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2011 年居於單人住戶的人口概況

The Profile of the Population in One-person Households in 2011

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隨着香港的社會及經濟發展，近年來獨居人士的數目不斷增加。本文根據 2011 年人口普查的結果，簡述居於單人住戶的人口概況及特徵。

In tandem with the socio-economic developments in Hong Kong, there have been an increasing number of persons living alone in recent years. This article gives an overview of the population in one-person households and their characteristics based on results of the 2011 Population Census.

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# 2011 年居於單人住戶的人口概況

## The Profile of the Population in One-person Households in 2011

### 1. 緒言

1.1 隨着香港的社會及經濟發展，近年來獨居人士的數目不斷增加。本文根據 2011 年人口普查的結果，簡述居於單人住戶的人口概況及特徵，特別是不同年齡性別組別人士在分布上所呈現的多樣化狀況。

### 2. 涵蓋範圍

2.1 本文列出的 2011 年人口普查的結果，是根據「居住人口」方法點算所得的居港人口。普查參考時刻的居港人口包括「常住居民」及「流動居民」。《香港統計月刊》2002 年 2 月號題為「香港人口估計的編製」的專題文章刊載「居住人口」方法的詳情。

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

### 3. 人口特徵

#### 數目及年齡和性別結構

3.1 全港在 2011 年有 404 088 個單人住戶。與 2001 年只有 289 032 名獨居人士這個數字比較，居於單人住戶的人口在這 10 年間大幅上升了約 40%。單人住戶佔香港整體家庭住戶的比例由 2001 年 16% 增加至 2011 年的 17%。

### 1. Introduction

1.1 In tandem with the socio-economic developments in Hong Kong, there have been an increasing number of persons living alone in recent years. This article utilises the results of the 2011 Population Census to give an overview of the population in one-person households and their characteristics particularly the diversified patterns of persons in different age-sex groups.

### 2. Coverage

2.1 The results of the 2011 Population Census presented in this article refer to the Hong Kong Resident Population enumerated under the “resident population” approach. The Hong Kong Resident Population at the census reference moment covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. Details of the “resident population” approach can be found in the feature article entitled “Compiling Population Estimates of Hong Kong” in the February 2002 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

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

### 3. Demographic characteristics

#### Size and age-sex structure

3.1 There were 404 088 one-person households in 2011. As compared with the number of persons living alone at 289 032 in 2001, the population in one-person households increased markedly by about 40% over the decade. The proportion of one-person households among all domestic households in Hong Kong increased from 16% in 2001 to 17% in 2011.

3.2 在 2001 年至 2011 年期間，單人住戶數目的上升主要見於 45-64 歲的女性、45-64 歲的男性和 65 歲及以上的女性。同期間，25 歲以下的男性、25-44 歲的男性及 25 歲以下的女性的單人住戶數目則有所下降。（圖 1）

3.3 長者（65 歲及以上）獨居的情況一般較中年人士（45-64 歲）、壯年人士（25-44 歲）及青年（15-24 歲）為普遍。在 2011 年，有 13% 的長者是屬單人住戶，這比例高於 2001 年的 11%。此外，獨居長者人數上升的原因，主要是與人口老化令長者數目持續增加有關。按性別進一步分析，女性長者獨居的比例較男性長者的為高，兩者於 2011 年的百分比分別是 15% 及 10%。（圖 1 及圖 2）

3.4 中年人士獨居的情況亦有上升趨勢。中年女性獨居的比率由 2001 年的 4% 增加至 2011 年的 6%，而男性的比率亦由 6% 增加至 7%。這是與女性和男性獨身情況增加有關。另一方面，獨居中年人士數目急增，原因是戰後嬰兒潮令整體的中年人口在過去 10 年不斷上升。（圖 1 及圖 2）

3.5 至於壯年人士獨居的情況，女性的比率由 2001 年的 4% 增加至 2011 年的 5%，而男性的比率亦由 6% 增加至 7%。因此，男性獨居壯年人數的下跌主要是人口減少所致。另一方面，女性獨居壯年人數有所上升，原因是獨居情況增加所帶來的影響，抵銷了人口減少這因素有餘。（圖 1 及圖 2）

3.6 青年獨居的情況並不普遍。無論是獨居青年的數目，以及佔青年人口的比率，在 2001 年至 2011 年期間並沒有顯著的變化。（圖 1 及圖 2）

3.2 Increases in the number of one-person households from 2001 to 2011 were mainly seen in females aged 45-64, males aged 45-64 and females aged 65 and over. Over the same period, decreases in the number of one-person households were observed in males aged below 25, males aged 25-44 and females aged below 25. (Chart 1)

