

L13

**HONG KONG**

**Population Projections**

**1971 - 1991**



這份刊物的 PDF 版本的文字是從印刷版掃描而成，再利用光學字符識別軟件轉換成電子格式。由於原印刷版本已印製並保存多年，光學字符識別技術未必能準確地識別某些文字或數字。因此，搜索或複製此 PDF 檔案內的文字時應加以注意。

The text of this PDF publication was scanned from its printed version and then converted to electronic text using Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software. Because of the age and condition of the original printed copy, the OCR may not recognise certain characters or figures accurately. Caution should therefore be taken when searching or copying text from this PDF publication.

*Duplicated  
Copies*

# HONG KONG

# Population Projections

**1971-1991**



CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT, HONG KONG

Printed by The Silver Offset Printing Co.  
Published by The Government Printer, Hong Kong.

GovC&S-225-002

## CONTENTS

	Page
Foreward .....	1
Chapter 1 : General Account of Population Projections .....	3
Chapter 2 : Fertility Trends .....	4-11
Chapter 3 : Mortality Trends .....	12-17
Chapter 4 : Migration .....	18-23
Chapter 5 : Method of Computation .....	24-28
Table 1 : Hong Kong Population Estimate, mid-1971 .....	30-31
Table 2 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1972 .....	30-31
Table 3 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1973 .....	32-33
Table 4 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1974 .....	32-33
Table 5 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1975 .....	34-35
Table 6 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1976 .....	34-35
Table 7 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1977 .....	36-37
Table 8 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1978 .....	36-37
Table 9 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1979 .....	38-39
Table 10 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1980 .....	38-39
Table 11 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1981 .....	40-41
Table 12 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1986 .....	40-41
Table 13 : Hong Kong Population Projections, 1991 .....	42-43



## FOREWORD

The first set of population projections for Hong Kong was made on the basis of the results of the 1961 population census and the vital statistics and migration data then available. In the late fifties and early sixties, there was no positive sign of a major decline in fertility. In preparing the population projections assumptions were made regarding future fertility trends which led to an overestimate of the future number of births; the estimated net population gain by migration also proved too high. Thus the low projection made in 1962 estimated the 1971 population at 4.39 million, in comparison with the 3.94 million actually counted in the 1971 Census.

At the time of the 1966 By-Census, although the pronounced decline in the birth rate was clearly visible, the rate had in fact fallen to about 25 per thousand, while immigration had stabilised at about 10,000 a year, it could still not be foreseen that the birth rate would continue to fall, particularly among women in the younger fertile age groups. The 1961 projections were revised downwards in 1967 but the low projection for 1971 of 4.11 millions was still higher than the 1971 Census count.

The present series of projections which are the work of Mr. Joseph LEE Man-kong and his demographic staff lay no claim to greater authority than their predecessors. They have however the advantage of being based on a longer run of vital statistics and migration data, which for recent years are considerably more accurate. But it must be stressed that these are mathematical projections based on historical trends of the basic components and they can easily be upset by external events over which the statistician has no control.

April 1973

(K.W.J. Topley)  
Commissioner for Census & Statistics



# CHAPTER 1: GENERAL ACCOUNT OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

There is increasing demand by both government and private organisations for estimates of the future population to be used in the planning of housing, education, and other social services and for many other purposes. Population projections serve as a means of estimating the size of the population of a country at a given future date, but since human societies change as a result of the forces which they themselves generate, no method of population projections is likely to prove completely accurate. It is, therefore, more relevant that the projections should be based on a correct appreciation of the forces at work in a population rather than on elaborate techniques and mathematical methods. In this respect, the "component" method of population projections, which consists in the separate projection of numbers of males and females in each age group of the population is considered to be the most suitable.

## 1.2 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Changes in the total population of a country are the net result of fertility (births), mortality (deaths) and migration. Therefore, in order to forecast the size of the population, an estimate requires to be made of the future number of births, deaths and migrants. These estimates may be crude in the sense that they are made on the basis of a set of assumptions, but should not be at variance with the latest information available. On the basis of these estimates, the projected size and structure of the future population are arrived at by adding the future number of births and net migration to, and by subtracting the future number of deaths from the population at the base date.

For Hong Kong, there is presently available a set of population projections prepared some years ago based on the age distribution of the population as recorded in the 1966 By-Census. However, since the assumptions then made about fertility, mortality and migration are now out of date in the light of existing trends, revised projections are required. A new set of population projections for the period from 1971 to 1991 has therefore been prepared, using the latest population figures obtained from the 1971 Census.

In this new set of population projections, three projections, i.e. high, medium and low have been prepared on different assumptions regarding fertility, mortality and migration. The projections for the period from 1971 to 1981 were made at one year intervals and by single years of age, and for the period 1981 to 1991 at five years intervals and by quinquennial age groups. The projected size of the future population and its rate of growth from one date to another are summarised in Table 1.2.1 below.

Table 1.2.1 Projected total population, Hong Kong mid-year 1971 – 1991

Year	Population (in thousand)		
	High projection	Medium projection	Low projection
1971	4,045 <i>a/</i>	4,045 <i>a/</i>	4,045 <i>a/</i>
1976	4,471	4,418	4,371
1981	5,011	4,866	4,741
1986	5,657	5,377	5,143
1991	6,337	5,896	5,526
	Per cent increase		
1971 – 1981	23.9	20.3	17.2
1981 – 1991	26.5	21.2	16.6
1971 – 1991	56.7	45.8	36.6

Note: *a/* 1971 mid-year population estimate derived from the 1971 Census results.

Population projections are never completely accurate and sometimes can, indeed, be disastrously wrong. There is always the possibility of a catastrophic event, such as a war or natural calamity, or the sudden appearance of important new factors without parallel in the current situation or past experience, which would completely change the size and structure of the population. For practical reasons these possibilities cannot be considered in the projections.

Provided that the expected extremes in the future course of fertility, mortality and migration are catered for in the projections, it can be reasonably hoped that the future population trend will take a course somewhere within the limits described by the low projection and the high projection.



## CHAPTER 2 : FERTILITY TRENDS

### 2.1 FERTILITY TRENDS IN THE SIXTIES

Until recently, Hong Kong, like most other countries in Asia, had a very high birth rate. From the end of the Second World War to the late fifties, the crude birth rates for Hong Kong remained fairly stable at the high level of between 35 and 39 per thousand population. These rates were based on the number of yearly registered live births, and in fact, the actual rates were probably even higher because of the large under-registration of births at that time. However, in recent years, Hong Kong has experienced a sharp decline in the birth rate. Between 1961 and 1963, the crude birth rate dropped from 35 to 33.5 per thousand. Since 1964, the decline in both the numbers of births and the corresponding rates has become more marked as can be seen from Table 2.1.1 below. In 1971, the crude birth rate was 19.7 per thousand, a fall of 43.7% over the past ten years.

**Table 2.1.1** Number of live births and crude birth rates (per 1,000 population), Hong Kong 1961 – 1971

Year	Mid-year population estimate <sup>a/</sup>	Number of live births	Crude birth rate
1961	3,168,100	110,884 <sup>b/</sup>	35.0
1962	3,305,200	112,503 <sup>b/</sup>	34.0
1963	3,420,900	114,550 <sup>b/</sup>	33.5
1964	3,504,600	107,625 <sup>b/</sup>	30.7
1965	3,597,900	101,110 <sup>b/</sup>	28.1
1966	3,629,900	91,832 <sup>b/</sup>	25.3
1967	3,722,800	88,215 <sup>b/</sup>	23.7
1968	3,802,700	82,685 <sup>b/</sup>	21.7
1969	3,863,900	82,482 <sup>c/</sup>	21.4
1970	3,959,000	79,132 <sup>c/</sup>	20.0
1971	4,045,300	79,789 <sup>c/</sup>	19.7

Notes: <sup>a/</sup> Revised mid-year population estimates based on the 1971 Census results.

<sup>b/</sup> Registered figures with adjustments for under-registration.

<sup>c/</sup> Known births and reported self-delivered births with adjustments for a very small number of self-delivered births not reported.

The steady decline in the birth rate for Hong Kong in the sixties was produced by a combination of the following factors affecting the population:—

- a decrease in the number of women of child-bearing ages,
- a decrease in the number of currently married women at productive child-bearing ages,
- a decrease in fertility.

It is estimated that about half of the total decrease was associated with the change in fertility; and the other half with the decrease in the number of women in the child-bearing age group 20 – 34 and the proportion of women currently married.

### 2.2 NUMBER OF WOMEN OF CHILD-BEARING AGES

The 1961 Census showed that there was a marked dip in the population between the ages of 17 and 21 inclusive, with its deepest point at ages 18 and 19. The meagre size of this age group was due to the fact that birth rates were very low during the War years 1940 – 1945, while infant and childhood mortality was high. Consequently, very few infants born during this period survived after the War. With the lapse of time, this Second World War generation gradually moved up the age scale and was aged 27 – 31 in 1971. As a result, the numbers of women in the prime child-bearing age group 25 – 29 and in the 30 – 34 age group decreased substantially during the period 1961 to 1971. The number of women in each child-bearing age group and the number expressed as a percentage of the total female population in the years 1961, 1966 and 1971 are shown in Table 2.2.1 below.



**Table 2.2.1** Number of women in each child-bearing age group, Hong Kong 1961, 1966 & 1971

Age group	1961		1966		1971	
	Number <i>a</i> /	% of total female population	Number <i>a</i> /	% of total female population	Number <i>b</i> /	% of total female population
15 – 19	90,800	5.8	162,900	9.0	215,100	10.8
20 – 24	90,900	5.8	94,400	5.2	164,400	8.3
25 – 29	117,600	7.4	94,100	5.2	95,400	4.8
30 – 34	124,500	7.9	118,600	6.5	94,400	4.7
35 – 39	109,800	7.0	124,500	6.8	118,300	6.0
40 – 44	96,600	6.1	109,400	6.0	123,800	6.2
45 – 49	82,500	5.2	96,100	5.3	108,400	5.5
15 – 49	712,700	45.2	800,000	44.0	919,800	46.3

Notes: *a*/ Mid-year retrojected population, excluding armed forces and transients.

*b*/ Mid-year population estimate based on the 1971 Census sex and age distribution.

Between 1961 and 1971, the number of women in the age group 25 – 29 decreased by 22,200. In Hong Kong, the fertility of women aged 30 – 34 is still very high, but their numbers dropped from 124,500 in 1961 to 94,400 in 1971. This change in the age distribution of the female population has had a definite effect on the decline in the number of births during the same period. Even if the proportion of women who were married and the fertility of married women had remained unchanged since 1961, the decrease in the number of women in these two age groups would have caused a considerable decline both in the total number of births and in the birth rate.

### 2.3 PROPORTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN

The proportion of currently married women in the age group 15 – 49 represents that segment of the population taking part or capable of taking part in reproductive activity. Other things being equal, it is to be expected that changes in the proportion of currently married women will result in increases or decreases in the number of births. Table 2.3.1 below shows the proportion of currently married women in each child-bearing age group in the years 1961, 1966 and 1971.

**Table 2.3.1** Proportion of currently married women by quinquennial age groups, Hong Kong 1961, 1966 & 1971

Age group	1961	1966	1971
15 – 19	6.4	4.7	2.9
20 – 24	51.0	42.7	32.3
25 – 29	83.4	85.2	79.4
30 – 34	91.4	92.4	93.4
35 – 39	90.0	93.1	95.1
40 – 44	84.5	89.7	92.9
45 – 49	75.5	81.2	89.1

It can be seen that the proportions of currently married women in the younger age groups 15 – 19 and 20 – 24 have decreased significantly from 6.4% and 51.0% in 1961 to 2.9% and 32.3% in 1971 respectively. The smaller proportion of married women in these age groups, particularly in the 20 – 24 age group where fertility is usually high, has had a definite effect on the decline in the number of births during the same period. This change in the proportion of married women in the younger age groups is due to the fact that women have been tending in recent years to postpone marriage. As revealed by the 1971 Census, the average age of marriage since 1966 was about 28 years for men and slightly below 23 years for women. The small increase in the proportion married in the older age groups 35 – 49 has comparatively little influence, as fertility is low towards the end of the reproductive age-span.

## 2.4 DECLINE IN FERTILITY

Hong Kong has experienced a decline in fertility in recent years, but this decline has not been of the same extent among women in different reproductive age groups. The pattern of change is best illustrated by comparing the age-specific fertility rates for the years 1961 and 1971, which are given in Table 2.4.1 below.

