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1991 年至 2022 年香港死亡趨勢

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The Mortality Trend in Hong Kong, 1991 to 2022

死亡趨勢是評估人口健康狀況的其中一個常用指標，分析年齡性別死亡率和死亡原因亦有助醫療服務的規劃。

在香港，男性和女性各個年齡組別的年齡性別死亡率均持續下降，反映隨着醫療服務的進步，香港居民趨於更長壽。然而，由於人口高齡化，整體死亡率及死亡人數卻呈現上升的趨勢。

這篇文章簡述 1991 年至 2022 年期間香港的死亡趨勢，並討論主要死亡原因、平均預期壽命和死亡的季節性模式。

Mortality trend is often used as one of the indicators for assessing the state of health of the population. Analysis of age-sex mortality rates and causes of death can also facilitate planning of healthcare services.

In Hong Kong, the age-sex specific mortality rates for both genders and all age groups have been decreasing continuously, reflecting that residents of Hong Kong tend to live longer along with advancement in healthcare services. Yet, because of population ageing, the overall mortality rates and the number of deaths showed an increasing trend.

This article gives a brief account of the mortality trend in Hong Kong over the period from 1991 to 2022. It also discusses the leading causes of death, the expectation of life and the seasonality of deaths.

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1991 年至 2022 年香港死亡趨勢

The Mortality Trend in Hong Kong, 1991 to 2022

1. 引言

1.1 死亡趨勢是評估人口健康狀況的其中一個常用指標，分析年齡性別死亡率和死亡原因亦有助醫療服務的規劃。

1.2 在 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情影響下，香港 2022 年兩性不少年齡組別的年齡性別死亡率較 2021 年為高。但在之前的 30 年間，兩性大部分年齡組別的年齡性別死亡率大致持續下降，反映隨着醫療服務的進步，香港居民趨於更長壽。然而，由於人口高齡化，整體死亡率及死亡人數無可避免地有所上升。

1.3 這篇文章簡述 1991 年至 2022 年期間香港的死亡趨勢，並討論主要死亡原因、平均預期壽命和死亡的季節性模式。

2. 死亡趨勢

2.1 香港死亡數目從 1991 年的 28 429 人逐步增加至 2021 年的 51 354 人，及後受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的影響而於 2022 年顯著上升至 63 692 人。同時，粗死亡率（即某年內死亡人數相對該年年中每千名人口的比率）從 1991 年的每千人有 5.0 人死亡，增加至 2021 年的 6.9 人，及 2022 年的 8.7 人。雖然粗死亡率是一個簡單及常用的死亡指標，但卻極受人口的年齡、性別及其他特徵的變化所影響。（表 1）

1. Introduction

1.1 Mortality trend is often used as one of the indicators for assessing the state of health of the population. Analysis of age-sex mortality rates and causes of death can also facilitate planning of healthcare services.

1.2 Amid the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the age-sex specific mortality rates for quite a number of age groups of both sexes in Hong Kong in 2022 were higher than in 2021. Nevertheless, the age-sex specific mortality rates for both sexes and most age groups have been broadly decreasing continuously over the previous 30 years, reflecting that residents of Hong Kong tend to live longer along with advancement in healthcare services. Yet, because of population ageing, the overall mortality rates and the number of deaths have inevitably been increasing.

1.3 This article gives a brief account of the mortality trend in Hong Kong over the period from 1991 to 2022. It also discusses the leading causes of death, the expectation of life and the seasonality of deaths.

2. Mortality trend

2.1 The number of deaths in Hong Kong increased gradually from 28 429 in 1991 to 51 354 in 2021, and thereafter increased notably to 63 692 in 2022 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, the crude death rate, which refers to the number of deaths in a given year per thousand mid-year population of that year, increased from 5.0 per 1 000 population in 1991 to 6.9 in 2021 and up to 8.7 in 2022. Though the crude death rate is a simple and common measure of mortality, it is susceptible to changes in the population in respect of age, sex and other characteristics. (Table 1)

