

2016 年居於單人住戶的人口概況

The Profile of the Population in One-person Households in 2016

隨着香港的社會及經濟發展，近年來獨居人士的數目不斷增加。本文根據「2016 年中期人口統計」的結果，簡述居於單人住戶的人口概況及特徵。

In tandem with the socio-economic developments in Hong Kong, there has been an increasing number of persons living alone in recent years. This article gives an overview of the population in one-person households and their characteristics based on results of the 2016 Population By-census.

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1. 緒言

1.1 隨着香港的社會及經濟發展，近年來獨居人士的數目不斷增加。本文根據「2016 年中期人口統計」的結果，簡述居於單人住戶的人口概況及特徵，特別是不同年齡性別組別人士在分布上所呈現的多樣化狀況。

2. 統計範圍

2.1 「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。

2.2 本文所涵蓋的單人住戶是指只有一位 15 歲及以上成員而他／她按居港人口是被界定為常住居民的家庭住戶。換言之，單人住戶內的人士在香港大部分的時間均是自己單獨安排生活所需。至於只有一位成員而他／她被界定為流動居民的住戶，由於這些住戶並非被界定為家庭住戶，因此並不包括在本文的分析內。

3. 人口特徵

數目及年齡和性別結構

3.1 全港在 2016 年有 457 145 個 15 歲及以上人士居住的單人住戶。與 2006 年的數字比較，在這 10 年間由 367 244 大幅上升了約 24%。單人住戶佔香港整體家庭住戶的比例由 2006 年 16% 增加至 2016 年的 18%。

1. Introduction

1.1 In tandem with the socio-economic developments in Hong Kong, there has been an increasing number of persons living alone in recent years. This article utilises the results of the 2016 Population By-census to give an overview of the population in one-person households and their characteristics particularly the diversified patterns of persons in different age-sex groups.

2. Coverage

2.1 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.

2.2 In this article, a one-person household refers to a domestic household with only one member who is aged 15 and over and is classified as a Usual Resident under the “resident population” approach. In other words, a person in a one-person household makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons for most of the time in Hong Kong. Households with only one member who is classified as a Mobile Resident are not covered in the analysis as such households are not classified as domestic households.

3. Demographic characteristics

Size and age-sex structure

3.1 There were 457 145 one-person households with persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong in 2016. As compared with the number of one-person households at 367 244 in 2006, the one-person households increased markedly by about 24% over the decade. The proportion of one-person households among all domestic households in Hong Kong increased from 16% in 2006 to 18% in 2016.

3.2 按年齡組別劃分，在 2006 年至 2016 年期間，單人住戶數目的上升主要見於 45 歲及以上的單人住戶。同期間，25-44 歲的單人住戶數目則有所下降。（圖 1）

3.3 長者（65 歲及以上）獨居的情況一般較中年人士（45-64 歲）、壯年人士（25-44 歲）及青年（15-24 歲）為普遍。在 2016 年，約 13% 的長者是屬單人住戶，這比例高於 2006 年的 12%。此外，獨居長者人數上升的原因，主要是與人口老化令長者數目持續增加有關。按性別進一步分析，女性長者獨居的比例為 15% 較男性長者的 11% 為高，可能是因為女性的預期壽命較男性的為長。（圖 1 及圖 2）

3.4 中年人士獨居的情況亦有上升趨勢。中年女性獨居的比例由 2006 年的 5% 增加至 2016 年的 8%，而男性的比例亦由 6% 增加至 8%。這是與女性和男性獨身情況增加有關。另一方面，獨居中年人士數目急增，原因是戰後嬰兒潮令整體的中年人口在過去 10 年不斷上升。（圖 1 及圖 2）

3.5 至於壯年人士獨居的情況，女性的比例由 2006 年的 5% 減少至 2016 年的 4%，而男性的比例亦由 8% 減少至 6%。（圖 1 及圖 2）

3.6 青年獨居的情況並不普遍。無論是男性及女性獨居的比例，在 2006 年及 2016 年均維持在約 1%。（圖 1 及圖 2）

3.2 Analysed by age group, increases in the number of one-person households from 2006 to 2016 were mainly seen in persons aged 45 and over. Over the same period, decreases in the number of one-person households were observed in persons aged 25-44. (Chart 1)

3.3 Older persons (aged 65 and over) tended to live alone more than the middle-aged persons (aged 45-64), prime adults (aged 25-44) and the youths (aged 15-24). In 2016, about 13% of older persons were in one-person households and this proportion was higher than that of 12% in 2006. Moreover, the growth in the number of older persons living alone was mainly related to the increasing number of older persons as a result of population ageing. Further analysed by sex, the proportion of living alone was higher among older females (at 15%) than older males (at 11%). A probable reason was the longer life expectancy of females than that of males. (Chart 1 and Chart 2)

3.4 Increases in the proportion of living alone were also seen among the middle-aged persons. The proportion for females increased from 5% in 2006 to 8% in 2016 whereas that for males from 6% to 8%. This was attributable to the increased prevalence of spinsterhood and bachelorhood. On the other hand, there was a rapid growth in the number of middle-aged persons living alone, which was the effect of baby-boomers who made the middle-aged population expanding over the past decade. (Chart 1 and Chart 2)

3.5 For prime adults, the proportion of living alone for females decreased from 5% in 2006 to 4% in 2016 and that for males from 8% to 6%. (Chart 1 and Chart 2)

