



主題性報告：單親人士

Thematic Report : Single Parents



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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 2021 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行了 2021 年人口普查。

1.2 2021 年人口普查已於 2021 年 6 月 23 日至 8 月 4 日的 43 天期間進行。全港約九成的住戶接受簡單的點算，只須提供住戶成員的基本人口特徵資料；其餘約一成住戶接受詳細的訪問，提供住戶成員多方面的人口及社會經濟特徵的資料。

概念與範圍

全港人口

1.3 2021 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 2021 年人口普查的點算時刻（即 2021 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時）的居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點

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 2021 Population Census was conducted in June to August 2021.

1.2 The 2021 Population Census was conducted in the 43-day period from 23 June to 4 August 2021. About nine-tenths of the households were subject to simple enumeration to provide basic demographic information of their household members, while the remaining one-tenth of the households were subject to more detailed enquiry on a broad range of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of their household members.

Concepts and coverage

Whole population

1.3 The 2021 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 2021 Population Census (i.e. 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021) covers “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether

算時刻在香港的香港非永久性居民。

1.5 對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。

1.6 本報告利用 2021 年人口普查的統計數據分析單親人士及與其同住的 18 歲以下子女（亦稱未成年子女）的特徵，並與 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計的結果作適當的比較。

單親人士

1.7 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。

詮釋數字時務必注意事項

1.8 於詮釋本報告內的數字時務必注意以下兩點：

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

they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment.

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

1.6 This report analyses the characteristics of single parents and children aged under 18 living with them (also referred to as dependent children) by making use of statistical data compiled from the 2021 Population Census. Comparisons are made with results from the 2011 Population Census and the 2016 Population By-census when appropriate.

Single parents

1.7 In this report, single parents are defined as mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated, with child(ren) aged under 18 living with them in the same household. Statistics covering persons of any marital status (including never married, married, widowed, divorced and separated) living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household (termed as “persons living with child(ren) aged under 18” hereafter) are also presented in selected tables to facilitate analysis.

Important notes in interpreting figures

1.8 In interpreting the figures in this report, the following two points should be noted:

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

(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。

報告結構

1.9 本報告共分九章。第 2 章簡介有關單親人士的重要特徵。第 3 章研究單親人士數目及其年齡性別分布在 2011 至 2021 年間的轉變。

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

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

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

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

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.

Report structure

1.9 This report consists of nine chapters. A highlight of the characteristics of single parents is provided in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 studies the changes in the size and the age-sex profile of single parents from 2011 to 2021.

1.10 The demographic characteristics of single parents are examined in detail in Chapter 4. Statistics on the marital situation, duration of residence in Hong Kong, usual spoken language and the ability to read/write languages by single parents are presented with interpretations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

代號

1.17 本刊物內各代號的含意如下：

-	零
..	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字
0.0	少於 0.05%

零的數字及數值小的數字

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

數字的捨入

1.19 與金額相關的統計數字進位至最接近的十位數。由於統計圖表內數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

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

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

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

Symbols

1.17 The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

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

Nil figures and figures of small magnitude

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

Rounding of figures

1.19 All dollar values presented are rounded to the nearest ten. Figures in the tables and charts may not add up to the total due to rounding.

2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第 3 至 9 章就單親人士作出詳細的分析。本章概述重要結果。為方便參考，單親人士的主要統計數字載列於第 13 至 16 頁。

數目及結構

2.2 在 2011 年至 2021 年間，單親人士數目由 81 705 人下降至 72 279 人，平均每年下降 1.2%，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士數目則平均每年下降 1.5%。（圖 3.1）

2.3 單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例，由 2011 年的 6.1% 輕微下降至 2016 年的 5.9%，但隨後回升至 2021 年的 6.3%。（表 3.1）

2.4 在 2021 年，單親媽媽的數目繼續遠多於單親爸爸。全港共有 56 249 名單親媽媽，數目是單親爸爸數目（16 030 人）的 3.5 倍。相對於 2011 年，單親媽媽及單親爸爸的數目在 2021 年均見下跌。單親媽媽的數目較 2011 年的 64 040 人減少 7 791 人（或 -12.2%），而單親爸爸的數目則較 2011 年的 17 665 人減少 1 635 人（或 -9.3%）。（表 3.1）

2.5 在 2021 年，單親人士的性別比率（即單親爸爸數目與每千名單親媽媽相對的比率）為 285。由於子女普遍跟隨已與丈夫分開的母親同住，尤以年紀小的兒童，故此大部分單親人士都是女性這個現象不足為奇。（表 3.1）

2.6 在 2021 年，大部分（76.7%）單親人士的年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲，這比例與 2011 年的 77.3% 相約。單親人士在年齡分布上展現兩性有差異的地方。在 2021 年，81.4% 的單親媽媽年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲，

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3 to 9 of this report provide a detailed analysis on single parents. Salient findings are highlighted in this chapter. For ease of reference, key statistics of single parents are listed on Pages 13 – 16.

Size and structure

2.2 During 2011 to 2021, the number of single parents decreased from 81 705 to 72 279, with a 1.2% decrease per annum on average, while the number of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 decreased by 1.5% per annum on average. (Chart 3.1)

2.3 The proportion of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 decreased from 6.1% in 2011 to 5.9% in 2016, but then rose to 6.3% in 2021. (Table 3.1)

2.4 Single mothers continued to far outnumber single fathers in 2021. There were 56 249 single mothers, which was 3.5 times the number of single fathers (16 030). Compare with 2011, both the number of single mothers and single fathers declined in 2021. The number of single mothers decreased by 7 791 (or -12.2%), from 64 040 in 2011, while that of single fathers dropped by 1 635 (or -9.3%), from 17 665 in 2011. (Table 3.1)

2.5 In 2021, the sex ratio of single parents (i.e. the number of single fathers per 1 000 single mothers) was 285. It is not surprising to observe that the majority of single parents were women because children, especially those who were very young, were more likely to live with their mothers who were separated from husbands. (Table 3.1)

2.6 In 2021, the majority (76.7%) of single parents were aged 30-49. This proportion was close to the corresponding figures of 77.3% in 2011. The age distribution of single parents exhibited sex differentials. In 2021, 81.4% of single mothers were aged 30-49, while

而同年齡組別的單親爸爸的相應比例為 60.0%。另一方面，36.5% 的單親爸爸年齡為 50 歲及以上，較單親媽媽的相應比例（14.9%）為高。（表 3.2 及圖 3.2）

2.7 單親爸爸一般較單親媽媽年長。在 2021 年，單親爸爸的年齡中位數是 46.2 歲，而單親媽媽則是 42.9 歲。（表 3.3 及圖 3.2）

人口特徵

2.8 在過去 10 年，已離婚或分居的單親人士數目有所下降，由 2011 年的 64 324 人下降至 2021 年的 58 755 人。然而，他們佔所有單親人士的比例則有所上升，由 2011 年的 78.7% 上升至 2021 年的 81.3%。（表 4.1）

2.9 已離婚或分居的單親媽媽及單親爸爸的數目均下降，分別由 2011 年的 49 626 人及 14 698 人下降至 2021 年的 45 238 人及 13 517 人，減幅分別為 8.8% 及 8.0%。（表 4.1）

2.10 在 2021 年，44.6% 的單親人士於香港出生，較 2011 年的比例（50.1%）為低。反之，在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的單親人士的比例在同期間由 45.7% 上升至 50.7%。（表 4.2）

2.11 在 2021 年，超過 9 成的單親人士已在香港居住 7 年或以上。進一步可留意到在港居住滿超過 15 年的單親媽媽所佔比重由 2011 年的 65.1% 上升至 2021 年的 69.8%，而在港居住滿 7 至 14 年及少於 7 年的單親媽媽所佔比重則同期分別由 24.4% 及 10.5% 下跌至 20.4% 及 9.8%。（表 4.3）

2.12 在 2021 年，單親人士在家的慣用交談語言分布和與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士相若。在 2021 年，在家中以廣州話為慣

60.0% of single fathers were in this age group. On the other hand, 36.5% of single fathers were aged 50 and over, which was higher than that of 14.9% for single mothers. (Table 3.2 and Chart 3.2)

2.7 Single fathers were generally older than single mothers. In 2021, the median age of single fathers was 46.2, while that of single mothers was 42.9. (Table 3.3 and Chart 3.2)

Demographic characteristics

2.8 In the past 10 years, a fall of single parents who were divorced or separated was observed. The number of single parents who were divorced or separated decreased from 64 324 in 2011 to 58 755 in 2021. However, its proportion to all single parents was increased, from 78.7% in 2011 to 81.3% in 2021. (Table 4.1)

2.9 The numbers of single mothers and single fathers who were divorced or separated decreased. The number of single mothers and fathers decreased by 8.8% and 8.0% respectively, from 49 626 and 14 698 in 2011 to 45 238 and 13 517 in 2021. (Table 4.1)

2.10 In 2021, 44.6% of the single parents were born in Hong Kong, lower than that of 50.1% in 2011. In contrast, the proportion of single parents born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan rose from 45.7% to 50.7% over the same period. (Table 4.2)

2.11 In 2021, over 90% of single parents had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. It was further observed that the proportion of single mothers having resided in Hong Kong for more than 15 years increased from 65.1% in 2011 to 69.8% in 2021, whereas the corresponding proportions of single mothers having resided in Hong Kong for 7-14 years and less than 7 years decreased respectively from 24.4% and 10.5% to 20.4% and 9.8% over the same period. (Table 4.3)

2.12 The distribution of usual language spoken at home of single parents was similar to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in 2021. Both the

用交談語言的單親人士和與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例均為 87.3%。至於以普通話及其他中國方言作為慣用交談語言方面，單親人士的比例（8.1%）則較與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士（6.2%）為高。

（表 4.4）

2.13 在 2021 年，能閱讀中文的單親人士的比例為 96.0%，較與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例（94.5%）為高。能閱讀英文的單親人士的比例由 2016 年的 60.5% 明顯上升至 2021 年的 68.6%，但仍低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 80.3%。單親人士的中文及英文書寫能力呈現類似情況。

（表 4.5 及 4.6）

教育特徵

2.14 香港人口的教育程度持續提高，單親人士也不例外。單親人士的教育程度於過去 10 年間大有改善。曾就讀專上教育程度課程的單親人士所佔的比例由 2011 年的 14.6% 顯著上升至 2021 年的 26.0%。

（表 5.1）

2.15 曾就讀專上教育程度課程的單親媽媽的比例由 2011 年的 14.4% 大幅上升至 2021 年的 26.4%，增幅達 12.0 個百分點。同期間，單親爸爸的相應比例則由 15.3% 上升至 24.8%，升幅達 9.5 個百分點。值得注意的是，曾受專上教育的單親媽媽的比例在 2016 年及 2021 年已超逾單親爸爸。

（表 5.1）

經濟特徵

2.16 單親人士的勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的單親人士佔所有 15 歲及以上的單親人士的百分比）由 2011 年的 62.9% 上升至 2021 年的 67.6%。同時，與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應數字由

proportions of single parents and persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 speaking Cantonese as the usual spoken language were 87.3% in 2021. As regards the use of Putonghua and other Chinese dialects as the usual spoken language, the corresponding proportion of single parents (8.1%) was higher than that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 (6.2%). (Table 4.4)

2.13 In 2021, the proportion of single parents who could read Chinese was 96.0%, higher than that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 (94.5%). The proportion of single parents who could read English increased notably from 60.5% in 2016 to 68.6% in 2021, but it was still lower than the 80.3% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. Similar observations were seen for the ability of single parents in writing Chinese and English. (Tables 4.5 and 4.6)

Educational characteristics

2.14 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. Single parents were no exception. The level of educational attainment of single parents improved substantially over the past 10 years. The proportion of single parents having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 14.6% in 2011 to 26.0% in 2021. (Table 5.1)

2.15 The proportion of single mothers having attended post-secondary education increased significantly by 12.0 percentage points from 14.4% in 2011 to 26.4% in 2021. The corresponding increase for single fathers was 9.5 percentage points, from 15.3% to 24.8% over the same period. It is worth noting that the proportion of single mothers having attended post-secondary education had exceeded their male counterparts in 2016 and 2021. (Table 5.1)

Economic characteristics

2.16 The labour force participation rate of single parents (i.e. the proportion of economically active single parents to the total number of single parents aged 15 and over) increased from 62.9% in 2011 to 67.6% in 2021. Concurrently, the corresponding figure for persons living

2011 年的 74.1% 輕微上升至 2021 年的 74.5%。在 2021 年，單親爸爸的勞動人口參與率（85.3%）較單親媽媽（62.6%）高 22.7 個百分點。（表 6.1）

2.17 在 2021 年，全港共有 44 935 位單親工作人士，較 10 年前下降 5.8%。按性別分析，76.6% 的單親爸爸及 58.1% 的單親媽媽為工作人士。2011 年及 2021 年在職單親爸爸的數目相約，分別為 12 407 人及 12 280 人。另一方面，在職單親媽媽的數目則由 2011 年的 35 310 人減至 32 655 人，跌幅為 7.5%。（表 6.2）

2.18 在 2021 年，單親工作人士中大部分（88.4%）是僱員，而僱主及自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員則分別佔 2.8% 及 8.8%。單親工作人士經濟活動身分的百分比分布與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的相應分布相似。（表 6.2）

2.19 在 2021 年，最多單親工作人士任職服務及銷售人員（29.2%），其次是文書支援人員（16.5%）及輔助專業人員（15.9%）。他們任職經理、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例為 32.0%，較與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的 51.4% 為低。（表 6.3）

2.20 在 2021 年，最多單親工作人士從事「進出口、批發及零售業」，佔所有單親工作人士的 19.9%，其次是「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」（16.1%）。最多在職單親爸爸從事「建造業」（19.4%），而最多在職單親媽媽從事「進出口、批發及零售業」（22.5%）。（表 6.4）

with child(ren) aged under 18 increased by a small extent from 74.1% in 2011 to 74.5% in 2021. The labour force participation rate of single fathers (85.3%) was higher than that of single mothers (62.6%) by 22.7 percentage points in 2021. (Table 6.1)

2.17 In 2021, there were 44 935 working single parents, decreasing by 5.8% over the past decade. Analysed by sex, 76.6% of single fathers and 58.1% of single mothers were working. The number of working single fathers in 2011 and 2021 were close to each other, which were 12 407 and 12 280 respectively. On the other hands, the number of working single mothers had recorded a decrease of 7.5% from 35 310 in 2011 to 32 655 in 2021. (Table 6.2)

2.18 Among the working single parents in 2021, most (88.4%) of them were employees, 2.8% were employers, and 8.8% were self-employed / unpaid family workers. The percentage distribution of economic activity status of working single parents was similar to that of working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. (Table 6.2)

2.19 In 2021, most working single parents were service and sales workers (29.2%), followed by clerical support workers (16.5%) and associate professionals (15.9%). The proportion of the working single parents being managers, professionals and associate professionals was 32.0%, lower than that of the 51.4% for working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. (Table 6.3)

2.20 In 2021, most working single parents were engaged in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector, constituting 19.9% of all working single parents. This was followed by those engaged in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector (16.1%). Most working single fathers were engaged in the “Construction” sector (19.4%), while most working single mothers were engaged in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector (22.5%). (Table 6.4)

2.21 單親工作人士於 2021 年的每月所有職業收入中位數為 16,000 元，較 2011 年（10,000 元）及 2016 年（13,000 元）分別上升 60.0% 及 23.1%。（表 6.5）

2.22 在 2021 年，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數為 20,000 元，與全港所有男性工作人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的相應數字相同。同期，單親媽媽的每月所有職業收入中位數為 15,000 元，則較全港所有女性工作人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的相應數字（17,100 元）為低。另外，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數在過去 10 年間一直較單親媽媽的高出約三成。（表 6.5）

2.23 在 2021 年，單親工作人士的每周通常工作時數中位數為 44 小時，與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的相應時數相同。24.6% 的單親媽媽每周通常工作少於 35 小時，明顯較所有與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性工作人士的相應比例（19.2%）為高。在職單親爸爸每周通常工作少於 35 小時的比例（14.6%）也明顯高於所有與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士的相應比例（10.7%）。在 2021 年，比較單親媽媽及單親爸爸的工作時數，在職單親媽媽的每周通常工作時數中位數為 42 小時，低於在職單親爸爸的 48 小時。在職單親媽媽每周通常工作少於 35 小時的比例為 24.6%，較在職單親爸爸的 14.6% 為高。相反，9.3% 的在職單親媽媽每周通常工作 60 小時或以上，較在職單親爸爸的相應比例（18.4%）為低。（表 6.6）

2.24 在 2021 年的單親人士中，有 27 344 人並非在職，當中，非工作單親人士最多為無酬照顧者（37.2%），其次是料理家務者（31.5%）。（表 6.7）

2.21 The median monthly income from all employment of working single parents was \$16,000 in 2021, representing an increase of 60.0% and 23.1% respectively over that in 2011 (\$10,000) and 2016 (\$13,000). (Table 6.5)

2.22 In 2021, the median monthly income from all employment of working single fathers was \$20,000, same as the corresponding figure of all working males (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in Hong Kong. For the same period, the median monthly income from all employment of working single mothers was \$15,000, lower than the corresponding figure (\$17,100) for all working females (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in Hong Kong. Besides, single fathers had 30% higher median monthly income from all employment than single mothers all along over the past 10 years. (Table 6.5)

2.23 In 2021, the median weekly usual hours of work of working single parents was 44 hours, same as the corresponding working hours of working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. 24.6% of single mothers usually worked for less than 35 hours a week, notably higher than the corresponding proportion of working females living with child(ren) aged under 18 (19.2%). The proportion of working single fathers usually worked for less than 35 hours a week (14.6%) was also notably higher than the corresponding proportion of working males living with child(ren) aged under 18 (10.7%). In 2021, comparing the hours of work between single mothers and single fathers, the median usual hours of work of working single mothers (42 hours) was lower than their male counterparts (48 hours). The proportion of working single mothers who usually worked for less than 35 hours a week was 24.6%, higher than that of working single fathers (14.6%). On the contrary, 9.3% of working single mothers worked for 60 hours or more a week, less than the corresponding proportion of working single fathers (18.4%). (Table 6.6)

2.24 Among the single parents in 2021, 27 344 were not working. The majority of them were unpaid carers (37.2%), followed by home-makers (31.5%). (Table 6.7)

2.25 非工作單親人士的日常生活所需要由其他收入來源所支援，當中包括其他住戶成員的就業收入及其他現金收入（例如社會保障津貼）。在 2021 年，非工作單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 12,610 元，稍高於 2016 年的 11,180 元。（表 6.8）

住戶及房屋特徵

2.26 在 2021 年，在居於家庭住戶內的單親人士中，70.6% 的單親人士居於二至三人的家庭住戶，較 2011 年的 75.4% 為低。單親人士的家庭住戶平均人數則由 2011 年的 3.0 人輕微上升至 2016 年及 2021 年的 3.1 人。（表 7.1）

2.27 大部分居住於家庭住戶的單親人士只與子女同住，不過此比例由 2011 年的 79.3% 下跌至 2021 年的 74.5%。此外，在 2021 年，19.3% 的單親人士是與父母及子女同住，而另外的 6.2% 是與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住，前者較 2011 年增加 5.6 個百分點，而後者則減少 0.7 個百分點。（表 7.2）

2.28 單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數由 2011 年的 10,450 元上升至 2021 年的 18,260 元；而 2011 年及 2021 年的全港家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數分別為 20,500 元及 27,650 元。（表 7.3）

2.29 在 2021 年，46.3% 單親人士居住在公營租住房屋，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應比例只為 24.9%。相反，62.3% 與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士住在私人永久性房屋，而單親人士的相應比例則為 43.1%。（表 7.4）

2.25 For non-working single parents, their daily living requirements were supported by other sources of income such as employment income from other household members and other cash income (e.g. social security allowance). In 2021, the median monthly domestic household income of non-working single parents was \$12,610, slightly higher than that of \$11,180 in 2016. (Table 6.8)

Household and housing characteristics

2.26 In 2021, among the single parents living in domestic households, 70.6% of the single parents were living in domestic households comprising two to three persons, lower than the 75.4% in 2011. The average domestic household size of single parents increased slightly from 3.0 persons in 2011 to 3.1 persons in 2016 and 2021. (Table 7.1)

2.27 The majority of single parents living in domestic households were living with their child(ren) only, but this proportion decreased from 79.3% in 2011 to 74.5% in 2021. Besides, 19.3% of single parents were living with their parent(s) and child(ren) and another 6.2% were living with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than their parent(s) in 2021. Compared with 2011, the former proportion increased by 5.6 percentage points and the latter decreased by 0.7 percentage points. (Table 7.2)

2.28 The median monthly domestic household income of single parents increased from \$10,450 in 2011 to \$18,260 in 2021. For all domestic households in Hong Kong, the median monthly domestic household income were \$20,500 in 2011 and \$27,650 in 2021. (Table 7.3)

2.29 While 46.3% of single parents were living in public rental housing in 2021, the corresponding proportion for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 was only 24.9%. On the contrary, 62.3% of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 were living in private permanent housing, as compared with the 43.1% for single parents. (Table 7.4)

2.30 在 2021 年，11.9% 居住於家庭住戶的單親人士佔用的居所面積少於 20 平方米，另有 51.8% 佔用 20 至少於 40 平方米的居所面積。這兩個比例均高於居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應比例（分別為 4.2% 及 33.1%）。居住於家庭住戶的單親人士的居所樓面面積中位數為 34 平方米，低於居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 45 平方米。（表 7.5）

18 歲以下的單親子女

2.31 在 2021 年，大部分單親人士與一名未成年子女同住，每名單親人士的未成年子女平均數目在 2011 年及 2021 年仍維持 1.3 名。（表 8.1）

2.32 與單親人士同住的未成年子女的年齡分布在過去 10 年有所轉變。12 至 17 歲未成年子女佔所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女的比例仍然最大，不過此比例由 2011 年的 59.3% 明顯下降至 2021 年的 49.7%。同期，5 歲及以下和 6 至 11 歲的未成年子女的相應比例則分別由 11.6% 及 29.1% 上升至 14.8% 及 35.4%。（表 8.3）

2.33 在 2021 年，單親人士的 6 至 14 歲未成年子女全部就學。單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的就學比率亦有改善，由 2011 年的 92.2% 上升至 2021 年的 96.6%，增加了 4.4 個百分點。不過，2021 年的比率仍稍低於所有與父母同住的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的比率（97.2%）。在 2021 年，單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女就讀全日制課程及有工作的比例（5.0%）高於所有與父母同住的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的相應比例（2.9%）。（表 8.4 及 8.5）

2.30 In 2021, 11.9% of single parents living in domestic households occupied an area of accommodation of less than 20 square metres. Another 51.8% occupied an area of accommodation of 20 to less than 40 square metres. These two proportions were both higher than the corresponding proportions for those living with child(ren) aged under 18 in domestic households (4.2% and 33.1% respectively). The median floor area of accommodation of single parents living in domestic households was 34 square metres, lower than that of 45 square metres for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in domestic households. (Table 7.5)

Children aged under 18 of single parents

2.31 In 2021, most single parents were living with one dependent child and the average number of dependent children per single parent still remained the same at 1.3 in 2011 and 2021. (Table 8.1)

2.32 There were some changes in the age distribution of dependent children living with single parents in the past 10 years. Dependent children aged 12-17 still remained the largest proportion of all dependent children living with single parents throughout the past 10 years. However, the proportion decreased obviously from 59.3% in 2011 to 49.7% in 2021. Meanwhile, the corresponding proportions of dependent children aged 5 and below and aged 6-11 increased from 11.6% and 29.1% to 14.8% and 35.4% respectively. (Table 8.3)

2.33 In 2021, school attendance was universal among dependent children aged 6-14 of single parents. As for dependent children aged 15-17 of single parents, the school attendance rate improved by 4.4 percentage points from 92.2% in 2011 to 96.6% in 2021. Yet, the figure in 2021 was still slightly lower than that of all dependent children aged 15-17 living with parent(s) (97.2%). The proportion of dependent children aged 15-17 living with single parents and studying full-time courses and working (5.0%) was higher than the corresponding proportion of all dependent children aged 15-17 living with parent(s) (2.9%) in 2021. (Tables 8.4 and 8.5)

地區特徵

2.34 在過去 10 年，居住在香港島及新界的單親人士數目及比例均有所減少，前者由 2011 年的 9 693 人（或 11.9%）下降至 2021 年的 8 290 人（或 11.5%），而後者在同期間則由 45 645 人（或 55.9%）下降至 37 847 人（或 52.4%）。另外，居住在九龍的單親人士數目在同期間也有所下降，由 26 359 人減至 26 142 人，其相對所有單親人士的比例則錄得上升，由 32.3% 升至 36.2%。（表 9.1）

