

2016

中期人口統計

Population By-census

主題性報告：單親人士

Thematic Report : Single Parents



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region





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地址：香港九龍觀塘海濱道 135-137 號宏基資本大廈10樓

電話：(852) 3547 1800 圖文傳真：(852) 3547 1894

電郵：bycensus2016@censtatd.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :

2016 Population By-census Office

Census and Statistics Department

Address : 10/F, Rykadan Capital Tower, 135-137 Hoi Bun Road, Kwun Tong,
Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Tel. : (852) 3547 1800 Fax : (852) 3547 1894

E-mail : bycensus2016@censtatd.gov.hk

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目錄

Contents

		頁數 Page
統計表一覽	List of Tables	v
統計圖一覽	List of Charts	ix
1. 緒言	1. Introduction	1
2. 摘要	2. Summary	7
3. 數目及結構	3. Size and Structure	19
4. 人口特徵	4. Demographic Characteristics	25
5. 教育特徵	5. Educational Characteristics	35
6. 經濟特徵	6. Economic Characteristics	39
7. 住戶及房屋特徵	7. Household and Housing Characteristics	57
8. 18歲以下的單親子女	8. Children Aged Under 18 of Single Parents	67
9. 地區特徵	9. Geographical Characteristics	75
中文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in Chinese	85
英文詞彙釋義	Definition of Terms in English	93
2016年中期人口統計刊物	Publications of the 2016 Population By-census	105
獲取政府統計處刊物的方法	Means of Obtaining Publications of the Census and Statistics Department	A1

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統計表一覽

List of Tables

				頁數 Page
表 3.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單親人士數目及單親人士的性別比率	Table 3.1	Single parents by sex and age group and sex ratio of single parents, 2006, 2011 and 2016	21
表 3.2	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單親人士的百分比分布	Table 3.2	Percentage distribution of single parents by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016	22
表 3.3	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的單親人士的年齡中位數	Table 3.3	Median age of single parents by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016	23
表 4.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的單親人士數目	Table 4.1	Single parents by sex and marital status, 2006, 2011 and 2016	26
表 4.2	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及出生地點劃分的單親人士數目	Table 4.2	Single parents by sex and place of birth, 2006, 2011 and 2016	28
表 4.3	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及在港居住年期劃分的單親人士數目	Table 4.3	Single parents by sex and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2006, 2011 and 2016	29
表 4.4	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年能說選定語言／方言的單親人士比例	Table 4.4	Proportion of single parents able to speak selected languages/ dialects, 2006, 2011 and 2016	31
表 4.5	2016 年能閱讀選定語言的單親人士比例	Table 4.5	Proportion of single parents able to read selected languages, 2016	32
表 4.6	2016 年能書寫選定語言的單親人士比例	Table 4.6	Proportion of single parents able to write selected languages, 2016	33
表 4.7	2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的能閱讀英文的單親人士比例	Table 4.7	Proportion of single parents able to read English by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016	34
表 4.8	2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的能書寫英文的單親人士比例	Table 4.8	Proportion of single parents able to write English by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016	34

				頁數 Page
表 5.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的單親人士數目	Table 5.1	Single parents by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016	36
表 5.2	2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及婚姻狀況劃分的單親人士數目	Table 5.2	Single parents by educational attainment (highest level attended) and marital status, 2016	38
表 6.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的單親人士勞動人口參與率	Table 6.1	Labour force participation rate of single parents by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016	39
表 6.2	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的單親工作人士數目	Table 6.2	Working single parents by sex and economic activity status, 2006, 2011 and 2016	41
表 6.3	2011 年及 2016 年按性別及職業劃分的單親工作人士數目	Table 6.3	Working single parents by sex and occupation, 2011 and 2016	43
表 6.4	2011 年及 2016 年按性別及行業劃分的單親工作人士數目	Table 6.4	Working single parents by sex and industry, 2011 and 2016	46
表 6.5	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及每月所有職業收入劃分的單親工作人士數目	Table 6.5	Working single parents by sex and monthly income from all employment, 2006, 2011 and 2016	49
表 6.6	2016 年按性別及所有工作的每周通常工作時數劃分的單親工作人士數目	Table 6.6	Working single parents by sex and weekly usual hours of work of all employment, 2016	52
表 6.7	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及經濟活動身份劃分的非工作單親人士數目	Table 6.7	Non-working single parents by sex and economic activity status, 2006, 2011 and 2016	55
表 6.8	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入及性別劃分的非工作單親人士數目	Table 6.8	Non-working single parents by monthly domestic household income and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016	56
表 7.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及住戶人數劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目	Table 7.1	Single parents living in domestic households by sex and household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016	59
表 7.2	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及居住情況劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目	Table 7.2	Single parents living in domestic households by sex and living arrangements, 2006, 2011 and 2016	61

				頁數 Page
表 7.3	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及家庭住戶每月收入劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目	Table 7.3	Single parents living in domestic households by sex and monthly domestic household income, 2006, 2011 and 2016	62
表 7.4	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目	Table 7.4	Single parents living in domestic households by type of housing, 2006, 2011 and 2016	63
表 7.5	2016 年按居所樓面面積劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目	Table 7.5	Single parents living in domestic households by floor area of accommodation, 2016	65
表 8.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及未成年子女數目劃分的單親人士數目	Table 8.1	Single parents by sex and number of dependent children, 2006, 2011 and 2016	68
表 8.2	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按單親人士性別及子女性別劃分的單親人士的未成年子女數目	Table 8.2	Dependent children of single parents by sex of single parents and sex of children, 2006, 2011 and 2016	69
表 8.3	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按單親人士性別及子女年齡組別劃分的單親人士的未成年子女數目	Table 8.3	Dependent children of single parents by sex of single parents and age group of children, 2006, 2011 and 2016	70
表 8.4	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按單親人士性別及子女年齡組別劃分的單親人士的 3 至 17 歲未成年子女就學比率	Table 8.4	School attendance rate of dependent children aged 3-17 of single parents by sex of single parents and age group of children, 2006, 2011 and 2016	72
表 8.5	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按單親人士性別、是否就讀全日制課程及是否有工作的單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女數目	Table 8.5	Dependent children aged 15-17 of single parents by sex of single parents, whether full-time studying and whether working, 2006, 2011 and 2016	73
表 9.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及區議會分區劃分的單親人士數目	Table 9.1	Single parents by sex and District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016	77
表 9.2	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的單親人士的未成年子女數目	Table 9.2	Dependent children of single parents by District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016	81

		頁數 <i>Page</i>
表 9.3	2016 年按區議會分區劃分的單親爸爸／媽媽的年齡中位數、平均未成年子女數目及未成年子女的年齡中位數	83
Table 9.3	Median age, average number of dependent children and median age of dependent children of single fathers/mothers by District Council district, 2016	

統計圖一覽

List of Charts

				頁數 Page
圖 3.1	2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年單親人士的數目	Chart 3.1	Single parents, 2006, 2011 and 2016	19
圖 3.2	2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單親人士百分比分布	Chart 3.2	Percentage distribution of single parents by sex and age group, 2016	24
圖 4.1	2016 年按婚姻狀況及年齡組別劃分的單親人士百分比分布	Chart 4.1	Percentage distribution of single parents by marital status and age group, 2016	27
圖 8.1	2016 年單親人士的選定人口特徵	Chart 8.1	Selected demographic characteristics of single parents, 2016	67
圖 9.1	2016 年按區議會分區劃分的單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例	Chart 9.1	Proportion of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 by District Council district, 2016	80

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1. 緒言

背景

1.1 根據慣例，自 1961 年起，香港每 10 年進行一次人口普查，並在兩次人口普查中間，進行一次中期人口統計。香港於 2016 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2016 年中期人口統計。

1.2 2016 年中期人口統計已於 2016 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日的 34 天期間進行。這次中期人口統計乃一抽樣統計調查，用以搜集有關人口的廣泛社會及經濟特徵資料。全港約十分之一的屋宇單位被選中，而單位內所有住戶均為訪問對象。

概念與範圍

全港人口

1.3 2016 年中期人口統計採用「居住人口」方法，以涵蓋所有居港人口。政府統計處自 2000 年 8 月開始，採用了「居住人口」方法，來編製香港的人口估計。作出這個改動的原因，是「居住人口」概念在統計理論而言，較適用於計算一個地方的人口。而這個做法尤為配合現今的香港人口居住和流動模式。

1.4 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻（即 2016 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。

1. Introduction

Background

1.1 It is an established practice from 1961 for Hong Kong to conduct a population census once every 10 years and a by-census in the middle of the intercensal period. The 2016 Population By-census was conducted in June to August 2016.

1.2 The 2016 Population By-census was conducted in the 34-day period from 30 June to 2 August 2016. It was a sample enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population. About one-tenth of all quarters in Hong Kong were sampled and all households therein were included in the enquiry.

Concepts and coverage

Whole population

1.3 The 2016 Population By-census covers the Hong Kong Resident Population under the “resident population” approach. The “resident population” approach has been adopted to compile the population estimates of Hong Kong since August 2000. Such change is effected in view of the greater relevance of the “resident population” concept from a statistical theory standpoint in measuring the population size of a place. It is considered particularly appropriate to do so to take account of the current residency and mobility patterns of the Hong Kong population.

1.4 The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census (i.e. 3 a.m. on 30 June 2016) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at

1.5 至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。

1.6 本報告利用 2016 年中期人口統計的統計數據分析單親人士及與其同住的 18 歲以下子女（亦稱未成年子女）的特徵，並與 2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果作適當的比較。

1.7 本報告列出的 2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。不過，它們的點算時刻卻並不相同。2006 年中期人口統計的點算時刻是 7 月中，而 2011 年人口普查和 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻都是 6 月底。在作出比較時，需留意統計期不同所帶來的影響，特別是有關教育特徵和經濟特徵等的數據項目。儘管如此，2006 年中期人口統計、2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計的結果仍可作概括性比較。

單親人士

1.8 單親人士在本報告內是指從未結婚、喪偶、離婚或分居，並與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的母親或父親。為方便分析，選定統計表內亦載有涵蓋所有與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內並不論其婚姻狀況（包括從未結婚、已婚、喪偶、離婚或分居）的人士（以下簡稱為「與 18 歲以

the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

1.5 As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment.

1.6 This report analyses the characteristics of single parents and children aged under 18 living with them (also referred to as dependent children) by making use of statistical data compiled from the 2016 Population By-census. Comparisons are made with results from the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census when appropriate.

1.7 The results of the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. However, their reference moments are different, with the 2006 Population By-census in mid-July, and in end-June for both the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census. Caution has to be taken in making comparison in view of the effect due to different reference periods particularly for such data topics as educational characteristics and economic characteristics. Nonetheless, results of the 2006 Population By-census, the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census are broadly comparable.

Single parents

1.8 In this report, single parents are defined as mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated, with child(ren) aged under 18 living with them in the same household. Statistics covering persons of any marital status (including never married, married, widowed, divorced and separated) living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same

下子女同住的人士」) 的統計數字。

詮釋數字時務必注意事項

1.9 於詮釋本報告內的數字時務必注意以下三點：

(一) 有部分從未結婚、已喪偶、離婚或分居母親或父親並非與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內。這些母親及父親並不計算為單親人士而其子女亦不計算為單親人士子女；

(二) 「單親人士」與「單親家庭」的概念並不相同。「單親人士」是指在上述所界定的母親或父親，而「單親家庭」則包括單親人士及與其同住的子女；及

(三) 本報告內採用的「單親人士」的定義自 2011 年人口普查起作出了輕微的修訂，其涵蓋範圍擴闊至包括與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的從未結婚的母親或父親。本報告內載有的 2006 年的數字是根據這已擴闊的涵蓋範圍重新編製，因此與 2006 年中期人口統計有關報告所發表的數字略有不同。

報告結構

1.10 本報告共分九章。第 2 章簡介有關單親人士的重要特徵。第 3 章研究單親人士數目及其年齡性別分布在 2006 至 2016 年間的轉變。

1.11 第 4 章載有單親人士的人口特徵的詳細研究，並載列他／她們的婚姻狀況、在港居住年期、慣用交談語言及閱讀／書寫語言能力的統計數字及其詮釋。

household (termed as “persons living with child(ren) aged under 18” hereafter) are also presented in selected tables to facilitate analysis.

Important notes in interpreting figures

1.9 In interpreting the figures in this report, the following three points should be noted:

(i) There are some mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated but not living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household. These mothers and fathers are not counted as single parents and their children not counted as children of single parents;

(ii) The concept of “single parents” is different from that of “single parent families”. While “single parents” refer to mothers or fathers as defined above, “single parent families” comprise the single parents and the child(ren) living with them; and

(iii) The definition of “single parents” adopted in this report has been slightly revised since the 2011 Population Census by expanding the coverage to include mothers or fathers who are never married and living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household. Figures for 2006 presented in this report have been re-compiled based on this expanded coverage and therefore they are slightly different from the figures published in the relevant report of the 2006 Population By-census.

Report structure

1.10 This report consists of nine chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of single parents is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 studies the changes in the size and the age-sex profile of single parents from 2006 to 2016.

1.11 The demographic characteristics of single parents are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics on the marital situation, duration of residence in Hong Kong, usual spoken language and the ability to

1.12 第 5 章探討單親人士教育程度的轉變。單親爸爸及單親媽媽的教育程度亦會加以比較。

1.13 第 6 章闡述單親人士的經濟特徵。有關單親人士按性別劃分的勞動人口參與率、單親工作人士的職業、行業及每周通常工作時數的分布，以及非工作單親人士特徵的統計數字及詮釋均載列於本章內。

1.14 單親人士在住戶及房屋方面的狀況會在第 7 章中作出描述，並分析居於家庭住戶的單親人士的住戶人數、居住情況、住戶收入、所居住的房屋類型及居所樓面面積，以及比較單親爸爸和單親媽媽在住戶特徵上的分別。

1.15 第 8 章分析單親人士的未成年子女的特徵，包括他們的年齡及性別結構，以及經濟活動身分。

1.16 有關單親人士及其未成年子女的地區特徵在過去 10 年的轉變詳列於第 9 章。

1.17 本報告載錄的有關單親人士的數字會與全港與 18 歲以下子女同住人士的數字作適當的比較。這些數字均是經由人口普查／中期人口統計的抽樣統計調查估算所得。

read/ write languages by single parents are presented with interpretations.

1.12 Chapter 5 looks into the single parents' educational attainment over time. Comparison between the educational attainment of single fathers and that of single mothers will also be made.

1.13 Chapter 6 explores the economic characteristics of single parents. Labour force participation rate of single parents by sex, the distributions of occupation, industry and weekly usual hours of work among working single parents and the characteristics of non-working single parents will be presented with interpretations.

1.14 Chapter 7 describes single parents in the context of households and housing. The household size, living arrangements, household income, type of housing and floor area of accommodation of single parents living in domestic households will be analysed. Differences in household characteristics between single fathers and single mothers will also be studied in detail.

1.15 The characteristics of dependent children of single parents, including their age and sex structures and economic activity statuses, are analysed in Chapter 8.

1.16 Changes in geographical characteristics of single parents and their dependent children over the past decade are contained in Chapter 9.

1.17 Where appropriate, figures relating to single parents in this report are compared with those relating to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the whole territory. All these figures are estimates derived from the sample enquiry of the population census/ by-census.

代號

1.18 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

零的數字及數值小的數字

1.19 本報告內以「-」代表零的數字。不過，由於當中根據抽樣調查所作的估算有抽樣誤差，所以零的數字可能是指一個數值小的數字而非零。同樣地，數值小的數字亦存有較大的抽樣誤差，故須小心闡釋。

數字的捨入

1.20 由於進位原因，統計表內個別項目的數字總和可能與總數略有出入。與金額相關的統計數字以最近的十位港元顯示。

Symbols

1.18 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
N.A.	Not available
0.0	Less than 0.05%

Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

1.19 Nil figures are indicated by “-” throughout this report. However, it should be noted that since estimates based on sample enquiry are subject to sampling error, a nil figure may mean a figure of a small magnitude but not zero. Similarly, figures of small magnitude are also subject to relatively large sampling error and should be interpreted with care.

Rounding of figures

1.20 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables. All dollar values presented in this report are rounded to the nearest ten of Hong Kong dollar.

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2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第 3 至 9 章就單親人士作出詳細的分析。本章概述重要結果。為方便參考，單親人士的主要統計數字載列於第 15 至 18 頁。

數目及結構

2.2 在 2006 年至 2011 年間，單親人士數目由 76 423 人增加至 81 705 人，平均每年增長 1.3%，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士數目則平均每年下降 1.3%。單親人士數目隨後有所減少，由 2011 年的 81 705 人下降至 2016 年的 73 428 人，平均每年下降 2.1%，而同期與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士數目則錄得平均每年 1.6% 的跌幅。（圖 3.1）

2.3 單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例，由 2006 年的 5.3% 上升至 2011 年的 6.1%，但隨後輕微下降至 2016 年的 5.9%。（表 3.1）

2.4 在 2016 年，單親媽媽繼續遠多於單親爸爸。全港共有 56 545 名單親媽媽，數目是單親爸爸數目（16 883 人）的 3 倍多。然而，相對於 2011 年，單親媽媽及單親爸爸的數目在 2016 年均見下跌。單親媽媽的數目較 2011 年的 64 040 人減少 7 495 人（-11.7%），而單親爸爸的數目則較 2011 年的 17 665 人減少 782 人（-4.4%）。（表 3.1）

2.5 單親人士的性別比率（即每千名單親媽媽相對的單親爸爸數目）由 2006 年的 260 上升至 2016 年的 299。由於子女普遍跟隨已與丈夫分開的母親同住，尤以年紀小的兒童，故此大部分單親人士都是女性這個現象不足為奇。（表 3.1）

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3 to 9 of this report provide a detailed analysis on single parents. Salient findings are highlighted in this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics of single parents are listed on Pages 15 - 18

Size and structure

2.2 During 2006 to 2011, the number of single parents increased from 76 423 to 81 705, with an average annual growth rate of 1.3%, while the number of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 decreased by 1.3% per annum on average. The number of single parents declined afterwards, dropping from 81 705 in 2011 to 73 428 in 2016 by 2.1% per annum on average, while the number of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 recorded a 1.6% decrease per annum on average over the same period. (Chart 3.1)

2.3 The proportion of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 increased from 5.3% in 2006 to 6.1% in 2011, but then slightly decreased to 5.9% in 2016. (Table 3.1)

2.4 Single mothers continued to far outnumber single fathers in 2016. There were 56 545 single mothers, more than 3 times the number of single fathers (16 883). Nevertheless, the number of both single mothers and single fathers declined in 2016, compared to 2011. The number of single mothers decreased by 7 495 (-11.7%), from 64 040 in 2011, while that of single fathers dropped by 782 (-4.4%), from 17 665 in 2011. (Table 3.1)

2.5 The sex ratio of single parents (i.e. the number of single fathers per 1 000 single mothers) increased from 260 in 2006 to 299 in 2016. It is not surprising to observe that the majority of single parents were women because children, especially those who were very young, were more likely to live with their mothers who were separated from husband. (Table 3.1)

2.6 在 2016 年，大部分（74.7%）單親人士的年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲，單親媽媽在這個年齡組別中的比例為 80.8%，而單親爸爸的比例為 54.0%。另外，50 歲及以上的單親媽媽比例由 2006 年 11.6% 上升至 2016 年的 13.7%，而同年齡組別的單親爸爸則在同期間由 25.1% 顯著上升至 42.4%。（表 3.2）

2.7 單親爸爸一般較單親媽媽年長。在 2016 年，單親爸爸的年齡中位數是 47.7 歲，而單親媽媽則是 42.4 歲。（表 3.3）

人口特徵

2.8 在過去 10 年，已離婚或分居的單親人士數目和比例均有所上升。已離婚或分居的單親人士數目由 2006 年的 57 712 人上升至 2016 年的 59 252 人，而他們佔所有單親人士的比例亦在同期間由 75.5% 上升至 80.7%。這現象與近年離婚人數上升有着密切的關係。（表 4.1）

2.9 已離婚或分居的單親媽媽數目由 2006 年的 45 400 人輕微下降 0.7% 至 2016 年的 45 083 人。另一方面，已離婚或分居的單親爸爸數目在同期間則錄得 15.1% 的顯著增幅，由 12 312 人上升至 14 169 人。（表 4.1）

2.10 在 2016 年，47.1% 的單親人士於香港出生，較 2006 年的比例（54.2%）為低。反之，在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的單親人士的比例在同期間由 42.5% 上升至 48.5%。（表 4.2）

2.11 在過去 10 年，約 9 成的單親人士已在香港居住 7 年或以上。進一步可留意到在港居住滿 7 至 14 年的單親媽媽所佔比重由 2006 年的 16.1% 上升至 2016 年的 22.0%，而單親爸爸在 2006 年和 2016 年的相應數字均為 3.2%。（表 4.3）

2.6 In 2016, the majority (74.7%) of single parents were aged 30-49, with the proportion of single mothers in this age group at 80.8% and that of single fathers at 54.0%. Besides, the proportion of single mothers aged 50 and over increased from 11.6% in 2006 to 13.7% in 2016, whereas the proportion of their male counterparts increased notably from 25.1% to 42.4%. (Table 3.2)

2.7 Single fathers were generally older than single mothers. In 2016, the median age of single fathers was 47.7, while that of single mothers was 42.4. (Table 3.3)

Demographic characteristics

2.8 In the past 10 years, single parents who were divorced or separated increased both in terms of number and proportion. The number of single parents who were divorced or separated increased from 57 712 in 2006 to 59 252 in 2016 and its proportion to all single parents rose from 75.5% to 80.7%. This observation is closely related to the increase in the number of divorced persons in recent years. (Table 4.1)

2.9 The number of single mothers who were divorced or separated slightly decreased by 0.7% from 45 400 in 2006 to 45 083 in 2016. On the other hand, the number of single fathers who were divorced or separated recorded a significant increase of 15.1% from 12 312 to 14 169 over the same period. (Table 4.1)

2.10 In 2016, 47.1% of the single parents were born in Hong Kong, lower than that of 54.2% in 2006. In contrast, the proportion of single parents born in the mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan rose from 42.5% to 48.5% over the same period. (Table 4.2)

2.11 In the past 10 years, around 90% of single parents had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. It was further observed that the proportion of single mothers having resided in Hong Kong for 7-14 years increased from 16.1% in 2006 to 22.0% in 2016. The corresponding figures for single fathers in 2006 and 2016 were both 3.2%. (Table 4.3)

2.12 單親人士在家的慣用交談語言分布和與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士相若。在 2016 年，在家中以廣州話為慣用交談語言的單親人士的比例是 90.4%，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士則為 90.0%。至於以普通話及其他中國方言作為慣用交談語言方面，單親人士的比例（6.3%）則較與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士（4.6%）為高。（表 4.4）

2.13 在 2016 年，95.8% 單親人士能閱讀中文，和與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例（95.0%）相若。能閱讀英語的單親人士有 60.5%，遠低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 73.9%。單親人士的中文及英文書寫能力呈現類似情況。（表 4.5 及 4.6）

教育特徵

2.14 香港人口的教育程度持續提高，單親人士也不例外。單親人士的教育程度於過去 10 年間大有改善。只曾受小學及以下教育的單親人士比例由 2006 年的 23.6% 下降至 2016 年的 12.8%，而曾受專上教育的比例在同期間則由 10.4% 上升至 20.9%。（表 5.1）

2.15 單親媽媽的教育程度於過去 10 年間比單親爸爸有相對較大的改善。曾受專上教育的單親媽媽的比例由 2006 年的 9.6% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 21.5%，增幅達 11.9 個百分點，而單親爸爸的相對升幅則只有 5.4 個百分點，比例在同期間由 13.4% 上升至 18.8%。換言之，曾受專上教育的單親媽媽的比例在 2016 年已超逾單親爸爸。（表 5.1）

2.12 The distribution of usual language spoken at home of single parents was similar to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in 2016. The proportion of single parents speaking Cantonese as the usual spoken language was 90.4% in 2016, compared to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 at 90.0%. As regards the use of Putonghua and other Chinese dialects as the usual spoken language, the corresponding proportion of single parents (6.3%) was higher than that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 (4.6%). (Table 4.4)

2.13 In 2016, 95.8% of single parents could read Chinese, similar to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 (95.0%). The proportion of single parents who could read English was 60.5%, much lower than the 73.9% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. Similar observations were seen for the ability of single parents in writing Chinese and English. (Tables 4.5 and 4.6)

Educational characteristics

2.14 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. Single parents were no exception. The level of educational attainment of single parents improved substantially over the past 10 years. The proportion of single parents with only primary and below education dropped from 23.6% in 2006 to 12.8% in 2016, while that with post-secondary education went up from 10.4% to 20.9% over the same period. (Table 5.1)

2.15 Single mothers showed a relatively greater improvement in educational attainment than single fathers over the past 10 years. The proportion of single mothers with post-secondary education increased significantly by 11.9 percentage points from 9.6% in 2006 to 21.5% in 2016. The corresponding increase for single fathers was only 5.4 percentage points, from 13.4% to 18.8% over the same period. In other words, the proportion of single mothers with post-secondary education had exceeded their male counterparts in 2016. (Table 5.1)

經濟特徵

2.16 單親人士的勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的單親人士佔所有 15 歲及以上的單親人士的百分比）由 2006 年的 64.6% 上升至 2016 年的 71.7%。同時，與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應數字由 2006 年的 73.2% 上升至 2016 年的 75.3%。在 2016 年，單親爸爸的勞動人口參與率（81.3%）較單親媽媽（68.8%）高 12.5 個百分點。（表 6.1）

2.17 在 2016 年，全港共有 49 625 位單親工作人士，較 10 年前上升 12.7%。按性別分析，75.6% 的單親爸爸（即 12 760 人）及 65.2% 的單親媽媽（即 36 865 人）為工作人士。在職單親爸爸的數目在過去 10 年上升 14.1%，而在職單親媽媽的數目同期則上升 12.2%。（表 6.2）

2.18 在 2016 年，單親工作人士中大部分（86.7%）是僱員，而僱主佔 3.6%，自營業者／無酬家庭從業員則佔 9.7%。與 2006 年經濟活動身分的分布比較，自營業者／無酬家庭從業員所佔的比例上升，但僱員及僱主各所佔的比例則下跌。（表 6.2）

2.19 在 2016 年，最多單親工作人士任職服務工作及銷售人員（30.7%），其次是非技術工人（17.1%）及輔助專業人員（16.8%）。最多單親爸爸任職非技術工人（18.6%），其次是輔助專業人員（17.0%），而最多單親媽媽則任職服務工作及銷售人員（35.9%）。（表 6.3）

2.20 在 2016 年，最多單親工作人士從事「進出口、批發及零售業」，佔所有單親工作人士的 24.4%，其次是「住宿及膳食服務業」（16.8%）。最多在職單親爸爸從事「建造業」（22.5%），而最多在職單親媽媽則從事「進出口、批發及零售業」

Economic characteristics

2.16 The labour force participation rate of single parents (i.e. the proportion of economically active single parents to the total number of single parents aged 15 and over) increased from 64.6% in 2006 to 71.7% in 2016. Concurrently, the corresponding figure for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 increased from 73.2% in 2006 to 75.3% in 2016. In 2016, the labour force participation rate of single fathers (81.3%) was higher than that of single mothers (68.8%) by 12.5 percentage points. (Table 6.1)

2.17 In 2016, there were 49 625 working single parents, increasing by 12.7% over the past decade. Analysed by sex, 75.6% of single fathers (i.e. 12 760 persons) and 65.2% of single mothers (i.e. 36 865 persons) were working. The number of working single fathers increased by 14.1% over the past 10 years, while that of working single mothers increased by 12.2% over the same period. (Table 6.2)