3.6 The arrangement of living alone was very uncommon among the youths. For both males and females, the proportion of living alone in 2006 and 2016 remained at about 1%. (Chart 1 and Chart 2)

圖 1 2006 年及 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人口
Chart 1 Population aged 15 and over in one-person households by age group and sex, 2006 and 2016

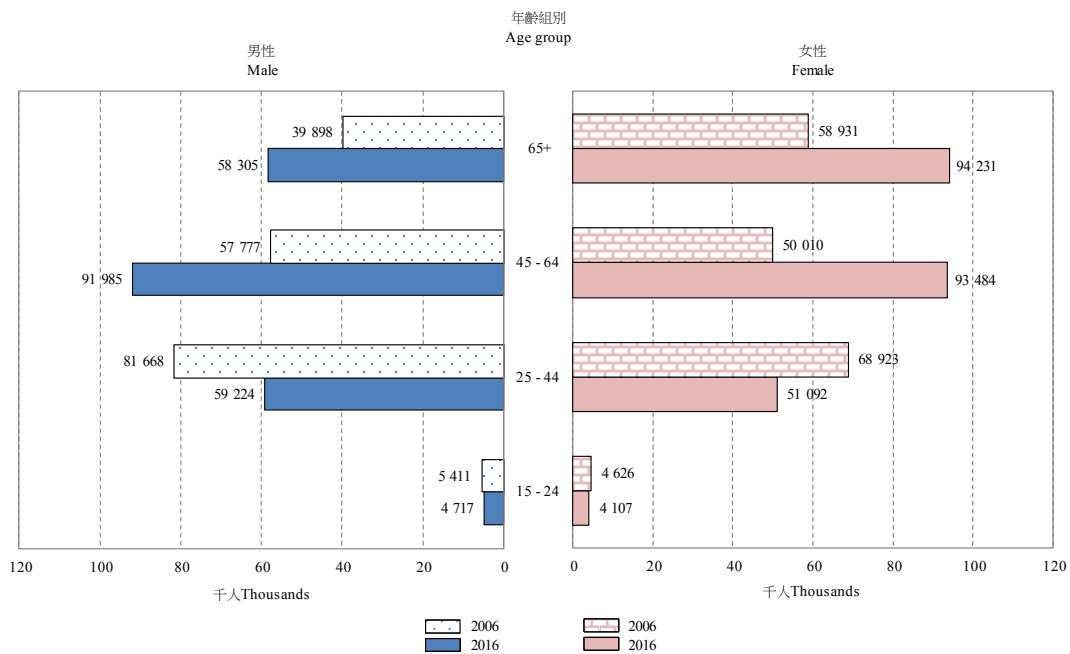
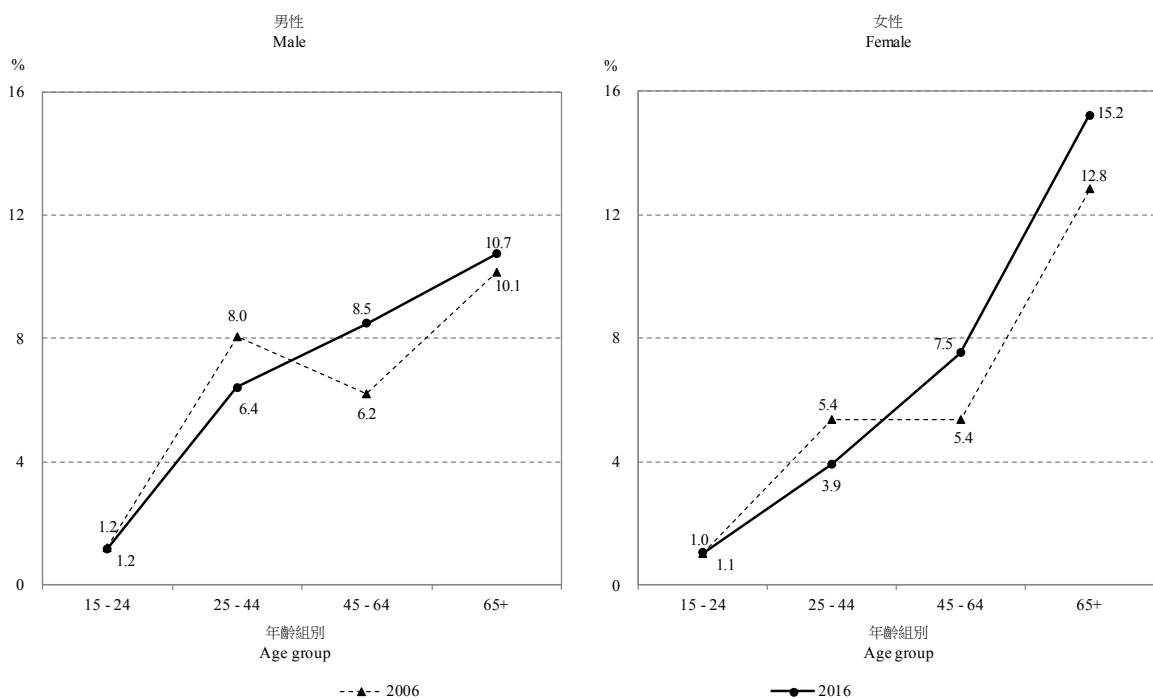


圖 2 2006 年及 2016 年居於單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人士佔所屬年齡性別組別人口的比例
Chart 2 Proportion of population aged 15 and over in one-person households in respective age-sex group, 2006 and 2016



