

# 香港統計月刊

## Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics

2014 年 11 月  
November 2014

*專題文章*  
*Feature Article*

1981 年至 2013 年香港死亡趨勢  
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## The Mortality Trend in Hong Kong, 1981 to 2013

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，由於人口老化，整體死亡率及死亡人數卻呈現上升的趨勢。

這篇文章簡述 1981 年至 2013 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 1981 to 2013. It also discusses the leading causes of death, the expectation of life and the seasonality of deaths.

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# 1981 年至 2013 年香港死亡趨勢

## The Mortality Trend in Hong Kong, 1981 to 2013

### 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，由於人口老化，整體死亡率及死亡人數卻呈現上升的趨勢。

1.3 這篇文章簡述 1981 年至 2013 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 1981 年的 24 832 人增至 2013 年的 43 397 人。在同期內，粗死亡率（即某 1 年內死亡人數相對該年年中每千名人口的比率）徘徊於每千人約有 5 - 6 人死亡的水平。雖然粗死亡率是一個簡單及常用的死亡指標，但卻極受年齡、性別及其他的人口特徵變化所影響。（表 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 1981 年的每千人有 10.4 人死亡，下跌 45% 至 2013 年的每千人有 5.7 人死亡。（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 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.

1.3 This article gives a brief account of the mortality trend in Hong Kong over the period from 1981 to 2013. 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 from 24 832 in 1981 to 43 397 in 2013. The crude death rate, which refers to the number of deaths in a given year per 1 000 mid-year population of that year, fluctuated at around 5 - 6 deaths per 1 000 population during this period. 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 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 by 45% from 10.4 per 1 000 population in 1981 to 5.7 in 2013. (Table 1)

2.3 不同年齡的死亡率有很大差別。一般而言，出生後第 1 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。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。

2.4 在 1981 年至 2013 年期間，初生嬰兒的死亡率的改善最為顯著，男性及女性的死亡率分別下跌 73% 及 83%。同時，70 歲及以上的老年人的死亡率亦有適度的改善。（表 2）

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. 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.

2.4 During 1981 to 2013, the greatest improvement in mortality rate was amongst infants, with the mortality rates dropped by 73% and 83% for males and females respectively. Meanwhile, a moderate improvement in mortality rate for older persons aged 70 and over was also observed. (Table 2)

**表 1 1981 年至 2013 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, 1981 to 2013**

年 Year	死亡人數 Number of deaths	粗死亡率 Crude death rate	標準化死亡率 <sup>(1)</sup> Standardised death rate <sup>(1)</sup>
			(按每千名人口計算) (per 1 000 population)
1981	24 832	4.8	10.4
1982	25 396	4.8	10.4
1983	26 522	5.0	10.6
1984	25 520	4.7	9.8
1985	25 258	4.6	9.4
1986	25 912	4.7	9.2
1987	26 916	4.8	9.3
1988	27 659	4.9	9.3
1989	28 745	5.1	9.4
1990	29 136	5.2	9.4
1991	28 429	5.0	8.9
1992	30 550	5.3	9.3
1993	30 571	5.2	8.9
1994	29 905	5.0	8.3
1995	31 468	5.1	8.3
1996	32 176	5.0	8.0
1997	31 738	4.9	7.7
1998	32 847	5.0	7.8
1999	33 258	5.0	7.7
2000	33 758	5.1	7.5
2001	33 378	5.0	7.0
2002	34 267	5.1	6.9
2003	36 971	5.5	7.3
2004	36 918	5.4	7.0
2005	38 830	5.7	7.0
2006	37 457	5.5	6.5
2007	39 476	5.7	6.6
2008	41 796	6.0	6.7
2009	41 175	5.9	6.3
2010	42 194	6.0	6.2
2011	42 346	6.0	6.0
2012	43 917	6.1	6.0
2013	43 397	6.0	5.7

