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Feature Article

2021 年女性及男性的特徵

The Characteristics of Women and Men, 2021

2021 年女性及男性的特徵 The Characteristics of Women and Men, 2021

隨着過去 10 年香港的社會及經濟發展，香港女性及男性的特徵均有不少改變。本文旨在描述及分析香港各年齡組別的女性及男性的部分特徵。讀者如有興趣了解更多有關女性及男性人口的資料，可參閱《香港的女性及男性 – 主要統計數字（2022 年版）》。此外，讀者亦可瀏覽 2021 年人口普查的網站，參閱有關香港人口的詳細統計數字。

There were some changes in the characteristics of women and men in Hong Kong along with the social and economic development of Hong Kong during the past decade. This article gives an overview of and analyses selected characteristics of women and men of different age groups in Hong Kong. Readers who are interested in further details of the female and male population may refer to the report *Women and Men in Hong Kong – Key Statistics (2022 Edition)*. Besides, readers may also browse the website of 2021 Population Census for detailed statistics related to the population of Hong Kong.

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2021 年女性及男性的特徵

The Characteristics of Women and Men, 2021

1. 緒言

1.1 隨着過去 10 年香港的社會及經濟發展，香港女性及男性的特徵均有不少改變。本文旨在描述及分析香港各年齡組別的女性及男性的部分特徵。

1.2 本文列出的人口及人口特徵統計數字，是根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口，並引述 2011 及 2021 年人口普查的相關結果。

1.3 除人口及人口特徵的數字外，本文亦刊載根據「綜合住戶統計調查」的結果所編製有關教育特徵、勞動人口及就業人口的數字。這項統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口，即除公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士及水上居民以外的居港人口。

1.4 外籍家庭傭工是居港人口的一部分，而大部分均為女性。然而，為了令分析兩性的特徵時能作出更有意義的比較，本文列出的是已撇除外籍家庭傭工的統計數字。

1. Introduction

1.1 There were some changes in the characteristics of women and men in Hong Kong along with the social and economic development of Hong Kong during the past decade. This article gives an overview of and analyses selected characteristics of women and men of different age groups in Hong Kong.

1.2 The population and demographic statistics presented in this article refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. Relevant results of 2011 and 2021 Population Census are quoted.

1.3 Besides the population and demographic statistics, figures on the education characteristics, labour force and employed population derived from results of the General Household Survey, are also presented in this article. The survey covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong, i.e. the Hong Kong Resident Population excluding inmates of institutions and persons living on board vessels.

1.4 Foreign domestic helpers who are mostly females are part of Hong Kong Resident Population. For the purpose of this article, they are however excluded in the analysis in order to provide a more meaningful comparison between the two genders.

2. 主要趨勢與現象

女性人數較男性增長快

2.1 根據人口普查的結果，在 2011 年至 2021 年期間，總人口增加 4.0%，達 7 093 081 人，當中女性人口上升 5.6% 至 3 712 977 人，而男性人口則上升 2.4% 至 3 380 104 人。（圖 1）

2.2 在過去 10 年，人口持續高齡化，步伐近年開始加快，主要原因是戰後嬰兒潮出生的人士陸續踏入老年。

2.3 按年齡及性別組別分析，在 2011 年至 2021 年期間，45 至 64 歲的女性人數大幅上升 13.1% 至 1 260 796 人，同齡男性人數則只上升 0.4% 至 1 070 974 人。另一方面，65 歲及以上女性及男性人數分別上升了 52.8% 及 55.7%。儘管後者的升幅較大，2021 年的女性長者數目（768 520 人）仍較男性長者數目（682 338 人）為多。此外，由於生育率持續處於低水平，15 歲以下女性及男性兒童佔該性別人口的相應比例分別由 2011 年的 11.3% 及 12.9% 下降至 2021 年的 10.6% 及 12.3%。上述有關年齡及性別結構的轉變，可從期間人口金字塔的形狀變化看出。（圖 1）

2.4 此外，人口遷移也是近 10 年引致香港人口結構轉變的重要因素。較多的女性單程通行證持有人從中國內地來港，令性別比率（按每千名女性計算的男性人數）由 2011 年的 939 下降至 2021 年的 910。不同年齡組別的性別比率亦有差異。在 2021 年，30 歲以下的年齡組別的性別比率高於 1 000，即男多於女；而 30 歲及以上的年齡組別，性別比率均低於 1 000，即女多於男。（表 1）

