

# 2011 人口普查

Population 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





# 主題性報告：單親人士 Thematic Report : Single Parents

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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 2011 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2011 年人口普查。

1.2 2011 年人口普查已於 2011 年 6 月 30 日至 8 月 2 日的 34 天期間進行。這次人口普查包括向十分之九住戶搜集基本資料如年齡及性別的簡單點算，及向其餘十分之一住戶的成員搜集多方面的人口及社會經濟特徵的詳細訪問。

## 概念與範圍

1.3 2011 年人口普查採用「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 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻（即 2011 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）在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在香港的非永久性居民。

# 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 2011 Population Census was conducted in June to August 2011.

1.2 The 2011 Population Census was conducted in the 34-day period from 30 June to 2 August 2011. It comprised a simple enumeration on nine-tenths of households to provide basic information like age and sex and a detailed enquiry to the remaining one-tenth on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household members.

## Concept and coverage

1.3 The 2011 Population 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 census reference moment of the 2011 Population Census (i.e. 3 a.m. on 30 June 2011) 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 census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment.

1.5 至於「流動居民」，則指在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在普查參考時刻後的 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，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。

1.6 本報告利用 2011 年人口普查的統計數據分析單親人士及其子女的特徵，並與 2001 年人口普查及 2006 年中期人口統計的結果作適當的比較。

1.7 本報告列出的 2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查的結果，皆指根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。不過，它們的普查參考時刻卻並不相同。2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計和 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻分別是 3 月中、7 月中和 6 月底。

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 歲以下子女同住的人士」）的統計數字。讀者在閱讀此報告書時請留意以下兩點：

- (i) 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；及
- (ii) 「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

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 census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment.

1.6 This report analyses the characteristics of single parents and their children by making use of statistical data compiled from the 2011 Population Census. Comparisons are made with results from the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census when appropriate.

1.7 The results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census presented in this report all refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. However, their census reference moments are different, with the 2001 Population Census in mid-March, the 2006 Population By-census in mid-July and the 2011 Population Census in end-June respectively.

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, now married, widowed, divorced and separated) living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household (termed as “persons living with child(ren) aged under 18” hereafter) are also presented in selected tables to facilitate analysis. In reading this report, readers should note the following two points:

- (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 as children of single parents; and
- (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

女。

- (iii) 本報告內採用的「單親人士」的定義作出了輕微的修訂，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 2001 年及 2006 年的數字是根據新的涵蓋範圍重新編製，因此與以前所發表的數字略有不同。

## 報告結構

1.9 本報告共分 8 章。第 2 章簡介有關單親人士的重要特徵。第 3 章就單親人士的人口特徵作詳細研究，包括他們的婚姻狀況、年齡及性別結構、以及在港居住年期。此外，這些特徵在過去 10 年的變化亦將加以分析。

1.10 第 4 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。

1.11 第 5 章闡述單親人士的勞動人口特徵。有關單親人士按性別劃分的勞動人口參與率、單親工作人士的行業與職業的分布、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。

1.12 單親人士在住戶及房屋方面的狀況會在第 6 章中作出描述。並討論居住情況的改變、單親人士的家庭住戶人數及比較單親爸爸和單親媽媽在住戶特徵上的分別。

1.13 第 7 章分析單親人士子女的特徵，包括他們的年齡及性別結構、以及經濟活動身分。有關單親人士及其子女的地區特徵的轉變則詳列於第 8 章。

parents and the child(ren) living with them.

- (iii) the definition of “single parents” adopted in this report has been slightly revised 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 2001 and 2006 presented in this report have been re-compiled based on the new coverage and therefore they are slightly different from the previously published figures.

## Report structure

1.9 This report consists of 8 chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of single parents is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 analyses the demographic characteristics of single parents, including their marital status, age and sex structure and duration of residence in Hong Kong. The changes in these characteristics over the past decade will also be examined.

1.10 Chapter 4 looks at the single parents' educational attainment over time. Comparison between the educational attainment of single fathers and that of single mothers will also be made.

1.11 Chapter 5 explores the labour force characteristics of single parents. Labour force participation rates of single parents by sex, the industrial and occupational distributions of working single parents and the characteristics of non-working single parents will be presented with interpretations.

1.12 Chapter 6 describes single parents in the context of households and housing. Changes in living arrangements over time, the household size of single parents and the differences in household characteristics between single fathers and single mothers will be studied in details.

1.13 The characteristics of children of single parents, including their age and sex structures and economic activity status are analysed in Chapter 7. Finally, changes in geographical characteristics of single

1.14 本報告所有統計表所列有關單親人士的數字，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。

## 代號

1.15 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
0.0	少於 0.05%

## 零的數字

1.16 本報告內以「-」代表零的數字或數值小而近乎零的數字。

## 數字的捨入

1.17 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。

parents and their children over the past decade are contained in Chapter 8.

1.14 The data relating to single parents contained in all the tables in this report are estimates derived from the sample enquiry of the Population Census/By-census.

## Symbols

1.15 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

-	Nil
..	Not applicable
0.0	Less than 0.05%

## Nil figures

1.16 Nil figures or figures very close to zero are indicated by '-' in this report.

## Rounding of figures

1.17 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.

## 2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第3至第8章就單親人士作出詳盡的分析。而本章則概述重要結果。為方便參考，單親人士的主要統計數字載列於第11及12頁。

### 人口特徵

2.2 在2011年，香港共有81 705位單親人士。單親人士在過去10年的平均每年增長率為2.8%，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。

2.3 按單親人士數目佔與18歲以下子女同住的人士的比例而言，有關比例由2001年的3.9%逐漸上升至2006年的5.3%，再上升至2011年的6.1%。

2.4 在過去10年，單親媽媽的數目遠多於單親爸爸，而這差別更在擴大。單親爸爸的數目由2001年的14 216人增加至2011年的17 665人，上升24.3%。而單親媽媽的數目則由2001年的47 215人增至2011年的64 040人，上升35.6%。這可能歸因於該期間離婚率的上升與及子女在父母離婚或分居以後多數會跟隨母親一起居住。

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2001年的301下降至2011年的276，代表單親媽媽遠多於單親爸爸，而且差距正在擴大。

2.6 按性別分析，年齡在50歲及以上的單親媽媽比例由2001年7.5%上升至2011年的12.8%。另一方面，同年齡組別的單親爸爸則由20.6%顯著上升至37.4%。在2011年，82.2%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則為59.5%。

## 2. Summary

2.1 While chapters 3-8 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 11 and 12.

### Demographic characteristics

2.2 In 2011, the number of single parents reached 81 705. The average annual growth rate of single parents over the past decade was 2.8%, while the number of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 recorded a 1.6% decrease per annum on average.

2.3 In terms of the number of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18, the proportion increased gradually from 3.9% in 2001 to 5.3% in 2006, and then to 6.1% in 2011.

2.4 Single mothers far outnumbered single fathers throughout the past 10 years and the difference had been enlarging. The number of single fathers increased by 24.3% from 14 216 in 2001 to 17 665 in 2011, whereas single mothers grew by 35.6% from 47 215 in 2001 to 64 040 in 2011. It is probably due to the increase in the divorce rate over the period and the fact that children usually live with their mothers after their parents have divorced or separated.

2.5 The sex ratio of single parents (i.e. the number of single fathers per 1 000 single mothers) dropped from 301 in 2001 to 276 in 2011, indicating that single mothers far outnumbered their male counterparts and the difference had been enlarging.

2.6 Analysed by sex, the proportion of single mothers aged 50 and over increased from 7.5% in 2001 to 12.8% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of their male counterparts increased significantly from 20.6% to 37.4%. In 2011, 82.2% of the single mothers were aged between 30 and 49 while 59.5% of single fathers were in this age group.

2.7 單親爸爸一般較單親媽媽年長。在 2011 年，單親爸爸的年齡中位數是 47.4 歲，單親媽媽則是 42.5 歲。

2.8 由於近年離婚率的上升，單親人士為離婚或分居的單親人士佔所有單親人士的比例亦由 72.3% 上升至 78.7%。

2.9 已離婚或分居的單親媽媽數目由 2001 年的 33 554 人增加 47.9% 至 2011 年的 49 626 人。而同組別的單親爸爸數目在同期間亦錄得 35.2% 增幅，由 10 870 人上升至 14 698 人。

2.10 在過去 10 年，逾九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 2001 年的 12.0 % 大幅上升至 2011 年的 24.4%，這可能與過去 10 年大量女性單程通行證持有人來港有關。

## 教育

2.11 在教育機會增加的情況下，於 2001 年至 2011 年期間，曾受小學及以下教育的單親人士比例由 29.3% 下降至 17.5%；而曾受專上教育的比例則由 7.6% 上升至 14.6%。

2.12 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。不過，曾受專上教育的比例仍是以單親爸爸較高，2011 年單親爸爸和單親媽媽的比例分別是 15.3% 及 14.4%。

2.7 Single fathers were generally older than single mothers. In 2011, the median age of single fathers was 47.4, compared with 42.5 of single mothers.

2.8 As a result of the increase in the divorce rate in recent years, the proportion of single parents who were divorced or separated among all single parents rose from 72.3% to 78.7%.

2.9 Single mothers who were divorced or separated increased by 47.9% from 33 554 in 2001 to 49 626 in 2011 while their male counterparts recorded a 35.2% increase from 10 870 to 14 698 over the same period.

2.10 In the past 10 years, over 90% of the single parents had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. It is further noted that the proportion of single mothers having resided in Hong Kong for 7-14 years increased sharply from 12.0% in 2001 to 24.4% in 2011, probably because of the influx of a large number of female One-way Permit holders from the Mainland over the past 10 years.

## Education

2.11 As a result of greater opportunity for education, the proportion of single parents with primary and below education dropped from 29.3% in 2001 to 17.5% in 2011, while that with post-secondary education went up from 7.6% to 14.6%.

2.12 Single mothers showed a relatively greater improvement in educational attainment than single fathers over the past 10 years. Yet, the proportion of single fathers with post-secondary education (15.3%) was still greater than that of single mothers (14.4%) in 2011.

## 勞動人口

2.13 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百分比）由 2001 年的 63.8% 輕微下跌至 2011 年的 62.9%。與此相反，與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應數字卻由 2001 年的 72.3% 輕微上升至 2011 年的 74.1%。單親爸爸的勞動人口參與率較單親媽媽高約 15 個百分點，他們在過去 10 年均有着相似的趨勢。

2.14 在 2011 年，全港共有 47 717 位單親工作人士，較 10 年前上升 36.1%。按性別分析，在職單親爸爸的數目在同期間上升 22.6%，而在職單親媽媽的數目則顯著上升 41.5%。

2.15 在 2011 年單親工作人士中，有 88.2% 為僱員（而在整體工作人口中僱員比重為 88.8%）。這與 2001 年及 2006 年的情況相若。

2.16 在 2011 年單親工作人士中，從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的佔 25.8%，其次是「住宿及膳食服務業」（14.6%）。

2.17 最多在職單親爸爸從事「建造業」（19.9%），其次則為「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」（16.6%）。而最多在職單親媽媽從事的首兩個行業則分別為「進出口、批發及零售業」（29.2%）及「住宿及膳食服務業」（16.4%）。

2.18 在 2011 年，最多單親工作人士從事的首三類職業分別為「服務工作及銷售人員」（26.7%），其次是「非技術工人」（19.7%），及「文書支援人員」（17.3%）。最多單親爸爸及媽媽工作的職業分別為「工藝及有關人員」和「服務工作及銷售

## Labour force

2.13 The labour force participation rate of single parents, i.e. the proportion of economically active of single parents to the total number of single parents aged 15 and over, dropped slightly from 63.8% in 2001 to 62.9% in 2011. The corresponding figures for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18, by contrast, increased slightly from 72.3% in 2001 to 74.1% in 2011. Similar trends are observed for both single fathers and mothers over the period although the labour force participation rate of single fathers was higher than that of single mothers by about 15 percentage points.

2.14 In 2011, there were 47 717 working single parents, increased by 36.1% over the past decade. Analysed by sex, the number of working single fathers increased by 22.6%, while that of working single mothers grew considerably by 41.5%.

2.15 Among the working single parents in 2011, 88.2% of them were employees (as compared with 88.8% of employees in the whole working population). Similar observations were found for the working single parents in 2001 and 2006.

2.16 There were 25.8% of the working single parents engaged in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector and 14.6% in the “Accommodation and food services” sector in 2011.

2.17 The “Construction” sector was the largest industry sector for working single fathers (19.9%) in 2011, followed by the “Transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sector (16.6%), while the largest two industry sectors for working single mothers were the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector (29.2%) and the “Accommodation and food services” sector (16.4%).

2.18 In 2011, the top three occupational groups engaged by the working single parents were “Service and sales workers” (26.7%), “Elementary occupations” (19.7%) and “Clerical support workers” (17.3%). The most commonly engaged occupation group for single fathers and single mothers were “Craft and related

人員」，比例分別為 21.6% 和 30.6%。

2.19 單親工作人士於 2011 年的每月所有職業收入中位數為 10,000 元，與 2001 年的相同，而較 2006 年則上升 11.1%。

2.20 單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數較單親媽媽的為高。在 2001 年，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數較單親媽媽的高 27.7%，而在 2011 年的相應差別則擴闊至 33.3%。

2.21 在 2011 年的單親人士中，有 33 988 人並非在職。當中料理家務者佔 62.0%。2001 年的相應數字為 72.4%。

2.22 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 2011 年，非工作單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 7,100 元，輕微高於 2006 年的 7,000 元，但較 2001 年的 8,200 元為低。

## 住戶及房屋特徵

2.23 單親人士的平均住戶人數在過去 10 年由 3.3 人下降至 3.0 人。在 2011 年，單親爸爸的家庭住戶人數一般較單親媽媽為高。兩者的家庭住戶平均人數分別為 3.2 人及 2.9 人。

2.24 大部分單親人士只與子女同住，其比例由 2001 年的 75.6% 上升至 2011 年的 79.4%。此外，在 2011 年有 13.7% 的單親人士是與父母及子女同住，而另外的 7.0% 是與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住，兩者皆比 10 年前的比例減少了約 2 個百分點。

workers” and “Service and sales workers”, at 21.6% and 30.6% respectively.

2.19 The median monthly income from all employment of the working single parents was \$10,000 in 2011, which is the same as that in 2001, but represents an increase of 11.1% when compared with 2006.

2.20 Single fathers had a median monthly income from all employment higher than single mothers did. In 2001, the median monthly income from all employment of single fathers was 27.7% higher than that of single mothers. However, the difference widened to 33.3% in 2011.

2.21 Among the single parents in 2011, 33 988 were not working. 62.0% of them were home-makers. In 2001, the corresponding proportion was 72.4%.

2.22 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 2011, the median monthly domestic household income of non-working single parents was \$7,100, which was slightly higher than that of \$7,000 in 2006 but lower than that of \$8,200 in 2001.

## Household and housing characteristics

2.23 The average domestic household size of single parents dropped from 3.3 to 3.0 over the past 10 years. Single fathers generally lived in households larger than single mothers did in 2011, and the average domestic household sizes were 3.2 and 2.9 respectively.

2.24 Majority of single parents were living with their child(ren) only, with the proportion increasing from 75.6% in 2001 to 79.4% in 2011. Besides, 13.7% of single parents were living with their parent(s) and child(ren) and another 7.0% with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than their parent(s) in 2011. Both were lower than the corresponding proportions 10 years ago by about 2 percentage points.

2.25 單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數由 2001 年的 11,200 元下降至 2006 年的 10,000 元，再上升至 2011 年的 10,450 元。他們的家庭住戶每月收入中位數在 2011 年相對地較所有家庭住戶每月收入中位數的 20,500 元為低。

2.26 在 2011 年居住於公營租住房屋的單親人士有 52.4%，而同期居住在資助自置居所房屋及私人永久性房屋的單親人士則分別有 8.8% 及 37.8%。

## 18 歲以下的單親子女

2.27 在 2011 年，每名單親人士平均未成年子女數目為 1.3 名，較 2001 年的 1.4 名為低。

2.28 未成年子女的年齡分布在過去 10 年有輕微轉變。青少年（年齡介乎 12 至 17 歲）佔未成年子女的比例維持最大，於期內的比重超過一半。年幼的未成年子女（5 歲及以下的小孩）的比例在 2011 年是 11.6%，較 2006 年的 9.6% 上升了 2 個百分點，但仍小於 2001 年的 12.5%。相反，年齡介乎 6 至 11 歲的未成年子女所佔的比例持續下降，由 2001 年的 34.5% 減少至 2011 年的 29.1%。

2.29 在 2011 年，6 至 14 歲的單親人士未成年子女已是全部就學。15 至 17 歲的單親人士未成年子女的就學比率亦已大幅改善，由 2001 年的 83.2% 上升至 2011 年的 92.2%，增加了 9 個百分點。不過，2011 年的比率仍較所有與父母同住的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的比率（95.0%）為低。

2.25 The median monthly household income of single parents dropped from \$11,200 in 2001 to \$10,000 in 2006, and then increased to \$10,450 in 2011, which was comparatively lower than the median monthly domestic household income of \$20,500 for all domestic households in 2011.

2.26 The proportion of the single parents living in public rental housing was 52.4% in 2011, whereas the proportions of those living in subsidized home ownership housing and private permanent housing in the same period were 8.8% and 37.8% respectively.

## Children aged under 18 of single parents

2.27 In 2011, each single parent had 1.3 dependent children on average, which was lower than that of 1.4 children recorded in 2001.

2.28 There were slight changes in the age distribution of the dependent children in the past 10 years. Teenage children (aged between 12 and 17) remained the largest proportion, representing over half of dependent children throughout the period. The proportion of young dependent children (those aged 5 and below) in 2011 was 11.6%, up by 2 percentage points as compared with 9.6% in 2006 but still lower than that of 12.5% in 2001. On the contrary, the proportion of dependent children aged between 6 and 11 showed a continuous decline from 34.5% in 2001 to 29.1% in 2011.

