

香港的人口及家庭住戶趨勢

Trends in Population and Domestic Households in Hong Kong

過去半個世紀，香港的人口及家庭住戶數目持續增長。不同時期的人口及家庭住戶數目的增長率受各種人口及社會經濟因素所影響。透過分析過去人口普查及中期人口統計中所搜集的資料，這篇專題文章概述過去50年間香港的人口及家庭住戶趨勢。

Over the past half-century, the population and number of domestic households in Hong Kong continued to grow. There were various demographic and socio-economic factors affecting the growth rates during different periods of time. By making use of the data collected in the past population censuses and by-censuses, this feature article presents an overview of the trends in population and domestic households in Hong Kong in the past five decades.

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1. 緒言

1.1 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。最新一次的人口普查（即二零一一年人口普查）的簡要結果剛於二零一二年二月發布。

1.2 過去半個世紀，香港的人口及家庭住戶數目持續增長。不同時期的人口及家庭住戶數目的增長率受各種人口及社會經濟因素所影響。透過分析過去人口普查及中期人口統計中所搜集的資料，這篇專題文章概述過去50年間香港的人口及家庭住戶趨勢。

2. 涵蓋範圍

2.1 早期的人口普查及中期人口統計是採用「時點人口」點算方法。根據這方法，所有參考時刻在港的人士均會被點算，當中包括本地居民和過境旅客。雖然於參考時刻暫不在港的本地居民並不在點算的範圍內，但大多數早期的人口普查及中期人口統計仍會估算這些人士的總數。一九九六年中期人口統計採用了「常住人口」點算方法。這方法涵蓋所有本地居民，包括於參考時刻暫不在港的本地居民，而過境旅客則不包括在涵蓋範圍內。

2.2 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」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合近年香港人口居住和流動模式。

1. Introduction

1.1 It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every 10 years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. The summary results of the latest round of the population census (i.e. the 2011 Population Census) were released in February 2012.

1.2 Over the past half-century, the population and number of domestic households in Hong Kong continued to grow. There were various demographic and socio-economic factors affecting the growth rates during different periods of time. By making use of the data collected in the past population censuses and by-censuses, this feature article presents an overview of the trends in population and domestic households in Hong Kong in the past five decades.

2. Coverage

2.1 A “de facto” enumeration approach was adopted in the early rounds of population census/by-census. Under this approach, all persons who were present in Hong Kong at the reference moment, including local residents and transients, were enumerated. The total number of local residents temporarily away from Hong Kong was also estimated in most rounds although they were not included in the enumeration coverage. In the 1996 Population By-census, a “de jure” enumeration approach was used where all residents including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong at the reference moment were enumerated with transients excluded from the coverage.

2.2 A “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the latest residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population.

2.3 「居住人口」方法在最近三次的人口普查及中期人口統計中均被採用，包括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。《香港統計月刊》二零零二年二月號題為「香港人口估計的編製」的專題文章刊載「居住人口」方法的詳情。

2.4 一九八一年人口普查、一九八六年中期人口統計及一九九一年人口普查的人口總數經已作出調整，把參考時刻暫不在港的本地居民包括在內。除此以外，這篇專題文章內列載的統計數字是根據人口普查及中期人口統計的結果得出。由於人口涵蓋範圍隨時間有所轉變，作出比較時需特別留意。儘管如此，不同時期的統計數字仍可作概括性的比較。

2.5 住戶是指一群住在一起一同分享生活所需（如膳食）的社會及經濟單位。住戶可分為「家庭住戶」和「非家庭住戶」兩類。家庭住戶包括一群住在一起分享食物及生活開支的人士，而他們之間不一定有親屬關係。非家庭住戶包括居於大型居所（例如老人院，醫院及工廠的員工宿舍）及不屬於香港家庭住戶的流動居民（指根據「居住人口」概念所定義的流動居民）。這篇專題文章有關住戶的分析是只限於「家庭住戶」。

3. 人口趨勢

人口數目

3.1 二零一一年的香港人口為 707 萬人，較一九六一年的 313 萬人上升了超過一倍。人口數目於一九八一年以前的時間是以相對急速的步伐上升，其後 20 年仍以較快的速度增長，但最近十年的升幅卻見放緩。隨後的段落描述人口在各個十年時段內的主要特徵及影響人口增長的因素。（圖一）

2.3 The “resident population” method was adopted in the last three rounds of population census/by-census, namely the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census. Details of the “resident population” approach can be found in the feature article entitled “Compiling Population Estimates of Hong Kong” in the February 2002 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

2.4 Except the total population figures for the 1981 Population Census, the 1986 Population By-census and the 1991 Population Census which have been adjusted by including the number of residents temporarily away from Hong Kong, all other figures presented in this feature article are based on results of the population censuses and by-censuses. Caution is required in making comparison because of the changes in population coverage over time. Nonetheless, it is considered that the figures are broadly comparable.

2.5 Household is a socio-economic unit consisting of individuals who share the living quarters and other living essentials such as meals. Household can be distinguished into domestic and non-domestic households. Domestic households consist of people living under the same roof, whether related or not, and sharing food and expenses. Non-domestic households mainly consist of people living in institutions (such as homes for the aged, infirmaries, and staff quarters of factories) and Mobile Residents (as defined under the “resident population” concept) who do not belong to any domestic households in Hong Kong. The analyses in respect of households in this feature article are confined to domestic households only.