**Table 2.4.1** Age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 population) by quinquennial age groups, Hong Kong 1961 & 1971

Age group	1961 <sup>a/</sup>	1971	Percentage change
15 – 19	47	17.0	- 64
20 – 24	238	145.6	- 39
25 – 29	313	243.8	- 22
30 – 34	231	162.5	- 30
35 – 39	139	83.6	- 40
40 – 44	57	28.4	- 50
45 – 49	9	3.6	- 60

Note: <sup>a/</sup> Professor R. Freedman's estimates based on the average age pattern of fertility rates for Taipei and Singapore for 1961 as applied to the total number of live births occurred in Hong Kong in the same year.

This shows that, while fertility rates have fallen for all age groups 15 – 49, the greatest reduction has been in the less fertile age groups 15 – 19 and 40 – 49. The fertility rates for the more fertile age groups 20 – 39 have dropped only 20% to 40%. It should be noted that the fertility rates for the 30 – 39 age groups in 1971 were still very high compared with the rates for the same age groups in developed countries. This is the result of high fertility among Chinese women at the late reproductive ages. An analysis of the vital registration data for the period 1969 to 1971 shows that women aged between 30 and 39 were still responsible for a substantial number of the total births in each year and, in particular, that a large proportion of these births were of a fifth child and above. This is illustrated in Tables 2.4.2 and 2.4.3 below.

**Table 2.4.2** Live births by age of mothers, Hong Kong 1969 – 1971

Age of mother	1969		1970		1971	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
15 – 24	25,991	31.5	26,558	33.5	27,505	34.5
25 – 29	21,417	26.0	20,941	26.5	23,196	29.1
30 – 39	30,021	36.4	27,145	34.3	25,176	31.5
40 – 49	5,053	6.1	4,488	5.7	3,912	4.9
Total	82,482	100.0	79,132	100.0	79,789	100.0

**Table 2.4.3** Live births by age of mothers by birth orders, Hong Kong 1971

Age of mother	Birth Order					Total <sup>a/</sup>
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th & over	
15 – 24	13,355	8,434	3,292	936	194	26,211
25 – 29	4,977	6,317	5,373	3,282	2,159	22,108
30 – 39	1,488	3,028	3,969	4,444	11,057	23,986
40 – 49	106	162	273	357	2,853	3,751
Total	19,926	17,941	12,907	9,019	16,263	76,056

Note: <sup>a/</sup> Live births registered in 1971.



It should also be noted that, as shown in Table 2.4.4 below, in each year during the period 1969 – 1971, a substantial proportion, more than 20%, of the total live births were of a fifth child and above.

**Table 2.4.4 Percentage distribution of live births by birth orders, Hong Kong 1969 – 1971**

Birth order	1969	1970	1971
1st	25.2	26.5	26.4
2nd	21.2	22.3	23.5
3rd	15.6	16.1	17.2
4th	12.1	11.9	11.7
5th & over	25.9	23.2	21.2
All birth orders	100.0	100.0	100.0

This proportion gradually came down from 25.9% in 1969 to 23.2% in 1970, and to 21.2% in 1971. The proportion of total live births of high birth order in 1971 was still much higher than that in developed countries.

In order to assess future fertility trends, it is necessary to examine the causes of the fertility decline of the past years. This decline was mainly attributable to the following factors:—

- an improvement in the educational standard of the population,
- an increase in the proportion of women participating in gainful employment,
- an increase in the number of women practising family planning.

It was found in the 1971 Census that those women who were educated had considerably less children than those who were not. This relationship is shown in Table 2.4.5 below. In recent years, there has been a marked improvement in educational attainment in Hong Kong and therefore a corresponding general tendency towards smaller-sized families.

**Table 2.4.5 Educational attainment and average number of children born to ever-married women aged 15 – 49, Hong Kong 1971**

Educational attainment	Average number of children born
No schooling	4.2
Primary and private tutor	3.2
Secondary	2.3
Post secondary and above	2.0

It was also found in the 1971 Census that the proportion of women aged 15 and over engaged in gainful employment increased substantially during the past ten years. These proportions are shown in Table 2.4.6 below.

**Table 2.4.6 Proportion of women aged 15 and over currently working by quinquennial age groups, Hong Kong 1961 & 1971**

Age group	1961			1971		
	Working female population	Total female population	Proportion working	Working female population	Total female population	Proportion working
15 – 24	79,983	166,356	48.1	217,251	371,329	58.5
25 – 34	79,984	239,016	33.5	69,983	182,162	38.4
35 – 44	78,047	207,338	37.6	89,752	237,521	37.8
45 – 54	59,994	144,517	41.5	74,613	199,719	37.4
55 – 64	24,889	89,832	27.7	42,971	139,080	30.9
65 & over	6,134	61,790	9.9	14,910	118,433	12.6
Total	329,031	908,849	36.2	509,480	1,248,244	40.8



It can be seen that the increase for the age group 15 – 24 is most striking, from 48.1% in 1961 to 58.5% in 1971. This change is relevant to the recent fertility decline. The rapid development of industry during the intercensal period 1961 to 1971 created job opportunities for woman workers. Such development took people out of their former family context and permitted the growth of individual aspirations and independency which operated to bring about a change in their attitude towards family limitation.

During the ten years 1961 to 1971, the annual case load of the Hong Kong Family Planning Association increased substantially, from 28,583 cases to 105,500 cases. In addition, the adoption of birth control outside the Family Planning Programme is also very common. The increasing number of women practising family planning has definitely has an effect on the decline in fertility in this period.

## 2.5 FUTURE FERTILITY TRENDS

An analysis of the pattern of change in the age-specific fertility rates for the past years, and the evidence available from vital registration records and the 1971 Census all indicate that fertility, which has been falling steadily since 1961, will continue to fall for some years in the future, although the speed of the decline is likely to be slower, and of different extent among women of different child-bearing ages. The differential speed of the decline can be assessed from a study of the fertility rates by single years of age for the period 1969 to 1971, as shown in Table 2.5.1 below.

**Table 2.5.1** Age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 population) by single years of age, Hong Kong 1969 – 1971

Age	1969	1970	1971
15	1.0	0.8	1.4
16	2.7	4.0	3.8
17	11.1	13.3	13.9
18	26.9	26.7	27.1
19	49.4	50.3	42.9
20	85.7	75.5	72.1
21	135.3	113.4	109.8
22	195.0	165.4	137.4
23	243.0	227.2	202.3
24	262.8	247.7	248.3
25	288.6	254.7	260.5
26	258.0	274.5	261.1
27	221.0	240.1	267.3
28	218.2	203.0	235.4
29	227.1	189.7	187.2
30	221.3	208.2	183.8
31	207.0	186.2	175.7
32	186.4	179.4	173.0
33	149.9	146.3	151.9
34	138.6	133.1	133.7
35	120.0	113.7	108.8
36	105.3	101.8	97.4
37	90.8	84.0	81.9
38	78.7	75.0	76.3
39	70.3	63.4	57.2
40	56.6	51.7	47.5
41	45.7	34.9	37.6
42	37.9	30.6	25.8
43	26.4	21.5	18.1
44	17.8	13.8	12.0
45	12.8	9.4	8.6
46	6.4	6.7	4.5
47	3.9	2.7	2.7
48	2.4	1.5	1.2
49	1.4	0.8	0.7

The decline in the fertility rates for ages 15 to 23 was very rapid in these three years due to reasons such as postponement of marriage and the participation of more young women in gainful employment. The fertility rates for these ages have already dropped to a very low level compared to the standard prevailing in developed countries, and it is doubtful whether there will be any substantial decline in fertility for this age group in future years. The decline in the rates for ages 24 to 28 was insignificant, possibly due to the fact that the average age of marriage for women was around 23 years, and that the time lag between marriage and the birth of the first and second child was short. An analysis of the vital registration data for the years 1969 to 1971 shows that most of the births of the first child took place within the first three years of marriage and of the second child, within the first five years. It is believed that the decline in fertility for this age group in the future will be least significant, unless the time lag between marriage and the birth of the first and second child is increased. The fertility rates for ages 29 and over were very high compared to the standard prevailing in developed countries. Women in the older fertile age groups in Hong Kong now still prefer larger families. However, it is believed that once these women have passed the reproductive age, and women of younger ages who now generally accept the practice of family planning come up to the older fertile age groups, the fertility rates for ages 29 – 49 will fall substantially.

On the basis of the recent experience in fertility decline, different assumptions about the future fertility rates for different child-bearing age groups have been made for the set of population projections contained in this report, and these are summarised as follows:—

**Table 2.5.1 Assumptions about future age-specific fertility rates for projections**

Age group	High projection		Medium projection		Low projection	
	1981 (% increase or decrease over 1971) level	1991 (% increase or decrease over 1981) level	1981 (% decrease over 1971) level	1991 (% decrease over 1981) level	1981 (% decrease over 1971) level	1991 (% decrease over 1981) level
15 – 23	– 4%	constant	– 14%	– 5%	– 20%	– 5%
24 – 28	+ 3%	+ 2%	– 8%	– 3%	– 15%	– 10%
29 – 34	– 10%	– 5%	– 20%	– 10%	– 25%	– 15%
35 – 49	– 15%	– 10%	– 25%	– 15%	– 40%	– 15%

The age-specific fertility rates for each future year can be projected by applying the estimated rates of change in fertility for different child-bearing age groups for the respective future year to the actual age-specific fertility rates for 1971. Table 2.5.2 below shows the projected age-specific fertility rates for the years 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 for each of the three projections.

**Table 2.5.2(a) Projected age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 population) by single years of age for high projections, Hong Kong 1976, 1981, 1986 & 1991**

Age	1976	1981	1986	1991
15	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
16	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
17	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.4
18	26.6	26.0	26.0	26.0
19	42.0	41.2	41.2	41.2
20	70.6	69.2	69.2	69.2
21	107.6	105.4	105.4	105.4
22	134.6	131.9	131.9	131.9
23	198.2	194.2	194.2	194.2
24	252.0	255.7	258.3	260.8
25	264.4	268.4	271.0	273.7
26	265.0	268.9	271.6	274.3
27	271.4	275.4	278.1	280.9
28	239.0	242.5	244.9	247.3
29	177.9	168.5	164.3	160.1
30	174.6	165.4	161.3	157.1



Age	1976	1981	1986	1991
31	166.9	158.1	154.2	150.2
32	164.3	155.7	151.8	147.9
33	144.3	136.7	133.2	129.8
34	127.0	120.3	117.3	114.3
35	100.6	92.4	87.8	83.2
36	90.1	82.8	78.6	74.5
37	75.7	69.6	66.1	62.6
38	70.6	64.8	61.6	58.4
39	52.9	48.6	46.2	43.8
40	43.9	40.4	38.3	36.3
41	34.8	31.9	30.3	28.7
42	23.9	21.9	20.8	19.7
43	16.7	15.4	14.6	13.8
44	11.1	10.2	9.7	9.1
45	8.0	7.3	7.0	6.6
46	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.4
47	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.1
48	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
49	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5

Table 2.5.2(b) Projected age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 population) by single years of age for medium projections, Hong Kong 1976, 1981, 1986 & 1991

Age	1976	1981	1986	1991
15	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
16	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1
17	13.0	12.0	11.7	11.4
18	25.2	23.3	22.7	22.2
19	39.9	36.9	36.0	35.0
20	67.0	62.0	60.4	58.9
21	102.1	94.4	92.1	89.7
22	127.8	118.2	115.2	112.2
23	188.1	173.9	169.6	165.2
24	238.3	228.4	225.0	221.5
25	250.1	239.7	236.1	232.5
26	250.7	240.2	236.6	233.0
27	256.7	246.0	242.3	238.6
28	226.0	216.6	213.3	210.1
29	168.5	149.8	142.3	134.8
30	165.4	147.0	139.7	132.3
31	158.1	140.6	133.5	126.5
32	155.7	138.4	131.5	124.5
33	136.7	121.5	115.4	109.3
34	120.3	106.9	101.6	96.2
35	95.2	81.6	75.5	69.3
36	85.2	73.0	67.6	62.1
37	71.6	61.4	56.8	52.2
38	66.7	57.2	52.9	48.6
39	50.1	42.9	39.7	36.5
40	41.5	35.6	32.9	30.3
41	32.9	28.2	26.1	24.0
42	22.6	19.4	17.9	16.4
43	15.8	13.6	12.5	11.5
44	10.5	9.0	8.3	7.6
45	7.5	6.5	6.0	5.5
46	3.9	3.4	3.1	2.8
47	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.7
48	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8
49	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4



