

2016

中期人口統計

Population By-census

二零一六年中期人口統計  
香港的住戶收入分布

2016 Population By-census  
Household Income Distribution  
in Hong Kong

二零一七年六月九日  
9 June 2017



政府統計處

Census and Statistics Department

# 目的

## Objectives

- 發布住戶收入分布的數據—包括以不同住戶及收入涵蓋範圍計算的堅尼系數

Release data on household income distribution – including Gini Coefficients compiled based on different household and income coverage

- 提供統計分析

Provide statistical analyses

- (i) 香港整體收入差距的情況及其趨勢

Overall situation and trends of income disparity in Hong Kong

- (ii) 影響收入差距的因素

Factors affecting income disparity

- (iii) 不同住戶及收入涵蓋範圍計算的收入差距情況

Income disparity based on different household and income coverage

- 協助社會各界(例如學者、社福界及評論員)對相關課題作更深入的研究及討論  
Facilitate more in-depth researches and discussions about related topics in the community  
(e.g. academia, welfare sector and commentators)



# 概述

## Outline

### 1. 影響原本住戶收入分布的多個因素

#### Various Factors Affecting the Original Household Income Distribution

- 低十等分組別的職業收入升幅較高十等分組別快=>差距收窄  
Higher employment income growth in lower than upper decile groups  
=> Disparity narrowed
- 政府在現金社會福利的開支增加=> 差距收窄  
Increase in government spending on cash social benefits => Disparity narrowed
- 人口老化下非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶(住戶收入一般較低)增加 => 差距擴大  
Increasing number of economically inactive households under population ageing (with lower household income in general) => Disparity widened
- 一、二人住戶(住戶收入一般較低)增加 =>差距擴大  
Increasing number of households with one or two persons (with lower household income in general) =>Disparity widened