婚姻狀況

3.7 居於單人住戶的人口的婚姻狀況分布在不同的年齡性別組別有相當大的差異。

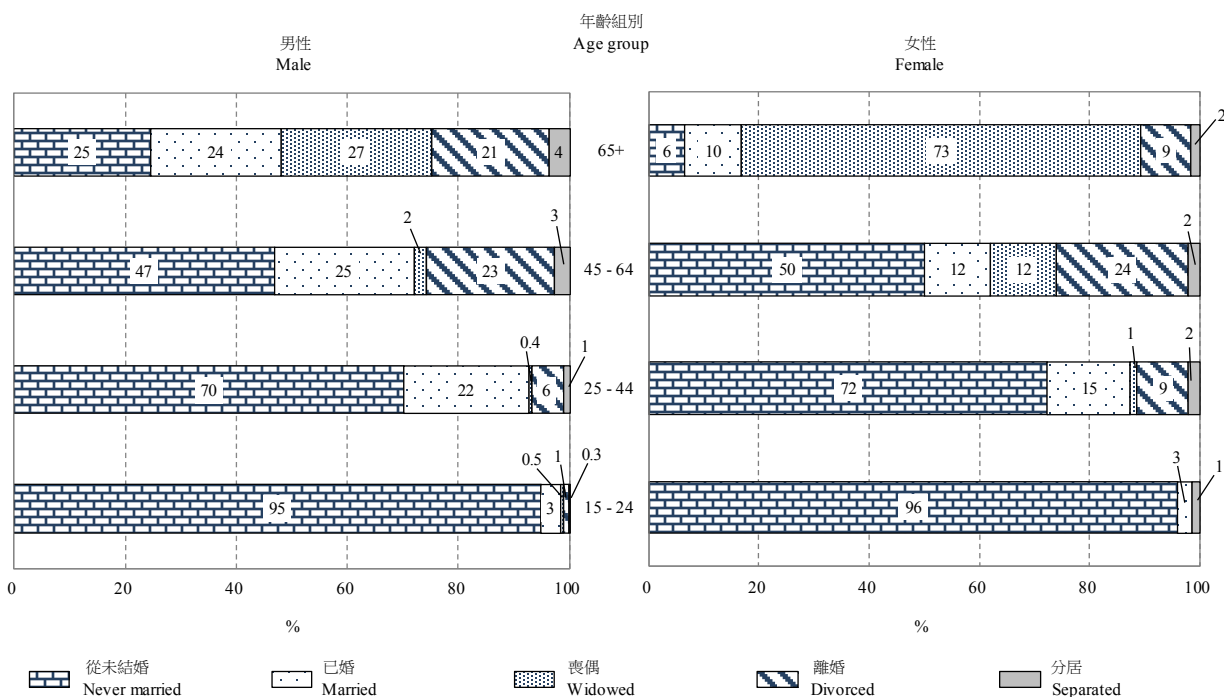
3.8 在 2016 年，有 73% 的女性獨居長者的婚姻狀況是喪偶，而男性獨居長者相應的比例只有 27%。這可能與女性較男性有更長的預期壽命有關。另一方面，有約四分之一的男性獨居長者是從未結婚，亦有另外四分之一的男性獨居長者是已婚人士。相反，女性獨居長者從未結婚及已婚所佔的百分比，分別只有 6% 及 10%。 (圖 3)

Marital status

3.7 The distributions of marital status of the population in one-person households varied among different age-sex groups.

3.8 In 2016, 73% of older females living alone were widowed as compared with that of 27% for older males. This may be attributable to the longer life expectancy for females than that for males. On the other hand, around one-fourth of older males in the one-person households were never married and another one-fourth of them were married. On the contrary, the corresponding proportions for older females were only 6% and 10% respectively. (Chart 3)

圖 3 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人士的婚姻狀況分布
Chart 3 Distribution of marital status of population aged 15 and over in one-person households by age group and sex, 2016



註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

3.9 相對而言，居於單人住戶的中年人士有較多是從未結婚，男性及女性從未結婚的比例分別是 47% 及 50%。與同年齡的女性比較，居於單人住戶的中年男性比例上有較多是已婚人士。部分原因可能是由於有不少中年男士與中國內地女性結婚，而其配偶正等待審批來港定居，故此只有一個人在港生活。（圖 3）

3.10 至於居於單人住戶的壯年人士及青年，男女的婚姻狀況分布大致相若。他們大部分均從未結婚。（圖 3）

4. 教育特徵

4.1 在 2016 年，約 52% 的男性獨居長者最高的教育程度只有小學或以下程度，而女性獨居長者的百分比則為 70%。這兩個比例與全港整體男性長者及女性長者的比例相似，數字分別為 50% 及 69%。（圖 4）

4.2 居於單人住戶的中年人士，男女兩者的教育水平分布大致相若。其中，約有一半是達至中學程度，而另外有 31% 是達至專上教育程度。與全港中年人口比較，居於單人住戶的中年人士，特別是女性的教育水平較高。（圖 4）

4.3 同樣地，居於單人住戶的壯年人士及青年的教育水平，亦較其他居住情況的同年齡性別組別人士為高。他們有超過 6 至 7 成是達至專上教育程度。（圖 4）

3.9 Relatively speaking, more middle-aged persons in one-person households were never married and the proportions for males and females were 47% and 50% respectively. As compared with their female counterparts, relatively more middle-aged males in one-person households were married. This might be partly due to that a number of middle-aged males married females from the mainland of China and they were living alone in Hong Kong while their spouses were waiting for approval to enter Hong Kong for settlement. (Chart 3)