2.2 在扣除人口的年齡性別結構的影響後，所計算得的標準化死亡率能更準確地反映死亡的趨勢。香港的標準化死亡率從 1991 年的每千人有 11.8 人死亡，下跌至 2021 年的 6.9 人，及後在 2022 年顯著回升至 8.4 人。（表 1）

2.3 不同年齡的死亡率有很大差別。一般而言，出生後第一年內的死亡率很高，接着下降至 5 - 9 歲的最低水平，然後慢慢上升至中年，其後則隨年齡增加而上升。

2.4 要研究死亡率有否改善，應研究年齡性別死亡率。該比率是指在某年內某年齡性別組別的死亡人數，相對在該年年中有關年齡性別組別的人口。在 1991 年至 2021 年期間，65 - 84 歲長者的死亡率有顯著改善。（表 2）

2.2 The standardised death rates calculated by discounting the effect of the age-sex structure of the population reflect more accurately the mortality trend. The standardised death rate of Hong Kong dropped from 11.8 per 1 000 population in 1991 to 6.9 in 2021, and then increased notably to 8.4 in 2022. (Table 1)

2.3 Mortality rate varies significantly with age. In general, the mortality rate starts at a high level during the first year of life, falls to a minimum around ages 5 - 9, then increases slowly until mid-life. Thereafter, it rises with the advance of age.

2.4 The trend of mortality rate improvement can be readily studied with reference to the age-sex specific mortality rates. The rate relates the number of deaths in a given age-sex group occurring in a calendar year to the population at mid-year in that age-sex group. During 1991 to 2021, substantial improvement in mortality rate amongst older persons aged 65 - 84 was observed. (Table 2)

表 1 1991 年至 2022 年的死亡人數、粗死亡率及標準化死亡率
Table 1 Number of deaths, crude death rate and standardised death rate, 1991 to 2022

年 Year	死亡人數 Number of deaths	粗死亡率 Crude death rate	標準化死亡率 ⁽¹⁾ Standardised death rate ⁽¹⁾
		(按每千名人口計算) (per 1 000 population)	
1991	28 429	5.0	11.8
1992	30 550	5.3	12.4
1993	30 571	5.2	11.8
1994	29 905	5.0	11.0
1995	31 468	5.1	10.9
1996	32 176	5.0	10.7
1997	31 738	4.9	10.4
1998	32 847	5.0	10.6
1999	33 258	5.0	10.5
2000	33 758	5.1	10.2
2001	33 378	5.0	9.5
2002	34 267	5.1	9.4
2003	36 971	5.5	9.8
2004	36 918	5.4	9.5
2005	38 830	5.7	9.6
2006	37 457	5.5	8.8
2007	39 476	5.7	8.9
2008	41 796	6.0	9.1
2009	41 175	5.9	8.6
2010	42 194	6.0	8.5
2011	42 346	6.0	8.2
2012	43 917	6.1	8.2
2013	43 397	6.0	7.8
2014	45 087	6.2	7.8
2015	46 108	6.3	7.7
2016	46 905	6.4	7.6
2017	46 829	6.3	7.2
2018	47 400	6.4	7.1
2019	48 957	6.5	7.0
2020	50 666	6.8	7.0
2021	51 354	6.9	6.9
2022	63 692	8.7	8.4

註釋： (1) 標準化死亡率是根據 2021 年人口普查時刻的人口年齡及性別分布情況作為標準而計算。

Note: (1) The standardised death rate is computed using the age-sex structure of the population at the 2021 Population Census moment as standard.