### 2. 稅務及實物形式的社會福利影響

#### Impact of Taxation and In-kind Social Benefits

### 3. 堅尼系數-其中一個收入差距程度的量數

#### Gini Coefficients – One of Income Disparity Measures



# 1. 影響住戶原本收入差距的因素

## Intervening Factors Affecting Disparity of Original Household Income

(1) 職業收入分布變化

Changes in employment income distribution

(2) 政府在現金社會福利的開支增加

Increase in government spending on cash social benefits

(3) 人口老化下非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶增加

Increasing number of economically inactive households under population ageing

(4) 一、二人住戶數目上升

Increasing number of households with one or two persons



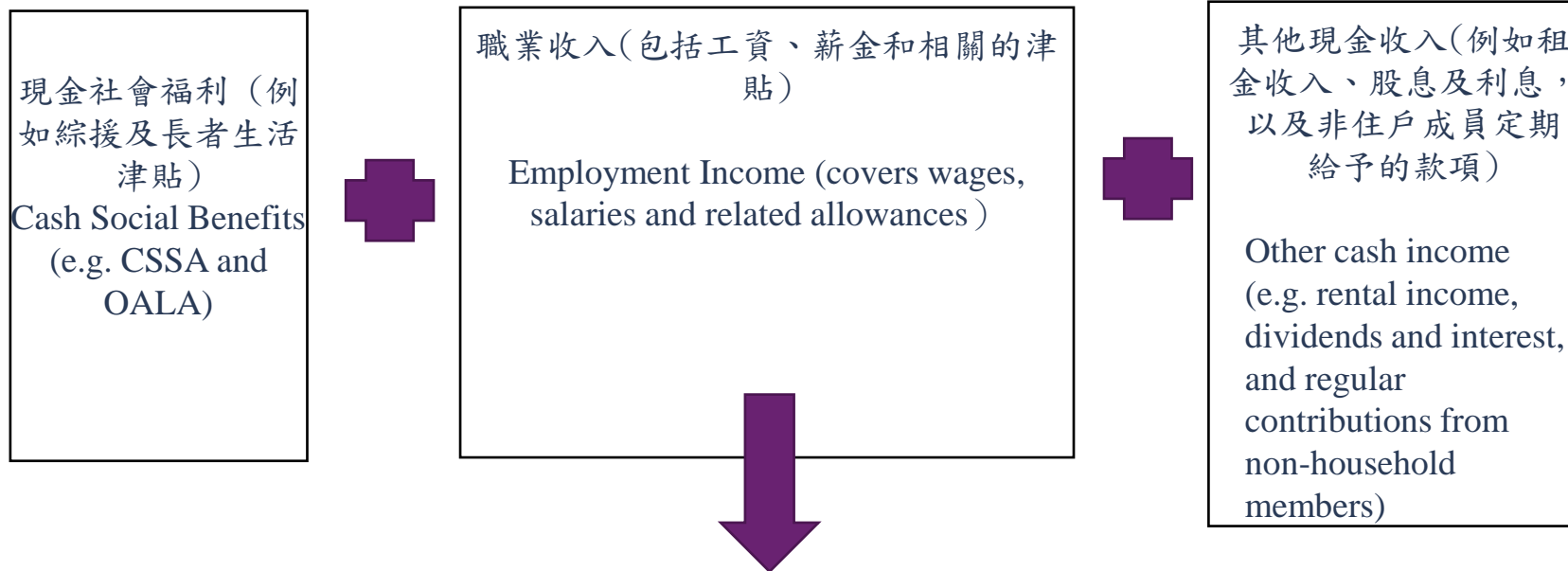
影響因素(1) - 職業收入

Intervening Factor (1) - Employment Income