3.10 As for prime adults and youths in one-person households, the distributions of marital status between males and females were quite similar. The majority of them were never married. (Chart 3)

4. Educational characteristics

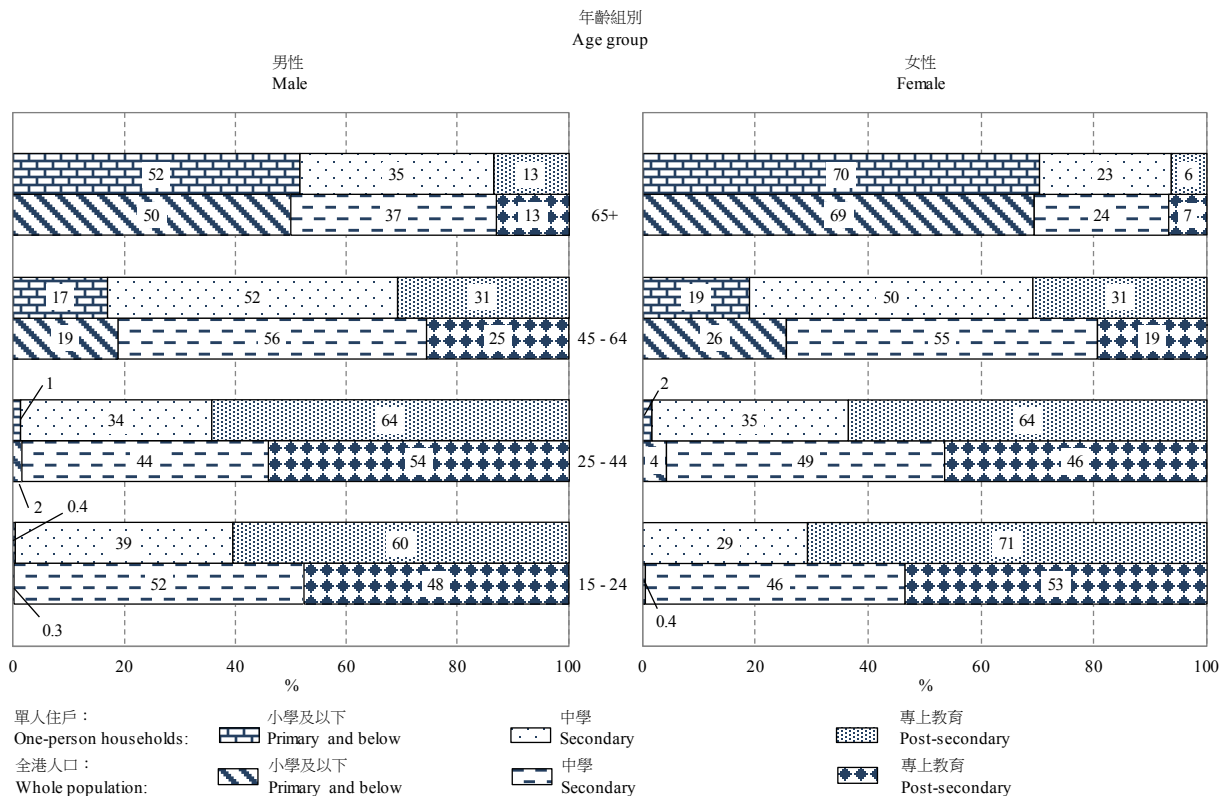
4.1 In 2016, about 52% of older males and 70% of older females living alone had attained up to the primary education level or below. These two proportions were similar to those for all older males and all older females in Hong Kong at 50% and 69% respectively. (Chart 4)

4.2 For middle-aged persons in one-person households, the distributions between males and females in educational attainment were similar. Around half of them had attained secondary education and 31% had attained post-secondary education. Comparing to the overall population of the middle-aged, those in one-person households, especially females, were better educated. (Chart 4)

4.3 Likewise, prime adults and youths in one-person households were better educated than those with other living arrangements in the same age-sex group. More than 60% to 70% of those in one-person households had attained post-secondary education. (Chart 4)

圖 4 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人士的教育程度（最高就讀程度）分布

Chart 4 Distribution of educational attainment (highest level attended) of population aged 15 and over in one-person households by age group and sex, 2016



註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

5. 經濟特徵

5. Economic characteristics

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

5.1 在 2016 年，共有 224 209 名（包括 124 813 名男性及 99 396 名女性）居於單人住戶的人士在工作。單人住戶的人口就業率（工作人口相對 15 歲及以上人口）為 49%，相對於整體人口的 58%。

5.1 In 2016, a total of 224 209 persons (comprising 124 813 males and 99 396 females) in one-person households were working. The employment ratio (working population to total population aged 15 and over) for one-person households was 49%. This compared to 58% for the whole population.