2. Key trends and phenomenon

Faster growth of women than men

2.1 According to the results of Population Censuses, the total population grew by 4.0% between 2011 and 2021 to 7 093 081, of which the female population grew by 5.6% to 3 712 977 while the male population grew by 2.4% to 3 380 104. (Chart 1)

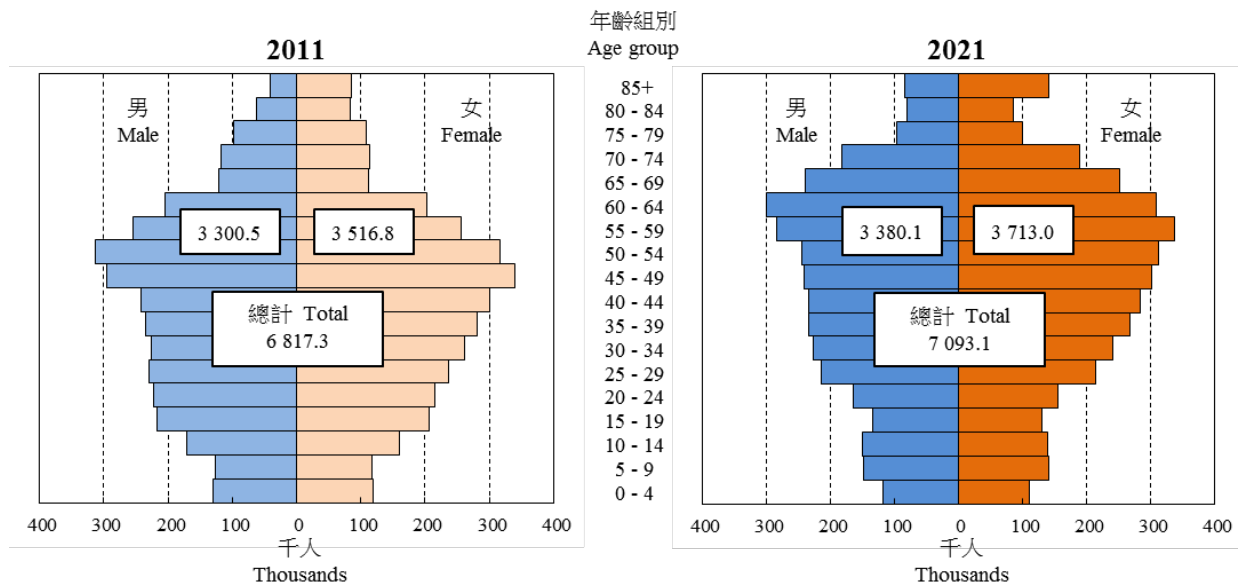
2.2 During the past decade, the ageing trend in the population continued. The pace of ageing became faster in recent years, mainly attributable to the post-war baby boomers entering old age.

2.3 Analysed by age group and sex, the number of females aged 45 to 64 rose substantially by 13.1% between 2011 and 2021 to 1 260 796, while their male counterparts rose by only 0.4% to 1 070 974. On the other hand, the number of females and males aged 65 and over increased by 52.8% and 55.7% respectively during the same period. Despite the faster growth of the latter, female elderly (768 520) still outnumbered male elderly (682 338) in 2021. This apart, as a result of the persistently low fertility rate, the proportion for female and male children aged under 15 decreased from 11.3% and 12.9% in 2011 to 10.6% and 12.3% in 2021 respectively. The above changes relating to age and sex structure are discernible by comparing the shape of the population pyramids over time. (Chart 1)

2.4 Besides, population movement is also an important element of change in the population structure of Hong Kong in the recent decade. The larger inflow of female one-way permit holders from the mainland of China resulted in a decline in the sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females) from 939 in 2011 to 910 in 2021. There were also variations in the sex ratio by age group. For the age groups below 30, the sex ratio in 2021 was above 1 000, indicating more males than females. For those aged 30 and above, the sex ratio was below 1 000, indicating more females than males. (Table 1)

圖 1 人口金字塔（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Chart 1 Population pyramids (excluding foreign domestic helpers)



資料來源：政府統計處 2021 年人口普查辦事處

Source: 2021 Population Census Office,
Census and Statistics Department

表 1 按年齡組別劃分的性別比率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）

Table 1 Sex ratio by age group (excluding foreign domestic helpers)

