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2. 摘要

2.1 本報告的第三至第八章就單親人士作出詳盡的分析。第 2.2 至 2.32 段概述重要結果。為方便參考，單親人士的主要統計數字載列於第十三及十四頁。

人口特徵

2.2 在二零零一年，香港共有 58 460 位單親人士，與十年前比較增加了 23 922 位，平均每年增長率達 5.4%。遠高於同期與十八歲以下子女同住的曾經結婚人士的 0.6%。

2.3 按單親人士數目佔與十八歲以下子女同住的曾經結婚人士的比例而言，有關比例由一九九一年的 2.3% 逐漸上升至一九九六年的 2.8%，再上升至二零零一年的 3.7%。

2.4 單親爸爸（即男性的單親人士）的數目在過去十年由 11 479 人溫和上升至 13 388 人，然而單親媽媽（即女性的單親人士）的數目則激增接近一倍，由 23 059 人上升至 45 072 人。這可能歸因於該期間離婚率的上升與及子女在父母離婚 / 分居以後多數會跟隨母親一起居住。

2.5 單親人士的性別比率（即每千名單親媽媽相對的單親爸爸數目）由一九九一年的 498 顯著下降至二零零一年的 297，代表單親媽媽遠多於單親爸爸，而且差距正在擴大。

2. Summary

2.1 Chapters 3-8 of this report provide a detailed analysis on single parents. Salient findings are highlighted in paragraphs 2.2-2.32. For ease of quick reference, key statistics of single parents are listed on pages 13 and 14.

Demographic Characteristics

2.2 In 2001, there were 58 460 single parents in Hong Kong, increased by 23 922 or at an average annual growth rate of 5.4% over the past decade, which was much higher than the 0.6% of ever married persons living with child(ren) aged under 18.

2.3 In terms of the number of single parents to ever married persons living with child(ren) aged under 18, the proportion increased gradually from 2.3% in 1991 to 2.8% in 1996, and then to 3.7% in 2001.

2.4 The number of single fathers (i.e. male single parents) increased moderately from 11 479 to 13 388 over the past 10 years, while that of single mothers (i.e. female single parents) grew dramatically by nearly one-fold, from 23 059 to 45 072. It is probably due to the increase in the divorce rate over the period and the fact that children usually live with their mothers after their parents have divorced or separated.

2.5 The sex ratio of single parents (i.e. the number of single fathers per 1 000 single mothers) dropped substantially from 498 in 1991 to 297 in 2001, representing that single mothers far outnumbered their male counterparts and the difference was enlarging.

2.6 年屆五十歲及以上的單親人士所佔比例由一九九一年的 21.7% 下跌至二零零一年的 10.9%，下跌接近一半。儘管如此，單親人士的年齡中位數在十年間則維持在 41 歲。按性別分析，年屆五十歲及以上的單親媽媽比重由 18.8% 顯著下降至 7.8%。而同年齡組別的單親爸爸比重亦由 27.4% 下跌至 21.5%。

2.7 單親爸爸一般較單親媽媽年長。在二零零一年，單親爸爸的年齡中位數為 43，而單親媽媽則為 41。

2.8 由於近年離婚率的上升，單親人士為離婚或分居者所佔的比重由一九九一年的 54.1% 急升至二零零一年的 76.0%。

2.9 已離婚或分居的單親媽媽在過去十年間上升兩倍，由 11 210 人增加至 33 554 人。而同組別的單親爸爸則由 7 490 人上升至 10 870 人，增幅為 45.1%。

2.10 在港居住未滿七年的單親媽媽所佔比重由一九九一年的 3.4% 上升至二零零一年的 10.3%，這可能與過去十年有大量女性單程通行證持有人從內地來港有關。

教育

2.11 在教育機會增加的情況下，未受教育或只曾受幼稚園教育的單親人士比例在過去十年由 13.9% 顯著下降至 3.4%。

2.12 單親媽媽的教育程度一般較單親爸爸為低，但他們的差距在過去十年間顯著收窄。在二零零一年，曾受過中學或以上教育的單親爸爸及單親媽媽比重分別為 72.0% 及 69.0%。

2.6 The proportion of single parents aged 50 and over dropped by half from 21.7% in 1991 to 10.9% in 2001. Nevertheless, the median age of single parents stayed steadily at 41 over the past ten years. Analysed by sex, the proportion of single mothers aged 50 and over dropped significantly from 18.8% to 7.8%. The proportion of their male counterparts also decreased considerably from 27.4% to 21.5%.