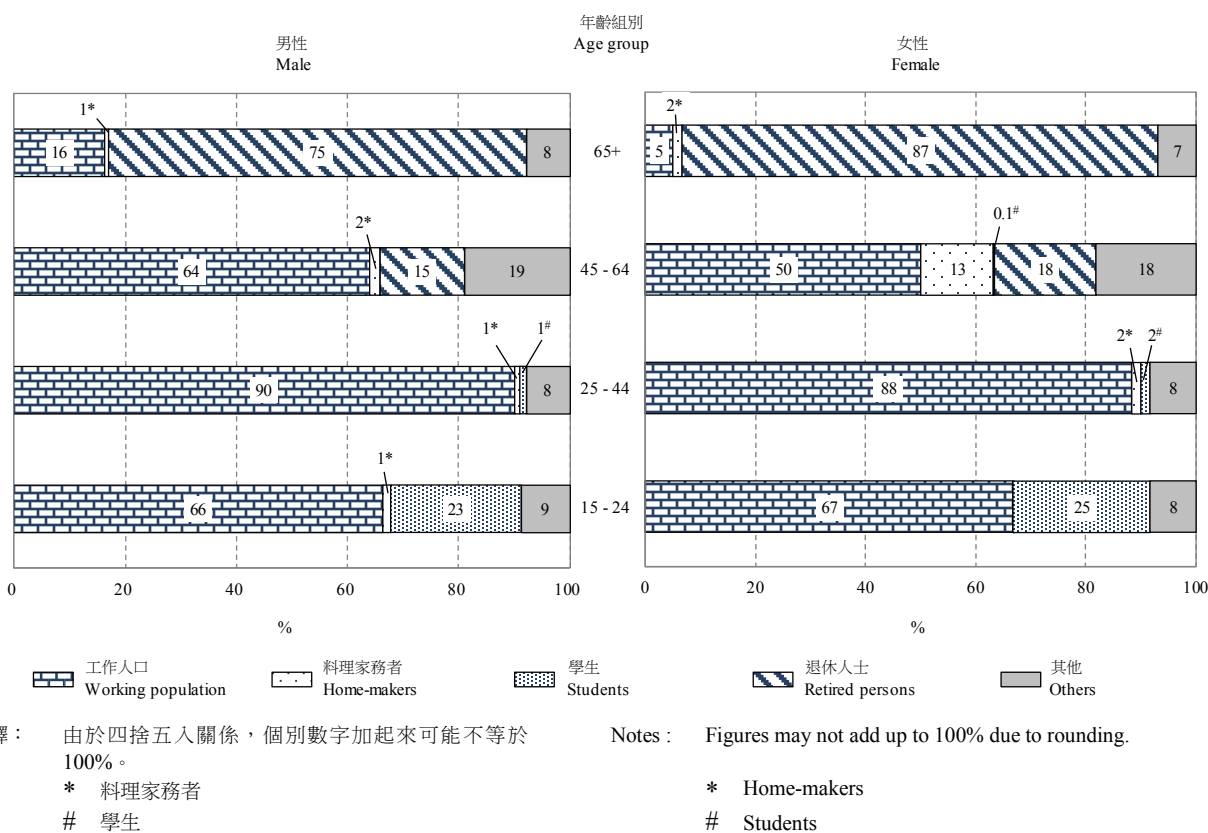
5.2 在居於單人住戶的男性中，壯年人士的就業率在在各年齡組別中最高，比率達 90%。青年及中年人士的就業率則分別是 66% 及 64%。由於居於單人住戶的男性長者大多數是退休人士（75%），這年齡組別的就業率只有 16%。（圖 5）

5.2 For males in one-person households, prime adults had the highest employment ratio at 90% whereas the ratios among youths and the middle-aged were 66% and 64% respectively. Among older males in one-person households, the employment ratio was only 16% since most (75%) were retired persons. (Chart 5)

5.3 居於單人住戶的女性的經濟活動身分特徵與男性的情況大致相若。當中，青年、壯年人士及中年人士的就業率分別是 67%、88% 及 50%。另一方面，只有 5% 的女性獨居長者是在工作，而另外有 87% 則是退休人士。（圖 5）

5.3 Similar observations in economic activity status were noted for females in one-person households. The employment ratios among youths, prime adults and the middle-aged were 67%, 88% and 50% respectively. On the other hand, only 5% of older females living alone were in the working population and 87% were retired persons. (Chart 5)

圖 5 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人士的經濟活動身分分布
Chart 5 Distribution of economic activity status of population aged 15 and over in one-person households by age group and sex, 2016



職業

5.4 在 2016 年居於單人住戶的工作人口中，約半數從事較高技術的職業組別，即經理及行政級人員、專業人員及輔助專業人員，比例較全港工作人口（41%）為高。另一方面，有 15% 居於單人住戶的工作人口為服務工作及銷售人員，隨後是非技術工人（14%）。（表 1）

Occupation

5.4 In 2016, about half of the working population in one-person households were engaged in higher-skilled occupational groups, i.e. managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals, which was higher than the proportion of the whole working population (41%). On the other hand, 15% of the working population in one-person households were service and sales workers, followed by workers of elementary occupations (14%). (Table 1)

表 1 2016 年按職業⁽¹⁾劃分的單人住戶工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 1 Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in one-person households by occupation⁽¹⁾, 2016

| 職業 Occupation | 單人住戶工作人口 Working population in one-person households | | 全港工作人口 Whole working population | |
|--|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 數目 Number | 百分比 Percentage | 數目 Number | 百分比 Percentage |
| 經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators | 31 550 | 14.2% | 380 620 | 11.1% |
| 專業人員 Professionals | 23 565 | 10.6% | 264 765 | 7.7% |
| 輔助專業人員 Associate professionals | 55 265 | 24.8% | 769 763 | 22.4% |
| 文書支援人員 Clerical support workers | 28 478 | 12.8% | 531 175 | 15.5% |
| 服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers | 33 551 | 15.1% | 645 605 | 18.8% |
| 工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers | 11 081 | 5.0% | 210 341 | 6.1% |
| 機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 8 462 | 3.8% | 162 730 | 4.7% |
| 非技術工人 Elementary occupations | 30 711 | 13.8% | 464 708 | 13.5% |
| 漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable | 183 | 0.1% | 5 110 | 0.1% |
| 總計 Total | 222 846 | 100.0% | 3 434 817 | 100.0% |