## 職業收入為住戶收入主要來源

# Employment Income being the Major Source of Household Income



2016年家庭住戶收入（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的85.8%是從職業收入而來

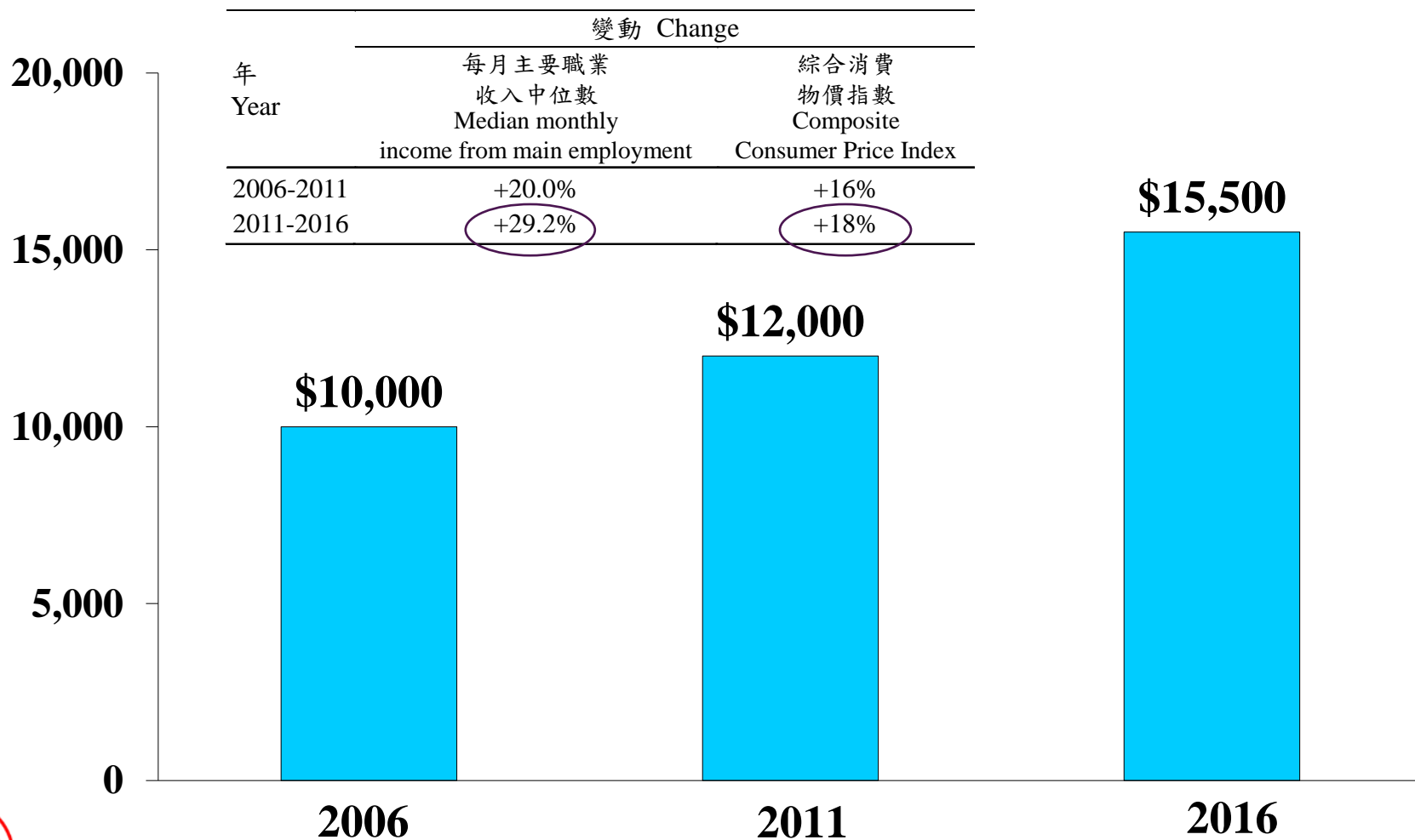
85.8% of the domestic household income (excluding FDHs) attributable to employment income in 2016



# 每月主要職業收入中位數在過去五年大幅上升29.2%

## Median Monthly Income from Main Employment Increased Significantly by 29.2% in the Past Five Years

港元  
HK\$



備註：不包括外籍家庭傭工  
Note : Excluding foreign domestic helpers

各階層的職業收入均顯著改善 – 尤其低收入組別的升幅較高收入組別為高 => 收入差距收窄

Significant Growth in Employment Income in all Strata of Society – Particularly Higher Growth in Lower than Upper Decile Groups  
=> Income Disparity Narrowed