年齡組別 Age group	按每千名女性計算的男性人數 Number of males per 1 000 females	
	2011	2021
0 - 4	1 082	1 053
5 - 9	1 072	1 058
10 - 14	1 067	1 072
15 - 19	1 053	1 037
20 - 24	1 032	1 059
25 - 29	966	1 003
30 - 34	862	947
35 - 39	832	873
40 - 44	806	827
45 - 49	868	798
50 - 54	987	785
55 - 59	993	844
60 - 64	1 010	970
65 - 69	1 079	951
70 - 74	1 027	963
75 - 79	896	962
80 - 84	744	932
85+	481	596
合計 Overall	939	910

資料來源：政府統計處 2021 年人口普查辦事處

Source: 2021 Population Census Office,
Census and Statistics Department

2.5 隨着醫療服務不斷改進以及市民對健康日益關注，香港人口普遍較以前長壽。女性普遍較男性長壽，亦是老年人口女多於男的主要原因。2021 年的女性出生時平均預期壽命為 87.9 年，而男性則為 83.2 年。比較 2011 年及 2021 年的出生時平均預期壽命，女性及男性分別增加 1.3 年及 3.0 年，顯示在該段期間人口的健康情況有所改善。（表 2）

2.5 With better provision of medical services and greater health consciousness of the general public, people in Hong Kong are now living longer than before. Women generally live longer than men, which is the main reason why there were more females than males in the elderly population. In 2021, the expectation of life at birth for women and men were 87.9 years and 83.2 years respectively. Comparing 2011 and 2021, the expectation of life at birth for women and men increased by 1.3 and 3.0 years respectively, indicating an improvement in the health conditions of the population over the period. (Table 2)

表 2 按性別劃分的出生時平均預期壽命
Table 2 Expectation of life at birth by sex

		年 Year	
性別	Sex	2011	2021
女性	Female	86.7	87.9
男性	Male	80.3	83.2

資料來源：政府統計處人口統計組（一）

Source : Demographic Statistics Section (1),
Census and Statistics Department

女性的教育程度顯著改善

Significant improvement in educational attainment for women

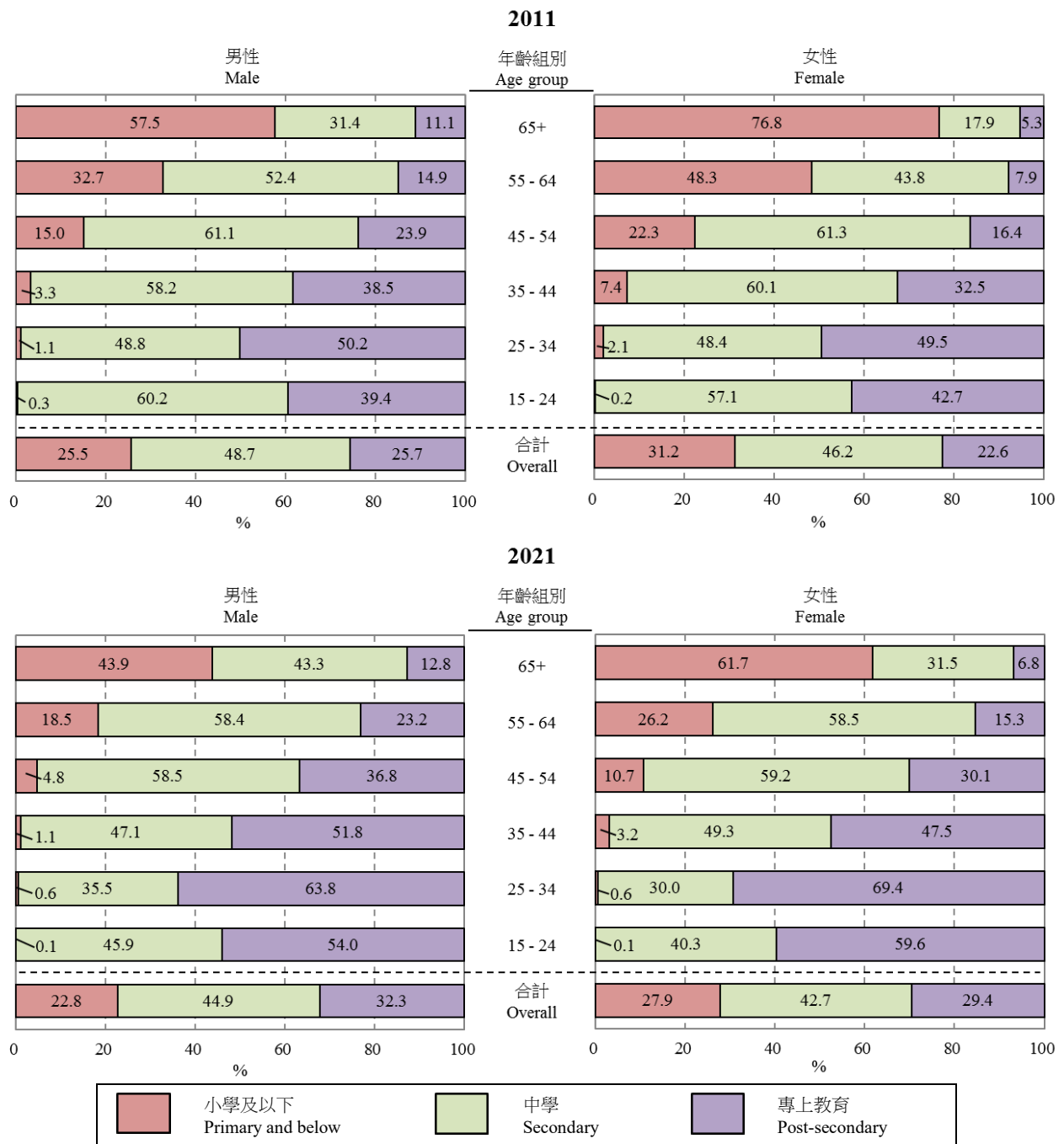
2.6 整體而言，在 15 歲及以上人口中，女性曾受中學或以上程度教育的比例較男性為低，這是由於年長女性在年輕時普遍受教育的機會較低。（圖 2）