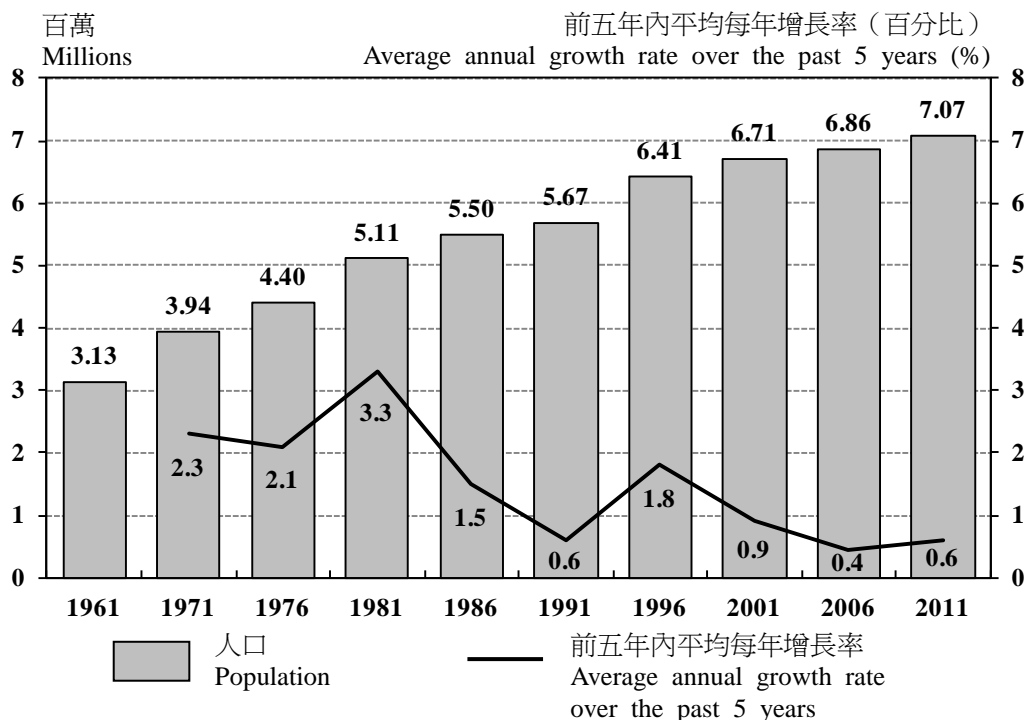
3. Trend in Population

Population size

3.1 The Hong Kong population in 2011 was 7.07 million, which was more than double of that of 3.13 million in 1961. Population growth was relatively rapid during the early period till 1981. The population continued to increase at a fast pace in the next 20 years but at a moderated rate in the recent 10 years. The salient characteristics of the population and the underlying factors affecting its growth for each of the ten-year periods are presented in the following paragraphs. (Chart 1)

圖一 一九六一年至二零一一年的人口及平均每年增長率

Chart 1 Population and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961 – 2011



- 註釋：(1) 一九六一年二／三月間進行的人口普查、一九七一年二／三月間進行的人口普查及一九七六年七／八月間進行的中期人口統計的香港人口數字，並不包括暫時不在港的居民。
- (2) 一九七一年二／三月間進行的人口普查的前五年內平均每年增長率是指前十年內平均每年增長率。
- (3) 一九八一年三月間進行的人口普查的香港人口數字包括暫時不在港的 123 252 名居民。
- (4) 一九八六年三月間進行的中期人口統計的香港人口數字包括暫時不在港的 99 491 名居民。
- (5) 一九九一年三月間進行的人口普查的香港人口數字包括暫時不在港的 151 833 名居民。
- (6) 根據「居住人口」方法及「常住人口」點算方法所編製的一九九六年三月間進行的中期人口統計的香港人口數字，分別為 6 412 937 人及 6 217 556 人（上圖顯示根據「居住人口」方法所編製的人口數字）。一九九六年中期人口統計時根據「常住人口」點算方法所編製的人口數字與一九九一年人口普查的人口數字（包括暫時不在港的居民）比較而得出。而二零零一年人口普查的相應數字，則是比較同樣以「居住人口」點算方法所編製的二零零一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計的人口數字而得出。
- (7) 二零零一年三月間進行的人口普查、二零零六年七／八月間進行的中期人口統計及二零一一年七／八月間進行的人口普查的香港人口數字及其前五年內平均每年增長率，是根據「居住人口」的方法所編製。

- Notes: (1) The Hong Kong population figures of the 1961 Population Census conducted in February/March 1961, the 1971 Population Census conducted in February/March 1971 and the 1976 Population By-census conducted in July/August 1976 did not include residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.
- (2) The average annual growth rate over the past 5 years of the 1971 Population Census conducted in February/March 1971 refers to average annual growth rate over the past 10 years.
- (3) The Hong Kong population figure of the 1981 Population Census conducted in March 1981 included 123 252 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.
- (4) The Hong Kong population figure of the 1986 Population By-census conducted in March 1986 included 99 491 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.
- (5) The Hong Kong population figure of the 1991 Population Census conducted in March 1991 included 151 833 residents temporarily away from Hong Kong.
- (6) The Hong Kong population figure of the 1996 Population By-census conducted in March 1996 compiled based on the “resident population” approach and the “de jure” enumeration approach were 6 412 937 and 6 217 556 respectively (the population figure compiled based on the “resident population” approach is presented in the above chart). The average annual growth rate over the past 5 years of the 1996 Population Census is compiled by comparing the population figures between that population by-census based on the “de jure” enumeration approach and the 1991 Population Census (including those who were temporarily away from Hong Kong). The corresponding figure for the 2001 Population Census is compiled by comparing the population figures between the 2001 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census both based on the “resident population” approach.
- (7) The Hong Kong population figures and average annual growth rates over the past 5 years of the 2001 Population Census conducted in March 2001, the 2006 Population By-census conducted in July/August 2006 and the 2011 Population Census conducted in July/August 2011 are compiled based on the “resident population” approach.