2.35 在 2021 年，居住了最多單親人士的首三個區議會分區為觀塘區（8 077 人或 11.2%）、沙田區（6 727 人或 9.3%）及元朗區（6 374 人或 8.8%）。另外，最少單親人士居住在灣仔區（1 315 人或 1.8%）。（表 9.1）

2.36 在 2021 年，每名單親爸爸平均有 1.2 名未成年子女。所有單親爸爸中，居住在大埔區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目最多，為 1.5 名，而居住在北區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目則最少，為 1.1 名。另一方面，每名單親媽媽平均有 1.3 名未成年子女。所有單親媽媽中，居住在荃灣區及離島區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目最多，為 1.5 名，而居住在西貢區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目則最少，為 1.2 名。（表 9.3）

Geographical characteristics

2.34 Over the past 10 years, the number and proportion of single parents residing on Hong Kong Island and those of single parents residing in the New Territories both declined, from 9 693 persons (or 11.9%) in 2011 dropping to 8 290 persons (or 11.5%) in 2021 on Hong Kong Island, and from 45 645 persons (or 55.9%) dropping to 37 847 persons (or 52.4%) in the New Territories over the same period. On the other hand, the number of single parents residing in Kowloon also decreased from 26 359 persons to 26 142 persons over the same period. However, the proportion of single parents residing in Kowloon recorded an increase, from 32.3% to 36.2%. (Table 9.1)

2.35 In 2021, the top three District Council districts with the largest number of single parents residing therein were the Kwun Tong (8 077 or 11.2%), Sha Tin (6 727 or 9.3%) and Yuen Long (6 374 or 8.8%) districts, whereas the smallest number of single parents resided in the Wan Chai district (1 315 or 1.8%). (Table 9.1)

2.36 The average number of dependent children of each single father was 1.2 in 2021. Among all single fathers, the largest average number of 1.5 dependent children was recorded for single fathers living in the Tai Po district, while the smallest average number of 1.1 dependent children was recorded for single fathers living in the North district. On the other hand, the average number of dependent children of each single mother was 1.3 in 2021. Among all single mothers, the largest average number of 1.5 dependent children was recorded for single mothers living in the Tsuen Wan and Islands districts, while the smallest average number of 1.2 dependent children was recorded for single mothers living in the Sai Kung district. (Table 9.3)

單親人士的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of Single Parents

	2011		2016		2021	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
人口特徵 Demographic characteristics						
人口 Population	81 705	1 348 011	73 428	1 244 641	72 279	1 154 945
前 5 年內平均每年增長率（百分率） Average annual growth rate over the past 5 years (%)	1.3	-1.3	-2.1	-1.6	-0.3	-1.5
單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士比例 Proportion of single parents to persons with child(ren) aged under 18 (%)	6.1	..	5.9	..	6.3	..
性別比率（每千名女性相對的男性人數） Sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	276	940	299	935	285	915
年齡中位數 Median age	43.3	43.2	43.3	42.5	43.5	42.9
按婚姻狀況劃分的人口百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population (%) by marital status						
從未結婚 Never married	5.9	0.4	7.2	0.4	9.5	0.6
已婚 Married	..	93.9	..	94.1	..	93.7
喪偶 Widowed	15.3	0.9	12.1	0.7	9.2	0.6
離婚 Divorced	69.8	4.2	72.6	4.3	72.1	4.5
分居 Separated	8.9	0.5	8.1	0.5	9.1	0.6
使用廣州話為慣用交談語言的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population with Cantonese as usual spoken language (%)	92.6	91.3	90.4	90.0	87.3	87.3
能閱讀中文的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population able to read Chinese (%)	N.A.	N.A.	95.8	95.0	96.0	94.5
能閱讀英文的人口比例（百分比） Proportion of population able to read English (%)	N.A.	N.A.	60.5	73.9	68.6	80.3
教育特徵 Educational characteristics						
按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的人口百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population (%) by educational attainment (highest level attended)						
小學及以下 Primary and below	17.5	12.2	12.8	7.1	8.5	4.9
初中 Lower secondary	31.3	24.3	29.8	20.4	28.4	18.0
高中 Upper secondary	36.7	35.8	36.5	33.3	37.1	32.1
專上教育 Post-secondary	14.6	27.7	20.9	39.3	26.0	45.1

單親人士的主要統計數字（續）

Key Statistics of Single Parents (Cont'd)

	2011		2016		2021	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
經濟特徵 Economic characteristics						
按性別劃分的勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%) by sex						
男 Male	74.6	90.8	81.3	92.5	85.3	92.1
女 Female	59.7	58.5	68.8	59.2	62.6	58.4
合計 Both sexes	62.9	74.1	71.7	75.3	67.6	74.5
按性別劃分的工作人口 Working population by sex						
男 Male	12 407	572 882	12 760	538 413	12 280	482 284
女 Female	35 310	392 327	36 865	368 160	32 655	336 851
合計 Both sexes	47 717	965 209	49 625	906 573	44 935	819 135
按職業 ⁽¹⁾ 劃分的工作人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of working population (%) by occupation ⁽¹⁾						
經理 Managers	N.A.	N.A.	9.2	16.0	9.4	15.8
專業人員 Professionals	N.A.	N.A.	5.4	11.8	6.7	14.7
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	N.A.	N.A.	15.6	21.2	15.9	20.9
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	N.A.	N.A.	14.3	12.5	16.5	12.4
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	N.A.	N.A.	31.5	18.2	29.2	16.6
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	N.A.	N.A.	4.9	6.8	4.1	6.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	N.A.	N.A.	4.0	5.4	4.3	4.8
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	N.A.	N.A.	15.1	8.1	13.7	7.8
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 and occupations not classifiable	N.A.	N.A.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1

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

	2011		2016		2021	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
經濟特徵（續） Economic characteristics (cont'd)						
按行業 ⁽²⁾ 劃分的工作人口的百分比分布 Percentage distribution of working population (%) by industry ⁽²⁾						
製造業 Manufacturing	3.6	4.7	2.6	4.1	3.0	3.5
建造業 Construction	7.0	11.0	8.0	11.0	7.3	11.3
進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	25.8	23.9	24.4	21.0	19.9	17.6
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	7.5	10.3	8.6	10.0	8.9	9.1
住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	14.6	8.9	16.8	8.3	13.4	7.0
資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	1.6	3.0	1.5	4.2	2.7	4.2
金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	4.6	6.7	5.4	8.3	6.6	10.3
地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	12.6	11.7	13.1	12.6	14.0	13.5
公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	14.2	15.2	12.9	16.8	16.1	19.3
雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	7.8	3.7	6.3	3.2	7.6	3.6
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7
按性別劃分的每月所有職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$) by sex						
男 Male	12,000	15,600	15,500	21,000	20,000	26,060
女 Female	9,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	15,000	20,000
合計 Both sexes	10,000	15,000	13,000	20,000	16,000	24,000
按性別劃分的每周通常工作時數中位數（包括所有工作） Median weekly usual hours of work (including all employment) by sex						
男 Male	N.A.	N.A.	45	45	48	45
女 Female	N.A.	N.A.	43	42	42	42
合計 Both sexes	N.A.	N.A.	43	44	44	44

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

	2011		2016		2021	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
住戶及房屋特徵 Household and housing characteristics						
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.0	4.1	3.1	4.1	3.1	4.1
家庭住戶每月收入中位數 Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	10,450	24,900	14,820	34,000	18,260	40,210
按房屋類型劃分的居於家庭住戶的人口百分比分布 Percentage distribution of population living in domestic households (%) by type of housing						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	52.4	28.3	48.3	24.7	46.3	24.9
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	8.8	14.3	8.9	12.4	8.9	11.6
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	37.8	56.5	41.4	61.7	43.1	62.3
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
臨時房屋 ⁽⁴⁾ Temporary housing ⁽⁴⁾	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.8
居於家庭住戶的人口居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) ⁽⁵⁾ Median floor area of accommodation of population living in domestic households (square metres) ⁽⁵⁾	N.A.	N.A.	34	45	34	45
居於家庭住戶的人口人均居所樓面面積中位數 (平方米) ⁽⁵⁾ Median per capita floor area of accommodation of population living in domestic households (square metres) ⁽⁵⁾	N.A.	N.A.	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.3
18 歲以下的子女 Children aged under 18						
數目 Number	103 937	1 038 349	93 943	972 004	94 508	929 887
地區特徵 Geographical characteristics						
按主要地區劃分的人口 (佔總人口的百分比) ⁽⁶⁾ Population by broad area (% of total population) ⁽⁶⁾						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	9 693 (11.9)	221 842 (16.5)	8 723 (11.9)	198 721 (16.0)	8 290 (11.5)	171 125 (14.8)
九龍 Kowloon	26 359 (32.3)	389 789 (28.9)	26 004 (35.4)	375 853 (30.2)	26 142 (36.2)	346 046 (30.0)
新界 New Territories	45 645 (55.9)	736 220 (54.6)	38 701 (52.7)	669 857 (53.8)	37 847 (52.4)	637 548 (55.2)

註釋：(1) 在 2016 年中期人口統計引進並在 2021 年人口普查全面採用了新的職業分類方法，使之更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。因此，2011 年有關職業分類的統計數字不可與 2016 年及 2021 年的數字直接比較。

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

(3) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石」、「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，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

(4) 數字包括住在船艇上的人士。

(5) 數字只涵蓋居於家庭住戶，但不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶。與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積亦不包括在內。

(6) 數字指佔陸上人口的百分比。

Notes: (1) A new occupation classification scheme was introduced in the 2016 Population By-census and fully adopted in the 2021 Population Census, which follows "International Standard Classification Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)" more closely. Figures related to occupation classification for 2011 are thus not strictly comparable with those for 2016 and 2021.

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

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

(4) Figures include persons living on board vessels.

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

(6) Figures refer to the proportion to the land population.

3. 數目及結構

3. Size and Structure

數目

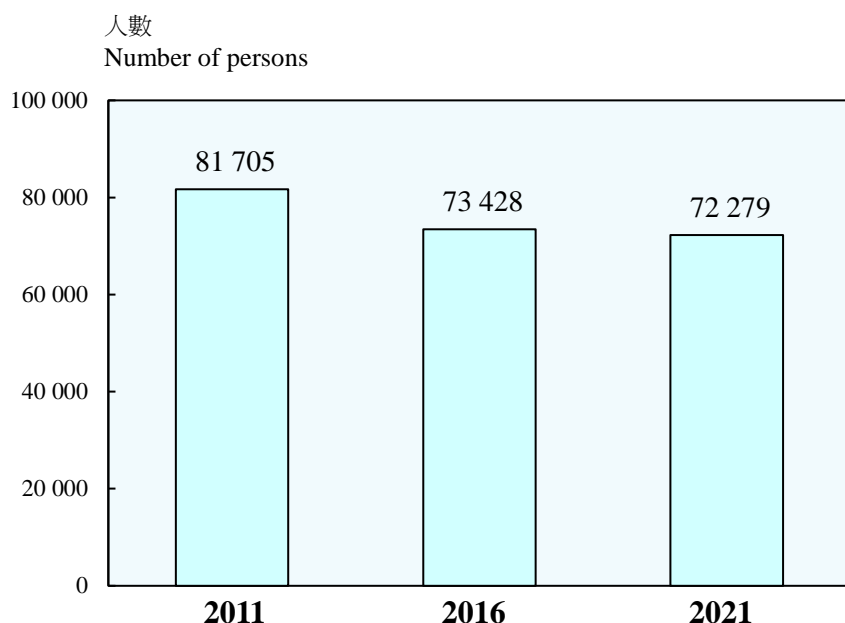
3.1 在 2011 年至 2021 年間，單親人士數目由 81 705 人下降至 72 279 人，平均每年下降 1.2%，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士數目則平均每年下降 1.5%。（圖 3.1）

Size

3.1 During 2011 to 2021, the number of single parents decreased from 81 705 to 72 279, with a 1.2% decrease per annum on average, while the number of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 decreased by 1.5% per annum on average. (Chart 3.1)

圖 3.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年單親人士數目

Chart 3.1 Single parents, 2011, 2016 and 2021



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	
2011 – 2016	-2.1	-1.6
2016 – 2021	-0.3	-1.5
2011 – 2021	-1.2	-1.5

年齡及性別結構

Age and sex structure

3.2 單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例，由 2011 年的 6.1% 輕微下降至 2016 年的 5.9%，但隨後回升至 2021 年的 6.3%。（表 3.1）

3.2 The proportion of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 decreased from 6.1% in 2011 to 5.9% in 2016, but then rose to 6.3% in 2021. (Table 3.1)

3.3 在過去 10 年，單親媽媽佔與 18 歲以下子女同住人士的比例均較同一年齡組別的單親爸爸為高。在 2021 年，40 至 49 歲、50 至 59 歲和 60 歲及以上的單親媽媽所佔的比例超過 10%。（表 3.1）

3.3 The proportions of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 were higher among single mothers than single fathers in the same age group in the past 10 years. In 2021, such proportions for single mothers in the age groups of 40-49, 50-59 and 60 and over exceeded 10%. (Table 3.1)

3.4 在 2021 年，單親媽媽的數目繼續遠多於單親爸爸。全港共有 56 249 名單親媽媽，數目是單親爸爸數目（16 030 人）的 3.5 倍。相對於 2011 年，單親媽媽及單親爸爸的數目在 2021 年均見下跌。單親媽媽的數目較 2011 年的 64 040 人減少 7 791 人（或 -12.2%），而單親爸爸的數目則較 2011 年的 17 665 人減少 1 635 人（或 -9.3%）。（表 3.1）

3.5 在 2021 年，單親人士的性別比率（即單親爸爸數目與每千名單親媽媽相對的比率）為 285。由於子女普遍跟隨已與丈夫分開的母親同住，尤以年紀小的兒童，故此大部分單親人士都是女性這個現象不足為奇。（表 3.1）

3.4 Single mothers continued to far outnumber single fathers in 2021. There were 56 249 single mothers, which was 3.5 times the number of single fathers (16 030). Compare with 2011, both the number of single mothers and single fathers declined in 2021. The number of single mothers decreased by 7 791 (or -12.2%), from 64 040 in 2011, while that of single fathers dropped by 1 635 (or -9.3%), from 17 665 in 2011. (Table 3.1)

3.5 In 2021, the sex ratio of single parents (i.e. the number of single fathers per 1 000 single mothers) was 285. It is not surprising to observe that the majority of single parents were women because children, especially those who were very young, were more likely to live with their mothers who were separated from husbands. (Table 3.1)

表 3.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單親人士數目及單親人士的性別比率
Table 3.1 Single parents by sex and age group and sex ratio of single parents, 2011, 2016 and 2021

		2011		2016		2021	
		單親人士佔 與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 人士的比例 Proportion to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18		單親人士佔 與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 人士的比例 Proportion to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18		單親人士佔 與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 人士的比例 Proportion to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	
性別	年齡組別	單親人士 Single parents 數目	百分比	單親人士 Single parents 數目	百分比	單親人士 Single parents 數目	百分比
Sex	Age group	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
男							
Male	< 30	537	3.2	598	3.8	558	5.0
	30 – 39	3 441	2.2	3 218	1.9	3 519	2.4
	40 – 49	7 077	2.5	5 903	2.4	6 100	2.6
	50 – 59	5 181	3.1	5 365	3.7	4 166	3.4
	60+	1 429	5.3	1 799	6.3	1 687	5.3
	小計	17 665	2.7	16 883	2.8	16 030	2.9
	Sub-total						
女							
Female	< 30	3 174	8.1	3 097	8.8	2 075	9.2
	30 – 39	19 661	7.5	18 012	7.0	16 769	7.4
	40 – 49	32 984	10.1	27 691	9.8	29 044	10.2
	50 – 59	7 908	12.0	7 496	11.7	8 001	12.2
	60+	313	14.7	249	13.6	360	14.3
	小計	64 040	9.2	56 545	8.8	56 249	9.3
	Sub-total						
合計							
Both sexes	< 30	3 711	6.6	3 695	7.2	2 633	7.8
	30 – 39	23 102	5.5	21 230	5.0	20 288	5.4
	40 – 49	40 061	6.5	33 594	6.3	35 144	6.7
	50 – 59	13 089	5.7	12 861	6.2	12 167	6.5
	60+	1 742	6.0	2 048	6.8	2 047	6.0
	總計	81 705	6.1	73 428	5.9	72 279	6.3
	Total						
				性別比率 ⁽¹⁾ Sex ratio ⁽¹⁾			
				276		285	

註釋：(1) 單親爸爸數目與每千名單親媽媽相對的比率。

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

3.6 在 2021 年，大部分（76.7%）單親人士的年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲，這比例與 2011 年的 77.3% 相約。（表 3.2 及圖 3.2）

3.6 In 2021, the majority (76.7%) of single parents were aged 30-49. This proportion was close to the corresponding figures of 77.3% in 2011. (Table 3.2 and Chart 3.2)

3.7 單親人士在年齡分布上展現兩性有差異的地方。在 2021 年，81.4% 的單親媽媽年齡介乎 30 至 49 歲，而同年齡組別的單親爸爸的相應比例為 60.0%。另一方面，36.5% 的單親爸爸年齡為 50 歲及以上，較單親媽媽的相應比例（14.9%）為高。（表 3.2 及圖 3.2）

3.7 The age distribution of single parents exhibited sex differentials. In 2021, 81.4% of single mothers were aged 30-49, while 60.0% of single fathers were in this age group. On the other hand, 36.5% of single fathers were aged 50 and over, which was higher than that of 14.9% for single mothers. (Table 3.2 and Chart 3.2)

表 3.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單親人士的百分比分布
Table 3.2 Percentage distribution of single parents by sex and age group, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	2011		2016		2021	
		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
		百分比 %					
<hr/>							
男 Male							
	< 30	3.0	2.6	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.0
	30 – 39	19.5	24.2	19.1	27.9	22.0	27.0
	40 – 49	40.1	43.9	35.0	40.9	38.1	43.3
	50 – 59	29.3	25.2	31.8	23.8	26.0	21.9
	60+	8.1	4.1	10.7	4.7	10.5	5.7
	總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女 Female							
	< 30	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.5	3.7	3.7
	30 – 39	30.7	37.5	31.9	40.1	29.8	37.8
	40 – 49	51.5	47.1	49.0	44.1	51.6	47.1
	50 – 59	12.3	9.4	13.3	10.0	14.2	10.9
	60+	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
	總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計 Both sexes							
	< 30	4.5	4.1	5.0	4.1	3.6	2.9
	30 – 39	28.3	31.1	28.9	34.2	28.1	32.6
	40 – 49	49.0	45.5	45.8	42.6	48.6	45.3
	50 – 59	16.0	17.1	17.5	16.7	16.8	16.2
	60+	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.0
	總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

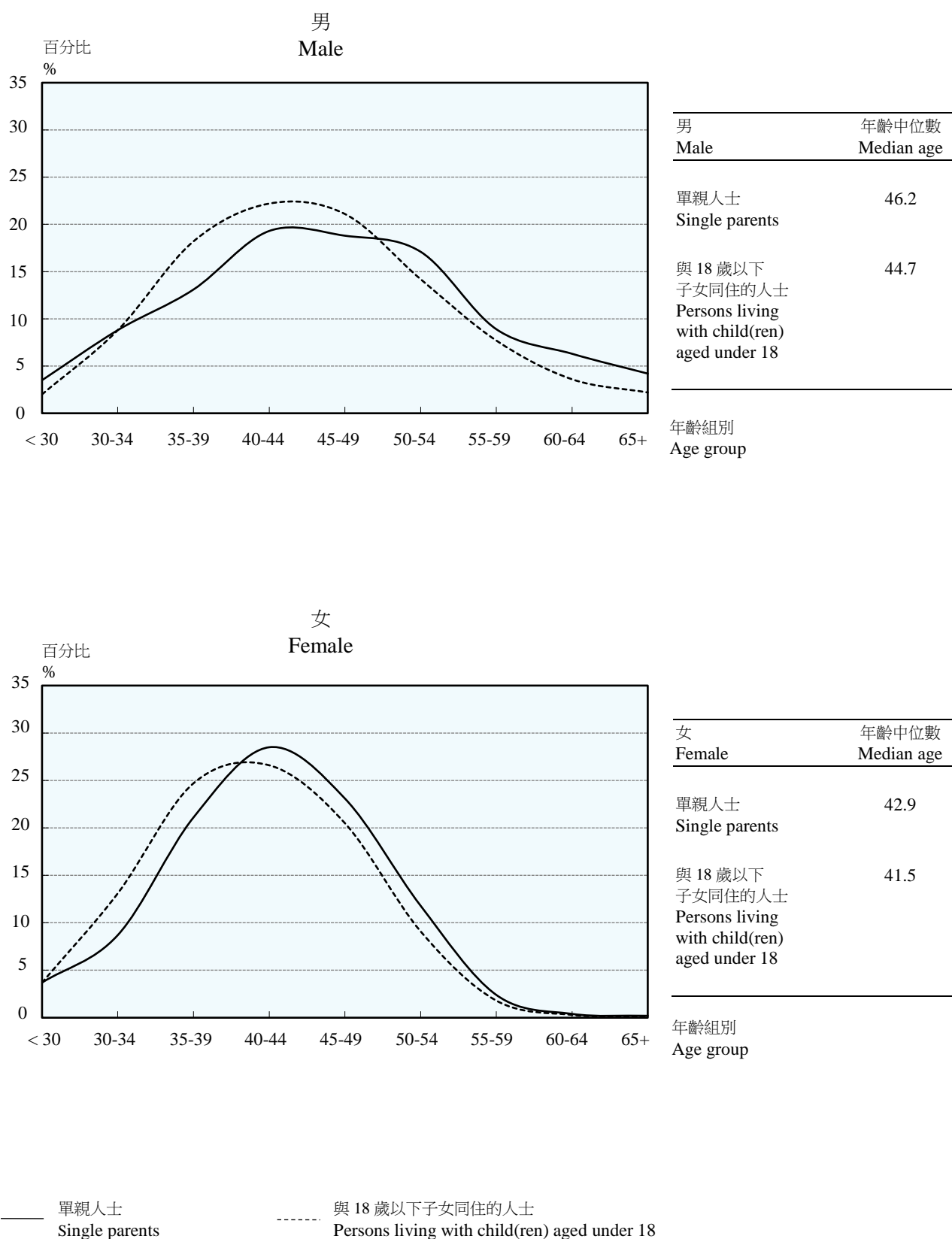
3.8 在過去 10 年，單親人士的年齡中位數由 43.3 歲輕微上升至 43.5 歲。一般而言，單親爸爸較單親媽媽年長。在 2021 年，單親爸爸的年齡中位數是 46.2 歲，而單親媽媽則是 42.9 歲。與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性及女性的相應數字則分別為 44.7 歲及 41.5 歲，兩者均較單親人士的年齡中位數為低。（表 3.3 及圖 3.2）

3.8 In the past 10 years, the median age of single parents increased slightly from 43.3 to 43.5. Generally speaking, single fathers were older than single mothers. In 2021, the median age of single fathers was 46.2, while that of single mothers was 42.9. The corresponding figures for males and females living with child(ren) aged under 18 were 44.7 and 41.5 respectively, both lower than those for single parents. (Table 3.3 and Chart 3.2)

表 3.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的單親人士的年齡中位數
Table 3.3 Median age of single parents by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	2011		2016		2021	
	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住 的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住 的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親人士 Single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住 的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
			年齡中位數 Median age			
男 Male	47.4	45.8	47.7	44.6	46.2	44.7
女 Female	42.5	41.3	42.4	40.8	42.9	41.5
合計 Both sexes	43.3	43.2	43.3	42.5	43.5	42.9

圖 3.2 2021 年按性別及年齡組別劃分的單親人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of single parents by sex and age group, 2021



4. 人口特徵

4. Demographic Characteristics

婚姻狀況

4.1 在過去 10 年，已離婚或分居的單親人士數目有所下降，由 2011 年的 64 324 人下降至 2021 年的 58 755 人。然而，他們佔所有單親人士的比例則有所上升，由 2011 年的 78.7% 上升至 2021 年的 81.3%。另一方面，從未結婚的單親人士的數目則由 2011 年的 4 861 人上升至 2021 年的 6 859 人，其比例由 5.9% 上升至 9.5%。喪偶的單親人士數目則在同期間由 12 520 人大幅減少至 6 665 人，其比例由 15.3% 下降至 9.2%。（表 4.1）

4.2 按性別分析，在過去 10 年，已離婚或分居的單親媽媽及單親爸爸的數目均下降，分別由 2011 年的 49 626 人及 14 698 人下降至 2021 年的 45 238 人及 13 517 人，減幅分別為 8.8% 及 8.0%。（表 4.1）