2.18 Among the working single parents in 2016, most (86.7%) of them were employees, 3.6% were employers, and 9.7% were self-employed/ unpaid family workers. As compared with the distribution of economic activity status in 2006, the proportion of self-employed/ unpaid family workers showed an increase, while a decrease was recorded for both the proportion of employees and the proportion of employers. (Table 6.2)

2.19 In 2016, most working single parents were service and sales workers (30.7%), followed by those engaged in elementary occupations (17.1%) and associate professionals (16.8%). Most single fathers were engaged in elementary occupations (18.6%), followed by associate professionals (17.0%); while most single mothers were service and sales workers (35.9%). (Table 6.3)

2.20 In 2016, most working single parents were engaged in the “Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades” sector, constituting 24.4% of all working single parents. This was followed by those engaged in the “Accommodation and food services” sector (16.8%). Most working single fathers were engaged in the

(27.0%)。(表 6.4)

2.21 單親工作人士於 2016 年的每月所有職業收入中位數為 13,000 元，較 2006 年及 2011 年分別上升 44.4% 及 30.0%。(表 6.5)

2.22 在 2016 年，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數為 15,500 元，而單親媽媽則為 12,000 元，分別較全港所有男性工作人士 (17,000 元) 及所有女性工作人士 (14,000 元) 的相應數字 (不包括外籍家庭傭工) 為低。另外，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數在過去 10 年間一直較單親媽媽的為高。在 2006 年，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數較單親媽媽的高 23.5%，而在 2016 年的相應差別則擴闊至 29.2%。(表 6.5)

2.23 在 2016 年，單親工作人士的每周通常工作時數中位數為 43 小時，稍低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的 44 小時。按性別分析，在職單親爸爸的每周通常工作時數中位數為 45 小時，而在職單親媽媽則為 43 小時；數字與所有與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性及女性工作人士相若。相對有較多單親媽媽從事兼職工作。約四分之一 (24.0%) 的單親媽媽每周通常工作少於 35 小時，較所有與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性工作人士的比例 (19.4%) 為高。同樣地，在職單親爸爸每周通常工作少於 35 小時的比例 (12.9%)，亦較所有與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士的比例 (9.7%) 為高。(表 6.6)

2.24 在 2016 年的單親人士中，有 23 803 人並非在職，當中料理家務者佔 58.6%，2006 年的相應數字為 70.6%。(表 6.7)

“Construction” sector (22.5%), while most working single mothers were engaged in the “Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades” sector (27.0%). (Table 6.4)

2.21 The median monthly income from all employment of working single parents was \$13,000 in 2016, representing an increase of 44.4% and 30.0% respectively over that in 2006 and 2011. (Table 6.5)

2.22 In 2016, the median monthly income from all employment of working single fathers was \$15,500, while that of working single mothers was \$12,000, lower than the corresponding figures (excluding foreign domestic helpers) of all working males (\$17,000) and all working females (\$14,000) in Hong Kong. Besides, single fathers had a higher median monthly income from all employment than single mothers all along over the past 10 years. In 2006, the median monthly income from all employment of single fathers was 23.5% higher than that of single mothers. Such a difference widened to 29.2% in 2016. (Table 6.5)

2.23 In 2016, the median weekly usual hours of work of working single parents was 43 hours, slightly lower than that of working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18, at 44 hours. Analysed by sex, the median weekly usual hours of work of working single fathers was 45 hours, while that of working single mothers was 43 hours. The figures were similar to those of all working males and females living with child(ren) aged under 18. Relatively more single mothers were engaged in part-time jobs. About one-fourth (24.0%) of single mothers usually worked for less than 35 hours a week, higher than the proportion of all working females living with child(ren) aged under 18 (19.4%). Similarly, the proportion of working single fathers usually worked for less than 35 hours a week (12.9%) was also higher than that of all working males living with child(ren) aged under 18 (9.7%). (Table 6.6)

2.24 Among the single parents in 2016, 23 803 were not working. 58.6% of them were home-makers. In 2006, the corresponding proportion was 70.6%. (Table 6.7)

2.25 非工作單親人士的日常生活所需要由其他收入來源所支援，當中包括其他住戶成員的就業收入及其他現金收入（例如社會保障津貼）。在 2016 年，非工作單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 11,180 元，顯著高於 2006 年的 7,000 元及 2011 年的 7,100 元。（表 6.8）

住戶及房屋特徵

2.26 單親人士的家庭住戶平均人數由 2006 年的 3.1 人下降至 2011 年的 3.0 人，到 2016 年則回升至 3.1 人。在 2016 年，單親爸爸的家庭住戶人數一般較單親媽媽為高。兩者的住戶平均人數分別為 3.2 人及 3.0 人。（表 7.1）

2.27 大部分居住於家庭住戶的單親人士只與子女同住，其比例由 2006 年的 80.0% 下跌至 2016 年的 73.7%。此外，在 2016 年，16.7% 的單親人士是與父母及子女同住，而另外的 9.6% 是與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住，兩者皆比 10 年前的比例有所增加，分別為 3.9 及 2.3 個百分點。（表 7.2）

2.28 在 2016 年，單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 14,820 元，低於全港家庭住戶的 25,000 元。（表 7.3）

2.29 在 2016 年，48.3% 及 41.4% 居住於家庭住戶的單親人士分別居住在公營租住房屋及私人永久性房屋。與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應比例分別為 24.7% 及 61.7%。（表 7.4）

2.30 在 2016 年，居住於家庭住戶的單親人士的居所樓面面積中位數為 34 平方米，低於居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子

2.25 For non-working single parents, their daily living requirements were supported by other sources of income such as employment income from other household members and other cash income (e.g. social security allowance). In 2016, the median monthly domestic household income of non-working single parents was \$11,180, which was significantly higher than that of \$7,000 in 2006 and that of \$7,100 in 2011. (Table 6.8)

Household and housing characteristics

2.26 The average domestic household size of single parents decreased from 3.1 in 2006 to 3.0 in 2011 but then rebounded to 3.1 in 2016. Single fathers were generally living in domestic households with more members than single mothers in 2016. Their respective average household sizes were 3.2 and 3.0. (Table 7.1)

2.27 The majority of single parents living in domestic households were living with their child(ren) only, with the proportion decreasing from 80.0% in 2006 to 73.7% in 2016. Besides, 16.7% of single parents were living with their parent(s) and child(ren) and another 9.6% were living with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than their parent(s) in 2016. Both proportions were lower than the corresponding proportions 10 years ago by 3.9 and 2.3 percentage points respectively. (Table 7.2)

2.28 In 2016, the median monthly domestic household income of single parents was \$14,820, lower than that of all domestic households in Hong Kong at \$25,000. (Table 7.3)

2.29 In 2016, 48.3% and 41.4% of the single parents in domestic households were living in public rental housing and private permanent housing respectively. The corresponding proportions for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 were 24.7% and 61.7% respectively. (Table 7.4)

2.30 In 2016, the median floor area of accommodation of single parents living in domestic households was 34 square metres, lower than that of

女同住的人士的 45 平方米。然而，居住於家庭住戶的單親人士的人均居所樓面面積中位數為 11.5 平方米，與居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 11.3 平方米相若。（表 7.5）

18 歲以下的單親子女

2.31 在 2016 年，大部分單親人士與一名未成年子女同住，而每名單親人士的未成年子女平均數目為 1.3 名，較 2006 年的 1.4 名為低。（表 8.1）

2.32 與單親人士同住的未成年子女的年齡分布在過去 10 年有所轉變。青少年（年齡介乎 12 至 17 歲）佔所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女的比例仍然最大，比例在過去 10 年維持超過一半。在 2016 年，年幼的未成年子女（5 歲及以下的小孩）的比例為 16.7%，較 2006 年的 9.6% 及 2011 年的 11.6% 為高。相反，年齡介乎 6 至 11 歲的未成年子女所佔的比例則由 2006 年的 33.0% 下降至 2016 年的 31.4%。（表 8.3）

2.33 在 2016 年，單親人士的 6 至 14 歲未成年子女全部就學。單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的就學比率亦有改善，由 2006 年的 90.9% 上升至 2016 年的 95.2%，增加了 4.3 個百分點。不過，2016 年的比率仍稍低於所有與父母同住的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的比率（96.5%）。（表 8.4）

地區特徵

2.34 在過去 10 年，居住在香港島及新界的單親人士數目及比例均有所減少，前者由 2006 年的 9 993 人（或 13.1%）下降至 2016 年的 8 723 人（或 11.9%），而後者在同期間則由 42 630 人（或 55.8%）下降至 38 701 人（或 52.7%）。相反，居住在九

persons living with children aged under 18 in domestic households at 45 square metres. Nevertheless, the median per capita floor area of accommodation of single parents living in domestic households (11.5 square metres) was similar to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in domestic households (11.3 square metres). (Table 7.5)

Children aged under 18 of single parents

2.31 In 2016, most single parents were living with one dependent child and the average number of dependent children per single parent was 1.3, lower than that of 1.4 in 2006. (Table 8.1)

2.32 There were some changes in the age distribution of dependent children living with single parents in the past 10 years. Teenage children (aged 12-17) remained the largest proportion, representing over half of all dependent children living with single parents throughout the past 10 years. In 2016, the proportion of young dependent children (those aged 5 and below) was 16.7%, higher than that of 9.6% in 2006 and 11.6% in 2011. On the contrary, the proportion of dependent children aged 6-11 declined from 33.0% in 2006 to 31.4% in 2016. (Table 8.3)

2.33 In 2016, school attendance was universal among dependent children aged 6-14 of single parents. As for dependent children aged 15-17 of single parents, the school attendance rate improved by 4.3 percentage points from 90.9% in 2006 to 95.2% in 2016. Yet, the figure in 2016 was a bit lower than that of all dependent children aged 15-17 living with parent(s) (96.5%). (Table 8.4)

Geographical characteristics

2.34 Over the past 10 years, the number and proportion of single parents residing on Hong Kong Island and those of single parents residing in the New Territories both declined, from 9 993 persons (or 13.1%) in 2006 dropping to 8 723 persons (or 11.9%) in 2016 on Hong Kong Island, and from 42 630 persons (or 55.8%)

龍的單親人士數目及比例在過去 10 年錄得升幅，由 23 800 人（或 31.1%）上升至 26 004 人（或 35.4%）。（表 9.1）

2.35 在 2016 年，居住了最多單親人士的首三個區議會分區分別為觀塘區（7 910 人或 10.8%）、元朗區（6 697 人或 9.1%）及沙田區（6 113 人或 8.3%）。另外，最少單親人士居住在灣仔區（1 092 人或 1.5%）。（表 9.1）

2.36 每名單親爸爸平均有 1.2 名未成年子女。所有單親爸爸中，居住在灣仔區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目最高，為 1.5 名，而居住在深水埗區、黃大仙區、北區、沙田區及離島區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目則最低，為 1.1 名。另一方面，每名單親媽媽平均有 1.3 名未成年子女。所有單親媽媽中，居住在中西區、黃大仙區、屯門區及離島區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目最高，為 1.4 名，而居住在灣仔區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目則最低，為 1.1 名。（表 9.3）

dropping to 38 701 persons (or 52.7%) in the New Territories over the same period. On the contrary, the number and proportion of single parents residing in Kowloon recorded an increase over the past 10 years, from 23 800 persons (or 31.1%) rising to 26 004 persons (or 35.4%). (Table 9.1)

2.35 In 2016, the top three District Council districts with the largest number of single parents residing therein were the Kwun Tong (7 910 or 10.8%), Yuen Long (6 697 or 9.1%) and Sha Tin (6 113 or 8.3%) districts, whereas the smallest number of single parents resided in the Wan Chai district (1 092 or 1.5%). (Table 9.1)

2.36 The average number of dependent children of each single father was 1.2. Among all single fathers, the largest average number of 1.5 dependent children was recorded for single fathers living in the Wan Chai district, while the smallest average number of 1.1 dependent children was recorded for single fathers living in the Sham Shui Po, Wong Tai Sin, North, Sha Tin and Islands districts. On the other hand, the average number of dependent children of each single mother was 1.3. Among all single mothers, the largest average number of 1.4 dependent children was recorded for single mothers living in the Central and Western, Wong Tai Sin, Tuen Mun and Islands districts, while the smallest average number of 1.1 dependent children was recorded for single mothers living in the Wan Chai district. (Table 9.3)

單親人士的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Single Parents

	2006		2011		2016	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
人口特徵 Demographic characteristics						
人口 Population	76 423	1 440 478	81 705	1 348 011	73 428	1 244 641
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分比） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	4.2	-1.8	1.3	-1.3	-2.1	-1.6
單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士比例 Proportion of single parents to persons with child(ren) aged under 18 (%)	5.3	..	6.1	..	5.9	..
性別比率（每千名女性相對的男性人數） Sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	260	940	276	940	299	935
年齡中位數 Median age	42.7	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.3	42.5
按婚姻狀況劃分的人口百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population (%) by marital status						
從未結婚 Never married	5.4	0.3	5.9	0.4	7.2	0.4
已婚 Married	..	94.7	..	93.9	..	94.1
喪偶 Widowed	19.1	1.0	15.3	0.9	12.1	0.7
離婚 Divorced	65.0	3.5	69.8	4.2	72.6	4.3
分居 Separated	10.5	0.6	8.9	0.5	8.1	0.5
使用廣州話為慣用交談語言的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population with Cantonese as usual spoken language (%)	93.9	92.6	92.6	91.3	90.4	90.0
能閱讀中文的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population able to read Chinese (%)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	95.8	95.0
能閱讀英文的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population able to read English (%)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	60.5	73.9
教育特徵 Educational characteristics						
按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的人口百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population (%) by educational attainment (highest level attended)						
小學及以下 Primary and below	23.6	18.5	17.5	12.2	12.8	7.1
初中 Lower secondary	31.7	26.1	31.3	24.3	29.8	20.4
高中 Upper secondary	34.3	35.7	36.7	35.8	36.5	33.3
專上教育 Post-secondary	10.4	19.7	14.6	27.7	20.9	39.3

單親人士的主要統計數字（續）

Key Statistics of Single Parents (Cont'd)

	2006		2011		2016	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
經濟特徵 Economic characteristics						
按性別劃分的勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%) by sex						
男性 Male	79.3	91.1	74.6	90.8	81.3	92.5
女性 Female	60.8	56.5	59.7	58.5	68.8	59.2
合計 Both sexes	64.6	73.2	62.9	74.1	71.7	75.3
按性別劃分的工作人口 Working population by sex						
男性 Male	11 179	600 703	12 407	572 882	12 760	538 413
女性 Female	32 859	399 422	35 310	392 327	36 865	368 160
合計 Both sexes	44 038	1 000 125	47 717	965 209	49 625	906 573
按職業 ⁽¹⁾ 劃分的工作人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of working population (%) by occupation ⁽¹⁾						
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	..	..	7.1	13.7	9.0	15.8
專業人員 Professionals	..	..	2.5	6.8	3.2	8.5
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	..	..	16.1	20.3	16.8	24.0
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	..	..	17.3	13.5	14.2	12.5
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	..	..	26.7	17.3	30.7	17.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	..	..	6.6	10.0	4.9	6.8
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	..	..	4.0	6.7	4.0	5.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	..	..	19.7	11.6	17.1	9.8
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

單親人士的主要統計數字（續） Key Statistics of Single Parents (Cont'd)

	2006		2011		2016	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
經濟特徵（續） Economic characteristics (cont'd)						
按行業 ⁽²⁾ 劃分的工作人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of working population (%) by industry ⁽²⁾						
製造業 Manufacturing	..	..	3.6	4.7	2.6	4.1
建造業 Construction	..	..	7.0	11.0	8.0	11.0
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	..	..	25.8	23.9	24.4	21.0
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	..	..	7.5	10.3	8.6	10.0
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	..	..	14.6	8.9	16.8	8.3
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	..	..	1.6	3.0	1.5	4.2
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	..	..	4.6	6.7	5.4	8.3
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	..	..	12.6	11.7	13.1	12.6
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	..	..	14.2	15.2	12.9	16.8
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	..	..	7.8	3.7	6.3	3.2
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6
按性別劃分的每月所有職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$) by sex						
男性 Male	10,500	13,000	12,000	15,600	15,500	21,000
女性 Female	8,500	10,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	17,000
合計 Both sexes	9,000	12,000	10,000	15,000	13,000	20,000
按性別劃分的每周通常工作時數中位數（包括所有工作） Median weekly usual hours of work (including all employment) by sex						
男性 Male	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	45	45
女性 Female	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	43	42
合計 Both sexes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	43	44

單親人士的主要統計數字 (續) Key Statistics of Single Parents (Cont'd)

	2006		2011		2016	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
住戶及房屋特徵 Household and housing characteristics						
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.1	4.1	3.0	4.1	3.1	4.1
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	10,000	19,710	10,450	24,900	14,820	34,000
按房屋類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population living in domestic households (%) by type of housing						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	50.5	30.5	52.4	28.3	48.3	24.7
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	11.1	17.7	8.8	14.3	8.9	12.4
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	37.7	51.1	37.8	56.5	41.4	61.7
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
臨時房屋 ⁽⁴⁾ Temporary housing ⁽⁴⁾	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8
居於家庭住戶的人口的居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) ⁽⁵⁾ Median floor area of accommodation of population living in domestic households (square metres) ⁽⁵⁾	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	34	45
居於家庭住戶的人口的人均居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) ⁽⁵⁾ Median per capita floor area of accommodation of population living in domestic households (square metres) ⁽⁵⁾	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	11.5	11.3
18 歲以下的子女 Children aged under 18						
數目 Number	105 138	1 170 417	103 937	1 038 349	93 943	972 004
地區特徵 Geographical characteristics						
按主要地區劃分的人口 (佔總人口的百分比) Population by broad area (% of total population)						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	9 993 (13.1)	244 581 (17.0)	9 693 (11.9)	221 842 (16.5)	8 723 (11.9)	198 721 (16.0)
九龍 Kowloon	23 800 (31.1)	389 932 (27.1)	26 359 (32.3)	389 789 (28.9)	26 004 (35.4)	375 853 (30.2)
新界 New Territories	42 630 (55.8)	805 457 (55.9)	45 645 (55.9)	736 220 (54.6)	38 701 (52.7)	669 857 (53.8)

註釋：(1) 數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

(2) 數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(3) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

(4) 數字包括住在船艇上的人士。

(5) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

Notes: (1) Figures are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08).

(2) Figures are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(3) "Others" include "Agriculture, forestry and fishing", "Mining and quarrying", "Electricity and gas supply", "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

(4) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

(5) Figures exclude domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

3. 數目及結構

3. Size and Structure

數目

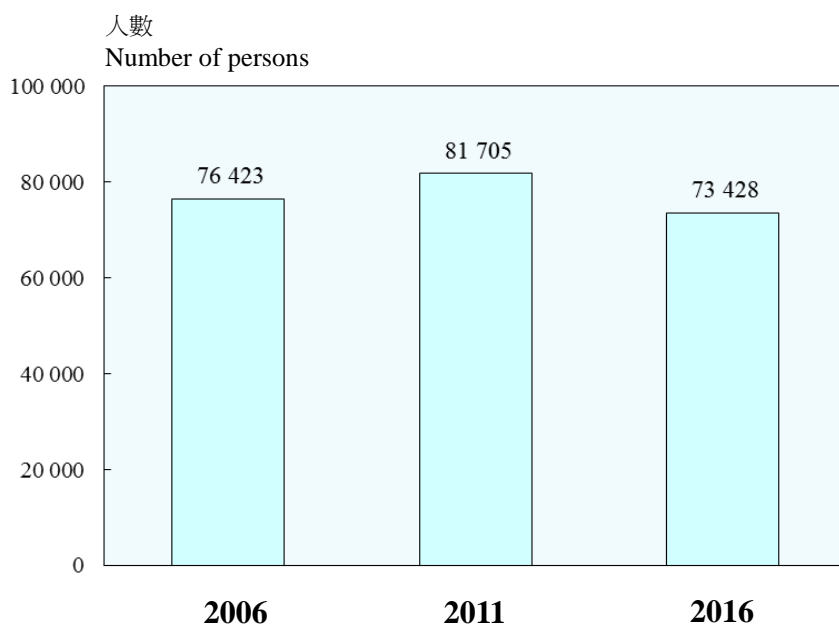
3.1 在 2006 年至 2011 年間，單親人士數目由 76 423 人增加至 81 705 人，平均每年增長 1.3%，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士數目則平均每年下降 1.3%。單親人士數目隨後有所減少，由 2011 年的 81 705 人下降至 2016 年的 73 428 人，平均每年下降 2.1%，而同期與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士數目則錄得平均每年 1.6% 的跌幅。（圖 3.1）

Size

3.1 During 2006 to 2011, the number of single parents increased from 76 423 to 81 705, with an average annual growth rate of 1.3%, while the number of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 decreased by 1.3% per annum on average. The number of single parents declined afterwards, dropping from 81 705 in 2011 to 73 428 in 2016 by 2.1% per annum on average, while the number of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 recorded a 1.6% decrease per annum on average over the same period. (Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年單親人士數目

Chart 3.1 Single parents, 2006, 2011 and 2016



	平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate (%)	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
2006–2011	+1.3	-1.3
2011–2016	-2.1	-1.6
2006–2016	-0.4	-1.5

年齡及性別結構

3.2 單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例，由 2006 年的 5.3% 上升至 2011 年的 6.1%，但隨後輕微下降至 2016 年的 5.9%。（表 3.1）

Age and sex structure

3.2 The proportion of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 increased from 5.3% in 2006 to 6.1% in 2011, but then slightly decreased to 5.9% in 2016. (Table 3.1)

3.3 單親媽媽佔與 18 歲以下子女同住人士的比例在過去 10 年均較同一年齡組別的單親爸爸為高。在 2016 年，40 至 49 歲的單親媽媽所佔的比例接近 10%，而 50 歲及以上年齡組別所佔的比例更超逾 10%。另一方面，單親爸爸以 60 歲及以上這年齡組別的比例（6.3%）為最高。（表 3.1）

3.4 在 2016 年，單親媽媽繼續遠多於單親爸爸。全港共有 56 545 名單親媽媽，數目是單親爸爸數目（16 883 人）的 3 倍多。然而，相對於 2011 年，單親媽媽及單親爸爸的數目在 2016 年均見下跌。單親媽媽的數目較 2011 年的 64 040 人減少 7 495 人（-11.7%），而單親爸爸的數目則較 2011 年的 17 665 人減少 782 人（-4.4%）。（表 3.1）

3.5 同期，單親人士的性別比率（即每千名單親媽媽相對的單親爸爸數目）由 2006 年的 260 上升至 2016 年的 299。由於子女普遍跟隨已與丈夫分開的母親同住，尤以年紀小的兒童，故此大部分單親人士都是女性這個現象不足為奇。（表 3.1）

3.3 The proportions of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 were higher among single mothers than single fathers in the same age group in the past 10 years. In 2016, such proportion for single mothers aged 40-49 was almost 10%, while the corresponding proportions for single mothers in the age groups of 50 and over even exceeded 10%. On the other hand, for single fathers, the proportion was the highest among those aged 60 and over (6.3%). (Table 3.1)

3.4 Single mothers continued to far outnumber single fathers in 2016. There were 56 545 single mothers, more than 3 times the number of single fathers (16 883). Nevertheless, the number of both single mothers and single fathers declined in 2016, compared to 2011. The number of single mothers decreased by 7 495 (-11.7%), from 64 040 in 2011, while that of single fathers dropped by 782 (-4.4%), from 17 665 in 2011. (Table 3.1)

3.5 Concurrently, the sex ratio of single parents (i.e. the number of single fathers per 1 000 single mothers) increased from 260 in 2006 to 299 in 2016. It is not surprising to observe that the majority of single parents were women because children, especially those who were very young, were more likely to live with their mothers who were separated from husband. (Table 3.1)

表 3.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單親人士數目及單親人士的性別比率
Table 3.1 Single parents by sex and age group and sex ratio of single parents, 2006, 2011 and 2016

		2006		2011		2016	
		單親人士佔 與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 人士的比例 Proportion to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18		單親人士佔 與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 人士的比例 Proportion to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18		單親人士佔 與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 人士的比例 Proportion to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	單親人士 Single parents	persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
男性 Male							
	< 30	670	4.1	537	3.2	598	3.8
	30 – 39	3 880	2.5	3 441	2.2	3 218	1.9
	40 – 49	7 247	2.0	7 077	2.5	5 903	2.4
	50 – 59	3 099	2.3	5 181	3.1	5 365	3.7
	60+	852	3.4	1 429	5.3	1 799	6.3
	小計 Sub-total	15 748	2.3	17 665	2.7	16 883	2.8
女性 Female							
	< 30	2 717	6.5	3 174	8.1	3 097	8.8
	30 – 39	18 981	6.7	19 661	7.5	18 012	7.0
	40 – 49	31 913	8.8	32 984	10.1	27 691	9.8
	50 – 59	6 641	12.2	7 908	12.0	7 496	11.7
	60+	423	23.2	313	14.7	249	13.6
	小計 Sub-total	60 675	8.2	64 040	9.2	56 545	8.8
合計 Both sexes							
	< 30	3 387	5.8	3 711	6.6	3 695	7.2
	30 – 39	22 861	5.2	23 102	5.5	21 230	5.0
	40 – 49	39 160	5.4	40 061	6.5	33 594	6.3
	50 – 59	9 740	5.1	13 089	5.7	12 861	6.2
	60+	1 275	4.7	1 742	6.0	2 048	6.8
	總計 Total	76 423	5.3	81 705	6.1	73 428	5.9
				性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾			
		260		276		299	

註釋：(1) 每千名單親媽媽相對的單親爸爸數目。

Note : (1) The number of single fathers per 1 000 single mothers.