註釋： (1) 統計表內的數字是根據「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 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

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

Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

行業

5.5 在 2016 年居於單人住戶的工作人口中，最多人從事的行業是「進出口、批發及零售業」（19%）、「地產、專業及商用服務業」（18%）及「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」（16%）。此分布與全港工作人口的大致相若，相應比例分別為 21%、16% 及 17%。（表 2）

Industry

5.5 Among the working population in one-person households in 2016, industries with largest number of persons engaged were the “import/export, wholesale and retail trades” (19%), “real estate, professional and business services” (18%) and “public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sectors (16%). The distribution was similar to that of the whole working population, with corresponding proportions being 21%, 16% and 17% respectively. (Table 2)

表 2 2016 年按行業⁽¹⁾劃分的單人住戶工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 2 Working population (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in one-person households by industry⁽¹⁾, 2016

| 行業 Industry | 單人住戶工作人口 Working population in one-person households | | 全港工作人口 Whole working population | |
|---|--|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 數目 Number | 百分比 Percentage | 數目 Number | 百分比 Percentage |
| 製造業 Manufacturing | 6 848 | 3.1% | 142 445 | 4.1% |
| 建造業 Construction | 18 342 | 8.2% | 319 877 | 9.3% |
| 進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades | 43 154 | 19.4% | 710 628 | 20.7% |
| 運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services | 20 065 | 9.0% | 331 088 | 9.6% |
| 住宿 ⁽²⁾ 及膳食服務業 Accommodation ⁽²⁾ and food services | 19 126 | 8.6% | 306 998 | 8.9% |
| 資訊及通訊業 Information and communications | 9 674 | 4.3% | 136 003 | 4.0% |
| 金融及保險業 Financing and insurance | 21 382 | 9.6% | 245 141 | 7.1% |
| 地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services | 39 072 | 17.5% | 536 661 | 15.6% |
| 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 | 36 364 | 16.3% | 567 097 | 16.5% |
| 雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services | 7 731 | 3.5% | 117 138 | 3.4% |
| 其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾ | 1 088 | 0.5% | 21 741 | 0.6% |
| 總計 Total | 222 846 | 100.0% | 3 434 817 | 100.0% |

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

(2) 住宿服務業包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

(3) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應」、「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。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

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

(2) Accommodation services sector covers hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

(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.

Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

每月主要職業收入

5.6 在 2016 年，居於單人住戶的工作人口的每月主要職業收入中位數為 18,000 元，較全港工作人口的 15,500 元高 16%。這可能與高收入人士比低收入人士在經濟上更有獨居的能力有關。（表 3）

Monthly income from main employment

5.6 In 2016, the median monthly income from main employment of working population in one-person households was \$18,000, which was 16% higher than that of the whole working population (\$15,500). This may be related to the fact that it was financially more affordable for higher income persons to live alone than those with lower income. (Table 3)

表 3 2016 年按每月主要職業收入⁽¹⁾劃分的單人住戶工作人口（不包括外籍家庭傭工）
Table 3 Working population⁽¹⁾ (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in one-person households by monthly income from main employment, 2016

| 每月主要職業收入（元） Monthly income from main employment (\$) | 單人住戶工作人口 Working population in one-person households | | 全港工作人口 Whole working population | |
|--|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | 數目 Number | 百分比 Percentage | 數目 Number | 百分比 Percentage |
| < 6,000 | 9 874 | 4.4% | 221 696 | 6.5% |
| 6,000 - 9,999 | 19 416 | 8.7% | 413 856 | 12.1% |
| 10,000 - 19,999 | 88 576 | 39.8% | 1 464 039 | 42.8% |
| 20,000 - 29,999 | 35 811 | 16.1% | 563 368 | 16.5% |
| ≥ 30,000 | 68 856 | 30.9% | 756 148 | 22.1% |
| 總計 Total | 222 533 | 100.0% | 3 419 107 | 100.0% |

每月主要職業收入中位數（元）
Median monthly income from main employment (\$)

| | |
|--------|--------|
| 18,000 | 15,500 |
|--------|--------|

註釋： (1) 數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。
由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude unpaid family workers.
Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

6. 房屋特徵

6.1 在 2016 年，居於單人住戶的長者的主要房屋類別是公營租住房屋，所佔的百分比達 50%。另外，有 36% 居於單人住戶的長者是居於私人永久性房屋，包括 24% 是居於自置物業的人士及 11% 是居於非自置物業的人士（包括租客、居所免租的人士及由僱主提供居所的人士）。（圖 6）

6.2 54% 的居於單人住戶的中年人士是居於私人永久性房屋。當中，居於自置物業的人士（30%）較居於非自置物業的人士（24%）為多。此外，約三分之一是居於公營租住房屋。（圖 6）

6.3 至於居於單人住戶的壯年人士及青年，他們主要居於私人永久性房屋，所佔的百分比分別是 77% 及 74%。不過，壯年人士獨居於私人永久性房屋自置物業的比例則遠高於青年的比例。相反，青年獨居於私人永久性房屋非自置物業的比例則較壯年人士的為高。（圖 6）