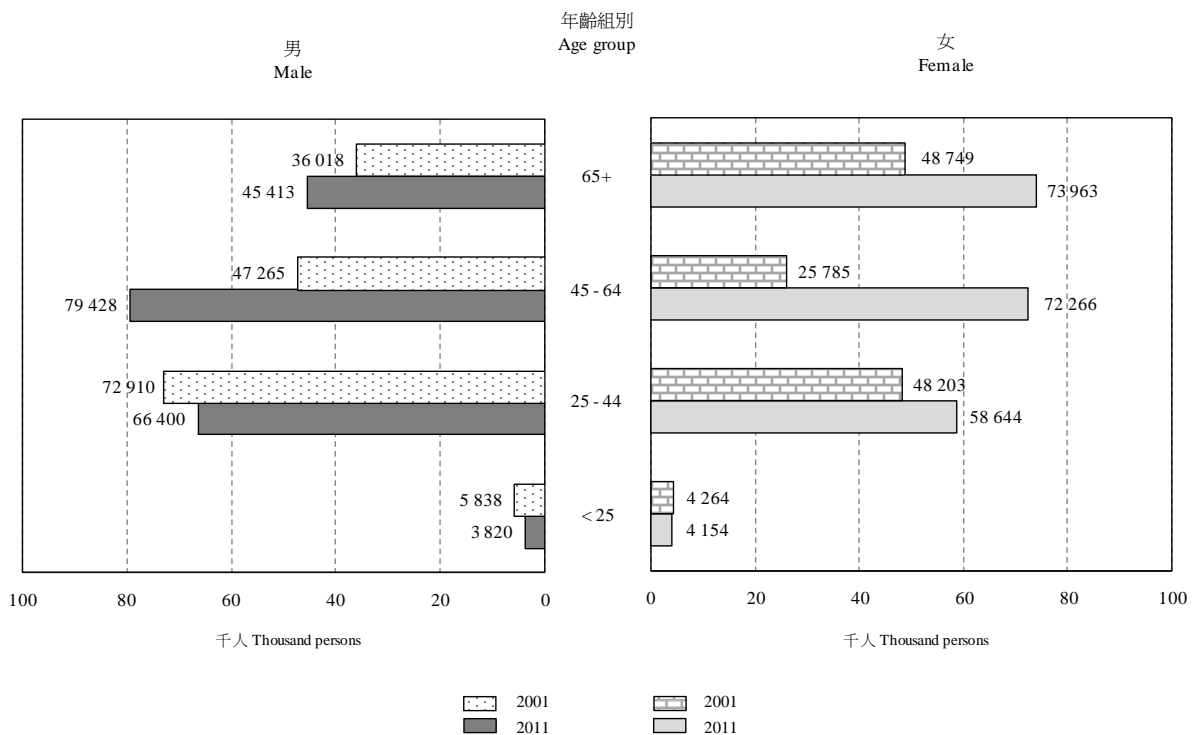
3.3 Older persons (aged 65 and over) tended to live alone more than the middle-aged persons (aged 45-64), prime adults (aged 25-44) and the youths (aged 15-24). In 2011, about 13% of older persons were in one-person households and this proportion was higher than that of 11% in 2001. Moreover, the growth in the number of older persons living alone was mainly related to the increasing number of older persons as a result of population ageing. Further analysed by sex, the proportion of living alone was higher among older females than older males. Their proportions in 2011 were 15% and 10% respectively. (Chart 1 and Chart 2)

3.4 Increases in the proportion of living alone were also seen among the middle-aged persons. The proportion for females increased from 4% in 2001 to 6% in 2011 whereas that for males from 6% to 7%. This was attributable to the increased prevalence of spinsterhood and bachelorhood. On the other hand, there was a rapid growth in the number of middle-aged persons living alone, which was the effect of baby-boomers who made the middle-aged population expanding over the past decade. (Chart 1 and Chart 2)