3.6 在 2016 年，大部分（74.7%）單親人士的年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲，這比例較 2006 年的 81.2% 和 2011 年的 77.3% 為低。（表 3.2 及圖 3.2）

3.7 按性別分析，可觀察到 50 歲及以上的單親媽媽比例由 2006 年 11.6% 上升至 2016 年的 13.7%，而同年齡組別的單親爸爸則在同期間由 25.1% 顯著上升至 42.4%。在 2016 年，80.8% 的單親媽媽年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲，而在該年齡組別的單親爸爸比例則為 54.0%。（表 3.2）

3.6 In 2016, the majority (74.7%) of single parents were aged 30-49. This proportion was lower than the corresponding figures of 81.2% in 2006 and 77.3% in 2011. (Table 3.2 and Chart 3.2)

3.7 Analysed by sex, it was observed that the proportion of single mothers aged 50 and over increased from 11.6% in 2006 to 13.7% in 2016, whereas the proportion of their male counterparts increased notably from 25.1% to 42.4%. In 2016, 80.8% of the single mothers were aged 30-49 while 54.0% of the single fathers were in this age group. (Table 3.2)

表 3.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單親人士的百分比分布
Table 3.2 Percentage distribution of single parents by sex and age group, 2006, 2011 and 2016

		2006		2011		2016	
		與 18 歲以下 子女同住 的人士		與 18 歲以下 子女同住 的人士		與 18 歲以下 子女同住 的人士	
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	單親人士 Single parents	Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
男性 Male							
	< 30	4.3	2.3	3.0	2.6	3.5	2.6
	30 – 39	24.6	22.6	19.5	24.2	19.1	27.9
	40 – 49	46.0	52.0	40.1	43.9	35.0	40.9
	50 – 59	19.7	19.4	29.3	25.2	31.8	23.8
	60+	5.4	3.6	8.1	4.1	10.7	4.7
	總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女性 Female							
	< 30	4.5	5.7	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.5
	30 – 39	31.3	38.1	30.7	37.5	31.9	40.1
	40 – 49	52.6	48.7	51.5	47.1	49.0	44.1
	50 – 59	10.9	7.3	12.3	9.4	13.3	10.0
	60+	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
	總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Both sexes							
	< 30	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.1	5.0	4.1
	30 – 39	29.9	30.6	28.3	31.1	28.9	34.2
	40 – 49	51.2	50.3	49.0	45.5	45.8	42.6
	50 – 59	12.7	13.2	16.0	17.1	17.5	16.7
	60+	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.4
	總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.8 在過去 10 年，單親人士的年齡中位數由 42.7 歲上升至 43.3 歲。一般而言，單親爸爸較單親媽媽年長。在 2016 年，單親爸爸的年齡中位數是 47.7 歲，而單親媽媽則是 42.4 歲。與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性及女性的相應數字則分別為 44.6 歲及 40.8 歲，兩者均較單親人士的年齡中位數為低。（表 3.3 及圖 3.2）

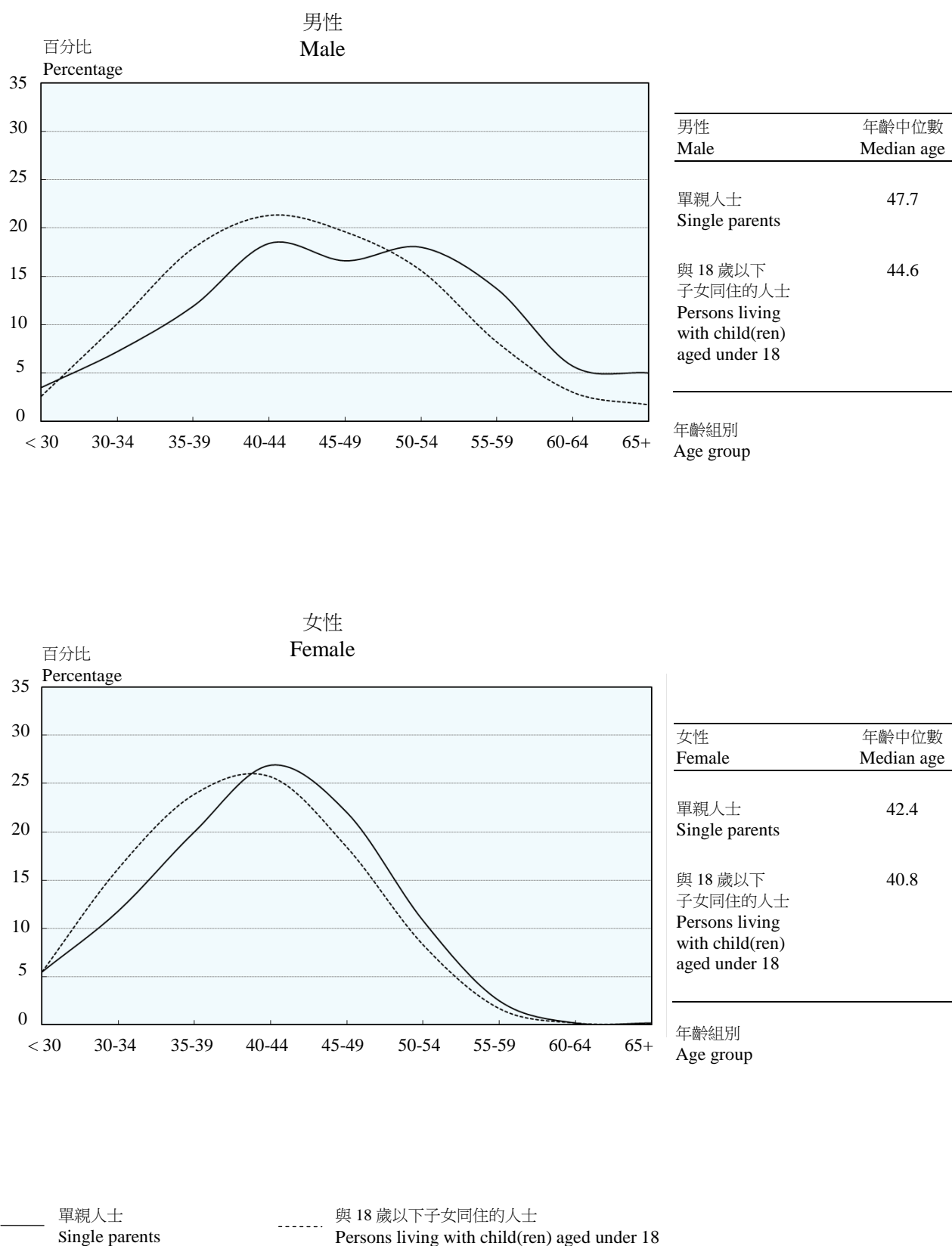
3.8 In the past 10 years, the median age of single parents increased from 42.7 to 43.3. Generally speaking, single fathers were older than single mothers. In 2016, the median age of single fathers was 47.7, while that of single mothers was 42.4. The corresponding figures for males and females living with child(ren) aged under 18 were 44.6 and 40.8 respectively, both lower than those for single parents. (Table 3.3 and Chart 3.2)

表 3.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的單親人士的年齡中位數

Table 3.3 Median age of single parents by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	2006		2011		2016	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住 的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住 的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住 的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
			年齡中位數 Median age			
男性 Male	44.9	45.0	47.4	45.8	47.7	44.6
女性 Female	42.3	41.1	42.5	41.3	42.4	40.8
合計 Both sexes	42.7	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.3	42.5

圖 3.2 2016 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單親人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of single parents by sex and age group, 2016



4. 人口特徵

4. Demographic Characteristics

婚姻狀況

4.1 在過去 10 年，已離婚或分居的單親人士數目和比例均有所上升。已離婚或分居的單親人士數目由 2006 年的 57 712 人上升至 2016 年的 59 252 人，而他們佔所有單親人士的比例亦在同期間由 75.5% 上升至 80.7%。這現象與近年離婚人數上升有着密切的關係。從未結婚的單親人士的比例由 2006 年的 5.4% 上升至 2016 年的 7.2%，但喪偶的單親人士數目在同期間則由 14 614 人大幅減少至 8 881 人，其比例亦由 19.1% 下降至 12.1%。（表 4.1）

4.2 按性別分析，可注意到已離婚或分居的單親媽媽數目由 2006 年的 45 400 人輕微下降 0.7% 至 2016 年的 45 083 人。另一方面，已離婚或分居的單親爸爸數目在同期間則錄得 15.1% 的顯著增幅，由 12 312 人上升至 14 169 人。（表 4.1）

Marital status

4.1 In the past 10 years, single parents who were divorced or separated increased both in terms of number and proportion. The number of single parents who were divorced or separated increased from 57 712 in 2006 to 59 252 in 2016 and its proportion to all single parents rose from 75.5% to 80.7%. This observation is closely related to the increase in the number of divorced persons in recent years. While the proportion of single parents who were never married increased from 5.4% in 2006 to 7.2% in 2016, the number of single parents who were widowed dwindled considerably from 14 614 to 8 881 over the same period, with the proportion dropping from 19.1% to 12.1%. (Table 4.1)

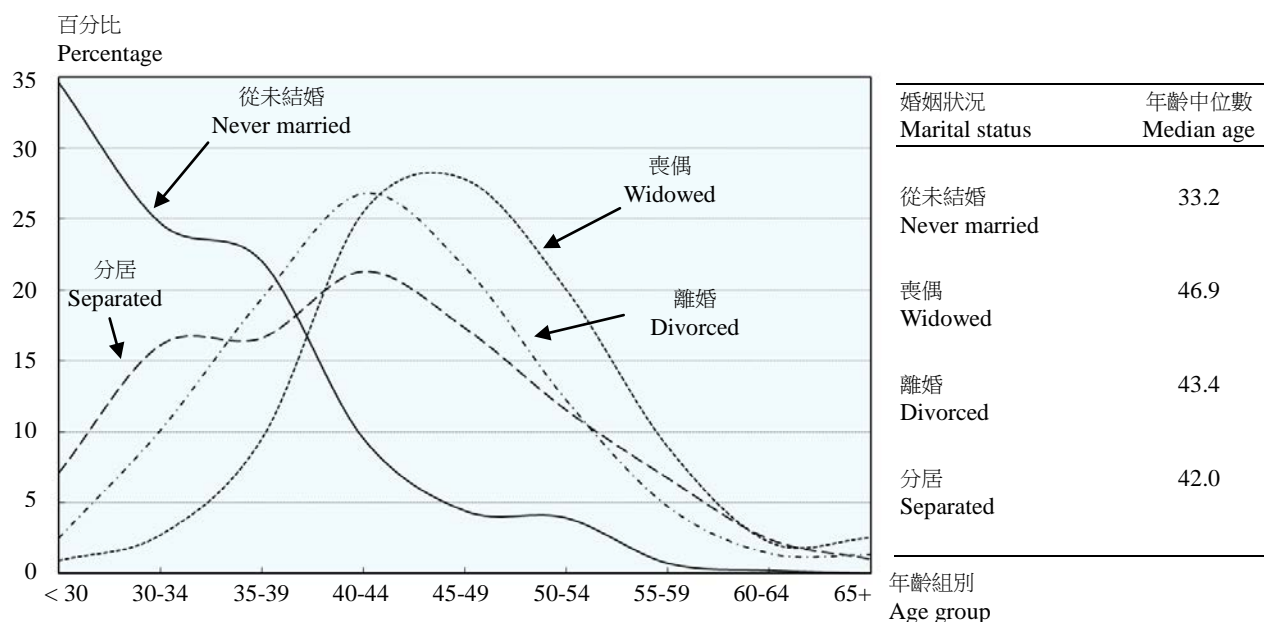
4.2 Analysed by sex, it was observed that the number of single mothers who were divorced or separated slightly decreased by 0.7% from 45 400 in 2006 to 45 083 in 2016. On the other hand, the number of single fathers who were divorced or separated recorded a significant increase of 15.1% from 12 312 to 14 169 over the same period. (Table 4.1)

表 4.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的單親人士數目
Table 4.1 Single parents by sex and marital status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	從未結婚 Never married	1 035	6.6	719	4.1	1 025	6.1
	喪偶 Widowed	2 401	15.2	2 248	12.7	1 689	10.0
	離婚 Divorced	10 288	65.3	12 798	72.4	12 454	73.8
	分居 Separated	2 024	12.9	1 900	10.8	1 715	10.2
	小計 Sub-total	15 748	100.0	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0
女性 Female	從未結婚 Never married	3 062	5.0	4 142	6.5	4 270	7.6
	喪偶 Widowed	12 213	20.1	10 272	16.0	7 192	12.7
	離婚 Divorced	39 414	65.0	44 271	69.1	40 840	72.2
	分居 Separated	5 986	9.9	5 355	8.4	4 243	7.5
	小計 Sub-total	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0
合計 Both sexes	從未結婚 Never married	4 097	5.4	4 861	5.9	5 295	7.2
	喪偶 Widowed	14 614	19.1	12 520	15.3	8 881	12.1
	離婚 Divorced	49 702	65.0	57 069	69.8	53 294	72.6
	分居 Separated	8 010	10.5	7 255	8.9	5 958	8.1
	總計 Total	76 423	100.0	81 705	100.0	73 428	100.0

4.3 在 2016 年，從未結婚、離婚、分居及喪偶的單親人士的年齡分布均有明顯差異。從未結婚的單親人士的年齡分布較年輕，其年齡中位數為 33.2 歲；離婚及分居的單親人士的年齡分布相對較年長，其年齡中位數分別為 43.4 歲及 42.0 歲；而與上述三類單親人士比較，喪偶的單親人士則傾向最為年長，其年齡中位數為 46.9 歲。（圖 4.1）

4.3 The age profiles of single parents who were never married, divorced, separated and widowed in 2016 were distinctly different. Never married single parents exhibited a younger age profile with a median age at 33.2, divorced and separated single parents showed a relatively older age profile with a median at 43.4 and 42.0 respectively, while widowed single parents tended to be the oldest as compared with the foregoing three kinds of single parents, with a median age at 46.9. (Chart 4.1)

圖 4.1 2016 年按婚姻狀況及年齡組別劃分的單親人士的百分比分布**Chart 4.1 Percentage distribution of single parents by marital status and age group, 2016**

出生地點及在港居住年期

4.4 在 2016 年，47.1% 的單親人士於香港出生，較 2006 年的比例（54.2%）為低。反之，在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的單親人士的比例在同期間由 42.5% 上升至 48.5%。（表 4.2）

4.5 在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的單親人士中，男性和女性數目的變化趨勢在過去 10 年有所不同。男性的人數由 2006 年的 5 347 人下降至 2016 年的 5 268 人，而女性的人數則在同期間由 27 129 人上升至 30 359 人，升幅超過 1 成。（表 4.2）

Place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.4 In 2016, 47.1% of the single parents were born in Hong Kong, lower than that of 54.2% in 2006. In contrast, the proportion of single parents born in the mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan rose from 42.5% to 48.5% over the same period. (Table 4.2)

4.5 Among single parents born in the mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan, different changing trends were observed for the number of males and females during the past 10 years. While the number of single fathers born in the mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan dropped from 5 347 in 2006 to 5 268 in 2016, their female counterparts grew from 27 129 to 30 359 over the same period, with an increase of over 10%. (Table 4.2)

表 4.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及出生地點劃分的單親人士數目
Table 4.2 Single parents by sex and place of birth, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	出生地點 Place of birth	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	香港 Hong Kong	10 014	63.6	11 695	66.2	11 036	65.4
	中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan	5 347	34.0	5 532	31.3	5 268	31.2
	其他地方 Elsewhere	387	2.5	438	2.5	579	3.4
	小計 Sub-total	15 748	100.0	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0
女性 Female	香港 Hong Kong	31 426	51.8	29 207	45.6	23 569	41.7
	中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan	27 129	44.7	31 822	49.7	30 359	53.7
	其他地方 Elsewhere	2 120	3.5	3 011	4.7	2 617	4.6
	小計 Sub-total	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0
合計 Both sexes	香港 Hong Kong	41 440	54.2	40 902	50.1	34 605	47.1
	中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China/ Macao/ Taiwan	32 476	42.5	37 354	45.7	35 627	48.5
	其他地方 Elsewhere	2 507	3.3	3 449	4.2	3 196	4.4
	總計 Total	76 423	100.0	81 705	100.0	73 428	100.0

4.6 在過去 10 年，約 9 成的單親人士已在香港居住 7 年或以上。進一步可留意到在港居住滿 7 至 14 年的單親媽媽所佔比重由 2006 年的 16.1% 上升至 2016 年的 22.0%，而單親爸爸在 2006 年和 2016 年的相應數字均為 3.2%。另一方面，居港少於 7 年的單親爸爸及單親媽媽的比例在過去 10 年均有所上升。前者由 2006 年的 1.1% 上升至 2016 年的 4.8%，而後者則在同期間由 9.8% 上升至 13.2%。（表 4.3）

4.6 In the past 10 years, around 90% of single parents had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. It was further observed that the proportion of single mothers having resided in Hong Kong for 7-14 years increased from 16.1% in 2006 to 22.0% in 2016. The corresponding figures for single fathers in 2006 and 2016 were both 3.2%. On the other hand, the proportions of single fathers and single mothers having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years increased over the past 10 years. While the former increased from 1.1% in 2006 to 4.8% in 2016, the latter increased from 9.8% to 13.2% over the same period. (Table 4.3)

表 4.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及在港居住年期劃分的單親人士數目
Table 4.3 Single parents by sex and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	在港居住年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male							
	< 7	178	1.1	425	2.4	811	4.8
	7 – 14	506	3.2	674	3.8	534	3.2
	15+	15 064	95.7	16 566	93.8	15 538	92.0
	小計 Sub-total	15 748	100.0	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0
女性 Female							
	< 7	5 937	9.8	6 745	10.5	7 459	13.2
	7 – 14	9 753	16.1	15 619	24.4	12 424	22.0
	15+	44 985	74.1	41 676	65.1	36 662	64.8
	小計 Sub-total	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0
合計 Both sexes							
	< 7	6 115	8.0	7 170	8.8	8 270	11.3
	7 – 14	10 259	13.4	16 293	19.9	12 958	17.6
	15+	60 049	78.6	58 242	71.3	52 200	71.1
	總計 Total	76 423	100.0	81 705	100.0	73 428	100.0

慣用交談語言

4.7 單親人士在家的慣用交談語言分布和與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士相若。在 2016 年，在家中以廣州話為慣用交談語言的單親人士的比例是 90.4%，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士則為 90.0%。至於以普通話及其他中國方言作為慣用交談語言方面，單親人士的比例（6.3%）則較與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士（4.6%）為高。（表 4.4）

Usual spoken language

4.7 The distribution of usual language spoken at home of single parents was similar to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in 2016. The proportion of single parents speaking Cantonese as the usual spoken language was 90.4% in 2016, compared to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 at 90.0%. As regards the use of Putonghua and other Chinese dialects as the usual spoken language, the corresponding proportion of single parents (6.3%) was higher than that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 (4.6%). (Table 4.4)

4.8 在 2016 年，近 6 成（59.5%）單親人士能說普通話（作為慣用交談語言或其他交談語言），稍高於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 57.2%，亦比 2006 年及 2011 年的單親人士的相應數字（分別為 43.4% 及 54.3%）高。另一方面，在 2016 年，能說英語的單親人士為 42.3%，低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人的 55.5%，但較 2006 年及 2011 年單親人士的相應數字（分別為 32.4% 及 31.9%）為高。（表 4.4）

4.8 In 2016, almost 60% (59.5%) of single parents could speak Putonghua (either as the usual or another spoken language), slightly higher than the 57.2% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. It was also higher than the corresponding figures for single parents in 2006 and 2011 (43.4% and 54.3% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of single parents who could speak English was 42.3% in 2016. The figure was lower than that for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 at 55.5%, but higher than the corresponding figures for single parents in 2006 and 2011 (32.4% and 31.9% respectively). (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年能說選定語言／方言的單親人士比例
Table 4.4 Proportion of single parents able to speak selected languages/ dialects, 2006, 2011 and 2016

語言／方言 Language/ Dialect	單親人士 ⁽¹⁾ Single parents ⁽¹⁾			與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士 ⁽¹⁾ Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 ⁽¹⁾		
	作為慣用 交談語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language/ dialect	總計 Total	作為慣用 交談語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language/ dialect	總計 Total
2006						
廣州話 Cantonese	93.9	5.0	98.9	92.6	5.1	97.7
普通話 Putonghua	0.7	42.6	43.4	0.8	43.1	43.8
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	3.9	17.4	21.3	3.8	16.0	19.6
英語 English	1.0	31.4	32.4	1.6	40.4	42.0
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	0.5	2.9	3.4	1.3	3.1	4.3
2011						
廣州話 Cantonese	92.6	5.6	98.2	91.3	5.6	96.9
普通話 Putonghua	2.0	52.3	54.3	1.4	50.9	52.4
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	3.0	20.2	23.1	3.0	16.9	19.8
英語 English	1.8	30.2	31.9	2.4	42.4	44.8
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	0.6	4.2	4.8	1.9	4.2	5.8
2016						
廣州話 Cantonese	90.4	7.0	97.5	90.0	5.6	95.6
普通話 Putonghua	3.4	56.1	59.5	2.3	54.9	57.2
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	2.9	21.1	23.7	2.3	16.1	18.4
英語 English	1.9	40.4	42.3	3.1	52.4	55.5
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	1.4	5.0	6.2	2.3	5.0	6.7

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

(2) 數字指能說表內沒有列出的語言／方言（作為慣用交談語言或其他交談語言）的人士比例。一名人士能說除慣用交談語言外的語言／方言指該名人士說得最流利的三種（2006 年及 2011 年）或四種（2016 年）除慣用交談語言外的語言／方言。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

(2) Figures refer to the proportion of persons who were able to speak a language/ dialect (either as the usual or another spoken language/ dialect) not listed in the table. Language(s)/ dialect(s) other than the usual spoken language that a person could speak refers to the three (in 2006 and 2011) or four (in 2016) languages/ dialects that the person was the most fluent in speaking in addition to his/ her usual spoken language.

閱讀／書寫語言的能力

4.9 閱讀／書寫語言的能力是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目。若一名人士在日常生活中能夠閱讀以某種語言表達的簡單短句，則可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。同樣地，若一名人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。

4.10 在 2016 年，95.8% 單親人士能閱讀中文，和與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例（95.0%）相若。能閱讀英語的單親人士有 60.5%，遠低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 73.9%。另一方面，能閱讀其他語言的單親人士有 5.7%，低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 6.6%。（表 4.5）

4.11 在 2016 年，94.0% 單親人士能書寫中文，和與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例相同。能書寫英語的單親人士有 57.7%，遠低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 71.9%。另一方面，能書寫其他語言的單親人士有 5.0%，低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 6.0%。（表 4.6）

Ability to read/ write languages

4.9 The ability to read/ write languages is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. A person who can read a short and simple statement in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to read that language. Similarly, a person who can write a short and simple statement in a certain language in everyday life was considered as being able to write that language.

4.10 In 2016, 95.8% of single parents could read Chinese, similar to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 (95.0%). The proportion of single parents who could read English was 60.5%, much lower than the 73.9% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. On the other hand, the proportion of single parents who could read other languages was 5.7%, lower than the 6.6% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. (Table 4.5)

4.11 In 2016, 94.0% of single parents could write Chinese, same as that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. The proportion of single parents who could write English was 57.7%, much lower than the 71.9% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. On the other hand, the proportion of single parents who could write other languages was 5.0%, lower than the 6.0% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. (Table 4.6)

表 4.5 2016 年能閱讀選定語言的單親人士比例

Table 4.5 Proportion of single parents able to read selected languages, 2016

語言 Language	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
中文 Chinese	95.8	95.0
英語 English	60.5	73.9
其他 Others	5.7	6.6

表 4.6 2016 年能書寫選定語言的單親人士比例

Table 4.6 Proportion of single parents able to write selected languages, 2016

語言 Language	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
中文 Chinese	94.0	94.0
英語 English	57.7	71.9
其他 Others	5.0	6.0

4.12 單親人士閱讀／書寫英文的能力，隨着教育水平提高而有所提升。在 2016 年，91.2% 曾受專上教育的單親人士能閱讀英文，明顯地高於曾受高中教育人士的比例（76.5%）。然而，整體上單親人士能閱讀英文的比例，仍低於擁有同一教育程度的與 18 歲以下子女同住人士。與 18 歲以下子女同住的人口中，96.6% 曾受專上教育的人士能閱讀英文，而曾受高中教育人士的相應數字是 79.8%。單親人士的英文書寫能力呈現類似情況。

（表 4.7 及 4.8）

4.12 The ability of single parents in reading/ writing English improved along with higher educational attainment. In 2016, 91.2% of single parents who had attended post-secondary education were able to read English. This was significantly higher than the proportion of those who had attended upper secondary education, at 76.5%. Yet, overall speaking, the proportion of single parents being able to read English was still lower when compared to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 with the same level of educational attainment. For persons living with child(ren) aged under 18, 96.6% for those attended post-secondary education were able to read English. The corresponding figure was 79.8% for those having attended upper secondary education. Similar observations were seen for the ability of single parents in writing English. (Tables 4.7 and 4.8)

表 4.7 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的能閱讀英文的單親人士比例
Table 4.7 Proportion of single parents able to read English by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	13.5	19.1
小學 Primary	14.0	14.9
初中 Lower secondary	39.3	41.1
高中 Upper secondary	76.5	79.8
專上教育 Post-secondary	91.2	96.6

表 4.8 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的能書寫英文的單親人士比例
Table 4.8 Proportion of single parents able to write English by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling/ Pre-primary	10.8	18.5
小學 Primary	10.9	13.5
初中 Lower secondary	36.8	38.3
高中 Upper secondary	72.7	76.9
專上教育 Post-secondary	90.1	95.5

5. 教育特徵

5. Educational Characteristics

教育程度

5.1 香港人口的教育程度持續提高，單親人士也不例外。單親人士的教育程度於過去 10 年間大有改善。只曾受小學及以下教育的單親人士比例由 2006 年的 23.6% 下降至 2016 年的 12.8%，而曾受專上教育的比例在同期間則由 10.4% 上升至 20.9%。（表 5.1）

5.2 單親媽媽的教育程度於過去 10 年間比單親爸爸有相對較大的改善。曾受小學及以下教育的單親媽媽的比例由 2006 年的 23.8% 下跌至 2016 年的 12.1%，跌幅達 11.7 個百分點，而單親爸爸的相對跌幅則只有 7.4 個百分點，比例在同期間由 22.7% 下跌至 15.3%。另一方面，曾受專上教育的單親媽媽的比例由 2006 年的 9.6% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 21.5%，增幅達 11.9 個百分點，而單親爸爸的相對升幅則只有 5.4 個百分點，比例在同期間由 13.4% 上升至 18.8%。換言之，曾受專上教育的單親媽媽的比例在 2016 年已超逾單親爸爸。（表 5.1）

Educational attainment

5.1 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. Single parents were no exception. The level of educational attainment of single parents improved substantially over the past 10 years. The proportion of single parents with only primary and below education dropped from 23.6% in 2006 to 12.8% in 2016, while that with post-secondary education went up from 10.4% to 20.9% over the same period. (Table 5.1)

5.2 Single mothers showed a relatively greater improvement in educational attainment than single fathers over the past 10 years. The proportion of single mothers with only primary and below education dropped by 11.7 percentage points from 23.8% in 2006 to 12.1% in 2016, as compared with the corresponding decrease by 7.4 percentage points from 22.7% in 2006 to 15.3% in 2016 for single fathers. On the other hand, the proportion of single mothers with post-secondary education increased significantly by 11.9 percentage points from 9.6% in 2006 to 21.5% in 2016. The corresponding increase for single fathers was only 5.4 percentage points, from 13.4% to 18.8% over the same period. In other words, the proportion of single mothers with post-secondary education had exceeded their male counterparts in 2016. (Table 5.1)

表 5.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的單親人士數目
Table 5.1 Single parents by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	小學及以下 Primary and below	3 574	22.7	3 290	18.6	2 581	15.3
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	5 365	34.1	5 891	33.3	5 189	30.7
	高中 Upper secondary	4 693	29.8	5 782	32.7	5 934	35.1
	小計 Sub-total	10 058	63.9	11 673	66.1	11 123	65.9
	專上教育 Post-secondary	2 116	13.4	2 702	15.3	3 179	18.8
	小計 Sub-total	15 748	100.0	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0
女性 Female	小學及以下 Primary and below	14 455	23.8	10 975	17.1	6 823	12.1
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	18 883	31.1	19 707	30.8	16 723	29.6
	高中 Upper secondary	21 528	35.5	24 168	37.7	20 855	36.9
	小計 Sub-total	40 411	66.6	43 875	68.5	37 578	66.5
	專上教育 Post-secondary	5 809	9.6	9 190	14.4	12 144	21.5
	小計 Sub-total	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0
合計 Both sexes	小學及以下 Primary and below	18 029	23.6	14 265	17.5	9 404	12.8
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	24 248	31.7	25 598	31.3	21 912	29.8
	高中 Upper secondary	26 221	34.3	29 950	36.7	26 789	36.5
	小計 Sub-total	50 469	66.0	55 548	68.0	48 701	66.3
	專上教育 Post-secondary	7 925	10.4	11 892	14.6	15 323	20.9
	總計 Total	76 423	100.0	81 705	100.0	73 428	100.0

5.3 單親人士的教育程度一般較與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士為低。在 2016 年，曾受專上教育的單親人士比例為 20.9%，遠低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士（39.3%）。（表 5.2）

