 寬減百分之七十五的薪俸稅及個人入息課稅，上限為 6,000 元；
- (ii) 寬免全年的差餉，以每戶每季 1,500 元為上限；
- (iii) 代繳兩個月公屋租金；
- (iv) 向領取綜合社會保障援助（綜援）、高齡津貼及傷殘津貼的人士發放額外一個月的津貼；
- (v) 向每名年滿 18 歲並持有有效香港永久性居民身份證的人士發放港幣 6,000 元；及
- (vi) 向每個電力住宅用戶戶口提供 1,800 元的電費補貼。

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二零一一年人口普查中搜集，由這些措施所產生的額外社會福利，是以人口普查所搜集的資料設算得出。

Background

D1. In 2011, 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 included in the scope of social benefits in the previous chapters, 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 Government's one-off relief measures implemented in 2011 that could be reasonably attributed to households. It did not attempt to allocate all the relief measures put in place in 2011.

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 \$6,000;
- (ii) Rates waiver capped at \$1,500 per tenement per quarter;
- (iii) Two-month rent free for public housing tenants;
- (iv) One additional month of Comprehensive Social Security Allowance, Old Age Allowance and Disability Allowance;
- (v) A sum of \$6000 for all Hong Kong Permanent Residents aged 18 or above; and
- (vi) An electricity subsidy of \$1,800 to each residential electricity account.

D3. Since the details on the afore-mentioned relief measures actually enjoyed by individual households were not collected in the 2011 Population Census (11C), the amount of extra social benefits arising from these measures had to be imputed with reference to the information collected in the 11C.

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，在二零一一年，每個住戶從政府一次性紓緩措施平均獲得每月1,720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／她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，於二零一一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 36,180 元，高於平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 5.0%。

（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 122.4%。該比率隨着十等分組別越高而逐步下跌，這反映政府一次性紓緩措施對較低的十等分組別的住戶收入帶來較大的影響。（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 \$1,720 from the Government's one-off relief measures implemented in 2011. 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, they benefited more from the tax rebate and rates waiver. (Table D1 and Table 2.16)

D6. After taking into accounts 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 \$36,180 in 2011. This was higher than the average post-tax post-social transfer household income by 5.0%. (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 accounts the relief measures, it was observed that the ratio was the highest for the lowest decile group, at 122.4%. The ratio then declined progressively when moving up to higher decile groups. This indicated that the Government's one-off relief measures had a stronger effect on the household income of the lower decile groups. (Table D1).

表 D1 二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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後（包括政府一次性紓緩措施）住戶每月收入的分佈

Table D1 Distribution of Average Extra Social Benefits Allocated Per Month and Average Post-tax Post-social Transfer (Including Government's One-off Relief Measures) Monthly Household Income by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2011

十等分組別 Decile Group	平均每月額外 社會福利 (港元) ⁽²⁾ Average Extra Amount of Social Benefits Allocated Per Month (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	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) ⁽²⁾ Average Post-tax Post-social Transfer (Including Government's One-off Relief Measures) Monthly Household Income (HK\$) ⁽²⁾	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)	1,120	6.5%	6,100	122.4%
第二 2nd	1,270	7.4%	11,420	112.5%
第三 3rd	1,380	8.0%	15,460	109.8%
第四 4th	1,480	8.6%	19,660	108.1%
第五 5th	1,630	9.4%	23,880	107.3%
第六 6th	1,750	10.1%	28,320	106.6%
第七 7th	1,880	10.9%	33,910	105.9%
第八 8th	2,070	12.0%	42,060	105.2%
第九 9th	2,280	13.2%	55,530	104.3%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	2,380	13.8%	125,470	101.9%
合計 Overall	1,720	100.0%	36,180	105.0%

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 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由收入分布較高一端的住戶重新分布收入至分布較低一端的住戶。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 36.0% 明顯下降至 34.9%。另一方面，較低十等分組別所佔的百分比則上升 0.2% 至 0.3%。（表 D2）

D9. 收入重新分布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，結果是整體的堅尼系數由 0.475 進一步下降至 0.459，而從事經濟活動的家庭住戶的堅尼系數則由 0.430 下跌至 0.417。（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. The percentage share of the highest decile group decreased significantly from 36.0% to 34.9% after taking into accounts the extra social benefits arising from the relief measures. On the other hand, the percentage share of the lower decile groups increased by 0.2%–0.3%. (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. As a result, the overall GC further decreased significantly from 0.475 to 0.459 while that for the economically active households declined from 0.430 to 0.417. (Table D3)

表 D2 二零一一年按十等分組別⁽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後（包括政府一次性紓緩措施）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 Monthly Household Income and Post-tax Post-social Transfer (Including Government's One-off Relief Measures) Monthly Household Income by Decile Group⁽¹⁾, 2011**

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%	1.3%
第二 2nd	2.0%	2.0%	2.7%	2.9%
第三 3rd	3.1%	3.2%	3.9%	4.1%
第四 4th	4.2%	4.5%	5.1%	5.3%
第五 5th	5.6%	5.8%	6.4%	6.6%
第六 6th	7.0%	7.4%	7.8%	7.9%
第七 7th	8.9%	9.3%	9.5%	9.6%
第八 8th	11.5%	11.9%	11.8%	11.8%
第九 9th	16.1%	16.3%	15.8%	15.6%
第十（最高） 10th (highest)	41.0%	39.0%	36.0%	34.9%
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, 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.

表 D3 二零一一年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
Table D3 Gini Coefficients based on Post-tax Post-social Transfer (Including Government's One-off Relief Measures) Monthly Household Income, 2011

	所有家庭住戶 All Domestic Households		從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically Active Households	
	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	0.537	0.507	0.489	0.485
除稅後住戶每月收入 Post-tax Monthly Household Income	0.521	0.490	0.470	0.465
除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income	0.475	0.431	0.430	0.413
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	0.459	0.414	0.417	0.399

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