2.7 Single fathers were generally older than single mothers. In 2001, the median age of single fathers was 43, compared with 41 of single mothers.

2.8 As a result of the increase in the divorce rate in recent years, the proportion of the single parents who were divorced or separated rose sharply from 54.1% in 1991 to 76.0% in 2001.

2.9 Single mothers who were divorced or separated increased by two-folds from 11 210 to 33 554 over the past 10 years while their male counterparts grew from 7 490 to 10 870 by 45.1%.

2.10 The proportion of single mothers having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years increased sharply from 3.4% in 1991 to 10.3% in 2001. It is probably due to the influx of female one-way permit holders from the Mainland over the past 10 years.

Education

2.11 As a result of greater opportunity for education, the proportion of single parents with no schooling or only kindergarten education dropped substantially from 13.9% to 3.4% over the past decade.

2.12 Single mothers appeared to have lower level of educational attainment than their male counterparts. However, the gap had been narrowed considerably. In 2001, 72.0% of single fathers and 69.0% of single mothers had attained secondary or higher education.

勞動人口

2.13 單親人士的勞動人口參與率由一九九一年的 74.5% 輕微下降至一九九六年的 72.2%，接着再下降至二零零一年的 63.7%。相反地，與十八歲以下子女同住的曾經結婚人士的相應數字卻由一九九一年的 71.0% 輕微上升至二零零一年的 72.3%。單親爸爸的勞動人口參與率遠較單親媽媽為高，在二零零一年他們的相應數字分別為 78.2% 及 59.3%。

2.14 在二零零一年，香港共有 33 303 位單親工作人士，較十年前增加了 42.4%。按性別分析，在職單親爸爸的數目在同期間只輕微增長了 2.9%，而在職單親媽媽的數目則顯著上升 68.2%。

2.15 單親工作人士當中，在二零零一年共有 87.7% 為僱員（而在整體工作人口中僱員比重為 88.6%）。這與一九九一年及一九九六年的情況相若。

2.16 在二零零一年，單親工作人士中，從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」的佔 34.0%，其次是「社區、社會及個人服務業」（26.8%）。一九九一年的相應數字則分別為 26.1% 及 22.7%。單親工作人士從事「製造業」的比例則由一九九一年的 27.9% 大幅減少至二零零一年的 10.5%。

2.17 在二零零一年，最多在職單親爸爸從事「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」（24.4%），其次則為「運輸、倉庫及通訊業」（19.9%）。而最多在職單親媽媽從事的首兩個行業則分別為「批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業」（37.9%）及「社區、社會及個人服務業」（31.1%）。

Labour Force

2.13 The labour force participation rate of single parents dropped slightly from 74.5% in 1991 to 72.2% in 1996, and then further decreased to 63.7% in 2001. The corresponding figures for ever married persons living with child(ren) aged under 18, by contrast, increased slightly from 71.0% in 1991 to 72.3% in 2001. Compared with single mothers, single fathers had a much higher labour force participation rate. The corresponding figures for single fathers and single mothers in 2001 were 78.2% and 59.3% respectively.

2.14 In 2001, there were 33 303 working single parents, representing an increase of 42.4% over the past decade. Analysed by sex, the number of working single fathers rose slightly by 2.9% while that of working single mothers grew considerably by 68.2%.

2.15 Among the working single parents in 2001, 87.7% of them were employees (as compared with 88.6% of employees in the whole working population). Similar observations were found for the working single parents in 1991 and 1996.