Marital status

4.1 In the past 10 years, a fall of single parents who were divorced or separated was observed. The number of single parents who were divorced or separated decreased from 64 324 in 2011 to 58 755 in 2021. However, its proportion to all single parents was increased, from 78.7% in 2011 to 81.3% in 2021. On the other hand, the number of single parents who were never married increased from 4 861 in 2011 to 6 859 in 2021, and its proportion to all single parents increased from 5.9% to 9.5%. The number of single parents who were widowed dwindled considerably from 12 520 to 6 665 over the same period, with the proportion dropping from 15.3% to 9.2%. (Table 4.1)

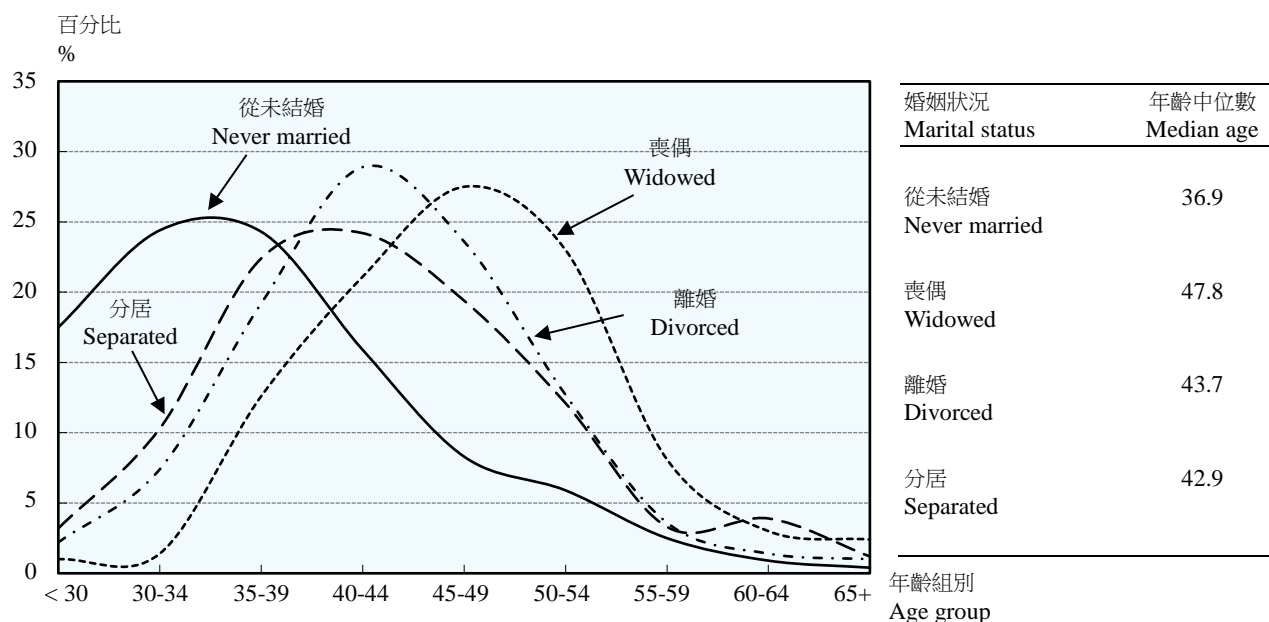
4.2 Analysed by sex, it was observed that both the numbers of single mothers and single fathers who were divorced or separated decreased in the past 10 years. The number of single mothers and fathers decreased by 8.8% and 8.0% respectively, from 49 626 and 14 698 in 2011 to 45 238 and 13 517 in 2021. (Table 4.1)

表 4.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的單親人士數目
Table 4.1 Single parents by sex and marital status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	婚姻狀況 Marital status	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	從未結婚 Never married	719	4.1	1 025	6.1	1 297	8.1
	喪偶 Widowed	2 248	12.7	1 689	10.0	1 216	7.6
	離婚 Divorced	12 798	72.4	12 454	73.8	11 773	73.4
	分居 Separated	1 900	10.8	1 715	10.2	1 744	10.9
	小計 Sub-total	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0	16 030	100.0
女 Female	從未結婚 Never married	4 142	6.5	4 270	7.6	5 562	9.9
	喪偶 Widowed	10 272	16.0	7 192	12.7	5 449	9.7
	離婚 Divorced	44 271	69.1	40 840	72.2	40 372	71.8
	分居 Separated	5 355	8.4	4 243	7.5	4 866	8.7
	小計 Sub-total	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0	56 249	100.0
合計 Both sexes	從未結婚 Never married	4 861	5.9	5 295	7.2	6 859	9.5
	喪偶 Widowed	12 520	15.3	8 881	12.1	6 665	9.2
	離婚 Divorced	57 069	69.8	53 294	72.6	52 145	72.1
	分居 Separated	7 255	8.9	5 958	8.1	6 610	9.1
	總計 Total	81 705	100.0	73 428	100.0	72 279	100.0

4.3 在 2021 年，從未結婚、離婚、分居及喪偶的單親人士的年齡分布均有明顯差異。從未結婚的單親人士的年齡分布較年輕，其年齡中位數為 36.9 歲；離婚及分居的單親人士的年齡分布相對較年長，其年齡中位數分別為 43.7 歲及 42.9 歲；而與上述三類單親人士比較，喪偶的單親人士則傾向最為年長，其年齡中位數為 47.8 歲。（圖 4.1）

4.3 The age profiles of single parents who were never married, divorced, separated and widowed in 2021 were distinctly different. Never married single parents exhibited a younger age profile with a median age at 36.9, divorced and separated single parents showed an older age profile with a median age at 43.7 and 42.9 respectively, while widowed single parents tended to be the oldest as compared with the foregoing three kinds of single parents, with a median age at 47.8. (Chart 4.1)

圖 4.1 2021 年按婚姻狀況及年齡組別劃分的單親人士的百分比分布**Chart 4.1 Percentage distribution of single parents by marital status and age group, 2021**

出生地點及在港居住年期

4.4 在 2021 年，44.6% 的單親人士於香港出生，較 2011 年的比例（50.1%）為低。反之，在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的單親人士的比例在同期間由 45.7% 上升至 50.7%。（表 4.2）

4.5 單親媽媽方面，在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的單親媽媽佔的比例由 2011 年的 49.7%，顯著增加至 2021 年的 56.3%。相反，於香港出生的單親媽媽的比例，則由 45.6% 下跌至 38.5%。另一方面，單親爸爸出生地點分布在過去 10 年大致相約。2021 年，在中國內地／澳門／台灣出生的單親爸爸的比例為 31.0%，而在香港出生的單親爸爸的比例則約 66.0%。2011 年相關比例則分別為 31.3% 及 66.2%。（表 4.2）

Place of birth and duration of residence in Hong Kong

4.4 In 2021, 44.6% of the single parents were born in Hong Kong, lower than that of 50.1% in 2011. In contrast, the proportion of single parents born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan rose from 45.7% to 50.7% over the same period. (Table 4.2)

4.5 Among single mothers, the proportion of those who were born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan rose notably from 49.7% in 2011 to 56.3% in 2021. In contrast, the proportion of those who were born in Hong Kong decreased from 45.6% to 38.5%. On the other hand, the distribution of place of birth of single fathers remained more or less the same over the past 10 years. In 2021, the proportion of single fathers who were born in the mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan was 31.0%, whereas the proportion of single fathers who were born in Hong Kong was 66.0%, and the respective proportions were 31.3% and 66.2% in 2011. (Table 4.2)

表 4.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及出生地點劃分的單親人士數目
Table 4.2 Single parents by sex and place of birth, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	出生地點 Place of birth	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	香港 Hong Kong	11 695	66.2	11 036	65.4	10 584	66.0
	中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	5 532	31.3	5 268	31.2	4 969	31.0
	其他地方 Elsewhere	438	2.5	579	3.4	477	3.0
	小計 Sub-total	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0	16 030	100.0
女 Female	香港 Hong Kong	29 207	45.6	23 569	41.7	21 629	38.5
	中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	31 822	49.7	30 359	53.7	31 669	56.3
	其他地方 Elsewhere	3 011	4.7	2 617	4.6	2 951	5.2
	小計 Sub-total	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0	56 249	100.0
合計 Both sexes	香港 Hong Kong	40 902	50.1	34 605	47.1	32 213	44.6
	中國內地／澳門／台灣 The mainland of China / Macao / Taiwan	37 354	45.7	35 627	48.5	36 638	50.7
	其他地方 Elsewhere	3 449	4.2	3 196	4.4	3 428	4.7
	總計 Total	81 705	100.0	73 428	100.0	72 279	100.0

4.6 在 2021 年，超過 9 成的單親人士已在香港居住 7 年或以上。進一步可留意到，在港居住滿超過 15 年的單親媽媽所佔比重由 2011 年的 65.1% 上升至 2021 年的 69.8%，而在港居住滿 7 至 14 年及少於 7 年的單親媽媽所佔比重則同期分別由 24.4% 及 10.5% 下跌至 20.4% 及 9.8%。
(表 4.3)

4.6 In 2021, over 90% of single parents had resided in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. It was further observed that the proportion of single mothers having resided in Hong Kong for more than 15 years increased from 65.1% in 2011 to 69.8% in 2021, whereas the corresponding proportions of single mothers having resided in Hong Kong for 7-14 years and less than 7 years decreased respectively from 24.4% and 10.5% to 20.4% and 9.8% over the same period. (Table 4.3)

表 4.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及在港居住年期劃分的單親人士數目
Table 4.3 Single parents by sex and duration of residence in Hong Kong, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	在港居住年期（年） Duration of residence in Hong Kong (Year)	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male							
	< 7	425	2.4	811	4.8	479	3.0
	7 – 14	674	3.8	534	3.2	864	5.4
	15+	16 566	93.8	15 538	92.0	14 687	91.6
	小計 Sub-total	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0	16 030	100.0
女 Female							
	< 7	6 745	10.5	7 459	13.2	5 488	9.8
	7 – 14	15 619	24.4	12 424	22.0	11 492	20.4
	15+	41 676	65.1	36 662	64.8	39 269	69.8
	小計 Sub-total	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0	56 249	100.0
合計 Both sexes							
	< 7	7 170	8.8	8 270	11.3	5 967	8.3
	7 – 14	16 293	19.9	12 958	17.6	12 356	17.1
	15+	58 242	71.3	52 200	71.1	53 956	74.6
	總計 Total	81 705	100.0	73 428	100.0	72 279	100.0

慣用交談語言

4.7 在 2021 年，單親人士在家的慣用交談語言分布和與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士相若。在 2021 年，在家中以廣州話為慣用交談語言的單親人士和與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例均為 87.3%。至於以普通話及其他中國方言作為慣用交談語言方面，單親人士的比例（8.1%）則較與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士（6.2%）為高。（表 4.4）

4.8 在 2021 年，66.7% 的單親人士能說普通話（作為慣用交談語言或其他交談語言），稍高於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 65.0%，亦顯著較 2011 年單親人士的 54.3% 高。另一方面，在 2021 年，能說英語的單親人士為 53.6%，低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人的 65.4%，但明顯較 2011 年單親人士的 31.9% 為高。（表 4.4）

Usual spoken language

4.7 The distribution of usual language spoken at home of single parents was similar to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in 2021. Both the proportions of single parents and persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 speaking Cantonese as the usual spoken language were 87.3% in 2021. As regards the use of Putonghua and other Chinese dialects as the usual spoken language, the corresponding proportion of single parents (8.1%) was higher than that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 (6.2%). (Table 4.4)

4.8 In 2021, 66.7% of single parents could speak Putonghua (either as the usual or another spoken language), slightly higher than the 65.0% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. It was also significantly higher than the 54.3% for single parents in 2011. On the other hand, the proportion of single parents who could speak English was 53.6% in 2021. The figure was lower than that for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 at 65.4%, but notably higher than the corresponding figure for single parents in 2011 at 31.9%. (Table 4.4)

表 4.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年能說選定語言／方言的單親人士比例

Table 4.4 Proportion of single parents able to speak selected languages/dialects, 2011, 2016 and 2021

語言／方言 Language/Dialect	單親人士 ⁽¹⁾ Single parents ⁽¹⁾			與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士 ⁽¹⁾ Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 ⁽¹⁾		
	作為慣用 交談語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language/ dialect	總計 Total	作為慣用 交談語言 As the usual spoken language	作為其他交談 語言／方言 As another spoken language/ dialect	總計 Total
2011						
廣州話 Cantonese	92.6	5.6	98.2	91.3	5.6	96.9
普通話 Putonghua	2.0	52.3	54.3	1.4	50.9	52.4
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	3.0	20.2	23.1	3.0	16.9	19.8
英語 English	1.8	30.2	31.9	2.4	42.4	44.8
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	0.6	4.2	4.8	1.9	4.2	5.8
2016						
廣州話 Cantonese	90.4	7.0	97.5	90.0	5.6	95.6
普通話 Putonghua	3.4	56.1	59.5	2.3	54.9	57.2
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	2.9	21.1	23.7	2.3	16.1	18.4
英語 English	1.9	40.4	42.3	3.1	52.4	55.5
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	1.4	5.0	6.2	2.3	5.0	6.7
2021						
廣州話 Cantonese	87.3	8.5	95.8	87.3	6.5	93.8
普通話 Putonghua	5.3	61.4	66.7	3.8	61.2	65.0
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	2.7	17.3	19.8	2.4	13.6	15.8
英語 English	3.0	50.5	53.6	3.7	61.7	65.4
其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾	1.6	6.3	7.5	2.9	7.1	9.2

註釋：(1) 數字不包括失去語言能力的人士。

(2) 數字指能說表內沒有列出的語言／方言（作為慣用交談語言或其他交談語言）的人士比例。一名人士能說除慣用交談語言外的語言／方言指該名人士說得最流利的三種（2011 年）或四種（2016 年及 2021 年）除慣用交談語言外的語言／方言。

Notes : (1) Figures exclude mute persons.

(2) Figures refer to the proportion of persons who were able to speak a language/dialect (either as the usual or another spoken language/dialect) not listed in the table. Language(s)/dialect(s) other than the usual spoken language that a person could speak refers to the three (in 2011) or four (in 2016 and 2021) languages/dialects that the person was the most fluent in speaking in addition to his/her usual spoken language.

閱讀／書寫語言的能力

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

4.10 在 2021 年，能閱讀中文的單親人士的比例為 96.0%，較與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例（94.5%）為高。能閱讀英文的單親人士的比例由 2016 年的 60.5% 明顯上升至 2021 年的 68.6%，但仍低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 80.3%。另一方面，能閱讀其他語言的單親人士的比例為 6.2%，低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 8.1%。（表 4.5）

4.11 在 2021 年，能書寫中文的單親人士的比例為 94.1%，稍高於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例（93.4%）。能書寫英語的單親人士的比例則由 2016 年的 57.7% 顯著上升至 2021 年的 64.4%，但仍低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 76.9%。另一方面，2021 年能書寫其他語言的單親人士的比例為 5.3%，較與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 7.3% 為低。（表 4.6）

Ability to read/write languages

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

4.10 In 2021, the proportion of single parents who could read Chinese was 96.0%, higher than that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 (94.5%). The proportion of single parents who could read English increased notably from 60.5% in 2016 to 68.6% in 2021, but it was still lower than the 80.3% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. On the other hand, the proportion of single parents who could read other languages was 6.2% in 2021, lower than the 8.1% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. (Table 4.5)

4.11 The proportion of single parents who could write Chinese was 94.1% in 2021, slightly higher than that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 (93.4%). The proportion of single parents who could write English increased significantly from 57.7% in 2016 to 64.4% in 2021, but it was still lower than the 76.9% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. On the other hand, the proportion of single parents who could write other languages was 5.3% in 2021, lower than the 7.3% for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. (Table 4.6)

表 4.5 2016 年及 2021 年能閱讀選定語言的單親人士比例
Table 4.5 Proportion of single parents able to read selected languages, 2016 and 2021

語言 Language	2016		2021	
	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
中文 Chinese	95.8	95.0	96.0	94.5
英語 English	60.5	73.9	68.6	80.3
其他 Others	5.7	6.6	6.2	8.1

表 4.6 2016 年及 2021 年能書寫選定語言的單親人士比例
Table 4.6 Proportion of single parents able to write selected languages, 2016 and 2021

語言 Language	2016		2021	
	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
中文 Chinese	94.0	94.0	94.1	93.4
英語 English	57.7	71.9	64.4	76.9
其他 Others	5.0	6.0	5.3	7.3

4.12 單親人士閱讀／書寫英文的能力，隨着教育水平提高而有所提升。然而，整體上，單親人士能閱讀英文的比例仍低於擁有同一教育程度的與 18 歲以下子女同住人士的相應比例。例如，曾就讀初中、高中及專上教育課程的單親人士能閱讀英文的比例分別為 44.4%、82.5% 及 93.0%，均低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人口 的 相 應 比 例（47.1%、84.4% 及 97.3%）。單親人士的英文書寫能力呈現類似情況。（表 4.7 及 4.8）

4.12 The ability of single parents in reading/writing English improved along with higher educational attainment. Nonetheless, overall speaking, the proportion of single parents being able to read English was still lower when compared with that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 with the same level of educational attainment. For example, for single parents who had attended lower secondary education, upper secondary education and post-secondary education, the proportions of being able to read English were 44.4%, 82.5% and 93.0% respectively, which were lower than the corresponding proportions of 47.1%, 84.4% and 97.3%. Similar observations were seen for the ability of single parents in writing English. (Tables 4.7 and 4.8)

表 4.7 2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的能閱讀英文的單親人士比例
Table 4.7 Proportion of single parents able to read English by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016 and 2021

教育程度 Educational attainment	2016		2021	
	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
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	13.5	19.1	11.2	17.9
小學 Primary	14.0	14.9	14.6	18.5
初中 Lower secondary	39.3	41.1	44.4	47.1
高中 Upper secondary	76.5	79.8	82.5	84.4
專上教育 Post-secondary	91.2	96.6	93.0	97.3

表 4.8 2016 年及 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的能書寫英文的單親人士比例
Table 4.8 Proportion of single parents able to write English by educational attainment (highest level attended), 2016 and 2021

教育程度 Educational attainment	2016		2021	
	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
未受教育／學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	10.8	18.5	7.7	17.3
小學 Primary	10.9	13.5	13.6	16.4
初中 Lower secondary	36.8	38.3	38.8	41.8
高中 Upper secondary	72.7	76.9	77.3	79.7
專上教育 Post-secondary	90.1	95.5	90.7	95.5

5. 教育特徵

5. Educational Characteristics

教育程度

5.1 香港人口的教育程度持續提高，單親人士也不例外。單親人士的教育程度於過去 10 年間大有改善。曾就讀專上教育程度課程的單親人士所佔的比例由 2011 年的 14.6% 顯著上升至 2021 年的 26.0%。
(表 5.1)

5.2 按性別分析，曾就讀專上教育程度課程的單親媽媽的比例由 2011 年的 14.4% 大幅上升至 2021 年的 26.4%，增幅達 12.0 個百分點。同期間，單親爸爸的相應比例則由 15.3% 上升至 24.8%，升幅達 9.5 個百分點。值得注意的是，曾受專上教育的單親媽媽的比例在 2016 年及 2021 年已超逾單親爸爸。(表 5.1)

Educational attainment

5.1 The educational attainment of the population continued to improve. Single parents were no exception. The level of educational attainment of single parents improved substantially over the past 10 years. The proportion of single parents having attended post-secondary education increased substantially from 14.6% in 2011 to 26.0% in 2021. (Table 5.1)

5.2 Analysed by sex, the proportion of single mothers having attended post-secondary education increased significantly by 12.0 percentage points from 14.4% in 2011 to 26.4% in 2021. The corresponding increase for single fathers was 9.5 percentage points, from 15.3% to 24.8% over the same period. It is worth noting that the proportion of single mothers having attended post-secondary education had exceeded their male counterparts in 2016 and 2021. (Table 5.1)

表 5.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及教育程度（最高就讀程度）劃分的單親人士數目
Table 5.1 Single parents by sex and educational attainment (highest level attended), 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	教育程度 Educational attainment	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	小學及以下 Primary and below	3 290	18.6	2 581	15.3	1 146	7.1
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	5 891	33.3	5 189	30.7	4 417	27.6
	高中 Upper secondary	5 782	32.7	5 934	35.1	6 494	40.5
	小計 Sub-total	11 673	66.1	11 123	65.9	10 911	68.1
	專上教育 Post-secondary	2 702	15.3	3 179	18.8	3 973	24.8
	小計 Sub-total	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0	16 030	100.0
女 Female	小學及以下 Primary and below	10 975	17.1	6 823	12.1	4 999	8.9
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	19 707	30.8	16 723	29.6	16 080	28.6
	高中 Upper secondary	24 168	37.7	20 855	36.9	20 332	36.1
	小計 Sub-total	43 875	68.5	37 578	66.5	36 412	64.7
	專上教育 Post-secondary	9 190	14.4	12 144	21.5	14 838	26.4
	小計 Sub-total	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0	56 249	100.0
合計 Both sexes	小學及以下 Primary and below	14 265	17.5	9 404	12.8	6 145	8.5
	中學 Secondary						
	初中 Lower secondary	25 598	31.3	21 912	29.8	20 497	28.4
	高中 Upper secondary	29 950	36.7	26 789	36.5	26 826	37.1
	小計 Sub-total	55 548	68.0	48 701	66.3	47 323	65.5
	專上教育 Post-secondary	11 892	14.6	15 323	20.9	18 811	26.0
	總計 Total	81 705	100.0	73 428	100.0	72 279	100.0

5.3 單親人士的教育程度一般較與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士為低。在 2021 年，曾就讀專上教育程度課程的單親人士比例為 26.0%，遠低於與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應比例（45.1%）。（表 5.2）

5.4 按單親人士的婚姻狀況進一步分析，可留意到喪偶的單親人士的教育程度與從未結婚、離婚或分居的單親人士有明顯差異。在 2021 年，喪偶的單親人士中，只有小學及以下程度者佔 17.6%。這比例高於從未結婚、離婚及分居的單親人士的相應比例，分別為 2.7%、8.2% 及 7.7%。另一方面，喪偶單親人士中曾就讀專上教育程度課程的比例為 23.8%，與離婚單親人士的相應比例接近（23.3%），但明顯低於從未結婚及分居人士的相應比例（分別為 36.4% 及 39.0%）。（表 5.2）

5.5 上述的現象主要與喪偶的單親人士的年紀較大有關。喪偶的單親人士一般年紀較大（年齡中位數為 47.8 歲）。另一方面，從未結婚、離婚或分居的單親人士一般較年輕（年齡中位數分別為 36.9 歲、43.7 歲及 42.9 歲）。由於較年長一輩受教育的機會相對較年輕一輩少，故此其教育程度亦一般較低。（表 5.2 及圖 4.1）

5.3 In general, single parents were less educated when compared with persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. In 2021, 26.0% of single parents had attended post-secondary education, much lower than the corresponding proportion for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 (45.1%). (Table 5.2)

5.4 Further analysed by the marital status of single parents, it was observed that there was apparent difference in the educational attainment of single parents who were widowed and single parents who were never married, divorced or separated. In 2021, 17.6% of the single parents who were widowed were with primary education level and below. This proportion was higher than the corresponding proportions for those who were never married, divorced and separated, at 2.7%, 8.2% and 7.7% respectively. Besides, only 23.8% of the single parents who were widowed had attended post-secondary education, which was close to that of divorced single parents (23.3%) but notably lower than the corresponding proportions for never-married and separated single parents (at 36.4% and 39.0% respectively). (Table 5.2)

5.5 The observation above is mainly related to the older ages of widowed single parents. Widowed single parents were in general of older ages (median age at 47.8). On the other hand, never married, divorced or separated single parents were younger in general (median age at 36.9, 43.7 and 42.9 respectively). Since persons of the older generation had fewer education opportunities than those of the younger one, their educational attainment levels were generally lower. (Table 5.2 and Chart 4.1)

表 5.2 2021 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及婚姻狀況劃分的單親人士數目
Table 5.2 Single parents by educational attainment (highest level attended) and marital status, 2021

教育程度 Educational attainment	單親人士的婚姻狀況 Marital status of single parents				總計 Total	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
	從未結婚 Never married	喪偶 Widowed	離婚 Divorced	分居 Separated		
	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (% ⁽¹⁾)					
小學及以下 Primary and below	183 (2.7)	1 175 (17.6)	4 278 (8.2)	509 (7.7)	6 145 (8.5)	56 108 (4.9)
中學 Secondary						
初中 Lower secondary	1 212 (17.7)	1 825 (27.4)	15 995 (30.7)	1 465 (22.2)	20 497 (28.4)	207 851 (18.0)
高中 Upper secondary	2 970 (43.3)	2 076 (31.1)	19 721 (37.8)	2 059 (31.1)	26 826 (37.1)	370 305 (32.1)
小計 Sub-total	4 182 (61.0)	3 901 (58.5)	35 716 (68.5)	3 524 (53.3)	47 323 (65.5)	578 156 (50.1)
專上教育 Post-secondary	2 494 (36.4)	1 589 (23.8)	12 151 (23.3)	2 577 (39.0)	18 811 (26.0)	520 681 (45.1)
總計 Total	6 859 (100.0)	6 665 (100.0)	52 145 (100.0)	6 610 (100.0)	72 279 (100.0)	1 154 945 (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.