2.6 Overall speaking, women had a lower proportion with secondary education or above than men in the population aged 15 and over. This is because older generation females generally had a smaller chance of receiving education when they were young. (Chart 2)

2.7 隨着女性的教育機會增加，女性的教育程度於近年有顯著改善。在 2021 年，25 至 34 歲及 35 至 44 歲的女性分別有 69.4% 及 47.5% 曾受專上教育，有關比例在 10 年間分別上升了 19.9 及 15.0 個百分點。相應年齡組別男性曾受專上教育的比例在 10 年間亦分別上升 13.7 及 13.3 個百分點，達 63.8% 及 51.8%。15 至 24 歲女性曾受專上教育的比例（59.6%）在 2021 年亦高於同齡男性（54.0%）。（圖 2）

2.7 Along with the increase in educational opportunities for females, a notable improvement in educational attainment for women was observed in recent years. In 2021, 69.4% of women aged 25 to 34 and 47.5% of women aged 35 to 44 had attended post-secondary education, representing increases of 19.9 and 15.0 percentage points respectively as compared to a decade ago. The corresponding proportions for men also saw increases of 13.7 and 13.3 percentage points over a decade, reaching 63.8% and 51.8% respectively. The proportion of women aged 15 to 24 with post-secondary education in 2021 (59.6%) was also higher than that of men (54.0%). (Chart 2)

圖 2 按性別、年齡組別及教育程度劃分的 15 歲及以上人口分布（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Chart 2 Distribution of population aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers)
by sex, age group and educational attainment



註釋：由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查組（三）

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

Source: General Household Survey Section (3),
Census and Statistics Department

兩性的勞動人口參與率差距有所收窄

2.8 女性的整體勞動人口參與率較男性為低。然而，兩者在過去 10 年的差距有所收窄，當中女性的勞動人口參與率由 2011 年的 49.1% 上升至 2021 年的 49.6%，而男性勞動人口參與率則由 68.4% 下跌至 65.7%。（表 3）

Narrowing in differences in labour force participation rate between women and men

2.8 At overall level, the labour force participation rate of women was lower than that of men. However, the difference had narrowed over the past decade, with the labour force participation rate of women increased from 49.1% in 2011 to 49.6% in 2021 whereas that of men decreased from 68.4% to 65.7%. (Table 3)

表 3 按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率(1)（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 3 Labour force participation rate(1) (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by age group and sex

年齡組別 Age group	2011		2021	
	男性 Male	女性 Female	男性 Male	女性 Female
15 - 24	35.7	34.7	34.4	34.1
25 - 34	95.1	79.5	93.4	81.9
35 - 44	96.2	68.9	95.0	69.3
45 - 54	92.4	62.4	91.4	68.2
55 - 64	65.6	32.6	70.2	47.4
65+	10.5	2.3	18.0	7.4
合計 Overall	68.4	49.1	65.7	49.6

註釋： (1) 勞動人口參與率是指勞動人口佔該年齡組別陸上非住院人口的比例。

資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查組（三）

Note: (1) It refers to the proportion of labour force in the respective age groups of the land-based non-institutional population.