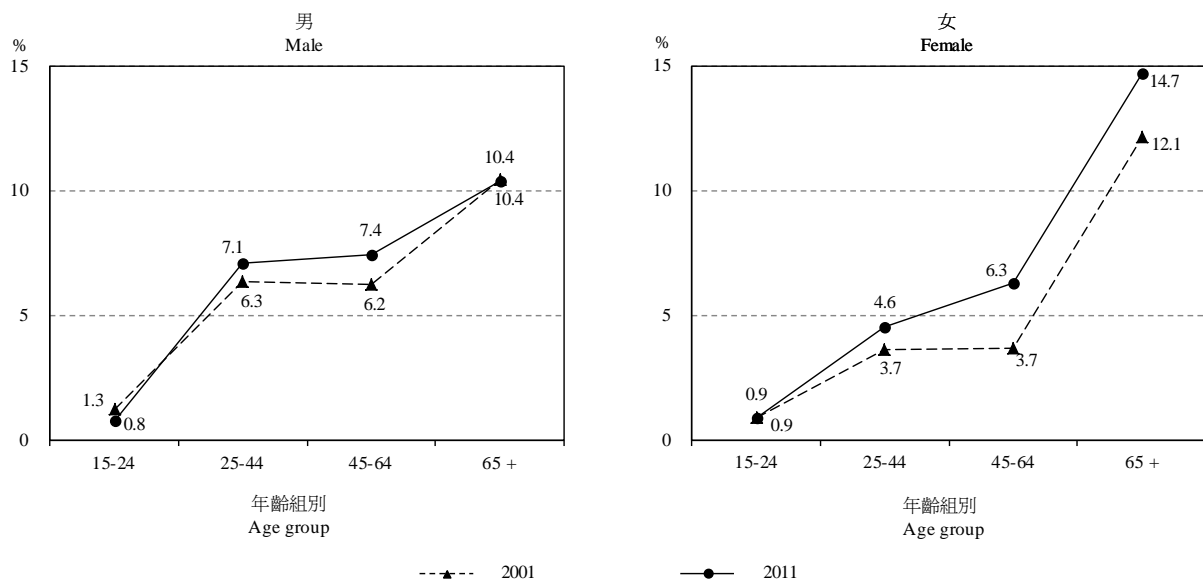
3.5 For prime adults, the proportion of living alone for females increased from 4% in 2001 to 5% in 2011 whereas that for males from 6% to 7%. In other words, the drop in the number of males aged 25-44 living alone was mainly resulted from the reduction in population size. On the other hand, the reason for the rise in the number of females aged 25-44 living alone was that the effect due to the increased prevalence of living alone offset more than the effect due to the reduction in population size. (Chart 1 and Chart 2)

3.6 The arrangement of living alone was very uncommon among the youths. There were little changes in total number of persons living alone and their proportions in respect of the youth population over the period from 2001 to 2011. (Chart 1 and Chart 2)

**圖 1 2001 年及 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於單人住戶的人口**  
**Chart 1 Population in one-person households by age group and sex, 2001 and 2011**



**圖 2 2001 年及 2011 年居於單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人士佔所屬年齡性別組別人口的比率**  
**Chart 2 Proportion of population aged 15 and over in one-person households in respective age-sex group, 2001 and 2011**