註釋： (1) 標準化死亡率是根據 2011 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) Standardised death rate is computed using the age-sex structure of the population at 2011 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	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2013
(每千名人口的死亡人數) (Number of deaths per 1 000 population)								
<b>男性</b> <b>Male</b>								
0	10.7	7.5	6.2	4.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9
1 - 4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
5 - 9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 - 14	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 - 19	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
20 - 24	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
25 - 29	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4
30 - 34	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
35 - 39	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
40 - 44	2.8	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2
45 - 49	4.6	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.0
50 - 54	7.6	6.7	5.7	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.1
55 - 59	12.2	10.3	8.9	8.0	7.0	5.6	5.4	5.2
60 - 64	19.5	17.2	15.4	12.8	10.3	9.9	8.6	8.4
65 - 69	30.8	27.4	23.6	21.9	18.0	15.4	15.0	12.6
70 - 74	47.4	42.1	39.7	33.7	30.0	26.8	22.4	22.5
75 - 79	68.1	65.6	60.8	52.8	48.4	44.1	39.0	36.0
80 - 84	97.9	87.6	90.6	89.7	76.9	76.0	69.1	61.4
85+	119.9	133.7	126.6	127.2	128.8	129.5	129.6	128.9
所有年齡 All ages	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.7	5.8	6.4	7.2	7.2
<b>女性</b> <b>Female</b>								
0	9.2	7.1	6.8	3.5	2.4	2.7	1.8	1.6
1 - 4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
5 - 9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
10 - 14	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
15 - 19	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
20 - 24	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
25 - 29	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
30 - 34	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
35 - 39	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
40 - 44	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
45 - 49	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
50 - 54	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7
55 - 59	6.6	5.2	4.5	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8
60 - 64	9.8	8.6	7.3	5.9	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.9
65 - 69	16.6	14.7	13.2	10.6	9.3	6.9	5.9	5.8
70 - 74	25.0	23.8	23.1	18.2	15.5	13.1	10.7	10.5
75 - 79	41.9	40.5	38.2	32.8	26.8	23.8	20.5	18.4
80 - 84	71.4	52.3	62.5	58.3	46.1	43.3	38.2	36.6
85+	122.1	109.2	113.5	110.4	101.9	98.2	95.9	90.0
所有年齡 All ages	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.0

### 3. 死亡原因

3.1 在 2000 年及以前，疾病及死因分類是根據「疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類」第 9 次修訂本而制定。在 1981 年至 2000 年期間，腫瘤、循環系統疾病及呼吸系統疾病仍然是主要的死亡原因。這三種疾病合計導致的死亡數目約佔 2000 年死亡總數的 78%。值得注意的是，自 1985 年開始，腫瘤已取代循環系統疾病成為頭號殺手。在 2000 年，死於腫瘤的人數約佔死亡總數的 33%，而循環系統疾病則約佔 28%，呼吸系統疾病所佔的比例則維持於約 17%，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 1981 年至 2000 年期間，男性因腫瘤死亡的數目較因循環系統疾病為多，而循環系統疾病則是女性死亡的首要原因。在 2000 年，死於腫瘤及循環系統疾病的男性數目分別佔男性死亡數目的 36% 及 25%，而女性的相應數字則分別是 30% 及 32%。

(表 3 (甲))

3.3 由 2001 年起，疾病及死因分類是根據「疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類」第 10 次修訂本而制定。在 2001 年至 2013 年期間，腫瘤、循環系統疾病及呼吸系統疾病仍然是主要的死亡原因。在 2001 年至 2013 年期間，男性及女性因腫瘤死亡的百分比分別下跌約 5 個百分點至 34% 及下跌約 1 個百分點至 30%。同期，男性因循環系統疾病及呼吸系統疾病死亡的百分比分別下跌約 1 個百分點至 22% 及上升約 5 個百分點至 22%。女性的相應數字則分別下跌約 6 個百分點至 24% 及上升約 4 個百分點至 20%。(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 Problem” (ICD) 9<sup>th</sup> Revision for 2000 and before. During 1981 to 2000, neoplasms, diseases of the circulatory system and diseases of the respiratory system remained the dominant causes of death. These three diseases together accounted for about 78% of all deaths in 2000. Specifically, neoplasms had overtaken diseases of the circulatory system to become the top killer since 1985. In 2000, neoplasms accounted for about 33% of all deaths while diseases of the circulatory system accounted for about 28%. Diseases of the respiratory system accounted for a relatively stable share of about 17%. The other causes contributed a relatively minor share of all causes. (Table 3(A))