6.4 在 2016 年全港約 46 萬的單人住戶中，約有 2.7 萬人（6%）獨居於分間樓宇單位。當中，約半數為中年人士，其次為壯年人士（33%），而長者（16%）及青年（6%）則較少。按性別進一步分析，男性長者（2 877 人）獨居於分間樓宇單位的人數較女性長者（1 456 人）的為高。其餘年齡組別男女人數則大致相近。（圖 7）

6. Housing characteristics

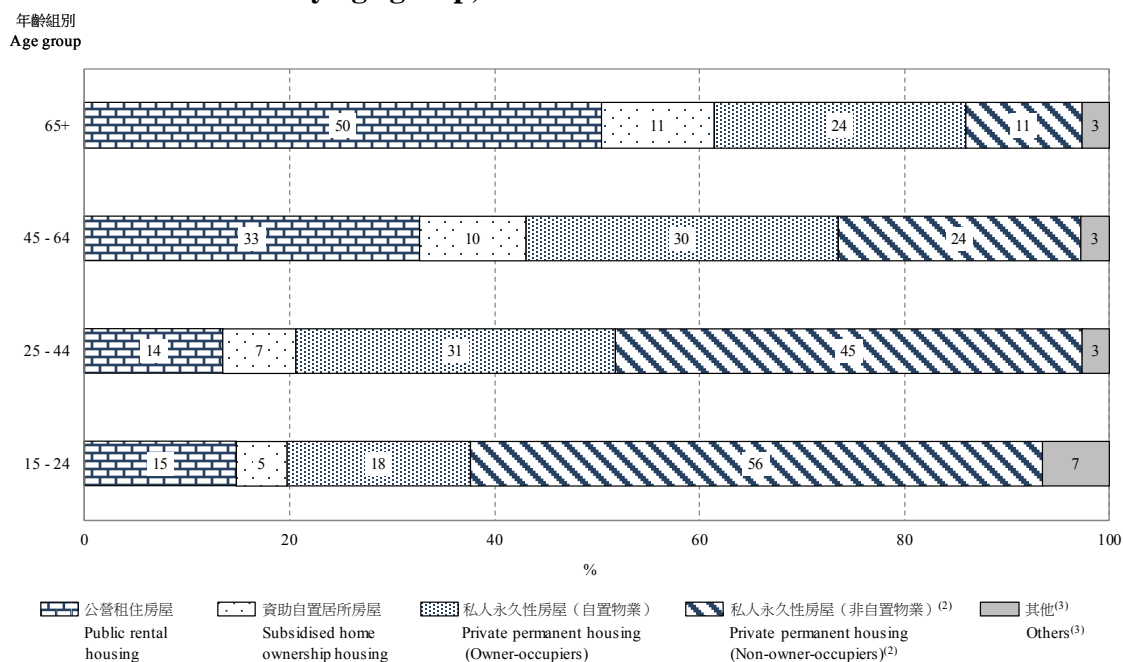
6.1 In 2016, public rental housing was the dominant housing type among older persons in one-person households, with the proportion being 50%. Another 36% of older persons in one-person households were residing in private permanent housing, including 24% being owner-occupiers and 11% being non-owner-occupiers (comprising tenants, persons residing in rent-free accommodation and persons residing in accommodation provided by employers). (Chart 6)

6.2 54% of the middle-aged persons in one-person households were residing in private permanent housing. Among them, there were relatively more owner-occupiers (30%) than non-owner-occupiers (24%). Moreover, around one-third of them were living in public rental housing. (Chart 6)

6.3 As for prime adults and youths in one-person households, the majority of them were living in private permanent housing and their proportions were 77% and 74% respectively. However, the proportion of owner-occupiers in private permanent housing among prime adults living alone was much higher than that among youths living alone. On the contrary, the proportion of non-owner-occupiers in private permanent housing among youths living alone was higher than that among prime adults. (Chart 6)

6.4 Among the about 460 000 one-person households in Hong Kong in 2016, there were about 27 000 persons (6%) living alone in subdivided units (SDUs). Among them, about half were middle-aged persons, followed by prime adults (33%), while there were fewer older persons (16%) and youths (6%). Further analysed by sex, the number of older males (2 877 persons) living alone in SDUs was higher than that of older females (1 456 persons). For other age groups, the number of males and females were similar. (Chart 7)

圖 6 2016 年按年齡組別劃分的居於單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人士⁽¹⁾的房屋類型分布
Chart 6 Distribution of type of housing of population⁽¹⁾ aged 15 and over in one-person households by age group, 2016



註釋：
 (1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。
 (2) 數字包括租客、居所免租的人士及由僱主提供居所的人士。
 (3) 數字包括非住宅用房屋及臨時房屋。

Notes:
 (1) Figures exclude persons living on board vessels.
 (2) Figures comprise tenants, persons residing in rent-free accommodation and persons residing in accommodation provided by employers.
 (3) Figures include non-domestic housing and temporary housing.