Table 2.5.2(c) Projected age-specific fertility rates (per 1,000 population) by single years of age for low projections, Hong Kong 1976, 1981, 1986 & 1991

Age	1976	1981	1986	1991
15	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
16	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.9
17	12.6	11.2	10.9	10.6
18	24.4	21.7	21.2	20.6
19	38.6	34.3	33.5	32.6
20	64.9	57.7	56.2	54.8
21	98.8	87.8	85.6	83.4
22	123.7	109.9	107.2	104.4
23	182.0	161.8	157.8	153.7
24	229.6	211.0	200.5	189.9
25	241.0	221.5	210.4	199.3
26	241.5	221.9	210.8	199.7
27	247.3	227.2	215.9	204.5
28	217.8	200.1	190.1	180.1
29	163.8	140.4	129.9	119.4
30	160.8	137.9	127.5	117.2
31	153.8	131.8	121.9	112.0
32	151.3	129.7	120.0	110.3
33	132.9	113.9	105.3	96.8
34	117.0	100.3	92.7	85.2
35	87.0	65.3	60.4	55.5
36	77.9	58.4	54.1	49.7
37	65.5	49.1	45.4	41.8
38	61.0	45.8	42.3	38.9
39	45.8	34.3	31.8	29.2
40	38.0	28.5	26.4	24.2
41	30.1	22.5	20.9	19.2
42	20.6	15.5	14.3	13.2
43	14.5	10.9	10.0	9.2
44	9.6	7.2	6.6	6.1
45	6.9	5.2	4.8	4.4
46	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.3
47	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.4
48	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
49	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3

## CHAPTER 3 : MORTALITY TRENDS

### 3.1 MORTALITY TRENDS IN THE SIXTIES

A major decline in mortality in Hong Kong first became apparent about two decades ago. During the last few years before the outbreak of the Second World War in 1941, crude death rates were very high, varying between 26 and 37 per thousand population. However, after the War, the crude death rate dropped considerably. Between 1951 and 1961, it fell about 40% from 10.2 to 6.1 per thousand. Since 1961, the decline in the crude death rate has been more gradual as can be seen from Table 3.1.1 below. During the period of eight years from 1964 to 1971, the rates recorded little significant change, fluctuating about the level of 5 per thousand population.

**Table 3.1.1** Crude death rates (per 1,000 population), Hong Kong 1961 – 1971

Year	Mid-year population estimate	Number of deaths (adjusted)	Crude death rate
1961	3,168,100	19,325	6.1
1962	3,305,200	20,933	6.3
1963	3,420,900	20,340	6.0
1964	3,504,600	18,657	5.3
1965	3,597,900	18,150	5.0
1966	3,629,900	19,261	5.3
1967	3,722,800	20,234	5.4
1968	3,802,700	19,444	5.1
1969	3,863,900	19,256	5.0
1970	3,959,000	19,996	5.1
1971	4,045,300	20,269	5.0

However, the change in the crude death rate in the latter half of the sixties was considerably affected by the change in the age distribution of the population. To eliminate the effect of this, the death rate requires to be standardised directly on the age distribution of the population in a specific year. The population in 1961, 1966 and 1971 have been chosen for this purpose, and the standardised death rate thus computed shows a larger decline during the period between 1966 and 1971 than the actual crude death rate. This shows that there was a significant decline in mortality in the latter half of the sixties, which, however, was masked by the change in the age distribution of the population.

**Table 3.1.2** Percentage decline in crude and standardised death rates, Hong Kong 1961-1966 & 1966-1971

Period	Crude death rate	Standardised death rate based on the age distribution of		
		1961	1966	1971
1961 – 66	- 13	- 15	- 14	- 10
1966 – 71	- 6	- 17	- 16	- 14

### 3.2 TRENDS IN MORTALITY BY AGE

Age-specific death rates are a better measure of mortality than crude death rates because they are not affected by the age distribution of the population. Table 3.2.1 shows the age-specific death rates for Hong Kong for the years 1961 and 1971. It can be seen from the table that death rates have fallen in all age groups, but the decline has not been of the same extent for both males and females in different age groups.

**Table 3.2.1(a) Age-specific death rates (per 1,000 population) by quinquennial age groups (males), Hong Kong 1961 & 1971**

Age group	1961	1971	Percentage change
0	40.6	21.0	- 48
1 - 4	4.4	1.0	- 77
5 - 9	1.0	0.4	- 60
10 - 14	0.7	0.4	- 43
15 - 19	0.8	0.6	- 25
20 - 24	1.3	0.9	- 31
25 - 29	1.6	1.5	- 6
30 - 34	2.2	1.9	- 14
35 - 39	3.0	2.6	- 13
40 - 44	4.8	4.1	- 15
45 - 49	7.4	6.1	- 18
50 - 54	14.1	10.4	- 26
55 - 59	19.8	17.8	- 10
60 - 64	38.2	29.1	- 24
65 & over	72.8	63.6	- 13

**Table 3.2.1(b) Age-specific death rates (per 1,000 population) by quinquennial age groups (females), Hong Kong 1961 & 1971**

Age group	1961	1971	Percentage change
0	34.5	15.5	- 55
1 - 4	4.4	0.8	- 82
5 - 9	0.8	0.3	- 62
10 - 14	0.5	0.3	- 40
15 - 19	0.7	0.4	- 43
20 - 24	0.8	0.6	- 25
25 - 29	1.3	0.7	- 46
30 - 34	1.6	1.0	- 37
35 - 39	2.2	1.5	- 32
40 - 44	3.1	2.2	- 29
45 - 49	4.2	3.3	- 21
50 - 54	7.0	5.5	- 21
55 - 59	9.1	7.9	- 13
60 - 64	15.5	11.8	- 24
65 & over	41.6	41.0	- 1

During the period 1961 to 1971, the decline in mortality was greatest in the age groups under 10 for both males and females; in particular, the death rate for the age group 1 - 4 dropped by about 80%. The decline was relatively modest for males aged 25 and over and for females aged 40 and over. In most age groups, female mortality recorded a greater reduction than male mortality. However, for ages 50 and over, the decline in the death rate was more significant for males than for females.

Infant mortality in Hong Kong was very high in the decade before the Second World War. However, after the War, the infant mortality rate showed a spectacular decline, falling from about 100 per thousand live births immediately after the War to 36.3 per thousand in 1961 and to 18.4 per thousand in 1971. The course of this decline, as can be seen from Table 3.2.2 below, has on the whole been remarkably steady, apart from short periodic fluctuations which may be expected in any community when mortality has reached a low level. Table 3.2.2 also gives the neo-natal mortality rates, and the same pattern of change as for the infant mortality rates can be observed.



**Table 3.2.2 Infant mortality and neo-natal mortality rates (per 1,000 live births), Hong Kong 1961 – 1971**

Year	Infant mortality rate	Neo-natal mortality rate
1961	37.7	21.0
1962	36.9	21.2
1963	32.9	18.9
1964	26.4	16.6
1965	23.7	15.2
1966	24.9	15.3
1967	25.6	15.9
1968	23.0	15.0
1969	21.8	14.9
1970	19.6	12.7
1971	18.4	12.6

In contrast, the death rate for both males and females at ages 65 and over recorded an average reduction of only 13% and 1% respectively during the past ten years. Further reduction in mortality at these high ages will be slower, and will depend largely upon the development of new forms of medical treatment applicable to the diseases typical of the later years of life.

### 3.3 CAUSES OF DEATH

Mortality is the outcome of circumstances involving the risk of death, such as old age and levels of general health, illness, accidents or violence. Any of these factors which appears to be immediately connected with each death can be singled out and regarded as the "cause". An analysis of the causes of death over time, therefore, helps to demonstrate the change in mortality in a population.

The pattern of the causes of death has changed considerably for the past decades in Hong Kong. This is shown in Table 3.3.1 which gives the percentage distribution of all deaths by causes for the years 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966 and 1971.

**Table 3.3.1 Percentage distribution of deaths by groups of causes of death, Hong Kong 1951 – 1971**

Causes of death	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971
Infectious and parasitic	23.6	16.2	15.3	11.5	7.2
Neoplasms	4.0	7.0	12.3	17.6	21.0
Endocrine, nutritional, metabolic and blood	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2
Nervous system and sense organs	2.4	4.9	8.3	10.7	0.8 <sup>a/</sup>
Circulatory system	5.5	7.6	10.7	14.7	25.3 <sup>a/</sup>
Respiratory system	27.4	21.3	14.8	12.4	16.6
Intestinal system	15.0	15.1	7.7	5.0	5.1
Genito-urinary system	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.2
Pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
Skin and musculo-skeletal system	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Congenital anomalies and causes of perinatal mortality	8.5	11.2	11.1	8.4	4.4
Ill-defined causes	6.7	7.5	10.4	8.9	8.8
Accidents, poisonings and violence	3.8	5.0	5.9	7.1	7.1
All Causes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: <sup>a/</sup> Before 1969, cerebrovascular disease was classified under the nervous system and sense organs. Since 1969, this disease has been included in the circulatory system.

Deaths due to infectious and intestinal diseases comprised 38.6% of the total deaths in 1951. These dropped to 23% in 1961, and to 12.3% in 1971. Deaths from diseases of the respiratory system decreased substantially from 27.4% of the total deaths in 1951 to 14.8% in 1961, but increased slightly to 16.6% in 1971. During the same period, there was a rise in deaths from neoplasms, diseases of the nervous system and sense organs, and diseases of the circulatory system. Deaths from these three groups of diseases increased from 11.9% of the total deaths in 1951 to 31.3% in 1961, and to 47.1% in 1971.

Changes in the pattern of the causes of death can be seen more clearly from Table 3.3.2 below, which gives the cause-specific death rates for the years 1951, 1961, 1966 and 1971. This shows that, while the death rates from infectious and intestinal diseases and diseases of the respiratory system fell substantially after 1951, there has been a steady and notable increase in the death rates from neoplasms, diseases of the nervous system and sense organs, and diseases of the circulatory system.

**Table 3.3.2** Death rates (per 100,000 population) by groups of causes of death, Hong Kong 1951 – 1971

Causes of death	1951	1961	1966	1971	Percentage change		
					1951-71	1951-61	1961-71
Infectious and parasitic	240.7	90.3	59.1	36.1	- 85	- 62	- 60
Neoplasms	41.8	73.0	90.7	105.2	+ 152	+ 75	+ 44
Endocrine, nutritional metabolic and blood	7.9	6.4	7.6	5.8	- 27	- 19	- 9
Nervous system and sense organs	24.5	48.9	55.3	4.0 <sup>a/</sup> )	+ 62	+ 100 )	+ 16
Circulatory system	56.4	63.5	75.7	126.8 <sup>a/</sup> )		+ 13.)	
Respiratory system	285.1	87.4	63.7	83.3	- 71	- 69	- 5
Intestinal system	153.0	45.7	25.7	25.5	- 83	- 70	- 44
Genito-urinary system	16.3	11.8	9.2	10.9	- 33	- 28	- 8
Pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium	5.5	1.6	1.1	0.3	- 95	- 71	- 81
Skin and musculo- skeletal system	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.8	- 53	- 29	- 33
Congenital anomalies and causes of perinatal mortality	81.6	65.5	43.2	22.3	- 73	- 20	- 66
Ill-defined causes	68.2	61.4	46.0	44.1	- 35	- 10	- 28
Accidents, poisonings and violence	38.6	34.7	36.7	35.5	- 8	- 10	+ 2

Note: <sup>a/</sup> Before 1969, cerebrovascular diseases was classified under the nervous system and sense organs. Since 1969, this disease has been included in the circulatory system.

The remarkable decline in infant mortality in the period 1961 to 1971 was largely due to a substantial reduction of deaths from the preventable diseases of later infancy, in particular, tuberculosis, gastro-enteritis and pneumonia. There was also a steady reduction in infant deaths from immaturity as the result of improvements in midwifery and maternal health services. However, mortality from congenital anomalies and blood diseases of the newborn was little affected, and the number of deaths from these diseases increased significantly in the past two decades. Table 3.3.3 illustrates changes in the major causes of death typical of the first year of life for the period 1951 to 1971.