Source: General Household Survey Section (3), Census and Statistics Department

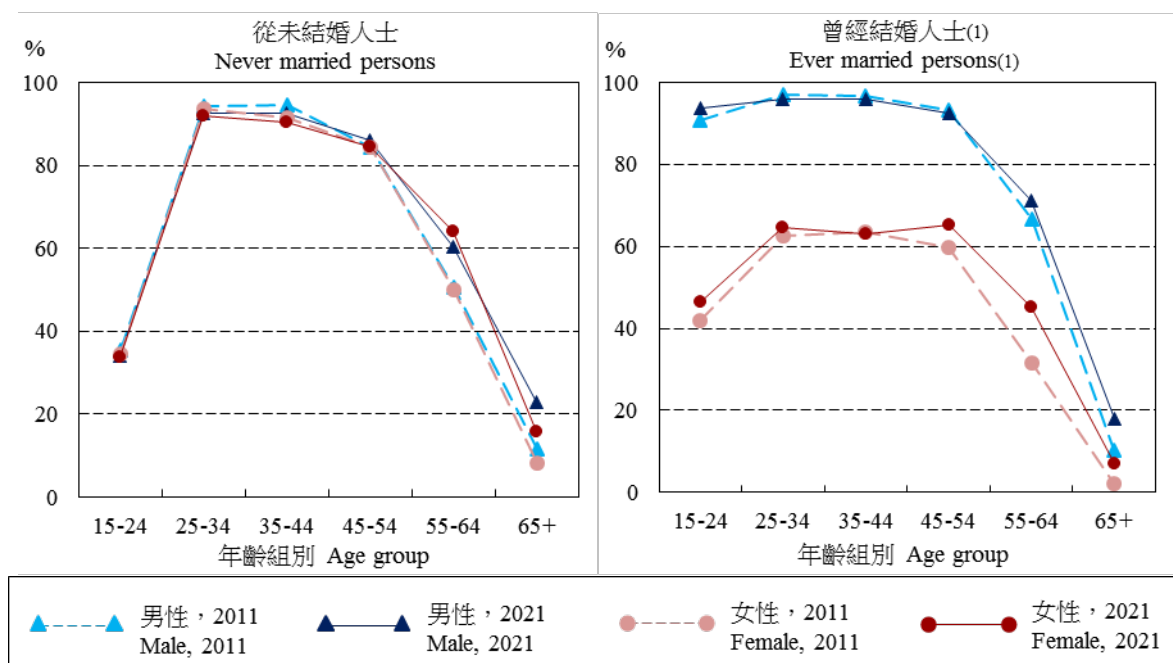
2.9 按婚姻狀況分析，曾經結婚女性的勞動人口參與率明顯較曾經結婚男性為低（在 2021 年分別為 42.8% 及 64.2%），而從未結婚女性的勞動人口參與率則與從未結婚男性較為相近（在 2021 年分別為 67.7% 及 69.1%）。在過去 10 年間，除了 35 至 44 歲的年齡組別外，各年齡組別的曾經結婚女性的勞動人口參與率均有所上升，其中 55 至 64 歲的女性上升了 13.5 個百分點。然而，由於年長人口比例上升及其勞動人口參與率低，曾經結婚女性的整體勞動人口參與率由 2011 年的 43.1% 輕微下跌至 2021 年的 42.8%。（圖 3）

2.10 整體來說，女性的教育程度有所提高，以及遲婚及獨身的情況增加，導致女性的勞動人口參與率有所上升。

2.9 Analysed by marital status, the labour force participation rate for ever married women was considerably lower than that for ever married men (at 42.8% and 64.2% in 2021 respectively), whereas that for never married women was more comparable to that for never married men (at 67.7% and 69.1% in 2021 respectively). In the past decade, except for the age group 35-44, the labour force participation rates for ever married women increased in various age groups, with those aged 55 to 64 increased by 13.5 percentage points. However, owing to the increase in the proportion of the older population and its low labour force participation rate, the overall labour force participation rate for ever married women decreased slightly from 43.1% in 2011 to 42.8% in 2021. (Chart 3)

2.10 Overall speaking, improvement in educational attainment, coupled with the increased prevalence of marriage postponement and spinsterhood, had contributed to the rise in the female labour force participation rate.