2.29 In 2011, school attendance was universal among dependent children of single parents aged 6-14. As for dependent children of single parents aged 15-17, the school attendance rate improved substantially by 9 percentage points from 83.2% in 2001 to 92.2% in 2011. Yet, the figure in 2011 was still lower than that of all dependent children aged 15-17 living with parents (95.0%).

## 地區特徵

2.30 在過去 10 年，單親人士的地區分布稍有變動。於 2001 年至 2011 年均是最多單親人士居住在新界，其所佔的單親人士比例更由 53.3% 上升至 55.9%。其次是在九龍居住的單親人士，其比重則由 30.9% 上升至 32.3%。在香港島居住的單親人士比重卻由 10 年前的 15.8% 下降至 2011 年的 11.9%。

2.31 在 2011 年，居住了最多單親人士的首 3 個區議會分區分別為元朗區（9 595 人，佔全部單親人士的 11.7%）、觀塘區（9 005 人或 11.0%）及葵青區（6 885 人或 8.4%）。而灣仔區則居住了最少的單親人士（812 人或 1.0%）。

2.32 與單親媽媽同住的平均未成年子女數目與單親爸爸相若，兩者都是 1.3 名。在 18 區中，荃灣區、北區及離島區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目最高，是 1.4 名，而中西區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目則為最低，是 1.1 名。另一方面，離島區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目最高，是 1.4 名，而中西區、灣仔區、油尖旺區、屯門區及沙田區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目最低，是 1.2 名。

## Characteristics of the districts

2.30 There was a mild geographical change of single parents during the last 10 years, with the proportion of single parents in the New Territories registered the largest share throughout 2001-2011. The proportion of single parents living there rose from 53.3% to 55.9%. The next one was single parents residing in Kowloon, its proportion increased from 30.9% to 32.3% during the period. The proportion of single parents on Hong Kong Island, by contrast, declined from 15.8% 10 years ago to 11.9% in 2011.

2.31 In 2011, the top 3 District Council districts with the largest number of single parents residing therein were Yuen Long (9 595 or 11.7%), Kwun Tong (9 005 or 11.0%), and Kwai Tsing (6 885 or 8.4%), whereas the smallest number of single parents resided in Wan Chai (812 or 1.0%).

2.32 The average number of dependent children living with single mothers was similar to that of single fathers, the average number being 1.3. Comparing the 18 districts, the largest average number of dependent children was recorded for single fathers living in Tsuen Wan, North and Islands (the average number being 1.4), while the smallest average number of 1.1 dependent children was recorded for the single fathers in Central and Western. On the other hand, the largest average number of dependent children was recorded for single mothers living in Islands (the average number being 1.4), while the smallest average of 1.2 was recorded for single mothers in Central and Western, Wan Chai, Yau Tsim Mong, Tuen Mun and Sha Tin.

## 單親人士的主要統計數字

### Key statistics of the single parents

	2001		2006		2011	
	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
<b>人口特徵 Demographic characteristics</b>						
人口 Population	61 431	1 586 557	76 423	1 440 478	81 705	1 348 011
過去 5 年的平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%)	7.7	0.6	4.2	-1.8	1.3	-1.3
單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例（百分比） Proportion of single parents to persons with child(ren) aged under 18 (%)	3.9	..	5.3	..	6.1	..
性別比率（每千名女性的男性人數） Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	301	985	260	940	276	940
年齡中位數 Median age	41.4	41.2	42.7	42.9	43.3	43.2
按婚姻狀況劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by marital status (%)						
從未結婚 Never married	4.8	0.2	5.4	0.3	5.9	0.4
已婚 Now married	..	96.1	..	94.7	..	93.9
喪偶 Widowed	22.8	0.9	19.1	1.0	15.3	0.9
離婚 <sup>(1)</sup> Divorced <sup>(1)</sup>	} 72.3	} 2.8	65.0	3.5	69.8	4.2
分居 <sup>(1)</sup> Separated <sup>(1)</sup>			10.5	0.6	8.9	0.5
<b>教育 Education</b>						
按教育程度劃分的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population by educational attainment (%)						
小學及以下 Primary and below	29.3	25.3	23.6	18.5	17.5	12.2
初中 Lower secondary	29.3	26.4	31.7	26.1	31.3	24.3
高中／預科 <sup>(2)</sup> Upper secondary / Sixth form <sup>(2)</sup>	33.8	35.2	34.3	35.7	36.7	35.8
專上教育 <sup>(3)</sup> Post-secondary <sup>(3)</sup>	7.6	13.1	10.4	19.7	14.6	27.7
<b>勞動人口 Labour force</b>						
勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)						
男性 Male	78.8	93.0	79.3	91.1	74.6	90.8
女性 Female	59.3	51.9	60.8	56.5	59.7	58.5
合計 Both sexes	63.8	72.3	64.6	73.2	62.9	74.1
工作人口數目 Number of working population						
男性 Male	10 124	698 390	11 179	600 703	12 407	572 882
女性 Female	24 948	406 529	32 859	399 422	35 310	392 327
合計 Both sexes	35 072	1 104 919	44 038	1 000 125	47 717	965 209

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

	2001		2006		2011	
	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
<b>勞動人口 (續) Labour force (Cont'd.)</b>						
每月所有職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$)						
男性 Male	12,000	14,000	10,500	13,000	12,000	15,600
女性 Female	9,400	9,800	8,500	10,000	9,000	12,000
合計 Both sexes	10,000	12,000	9,000	12,000	10,000	15,000
<b>住戶及房屋特徵 Household and housing characteristics</b>						
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.3	4.3	3.1	4.1	3.0	4.1
按房屋類型劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by type of housing (%)						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	44.7	29.6	50.5	30.5	52.4	28.3
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	11.9	19.1	11.1	17.7	8.8	14.3
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	42.1	50.2	37.7	51.1	37.8	56.5
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
臨時房屋 <sup>(4)</sup> Temporary housing <sup>(4)</sup>	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6
<b>18 歲以下的單親子女 Children aged under 18 of single parents</b>						
單親人士的未成年子女數目 Number of dependent children of single parents	84 984	1 328 410	105 138	1 170 417	103 937	1 038 349
<b>地區特徵 Characteristics of the districts</b>						
按地區劃分的人口數目 (佔總人口的百分比) Population by area (% of total population)						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	9 699 (15.8)	290 719 (18.3)	9 993 (13.1)	244 581 (17.0)	9 693 (11.9)	221 842 (16.5)
九龍 Kowloon	18 957 (30.9)	429 590 (27.1)	23 800 (31.1)	389 932 (27.1)	26 359 (32.3)	389 789 (28.9)
新界 New Territories	32 750 (53.3)	865 460 (54.6)	42 630 (55.8)	805 457 (55.9)	45 645 (55.9)	736 220 (54.6)

註釋：(1) 2001 年人口普查時，沒有「離婚」及「分居」的獨立統計數字。

(2) 這些數字包括於 2001 年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。

(3) 在 2001 年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 2 所列明的課程除外）的人士。

(4) 這些數字包括現居於船艇上的人士。

Notes: (1) Separate figures were not available for "Divorced" and "Separated" in the 2001 Population Census.

(2) The figures include "Diploma / Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council" in the 2001 Population Census.

(3) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 2) in the 2001 Population Census.

(4) The figures include persons currently living on board vessels.

### 3. 人口特徵

### 3. Demographic Characteristics

#### 數目及增長

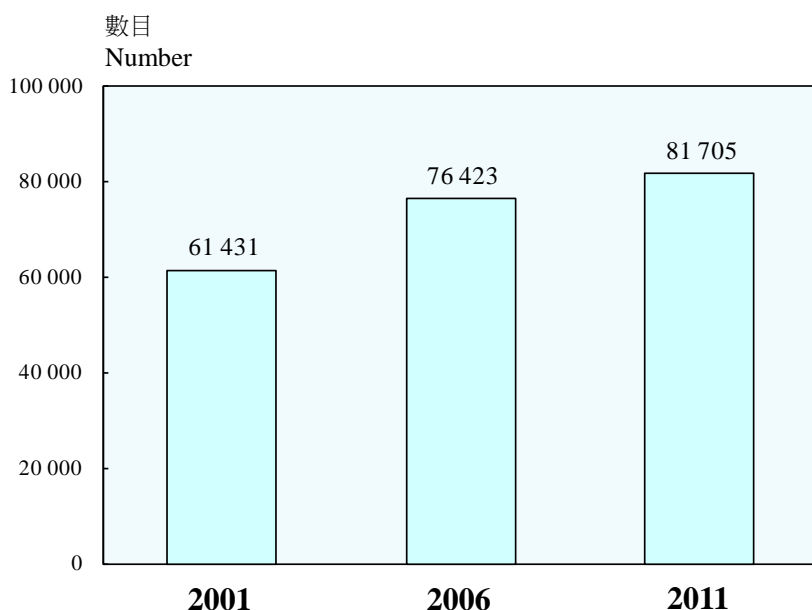
3.1 單親人士數目在過去 10 年持續上升，由 2001 年的 61 431 人增加至 2006 年的 76 423 人，再上升至 2011 年的 81 705 人。單親人士在過去 10 年的平均每年增長率為 2.8%，而同期與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士數目則錄得平均每年 1.6% 的跌幅。單親人士數目的增長較快可能是由於離婚率在同期間上升。（圖 3.1）

#### Size and growth

3.1 Continual rise in the number of single parents was recorded during the past decade, from 61 431 in 2001 to 76 423 in 2006, and then further to 81 705 in 2011. The average annual growth rate of single parents over the past decade was 2.8%, while the number of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 recorded a 1.6% decrease per annum on average. The faster growth in number of single parents may be attributable to the increase in divorce rate during the period. (Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年單親人士的數目

Chart 3.1 Number of single parents, 2001, 2006 and 2011



	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
2001–2006	+4.2	-1.8
2006–2011	+1.3	-1.3
2001–2011	+2.8	-1.6

#### 年齡及性別結構

3.2 按單親人士數目佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例而言，有關比例由 2001 年的 3.9% 逐漸上升至 2006 年的 5.3%，再上升至 2011 年的 6.1%。（表 3.1）

#### Age and sex structure

3.2 In terms of the number of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18, the proportion increased gradually from 3.9% in 2001 to 5.3% in 2006, and then to 6.1% in 2011. (Table 3.1)

3.3 女性的單親人士數目佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例，較同一年齡組別的男性為高。40 歲及以上女性單親人士所佔的比例均高於 10%，男性以 60 歲及以上這年齡組別的比例為最高，2011 年的數字為 5.3%。（表 3.1）

3.4 在過去 10 年，單親媽媽的數目遠多於單親爸爸，而這差別更在擴大。單親爸爸的數目由 2001 年的 14 216 人增加至 2011 年的 17 665 人，上升 24.3%。而單親媽媽的數目則由 2001 年的 47 215 人增至 2011 年的 64 040 人，上升 35.6%。（表 3.1）

3.3 The proportions of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 were higher among females than males in the same age group. While the proportions among females aged 40 and over were all greater than 10%, the proportion was the greatest among males aged 60 and over at 5.3% in 2011. (Table 3.1)

3.4 Single mothers far outnumbered single fathers throughout the past 10 years and the difference had been enlarging. The number of single fathers increased by 24.3% from 14 216 in 2001 to 17 665 in 2011, whereas single mothers grew by 35.6% from 47 215 in 2001 to 64 040 in 2011. (Table 3.1)

**表 3.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單親人士數目**  
**Table 3.1 Single parents by sex and age group, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2001		2006		2011	
		單親人士 Single parents	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 Single parents	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 Single parents	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
男性 Male	< 30	1 043	4.7	670	4.1	537	3.2
	30 – 39	4 023	1.7	3 880	2.5	3 441	2.2
	40 – 49	6 226	1.6	7 247	2.0	7 077	2.5
	50 – 59	2 146	1.9	3 099	2.3	5 181	3.1
	60+	778	2.9	852	3.4	1 429	5.3
	小計 Sub-total	14 216	1.8	15 748	2.3	17 665	2.7
女性 Female	< 30	2 650	4.6	2 717	6.5	3 174	8.1
	30 – 39	17 969	4.9	18 981	6.7	19 661	7.5
	40 – 49	23 035	6.8	31 913	8.8	32 984	10.1
	50 – 59	3 355	9.0	6 641	12.2	7 908	12.0
	60+	206	14.6	423	23.2	313	14.7
	小計 Sub-total	47 215	5.9	60 675	8.2	64 040	9.2
合計 Both sexes	< 30	3 693	4.6	3 387	5.8	3 711	6.6
	30 – 39	21 992	3.7	22 861	5.2	23 102	5.5
	40 – 49	29 261	4.0	39 160	5.4	40 061	6.5
	50 – 59	5 501	3.7	9 740	5.1	13 089	5.7
	60+	984	3.5	1 275	4.7	1 742	6.0
	總計 Total	61 431	3.9	76 423	5.3	81 705	6.1

3.5 在 2011 年，大部分單親人士的年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲（77.3%），這比例與 2001 年的 83.4% 和 2006 年的 81.2% 相若。（表 3.2 及圖 3.2）

3.6 按性別分析，年齡在 50 歲及以上的單親媽媽比例由 2001 年 7.5% 上升至 2011 年的 12.8%。另一方面，同年齡組別的單親爸爸則由 20.6% 顯著上升至 37.4%。在 2011 年，82.2% 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則為 59.5%。（表 3.2）

3.5 In 2011, majority of the single parents were aged 30-49 (77.3%). This proportion is similar to the corresponding 83.4% in 2001 and 81.2% in 2006. (Table 3.2 and Chart 3.2)

3.6 Analysed by sex, the proportion of single mothers aged 50 and over increased from 7.5% in 2001 to 12.8% in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of their male counterparts increased significantly from 20.6% to 37.4%. In 2011, 82.2% of the single mothers were aged between 30 and 49 while 59.5% of single fathers were in this age group. (Table 3.2)

**表 3.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單親人士的人口分布**  
**Table 3.2 Distribution of single parents by sex and age group, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2001		2006		2011	
		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							
	< 30	7.3	2.8	4.3	2.3	3.0	2.6
	30 – 39	28.3	29.5	24.6	22.6	19.5	24.2
	40 – 49	43.8	50.0	46.0	52.0	40.1	43.9
	50 – 59	15.1	14.3	19.7	19.4	29.3	25.2
	60+	5.5	3.4	5.4	3.6	8.1	4.1
	合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女性 Female							
	< 30	5.6	7.2	4.5	5.7	5.0	5.6
	30 – 39	38.1	45.7	31.3	38.1	30.7	37.5
	40 – 49	48.8	42.3	52.6	48.7	51.5	47.1
	50 – 59	7.1	4.6	10.9	7.3	12.3	9.4
	60+	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
	合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Both sexes							
	< 30	6.0	5.0	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.1
	30 – 39	35.8	37.6	29.9	30.6	28.3	31.1
	40 – 49	47.6	46.1	51.2	50.3	49.0	45.5
	50 – 59	9.0	9.4	12.7	13.2	16.0	17.1
	60+	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2
	合計 Overall	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.7 在過去 10 年，單親人士的年齡中位數由 41.4 歲上升至 43.3 歲。一般而言，單親爸爸較單親媽媽年長。在 2011 年，單親爸爸的年齡中位數是 47.4 歲，單親媽媽則是 42.5 歲。而與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性及女性的相應數字則分別為 45.8 歲及 41.3 歲，而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 相應地，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 2001 年的 301 下降至 2011 年的 276。由於子女普遍地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 3.3）

3.7 In the past 10 years, the median age of single parents increased from 41.4 to 43.3. Generally speaking, single fathers were older than single mothers. In 2011, the median age of single fathers was 47.4, compared with 42.5 of single mothers. The corresponding figures for males and females living with child(ren) aged under 18 were 45.8 and 41.3 respectively, both lower than those for single parents. (Table 3.3 and Chart 3.2)

3.8 Concurrently, the sex ratio of single parents (i.e. the number of single fathers per 1 000 single mothers) dropped from 301 in 2001 to 276 in 2011. It is not surprising to observe that the majority of single parents were women because children were more likely to live with their mothers after separation from husband, especially when the children are very young. (Table 3.3)

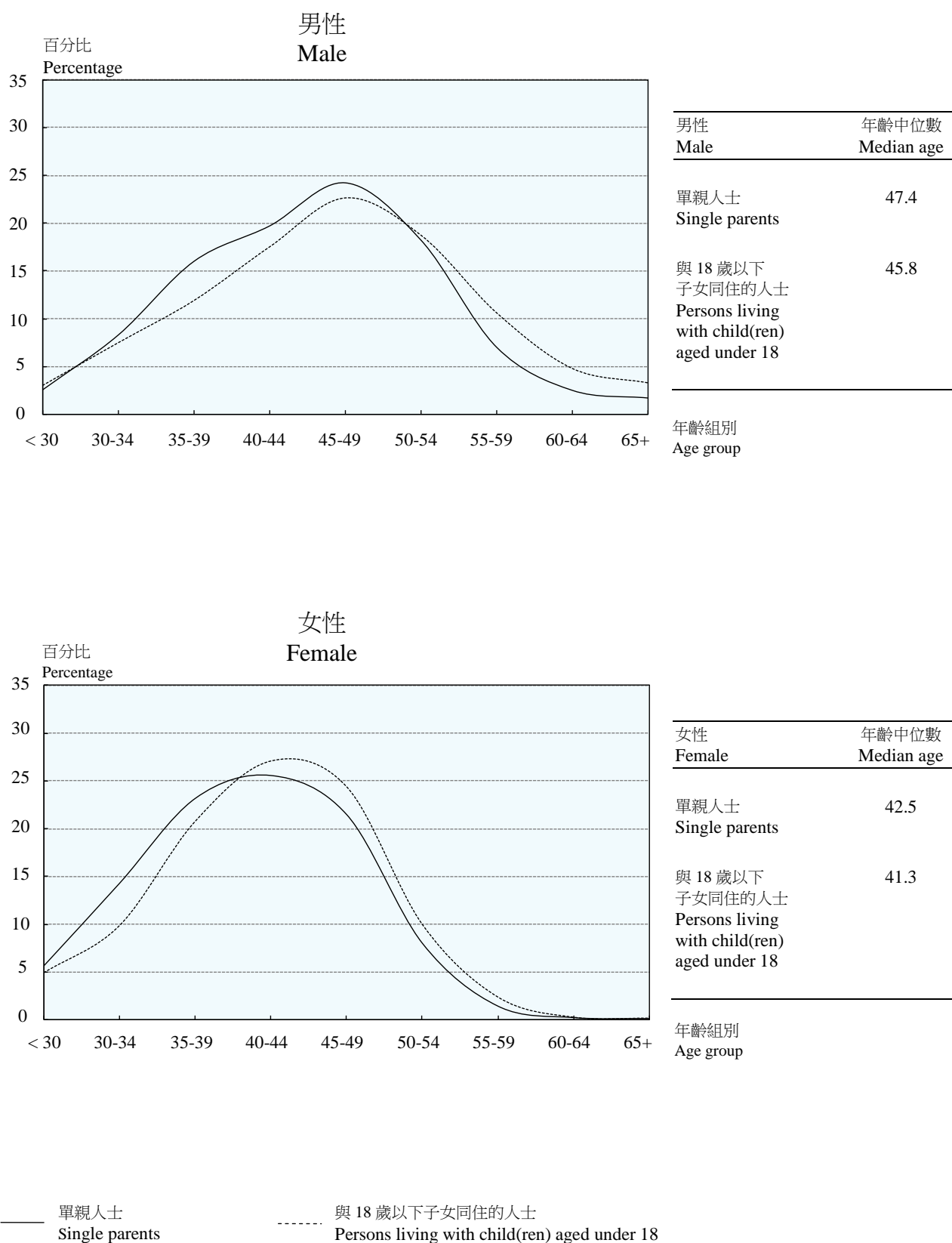
**表 3.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別劃分的單親人士的年齡中位數及單親人士的性別比率**  
**Table 3.3 Median age of single parents by sex and sex ratio of single parents, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	2001	2006	2011
		年齡中位數 Median age	
男性 Male	42.9	44.9	47.4
女性 Female	41.1	42.3	42.5
合計 Both sexes	41.4	42.7	43.3
		性別比率 <sup>(1)</sup> Sex ratio <sup>(1)</sup>	
	301	260	276

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.