**Table 3.3.3**      **Death rates (per 1,000 live births) by major causes of infant death, Hong Kong 1951 – 1971**

	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971
Pneumonia, all forms	34.8	20.2	10.7	6.6	3.9
Gastro-enteritis	23.1	16.1	5.8	2.1	0.8
Immaturity	14.6	10.1	10.5	5.7	4.9
Tuberculosis, all forms	4.7	2.0	0.5	0.1	*
Bronchitis	2.9	1.2	0.1	*	0.1
Congenital malformation	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.1	3.1
Blood diseases of newborn	0.8	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.1

\* less than 0.05 per 1,000 live births.

The infant mortality for Hong Kong has reached a low level in recent years, which is comparable to the standard prevailing in developed countries. It is, therefore, believed that the decline in infant mortality in the future due to changes in the pattern of the causes of death will be least significant.

The major causes of death in the years after the Second World War were pneumonia, tuberculosis, enteritis and diarrhoea. Beri beri and smallpox took a heavy toll of life in 1946. Preventive measures were introduced effectively after 1946, and mortality from these two diseases fell spectacularly. No deaths from smallpox has been recorded since 1950, and no deaths from beri beri since 1964 except one in 1968 and one in 1970.

Enteric fever and dysenteries were very common in the fifties and the early sixties. As the result of improvements in the living and environmental sanitary conditions, mortality from these causes showed a remarkable decline in the sixties, and it has almost disappeared in recent years.

Deaths from pneumonia comprised the largest proportion of the total deaths in each year up to 1961. The death rate from this cause was very high during the period 1946 to 1951, fluctuating between 175 and 246 per hundred thousand population. Between 1951 and 1956, it fell from 246 to 145 per hundred thousand. After a slight increase in 1957 and 1958, it continued to decrease, until 1965, and has remained relatively steady at the level of about 56 per hundred thousand since 1966.

Mortality from tuberculosis was extremely high in the early fifties, comprising about one-sixth of the total deaths in each of those years. However, it recorded a steady and sharp decline in the late fifties; between 1951 and 1961, the death rate from this cause fell from 208 to 60 per hundred thousand population. After 1961, the decline was less rapid; the death rate dropped further to 42 per hundred thousand in 1966 and it remained at the level of between 36 and 40 per hundred thousand in the following years until 1971 when it dropped to 31.

The decline in mortality from tuberculosis was much greater among infants and children under 5 years of age than among adults. In the early fifties, over one-third of deaths from this disease were those of children under 5 years of age. These dropped to 11% in 1961 and to 0.6% in 1971. During the same period, there was a gradual increase in the proportion of deaths from tuberculosis among persons aged 45 and over.

Mortality from gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis was high in the past until the early fifties. Between 1951 and 1966, the death rate from this cause fell from 128 to 4.5 per hundred thousand population, and it has almost disappeared in recent years.

In the past two decades, mortality from neoplasms continued to increase, rising from approximately 42 per hundred thousand population in 1951 to 105 per hundred thousand in 1971. This increase may be partly due to better diagnosis techniques developed recently for this group of diseases. Since 1962, deaths from neoplasms have comprised the largest proportion of the total deaths in each year.

During the same period, as for neoplasms, the death rate from heart diseases, including hypertensive diseases, also increased substantially from 40 per hundred thousand population in 1952 to 59 per hundred thousand in 1961, and to 70 per hundred thousand in 1966. It remained at the level between 70 and 79 per hundred thousand after 1966, with the exception of 1969. Since 1962, following neoplasms deaths from heart diseases have comprised the second largest proportion of the total deaths in each year.

Mortality from cerebrovascular disease showed a steady increase from 21 per hundred thousand population in 1952 to 49 per hundred thousand in 1964. However, between 1965 and 1971, the death rate from this disease showed relatively little change, fluctuating about the level of between 46 and 51 per hundred thousand.

The ten leading causes of death in the years 1961, 1966 and 1971 are summarised in Table 3.3.4 below.



**Table 3.3.4 Ten leading causes of death, Hong Kong 1961, 1966 & 1971**

Causes of death	1961		1966		1971	
	Number of deaths	Death Rate per 100,000 population	Number of deaths	Death Rate per 100,000 population	Number of deaths	Death Rate per 100,000 population
Pneumonia (including pneumonia of newborn)	2,665	84	2,026	56	2,263	56
Neoplasms	2,280	72	3,249	90	4,237	105
Tuberculosis	1,907	60	1,515	42	1,250	31
Heart diseases (including hypertensive diseases)	1,866	59	2,546	70	2,952	73
Vascular lesion affecting central nervous system	1,401	44	1,830	50	1,956	48
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis	807	25				
All accidents	737	23	943	26	925	23
Measles	435	14	384	11		
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	336	11	351	10	388	10
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	228	7	436	12	888	22
Certain causes of perinatal mortality					620	15
Cirrhosis of liver			242	7	363	9

It can be seen that the five leading causes of death in 1961 were pneumonia, neoplasms, tuberculosis, heart diseases including hypertensive diseases, and cerebrovascular diseases in that order. Since 1962, the pattern of causes of death has changed considerably, and the five leading causes in 1966 and 1971 were neoplasms, heart diseases including hypertensive diseases, pneumonia, cerebrovascular diseases and tuberculosis in that order.

Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma was the tenth leading cause of death in 1961, but came up as the seventh in 1971. Since bronchitis, emphysema and asthma is typical of the later years of life, deaths from this group of diseases will become more significant as the proportion of the population in the age groups 50 and over increases in the future.

### 3.4 FUTURE MORTALITY TRENDS

Mortality trends have been falling since 1961. In view of the existing socio-economic conditions in Hong Kong and advances in medical technology, there is every reason to believe that the trends will continue to fall in the future. However, the speed of the decline is likely to be slower and not of the same extent among different age groups, because of changes in the pattern of causes of death as described in Section 3.3 of this chapter. An analysis of the trend in the age-specific death rates for the years 1961 to 1971, nevertheless, gives some indication of the differential speed of decline among different age groups. With the present low level of mortality, the range for variations in the future age-specific death rates is rather small, and therefore in preparing the set of population projections contained in this report, it is assumed that the trend in these rates in the future will be a continuation of those in the past. The projected age-specific death rates for the years 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991 are shown in Table 5.4.2 (a) and Table 5.4.2 (b) in Chapter 5.

## CHAPTER 4 : MIGRATION

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

In Hong Kong, migration is an uncertain element in the growth of population. It depends on socio-politico-economic factors which are largely unpredictable. In the "component" method of population projections, however, it is necessary to estimate the volume of future migration. The simplest way to go about this is to assume that no significant change in the existing socio-politico-economic conditions will take place over the period of the projections, and that the past trend of migration will continue in the future. More elaborate techniques are unlikely to produce more reliable results.

### 4.2 LEGAL MIGRATION

In the analysis of migration in Hong Kong, it is necessary to distinguish legal and illegal migration, and to measure their trends separately. For control purposes, statistics of the number of persons arriving in Hong Kong and the number leaving by air, sea and land during each month are maintained by the Immigration Department. These statistics record authorised movements across national boundaries, including tourists visiting Hong Kong for short periods and Hong Kong residents travelling abroad and returning. The balance of arrivals and departures over a calendar year cannot be taken as a sound measure of migration for that period, but, over a longer period, say ten years, these temporary inward and outward movements would be eliminated and the balance would demonstrate whether there was a permanent gain or loss of population. The balance of total arrivals and departures at the end of each annual period from mid-1961 to mid-1971 is given in Table 4.2.1 below; this shows that, during the ten-year period, departures exceeded arrivals by 3,411.

Table 4.2.1 Balance of arrivals and departures, Hong Kong 1961 – 1971

Calendar period (1st July – 30th June)	Balance of total arrivals and departures <sup>a/</sup>
1961/62	- 4,754
1962/63	- 1,809
1963/64	- 14,211
1964/65	+ 2,478
1965/66	- 50,741
1966/67	+ 19,194
1967/68	+ 6,390
1968/69	- 7,664
1969/70	+ 30,611
1970/71	+ 17,095
1961/71	- 3,411

Note: <sup>a/</sup> The figures for arrivals and departures for each calendar period from mid-1961 to mid-1968 have been adjusted for errors in physical counting at the immigration control points.

However, in order to measure the trend of legal migration and its impact on the growth of population during the period from 1961 to 1971, it is most desirable to record the number, and to study the pattern of flow of permanent immigrants and emigrants during this period. This information is needed in order to arrive at an estimate of future migration trends when preparing the population projections.

**EMIGRATION:** With the present system of collection of migration statistics, no specific information regarding the number of Hong Kong residents migrating to overseas countries for settlement or employment can be obtained. Consulates of certain countries to which Hong Kong residents emigrate have supplied the Hong Kong Immigration Department with details of the number and type of visas issued to persons holding Hong Kong British Passports or Certificates of Identity. Because of incomplete coverage, and the fact that some persons after obtaining a visa may change their minds about going, this data cannot represent the volume of permanent emigration. However, from the records available in the Immigration Department, it is possible to obtain details of the number of Hong Kong residents holding Hong Kong British Passports or Certificates of Identity, who entered or left Hong Kong during any specific period of time. It should be noted that Hong Kong residents holding Hong Kong British Passports or



Certificates of Identity are able to move between Hong Kong and overseas countries with relative freedom. Some may be spending part of their time in Hong Kong and part overseas, and some may migrate to other countries for employment or as students and return at the termination of their contracts or studies. In recent years, there has also been a substantial number of Hong Kong residents going abroad for visits. Therefore, the balance of arrivals and departures of Hong Kong residents over a one-year period cannot be used as a satisfactory measure of permanent emigration. However, the balance of arrivals and departures of Hong Kong residents over the seven-year period for which records are available, April 1964 to March 1971, should provide an indication of the possible permanent emigration during this period. The balance of arrivals and departures in this category at the end of each annual period from April 1964 to March 1971 is given in Table 4.2.2 below.

**Table 4.2.2 Arrivals and departures of Hong Kong residents holding Hong Kong British Passports or Certificates of Identity, Hong Kong 1964 – 1971**

Calendar period (1st April – 31st March)	Arrivals	Departures	Balance
1964/65	30,518	39,602	- 9,084
1965/66	30,419	41,307	- 10,888
1966/67	40,159	58,633	- 18,474
1967/68	63,367	81,422	- 18,055
1968/69	97,375	103,312	- 5,937
1969/70	110,454	122,786	- 12,332
1970/71	136,489	140,677	- 4,188
1964/71	508,781	587,739	- 78,958

It can be seen from the table that a larger outflow was recorded during the period 1966 – 1968 as a result of local disturbances which occurred in the summer of 1967, and it would appear that many who left Hong Kong during this period returned in the years 1968 and 1969. Assuming that the annual outflow of Hong Kong residents during the period 1961 – 1964 followed the average pattern for the normal years between 1964 and 1971, in the order of about 10,000, the volume of permanent emigration in this category for the whole period April 1961 to March 1971 is estimated to be about 110,000.

Re-entry permits are issued to Hong Kong residents to facilitate their travel between Hong Kong and China. From the records available in the Immigration Department, it is possible to obtain details of the number of Hong Kong residents holding re-entry permits, who entered or left Hong Kong during each annual period from April 1961 to March 1971 as shown in Table 4.2.3 below. The balance of arrivals and departures in this category over a period of ten years should represent reasonably accurately the number of Hong Kong residents going back to China for permanent residence.