6. 經濟特徵

6. Economic Characteristics

勞動人口參與率

6.1 單親人士的勞動人口參與率（即從事經濟活動的單親人士佔所有 15 歲及以上的單親人士的百分比）由 2011 年的 62.9% 上升至 2021 年的 67.6%。同時，與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應數字由 2011 年的 74.1% 輕微上升至 2021 年的 74.5%。（表 6.1）

6.2 單親爸爸的勞動人口參與率在過去 10 年間有 10.7 個百分點的升幅，由 2011 年的 74.6% 上升至 2021 年的 85.3%。同期，單親媽媽的勞動人口參與率由 2011 年的 59.7% 上升至 2016 年的 68.8%，其後回落至 2021 年的 62.6%。在過去 10 年間，單親媽媽的勞動人口參與率上升了 2.9 個百分點，較單親爸爸同期的升幅為低。在 2021 年，單親爸爸的勞動人口參與率（85.3%）較單親媽媽（62.6%）高 22.7 個百分點。（表 6.1）

Labour force participation rate

6.1 The labour force participation rate of single parents (i.e. the proportion of economically active single parents to the total number of single parents aged 15 and over) increased from 62.9% in 2011 to 67.6% in 2021. Concurrently, the corresponding figure for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 increased by a small extent from 74.1% in 2011 to 74.5% in 2021. (Table 6.1)

6.2 The labour force participation rate of single fathers rose over the past decade by 10.7 percentage points, from 74.6% in 2011 to 85.3% in 2021. During the same period, the labour force participation rate of single mothers increased from 59.7% in 2011 to 68.8% in 2016, then dropped to 62.6% in 2021. Over the past decade, the labour force participation rate of single mothers increased by 2.9 percentage points, lower than the extent of increase for single fathers. The labour force participation rate of single fathers (85.3%) was higher than that of single mothers (62.6%) by 22.7 percentage points in 2021. (Table 6.1)

表 6.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別劃分的單親人士勞動人口參與率
Table 6.1 Labour force participation rate of single parents by sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	勞動人口參與率（百分比） Labour force participation rate (%)					
	2011		2016		2021	
	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 Male	74.6	90.8	81.3	92.5	85.3	92.1
女 Female	59.7	58.5	68.8	59.2	62.6	58.4
合計 Both sexes	62.9	74.1	71.7	75.3	67.6	74.5

6.3 在 2021 年，單親爸爸的勞動人口參與率（85.3%）較與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性（92.1%）為低。相反，單親媽媽的勞動人口參與率（62.6%）則較與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性（58.4%）為高。（表 6.1）

單親工作人士

經濟活動身分

6.4 在 2021 年，全港共有 44 935 位單親工作人士，較 10 年前下降 5.8%。按性別分析，76.6% 的單親爸爸及 58.1% 的單親媽媽為工作人士。2011 年及 2021 年在職單親爸爸的數目相約，分別為 12 407 人及 12 280 人。另一方面，在職單親媽媽的數目則由 2011 年的 35 310 人減至 32 655 人，跌幅為 7.5%。（表 6.2）

6.5 在 2021 年，單親工作人士中大部分（88.4%）是僱員，而僱主及自營作業者／無酬家庭從業員則分別佔 2.8% 及 8.8%。單親工作人士經濟活動身分的百分比分布與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的相應分布相似。（表 6.2）

6.6 按性別分析，在 2021 年，身為僱員的在職單親媽媽的比例（89.4%），較與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性工作人士的相應比例（92.5%）為低。另一方面，在 2021 年，在職單親爸爸的經濟活動身分為僱員的比例（85.7%），則與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士的相應比例（85.2%）相若。（表 6.2）

6.3 In 2021, single fathers had a lower labour force participation rate (85.3%) than males living with child(ren) aged under 18 (92.1%). On the contrary, single mothers had a higher labour force participation rate (62.6%) than females living with child(ren) aged under 18 (58.4%). (Table 6.1)

Working single parents

Economic activity status

6.4 In 2021, there were 44 935 working single parents, decreasing by 5.8% over the past decade. Analysed by sex, 76.6% of single fathers and 58.1% of single mothers were working. The number of working single fathers in 2011 and 2021 were close to each other, which were 12 407 and 12 280 respectively. On the other hands, the number of working single mothers had recorded a decrease of 7.5% from 35 310 in 2011 to 32 655 in 2021. (Table 6.2)

6.5 Among the working single parents in 2021, most (88.4%) of them were employees, 2.8% were employers, and 8.8% were self-employed / unpaid family workers. The percentage distribution of economic activity status of working single parents was similar to that of working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. (Table 6.2)

6.6 Analysed by sex, the proportion of working single females being employees (89.4%) was lower than the corresponding proportion for working females living with child(ren) aged under 18 (92.5%) in 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of working single fathers being employees (85.7%) was close to the corresponding proportion for working males living with child(ren) aged under 18 (85.2%) in 2021. (Table 6.2)

表 6.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及經濟活動身分劃分的單親工作人士數目
Table 6.2 Working single parents by sex and economic activity status, 2011, 2016 and 2021

		2011		2016		2021	
		單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
性別 Sex	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (%) ⁽¹⁾					
男 Male	僱員 ⁽²⁾ Employees ⁽²⁾	10 366 (83.5)	472 828 (82.5)	10 194 (79.9)	444 542 (82.6)	10 528 (85.7)	410 735 (85.2)
	僱主 Employers	767 (6.2)	46 741 (8.2)	763 (6.0)	32 829 (6.1)	306 (2.5)	23 335 (4.8)
	自營工作者／無酬家庭從業員 Self-employed / Unpaid family workers	1 274 (10.3)	53 313 (9.3)	1 803 (14.1)	61 042 (11.3)	1 446 (11.8)	48 214 (10.0)
	小計 Sub-total	12 407 (100.0)	572 882 (100.0)	12 760 (100.0)	538 413 (100.0)	12 280 (100.0)	482 284 (100.0)
女 Female	僱員 ⁽²⁾ Employees ⁽²⁾	31 706 (89.8)	359 567 (91.6)	32 843 (89.1)	336 823 (91.5)	29 184 (89.4)	311 669 (92.5)
	僱主 Employers	1 338 (3.8)	14 549 (3.7)	1 017 (2.8)	9 982 (2.7)	961 (2.9)	7 614 (2.3)
	自營工作者／無酬家庭從業員 Self-employed / Unpaid family workers	2 266 (6.4)	18 211 (4.6)	3 005 (8.2)	21 355 (5.8)	2 510 (7.7)	17 568 (5.2)
	小計 Sub-total	35 310 (100.0)	392 327 (100.0)	36 865 (100.0)	368 160 (100.0)	32 655 (100.0)	336 851 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes	僱員 ⁽²⁾ Employees ⁽²⁾	42 072 (88.2)	832 395 (86.2)	43 037 (86.7)	781 365 (86.2)	39 712 (88.4)	722 404 (88.2)
	僱主 Employers	2 105 (4.4)	61 290 (6.3)	1 780 (3.6)	42 811 (4.7)	1 267 (2.8)	30 949 (3.8)
	自營工作者／無酬家庭從業員 Self-employed / Unpaid family workers	3 540 (7.4)	71 524 (7.4)	4 808 (9.7)	82 397 (9.1)	3 956 (8.8)	65 782 (8.0)
	總計 Total	47 717 (100.0)	965 209 (100.0)	49 625 (100.0)	906 573 (100.0)	44 935 (100.0)	819 135 100.0

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

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

職業

6.7 在 2021 年，最多單親工作人士任職服務及銷售人員（29.2%），其次是文書支援人員（16.5%）及輔助專業人員（15.9%）。他們任職經理、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例為 32.0%，較與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的 51.4% 為低。（表 6.3）

6.8 最多單親爸爸任職服務及銷售人員（18.6%），其次是輔助專業人員（17.1%）。最多單親媽媽任職也是服務及銷售人員（33.2%），其次是文書支援人員（20.1%）。另一方面，最多與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士任職輔助專業人員（22.2%），而最多與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性工作人士則任職服務及銷售人員（21.2%）。（表 6.3）

6.9 在職單親爸爸及在職單親媽媽的職業在過去 5 年的趨勢有所不同。在較高技術職業方面，單親爸爸任職經理及輔助專業人員的比例分別由 2016 年的 11.5% 及 17.4% 輕微下降至 2021 年的 10.9% 及 17.1%，而同期任職專業人員的比例則由 2.7% 上升至 4.5%。至於單親媽媽，任職經理、專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例皆全部上升，分別由 2016 年的 8.3%、6.3% 及 15.0% 上升至 2021 年的 8.8%、7.5% 及 15.5%。在較低技術職業方面，2016 年及 2021 年單親爸爸任職非技術工人的比例相若，分別為 15.4% 及 15.6%。同期間，單親媽媽的相應比例則下跌，由 15.0% 下降至 13.0%。（表 6.3）

Occupation

6.7 In 2021, most working single parents were service and sales workers (29.2%), followed by clerical support workers (16.5%) and associate professionals (15.9%). The proportion of the working single parents being managers, professionals and associate professionals was 32.0%, lower than that of the 51.4% for working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. (Table 6.3)

6.8 Most single fathers were service and sales workers (18.6%), followed by associate professionals (17.1%). Most single mothers (33.2%) were also service and sales workers, followed by clerical support workers (20.1%). On the other hand, most working males living with child(ren) aged under 18 were associate professionals (22.2%), while most of working females living with child(ren) aged under 18 were service and sales workers (21.2%). (Table 6.3)

6.9 Different trends of occupation were observed for working single fathers and working single mothers over the past 5 years. As for higher-skilled occupations, the proportions of single fathers being managers and associate professionals slightly decreased from 11.5% and 17.4% in 2016 to 10.9% and 17.1% in 2021 respectively, while the proportion of those being professionals rose from 2.7% to 4.5% over the same period. Meanwhile, the proportions of single mothers being managers, professionals and associate professionals all increased, from 8.3%, 6.3% and 15.0% in 2016 to 8.8%, 7.5% and 15.5% in 2021 respectively. Regarding lower-skilled occupations, the proportions of single fathers engaged in elementary occupations in 2016 and 2021 were more or less the same (15.4% and 15.6% respectively). Over the same period, the corresponding proportion of single mothers recorded a decrease from 15.0% to 13.0%. (Table 6.3)

表 6.3 2016 年及 2021 年按性別及職業⁽¹⁾劃分的單親工作人士數目
Table 6.3 Working single parents by sex and occupation⁽¹⁾, 2016 and 2021

		2016		2021		
		與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士		與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士		
		單親工作人士 Working single parents	Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親工作人士 Working single parents	Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	
性別 Sex	職業 Occupation	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)				
男 Male	經理 Managers	1 473 (11.5)	99 360 (18.5)	1 343 (10.9)	82 894 (17.2)	
	專業人員 Professionals	348 (2.7)	55 222 (10.3)	552 (4.5)	63 841 (13.2)	
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	2 219 (17.4)	122 328 (22.7)	2 102 (17.1)	106 882 (22.2)	
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	660 (5.2)	33 174 (6.2)	852 (6.9)	32 254 (6.7)	
	服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	2 222 (17.4)	78 794 (14.6)	2 287 (18.6)	64 770 (13.4)	
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2 010 (15.8)	58 209 (10.8)	1 473 (12.0)	53 349 (11.1)	
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 847 (14.5)	47 153 (8.8)	1 721 (14.0)	37 490 (7.8)	
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	1 961 (15.4)	43 679 (8.1)	1 918 (15.6)	40 251 (8.3)	
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	20 (0.2)	494 (0.1)	32 (0.3)	553 (0.1)	
	小計 Sub-total	12 760 (100.0)	538 413 (100.0)	12 280 (100.0)	482 284 (100.0)	
	女 Female	經理 Managers	3 075 (8.3)	45 649 (12.4)	2 874 (8.8)	46 372 (13.8)
		專業人員 Professionals	2 330 (6.3)	51 960 (14.1)	2 456 (7.5)	56 795 (16.9)
		輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	5 538 (15.0)	69 766 (18.9)	5 049 (15.5)	64 362 (19.1)
		文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	6 419 (17.4)	80 091 (21.8)	6 570 (20.1)	69 599 (20.7)
		服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	13 426 (36.4)	85 842 (23.3)	10 845 (33.2)	71 282 (21.2)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers		403 (1.1)	3 390 (0.9)	354 (1.1)	2 925 (0.9)	
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers		140 (0.4)	1 516 (0.4)	195 (0.6)	1 756 (0.5)	
非技術工人 Elementary occupations		5 514 (15.0)	29 714 (8.1)	4 236 (13.0)	23 586 (7.0)	
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable		20 (0.1)	232 (0.1)	76 (0.2)	174 (0.1)	
小計 Sub-total		36 865 (100.0)	368 160 (100.0)	32 655 (100.0)	336 851 (100.0)	

表 6.3 2016 年及 2021 年按性別及職業⁽¹⁾劃分的單親工作人士數目 (續)
Table 6.3 Working single parents by sex and occupation⁽¹⁾, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

		2016		2021	
		與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士		與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士	
		單親工作人士 Working single parents	Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親工作人士 Working single parents	Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
性別 Sex	職業 Occupation	數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (% ⁽²⁾)			
合計 Both sexes	經理 Managers	4 548 (9.2)	145 009 (16.0)	4 217 (9.4)	129 266 (15.8)
	專業人員 Professionals	2 678 (5.4)	107 182 (11.8)	3 008 (6.7)	120 636 (14.7)
	輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	7 757 (15.6)	192 094 (21.2)	7 151 (15.9)	171 244 (20.9)
	文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	7 079 (14.3)	113 265 (12.5)	7 422 (16.5)	101 853 (12.4)
	服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	15 648 (31.5)	164 636 (18.2)	13 132 (29.2)	136 052 (16.6)
	工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2 413 (4.9)	61 599 (6.8)	1 827 (4.1)	56 274 (6.9)
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1 987 (4.0)	48 669 (5.4)	1 916 (4.3)	39 246 (4.8)
	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	7 475 (15.1)	73 393 (8.1)	6 154 (13.7)	63 837 (7.8)
	漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	40 (0.1)	726 (0.1)	108 (0.2)	727 (0.1)
	總計 Total	49 625 (100.0)	906 573 (100.0)	44 935 (100.0)	819 135 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 統計表內的數字是根據 2021 年人口普查所採用的職業分類編製。詳情請參閱「詞彙釋義」。

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures in this table are compiled based on the occupation classification adopted in the 2021 Population Census. Please refer to "Definition of Terms" for further details.

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

行業

6.10 在 2021 年，最多單親工作人士從事「進出口、批發及零售業」，佔所有單親工作人士的 19.9%，其次是「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」(16.1%)。(表 6.4)

Industry

6.10 In 2021, most working single parents were engaged in the "Import/export, wholesale and retail trades" sector, constituting 19.9% of all working single parents. This was followed by those engaged in the "Public administration, education, human health and social work activities" sector (16.1%). (Table 6.4)

6.11 單親工作人士的行業分布和與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的行業分布略有不同。在 2021 年，最多在職單親爸爸從事「建造業」(19.4%)，其次是「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」(19.2%)，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士則最多從事「建造業」(17.3%)及「進出口、批發及零售業」(14.8%)。另一方面，最多在職單親媽媽從事「進出口、批發及零售業」(22.5%)，其次是「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」(19.3%)，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性工作人士則最多從事「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」(26.4%)及「進出口、批發及零售業」(21.5%)。(表 6.4)

6.12 2021 年單親工作人士的行業分布與 2016 年比較，以從事「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」的比例的升幅(3.3 個百分點)最大，而從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的比例的跌幅(4.6 個百分點)最為明顯。按性別分析，單親爸爸從事「地產、專業及商用服務業」及單親媽媽從事「公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動」的比例的增幅最大，分別有 4.1 個百分點及 4.4 個百分點的增幅。另一方面，單親爸爸從事「進出口、批發及零售業」的比例的跌幅(4.1 個百分點)及單親媽媽從事「住宿及膳食服務業」的比例的跌幅(5.2 個百分點)最為明顯。(表 6.4)

6.11 The distributions of industry among working single parents and working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 were slightly different. In 2021, most working single fathers were engaged in the “Construction” sector (19.4%), followed by the “Transportation, storage, postal and courier services” sector (19.2%). Regarding working males living with child(ren) aged under 18, most were engaged in the “Construction” (17.3%) and the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sectors (14.8%). On the other hand, most working single mothers were engaged in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector (22.5%), followed by the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector (19.3%). As for working females living with child(ren) aged under 18, most were engaged in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” (26.4%) and the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sectors (21.5%). (Table 6.4)

6.12 Comparing the distribution of industry among working single parents in 2021 with that in 2016, the proportion of those engaged in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector recorded the largest increase of 3.3 percentage points, while the proportion of those engaged in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector recorded the largest decrease of 4.6 percentage points. Analysed by sex, the proportion of single fathers engaged in the “Real estate, professional and business services” sector and the proportion of single mothers engaged in the “Public administration, education, human health and social work activities” sector recorded the most notable increase of 4.1 percentage points and 4.4 percentage points respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of single fathers engaged in the “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades” sector and the proportion of single mothers engaged in the “Accommodation and food services” sector recorded the most notable decrease of 4.1 percentage points and 5.2 percentage points respectively. (Table 6.4)

表 6.4 2016 年及 2021 年按性別及行業⁽¹⁾劃分的單親工作人士數目
Table 6.4 Working single parents by sex and industry⁽¹⁾, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	行業 Industry	2016		2021	
		單親工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
		數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (%) ⁽²⁾			
男 Male	製造業 Manufacturing	456 (3.6)	23 822 (4.4)	509 (4.1)	19 433 (4.0)
	建造業 Construction	2 875 (22.5)	91 316 (17.0)	2 387 (19.4)	83 339 (17.3)
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	2 168 (17.0)	98 719 (18.3)	1 589 (12.9)	71 380 (14.8)
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	2 793 (21.9)	72 477 (13.5)	2 359 (19.2)	59 758 (12.4)
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	1 090 (8.5)	37 424 (7.0)	1 287 (10.5)	29 106 (6.0)
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	315 (2.5)	29 057 (5.4)	540 (4.4)	26 353 (5.5)
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	429 (3.4)	37 370 (6.9)	496 (4.0)	43 710 (9.1)
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	1 215 (9.5)	61 899 (11.5)	1 676 (13.6)	61 386 (12.7)
	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	894 (7.0)	67 831 (12.6)	942 (7.7)	69 334 (14.4)
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	428 (3.4)	13 770 (2.6)	336 (2.7)	14 069 (2.9)
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	97 (0.8)	4 728 (0.9)	159 (1.3)	4 416 (0.9)
	小計 Sub-total	12 760 (100.0)	538 413 (100.0)	12 280 (100.0)	482 284 (100.0)
女 Female	製造業 Manufacturing	840 (2.3)	13 124 (3.6)	818 (2.5)	9 470 (2.8)
	建造業 Construction	1 099 (3.0)	8 307 (2.3)	904 (2.8)	8 865 (2.6)
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	9 962 (27.0)	91 505 (24.9)	7 339 (22.5)	72 412 (21.5)
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	1 486 (4.0)	18 101 (4.9)	1 647 (5.0)	14 472 (4.3)
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	7 231 (19.6)	37 806 (10.3)	4 712 (14.4)	28 155 (8.4)
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	435 (1.2)	8 934 (2.4)	687 (2.1)	8 341 (2.5)
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	2 245 (6.1)	37 443 (10.2)	2 451 (7.5)	40 372 (12.0)
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	5 281 (14.3)	52 170 (14.2)	4 628 (14.2)	49 313 (14.6)
	公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	5 504 (14.9)	84 885 (23.1)	6 315 (19.3)	88 976 (26.4)
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	2 674 (7.3)	14 877 (4.0)	3 067 (9.4)	15 501 (4.6)
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	108 (0.3)	1 008 (0.3)	87 (0.3)	974 (0.3)
	小計 Sub-total	36 865 (100.0)	368 160 (100.0)	32 655 (100.0)	336 851 (100.0)

表 6.4 2016 年及 2021 年按性別及行業⁽¹⁾劃分的單親工作人士數目 (續)
Table 6.4 Working single parents by sex and industry⁽¹⁾, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

		2016		2021	
		與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18		與 18 歲以下子女 同住的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	
性別 Sex	行業 Industry	單親工作人士 Working single parents	單親工作人士 Working single parents	單親工作人士 Working single parents	單親工作人士 Working single parents
		數目 (百分比 ⁽²⁾) Number (%) ⁽²⁾			
合計 Both sexes	製造業 Manufacturing	1 296 (2.6)	36 946 (4.1)	1 327 (3.0)	28 903 (3.5)
	建造業 Construction	3 974 (8.0)	99 623 (11.0)	3 291 (7.3)	92 204 (11.3)
	進出口、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	12 130 (24.4)	190 224 (21.0)	8 928 (19.9)	143 792 (17.6)
	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	4 279 (8.6)	90 578 (10.0)	4 006 (8.9)	74 230 (9.1)
	住宿及膳食服務業 Accommodation and food services	8 321 (16.8)	75 230 (8.3)	5 999 (13.4)	57 261 (7.0)
	資訊及通訊業 Information and communications	750 (1.5)	37 991 (4.2)	1 227 (2.7)	34 694 (4.2)
	金融及保險業 Financing and insurance	2 674 (5.4)	74 813 (8.3)	2 947 (6.6)	84 082 (10.3)
	地產、專業及商用服務業 Real estate, professional and business services	6 496 (13.1)	114 069 (12.6)	6 304 (14.0)	110 699 (13.5)
	公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動 Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	6 398 (12.9)	152 716 (16.8)	7 257 (16.1)	158 310 (19.3)
	雜項社會及個人服務 Miscellaneous social and personal services	3 102 (6.3)	28 647 (3.2)	3 403 (7.6)	29 570 (3.6)
	其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	205 (0.4)	5 736 (0.6)	246 (0.5)	5 390 (0.7)
	總計 Total	49 625 (100.0)	906 573 (100.0)	44 935 (100.0)	819 135 (100.0)

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

(2) 括號內的數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

(3) 「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石」、「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，及報稱的行業不能辨別或描述不足。

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

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

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

每月所有職業收入

6.13 單親工作人士於 2021 年的每月所有職業收入中位數為 16,000 元，較 2011 年（10,000 元）及 2016 年（13,000 元）分別上升 60.0% 及 23.1%。另一方面，2021 年與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的相應數字為 24,000 元。（表 6.5）

6.14 在 2021 年，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數為 20,000 元，與全港所有男性工作人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的相應數字相同。同期，單親媽媽的每月所有職業收入中位數為 15,000 元，則較全港所有女性工作人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）的相應數字（17,100 元）為低。另外，單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數在過去 10 年間一直較單親媽媽的高出約三成。（表 6.5）

Monthly income from all employment

6.13 The median monthly income from all employment of working single parents was \$16,000 in 2021, representing an increase of 60.0% and 23.1% respectively over that in 2011 (\$10,000) and 2016 (\$13,000). As regards working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18, the corresponding figure was \$24,000 in 2021. (Table 6.5)

6.14 In 2021, the median monthly income from all employment of working single fathers was \$20,000, same as the corresponding figure of all working males (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in Hong Kong. For the same period, the median monthly income from all employment of working single mothers was \$15,000, lower than the corresponding figure (\$17,100) for all working females (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in Hong Kong. Besides, single fathers had 30% higher median monthly income from all employment than single mothers all along over the past 10 years. (Table 6.5)