3.2 During 1981 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 due to 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 circulatory system and diseases of the respiratory system were still the main causes of deaths from 2001 to 2013. The percentages of male and female deaths for neoplasms dropped by about 5 percentage points to 34% and dropped by about 1 percentage point to 30% respectively during 2001 to 2013. The percentages of male deaths for diseases of the circulatory system and diseases of the respiratory system during the period decreased by about 1 percentage point to 22% and increased by about 5 percentage points to 22% respectively. The corresponding percentages for females decreased by about 6 percentage points to 24% and increased by about 4 percentage points to 20% respectively. (Table 3(B))

表 3 (甲) 1981 年、1991 年及 2000 年按死亡原因及性別劃分的死亡人數<sup>(1)</sup>百分比分布  
 Table 3 (A) Percentage distribution of deaths<sup>(1)</sup> by cause of death and sex, 1981, 1991 and 2000

死亡原因 <sup>(2)</sup> Cause of death <sup>(2)</sup>	1981			1991			2000		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 <sup>(4)</sup> Overall <sup>(4)</sup>	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 <sup>(4)</sup> Overall <sup>(4)</sup>	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 <sup>(4)</sup> Overall <sup>(4)</sup>
腫瘤 Neoplasms	29.1	23.1	26.4	33.5	27.5	30.9	36.4	29.5	33.4
循環系統疾病 Diseases of the circulatory system	26.3	32.2	28.9	25.6	31.9	28.4	25.2	31.9	28.1
呼吸系統疾病 Diseases of the respiratory system	16.1	15.3	15.7	16.9	16.1	16.5	17.2	15.7	16.6
損傷及中毒 Injury and poisoning	9.1	6.1	7.8	7.6	4.7	6.3	6.5	4.4	5.6
泌尿生殖系統疾病 Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.3	4.7	3.9	3.6	5.7	4.5	3.4	5.6	4.4
消化系統疾病 Diseases of the digestive system	4.9	3.6	4.3	4.6	3.6	4.2	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	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.9	3.5	2.6
傳染病和寄生蟲病 Infectious and parasitic diseases	3.8	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.1
症狀、體徵和不明確的情況 Symptoms, signs and ill- defined conditions	2.8	7.2	4.8	1.8	3.4	2.5	1.3	0.8	1.1
其他原因 Other causes	3.7	4.2	3.9	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.0
<b>總計<sup>(3)</sup></b> <b>Total<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(13 855)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(11 116)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(24 978)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(16 135)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(12 540)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(28 682)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(19 270)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(14 719)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(33 993)</b>

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

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

(1) 數字是使用有關時期的登記死亡人數所編製，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。

(1) Figures are compiled using registered deaths 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) 上表所載的數字是根據「疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類」第 9 次修訂本編製，因此未必可與本表乙部所載的 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。

(2) Figures presented above are compiled based on the "International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems" (ICD) 9<sup>th</sup> Revision. Hence, they may not be comparable with those for 2001 and onwards presented in Part B of this table, which were compiled based on the ICD 10<sup>th</sup> Revision.

(3) 括號內數字為該年登記死亡人數。

(3) Figures in brackets denote the total number of registered deaths in the year.

(4) 合計包括性別不詳的死亡人數。

(4) Overall includes deaths of unknown sex.