## 婚姻狀況

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

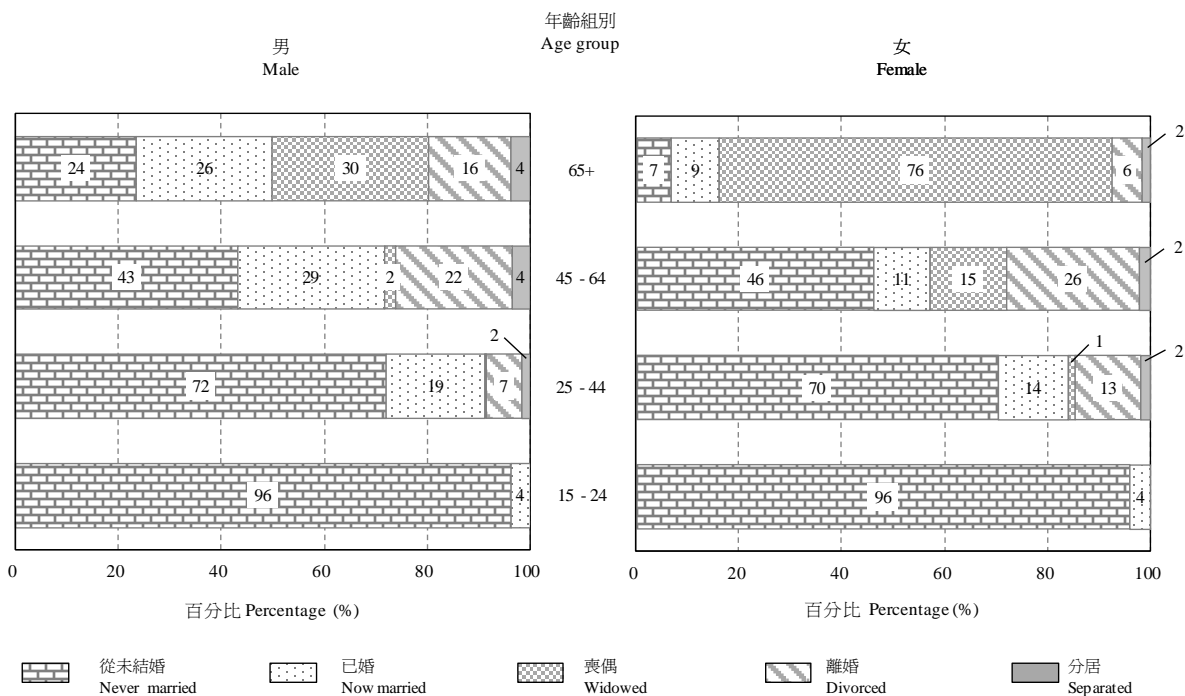
3.8 在 2011 年，有 76% 的女性獨居長者的婚姻狀況是喪偶，而男性獨居長者相應的比例只有 30%。這可能與女性較男性有更長的預期壽命有關。另一方面，有約四分之一的男性獨居長者是從未結婚，亦有另外四分之一的男性獨居長者是已婚人士。相反，女性獨居長者從未結婚及已婚所佔的百分比，分別只有 7% 及 9%。（圖 3）

## Marital status

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

3.8 In 2011, 76% of older females living alone were widowed as compared with that of 30% for older males. This may be attributable to the longer expectation of life for females than that for males. Around one-fourth of older males in the one-person households were never married and another one-fourth of them were now married. On the contrary, the corresponding proportions for older females were only 7% and 9% respectively. (Chart 3)

**圖 3 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人士的婚姻狀況分布**  
**Chart 3 Distribution of marital status of population aged 15 and over in one-person households by age group and sex, 2011**



3.9 相對而言，居於單人住戶的中年人士有較多是從未結婚，男性及女性從未結婚的比例分別是 43% 及 46%。與同年齡的女性比較，居於單人住戶的中年男性比例上有較多是已婚人士，相反喪偶所佔的比例則較少。這可能是由於有不少中年男士與中國內地（簡稱「內地」）女性結婚，而其配偶正等待審批來港定居，故此只有一個人在港生活。（圖 3）

3.10 至於居於單人住戶的壯年人士及青年，兩者的婚姻狀況分布大致相若。他／她們大部分均從未結婚。（圖 3）

#### 4. 教育特徵

4.1 居於單人住戶的長者的教育水平一般較低。在 2011 年，有 60% 的男性獨居長者最高的教育程度只有小學程度，而女性獨居長者的百分比則為 80%。這些比率均略高於全港的數字，整體男性長者及女性長者的比率分別為 58% 及 78%。（圖 4）

4.2 居於單人住戶的中年人士，男女兩者的教育水平分布大致相若。其中，約有一半是達至中學程度，而另外有四分之一是達至專上教育程度。與全港中年人口比較，居於單人住戶的中年人士，特別是女性的教育水平較高。（圖 4）

4.3 同樣地，居於單人住戶的壯年人士及青年的教育水平，亦較其他居住情況的同年齡性別組別人士為高。他／她們有超過一半是達至專上教育程度。（圖 4）

3.9 Relatively speaking, more middle-aged persons in one-person households were never-married and the proportions for males and females were 43% and 46% respectively. As compared with the female counterparts, relatively more middle-aged males in one-person households were now married but fewer were widowed. This might be partly due to that a number of middle-aged males married females from the mainland of China (the Mainland) and they were living alone in Hong Kong while their spouses were waiting for approval to enter Hong Kong for settlement. (Chart 3)