**圖 3.2 2011 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, 2011**



## 婚姻狀況

3.9 在過去 10 年，已離婚或分居的單親人士數目和比例均急升。已離婚或分居的單親人士的數目由 2001 年的 44 424 人上升至 2011 年的 64 324 人，而他們佔所有單親人士的比例亦由 72.3% 上升至 78.7%。這現象與近年離婚率上升有着密切的關係。從未結婚的單親人士的比例在過去 10 年維持在約 5.0%，但喪偶的單親人士數目在同期則由 14 036 人減少至 12 520 人，其比例亦由 22.8% 減少至 15.3%。（表 3.4）

3.10 按性別分析，可注意到已離婚或分居的單親媽媽數目由 2001 年的 33 554 人增加 47.9% 至 2011 年的 49 626 人。另一方面，離婚或分居的單親爸爸數目在同期間亦錄得 35.2% 增幅，由 10 870 人上升至 14 698 人。（表 3.4）

## Marital status

3.9 In the past 10 years, single parents who were divorced or separated increased sharply both in terms of number and proportion. The number of single parents who were divorced or separated increased from 44 424 in 2001 to 64 324 in 2011 and its proportion to all single parents rose from 72.3% to 78.7%. This observation is closely related to the increase in the divorce rate in recent years. While the proportion of single parents who were never married remained stable at about 5.0% during the past 10 years, the number of single parents who were widowed slightly decreased from 14 036 to 12 520 over the same period, its proportion dropped from 22.8% to 15.3%. (Table 3.4)

3.10 When analysed by sex, it is noted that the number of single mothers who were divorced or separated increased by 47.9% from 33 554 in 2001 to 49 626 in 2011. On the other hand, the number of single fathers who were divorced or separated recorded a 35.2% increase from 10 870 to 14 698 over the same period. (Table 3.4)

**表 3.4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的單親人士數目**  
**Table 3.4 Single parents by sex and marital status, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

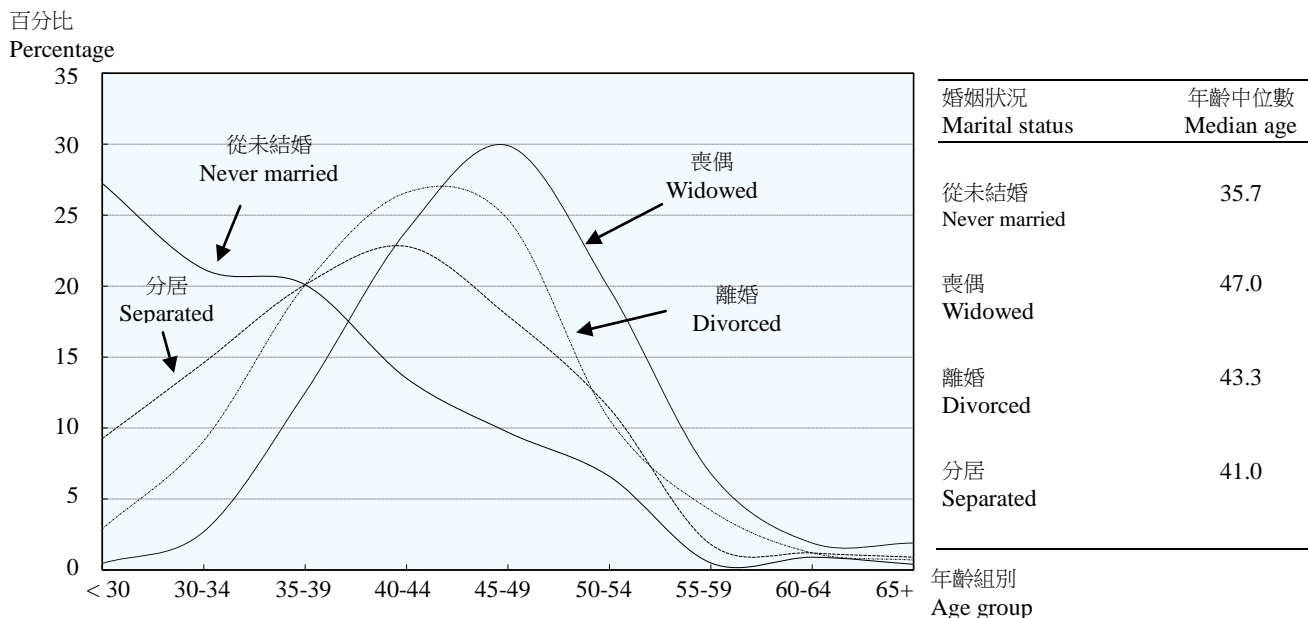
性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	從未結婚 Never married	828	5.8	1 035	6.6	719	4.1
	喪偶 Widowed	2 518	17.7	2 401	15.2	2 248	12.7
	離婚 <sup>(1)</sup> Divorced <sup>(1)</sup>	10 870	76.5	10 288	65.3	12 798	72.4
	分居 <sup>(1)</sup> Separated <sup>(1)</sup>			2 024	12.9	1 900	10.8
	小計 Sub-total	14 216	100.0	15 748	100.0	17 665	100.0
女性 Female	從未結婚 Never married	2 143	4.5	3 062	5.0	4 142	6.5
	喪偶 Widowed	11 518	24.4	12 213	20.1	10 272	16.0
	離婚 <sup>(1)</sup> Divorced <sup>(1)</sup>	33 554	71.1	39 414	65.0	44 271	69.1
	分居 <sup>(1)</sup> Separated <sup>(1)</sup>			5 986	9.9	5 355	8.4
	小計 Sub-total	47 215	100.0	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0
合計 Both sexes	從未結婚 Never married	2 971	4.8	4 097	5.4	4 861	5.9
	喪偶 Widowed	14 036	22.8	14 614	19.1	12 520	15.3
	離婚 <sup>(1)</sup> Divorced <sup>(1)</sup>	44 424	72.3	49 702	65.0	57 069	69.8
	分居 <sup>(1)</sup> Separated <sup>(1)</sup>			8 010	10.5	7 255	8.9
	總計 Total	61 431	100.0	76 423	100.0	81 705	100.0

註釋：(1) 在 2001 年人口普查時，沒有「離婚」及「分居」的獨立統計數字。

Note: (1) Separate figures were not available for “Divorced” and “Separated” in the 2001 Population Census.

3.11 在 2011 年從未結婚、已離婚，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顯示較年輕的年齡中位數分布，為 35.7 歲，已離婚或分居的單親人士顯示相對較年長的年齡中位數分布，分別為 43.3 歲及 41.0 歲，而喪偶的單親人士與上述 3 類單親人士比較則傾向最為年長，其年齡中位數為 47.0 歲。（圖 3.3）

3.11 The age profiles of single parents who were never married, divorced, separated and widowed in 2011 were distinctly different. Never married single parents exhibited a younger median age profile at 35.7, divorced or separated single parents showed a relatively older median age profile at 43.3 and 41.0 respectively, while widowed single parents tended to be the oldest as compared with the foregoing 3 kinds of single parents, with a median age of 47.0. (Chart 3.3)

**圖 3.3 2011 年按婚姻狀況及年齡組別劃分的單親人士百分比分布****Chart 3.3 Percentage distribution of single parents by marital status and age group, 2011**

### 出生地點及在港居住年期

3.12 在 2011 年，約一半（50.1%）的單親人士於香港出生，但比 2001 年的相應比例 56.6% 為少。相反，在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的單親人士的比例由 2001 年的 39.5% 增加至 2011 年的 45.7%。他們的數目由 2001 年的 24 262 人大幅上升至 2011 年的 37 354 人。（表 3.5）

3.13 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 2001 年的 4 950 人輕微增加至 2011 年的 5 532 人，而女性的人數則由 19 312 人大幅飆升至 31 822 人。（表 3.5）

### Place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong

3.12 In 2011, about half (50.1%) of the single parents were born in Hong Kong, but less than that of 56.6% in 2001. On the contrary, the proportion of single parents born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan increased from 39.5% in 2001 to 45.7% in 2011. Their number went up sharply from 24 262 in 2001 to 37 354 in 2011. (Table 3.5)

3.13 Among single parents born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan, different trends have been observed for the numbers of males and females during 2001 to 2011. While single fathers born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan edged up from 4 950 in 2001 to 5 532 in 2011, their female counterparts grew significantly from 19 312 to 31 822. (Table 3.5)

**表 3.5 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及出生地點劃分的單親人士數目**  
**Table 3.5 Single parents by sex and place of birth, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	出生地點 Place of birth	2001		2006		2011	
		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	8 823	62.1	10 014	63.6	11 695	66.2
	中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	4 950	34.8	5 347	34.0	5 532	31.3
	其他地方 Elsewhere	443	3.1	387	2.5	438	2.5
	小計 Sub-total	14 216	100.0	15 748	100.0	17 665	100.0
女性 Female	香港 Hong Kong	25 921	54.9	31 426	51.8	29 207	45.6
	中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	19 312	40.9	27 129	44.7	31 822	49.7
	其他地方 Elsewhere	1 982	4.2	2 120	3.5	3 011	4.7
	小計 Sub-total	47 215	100.0	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0
合計 Both sexes	香港 Hong Kong	34 744	56.6	41 440	54.2	40 902	50.1
	中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	24 262	39.5	32 476	42.5	37 354	45.7
	其他地方 Elsewhere	2 425	3.9	2 507	3.3	3 449	4.2
	總計 Total	61 431	100.0	76 423	100.0	81 705	100.0

3.14 在過去 10 年，逾九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 2001 年的 12.0% 大幅上升至 2011 年的 24.4%，這可能與過去 10 年大量女性單程通行證持有人來港有關。而單親爸爸在 2001 年和 2011 年的相應數字則分別為 2.6% 及 3.8%。（表 3.6）

3.14 In the past 10 years, over 90% of the single parents had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. It is further noted that the proportion of single mothers having resided in Hong Kong for 7-14 years increased sharply from 12.0% in 2001 to 24.4% in 2011, probably because of the influx of a large number of female One-way Permit holders from the Mainland over the past 10 years. The corresponding figures for single fathers in 2001 and 2011 were 2.6% and 3.8% respectively. (Table 3.6)

**表 3.6 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及在港居住年期劃分的單親人士數目**  
**Table 3.6 Single parents by sex and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	在港居住年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male							
	< 7	295	2.1	178	1.1	425	2.4
	7 – 14	375	2.6	506	3.2	674	3.8
	15+	13 546	95.3	15 064	95.7	16 566	93.8
	小計 Sub-total	14 216	100.0	15 748	100.0	17 665	100.0
女性 Female							
	< 7	4 755	10.1	5 937	9.8	6 745	10.5
	7 – 14	5 645	12.0	9 753	16.1	15 619	24.4
	15+	36 815	78.0	44 985	74.1	41 676	65.1
	小計 Sub-total	47 215	100.0	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0
合計 Both sexes							
	< 7	5 050	8.2	6 115	8.0	7 170	8.8
	7 – 14	6 020	9.8	10 259	13.4	16 293	19.9
	15+	50 361	82.0	60 049	78.6	58 242	71.3
	總計 Total	61 431	100.0	76 423	100.0	81 705	100.0

## 4. 教育

### 教育程度

4.1 隨着教育機會增加，單親人士的教育程度於過去 10 年間大有改善。於 2001 年至 2011 年期間，曾受小學及以下教育的單親人士比例由 29.3% 下降至 17.5%；而曾受專上教育的比例則由 7.6% 上升至 14.6%。（表 4.1）

4.2 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 2001 年的 30.0% 下跌至 2011 年的 17.1%，跌幅有 12.9 個百分點；單親爸爸的跌幅只有 8.6 個百分點，比例由 2001 年的 27.2% 下跌至 2011 年的 18.6%。在這比例上，單親媽媽於 2011 年實際上已較單親爸爸為低。不過，曾受專上教育的比例仍是以單親爸爸較高，2011 年單親爸爸和單親媽媽的比例分別是 15.3% 及 14.4%。（表 4.1）

## 4. Education

### Educational attainment

4.1 With greater opportunities for education, the level of educational attainment of single parents improved substantially over the past 10 years. The proportion of single parents with primary and below education dropped from 29.3% in 2001 to 17.5% in 2011, while that with post-secondary education went up from 7.6% to 14.6%. (Table 4.1)

4.2 Single mothers showed a relatively greater improvement in educational attainment than single fathers over the past 10 years. The proportion of single mothers with primary and below education dropped by 12.9 percentage points from 30.0% in 2001 to 17.1% in 2011 as compared with the decrease by 8.6 percentage points from 27.2% in 2001 to 18.6% in 2011 for single fathers. In fact, this proportion was smaller among single mothers than single fathers in 2011. Yet, the proportion of single fathers with post-secondary education (15.3%) was still greater than that of single mothers (14.4%) in 2011. (Table 4.1)

**表 4.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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 4.1 Single parents by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	教育程度（最高就讀程度） Educational attainment (highest level attended)	2001		2006		2011	
		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	3 867	27.2	3 574	22.7	3 290	18.6
	中學／預科 <sup>(1)</sup> Secondary / Sixth form <sup>(1)</sup>						
	初中 Lower secondary	4 779	33.6	5 365	34.1	5 891	33.3
	高中／預科 <sup>(1)</sup> Upper secondary / Sixth form <sup>(1)</sup>	4 406	31.0	4 693	29.8	5 782	32.7
	小計 Sub-total	9 185	64.6	10 058	63.9	11 673	66.1
	專上教育 <sup>(2)</sup> Post-secondary <sup>(2)</sup>	1 164	8.2	2 116	13.4	2 702	15.3
	小計 Sub-total	14 216	100.0	15 748	100.0	17 665	100.0
女性 Female	小學及以下 Primary and below	14 143	30.0	14 455	23.8	10 975	17.1
	中學／預科 <sup>(1)</sup> Secondary / Sixth form <sup>(1)</sup>						
	初中 Lower secondary	13 201	28.0	18 883	31.1	19 707	30.8
	高中／預科 <sup>(1)</sup> Upper secondary / Sixth form <sup>(1)</sup>	16 351	34.6	21 528	35.5	24 168	37.7
	小計 Sub-total	29 552	62.6	40 411	66.6	43 875	68.5
	專上教育 <sup>(2)</sup> Post-secondary <sup>(2)</sup>	3 520	7.5	5 809	9.6	9 190	14.4
	小計 Sub-total	47 215	100.0	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0
合計 Both sexes	小學及以下 Primary and below	18 010	29.3	18 029	23.6	14 265	17.5
	中學／預科 <sup>(1)</sup> Secondary / Sixth form <sup>(1)</sup>						
	初中 Lower secondary	17 980	29.3	24 248	31.7	25 598	31.3
	高中／預科 <sup>(1)</sup> Upper secondary / Sixth form <sup>(1)</sup>	20 757	33.8	26 221	34.3	29 950	36.7
	小計 Sub-total	38 737	63.1	50 469	66.0	55 548	68.0
	專上教育 <sup>(2)</sup> Post-secondary <sup>(2)</sup>	4 684	7.6	7 925	10.4	11 892	14.6
	總計 Total	61 431	100.0	76 423	100.0	81 705	100.0

註釋：(1) 這些數字包括於 2001 年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局的證書／文憑課程」。

(2) 在 2001 年人口普查時，這些數字包括所有最高就讀教育程度為各類證書／文憑／副學士／院士銜或同等課程（註釋 1 所列明的課程除外）的人士。

Notes : (1) The figures include “Diploma / Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former Polytechnics / commercial schools / industrial training centres of Vocational Training Council” in the 2001 Population Census.

(2) The figures include all persons with the educational attainment (highest level attended) at different types of diploma / certificate courses, associateship courses or equivalent courses (except those courses specified in Note 1) in the 2001 Population Census.