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

圖 7 2016 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於分間樓宇單位的單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人口
Chart 7 Population aged 15 and over in one-person households living in subdivided units by age group and sex, 2016

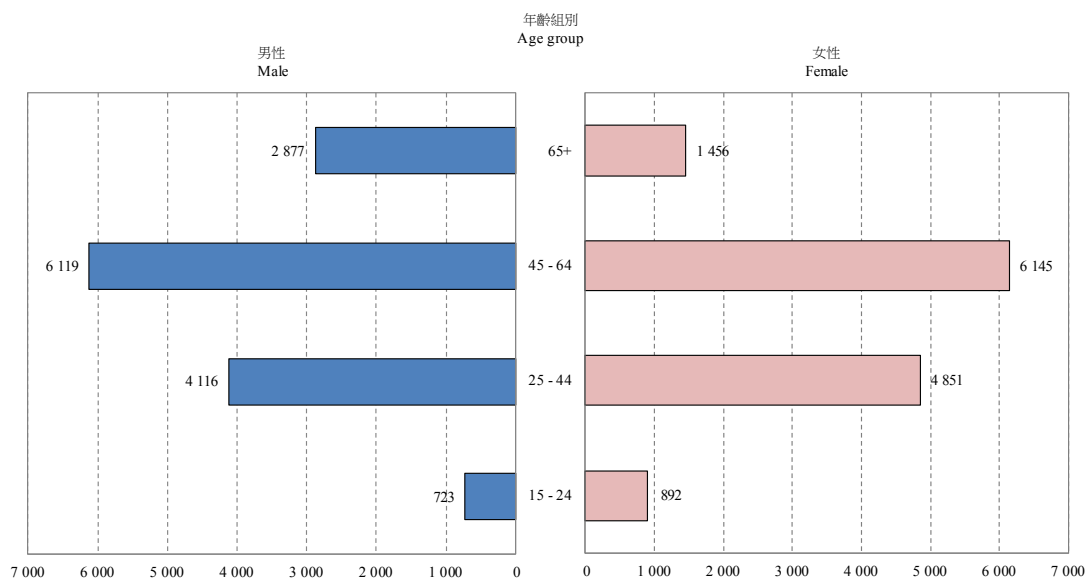
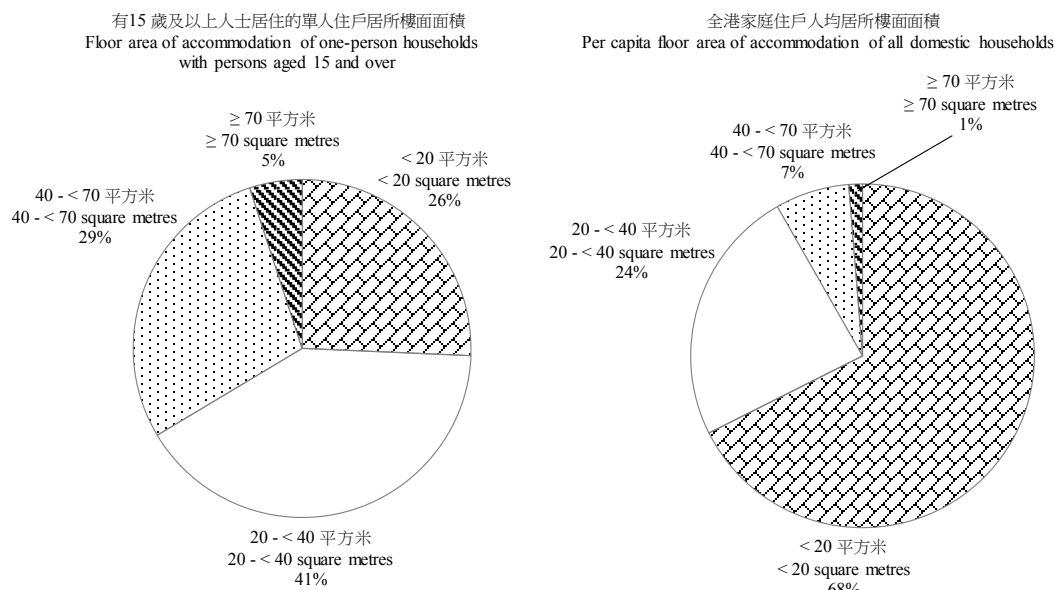


圖 8 2016 年按居所樓面面積劃分的有 15 歲及以上人士居住的單人住戶數目分布
Chart 8 Distribution of one-person households with persons aged 15 and over by floor area of accommodation, 2016



註釋：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。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

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

Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

6.5 在 2016 年，單人住戶的居所樓面面積中位數為 32.0 平方米，大於全港家庭住戶的人均居所樓面面積中位數（15.0 平方米）。41% 的單人住戶所佔用的居所樓面面積為 20 至少於 40 平方米，而 68% 的全港家庭住戶的人均居所樓面面積則少於 20 平方米。（圖 8）

6.5 In 2016, the median floor area of accommodation of one-person households was 32.0 square metres, which was larger than the median per capita floor area of accommodation of all domestic households in Hong Kong (15.0 square metres). 41% of one-person households occupied a floor area of accommodation of 20 to less than 40 square metres, while 68% of all domestic households in Hong Kong had a per capita floor area of accommodation of less than 20 square metres. (Chart 8)

7. 其他參考資料

7. Other references

7.1 有關「2016 年中期人口統計」的詳細結果及技術詳情，請參閱《2016 年中期人口統計 - 主要結果》。有興趣了解其他人口組群特徵的讀者，包括內地來港定居未足 7 年人士、少數族裔人士、居於分間樓宇單位人士、青年、長者及單親人士等，可參閱「2016 年中期人口統計」的一系列主題性報告。

7.1 More detailed results and technical details of the 2016 Population By-census can be found in the *2016 Population By-census - Main Results*. Readers who are also interested in understanding the profiles of some other population sub-groups such as persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, ethnic minorities, persons living in subdivided units, youths, older persons and single parents may refer to the series of thematic reports of the 2016 Population By-census.