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\$)				
	以當時市價計算 At Current Prices			變動率 % change	
	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2011	2011 - 2016
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	3,000	3,580	5,250	+19.3	+46.6
第二 2nd	5,500	6,940	9,000	+26.3	+29.6
第三 3rd	7,000	8,000	10,250	+14.3	+28.1
第四 4th	8,000	9,900	12,250	+23.8	+23.7
第五 5th	10,000	11,000	15,000	+10.0	+36.4
第六 6th	11,000	13,500	17,000	+22.7	+25.9
第七 7th	14,000	16,150	20,000	+15.4	+23.8
第八 8th	18,000	20,000	26,250	+11.1	+31.3
第九 9th	25,000	30,000	37,000	+20.0	+23.3
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	45,000	55,000	68,000	+22.2	+23.6
合計 Overall	<b>10,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>+20.0</b>	<b>+29.2</b>

備註：不包括外籍家庭傭工

Note : Excluding foreign domestic helpers





## 職業收入差距收窄與勞動市場情況變化有關

# Narrowing of Employment Income Disparity was Associated with Changes in Labour Market Situation

- 法定最低工資於2011年5月實施（其影響並未能在2011年6月的職業收入上完全反映）及其後於2013年5月和2015年5月上調  
Statutory Minimum Wage – Implementation in May 2011 (effect not yet fully reflected in employment income in June 2011) and subsequent upratings in May 2013 and May 2015
- 勞動市場偏緊，較低技術工種勞工需求殷切  
Tight labour market, with sturdy labour demand in lower-skilled jobs



影響因素(2) - 政府在現金社會福利的開支

**Intervening Factor (2) –Government Spending  
on Cash Social Benefits**



# 現金社會福利有助提高非從事經濟活動住戶的收入=>收入差距收窄 Cash Social Benefits Raise Income for Economically Inactive Households=> Income Disparity Narrowed

非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶百分比  
Proportion of Economically Inactive Households

十等分組別 Decile Group	2006	2011	2016
第一及第二 1st and 2nd	57.7%	64.4%	72.1%
所有家庭住戶 All Domestic Households	15.9%	17.9%	19.0%

變動 Change

年 Year	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 Median monthly domestic household income			綜合消費 物價指數 Composite Consumer Price Index
	所有家庭住戶 All domestic households	從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically active households	非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 Economically inactive households	
2006-2011	+18.1%	+22.5%	+2.9%	+16%
2011-2016	+23.2%	+22.4%	+38.7%	+18%

備註：不包括外籍家庭傭工  
Note : Excluding foreign domestic helpers



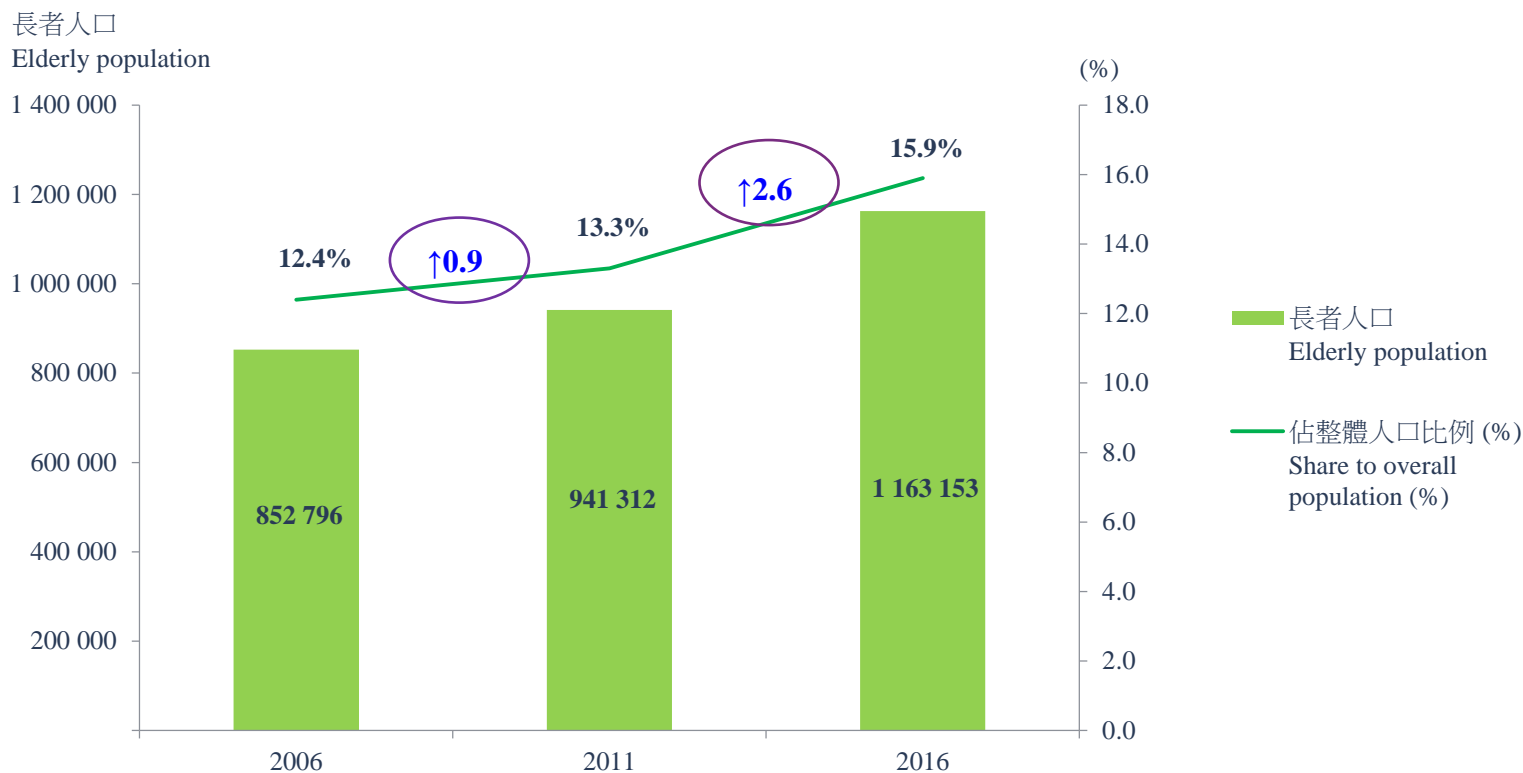
影響因素(3)-人口老化下非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶增加