4.3 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 2011 年，曾受專上教育的單親人士比例僅為 14.6%，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應比例則達 27.7%。（表 4.2）

4.4 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離婚、分居的單親人士有明顯差異。喪偶的單親人士中，曾受專上教育者佔 9.9%，而離婚及分居的單親人士的相應比例則分別為 13.8% 及 21.4%。只有小學及以下程度的則分別為 30.8%、15.8% 及 15.0%。（表 4.2）

4.3 In general, single parents were less educated when compared with persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. In 2011, only 14.6% of single parents had attained post-secondary education while the corresponding proportion for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 was 27.7%. (Table 4.2)

4.4 Further analysed by the marital status of single parents, it is noted that there was apparent difference in the educational attainment of single parents who were widowed and single parents who were divorced or separated. About 9.9% of the single parents who were widowed had attended post-secondary education, whilst the corresponding proportions for those who were divorced and separated were 13.8% and 21.4% respectively. The proportions with primary and below education were 30.8%, 15.8% and 15.0% respectively. (Table 4.2)

**表 4.2 2011 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 4.2 Single parents by educational attainment (highest level attended) and marital status, 2011**

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 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
小學及以下 Primary and below	321 (6.6)	3 859 (30.8)	8 998 (15.8)	1 087 (15.0)	14 265 (17.5)	165 032 (12.2)
中學／預科 Secondary / Sixth form						
初中 Lower secondary	994 (20.4)	3 885 (31.0)	19 013 (33.3)	1 706 (23.5)	25 598 (31.3)	327 039 (24.3)
高中／預科 Upper secondary / Sixth form	2 354 (48.4)	3 532 (28.2)	21 154 (37.1)	2 910 (40.1)	29 950 (36.7)	482 327 (35.8)
小計 Sub-total	3 348 (68.9)	7 417 (59.2)	40 167 (70.4)	4 616 (63.6)	55 548 (68.0)	809 366 (60.0)
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 192 (24.5)	1 244 (9.9)	7 904 (13.8)	1 552 (21.4)	11 892 (14.6)	373 613 (27.7)
總計 Total	4 861 (100.0)	12 520 (100.0)	57 069 (100.0)	7 255 (100.0)	81 705 (100.0)	1 348 011 (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.

4.5 上述所得的現象不難理解。一方面，喪偶的單親人士是由於其配偶逝世而產生的，他／她們一般年紀較大及以女性為多。這些人士在年輕時受教育的機會較少，故此其教育程度亦較低。另一方面，離婚或分居的單親人士的成因是已婚夫婦終結其婚姻關係，他／她們較多是中年或壯年人士，而教育程度亦普遍較高。

4.5 The above observation is not difficult to understand. On the one hand, the death of the spouse led to the formation of widowed single parents; of whom were in general of older ages and were more likely females. Since they had fewer education opportunities when they were young, their educational attainment levels were lower. On the other hand, divorced or separated single parents resulted from the ending of marital relationship between married couples. More of them were middle-aged or prime-aged persons with generally higher educational attainment.

## 5. 勞動人口

## 5. Labour Force

### 勞動人口參與率

5.1 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百分比）由 2001 年的 63.8% 輕微下跌至 2011 年的 62.9%。與此相反，與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應數字卻由 2001 年的 72.3% 輕微上升至 2011 年的 74.1%，這主要歸因於女性的勞動人口參與率在過去 10 年的上升。（表 5.1）

5.2 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。不過，單親爸爸在過去 5 年的跌幅（4.7 個百分點），則較單親媽媽的跌幅（1.1 個百分點）更為明顯。不過，單親爸爸的勞動人口參與率在 2011 年仍較單親媽媽高約 15 個百分點。（表 5.1）

### Labour force participation rate

5.1 The labour force participation rate of single parents, i.e. the proportion of economically active of single parents to the total number of single parents aged 15 and over, dropped slightly from 63.8% in 2001 to 62.9% in 2011. The corresponding figures for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18, by contrast, increased slightly from 72.3% in 2001 to 74.1% in 2011, which was mainly attributable to the rise in labour force participation rate of females during the past decade. (Table 5.1)

5.2 Broadly similar trends are observed for both single fathers and mothers over the period. However, the decrease in labour force participation rate among single fathers (4.7 percentage points) was more notable than that among single mothers (1.1 percentage points) in the past 5 years. Yet, the labour force participation rate of single fathers was higher than that of single mothers by about 15 percentage points in 2011. (Table 5.1)

**表 5.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別劃分的單親人士勞動人口參與率**  
**Table 5.1 Labour force participation rates of single parents by sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rates (%)					
	2001		2006		2011	
	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	78.8	93.0	79.3	91.1	74.6	90.8
女性 Female	59.3	51.9	60.8	56.5	59.7	58.5
合計 Both sexes	63.8	72.3	64.6	73.2	62.9	74.1

5.3 單親爸爸的勞動人口參與率較與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性為低。相反，單親媽媽的勞動人口參與率則較與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性為高。（表 5.1）

5.3 Single fathers had lower labour force participation rate than males living with child(ren) aged under 18. However, single mothers had higher labour force participation rate than females living with child(ren) aged under 18. (Table 5.1)

## 單親工作人士

## Working single parents

### 經濟活動身分

### Economic activity status

5.4 在 2011 年，全港共有 47 717 位單親工作人士，較 10 年前上升 36.1%。按性別分析，在職單親爸爸的數目在過去 10 年上升 22.6%，由 10 124 人增至 12 407 人。而在職單親媽媽同期則由 24 948 人增至 35 310 人，上升 41.5%。（表 5.2）

5.4 In 2011, there were 47 717 working single parents, increased by 36.1% over the past decade. Analysed by sex, the number of working single fathers increased by 22.6%, from 10 124 to 12 407 over the past 10 years while that of working single mothers increased by 41.5%, from 24 948 to 35 310. (Table 5.2)

5.5 在 2011 年，單親工作人士中大部分（88.2%）是僱員，而僱主佔 4.4%，自營作業者及無酬家庭從業員則佔 7.4%。與 2001 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有所上升，但僱主所佔的比例則下跌。同期間，與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的分布亦有類似的轉變。（表 5.2）

5.5 Among the working single parents in 2011, most (88.2%) of them were employees, 4.4% were employers, and 7.4% were self-employed or unpaid family workers. As compared with the distribution in economic activity status in 2001, the proportion of self-employed/unpaid family workers showed an increase where there was a decrease in the share of employers. Similar changes were observed among working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 over the same period. (Table 5.2)

5.6 在職單親媽媽的經濟活動身分為僱員的比例較在職單親爸爸為高；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則較在職單親媽媽為高。（表 5.2）

5.6 Proportionately more working single mothers were employees when compared with working single fathers while relatively higher proportion of working single fathers were employers, self-employed or unpaid family workers when compared with their female counterparts. (Table 5.2)

**表 5.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的單親工作人士**  
**Table 5.2 Working single parents by sex and economic activity status, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	2001		2006		2011	
		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 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
男性 Male	僱員 <sup>(2)</sup> Employees <sup>(2)</sup>	8 356 (82.5)	564 137 (80.8)	9 426 (84.3)	494 870 (82.4)	10 366 (83.5)	472 828 (82.5)
	僱主 Employers	848 (8.4)	83 990 (12.0)	904 (8.1)	64 355 (10.7)	767 (6.2)	46 741 (8.2)
	自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員 Self-employed / Unpaid family workers	920 (9.1)	50 263 (7.2)	849 (7.6)	41 478 (6.9)	1 274 (10.3)	53 313 (9.3)
	小計 Sub-total	10 124 (100.0)	698 390 (100.0)	11 179 (100.0)	600 703 (100.0)	12 407 (100.0)	572 882 (100.0)
女性 Female	僱員 <sup>(2)</sup> Employees <sup>(2)</sup>	22 395 (89.8)	368 768 (90.7)	30 018 (91.4)	366 961 (91.9)	31 706 (89.8)	359 567 (91.6)
	僱主 Employers	1 376 (5.5)	18 947 (4.7)	1 463 (4.5)	17 131 (4.3)	1 338 (3.8)	14 549 (3.7)
	自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員 Self-employed / Unpaid family workers	1 177 (4.7)	18 814 (4.6)	1 378 (4.2)	15 330 (3.8)	2 266 (6.4)	18 211 (4.6)
	小計 Sub-total	24 948 (100.0)	406 529 (100.0)	32 859 (100.0)	399 422 (100.0)	35 310 (100.0)	392 327 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes	僱員 <sup>(2)</sup> Employees <sup>(2)</sup>	30 751 (87.7)	932 905 (84.4)	39 444 (89.6)	861 831 (86.2)	42 072 (88.2)	832 395 (86.2)
	僱主 Employers	2 224 (6.3)	102 937 (9.3)	2 367 (5.4)	81 486 (8.1)	2 105 (4.4)	61 290 (6.3)
	自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員 Self-employed / Unpaid family workers	2 097 (6.0)	69 077 (6.3)	2 227 (5.1)	56 808 (5.7)	3 540 (7.4)	71 524 (7.4)
	總計 Total	35 072 (100.0)	1 104 919 (100.0)	44 038 (100.0)	1 000 125 (100.0)	47 717 (100.0)	965 209 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。  
 (2) 這些數字包括外發工。

Notes : (1) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.  
 (2) The figures include outworkers.

## 行業

5.7 在 2011 年單親工作人士中，從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的佔 25.8%，其次是「住宿及膳食服務業」（14.6%）。（表 5.3）

5.8 最多在職單親爸爸從事的行業是「建造業」（19.9%），其次則為「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」（16.6%）。而最多在職單親媽媽從事的首兩個行業則分別為「進出口、批發及零售業」（29.2%）及「住宿及膳食服務業」（16.4%）。然而，單親工作人士的行業分布與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的分布略有不同。與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士最多人從事的首兩個行業分別是「進出口、批發及零售業」（19.7%）及「建造業」（17.0%），而與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性工作人士最多人從事的首兩個行業則分別是和「進出口、批發及零售業」（30.1%）及「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」（20.1%）。（表 5.3）

## Industry

5.7 There were 25.8% of the working single parents engaged in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector and 14.6% in the “Accommodation and food services” sector in 2011. (Table 5.3)

5.8 The “Construction” sector was the largest industry sector for working single fathers (19.9%) in 2011, followed by the “Transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sector (16.6%). The largest two industry sectors for working single mothers were the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector (29.2%) and the “Accommodation and food services” sector (16.4%). However, the industry distributions of working persons with child(ren) aged under 18 were slightly different. The two largest industry sectors for working males with child(ren) aged under 18 were the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector (19.7%) and the “Construction” sector (17.0%). As for working females with child(ren) aged under 18, the largest two were the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector (30.1%) and the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector (20.1%). (Table 5.3)

**表 5.3 2011 年按性別及行業劃分的單親工作人士**  
**Table 5.3 Working single parents by sex and industry, 2011**

		2011		
性別 Sex	行業 <sup>(1)</sup> Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	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 <sup>(2)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )		
男性 Male	製造業 Manufacturing	694 (5.6)	29 540 (5.2)	
	建造業 Construction	2 474 (19.9)	97 175 (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)	
	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)	
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	1 187 (9.6)	43 104 (7.5)	
	資訊及通訊服務業 Information and communications	328 (2.6)	20 741 (3.6)	
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	372 (3.0)	31 993 (5.6)	
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	1 318 (10.6)	64 031 (11.2)	
	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	1 214 (9.8)	67 698 (11.8)	
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	570 (4.6)	16 399 (2.9)	
	其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	190 (1.5)	7 163 (1.3)	
	小計 Sub-total	12 407 (100.0)	572 882 (100.0)	
	女性 Female	製造業 Manufacturing	1 006 (2.8)	15 573 (4.0)
		建造業 Construction	887 (2.5)	8 593 (2.2)
		進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	10 310 (29.2)	118 023 (30.1)
		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)
		住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	5 800 (16.4)	42 872 (10.9)
資訊及通訊服務業 Information and communications		438 (1.2)	8 554 (2.2)	
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance		1 803 (5.1)	32 281 (8.2)	
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services		4 704 (13.3)	48 695 (12.4)	
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)	
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services		3 161 (9.0)	19 439 (5.0)	
其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>		154 (0.4)	1 683 (0.4)	
小計 Sub-total		35 310 (100.0)	392 327 (100.0)	

**表 5.3 2011 年按性別及行業劃分的單親工作人士（續）**  
**Table 5.3 Working single parents by sex and industry, 2011 (Cont'd)**

		2011	
性別 Sex	行業 <sup>(1)</sup> Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	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 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )	
合計 Both sexes	製造業 Manufacturing	1 700 (3.6)	45 113 (4.7)
	建造業 Construction	3 361 (7.0)	105 768 (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)
	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)
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	6 987 (14.6)	85 976 (8.9)
	資訊及通訊服務業 Information and communications	766 (1.6)	29 295 (3.0)
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	2 175 (4.6)	64 274 (6.7)
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	6 022 (12.6)	112 726 (11.7)
	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)
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	3 731 (7.8)	35 838 (3.7)
	其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	344 (0.7)	8 846 (0.9)
	總計 Total	47 717 (100.0)	965 209 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 2011 年的統計數字是根據新行業分類編製。2011 年人口普查所採用的新行業分類系統基本上是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」（等同於聯合國的「所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 4 版」）為藍本而編定。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(3) 「其他」包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應及廢棄物管理」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Notes : (1) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new industry classification adopted in the 2011 Population Census which is basically modeled on the 'Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0' (equivalent to the United Nations' International Standard Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4).

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

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

## 職業

5.9 在 2011 年，最多單親工作人士從事的首三個職業組別分別為「服務工作及銷售人員」(26.7%)，其次是「非技術工人」(19.7%)，及「文書支援人員」(17.3%)。(表 5.4)

5.10 最多單親爸爸及單親媽媽工作的職業組別分別為「工藝及有關人員」和「服務工作及銷售人員」，比例分別為 21.6% 和 30.6%。另一方面，最多與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士為「輔助專業人員」(19.4%)，而最多與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性工作人士則為「文書支援人員」(23.5%)。(表 5.4)

## Occupation

5.9 In 2011, the top three occupation groups engaged by the working single parents were “Service and sales workers” (26.7%), “Elementary occupations” (19.7%) and “Clerical support workers” (17.3%). (Table 5.4)

5.10 The most commonly engaged occupation group for single fathers and single mothers were “Craft and related workers” and “Service and sales workers”, at 21.6% and 30.6% respectively. On the other hand, the most commonly engaged occupation group for working males living with child(ren) aged under 18 was “Associate professionals” (19.4%) while that for working females living with child(ren) aged under 18 was “Clerical support workers” (23.5%). (Table 5.4)

**表 5.4 2011 年按性別及職業劃分的單親工作人士**  
**Table 5.4 Working single parents by sex and occupation, 2011**

		2011	
性別 Sex	職業 <sup>(1)</sup> Occupation <sup>(1)</sup>	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 <sup>(2)</sup> ) Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )	
男性 Male	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	1 012 (8.2)	91 086 (15.9)
	專業人員 Professionals	302 (2.4)	42 413 (7.4)
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	2 172 (17.5)	110 947 (19.4)
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	829 (6.7)	37 766 (6.6)
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	1 925 (15.5)	78 878 (13.8)
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2 682 (21.6)	91 105 (15.9)
	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)
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	1 821 (14.7)	58 047 (10.1)
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	17 (0.1)	391 (0.1)
	小計 Sub-total	12 407 (100.0)	572 882 (100.0)

**表 5.4 2011 年按性別及職業劃分的單親工作人士（續）**  
**Table 5.4 Working single parents by sex and occupation, 2011 (Cont'd.)**

		2011		
性別 Sex	職業 <sup>(1)</sup> Occupation <sup>(1)</sup>	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 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )		
女性 Female	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	2 369 (6.7)	41 544 (10.6)	
	專業人員 Professionals	880 (2.5)	23 435 (6.0)	
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	5 521 (15.6)	84 995 (21.7)	
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	7 434 (21.1)	92 322 (23.5)	
	服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	10 804 (30.6)	88 382 (22.5)	
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	476 (1.3)	5 242 (1.3)	
	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)	
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	7 576 (21.5)	53 460 (13.6)	
	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)	
	小計 Sub-total	35 310 (100.0)	392 327 (100.0)	
	合計 Both sexes	經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	3 381 (7.1)	132 630 (13.7)
		專業人員 Professionals	1 182 (2.5)	65 848 (6.8)
		輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	7 693 (16.1)	195 942 (20.3)
		文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	8 263 (17.3)	130 088 (13.5)
		服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	12 729 (26.7)	167 260 (17.3)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers		3 158 (6.6)	96 347 (10.0)	
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)	
非技術工人 Elementary occupations		9 397 (19.7)	111 507 (11.6)	
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable		18 (0.0)	568 (0.1)	
總計 Total		47 717 (100.0)	965 209 (100.0)	

註釋：(1) 2011 年的統計數字是根據新職業分類編製。2011 年人口普查所採用的新職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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

## 每月所有職業收入

5.11 單親工作人士於 2011 年的每月所有職業收入中位數為 10,000 元，與 2001 年的相同，而較 2006 年則上升 11.1%。在 2001 年與 2011 年期間及在 2006 與 2011 年期間，按綜合消費物價指數的轉變幅度計算的通脹率分別為 12% 及 16%。（表 5.5）

5.12 單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數較單親媽媽的為高。在 2001 年，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數較單親媽媽的高 27.7%，而在 2011 年的相應差別則擴闊至 33.3%。這分別可能與他們從事的職業、行業及教育程度有關。例如，與單親媽媽相比，單親爸爸從事「經理及行政級人員」的比例（8.2%）較單親媽媽的為高（6.7%），他們獲取的月薪亦較高。另一方面，超過一半的單親媽媽（52.1%）任職「服務工作及銷售人員」或「非技術人員」，而單親爸爸的相應比例則為 30.2%，這引致她們的月薪一般較低。（表 5.4 及表 5.5）

## Monthly income from all employment

5.11 The median monthly income from all employment of the working single parents was \$10,000 in 2011, which is the same as that in 2001, but represents an increase of 11.1% when compared with 2006. Over the periods 2001-2011 and 2006-2011, the change inflation rate as measured by the change in the Composite Consumer Price Index was 12% and 16% respectively. (Table 5.5)