表 6.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及每月所有職業收入劃分的單親工作人士數目
Table 6.5 Working single parents by sex and monthly income from all employment, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	每月所有職業收入 (港元) Monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	2011		2016		2021	
		單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)					
男 Male	< 2,000	183 (1.5)	4 545 (0.8)	61 (0.5)	3 216 (0.6)	97 (0.8)	3 270 (0.7)
	2,000 – 3,999	356 (2.9)	5 653 (1.0)	147 (1.2)	2 679 (0.5)	278 (2.3)	2 395 (0.5)
	4,000 – 5,999	416 (3.4)	12 238 (2.1)	263 (2.1)	5 939 (1.1)	188 (1.5)	4 724 (1.0)
	6,000 – 7,999	1 184 (9.5)	30 275 (5.3)	232 (1.8)	8 816 (1.6)	336 (2.7)	4 838 (1.0)
	8,000 – 9,999	1 859 (15.0)	54 903 (9.6)	939 (7.4)	20 212 (3.8)	591 (4.8)	13 071 (2.7)
	10,000 – 14,999	3 705 (29.9)	143 154 (25.0)	3 726 (29.2)	98 193 (18.2)	1 831 (14.9)	47 853 (9.9)
	15,000 – 19,999	1 624 (13.1)	84 825 (14.8)	2 929 (23.0)	97 024 (18.0)	2 698 (22.0)	66 686 (13.8)
	20,000 – 24,999	1 143 (9.2)	61 036 (10.7)	1 416 (11.1)	67 137 (12.5)	2 387 (19.4)	84 315 (17.5)
	25,000 – 29,999	382 (3.1)	33 431 (5.8)	645 (5.1)	37 140 (6.9)	667 (5.4)	41 067 (8.5)
	30,000 – 39,999	652 (5.3)	50 265 (8.8)	1 015 (8.0)	66 744 (12.4)	1 278 (10.4)	65 726 (13.6)
	≥ 40,000	903 (7.3)	92 557 (16.2)	1 387 (10.9)	131 313 (24.4)	1 929 (15.7)	148 339 (30.8)
	小計 Sub-total	12 407 (100.0)	572 882 (100.0)	12 760 (100.0)	538 413 (100.0)	12 280 (100.0)	482 284 (100.0)
	每月所有職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	12,000	15,600	15,500	21,000	20,000	26,060
女 Female	< 2,000	1 489 (4.2)	11 352 (2.9)	718 (1.9)	7 203 (2.0)	660 (2.0)	6 689 (2.0)
	2,000 – 3,999	3 595 (10.2)	19 881 (5.1)	1 717 (4.7)	10 949 (3.0)	1 015 (3.1)	5 895 (1.8)
	4,000 – 5,999	2 847 (8.1)	25 626 (6.5)	2 139 (5.8)	13 647 (3.7)	1 686 (5.2)	10 614 (3.2)
	6,000 – 7,999	5 866 (16.6)	51 044 (13.0)	2 514 (6.8)	15 016 (4.1)	2 119 (6.5)	11 196 (3.3)
	8,000 – 9,999	6 048 (17.1)	48 669 (12.4)	4 775 (13.0)	27 134 (7.4)	2 258 (6.9)	12 559 (3.7)
	10,000 – 14,999	5 727 (16.2)	67 022 (17.1)	11 160 (30.3)	79 879 (21.7)	7 740 (23.7)	52 656 (15.6)
	15,000 – 19,999	2 875 (8.1)	44 427 (11.3)	4 259 (11.6)	48 992 (13.3)	5 946 (18.2)	53 486 (15.9)
	20,000 – 24,999	2 175 (6.2)	33 698 (8.6)	2 764 (7.5)	39 905 (10.8)	3 587 (11.0)	41 996 (12.5)
	25,000 – 29,999	971 (2.7)	17 492 (4.5)	1 310 (3.6)	23 292 (6.3)	1 379 (4.2)	20 106 (6.0)
	30,000 – 39,999	1 683 (4.8)	31 417 (8.0)	1 629 (4.4)	33 075 (9.0)	2 116 (6.5)	34 942 (10.4)
	≥ 40,000	2 034 (5.8)	41 699 (10.6)	3 880 (10.5)	69 068 (18.8)	4 149 (12.7)	86 712 (25.7)
	小計 Sub-total	35 310 (100.0)	392 327 (100.0)	36 865 (100.0)	368 160 (100.0)	32 655 (100.0)	336 851 (100.0)
	每月所有職業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	9,000	12,000	12,000	17,000	15,000	20,000

表 6.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及每月所有職業收入劃分的單親工作人士數目（續）
Table 6.5 Working single parents by sex and monthly income from all employment, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

性別 Sex	每月所有職業收入（港元） Monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	2011		2016		2021	
		單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	單親 工作人士 Working single parents	與 18 歲 以下子女 同住的 工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
				數目（百分比 ⁽¹⁾ ） Number (% ⁽¹⁾)			
合計 Both sexes	< 2,000	1 672 (3.5)	15 897 (1.6)	779 (1.6)	10 419 (1.1)	757 (1.7)	9 959 (1.2)
	2,000 – 3,999	3 951 (8.3)	25 534 (2.6)	1 864 (3.8)	13 628 (1.5)	1 293 (2.9)	8 290 (1.0)
	4,000 – 5,999	3 263 (6.8)	37 864 (3.9)	2 402 (4.8)	19 586 (2.2)	1 874 (4.2)	15 338 (1.9)
	6,000 – 7,999	7 050 (14.8)	81 319 (8.4)	2 746 (5.5)	23 832 (2.6)	2 455 (5.5)	16 034 (2.0)
	8,000 – 9,999	7 907 (16.6)	103 572 (10.7)	5 714 (11.5)	47 346 (5.2)	2 849 (6.3)	25 630 (3.1)
	10,000 – 14,999	9 432 (19.8)	210 176 (21.8)	14 886 (30.0)	178 072 (19.6)	9 571 (21.3)	100 509 (12.3)
	15,000 – 19,999	4 499 (9.4)	129 252 (13.4)	7 188 (14.5)	146 016 (16.1)	8 644 (19.2)	120 172 (14.7)
	20,000 – 24,999	3 318 (7.0)	94 734 (9.8)	4 180 (8.4)	107 042 (11.8)	5 974 (13.3)	126 311 (15.4)
	25,000 – 29,999	1 353 (2.8)	50 923 (5.3)	1 955 (3.9)	60 432 (6.7)	2 046 (4.6)	61 173 (7.5)
	30,000 – 39,999	2 335 (4.9)	81 682 (8.5)	2 644 (5.3)	99 819 (11.0)	3 394 (7.6)	100 668 (12.3)
	≥ 40,000	2 937 (6.2)	134 256 (13.9)	5 267 (10.6)	200 381 (22.1)	6 078 (13.5)	235 051 (28.7)
總計 Total		47 717 (100.0)	965 209 (100.0)	49 625 (100.0)	906 573 (100.0)	44 935 (100.0)	819 135 (100.0)
	每月所有職業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly income from all employment (HK\$)	10,000	15,000	13,000	20,000	16,000	24,000

註釋：（1）括號內的數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。

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

每周通常工作時數

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

6.16 在 2021 年，單親工作人士的每周通常工作時數中位數為 44 小時，與 18 歲以下子女同住的工作人士的相應時數相同。24.6% 的單親媽媽每周通常工作少於 35 小時，明顯較所有與 18 歲以下子女同住的女性工作人士的相應比例（19.2%）為高。在職單親爸爸每周通常工作少於 35 小時的比例（14.6%）也明顯高於所有與 18 歲以下子女同住的男性工作人士的相應比例（10.7%）。（表 6.6）

6.17 比較單親媽媽及單親爸爸的工作時數，在職單親媽媽的每周通常工作時數中位數為 42 小時，低於在職單親爸爸的 48 小時。在職單親媽媽每周通常工作少於 35 小時的比例為 24.6%，較在職單親爸爸的 14.6% 為高。相反，9.3% 的在職單親媽媽每周通常工作 60 小時或以上，較在職單親爸爸的相應比例（18.4%）為低。（表 6.6）

Weekly usual hours of work

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

6.16 In 2021, the median weekly usual hours of work of working single parents was 44 hours, same as the corresponding working hours of working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18. 24.6% of single mothers usually worked for less than 35 hours a week, notably higher than the corresponding proportion of working females living with child(ren) aged under 18 (19.2%). The proportion of working single fathers usually worked for less than 35 hours a week (14.6%) was also notably higher than the corresponding proportion of working males living with child(ren) aged under 18 (10.7%). (Table 6.6)

6.17 Comparing the hours of work between single mothers and single fathers, the median usual hours of work of working single mothers (42 hours) was lower than their male counterparts (48 hours). The proportion of working single mothers who usually worked for less than 35 hours a week was 24.6%, higher than that of working single fathers (14.6%). On the contrary, 9.3% of working single mothers worked for 60 hours or more a week, less than the corresponding proportion of working single fathers (18.4%). (Table 6.6)

表 6.6 2016 年及 2021 年按性別及所有工作的每周通常工作時數劃分的單親工作人士數目
Table 6.6 Working single parents by sex and weekly usual hours of work of all employment, 2016 and 2021

		2016				2021			
		單親工作人士 Working single parents		與 18 歲以下子女同住 的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18		單親工作人士 Working single parents		與 18 歲以下子女同住 的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	
性別 Sex	工作時數 Hours of work	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male									
	< 18	721	5.7	23 723	4.4	796	6.5	22 184	4.6
	18 – 29	444	3.5	11 610	2.2	513	4.2	14 991	3.1
	30 – 34	484	3.8	17 000	3.2	482	3.9	14 524	3.0
	35 – 39	764	6.0	39 078	7.3	613	5.0	23 518	4.9
	40 – 44	3 381	26.5	152 019	28.2	2 611	21.3	137 117	28.4
	45 – 49	2 728	21.4	114 123	21.2	2 948	24.0	109 201	22.6
	50 – 54	1 706	13.4	69 110	12.8	1 706	13.9	70 032	14.5
	55 – 59	733	5.7	33 532	6.2	355	2.9	17 644	3.7
	60 – 64	837	6.6	39 455	7.3	1 354	11.0	41 872	8.7
	65 – 69	464	3.6	17 479	3.2	109	0.9	7 807	1.6
	70 – 74	369	2.9	14 387	2.7	576	4.7	15 442	3.2
	≥ 75	129	1.0	6 897	1.3	217	1.8	7 952	1.6
	小計 Sub-total	12 760	100.0	538 413	100.0	12 280	100.0	482 284	100.0
女 Female									
	< 18	3 708	10.1	28 213	7.7	3 411	10.4	26 574	7.9
	18 – 29	2 596	7.0	21 133	5.7	2 929	9.0	23 482	7.0
	30 – 34	2 549	6.9	21 970	6.0	1 705	5.2	14 462	4.3
	35 – 39	2 938	8.0	38 069	10.3	2 422	7.4	21 985	6.5
	40 – 44	9 552	25.9	117 620	31.9	8 689	26.6	114 194	33.9
	45 – 49	5 892	16.0	65 338	17.7	6 048	18.5	67 541	20.1
	50 – 54	4 020	10.9	38 477	10.5	3 179	9.7	35 700	10.6
	55 – 59	1 626	4.4	12 403	3.4	1 233	3.8	8 910	2.6
	60 – 64	2 496	6.8	15 470	4.2	1 583	4.8	14 291	4.2
	65 – 69	780	2.1	4 311	1.2	261	0.8	2 570	0.8
	70 – 74	491	1.3	3 558	1.0	603	1.8	3 909	1.2
	≥ 75	217	0.6	1 598	0.4	592	1.8	3 233	1.0
	小計 Sub-total	36 865	100.0	368 160	100.0	32 655	100.0	336 851	100.0

表 6.6 2016 及 2021 年按性別及所有工作的每周通常工作時數劃分的單親工作人士數目（續）
Table 6.6 Working single parents by sex and weekly usual hours of work of all employment, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

		2016				2021			
		單親工作人士 Working single parents		與 18 歲以下子女同住 的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18		單親工作人士 Working single parents		與 18 歲以下子女同住 的工作人士 Working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	
性別 Sex	工作時數 Hours of work	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
合計 Both sexes									
	< 18	4 429	8.9	51 936	5.7	4 207	9.4	48 758	6.0
	18 – 29	3 040	6.1	32 743	3.6	3 442	7.7	38 473	4.7
	30 – 34	3 033	6.1	38 970	4.3	2 187	4.9	28 986	3.5
	35 – 39	3 702	7.5	77 147	8.5	3 035	6.8	45 503	5.6
	40 – 44	12 933	26.1	269 639	29.7	11 300	25.1	251 311	30.7
	45 – 49	8 620	17.4	179 461	19.8	8 996	20.0	176 742	21.6
	50 – 54	5 726	11.5	107 587	11.9	4 885	10.9	105 732	12.9
	55 – 59	2 359	4.8	45 935	5.1	1 588	3.5	26 554	3.2
	60 – 64	3 333	6.7	54 925	6.1	2 937	6.5	56 163	6.9
	65 – 69	1 244	2.5	21 790	2.4	370	0.8	10 377	1.3
	70 – 74	860	1.7	17 945	2.0	1 179	2.6	19 351	2.4
	≥ 75	346	0.7	8 495	0.9	809	1.8	11 185	1.4
	總計 Total	49 625	100.0	906 573	100.0	44 935	100.0	819 135	100.0
所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment									
男 Male		45		45		48		45	
女 Female		43		42		42		42	
合計 Both sexes		43		44		44		44	

非工作單親人士

經濟活動身分

6.18 在 2021 年的單親人士中，有 27 344 人並非在職，當中，非工作單親人士最多為無酬照顧者（37.2%），其次是料理家務者（31.5%）。（表 6.7）

6.19 在 2021 年，大部分（75.3%）的非在職單親媽媽為料理家務者和無酬照顧者，較非在職單親爸爸為料理家務者和無酬照顧者的比例（27.6%）顯著為高。與 18 歲以下子女同住的非工作女性及非工作男性的相應比例分別為 85.3% 及 21.3%。（表 6.7）

家庭住戶收入

6.20 非工作單親人士的日常生活所需要由其他收入來源所支援，當中包括其他住戶成員的就業收入及其他現金收入（例如社會保障津貼）。在 2021 年，非工作單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 12,610 元，稍高於 2016 年的 11,180 元。（表 6.8）

Non-working single parents

Economic activity status

6.18 Among the single parents in 2021, 27 344 were not working. The majority of them were unpaid carers (37.2%), followed by home-makers (31.5%). (Table 6.7)

6.19 In 2021, most (75.3%) of the non-working single mothers were home-makers and unpaid carers, significantly higher than the proportion (27.6%) of those non-working single fathers being home-makers and unpaid carers. The corresponding proportions of non-working females and non-working males living with child(ren) aged under 18 were 85.3% and 21.3% respectively. (Table 6.7)

Domestic household income

6.20 For non-working single parents, their daily living requirements were supported by other sources of income such as employment income from other household members and other cash income (e.g. social security allowance). In 2021, the median monthly domestic household income of non-working single parents was \$12,610, slightly higher than that of \$11,180 in 2016. (Table 6.8)

表 6.7 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及經濟活動身分⁽¹⁾劃分的非工作單親人士數目
Table 6.7 Non-working single parents by sex and economic activity status⁽¹⁾, 2011, 2016 and 2021

		2011		2016		2021	
		非工作 單親人士 Non- working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 非工作人士 Non-working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	非工作 單親人士 Non- working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 非工作人士 Non-working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	非工作 單親人士 Non- working single parents	與 18 歲以下 子女同住的 非工作人士 Non-working persons living with child(ren) aged under 18
性別 Sex	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)					
男 Male							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	1 748 (33.2)	13 358 (16.6)	940 (22.8)	11 600 (18.4)	260 (6.9)	7 320 (10.5)
	退休人士 Retired persons	984 (18.7)	18 718 (23.3)	1 153 (28.0)	13 107 (20.8)	588 (15.7)	14 221 (20.4)
	無酬照顧者 ⁽³⁾ Unpaid carers ⁽³⁾	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	776 (20.7)	7 544 (10.8)
	其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	2 526 (48.0)	48 309 (60.1)	2 030 (49.2)	38 441 (60.9)	2 126 (56.7)	40 626 (58.3)
	小計 Sub-total	5 258 (100.0)	80 385 (100.0)	4 123 (100.0)	63 148 (100.0)	3 750 (100.0)	69 711 (100.0)
女 Female							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	19 311 (67.2)	245 137 (81.1)	13 002 (66.1)	223 962 (81.5)	8 359 (35.4)	134 809 (50.7)
	退休人士 Retired persons	688 (2.4)	4 001 (1.3)	198 (1.0)	2 760 (1.0)	451 (1.9)	4 007 (1.5)
	無酬照顧者 ⁽³⁾ Unpaid carers ⁽³⁾	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	9 397 (39.8)	92 062 (34.6)
	其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	8 731 (30.4)	53 279 (17.6)	6 480 (32.9)	48 198 (17.5)	5 387 (22.8)	35 221 (13.2)
	小計 Sub-total	28 730 (100.0)	302 417 (100.0)	19 680 (100.0)	274 920 (100.0)	23 594 (100.0)	266 099 (100.0)
合計 Both sexes							
	料理家務者 Home-makers	21 059 (62.0)	258 495 (67.5)	13 942 (58.6)	235 562 (69.7)	8 619 (31.5)	142 129 (42.3)
	退休人士 Retired persons	1 672 (4.9)	22 719 (5.9)	1 351 (5.7)	15 867 (4.7)	1 039 (3.8)	18 228 (5.4)
	無酬照顧者 ⁽³⁾ Unpaid carers ⁽³⁾	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	10 173 (37.2)	99 606 (29.7)
	其他 ⁽⁴⁾ Others ⁽⁴⁾	11 257 (33.1)	101 588 (26.5)	8 510 (35.8)	86 639 (25.6)	7 513 (27.5)	75 847 (22.6)
	總計 Total	33 988 (100.0)	382 802 (100.0)	23 803 (100.0)	338 068 (100.0)	27 344 (100.0)	335 810 (100.0)

- 註釋：(1) 2021 年人口普查所採用非從事經濟活動人口的經濟活動身分分類（即「料理家務者」、「退休人士」、「無酬照顧者」及「其他」），跟 2011 年人口普查及 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的分類（即「料理家務者」、「退休人士」及「其他」）稍有分別，因此本統計表內的 2021 年統計數字與 2011 年及／或 2016 年統計數字作比較時須加以留意。
- (2) 括號內的數字顯示在性別組別的總人數中所佔的百分比。
- (3) 無酬照顧者指須無酬照顧親人或其他人士（包括長期病患、殘疾及年長／年幼的人士）的人。
- (4) 數字包括失業人士及其他非從事經濟活動人士。

- Notes : (1) The classification of economic activity status for economically inactive population adopted in the 2021 Population Census (i.e. “Home-makers”, “Retired persons”, “Unpaid carers” and “Others”) slightly differs from that adopted in the 2011 Population Census and 2016 Population By-census (i.e. “Home-makers”, “Retired persons” and “Others”). Therefore, caution should be taken when comparing figures for 2021 with those for 2011 and/or 2016 in this table.
- (2) Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the sex group totals.
- (3) Unpaid carers refer to persons who are engaged in unpaid care to family members or other persons (including persons with chronic diseases / disability and old/young persons).
- (4) Figures include the unemployed and other economically inactive persons.

表 6.8 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按家庭住戶每月收入及性別劃分的非工作單親人士數目⁽¹⁾
Table 6.8 Non-working single parents⁽¹⁾ by monthly domestic household income and sex, 2011, 2016 and 2021

	2011			2016			2021		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Both sexes
家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	數目（百分比 ⁽²⁾ ） Number (% ⁽²⁾)								
< 2,000	250 (4.8)	1 272 (4.4)	1 522 (4.5)	180 (4.4)	682 (3.5)	862 (3.6)	343 (9.1)	2 142 (9.1)	2 485 (9.1)
2,000 – 3,999	383 (7.3)	2 174 (7.6)	2 557 (7.5)	95 (2.3)	180 (0.9)	275 (1.2)	242 (6.5)	633 (2.7)	875 (3.2)
4,000 – 5,999	1 047 (19.9)	6 020 (21.0)	7 067 (20.8)	215 (5.2)	427 (2.2)	642 (2.7)	98 (2.6)	628 (2.7)	726 (2.7)
6,000 – 7,999	1 076 (20.5)	6 096 (21.2)	7 172 (21.1)	449 (10.9)	2 383 (12.1)	2 832 (11.9)	84 (2.2)	452 (1.9)	536 (2.0)
8,000 – 9,999	791 (15.0)	3 795 (13.2)	4 586 (13.5)	785 (19.0)	2 882 (14.7)	3 667 (15.4)	579 (15.4)	3 456 (14.7)	4 035 (14.8)
10,000 – 14,999	634 (12.1)	3 846 (13.4)	4 480 (13.2)	1 339 (32.5)	7 995 (40.7)	9 334 (39.3)	1 080 (28.8)	8 664 (36.8)	9 744 (35.7)
15,000 – 19,999	434 (8.3)	1 479 (5.2)	1 913 (5.6)	379 (9.2)	2 314 (11.8)	2 693 (11.3)	455 (12.1)	3 319 (14.1)	3 774 (13.8)
≥ 20,000	643 (12.2)	4 024 (14.0)	4 667 (13.7)	681 (16.5)	2 787 (14.2)	3 468 (14.6)	869 (23.2)	4 270 (18.1)	5 139 (18.8)
總計 Total	5 258 (100.0)	28 706 (100.0)	33 964 (100.0)	4 123 (100.0)	19 650 (100.0)	23 773 (100.0)	3 750 (100.0)	23 564 (100.0)	27 314 (100.0)
家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)									
	7,440	7,000	7,100	10,750	11,250	11,180	12,700	12,610	12,610

註釋：(1) 數字只包括居住於家庭住戶的人士。
 (2) 括號內的數字顯示在總計中所佔的百分比。

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

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7. 住戶及房屋特徵

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

7.2 在 2021 年，99.9% 單親人士（或 72 179 人）居於家庭住戶。（表 7.1）

住戶特徵

住戶人數

7.3 在 2021 年，在居於家庭住戶內的單親人士中，70.6% 的單親人士居於二至三人的家庭住戶，較 2011 年的 75.4% 為低。單親人士的家庭住戶平均人數則由 2011 年的 3.0 人輕微上升至 2016 年及 2021 年的 3.1 人。（表 7.1）

7.4 在過去 10 年，單親爸爸的家庭住戶人數一般較單親媽媽為高。兩者的住戶平均人數分別由 2011 年的 3.2 人及 2.9 人，上升至 2021 年的 3.3 人及 3.0 人。（表 7.1）

7. Household and Housing Characteristics

7.1 One household can comprise 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 and housing characteristics of *single parents* instead of households with single parents so that the unit of analysis remains consistent throughout the report.