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

#### 4. Educational characteristics

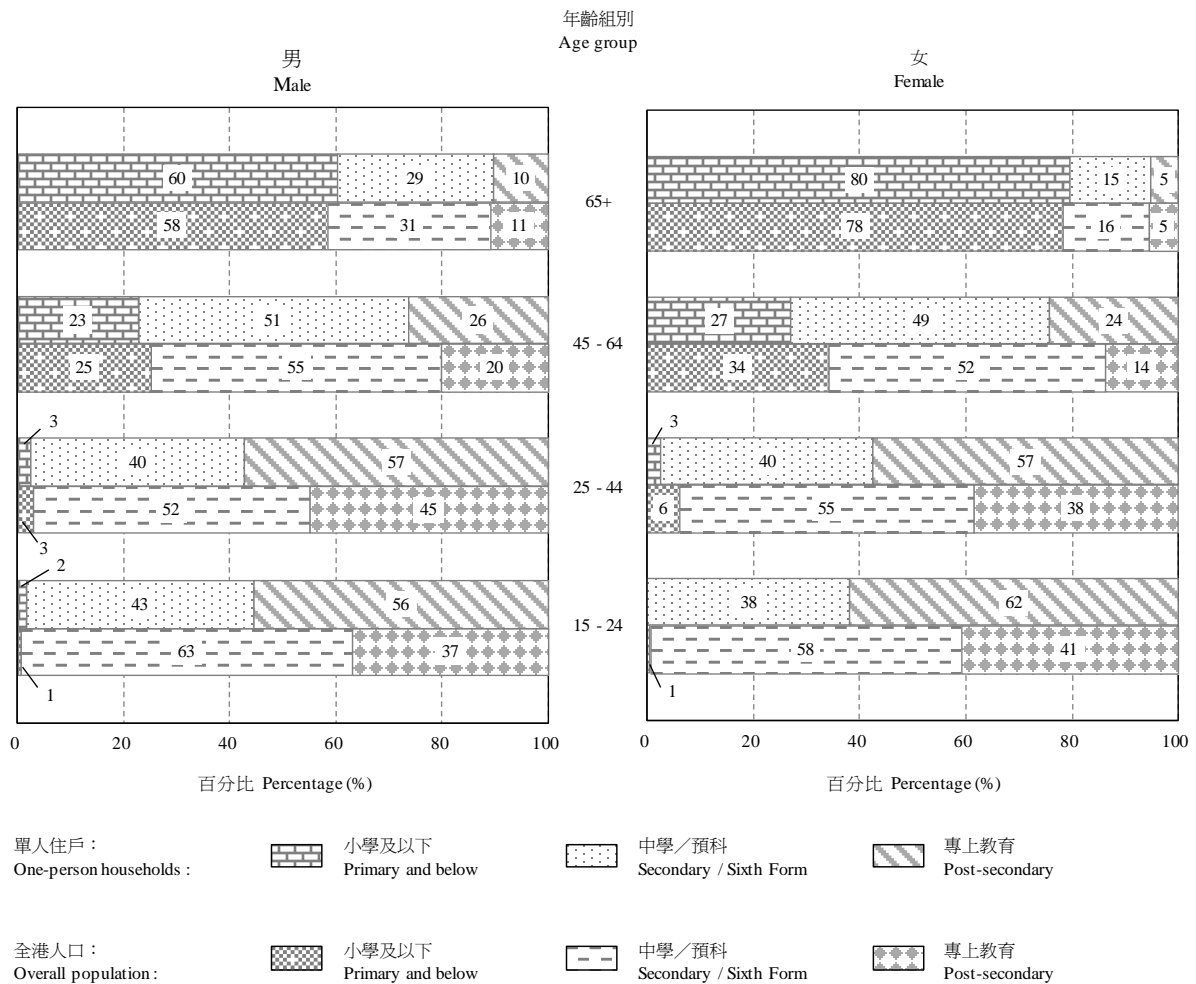
4.1 Older persons in one-person households were generally less educated. In 2011, about 60% of older males and 80% of older females living alone had attained up to the primary education level. These proportions were slightly higher than those for all older males and all older females in Hong Kong at 58% and 78% respectively. (Chart 4)

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

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

圖 4 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人士的教育程度（最高就讀程度）分布

Chart 4 Distribution of educational attainment (highest level attended) of population aged 15 and over in one-person households by age group and sex, 2011



## 5. 經濟特徵

### 經濟活動身分

5.1 在 2011 年，共有 214 369 名（包括 118 417 名男性及 95 952 名女性）居於單人住戶的人士在工作。單人住戶的人口就業率（工作人口相對 15 歲以上人口）為 53%，相對於整體人口的 57%。

## 5. Economic characteristics

### Economic activity status

5.1 In 2011, a total of 214 369 persons (comprising 118 417 males and 95 952 females) in one-person households were working. The employment ratio (working population to total population aged 15 and over) for one-person households was 53%. This compared to 57% for the whole population.