**Intervening Factor (3) –Increasing Number of Economically Inactive Households under Population Ageing**



# 在過去五年間，長者比例由13.3%上升至15.9%

Proportion of Elderly Increased from 13.3% to 15.9% in the Past Five Years

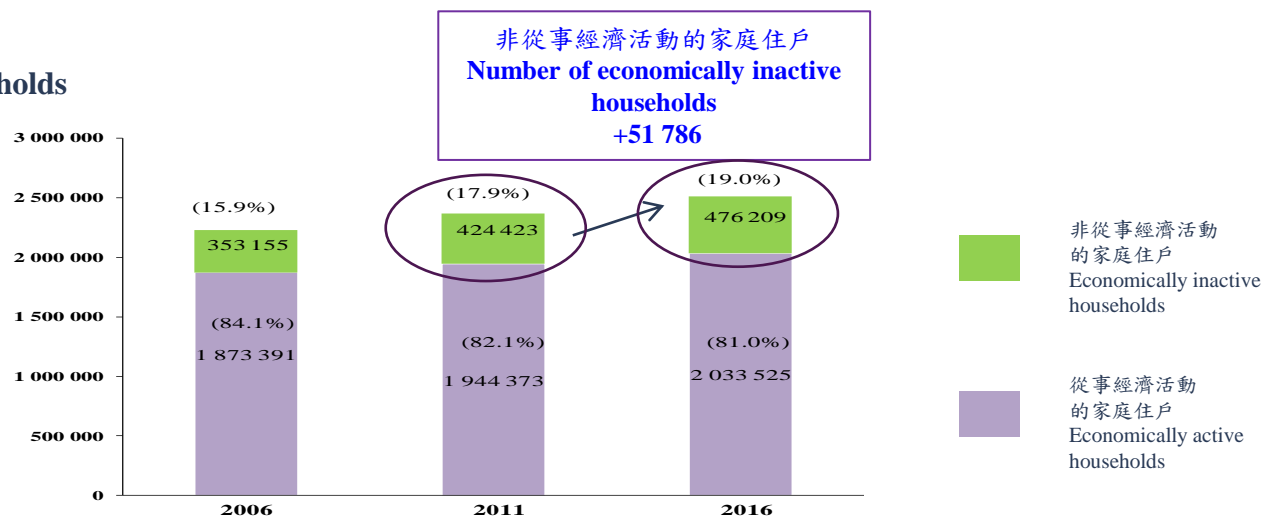


# 人口老化下，非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶增加

## Increasing Number of Economically Inactive Households under Population Ageing

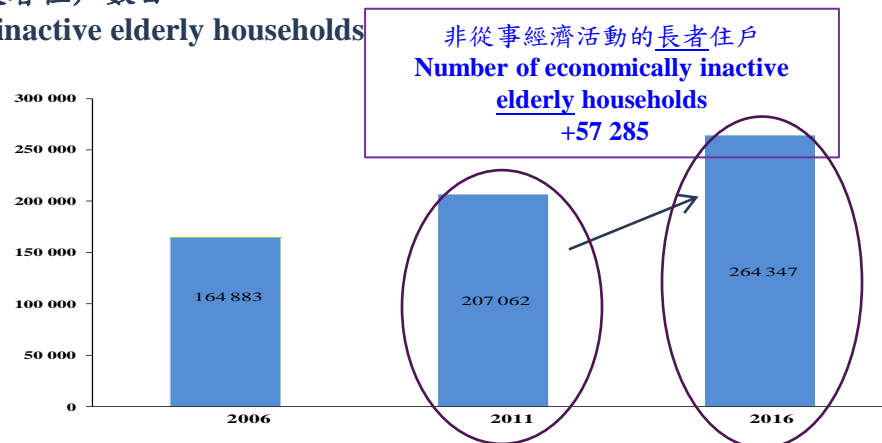
家庭住戶數目

No. of domestic households



非從事經濟活動的長者住戶數目

No. of economically inactive elderly households



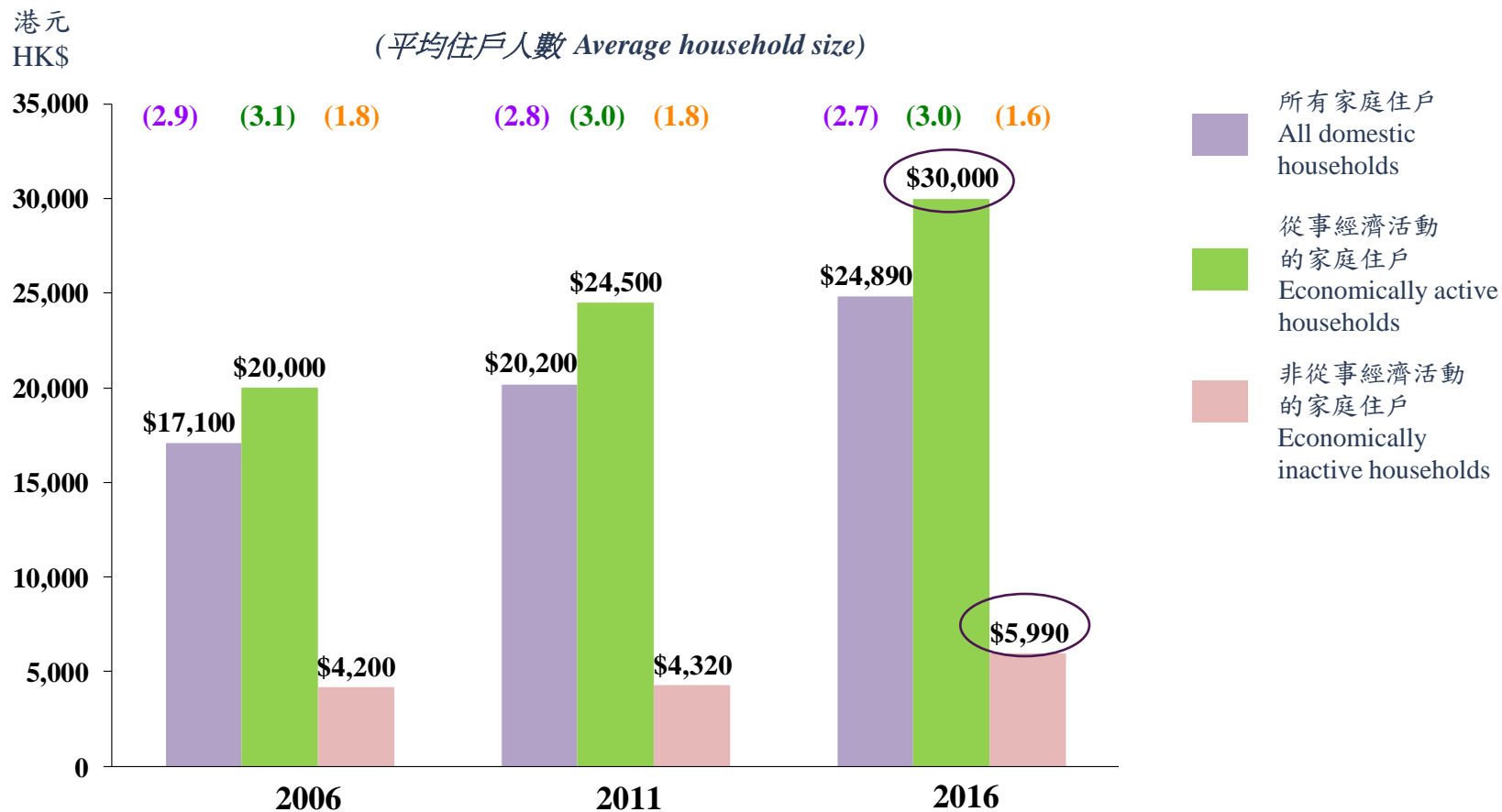
備註：非從事經濟活動的長者住戶是指撇除外籍家庭傭工，所有成員均在六十五歲或以上的住戶。

Note : Economically inactive elderly households refer to households with all household members, excluding foreign domestic helpers, aged 65 and over.