表 3 (乙) 2001 年、2011 年及 2013 年按死亡原因及性別劃分的死亡人數<sup>(1)</sup>百分比分布  
 Table 3 (B) Percentage distribution of deaths<sup>(1)</sup> by cause of death and sex, 2001, 2011 and 2013

死亡原因 <sup>(2)</sup> Cause of death <sup>(2)</sup>	2001			2011			2013		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 <sup>(5)</sup> Overall <sup>(5)</sup>	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 <sup>(5)</sup> Overall <sup>(5)</sup>	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 <sup>(5)</sup> Overall <sup>(5)</sup>
腫瘤 Neoplasms	38.0	30.8	34.9	34.2	29.2	32.0	33.5	30.1	32.0
循環系統疾病 Diseases of the circulatory system	22.5	29.1	25.4	22.9	26.6	24.5	21.8	23.5	22.5
呼吸系統疾病 Diseases of the respiratory system	17.1	16.0	16.6	22.0	19.6	20.9	22.3	20.2	21.4
疾病和死亡的外因 <sup>(3)</sup> External causes of morbidity and mortality <sup>(3)</sup>	6.3	4.5	5.5	4.2	3.1	3.7	5.0	3.4	4.3
泌尿生殖系統疾病 Diseases of the genitourinary system	3.5	5.4	4.3	3.9	5.9	4.8	4.1	6.0	5.0
消化系統疾病 Diseases of the digestive system	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.2
某些傳染病和寄生蟲病 Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8
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	1.1	0.7	0.9	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.7	3.3
內分泌、營養和代謝疾病 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1
精神和行為障礙 Mental and behavioural disorders	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.6	1.8	1.6	3.2	2.3
神經系統疾病 Diseases of the nervous system	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
皮膚和皮下組織疾病 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
肌肉骨骼系統和結締組織疾病 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
先天性畸形、變形和染色體異常 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
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	0.3	0.3
其他原因 Other causes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>總計<sup>(4)</sup></b> <b>Total<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(19 007)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(14 294)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(33 305)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(23 608)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(18 576)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(42 188)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(24 149)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(19 244)</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(43 399)</b>

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

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

- 數字是使用有關時期的登記死亡人數所編製，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。
- 上表所載的數字是根據「疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類」第 10 次修訂本所編製，因此未必可與本表甲部所載的 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。
- 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。
- 括號內數字為該年登記死亡人數。
- 合計包括性別不詳的死亡人數。

- Figures are compiled using registered deaths during the relevant period. They may differ from other figures presented in this article which are compiled using known deaths in the same period.
- Figures presented above are compiled based on the "International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems" (ICD) 10<sup>th</sup> Revision. Hence, they may not be comparable with figures for 2000 and before presented in Part A of this table, which were compiled based on the ICD 9<sup>th</sup> Revision.
- According to the ICD 10<sup>th</sup> 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.
- Figures in brackets denote the total number of registered deaths in the year.
- Overall includes deaths of unknown sex.

#### 4. 平均預期壽命

4.1 平均預期壽命是一項有用的指標，用作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 1981 年，男性出生時的平均預期壽命為 72.3 年，而女性則為 78.5 年。2013 年的相應數字增至男性的 81.1 年及女性的 86.7 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 1981, the expectations of life at birth were 72.3 years for males and 78.5 years for females. By 2013, the corresponding figures increased to 81.1 years for males and 86.7 years for females, 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	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2013	增長（按年數計） Increase (in number of years)	
									1981-2013	
男性 Male										
0	72.3	74.1	75.2	76.7	78.4	79.4	80.3	81.1	8.8	
20	53.6	55.0	56.0	57.4	58.8	59.8	60.6	61.5	7.9	
40	34.5	35.7	36.7	38.2	39.6	40.4	41.2	42.1	7.6	
60	17.7	18.5	19.3	20.4	21.7	22.2	23.0	23.8	6.1	
80	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.6	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.3	2.9	
女性 Female										
0	78.5	79.4	80.7	82.7	84.6	85.5	86.7	86.7	8.2	
20	59.6	60.4	61.5	63.2	65.0	65.9	67.0	67.0	7.4	
40	40.3	40.9	41.9	43.7	45.4	46.2	47.3	47.3	7.0	
60	22.3	22.6	23.4	24.9	26.6	27.3	28.4	28.4	6.1	
80	8.5	8.3	8.9	9.8	11.0	11.2	11.9	11.7	3.2	
差距（女性 - 男性） Difference (Female - Male)										
0	6.2	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.4	5.6	-	
20	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.1	6.4	5.5	-	
40	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.2	-	
60	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.4	4.6	-	
80	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.4	-	