7.2 In 2021, 99.9% (or 72 179 persons) of single parents were living in domestic households. (Table 7.1)

Household characteristics

Household size

7.3 In 2021, among the single parents living in domestic households, 70.6% of the single parents were living in domestic households comprising two to three persons, lower than the 75.4% in 2011. The average domestic household size of single parents increased slightly from 3.0 persons in 2011 to 3.1 persons in 2016 and 2021. (Table 7.1)

7.4 Over the past 10 years, single fathers were generally living in domestic households with more members than single mothers. Their respective average household sizes increased from 3.2 persons and 2.9 persons in 2011 to 3.3 persons and 3.0 persons in 2021 respectively. (Table 7.1)

表 7.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及住戶人數劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目
Table 7.1 Single parents living in domestic households by sex and household size, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	住戶人數 Household size	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	2	5 545	31.4	5 365	31.8	4 573	28.6
	3	6 059	34.3	5 936	35.2	5 267	32.9
	4	3 638	20.6	3 231	19.1	3 726	23.3
	5	1 620	9.2	1 685	10.0	1 604	10.0
	6+	803	4.5	666	3.9	843	5.3
	小計 Sub-total	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0	16 013	100.0
女 Female	2	26 392	41.2	21 604	38.2	21 020	37.4
	3	23 604	36.9	20 432	36.2	20 114	35.8
	4	9 160	14.3	9 215	16.3	9 369	16.7
	5	3 329	5.2	3 585	6.3	3 945	7.0
	6+	1 529	2.4	1 679	3.0	1 718	3.1
	小計 Sub-total	64 014	100.0	56 515	100.0	56 166	100.0
合計 Both sexes	2	31 937	39.1	26 969	36.7	25 593	35.5
	3	29 663	36.3	26 368	35.9	25 381	35.2
	4	12 798	15.7	12 446	17.0	13 095	18.1
	5	4 949	6.1	5 270	7.2	5 549	7.7
	6+	2 332	2.9	2 345	3.2	2 561	3.5
	總計 Total	81 679	100.0	73 398	100.0	72 179	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size							
男 Male		3.2		3.2		3.3	
女 Female		2.9		3.0		3.0	
合計 Both sexes		3.0		3.1		3.1	

居住情況

7.5 大部分居住於家庭住戶的單親人士只與子女同住，不過此比例由 2011 年的 79.3% 下跌至 2021 年的 74.5%。此外，在 2021 年，19.3% 的單親人士是與父母及子女同住，而另外的 6.2% 是與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住，前者較 2011 年增加 5.6 個百分點，而後者則減少 0.7 個百分點。（表 7.2）

Living arrangements

7.5 The majority of single parents living in domestic households were living with their child(ren) only, but this proportion decreased from 79.3% in 2011 to 74.5% in 2021. Besides, 19.3% of single parents were living with their parent(s) and child(ren) and another 6.2% were living with their child(ren) and relative(s) other than their parent(s) in 2021. Compared with 2011, the former proportion increased by 5.6 percentage points and the latter decreased by 0.7 percentage points. (Table 7.2)

7.6 與單親爸爸相比，單親媽媽只與子女同住的比率明顯較高。在 2021 年，只與子女同住的單親爸爸及單親媽媽所佔的比例分別為 61.1% 及 78.3%。另一方面，單親爸爸與父母及子女同住的比例（35.1%）則明顯高於單親媽媽的相應數字（14.8%）。這顯示單親爸爸較傾向與其父母同住，讓其父母協助照顧子女。（表 7.2）

住戶收入

7.7 單親人士的家庭住戶每月收入中位數由 2011 年的 10,450 元上升至 2021 年的 18,260 元；而 2011 年及 2021 年的全港家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數分別為 20,500 元及 27,650 元。（表 7.3）

7.8 單親爸爸的家庭住戶每月收入中位數較單親媽媽為高。在 2021 年，單親爸爸的家庭住戶每月收入中位數為 23,400 元，而單親媽媽則為 16,910 元。這可能因為在職單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入較在職單親媽媽為高及有較高比例的單親爸爸是工作人士。（表 7.3）

7.6 When compared with single fathers, the proportion of single mothers living with child(ren) only was apparently higher. In 2021, the proportions of single fathers and single mothers living with child(ren) only were 61.1% and 78.3% respectively. On the other hand, the proportion of single fathers living with their parent(s) and child(ren) (35.1%) was considerably higher than that for their female counterparts (14.8%). This demonstrated that single fathers more inclined to live with their parent(s), who could help take care of their child(ren). (Table 7.2)

Household income

7.7 The median monthly domestic household income of single parents increased from \$10,450 in 2011 to \$18,260 in 2021. For all domestic households in Hong Kong, the median monthly domestic household income were \$20,500 in 2011 and \$27,650 in 2021. (Table 7.3)

7.8 The median monthly domestic household income of single fathers was higher than that of single mothers. In 2021, the median monthly domestic household income were \$23,400 for single fathers and \$16,910 for single mothers. This was probably because working single fathers had higher monthly income from all employment than working single mothers and a larger proportion of single fathers were working. (Table 7.3)

表 7.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及居住情況劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目
Table 7.2 Single parents living in domestic households by sex and living arrangements, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別及居住情況 Sex and living arrangements	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male						
只與子女同住 ⁽¹⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽¹⁾	11 553	65.4	10 386	61.5	9 777	61.1
與父母及子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with parent(s) and child(ren) ⁽²⁾	5 230	29.6	5 031	29.8	5 613	35.1
與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) ⁽³⁾	882	5.0	1 466	8.7	623	3.9
小計 Sub-total	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0	16 013	100.0
女 Female						
只與子女同住 ⁽¹⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽¹⁾	53 256	83.2	43 717	77.4	43 972	78.3
與父母及子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with parent(s) and child(ren) ⁽²⁾	5 947	9.3	7 210	12.8	8 319	14.8
與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) ⁽³⁾	4 811	7.5	5 588	9.9	3 875	6.9
小計 Sub-total	64 014	100.0	56 515	100.0	56 166	100.0
合計 Both sexes						
只與子女同住 ⁽¹⁾ Living with child(ren) only ⁽¹⁾	64 809	79.3	54 103	73.7	53 749	74.5
與父母及子女同住 ⁽²⁾ Living with parent(s) and child(ren) ⁽²⁾	11 177	13.7	12 241	16.7	13 932	19.3
與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住 ⁽³⁾ Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) ⁽³⁾	5 693	7.0	7 054	9.6	4 498	6.2
總計 Total	81 679	100.0	73 398	100.0	72 179	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

表 7.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及家庭住戶每月收入劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目

Table 7.3 Single parents living in domestic households by sex and monthly domestic household income, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	家庭住戶每月收入（港元） Monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	< 2,000	255	1.4	180	1.1	343	2.1
	2,000 – 3,999	532	3.0	146	0.9	335	2.1
	4,000 – 5,999	1 293	7.3	257	1.5	187	1.2
	6,000 – 7,999	1 841	10.4	546	3.2	164	1.0
	8,000 – 9,999	2 039	11.5	1 294	7.7	664	4.1
	10,000 – 14,999	3 642	20.6	3 740	22.2	2 219	13.9
	15,000 – 19,999	2 357	13.3	3 156	18.7	2 394	15.0
	20,000 – 24,999	1 358	7.7	1 909	11.3	2 262	14.1
	25,000 – 29,999	1 045	5.9	1 216	7.2	1 552	9.7
	30,000 – 39,999	1 406	8.0	1 674	9.9	2 100	13.1
	40,000 – 59,999	862	4.9	1 336	7.9	1 888	11.8
	≥ 60,000	1 035	5.9	1 429	8.5	1 905	11.9
	小計 Sub-total	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0	16 013	100.0
	家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	13,410		18,000		23,400	
女 Female	< 2,000	1 299	2.0	854	1.5	2 193	3.9
	2,000 – 3,999	3 023	4.7	480	0.8	854	1.5
	4,000 – 5,999	7 846	12.3	861	1.5	1 128	2.0
	6,000 – 7,999	10 575	16.5	3 046	5.4	1 373	2.4
	8,000 – 9,999	9 029	14.1	5 488	9.7	4 359	7.8
	10,000 – 14,999	10 386	16.2	20 218	35.8	13 770	24.5
	15,000 – 19,999	5 968	9.3	7 881	13.9	9 551	17.0
	20,000 – 24,999	4 251	6.6	4 729	8.4	6 232	11.1
	25,000 – 29,999	2 583	4.0	2 456	4.3	3 052	5.4
	30,000 – 39,999	3 573	5.6	3 428	6.1	4 852	8.6
	40,000 – 59,999	2 737	4.3	3 935	7.0	4 030	7.2
	≥ 60,000	2 744	4.3	3 139	5.6	4 772	8.5
	小計 Sub-total	64 014	100.0	56 515	100.0	56 166	100.0
	家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$)	10,000		13,870		16,910	
合計 Both sexes	< 2,000	1 554	1.9	1 034	1.4	2 536	3.5
	2,000 – 3,999	3 555	4.4	626	0.9	1 189	1.6
	4,000 – 5,999	9 139	11.2	1 118	1.5	1 315	1.8
	6,000 – 7,999	12 416	15.2	3 592	4.9	1 537	2.1
	8,000 – 9,999	11 068	13.6	6 782	9.2	5 023	7.0
	10,000 – 14,999	14 028	17.2	23 958	32.6	15 989	22.2
	15,000 – 19,999	8 325	10.2	11 037	15.0	11 945	16.5
	20,000 – 24,999	5 609	6.9	6 638	9.0	8 494	11.8
	25,000 – 29,999	3 628	4.4	3 672	5.0	4 604	6.4
	30,000 – 39,999	4 979	6.1	5 102	7.0	6 952	9.6
	40,000 – 59,999	3 599	4.4	5 271	7.2	5 918	8.2
	≥ 60,000	3 779	4.6	4 568	6.2	6 677	9.3
	總計 Total	81 679	100.0	73 398	100.0	72 179	100.0
	家庭住戶每月收入中位數（港元） ⁽¹⁾ Median monthly domestic household income (HK\$) ⁽¹⁾	10,450		14,820		18,260	

註釋：(1) 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年的全港家庭住戶的家庭住戶每月收入中位數分別為 20,500 元、25,000 元及 27,650 元。

Note: (1) The median monthly domestic household income for all domestic households in Hong Kong were \$20,500 in 2011, \$25,000 in 2016 and \$27,650 in 2021.

房屋特徵

房屋

7.9 居住於家庭住戶的單親人士的房屋分布和居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的有顯著差異。在 2021 年，46.3% 單親人士居住在公營租住房屋，而與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應比例只為 24.9%。相反，62.3% 與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士住在私人永久性房屋，而單親人士的相應比例則為 43.1%。（表 7.4）

7.10 在過去 10 年，居住於公營租住房屋的單親人士的比例由 2011 年的 52.4% 下降至 2021 年的 46.3%。另一方面，居住在私人永久性房屋的單親人士的比例在同期間上升，由 37.8% 升至 43.1%。（表 7.4）

Housing characteristics

Housing

7.9 There was a substantial difference between the housing distribution of single parents living in domestic households and persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 living in domestic households. While 46.3% of single parents were living in public rental housing in 2021, the corresponding proportion for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 was only 24.9%. On the contrary, 62.3% of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 were living in private permanent housing, as compared with the 43.1% for single parents. (Table 7.4)

7.10 During the past decade, the proportion of single parents living in public rental housing decreased from 52.4% in 2011 to 46.3% in 2021. On the other hand, the proportion of single parents living in private permanent housing increased from 37.8% to 43.1% over the same period. (Table 7.4)

表 7.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按房屋類型劃分的居住於家庭住戶的單親人士數目
Table 7.4 Single parents living in domestic households by type of housing, 2011, 2016 and 2021

房屋類型 Type of housing	2011 與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 單親人士 Single parents Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18		2016 與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 單親人士 Single parents Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18		2021 與 18 歲以下 子女同住的人士 單親人士 Single parents Persons living with child(ren) aged under 18	
	數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)		數目 (百分比 ⁽¹⁾) Number (% ⁽¹⁾)	
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	42 818 (52.4)	381 641 (28.3)	35 485 (48.3)	307 157 (24.7)	33 394 (46.3)	287 931 (24.9)
資助自置居所房屋 Subsidised home ownership housing	7 206 (8.8)	193 060 (14.3)	6 545 (8.9)	154 748 (12.4)	6 412 (8.9)	133 487 (11.6)
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	30 851 (37.8)	761 440 (56.5)	30 417 (41.4)	767 649 (61.7)	31 122 (43.1)	718 546 (62.3)
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	181 (0.2)	2 278 (0.2)	209 (0.3)	4 240 (0.3)	298 (0.4)	5 238 (0.5)
臨時房屋 ⁽²⁾ Temporary housing ⁽²⁾	623 (0.8)	8 567 (0.6)	742 (1.0)	10 198 (0.8)	953 (1.3)	8 967 (0.8)
總計 Total	81 679 (100.0)	1 346 986 (100.0)	73 398 (100.0)	1 243 992 (100.0)	72 179 (100.0)	1 154 169 (100.0)

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

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

居所樓面面積

7.11 在 2021 年，11.9% 居住於家庭住戶的單親人士佔用的居所面積少於 20 平方米，另有 51.8% 佔用 20 至少於 40 平方米的居所面積。這兩個比例均高於居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的相應比例（分別為 4.2% 及 33.1%）。居住於家庭住戶的單親人士的居所樓面面積中位數為 34 平方米，低於居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 45 平方米。（表 7.5）

7.12 在 2021 年，居住於家庭住戶的單親人士的人均居所樓面面積中位數為 11.2 平方米，與居住於家庭住戶並與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的 11.3 平方米相若。（表 7.5）

Floor area of accommodation

7.11 In 2021, 11.9% of single parents living in domestic households occupied an area of accommodation of less than 20 square metres. Another 51.8% occupied an area of accommodation of 20 to less than 40 square metres. These two proportions were both higher than the corresponding proportions for those living with child(ren) aged under 18 in domestic households (4.2% and 33.1% respectively). The median floor area of accommodation of single parents living in domestic households was 34 square metres, lower than that of 45 square metres for persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in domestic households. (Table 7.5)

7.12 In 2021, the median per capita floor area of accommodation of single parents living in domestic households (11.2 square metres) was similar to that of persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 in domestic households (11.3 square metres). (Table 7.5)

表 7.5 2016 年及 2021 年按居所樓面面積⁽¹⁾劃分的居住於家庭住戶⁽²⁾的單親人士數目
Table 7.5 Single parents living in domestic households⁽²⁾ by floor area of accommodation⁽¹⁾, 2016 and 2021

樓面面積（平方米） Floor area (square metres)	2016				2021			
	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 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
< 7	448	0.6	3 859	0.3	560	0.8	3 818	0.3
7 - < 13	4 973	6.8	33 908	2.7	4 721	6.5	24 982	2.2
13 - < 20	2 484	3.4	19 616	1.6	3 287	4.6	19 913	1.7
20 - < 40	38 900	53.0	408 311	32.8	37 397	51.8	381 590	33.1
40 - < 70	22 326	30.4	607 483	48.8	21 604	29.9	562 095	48.7
70 - < 100	2 417	3.3	102 496	8.2	2 538	3.5	96 887	8.4
100 - < 160	1 306	1.8	46 583	3.7	1 419	2.0	44 510	3.9
≥ 160	544	0.7	21 526	1.7	653	0.9	20 148	1.7
總計 Total	73 398	100.0	1 243 782	100.0	72 179	100.0	1 153 943	100.0
居所樓面面積中位數 （平方米） Median floor area of accommodation (square metres)	34		45		34		45	
人均居所樓面面積中位數 （平方米） Median per capita floor area of accommodation (square metres)	11.5		11.3		11.2		11.3	

註釋：(1) 與其他住戶共同佔用的樓面面積不包括在內。

(2) 數字不包括居於非屋宇單位或船艇的家庭住戶人士。

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

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

8. 18歲以下的單親子女

8. Children Aged Under 18 of Single Parents

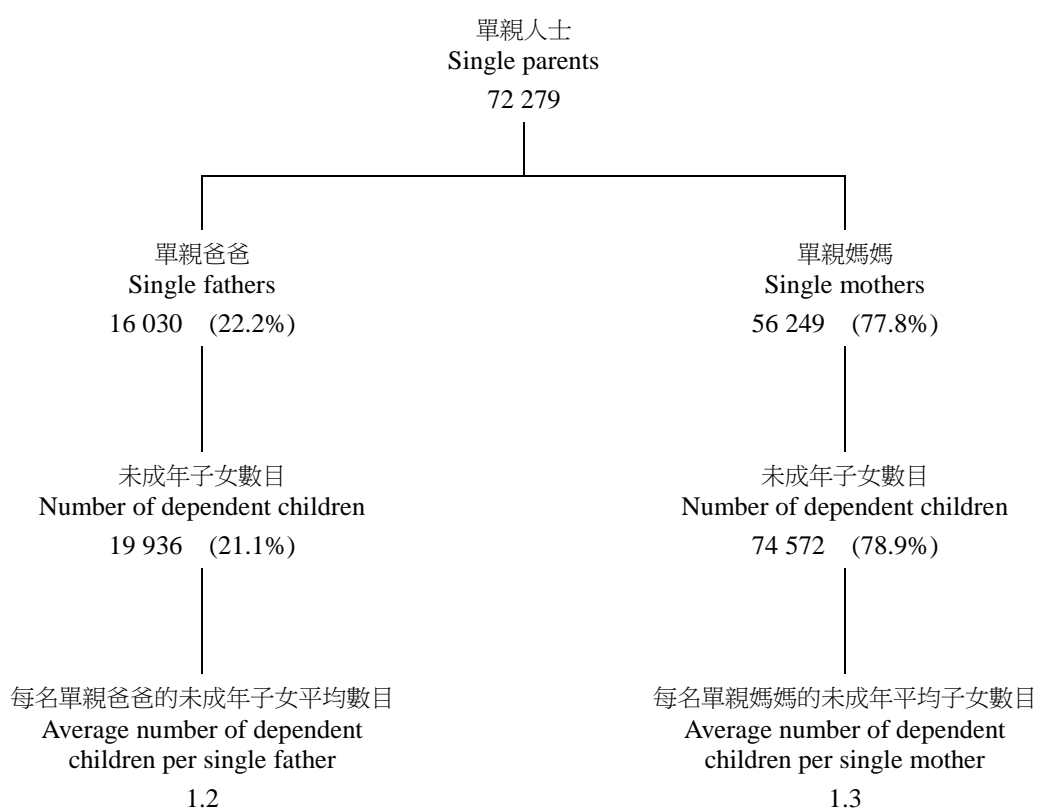
未成年子女數目

8.1 在2021年，共有94 508名未滿18歲的子女（亦稱未成年子女）與72 279名單親人士一起居住。他／她們大部分（或78.9%）是與單親媽媽同住，只有21.1%是與單親爸爸居住。每名單親媽媽的未成年子女平均數目是1.3名，較單親爸爸的1.2名略高。（圖8.1）

Number of dependent children

8.1 There were a total of 94 508 children aged under 18 (also referred to as dependent children) living with the 72 279 single parents in 2021. The majority (or 78.9%) of the dependent children were living with single mothers, whilst only 21.1% were living with single fathers. The average number of dependent children per single mother was 1.3, slightly higher than that of 1.2 per single father. (Chart 8.1)

圖 8.1 2021年單親人士的選定人口特徵
Chart 8.1 Selected demographic characteristics of single parents, 2021



8.2 大部分單親人士與一名未成年子女同住，但這比例在過去 10 年有所下降，由 2011 年的 76.3% 下降至 2021 年的 72.8%。相反，有兩名未成年子女的單親人士的比例於同期間上升，由 2011 年的 20.7% 上升至 2021 年的 24.2%。然而，每名單親人士的未成年子女平均數目在 2011 年及 2021 年仍維持 1.3 名。（表 8.1）

8.2 Most single parents were living with one dependent child, but the proportion dropped in the past 10 years from 76.3% in 2011 to 72.8% in 2021. On the contrary, the proportion of single parents with two dependent children rose over the same period from 20.7% in 2011 to 24.2% in 2021. Nonetheless, the average number of dependent children per single parent still remained the same at 1.3 in 2011 and 2021. (Table 8.1)

表 8.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及未成年子女數目劃分的單親人士數目
Table 8.1 Single parents by sex and number of dependent children, 2011, 2016 and 2021

性別 Sex	未成年子女數目 Number of dependent children	2011		2016		2021	
		數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male	1	13 689	77.5	13 475	79.8	12 437	77.6
	2	3 577	20.2	3 140	18.6	3 307	20.6
	3+	399	2.3	268	1.6	286	1.8
	小計 Sub-total	17 665	100.0	16 883	100.0	16 030	100.0
女 Female	1	48 612	75.9	41 681	73.7	40 180	71.4
	2	13 310	20.8	13 126	23.2	14 163	25.2
	3+	2 118	3.3	1 738	3.1	1 906	3.4
	小計 Sub-total	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0	56 249	100.0
合計 Both sexes	1	62 301	76.3	55 156	75.1	52 617	72.8
	2	16 887	20.7	16 266	22.2	17 470	24.2
	3+	2 517	3.1	2 006	2.7	2 192	3.0
	總計 Total	81 705	100.0	73 428	100.0	72 279	100.0
未成年子女平均數目 Average number of dependent children							
男 Male		1.3		1.2		1.2	
女 Female		1.3		1.3		1.3	
合計 Both sexes		1.3		1.3		1.3	

未成年子女的年齡及性別

Age and sex of dependent children

8.3 在 2021 年，94 508 名單親人士未成年子女當中，52.4% 為男童及 47.6% 為女童。（表 8.2）

8.3 In 2021, among the 94 508 dependent children of single parents, 52.4% were boys and 47.6% were girls. (Table 8.2)

表 8.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按單親人士性別及子女性別劃分的單親人士的未成年子女數目

Table 8.2 Dependent children of single parents by sex of single parents and sex of children, 2011, 2016 and 2021

單親人士性別及子女性別 Sex of single parents and sex of children	2011		2016		2021	
	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 Male	11 896	53.8	11 360	55.2	11 532	57.8
女 Female	10 205	46.2	9 211	44.8	8 404	42.2
合計 Both sexes	22 101	100.0	20 571	100.0	19 936	100.0
與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single mothers						
男 Male	40 733	49.8	37 115	50.6	37 952	50.9
女 Female	41 103	50.2	36 257	49.4	36 620	49.1
合計 Both sexes	81 836	100.0	73 372	100.0	74 572	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 Male	52 629	50.6	48 475	51.6	49 484	52.4
女 Female	51 308	49.4	45 468	48.4	45 024	47.6
合計 Both sexes	103 937	100.0	93 943	100.0	94 508	100.0

8.4 與單親人士同住的未成年子女的年齡分布在過去 10 年有所轉變。12 至 17 歲未成年子女佔所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女的比例仍然最大，不過此比例由 2011 年的 59.3% 明顯下降至 2021 年的 49.7%。同期，5 歲及以下和 6 至 11 歲的未成年子女的相應比例則分別由 11.6% 及 29.1% 上升至 14.8% 及 35.4%。（表 8.3）

8.4 There were some changes in the age distribution of dependent children living with single parents in the past 10 years. Dependent children aged 12-17 still remained the largest proportion of all dependent children living with single parents throughout the past 10 years. However, the proportion decreased obviously from 59.3% in 2011 to 49.7% in 2021. Meanwhile, the corresponding proportions of dependent children aged 5 and below and aged 6-11 increased from 11.6% and 29.1% to 14.8% and 35.4% respectively. (Table 8.3)

8.5 與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女在年齡分布上和與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女的有一些差異。在 2021 年，與單親爸爸同住的 1 歲及以下、2 至 5 歲及 6 至 11 歲的未成年子女佔所有與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女的比例分別為 2.0%、10.5% 及 33.9%，低於與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女的相應比例（2.9%、12.6% 及 35.9%）。另一方面，與單親爸爸同住的 12 至 17 歲的未成年子女佔所有與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女的比例則為 53.7%，高於與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女的相應比例（48.6%）。（表 8.3）

8.5 The age distribution of dependent children living with single fathers and that of dependent children living with single mothers exhibited some differences. In 2021, the proportion of dependent children aged 1 and below, aged 2-5 and aged 6-11 living with single fathers among all dependent children living with single fathers were 2.0%, 10.5% and 33.9% respectively, which were lower than the corresponding proportions of 2.9%, 12.6% and 35.9% for those living with single mothers. On the other hand, the proportion of dependent children aged 12-17 living with single fathers among all dependent children living with single fathers was 53.7%, higher than that for those living with single mothers (48.6%). (Table 8.3)

表 8.3 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按單親人士性別及子女年齡組別劃分的單親人士的未成年子女數目
Table 8.3 Dependent children of single parents by sex of single parents and age group of children, 2011, 2016 and 2021

單親人士性別及子女年齡組別 Sex of single parents and age group of children	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single fathers						
< 2	372	1.7	493	2.4	390	2.0
2 – 5	1 980	9.0	1 882	9.1	2 088	10.5
6 – 11	6 977	31.6	6 834	33.2	6 754	33.9
12 – 17	12 772	57.8	11 362	55.2	10 704	53.7
小計 Sub-total	22 101	100.0	20 571	100.0	19 936	100.0
與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single mothers						
< 2	1 974	2.4	3 287	4.5	2 174	2.9
2 – 5	7 685	9.4	10 002	13.6	9 374	12.6
6 – 11	23 289	28.5	22 690	30.9	26 746	35.9
12 – 17	48 888	59.7	37 393	51.0	36 278	48.6
小計 Sub-total	81 836	100.0	73 372	100.0	74 572	100.0
所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女 All dependent children living with single parents						
< 2	2 346	2.3	3 780	4.0	2 564	2.7
2 – 5	9 665	9.3	11 884	12.7	11 462	12.1
6 – 11	30 266	29.1	29 524	31.4	33 500	35.4
12 – 17	61 660	59.3	48 755	51.9	46 982	49.7
總計 Total	103 937	100.0	93 943	100.0	94 508	100.0

未成年子女的就學狀況

8.6 在 2021 年，單親人士的 6 至 14 歲未成年子女全部就學。單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的就學比率亦有改善，由 2011 年的 92.2% 上升至 2021 年的 96.6%，增加了 4.4 個百分點。不過，2021 年的比率仍稍低於所有與父母同住的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的比率（97.2%）。在 2021 年，單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女就讀全日制課程及有工作的比例（5.0%）高於所有與父母同住的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女的相應比例（2.9%）。（表 8.4 及 8.5）