**Table 4.2.3 Arrivals and departures of Hong Kong residents (from and to China) holding re-entry permits, Hong Kong 1961 – 1971**

Calendar period (1st April – 31st March)	Arrivals	Departures	Balance
1961/62	376,062	390,298	- 14,236
1962/63	342,807	355,048	- 12,241
1963/64	291,545	309,791	- 18,246
1964/65	424,991	417,804	+ 7,187
1965/66	410,867	435,575	- 24,708
1966/67	265,786	261,384	+ 4,402
1967/68	253,231	249,998	+ 3,233
1968/69	288,989	290,973	- 1,984
1969/70	413,243	395,398	+ 17,845
1970/71	318,185	314,145	+ 4,040
1961/71	3,385,706	3,420,414	- 34,708



Hence, the total volume of permanent emigration during the period between 1961 and 1971 is estimated to be about 140,000 as follows:—

— Hong Kong residents holding Hong Kong British Passports or Certificates of Identity migrating to overseas countries	110,000
— Hong Kong residents holding re-entry permits going back to China for residence	35,000
	145,000

**IMMIGRATION:** There are four main categories of permanent legal immigrants, namely, (1) Chinese from China, Macao and Taiwan, (2) 'stateless' Chinese living overseas, (3) aliens (including overseas Chinese holding passports other than those issued by China), and (4) British and Commonwealth citizens. Entry permits are required of all Chinese from China, Macao and Taiwan, except for natives of Kwangtung Province, for whom a quota system is imposed on entry via the land frontier between China and Hong Kong. 'Stateless' Chinese, aliens and Commonwealth citizens coming to Hong Kong for residence are required to apply for visas before entry. This requirement is not necessary for British citizens.

With the existing data-collection system, it is not possible to establish exactly the number of Chinese from China, Macao and Taiwan, except for those who are admitted under the quota arrangements, or the number of 'stateless' Chinese from other countries coming to Hong Kong each year with the intention of taking up permanent residence. The records maintained by the Immigration Department only show the number of entry permits and visa applications approved during each annual period, but not the number of immigrants in these two categories, who actually entered Hong Kong during that period. However, over a longer period, say ten years, the number of approved applications for entry in these two categories should represent reasonably accurately the number of legal immigrants from these countries, who actually entered Hong Kong during the same period, since those who failed to come after obtaining an entry permit or visa and those who left Hong Kong after staying for a couple of years or at the termination of their employment contracts may be balanced by those who arrived as visitors and had their status changed to permanent stay. However, no information regarding the number of applications for change of status approved during the period between 1961 and 1971 can be obtained. For the present analysis, it is thus considered that the net gain in these two categories during the period from 1961 to 1971 should, at least, be about the same as the number of entry permits or visa applications approved during this period. Table 4.2.4 below shows the number of applications for residence approved during each annual period from April 1961 to March 1971.

**Table 4.2.4** Number of entry permits and visa applications for residence, Hong Kong 1961 – 1971

Calendar period (1st April – 31st March)	Entry approved of Chinese from China, Macao and Taiwan	Entry approved of 'stateless' Chinese from other countries	Total
1961/62	2,335	254	2,589
1962/63	5,460	823	6,283
1963/64	5,167	536	5,703
1964/65	3,797	253	4,050
1965/66	2,655	208	2,863
1966/67	1,716	156	1,872
1967/68	2,252	184	2,436
1968/69	1,710	297	2,007
1969/70	2,395	185	2,580
1970/71	2,261	372	2,633
1961/71	29,748	3,268	33,016

It can be seen from the table that the annual number of approved applications for entry in these two categories was very substantial for the period between 1962 and 1965, but decreased considerably after 1965, and has remained at a level of about 2,600 in recent years.

Under the immigration quota system operating on the Sino-British border, a number of natives of Kwangtung Province are admitted to Hong Kong daily, with no other formality than the requirement that they should be in possession of exit and re-entry permits issued by the authorities in China. A head count of these persons is maintained by the Immigration Department. Of all those who were admitted to Hong Kong under these quota

arrangements, some returned to China after a short stay. During the period from April 1961 to March 1971, the number of entries in this category totalled 68,216, and the numbers returning to China 10,692 as shown in Table 4.2.5 below. Admissions were at a high level between 1962 and 1965, but gradually came down to a fairly low level by 1971. Therefore, the net gain in this category for the ten-year period amounted to 57,524.

**Table 4.2.5** Number of natives of Kwangtung Province admitted under the immigration quota system, Hong Kong 1961 – 1971

Calendar period (1st April – 31st March)	Number entering Hong Kong	Number returning to China
1961/62	14,209	1,799
1962/63	18,050	2,423
1963/64	10,790	1,599
1964/65	11,382	3,250
1965/66	6,862	1,189
1966/67	3,411	167
1967/68	1,800	141
1968/69	1,018	89
1969/70	431	21
1970/71	263	14
1961/71	68,216	10,692

Net gain for the period April 1961 to March 1971 = 68,216 – 10,692  
= 57,524

As regards the third category of permanent legal immigrants, a register of all resident aliens, i.e. those who will be or have been staying for more than six months in Hong Kong, is maintained by the Immigration Department. From this register, it is possible to obtain the number of resident aliens at the end of each annual period. The number of resident aliens on 31st March, 1971 was 18,863 as shown in Table 4.2.6 below.

**Table 4.2.6** Number of resident aliens, Hong Kong 1962 – 1971

Year (as of 31st March)	Number of resident aliens	Net gain (or loss) from the preceding year
1962	7,643	—
1963	7,994	351
1964	10,252	2,258
1965	13,023	2,771
1966	13,715	692
1967	15,019	1,304
1968	10,763	- 4,256
1969	13,122	2,359
1970	15,467	2,345
1971	18,863	3,396
1962/71		11,220

It can be seen that during the nine-year period from April 1962 to March 1971, the total net gain of permanent aliens immigrants was in the order of 11,220. The number of aliens coming to Hong Kong for residence or employment has risen substantially in recent years as a result of the increasing inflow of investment from overseas countries, and the establishment of sub-offices of foreign enterprises in Hong Kong.

No comprehensive data on the number of British and Commonwealth citizens coming to Hong Kong for residence during the period from 1961 to 1971 is available. However, the census taken in 1971 recorded a total of 44,635 persons giving Britain and other Commonwealth countries as their place of origin. This number, when compared to a total of 33,140 British and Commonwealth citizens recorded in the 1961 Census, showed an increase



of 11,495 during the years 1961 to 1971. Allowing for natural increase during the intercensal period, the number of British and Commonwealth citizens who came to Hong Kong for residence over the ten-year period would be less than 11,500.

From the analysis of legal emigration, it has been estimated that the total number of permanent emigrants during the period between 1961 and 1971 was about 140,000. Since from Table 4.2.1, it appears that, over the period 1961 to 1971, the total net balance of migration was no more than - 3,411, the total number of permanent legal immigrants during this period must also have been about 140,000, and is estimated to have been in the following categories:—

— Chinese from China, Macao and Taiwan (1)	30,000
— 'Stateless' Chinese from other countries (2)	3,000
— Estimated number of (1) and (2) who arrived as visitors and applied for change of status	28,000
— Natives of Kwangtung Province	58,000
— Aliens	11,000
— British and Commonwealth citizens	10,000
	<hr/> 140,000

### 4.3 FUTURE LEGAL MIGRATION TRENDS

Based on the above exposition of the constituents of permanent legal immigration and emigration, and the analysis of the pattern of flow of immigrants and emigrants in the period 1961 - 1971, an estimate of the trend of future legal migration has been made. Assuming that the large outflow of local population during the period 1967 - 1968 will not be repeated, the total of Hong Kong residents migrating to overseas countries and going back to China for residence in the future is expected to be about the same as in the past, an average of about 13,000 a year.

In recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the number of applications for entry of Chinese from China, Macao and Taiwan. The number of applications for residence and that for change of status in the near future will probably remain at the 1971 level. As the Chinese authorities are relaxing their restrictions on departures from China, it is expected that the number of natives of Kwangtung Province admitted to Hong Kong under the immigration quota system will also increase. In the past few years, the number of aliens coming to Hong Kong for residence, notably from the United States and South-East Asian countries, recorded a rising trend. As more investment coming from these countries in the future and more sub-offices of foreign enterprises opening in Hong Kong, it is very likely that this number will continue to increase. The number of British and Commonwealth citizens coming to Hong Kong for residence over the period between 1961 and 1971, as estimated from the censuses, was about 10,000, an average of 1,000 a year. It is assumed that, in the future, immigration from these countries will remain at this level.

Therefore, on the basis of this recent experience, it is expected that the past trend of legal immigration will continue in the future, and that the number of permanent legal immigrants will be about 13,000 a year. In preparing the population projections contained in this report, it is assumed that the future number of permanent legal immigrants and emigrants over an annual period will balance each other.

To make a population projection by the "component" method, it is also necessary to establish whether there is any difference in such respects as age and sex among immigrants and emigrants. Since no information regarding the sex and age distribution of permanent emigrants is available and in order not to complicate the projections, it is assumed that there is no significant difference between the sex and age distribution of permanent legal immigrants and that of permanent emigrants. It is known that a significant proportion of both immigrants and emigrants is in the age bracket 20 - 40. As their numbers are not large, compared to the total population, the discrepancy between immigrants and emigrants in different age groups is even less significant. Therefore, this crude assumption about their sex and age distribution will not affect the accuracy of the projected population significantly.

### 4.4 ILLEGAL MIGRATION

Statistics on illegal migration are even less satisfactory and more difficult to obtain. Such data is only available when illegal immigrants come forward to register for identity cards. There is no information as to the number of illegal immigrants remaining "underground". Of all illegal immigrants registering during a specific period, some may have entered in the same period and some in earlier periods. Therefore, the data on the number of illegal immigrants registering for identity cards during a specific period of time cannot provide a measure of the number of illegal immigrants entering during the same period, and this number has to be estimated. The number of illegal immigrants entering Hong Kong during the period between 1961 and 1971 was estimated on the basis of the time pattern of late registration. This in turn was derived by cross-tabulating date of arrival and date of registration for identity cards of



all illegal immigrants registering during the period from July 1970 to June 1971. The number of illegal immigrants registering for identity cards in each year after 1961 was then adjusted to relate to the year in which they entered Hong Kong, on the assumption that they followed the derived time pattern of late registration. These estimates are given in Table 4.4.1 below.

**Table 4.4.1 Estimated number of illegal immigrants, Hong Kong 1961 – 1970**

Year	Number of illegal immigrants
1961	25,662
1962	69,581
1963	13,455
1964	9,712
1965	6,949
1966	9,570
1967	11,396
1968	14,289
1969	8,041
1970	9,669

$$\text{Average annual gain during 1963 – 1970} = \frac{83,081}{8} = 10,385$$

Apart from the large influx which occurred in 1962, an average of about 10,000 illegal immigrants a year were added to the Hong Kong population during the period from 1963 to 1970. When preparing the population projections, it is assumed that the exceptional events of May 1962 will not be repeated, and that the level of illegal migration in the future will follow the average experience in the years 1963 to 1970.

#### 4.5 FUTURE NET BALANCE OF MIGRATION

Based on the above analysis of the past trend of legal and illegal migration, limits can be set to future net migration when preparing the population projections by the "component" method. These limits are shown as follows:—

Population projection	Annual net gain
High projection	18,000
Medium projection	10,000
Low projection	3,000

Slight deviations in the level of future migration from the average experience in the years 1961 to 1971 are catered for in the projections by setting the limits of 3,000 and 18,000 for the low projection and the high projection respectively.

## CHAPTER 5 : METHOD OF COMPUTATION

### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

A population projection predicts the size and structure of a human population and, like any other predictions, cannot be more accurate than the data on which it is based. Therefore, to make a population projection, it is necessary to establish first accurate data on the size and the sex and age distribution of the population at a point in time as the base for the projection. This is normally achieved by a census. In Hong Kong, the latest population census was taken on 9th March, 1971. However, in order to make a set of population projections for the period from 1971 to 1991, it is necessary to bring forward the population figures by sex and age obtained from the 1971 Census to the base date of mid-year 1971 before the population is projected. The "component" method of population projections, as described in Chapter 1, requires an estimate to be made of the future number of survivors from one date to another for each sex-age group, the future number of persons not yet born at the base date, and the future volume of migration.

### 5.2 BASE DATA

In the first place, the basic population data obtained from the 1971 Census was adjusted for error due to misstatements of age. In this calculation the census data was arranged first in the quinquennial age grouping 4 – 8, which was found to give the least age reporting error. From the grouped data, graduated values of population at single years of age were obtained by osculatory interpolation using Sprague's multipliers. The graduated values were adjusted for omissions on the basis of the results of the post-enumeration check, and then brought forward to mid-year 1971. This was achieved by "aging" the population about one-quarter of a year from 9th March, the census date, to 1st July, 1971 (i.e. the population aged  $x$  years last birthday on 9th March, 1971 became aged  $x + \frac{114}{365}$  years last birthday on 1st July, 1971), and by adding births and subtracting deaths by age, which had occurred during the same period. The base population thus derived was also adjusted for migration.