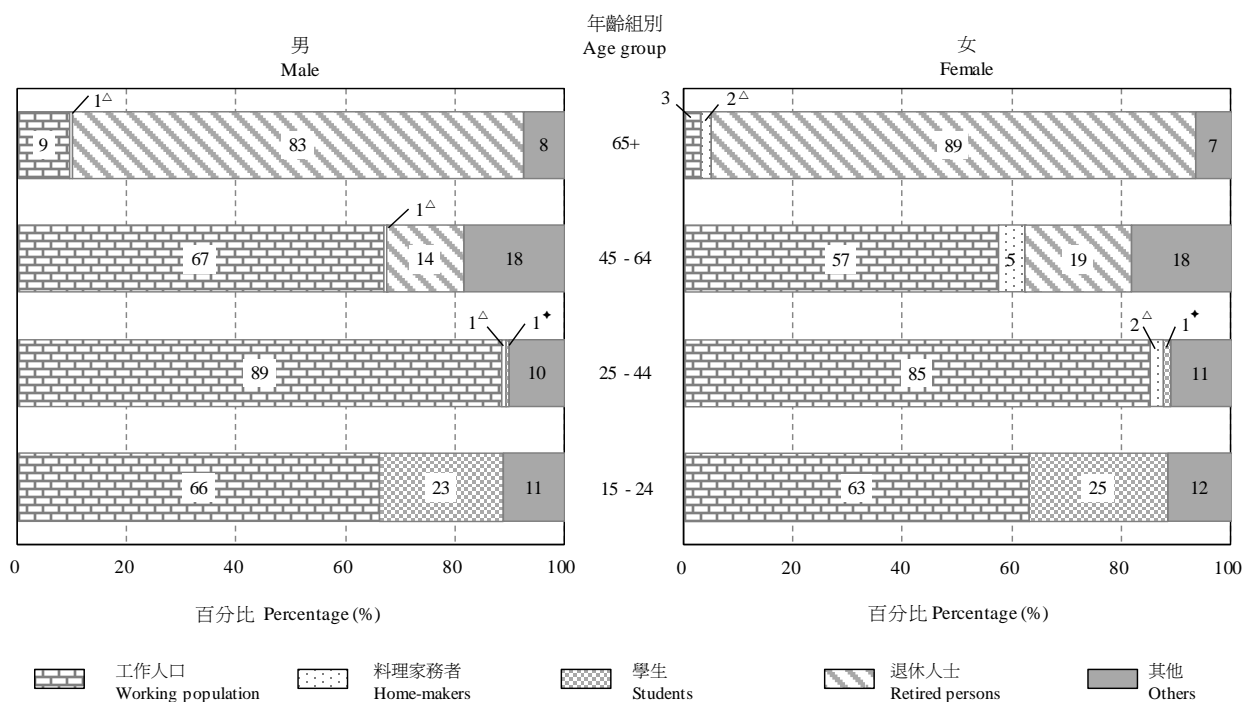
5.2 在居於單人住戶的男性中，壯年人士的就業率在各年齡組別中最高，比例達 89%。青年及中年人士的就業率則分別是 66% 及 67%。由於居於單人住戶的男性長者大多數是退休人士（83%），這年齡組別的就業率只有 9%。（圖 5）

5.3 居於單人住戶的女性的經濟活動身分特徵與男性的情況大致相若。當中，青年、壯年人士及中年人士的就業率分別是 63%、85% 及 57%。另一方面，只有 3% 的女性獨居長者是在工作，而另外有 89% 則是退休人士。（圖 5）

5.2 For males in one-person households, prime adults had the greatest employment ratio at 89% whereas the ratios among youths and the middle-aged were 66% and 67% respectively. Among older males in one-person households, the employment ratio was only 9% since most (83%) were retired persons. (Chart 5)

5.3 Similar observations in economic activity status were noted for females in one-person households. The employment ratios among youths, prime adults and the middle-aged were 63%, 85% and 57% respectively. On the other hand, only 3% of older females living alone were in the working population and 89% were retired persons. (Chart 5)

**圖 5 2011 年按年齡組別及性別劃分的居於單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人士的經濟活動身分分布**  
**Chart 5 Distribution of economic activity status of population aged 15 and over in one-person households by age group and sex, 2011**



註釋： △ 料理家務者。  
 ◆ 學生。

Notes: △ Home-makers.  
 ◆ Students.