5.4 按單親人士的婚姻狀況進一步分析，可留意到喪偶的單親人士的教育程度與從未結婚、離婚或分居的單親人士有明顯差異。喪偶的單親人士中，只有小學及以下程度者佔 20.9%。這比例高於從未結婚、離婚及分居的單親人士的相應數字，分別為 4.9%、12.7% 及 8.8%。另一方面，喪偶單親人士中曾受專上教育的比例為 18.9%，與離婚單親人士接近（19.3%），但明顯低於從未結婚及分居人士（相應數字分別為 28.1% 及 31.1%）。（表 5.2）

5.3 In general, single parents were less educated when compared with persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. In 2016, 20.9% of single parents had attended post-secondary education, much lower than that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 (39.3%). (Table 5.2)

5.4 Further analysed by the marital status of single parents, it was observed that there was apparent difference in the educational attainment of single parents who were widowed and single parents who were never married, divorced or separated. 20.9% of the single parents who were widowed had only primary and below education. This proportion was higher than the corresponding figures for those who were never married, divorced and separated, at 4.9%, 12.7% and 8.8% respectively. Besides, only 18.9% of the single parents who were widowed had attended post-secondary education. While this proportion was close to that of divorced single parents (19.3%), it was notably lower than the corresponding figures for never married and separated single parents (at 28.1% and 31.1% respectively). (Table 5.2)

表 5.2 2016 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及婚姻狀況劃分的單親人士數目
Table 5.2 Single parents by educational attainment (highest level attended) and marital status, 2016

教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	單親人士的婚姻狀況 Marital status of single parents				總計 Total	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
	從未結婚 Never married	喪偶 Widowed	離婚 Divorced	分居 Separated		
			數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (% ⁽¹⁾)			
小學及以下 Primary and below	261 (4.9)	1 856 (20.9)	6 765 (12.7)	522 (8.8)	9 404 (12.8)	87 835 (7.1)
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	1 230 (23.2)	2 660 (30.0)	16 696 (31.3)	1 326 (22.3)	21 912 (29.8)	253 559 (20.4)
高中 Upper secondary	2 317 (43.8)	2 683 (30.2)	19 532 (36.6)	2 257 (37.9)	26 789 (36.5)	414 368 (33.3)
小計 Sub-total	3 547 (67.0)	5 343 (60.2)	36 228 (68.0)	3 583 (60.1)	48 701 (66.3)	667 927 (53.7)
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 487 (28.1)	1 682 (18.9)	10 301 (19.3)	1 853 (31.1)	15 323 (20.9)	488 879 (39.3)
總計 Total	5 295 (100.0)	8 881 (100.0)	53 294 (100.0)	5 958 (100.0)	73 428 (100.0)	1 244 641 (100.0)

註釋：（1）括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

5.5 上述的現象主要與喪偶的單親人士的年紀較大有關。喪偶的單親人士是由於其配偶逝世而產生的，他／她們一般年紀較大（年齡中位數為 46.9 歲）。另一方面，從未結婚、離婚或分居的單親人士一般較年輕（年齡中位數分別為 33.2 歲、43.4 歲及 42.0 歲）。由於較年長一輩受教育的機會相對較年輕一輩較少，故此其教育程度亦一般較低。（表 5.2 及圖 4.1）

5.5 The above observation is mainly related to the older ages of widowed single parents. The death of the spouse led to the formation of widowed single parents, of whom were in general of older ages (median age at 46.9). On the other hand, never married, divorced or separated single parents were younger in general (median age at 33.2, 43.4 and 42.0 respectively). Since persons of the older generation had fewer education opportunities than those of the younger one, their educational attainment levels were generally lower. (Table 5.2 and Chart 4.1)

6. 經濟特徵

6. Economic Characteristics

勞動人口參與率

6.1 單親人士的勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的單親人士佔所有 15 歲及以上的單親人士的百分比）由 2006 年的 64.6% 上升至 2016 年的 71.7%。同時，與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應數字由 2006 年的 73.2% 上升至 2016 年的 75.3%。兩者的升幅，主要歸因於女性的勞動人口參與率在同期間有所上升。（表 6.1）

6.2 單親爸爸及單親媽媽的勞動人口參與率在過去 10 年的趨勢大致相似。儘管單親媽媽的勞動人口參與率在過去 5 年的升幅（9.1 個百分點）較單親爸爸的相應升幅（6.7 個百分點）為明顯，但在 2016 年，單親爸爸的勞動人口參與率（81.3%）仍較單親媽媽（68.8%）高 12.5 個百分點。（表 6.1）

Labour force participation rate

6.1 The labour force participation rate of single parents (i.e. the proportion of economically active single parents to the total number of single parents aged 15 and over) increased from 64.6% in 2006 to 71.7% in 2016. Concurrently, the corresponding figure for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 increased from 73.2% in 2006 to 75.3% in 2016. The above increases were mainly attributable to the rise in the labour force participation rate of females during the same period. (Table 6.1)

6.2 Broadly similar trends of the labour force participation rate were observed for both single fathers and mothers over the past decade. Although the increase in the labour force participation rate of single mothers (9.1 percentage points) was more notable than that of single fathers (6.7 percentage points) in the past 5 years, the labour force participation rate of single fathers (81.3%) was still higher than that of single mothers (68.8%) by 12.5 percentage points in 2016. (Table 6.1)

表 6.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別劃分的單親人士勞動人口參與率
Table 6.1 Labour force participation rate of single parents by sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)					
	2006		2011		2016	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
男性 Male	79.3	91.1	74.6	90.8	81.3	92.5
女性 Female	60.8	56.5	59.7	58.5	68.8	59.2
合計 Both sexes	64.6	73.2	62.9	74.1	71.7	75.3

6.3 在 2016 年，單親爸爸的勞動人口參與率（81.3%）較與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性（92.5%）為低。相反，單親媽媽的勞動人口參與率（68.8%）則較與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性（59.2%）為高。（表 6.1）

單親工作人士

經濟活動身分

6.4 在 2016 年，全港共有 49 625 位單親工作人士，較 10 年前上升 12.7%。按性別分析，75.6% 的單親爸爸及 65.2% 的單親媽媽為工作人士。在職單親爸爸的數目在過去 10 年上升 14.1%，由 2006 年的 11 179 人增至 2016 年的 12 760 人，而在職單親媽媽同期則由 32 859 人增至 36 865 人，上升 12.2%。（表 6.2）

6.5 在 2016 年，單親工作人士中大部分（86.7%）是僱員，而僱主佔 3.6%，自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員則佔 9.7%。與 2006 年經濟活動身分的分布比較，自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員所佔的比例上升，但僱員及僱主各所佔的比例則下跌。與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士中，自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員所佔的比例在同期間亦見上升，僱主所佔的比例同樣下跌，而僱員所佔的比例則維持不變。（表 6.2）

6.6 在 2016 年，在職單親媽媽的經濟活動身分為僱員的比例（89.1%）較在職單親爸爸的（79.9%）為高，而身分為僱主、自營作業者或無酬家庭從業員的在職單親爸爸的比例（20.1%）則較在職單親媽媽的（10.9%）為高。與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士及女性工作人士呈現類似情況。（表 6.2）

6.3 Single fathers had a lower labour force participation rate (81.3%) than males living with child(ren) aged under 18 (92.5%). On the contrary, single mothers had a higher labour force participation rate (68.8%) than females living with child(ren) aged under 18 (59.2%). (Table 6.1)

Working single parents

Economic activity status

6.4 In 2016, there were 49 625 working single parents, increasing by 12.7% over the past decade. Analysed by sex, 75.6% of single fathers and 65.2% of single mothers were working. The number of working single fathers increased by 14.1% over the past 10 years from 11 179 in 2006 to 12 760 in 2016, while that of working single mothers increased by 12.2% from 32 859 to 36 865 over the same period. (Table 6.2)

6.5 Among the working single parents in 2016, most (86.7%) of them were employees, 3.6% were employers, and 9.7% were self-employed/ unpaid family workers. As compared with the distribution of economic activity status in 2006, the proportion of self-employed/ unpaid family workers showed an increase, while a decrease was recorded for both the proportion of employees and the proportion of employers. Among working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18, an increase was also observed for the proportion of self-employed/ unpaid family workers and a decline in the proportion of employers was also observed over the same period, whereas the proportion of employees remained unchanged. (Table 6.2)

6.6 In 2016, proportionately more working single mothers were employees (89.1%) when compared with working single fathers (79.9%), while a higher proportion of working single fathers were employers, self-employed or unpaid family workers (20.1%) when compared with their female counterparts (10.9%). Similar observations were seen among working males and working females living with child(ren) aged under 18. (Table 6.2)

表 6.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的單親工作人士數目
Table 6.2 Working single parents by sex and economic activity status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

		2006		2011		2016	
		單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
性別 Sex	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (% ⁽¹⁾)					
男性 Male	僱員 ⁽²⁾ Employees ⁽²⁾	9 426 (84.3)	494 870 (82.4)	10 366 (83.5)	472 828 (82.5)	10 194 (79.9)	444 542 (82.6)
	僱主 Employers	904 (8.1)	64 355 (10.7)	767 (6.2)	46 741 (8.2)	763 (6.0)	32 829 (6.1)
	自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員 Self-employed/ Unpaid family workers	849 (7.6)	41 478 (6.9)	1 274 (10.3)	53 313 (9.3)	1 803 (14.1)	61 042 (11.3)
	小計 Sub-total	11 179 (100.0)	600 703 (100.0)	12 407 (100.0)	572 882 (100.0)	12 760 (100.0)	538 413 (100.0)
女性 Female	僱員 ⁽²⁾ Employees ⁽²⁾	30 018 (91.4)	366 961 (91.9)	31 706 (89.8)	359 567 (91.6)	32 843 (89.1)	336 823 (91.5)
	僱主 Employers	1 463 (4.5)	17 131 (4.3)	1 338 (3.8)	14 549 (3.7)	1 017 (2.8)	9 982 (2.7)
	自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員 Self-employed/ Unpaid family workers	1 378 (4.2)	15 330 (3.8)	2 266 (6.4)	18 211 (4.6)	3 005 (8.2)	21 355 (5.8)
	小計 Sub-total	32 859 (100.0)	399 422 (100.0)	35 310 (100.0)	392 327 (100.0)	36 865 (100.0)	368 160 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes	僱員 ⁽²⁾ Employees ⁽²⁾	39 444 (89.6)	861 831 (86.2)	42 072 (88.2)	832 395 (86.2)	43 037 (86.7)	781 365 (86.2)
	僱主 Employers	2 367 (5.4)	81 486 (8.1)	2 105 (4.4)	61 290 (6.3)	1 780 (3.6)	42 811 (4.7)
	自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員 Self-employed/ Unpaid family workers	2 227 (5.1)	56 808 (5.7)	3 540 (7.4)	71 524 (7.4)	4 808 (9.7)	82 397 (9.1)
	總計 Total	44 038 (100.0)	1 000 125 (100.0)	47 717 (100.0)	965 209 (100.0)	49 625 (100.0)	906 573 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。
 (2) 數字包括外發工。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals.
 (2) Figures include outworkers.

職業

6.7 在 2016 年，最多單親工作人士任職服務工作及銷售人員（30.7%），其次是非技術工人（17.1%）及輔助專業人員（16.8%）。他們任職經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例是 29.1%，較與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的 48.3% 為低。（表 6.3）

6.8 最多單親爸爸任職非技術工人（18.6%），其次是輔助專業人員（17.0%），而最多單親媽媽則任職服務工作及銷售人員（35.9%）。另一方面，最多與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士及女性工作人士任職輔助專業人員，比例分別為 23.4% 及 24.8%。（表 6.3）

6.9 在職單親爸爸及在職單親媽媽的職業在過去 5 年的趨勢有所不同。在較高技術工作方面，單親爸爸及單親媽媽任職經理及行政級人員的比例同樣上升，分別由 2011 年的 8.2% 及 6.7% 上升至 2016 年的 11.5% 及 8.2%。單親爸爸任職專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例在同期間由 19.9% 下降至 18.8%，但單親媽媽的相應比例則由 18.1% 上升至 20.5%。在較低技術工作方面，單親爸爸任職非技術工人的比例由 2011 年的 14.7% 上升至 2016 年的 18.6%；相反，單親媽媽的相應比例則錄得跌幅，由 21.5% 下降至 16.6%。（表 6.3）

Occupation

6.7 In 2016, most working single parents were service and sales workers (30.7%), followed by those engaged in elementary occupations (17.1%) and associate professionals (16.8%). The proportion of the working single parents being managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals was 29.1%, lower than that of 48.3% for working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. (Table 6.3)

6.8 Most single fathers were engaged in elementary occupations (18.6%), followed by associate professionals (17.0%); while most single mothers were service and sales workers (35.9%). On the other hand, most working males and working females living with child(ren) aged under 18 were associate professionals. The corresponding proportions were 23.4% and 24.8% respectively. (Table 6.3)

6.9 Different trends of occupation were observed for working single fathers and working single mothers over the past 5 years. For more skilful jobs, both the proportion of single fathers and that of single mothers being managers and administrators increased, from 8.2% and 6.7% in 2011 to 11.5% and 8.2% in 2016 respectively. The proportion of single fathers being professionals and associate professionals declined from 19.9% to 18.8% over the same period, whereas the corresponding proportion of single mothers rose from 18.1% to 20.5%. For less skilful jobs, the proportion of single fathers engaged in elementary occupations increased from 14.7% in 2011 to 18.6% in 2016. In contrast, the corresponding proportion of single mothers recorded a decrease from 21.5% to 16.6%. (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 2011 年及 2016 年按性別及職業劃分的單親工作人士數目
Table 6.3 Working single parents by sex and occupation, 2011 and 2016

		2011		2016		
		單親工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	
性別 Sex	職業 ⁽¹⁾ Occupation ⁽¹⁾	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)				
男性 Male	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	1 012 (8.2)	91 086 (15.9)	1 464 (11.5)	98 559 (18.3)	
	專業人員 Professionals	302 (2.4)	42 413 (7.4)	232 (1.8)	47 550 (8.8)	
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	2 172 (17.5)	110 947 (19.4)	2 172 (17.0)	126 242 (23.4)	
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	829 (6.7)	37 766 (6.6)	660 (5.2)	33 122 (6.2)	
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	1 925 (15.5)	78 878 (13.8)	1 981 (15.5)	71 656 (13.3)	
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2 682 (21.6)	91 105 (15.9)	2 010 (15.8)	58 380 (10.8)	
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 647 (13.3)	62 249 (10.9)	1 847 (14.5)	46 891 (8.7)	
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	1 821 (14.7)	58 047 (10.1)	2 374 (18.6)	55 378 (10.3)	
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	17 (0.1)	391 (0.1)	20 (0.2)	635 (0.1)	
	小計 Sub-total	12 407 (100.0)	572 882 (100.0)	12 760 (100.0)	538 413 (100.0)	
	女性 Female	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	2 369 (6.7)	41 544 (10.6)	3 016 (8.2)	44 475 (12.1)
		專業人員 Professionals	880 (2.5)	23 435 (6.0)	1 373 (3.7)	29 800 (8.1)
		輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	5 521 (15.6)	84 995 (21.7)	6 170 (16.7)	91 290 (24.8)
		文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	7 434 (21.1)	92 322 (23.5)	6 393 (17.3)	79 806 (21.7)
		服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	10 804 (30.6)	88 382 (22.5)	13 235 (35.9)	84 305 (22.9)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers		476 (1.3)	5 242 (1.3)	403 (1.1)	3 412 (0.9)	
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers		249 (0.7)	2 770 (0.7)	140 (0.4)	1 460 (0.4)	
非技術工人 Elementary occupations		7 576 (21.5)	53 460 (13.6)	6 102 (16.6)	33 347 (9.1)	
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable		1 (0.0)	177 (0.0)	33 (0.1)	265 (0.1)	
小計 Sub-total		35 310 (100.0)	392 327 (100.0)	36 865 (100.0)	368 160 (100.0)	

表 6.3 2011 年及 2016 年按性別及職業劃分的單親工作人士數目（續）
Table 6.3 Working single parents by sex and occupation, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)

		2011		2016	
		單親工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
性別 Sex	職業 ⁽¹⁾ Occupation ⁽¹⁾	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)			
合計 Both sexes	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	3 381 (7.1)	132 630 (13.7)	4 480 (9.0)	143 034 (15.8)
	專業人員 Professionals	1 182 (2.5)	65 848 (6.8)	1 605 (3.2)	77 350 (8.5)
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	7 693 (16.1)	195 942 (20.3)	8 342 (16.8)	217 532 (24.0)
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	8 263 (17.3)	130 088 (13.5)	7 053 (14.2)	112 928 (12.5)
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	12 729 (26.7)	167 260 (17.3)	15 216 (30.7)	155 961 (17.2)
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	3 158 (6.6)	96 347 (10.0)	2 413 (4.9)	61 792 (6.8)
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 896 (4.0)	65 019 (6.7)	1 987 (4.0)	48 351 (5.3)
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	9 397 (19.7)	111 507 (11.6)	8 476 (17.1)	88 725 (9.8)
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	18 (0.0)	568 (0.1)	53 (0.1)	900 (0.1)
	總計 Total	47 717 (100.0)	965 209 (100.0)	49 625 (100.0)	906 573 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字是根據 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。該職業分類大致上是以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。
 (2) 括號內的數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census, which is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)
 (2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals.

行業

6.10 在 2016 年，最多單親工作人士從事「進出口、批發及零售業」，佔所有單親工作人士的 24.4%，其次是「住宿及膳食服務業」（16.8%）。（表 6.4）

Industry

6.10 In 2016, most working single parents were engaged in the “Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades” sector, constituting 24.4% of all working single parents. This was followed by those engaged in the “Accommodation and food services” sector (16.8%). (Table 6.4)

6.11 在 2016 年，最多在職單親爸爸從事「建造業」(22.5%)，其次是「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」(21.9%)；而最多在職單親媽媽則從事「進出口、批發及零售業」(27.0%)及「住宿及膳食服務業」(19.6%)。然而，單親工作人士的行業分布和與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的行業分布略有不同。最多與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士從事「進出口、批發及零售業」(18.3%)及「建造業」(17.0%)，而最多與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性工作人士從事「進出口、批發及零售業」(24.9%)及「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」(23.1%)。(表 6.4)

6.12 2016 年單親工作人士的行業分布與 2011 年的相若。比較單親爸爸及單親媽媽從事不同行業的比例在過去 5 年的變動，以單親爸爸從事「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」的比例升幅(5.3 個百分點)及單親媽媽從事「住宿及膳食服務業」的比例升幅(3.2 個百分點)最為明顯。(表 6.4)

6.11 In 2016, most working single fathers were engaged in the “Construction” sector (22.5%), followed by the “Transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sector (21.9%); while most working single mothers were engaged in the “Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades” (27.0%) and the “Accommodation and food services” sectors (19.6%). However, the distributions of industry among working single parents and working persons with child(ren) aged under 18 were slightly different. Most working males with child(ren) aged under 18 were engaged in the “Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades” (18.3%) and the “Construction” sectors (17.0%), whereas most working females with child(ren) aged under 18 were engaged in the “Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades” (24.9%) and the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sectors (23.1%). (Table 6.4)

6.12 The distribution of industry among working single parents in 2016 was similar to that in 2011. Comparing the changes in the proportions of single fathers and single mothers engaged in different sectors over the past 5 years, the increase in the proportion of single fathers engaged in the “Transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sector (5.3 percentage points) and the increase in the proportion of single mothers engaged in the “Accommodation and food services” sector (3.2 percentage points) were the most apparent. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 2011 年及 2016 年按性別及行業劃分的單親工作人士數目
Table 6.4 Working single parents by sex and industry, 2011 and 2016

		2011		2016		
		與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18		與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18		
性別 Sex	行業 ⁽¹⁾ Industry ⁽¹⁾	單親工作人士 Working single parents	單親工作人士 Working single parents	單親工作人士 Working single parents	單親工作人士 Working single parents	
		數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (%) ⁽²⁾				
男性 Male	製造業 Manufacturing	694 (5.6)	29 540 (5.2)	456 (3.6)	23 822 (4.4)	
	建造業 Construction	2 474 (19.9)	97 175 (17.0)	2 875 (22.5)	91 316 (17.0)	
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	1 999 (16.1)	112 785 (19.7)	2 168 (17.0)	98 719 (18.3)	
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	2 061 (16.6)	82 253 (14.4)	2 793 (21.9)	72 477 (13.5)	
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	1 187 (9.6)	43 104 (7.5)	1 090 (8.5)	37 424 (7.0)	
	資訊及通訊服務業 Information and communications	328 (2.6)	20 741 (3.6)	315 (2.5)	29 057 (5.4)	
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	372 (3.0)	31 993 (5.6)	429 (3.4)	37 370 (6.9)	
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	1 318 (10.6)	64 031 (11.2)	1 215 (9.5)	61 899 (11.5)	
	公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	1 214 (9.8)	67 698 (11.8)	894 (7.0)	67 831 (12.6)	
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	570 (4.6)	16 399 (2.9)	428 (3.4)	13 770 (2.6)	
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	190 (1.5)	7 163 (1.3)	97 (0.8)	4 728 (0.9)	
	小計 Sub-total	12 407 (100.0)	572 882 (100.0)	12 760 (100.0)	538 413 (100.0)	
	女性 Female	製造業 Manufacturing	1 006 (2.8)	15 573 (4.0)	840 (2.3)	13 124 (3.6)
		建造業 Construction	887 (2.5)	8 593 (2.2)	1 099 (3.0)	8 307 (2.3)
		進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	10 310 (29.2)	118 023 (30.1)	9 962 (27.0)	91 505 (24.9)
		運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	1 505 (4.3)	17 644 (4.5)	1 486 (4.0)	18 101 (4.9)
		住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	5 800 (16.4)	42 872 (10.9)	7 231 (19.6)	37 806 (10.3)
		資訊及通訊服務業 Information and communications	438 (1.2)	8 554 (2.2)	435 (1.2)	8 934 (2.4)
		金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	1 803 (5.1)	32 281 (8.2)	2 245 (6.1)	37 443 (10.2)
		地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	4 704 (13.3)	48 695 (12.4)	5 281 (14.3)	52 170 (14.2)
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities		5 542 (15.7)	78 970 (20.1)	5 504 (14.9)	84 885 (23.1)	
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services		3 161 (9.0)	19 439 (5.0)	2 674 (7.3)	14 877 (4.0)	
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾		154 (0.4)	1 683 (0.4)	108 (0.3)	1 008 (0.3)	
小計 Sub-total		35 310 (100.0)	392 327 (100.0)	36 865 (100.0)	368 160 (100.0)	

表 6.4 2011 年及 2016 年按性別及行業劃分的單親工作人士數目（續）
Table 6.4 Working single parents by sex and industry, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	行業 ⁽¹⁾ Industry ⁽¹⁾	2011		2016	
		單親工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
		數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)			
合計 Both sexes	製造業 Manufacturing	1 700 (3.6)	45 113 (4.7)	1 296 (2.6)	36 946 (4.1)
	建造業 Construction	3 361 (7.0)	105 768 (11.0)	3 974 (8.0)	99 623 (11.0)
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades	12 309 (25.8)	230 808 (23.9)	12 130 (24.4)	190 224 (21.0)
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	3 566 (7.5)	99 897 (10.3)	4 279 (8.6)	90 578 (10.0)
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	6 987 (14.6)	85 976 (8.9)	8 321 (16.8)	75 230 (8.3)
	資訊及通訊服務業 Information and communications	766 (1.6)	29 295 (3.0)	750 (1.5)	37 991 (4.2)
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	2 175 (4.6)	64 274 (6.7)	2 674 (5.4)	74 813 (8.3)
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	6 022 (12.6)	112 726 (11.7)	6 496 (13.1)	114 069 (12.6)
	公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	6 756 (14.2)	146 668 (15.2)	6 398 (12.9)	152 716 (16.8)
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	3 731 (7.8)	35 838 (3.7)	3 102 (6.3)	28 647 (3.2)
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	344 (0.7)	8 846 (0.9)	205 (0.4)	5 736 (0.6)
	總計 Total	47 717 (100.0)	965 209 (100.0)	49 625 (100.0)	906 573 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 數字是按以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本的行業分類而編製。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

Notes: (1) Figures are compiled based on the industry classification modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals.