5.12 Single fathers had a median monthly income from all employment higher than single mothers did. In 2001, the median monthly income from all employment of single fathers was 27.7% higher than that of single mothers. However, the difference widened to 33.3% in 2011. The income gap may be partly related to their occupations, industries and educational attainment. For example, proportionally more single fathers (8.2%) than single mothers (6.7%) worked as “Managers and administrators” and hence they earned higher monthly employment income. On the other hand, over half of the single mothers (52.1%) worked as “Service and sales workers” or engaged in “Elementary occupations” as compared with the corresponding figure of 30.2% for single fathers. As such, single mothers had relatively low monthly employment income. (Table 5.4 and Table 5.5)

**表 5.5 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及每月所有職業收入劃分的單親工作人士**  
**Table 5.5 Working single parents by sex and monthly income from all employment, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	每月所有職業收入（港元） Monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	2001		2006		2011	
		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 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
男性 Male	< 2,000	255 (2.5)	11 734 (1.7)	213 (1.9)	8 097 (1.3)	183 (1.5)	4 545 (0.8)
	2,000 – < 4,000	304 (3.0)	9 948 (1.4)	451 (4.0)	12 048 (2.0)	356 (2.9)	5 653 (1.0)
	4,000 – < 6,000	594 (5.9)	23 844 (3.4)	810 (7.2)	30 107 (5.0)	416 (3.4)	12 238 (2.1)
	6,000 – < 8,000	1 087 (10.7)	50 590 (7.2)	1 706 (15.3)	57 996 (9.7)	1 184 (9.5)	30 275 (5.3)
	8,000 – < 10,000	1 303 (12.9)	74 547 (10.7)	1 446 (12.9)	70 941 (11.8)	1 859 (15.0)	54 903 (9.6)
	10,000 – < 15,000	2 837 (28.0)	192 775 (27.6)	2 682 (24.0)	149 616 (24.9)	3 705 (29.9)	143 154 (25.0)
	15,000 – < 20,000	1 496 (14.8)	106 847 (15.3)	1 386 (12.4)	82 153 (13.7)	1 624 (13.1)	84 825 (14.8)
	20,000 – < 25,000	837 (8.3)	73 969 (10.6)	849 (7.6)	54 903 (9.1)	1 143 (9.2)	61 036 (10.7)
	25,000 – < 30,000	356 (3.5)	31 751 (4.5)	357 (3.2)	28 319 (4.7)	382 (3.1)	33 431 (5.8)
	30,000 – < 40,000	393 (3.9)	42 214 (6.0)	565 (5.1)	37 135 (6.2)	652 (5.3)	50 265 (8.8)
	≥ 40,000	662 (6.5)	80 171 (11.5)	714 (6.4)	69 388 (11.6)	903 (7.3)	92 557 (16.2)
	小計 Sub-total	10 124 (100.0)	698 390 (100.0)	11 179 (100.0)	600 703 (100.0)	12 407 (100.0)	572 882 (100.0)
	每月所有職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	12,000	14,000	10,500	13,000	12,000	15,600
女性 Female	< 2,000	584 (2.3)	16 955 (4.2)	1 096 (3.3)	13 803 (3.5)	1 489 (4.2)	11 352 (2.9)
	2,000 – < 4,000	1 767 (7.1)	31 348 (7.7)	3 314 (10.1)	30 294 (7.6)	3 595 (10.2)	19 881 (5.1)
	4,000 – < 6,000	2 882 (11.6)	52 770 (13.0)	4 626 (14.1)	55 733 (14.0)	2 847 (8.1)	25 626 (6.5)
	6,000 – < 8,000	4 264 (17.1)	59 383 (14.6)	5 362 (16.3)	56 398 (14.1)	5 866 (16.6)	51 044 (13.0)
	8,000 – < 10,000	3 618 (14.5)	43 752 (10.8)	4 111 (12.5)	39 897 (10.0)	6 048 (17.1)	48 669 (12.4)
	10,000 – < 15,000	5 147 (20.6)	75 103 (18.5)	6 046 (18.4)	70 669 (17.7)	5 727 (16.2)	67 022 (17.1)
	15,000 – < 20,000	2 157 (8.6)	39 568 (9.7)	2 911 (8.9)	42 206 (10.6)	2 875 (8.1)	44 427 (11.3)
	20,000 – < 25,000	1 627 (6.5)	29 266 (7.2)	1 909 (5.8)	26 991 (6.8)	2 175 (6.2)	33 698 (8.6)
	25,000 – < 30,000	788 (3.2)	14 641 (3.6)	1 087 (3.3)	16 525 (4.1)	971 (2.7)	17 492 (4.5)
	30,000 – < 40,000	946 (3.8)	20 486 (5.0)	1 136 (3.5)	22 086 (5.5)	1 683 (4.8)	31 417 (8.0)
	≥ 40,000	1 168 (4.7)	23 257 (5.7)	1 261 (3.8)	24 820 (6.2)	2 034 (5.8)	41 699 (10.6)
	小計 Sub-total	24 948 (100.0)	406 529 (100.0)	32 859 (100.0)	399 422 (100.0)	35 310 (100.0)	392 327 (100.0)
	每月所有職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	9,400	9,800	8,500	10,000	9,000	12,000

**表 5.5 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及每月所有職業收入劃分的單親工作人士（續）**  
**Table 5.5 Working single parents by sex and monthly income from all employment, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Cont'd.)**

性別 Sex	每月所有職業收入（港元） Monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	2001		2006		2011	
		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 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
合計 Both sexes	< 2,000	839 (2.4)	28 689 (2.6)	1 309 (3.0)	21 900 (2.2)	1 672 (3.5)	15 897 (1.6)
	2,000 – < 4,000	2 071 (5.9)	41 296 (3.7)	3 765 (8.5)	42 342 (4.2)	3 951 (8.3)	25 534 (2.6)
	4,000 – < 6,000	3 476 (9.9)	76 614 (6.9)	5 436 (12.3)	85 840 (8.6)	3 263 (6.8)	37 864 (3.9)
	6,000 – < 8,000	5 351 (15.3)	109 973 (10.0)	7 068 (16.0)	114 394 (11.4)	7 050 (14.8)	81 319 (8.4)
	8,000 – < 10,000	4 921 (14.0)	118 299 (10.7)	5 557 (12.6)	110 838 (11.1)	7 907 (16.6)	103 572 (10.7)
	10,000 – < 15,000	7 984 (22.8)	267 878 (24.2)	8 728 (19.8)	220 285 (22.0)	9 432 (19.8)	210 176 (21.8)
	15,000 – < 20,000	3 653 (10.4)	146 415 (13.3)	4 297 (9.8)	124 359 (12.4)	4 499 (9.4)	129 252 (13.4)
	20,000 – < 25,000	2 464 (7.0)	103 235 (9.3)	2 758 (6.3)	81 894 (8.2)	3 318 (7.0)	94 734 (9.8)
	25,000 – < 30,000	1 144 (3.3)	46 392 (4.2)	1 444 (3.3)	44 844 (4.5)	1 353 (2.8)	50 923 (5.3)
	30,000 – < 40,000	1 339 (3.8)	62 700 (5.7)	1 701 (3.9)	59 221 (5.9)	2 335 (4.9)	81 682 (8.5)
	≥ 40,000	1 830 (5.2)	103 428 (9.4)	1 975 (4.5)	94 208 (9.4)	2 937 (6.2)	134 256 (13.9)
總計 Total		35 072 (100.0)	1 104 919 (100.0)	44 038 (100.0)	1 000 125 (100.0)	47 717 (100.0)	965 209 (100.0)
	每月所有職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	10,000	12,000	9,000	12,000	10,000	15,000

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.

## 非工作單親人士

### 經濟活動身分

5.13 在 2011 年的單親人士中，有 33 988 人並非在職，當中料理家務者佔 62.0%，2001 年的相應數字為 72.4%。而身分為退休人士的單親人士比重則在 10 年間由 2.7% 上升至 4.9%。（表 5.6）

5.14 在 2011 年，大部分（67.2%）的非工作的單親媽媽均為料理家務者。非在職的單親爸爸的相對比例則為 33.2%。然而，與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的非工作男性的情況則頗為不同，當中只有 16.6% 為料理家務者，而且退休人士（23.3%）的比例相對較非工作的單親爸爸（18.7%）為高。（表 5.6）

### 家庭住戶收入

5.15 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 2011 年，非工作單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 7,100 元，輕微高於 2006 年的 7,000 元，但較 2001 年的 8,200 元為低。（表 5.7）

5.16 非工作單親爸爸在 2011 年的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 7,440 元，相對非工作單親媽媽的 7,000 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（8,000 元）却稍為低於非工作單親媽媽的數字（8,300 元）。（表 5.7）

## Non-working single parents

### Economic activity status

5.13 Among the single parents in 2011, 33 988 were not working. 62.0% of them were home-makers. In 2001, the corresponding proportion was 72.4%. The proportion of single parents who were retired increased from 2.7% to 4.9% during the past 10 years. (Table 5.6)

5.14 In 2011, most (67.2%) of the non-working single mothers were home-makers while the corresponding figure of their male counterparts was 33.2%. However, the situation for non-working males living with child(ren) aged under 18 was somewhat different. Only 16.6% of them were home-makers and a relatively higher proportion of them were retired persons (23.3%) as compared with that of non-working single fathers (18.7%). (Table 5.6)

### Domestic household income

5.15 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 2011, the median monthly domestic household income of non-working single parents was \$7,100, which was slightly higher than that of \$7,000 in 2006 but lower than that of \$8,200 in 2001. (Table 5.7)

5.16 The median domestic household income of non-working single fathers was \$7,440 in 2011, as compared with that of non-working single mothers at \$7,000. The median domestic household income of non-working single fathers (\$8,000) was however slightly lower than their female counterparts (\$8,300) 10 years ago. (Table 5.7)

**表 5.6 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的非工作單親人士**  
**Table 5.6 Non-working single parents by sex and economic activity status, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

		2001		2006		2011	
性別 Sex	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	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
		數目（百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )					
男性 Male							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	841 (20.6)	6 727 (7.6)	1 265 (27.7)	8 714 (9.0)	1 748 (33.2)	13 358 (16.6)
	退休人士 Retired persons	495 (12.1)	16 381 (18.5)	748 (16.4)	22 229 (22.9)	984 (18.7)	18 718 (23.3)
	其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	2 756 (67.4)	65 668 (74.0)	2 556 (55.9)	66 183 (68.1)	2 526 (48.0)	48 309 (60.1)
	小計 Sub-total	4 092 (100.0)	88 776 (100.0)	4 569 (100.0)	97 126 (100.0)	5 258 (100.0)	80 385 (100.0)
女性 Female							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	18 235 (81.9)	373 415 (95.0)	21 614 (77.7)	306 807 (89.4)	19 311 (67.2)	245 137 (81.1)
	退休人士 Retired persons	213 (1.0)	1 482 (0.4)	593 (2.1)	4 435 (1.3)	688 (2.4)	4 001 (1.3)
	其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	3 819 (17.2)	17 965 (4.6)	5 609 (20.2)	31 985 (9.3)	8 731 (30.4)	53 279 (17.6)
	小計 Sub-total	22 267 (100.0)	392 862 (100.0)	27 816 (100.0)	343 227 (100.0)	28 730 (100.0)	302 417 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	19 076 (72.4)	380 142 (78.9)	22 879 (70.6)	315 521 (71.7)	21 059 (62.0)	258 495 (67.5)
	退休人士 Retired persons	708 (2.7)	17 863 (3.7)	1 341 (4.1)	26 664 (6.1)	1 672 (4.9)	22 719 (5.9)
	其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	6 575 (24.9)	83 633 (17.4)	8 165 (25.2)	98 168 (22.3)	11 257 (33.1)	101 588 (26.5)
	總計 Total	26 359 (100.0)	481 638 (100.0)	32 385 (100.0)	440 353 (100.0)	33 988 (100.0)	382 802 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

(2) 這些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 total.

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

**表 5.7 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按家庭住戶每月收入及性別劃分的非工作單親人士<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**Table 5.7 Non-working single parents<sup>(1)</sup> by monthly domestic household income and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	2001			2006			2011		
	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
數目（百分比 <sup>(2)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(2)</sup> )									
< 2,000	266 (6.5%)	519 (2.3%)	785 (3.0%)	349 (7.7%)	1 328 (4.8%)	1 677 (5.2%)	250 (4.8%)	1 272 (4.4%)	1 522 (4.5%)
2,000 - 3,999	225 (5.5%)	740 (3.3%)	965 (3.7%)	251 (5.5%)	1 936 (7.0%)	2 187 (6.8%)	383 (7.3%)	2 174 (7.6%)	2 557 (7.5%)
4,000 - 5,999	552 (13.5%)	3 319 (14.9%)	3 871 (14.7%)	965 (21.2%)	6 376 (22.9%)	7 341 (22.7%)	1 047 (19.9%)	6 020 (21.0%)	7 067 (20.8%)
6,000 - 7,999	982 (24.0%)	5 402 (24.3%)	6 384 (24.2%)	1 040 (22.8%)	6 708 (24.1%)	7 748 (23.9%)	1 076 (20.5%)	6 096 (21.2%)	7 172 (21.1%)
8,000 - 9,999	580 (14.2%)	3 773 (16.9%)	4 353 (16.5%)	653 (14.3%)	3 656 (13.1%)	4 309 (13.3%)	791 (15.0%)	3 795 (13.2%)	4 586 (13.5%)
10,000 - 14,999	874 (21.4%)	5 011 (22.5%)	5 885 (22.3%)	596 (13.1%)	3 949 (14.2%)	4 545 (14.0%)	634 (12.1%)	3 846 (13.4%)	4 480 (13.2%)
15,000 - 19,999	225 (5.5%)	1 814 (8.1%)	2 039 (7.7%)	316 (6.9%)	1 938 (7.0%)	2 254 (7.0%)	434 (8.3%)	1 479 (5.2%)	1 913 (5.6%)
≥ 20,000	388 (9.5%)	1 689 (7.6%)	2 077 (7.9%)	389 (8.5%)	1 915 (6.9%)	2 304 (7.1%)	643 (12.2%)	4 024 (14.0%)	4 667 (13.7%)
總計 Total	4 092 (100.0%)	22 267 (100.0%)	26 359 (100.0%)	4 559 (100.0%)	27 806 (100.0%)	32 365 (100.0%)	5 258 (100.0%)	28 706 (100.0%)	33 964 (100.0%)
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)									
	8,000	8,300	8,200	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,440	7,000	7,100

註釋：(1) 這些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) The figures include only persons living in domestic households.  
 (2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total.

## 6. 住戶及房屋特徵

### 住戶人數

6.1 在 2011 年人口普查中，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。在人口普查／中期人口統計中，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須有任何關係。

6.2 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，在 2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查中，成員只有流動居民的住戶已不包括在家庭住戶的涵蓋範圍內<sup>1</sup>。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，故此本章內的分析範圍只涵蓋家庭住戶內的單親人士。

<sup>1</sup> 在 2006 年及 2011 年，分別有 30 名及 25 名單親人士居住在只有流居民的住戶內。

## 6. Household and Housing Characteristics

### Household size

6.1 The basic unit of enquiry in the 2011 Population Census, as in previous censuses/by-censuses, was a household. In censuses/by-censuses, all persons in all households in each unit of quarters were enumerated. Persons who make common provisions for essentials for living inside a unit of quarters are regarded as members of the same household. It should 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.

6.2 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 comprise 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, in the 2006 Population By-census and 2011 Population Census, households composed of Mobile Residents only were excluded from the coverage of domestic households<sup>1</sup>. 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 is not complete from these households, single parents and their children cannot be identified therein. The analyses in this chapter cover single parents in domestic households only.

<sup>1</sup> In 2006 and 2011, there were 30 and 25 single parents respectively living in households composed of Mobile Residents only.

6.3 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。

6.4 91.1% 的單親人士在 2011 年居於 2 至 4 人的家庭住戶中，較 2001 年的 86.5% 為高。特別是居於 2 人住戶的單親人士比例由 2001 年的 28.0% 上升至 2011 年的 39.1%。隨着這個改變，單親人士的平均家庭住戶人數在過去 10 年由 3.3 人下降至 3.0 人。（表 6.1）

6.5 在 2011 年，單親爸爸的家庭住戶人數一般較單親媽媽為高。兩者的家庭住戶平均人數分別為 3.2 人及 2.9 人。在 2001 年，有 24.4% 的單親爸爸及 29.1% 的單親媽媽居住在 2 人家庭住戶，然而至 2011 年，其所佔比例則分別上升至 31.4% 及 41.2%。（表 6.1）

6.3 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.