表 2 選定年份的年齡性別死亡率
Table 2 Age-sex specific mortality rates in selected years

年齡組別 Age group	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2022
(每千名人口的死亡人數) (Number of deaths per 1 000 population)								
男 Male								
0	6.2	4.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.9
1 - 4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
5 - 9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 - 14	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 - 19	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
20 - 24	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
25 - 29	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
30 - 34	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
35 - 39	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
40 - 44	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.4
45 - 49	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
50 - 54	5.7	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.6
55 - 59	8.9	8.0	7.0	5.6	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.4
60 - 64	15.4	12.8	10.3	9.9	8.6	8.4	7.2	8.4
65 - 69	23.6	21.9	18.0	15.4	15.0	12.7	11.8	13.0
70 - 74	39.7	33.7	30.0	26.8	22.4	21.6	18.5	21.8
75 - 79	60.8	52.8	48.4	44.1	39.0	34.6	32.9	38.4
80 - 84	90.6	89.7	76.9	76.0	69.1	60.3	51.9	67.7
85+	126.6	127.2	128.8	129.5	129.6	123.0	109.0	143.5
所有年齡 All ages	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.4	7.2	7.7	8.4	10.6
女 Female								
0	6.8	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.4
1 - 4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
5 - 9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 - 14	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 - 19	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
20 - 24	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
25 - 29	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
30 - 34	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
35 - 39	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
40 - 44	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
45 - 49	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
50 - 54	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8
55 - 59	4.5	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8
60 - 64	7.3	5.9	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.9
65 - 69	13.2	10.6	9.3	6.9	5.9	5.9	5.4	5.8
70 - 74	23.1	18.2	15.5	13.1	10.7	9.6	8.4	9.4
75 - 79	38.2	32.8	26.8	23.8	20.5	17.1	16.5	18.6
80 - 84	62.5	58.3	46.1	43.3	38.2	33.4	33.4	38.7
85+	113.5	110.4	101.9	98.2	95.9	89.3	85.4	109.0
所有年齡 All ages	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.7	7.0

3. 死亡原因

3.1 在 2000 年及以前，疾病及死因分類乃根據「疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類」(ICD) 第 9 次修訂本。在 1991 年至 2000 年期間，腫瘤、循環系統疾病及呼吸系統疾病是主要的死亡原因。這三種疾病合計導致的死亡數目約佔 2000 年死亡總數的 78%。其他死亡的原因只佔所有死亡原因的小部分。(表 3 (甲))

3.2 在 1991 年至 2000 年期間，男性因腫瘤死亡的數目較循環系統疾病多，而循環系統疾病則是女性死亡的首要原因。在 2000 年，腫瘤及循環系統疾病分別佔男性死亡數目的 36% 及 25%，而女性的相對數字分別是 30% 及 32%。(表 3 (甲))

3.3 由 2001 年起，疾病及死因分類乃根據「疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類」第 10 次修訂本。在 2001 年至 2022 年期間，腫瘤、呼吸系統疾病及循環系統疾病仍然是主要的死亡原因。然而，在 2022 年，呼吸系統疾病(包括 2019 冠狀病毒病)取代腫瘤成為男性及女性死亡的首要原因。在 2022 年，呼吸系統疾病、腫瘤及循環系統疾病分別佔男性死亡數目的 37%、25% 及 17%，而女性的相對數字分別是 33%、24% 及 17%。(表 3 (乙))

3. Causes of death

3.1 Classification of diseases and causes of death was based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) 9th Revision for 2000 and before. During 1991 to 2000, neoplasms, diseases of the circulatory system and diseases of the respiratory system were the dominant causes of death. These three diseases together accounted for about 78% of all deaths in 2000. The other causes contributed a relatively minor share of all causes. (Table 3(A))

3.2 During 1991 to 2000, neoplasms took a heavier toll than diseases of the circulatory system for males. Diseases of the circulatory system were the leading cause of death for females. In 2000, the percentages of male deaths caused by neoplasms and diseases of the circulatory system were 36% and 25% respectively, and the corresponding percentages of female deaths were 30% and 32% respectively. (Table 3(A))

3.3 From 2001 onwards, classification of diseases and causes of death is based on ICD 10th Revision. Neoplasms, diseases of the respiratory system and diseases of the circulatory system were still the main causes of deaths from 2001 to 2022. However, in 2022, diseases of the respiratory system (including COVID-19) replaced neoplasms and became the leading cause of death for both males and females. In 2022, the percentages of male deaths caused by diseases of the respiratory system, neoplasms and diseases of the circulatory system were 37%, 25% and 17% respectively, and the corresponding percentages of female deaths were 33%, 24%, and 17% respectively. (Table 3(B))