School attendance of dependent children

8.6 In 2021, school attendance was universal among dependent children aged 6-14 of single parents. As for dependent children aged 15-17 of single parents, the school attendance rate improved by 4.4 percentage points from 92.2% in 2011 to 96.6% in 2021. Yet, the figure in 2021 was still slightly lower than that of all dependent children aged 15-17 living with parent(s) (97.2%). The proportion of dependent children aged 15-17 living with single parents and studying full-time courses and working (5.0%) was higher than the corresponding proportion of all dependent children aged 15-17 living with parent(s) (2.9%) in 2021. (Tables 8.4 and 8.5)

表 8.4 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按單親人士性別及子女年齡組別劃分的單親人士的 3 至 17 歲未成年子女就學比率

Table 8.4 School attendance rate of dependent children aged 3-17 of single parents by sex of single parents and age group of children, 2011, 2016 and 2021

單親人士性別及子女年齡組別 Sex of single parents and age group of children	就學比率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) School attendance rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)		
	2011	2016	2021
與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single fathers			
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	95.4	92.0	90.1
6 – 11	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 14	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	89.1	94.7	95.4
與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single mothers			
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	93.1	91.8	87.0
6 – 11	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 14	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	93.0	95.3	96.9
所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女 All dependent children living with single parents			
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	93.6	91.9	87.6
6 – 11	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 14	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	92.2	95.2	96.6
所有與父母同住的未成年子女 ⁽³⁾ All dependent children living with parent(s) ⁽³⁾			
3 – 5 ⁽²⁾	91.5	92.5	88.7
6 – 11	100.0	100.0	100.0
12 – 14	100.0	100.0	100.0
15 – 17	95.0	96.5	97.2

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

(2) 有關教育特徵的數據是根據當年上半年的情況作訪問。故此，剛滿 3 歲的兒童可能因學期初（通常是早一年的 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。

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

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

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

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

表 8.5 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按單親人士性別、是否就讀全日制課程及是否有工作的單親人士的 15 至 17 歲未成年子女數目

Table 8.5 Dependent children aged 15-17 of single parents by sex of single parents, whether full-time studying and whether working, 2011, 2016 and 2021

單親人士性別、是否就讀全日制課程及是否有工作 Sex of single parents, whether full-time studying and whether working	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
與單親爸爸同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single fathers						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	273	4.1	256	4.0	243	4.5
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	5 686	85.0	5 867	90.8	4 910	90.9
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	280	4.2	109	1.7	114	2.1
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	447	6.7	233	3.6	133	2.5
小計 Sub-total	6 686	100.0	6 465	100.0	5 400	100.0
與單親媽媽同住的未成年子女 Dependent children living with single mothers						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	1 046	3.7	1 314	5.9	936	5.1
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	25 023	89.2	19 807	89.4	16 872	91.9
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	748	2.7	330	1.5	112	0.6
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	1 225	4.4	709	3.2	449	2.4
小計 Sub-total	28 042	100.0	22 160	100.0	18 369	100.0
所有與單親人士同住的未成年子女 All dependent children living with single parents						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	1 319	3.8	1 570	5.5	1 179	5.0
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	30 709	88.4	25 674	89.7	21 782	91.6
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	1 028	3.0	439	1.5	226	1.0
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	1 672	4.8	942	3.3	582	2.4
總計 Total	34 728	100.0	28 625	100.0	23 769	100.0
所有與父母同住的未成年子女 All dependent children living with parent(s)						
就讀全日制課程及有工作 Full-time studying and working	6 770	2.8	7 106	4.0	4 430	2.9
就讀全日制課程但沒有工作 Full-time studying but not working	222 642	92.2	163 848	92.5	142 525	94.3
沒有就讀全日制課程但有工作 Not full-time studying but working	3 269	1.4	1 730	1.0	914	0.6
沒有就讀全日制課程及沒有工作 Neither full-time studying nor working	8 829	3.7	4 538	2.6	3 351	2.2
總計 Total	241 510	100.0	177 222	100.0	151 220	100.0

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9. 地區特徵

居住地區

9.1 在 2021 年，共有 52.4% 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有 36.2% 及 11.5%。整體人口在新界、九龍及香港島的分布則分別為 53.7%、30.1% 及 16.1%。（表 9.1）

9.2 在過去 10 年，居住在香港島及新界的單親人士數目及比例均有所減少，前者由 2011 年的 9 693 人（或 11.9%）下降至 2021 年的 8 290 人（或 11.5%），而後者在同期間則由 45 645 人（或 55.9%）下降至 37 847 人（或 52.4%）。另外，居住在九龍的單親人士數目在同期間也有所下降，由 26 359 人減至 26 142 人，其相對所有單親人士的比例則錄得上升，由 32.3% 升至 36.2%。（表 9.1）

9.3 在 2021 年，居住了最多單親人士的首三個區議會分區為觀塘區（8 077 人或 11.2%）、沙田區（6 727 人或 9.3%）及元朗區（6 374 人或 8.8%）。另外，最少單親人士居住在灣仔區（1 315 人或 1.8%）。（表 9.1）

9.4 按性別分析，最多單親媽媽居住的首三個區議會分區為觀塘區、沙田區及深水埗區，而最多單親爸爸居住的首三個區議會分區為觀塘區、元朗區及深水埗區。（表 9.1）

9.5 在 2021 年，錄得最高的單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住人士的比例的首三個區議會分區是深水埗區（9.1%）、北區（8.4%）及觀塘區（7.9%）。（圖 9.1）

9. Geographical Characteristics

District of residence

9.1 In 2021, 52.4% of the single parents resided in the New Territories, while 36.2% and 11.5% in Kowloon and on Hong Kong Island respectively. The corresponding proportions of the total population residing in these three areas were 53.7%, 30.1% and 16.1% respectively. (Table 9.1)

9.2 Over the past 10 years, the number and proportion of single parents residing on Hong Kong Island and those of single parents residing in the New Territories both declined, from 9 693 persons (or 11.9%) in 2011 dropping to 8 290 persons (or 11.5%) in 2021 on Hong Kong Island, and from 45 645 persons (or 55.9%) dropping to 37 847 persons (or 52.4%) in the New Territories over the same period. On the other hand, the number of single parents residing in Kowloon also decreased from 26 359 persons to 26 142 persons over the same period. However, the proportion of single parents residing in Kowloon recorded an increase, from 32.3% to 36.2%. (Table 9.1)

9.3 In 2021, the top three District Council districts with the largest number of single parents residing therein were the Kwun Tong (8 077 or 11.2%), Sha Tin (6 727 or 9.3%) and Yuen Long (6 374 or 8.8%) districts, whereas the smallest number of single parents resided in the Wan Chai district (1 315 or 1.8%). (Table 9.1)

9.4 Analysed by sex, the top three District Council districts with the largest number of single mothers residing therein were the Kwun Tong, Sha Tin and Sham Shui Po districts, while the corresponding top three District Council districts for single fathers were the Kwun Tong, Yuen Long and Sham Shui Po districts. (Table 9.1)

9.5 In 2021, the three District Council districts with the highest proportion of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18 were the Sham Shui Po (9.1%), North (8.4%) and Kwun Tong (7.9%) districts. (Chart 9.1)

表 9.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及區議會分區劃分的單親人士數目
Table 9.1 Single parents by sex and District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021

		2011		2016		2021	
性別 Sex	區議會分區 District Council district	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
男 Male							
	香港島 Hong Kong Island						
	中西區 Central and Western	332	1.9	279	1.7	304	1.9
	灣仔 ⁽¹⁾ Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	253	1.4	219	1.3	411	2.6
	東區 ⁽¹⁾ Eastern ⁽¹⁾	1 096	6.2	1 013	6.0	732	4.6
	南區 Southern	630	3.6	483	2.9	509	3.2
	小計 Sub-total	2 311	13.1	1 994	11.8	1 956	12.2
	九龍 Kowloon						
	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	661	3.7	1 009	6.0	471	2.9
	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	931	5.3	1 245	7.4	1 318	8.2
	九龍城 Kowloon City	1 099	6.2	792	4.7	809	5.0
	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	1 109	6.3	1 057	6.3	1 045	6.5
	觀塘 Kwun Tong	2 011	11.4	1 659	9.8	1 943	12.1
	小計 Sub-total	5 811	32.9	5 762	34.1	5 586	34.8
	新界 New Territories						
	葵青 Kwai Tsing	1 407	8.0	1 506	8.9	1 003	6.3
	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	606	3.4	818	4.8	524	3.3
	屯門 Tuen Mun	1 326	7.5	1 352	8.0	1 299	8.1
	元朗 Yuen Long	1 901	10.8	1 374	8.1	1 609	10.0
	北區 North	719	4.1	855	5.1	898	5.6
	大埔 Tai Po	794	4.5	564	3.3	455	2.8
	沙田 Sha Tin	1 355	7.7	1 533	9.1	1 231	7.7
	西貢 Sai Kung	932	5.3	738	4.4	960	6.0
	離島 Islands	495	2.8	387	2.3	509	3.2
	小計 Sub-total	9 535	54.0	9 127	54.1	8 488	53.0
	陸上總計 Land total	17 657	100.0	16 883	100.0	16 030	100.0

表 9.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及區議會分區劃分的單親人士數目（續）
Table 9.1 Single parents by sex and District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

		2011		2016		2021	
性別 Sex	區議會分區 District Council district	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
女 Female							
	香港島 Hong Kong Island						
	中西區 Central and Western	1 473	2.3	896	1.6	1 153	2.0
	灣仔 ⁽¹⁾ Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	559	0.9	873	1.5	904	1.6
	東區 ⁽¹⁾ Eastern ⁽¹⁾	3 106	4.9	3 170	5.6	2 989	5.3
	南區 Southern	2 244	3.5	1 790	3.2	1 288	2.3
	小計 Sub-total	7 382	11.5	6 729	11.9	6 334	11.3
	九龍 Kowloon						
	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	2 441	3.8	2 713	4.8	2 652	4.7
	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	4 314	6.7	4 442	7.9	4 997	8.9
	九龍城 Kowloon City	2 758	4.3	2 992	5.3	3 952	7.0
	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	4 041	6.3	3 844	6.8	2 821	5.0
	觀塘 Kwun Tong	6 994	10.9	6 251	11.1	6 134	10.9
	小計 Sub-total	20 548	32.1	20 242	35.8	20 556	36.5
	新界 New Territories						
	葵青 Kwai Tsing	5 478	8.6	4 518	8.0	3 723	6.6
	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	2 492	3.9	2 174	3.8	2 134	3.8
	屯門 Tuen Mun	5 327	8.3	4 571	8.1	3 839	6.8
	元朗 Yuen Long	7 694	12.0	5 323	9.4	4 765	8.5
	北區 North	3 152	4.9	3 024	5.3	3 025	5.4
	大埔 Tai Po	2 171	3.4	2 033	3.6	2 241	4.0
	沙田 Sha Tin	4 983	7.8	4 580	8.1	5 496	9.8
	西貢 Sai Kung	3 274	5.1	2 343	4.1	2 506	4.5
	離島 Islands	1 539	2.4	1 008	1.8	1 630	2.9
	小計 Sub-total	36 110	56.4	29 574	52.3	29 359	52.2
	陸上總計 Land total	64 040	100.0	56 545	100.0	56 249	100.0

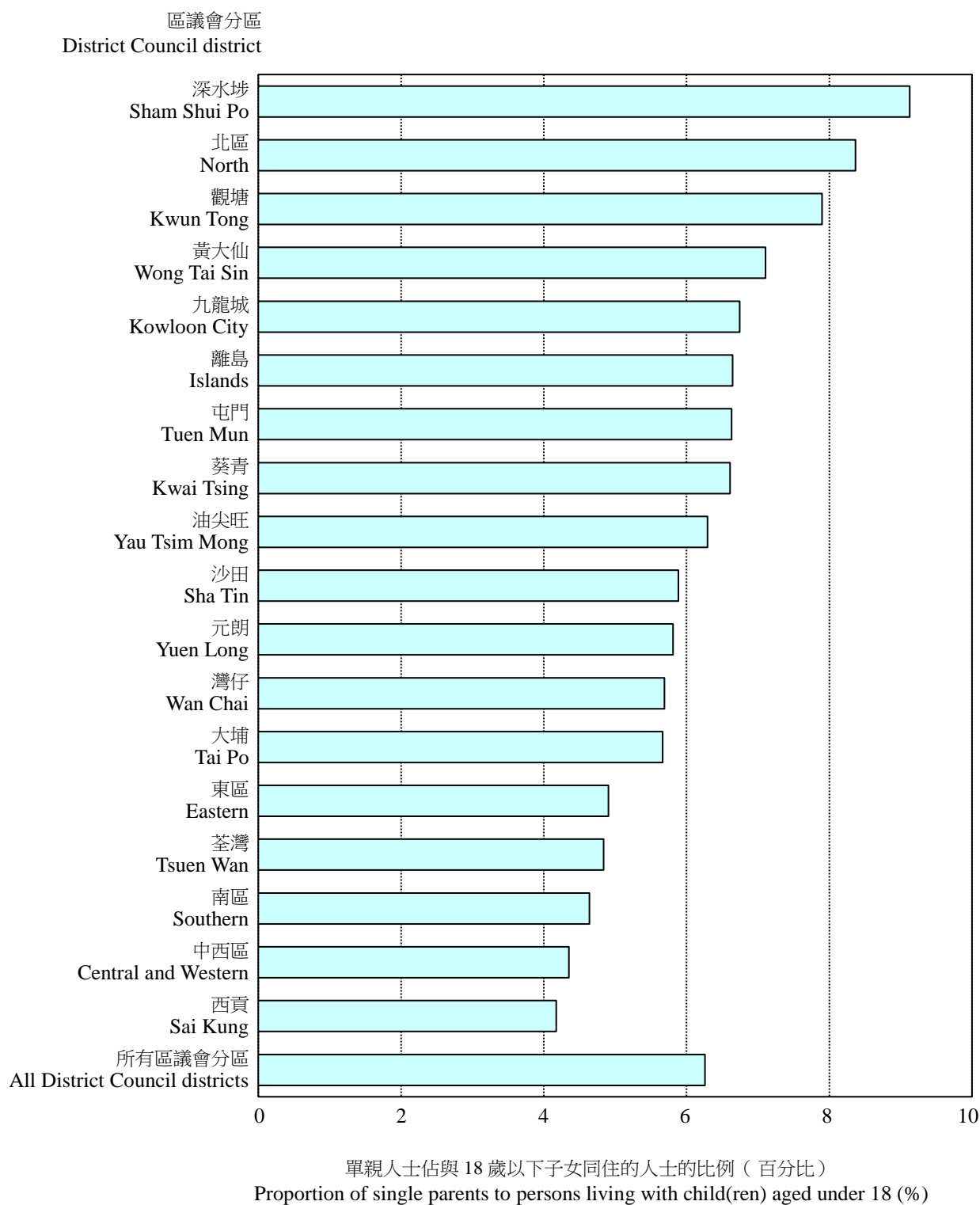
表 9.1 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按性別及區議會分區劃分的單親人士數目（續）
Table 9.1 Single parents by sex and District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021 (cont'd)

		2011		2016		2021	
性別 Sex	區議會分區 District Council district	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
合計 Both sexes							
	香港島 Hong Kong Island						
	中西區 Central and Western	1 805	2.2	1 175	1.6	1 457	2.0
	灣仔 ⁽¹⁾ Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	812	1.0	1 092	1.5	1 315	1.8
	東區 ⁽¹⁾ Eastern ⁽¹⁾	4 202	5.1	4 183	5.7	3 721	5.1
	南區 Southern	2 874	3.5	2 273	3.1	1 797	2.5
	小計 Sub-total	9 693	11.9	8 723	11.9	8 290	11.5
	九龍 Kowloon						
	油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	3 102	3.8	3 722	5.1	3 123	4.3
	深水埗 Sham Shui Po	5 245	6.4	5 687	7.7	6 315	8.7
	九龍城 Kowloon City	3 857	4.7	3 784	5.2	4 761	6.6
	黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	5 150	6.3	4 901	6.7	3 866	5.3
	觀塘 Kwun Tong	9 005	11.0	7 910	10.8	8 077	11.2
	小計 Sub-total	26 359	32.3	26 004	35.4	26 142	36.2
	新界 New Territories						
	葵青 Kwai Tsing	6 885	8.4	6 024	8.2	4 726	6.5
	荃灣 Tsuen Wan	3 098	3.8	2 992	4.1	2 658	3.7
	屯門 Tuen Mun	6 653	8.1	5 923	8.1	5 138	7.1
	元朗 Yuen Long	9 595	11.7	6 697	9.1	6 374	8.8
	北區 North	3 871	4.7	3 879	5.3	3 923	5.4
	大埔 Tai Po	2 965	3.6	2 597	3.5	2 696	3.7
	沙田 Sha Tin	6 338	7.8	6 113	8.3	6 727	9.3
	西貢 Sai Kung	4 206	5.1	3 081	4.2	3 466	4.8
	離島 Islands	2 034	2.5	1 395	1.9	2 139	3.0
	小計 Sub-total	45 645	55.9	38 701	52.7	37 847	52.4
	陸上總計 Land total	81 697	100.0	73 428	100.0	72 279	100.0

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年及 2021 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are not strictly comparable with those for 2011 in this table.

圖 9.1 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的單親人士佔與 18 歲以下子女同住的人士的比例⁽¹⁾
Chart 9.1 Proportion of single parents to persons living with child(ren) aged under 18⁽¹⁾ by District Council district, 2021



註釋：(1) 數字不包括住在船艇上的人士。

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

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

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

表 9.2 2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的單親人士的未成年子女數目

Table 9.2 Dependent children of single parents by District Council district, 2011, 2016 and 2021

區議會分區 District Council district	2011		2016		2021	
	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %	數目 Number	百分比 %
香港島 Hong Kong Island						
中西區 Central and Western	2 160	2.1	1 643	1.7	1 845	2.0
灣仔 ⁽¹⁾ Wan Chai ⁽¹⁾	1 023	1.0	1 287	1.4	1 678	1.8
東區 ⁽¹⁾ Eastern ⁽¹⁾	5 294	5.1	5 210	5.5	5 017	5.3
南區 Southern	3 802	3.7	2 975	3.2	2 426	2.6
小計 Sub-total	12 279	11.8	11 115	11.8	10 966	11.6
九龍 Kowloon						
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	3 863	3.7	4 551	4.8	3 875	4.1
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	6 783	6.5	7 182	7.6	8 059	8.5
九龍城 Kowloon City	4 953	4.8	4 857	5.2	6 101	6.5
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	6 498	6.3	6 472	6.9	4 837	5.1
觀塘 Kwun Tong	11 303	10.9	10 375	11.0	10 099	10.7
小計 Sub-total	33 400	32.1	33 437	35.6	32 971	34.9
新界 New Territories						
葵青 Kwai Tsing	8 948	8.6	7 654	8.1	6 508	6.9
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	4 012	3.9	3 805	4.1	3 795	4.0
屯門 Tuen Mun	8 116	7.8	7 815	8.3	6 716	7.1
元朗 Yuen Long	12 639	12.2	8 706	9.3	8 690	9.2
北區 North	5 016	4.8	4 828	5.1	5 282	5.6
大埔 Tai Po	3 748	3.6	3 327	3.5	3 473	3.7
沙田 Sha Tin	7 537	7.3	7 475	8.0	8 671	9.2
西貢 Sai Kung	5 345	5.1	3 927	4.2	4 273	4.5
離島 Islands	2 889	2.8	1 854	2.0	3 163	3.3
小計 Sub-total	58 250	56.0	49 391	52.6	50 571	53.5
陸上總計 Land total	103 929	100.0	93 943	100.0	94 508	100.0

註釋：(1) 2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用分界，因此本統計表內的 2016 年及 2021 年灣仔區議會及東區區議會的統計數字不可與 2011 年作直接比較。

Note: (1) The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and the 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. Therefore, figures of the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are not strictly comparable with those for 2011 in this table.

按區議會分區劃分的單親人士及其未成年子女的特徵

9.7 在 2021 年居住在 18 個區議會分區的單親人士及其未成年子女的特徵有一些差異。以下段落描述選定的特徵。

9.8 單親爸爸方面，按區議會分區分析，在 2021 年居住在油尖旺區的單親爸爸最年輕，其年齡中位數是 43.6 歲，而居住在中西區的單親爸爸的未成年子女最年輕，其年齡中位數是 10.2 歲。相反，居住在灣仔區的單親爸爸最年長，其年齡中位數是 52.6 歲，而居住在大埔區的單親爸爸的未成年子女最年長，其年齡中位數為 14.1 歲。（表 9.3）

9.9 在 2021 年，每名單親爸爸平均有 1.2 名未成年子女。所有單親爸爸中，居住在大埔區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目最多，為 1.5 名，而居住在北區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目則最少，為 1.1 名。（表 9.3）

9.10 至於單親媽媽方面，按區議會分區分析，在 2021 年居住在油尖旺區、屯門區及離島區的單親媽媽是最年輕的，其年齡中位數是 41.2 歲，而居住在油尖旺區的單親媽媽的未成年子女亦是最年輕的，其年齡中位數是 8.6 歲。另外，居住在中西區的單親媽媽是最年長，其年齡中位數為 45.7 歲，而居住在南區的單親媽媽的未成年子女是最年長的，為 12.8 歲。（表 9.3）

9.11 在 2021 年，每名單親媽媽平均有 1.3 名未成年子女。所有單親媽媽中，居住在荃灣區及離島區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目最多，為 1.5 名，而居住在西貢區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目則最少，為 1.2 名。（表 9.3）

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

9.7 There were some differences in the characteristics of single parents and their dependent children residing in the 18 District Council districts in 2021. Selected features are highlighted in the following paragraphs.