(3) "Others" include "Agriculture, forestry and fishing"; "Mining and quarrying"; "Electricity and gas supply"; "Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

每月所有職業收入

6.13 單親工作人士於 2016 年的每月所有職業收入中位數為 13,000 元，較 2006 年及 2011 年分別上升 44.4% 及 30.0%。在 2006 年與 2016 年期間及在 2011 與 2016 年期間，按綜合消費物價指數量度的整體消費物價分別上升了 36.8% 及 18.0%。扣除通脹後，單親工作人士的每月所有職業收入中位數在過去 10 年及 5 年分別錄得約 6% 及 10% 的實質增長。（表 6.5）

6.14 在 2016 年，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數為 15,500 元，而單親媽媽則為 12,000 元，分別較全港所有男性工作人士（17,000 元）及所有女性工作人士（14,000 元）的相應數字（不包括外籍家庭傭工）為低。另外，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數在過去 10 年間一直較單親媽媽的為高。在 2006 年，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數較單親媽媽的高 23.5%，而在 2016 年的相應差別則擴闊至 29.2%。這分別可能與他們從事的職業、行業及教育程度有關。舉例來說，在 2016 年，與單親媽媽相比，單親爸爸任職經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例（30.3%）較單親媽媽的為高（28.6%），而這類職業的月薪一般較高。（表 6.3 及 6.5）

Monthly income from all employment

6.13 The median monthly income from all employment of working single parents was \$13,000 in 2016, representing an increase of 44.4% and 30.0% respectively over that in 2006 and 2011. During the periods of 2006-2016 and 2011-2016, the overall consumer prices as measured by the Composite Consumer Price Index increased by 36.8% and 18.0% respectively. After discounting the effect of inflation, the median monthly income from all employment of working single parents recorded increases of about 6% and 10% over the past 10 and 5 years respectively in real terms. (Table 6.5)

6.14 In 2016, the median monthly income from all employment of working single fathers was \$15,500, while that of working single mothers was \$12,000, lower than the corresponding figures (excluding foreign domestic helpers) of all working males (\$17,000) and all working females (\$14,000) in Hong Kong. Besides, single fathers had a higher median monthly income from all employment than single mothers all along over the past 10 years. In 2006, the median monthly income from all employment of single fathers was 23.5% higher than that of single mothers. Such a difference widened to 29.2% in 2016. The income gap may be partly related to the occupations and industries they engaged in as well as their educational attainment. For example, in 2016, proportionally more single fathers (30.3%) than single mothers (28.6%) were managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals, who earned higher monthly employment income in general. (Tables 6.3 and 6.5)

表 6.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及每月所有職業收入劃分的單親工作人士數目
Table 6.5 Working single parents by sex and monthly income from all employment, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	每月所有職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016	
		單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
				數目 (百分比) ⁽¹⁾ Number (% ⁽¹⁾)			
男性 Male	< 2,000	213 (1.9)	8 097 (1.3)	183 (1.5)	4 545 (0.8)	61 (0.5)	3 216 (0.6)
	2,000 – 3,999	451 (4.0)	12 048 (2.0)	356 (2.9)	5 653 (1.0)	147 (1.2)	2 679 (0.5)
	4,000 – 5,999	810 (7.2)	30 107 (5.0)	416 (3.4)	12 238 (2.1)	263 (2.1)	5 939 (1.1)
	6,000 – 7,999	1 706 (15.3)	57 996 (9.7)	1 184 (9.5)	30 275 (5.3)	232 (1.8)	8 816 (1.6)
	8,000 – 9,999	1 446 (12.9)	70 941 (11.8)	1 859 (15.0)	54 903 (9.6)	939 (7.4)	20 212 (3.8)
	10,000 – 14,999	2 682 (24.0)	149 616 (24.9)	3 705 (29.9)	143 154 (25.0)	3 726 (29.2)	98 193 (18.2)
	15,000 – 19,999	1 386 (12.4)	82 153 (13.7)	1 624 (13.1)	84 825 (14.8)	2 929 (23.0)	97 024 (18.0)
	20,000 – 24,999	849 (7.6)	54 903 (9.1)	1 143 (9.2)	61 036 (10.7)	1 416 (11.1)	67 137 (12.5)
	25,000 – 29,999	357 (3.2)	28 319 (4.7)	382 (3.1)	33 431 (5.8)	645 (5.1)	37 140 (6.9)
	30,000 – 39,999	565 (5.1)	37 135 (6.2)	652 (5.3)	50 265 (8.8)	1 015 (8.0)	66 744 (12.4)
	≥ 40,000	714 (6.4)	69 388 (11.6)	903 (7.3)	92 557 (16.2)	1 387 (10.9)	131 313 (24.4)
	小計 Sub-total	11 179 (100.0)	600 703 (100.0)	12 407 (100.0)	572 882 (100.0)	12 760 (100.0)	538 413 (100.0)
	每月所有職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	10,500	13,000	12,000	15,600	15,500	21,000
女性 Female	< 2,000	1 096 (3.3)	13 803 (3.5)	1 489 (4.2)	11 352 (2.9)	718 (1.9)	7 203 (2.0)
	2,000 – 3,999	3 314 (10.1)	30 294 (7.6)	3 595 (10.2)	19 881 (5.1)	1 717 (4.7)	10 949 (3.0)
	4,000 – 5,999	4 626 (14.1)	55 733 (14.0)	2 847 (8.1)	25 626 (6.5)	2 139 (5.8)	13 647 (3.7)
	6,000 – 7,999	5 362 (16.3)	56 398 (14.1)	5 866 (16.6)	51 044 (13.0)	2 514 (6.8)	15 016 (4.1)
	8,000 – 9,999	4 111 (12.5)	39 897 (10.0)	6 048 (17.1)	48 669 (12.4)	4 775 (13.0)	27 134 (7.4)
	10,000 – 14,999	6 046 (18.4)	70 669 (17.7)	5 727 (16.2)	67 022 (17.1)	11 160 (30.3)	79 879 (21.7)
	15,000 – 19,999	2 911 (8.9)	42 206 (10.6)	2 875 (8.1)	44 427 (11.3)	4 259 (11.6)	48 992 (13.3)
	20,000 – 24,999	1 909 (5.8)	26 991 (6.8)	2 175 (6.2)	33 698 (8.6)	2 764 (7.5)	39 905 (10.8)
	25,000 – 29,999	1 087 (3.3)	16 525 (4.1)	971 (2.7)	17 492 (4.5)	1 310 (3.6)	23 292 (6.3)
	30,000 – 39,999	1 136 (3.5)	22 086 (5.5)	1 683 (4.8)	31 417 (8.0)	1 629 (4.4)	33 075 (9.0)
	≥ 40,000	1 261 (3.8)	24 820 (6.2)	2 034 (5.8)	41 699 (10.6)	3 880 (10.5)	69 068 (18.8)
	小計 Sub-total	32 859 (100.0)	399 422 (100.0)	35 310 (100.0)	392 327 (100.0)	36 865 (100.0)	368 160 (100.0)
	每月所有職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	8,500	10,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	17,000

表 6.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及每月所有職業收入劃分的單親工作人士數目（續）
Table 6.5 Working single parents by sex and monthly income from all employment, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	每月所有職業收入（港元） Monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016	
		單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
				數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (% ⁽¹⁾)			
合計 Both sexes	< 2,000	1 309 (3.0)	21 900 (2.2)	1 672 (3.5)	15 897 (1.6)	779 (1.6)	10 419 (1.1)
	2,000 – 3,999	3 765 (8.5)	42 342 (4.2)	3 951 (8.3)	25 534 (2.6)	1 864 (3.8)	13 628 (1.5)
	4,000 – 5,999	5 436 (12.3)	85 840 (8.6)	3 263 (6.8)	37 864 (3.9)	2 402 (4.8)	19 586 (2.2)
	6,000 – 7,999	7 068 (16.0)	114 394 (11.4)	7 050 (14.8)	81 319 (8.4)	2 746 (5.5)	23 832 (2.6)
	8,000 – 9,999	5 557 (12.6)	110 838 (11.1)	7 907 (16.6)	103 572 (10.7)	5 714 (11.5)	47 346 (5.2)
	10,000 – 14,999	8 728 (19.8)	220 285 (22.0)	9 432 (19.8)	210 176 (21.8)	14 886 (30.0)	178 072 (19.6)
	15,000 – 19,999	4 297 (9.8)	124 359 (12.4)	4 499 (9.4)	129 252 (13.4)	7 188 (14.5)	146 016 (16.1)
	20,000 – 24,999	2 758 (6.3)	81 894 (8.2)	3 318 (7.0)	94 734 (9.8)	4 180 (8.4)	107 042 (11.8)
	25,000 – 29,999	1 444 (3.3)	44 844 (4.5)	1 353 (2.8)	50 923 (5.3)	1 955 (3.9)	60 432 (6.7)
	30,000 – 39,999	1 701 (3.9)	59 221 (5.9)	2 335 (4.9)	81 682 (8.5)	2 644 (5.3)	99 819 (11.0)
	≥ 40,000	1 975 (4.5)	94 208 (9.4)	2 937 (6.2)	134 256 (13.9)	5 267 (10.6)	200 381 (22.1)
總計 Total		44 038 (100.0)	1 000 125 (100.0)	47 717 (100.0)	965 209 (100.0)	49 625 (100.0)	906 573 (100.0)
	每月所有職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	9,000	12,000	10,000	15,000	13,000	20,000

註釋：（1）括號內的數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Note: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals.

每周通常工作時數

6.15 每周通常工作時數是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指在正常或典型的一個星期內所有僱用工作的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間並不包括在內。

6.16 在 2016 年，單親工作人士的每周通常工作時數中位數為 43 小時，稍低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的 44 小時。相對有較多單親媽媽從事兼職工作。約四分之一（24.0%）的單親媽媽每周通常工作少於 35 小時，較所有與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性工作人士的比例（19.4%）為高。同樣地，在職單親爸爸每周通常工作少於 35 小時的比例（12.9%），亦較所有與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士的比例（9.7%）為高。（表 6.6）

6.17 在比較單親媽媽及單親爸爸的工作時數方面，在職單親媽媽的每周通常工作時數中位數為 43 小時，低於在職單親爸爸的 45 小時。在職單親媽媽每周通常工作少於 35 小時的比例為 24.0%，較在職單親爸爸的 12.9% 為高。相反，10.8% 的在職單親媽媽每周通常工作 60 小時或以上，較在職單親爸爸的相應比例（14.1%）為低。（表 6.6）

Weekly usual hours of work

6.15 The weekly usual hours of work is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the number of hours usually worked for all employment during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included, but meal breaks are excluded.

6.16 In 2016, the median weekly usual hours of work of working single parents was 43 hours, slightly lower than that of working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18, at 44 hours. Relatively more single mothers were engaged in part-time jobs. About one-fourth (24.0%) of single mothers usually worked for less than 35 hours a week, higher than the proportion of all working females living with child(ren) aged under 18 (19.4%). Similarly, the proportion of working single fathers usually worked for less than 35 hours a week (12.9%) was also higher than that of all working males living with child(ren) aged under 18 (9.7%). (Table 6.6)

6.17 Comparing the hours of work between single mothers and single fathers, the median usual hours of work of working single mothers (43 hours) was lower than their male counterparts (45 hours). The proportion of working single mothers who usually worked for less than 35 hours a week was 24.0%, higher than that of working single fathers (12.9%). On the contrary, 10.8% of working single mothers worked for 60 hours or more a week, less than the corresponding proportion of working single fathers (14.1%). (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 2016 年按性別及所有工作的每周通常工作時數劃分的單親工作人士數目
Table 6.6 Working single parents by sex and weekly usual hours of work of all employment, 2016

		單親工作人士 Working single parents		與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	
性別 Sex	工作時數 Hours of work	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male					
	< 18	721	5.7	23 723	4.4
	18 – 29	444	3.5	11 610	2.2
	30 – 34	484	3.8	17 000	3.2
	35 – 39	764	6.0	39 078	7.3
	40 – 44	3 381	26.5	152 019	28.2
	45 – 49	2 728	21.4	114 123	21.2
	50 – 54	1 706	13.4	69 110	12.8
	55 – 59	733	5.7	33 532	6.2
	60 – 64	837	6.6	39 455	7.3
	65 – 69	464	3.6	17 479	3.2
	70 – 74	369	2.9	14 387	2.7
	≥ 75	129	1.0	6 897	1.3
	小計 Sub-total	12 760	100.0	538 413	100.0
女性 Female					
	< 18	3 708	10.1	28 213	7.7
	18 – 29	2 596	7.0	21 133	5.7
	30 – 34	2 549	6.9	21 970	6.0
	35 – 39	2 938	8.0	38 069	10.3
	40 – 44	9 552	25.9	117 620	31.9
	45 – 49	5 892	16.0	65 338	17.7
	50 – 54	4 020	10.9	38 477	10.5
	55 – 59	1 626	4.4	12 403	3.4
	60 – 64	2 496	6.8	15 470	4.2
	65 – 69	780	2.1	4 311	1.2
	70 – 74	491	1.3	3 558	1.0
	≥ 75	217	0.6	1 598	0.4
	小計 Sub-total	36 865	100.0	368 160	100.0

表 6.6 2016 年按性別及所有工作的每周通常工作時數劃分的單親工作人士數目（續）
Table 6.6 Working single parents by sex and weekly usual hours of work of all employment, 2016 (cont'd)

		單親工作人士 Working single parents		與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	
性別 Sex	工作時數 Hours of work	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
合計 Both sexes					
	< 18	4 429	8.9	51 936	5.7
	18 – 29	3 040	6.1	32 743	3.6
	30 – 34	3 033	6.1	38 970	4.3
	35 – 39	3 702	7.5	77 147	8.5
	40 – 44	12 933	26.1	269 639	29.7
	45 – 49	8 620	17.4	179 461	19.8
	50 – 54	5 726	11.5	107 587	11.9
	55 – 59	2 359	4.8	45 935	5.1
	60 – 64	3 333	6.7	54 925	6.1
	65 – 69	1 244	2.5	21 790	2.4
	70 – 74	860	1.7	17 945	2.0
	≥ 75	346	0.7	8 495	0.9
	總計 Total	49 625	100.0	906 573	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment					
男性 Male		45		45	
女性 Female		43		42	
合計 Both sexes		43		44	

非工作單親人士

經濟活動身分

6.18 在 2016 年的單親人士中，有 23 803 人並非在職，當中料理家務者佔 58.6%，2006 年的相應數字為 70.6%；而身為退休人士的單親人士比重則在 10 年間由 4.1% 上升至 5.7%。（表 6.7）

6.19 在 2016 年，大部分（66.1%）的非在職單親媽媽為料理家務者，而只有不足四分之一（22.8%）的非在職單親爸爸為料理家務者。與 18 歲以下子女同住的非工作女性及非工作男性的相應比例分別為 81.5% 及 18.4%。另外，非在職單親爸爸為退休人士的比例由 2006 年的 16.4% 大幅上升至 2016 年的 28.0%，這比例在過去 10 年間首次超逾與 18 歲以下子女同住的非工作男性的相應比例（20.8%）。（表 6.7）

家庭住戶收入

6.20 非工作單親人士的日常生活所需要由其他收入來源所支援，當中包括其他住戶成員的就業收入及其他現金收入（例如社會保障津貼）。在 2016 年，非工作單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 11,180 元，顯著高於 2006 年的 7,000 元及 2011 年的 7,100 元。（表 6.8）

6.21 在 2016 年，非工作單親爸爸的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 10,750 元，稍低於非工作單親媽媽的 11,250 元。然而，10 年前非工作單親爸爸的家庭住戶每月收入中位數（7,000 元）和非工作單親媽媽的數字相同。（表 6.8）

Non-working single parents

Economic activity status

6.18 Among the single parents in 2016, 23 803 were not working. 58.6% of them were home-makers. In 2006, the corresponding proportion was 70.6%. The proportion of single parents who were retired increased from 4.1% to 5.7% during the past 10 years. (Table 6.7)

6.19 In 2016, most (66.1%) of the non-working single mothers were home-makers while there were only less than a quarter (22.8%) of the non-working single fathers being home-makers. The corresponding proportions of non-working females and non-working males living with child(ren) aged under 18 were 81.5% and 18.4% respectively. Besides, the proportion of non-working single fathers who were retired increased significantly from 16.4% in 2006 to 28.0% in 2016. It was the first time over the past 10 years that this proportion exceeded that of non-working males living with child(ren) aged under 18 (20.8%). (Table 6.7)

Domestic household income

6.20 For non-working single parents, their daily living requirements were supported by other sources of income such as employment income from other household members and other cash income (e.g. social security allowance). In 2016, the median monthly domestic household income of non-working single parents was \$11,180, which was significantly higher than that of \$7,000 in 2006 and that of \$7,100 in 2011. (Table 6.8)

6.21 In 2016, the median domestic household income of non-working single fathers was \$10,750, slightly lower than that of non-working single mothers at \$11,250. The median domestic household income of non-working single fathers (\$7,000) was the same as that of non-working single mothers 10 years ago. (Table 6.8)

表 6.7 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的非工作單親人士數目
Table 6.7 Non-working single parents by sex and economic activity status, 2006, 2011 and 2016

		2006		2011		2016	
		非工作 單親人士 Non- working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 非工作人士 Non-working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	非工作 單親人士 Non- working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 非工作人士 Non-working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	非工作 單親人士 Non- working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 非工作人士 Non-working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
性別 Sex	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (%) ⁽¹⁾					
男性 Male							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	1 265 (27.7)	8 714 (9.0)	1 748 (33.2)	13 358 (16.6)	940 (22.8)	11 600 (18.4)
	退休人士 Retired persons	748 (16.4)	22 229 (22.9)	984 (18.7)	18 718 (23.3)	1 153 (28.0)	13 107 (20.8)
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	2 556 (55.9)	66 183 (68.1)	2 526 (48.0)	48 309 (60.1)	2 030 (49.2)	38 441 (60.9)
	小計 Sub-total	4 569 (100.0)	97 126 (100.0)	5 258 (100.0)	80 385 (100.0)	4 123 (100.0)	63 148 (100.0)
女性 Female							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	21 614 (77.7)	306 807 (89.4)	19 311 (67.2)	245 137 (81.1)	13 002 (66.1)	223 962 (81.5)
	退休人士 Retired persons	593 (2.1)	4 435 (1.3)	688 (2.4)	4 001 (1.3)	198 (1.0)	2 760 (1.0)
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	5 609 (20.2)	31 985 (9.3)	8 731 (30.4)	53 279 (17.6)	6 480 (32.9)	48 198 (17.5)
	小計 Sub-total	27 816 (100.0)	343 227 (100.0)	28 730 (100.0)	302 417 (100.0)	19 680 (100.0)	274 920 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	22 879 (70.6)	315 521 (71.7)	21 059 (62.0)	258 495 (67.5)	13 942 (58.6)	235 562 (69.7)
	退休人士 Retired persons	1 341 (4.1)	26 664 (6.1)	1 672 (4.9)	22 719 (5.9)	1 351 (5.7)	15 867 (4.7)
	其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	8 165 (25.2)	98 168 (22.3)	11 257 (33.1)	101 588 (26.5)	8 510 (35.8)	86 639 (25.6)
	總計 Total	32 385 (100.0)	440 353 (100.0)	33 988 (100.0)	382 802 (100.0)	23 803 (100.0)	338 068 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

(2) 數字包括失業人士及其他非從事經濟活動人士。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals.

(2) Figures include the unemployed and other economically inactive persons.

表 6.8 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按家庭住戶每月收入及性別劃分的非工作單親人士數目⁽¹⁾
Table 6.8 Non-working single parents⁽¹⁾ by monthly domestic household income and sex, 2006, 2011 and 2016

	2006			2011			2016		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Both sexes
家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)								
< 2,000	349 (7.7)	1 328 (4.8)	1 677 (5.2)	250 (4.8)	1 272 (4.4)	1 522 (4.5)	180 (4.4)	682 (3.5)	862 (3.6)
2,000 – 3,999	251 (5.5)	1 936 (7.0)	2 187 (6.8)	383 (7.3)	2 174 (7.6)	2 557 (7.5)	95 (2.3)	180 (0.9)	275 (1.2)
4,000 – 5,999	965 (21.2)	6 376 (22.9)	7 341 (22.7)	1 047 (19.9)	6 020 (21.0)	7 067 (20.8)	215 (5.2)	427 (2.2)	642 (2.7)
6,000 – 7,999	1 040 (22.8)	6 708 (24.1)	7 748 (23.9)	1 076 (20.5)	6 096 (21.2)	7 172 (21.1)	449 (10.9)	2 383 (12.1)	2 832 (11.9)
8,000 – 9,999	653 (14.3)	3 656 (13.1)	4 309 (13.3)	791 (15.0)	3 795 (13.2)	4 586 (13.5)	785 (19.0)	2 882 (14.7)	3 667 (15.4)
10,000 – 14,999	596 (13.1)	3 949 (14.2)	4 545 (14.0)	634 (12.1)	3 846 (13.4)	4 480 (13.2)	1 339 (32.5)	7 995 (40.7)	9 334 (39.3)
15,000 – 19,999	316 (6.9)	1 938 (7.0)	2 254 (7.0)	434 (8.3)	1 479 (5.2)	1 913 (5.6)	379 (9.2)	2 314 (11.8)	2 693 (11.3)
≥ 20,000	389 (8.5)	1 915 (6.9)	2 304 (7.1)	643 (12.2)	4 024 (14.0)	4 667 (13.7)	681 (16.5)	2 787 (14.2)	3 468 (14.6)
總計 Total	4 559 (100.0)	27 806 (100.0)	32 365 (100.0)	5 258 (100.0)	28 706 (100.0)	33 964 (100.0)	4 123 (100.0)	19 650 (100.0)	23 773 (100.0)
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)									
	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,440	7,000	7,100	10,750	11,250	11,180

註釋：(1) 數字只包括居住於家庭住戶的人士。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

Notes: (1) Figures include only persons living in domestic households.

(2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

7. 住戶及房屋特徵

住戶特徵

住戶人數

7.1 在 2016 年中期人口統計中，一如以往的人口普查／中期人口統計，統計調查的基本單元是住戶，各個獲抽選受訪的屋宇單位內所有住戶內的人士均被點算。在同一屋宇單位內居住及共同享用生活必需品的人士，均被視為同一住戶的成員。必須注意的是「家庭」與「住戶」是不同的社會單元。組成一個家庭的人士均有婚姻、親屬或領養的關係。大多數時候，一個家庭與一個住戶相同，但實際二者可能有分別，因為同一住戶的成員不需有任何關係。

7.2 住戶可分為家庭住戶及非家庭住戶。家庭住戶包含居於同一屋簷下，共同分享食物與開支的人，無論他們有沒有關係。非家庭住戶主要包括住在院舍（例如老人院、療養院及機構的職員宿舍）的人士及不屬於本港任何住戶內的流動居民。此外，成員只有流動居民的住戶亦不包括在家庭住戶的涵蓋範圍內。在一般情形下，單親人士及其子女應同住以家庭住戶形式一起生活。由於在非家庭住戶內單親人士數目很小及這些住戶內各人士之間關係的資料並不完整，因而無法辨識這些住戶內的單親人士及其子女，故此本章內的分析範圍只涵蓋家庭住戶內的單親人士。

7. Household and Housing Characteristics

Household characteristics

Household size

7.1 The basic unit of enquiry in the 2016 Population By-census, as in the previous population censuses/ by-censuses, was a household. All persons in all households in each unit of quarters sampled for enquiry were enumerated. Persons who live and make common provisions for essentials for living inside a unit of quarters are regarded as members of the same household. It must be noted that “family” and “household” are different social units. People forming a family are related either by marriage, kinship or adoption. Most often a family coincides with a household but the two may, in effect, differ because members of the same household need not be related.

7.2 Households can be distinguished into domestic and non-domestic households. Domestic households consist of people living under the same roof, whether related or not, and sharing food and expenses. Non-domestic households mainly consist of people living in institutions (such as homes for the aged, infirmaries, and staff quarters of establishments) and Mobile Residents who do not belong to a household in Hong Kong. Besides, households comprising Mobile Residents only are also not included as domestic households. Under normal circumstances, single parents and their children should be living together in the form of domestic households. Since the number of single parents in non-domestic households should be small and information on the relationship of persons living in these households is not complete, single parents and their children cannot be identified therein. The analyses in this chapter cover single parents in domestic households only.

7.3 值得注意的是在一個家庭住戶內可以有多於一位單親人士。舉例來說，一位離婚女士及其 5 歲兒子，與一位喪偶男士及其 10 歲兒子同居，他／她們會視為兩位單親人士住在同一住戶內。鑑於這類住戶數目很少，為使本報告內的分析單位保持一致，本章內有關住戶特徵的分析對象為單親人士而非有單親人士的住戶。

7.4 在 2016 年，89.6% 的單親人士居於二至四人的家庭住戶中，較 2006 年的 91.1% 為低。這是由於居於三人或四人住戶的單親人士的比例在過去 10 年都有所下跌，由 2006 年的 40.9% 及 17.5%，分別下降至 2016 年的 35.9% 及 17.0%。單親人士的家庭住戶平均人數由 2006 年的 3.1 人下降至 2011 年的 3.0 人，到 2016 年則回升至 3.1 人。（表 7.1）

7.5 在 2016 年，單親爸爸的家庭住戶人數一般較單親媽媽為高。兩者的住戶平均人數分別為 3.2 人及 3.0 人。在 2006 年，有 26.4% 的單親爸爸及 34.3% 的單親媽媽居住在二人家庭住戶中，至 2016 年，其所佔比例則分別上升至 31.8% 及 38.2%。（表 7.1）

7.3 It should be noted that there are domestic households comprising more than one single parent. Taking an example of a divorced woman with a son aged 5 cohabiting with a widowed man with a son aged 10, they are regarded as two single parents living in the same household. In view of the small number of such households, the analyses in this chapter confine to household characteristics of *single parents* instead of households with single parents so that the unit of analysis remains consistent throughout the report.

7.4 In 2016, 89.6% of the single parents were living in domestic households comprising two to four persons, lower than the 91.1% in 2006. This was the result of the decline in the proportions of single parents living in three-person and four-person domestic households over the past 10 years, from 40.9% and 17.5% in 2006 dropping to 35.9% and 17.0% in 2016 respectively. The average domestic household size of single parents decreased from 3.1 in 2006 to 3.0 in 2011 but then rebounded to 3.1 in 2016. (Table 7.1)

7.5 Single fathers were generally living in domestic households with more members than single mothers in 2016. Their respective average household sizes were 3.2 and 3.0. In 2006, 26.4% of single fathers and 34.3% of single mothers were living in domestic households with two members; and these proportions increased to 31.8% and 38.2% respectively in 2016. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及住戶人數劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目
Table 7.1 Single parents living in domestic households by sex and household size, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	住戶人數 Household size	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	2	4 155	26.4	5 545	31.4	5 365	31.8
	3	5 652	35.9	6 059	34.3	5 936	35.2
	4	3 886	24.7	3 638	20.6	3 231	19.1
	5	1 288	8.2	1 620	9.2	1 685	10.0
	6+	757	4.8	803	4.5	666	3.9
	小計 Sub-total	15 738	100.0	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0
女性 Female	2	20 831	34.3	26 392	41.2	21 604	38.2
	3	25 565	42.1	23 604	36.9	20 432	36.2
	4	9 510	15.7	9 160	14.3	9 215	16.3
	5	3 323	5.5	3 329	5.2	3 585	6.3
	6+	1 426	2.4	1 529	2.4	1 679	3.0
	小計 Sub-total	60 655	100.0	64 014	100.0	56 515	100.0
合計 Both sexes	2	24 986	32.7	31 937	39.1	26 969	36.7
	3	31 217	40.9	29 663	36.3	26 368	35.9
	4	13 396	17.5	12 798	15.7	12 446	17.0
	5	4 611	6.0	4 949	6.1	5 270	7.2
	6+	2 183	2.9	2 332	2.9	2 345	3.2
	總計 Total	76 393	100.0	81 679	100.0	73 398	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size							
男性 Male		3.3		3.2		3.2	
女性 Female		3.0		2.9		3.0	
合計 Both sexes		3.1		3.0		3.1	

居住情況

7.6 大部分居住於家庭住戶的單親人士只與子女同住，其比例由 2006 年的 80.0% 下跌至 2016 年的 73.7%。此外，在 2016 年，16.7% 的單親人士是與父母及子女同住，而另外的 9.6% 是與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住，兩者皆比 10 年前的比例有所增加，分別為 3.9 及 2.3 個百分點。（表 7.2）

7.7 與單親爸爸相比，居住於家庭住戶的單親媽媽只與子女同住的比率明顯較高。在 2016 年，只與子女同住的單親爸爸及單親媽媽所佔的比例分別為 61.5% 及 77.4%。另一方面，單親爸爸與父母及子女同住的比例（29.8%）則明顯高於單親媽媽的相應數字（12.8%）。這顯示較多單親爸爸傾向與其父母同住，以協助他們照顧其子女。（表 7.2）

住戶收入

7.8 單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數由 2006 年的 10,000 元上升至 2011 年的 10,450 元，再上升至 2016 年的 14,820 元；而 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的全港家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數分別為 17,250 元、20,500 元及 25,000 元。（表 7.3）

7.9 單親爸爸的家庭住戶每月收入中位數較單親媽媽為高。在 2016 年，單親爸爸的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 18,000 元，而單親媽媽則為 13,870 元。這可能因為在職單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入較在職單親媽媽為高以及有較高比例的單親爸爸是工作人士。（表 7.3）

Living arrangements

7.6 The majority of single parents living in domestic households were living with their child(ren) only, with the proportion decreasing from 80.0% in 2006 to 73.7% in 2016. Besides, 16.7% of single parents were living with their parent(s) and child(ren) and another 9.6% were living with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than their parent(s) in 2016. Both proportions were lower than the corresponding proportions 10 years ago by 3.9 and 2.3 percentage points respectively. (Table 7.2)

7.7 When compared with single fathers, apparently a higher proportion of single mothers living in domestic households were living with child(ren) only. In 2016, the proportions of single fathers and single mothers living with child(ren) only were 61.5% and 77.4% respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of single fathers living with their parent(s) and child(ren) (29.8%) were considerably higher than that for their female counterparts (12.8%). This demonstrated that more single fathers tended to live with their parent(s) who could help take care of their child(ren). (Table 7.2)

Household income

7.8 The median monthly domestic household income of single parents increased from \$10,000 in 2006 to \$10,450 in 2011, and further increased to \$14,820 in 2016. For all domestic households in Hong Kong, the median monthly domestic household income were \$17,250 in 2006, \$20,500 in 2011 and \$25,000 in 2016. (Table 7.3)

7.9 Single fathers were living in households with higher median monthly domestic household income when compared with single mothers. In 2016, the median monthly domestic household income were \$18,000 for single fathers and \$13,870 for single mothers. This was probably because working single fathers had higher monthly income from all employment than working single mothers and a larger proportion of single fathers were working. (Table 7.3)