表 3 (甲) 1991 年、1996 年及 2000 年按死亡原因及性別劃分的死亡人數⁽¹⁾百分比分布
Table 3 (A) Percentage distribution of deaths⁽¹⁾ by cause of death and sex, 1991, 1996 and 2000

死亡原因 ⁽²⁾ Cause of death ⁽²⁾	1991			1996			2000		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 ⁽⁴⁾ Overall ⁽⁴⁾	男 Male	女 Female	合計 ⁽⁴⁾ Overall ⁽⁴⁾	男 Male	女 Female	合計 ⁽⁴⁾ Overall ⁽⁴⁾
腫瘤 Neoplasms	33.5	27.5	30.9	34.2	28.8	31.9	36.4	29.5	33.4
循環系統疾病 Diseases of the circulatory system	25.6	31.9	28.4	23.8	29.1	26.1	25.2	31.9	28.1
呼吸系統疾病 Diseases of the respiratory system	16.9	16.1	16.5	21.0	20.3	20.7	17.2	15.7	16.6
損傷及中毒 Injury and poisoning	7.6	4.7	6.3	6.2	3.9	5.2	6.5	4.4	5.6
泌尿生殖系統疾病 Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.6	5.7	4.5	3.1	4.8	3.8	3.4	5.6	4.4
消化系統疾病 Diseases of the digestive system	4.6	3.6	4.2	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.2
內分泌、營養性和代謝性 疾病以及免疫疾患 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.9	3.5	2.6
傳染病和寄生蟲病 Infectious and parasitic diseases	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.1
症狀、體徵和不明確的情況 Symptoms, signs and ill- defined conditions	1.8	3.4	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.1
其他原因 Other causes	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.0
總計⁽³⁾ Total⁽³⁾	100.0 (16 135)	100.0 (12 540)	100.0 (28 682)	100.0 (18 195)	100.0 (13 850)	100.0 (32 049)	100.0 (19 270)	100.0 (14 719)	100.0 (33 993)

註釋：由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

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

- (1) 數字是使用有關時期根據香港法例第 174 章《生死登記條例》登記的死亡人數所編製，與本文內使用所知死亡人數編製同一時期的其他數字可能不同。登記死亡日期是指在死亡登記處辦理死亡登記的日期。有些死亡個案需由死因裁判庭裁定死因後才可進行登記，因此登記死亡日期可能遠較真實死亡的日期遲。
- (2) 上表所載的數字乃根據「疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類」第 9 次修訂本編製，因此未必可與表 3 (乙) 所載的 2001 年起根據「疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類」第 10 次修訂本編製的數字作比較。
- (3) 括號內數字為該年登記死亡人數。
- (4) 「合計」包括性別不詳的死亡人數。

- (1) Figures are compiled using deaths registered under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (Cap. 174, Laws of Hong Kong) during the relevant period. They may differ from other figures presented in this article which are compiled using known deaths in the same period. The date of death registration refers to the date when a death is registered at the death registry. Some death cases have to get a verdict by the Coroner's Court before being registered. As a result, some death registrations may significantly lag behind the dates of death known.
- (2) Figures presented above are compiled based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) 9th Revision. Hence, they may not be comparable with those for 2001 onwards presented in Table 3(B), which were compiled based on the ICD 10th Revision.
- (3) Figures in brackets denote the total number of registered deaths in the year.
- (4) "Overall" includes deaths of unknown sex.

表 3 (乙) 2011 年、2021 年及 2022 年按死亡原因及性別劃分的死亡人數⁽¹⁾百分比分布
Table 3 (B) Percentage distribution of deaths⁽¹⁾ by cause of death and sex, 2011, 2021 and 2022