9.8 For single fathers, analysed by District Council district, those living in the Yau Tsim Mong district were the youngest with a median age of 43.6. Dependent children of single fathers living in the Central and Western district were the youngest with a median age of 10.2. In contrast, single fathers living in the Wan Chai district were the oldest with a median age of 52.6 and those dependent children of single fathers living in the Tai Po district were the oldest with median ages of 14.1. (Table 9.3)

9.9 The average number of dependent children of each single father was 1.2 in 2021. Among all single fathers, the largest average number of 1.5 dependent children was recorded for single fathers living in the Tai Po district, while the smallest average number of 1.1 dependent children was recorded for single fathers living in the North district. (Table 9.3)

9.10 For single mothers, analysed by District Council district, single mothers living in the Yau Tsim Mong, Tuen Mun and Islands districts were the youngest with a median age of 41.2 in 2021. Dependent children of single mothers living in the Yau Tsim Mong district were also the youngest with a median age of 8.6. On the other hand, single mothers living in the Central and Western district were the oldest with a median age of 45.7 and those dependent children of single mothers living in the Southern district were the oldest with a median age of 12.8. (Table 9.3)

9.11 The average number of dependent children of each single mother was 1.3 in 2021. Among all single mothers, the largest average number of 1.5 dependent children was recorded for single mothers living in the Tsuen Wan and Islands districts, while the smallest average number of 1.2 dependent children was recorded for single mothers living in the Sai Kung district. (Table 9.3)

表 9.3 2021 年按區議會分區劃分的單親爸爸／媽媽的年齡中位數、平均未成年子女數目及未成年子女的年齡中位數

Table 9.3 Median age, average number of dependent children and median age of dependent children of single fathers/mothers by District Council district, 2021

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	49.4	1.2	10.2	45.7	1.3	11.0	46.4	1.3	10.8
灣仔 Wan Chai	52.6	1.2	11.0	43.4	1.3	10.8	45.9	1.3	10.8
東區 Eastern	45.4	1.3	12.2	44.4	1.4	12.1	44.6	1.3	12.1
南區 Southern	46.4	1.2	11.0	44.5	1.4	12.8	44.7	1.4	12.5
合計 Overall	47.4	1.2	11.2	44.5	1.3	11.9	45.2	1.3	11.7
九龍 Kowloon									
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	43.6	1.2	12.1	41.2	1.3	8.6	41.7	1.2	9.1
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	48.7	1.3	13.0	43.9	1.3	11.4	44.4	1.3	12.0
九龍城 Kowloon City	46.4	1.2	12.8	43.5	1.3	12.1	43.8	1.3	12.2
黃大仙 Wong Tai Sin	46.1	1.2	12.5	42.7	1.3	12.2	43.0	1.3	12.3
觀塘 Kwun Tong	47.8	1.2	13.3	43.5	1.3	12.5	44.4	1.3	12.8
合計 Overall	47.3	1.2	13.0	43.3	1.3	11.7	43.8	1.3	12.1
新界 New Territories									
葵青 Kwai Tsing	45.9	1.3	11.5	41.6	1.4	11.7	42.2	1.4	11.6
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	46.2	1.3	13.0	44.7	1.5	12.4	44.8	1.4	12.6
屯門 Tuen Mun	44.8	1.2	12.3	41.2	1.3	12.0	42.1	1.3	12.0
元朗 Yuen Long	44.2	1.3	12.1	42.4	1.4	11.4	42.7	1.4	11.6
北區 North	44.9	1.1	13.0	41.6	1.4	11.3	41.9	1.3	11.5
大埔 Tai Po	44.3	1.5	14.1	41.9	1.3	10.9	42.0	1.3	11.6
沙田 Sha Tin	45.4	1.2	12.0	43.1	1.3	12.4	43.4	1.3	12.3
西貢 Sai Kung	47.0	1.2	10.7	41.7	1.2	11.1	43.1	1.2	10.9
離島 Islands	48.4	1.3	12.8	41.2	1.5	11.8	42.8	1.5	11.9
合計 Overall	45.4	1.3	12.2	42.2	1.4	11.8	42.7	1.3	11.9
陸上合計 Land overall	46.2	1.2	12.5	42.9	1.3	11.8	43.5	1.3	11.9

中文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in Chinese

中文詞彙釋義（按筆畫數目排列）

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

方括號內的數字為英文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

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

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

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

- (5) 在港居住年期 (**Duration of residence in Hong Kong**)：計算受訪者在港居住的總年數（以整年計），離港超過 6 個月或以上的期間不計算在內。 [10]
- (6) 年齡 (**Age**)：指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。答案由出生年月推算得出。 [4]
- (7) 年齡中位數 (**Median age**)：顯示人口平均年齡的一種指標，人口總數 50%在這年齡之上，而其餘的 50%在這年齡之下。 [21]
- (8) 行業 (**Industry**)：在人口普查前的 7 天內，受訪者工作機構主要的活動類別。本刊物內有關行業的統計數字，其分類是以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為藍本而編定，與 2016 年中期人口統計所採用的行業分類相同。該行業分類的行業簡介及包括的範圍如下： [16]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (9) **住戶人數 (Household size) :** 指家庭住戶中的人口數目。 [15]
- (10) **每月所有職業收入 (Monthly income from all employment) :** 每月從所有職業所得的收入，即每月主要職業收入及每月其他職業收入的總和。對於僱主或自營業者來說，這是指扣除營運開支後從所有業務所賺得的收入。對於僱員來說，則是指從所有工作所賺取的全部收入，包括薪金或工資、花紅、佣金、逾時工作補薪、房屋津貼、小賬及其他現金津貼，但不包括年終花紅及雙糧。2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年所記金額分別以 2011 年 6 月、2016 年 6 月及 2021 年 6 月的收入計算。 [29]
- (11) **每月所有職業收入中位數 (Median monthly income from all employment) :** 每月所有職業收入的一種平均值，50% 的工作人口（不包括無酬家庭從業員）的主要職業收入高於這數字，而其餘 50%，他們的所有職業收入低於這數字。請參看第 (10) 項「每月所有職業收入」。 [24]
- (12) **每周通常工作時數 (Weekly usual hours of work) :** 指一名就業人士在正常或典型的一個星期內的通常工作時數，包括經常進行的超時工作（無論是有酬或無酬），但用膳時間、通常不用工作的日數或時數，及非經常進行的超時工作並不包括在內。在家中候命的時間不計算在工作時數中。居家就業人士在家中工作的時數則計算在內。 [40]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (17) **居港人口 (Hong Kong Resident Population)**：居港人口包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指以下兩類人士：（一）在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港；及（二）於點算時刻身在香港的香港非永久性居民。對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

臨時房屋 (Temporary housing)：包括所有臨時屋宇單位。

- (20) **所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數 (Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment)**：所有僱用工作的每周通常工作時數的一種平均值。50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）高於這數字，而其餘 50% 的工作人口的每周通常工作時數（按所有僱用工作計算）低於這數字。請參看第 (12) 項「每周通常工作時數」。
- [26]
- (21) **流動居民 (Mobile Residents)**：對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在點算時刻之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在點算時刻之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在點算時刻他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。請參看第 (30) 項「常住居民」。
- [27]
- (22) **家庭住戶 (Domestic household)**：一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。（註：家庭住戶需至少有一名成員為常住居民，只有流動居民的住戶不會被界定為家庭住戶。）
- [9]
- (23) **家庭住戶平均人數 (Average domestic household size)**：每個家庭住戶的平均人數。計算方法是把家庭住戶內的人口總數除以家庭住戶總數。
- [6]
- (24) **家庭住戶每月收入 (Monthly domestic household income)**：指住戶成員的總收入（包括他們由所有工作獲得的現金收入及其他現金收入）。2011 年、2016 年及 2021 年所記金額分別以 2011 年 6 月、2016 年 6 月及 2021 年 6 月的收入計算。
- [28]
- (25) **家庭住戶每月收入中位數 (Median monthly domestic household income)**：住戶每月收入的一種平均值。50% 的住戶的收入高於這數字，而其餘 50% 的收入低於這數字。收入金額是 0 的住戶亦包括在計算之內。請參看第 (24) 項「家庭住戶每月收入」。
- [23]
- (26) **書寫選定語言的能力 (Ability to write a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言書寫簡單短句，則他／她可算具備書寫該種語言的能力。
- [3]
- (27) **區議會分區及選區 (District Council district and Constituency Area)**：根據區議會條例（第 547 章），全港共有 18 個地方行政區：港島 4 個、九龍 5 個及新界 9 個。每個地方行政區均設有一個區議會，而每個區議會的選區分界則是由選舉管理委員會向行政長官建議。2021 年人口普查所採用的區議會選區分界，是按 2019 年 11 月 24 日區議會選舉時，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《2018 年選區（區議會）宣布令》（2018 年第 263 號法律公告）所宣布的區議會選區分界。
- （註：2016 年中期人口統計及 2021 年人口普查所採用的灣仔區議會及東區區議會分界，不同於 2011 年人口普查所採用的分界。在本刊物中，當與 2011 年統計數字作比較時，會將 2016 年及 2021 年有關該兩個區議會分區的數字按 2011 年的分界重新編製，以作合適的比較。）
- [8]
- (28) **婚姻狀況 (Marital status)**：受訪者在人口普查／中期人口統計訪問時所報稱的婚姻狀況，不論有關的婚

姻或離婚事件是否有經過合法登記或儀式。 [20]

(29) **專上教育 (Post-secondary education)**：請參看第 (31) 項「**教育程度**」。 [32]

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

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

教育程度分類如下：

未受教育 (No schooling)：包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。

學前教育 (Pre-primary)：包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。

小學 (Primary)：包括所有小學的一至六年級。

初中 (Lower secondary)：包括所有中學的一至三年級。

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

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

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

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

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

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

(34) **就學比率 (School attendance rate)**：在院校就讀全日制課程的學生數目佔人口的比例 (對 2021 年人口普查而言，是指在 2021 年上半年的情況)。 [34]

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

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

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

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

(36) **單親人士的未成年子女 (Dependent children of single parents)**：指 18 歲以下與單親人士居住於同一住戶內的子女。 [7]

(37) **經濟活動身分 (Economic activity status)**：人口可劃分為「從事經濟活動人口」（即勞動人口）及「非從事經濟活動人口」兩大類。 [11]

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

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

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

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

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

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）在人口普查前的 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；（乙）在人口普查前的 7 天內隨時可工作；及（丙）在人口普查前的 30 天內有找尋工作。

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

非從事經濟活動人口 (Economically inactive population)：指在人口普查前的 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人，但不包括在該 7 天內正在休假和失業的人。而退休人士、料理家務者、無酬照顧者及所有 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。

無酬照顧者 (Unpaid carer)：須無酬照顧親人或其他人士（包括長期病患、殘疾或年長／年幼的人士）的人。

學生 (Student)：在院校就讀全日制課程的人（對於 2021 年人口普查而言，學生是指 2021 年上半年就讀全日制課程的人，並將會於人口普查（即 2021 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，並在人口普查前的 7 天內沒有工作的人亦歸入此類別。兼職學生歸入從事經濟活動人士，故並不包括在此類別內。

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

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

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

- (38) **慣用交談語言 (Usual spoken language)**：指在家中日常交談所用的語言／方言，但不適用於 5 歲以下兒童或失去語言能力的人士。 [39]
- (39) **閱讀選定語言的能力 (Ability to read a selected language)**：若一名 5 歲及以上人士在日常生活中能夠以某種語言閱讀簡單短句，則他／她可算具備閱讀該種語言的能力。 [1]
- (40) **點算時刻 (Reference moment)**：2021 年 6 月 30 日凌晨 3 時為 2021 年人口普查的點算時刻。在記錄某人在點算時刻身在何處時，若他／她正在當夜班、返家途中或在非住宿地方，他／她會被當作在被點算的屋宇單位內。 [33]
- (41) **職業 (Occupation)**：在人口普查前的 7 天內受訪者所從事的工作類別。在 2016 年中期人口統計引進並在 2021 年人口普查全面採用了新的職業分類方法，使之更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。為方便作出比較，本刊物內 2011 年人口普查按職業劃分的工作人口分布的數據已作適當的後向估計。該職業分類的主要組別簡介及包括的範圍如下： [30]

經理 (Managers)：包括立法議員、政府高級官員、外國使節、常務董事及行政總裁、商業服務經理、行政經理、銷售及市場經理、製造業經理、建造業經理、供應及分銷經理、資訊及通訊科技服務經理、專職服務經理、學校校長、酒店經理、零售及批發業經理等。

專業人員 (Professionals)：包括會計師及核數師、工程專業人員、醫生、註冊護士及其他醫護專業人員（例如註冊中醫、牙醫、藥劑師、助產士、獸醫）、律師、大學及專上學院講師、學校教師及其他教學專業人員、精算師、統計師、經濟師、金融及投資顧問、軟件及應用程式開發及分析員、社會及宗教專業人員等。

輔助專業人員 (Associate professionals)：包括工程技術員、製造督導、建造督導、登記護士及其他醫護輔助專業人員（例如牙醫助理、配藥員、陪月員）、法律文員、精算助理、統計助理、股票交易員、保險顧問及核保員、資訊及通訊技術人員、地產代理及物業經理、行政及專科秘書、紀律部隊的督察及相似職級人員、社會工作助理、攝影師、主廚師等。

文書支援人員 (Clerical support workers)：包括一般辦公室文員、會計及簿記文員、私人秘書、銀行櫃員、處理客戶詢問文員、倉庫管倉員等。

服務及銷售人員 (Service and sales workers)：包括銷售人員、旅遊服務員及導遊、廚師、侍應生、理髮師、美容師、個人護理工作人員、紀律部隊的員佐級人員、幼兒工作人員及教師助理、屋宇保安員、運輸工作人員等。

工藝及有關人員 (Craft and related workers)：包括建築及有關行業工人、機械技工及修理員、電器、電子及電訊器材安裝員及維修技工、麵包師及其他食物處理工人、裁縫等。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (Plant and machine operators and assemblers)：包括食物及有關製品機器操作員、司機及流動式機器操作員等。

非技術工人 (Elementary occupations)：包括家庭傭工、清潔工人及雜務工人、食材準備助理、信差及傳遞員等。

漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業 (Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable)：包括種菜場工人、園林工人、漁業工人、及報稱的職業不能辨別或描述不足。

英文詞彙釋義

Definition of Terms in English

英文詞彙釋義（按字母順序排列）

Definition of Terms in English (in alphabetical order)

方括號內的數字為中文詞彙釋義內的相對編號

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

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

where P_1 = population at the beginning of a period

P_2 = population at the end of a period

r = average annual growth rate

n = number of years in the period

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

- (6) **Average domestic household size（家庭住戶平均人數）**： The average number of persons per domestic household. It is calculated by dividing the total number of persons who were living in domestic households by the total number of domestic households. [23]
- (7) **Dependent children of single parents（單親人士的未成年子女）**： This refers to children aged under 18 living with single parents. [36]
- (8) **District Council district and Constituency Area（區議會分區及選區）**： There are 18 districts in Hong Kong as declared under the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547): 4 on Hong Kong Island, 5 in Kowloon and 9 in the New Territories. A District Council is established in each district. The boundary of Constituency Area for each District Council is recommended by the Electoral Affairs Commission to the Chief Executive. The set of Constituency Area boundaries adopted in the 2021 Population Census is based on those declared in the Declaration of Constituencies (District Councils) Order 2018 (L.N. 263 of 2018) made by the Chief Executive in Council under section 6 of the District Councils Ordinance (Cap. 547) for the District Council Election held on 24 November 2019.

(Note: The boundaries of the Wan Chai district and Eastern district adopted in the 2016 Population By-census and 2021 Population Census are not comparable with those adopted in the 2011 Population Census. In this report, whenever comparison of statistics on districts with 2011 is made, the statistics pertaining to the Wan Chai and Eastern districts for 2016 and 2021 are re-compiled based on the boundaries adopted in the 2011 Population Census, so that appropriate comparison can be made.) [27]

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

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

The working population refers to persons aged 15 and over who should (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before the 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) have not 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 30 days before the Census.

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

Economically inactive population (非從事經濟活動人口): This comprises persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before the Census, excluding

persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as retired persons, home-makers, unpaid carers and persons aged below 15 are thus included.

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

Unpaid carer (無酬照顧者): A person who is engaged in unpaid care to family members or other persons (including persons with chronic diseases / disability and old/young persons).

Student (學生): A person who is studying full-time in educational institution (as for the 2021 Population Census, students refers to those who had been studying in the first half of 2021 and would continue to study full-time in the academic year after the Census [i.e. June 2021]). 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.

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

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Post-secondary (sub-degree course) (專上教育 (副學位課程)): Including all higher certificate / higher diploma / professional diploma / associate degree / pre-associate degree / endorsement certificate / associateship or equivalent courses in universities

/ Vocational Training Council, other sub-degree courses in universities funded by University Grants Committee, higher certificate / higher diploma / professional diploma / associate degree / pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in former Polytechnics / other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, higher diploma / professional diploma / associate degree / pre-associate degree or equivalent courses in other colleges providing post-secondary courses, sub-degree courses in the Education University of Hong Kong (former Hong Kong Institute of Education), sub-degree level nurse training courses / dental training courses, distance learning sub-degree level courses and other sub-degree level courses.

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

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

(Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [15]

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

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

- (16) **Industry (行業)**: The major activity of the establishment in which a person worked during the 7 days before the Census. The classification adopted for statistics on industry in this report is modeled on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0. It is the same as that adopted in the 2016 Population By-census. The brief descriptions and coverage of the industrial sectors of this industry classification are given as follows: [8]

Manufacturing (製造業): This industry sector includes the physical or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. Substantial alteration, renovation and reconstruction of goods are generally considered to be manufacturing. Also included in the industry sector is specialised repair and maintenance of industrial and commercial machinery and equipment. Examples of this industry sector are food product manufacturing; wearing apparel industry; printing industry; manufacturing of electronic products; and repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

Construction (建造業): This industry sector includes general construction and specialised

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

welfare institutions.

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

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

- (17) **Labour force (勞動人口)**: Please see **Economic activity status** in (11). [32]
- (18) **Labour force participation rate (勞動人口參與率)**: The proportion of labour force in the total population aged 15 and over. [33]
- (19) **Living arrangements (居住情況)**: Living arrangements are classified according to the respondent and his/her relationship with other household members living with him/her. The different categories of living arrangements are as follows: [14]
- Living with child(ren) only (只與子女同住)*: A person living with their child(ren) and other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).
- Living with parent(s) and child(ren) (與父母及子女同住)*: A person living with their father and/or mother, their child(ren), other relatives and other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).
- Living with child(ren) and relative(s) other than parent(s) (與子女及父母以外的其他親屬同住)*: A person living with their child(ren), relatives other than their parents and other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).
- (20) **Marital status (婚姻狀況)**: The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents at the time of enumeration in the population censuses/by-censuses, regardless of whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony. [28]
- (21) **Median age (年齡中位數)**: The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it. [7]
- (22) **Median floor area of accommodation (居所樓面面積中位數)**: The average floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied floor area above that figure and the other 50% occupied floor area below it. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (13).
- (Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [16]
- (23) **Median monthly domestic household income (家庭住戶每月收入中位數)**: The average monthly domestic household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households had incomes

above that figure and the other 50% had incomes below it. Zero income households are included in the calculation. Please see **Monthly domestic household income** in (28). [25]

- (24) **Median monthly income from all employment** (每月所有職業收入中位數) : The average income from all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population, excluding unpaid family workers, had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it. Please see **Monthly income from all employment** in (29). [11]
- (25) **Median per capita floor area of accommodation** (人均居所樓面面積中位數) : The average per capita floor area of accommodation so calculated that 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area above that figure and the other 50% of the total number of domestic households occupied per capita floor area below that figure. The floor area of public rental housing is measured in terms of internal floor area while the floor area of other types of accommodation is measured in terms of saleable floor area. For domestic households sharing a unit of quarters, the floor area of the common area shared among households is excluded. Statistics related to floor area of accommodation presented in this report do not include domestic households living in unsheltered accommodation or on board vessels. Please see **Floor area of accommodation** in (13).
- (Note: Owing to the difference in definitions, statistics of floor area of public rental housing are not directly comparable to those of other types of accommodation. Besides, the information of floor area of accommodation as reported by respondents may be subject to different extent of estimation, and hence caution should be exercised in interpreting the statistics concerned.) [2]
- (26) **Median weekly usual hours of work of all employment** (所有工作的每周通常工作時數中位數) : The average weekly usual hours of work of all employment so calculated that 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) above that figure and the other 50% of the working population had weekly usual hours of work (calculated based on all employment) below it. Please see **Weekly usual hours of work** in (40). [20]
- (27) **Mobile Residents** (流動居民) : For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who were not “Usual Residents”, they were classified as “Mobile Residents” if they had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment. Please see **Usual Residents** in (38). [21]
- (28) **Monthly domestic household income** (家庭住戶每月收入) : The total income (including earnings in cash from all employments and other cash incomes) of members of households. The amount recorded for 2011, 2016 and 2021 refers to the income for June 2011, June 2016 and June 2021 respectively. [24]
- (29) **Monthly income from all employment** (每月所有職業收入) : It is derived by summing the monthly income from main employment and monthly income from other employment. For employers or self-employed persons, this is the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running all their businesses. For employees, this is the total amount earned from all their employment including salary or wage, bonus, commission, overtime allowance, housing allowance, tips and other cash allowances. New Year bonus and double pay are excluded. The amount recorded for 2011, 2016 and 2021 refers to the income for June 2011, June 2016 and June 2021 respectively. [10]
- (30) **Occupation** (職業) : This refers to the kind of work a person performed during the 7 days before the Census. A new occupation classification scheme was introduced in the 2016 Population By-census and fully adopted in the 2021 Population Census, which follows “International Standard Classification Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)” more closely. To facilitate comparison, a backcasting exercise was done to re-compile a set of figures on the distribution of working population by occupation for the 2011 Population Census in this report. The brief descriptions and coverage of the major groups of this occupation classification are given as follows: [41]

Managers (經理) : Including legislators; senior government officials; foreign diplomats;

managing directors and chief executives; business services managers; administration managers; sales and marketing managers; manufacturing managers; construction managers; supply and distribution managers; information and communications technology service managers; professional services managers; school principals; hotel managers; retail and wholesale trade managers; etc.

Professionals (專業人員): Including accountants and auditors; engineering professionals; medical doctors; registered nurses and other healthcare professionals (e.g. registered Chinese medicine practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, veterinarians); lawyers; university and post-secondary college lecturers; school teachers and other teaching professionals; actuaries; statisticians; economists; financial and investment advisers; software and applications developers and analysts; social and religious professionals; etc.

Associate professionals (輔助專業人員): Including engineering technicians; manufacturing and construction supervisors; enrolled nurses and other healthcare associate professionals (e.g. dental assistants, dispensers, postnatal care workers); law clerks; actuarial assistants; statistical assistants; securities traders; insurance consultants and underwriters; information and communications technology technicians; real estate agents and property managers; administrative and specialised secretaries; inspectors and similarly ranked staff in disciplined services; social work assistants; photographers; chefs; etc.

Clerical support workers (文書支援人員): Including general office clerks; accounting and bookkeeping clerks; personal secretaries; bank tellers; client information workers; storekeepers; etc.

Service and sales workers (服務及銷售人員): Including salespersons; travel attendants and guides; cooks; waiters; barbers; beauticians; personal care workers; rank and file staff in disciplined services; child care workers and teachers' aides; building security guards; transport workers; etc.

Craft and related workers (工藝及有關人員): Including building and related trades workers; machinery mechanics and repairers; electrical, electronic and telecommunication equipment installers and repairers; bakers and other food processing workers; tailors; etc.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers (機台及機器操作員及裝配員): Including food and related products machine operators; drivers and mobile plant operators; etc.

Elementary occupations (非技術工人): Including domestic helpers; cleaners and labourers; food preparation assistants; messengers and deliverers; etc.

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 vegetable farm workers; gardeners; fishery workers; and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

- (31) **Population (人口)**: Please see **Hong Kong Resident Population** in (14). [1]
- (32) **Post-secondary education (專上教育)**: Please see **Educational attainment** in (12). [29]
- (33) **Reference moment (點算時刻)**: This refers to the reference moment of the 2021 Population Census which was fixed at 3:00 a.m. on 30 June 2021. In recording the whereabouts of a person at the reference moment, a person who was on night shift, on the way home or at a place not for accommodation was regarded as staying in the quarters being enumerated. [40]
- (34) **School attendance rate (就學比率)**: The percentage of population attending full-time course in educational institutions (in the first half of 2021 for the 2021 Population Census). [34]
- (35) **Sex ratio (性別比率)**: The ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females. [18]

- (36) **Single parent (單親人士) :** In this report, single parents are defined as mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated, with child(ren) aged under 18 living with them in the same household. In interpreting the figures in this report, the following three points should be noted: [35]
- (i) There are some mothers or fathers who are never married, widowed, divorced or separated but not living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household. These mothers and fathers are not counted as single parents and their children not counted as children of single parents;
 - (ii) The concept of “single parents” is different from that of “single parent families”. While “single parents” refer to mothers or fathers as defined above, “single parent families” comprise the single parents and the child(ren) living with them; and
 - (iii) The definition of “single parents” adopted in this report has been slightly revised since the 2011 Population Census by expanding the coverage to include mothers or fathers who are never married and living with child(ren) aged under 18 in the same household. Figures for 2006 presented in this report have been re-compiled based on this expanded coverage and therefore they are slightly different from the figures published in the relevant report of the 2006 Population By-census.
- (37) **Type of housing (房屋類型) :** This refers to the nature of housing for the unit of accommodation. The different types are determined based on the type of quarters of the unit of accommodation as follows: [19]
- Public rental housing (公營租住房屋) :* Including all public rental housing units. Public rental housing units include public rental housing flats and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA); and rental flats and flats under the Senior Citizen Residences Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society (HS).
- Subsidised home ownership housing (資助自置居所房屋) :* Including all subsidised sale flats. Subsidised sale flats include flats under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the HA; flats under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Middle Income Housing Scheme (MIHS), Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) of the HA; flats under the Flat-For-Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects (SSFP) of the HS; and flats under the subsidised sale flat scheme of the Urban Renewal Authority. HOS/PSPS/MIHS/BRO/MSS/TPS/FFSS/SCHS flats that can be traded in the open market (i.e. flats sold prior to HOS Phase 3B or flats with premium paid) are classified as private permanent housing and are excluded from subsidised sale flats.
- Private permanent housing (私人永久性房屋) :* Including all private residential flats; all villas/bungalows/modern village houses; all simple stone houses/traditional village houses; and all units of staff quarters. Private residential flats include all flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built by the private sector mainly for residential purpose and all former subsidised sale flats (i.e. those flats that can be traded in the open market).
- Non-domestic housing (非住宅用房屋) :* Including all units of quarters in non-residential buildings and all units of collective living quarters.
- Temporary housing (臨時房屋) :* Including all units of temporary quarters.
- (38) **Usual Residents (常住居民) :** Usual Residents refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference moment, regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong or not at the reference moment; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who were in Hong Kong at the reference moment. [30]
- (39) **Usual spoken language (慣用交談語言) :** The usual spoken language is the language/dialect a person used in daily communication at home. This is not applicable to persons aged under 5 or mute persons. [38]

- (40) **Weekly usual hours of work** (每周通常工作时数): Weekly usual hours of work is the number of hours that an employed person usually worked during a normal or typical week. Overtime hours regularly worked (whether paid or unpaid) are included but meal breaks, days and hours not usually worked and unusual periods of overtime are excluded. Stand-by time at home is not counted. For home-office workers, the time working at home is counted. [12]
- (41) **Working population** (工作人口): Please see **Economic activity status** in (11). [3]

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