### 5.3 BIRTHS

On the basis of the assumptions postulated regarding future fertility trends, as described in Chapter 2, a series of age-specific fertility rates was projected for each successive future year. The average number of women in the child-bearing age groups for each such calendar period was calculated and multiplied by the projected fertility rates to arrive at the estimate of total births for that period. These future births are required for making the projections.

Since the projected fertility rates referred to births of both sexes combined, the numbers of male and female births were estimated from an average sex-ratio at birth using the birth registration records for the years 1968 to 1971 as shown in Table 5.3.1 below. The average ratio for these four years is 1,064 boys per 1,000 girls.

**Table 5.3.1 Registered births by sex, Hong Kong 1968 – 1971**

Year	Male	Female
1968	42,766	40,226
1969	40,820	38,508
1970	40,063	37,402
1971	39,559	37,259
1968 – 1971	163,208	153,395

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average sex-ratio at birth for 1968 – 1971} &= \frac{163,208}{153,395} \times 1,000 \\ &= 1,064 \end{aligned}$$

The projections for the period 1981 to 1991 were made at five years intervals, and the same method of computation was applied to estimate the future number of births for a calendar period of five years.



## 5.4 SURVIVORSHIP

The "component" method was applied in reverse to arrive at the sex and age distribution of the population in each year for the period 1961 to 1970. Based on the sex and age distribution of the retrojected population and death registration records by age, a series of sex-age-specific death rates for each year in the same period was derived. In order to show the pattern of change in mortality at different ages during the period 1961 to 1971 more explicitly, it may be necessary to compute the death rates for both sexes by broad age groups as given in Table 5.4.1 below.

**Table 5.4.1(a) Age-specific death rates (per 1,000 population) by broad age groups (males), Hong Kong 1961 – 1971**

Age broad group	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
0	41.2	41.1	36.8	29.8	27.4	27.5	29.3	25.0	23.9	20.7	21.0
1 – 4	4.4	3.8	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.4	3.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
5 – 24	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5
25 – 39	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0
40 – 54	8.2	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.0	6.8	7.0	6.6
55 & over	38.5	40.1	39.2	37.9	34.9	35.9	36.7	35.7	35.6	35.6	35.5

**Table 5.4.1(b) Age-specific death rates (per 1,000 population) by broad age groups (females), Hong Kong 1961 – 1971**

Age broad group	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
0	34.9	34.7	31.8	24.0	20.9	22.5	22.7	20.6	19.1	15.6	15.5
1 – 4	4.4	4.2	3.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8
5 – 24	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
25 – 39	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
40 – 54	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.5
55 & over	23.2	25.2	24.2	23.1	22.3	24.4	24.3	25.1	24.2	24.1	24.1

With these rates a "mortality index" for each broad age group and for each of the years 1961 to 1971 was computed. The method of computation used is as follows:—

Mortality index for each broad age group (for either sex)  
for the  $i$ th year during the period 1961 – 1971

Age quinquennia within broad age group	Age-specific death rates for the $i$ th year	Average age-specific death rates over the whole period	$k_{ij} = \frac{m_{ij}}{M_j}$	$w$ = proportion of population in each age group in 1971	Standardised $k$ for the $i$ th year
1	$m_{i1}$	$M_1$	$k_{i1}$	$w_1$	$k_{i1}w_1$
2	$m_{i2}$	$M_2$	$k_{i2}$	$w_2$	$k_{i2}w_2$
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
$j$	$m_{ij}$	$M_j$	$k_{ij}$	$w_j$	$k_{ij}w_j$
.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.
$n$	$m_{in}$	$M_n$	$k_{in}$	$w_n$	$k_{in}w_n$
				P	$\sum_j^n k_{ij}w_j$



$$Y_i^m \text{ (or } Y_i^f) = \frac{1}{P} \sum_j^n k_{ij} w_j$$

where  $Y_i^m$  = mortality index for each broad age group for males for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  year.

$Y_i^f$  = mortality index for each broad age group for females for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  year.

In order to obtain  $Y$  (mortality index for both sexes combined) for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  year, it is necessary to multiply  $Y_i^m$  and  $Y_i^f$  by their respective sex-ratio and sum the product.

The series of mortality indices for each broad age group thus derived was then fitted to a curve in the form of an exponential function by the method of "least squares". The equation of the curve is:

$$Y = aX^{-b}$$

where  $X$  = time coefficient; for 1961,  $X = 1$  and for the year after that,  $X = 2$  and so on

$Y$  = mortality index for any one year

$a = Y$  = mortality index for 1961, i.e. when  $X = 1$

$b$  = rate of change of the curve.

The "mortality index" for a particular broad age group and for each successive future year could be extrapolated from the curve accordingly. The equation of the curve for each broad age group is given as follows:—

Age broad group	Trend equation
0	$Y = 1.731623X^{-0.352292}$
1 – 4	$Y = 2.696902X^{-0.689265}$
5 – 24	$Y = 1.563985X^{-0.283255}$
25 – 39	$Y = 1.325554X^{-0.174875}$
40 – 54	$Y = 1.243038X^{-0.133802}$
55 & over	$Y = 1.106575X^{-0.059407}$

In order to estimate the set of survival ratios which are required for the calculation of survivors of the base population at future dates, it is necessary to establish first the age-specific death rates for each successive future year. This is achieved by computing a ratio of the "mortality index" for each broad age group for the respective future year to the "mortality index" for the same age group for 1971, and applying the ratios thus derived to the age-specific death rates for 1971. Table 5.4.2 below shows the projected sex-age-specific death rates for the years 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991.

Table 5.4.2(a) Projected age-specific death rates (per 1,000 population) by quinquennial age groups (males), Hong Kong 1976, 1981, 1986 & 1991.

Age group	1976	1981	1986	1991
0	20.5	18.7	17.4	16.4
1 – 4	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
5 – 9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
10 – 14	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
15 – 19	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
20 – 24	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
25 – 29	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
30 – 34	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7
35 – 39	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3
40 – 44	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8

Age group	1976	1981	1986	1991
45 – 49	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6
50 – 54	10.4	10.1	9.8	9.6
55 – 59	17.8	17.6	17.4	17.2
60 – 64	29.1	28.7	28.3	28.0
65 & over	63.6	62.7	61.9	61.3

**Table 5.4.2(b) Projected age-specific death rates (per 1,000 population) by quinquennial age groups (females), Hong Kong 1976, 1981, 1986 & 1991**

Age group	1976	1981	1986	1991
0	15.1	13.8	12.9	12.1
1 – 4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
5 – 9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
10 – 14	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
15 – 19	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
20 – 24	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
25 – 29	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
30 – 34	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
35 – 39	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
40 – 44	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
45 – 49	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
50 – 54	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0
55 – 59	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.6
60 – 64	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4
65 & over	41.0	40.4	39.9	39.5

For each future year, the projected sex-age-specific death rates were converted into  $q_x$  (i.e. probability of dying from any exact age  $x$  to the next), and the life-table functions  $l_x$  (i.e. survivors of the life-table cohort at any exact age  $x$ ) and  $L_x$  (i.e. number of years lived by the life-table cohort from any exact age  $x$  to the next) were computed, and from these the survival ratios (i.e.  $L_{x+1}/L_x$ ) were formed. The population of each sex at the beginning of a calendar year period was carried forward, with allowance for survivorship, to the end of the period when all members of the population would be one year older, i.e.

$$P_x \cdot \frac{L_{x+1}}{L_x} = P_{x+1}^{+1}$$

where  $P_x$  = number of persons at any age  $x$  at the beginning of a calendar year period

$P_{x+1}^{+1}$  = number of persons aged  $x+1$  at the end of a calendar year period.

The estimate of total births for a calendar year period was multiplied by the survival factor,  $L_0/l_0$ , to give the number surviving at age under 1 at the end of the period.

The projections for the period 1981 to 1991 were made at five years intervals, and the same method of computation was applied to estimate the number of survivors for a calendar period of five years.

For the high and medium projections, it is assumed that the death rates for each of the broad age groups for 1971 will decline gradually along the exponential curve of mortality indices for the respective broad age group until 1991; the sex-age-specific death rates for each successive future year were estimated in the manner as described above. For the low projection, the 1971 level of mortality is assumed to remain unchanged until 1991.

## 5.5 MIGRATION

To simplify the computation when preparing the projections by the "component" method, it is assumed that the net migration over an annual period is concentrated on the last day of the period. In this way, it will not be necessary to take account of the births and deaths among migrants within the one year period. Since their numbers are not large, they have been assumed to be within the range of 3,000 to 18,000, this crude assumption will not affect the accuracy of the projected population significantly.



It has been assumed that the future number of legal immigrants and emigrants over an annual period will balance each other, and that their sex and age distribution will be the same. Hence, the proportionate distribution of the estimated annual net migration by sex and age is assumed to be in line with the average sex and age distribution of illegal immigrants registering for identity cards during the two-year period for which records are available, mid-1969 to mid-1971, as shown in Table 5.5.1 below, and to remain unchanged for the period of the projections.

**Table 5.5.1      Average sex-age distribution of net migration for projections**

Age group	Males (%)	Females (%)
under 15	9.3	22.2
15 – 24	53.8	35.6
25 – 39	23.2	18.0
40 – 54	8.8	13.9
55 & over	4.9	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Sex-ratio : 2,791 males to 1,000 females

---

***Hong Kong  
Population Projections  
1971 - 1991***

---



**Table 1 : Hong Kong  
Population Estimate  
mid-1971**

Age Group	Estimated Population		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	209,300	196,700	406,000
5 - 9	262,700	252,000	514,700
10 - 14	271,800	259,600	531,400
15 - 19	227,300	215,100	442,400
20 - 24	177,400	164,400	341,800
25 - 29	116,500	95,400	211,900
30 - 34	115,200	94,400	209,600
35 - 39	133,100	118,300	251,400
40 - 44	134,900	123,800	258,700
45 - 49	116,200	108,400	224,600
50 - 54	101,300	94,600	195,900
55 - 59	76,700	78,900	155,600
60 - 64	54,700	64,300	119,000
65 - 69	28,400	47,200	75,600
70 - 74	18,400	36,100	54,500
75 - 79	7,600	21,500	29,100
80 - 84	3,900	11,400	15,300
85 & over	1,800	6,000	7,800
Total	2,057,200	1,988,100	4,045,300

**Table 2 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1972**

Age Group	High Projection		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	205,000	193,100	398,100
5 - 9	252,400	241,000	493,400
10 - 14	276,600	264,900	541,500
15 - 19	239,900	225,000	464,900
20 - 24	194,400	178,800	373,200
25 - 29	125,100	104,500	229,600
30 - 34	113,200	91,300	204,500
35 - 39	130,300	114,200	244,500
40 - 44	136,600	124,800	261,400
45 - 49	119,100	111,400	230,500
50 - 54	104,400	97,200	201,600
55 - 59	80,300	81,300	161,600
60 - 64	58,300	67,100	125,400
65 - 69	31,000	49,200	80,200
70 - 74	19,400	37,500	56,900
75 - 79	8,300	22,900	31,200
80 - 84	4,000	12,100	16,100
85 & over	1,900	6,300	8,200
Total	2,100,200	2,022,600	4,122,800

Note: The 1971 mid-year population estimate is the base population of the projections. This was derived from the 1971 Census sex and age distribution adjusting for births, deaths and migration.