表 7.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及居住情況劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目
Table 7.2 Single parents living in domestic households by sex and living arrangements, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別及居住情況 Sex and living arrangements	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male						
只與子女同住 ⁽¹⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽¹⁾	10 313	65.5	11 553	65.4	10 386	61.5
與父母及子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with parent(s) and child(ren) ⁽²⁾	4 640	29.5	5 230	29.6	5 031	29.8
與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) ⁽³⁾	785	5.0	882	5.0	1 466	8.7
小計 Sub-total	15 738	100.0	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0
女性 Female						
只與子女同住 ⁽¹⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽¹⁾	50 811	83.8	53 256	83.2	43 717	77.4
與父母及子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with parent(s) and child(ren) ⁽²⁾	5 085	8.4	5 947	9.3	7 210	12.8
與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) ⁽³⁾	4 759	7.8	4 811	7.5	5 588	9.9
小計 Sub-total	60 655	100.0	64 014	100.0	56 515	100.0
合計 Both sexes						
只與子女同住 ⁽¹⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽¹⁾	61 124	80.0	64 809	79.3	54 103	73.7
與父母及子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with parent(s) and child(ren) ⁽²⁾	9 725	12.7	11 177	13.7	12 241	16.7
與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) ⁽³⁾	5 554	7.3	5 693	7.0	7 054	9.6
總計 Total	76 393	100.0	81 679	100.0	73 398	100.0

註釋：(1) 數字包括與其子女及其他無親屬關係人士（例如家庭傭工）同住的單親人士。

(2) 數字包括與其父及／或母、其子女、其他親屬及其他無親屬關係人士（例如家庭傭工）同住的單親人士。

(3) 數字包括與其子女、父母以外的其他親屬及其他無親屬關係人士（例如家庭傭工）同住的單親人士。

Notes: (1) Figures include single parents who were living with their child(ren) and other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

(2) Figures include single parents who were living with their father and/or mother, their child(ren), other relatives and other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

(3) Figures include single parents who were living with their child(ren), relatives other than their parents and other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

表 7.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及家庭住戶每月收入劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目

Table 7.3 Single parents living in domestic households by sex and monthly domestic household income, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	< 2,000	359	2.3	255	1.4	180	1.1
	2,000 – 3,999	391	2.5	532	3.0	146	0.9
	4,000 – 5,999	1 420	9.0	1 293	7.3	257	1.5
	6,000 – 7,999	1 959	12.4	1 841	10.4	546	3.2
	8,000 – 9,999	1 768	11.2	2 039	11.5	1 294	7.7
	10,000 – 14,999	3 109	19.8	3 642	20.6	3 740	22.2
	15,000 – 19,999	1 914	12.2	2 357	13.3	3 156	18.7
	20,000 – 24,999	1 521	9.7	1 358	7.7	1 909	11.3
	25,000 – 29,999	963	6.1	1 045	5.9	1 216	7.2
	30,000 – 39,999	1 034	6.6	1 406	8.0	1 674	9.9
	40,000 – 59,999	810	5.1	862	4.9	1 336	7.9
	≥ 60,000	490	3.1	1 035	5.9	1 429	8.5
	小計 Sub-total	15 738	100.0	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0
	家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	12,500		13,410		18,000	
女性 Female	< 2,000	1 408	2.3	1 299	2.0	854	1.5
	2,000 – 3,999	2 857	4.7	3 023	4.7	480	0.8
	4,000 – 5,999	8 952	14.8	7 846	12.3	861	1.5
	6,000 – 7,999	10 732	17.7	10 575	16.5	3 046	5.4
	8,000 – 9,999	7 480	12.3	9 029	14.1	5 488	9.7
	10,000 – 14,999	11 371	18.7	10 386	16.2	20 218	35.8
	15,000 – 19,999	6 570	10.8	5 968	9.3	7 881	13.9
	20,000 – 24,999	3 948	6.5	4 251	6.6	4 729	8.4
	25,000 – 29,999	2 085	3.4	2 583	4.0	2 456	4.3
	30,000 – 39,999	2 460	4.1	3 573	5.6	3 428	6.1
	40,000 – 59,999	1 705	2.8	2 737	4.3	3 935	7.0
	≥ 60,000	1 087	1.8	2 744	4.3	3 139	5.6
	小計 Sub-total	60 655	100.0	64 014	100.0	56 515	100.0
	家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	9,500		10,000		13,870	
合計 Both sexes	< 2,000	1 767	2.3	1 554	1.9	1 034	1.4
	2,000 – 3,999	3 248	4.3	3 555	4.4	626	0.9
	4,000 – 5,999	10 372	13.6	9 139	11.2	1 118	1.5
	6,000 – 7,999	12 691	16.6	12 416	15.2	3 592	4.9
	8,000 – 9,999	9 248	12.1	11 068	13.6	6 782	9.2
	10,000 – 14,999	14 480	19.0	14 028	17.2	23 958	32.6
	15,000 – 19,999	8 484	11.1	8 325	10.2	11 037	15.0
	20,000 – 24,999	5 469	7.2	5 609	6.9	6 638	9.0
	25,000 – 29,999	3 048	4.0	3 628	4.4	3 672	5.0
	30,000 – 39,999	3 494	4.6	4 979	6.1	5 102	7.0
	40,000 – 59,999	2 515	3.3	3 599	4.4	5 271	7.2
	≥ 60,000	1 577	2.1	3 779	4.6	4 568	6.2
	總計 Total	76 393	100.0	81 679	100.0	73 398	100.0
	家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） ⁽¹⁾ Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$) ⁽¹⁾	10,000		10,450		14,820	

註釋：(1) 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年的全港家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數分別為 17,250 元、20,500 元及 25,000 元。

Note: (1) The median monthly domestic household income for all domestic households in Hong Kong were \$17,250 in 2006, \$20,500 in 2011 and \$25,000 in 2016.

房屋特徵

房屋

7.10 居住於家庭住戶的單親人士的房屋分布和居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的有顯著差異。在 2016 年，48.3% 單親人士居住在公營租住房屋，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應比例只為 24.7%。相反地，61.7% 與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士住在私人永久性房屋，而單親人士的相應比例則為 41.4%。（表 7.4）

7.11 在過去 10 年，居住於公營租住房屋及資助自置居所房屋的單親人士的比例由 2006 年的 50.5% 和 11.1% 分別下降至 2016 年的 48.3% 和 8.9%。居住在私人永久性房屋的單親人士的比例在同期間則上升，由 37.7% 升至 41.4%。（表 7.4）

Housing characteristics

Housing

7.10 There was a substantial difference between the housing distribution of single parents living in domestic households and persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 living in domestic households. While 48.3% of single parents were living in public rental housing in 2016, the corresponding proportion for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 was only 24.7%. On the contrary, 61.7% of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 were living in private permanent housing as compared to the 41.4% for single parents. (Table 7.4)

7.11 During the past decade, the proportions of single parents living in public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing decreased from 50.5% and 11.1% in 2006 to 48.3% and 8.9% in 2016 respectively. The proportion of single parents living in private permanent housing increased from 37.7% to 41.4% over the same period. (Table 7.4)

表 7.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按房屋類型劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目
Table 7.4 Single parents living in domestic households by type of housing, 2006, 2011 and 2016

房屋類型 Type of housing	2006		2011		2016	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
				數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (% ⁽¹⁾)		
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	38 615 (50.5)	438 367 (30.5)	42 818 (52.4)	381 641 (28.3)	35 485 (48.3)	307 157 (24.7)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	8 458 (11.1)	255 324 (17.7)	7 206 (8.8)	193 060 (14.3)	6 545 (8.9)	154 748 (12.4)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	28 806 (37.7)	735 008 (51.1)	30 851 (37.8)	761 440 (56.5)	30 417 (41.4)	767 649 (61.7)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	30 (0.0)	1 308 (0.1)	181 (0.2)	2 278 (0.2)	209 (0.3)	4 240 (0.3)
臨時房屋 ⁽²⁾ Temporary housing ⁽²⁾	484 (0.6)	9 450 (0.7)	623 (0.8)	8 567 (0.6)	742 (1.0)	10 198 (0.8)
總計 Total	76 393 (100.0)	1 439 457 (100.0)	81 679 (100.0)	1 346 986 (100.0)	73 398 (100.0)	1 243 992 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。
 (2) 數字包括住在船艇上的人士。

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.
 (2) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

居所樓面面積

7.12 居所樓面面積是 2016 年中期人口統計增設的數據項目，有關的統計數字是指住戶獨自佔用的居所樓面面積。

7.13 在 2016 年，10.8% 居住於家庭住戶的單親人士佔用的居所面積少於 20 平方米，另有 53.0% 佔用 20 至少於 40 平方米的居所面積。這兩個比例分別顯著高於居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 4.6% 及 32.8%。居住於家庭住戶的單親人士的居所樓面面積中位數為 34 平方米，低於居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 45 平方米。（表 7.5）

7.14 在 2016 年，居住於家庭住戶的單親人士的人均居所樓面面積中位數為 11.5 平方米，與居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 11.3 平方米相若。（表 7.5）

Floor area of accommodation

7.12 The floor area of accommodation is a data topic newly included in the 2016 Population By-census. The statistics concerned refer to the floor area of accommodation occupied exclusively by households.

7.13 In 2016, 10.8% of single parents living in domestic households occupied an area of accommodation of less than 20 square metres. Another 53.0% occupied an area of accommodation of 20 to less than 40 square metres. These two proportions were notably higher than those of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in domestic households (4.6% and 32.8% respectively). The median floor area of accommodation of single parents living in domestic households (34 square metres) was lower than that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in domestic households (45 square metres). (Table 7.5)

7.14 In 2016, the median per capita floor area of accommodation of single parents living in domestic households (11.5 square metres) was similar to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in domestic households (11.3 square metres). (Table 7.5)

表 7.5 2016 年按居所樓面面積⁽¹⁾劃分的居住於家庭住戶⁽²⁾的單親人士數目
Table 7.5 Single parents living in domestic households⁽²⁾ by floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾, 2016

樓面面積（平方米） Floor area (square metres)	單親人士 Single parents		與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 7	448	0.6	3 859	0.3
7 - < 13	4 973	6.8	33 908	2.7
13 - < 20	2 484	3.4	19 616	1.6
20 - < 40	38 900	53.0	408 311	32.8
40 - < 70	22 326	30.4	607 483	48.8
70 - < 100	2 417	3.3	102 496	8.2
100 - < 160	1 306	1.8	46 583	3.7
≥ 160	544	0.7	21 526	1.7
總計 Total	73 398	100.0	1 243 782	100.0

居所樓面面積中位數（平方米）
Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)

34

45

人均居所樓面面積中位數（平方米）
Median per capita floor area of accommodation (square metres)

11.5

11.3

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

Notes : (1) Floor area of common area shared among households is excluded.

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶人士。

(2) Figures exclude persons in domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels.

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8. 18歲以下的單親子女

8. Children Aged Under 18 of Single Parents

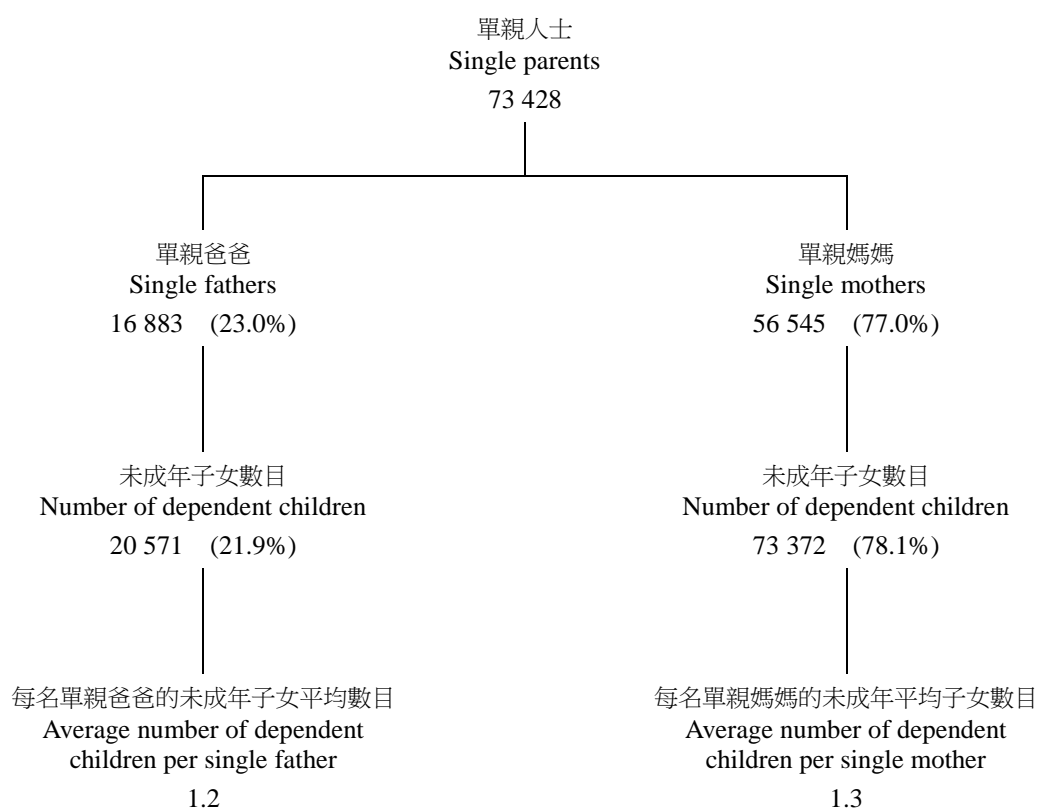
未成年子女數目

8.1 在 2016 年，共有 93 943 名未滿 18 歲的子女（亦稱未成年子女）與 73 428 名單親人士一起居住。他／她們大部分（或 78.1%）是與單親媽媽同住，只有 21.9% 是與單親爸爸居住。每名單親媽媽的未成年子女平均數目是 1.3 名，較單親爸爸的 1.2 名略高。（圖 8.1）

Number of dependent children

8.1 There were a total of 93 943 children aged under 18 (also referred to as dependent children) living with the 73 428 single parents in 2016. The majority (or 78.1%) of the dependent children were living with single mothers, whilst only 21.9% were living with single fathers. The average number of dependent children per single mother was 1.3, slightly higher than that of 1.2 per single father. (Chart 8.1)

圖 8.1 2016 年單親人士的選定人口特徵
Chart 8.1 Selected demographic characteristics of single parents, 2016



8.2 大部分單親人士與一名未成年子女同住，而這比例在過去 10 年有所上升，由 2006 年的 68.3% 上升至 2016 年的 75.1%。相反地，有兩名和三名或以上未成年子女的單親人士的比例於同期間均下降，當中有兩名未成年子女的單親人士的比例由 2006 年的 26.8% 下降至 2016 年的 22.2%。因此，每名單親人士的未成年子女平均數目由 2006 年的 1.4 名下降至 2016 年的 1.3 名。（表 8.1）

8.2 Most single parents were living with one dependent child and the proportion rose in the past 10 years from 68.3% in 2006 to 75.1% in 2016. On the contrary, the proportions of single parents with two dependent children and three or more dependent children dropped over the same period. In particular, the proportion of single parents with two dependent children decreased from 26.8% in 2006 to 22.2% in 2016. As a result, the average number of dependent children per single parent dropped from 1.4 in 2006 to 1.3 in 2016. (Table 8.1)

表 8.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及未成年子女數目劃分的單親人士數目
Table 8.1 Single parents by sex and number of dependent children, 2006, 2011 and 2016

性別 Sex	未成年子女數目 Number of dependent children	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	1	11 486	72.9	13 689	77.5	13 475	79.8
	2	3 752	23.8	3 577	20.2	3 140	18.6
	3+	510	3.2	399	2.3	268	1.6
	小計 Sub-total	15 748	100.0	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0
女性 Female	1	40 707	67.1	48 612	75.9	41 681	73.7
	2	16 742	27.6	13 310	20.8	13 126	23.2
	3+	3 226	5.3	2 118	3.3	1 738	3.1
	小計 Sub-total	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0
合計 Both sexes	1	52 193	68.3	62 301	76.3	55 156	75.1
	2	20 494	26.8	16 887	20.7	16 266	22.2
	3+	3 736	4.9	2 517	3.1	2 006	2.7
	總計 Total	76 423	100.0	81 705	100.0	73 428	100.0
未成年子女平均數目 Average number of dependent children							
男性 Male		1.3		1.3		1.2	
女性 Female		1.4		1.3		1.3	
合計 Both sexes		1.4		1.3		1.3	

未成年子女的年齡及性別

Age and sex of dependent children

8.3 在 2016 年，93 943 名單親人士未成年子女當中，51.6% 為男童及 48.4% 為女童。這分布在過去 10 年大致相同。（表 8.2）

8.3 In 2016, among the 93 943 dependent children of single parents, 51.6% were boys and 48.4% were girls. The distribution was similar over the past 10 years. (Table 8.2)

表 8.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按單親人士性別及子女性別劃分的單親人士的未成年子女數目

Table 8.2 Dependent children of single parents by sex of single parents and sex of children, 2006, 2011 and 2016

單親人士性別及子女性別 Sex of single parents and sex of children	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single fathers						
男性 Male	11 574	56.2	11 896	53.8	11 360	55.2
女性 Female	9 018	43.8	10 205	46.2	9 211	44.8
合計 Both sexes	20 592	100.0	22 101	100.0	20 571	100.0
與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single mothers						
男性 Male	42 805	50.6	40 733	49.8	37 115	50.6
女性 Female	41 741	49.4	41 103	50.2	36 257	49.4
合計 Both sexes	84 546	100.0	81 836	100.0	73 372	100.0
所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女 All dependent children living with single parents						
男性 Male	54 379	51.7	52 629	50.6	48 475	51.6
女性 Female	50 759	48.3	51 308	49.4	45 468	48.4
合計 Both sexes	105 138	100.0	103 937	100.0	93 943	100.0

8.4 與單親人士同住的未成年子女的年齡分布在過去 10 年有所轉變。青少年（年齡介乎 12 至 17 歲）佔所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女的比例仍然最大，比例在過去 10 年維持超過一半。在 2016 年，年幼的未成年子女（5 歲及以下的小孩）的比例為 16.7%，較 2006 年的 9.6% 及 2011 年的 11.6% 為高。相反，年齡介乎 6 至 11 歲的未成年子女所佔的比例則由 2006 年的 33.0% 下降至 2016 年的 31.4%。（表 8.3）

8.4 There were some changes in the age distribution of dependent children living with single parents in the past 10 years. Teenage children (aged 12-17) remained the largest proportion, representing over half of all dependent children living with single parents throughout the past 10 years. In 2016, the proportion of young dependent children (those aged 5 and below) was 16.7%, higher than that of 9.6% in 2006 and 11.6% in 2011. On the contrary, the proportion of dependent children aged 6-11 declined from 33.0% in 2006 to 31.4% in 2016. (Table 8.3)

8.5 與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女在年齡分布上和與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女有些微差異。在 2016 年，與單親爸爸同住的年幼未成年子女（5 歲及以下的小孩）佔所有與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女的比例為 11.5%，低於與單親媽媽同住的相應比例（18.1%）。這是由於年幼未成年子女與單親媽媽同住的機會相對較高。在 2016 年，在所有與單親人士同住的 5 歲及以下年幼未成年子女中，與單親媽媽同住所佔的比例是 84.8%，這比例較所有與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女的 78.1% 為高。（表 8.3）

8.5 The age distribution of dependent children living with single fathers and that of dependent children living with single mothers were a bit different. In 2016, the proportion of young dependent children (those aged 5 and below) living with single fathers among all dependent children living with single fathers was 11.5%, lower than the corresponding proportion of 18.1% for those living with single mothers. This was because young dependent children were more likely to live with single mothers. In 2016, among all dependent children aged 5 and below living with single parents, 84.8% were living with single mothers, higher than the proportion of all dependent children living with single mothers (78.1%). (Table 8.3)

表 8.3 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按單親人士性別及子女年齡組別劃分的單親人士的未成年子女數目

Table 8.3 Dependent children of single parents by sex of single parents and age group of children, 2006, 2011 and 2016

單親人士性別及子女年齡組別 Sex of single parents and age group of children	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single fathers						
< 2	336	1.6	372	1.7	493	2.4
2 – 5	2 253	10.9	1 980	9.0	1 882	9.1
6 – 11	7 795	37.9	6 977	31.6	6 834	33.2
12 – 17	10 208	49.6	12 772	57.8	11 362	55.2
小計 Sub-total	20 592	100.0	22 101	100.0	20 571	100.0
與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single mothers						
< 2	1 661	2.0	1 974	2.4	3 287	4.5
2 – 5	5 850	6.9	7 685	9.4	10 002	13.6
6 – 11	26 859	31.8	23 289	28.5	22 690	30.9
12 – 17	50 176	59.3	48 888	59.7	37 393	51.0
小計 Sub-total	84 546	100.0	81 836	100.0	73 372	100.0
所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女 All dependent children living with single parents						
< 2	1 997	1.9	2 346	2.3	3 780	4.0
2 – 5	8 103	7.7	9 665	9.3	11 884	12.7
6 – 11	34 654	33.0	30 266	29.1	29 524	31.4
12 – 17	60 384	57.4	61 660	59.3	48 755	51.9
總計 Total	105 138	100.0	103 937	100.0	93 943	100.0

未成年子女的就學狀況

8.6 在 2016 年，單親人士的 6 至 14 歲未成年子女全部就學。單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的就學比率亦有改善，由 2006 年的 90.9% 上升至 2016 年的 95.2%，增加了 4.3 個百分點。不過，2016 年的比率仍稍低於所有與父母同住的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的比率（96.5%），而在 2016 年，單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女就讀全日制課程並沒有工作的比例（89.7%）亦同樣低於所有與父母同住的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的相應比例（92.5%）。（表 8.4 及 8.5）

8.7 按單親人士的性別分析，在 2016 年，與單親爸爸同住的 3 至 17 歲未成年子女在各年齡組別的就學比率均和與單親媽媽同住的比率相若。（表 8.4）

School attendance of dependent children

8.6 In 2016, school attendance was universal among dependent children aged 6-14 of single parents. As for dependent children aged 15-17 of single parents, the school attendance rate improved by 4.3 percentage points from 90.9% in 2006 to 95.2% in 2016. Yet, the figure in 2016 was a bit lower than that of all dependent children aged 15-17 living with parent(s) (96.5%). The proportion of dependent children aged 15-17 living with single parents and studying full-time courses without working (89.7%) was also lower than the corresponding proportion of all dependent children aged 15-17 living with parent(s) (92.5%) in 2016. (Tables 8.4 and 8.5)

8.7 Analysed by sex of single parents, the school attendance rate of dependent children aged 3-17 living with single fathers was similar to that of those living with single mothers for all age groups in 2016. (Table 8.4)

表 8.4 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按單親人士性別及子女年齡組別劃分的單親人士的 3 至 17 歲未成年子女就學比率

Table 8.4 School attendance rate of dependent children aged 3-17 of single parents by sex of single parents and age group of children, 2006, 2011 and 2016

單親人士性別及子女年齡組別 Sex of single parents and age group of children	就學比率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) School attendance rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)		
	2006	2011	2016
與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single fathers			
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	93.7	95.4	92.0
6 – 11	99.9	100.0	100.0
12 – 14	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	86.1	89.1	94.7
與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single mothers			
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	89.8	93.1	91.8
6 – 11	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 14	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	91.8	93.0	95.3
所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女 All dependent children living with single parents			
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	90.8	93.6	91.9
6 – 11	99.9	100.0	100.0
12 – 14	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	90.9	92.2	95.2
所有與父母同住的未成年子女 ⁽³⁾ All dependent children living with parent(s) ⁽³⁾			
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	89.3	91.5	92.5
6 – 11	99.9	100.0	100.0
12 – 14	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	94.4	95.0	96.5

註釋：(1) 在各年齡組別中，就讀全日制院校的人數佔該年齡組別總人數的百分比。

(2) 有關教育特徵的數據是根據當年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，剛滿 3 歲的兒童可能因學期初（通常是早 1 年的 9 月份）還未達入學年齡的最低要求而在當年上半年仍未入讀學前教育。

(3) 數字包括與父及／或母同住而該同住父及／或母至少一方屬於居港人口的未成年子女。

Notes : (1) The percentage of population attending full-time educational institutions in the respective age groups.

(2) Data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the first half of the year. Hence, children just reaching age 3 might not be attending pre-primary education in the first half of the year as they had not yet reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term (usually in September of the previous year).

(3) Figures include dependent children living with their father and/or mother, with at least one of whom belonging to the Hong Kong Resident Population.