一九六一年至一九七一年

3.2 香港的人口由一九六一年的 313 萬人增加至一九七一年的 394 萬人，增幅超過 80 萬人。十年間的人口平均每年增長率為 2.3%。

3.3 人口的快速增長主要與戰後嬰兒潮的效應有關。在一九七一年，約 217 萬人的年齡是少於 25 歲（即一九四六年或以後出生的人士），佔人口的比例約為 55%。

一九七一年至一九八一年

3.4 人口持續平穩增長，一九七六年的人口達 440 萬人。在一九七一年至一九七六年期間，人口平均每年增長率為 2.1%。

3.5 人口於其後五年急劇增長，增加至一九八一年的 511 萬人，平均每年增長率達 3.3%。這是過去 50 年最高的五年內平均每年增長率。

3.6 這高增長率主要是由於有大量中國內地（內地）人士於「抵壘政策」¹取消前來港居住。大部分這些人士的年齡在一九八一年是介乎 15 至 44 歲。

3.7 因此，15 至 44 歲的人口由一九七一年的 202 萬人顯著增加至一九八一年的 251 萬人，增幅為 49 萬人。當中，男性人口的增長較女性人口為快。

¹ 「抵壘政策」是指在一九七四年十一月至一九八零年十月期間實施對內地非法移民的政策。在該期間，內地非法移民凡於抵步時遭拘捕者，即予遣回原地。但其他避過拘捕而「抵壘」，即與親友會合或覓得適當居所者，均准予居留本港。

1961 to 1971

3.2 The Hong Kong population in 1961 was about 3.13 million. It grew by more than 0.8 million to 3.94 million in 1971. During the ten-year period, the average annual growth rate was 2.3%.

3.3 The fast population growth was mainly due to the effect of baby boomers. About 2.17 million people were aged below 25 in 1971 (i.e. born in 1946 or after), representing about 55% of the population.

1971 to 1981

3.4 The population continued to grow at a steady pace and reached 4.40 million in 1976. The average annual growth rate was 2.1% for the period from 1971 to 1976.

3.5 The population then grew drastically to 5.11 million in 1981, at an average annual growth rate of 3.3% over the previous five years. This was the highest growth rate recorded for a five-year period during the past 50 years.

3.6 The high growth rate is mainly attributable to a large number of entrants from the mainland of China (the Mainland) before the abolition of the touch-base policy¹. Many of them were aged 15 to 44 in 1981.

3.7 As a result, the population aged 15 to 44 increased significantly by 0.49 million from 2.02 million in 1971 to 2.51 million in 1981. Among them, the growth was relatively faster for the male population than the female population.

¹ Touch-base policy refers to the policy implemented during the period from November 1974 to October 1980 on illegal immigrants from the Mainland. During the said period, illegal immigrants from the Mainland arrested on arrival were repatriated. However, all others who evaded capture and subsequently "reached base", that is, gained a home with relatives or otherwise found proper accommodation, were permitted to stay.

一九八一年至一九九一年

3.8 雖然「抵壘政策」於一九八零年十月取消，但內地來港定居人士仍然是這十年間人口增長的主要來源。這些人士是透過單程證計劃來港，當中不少是「抵壘政策」取消前來港居住人士的配偶及子女。

3.9 另一影響人口增長的主要因素是 80 年代後期及 90 年代初期的移民潮。因此，人口平均每年增長率顯著由一九七六年至一九八一年的 3.3% 下跌至一九八一年至一九八六年的 1.5%，並進一步降至一九八六年至一九九一年的 0.6%。

一九九一年至二零零一年

3.10 人口於一九九一年至一九九六年期間返回到一個增長相對較快的時期，平均每年增長率為 1.8%。這主要是由於有相當多早期移民海外的香港人，因家庭團聚及經濟理由回流香港所致。

3.11 隨着回流人士的影響淡出，人口增長在接着的五年期間減慢，平均每年增長率只有 0.9%。

3.12 由於單程證配額由一九九三年的每天 105 個增加至一九九五年的 150 個，持單程證來港的人數在這十年期間亦有所增加。在一九九一年至二零零零年期間，共有 452 000 名單程證持有人來港，平均每日常約 124 人。

3.13 由於大部分單程證持有人為香港配偶及其子女，因而部分抵銷了因期內出生人數持續下跌而令 15 歲以下人口減少的跌幅。

3.14 此外，這期間持續大量的外籍家庭傭工來港工作。根據行政記錄的統計數字，外籍家庭傭工的人數由一九九一年年中的 77 000 人增加至二零零一年年中的 227 000

1981 to 1991

3.8 Although the touch-base policy was abolished in October 1980, persons from the Mainland residing in Hong Kong remained as the major source of population growth during this ten-year period. These persons came to Hong Kong through the one-way permit (OWP) scheme, and many of them were spouses and children of entrants from the Mainland before the abolition of the touch-base policy.