死亡原因 ⁽²⁾ Cause of death ⁽²⁾	2011			2021			2022		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 ⁽⁵⁾ Overall ⁽⁵⁾	男 Male	女 Female	合計 ⁽⁵⁾ Overall ⁽⁵⁾	男 Male	女 Female	合計 ⁽⁵⁾ Overall ⁽⁵⁾
呼吸系統疾病 Diseases of the respiratory system	22.0	19.6	20.9	24.0	21.6	22.9	37.0	33.1	35.3
腫瘤 Neoplasms	34.2	29.2	32.0	31.5	28.3	30.1	25.0	23.8	24.5
循環系統疾病 Diseases of the circulatory system	22.9	26.6	24.5	20.2	20.3	20.2	17.4	17.2	17.3
泌尿生殖系統疾病 Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.9	5.9	4.8	4.2	6.5	5.2	3.7	5.3	4.4
症狀、體徵和臨床與實驗室異常所見，不可歸類 在他處者 Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	2.3	3.0	2.6	4.0	5.7	4.7	3.2	4.8	3.9
疾病和死亡的外因 ⁽³⁾ External causes of morbidity and mortality ⁽³⁾	4.2	3.1	3.7	4.5	3.0	3.8	3.6	2.6	3.2
消化系統疾病 Diseases of the digestive system	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.9	2.8
某些傳染病和寄生蟲病 Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.8
精神和行為障礙 Mental and behavioural disorders	1.2	2.6	1.8	1.9	4.2	2.9	1.6	3.9	2.6
內分泌、營養和代謝疾病 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
神經系統疾病 Diseases of the nervous system	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
肌肉骨骼系統和結締組織疾病 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
皮膚和皮下組織疾病 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
血液及造血器官疾病和某些涉及免疫機制的疾患 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
先天性畸形、變形和染色體異常 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
其他原因 Other causes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	§	0.1
總計⁽⁴⁾ Total⁽⁴⁾	100.0 (23 608)	100.0 (18 576)	100.0 (42 188)	100.0 (28 365)	100.0 (23 171)	100.0 (51 536)	100.0 (34 295)	100.0 (27 261)	100.0 (61 557)

註釋：由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

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

- (1) 數字是使用有關時期根據香港法例第 174 章《生死登記條例》登記的死亡人數所編製，與本文內使用所知死亡人數編製同一時期的其他數字可能不同。
- (2) 上表所載的數字乃根據「疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類」第 10 次修訂本編製，因此未必可與表 3 (甲) 所載的 2000 年及以前根據「疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類」第 9 次修訂本編製的數字作比較。
- (3) 根據「疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類」第 10 次修訂本，死亡個案的死因若屬於第 19 章「損傷、中毒和外因的某些其他後果」，則應以第 20 章「疾病和死亡的外因」作分類。
- (4) 括號內數字為該年登記死亡人數。
- (5) 「合計」包括性別不詳的死亡人數。
§ 少於 0.05%。

- (1) Figures are compiled using deaths registered under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (Cap. 174, Laws of Hong Kong) during the relevant period. They may differ from other figures presented in this article which are compiled using known deaths in the same period.
- (2) Figures presented above are compiled based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) 10th Revision. Hence, they may not be comparable with figures for 2000 and before presented in Table 3(A), which were compiled based on the ICD 9th Revision.
- (3) According to the ICD 10th Revision, when the morbid condition is classifiable under Chapter XIX as "Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes", the codes under Chapter XX for "External causes of morbidity and mortality" should be used as the primary cause of death.
- (4) Figures in brackets denote the total number of registered deaths in the year.
- (5) "Overall" includes deaths of unknown sex.
§ Less than 0.05%.

4. 平均預期壽命

4.1 平均預期壽命是一項有用的指標，以供描述及比較指定年齡的人口的死亡情況。出生時平均預期壽命是指某年出生的人士，若其一生經歷一如該年的年齡性別死亡率所反映的死亡情況時，預期他／她能活的年數。

4.2 在 1991 年，男性出生時的平均預期壽命為 75.2 年，而女性則為 80.7 年。2022 年男性及女性的相應數字分別增至 80.7 年及 86.8 年，顯示在這期間的死亡率大幅改善。（表 4）

4. Expectation of life

4.1 Expectation of life is a useful measure to describe and compare mortality conditions at specific ages. The expectation of life at birth defines the number of years of life that a person born in a given year is expected to live if he/she was subject to the prevalent mortality conditions as reflected by the set of age-sex specific mortality rates for that year.