2.16 In 2001, there were 34.0% of the working single parents engaged in the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector and 26.8% in the “Community, social and personal services” sector. The corresponding figures in 1991 were 26.1% and 22.7% respectively. The proportion of single parents working in the “Manufacturing” sector dropped significantly from 27.9% in 1991 to 10.5% in 2001.

2.17 The “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector was the largest employment sector for working single fathers (24.4%) in 2001, followed by the “Transport, storage and communications” sector (19.9%), while the largest two employment sectors for working single mothers were the “Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels” sector (37.9%) and the “Community, social and personal services” sector (31.1%).

2.18 在二零零一年，最多的單親人士任職「服務工作及商店銷售人員」(23.4%)，其次則為「非技術工人」(19.7%)。「機台及機器操作員及裝配員」為單親爸爸最普遍的職業(19.0%)，而單親媽媽則較多任職「服務工作及商店銷售人員」(26.1%)。

2.19 在職單親人士於二零零一年的每月所有職業收入中位數為 10,000 元，較一九九一年上升 108.3%，而較一九九六年則僅上升 17.6%。

2.20 單親爸爸的每月所有職業收入中位數一般較單親媽媽為高。在二零零一年，他們的所有職業收入中位數分別為 12,000 元及 9,150 元。

2.21 二零零一年，在單親人士當中，共有 25 157 名為非工作人士。當中料理家務者佔 72.5%，在一九九一年時該比例則為 65.1%。

2.22 非工作單親人士的每月個人收入中位數在二零零一年為 6,566 元，於一九九一年的為 1,313 元。在過去十年間，非工作的單親媽媽的每月個人收入中位數均較非工作的單親爸爸的為高。

住戶及房屋特徵

2.23 單親人士的家庭住戶平均每戶人數在過去十年由 3.9 人下降至 3.3 人。在二零零一年，單親爸爸一般較單親媽媽居住於人數較多的家庭住戶中，兩者的家庭住戶平均人數分別為 3.5 人及 3.2 人。

2.18 In 2001, the largest proportion of single parents were engaged as “Service workers and shop sales workers” (23.4%), followed by “Elementary occupations” (19.7%). The most commonly engaged occupation for single fathers was “Plant and machine operators and assemblers” (19.0%) and that for single mothers was “Service workers and shop sales workers” (26.1%).

2.19 The median monthly income from all employment of the working single parents in 2001 was \$10,000. This represents an increase of 108.3% over that in 1991, but the increase was only 17.6% when compared with 1996.

2.20 Single fathers generally had a higher median monthly income from all employment than single mothers. In 2001, their median monthly incomes from all employment were \$12,000 and \$9,150 respectively.

2.21 Among the single parents in 2001, 25 157 were not working. 72.5% of them parents were home-makers, the corresponding proportion in 1991 was 65.1%

2.22 In 2001, the median monthly personal income of non-working single parents was \$6,566, compared with \$1,313 in 1991. Over the past ten years, non-working single mothers had higher median monthly personal income than non-working single fathers.

Household and Housing Characteristics

2.23 The average domestic household size of single parents dropped from 3.9 to 3.3 over the past decade. In 2001, single fathers generally lived in domestic households with household size larger than single mothers, and their corresponding average domestic household sizes were 3.5 and 3.2 respectively.

2.24 在過去十年，單親人士的住戶結構已經有所改變。越來越多的單親人士居住在「未擴展的單核心家庭住戶」，其所佔比重由一九九一年的 68.4% 上升至二零零一年的 79.9%。與單親爸爸相比，單親媽媽居住在「未擴展的單核心家庭住戶」的比重較高。在二零零一年，單親爸爸及單親媽媽居住在該組別住戶的比例分別為 64.9% 及 84.3%。

2.25 單親人士居住的家庭住戶每月收入中位數由一九九一年的 8,000 元上升至一九九六年的 12,500 元，至二零零一年卻下降至 11,000 元。他們的家庭住戶每月收入中位數在二零零一年明顯較所有家庭住戶每月收入中位數為低（18,705 元）。