3.9 Another major factor affecting the population growth was due to the fact that there were a large amount of emigrants in the late 1980s and early 1990s. As a result, the average annual growth rate dropped considerably from 3.3% during the period 1976 to 1981 to 1.5% during the period 1981 to 1986, and was further reduced to 0.6% during the period 1986 to 1991.

1991 to 2001

3.10 The population reverted to experience a relatively faster growth at an average annual growth rate of 1.8% for the period from 1991 to 1996. It was mainly due to the fact that a lot of Hong Kong people who had migrated overseas earlier returned to Hong Kong for family reunion and economic reasons.

3.11 As the effect of returnees faded out, the average annual growth rate of the population decreased to 0.9% in the next five years.

3.12 The number of OWP holders coming to Hong Kong also increased during this ten-year period particularly after the increase in the daily OWP quota from 105 in 1993 to 150 in 1995. The total number of OWP holders during the 10 years from 1991 to 2000 was 452 000, or 124 persons per day.

3.13 As most of the OWP holders were spouses of Hong Kong residents and their children, this partly offset the drop in the population aged under 15 owing to a continuous decline in the number of births during the period.

3.14 There was a continuously large inflow of foreign domestic helpers (FDHs) during this period. According to the administrative figures, the number of FDHs increased sharply from 77 000 in mid-1991 to 227 000 in mid-2001. The sex ratio (i.e. number

人。性別比率（即男性人數與每千名女性相對的比率）因而由一九九一年的 1 038 下跌至 960。不過，扣除外籍家庭傭工後，性別比率於二零零一年是 1 012，仍在一千以上的水平。

二零零一年至二零一一年

3.15 人口在過去十年期間緩慢增長。這期間前五年的平均每年增長率為 0.4%，而後五年的平均每年增長率為 0.6%。

3.16 這期間人口年齡結構的轉變主要受出生率和死亡率持續處於低水平所影響。15 歲以下人口顯著下跌，佔人口的比例由二零零一年的 17% 減少至二零一一年的 12%。但 65 歲及以上的人口則有增加的趨勢，佔人口的比例由二零零一年的 11% 增加至二零一一年的 13%。這些人口非年青化及老化的現象可從人口金字塔基層的收縮及塔尖的擴闊顯示。（圖二）

of males per 1 000 females) therefore dropped significantly from 1 038 in 1991 to 960 in 2001. Nevertheless, the sex ratio was still over parity in 2001, at 1 012, after excluding FDHs from the population.

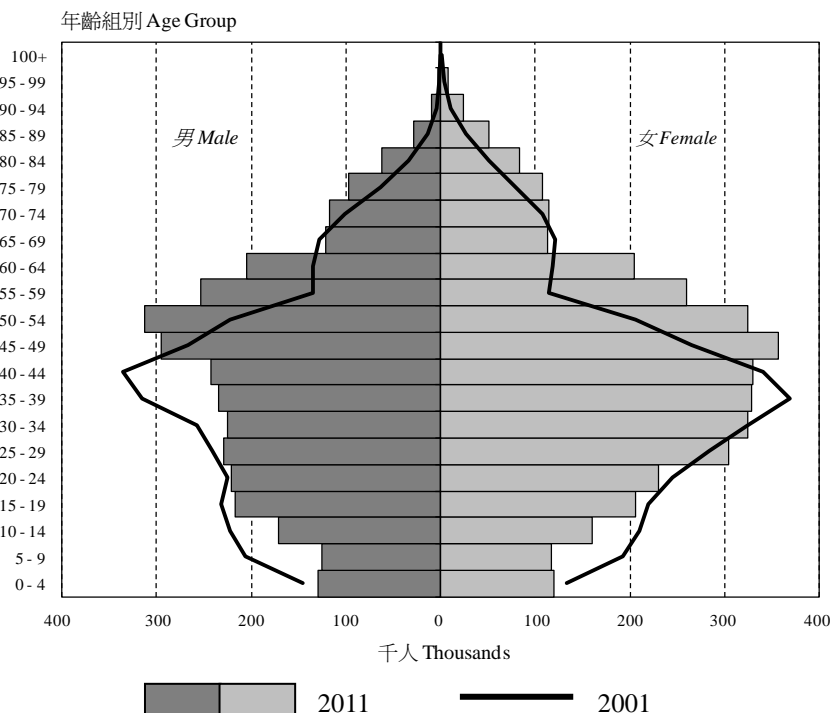
2001 to 2011

3.15 The population grew slowly during the past 10 years. During this period, the average annual growth rate for the first half was 0.4% and that for the second half was 0.6%.