4.2 In 1991, the expectations of life at birth for males was 75.2 years and that for females was 80.7 years. By 2022, the corresponding figures for males and females increased to 80.7 years and 86.8 years respectively, indicating a substantial improvement in mortality rate over the period. (Table 4)

表 4 選定年份及年齡按性別劃分的平均預期壽命
Table 4 Expectation of life at selected ages by sex in selected years

年齡 Age	年 Year					增長（按年數計） Increase (in number of years)	
	1991	2001	2011	2021	2022 ⁽¹⁾	1991-2021	1991-2022
					男 Male		
0	75.2	78.4	80.3	83.2	80.7	8.0	5.5
20	56.0	58.8	60.6	63.5	61.2	7.6	5.2
40	36.7	39.6	41.2	44.0	41.7	7.3	5.0
60	19.3	21.7	23.0	25.8	23.6	6.5	4.3
80	7.0	8.4	8.7	11.5	9.2	4.5	2.2
					女 Female		
0	80.7	84.6	86.7	87.9	86.8	7.3	6.1
20	61.5	65.0	67.0	68.2	67.1	6.7	5.6
40	41.9	45.4	47.3	48.5	47.4	6.5	5.5
60	23.4	26.6	28.4	29.5	28.5	6.1	5.0
80	8.9	11.0	11.9	12.6	11.8	3.7	2.8
					差距（女 - 男） Difference (Female - Male)		
0	5.5	6.2	6.4	4.7	6.1	-	-
20	5.5	6.2	6.4	4.7	6.0	-	-
40	5.2	5.8	6.1	4.4	5.7	-	-
60	4.2	4.9	5.4	3.7	4.9	-	-
80	1.9	2.6	3.3	1.1	2.6	-	-

註釋： (1) 由於 2022 年死亡率在 2019 冠狀病毒疫情期間異常地高，請小心詮釋 2022 年的平均預期壽命。

- 不適用。

Note: (1) The expectation of life in 2022 should be interpreted with care as the figures are affected by exceptionally high mortality rates in 2022 during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- Not applicable.

4.3 與其他經濟體比較，香港的死亡率很低。兩性的出生時平均預期壽命可媲美如日本及新加坡等正經歷低死亡率的經濟體。
(表 5)

4.3 Compared with other economies, Hong Kong enjoys very low mortality rates. The expectations of life at birth for both sexes compares favourably to those economies experiencing low mortality such as Japan and Singapore. (Table 5)

表 5 選定年份香港及選定經濟體的出生時平均預期壽命

Table 5 Expectation of life at birth for Hong Kong and selected economies in selected years

經濟體	Economy	1991	2001	2011	2021	2022
				男		
				Male		
香港	Hong Kong	75.2	78.4	80.3	83.2	80.7
日本	Japan	76.1	78.1	79.4	81.5	81.1
新加坡	Singapore	73.5	76.3	79.5	80.8	80.7 [#]
澳洲	Australia	74.4	77.0	79.7	81.3	n.a.
丹麥	Denmark	72.2	74.5	77.3	79.6	79.4
法國	France	72.9	75.4	78.4	79.2 [#]	79.3 [#]
德國	Germany	72.9	75.4	77.7	78.3	n.a.
荷蘭	Netherlands	74.0	75.8	79.2	79.7	80.1
挪威	Norway	74.0	76.2	79.0	81.6	80.9
瑞典	Sweden	74.9	77.5	79.8	81.2	81.3
英國	United Kingdom	72.9	75.3	78.4	n.a.	n.a.
美國	United States of America	72.0	74.3	76.3	73.5	n.a.
				女		
				Female		
香港	Hong Kong	80.7	84.6	86.7	87.9	86.8
日本	Japan	82.1	84.9	85.9	87.6	87.1
新加坡	Singapore	77.9	80.3	84.1	85.5	85.2 [#]
澳洲	Australia	80.3	82.4	84.2	85.4	n.a.
丹麥	Denmark	77.8	79.2	81.6	83.4	83.1
法國	France	81.2	82.9	85.0	85.2 [#]	85.2 [#]
德國	Germany	79.3	81.2	82.8	83.2	n.a.
荷蘭	Netherlands	80.2	80.7	82.8	83.0	83.1
挪威	Norway	80.1	81.5	83.5	84.7	84.4
瑞典	Sweden	80.5	82.1	83.7	84.8	84.7
英國	United Kingdom	78.4	80.1	82.4	n.a.	n.a.
美國	United States of America	78.9	79.5	81.1	79.3	n.a.
				差距 (女 - 男)		
				Difference (Female - Male)		
香港	Hong Kong	5.5	6.2	6.4	4.7	6.1
日本	Japan	6.0	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.0
新加坡	Singapore	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.5 [#]
澳洲	Australia	5.9	5.4	4.5	4.1	n.a.
丹麥	Denmark	5.6	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.7
法國	France	8.3	7.5	6.6	6.0 [#]	5.9 [#]
德國	Germany	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.9	n.a.
荷蘭	Netherlands	6.2	4.9	3.6	3.3	3.0
挪威	Norway	6.1	5.3	4.5	3.1	3.4
瑞典	Sweden	5.6	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.4
英國	United Kingdom	5.5	4.8	4.0	n.a.	n.a.
美國	United States of America	6.9	5.2	4.8	5.8	n.a.