非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶增加, 其住戶收入中位數遠低於從事經濟活動的家庭住戶 => 收入差距擴大

Increase in Economically Inactive Households which had Much Lower Median Household Income than that of Economically Active Households => Income Disparity Widened



備註：不包括外籍家庭傭工  
Note : Excluding foreign domestic helpers

## 影響因素(4) – 一、二人住戶增加

Intervening Factor (4) – Increase in Households  
with One or Two Persons





# 一、二人住戶增加，其收入一般較低 => 收入差距擴大

## Increase in Households with One or Two Persons which Generally Had Lower Income => Income Disparity Widened

住戶人數 Household Size	住戶數目 Number of Households (%)			變動率 % change		2016年住戶 收入中位數 Median Household Income in 2016 (\$)
	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2011	2011 - 2016	
1	377 515 (17.0)	422 676 (17.9)	488 461 (19.5)	+12.0	+15.6	9,500
2	547 416 (24.6)	615 762 (26.0)	686 023 (27.4)	+12.5	+11.4	18,500
3	553 371 (24.9)	613 468 (25.9)	650 600 (25.9)	+10.9	+6.1	30,000
4	508 002 (22.8)	506 134 (21.4)	498 920 (19.9)	-0.4	-1.4	38,000
5	173 148 (7.8)	156 191 (6.6)	135 445 (5.4)	-9.8	-13.3	40,000
6人及以上 6 and above	65 989 (3.0)	52 971 (2.2)	48 573 (1.9)	-19.7	-8.3	42,500
合計 Overall	2 225 441 (100.0)	2 367 202 (100.0)	2 508 022 (100.0)	+6.4	+5.9	24,890
住戶平均人數 Average Household Size	2.9	2.8	2.7			

備註：不包括外籍家庭傭工  
Note : Excluding foreign domestic helpers



# 香港整體收入情況 - 各十等分組別的住戶收入升幅相近

## Overall Income Situation - Similar Growth in Household Income Across all Decile Groups

十等分組別 Decile Group	家庭住戶每月收入中位數 Median Monthly Domestic Household Income				
	以當時市價計算 (港元) At Current Prices (HK\$)			變動率 % change	
	2006	2011	2016	2006 - 2011	2011 - 2016
第一 (最低) 1st (lowest)	2,250	2,070	2,560	-8.0	+23.7
第二 2nd	6,000	6,500	7,480	+8.3	+15.1
第三 3rd	9,000	10,000	12,000	+11.1	+20.0
第四 4th	12,000	14,000	16,400	+16.7	+17.1
第五 5th	15,200	18,200	21,290	+19.7	+17.0
第六 6th	19,430	23,000	28,000	+18.4	+21.7
第七 7th	24,000	29,400	35,500	+22.5	+20.7
第八 8th	30,600	37,540	45,750	+22.7	+21.9
第九 9th	42,000	51,430	62,500	+22.5	+21.5
第十 (最高) 10th (highest)	76,250	95,000	112,450	+24.6	+18.4
合計 Overall	<b>17,100</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>24,890</b>	<b>+18.1</b>	<b>+23.2</b>

備註：不包括外籍家庭傭工  
Note : Excluding foreign domestic helpers



## 2. 稅務及實物形式的社會福利

### Taxation and In-kind Social Benefits



## 除現金收入外,住戶實際經濟狀況亦受稅務及實物形式的社會福利影響

Apart from Cash Income, Economic Well-being of Households also Affected by Taxation and In-kind Social Benefits