3.16 During this period, the change in the population age structure was mainly attributable to the continuously low level of both fertility rate and mortality rate experienced by the population. The population aged under 15 decreased significantly and its proportion dropped from 17% in 2001 to 12% in 2011. The population aged 65 and over showed an increasing trend and its proportion increased from 11% in 2001 to 13% in 2011. These phenomena of dejuvenation and population ageing can be revealed from the shrinking base and widening tip of the population pyramids. (Chart 2)

圖二 二零零一年及二零一一年的人口金字塔

Chart 2 Population Pyramids, 2001 and 2011



3.17 年齡結構變動的綜合效應亦導致年齡中位數有所增加，由二零零一年的 36.7 歲上升至二零一一年的 41.7 歲。

3.18 很多戰後嬰兒及「抵壘政策」取消前來港的內地移民於二零一一年的年齡是介乎 45 至 64 歲。他們在未來的 20 年將陸續踏入老年，人口老化的步伐短期內將會加快。

3.19 影響性別比率的因素在過去十年間仍然存在，包括單程證持有人及外籍家庭傭工持續來港。外籍家庭傭工的人數由二零零一年年中的 227 000 人增加至二零一一年年中的 292 000 人，而單程證來港的人數在二零零一年至二零一零年的十年間是 466 000 人。

3.20 性別比率維持低於一千水平，由二零零一年的每 960 名男性相對一千名女性，下跌至二零一一年的每 876 名男性相對一千名女性，而撇除外籍家庭傭工後相對應的性別比率分別為 1 012 及 939。

4. 家庭住戶趨勢

家庭住戶數目

4.1 家庭住戶數目由一九六一年的 69 萬個大幅增至二零一一年的 237 萬個。在這 50 年間，最高的前五年內平均每年增長率為一九八一年的 4.3%。二零一一年相應的數字為 1.2%，是過去 50 年內錄得最低的數字。（圖三）

家庭住戶人數

4.2 除了人口增加的直接影響外，家庭住戶人數逐漸減少是令家庭住戶數目急速上升的另一重要因素。家庭住戶平均人數由一九七一年的 4.5 人下降至二零一一年的 2.9 人。（圖四）

3.17 The combined effects of the changing age structure are also reflected in the increase of the median age of the population from 36.7 in 2001 to 41.7 in 2011.

3.18 Many of the baby boomers and the immigrants from the Mainland coming to Hong Kong before the abolition of the touch-base policy were aged 45 to 64 in 2011. They would reach their old age in the coming 20 years and this would accelerate the pace of the population ageing in the near future.

3.19 The factors affecting the sex ratio such as the continuous inflow of OWP holders and FDHs continued to persist in the past decade. The number of FDHs increased from 227 000 in mid-2001 to 292 000 in mid-2011 whereas the number of OWP holders coming to Hong Kong during the 10 years from 2000 to 2010 was 466 000.

3.20 The sex ratio remained below parity. From 960 males per 1 000 females in 2001, the sex ratio dropped to 876 in 2011. The corresponding sex ratios after excluding FDHs were 1 012 and 939.

4. Trend in Domestic Households

Number of domestic households

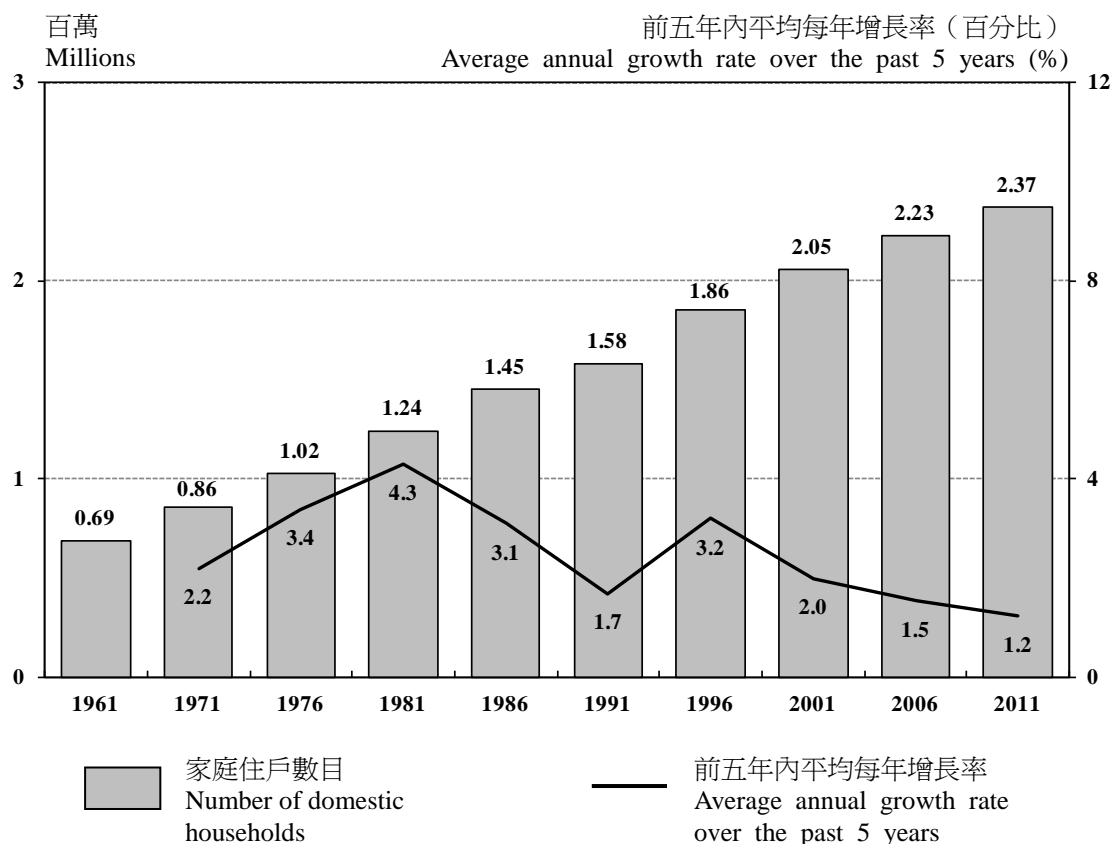
4.1 The number of domestic households increased drastically from 0.69 million in 1961 to 2.37 million in 2011. During this fifty-year period, the highest average annual growth rate over the previous 5 years was observed in 1981 at 4.3%. The corresponding figure for 2011 was 1.2%, which was the lowest one recorded over the past 50 years. (Chart 3)