Medium Projection			Low Projection		
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
204,700	192,900	397,600	204,500	192,700	397,200
252,200	240,800	493,000	252,000	240,600	492,600
276,300	264,700	541,000	276,000	264,400	540,400
238,700	224,700	463,400	237,700	224,400	462,100
192,400	178,300	370,700	190,700	178,000	368,700
124,400	104,300	228,700	123,800	104,100	227,900
112,900	91,200	204,100	112,600	91,200	203,800
130,000	114,100	244,100	129,700	114,000	243,700
136,400	124,700	261,100	136,200	124,600	260,800
118,900	111,300	230,200	118,700	111,200	229,900
104,300	97,100	201,400	104,200	97,000	201,200
80,100	81,300	161,400	80,000	81,200	161,200
58,300	67,000	125,300	58,200	67,000	125,200
30,900	49,100	80,000	30,800	49,000	79,800
19,400	37,500	56,900	19,400	37,500	56,900
8,300	22,900	31,200	8,300	22,900	31,200
4,000	12,100	16,100	4,000	12,100	16,100
1,900	6,300	8,200	1,900	6,300	8,200
<u>2,094,100</u>	<u>2,020,300</u>	<u>4,114,400</u>	<u>2,088,700</u>	<u>2,018,200</u>	<u>4,106,900</u>



**Table 3 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1973**

Age Group	High Projection		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	204,800	193,100	397,900
5 - 9	241,100	229,100	470,200
10 - 14	278,700	267,500	546,200
15 - 19	252,100	235,300	487,400
20 - 24	209,700	190,900	400,600
25 - 29	137,300	117,200	254,500
30 - 34	112,300	89,500	201,800
35 - 39	127,000	109,500	236,500
40 - 44	137,200	124,700	261,900
45 - 49	122,600	114,600	237,200
50 - 54	107,000	99,700	206,700
55 - 59	84,100	83,900	168,000
60 - 64	61,300	69,500	130,800
65 - 69	34,400	51,600	86,000
70 - 74	19,900	38,600	58,500
75 - 79	9,300	24,500	33,800
80 - 84	4,100	12,800	16,900
85 & over	2,000	6,800	8,800
Total	2,144,900	2,058,800	4,203,700

**Table 4 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1974**

Age Group	High Projection		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	209,300	197,300	406,600
5 - 9	228,900	216,700	445,600
10 - 14	277,600	266,900	544,500
15 - 19	263,600	245,700	509,300
20 - 24	223,400	200,800	424,200
25 - 29	152,800	133,100	285,900
30 - 34	112,600	89,100	201,700
35 - 39	123,300	104,200	227,500
40 - 44	136,800	123,500	260,300
45 - 49	126,600	118,000	244,600
50 - 54	108,800	102,100	210,900
55 - 59	88,200	86,600	174,800
60 - 64	63,900	71,700	135,600
65 - 69	38,500	54,500	93,000
70 - 74	20,300	39,500	59,800
75 - 79	10,500	26,300	36,800
80 - 84	4,100	13,500	17,600
85 & over	2,200	7,400	9,600
Total	2,191,400	2,096,900	4,288,300

**Medium Projection**

Males	Females	Total
203,700	192,200	395,900
240,700	228,700	469,400
278,100	267,000	545,100
249,900	234,600	484,500
205,900	190,100	396,000
135,600	116,700	252,300
111,500	89,200	200,700
126,400	109,300	235,700
136,800	124,500	261,300
122,200	114,400	236,600
106,700	99,600	206,300
83,900	83,700	167,600
61,200	69,400	130,600
34,300	51,400	85,700
19,900	38,600	58,500
9,300	24,600	33,900
4,100	12,800	16,900
2,000	6,800	8,800
<u>2,132,200</u>	<u>2,053,600</u>	<u>4,185,800</u>

**Low Projection**

Males	Females	Total
202,800	191,400	394,200
240,300	228,400	468,700
277,600	266,500	544,100
248,000	234,000	482,000
202,500	189,400	391,900
134,100	116,300	250,400
110,900	89,100	200,000
125,900	109,100	235,000
136,400	124,400	260,800
121,900	114,200	236,100
106,400	99,400	205,800
83,600	83,600	167,200
61,100	69,300	130,400
34,100	51,300	85,400
19,900	38,600	58,500
9,300	24,500	33,800
4,100	12,800	16,900
2,000	6,800	8,800
<u>2,120,900</u>	<u>2,049,100</u>	<u>4,170,000</u>

**Medium Projection**

Males	Females	Total
207,000	195,200	402,200
228,300	216,200	444,500
276,800	266,200	543,000
260,600	244,700	505,300
217,900	199,600	417,500
149,900	132,400	282,300
111,300	88,700	200,000
122,500	104,000	226,500
136,100	123,200	259,300
126,000	117,700	243,700
108,400	101,800	210,200
87,900	86,400	174,300
63,700	71,500	135,200
38,200	54,200	92,400
20,200	39,500	59,700
10,500	26,300	36,800
4,100	13,500	17,600
2,200	7,400	9,600
<u>2,171,600</u>	<u>2,088,500</u>	<u>4,260,100</u>

**Low Projection**

Males	Females	Total
205,000	193,400	398,400
227,900	215,800	443,700
276,100	265,500	541,600
258,000	243,800	501,800
213,100	198,600	411,700
147,200	131,800	279,000
110,200	88,400	198,600
121,700	103,700	225,400
135,500	122,900	258,400
125,500	117,400	242,900
108,000	101,500	209,500
87,500	86,200	173,700
63,400	71,300	134,700
38,000	54,000	92,000
20,100	39,400	59,500
10,500	26,300	36,800
4,100	13,500	17,600
2,200	7,400	9,600
<u>2,154,000</u>	<u>2,080,900</u>	<u>4,234,900</u>



**Table 5 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1975**

Age Group	High Projection		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	216,900	204,500	421,400
5 - 9	218,700	206,300	425,000
10 - 14	273,200	262,600	535,800
15 - 19	273,500	255,100	528,600
20 - 24	236,100	209,800	445,900
25 - 29	170,300	150,400	320,700
30 - 34	114,900	91,100	206,000
35 - 39	119,800	99,100	218,900
40 - 44	135,400	121,400	256,800
45 - 49	130,300	121,000	251,300
50 - 54	110,700	104,400	215,100
55 - 59	92,200	89,500	181,700
60 - 64	66,400	73,700	140,100
65 - 69	42,700	57,500	100,200
70 - 74	20,900	40,500	61,400
75 - 79	11,600	28,000	39,600
80 - 84	4,200	14,300	18,500
85 & over	2,400	8,000	10,400
Total	2,240,200	2,137,200	4,377,400

**Table 6 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1976**

Age Group	High Projection		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	229,200	216,400	445,600
5 - 9	209,700	197,200	406,900
10 - 14	265,200	254,400	519,600
15 - 19	281,200	262,800	544,000
20 - 24	248,700	219,100	467,800
25 - 29	187,900	166,800	354,700
30 - 34	120,100	96,500	216,600
35 - 39	116,900	94,800	211,700
40 - 44	133,300	118,200	251,500
45 - 49	133,300	123,200	256,500
50 - 54	113,000	107,000	220,000
55 - 59	95,800	92,200	188,000
60 - 64	69,100	75,800	144,900
65 - 69	46,400	60,300	106,700
70 - 74	22,100	41,800	63,900
75 - 79	12,500	29,500	42,000
80 - 84	4,400	15,200	19,600
85 & over	2,500	8,600	11,100
Total	2,291,300	2,179,800	4,471,100

**Medium Projection**

Males	Females	Total
212,600	200,500	413,100
218,100	205,800	423,900
272,100	261,600	533,700
269,900	253,800	523,700
229,200	208,200	437,400
165,800	149,400	315,200
113,100	90,600	203,700
118,600	98,800	217,400
134,500	121,000	255,500
129,500	120,600	250,100
110,100	104,000	214,100
91,700	89,200	180,900
66,100	73,400	139,500
42,300	57,200	99,500
20,800	40,400	61,200
11,600	28,000	39,600
4,200	14,300	18,500
2,400	8,000	10,400
<u>2,212,600</u>	<u>2,124,800</u>	<u>4,337,400</u>

**Low Projection**

Males	Females	Total
209,000	197,300	406,300
217,500	205,300	422,800
271,100	260,800	531,900
266,700	252,700	519,400
223,000	206,800	429,800
161,900	148,400	310,300
111,500	90,200	201,700
117,600	98,400	216,000
133,700	120,600	254,300
128,800	120,200	249,000
109,500	103,700	213,200
91,200	88,900	180,100
65,700	73,200	138,900
42,000	56,900	98,900
20,600	40,300	60,900
11,600	27,900	39,500
4,200	14,200	18,400
2,400	8,000	10,400
<u>2,188,000</u>	<u>2,113,800</u>	<u>4,301,800</u>

**Medium Projection**

Males	Females	Total
222,100	209,800	431,900
209,000	196,700	405,700
263,800	253,200	517,000
277,100	261,200	538,300
240,400	217,200	457,600
181,800	165,400	347,200
117,600	95,800	213,400
115,400	94,300	209,700
132,100	117,700	249,800
132,300	122,700	255,000
112,200	106,500	218,700
95,100	91,800	186,900
68,700	75,500	144,200
46,000	60,000	106,000
22,000	41,700	63,700
12,500	29,500	42,000
4,400	15,200	19,600
2,500	8,600	11,100
<u>2,255,000</u>	<u>2,162,800</u>	<u>4,417,800</u>

**Low Projection**

Males	Females	Total
216,400	204,600	421,000
208,400	196,100	404,500
262,600	252,100	514,700
273,500	259,900	533,400
233,000	215,500	448,500
176,300	164,100	340,400
115,400	95,100	210,500
114,100	93,900	208,000
131,100	117,300	248,400
131,400	122,200	253,600
111,400	106,000	217,400
94,500	91,400	185,900
68,200	75,200	143,400
45,600	59,600	105,200
21,700	41,500	63,200
12,400	29,400	41,800
4,400	15,200	19,600
2,500	8,600	11,100
<u>2,222,900</u>	<u>2,147,700</u>	<u>4,370,600</u>



**Table 7 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1977**

Age Group	High Projection		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	242,000	228,600	470,600
5 - 9	205,400	193,600	399,000
10 - 14	255,000	243,400	498,400
15 - 19	286,000	268,000	554,000
20 - 24	261,300	229,000	490,300
25 - 29	204,800	181,000	385,800
30 - 34	128,600	105,500	234,100
35 - 39	115,000	91,800	206,800
40 - 44	130,600	114,100	244,700
45 - 49	134,900	124,200	259,100
50 - 54	115,800	109,900	225,700
55 - 59	98,700	94,800	193,500
60 - 64	72,300	78,200	150,500
65 - 69	49,400	62,900	112,300
70 - 74	24,200	43,600	67,800
75 - 79	13,100	30,600	43,700
80 - 84	4,900	16,300	21,200
85 & over	2,600	9,300	11,900
Total	2,344,600	2,224,800	4,569,400

**Table 8 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1978**

Age Group	High Projection		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	255,700	241,500	497,200
5 - 9	205,200	193,600	398,800
10 - 14	243,700	231,500	475,200
15 - 19	288,100	270,600	558,700
20 - 24	273,400	239,300	512,700
25 - 29	220,000	193,200	413,200
30 - 34	140,700	118,100	258,800
35 - 39	114,100	89,900	204,000
40 - 44	127,400	109,400	236,800
45 - 49	135,600	124,200	259,800
50 - 54	119,200	113,000	232,200
55 - 59	101,100	97,300	198,400
60 - 64	75,700	80,600	156,300
65 - 69	52,000	65,200	117,200
70 - 74	26,900	45,800	72,700
75 - 79	13,500	31,500	45,000
80 - 84	5,400	17,500	22,900
85 & over	2,700	9,900	12,600
Total	2,400,400	2,272,100	4,672,500

**Medium Projection**

Males	Females	Total
231,600	218,800	450,400
204,500	192,800	397,300
253,400	242,000	495,400
281,600	266,200	547,800
251,800	226,800	478,600
196,600	179,200	375,800
125,400	104,600	230,000
113,100	91,200	204,300
129,100	113,500	242,600
133,800	123,600	257,400
114,900	109,300	224,200
98,000	94,300	192,300
71,800	77,800	149,600
49,000	62,500	111,500
23,900	43,400	67,300
13,100	30,600	43,700
4,900	16,300	21,200
2,600	9,300	11,900
<u>2,299,100</u>	<u>2,202,200</u>	<u>4,501,300</u>

**Low Projection**

Males	Females	Total
223,400	211,300	434,700
203,600	192,100	395,700
251,900	240,700	492,600
277,800	264,600	542,400
243,400	224,800	468,200
189,400	177,600	367,000
122,600	103,800	226,400
111,500	90,700	202,200
127,800	113,000	240,800
132,700	123,000	255,700
113,900	108,800	222,700
97,200	93,800	191,000
71,200	77,400	148,600
48,400	62,000	110,400
23,600	43,100	66,700
13,000	30,500	43,500
4,800	16,200	21,000
2,600	9,200	11,800
<u>2,258,800</u>	<u>2,182,600</u>	<u>4,441,400</u>