表 8.5 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按單親人士性別、是否就讀全日制課程及是否有工作的單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女數目

Table 8.5 Dependent children aged 15-17 of single parents by sex of single parents, whether full-time studying and whether working, 2006, 2011 and 2016

單親人士性別、是否就讀全日制課程及是否有工作 Sex of single parents, whether full-time studying and whether working	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single fathers						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	317	5.8	273	4.1	256	4.0
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	4 419	80.3	5 686	85.0	5 867	90.8
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	414	7.5	280	4.2	109	1.7
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	353	6.4	447	6.7	233	3.6
小計 Sub-total	5 503	100.0	6 686	100.0	6 465	100.0
與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single mothers						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	1 967	7.1	1 046	3.7	1 314	5.9
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	23 484	84.7	25 023	89.2	19 807	89.4
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	1 034	3.7	748	2.7	330	1.5
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	1 226	4.4	1 225	4.4	709	3.2
小計 Sub-total	27 711	100.0	28 042	100.0	22 160	100.0
所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女 All dependent children living with single parents						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	2 284	6.9	1 319	3.8	1 570	5.5
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	27 903	84.0	30 709	88.4	25 674	89.7
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	1 448	4.4	1 028	3.0	439	1.5
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	1 579	4.8	1 672	4.8	942	3.3
總計 Total	33 214	100.0	34 728	100.0	28 625	100.0
所有與父母同住的未成年子女 All dependent children living with parent(s)						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	17 679	6.8	6 770	2.8	7 106	4.0
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	226 652	87.6	222 642	92.2	163 848	92.5
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	6 700	2.6	3 269	1.4	1 730	1.0
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	7 698	3.0	8 829	3.7	4 538	2.6
總計 Total	258 729	100.0	241 520	100.0	177 222	100.0

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9. 地區特徵

居住地區

9.1 在 2016 年，共有 52.7% 的單親人士在新界居住，而居住在九龍及香港島的單親人士則分別佔 35.4% 及 11.9%。整體人口在新界、九龍及香港島的分布則分別為 52.3%、30.6% 及 17.1%。（表 9.1）

9.2 在過去 10 年，居住在香港島及新界的單親人士數目及比例均有所減少，前者由 2006 年的 9 993 人（或 13.1%）下降至 2016 年的 8 723 人（或 11.9%），而後者在同期間則由 42 630 人（或 55.8%）下降至 38 701 人（或 52.7%）。相反，居住在九龍的單親人士數目及比例在過去 10 年錄得升幅，由 23 800 人（或 31.1%）上升至 26 004 人（或 35.4%）。（表 9.1）

9.3 在 2016 年，居住了最多單親人士的首三個區議會分區分別為觀塘區（7 910 人或 10.8%）、元朗區（6 697 人或 9.1%）及沙田區（6 113 人或 8.3%）。另外，最少單親人士居住在灣仔區（1 092 人或 1.5%）。（表 9.1）

9.4 按性別分析，單親爸爸與單親媽媽在 2016 年的地區分布有些微分別。最多單親媽媽居住的首三個區議會分區與最多單親人士居住的相同，而最多單親爸爸居住的首三個區議會分區則略有不同，分別為觀塘區、沙田區及葵青區。（表 9.1）

9. Geographical Characteristics

District of residence

9.1 In 2016, 52.7% of the single parents resided in the New Territories, while 35.4% and 11.9% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the total population resided in these three areas were 52.3%, 30.6% and 17.1% respectively. (Table 9.1)

9.2 Over the past 10 years, the number and proportion of single parents residing on Hong Kong Island and those of single parents residing in the New Territories both declined, from 9 993 persons (or 13.1%) in 2006 dropping to 8 723 persons (or 11.9%) in 2016 on Hong Kong Island, and from 42 630 persons (or 55.8%) dropping to 38 701 persons (or 52.7%) in the New Territories over the same period. On the contrary, the number and proportion of single parents residing in Kowloon recorded an increase over the past 10 years, from 23 800 persons (or 31.1%) rising to 26 004 persons (or 35.4%). (Table 9.1)

9.3 In 2016, the top three District Council districts with the largest number of single parents residing therein were the Kwun Tong (7 910 or 10.8%), Yuen Long (6 697 or 9.1%) and Sha Tin (6 113 or 8.3%) districts, whereas the smallest number of single parents resided in the Wan Chai district (1 092 or 1.5%). (Table 9.1)

9.4 Analysed by sex, the geographical distribution of single fathers and that of single mothers showed some differences in 2016. The top three District Council districts with the largest number of single mothers residing therein were the same as those with the largest number of single parents residing therein. However, the corresponding top three District Council districts for single fathers were a bit different, which were the Kwun Tong, Sha Tin and Kwai Tsing districts. (Table 9.1)

9.5 在 2016 年，在九龍居住的單親人士佔在九龍與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 6.9%，較香港島的 4.4% 及新界的 5.8% 為高。另外，錄得最高的單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住人士的比例的首三個區議會分區分別是深水埗區（8.1%）、黃大仙區（7.1%）及觀塘區（7.1%）。（圖 9.1）

9.5 In 2016, single parents constituted 6.9% of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in Kowloon. This proportion was higher than that on Hong Kong Island (4.4%) and in the New Territories (5.8%). Moreover, the three District Council districts with the highest proportion of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 were the Sham Shui Po (8.1%), Wong Tai Sin (7.1%) and Kwun Tong (7.1%) districts. (Chart 9.1)

表 9.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及區議會分區劃分的單親人士數目
Table 9.1 Single parents by sex and District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016

		2006		2011		2016	
性別 Sex	區議會分區 District Council district	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male							
	香港島 Hong Kong Island						
	中西區 Central and Western	369	2.3	332	1.9	279	1.7
	灣仔 ⁽¹⁾ Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	254	1.6	253	1.4	219	1.3
	東區 ⁽¹⁾ Eastern ⁽¹⁾	1 033	6.6	1 096	6.2	1 013	6.0
	南區 Southern	639	4.1	630	3.6	483	2.9
	小計 Sub-total	2 295	14.6	2 311	13.1	1 994	11.8
	九龍 Kowloon						
	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	484	3.1	661	3.7	1 009	6.0
	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	462	2.9	931	5.3	1 245	7.4
	九龍城 Kowloon City	680	4.3	1 099	6.2	792	4.7
	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	1 129	7.2	1 109	6.3	1 057	6.3
	觀塘 Kwun Tong	2 098	13.3	2 011	11.4	1 659	9.8
	小計 Sub-total	4 853	30.8	5 811	32.9	5 762	34.1
	新界 New Territories						
	葵青 Kwai Tsing	1 154	7.3	1 407	8.0	1 506	8.9
	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	662	4.2	606	3.4	818	4.8
	屯門 Tuen Mun	1 501	9.5	1 326	7.5	1 352	8.0
	元朗 Yuen Long	1 641	10.4	1 901	10.8	1 374	8.1
	北區 North	669	4.2	719	4.1	855	5.1
	大埔 Tai Po	750	4.8	794	4.5	564	3.3
	沙田 Sha Tin	1 253	8.0	1 355	7.7	1 533	9.1
	西貢 Sai Kung	685	4.3	932	5.3	738	4.4
	離島 Islands	285	1.8	495	2.8	387	2.3
	小計 Sub-total	8 600	54.6	9 535	54.0	9 127	54.1
	陸上總計 Land total	15 748	100.0	17 657	100.0	16 883	100.0

表 9.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及區議會分區劃分的單親人士數目（續）
Table 9.1 Single parents by sex and District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	區議會分區 District Council district	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
女性 Female							
	香港島 Hong Kong Island						
	中西區 Central and Western	1 030	1.7	1 473	2.3	896	1.6
	灣仔 ⁽¹⁾ Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	878	1.4	559	0.9	873	1.5
	東區 ⁽¹⁾ Eastern ⁽¹⁾	4 217	7.0	3 106	4.9	3 170	5.6
	南區 Southern	1 573	2.6	2 244	3.5	1 790	3.2
	小計 Sub-total	7 698	12.7	7 382	11.5	6 729	11.9
	九龍 Kowloon						
	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	2 471	4.1	2 441	3.8	2 713	4.8
	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	3 628	6.0	4 314	6.7	4 442	7.9
	九龍城 Kowloon City	2 846	4.7	2 758	4.3	2 992	5.3
	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	3 888	6.4	4 041	6.3	3 844	6.8
	觀塘 Kwun Tong	6 114	10.1	6 994	10.9	6 251	11.1
	小計 Sub-total	18 947	31.2	20 548	32.1	20 242	35.8
	新界 New Territories						
	葵青 Kwai Tsing	5 807	9.6	5 478	8.6	4 518	8.0
	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	2 158	3.6	2 492	3.9	2 174	3.8
	屯門 Tuen Mun	5 170	8.5	5 327	8.3	4 571	8.1
	元朗 Yuen Long	6 843	11.3	7 694	12.0	5 323	9.4
	北區 North	2 646	4.4	3 152	4.9	3 024	5.3
	大埔 Tai Po	2 447	4.0	2 171	3.4	2 033	3.6
	沙田 Sha Tin	4 747	7.8	4 983	7.8	4 580	8.1
	西貢 Sai Kung	2 908	4.8	3 274	5.1	2 343	4.1
	離島 Islands	1 304	2.1	1 539	2.4	1 008	1.8
	小計 Sub-total	34 030	56.1	36 110	56.4	29 574	52.3
	陸上總計 Land total	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0

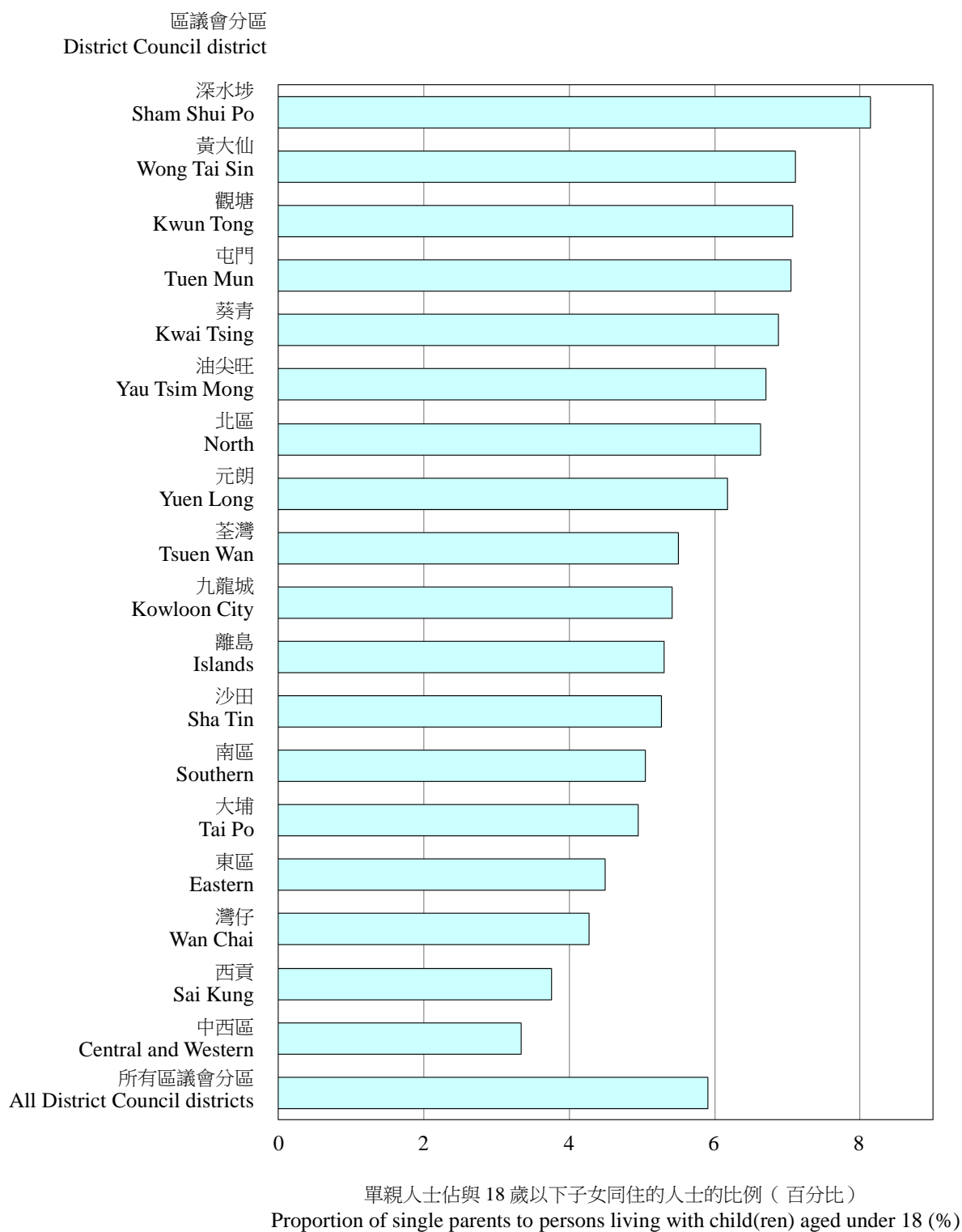
表 9.1 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按性別及區議會分區劃分的單親人士數目（續）
Table 9.1 Single parents by sex and District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	區議會分區 District Council district	2006		2011		2016	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
合計 Both sexes							
	香港島 Hong Kong Island						
	中西區 Central and Western	1 399	1.8	1 805	2.2	1 175	1.6
	灣仔 ⁽¹⁾ Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	1 132	1.5	812	1.0	1 092	1.5
	東區 ⁽¹⁾ Eastern ⁽¹⁾	5 250	6.9	4 202	5.1	4 183	5.7
	南區 Southern	2 212	2.9	2 874	3.5	2 273	3.1
	小計 Sub-total	9 993	13.1	9 693	11.9	8 723	11.9
	九龍 Kowloon						
	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	2 955	3.9	3 102	3.8	3 722	5.1
	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	4 090	5.4	5 245	6.4	5 687	7.7
	九龍城 Kowloon City	3 526	4.6	3 857	4.7	3 784	5.2
	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	5 017	6.6	5 150	6.3	4 901	6.7
	觀塘 Kwun Tong	8 212	10.7	9 005	11.0	7 910	10.8
	小計 Sub-total	23 800	31.1	26 359	32.3	26 004	35.4
	新界 New Territories						
	葵青 Kwai Tsing	6 961	9.1	6 885	8.4	6 024	8.2
	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	2 820	3.7	3 098	3.8	2 992	4.1
	屯門 Tuen Mun	6 671	8.7	6 653	8.1	5 923	8.1
	元朗 Yuen Long	8 484	11.1	9 595	11.7	6 697	9.1
	北區 North	3 315	4.3	3 871	4.7	3 879	5.3
	大埔 Tai Po	3 197	4.2	2 965	3.6	2 597	3.5
	沙田 Sha Tin	6 000	7.9	6 338	7.8	6 113	8.3
	西貢 Sai Kung	3 593	4.7	4 206	5.1	3 081	4.2
	離島 Islands	1 589	2.1	2 034	2.5	1 395	1.9
	小計 Sub-total	42 630	55.8	45 645	55.9	38 701	52.7
	陸上總計 Land total	76 423	100.0	81 697	100.0	73 428	100.0

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2006 年及 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2006 Population By-census/ 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are not strictly comparable with those for 2006 and 2011 in this table.

圖 9.1 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例⁽¹⁾
Chart 9.1 Proportion of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18⁽¹⁾ by District Council district, 2016



註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

Note: (1) Figures exclude persons living on board vessels.

9.6 由於單親人士的未成年子女是與其父或母同住，因此這些兒童的地區分布與單親人士的十分相似。（表 9.2）

9.6 Given that the dependent children of single parents were living with their fathers or mothers, the geographical distribution of these children was very similar to that of the single parents. (Table 9.2)

表 9.2 2006 年、2011 年及 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的單親人士的未成年子女數目

Table 9.2 Dependent children of single parents by District Council district, 2006, 2011 and 2016

區議會分區 District Council district	2006		2011		2016	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島 Hong Kong Island						
中西區 Central and Western	1 779	1.7	2 160	2.1	1 643	1.7
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾ Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	1 557	1.5	1 023	1.0	1 287	1.4
東區 ⁽¹⁾ Eastern ⁽¹⁾	7 049	6.7	5 294	5.1	5 210	5.5
南區 Southern	2 996	2.8	3 802	3.7	2 975	3.2
小計 Sub-total	13 381	12.7	12 279	11.8	11 115	11.8
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	3 730	3.5	3 863	3.7	4 551	4.8
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	5 389	5.1	6 783	6.5	7 182	7.6
九龍城 Kowloon City	4 690	4.5	4 953	4.8	4 857	5.2
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	6 963	6.6	6 498	6.3	6 472	6.9
觀塘 Kwun Tong	11 345	10.8	11 303	10.9	10 375	11.0
小計 Sub-total	32 117	30.5	33 400	32.1	33 437	35.6
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	9 400	8.9	8 948	8.6	7 654	8.1
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	3 772	3.6	4 012	3.9	3 805	4.1
屯門 Tuen Mun	9 093	8.6	8 116	7.8	7 815	8.3
元朗 Yuen Long	12 460	11.9	12 639	12.2	8 706	9.3
北區 North	4 570	4.3	5 016	4.8	4 828	5.1
大埔 Tai Po	4 551	4.3	3 748	3.6	3 327	3.5
沙田 Sha Tin	8 289	7.9	7 537	7.3	7 475	8.0
西貢 Sai Kung	4 952	4.7	5 345	5.1	3 927	4.2
離島 Islands	2 553	2.4	2 889	2.8	1 854	2.0
小計 Sub-total	59 640	56.7	58 250	56.0	49 391	52.6
陸上總計 Land total	105 138	100.0	103 929	100.0	93 943	100.0

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2006 年中期人口統計／2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2006 年及 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2006 Population By-census/ 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are not strictly comparable with those for 2006 and 2011 in this table.

按區議會分區劃分的單親人士及其未成年子女的特徵

9.7 在 2016 年居住在 18 個區議會分區的單親人士及其未成年子女的特徵有一些差異。以下段落描述選定的特徵。

9.8 單親爸爸方面，按區議會分區分析，在 2016 年居住在九龍城區的單親爸爸及其未成年子女是最年輕的，其年齡中位數分別是 44.3 歲及 10.3 歲。相反，居住在中西區的單親爸爸及其未成年子女是最年長的，其年齡中位數分別為 55.0 歲及 15.1 歲。（表 9.3）

9.9 在 2016 年，每名單親爸爸平均有 1.2 名未成年子女。所有單親爸爸中，居住在灣仔區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目最高，為 1.5 名，而居住在深水埗區、黃大仙區、北區、沙田區及離島區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目則最低，為 1.1 名。（表 9.3）

9.10 至於單親媽媽方面，按區議會分區分析，在 2016 年居住在油尖旺區及北區的單親媽媽是最年輕的，其年齡中位數是 40.8 歲，而居住在前者的單親媽媽的未成年子女亦是最年輕的，其年齡中位數是 11.0 歲。另外，與單親爸爸一樣，居住在中西區的單親媽媽及其未成年子女是最年長的，其年齡中位數分別為 44.6 歲及 13.1 歲。（表 9.3）

9.11 在 2016 年，每名單親媽媽平均有 1.3 名未成年子女。所有單親媽媽中，居住在中西區、黃大仙區、屯門區及離島區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目最高，為 1.4 名，而居住在灣仔區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目則最低，為 1.1 名。（表 9.3）

Characteristics of single parents and their dependent children by District Council district

9.7 There were some differences in the characteristics of single parents and their dependent children residing in the 18 District Council districts in 2016. Selected features are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

9.8 For single fathers, analysed by District Council district, single fathers and their dependent children living in the Kowloon City district were the youngest with median ages of 44.3 and 10.3 respectively. In contrast, single fathers and their dependent children living in the Central and Western district were the oldest with median ages of 55.0 and 15.1 respectively. (Table 9.3)

9.9 The average number of dependent children of each single father was 1.2 in 2016. Among all single fathers, the largest average number of 1.5 dependent children was recorded for single fathers living in the Wan Chai district, while the smallest average number of 1.1 dependent children was recorded for single fathers living in the Sham Shui Po, Wong Tai Sin, North, Sha Tin and Islands districts. (Table 9.3)

9.10 For single mothers, analysed by District Council district, single mothers living in the Yau Tsim Mong and North districts were the youngest with a median age of 40.8. Dependent children of single mothers living in the former district were also the youngest with a median age of 11.0. On the other hand, same as single fathers, single mothers and their dependent children living in the Central and Western district were the oldest with median ages of 44.6 and 13.1 respectively. (Table 9.3)

9.11 The average number of dependent children of each single mother was 1.3 in 2016. Among all single mothers, the largest average number of 1.4 dependent children was recorded for single mothers living in the Central and Western, Wong Tai Sin, Tuen Mun and Islands districts, while the smallest average number of 1.1 dependent children was recorded for single mothers living in the Wan Chai district. (Table 9.3)

表 9.3 2016 年按區議會分區劃分的單親爸爸／媽媽的年齡中位數、平均未成年子女數目及未成年子女的年齡中位數

Table 9.3 Median age, average number of dependent children and median age of dependent children of single fathers/ mothers by District Council district, 2016

區議會分區 District Council district	單親爸爸 Single fathers			單親媽媽 Single mothers			合計 Overall		
	年齡 中位數 Median age	平均 未成年 子女數目 Average number of dependent children	未成年子 女的年齡 中位數 Median age of dependent children	年齡 中位數 Median age	平均 未成年 子女數目 Average number of dependent children	未成年子 女的年齡 中位數 Median age of dependent children	年齡 中位數 Median age	平均 未成年 子女數目 Average number of dependent children	未成年子 女的年齡 中位數 Median age of dependent children
香港島 Hong Kong Island									
中西區 Central and Western	55.0	1.4	15.1	44.6	1.4	13.1	46.2	1.4	13.7
灣仔 Wan Chai	49.5	1.5	14.4	44.5	1.1	12.7	46.1	1.2	12.9
東區 Eastern	46.9	1.2	13.6	43.6	1.3	12.8	43.9	1.2	13.0
南區 Southern	50.9	1.2	13.6	43.3	1.3	12.1	44.5	1.3	12.3
合計 Overall	49.5	1.2	14.0	43.6	1.3	12.7	44.7	1.3	12.9
九龍 Kowloon									
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	50.8	1.2	13.3	40.8	1.2	11.0	43.6	1.2	11.8
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	44.6	1.1	12.0	42.3	1.3	11.1	43.0	1.3	11.4
九龍城 Kowloon City	44.3	1.3	10.3	43.4	1.3	11.9	43.5	1.3	11.4
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	47.4	1.1	13.2	41.4	1.4	11.7	42.4	1.3	12.0
觀塘 Kwun Tong	45.1	1.2	12.1	42.6	1.3	12.2	43.1	1.3	12.2
合計 Overall	46.8	1.2	12.0	42.3	1.3	11.7	43.0	1.3	11.8
新界 New Territories									
葵青 Kwai Tsing	46.4	1.2	13.1	42.2	1.3	12.8	43.1	1.3	12.9
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	44.9	1.4	11.4	44.1	1.2	12.3	44.6	1.3	11.8
屯門 Tuen Mun	50.3	1.2	13.2	42.0	1.4	11.5	43.0	1.3	11.9
元朗 Yuen Long	47.4	1.2	12.7	41.0	1.3	12.0	42.4	1.3	12.2
北區 North	53.7	1.1	13.0	40.8	1.3	11.3	41.9	1.2	11.7
大埔 Tai Po	49.7	1.4	12.9	42.0	1.3	12.8	43.3	1.3	12.9
沙田 Sha Tin	45.7	1.1	14.0	42.5	1.2	12.5	43.4	1.2	12.8
西貢 Sai Kung	49.1	1.3	12.7	43.5	1.3	12.8	44.3	1.3	12.8
離島 Islands	50.2	1.1	14.7	42.9	1.4	13.0	43.9	1.3	13.4
合計 Overall	47.7	1.2	13.0	42.2	1.3	12.2	43.2	1.3	12.4
陸上合計 Land overall	47.7	1.2	12.9	42.4	1.3	12.1	43.3	1.3	12.3

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中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

Definition of Terms in Chinese (in order of number of strokes)

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in English

- (1) 人口 (**Population**)：請參看第 (17) 項「居港人口」。 [31]
- (2) 人均居所樓面面積中位數 (**Median per capita floor area of accommodation**)：人均居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50%的住戶佔用的人均居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%的住戶佔用的人均居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (15) 項「居所樓面面積」。 [25]
- （註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。）
- (3) 工作人口 (**Working population**)：請參看第 (37) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [41]
- (4) 平均每年增長率 (**Average annual growth rate**)：在計算一段時期的人口增長時，平均每年增長率是採用以下公式計算： [5]

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^n$$

P_1 = 在某段時期開始時的人口
 P_2 = 在某段時期結束時的人口
 r = 每年平均增長率
 n = 該段時期的年數

- (5) 在港居住年期 (**Duration of residence in Hong Kong**)：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過 6 個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [10]
- (6) 年齡 (**Age**)：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [4]
- (7) 年齡中位數 (**Median age**)：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數 50%在這年齡之上，而其餘的 50%在這年齡之下。 [21]
- (8) 行業 (**Industry**)：在中期人口統計前的 7 天內，受訪者的工作機構主要生產的貨品或提供的服務類別。本刊物內有關行業的統計數字，其行業分類是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的行業分類相同。該行業分類的行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [16]

製造業 (Manufacturing)：本行業包括以物理或化學方法，將材料、物質或組件轉變成新產品。產品的大幅改動、革新和重造一般也視同製造業。本行業還包括工商業用機械及設備的專門維修及保養。本行業的例子有食品製造業、成衣製造業、印刷業、電子產品製造業、機械及設備的維修及安裝等。

建造業 (Construction)：本行業包括樓房及土木工程的一般建造及專門建造活動，凡新造工程、修繕、增建及改建、在工地架起預製樓宇結構及臨時性建造工程均屬於本行業主類。本行業的例子有樓宇建造、土木工程、建築物設備安裝及保養活動、樓房裝飾、修葺及保養等。

進出口、批發及零售業 (Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades)：本行業包括各類貨品的批發及零售（即不經改造過程的銷售）及銷售商品時所附帶的服務。批發及零售乃商品經銷的最後程序。本行業的例子有進出口貿易業、批發及零售業、小販等。

運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 (Transportation, storage, postal and courier services)：本行業包括通過鐵路、公路、水上及空中運輸工具提供定期或不定期的客貨運輸，以及其輔助活動，如機場、碼頭、停車場、貨物處理、倉庫、郵政及速遞等，亦包括觀光旅運和附有或不附駕駛員或操作員的運輸設備租賃。本行業的例子有陸路運輸業、水上運輸業、空運業、貨倉及運輸輔助服務業、郵政及快遞活動等。

住宿及膳食服務業 (Accommodation and food services)：本行業包括提供短期性住宿服務予旅客，及餐飲服務予顧客即時享用。本行業的例子有酒店、賓館及旅舍、酒樓餐館、酒吧及酒廊、咖啡室等。

資訊及通訊業 (Information and communications)：本行業包括資訊與文化產品的製作及發行，以及提供傳送或發行這些產品及資料的方法，亦包括廣播、通訊、資訊科技活動、資料處理及其他資訊服務活動。本行業的例子有出版業、電台及電視廣播、電訊業、資訊科技服務業、新聞通訊社等。

金融及保險業 (Financing and insurance)：本行業包括金融服務及其輔助活動（包含保險業務及退休基金）。持有資產的活動，如控股公司、信託、基金及其他金融工具的活動亦歸入本行業。本行業的例子有銀行、投資及控股公司、保險、證券經紀服務、基金管理等。

地產、專業及商用服務業 (Real estate, professional and business services)：本行業包括（甲）所有與地產相關的活動，（乙）要求嚴格的專業訓練或以專門知識及技術為使用者提供服務的活動，及（丙）主要從事支援一般企業（小部分亦支援家庭住戶）日常運作的各種活動的機構單位。本行業的例子有地產發展、地產經紀及代理、地產保養管理、律師辦事處、會計師辦事處、核數師辦事處、建築師辦事處、測量師辦事處、廣告及市場研究公司、專門設計活動、旅行代理、保安及偵查活動、建築物及園境護理服務活動、清潔服務、辦公室行政及支援等。

公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 (Public administration, education, human health and social work activities)：本行業包括政府行政機關、從事制定和推行經濟及社會政策的機構，以及維持公共秩序和安全的單位。本行業亦包括主要從事提供及支援教育及培訓的機構單位及主要從事人類保健及社會工作的機構單位。本行業的例子有政府服務、院校及其他從事教育及培訓的機構單位、醫療及保健服務、安老院舍、福利機構等。

雜項社會及個人服務 (Miscellaneous social and personal services)：本行業包括創作及表演藝術活動、文化活動、博彩活動、體育活動、遊樂及康樂活動，以及包括個人服務活動在內的其他服務業活動。本行業亦包括受聘於住戶的家居服務活動。本行業的例子有圖書館及博物館、主題樂園、健身中心、宗教組織、政治組織、個人及家庭用品（例如汽車和電腦）的維修、洗滌及乾洗服務、美容及美體護理、家庭傭工等。

其他 (Others)：包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力及燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

- (9) **住戶人數 (Household size)**：指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [15]
- (10) **每月所有職業收入 (Monthly income from all employment)**：每月從所有職業所得的收入，即每月主要職業收入及每月其他職業收入的總和。對於僱主或自營業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從所有業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從所有工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。所記金額以 2016 年 6 月的收入計算。 [29]
- (11) **每月所有職業收入中位數 (Median monthly income from all employment)**：每月所有職業收入的一種平均值，50%的工作人口，他們的所有職業收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們的所有職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (10) 項「每月所有職業收入」。 [24]
- (12) **每周通常工作時數 (Weekly usual hours of work)**：指一名就業人士在正常或典型的一個星期內的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間、通常不用工作的日數或時數，及非經常進行的超時工作並不包括在內。在家中候命的時間不計算在工作時數中。居家就業人士在家中工作的時數則計算在內。 [40]

- (13) **使用選定語言／方言的能力 (Ability to speak a selected language/ dialect)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士（失去語言能力的人士除外）在日常生活中（如讀書或工作），能夠使用某種語言／方言與人進行簡單交談，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言的能力。如一名人士除慣用交談語言外，尚能說其他語言／方言，則他／她可算具備使用該種語言／方言作為其他交談語言／方言的能力。請參看第 (38) 項「慣用交談語言」。

- (14) **居住情況 (Living arrangements)**：居住情況是根據受訪者及與其同住住戶成員的關係而界定。各類居住情況如下：

只與子女同住 (Living with child(ren) only)：某人與其子女及其他無親屬關係人士（例如家庭傭工）同住。

與父母及子女同住 (Living with parent(s) and child(ren))：某人與其父及／或母、其子女、其他親屬及其他無親屬關係人士（例如家庭傭工）同住。