6.4 There were 91.1% of the single parents in 2011 living in two to four-person domestic households, up from 86.5% in 2001. In particular, the proportion of single parents in two-person domestic households increased from 28.0% in 2001 to 39.1% in 2011. Along with this change, the average domestic household size of single parents dropped from 3.3 to 3.0 over the past 10 years. (Table 6.1)

6.5 Single fathers generally lived in domestic households larger than single mothers did in 2011, and the average domestic household sizes were 3.2 and 2.9 respectively. In 2001, 24.4% of single fathers and 29.1% of single mothers lived in domestic households with two members; whilst their proportion increased to 31.4% and 41.2% respectively in 2011. (Table 6.1)

**表 6.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及住戶人數劃分的單親人士數目**  
**Table 6.1 Single parents by sex and household size, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	住戶人數 Household size	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	2	3 462	24.4	4 155	26.4	5 545	31.4
	3	4 670	32.9	5 652	35.9	6 059	34.3
	4	3 378	23.8	3 886	24.7	3 638	20.6
	5	1 611	11.3	1 288	8.2	1 620	9.2
	6+	1 095	7.7	757	4.8	803	4.5
	小計 Sub-total	14 216	100.0	15 738	100.0	17 665	100.0
女性 Female	2	13 742	29.1	20 831	34.3	26 392	41.2
	3	18 389	38.9	25 565	42.1	23 604	36.9
	4	9 526	20.2	9 510	15.7	9 160	14.3
	5	3 447	7.3	3 323	5.5	3 329	5.2
	6+	2 111	4.5	1 426	2.4	1 530	2.4
	小計 Sub-total	47 215	100.0	60 655	100.0	64 015	100.0
合計 Both sexes	2	17 204	28.0	24 986	32.7	31 937	39.1
	3	23 059	37.5	31 217	40.9	29 663	36.3
	4	12 904	21.0	13 396	17.5	12 798	15.7
	5	5 058	8.2	4 611	6.0	4 949	6.1
	6+	3 206	5.2	2 183	2.9	2 333	2.9
	總計 Total	61 431	100.0	76 393	100.0	81 680	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size							
男性 Male			3.5		3.3		3.2
女性 Female			3.2		3.0		2.9
合計 Both sexes			3.3		3.1		3.0

## 同住情況

6.6 大部分單親人士只與子女同住，其比例由 2001 年的 75.6% 上升至 2011 年的 79.4%。此外，在 2011 年有 13.7% 的單親人士是與父母及子女同住，而另外的 7.0% 是與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住，兩者皆比 10 年前的比例減少了約 2 個百分點。（表 6.2）

6.7 與單親爸爸相比，單親媽媽只與子女同住的比率顯著較高。在 2011 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 65.4% 及 83.2%。另一方面，單親爸爸與父母及子女同住的比例（29.6%）則明顯高於單親媽媽的相應數字（9.3%）。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 6.2）

## 家庭住戶每月收入

6.8 單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數由 2001 年的 11,200 元下降至 2006 年的 10,000 元，再上升至 2011 年的 10,450 元。而 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年全港家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數分別為 18,710 元、17,250 元及 20,500 元。（表 6.3）

6.9 單親爸爸的家庭住戶每月收入中位數較單親媽媽的為高。在 2011 年，單親爸爸的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 13,410 元，而單親媽媽的則為 10,000 元。這可能因為在職的單親爸爸的每月收入較在職的單親媽媽為高以及有較高比例的單親爸爸是工作人士。（表 6.3）

## Living arrangements

6.6 Majority of single parents were living with their child(ren) only, with the proportion increasing from 75.6% in 2001 to 79.4% in 2011. Besides, 13.7% of single parents were living with their parent(s) and child(ren) and another 7.0% with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than their parent(s) in 2011. Both were lower than the corresponding proportions 10 years ago by about 2 percentage points. (Table 6.2)

6.7 When compared with single fathers, a significantly higher proportion of single mothers were living with child(ren) only. In 2011, the proportions for single fathers and single mothers were 65.4% and 83.2% respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of single fathers living with their parent(s) and child(ren) (29.6%) were considerably higher than that for their female counterparts (9.3%). This demonstrates that more single fathers tended to live with their parent(s) who could help take care of their child(ren). (Table 6.2)

## Monthly domestic household income

6.8 The median monthly household income of single parents dropped from \$11,200 in 2001 to \$10,000 in 2006, and then increased to \$10,450 in 2011. For all domestic households in Hong Kong, the median monthly domestic household income was \$18,710 in 2001, \$17,250 in 2006 and \$20,500 in 2011. (Table 6.3)

6.9 Single fathers lived in households with higher median monthly domestic household income when compared with single mothers. In 2011, the median monthly domestic household income was \$13,410 for single fathers and \$10,000 for single mothers. This is probably due to the fact that working single fathers had higher monthly income than working single mothers and a larger proportion of single fathers were working. (Table 6.3)

**表 6.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及同住情況劃分的單親人士數目**  
**Table 6.2 Single parents by sex and living arrangements, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 / 同住情況 Sex / Living arrangements	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
<b>男性</b> <b>Male</b>						
只與子女同住 <sup>(1)</sup> Living with child(ren) only <sup>(1)</sup>	8 667	61.0	10 323	65.6	11 553	65.4
與父母及子女同住 <sup>(2)</sup> Living with parent(s) and child(ren) <sup>(2)</sup>	4 725	33.2	4 640	29.5	5 230	29.6
與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住 <sup>(3)</sup> Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) <sup>(3)</sup>	824	5.8	785	5.0	882	5.0
小計 Subtotal	14 216	100.0	15 748	100.0	17 665	100.0
<b>女性</b> <b>Female</b>						
只與子女同住 <sup>(1)</sup> Living with child(ren) only <sup>(1)</sup>	37 774	80.0	50 831	83.8	53 282	83.2
與父母及子女同住 <sup>(2)</sup> Living with parent(s) and child(ren) <sup>(2)</sup>	4 919	10.4	5 085	8.4	5 947	9.3
與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住 <sup>(3)</sup> Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) <sup>(3)</sup>	4 522	9.6	4 759	7.8	4 811	7.5
小計 Subtotal	47 215	100.0	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0
<b>合計</b> <b>Both sexes</b>						
只與子女同住 <sup>(1)</sup> Living with child(ren) only <sup>(1)</sup>	46 441	75.6	61 154	80.0	64 835	79.4
與父母及子女同住 <sup>(2)</sup> Living with parent(s) and child(ren) <sup>(2)</sup>	9 644	15.7	9 725	12.7	11 177	13.7
與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住 <sup>(3)</sup> Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) <sup>(3)</sup>	5 346	8.7	5 554	7.3	5 693	7.0
總計 Total	61 431	100.0	76 423	100.0	81 705	100.0

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

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

**表 6.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及家庭住戶每月收入劃分的單親人士<sup>(1)</sup>數目**  
**Table 6.3 Single parents<sup>(1)</sup> by sex and monthly domestic household income, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	< 2,000	273	1.9	359	2.3	255	1.4
	2,000 – < 4,000	358	2.5	391	2.5	532	3.0
	4,000 – < 6,000	808	5.7	1 420	9.0	1 293	7.3
	6,000 – < 8,000	1 569	11.0	1 959	12.4	1 841	10.4
	8,000 – < 10,000	1 322	9.3	1 768	11.2	2 039	11.5
	10,000 – < 15,000	3 078	21.7	3 109	19.8	3 642	20.6
	15,000 – < 20,000	2 170	15.3	1 914	12.2	2 357	13.3
	20,000 – < 25,000	1 474	10.4	1 521	9.7	1 358	7.7
	25,000 – < 30,000	931	6.5	963	6.1	1 045	5.9
	30,000 – < 40,000	903	6.4	1 034	6.6	1 406	8.0
	40,000 – < 60,000	718	5.1	810	5.1	862	4.9
	≥ 60,000	612	4.3	490	3.1	1 035	5.9
	小計 Sub-total	14 216	100.0	15 738	100.0	17 665	100.0
	家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	14,000		12,500		13,410	
女性 Female	< 2,000	543	1.2	1 408	2.3	1 299	2.0
	2,000 – < 4,000	1 257	2.7	2 857	4.7	3 023	4.7
	4,000 – < 6,000	4 544	9.6	8 952	14.8	7 846	12.3
	6,000 – < 8,000	8 087	17.1	10 732	17.7	10 575	16.5
	8,000 – < 10,000	6 512	13.8	7 480	12.3	9 029	14.1
	10,000 – < 15,000	10 411	22.1	11 371	18.7	10 386	16.2
	15,000 – < 20,000	5 255	11.1	6 570	10.8	5 968	9.3
	20,000 – < 25,000	3 415	7.2	3 948	6.5	4 251	6.6
	25,000 – < 30,000	2 087	4.4	2 085	3.4	2 583	4.0
	30,000 – < 40,000	2 335	4.9	2 460	4.1	3 573	5.6
	40,000 – < 60,000	1 689	3.6	1 705	2.8	2 737	4.3
	≥ 60,000	1 080	2.3	1 087	1.8	2 744	4.3
	小計 Sub-total	47 215	100.0	60 655	100.0	64 014	100.0
	家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	10,500		9,500		10,000	
合計 Both sexes	< 2,000	816	1.3	1 767	2.3	1 554	1.9
	2,000 – < 4,000	1 615	2.6	3 248	4.3	3 555	4.4
	4,000 – < 6,000	5 352	8.7	10 372	13.6	9 139	11.2
	6,000 – < 8,000	9 656	15.7	12 691	16.6	12 416	15.2
	8,000 – < 10,000	7 834	12.8	9 248	12.1	11 068	13.6
	10,000 – < 15,000	13 489	22.0	14 480	19.0	14 028	17.2
	15,000 – < 20,000	7 425	12.1	8 484	11.1	8 325	10.2
	20,000 – < 25,000	4 889	8.0	5 469	7.2	5 609	6.9
	25,000 – < 30,000	3 018	4.9	3 048	4.0	3 628	4.4
	30,000 – < 40,000	3 238	5.3	3 494	4.6	4 979	6.1
	40,000 – < 60,000	2 407	3.9	2 515	3.3	3 599	4.4
	≥ 60,000	1 692	2.8	1 577	2.1	3 779	4.6
	總計 Total	61 431	100.0	76 393	100.0	81 679	100.0
	家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） <sup>(2)</sup> Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$) <sup>(2)</sup>	11,200		10,000		10,450	

註釋：(1) 這些數字只包括居住於家庭住戶的人士。

(2) 全港家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數是 2001 年的 18,710 元，2006 年的 17,250 元及 2011 年的 20,500 元。

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

(2) The median monthly domestic household income for all domestic households in Hong Kong was \$18,710 in 2001, \$17,250 in 2006 and \$20,500 in 2011 respectively.

## 房屋

6.10 單親人士的房屋分布和與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的有顯著差異。在 2011 年有 52.4% 的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 28.3%。相反地，逾半數的與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士住在私人永久性房屋，而單親人士的比例是 37.8%。（表 6.4）

6.11 在過去 10 年，居住於公營租住房屋的單親人士的比例由 2001 年的 44.7% 上升至 2011 年的 52.4%。居住在資助自置居所房屋及私人永久性房屋的單親人士的比例在同期間則相應下降，前者由 11.9% 下降至 8.8%，後者則由 42.1% 下降至 37.8%。（表 6.4）

## Housing

6.10 There was a substantial difference between the housing distribution of single parents and persons living with children aged under 18. While 52.4% of single parents lived in public rental housing in 2011, the corresponding proportion for persons living with children aged under 18 was only 28.3%. On the contrary, over half of the persons living with children aged under 18 lived in private permanent housing as compared to the 37.8% for single parents. (Table 6.4)

6.11 During the past decade, the proportion of single parents living in public rental housing increased from 44.7% in 2001 to 52.4% in 2011. Accompanying this rise were decreases in the proportion of single parents living in subsidized home ownership housing from 11.9% to 8.8% and private permanent housing from 42.1% to 37.8%. (Table 6.4)

**表 6.4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按房屋類型劃分的單親人士數目**  
**Table 6.4 Single parents by type of housing, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

房屋類型 Type of housing	2001		2006		2011	
	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 <sup>(1)</sup> ） Number (Percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )		
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	27 454 (44.7)	469 684 (29.6)	38 615 (50.5)	438 367 (30.5)	42 818 (52.4)	381 641 (28.3)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidized home ownership housing	7 311 (11.9)	302 312 (19.1)	8 458 (11.1)	255 324 (17.7)	7 206 (8.8)	193 060 (14.3)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	25 865 (42.1)	795 851 (50.2)	28 806 (37.7)	735 008 (51.1)	30 851 (37.8)	761 440 (56.5)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	70 (0.1)	1 979 (0.1)	30 (0.0)	1 318 (0.1)	182 (0.2)	2 281 (0.2)
臨時房屋 <sup>(2)</sup> Temporary housing <sup>(2)</sup>	731 (1.2)	16 731 (1.1)	484 (0.6)	9 450 (0.7)	623 (0.8)	8 567 (0.6)
總計 Total	61 431 (100.0)	1 586 557 (100.0)	76 393 (100.0)	1 439 467 (100.0)	81 680 (100.0)	1 346 989 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。  
(2) 這些數字包括現居於船艇上的人士。

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



## 7. 18歲以下的單親子女

## 7. Children Aged Under 18 of Single Parents

### 未成年子女數目

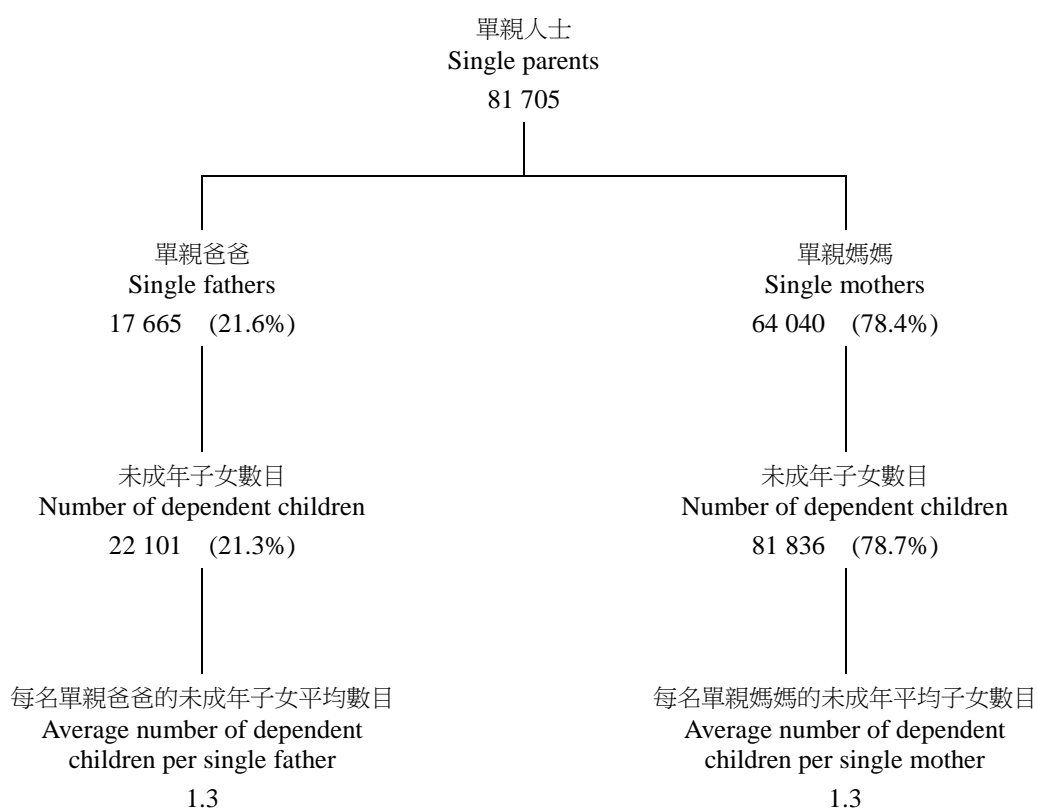
7.1 在 2011 年，共有 103 937 名未滿 18 子女（亦稱未成年子女）與 81 705 名單親人士一起居住。他／她們大部分（或 78.4%）是與單親媽媽同住，只有 21.6% 是與單親爸爸居住。而每名單親媽媽的未成年子女平均數目與相應單親爸爸的數目同是 1.3 名。（圖 7.1）

### Number of dependent children

7.1 There were a total of 103 937 children aged under 18 (also referred to as dependent children) living with the 81 705 single parents in 2011. Majority (or 78.4%) of the dependent children were living with single mothers, whilst only 21.6% lived with single fathers. The average number of dependent children for single mothers was 1.3, the same as that for single fathers. (Chart 7.1)

圖 7.1 2011 年單親人士的選定人口特徵

Chart 7.1 Selected demographic characteristics of single parents, 2011



7.2 大部分的單親人士是與 1 個未成年子女同住，而這比例在過去 10 年持續上升，由 2001 年的 66.1% 上升至 2011 年的 76.3%。相反地，有 2 名、3 名或以上未成年子女的單親人士的比例於同期間均下降，特別是有 2 名未成年子女的單親人士。因此，每名單親人士的未成年子女平均數目由 2001 年的 1.4 名下降至 2011 年的 1.3 名。（表 7.1）

7.2 Most of the single parents lived with 1 dependent child and the proportion rose continuously in the past 10 years from 66.1% in 2001 to 76.3% in 2011. On the contrary, the proportions of single parents with 2 dependent children, 3 or more dependent children all dropped over the same period, especially for those with 2 dependent children. As a result, the average number of dependent children for a single parent dropped from 1.4 in 2001 to 1.3 in 2011. (Table 7.1)

**表 7.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及未成年子女數目劃分的單親人士數目**  
**Table 7.1 Single parents by sex and number of dependent children, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

性別 Sex	未成年子女數目 Number of dependent children	2001		2006		2011	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男性 Male	1	10 440	73.4	11 486	72.9	13 689	77.5
	2	3 181	22.4	3 752	23.8	3 577	20.2
	3+	595	4.2	510	3.2	399	2.3
	小計 Sub-total	14 216	100.0	15 748	100.0	17 665	100.0
女性 Female	1	30 188	63.9	40 707	67.1	48 612	75.9
	2	13 600	28.8	16 742	27.6	13 310	20.8
	3+	3 427	7.3	3 226	5.3	2 118	3.3
	小計 Sub-total	47 215	100.0	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0
合計 Both sexes	1	40 628	66.1	52 193	68.3	62 301	76.3
	2	16 781	27.3	20 494	26.8	16 887	20.7
	3+	4 022	6.5	3 736	4.9	2 517	3.1
	總計 Total	61 431	100.0	76 423	100.0	81 705	100.0
未成年子女平均數目 Average number of dependent children							
男性 Male		1.3		1.3		1.3	
女性 Female		1.4		1.4		1.3	
合計 Both sexes		1.4		1.4		1.3	

## 未成年子女的年齡及性別

## Age and sex of dependent children

7.3 在 2011 年，103 937 名單親人士未成年子女當中，50.6% 為男童及 49.4% 為女童。這分布在過去 10 年大致相同。（表 7.2）

7.3 In 2011, among the 103 937 dependent children of single parents, 50.6% were boys and 49.4% were girls. The distribution was similar over the past 10 years. (Table 7.2)

**表 7.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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 7.2 Dependent children of single parents by sex of single parents and sex of children, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