註釋： n.a. 沒有數字。
臨時數字。

Notes: n.a. Not available.
Provisional figures.

5. 死亡的季節性

5.1 死亡的發生有強烈的季節性。一般而言，在冬季月份的死亡數字較高，這明顯與天氣冷而導致較多死亡有關。在 12 月至 4 月的死亡數字，會比在較暖的月份（即 5 月至 11 月）的數字為高。（表 6）

5. Seasonality of deaths

5.1 There is pronounced seasonality in the incidence of deaths. In general, mortality is far greater in the winter months when the cold weather apparently takes its toll on life. In the months of December through April, the number of deaths is higher than that in the warmer months of May through November. (Table 6)

表 6 選定年份按月及年的死亡人數
Table 6 Monthly and yearly incidence of deaths in selected years

月份 Month	死亡人數 Number of deaths					月份 Month	季節性指數 ⁽¹⁾ Seasonal index ⁽¹⁾	
	1991	2001	2011	2021	2022		1991–2021	1991–2022
1	2 529	2 984	4 522	5 278	4 775	1	117	116
2	2 379	2 830	3 970	4 124	6 142	2	109	107
3	2 528	2 870	3 866	4 318	12 185	3	110	111
4	2 337	2 763	3 658	4 096	5 527	4	101	101
5	2 371	2 773	3 327	4 173	4 287	5	98	98
6	2 178	2 598	3 165	4 022	3 830	6	93	93
7	2 313	2 695	3 120	4 141	4 092	7	96	97
8	2 386	2 732	3 245	4 063	4 175	8	93	93
9	2 156	2 581	3 150	3 877	4 223	9	89	89
10	2 271	2 740	3 348	4 256	4 334	10	93	92
11	2 459	2 721	3 203	4 252	4 249	11	93	93
12	2 522	3 091	3 772	4 754	5 873	12	108	109
1 - 12	28 429	33 378	42 346	51 354	63 692	平均值 Average	100	100

註釋：(1) 指數是應用「X-12 自迴歸-求和-移動平均」方法編製，顯示死亡人數在期間內的每月季節性指數的平均值。期間內的季節性指數的平均值為 100，數值超過 100 的季節性指數表示該月份的死亡人數較平均為多，而數值低於 100 的季節性指數表示該月份的死亡人數較平均為少。

Note: (1) The index is compiled using “X-12 ARIMA” method. It shows the average monthly seasonal index for the number of deaths within the period. The average seasonal index for the period is 100. A seasonal index above 100 means the number of deaths for that month is more than the average, whereas a seasonal index below 100 means the number of deaths for that month is less than the average.

6. 其他參考資料

6.1 有關更多人口特徵相關的統計數字，用戶可參閱政府統計處網站 (<https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/scode160.html>)

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6. Further reference

6.1 For more demographic statistics, users can refer to the website (<https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/scode160.html>) of the Census and Statistics Department.