Domestic household size

4.2 Apart from the direct effect of population growth, the trend towards smaller household was another important factor accounting for the sharp rise in the number of domestic households. The average household size dropped from 4.5 in 1971 to 2.9 in 2011. (Chart 4)

圖三 一九六一年至二零一一年的家庭住戶數目及平均每年增長率

Chart 3 Number of Domestic Households and Average Annual Growth Rate, 1961 – 2011

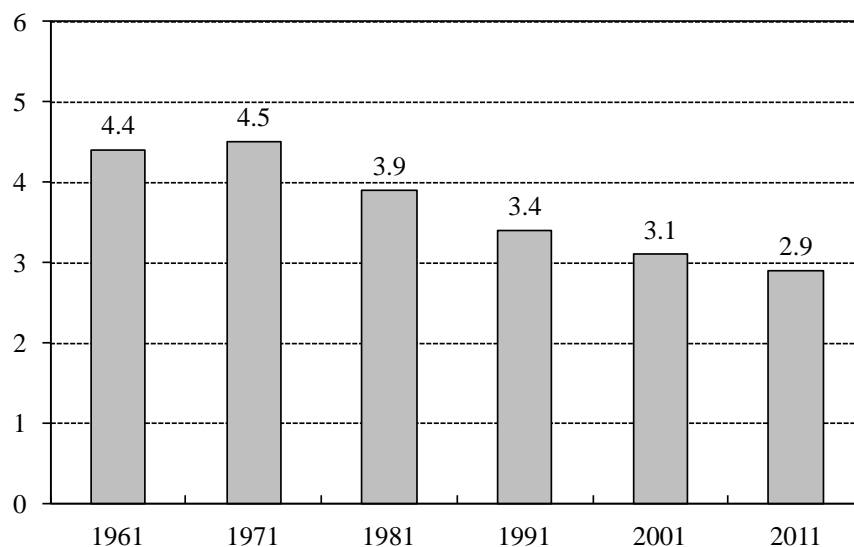


註釋：(1) 一九七一年二／三月間進行的人口普查的前五年內平均每年增長率是指前十年內平均每年增長率。

Note: (1) The average annual growth rate over the past 5 years of the 1971 Population Census conducted in February/March 1971 refers to average annual growth rate over the past 10 years.