- 稅務

### Taxation

- 薪俸稅  
Salaries tax
- 物業稅  
Property tax
- 差餉及地租  
Rates and  
Government rent

- 實物形式的社會福利

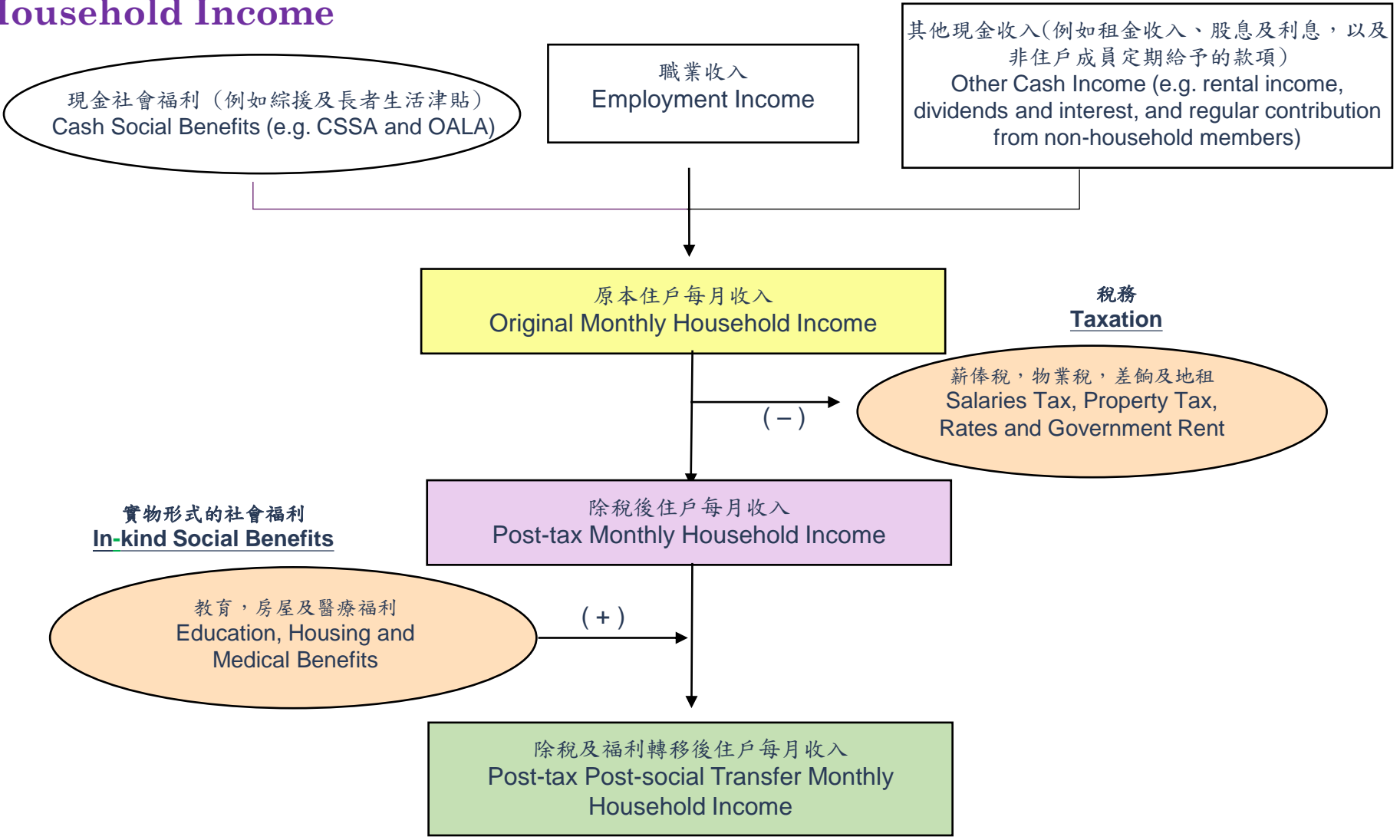
### In-kind social benefits

- 教育  
Education
- 醫療  
Medical
- 房屋  
Housing



# 稅務及實物形式的社會福利對住戶收入有著重新分配的影響

## Taxation and In-kind Social Benefits Exert a Redistributive Impact on Household Income



# 稅務及實物形式的社會福利有助收窄住戶收入差距

## Taxation and In-kind Social Benefits Helped Narrow Household Income Disparity

	2011		2016	
	第一個 及第二個 十等分組別 1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> deciles	第九個 及第十個 十等分組別 9 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> deciles	第一個 及第二個 十等分組 別 1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> deciles	第九個 及第十個 十等分組別 9 <sup>th</sup> -10 <sup>th</sup> deciles
平均原本住戶每月收入 Average Original Monthly Household Income	\$4,340 ↓ -5.0%	\$94,680 ↓ -9.9%	\$5,390 ↓ -8.9%	\$114,480 ↓ -10.2%
平均除稅後住戶每月收入 Average Post-tax Monthly Household Income	\$4,120 ↓ +83.7%	\$85,350 ↓ +3.3%	\$4,910 ↓ +91.7%	\$102,810 ↓ +3.6%
平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 Average Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income	\$7,560	\$88,180	\$9,420	\$106,520



### 3. 堅尼系數

# Gini Coefficient



# 堅尼系數

## Gini Coefficient

- 堅尼系數是被較多經濟體系用以分析收入差距的量數。  
Gini Coefficient is a statistic commonly used by many economies to analyse income disparity.
- 堅尼系數的數值介乎0和1之間。堅尼系數的數值愈大反映差距程度愈大。  
The value of Gini Coefficient ranges from 0 to 1. The higher the Gini Coefficient, the more the disparity it implies.
- 除職業收入分布變化外，住戶收入差距亦受人口老化、一、二人住戶數目上升，以及稅務及實物形式社會福利轉移影響，因此統計處編製不同的堅尼系數以了解導致轉變的因素。  
Apart from changes in employment income distribution, household income disparity is also affected by population ageing, increasing number of households with one or two persons, taxation and transfer of in-kind social benefits. Thus, C&SD compiles a set of Gini Coefficients to better understand factors leading to the changes.





# 堅尼系數 – 原本住戶收入

## Gini Coefficient – Original Household Income

	2006	2011	2016
原本住戶每月收入 Original Monthly Household Income	0.533	0.537	0.539
	+0.004		+0.002

影響收入差距 / 堅尼系數的因素 Factors affecting income disparity / GCs	原本住戶收入 Original Household Income
較低十等分組別職業收入升幅較大 Higher increase in employment income for lower decile groups	↓
政府在現金社會福利的開支增加 Increase in government spending on cash social benefits	↓
人口老化下非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶增加 Increasing number of economically inactive households under population ageing	↑
一、二人住戶增加 Increasing Number of households with 1 or 2 persons	↑