圖 3 按婚姻狀況、性別及年齡組別劃分的勞動人口參與率（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Chart 3 Labour force participation rate (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by marital status, sex and age group



註釋： (1) 包括已婚、喪偶及離婚／分居人士。

資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查組（三）

Note: (1) Including those married, widowed and divorced/separated.

Source: General Household Survey Section (3), Census and Statistics Department

女性與男性的職業分布不同

2.11 在 2021 年，男性任職經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例（46.0%）較女性（42.8%）為高，比 10 年前分別上升了 2.7 及 6.3 個百分點。按年齡組別分析，35 歲及以上男性任職經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例較相應年齡組別的女性為高，而 35 歲以下年齡組別的情況則相反。（圖 4）

2.12 女性較男性更多任職文書支援人員或服務工作及銷售人員。在 2021 年，42.3% 的就業女性是屬於這兩個職業組別。上述兩個職業組別在 15 至 24 歲的女性就業人口中所佔的比例更高達 57.3%。（圖 4）

2.13 男性較女性更多任職工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員或者其他職業。在 2021 年，26.5% 的中年（即 45 至 64 歲）男性就業人口是屬於這些職業組別。不過，在較年輕的男性就業人口中，這些職業組別所佔的比率則較低。（圖 4）

2.14 在 2021 年，45 歲以下的女性任職非技術工人的比例比男性為低。然而，在 45 歲及以上的就業人口中，女性任職非技術工人的比例則較男性高出 7.8 個百分點。這可能部分與年長女性的教育程度普遍較低有關。（圖 4）

Different occupational distributions for women and men

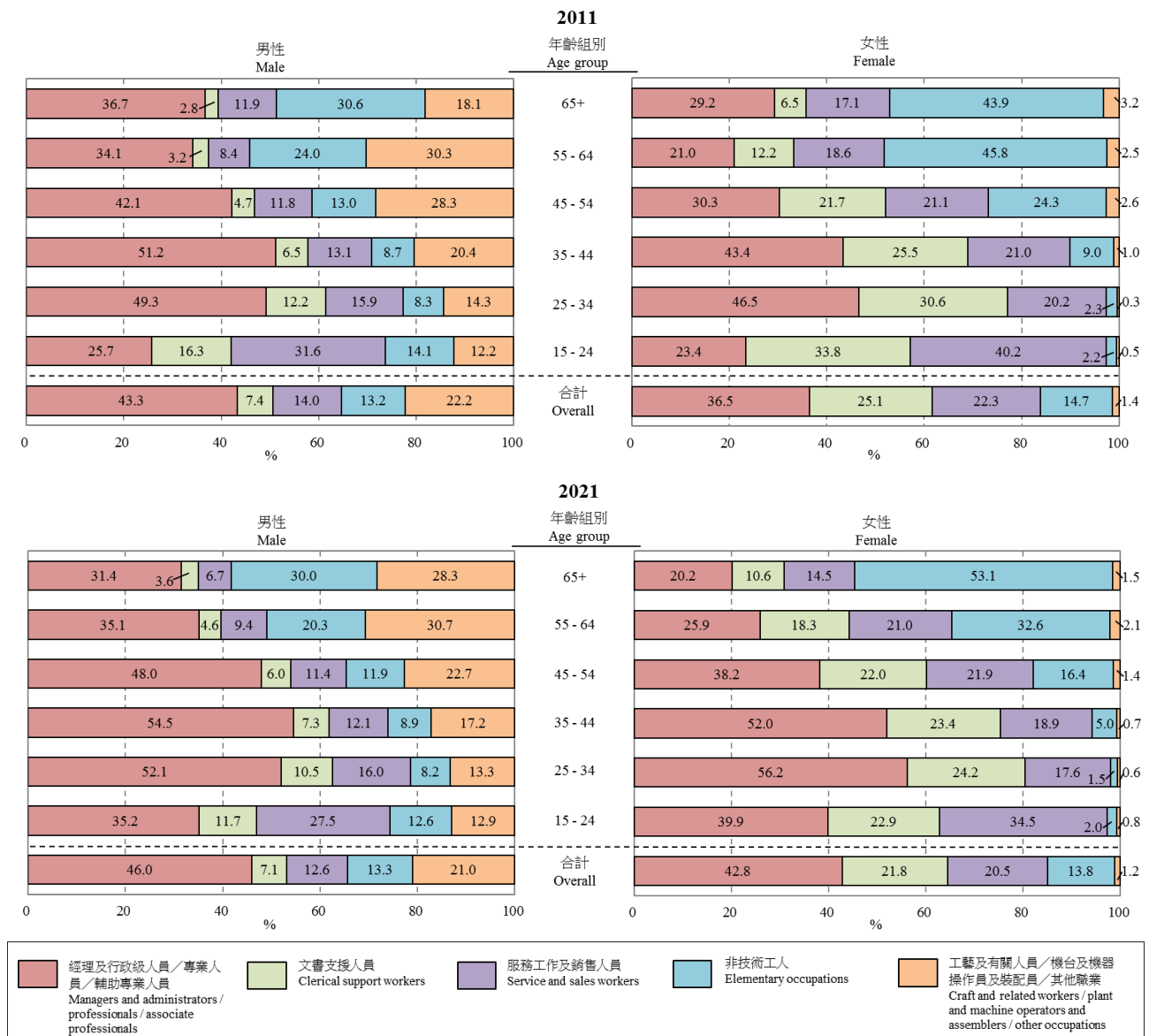
2.11 In 2021, the proportion of men working as managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals (46.0%) was higher than women (42.8%), with 2.7 and 6.3 percentage points of increase respectively over the past decade. Analysed by age group, the proportion of men aged 35 and above working as managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals was higher than women of the corresponding age groups, while the reverse was observed for age groups below 35. (Chart 4)