子女性別 Sex of children	2001		2006		2011	
	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	10 066	56.0	11 574	56.2	11 896	53.8
女性 Female	7 905	44.0	9 018	43.8	10 205	46.2
合計 Both sexes	17 971	100.0	20 592	100.0	22 101	100.0
與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single mothers						
男性 Male	33 521	50.0	42 805	50.6	40 733	49.8
女性 Female	33 492	50.0	41 741	49.4	41 103	50.2
合計 Both sexes	67 013	100.0	84 546	100.0	81 836	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	43 587	51.3	54 379	51.7	52 629	50.6
女性 Female	41 397	48.7	50 759	48.3	51 308	49.4
合計 Both sexes	84 984	100.0	105 138	100.0	103 937	100.0

7.4 未成年子女的年齡分布在過去 10 年有輕微轉變。青少年（年齡介乎 12 至 17 歲）佔未成年子女的比例維持最大，於期內的比重超過一半。年幼的未成年子女（5 歲及以下的小孩）的比例在 2011 年是 11.6%，較 2006 年的 9.6% 上升了 2 個百分點，但仍小於 2001 年的 12.5%。相反，年齡介乎 6 至 11 歲的未成年子女所佔的比例持續下降，由 2001 年的 34.5% 減少至 2011 年的 29.1%。（表 7.3）

7.4 There were slight changes in the age distribution of the dependent children in the past 10 years. Teenage children (aged between 12 and 17) remained the largest proportion, representing over half of dependent children throughout the period. The proportion of young dependent children (those aged 5 and below) in 2011 was 11.6%, up by 2 percentage points as compared with 9.6% in 2006 but still lower than that of 12.5% in 2001. On the contrary, the proportion of dependent children aged between 6 and 11 showed a continuous decline from 34.5% in 2001 to 29.1% in 2011. (Table 7.3)

7.5 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大致相若。2歲以下嬰兒與單親媽媽同住的機會相對較高，2011年與單親媽媽同住所佔的比例是84.1%，這比率較所有單親人士的未成年子女的78.6%為高。（表7.3）

7.5 The age distribution of dependent children living with single fathers and that of dependent children living with single mothers was broadly similar. Relatively speaking, babies aged under 2 were more likely to live with single mothers. 84.1% of them did so in 2011, as compared to 78.6% for all dependent children of single parents. (Table 7.3)

**表 7.3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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 7.3 Dependent children of single parents by sex of single parents and age group of children, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

子女年齡組別 Age group of children	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
<b>與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女</b> Dependent children living with single fathers						
< 2	420	2.3	336	1.6	372	1.7
2 – 5	2 256	12.6	2 253	10.9	1 980	9.0
6 – 11	6 063	33.7	7 795	37.9	6 977	31.6
12 – 17	9 232	51.4	10 208	49.6	12 772	57.8
小計 Sub-total	17 971	100.0	20 592	100.0	22 101	100.0
<b>與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女</b> Dependent children living with single mothers						
< 2	1 552	2.3	1 661	2.0	1 974	2.4
2 – 5	6 418	9.6	5 850	6.9	7 685	9.4
6 – 11	23 298	34.8	26 859	31.8	23 289	28.5
12 – 17	35 745	53.3	50 176	59.3	48 888	59.7
小計 Sub-total	67 013	100.0	84 546	100.0	81 836	100.0
<b>所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女</b> All dependent children living with single parents						
< 2	1 972	2.3	1 997	1.9	2 346	2.3
2 – 5	8 674	10.2	8 103	7.7	9 665	9.3
6 – 11	29 361	34.5	34 654	33.0	30 266	29.1
12 – 17	44 977	52.9	60 384	57.4	61 660	59.3
總計 Total	84 984	100.0	105 138	100.0	103 937	100.0

## 未成年子女的就學狀況

7.8 在 2011 年，單親人士的 6 至 14 歲未成年子女已是全部就學。單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的就學比率亦已大幅改善，由 2001 年的 83.2% 上升至 2011 年的 92.2%，增加了 9 個百分點。不過，2011 年的比率仍較所有與父母同住的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的比率（95.0%）為低。這可能與有較高比例的單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女出來工作以減輕單親人士的經濟負擔有關。相反地，3 至 5 歲的兒童的就學比率則以那些單親人士同住的為高。（表 7.4 及表 7.5）

7.9 按單親人士的性別分析，與單親爸爸同住的 3 至 5 歲未成年子女在 2011 年的就學比率（95.4%）稍為高於與單親媽媽同住的比率（93.1%）。相反地，與單親爸爸同住的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的就學比率（89.1%）則低於與單親媽媽同住的數字（93.0%）。（表 7.4）

## School attendance of dependent children

7.8 In 2011, 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 substantially by 9 percentage points from 83.2% in 2001 to 92.2% in 2011. Yet, the figure in 2011 was still lower than that of all dependent children aged 15-17 living with parents (95.0%). This might be attributable to the fact that a higher proportion of dependent children aged 15-17 of single parents were working with a view to alleviating the financial burden of the single parents. On the contrary, the school attendance rate for children aged 3-5 was higher among those living with single parents. (Table 7.4 and Table 7.5)

7.9 Analysed by sex of single parents, the school attendance rate of dependent children aged 3-5 living with single fathers (95.4%) was higher than that of those living with single mothers (93.1%) in 2011. In contrast, the school attendance rate of dependent children aged 15-17 living with single fathers (89.1%) was lower than that of those living with single mothers (93.0%). (Table 7.4)

**表 7.4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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 7.4 School attendance rates of dependent children aged 3-17 of single parents by sex of single parents and age group of children, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

單親人士性別／子女年齡組別 Sex of single parents / Age group of children	就學比率 <sup>(1)</sup> (百分比) School attendance rate <sup>(1)</sup> (%)		
	2001	2006	2011
與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single fathers			
3 – 5	94.5	93.7 <sup>(2)</sup>	95.4 <sup>(2)</sup>
6 – 11	100.0	99.9	100.0
12 – 14	99.6	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	79.2	86.1	89.1
與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single mothers			
3 – 5	95.0	89.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	93.1 <sup>(2)</sup>
6 – 11	99.9	100.0	100.0
12 – 14	99.4	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	84.3	91.8	93.0
所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女 All dependent children living with single parents			
3 – 5	94.9	90.8 <sup>(2)</sup>	93.6 <sup>(2)</sup>
6 – 11	99.9	99.9	100.0
12 – 14	99.4	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	83.2	90.9	92.2
所有與父母同住的未成年子女 All dependent children living with parent(s)			
3 – 5	94.8	89.6 <sup>(2)</sup>	91.7 <sup>(2)</sup>
6 – 11	99.9	99.9	100.0
12 – 14	99.6	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	89.1	94.4	95.0

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) 在 2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查中，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（通常是早一年的 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。至於在 2001 年人口普查中，有關教育特徵的數據是根據 2001 年 3 月中的普查參考時刻作訪問，因此在學期初達入學年齡的最低要求的已滿 3 歲的兒童的比例較大。

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

(2) For the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census, 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). As for the 2001 Population Census, data related to educational characteristics were enquired with reference to the census reference moment at mid-March of 2001 and a greater proportion of children aged 3 had reached the minimum age for entrance at the beginning of the school term.

**表 7.5 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 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 7.5 Dependent children aged 15-17 of single parents by sex of single parents, whether full-time studying and whether working, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

單親人士性別／是否就讀全日制課程及有工作 Sex of single parents /Whether full-time studying and whether working	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
<b>與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女</b> Dependent children living with single fathers						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	114	2.2	317	5.8	273	4.1
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	4 044	77.0	4 419	80.3	5 686	85.0
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	481	9.2	414	7.5	280	4.2
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	610	11.6	353	6.4	447	6.7
小計 Sub-total	5 249	100.0	5 503	100.0	6 686	100.0
<b>與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女</b> Dependent children living with single mothers						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	316	1.6	1 967	7.1	1 046	3.7
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	16 149	82.7	23 484	84.7	25 023	89.2
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	1 312	6.7	1 034	3.7	748	2.7
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	1 761	9.0	1 226	4.4	1 225	4.4
小計 Sub-total	19 538	100.0	27 711	100.0	28 042	100.0
<b>所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女</b> All dependent children living with single parents						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	430	1.7	2 284	6.9	1 319	3.8
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	20 193	81.5	27 903	84.0	30 709	88.4
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	1 793	7.2	1 448	4.4	1 028	3.0
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	2 371	9.6	1 579	4.8	1 672	4.8
總計 Total	24 787	100.0	33 214	100.0	34 728	100.0
<b>所有與父母同住的未成年子女</b> All dependent children living with parent(s)						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	4 405	1.7	18 210	6.8	6 961	2.8
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	231 201	87.1	233 536	87.3	228 389	91.9
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	11 442	4.3	7 395	2.8	3 474	1.4
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	18 314	6.9	8 499	3.2	9 737	3.9
總計 Total	265 362	100.0	267 640	100.0	248 561	100.0



## 8. 地區特徵

### 單親人士的地區分布

8.1 在 2011 年，共有 55.9% 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 32.3% 及 11.9%。而整體人口在新界、九龍及香港島的分布則分別為 52.2%、29.8% 及 18.0%。（表 8.1）

8.2 在過去 10 年，在香港島的單親人數目沒有很大變動，但其比重由 2001 年的 15.8% 下降至 2011 年的 11.9%。九龍及新界居住的單親人士數目均錄得可觀的增長。最多單親人士是在新界居住，其比重持續上升，由 2001 年的 53.3% 增加至 2011 年的 55.9%。在九龍居住的單親人士的比例在同期間亦由 30.9% 上升至 32.3%。（表 8.1）

8.3 在 2011 年，居住了最多單親人士的首 3 個區議會分區分別為元朗區（9 595 人，佔全部單親人士的 11.7%）、觀塘區（9 005 人或 11.0%）及葵青區（6 885 人或 8.4%）。而灣仔區則居住了最少的單親人士（812 人或 1.0%）。（表 8.1）

8.4 按性別分析，單親爸爸與單親媽媽在 2011 年的地區分布沒有太大的分別，兩者最多人居住的首 3 個區議會分區與上述的相同。不過，單親媽媽在比例上較多人在元朗區居住，而單親爸爸較多人在觀塘區居住。（表 8.1）

8.5 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 6.8%，較香港島的 4.4% 及新界的 6.2% 為高。而最高單親人士比例的首 3 個區議會分區分別是元朗區（7.5%）、深水埗區（7.5%）及觀塘區（7.5%）。（圖 8.1）

## 8. Characteristics of the Districts

### Geographical distribution of single parents

8.1 In 2011, 55.9% of the single parents resided in the New Territories, while 32.3% and 11.9% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the total population resided in these 3 areas were 52.2%, 29.8% and 18.0% respectively. (Table 8.1)

8.2 Over the past 10 years, there was no significant change in the number of single parents residing on Hong Kong Island but its proportion declined from 15.8% in 2001 to 11.9% in 2011. However, the numbers of single parents residing in Kowloon and the New Territories both recorded notable increases. The share in the New Territories remained the largest and it continued to rise from 53.3% in 2001 to 55.9% in 2011. Likewise, the proportion in Kowloon increased from 30.9% to 32.3% during the period. (Table 8.1)

8.3 In 2011, the top 3 District Council districts with the largest number of single parents residing therein were Yuen Long (9 595 or 11.7%), Kwun Tong (9 005 or 11.0%), and Kwai Tsing (6 885 or 8.4%), whereas the smallest number of single parents resided in Wan Chai (812 or 1.0%). (Table 8.1)

8.4 When analysed by sex, the distributions of single fathers and single mothers among the districts showed little differences in 2011 with the top 3 being the same as those said above. However, there were proportionately more single mothers living in Yuen Long but more single fathers living in Kwun Tong. (Table 8.1)

8.5 Single parents constituted 6.8% of persons living with children aged under 18 in Kowloon in 2011. This proportion was higher than that on Hong Kong Island (4.4%) and in the New Territories (6.2%). The 3 District Council districts with highest proportion of single parents were Yuen Long (7.5%), Sham Shui Po (7.5%) and Kwun Tong (7.5%). (Chart 8.1)

**表 8.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及區議會分區劃分的單親人士數目**  
**Table 8.1 Single parents by sex and District Council district, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

區議會分區 District Council district	2001		2006		2011	
	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	394	2.8	369	2.3	332	1.9
灣仔 Wan Chai	287	2.0	254	1.6	253	1.4
東區 Eastern	1 171	8.2	1 033	6.6	1 096	6.2
南區 Southern	584	4.1	639	4.1	630	3.6
小計 Sub-total	2 436	17.2	2 295	14.6	2 311	13.1
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	619	4.4	484	3.1	661	3.7
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	880	6.2	462	2.9	931	5.3
九龍城 Kowloon City	598	4.2	680	4.3	1 099	6.2
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	943	6.6	1 129	7.2	1 109	6.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	1 209	8.5	2 098	13.3	2 011	11.4
小計 Sub-total	4 249	29.9	4 853	30.8	5 811	32.9
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	1 145	8.1	1 154	7.3	1 407	8.0
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	458	3.2	662	4.2	606	3.4
屯門 Tuen Mun	1 236	8.7	1 501	9.5	1 326	7.5
元朗 Yuen Long	1 164	8.2	1 641	10.4	1 901	10.8
北區 North	708	5.0	669	4.2	719	4.1
大埔 Tai Po	848	6.0	750	4.8	794	4.5
沙田 Sha Tin	1 306	9.2	1 253	8.0	1 355	7.7
西貢 Sai Kung	521	3.7	685	4.3	932	5.3
離島 Islands	128	0.9	285	1.8	495	2.8
小計 Sub-total	7 514	52.9	8 600	54.6	9 535	54.0
陸上總計 Land Total	14 199	100.0	15 748	100.0	17 657	100.0

表 8.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及區議會分區劃分的單親人士數目 (續)

Table 8.1 Single parents by sex and District Council district, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Cont'd.)

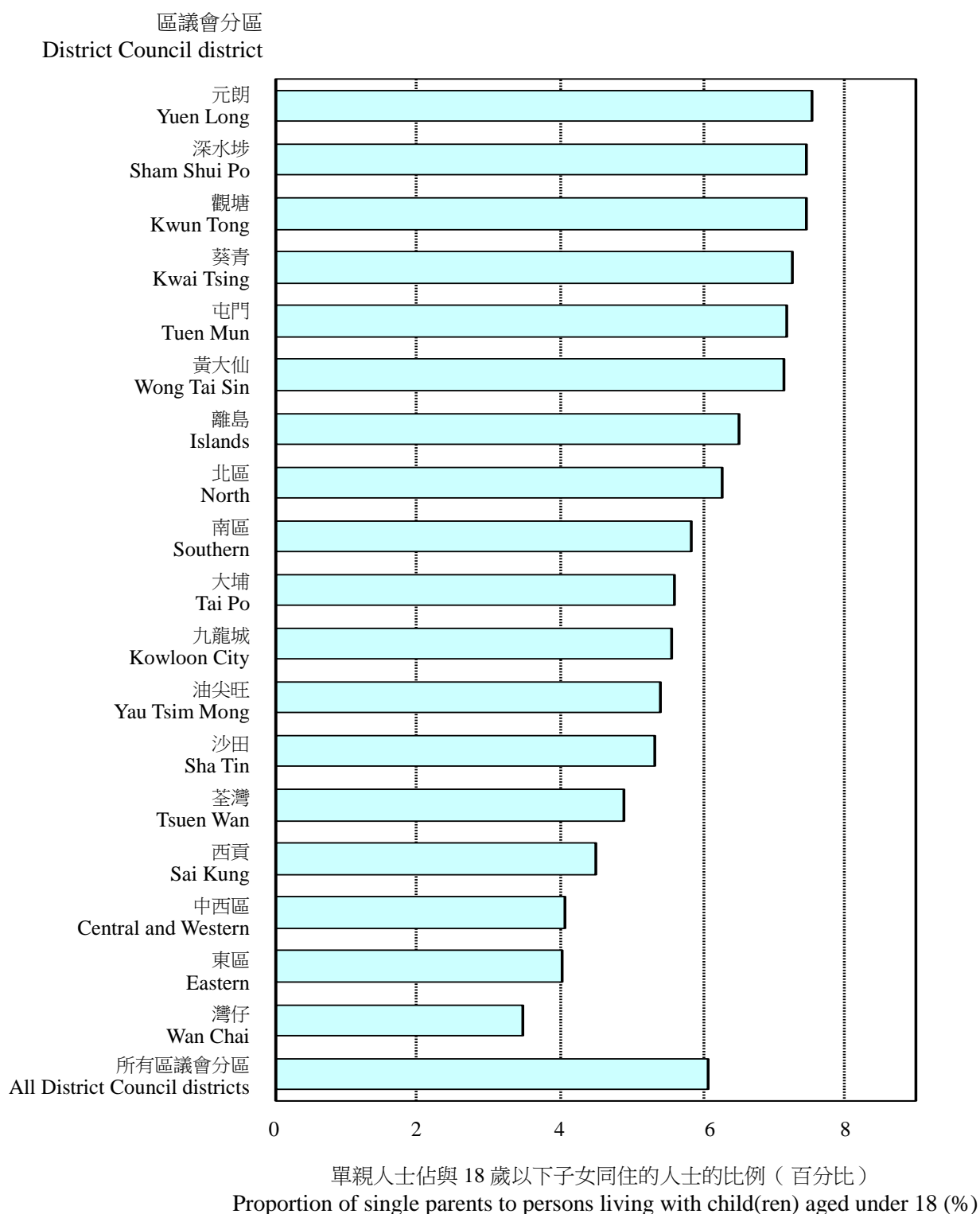
區議會分區 District Council district	2001		2006		2011	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
女性 Female						
香港島 Hong Kong Island						
中西區 Central and Western	1 103	2.3	1 030	1.7	1 473	2.3
灣仔 Wan Chai	888	1.9	878	1.4	559	0.9
東區 Eastern	3 672	7.8	4 217	7.0	3 106	4.9
南區 Southern	1 600	3.4	1 573	2.6	2 244	3.5
小計 Sub-total	7 263	15.4	7 698	12.7	7 382	11.5
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	2 184	4.6	2 471	4.1	2 441	3.8
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	2 836	6.0	3 628	6.0	4 314	6.7
九龍城 Kowloon City	2 674	5.7	2 846	4.7	2 758	4.3
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	2 930	6.2	3 888	6.4	4 041	6.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	4 084	8.7	6 114	10.1	6 994	10.9
小計 Sub-total	14 708	31.2	18 947	31.2	20 548	32.1
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	3 283	7.0	5 807	9.6	5 478	8.6
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	1 672	3.5	2 158	3.6	2 492	3.9
屯門 Tuen Mun	4 352	9.2	5 170	8.5	5 327	8.3
元朗 Yuen Long	4 277	9.1	6 843	11.3	7 694	12.0
北區 North	2 492	5.3	2 646	4.4	3 152	4.9
大埔 Tai Po	2 750	5.8	2 447	4.0	2 171	3.4
沙田 Sha Tin	4 188	8.9	4 747	7.8	4 983	7.8
西貢 Sai Kung	1 768	3.7	2 908	4.8	3 274	5.1
離島 Islands	454	1.0	1 304	2.1	1 539	2.4
小計 Sub-total	25 236	53.5	34 030	56.1	36 110	56.4
陸上總計 Land Total	47 207	100.0	60 675	100.0	64 040	100.0

表 8.1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別及區議會分區劃分的單親人士數目 (續)

Table 8.1 Single parents by sex and District Council district, 2001, 2006 and 2011 (Cont'd.)