2.26 居住於公營租住房屋的單親人士比重由一九九一年的 53.4% 下降至二零零一年的 45.3%，而同期居住在私人永久性房屋或資助出售房屋的單親人士比重則由 42.8% 增加至 53.3%。

十八歲以下的單親子女

2.27 在二零零一年，每名單親人士平均未成年子女數目為 1.4 名，較一九九一年的 1.5 名為低。

2.28 在二零零一年，超過一半（54.4%）的未成年子女為青少年（年齡由十二至十七歲），約三分之一（34.8%）年齡則介乎六至十一歲之間。而在一九九一的相應數字則為 60.0% 及 31.6%。

2.29 在二零零一年，共有 92.0% 的單親人士的未成年子女為學生，較一九九一年的 88.6% 為高，反映單親人士子女受教育的機會較之前有所提高。

2.24 There have been changes in the household composition of single parents in the past ten years. More single parents lived in households composed of “One unextended nuclear family”. Their share increased from 68.4% in 1991 to 79.9% in 2001. When compared with single fathers, a higher proportion of single mothers lived in “One unextended nuclear family” households. In 2001, such proportions were 64.9% for single fathers and 84.3% for single mothers.

2.25 The median monthly domestic household income for households with single parents went up from \$8,000 in 1991 to \$12,500 in 1996, but then dropped to \$11,000 in 2001, which was significantly lower than the median monthly domestic household income for all domestic households in 2001 (\$18,705).

2.26 The proportion of the single parents living in public rental housing decreased from 53.4% in 1991 to 45.3% in 2001. The proportion of those living in private permanent housing or subsidized sale flats, however, increased from 42.8% to 53.3% over the same period.

Children Aged Under 18 of Single Parents

2.27 In 2001, each single parent had 1.4 dependent children on average, which was lower than that of 1.5 children recorded in 1991.

2.28 In 2001, over half (54.4%) of the dependent children were teenagers (aged between 12 and 17), and about one-third (34.8%) were aged between 6 and 11. The corresponding figures were 60.0% and 31.6% in 1991.

2.29 There were 92.0% of these dependent children who were students in 2001, which was larger than the 88.6% recorded in 1991, reflecting that children in single parent families had greater education opportunities than before.

地區特徵

2.30 在過去十年，單親人士的地區分布出現頗大變動。新界¹於一九九一年至二零零一年均是最多單親人士居住的地區，其所佔的單親人士比例更由 44.1% 攀升至 53.5%。至於香港島及九龍，其比例則明顯減少，分別由十年前的 19.6% 及 36.3% 逐漸下降至二零零一年的 15.8% 及 30.7%。

2.31 三個居住了最多單親人士的區議會分區皆位於新界。其中屯門居住了最多的單親人士 (9.2%)，其次則為沙田 (9.0%) 及元朗 (8.8%)。相反地，離島區¹則有最少的單親人士居住 (1.0%)。

2.32 與單親媽媽同住的平均未成年子女數目較單親爸爸多，分別是 1.4 名及 1.3 名。北區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目在十八區中最高，是 1.4 名，而荃灣區的單親爸爸的平均未成年子女數目為最低，是 1.1 名。大埔區的單親媽媽的平均未成年子女數目最高，是 1.6 名，而中西區及油尖旺區單親媽媽的 1.3 名則是最低。

Geographical Characteristics

2.30 There was a substantial geographical redistribution of single parents during the last ten years. There was the largest proportion of single parents in the New Territories¹ throughout 1991-2001. The proportion of single parents living there surged from 44.1% to 53.5%. For Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, the proportions declined gradually from 19.6% and 36.3% ten years ago to 15.8% and 30.7% in 2001 respectively.

2.31 The three District Council districts with the largest numbers of single parents were all in the New Territories. There was the largest number of single parents in Tuen Mun (9.2%), followed by Sha Tin (9.0%) and Yuen Long (8.8%). In contrast, there was the smallest number of single parents in Islands¹ (1.0%).