圖四 一九六一年至二零一一年的家庭住戶平均人數

Chart 4 Average Domestic Household Size, 1961 – 2011



住戶結構

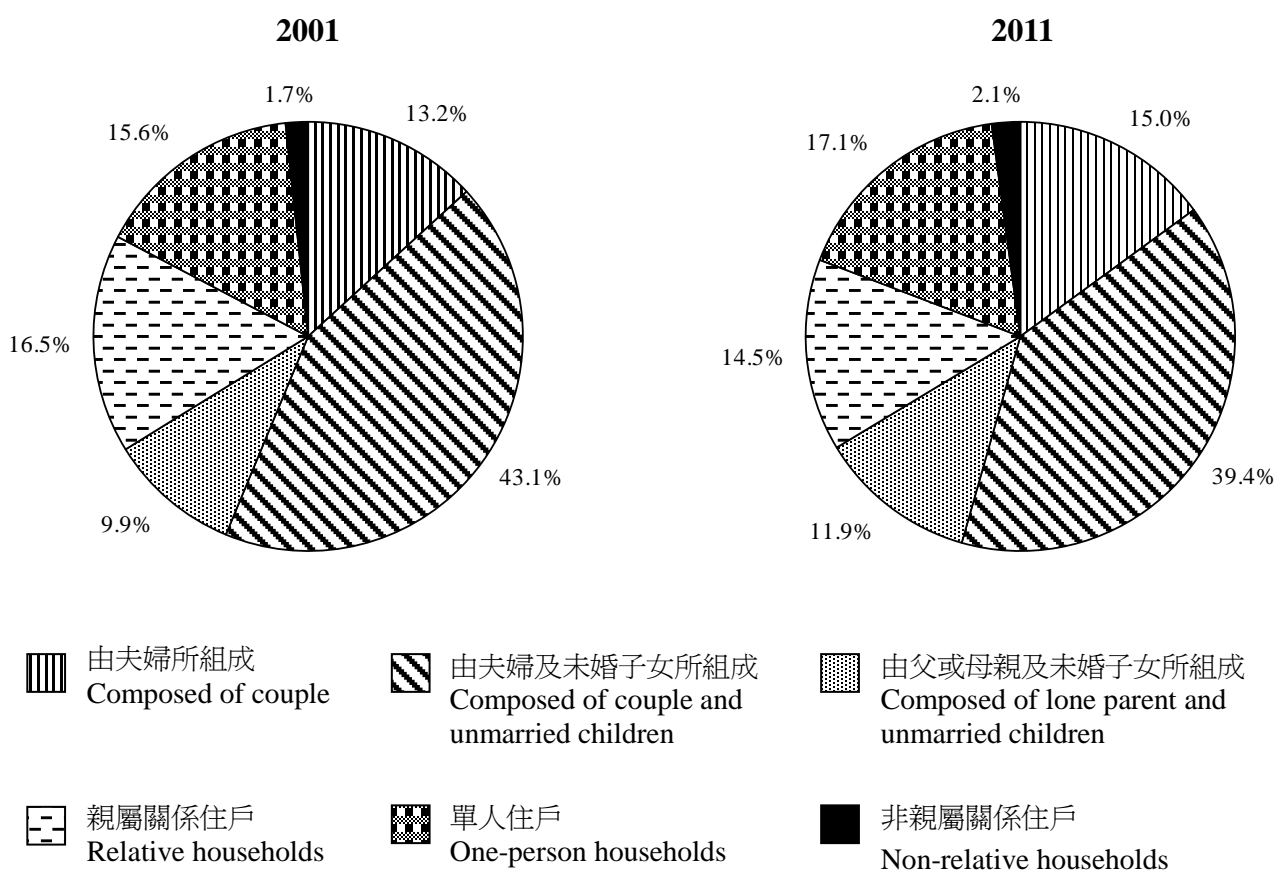
4.3 研究住戶結構的改變有助了解家庭住戶人數持續減少的原因。在過去十年間，只由夫婦所組成的家庭住戶數目由二零零一年的 271 000 戶人增加至二零一一年 354 000 戶，其佔家庭住戶總數的比例由二零零一年的 13% 上升至二零一一年 15%。此外，單人住戶的比例亦由二零零一年的 16% 上升至二零一一年 17%。另一方面，儘管由夫婦及未婚子女所組成的家庭住戶數目由二零零一年的 884 000 上升至二零一一年 934 000，其佔家庭住戶總數的相應比例卻由 43% 下跌至 39%。（圖五）

Household composition

4.3 Study of the changes in household composition is useful to understanding why the domestic household size dropped continuously. Over the past decade, the number of domestic households composed of a couple only increased from 271 000 in 2001 to 354 000 in 2011. Its share increased from 13% in 2001 to 15% in 2011. Besides, the proportion of one-person households also increased from 16% in 2001 to 17% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of domestic households composed of a couple and unmarried children dropped from 43% in 2001 to 39% in 2011, notwithstanding that the corresponding number rose from 884 000 to 934 000. (Chart 5)

圖五 二零零一年及二零一一年按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目分布

Chart 5 Distribution of Domestic Households by Household Composition, 2001 and 2011



4.4 在只由夫婦所組成的家庭住戶當中，二零零一年長者夫婦（兩人均為 65 歲及以上）的數目及兩人年齡均介乎 45 至 64 歲的夫婦的數目均比二零零一年的數字有明顯的增幅。這部分是反映了人口老化的情況。（表一）

4.4 Among the domestic households composed of a couple only, significant increases were noted in the number of elderly couples (both aged 65 and over) and the number of couples who were both aged 45 to 64 in 2011 as compared with those of 2001. This was partly a reflection of the ageing population. (Table 1)

表一 二零零一年及二零一一年按夫婦年齡劃分的只由夫婦所組成的家庭住戶數目
Table 1 Domestic Households Composed of Couples Only by Age of Couple, 2001 and 2011

丈夫年齡 Age of husband	妻子年齡 Age of wife	只由夫婦所組成的住戶數目 (千個) Domestic households composed of couples only (thousands)		2001 年至 2011 年期間的變動 Change, 2001 – 2011	
		2001	2011	數目 No.	百分率 %
65+	65+	54.5	85.0	+30.5	+56.0
65+	45 – 64	23.2	35.2	+12.0	+51.6
45 – 64	45 – 64	54.3	100.6	+46.3	+85.3
45 – 64	25 – 44	14.9	25.5	+10.6	+71.2
25 – 44	25 – 44	113.2	99.3	-13.9	-12.3
其他年齡組合 Other age combinations		11.2	8.9	-2.3	-20.5
總計 Total		271.2	354.5	+83.3	+30.7

年齡介乎 25 至 44 歲的夫婦

Couples aged 25 to 44

4.5 夫婦二人年齡均介乎 25 至 44 歲的配偶數目由二零零一年的 556 000 對減少至二零一一年 395 000 對，這部分與有關年齡組別的人口下跌以及獨身情況增加有關。

4.5 The number of couples both aged 25 to 44 decreased from 556 000 in 2001 to 395 000 in 2011. This was partly attributable to the decline in the population size of the age group concerned and the increased prevalence of bachelorhood or spinsterhood.