區議會分區 District Council district	2001		2006		2011	
	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	1 497	2.4	1 399	1.8	1 805	2.2
灣仔 Wan Chai	1 175	1.9	1 132	1.5	812	1.0
東區 Eastern	4 843	7.9	5 250	6.9	4 202	5.1
南區 Southern	2 184	3.6	2 212	2.9	2 874	3.5
小計 Sub-total	9 699	15.8	9 993	13.1	9 693	11.9
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	2 803	4.6	2 955	3.9	3 102	3.8
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	3 716	6.1	4 090	5.4	5 245	6.4
九龍城 Kowloon City	3 272	5.3	3 526	4.6	3 857	4.7
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	3 873	6.3	5 017	6.6	5 150	6.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	5 293	8.6	8 212	10.7	9 005	11.0
小計 Sub-total	18 957	30.9	23 800	31.1	26 359	32.3
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	4 428	7.2	6 961	9.1	6 885	8.4
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	2 130	3.5	2 820	3.7	3 098	3.8
屯門 Tuen Mun	5 588	9.1	6 671	8.7	6 653	8.1
元朗 Yuen Long	5 441	8.9	8 484	11.1	9 595	11.7
北區 North	3 200	5.2	3 315	4.3	3 871	4.7
大埔 Tai Po	3 598	5.9	3 197	4.2	2 965	3.6
沙田 Sha Tin	5 494	8.9	6 000	7.9	6 338	7.8
西貢 Sai Kung	2 289	3.7	3 593	4.7	4 206	5.1
離島 Islands	582	0.9	1 589	2.1	2 034	2.5
小計 Sub-total	32 750	53.3	42 630	55.8	45 645	55.9
陸上總計 Land Total	61 406	100.0	76 423	100.0	81 697	100.0

**圖 8.1 2011 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 8.1 Proportion of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 by District Council district, 2011**



註釋：(1) 數字不包括所有現居於船艇上的人士。

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

8.6 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大致相同。（表 8.2）

8.6 Given that the dependent children to single parents lived with their fathers or mothers, the geographical distribution of these children was very similar to that of the single parents. (Table 8.2)

**表 8.2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按區議會分區劃分的單親人士的未成年子女數目**

**Table 8.2 Dependent children of single parents by District Council district, 2001, 2006 and 2011**

區議會分區 District Council district	2001		2006		2011	
	未成年子女數目 Number of dependent children	百分比 %	未成年子女數目 Number of dependent children	百分比 %	未成年子女數目 Number of dependent children	百分比 %
香港島 Hong Kong Island						
中西區 Central and Western	1 984	2.3	1 779	1.7	2 160	2.1
灣仔 Wan Chai	1 546	1.8	1 557	1.5	1 023	1.0
東區 Eastern	6 390	7.5	7 049	6.7	5 294	5.1
南區 Southern	2 977	3.5	2 996	2.8	3 802	3.7
小計 Sub-total	12 897	15.2	13 381	12.7	12 279	11.8
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	3 641	4.3	3 730	3.5	3 863	3.7
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	5 154	6.1	5 389	5.1	6 783	6.5
九龍城 Kowloon City	4 501	5.3	4 690	4.5	4 953	4.8
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	5 593	6.6	6 963	6.6	6 498	6.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	7 279	8.6	11 345	10.8	11 303	10.9
小計 Sub-total	26 168	30.8	32 117	30.5	33 400	32.1
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	6 177	7.3	9 400	8.9	8 948	8.6
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	2 791	3.3	3 772	3.6	4 012	3.9
屯門 Tuen Mun	7 675	9.0	9 093	8.6	8 116	7.8
元朗 Yuen Long	7 916	9.3	12 460	11.9	12 639	12.2
北區 North	4 570	5.4	4 570	4.3	5 016	4.8
大埔 Tai Po	5 342	6.3	4 551	4.3	3 748	3.6
沙田 Sha Tin	7 520	8.9	8 289	7.9	7 537	7.3
西貢 Sai Kung	3 113	3.7	4 952	4.7	5 345	5.1
離島 Islands	791	0.9	2 553	2.4	2 889	2.8
小計 Sub-total	45 895	54.0	59 640	56.7	58 250	56.0
陸上總計 Land total	84 960	100.0	105 138	100.0	103 929	100.0

## 按區議會分區劃分的單親人士及其未成年子女的特徵

8.7 在 2011 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。

8.8 居住在離島區的單親爸爸是所有區議會分區中最年輕的，其年齡中位數是 44.0 歲。相反地，深水埗區的單親爸爸的年齡中位數最高，為 49.5 歲。（表 8.3）

8.9 在 2011 年，每名單親爸爸平均有 1.3 名未成年子女。荃灣區、北區及離島區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目在 18 區中最高，是 1.4 名，而中西區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目則為最低，是 1.1 名。（表 8.3）

8.10 油尖旺區、葵青區及屯門區的單親媽媽是 18 區中最年輕的，其年齡中位數是 41.7 歲。另一方面，黃大仙區的單親媽媽的年齡中位數最高，是 44.4 歲。（表 8.3）

8.11 與單親媽媽同住的平均未成年子女數目與單親爸爸相若，兩者都是 1.3 名。在 18 區中，離島區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目最高，是 1.4 名，而中西區、灣仔區、油尖旺區、屯門區及沙田區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目最低，是 1.2 名。（表 8.3）

## Characteristics of single parents and their dependent children by District Council districts

8.7 There were some differences in the characteristics of single parents and their dependent children residing in the 18 District Council districts in 2011. Selected features are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

8.8 Single fathers living in Islands were the youngest among the District Council districts with a median age of 44.0. In contrast, the highest median age of single fathers was recorded in Sham Shui Po at 49.5. (Table 8.3)

8.9 The average number of dependent children to each single father was 1.3 in 2011. Among the 18 districts, the largest average number of dependent children was recorded for single fathers living in Tsuen Wan, North and Islands (the average number being 1.4), while the smallest average number of 1.1 dependent children was recorded for the single fathers in Central and Western. (Table 8.3)

8.10 For single mothers, it is noted that those living in Yau Tsim Mong, Kwai Tsing and Tuen Mun were the youngest amidst the 18 districts with a median age of 41.7. On the other hand, the median age of single mothers in Wong Tai Sin were the highest at 44.4. (Table 8.3)

8.11 The average number of dependent children living with single mothers was similar to that of single fathers, the average number being 1.3. Among the 18 districts, the largest average number of dependent children was recorded for single mothers living in Islands (the average number being 1.4), while the smallest average of 1.2 was recorded for single mothers in Central and Western, Wan Chai, Yau Tsim Mong, Tuen Mun and Sha Tin. (Table 8.3)

**表 8.3 2011 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 8.3 Median age, average number of dependent children and median age of dependent children of single fathers/mothers by District Council district, 2011**

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	48.0	1.1	12.9	43.2	1.2	13.0	43.6	1.2	12.9
灣仔 Wan Chai	46.4	1.3	12.7	43.0	1.2	13.2	44.0	1.3	13.0
東區 Eastern	47.5	1.2	13.5	43.2	1.3	12.6	44.3	1.3	12.9
南區 Southern	44.6	1.3	10.8	42.9	1.3	13.4	43.3	1.3	13.2
小計 Sub-total	46.6	1.2	12.7	43.1	1.3	13.1	43.8	1.3	13.0
九龍 Kowloon									
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	48.6	1.3	12.8	41.7	1.2	12.6	43.5	1.2	12.6
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	49.5	1.2	12.7	42.0	1.3	13.1	42.9	1.3	13.0
九龍城 Kowloon City	48.1	1.2	12.5	43.3	1.3	13.7	44.3	1.3	13.4
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	49.4	1.3	13.4	44.4	1.3	13.8	45.5	1.3	13.6
觀塘 Kwun Tong	47.3	1.2	12.5	42.1	1.3	13.4	42.9	1.3	13.2
小計 Sub-total	48.4	1.2	12.8	42.6	1.3	13.3	43.6	1.3	13.2
新界 New Territories									
葵青 Kwai Tsing	48.2	1.3	12.6	41.7	1.3	13.1	42.7	1.3	13.0
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	48.1	1.4	12.7	42.9	1.3	12.6	43.4	1.3	12.6
屯門 Tuen Mun	48.1	1.2	13.3	41.7	1.2	12.8	42.4	1.2	12.9
元朗 Yuen Long	46.6	1.3	12.7	42.5	1.3	13.8	43.2	1.3	13.6
北區 North	47.2	1.4	11.7	42.4	1.3	12.8	42.9	1.3	12.6
大埔 Tai Po	47.2	1.3	13.3	42.6	1.3	14.1	43.4	1.3	13.7
沙田 Sha Tin	46.4	1.2	13.5	42.8	1.2	13.6	43.4	1.2	13.5
西貢 Sai Kung	44.7	1.3	13.2	42.5	1.3	13.8	42.9	1.3	13.7
離島 Islands	44.0	1.4	12.1	42.7	1.4	13.5	43.0	1.4	13.0
小計 Sub-total	47.0	1.3	12.8	42.3	1.3	13.3	43.0	1.3	13.2
陸上總計 Land total	47.4	1.3	12.8	42.5	1.3	13.3	43.3	1.3	13.2

# 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 (11) 項「居港人口」。 [24]
- (2) 工作人口 (**Working population**)：請參看第 (30) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [31]
- (3) 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： [2]

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

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

- (4) 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。 [8]
- (5) 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。 [1]
- (6) 年齡中位數 (**Median age**)：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數百分之五十在這年齡之上，而其餘的百分之五十在這年齡之下。 [17]
- (7) 行業 (**Industry**)：在普查參考時刻前的 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。行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [13]

**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活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

- (8) **住戶人數 (Household size) :** 指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [12]
- (9) **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。對於僱主或自營作業者來說，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 2011 年 6 月的收入計算。 [22]
- (10) **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，百分之五十的工作人口，他們的所有職業收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們的主要職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (9) 項「每月所有職業收入」。 [19]
- (11) **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）在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，則指在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在普查參考時刻後的 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，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。 [11]
- (12) **性別比率 (Sex ratio) :** 男性數目與每千名女性相對的比率。 [26]

- (13) **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： [29]

*公營租住房屋 (Public rental housing)*：包括所有公營租住房屋單位。

*資助自置居所房屋 (Subsidized home ownership housing)*：包括所有資助出售單位。

*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。

*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。

- (14) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)**：指在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，或在普查參考時刻後的 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，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港。 [20]
- (15) **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。) [7]
- (16) **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。 [3]
- (17) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly domestic household income)**：指住戶成員於 2011 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）。 [21]
- (18) **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。百分之五十的住戶，他們的收入高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十，他們收入低於這數字。收入金額是零的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (17) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。 [18]
- (19) **區議會分區 (District Council district)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：香港島 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。2011 年人口普查時所採用的是按 2011 年 11 月 6 日區議會選舉時所用的區議會選區分界，而該分界是根據《2011 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2011 年第 44 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。 [6]
- (20) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，而有關的婚姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式，並未有查核。 [16]
- (21) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (23) 項「教育程度」。 [28]
- (22) **常住居民 (Usual Residents)**：「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在普查參考時刻前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在普查參考時刻後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在普查參考時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於普查參考時刻在港的香港非永久性居民。 [30]
- (23) **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。 [10]

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五年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度，毅進課程以及工藝程度教育。

預科 (*Sixth form*)：包括所有中學舊學制的六至七年級或同等程度。

專上教育（文憑／證書課程） (*Post-secondary (Diploma/certificate)*)：包括所有職業訓練局／製衣業訓練局／建造業議會訓練學院／公開大學／大學專業進修學院／前理工學院／其它法定或認可的專上學院／其它專上學院／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 courses)*)：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 courses)*)：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。

- (24) **勞動人口 (Labour force)**：請參看第 (30) 項「經濟活動身分」。 [14]
- (25) **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。 [15]
- (26) **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 2011 年人口普查而言，是指在 2011 年上半年的情況）。 [25]
- (27) **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／分居，並與 18 歲以下子女住在同一住戶內的母親或父親。讀者在閱讀此報告書時請留意以下兩點：（一）有部分從未結婚、已喪偶、離婚／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；及（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。 [27]
- (28) **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。 [5]
- (29) **普查參考時刻 (Census reference moment)**：2011 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2011 年人口普查的普查參考時刻。在記錄某人在普查參考時刻身在何處時，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。 [4]
- (30) **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。 [9]

**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 (Working population)** 指符合以下條件的 15 歲及以上人士：（甲）在人口普查前 7 天內有從事工作以賺取薪酬或利潤；或（乙）在人口普查前 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）在人口普查前 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在人口普查前 7 天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在人口普查前 30 天內有找尋工作。

**非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)**：指在人口普查前 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 2011 年人口普查而言，學生是指 2011 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於人口普查（即 2011 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，並在人口普查進行前 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。

(31) **職業 (Occupation)**：在普查參考時刻前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。 [23]

**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)**：包括鑽井工人及鐘床操作員；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、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。



# 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) **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. [5]
- (2) **Average annual growth rate (平均每年增長率) :** When population increased over a period of more than 1 year, the average annual growth rate is computed using the following formula: [3]

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

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

- (3) **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. [16]
- (4) **Census reference moment (普查參考時刻) :** This refers to the census reference moment of the 2011 Population Census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2011. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the census 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. [29]
- (5) **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. [28]
- (6) **District Council district (區議會分區) :** 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. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2011 (L.N. 44 of 2011) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 6 November 2011. [19]
- (7) **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 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.) [15]
- (8) **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. [4]
- (9) **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: [30]

*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* (工作人口) 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 Census; or (b) have formal job attachment during the 7 days before the 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 Census; (b) have been available for work during the 7 days before the Census; and (c) have sought work during the thirty days before the Census.

*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 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 2011 Population Census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2011 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the Census [i.e. June 2011]). 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 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.

- (10) **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 educational institution, regardless of whether he 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/post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures. [23]

Educational attainment are 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 – 5 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 – 5 of new academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin and craft level.

*Sixth form (預科)* : Including Secondary 6 – 7 of old academic structure or equivalent in all educational institutions.

*Post-secondary (Diploma/certificate) (專上教育 (文憑/證書課程))* : Including diploma/certificate courses in Vocational Training Council/Clothing Industry Training Authority/Construction Industry Council Training Academy/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 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.

- (11) **Hong Kong Resident Population (居港人口)** : The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census 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 census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census 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 census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment. [11]

(12) **Household size (住戶人數)**: H Household size refers to the number of persons living in the domestic household. [8]

(13) **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 census reference moment. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors are given as follows: [7]

*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 inadequately described or unclassifiable.

- (14) **Labour force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (9). [24]
- (15) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [25]
- (16) **Marital status (婚姻狀況)**: The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents in the Census. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [20]

- (17) **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. [6]
- (18) **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 (21). [18]
- (19) **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 (22). [10]
- (20) **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 census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment. [14]
- (21) **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 2011 of members of households. [17]
- (22) **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, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded refers to the income for June 2011. [9]
- (23) **Occupation (職業)** : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the census reference moment. [31]

*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.

- (24) **Population (人口)**: Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (11). [1]
- (25) **School attendance rate (就學比率)**: The percentage of population attending full-time course in educational institutions (in the first half of 2011 for the 2011 Population Census). [26]
- (26) **Sex ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [12]
- (27) **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 reading this report, readers should note the following two points: (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 as children of single parents; and (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. [27]
- (28) **Post-secondary education (專上教育)**: Please see **Educational attainment** in (10). [21]
- (29) **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: [13]

*Public rental housing (公營租住房屋)*: Including all public rental housing units.

*Subsidized home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋)*: Including all subsidized 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.

*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.

- (30) **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 census reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the census reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the census reference moment. [22]
- (31) **Working population (工作人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (9). [2]



# 香港 2011 年人口普查刊物

## Publications of the Hong Kong 2011 Population Census

刊物名稱 <sup>(1)</sup>	Title of publication <sup>(1)</sup>	語文	Language
簡要報告	Summary Results	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：香港的住戶收入分布	Thematic Report : Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong	中英文	Bilingual
統計圖解	Graphic Guide	中英文	Bilingual
主要報告：第一冊	Main Report : Volume I	中英文	Bilingual
主要報告：第二冊	Main Report : Volume II	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：內地來港定居未足七年人士	Thematic Report : Persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 Years	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：少數族裔人士	Thematic Report: Ethnic Minorities	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：青年	Thematic Report: Youths	中英文	Bilingual
主題性報告：長者	Thematic Report: Older Persons	中英文	Bilingual
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