**Medium Projection**

Males	Females	Total
241,600	228,200	469,800
203,500	192,100	395,600
241,900	229,900	471,800
283,500	268,500	552,000
263,000	236,700	499,700
210,100	190,900	401,000
136,500	117,000	253,500
111,800	89,300	201,100
125,600	108,800	234,400
134,200	123,500	257,700
118,100	112,400	230,500
100,200	96,700	196,900
75,100	80,200	155,300
51,400	64,700	116,100
26,600	45,500	72,100
13,500	31,500	45,000
5,400	17,500	22,900
2,700	9,900	12,600
<u>2,344,700</u>	<u>2,243,300</u>	<u>4,588,000</u>

**Low Projection**

Males	Females	Total
230,800	218,200	449,000
201,900	190,800	392,700
240,300	228,500	468,800
279,400	266,700	546,100
253,700	234,400	488,100
201,200	188,900	390,100
132,800	116,000	248,800
109,700	88,600	198,300
124,000	108,200	232,200
132,900	122,700	255,600
116,900	111,700	228,600
99,200	96,100	195,300
74,400	79,700	154,100
50,800	64,200	115,000
26,100	45,100	71,200
13,300	31,400	44,700
5,400	17,400	22,800
2,700	9,800	12,500
<u>2,295,500</u>	<u>2,218,400</u>	<u>4,513,900</u>



**Table 9 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1979**

Age Group	High Projection		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	270,200	255,100	525,300
5 - 9	209,700	197,700	407,400
10 - 14	231,500	219,100	450,600
15 - 19	287,100	270,000	557,100
20 - 24	284,900	249,600	534,500
25 - 29	233,600	203,100	436,700
30 - 34	156,100	134,000	290,100
35 - 39	114,300	89,500	203,800
40 - 44	123,800	104,300	228,100
45 - 49	135,200	123,000	258,200
50 - 54	123,100	116,400	239,500
55 - 59	102,900	99,500	202,400
60 - 64	79,500	83,300	162,800
65 - 69	54,100	67,100	121,200
70 - 74	30,000	48,400	78,400
75 - 79	13,700	32,300	46,000
80 - 84	6,100	18,800	24,900
85 & over	2,800	10,600	13,400
Total	2,458,600	2,321,800	4,780,400

**Table 10 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1980**

Age Group	High Projection		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	284,800	268,900	553,700
5 - 9	217,300	205,000	422,300
10 - 14	221,300	208,800	430,100
15 - 19	282,700	265,800	548,500
20 - 24	294,800	259,000	553,800
25 - 29	246,300	212,000	458,300
30 - 34	173,400	151,200	324,600
35 - 39	116,700	91,600	208,300
40 - 44	120,400	99,200	219,600
45 - 49	133,900	120,800	254,700
50 - 54	126,700	119,300	246,000
55 - 59	104,700	101,800	206,500
60 - 64	83,000	86,000	169,000
65 - 69	56,200	69,000	125,200
70 - 74	33,200	51,000	84,200
75 - 79	14,200	33,200	47,400
80 - 84	6,800	20,000	26,800
85 & over	2,900	11,300	14,200
Total	2,519,300	2,373,900	4,893,200

**Medium Projection**

Males	Females	Total
251,800	237,900	489,700
206,800	195,100	401,900
229,600	217,400	447,000
282,200	267,700	549,900
273,700	246,700	520,400
222,000	200,400	422,400
150,700	132,600	283,300
111,600	88,700	200,300
121,800	103,500	225,300
133,600	122,200	255,800
121,800	115,700	237,500
101,800	98,900	200,700
78,700	82,700	161,400
53,500	66,600	120,100
29,600	48,000	77,600
13,700	32,300	46,000
6,100	18,800	24,900
2,800	10,600	13,400
<u>2,391,800</u>	<u>2,285,800</u>	<u>4,677,600</u>

**Low Projection**

Males	Females	Total
238,200	225,200	463,400
204,100	192,800	396,900
227,800	215,900	443,700
277,800	265,700	543,500
263,600	244,100	507,700
211,700	198,100	409,800
145,800	131,300	277,100
109,100	88,000	197,100
119,900	102,800	222,700
132,000	121,400	253,400
120,400	114,900	235,300
100,700	98,200	198,900
77,800	82,200	160,000
52,700	66,000	118,700
29,100	47,500	76,600
13,500	32,100	45,600
6,100	18,600	24,700
2,800	10,400	13,200
<u>2,333,100</u>	<u>2,255,200</u>	<u>4,588,300</u>

**Medium Projection**

Males	Females	Total
262,100	247,500	509,600
212,400	200,400	412,800
219,300	207,000	426,300
277,500	263,200	540,700
282,900	255,900	538,800
233,200	209,000	442,200
166,500	149,500	316,000
113,300	90,600	203,900
118,000	98,400	216,400
132,100	120,000	252,100
125,200	118,500	243,700
103,500	101,100	204,600
82,200	85,400	167,600
55,500	68,400	123,900
32,800	50,600	83,400
14,100	33,100	47,200
6,800	20,000	26,800
2,900	11,300	14,200
<u>2,440,300</u>	<u>2,329,900</u>	<u>4,770,200</u>

**Low Projection**

Males	Females	Total
245,400	232,100	477,500
208,000	196,600	404,600
217,500	205,400	422,900
272,900	260,900	533,800
272,300	253,000	525,300
221,500	206,400	427,900
160,300	147,900	308,200
110,300	89,700	200,000
115,800	97,600	213,400
130,300	119,100	249,400
123,600	117,500	241,100
102,100	100,200	202,300
81,100	84,800	165,900
54,600	67,800	122,400
32,200	50,000	82,200
13,900	32,800	46,700
6,700	19,800	26,500
2,900	11,100	14,000
<u>2,371,400</u>	<u>2,292,700</u>	<u>4,664,100</u>



**Table 11 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1981**

Age Group	High Projection		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	299,700	282,900	582,600
5 - 9	229,600	216,900	446,500
10 - 14	212,300	199,700	412,000
15 - 19	274,700	257,600	532,300
20 - 24	302,500	266,700	569,200
25 - 29	258,800	221,300	480,100
30 - 34	190,900	167,500	358,400
35 - 39	121,800	96,900	218,700
40 - 44	117,600	94,900	212,500
45 - 49	131,800	117,700	249,500
50 - 54	129,600	121,600	251,200
55 - 59	106,800	104,300	211,100
60 - 64	86,200	88,600	174,800
65 - 69	58,500	71,000	129,500
70 - 74	36,100	53,500	89,600
75 - 79	15,100	34,300	49,400
80 - 84	7,300	21,000	28,300
85 & over	3,100	12,100	15,200
Total	2,582,400	2,428,500	5,010,900

**Table 12 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1986**

Age Group	High Projection		
	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	369,800	349,200	719,000
5 - 9	300,000	283,300	583,300
10 - 14	231,900	219,100	451,000
15 - 19	221,000	202,900	423,900
20 - 24	295,200	261,500	556,700
25 - 29	313,800	269,000	582,800
30 - 34	261,600	221,800	483,400
35 - 39	191,900	167,500	359,400
40 - 44	122,400	97,000	219,400
45 - 49	116,600	94,800	211,400
50 - 54	128,500	116,400	244,900
55 - 59	122,400	118,600	241,000
60 - 64	96,300	100,200	196,500
65 - 69	73,100	82,800	155,900
70 - 74	45,700	63,100	108,800
75 - 79	24,600	43,800	68,400
80 - 84	9,000	24,700	33,700
85 & over	4,000	13,800	17,800
Total	2,927,800	2,729,500	5,657,300

**Medium Projection**

Males	Females	Total
272,200	257,100	529,300
221,900	209,700	431,600
210,300	197,900	408,200
269,300	254,800	524,100
290,100	263,300	553,400
244,300	218,000	462,300
182,300	165,400	347,700
117,800	95,700	213,500
114,900	94,000	208,900
129,700	116,700	246,400
127,900	120,600	248,500
105,500	103,500	209,000
85,200	87,900	173,100
57,800	70,400	128,200
35,600	53,000	88,600
15,000	34,200	49,200
7,300	21,000	28,300
3,100	12,100	15,200
<u>2,490,200</u>	<u>2,375,300</u>	<u>4,865,500</u>

**Low Projection**

Males	Females	Total
252,300	238,600	490,900
215,400	203,900	419,300
208,400	196,300	404,700
264,400	252,300	516,700
279,100	260,100	539,200
231,500	214,900	446,400
174,600	163,500	338,100
114,200	94,700	208,900
112,400	93,100	205,500
127,700	115,800	243,500
126,000	119,600	245,600
103,900	102,500	206,400
84,000	87,200	171,200
56,700	69,600	126,300
34,900	52,400	87,300
14,600	33,800	48,400
7,200	20,800	28,000
3,000	11,800	14,800
<u>2,410,300</u>	<u>2,330,900</u>	<u>4,741,200</u>

**Medium Projection**

Males	Females	Total
319,900	302,100	622,000
272,000	257,000	529,000
223,000	210,800	433,800
215,400	199,600	415,000
281,900	256,900	538,800
294,700	264,000	558,700
244,600	217,800	462,400
181,800	164,900	346,700
117,300	95,400	212,700
113,000	93,400	206,400
125,700	115,000	240,700
120,200	117,300	237,500
94,700	99,100	193,800
71,900	81,900	153,800
44,900	62,300	107,200
24,300	43,400	67,700
8,900	24,600	33,500
3,900	13,800	17,700
<u>2,758,100</u>	<u>2,619,300</u>	<u>5,377,400</u>

**Low Projection**

Males	Females	Total
283,500	268,100	551,600
251,200	237,900	489,100
215,400	204,000	419,400
210,100	196,600	406,700
269,900	252,600	522,500
277,500	259,400	536,900
229,400	214,100	443,500
172,700	162,600	335,300
112,600	93,900	206,500
109,500	91,900	201,400
122,500	113,400	235,900
117,400	115,600	233,000
92,400	97,700	190,100
70,000	80,600	150,600
43,500	61,100	104,600
23,400	42,500	65,900
8,500	24,000	32,500
3,800	13,400	17,200
<u>2,613,300</u>	<u>2,529,400</u>	<u>5,142,700</u>



**Table 13 : Hong Kong  
Population Projection  
1991**

High Projection

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
0 - 4	400,100	377,700	777,800
5 - 9	370,000	349,600	719,600
10 - 14	302,300	285,500	587,800
15 - 19	240,600	222,300	462,900
20 - 24	241,700	207,000	448,700
25 - 29	306,600	263,800	570,400
30 - 34	316,200	269,300	585,500
35 - 39	261,900	221,500	483,400
40 - 44	191,400	167,000	358,400
45 - 49	121,400	96,900	218,300
50 - 54	113,900	94,000	207,900
55 - 59	121,500	113,600	235,100
60 - 64	110,400	113,800	224,200
65 - 69	81,700	93,600	175,300
70 - 74	57,100	73,600	130,700
75 - 79	31,300	51,800	83,100
80 - 84	14,800	31,700	46,500
85 & over	4,900	16,100	21,000
Total	3,287,800	3,048,800	6,336,600

**Medium Projection**

<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
335,700	317,000	652,700
319,600	302,000	621,600
273,000	258,100	531,100
228,000	212,600	440,600
228,200	201,900	430,100
286,600	257,700	544,300
294,600	263,700	558,300
243,500	217,000	460,500
180,300	164,000	344,300
115,500	94,800	210,300
109,700	92,100	201,800
118,300	111,800	230,100
108,000	112,300	220,300
80,000	92,200	172,200
56,000	72,500	128,500
30,700	51,200	81,900
14,600	31,400	46,000
4,900	16,000	20,900
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
3,027,200	2,868,300	5,895,500

**Low Projection**

<b>Males</b>	<b>Females</b>	<b>Total</b>
287,500	271,900	559,400
282,200	267,200	549,400
251,100	237,900	489,000
217,100	204,300	421,400
215,900	197,100	413,000
268,400	251,900	520,300
275,000	258,400	533,400
226,900	212,800	439,700
170,000	161,100	331,100
109,700	92,700	202,400
105,100	90,100	195,200
114,200	109,600	223,800
104,400	110,200	214,600
77,000	90,300	167,300
53,600	70,800	124,400
28,400	49,600	78,000
13,600	30,200	43,800
4,600	15,400	20,000
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
2,804,700	2,721,500	5,526,200



Code No. 0578402  
Price \$4.50