# 堅尼系數 – 原本住戶收入

## Gini Coefficient – Original Household Income

	2006	2011	2016
原本住戶每月收入 Original Monthly Household Income	0.533	0.537	0.539
	+0.004		+0.002
從事經濟活動住戶原本住戶每月收入 Original Monthly Household Income of Economically Active Households 扣除非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶在人口老化下日益增加的影響 To discount the effect of increase in economically inactive households under population ageing	0.490	0.489	0.482
	-0.001		-0.007
人口平均原本住戶每月收入 Per-capita Original Monthly Household income 扣除住戶人數變化的影響 To discount the effect of change in household size	0.502	0.507	0.499
	+0.005		-0.008
人口平均從事經濟活動住戶原本住戶每月收入 Per-capita Original Monthly Household Income of Economically Active Households 同時扣除非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶在人口老化下日益增加的影響及住戶人數變化的影響 To discount the combined effects of increase in economically inactive households under population ageing and change in household size	0.484	0.485	0.474
	+0.001		-0.011

# 堅尼系數 – 稅務及實物形式社會福利轉移後

## Gini Coefficient – After Taxation and Transfer of In-kind Social Benefits

	2006	2011	2016
除稅後住戶每月收入 Post-tax Monthly Household Income 反映稅務政策的影響 To reflect the effect of taxation	0.521	0.521	0.524
		--	+0.003
除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income 反映稅務及以實物形式提供的社會福利轉移的影響 To reflect the effects of taxation and transfer of in-kind social benefits	0.475	0.475	0.473
		--	-0.002
人口平均除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 Per Capita Post-tax Post-Social Transfer Monthly Household Income 反映稅務及以實物形式提供的社會福利轉移並扣除住戶人數變化的影響 To reflect the effects of taxation and transfer of in-kind social benefits while netting out the effect of change in household size	0.427	0.431	0.420
		+0.004	-0.011
人口平均除稅及福利轉移後從事經濟活動住戶每月收入 Per Capita Post-tax Post-Social Transfer Monthly Household Income of Economically Active Households 反映稅務及以實物形式提供的社會福利轉移並同時扣除非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶在人口老化下日益增加的影響及住戶人數變化的影響 To reflect the effects of taxation and transfer of in-kind social benefits while netting out the combined effects of increase in economically inactive households under population ageing and change in household size	0.412	0.413	0.401
		+0.001	-0.012



# 稅務及實物形式社會福利轉移對堅尼系數的影響

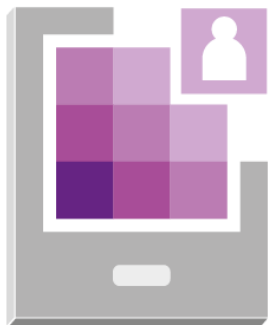
## Impact of Taxation and Transfer of In-kind Social Benefits on Gini Coefficient

	2006	2011	2016
原本住戶每月收入 Original Monthly Household Income	0.533	0.537	0.539
除稅後住戶每月收入 Post-tax Monthly Household Income	0.521	0.521	0.524
(相對按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數的減幅) (Reduction compared with Gini Coefficient based on original household income)	(-0.012)	(-0.016)	(-0.015)
除稅及福利轉移後住戶每月收入 Post-tax Post-social Transfer Monthly Household Income	0.475	0.475	0.473
(相對按原本住戶收入計算的堅尼系數的減幅) (Reduction compared with Gini Coefficient based on original household income)	(-0.058)	(-0.062)	(-0.066)



多謝  
Thank you





# 2016

中期人口統計  
Population By-census

## 補充資料 Supplementary Information

二零一七年六月九日  
9 June 2017



政府統計處  
Census and Statistics Department



# 堅尼系數受不同因素影響

## Gini Coefficients Affected by Different Factors

影響收入差距 / 堅尼系數的因素 Factors affecting income disparity / Gini Coefficient	原本住戶收入 Original Household Income	除稅及福利 轉移後的住戶收入 Post-tax Post-social Transfer Household Income
較低十等分組別職業收入升幅較大 Higher increase in employment income for lower decile groups	↓	↓
政府在現金社會福利的開支增加 Increase in government spending on cash social benefits	↓	↓
人口老化下非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶增加 Increasing number of economically inactive households under population ageing	↑	↑
一、二人住戶增加 Increasing number of households with 1-2 persons	↑	↑
政府在教育、房屋及醫療方面的實物形式福利開支 增加 Increase in government spending on in-kind social benefits (education, housing and medical)		↓



# 香港與其他選定國際城市利用近似計算方法的 堅尼系數比較

## A Comparison of Gini Coefficients of Hong Kong and Selected Metropolitan Cities Compiled using Similar Methods

年份	以原本住戶收入為依據 Based on Original Household Income						從事經濟活動的住戶以 人口平均除稅及福利轉 移後收入為依據 Based on Post-tax Post- social Transfer Per Capita Economically Active Household Income	
	香港 Hong Kong	紐約市 New York City	華盛頓市 Washington City DC	芝加哥 Chicago	洛杉磯市 Los Angeles	三藩市 San Francisco	香港 Hong Kong	新加坡 Singapore
2011	0.537	0.543	0.534	0.519	0.529	0.515	0.413	0.423
2016	0.539	0.551*	0.535*	0.531*	0.531*	0.521*	0.401	0.402

\*2015年數字  
2015 figures

備註:美國在2011年和2015年的堅尼系數分別是0.477和0.479。

Note: Gini Coefficients in the United States of America in 2011 and 2015 were 0.477 and 0.479 respectively.