與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住 (Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s))：某人與其子女、父母以外的其他親屬及其他無親屬關係人士（例如家庭傭工）同住。

- (15) **居所樓面面積 (Floor area of accommodation)**：除公營租住房屋外，居所樓面面積是指實用樓面面積，包括 (i) 露台、(ii) 工作平台及 (iii) 外露的面積，但不包括空氣調節裝置室、窗台、平台、花園、停車場、天台、樓梯、庭院及天井的面積。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。

（註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。）

- (16) **居所樓面面積中位數 (Median floor area of accommodation)**：居所樓面面積的一種平均值。50% 的住戶，他們佔用的居所樓面面積高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們佔用的居所樓面面積低於這數字。公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積是以室內樓面面積來量度，而其他居所類型的樓面面積是以實用樓面面積量度。對於共同使用一個屋宇單位的家庭住戶，住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。本報告所載列有關居所樓面面積的數字並不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。請參看第 (15) 項「居所樓面面積」。

（註：由於定義不同，公營租住房屋的居所樓面面積統計數字，不能直接與其他居所類型的數字作比較。此外，由住戶提供的居所樓面面積資料或會受到不同程度的估計影響，故數據使用者在詮釋有關統計數字時，務必加以留意。）

- (17) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻在香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。

- (18) **性別比率 (Sex ratio)**：男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。

- (19) **房屋類型 (Type of housing)**：指作居所用途的單位所屬的房屋性質。各房屋類型是根據單位所屬的屋宇單位類型來決定，詳情如下：

公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。公營租住房屋單位包括香港房屋委員會（房委會）的公屋單位和中轉房屋單位；以及香港房屋協會（房協）的出租單位和長者安居樂計劃的出租單位。

資助自置居所房屋 (Subsidised home ownership housing)：包括所有資助出售單位。資助出售單位包括房委會租置計劃的單位；房委會居屋、私人參建居屋、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、可租

可買計劃和重建置業計劃的單位；房協住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃和資助出售房屋項目的單位；以及市建局資助出售房屋計劃的單位。可在公開市場買賣之居屋／中等入息家庭房屋計劃／私人參建居屋／可租可買計劃／重建置業計劃／租置計劃／住宅發售計劃／夾心階層住屋計劃的單位（即居屋第三期乙之前出售的單位或已繳交補價的單位）歸類為私人住宅單位，並不包括在資助出售單位內。

私人永久性房屋 (Private permanent housing)：包括所有私人住宅單位、所有別墅／平房／新型村屋、所有簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋，以及所有員工宿舍。私人住宅單位包括由私人市場興建主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋的單位及前資助出售房屋單位（即可在公開市場買賣的單位）。

非住宅用房屋 (Non-domestic housing)：包括所有非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及所有供集體住宿的屋宇單位。

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (20) **所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 (Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment)**：所有僱用工作的每周通常工作時數的一種平均值。50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）高於這數字，而其餘 50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）低於這數字。請參看第 (12) 項「每周通常工作時數」。
- [26]
- (21) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)**：指在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港。
- [27]
- (22) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household)**：一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。（註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。）
- [9]
- (23) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。
- [6]
- (24) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly domestic household income)**：指住戶成員於 2016 年 6 月份的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。
- [28]
- (25) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median monthly domestic household income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值。50% 的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們收入低於這數字。收入金額是 0 的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (24) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。
- [23]
- (26) **書寫選定語言的能力 (Ability to write a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則他／她可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。
- [3]
- (27) **區議會分區及選區 (District Council district and Constituency Area)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個，九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會，而每個區議會的選區分界則是由選舉管理委員會向行政長官建議。2016 年中期人口統計時所採用的是按 2015 年 11 月 22 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2014 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2014 年第 147 號法律公告），由行政長官會同行政會議根據《區議會條例》（第 547 章）第 6 條而作出的。
- [8]
- （註：2016 年中期人口統計所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用的分界。在本刊物中，當比較 2011 年及 2016 年的統計數字時，會將 2016 年有關該兩個區議會分區的數字按 2011 年的分界重新編製，以作合適的比較。）
- (28) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查／中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，不論有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式。
- [20]
- (29) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (31) 項「教育程度」。
- [32]

(30) **常住居民 (Usual Residents)**：「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：(一) 在點算時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及(二) 於點算時刻在香港的非永久性居民。 [38]

(31) **教育程度 (最高就讀程度) (Educational attainment (highest level attended))**：指受訪者在院校修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時，只包括正式課程，即須最少為期一個學年、具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港公開大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程），以及設有考試或指定的評核成績程序。 [12]

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (No schooling)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

學前教育 (Pre-primary)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (Primary)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (Lower secondary)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

高中 (Upper secondary)：包括所有中學舊學制的四至七年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度、毅進計劃／毅進文憑以及工藝程度教育。

專上教育 (文憑／證書) (Post-secondary (diploma/certificate))：包括所有職業訓練局／製衣業訓練局／建造業訓練局／公開大學／大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院／其他專上學院／前師範學院／商科學校的證書／文憑課程、文憑／證書課程的護士／牙科訓練課程／遙距課程及其他文憑／證書程度課程。

專上教育 (副學位課程) (Post-secondary (sub-degree course))：包括大學／職業訓練局的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修／增修證書／院士銜或同等課程、由大學資助委員會資助的其他大學非學位課程、前理工學院／其他法定或認可的專上學院的高級證書／高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、其他專上學院開設的高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士／副學士先修或同等課程、香港教育大學（前香港教育學院）的非學位課程、護士訓練非學位課程、牙科訓練非學位課程及遙距非學位課程。

專上教育 (學位課程) (Post-secondary (degree course))：包括本地及非本地院校的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

(32) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (37) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [17]

(33) **勞動人口參與率 (Labour force participation rate)**：從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）佔 15 歲及以上人口的比例。 [18]

(34) **就學比率 (School attendance rate)**：在院校就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例（對 2016 年中期人口統計而言，是指在 2016 年上半年的情況）。 [34]

(35) **單親人士 (Single parent)**：單親人士在本報告內是指從未結婚、已喪偶、離婚或分居，並與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的母親或父親。詮釋本報告內的數字時務必注意以下三點： [36]

- (一) 有部分從未結婚、已喪偶、離婚或分居母親或父親並非與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內。這些母親及父親並不計算為單親人士而其子女亦不計算為單親人士子女；
- (二) 「單親人士」與「單親家庭」的概念並不相同。「單親人士」是指在上述所界定的母親或父親，而「單親家庭」則包括單親人士及與其同住的子女；及
- (三) 本報告內採用的「單親人士」的定義自 2011 年人口普查起作出了輕微的修訂，其涵蓋範圍擴闊至包括與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的從未結婚的母親或父親。本報告內載有的 2006 年的數字是根據這已擴闊的涵蓋範圍重新編製，因此與 2006 年中期人口統計有關報告所發表的數字略有不同。

- (36) **單親人士的未成年子女 (Dependent children of single parents)**：指 18 歲以下與單親人士居住於同一住戶內的子女。 [7]
- (37) **經濟活動身分 (Economic activity status)**：人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」(即勞動人口)及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。 [11]

從事經濟活動人口 (Economically active population)：包括就業人士(即工作人口)及失業人口。

工作人口指符合以下條件的 15 歲及以上人士：(甲)在中期人口統計前的 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或(乙)在中期人口統計前的 7 天內有一份正式工作。工作人口可按就業身分 (*Employment status*) 劃分為：

僱員 (Employee)：為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主(私人公司或政府)工作，包括家庭傭工、外發工和支薪家庭從業員。

僱主 (Employer)：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，最少僱用一人為其工作的人。

自營作業者 (Self-employed)：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有僱用他人或受僱於人的人。

無酬家庭從業員 (Unpaid family worker)：為有關家庭生意工作但無收取報酬的人，亦算作就業人士。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢。

失業人口 (Unemployed population)：基本上指 15 歲及以上人士(甲)在中期人口統計前的 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；(乙)在中期人口統計前的 7 天內隨時可工作；及(丙)在中期人口統計前的 30 天內有找尋工作。

(註：人口普查／中期人口統計所得的失業人士估計數字的準確度較低。量度失業殊不簡單。例如，在界定失業時，必須考慮某人是否可隨時工作，以及是否正積極找尋工作。人口普查／中期人口統計聘用大量的臨時外勤人員進行點算工作，較難要求他們全面掌握勞動人口架構以及提問技巧，特別是有關找尋工作的問題。在研究失業問題時，基本上應以由政府統計處進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」的數據為依據。人口普查／中期人口統計用作界定失業人口的有關問題主要是用於點算「從事經濟活動人口」(即勞動人口)，該數字由工作人口及失業人口組成。)

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在中期人口統計前的 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該 7 天內正在休假和失業的人。而料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士則包括在內。

料理家務者 (Home-maker)：照顧家庭而無收取報酬的人。

學生 (Student)：在院校就讀全日制課程的人(對於 2016 年中期人口統計而言，學生是指在 2016 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於中期人口統計(即 2016 年 6 月)之後的學年繼續修讀全日制課程)。自修、在各類訓練學校修讀非正式課程或夜間課程，並在中期人口統計前的 7 天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

退休人士 (Retired person)：以前有工作，但現因年老而沒有繼續工作的人。

經濟自給者 (Of independent means)：無須為生計而工作的人，他們的生活費通常依靠收租、儲蓄、投資收益或滙款等。

其他非從事經濟活動人士 (Other economically inactive person)：其他未有分類的非從事經濟活動人士，如非受薪的宗教工作者，以及因長期患病或殘疾而不能工作或沒有找尋工作的人。

- (38) **慣用交談語言 (Usual spoken language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於 5 歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [39]
- (39) **閱讀選定語言的能力 (Ability to read a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言閱讀簡單短句，則他／她可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。 [1]
- (40) **點算時刻 (Reference moment)**：2016 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2016 年中期人口統計的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，若他正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [33]
- (41) **職業 (Occupation)**：在中期人口統計前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。本刊物內有關職業的統計數字，其分類方法大致上是以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本而編定，與 2011 年人口普查所採用的職業分類相同。該職業分類的主要組別簡介及包括的範圍如下： [30]

經理及行政級人員 (Managers and administrators)：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署／處長；領事；議員；工商界、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務業及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

專業人員 (Professionals)：包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員；建築師；測量師及工程師；時裝設計家、珠寶設計家、大學及專上學院的校長、院長、教職員及行政人員；中學校長及教師；統計師；數學家；電腦系統分析員及程序編寫員；律師及法官；會計師；商界顧問及分析員；社會工作者；社會工作助理；翻譯員及傳譯員；新聞編輯及新聞記者；作家；圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員；建築、測量及工程技術員；光學及電子儀器控制員；船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員；小學及幼稚園／幼兒院校長及教師；統計助理；電腦操作員；法律文員；會計督導員；公共關係主任；營業代表；室內設計家；屋邨經理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers)：包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers)：包括機艙服務員及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；褓姆；理髮師及美容師；出納員及票務員；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工人及其他工藝工人。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括鑽井工人及鏟床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及瓷磚燒窑工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括小販；家務助理及清潔工人；信差；私人護衛員；看更；貨運工人；電梯操作員；建造業雜工；包裝工人；廚師助手；漁農業雜工。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能辨別或描述不足。

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

Number in square brackets indicates the corresponding reference number for Definition of Terms in Chinese

- (1) **Ability to read a selected language**（閱讀選定語言的能力）： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to read a language if he/ she can read a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [39]
- (2) **Ability to speak a selected language/ dialect**（使用選定語言／方言的能力）： If a person aged 5 and over (excluding mute persons) is able to conduct a short conversation with a particular language/ dialect in everyday life activities such as studying at educational institution or using at work, he/ she is deemed to have the ability to speak the language/ dialect. A person who is capable of speaking a language/ dialect other than the usual spoken language possesses the ability to speak that language/ dialect as another spoken language/ dialect. Please see **Usual spoken language** in (39). [13]
- (3) **Ability to write a selected language**（書寫選定語言的能力）： A person aged 5 and over is considered as being able to write a language if he/ she can write a short and simple statement in this language in everyday life. [26]
- (4) **Age (年齡)**： Age is the number of complete years a person has passed since birth. It is derived from month and year of birth. [6]
- (5) **Average annual growth rate (平均每年增長率)**： When population increased over a period of more than one year, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [4]

where P_1 = population at the beginning of a period

P_2 = population at the end of a period

r = average annual growth rate

n = number of years in the period

$$\frac{P_2}{P_1} = (1 + r)^n$$

- (6) **Average domestic household size**（家庭住戶平均人數）： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [23]
- (7) **Dependent children of single parents**（單親人士的未成年子女）： This refers to children aged under 18 living with single parents. [36]
- (8) **District Council district and Constituency Area**（區議會分區及選區）： There are 18 districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. A District Council is established in each district. The boundary of Constituency Area for each District Council is recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission to the Chief Executive. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2016 Population By-census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2014 (L.N. 147 of 2014) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 22 November 2015. [27]

(Note: The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. In this report, whenever comparison of statistics on districts between 2011 and 2016 is made, the statistics pertaining to the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 are re-compiled based on the boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census, so that appropriate year on year comparison can be made.)

- (9) **Domestic household (家庭住戶)**: A domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he/ she is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a one-person household. (Note: A domestic household must have at least one member who is a Usual Resident. Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not classified as domestic households.) [22]
- (10) **Duration of residence in Hong Kong (在港居住年期)**: Duration of residence in Hong Kong measures the total number of complete years for which a person has lived in Hong Kong. Any period of temporary absence from Hong Kong for 6 months or more was not counted in reckoning the duration. [5]
- (11) **Economic activity status (經濟活動身分)**: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (i.e. the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows: [37]

Economically active population (從事經濟活動人口): This comprises the employed (that is the working population) and the unemployed.

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the By-census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the By-census. The working population can be distinguished by the employment status (*就業身分*) as follows:

Employee (僱員): A person who works for an employer (private companies or government) for wage, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind. Domestic helpers, outworkers and paid family workers are also included here.

Employer (僱主): A person who works for profit or fees in his/ her own business/ profession and employs one or more persons to work for him/ her.

Self-employed (自營作業者): A person who works for profit or fees in his/ her own business/ profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.

Unpaid family worker (無酬家庭從業員): A person who works for no pay in a family business is also considered as employed. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay.

Unemployed population (失業人口): Refer basically to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the By-census; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the By-census; and (c) have sought work during the 30 days before the By-census.

(Note: Estimates of the unemployed based on population censuses/ by-censuses are likely to have a lower degree of accuracy. This is because the measurement of unemployment is not simple. For instance, in identifying an unemployed person, account has to be taken of a person's availability for work and whether he or she is actively seeking work. A large quantity of temporary field workers were employed to undertake the enumeration work in the population censuses/ by-censuses, and they could not be expected to have a full understanding of the labour force framework and the required skills in asking screening questions, particularly those on the activity related to work seeking. Studies on unemployment should therefore be primarily based on the data of the General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Inclusion of the questions for identifying unemployed persons in the population censuses/ by-censuses mainly serves to complete the enumeration of the entire economically active population (i.e. the labour force). This is because the

economically active population is composed of the working population and the unemployed population.)

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the By-census, excluding persons who have been on leave/ holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those aged below 15 are thus included.

Home-maker (料理家務者): A person who looks after the home without pay.

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in educational institution (as for the 2016 Population By-census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2016 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the By-census [i.e. June 2016]). Persons who are self-studying, or studying informal courses in miscellaneous training institutes or studying evening courses and were not working during the 7 days before the By-census are also included in this category. Student workers are classified as economically active persons and are not included in this group.

Retired person (退休人士): A person who has worked previously but is not currently working because of old age.

Of independent means (經濟自給者): A person who does not have to work for a living. The cost of living is generally borne by rental receivable, savings, investment returns or remittances.

Other economically inactive person (其他非從事經濟活動人士): Economically inactive person not elsewhere classified, e.g. unpaid religious worker and person who cannot work or do not seek work because of permanent sickness or disablement.

- (12) **Educational attainment (highest level attended)** (教育程度 (最高就讀程度)): Highest level attended is the highest level of education **ever attained** by a person in an educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course shall be one that lasts for at least 1 academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree/ degree/ postgraduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures. [31]

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

No schooling (未受教育): Including those who had never attended a formal course.

Pre-primary (學前教育): Including all classes in kindergartens and child care centres.

Primary (小學): Including Primary 1 – 6 in all educational institutions.

Lower secondary (初中): Including Secondary 1 – 3 in all educational institutions.

Upper secondary (高中): Including Secondary 4 – 7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 6 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin/ Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

Post-secondary (diploma/ certificate) (專上教育 (文憑/證書)): Including diploma/ certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Industry Council/ Open University/ School of Professional and Continuing Education of University/ former Polytechnics/ other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges/ other colleges providing post-secondary courses/ former Teacher Colleges/ commercial schools, nurse training courses/ dental training

courses/ distance learning courses/ other courses at diploma/ certificate level.

Post-secondary (sub-degree course) (專上教育 (副學位課程)): Including all higher certificate/ higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree/ endorsement certificate/ associateship or equivalent courses in universities/ Vocational Training Council, other sub-degree courses in universities funded by University Grants Committee, higher certificate/ higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in former Polytechnics/ other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, higher diploma/ professional diploma/ associate degree/ pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in other colleges providing post-secondary courses, sub-degree courses in the Education University of Hong Kong (former Hong Kong Institute of Education), sub-degree level nurse training courses/ dental training courses, distance learning sub-degree level courses and other sub-degree level courses.

Post-secondary (degree course) (專上教育 (學位課程)): Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

- (13) **Floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積)**: Except for public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation refers to saleable floor area. It includes the floor area of every one of (i) a balcony, (ii) a utility platform, (iii) a verandah to the extent that it forms part of the residence; but excluding the area of an air-conditioning plant room, a bay window, a flat roof, a garden, a parking space, a roof, a stairhood, a terrace, a yard to the extent that it forms part of the residence. For public rental housing, the floor area of accommodation is measured in terms of internal floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. [15]

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.)

- (14) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)**: The Hong Kong Resident Population at the reference moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [17]

- (15) **Household size (住戶人數)**: Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [9]

- (16) **Industry (行業)**: The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the By-census. The industry classification adopted for presenting statistics on industry in this report is modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0. It is the same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors of this industry classification are given as follows: [8]

Manufacturing (製造業): This industry sector includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Substantial alteration, renovation and reconstruction of goods are generally considered to be

manufacturing. Also included in the industry sector is specialised repair and maintenance of industrial and commercial machinery and equipment. Examples of this industry sector are food product manufacturing; wearing apparel industry; printing industry; manufacturing of electronic products; and repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

Construction (建造業): This industry sector includes general construction and specialised construction activities for buildings and civil engineering works. It includes new work, repair, additions and alterations, the erection of prefabricated building structure on the site and also construction of a temporary nature. Examples of this industry sector are building construction; civil engineering; building services installation and maintenance activities; and decoration, repair and maintenance for buildings.

Import/ export, wholesale and retail trades (進出口·批發及零售業): This industry sector includes wholesale and retail sale (i.e. sale without transformation) of any type of goods, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. Wholesaling and retailing are the final steps in the distribution of merchandise. Examples of this industry sector are import and export trade; wholesale and retail trade; and peddlers.

Transportation, storage, postal and courier services (運輸·倉庫·郵政及速遞服務業): This industry sector includes the provision of passenger or freight transport, whether scheduled or not, by rail, road, water or air and associated activities such as airport, terminal and car park, loading and unloading of freight, storage, and postal and courier activities etc. Also included are sightseeing transport and renting of transport equipment with or without driver or operator. Examples of this industry sector are land transport; water transport; air transport; warehousing and support activities for transportation; and postal and courier activities.

Accommodation and food services (住宿及膳食服務業): This industry sector includes the provision of short-stay accommodation for visitors and other travellers and the provision of complete meals and drinks fit for immediate consumption. Examples of this industry sector are hotels; guesthouses and boarding houses; restaurants; bars and lounges; and coffee shops.

Information and communications (資訊及通訊業): This industry sector includes the production and distribution of information and cultural products, the provision of the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data. Also included are broadcasting, communications and information technology activities, as well as the processing of data and other information service activities. Examples of this industry sector are publishing industry; radio and television broadcasting; telecommunications; information technology services; and news agencies.

Financing and insurance (金融及保險業): This industry sector includes financial service activities, including insurance and pension funding activities, and activities to support financial services. Also included are the activities of holding assets, such as activities of holding companies and the activities of trusts, funds and similar financial entities. Examples of this industry sector are banks; investment and holding companies; insurance; security brokerage; and fund management.

Real estate, professional and business services (地產·專業及商用服務業): This industry sector includes (a) all real estate activities, (b) all activities requiring a high degree of professional training, and serve users with specialised knowledge and skills; and (c) establishments mainly engaged in performing various support activities for the day-to-day operations of other enterprises (some also supporting households). Examples of this industry sector are real estate development; real estate brokerage and agencies; real estate maintenance management; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors; advertising and market research companies; specialised design activities; travel agencies, security and investigation activities; cleaning activities; office administrative and support activities.

Public administration, education, human health and social work activities (公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動) : This industry sector includes government administration, establishments engaged in formulating and implementing the economic and social policy, and units maintaining public order and safety. This industry sector also includes establishments mainly engaged in the provision and support of education and training and establishments mainly engaged in providing human health care and social assistance. Examples of this industry sector are government services; educational institutions and other establishments engaged in educational and training services; medical and health services; elderly homes; and welfare institutions.

Miscellaneous social and personal services (雜項社會及個人服務) : This industry sector includes creative and performing arts activities; cultural activities; betting activities; sports, amusement and recreation activities; and all other services activities including personal services activities. This industry sector also includes activities of households as employers of domestic personnel. Examples of this industry sector are libraries and museums; theme parks; fitness centres; religious organisations; political organisations; repair of personal and household goods (such as motor vehicles and computers); laundry and dry-cleaning services; beauty and body prettifying treatment; and domestic helpers.

Others (其他) : Including such industries as “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply”; “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities” and industrial activities unidentifiable or inadequately described.

- (17) **Labour force** (勞動人口) : Please see **Economic activity status** in (11). [32]
- (18) **Labour force participation rate** (勞動人口參與率) : The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [33]
- (19) **Living arrangements** (居住情況) : Living arrangements are classified according to the respondent and his/ her relationship with other household members living with him/ her. The different categories of living arrangements are as follows: [14]
- Living with child(ren) only* (只與子女同住) : A person living with their child(ren) and other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).
- Living with parent(s) and child(ren)* (與父母及子女同住) : A person living with their father and/or mother, their child(ren), other relatives and other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).
- Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s)* (與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住) : A person living with their child(ren), relatives other than their parents and other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).
- (20) **Marital status** (婚姻狀況) : The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents at the time of enumeration in the population censuses/ by-censuses, regardless of whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [28]
- (21) **Median age** (年齡中位數) : The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [7]
- (22) **Median floor area of accommodation** (居所樓面面積中位數) : The average floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied floor area above that figure and the other 50% occupied floor area below it. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered

accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (13). [16]

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.)

- (23) **Median monthly domestic household income** (家庭住戶每月收入中位數) : The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household income** in (28). [25]
- (24) **Median monthly income from all employment** (每月所有職業收入中位數) : The average income from all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from all employment** in (29). [11]
- (25) **Median per capita floor area of accommodation** (人均居所樓面面積中位數) : The average per capita floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area above that figure and the other 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area below that figure. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (13). [2]
- (Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.)
- (26) **Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment** (所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數) : The average weekly usual hours of work of all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) above that figure and the other 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) below that figure. Please see **Weekly usual hours of work** in (40). [20]
- (27) **Mobile Residents** (流動居民) : They are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. [21]
- (28) **Monthly domestic household income** (家庭住戶每月收入) : The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) for June 2016 of members of households. [24]
- (29) **Monthly income from all employment** (每月所有職業收入) : It is derived by summing the monthly income from main employment and monthly income from other employment. For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running all their businesses. For employees, this is the total amount earned from all their employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime allowance, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2016. [10]
- (30) **Occupation** (職業) : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the By-census. The occupation classification adopted for presenting statistics on occupation in this report is broadly modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08). It is the

same as that adopted in the 2011 Population Census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the major groups of this occupation classification are given as follows: [41]

Managers and administrators (經理及行政級人員): Including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trade, wholesale and retail trade, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

Professionals (專業人員): Including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; fashion designers, jewellery designers, vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university, post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; social work assistants; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

Associate professionals (輔助專業人員): Including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school and kindergarten/nursery; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; interior designers; estate managers; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

Clerical support workers (文書支援人員): Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

Service and sales workers (服務工作及銷售人員): Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; cashiers and ticket clerks; rank and file staff of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesman in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員): Including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員): Including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators.

Elementary occupations (非技術工人): Including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; food preparation assistants; agricultural and fishery labourers.

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable (漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業): Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen,

and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

- (31) **Population (人口)** : Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (14). [1]
- (32) **Post-secondary education (專上教育)** : Please see **Educational attainment** in (12). [29]
- (33) **Reference moment (點算時刻)** : This refers to the reference moment of the 2016 Population By-census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2016. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the reference moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated. [40]
- (34) **School attendance rate (就學比率)** : The percentage of population attending full-time course in educational institutions (in the first half of 2016 for the 2016 Population By-census). [34]
- (35) **Sex ratio (性別比率)** : The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [18]
- (36) **Single parent (單親人士)** : In this report, single parents are defined as mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated, with child(ren) aged under 18 living with them in the same household. In interpreting the figures in this report, the following three points should be noted: [35]
- (i) There are some mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated but not living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household. These mothers and fathers are not counted as single parents and their children not counted as children of single parents;
 - (ii) The concept of “single parents” is different from that of “single parent families”. While “single parents” refer to mothers or fathers as defined above, “single parent families” comprise the single parents and the child(ren) living with them; and
 - (iii) The definition of “single parents” adopted in this report has been slightly revised since the 2011 Population Census by expanding the coverage to include mothers or fathers who are never married and living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household. Figures for 2006 presented in this report have been re-compiled based on this expanded coverage and therefore they are slightly different from the figures published in the relevant report of the 2006 Population By-census.
- (37) **Type of housing (房屋類型)** : This refers to the nature of housing for the unit of accommodation. The different types are determined based on the type of quarters of the unit of accommodation as follows: [19]

Public rental housing (公營租住房屋) : Public rental housing units include public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).

Subsidised home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋) : Including all subsidised sale flats. Subsidised sale flats include flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/ PSPS/ MIHS/ BRO/ MSS/ TPS/ FFSS/ SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised sale flats.

Private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋) : Including all private residential flats; all villas/ bungalows/ modern village houses; all simple stone houses/ traditional village houses;

and all units of staff quarters. Private residential flats include all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).

Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋): Including all units of quarters in non-residential buildings and all units of collective living quarters.

Temporary housing (臨時房屋): Including all units of temporary quarters.

- (38) **Usual Residents** (常住居民): Usual Residents refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. [30]
- (39) **Usual spoken language** (慣用交談語言): The usual spoken language is the language/ dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [38]
- (40) **Weekly usual hours of work** (每周通常工作時數): Weekly usual hours of work is the number of hours that an employed person usually worked during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included but meal breaks, days and hours not usually worked and unusual periods of overtime are excluded. Stand-by time at home is not counted. For home-office workers, the time working at home is counted. [12]
- (41) **Working population** (工作人口): Please see **Economic activity status** in (11). [3]

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2016 年中期人口統計刊物

Publications of the 2016 Population By-census

刊物名稱	Title of publication	語文	Language
<u>已出版</u>	<u>Published</u>		
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