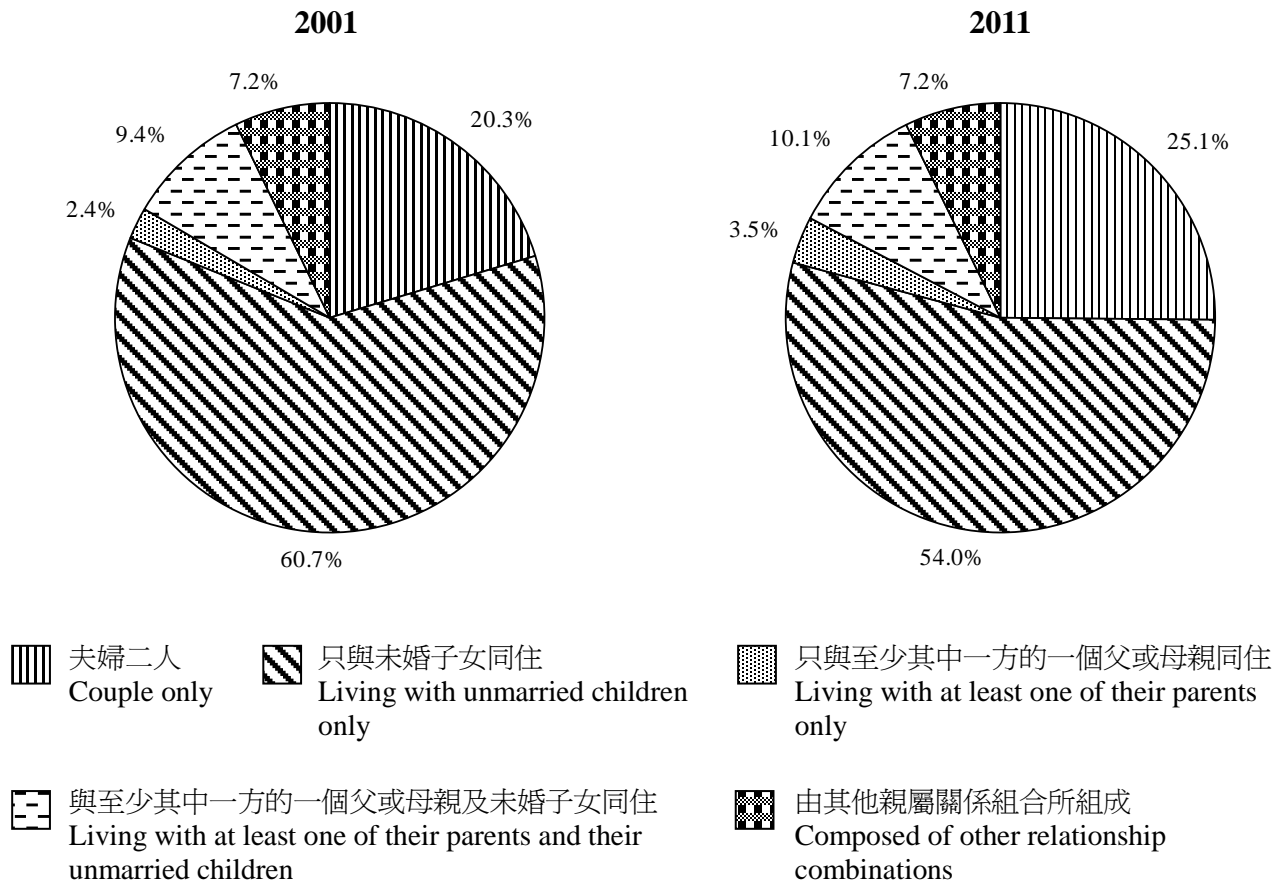
4.6 在所有夫婦二人年齡均介乎 25 至 44 歲的配偶中，二零零一年約有 54% 是只與未婚的子女同住。另外有 10% 的這些配偶是同時與至少其中一方的一個父或母親及未婚的子女同住。兩者二零零一年的數字分別為 61% 及 9%。（圖六）

4.6 Among the couples both aged 25 to 44, around 54% of them lived together with their unmarried children only in 2011. Another 10% of such couples lived together with at least one of their parents and their unmarried children. The corresponding proportions in 2001 were 61% and 9% respectively. (Chart 6)

4.7 另一方面，二零一一年有約 25% 夫婦二人年齡均介乎 25 至 44 歲的配偶並沒有與其他親屬同住，較二零零一年的 20% 為高。

4.7 On the other hand, 25% of the couples both aged 25 to 44 lived without any other relatives in 2011, higher than the 20% in 2001.

圖六 二零零一年及二零一一年按住戶結構劃分夫婦二人年齡均介乎 25 至 44 歲的配偶數目分布
Chart 6 Distribution of Couples Both Aged 25 to 44 by Household Composition, 2001 and 2011



5. 更多資料

5.1 有興趣了解人口趨勢的讀者可到二零零一一年人口普查網站 (<http://www.census2011.gov.hk>)，瀏覽題為「人口增長」及「人口金字塔」的互動統計圖。二零零一一年人口普查其他有關人口及住戶特徵的簡要結果，可參閱《二零零一一年人口普查簡要報告》報告書及二零零一一年人口普查網站內提供的主要統計表。

5. Further Information

5.1 Readers who are interested in trends of population may refer to the Interactive Visualisations entitled “Population Growth” and “Population Pyramids” available on the website of the 2011 Population Census (<http://www.census2011.gov.hk>). Some other summary findings about the characteristics of population and households in Hong Kong compiled based on the data of the 2011 Population Census can be found in the report *2011 Population Census Summary Results* and the Main Tables on the website of the 2011 Population Census.