2.12 More women worked as clerical support workers or service and sales workers than men. In 2021, 42.3% of women in the employed population were in these two occupation groups. In particular, the proportion of women aged 15 to 24 in the employed population engaged in these two occupations groups reached 57.3%. (Chart 4)

2.13 More men worked as craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers or other occupations than women. In 2021, 26.5% of the middle-aged (i.e. aged 45 to 64) men in the employed population were in these occupation groups. The respective shares of these occupation groups for men among the younger employed population were however smaller. (Chart 4)

2.14 In 2021, the proportion of women aged under 45 engaged in elementary occupations was less than that of men. Yet, among the employed population aged 45 and over, the proportion of women engaged in elementary occupations was higher than that for men by 7.8 percentage points. This might be partly due to that the older women were in general less educated. (Chart 4)

圖 4 按性別、年齡組別及職業(1)劃分的就業人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Chart 4 Employed persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex, age group and occupation(1)



註釋：由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

(1) 為方便比較，上列統計數字是根據「綜合住戶統計調查」2022年1月至3月修訂前所採用的職業分類方法編製。該職業分類大致上是以「國際標準職業分類 2008年版」為藍本而編定。按此職業分類方法編製的數字不能直接與其他職業分類方法編製的數字相比。

資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查組（三）

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

(1) To facilitate comparison, the above statistics are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the General Household Survey prior to revision in January to March 2022, which is broadly modelled on International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08). Figures under this classification are not directly comparable to figures under other classifications.

Source: General Household Survey Section (3), Census and Statistics Department

女性及男性的每月就業收入中位數均有相當升幅

2.15 整體來說，女性每月就業收入中位數較男性為低。然而，兩者在 2011 年至 2021 年期間均有相當增長，當中女性及男性的每月就業收入中位數分別由 11,000 元及 13,000 元上升至 17,500 元及 20,000 元。兩者的差距因而由 2,000 元輕微擴大至 2,500 元。（圖 5）