註釋： - 不適用

Note: - Not applicable

4.3 與其他經濟體系比較，香港的死亡率很低。男性及女性的出生時平均預期壽命均可媲美如日本及瑞典等正經歷低死亡率的經濟體系。（表 5）

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

表 5 1981 年至 2013 年香港及選定經濟體系的出生時平均預期壽命

Table 5 Expectation of life at birth for Hong Kong and selected economies, 1981 to 2013

經濟體系	Economy	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		男性 Male												
香港	Hong Kong	72.3	74.1	75.2	76.7	78.4	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.8	80.1	80.3	80.7	81.1
澳大利亞	Australia	71.4	72.8	74.4	75.2	77.0	78.7	79.0	79.2	79.3	79.5	79.7	79.9	n.a.
丹麥	Denmark	n.a.	71.6	72.2	72.9	74.5	75.9	75.9	76.3	76.5	77.1	77.3	77.9	78.0
法國	France	70.4	71.5	72.9	74.1	75.5	77.2	77.4	77.6	77.7	78.0	78.4 <sup>#</sup>	78.5 <sup>#</sup>	78.7 <sup>#</sup>
德國 <sup>(1)</sup>	Germany <sup>(1)</sup>	–	–	72.2	73.6	75.5	76.6	76.9	77.2	77.3	77.5	77.7	n.a.	n.a.
日本	Japan	73.8	75.2	76.1	77.0	78.1	79.0	79.2	79.3	79.6	79.6	79.4	79.9	80.2
荷蘭	Netherlands	72.7	73.1	74.0	74.7	75.8	77.6	78.0	78.3	78.5	78.8	79.2	79.2	n.a.
挪威	Norway	72.7	72.9	74.0	75.4	76.2	78.1	78.2	78.3	78.6	78.9	79.0	79.4	79.7
新加坡	Singapore	70.1	72.1	73.5	74.4	76.3	77.8	78.1	78.4	79.0	79.2	79.5	79.8	80.2
瑞典	Sweden	73.1	74.0	74.9	76.5	77.5	78.7	78.9	79.1	79.3	79.5	79.8	79.9	80.1
英國	United Kingdom	70.8	71.9	73.2	74.3	75.7	77.2	77.4	77.6	77.8	78.1	78.6	78.9	n.a.
美國	United States of America	70.4	71.2	72.0	73.1	74.3	75.2	75.5	75.6	76.0	76.2	76.3	n.a.	n.a.
		女性 Female												
香港	Hong Kong	78.5	79.4	80.7	82.7	84.6	85.5	85.4	85.5	85.9	86.0	86.7	86.4	86.7
澳大利亞	Australia	78.4	79.1	80.3	81.1	82.4	83.5	83.7	83.7	83.9	84.0	84.2	84.3	n.a.
丹麥	Denmark	n.a.	77.5	77.8	78.0	79.2	80.4	80.5	80.7	80.8	81.2	81.6	81.9	81.9
法國	France	78.5	79.7	81.2	82.0	82.9	84.2	84.4	84.3	84.4	84.6	85.0 <sup>#</sup>	84.8 <sup>#</sup>	85.0 <sup>#</sup>
德國 <sup>(1)</sup>	Germany <sup>(1)</sup>	–	–	78.7	79.9	81.3	82.1	82.3	82.4	82.5	82.6	82.7	n.a.	n.a.
日本	Japan	79.1	80.9	82.1	83.6	84.9	85.8	86.0	86.1	86.4	86.3	85.9	86.4	86.6
荷蘭	Netherlands	79.3	79.6	80.2	80.4	80.7	81.9	82.3	82.3	82.6	82.7	82.9	82.9	n.a.
挪威	Norway	79.4	79.7	80.1	81.1	81.5	82.7	82.7	83.0	83.1	83.2	83.5	83.4	83.6
新加坡	Singapore	75.2	76.5	77.9	78.9	80.3	82.6	82.9	83.3	83.7	84.0	84.1	84.3	84.6
瑞典	Sweden	79.1	80.0	80.5	81.5	82.1	82.9	83.0	83.2	83.4	83.5	83.7	83.5	83.7
英國	United Kingdom	76.8	77.7	78.7	79.4	80.4	81.5	81.6	81.7	81.9	82.2	82.6	82.7	n.a.
美國	United States of America	77.8	78.2	78.9	79.1	79.5	80.3	80.6	80.6	80.9	81.0	81.1	n.a.	n.a.
		差距 (女性 - 男性) Difference (Female - Male)												
香港	Hong Kong	6.2	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.4	5.7	5.6
澳大利亞	Australia	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.4	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	n.a.
丹麥	Denmark	n.a.	5.9	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.9
法國	France	8.1	8.2	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6 <sup>#</sup>	6.3 <sup>#</sup>	6.3 <sup>#</sup>
德國 <sup>(1)</sup>	Germany <sup>(1)</sup>	–	–	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	n.a.	n.a.
日本	Japan	5.3	5.7	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.4
荷蘭	Netherlands	6.6	6.5	6.2	5.7	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7	n.a.
挪威	Norway	6.7	6.8	6.1	5.7	5.3	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.9
新加坡	Singapore	5.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.4
瑞典	Sweden	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6
英國	United Kingdom	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	n.a.
美國	United States of America	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	n.a.	n.a.