## 職業

5.4 在 2011 年居於單人住戶的工作人口中，23%是以輔助專業人員為職業，此為人數最多的職業組別。經理及行政級人員（15%）是人數第二最多的職業組別，隨後是非技術工人（14%），服務工作及銷售人員（14%）及文書支援人員（13%）。（表 1）

## Occupation

5.4 In 2011, 23% of the working population in one-person households were engaged as associate professionals which was the largest occupation group. Managers and administrators (15%) was the second largest occupation group, followed by elementary occupations (14%), service and sales workers (14%) and clerical support workers (13%). (Table 1)

表 1 2011 年按職業劃分的單人住戶工作人口

Table 1 Working population in one-person households by occupation, 2011

職業 Occupation	數目 Number	百分比 Percentage
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	32 285	15.1%
專業人員 Professionals	23 421	10.9%
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	49 462	23.1%
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	28 489	13.3%
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	29 078	13.6%
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	11 981	5.6%
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9 921	4.6%
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	29 580	13.8%
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	152	0.1%
總計 Total	214 369	100.0%

## 行業

5.5 在 2011 年，「進出口、批發及零售業」僱用 22% 的居於單人住戶的工作人口。其次是「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」（17%）及「地產、專業及商用服務業」（16%）。（表 2）

## Industry

5.5 In 2011, the “import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector employed 22% of the working population in one-person households, followed by “public administration, education, human health and social work activities” (17%), and “real estate, professional and business services” (16%). (Table 2)

**表 2 2011 年按行業劃分的單人住戶工作人口**  
**Table 2 Working population in one-person households by industry, 2011**

行業 Industry	數目 Number	百分比 Percentage
製造業 Manufacturing	7 649	3.6%
建造業 Construction	13 737	6.4%
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	46 493	21.7%
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	20 003	9.3%
住宿 <sup>(1)</sup> 及膳食服務業 Accommodation <sup>(1)</sup> and food services	13 582	6.3%
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	8 518	4.0%
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	21 453	10.0%
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	34 163	15.9%
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	36 034	16.8%
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	11 252	5.2%
其他 <sup>(2)</sup> Others <sup>(2)</sup>	1 485	0.7%
總計 Total	214 369	100.0%

註釋： (1) 住宿服務業包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

(2) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力和燃氣供應」、「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Notes: (1) Accommodation services sector covers hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

(2) “Others” include 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.

## 6. 房屋特徵

6.1 在 2011 年，居於單人住戶的長者的主要房屋類別是公營租住房屋，所佔的百分比達 52%。另外，有 37% 居於單人住戶的長者是居於私人永久性房屋，包括 28% 是居於自置物業的人士及 9% 是居於非自置物業的人士（包括租客、居所免租的人士及由僱主提供居所的人士）。（圖 6）

6.2 約 53% 的居於單人住戶的中年人士是居於私人永久性房屋。當中，居於自置物業的人士（33%）較居於非自置物業的人士（21%）為多。此外，有約三分之一是居於公營租住房屋。（圖 6）

6.3 至於居於單人住戶的壯年人士及青年，他／她們主要居於私人永久性房屋，所佔的百分比分別是 77% 及 69%。不過，壯年人士居於私人永久性房屋自置物業的比率則遠高於青年的比率。相反，青年獨居於公營租住房屋的比率，以及獨居於非住宅用房屋／臨時房屋的比率，均較壯年人士的為高。（圖 6）