2.32 There was on average more dependent children living with single mothers than single fathers, the average number being 1.4 and 1.3 respectively. Comparing the 18 districts, the largest average number of 1.4 dependent children recorded for single father in North, while the smallest average number of 1.1 dependent children was recorded for single fathers in Tsuen Wan. The largest average number of dependent children was recorded for single mothers living in Tai Po (the average number being 1.6), while the smallest average of 1.3 was recorded for single mothers in Central and Western and Yau Tsim Mong.

¹ 包括住在船艇上的人士。

¹ Include persons living on board vessels.

單親人士的主要統計數字

Key Statistics of the Single Parents

	1991		1996		2001	
	單親人士 Single Parents	與十八歲以下 子女同住的 曾經結婚人士 Ever Married Persons Living with Child(ren) Aged Under 18	單親人士 Single Parents	與十八歲以下 子女同住的 曾經結婚人士 Ever Married Persons Living with Child(ren) Aged Under 18	單親人士 Single Parents	與十八歲以下 子女同住的 曾經結婚人士 Ever Married Persons Living with Child(ren) Aged Under 18
人口特徵 Demographic Characteristics						
人口 Population	34 538	1 490 806	42 309	1 538 500	58 460	1 583 586
過去五年的平均每年增長率(百分率) Average annual growth rate over a 5-year period (%)	N.A.	N.A.	4.1	0.6	6.7	0.6
單親人士佔與十八歲以下子女同住的曾經結婚人士的比例 (百分比) Proportion of single parents to ever married persons with child(ren) aged under 18 (%)	2.3	..	2.8	..	3.7	..
性別比率(每千名女性的男性人數) Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)	498	982	392	980	297	986
年齡中位數 Median age	41	38	41	39	41	41
按婚姻狀況劃分的人口比例(百分比) Proportion of population by marital status (%)						
已婚 Now married	..	97.7	..	97.2	..	96.3
喪偶 Widowed	45.9	1.1	32.8	0.9	24.0	0.9
離婚/分居 Divorced/Separated	54.1	1.3	67.2	1.8	76.0	2.8
教育 Education						
按教育程度劃分的人口比例 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Proportion of population by educational attainment ⁽¹⁾ (%)						
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/Kindergarten	13.9	6.3	5.7	3.5	3.4	2.7
小學 Primary	40.4	33.7	34.5	27.3	26.9	22.6
初中 Lower secondary	21.2	24.1	27.0	26.1	29.1	26.4
高中 Upper secondary	16.5	23.5	21.7	27.3	26.8	28.0
預科 ⁽²⁾ Matriculation ⁽²⁾	2.4	3.8	3.8	4.9	6.5	7.2
專上教育 Tertiary	5.5	8.7	7.2	11.0	7.2	13.1
勞動人口 Labour Force						
勞動人口參與率 ⁽¹⁾ (百分比) Labour force participation rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)						
男性 Male	89.4	96.2	89.0	96.0	78.2	93.0
女性 Female	67.3	46.7	65.6	48.1	59.3	51.9
合計 Both sexes	74.5	71.0	72.2	71.8	63.7	72.3
工作人口數目 ⁽¹⁾ Number of working population ⁽¹⁾						
男性 Male	9 241	661 671	9 958	711 451	9 510	697 776
女性 Female	14 143	325 656	18 228	367 999	23 793	405 374
合計 Both sexes	23 384	987 327	28 186	1 079 450	33 303	1 103 150