註釋：(1) 東德與西德在 1990 年 10 月合併為一個國家。

– 不適用  
n.a. 沒有數字  
# 臨時數字

Notes: (1) German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) united to form one State in October 1990.

– Not applicable  
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，比較暖的月份（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 where the cold weather apparently takes its toll on life. In the months of December through April, the number of deaths are higher than those 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 <sup>(1)</sup> Seasonal index <sup>(1)</sup>
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2013		1981–2013
1	2 364	2 502	2 529	2 928	2 984	3 558	4 522	4 178	1	117
2	2 009	2 176	2 379	2 915	2 830	3 075	3 970	3 516	2	106
3	2 214	2 555	2 528	3 242	2 870	3 286	3 866	3 815	3	112
4	1 886	2 182	2 337	2 926	2 763	3 023	3 658	3 664	4	101
5	2 074	2 177	2 371	2 720	2 773	3 067	3 327	3 490	5	98
6	1 924	1 953	2 178	2 424	2 598	3 003	3 165	3 356	6	92
7	1 908	2 080	2 313	2 661	2 695	3 127	3 120	3 529	7	97
8	2 165	2 066	2 386	2 428	2 732	2 975	3 245	3 421	8	93
9	1 871	1 842	2 156	2 262	2 581	2 909	3 150	3 364	9	89
10	1 954	1 985	2 271	2 372	2 740	2 925	3 348	3 452	10	92
11	1 975	2 035	2 459	2 408	2 721	3 006	3 203	3 449	11	93
12	2 488	2 359	2 522	2 890	3 091	3 503	3 772	4 163	12	109
1 - 12	24 832	25 912	28 429	32 176	33 378	37 457	42 346	43 397	平均值 Average	100

註釋： (1) 指數是應用「X-12 自迴歸-求和-移動平均」(X-12 ARIMA)方法編製，顯示死亡人數在有關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 relevant 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.