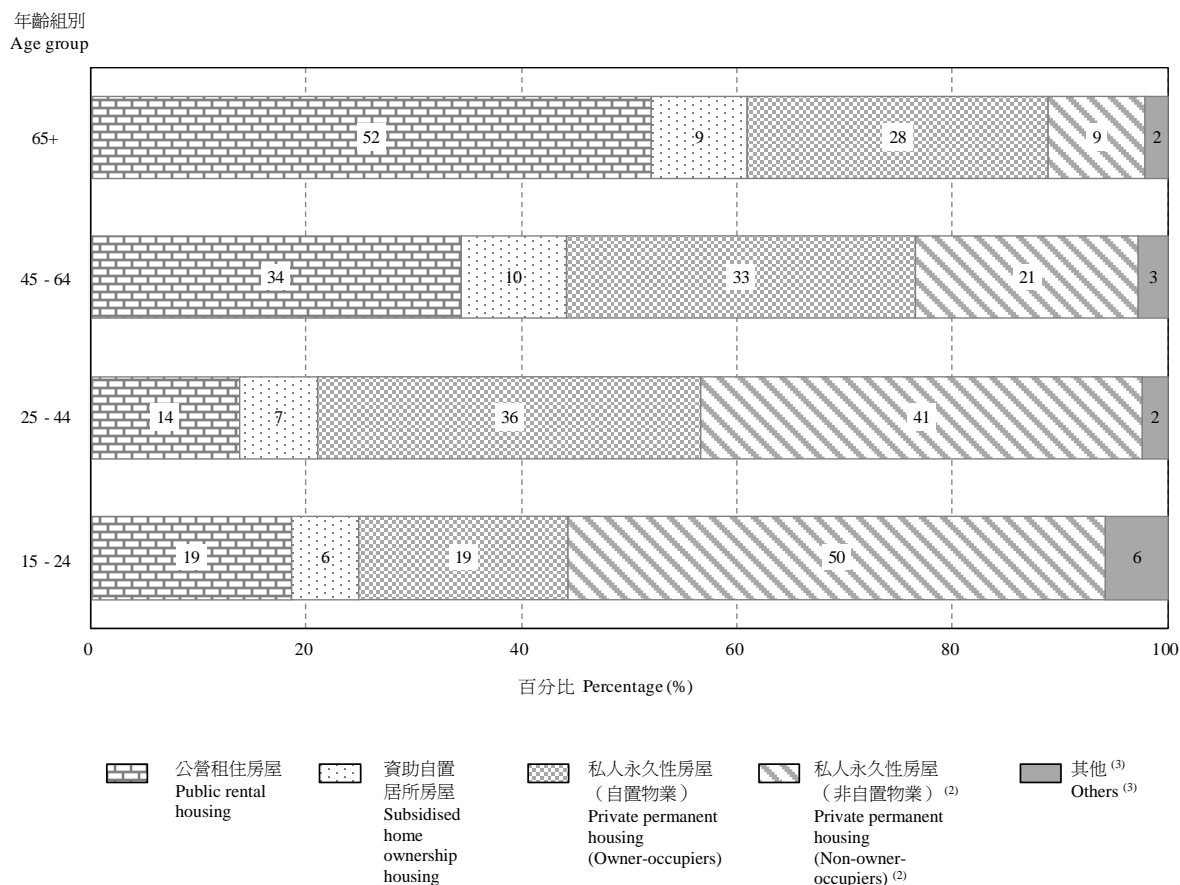
## 6. Housing characteristics

6.1 In 2011, public rental housing was the dominant housing type among older persons in one-person households with a proportion of 52%. Another 37% of older persons in one-person households were residing in private permanent housing, including 28% being owner-occupiers and 9% being non-owner-occupiers (comprising tenants, persons residing in rent-free accommodation and persons residing in accommodation provided by employers). (Chart 6)

6.2 Around 53% of the middle-aged persons in one-person households were residing in private permanent housing. Among them, there were relatively more owner-occupiers (33%) than non-owner-occupiers (21%). Another one-third of them were living in public rental housing. (Chart 6)

6.3 As for prime adults and youths in one-person households, the majority of them were living in private permanent housing and their proportions were 77% and 69% respectively. However, the proportion of owner-occupiers in private permanent housing among prime adults living alone was much higher than that among youths living alone. On the contrary, the proportions of youths living alone in public rental housing as well as non-domestic housing/temporary housing were both higher than those of prime adults. (Chart 6)

**圖 6 2011 年按年齡組別劃分的居於單人住戶的 15 歲及以上人士<sup>(1)</sup>的房屋類型分布**  
**Chart 6 Distribution of type of housing of population<sup>(1)</sup> aged 15 and over in one-person households by age group, 2011**



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

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

## 7. 其他參考資料

7.1 有關 2011 年人口普查的詳細結果及技術詳情，請參閱《2011 年人口普查 - 主要報告》。有興趣了解其他人口組群特徵的讀者，包括內地來港定居未足 7 年人士、少數族裔人士、青年、長者及單親人士等，可參閱 2011 年人口普查的一系列主題性報告。

## 7. Other references

7.1 More detailed results and technical details of the 2011 Population Census can be found in the *2011 Population Census – Main Report*. Readers who are also interested in understanding the profiles of some other population sub-groups such as persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years, ethnic minorities, youths, older persons and single parents may refer to the series of thematic reports of the 2011 Population Census.