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

	1991		1996		2001	
	單親人士 Single Parents	與十八歲以下 子女同住的 曾經結婚人士 Ever Married Persons Living with Child(ren) Aged Under 18	單親人士 Single Parents	與十八歲以下 子女同住的 曾經結婚人士 Ever Married Persons Living with Child(ren) Aged Under 18	單親人士 Single Parents	與十八歲以下 子女同住的 曾經結婚人士 Ever Married Persons Living with Child(ren) Aged Under 18
勞動人口 (續) Labour Force (Cont'd.)						
每月所有職業收入中位數 ⁽¹⁾ (港元) Median monthly income from all employment ⁽¹⁾ (HK\$)						
男性 Male	6,000	7,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	14,000
女性 Female	4,250	4,000	8,000	8,000	9,150	9,780
合計 Both sexes	4,800	6,000	8,500	10,000	10,000	12,000
住戶及房屋特徵 Household and Housing Characteristics						
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.9	4.5	3.5	4.3	3.3	4.3
按房屋類型劃分的人口比例 (百分比) Proportion of population by type of housing (%)						
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	53.4	39.6	50.4	36.8	45.3	29.6
資助出售單位 ⁽³⁾ Subsidized sale flats ⁽³⁾	4.6	9.0	8.4	13.7	11.8	19.1
私人永久性房屋 ⁽³⁾ Private permanent housing ⁽³⁾	38.3	46.8	38.9	47.1	41.6	50.2
臨時房屋 ⁽⁴⁾ Temporary housing ⁽⁴⁾	3.5	4.2	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.1
非住宅用房屋 Non-domestic housing	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
十八歲以下的單親子女 Children Aged Under 18 of Single Parents						
單親人士的未成年子女數目 Number of dependent children of single parents	52 826	1 378 748	62 050	1 354 067	81 644	1 325 070
地區特徵 Geographical Characteristics						
按地區劃分的人口數目 (佔總人口的百分比) Population by area (% of total population)						
香港島 Hong Kong Island	6 785 (19.6)	307 258 (20.6)	7 439 (17.6)	300 554 (19.5)	9 264 (15.8)	290 284 (18.3)
九龍 Kowloon	12 524 (36.3)	463 205 (31.1)	13 712 (32.4)	424 425 (27.6)	17 941 (30.7)	428 574 (27.1)
新界 ⁽⁴⁾ New Territories ⁽⁴⁾	15 229 (44.1)	720 343 (48.3)	21 158 (50.0)	813 521 (52.9)	31 255 (53.5)	864 728 (54.6)

註釋：(1) 一九九一年的數字不包括未有詳細個人資料的人士，詳情請參閱報告書內第 1.7 節。

(2) 這些數字包括於一九九六年中期人口統計同等教育程度（最高就讀程度）的「技術員」（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）及於二零零一年人口普查的「專業教育學院／前理工學院證書／文憑課程」。而在一九九一年人口普查，相近類別的「工業學院／理工學院證書／文憑課程」則包括在「專上教育：非學位課程」內。

(3) 「資助出售單位」包括房屋委員會出售單位及房屋協會出售單位。在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋委員會出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查包括在「私人永久性房屋」。在一九九一年人口普查時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括「私人永久性房屋」內，沒有獨立的統計數字。在一九九六年中期人口統計時，房屋協會資助出售單位包括可在公開市場買賣的單位。這些單位在二零零一年人口普查時包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。

(4) 這些數字包括住在船艇上的人士。

Notes: (1) The figures for 1991 exclude persons whose detailed personal information was not available, please refer to paragraph 1.7 for more details.

(2) The figures include the equivalent educational attainment (highest level attended) of “Technician level (other further non-advance education)” in the 1996 Population By-census and “Diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education / former polytechnics” in the 2001 Population Census. However, the similar group “Diploma/certificate courses in technical institutes / polytechnics” was included under “Tertiary: Non-degree course” in the 1991 Population Census.

(3) “Subsidized sale flats” include Housing Authority subsidized sale flats and Housing Society sale flats. Housing Authority subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census. These flats are classified under “Private permanent housing” in the 2001 Population Census. Housing Society subsidized sale flats were classified under “Private permanent housing” in the 1991 Population Census and no separate figures were available then. In the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Society subsidized sale flats included flats that can be traded in open market. These flats are classified under “Private permanent housing” in the 2001 Population Census.

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