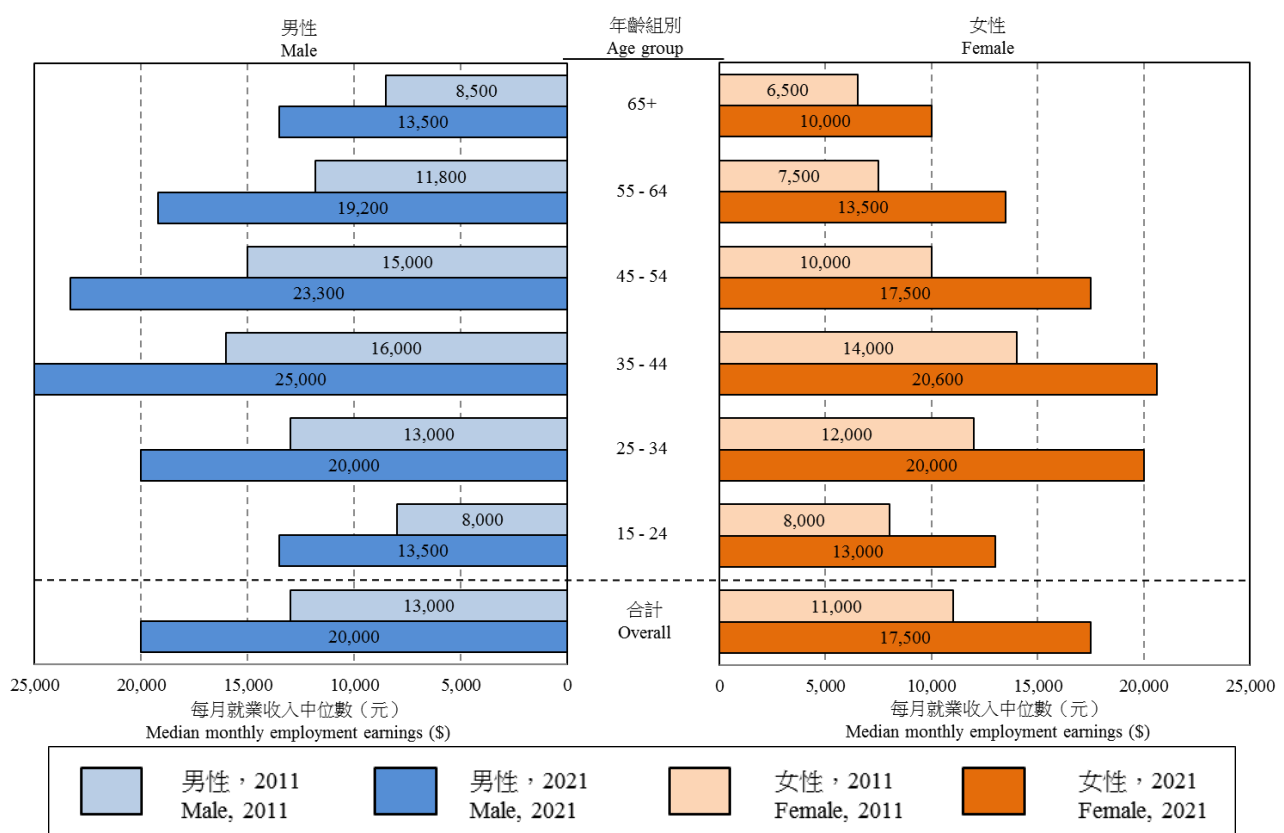
2.16 按年齡組別分析，女性的每月就業收入中位數於 2011 年至 2021 年期間最大升幅的年齡組別是 55 至 64 歲，上升了 80.0%。至於男性方面，最大升幅的年齡組別則是 15 至 24 歲，上升了 68.8%。（圖 5）

Considerable increment in median monthly employment earnings for both women and men

2.15 Overall speaking, the median monthly employment earnings for women were lower than that for men, yet both rose considerably from 2011 to 2021. In particular, the median monthly employment earnings for women and men grew from \$11,000 and \$13,000 to \$17,500 and \$20,000 respectively, leading to a slight widening of the difference from \$2,000 to \$2,500. (Chart 5)

2.16 Analysed by age group, the highest rate of increase in median monthly employment earnings for females during 2011 to 2021 was observed in the age group 55 to 64, by 80.0%. As for males, the highest rate of increase was observed in the age group 15 to 24, by 68.8%. (Chart 5)

圖 5 按性別及年齡組別劃分的就業人士每月就業收入中位數（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Chart 5 Median monthly employment earnings of employed persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) by sex and age group



資料來源：政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查組（三）

Source: General Household Survey Section (3),
Census and Statistics Department

3. 其他參考資料

3.1 有興趣了解更多有關女性及男性人口的資料，可參閱政府統計處於 2022 年 7 月底出版的《香港的女性及男性 — 主要統計數字（2022 年版）》報告書。用戶可以在政府統計處網站(www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130303&scode=180)下載該刊物。

3.2 此外，讀者亦可瀏覽 2021 年人口普查的網站，參閱有關香港人口的詳細統計數字。

3. Further references

3.1 Readers who are interested in further details of the female and male population may refer to the report *Women and Men in Hong Kong – Key Statistics (2022 Edition)* published by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) in end July 2022. Users can download this publication at the website of C&SD (www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130303&scode=180).

3.2 Besides, readers may also browse the website of 2021 Population Census for detailed statistics related to the population of Hong Kong.