

Community Care Fund
“One-off Living Subsidy for Low-income Households Not Living in Public Housing and Not Receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance” Programmes (2020 and 2021)
Evaluation Report

Purpose

This paper aims to report on the evaluation results of the “One-off Living Subsidy for Low-income Households Not Living in Public Housing and Not Receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)” Programmes (2020 and 2021).

Background

2. The Government announced on 15 August 2019 that the Community Care Fund (CCF) would be invited to consider providing a one-off living subsidy for low-income households not living in public housing and not receiving CSSA (also known as the “N have-nots”). Subsequently, the Chief Executive in the 2019 Policy Address invited the CCF to disburse an extra round of “one-off living subsidy” (LSP 2021) on top of the announced “one-off living subsidy” (LSP 2020) for the low-income households in the relief measures. Two rounds of subsidy would be disbursed so as to allow time for the Government to complete the study on devising a scheme to provide a cash allowance on a regular basis by end 2020. The Commission on Poverty endorsed to launch LSP 2020 and LSP 2021 on 29 October 2019 and 21 January 2020 respectively. The total estimated expenditure of the two rounds of subsidy is about \$3,137.74 million, including the amounts of disbursement of \$1,221.45 million and \$1,710.02 million under LSP 2020 and LSP 2021 respectively, and an administrative fee of \$206.27 million for the two rounds of subsidy.

Programmes Implementation

3. LSP 2020 and LSP 2021 were implemented with the assistance of 216 and 220 service units under non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (service units) respectively. The service units were responsible for receiving applications, conducting preliminary checking of information on application forms and other supporting documents, distributing cheques to those applicants who opted to receive the subsidy by order cheques, and conducting home visits/means tests for randomly selected applicant households. The application period for each round

of subsidy lasted for five months. LSP 2020 was open for application from 2 July to 30 November 2020, whereas LSP 2021 was open for application from 4 January to 31 May 2021. The amounts of subsidy for LSP 2020 and LSP 2021 were the same, i.e. \$4,500 for one-person households, \$9,000 for two-person households, \$12,500 for three-person households, \$14,500 for four-person households and a uniformed rate of \$15,500 for five-or-more-person households.

4. The eligibility criteria¹ of the two rounds of subsidy were the same. Applicant households were required to submit applications in phases according to the household sizes to the participating service units near their residence in person or by post. As LSP 2021 was launched shortly after LSP 2020, notification letters were issued by the Secretariat to the beneficiary households of LSP 2020 (previous applicant households) to confirm their eligibility according to the household sizes and the priority in receiving subsidy under LSP 2020 from January and April 2021 in order to streamline the application procedures under LSP 2021. Previous applicant households who remained eligible for LSP 2021 and wished to apply for the subsidy were only required to submit the duly completed reply slips attached to the notification letters and relevant attachments before the closing date of application. However, first-time applicants under LSP 2021 were still required to fill in application forms.

5. The Secretariat conducted media briefings on 29 June 2020 and 29 December 2020 to announce the details of LSP 2020 and LSP 2021 respectively. The programmes were promoted through various channels, including broadcasting Announcements in the Public Interest (APIs) on television and radio; making available application forms and publicity leaflets for public collection at the Home Affairs Enquiry Centres of the Home Affairs Department (HAD), the District Social Welfare Offices of the Social Welfare Department (SWD) and service units; displaying posters at the above locations, wet markets, public

¹ Target beneficiaries must meet all of the following criteria:

- (i) renting accommodation on a monthly basis (or for a longer tenure) in private permanent housing (private housing), industrial buildings or commercial buildings; or renting social housing operated by NGOs; or renting bedspaces offered under the Home Affairs Department (HAD)'s Singleton Hostel Programme, or bedspaces in hostels operated by NGOs for rehabilitated offenders; or residing in temporary housing, living on board vessels or being homeless persons. If the applicant is renting accommodation in private housing, an industrial building, a commercial building or social housing, the average monthly rent paid in the past three months shall not exceed the specified rent limit applicable to the relevant household size, and the rented accommodation must not be a property owned by the father, mother, son, daughter, husband or wife of the applicant and/or of the applicant's household members.
- (ii) the average monthly household income in the past three months shall not exceed the specified income limit applicable to the relevant household size;
- (iii) not receiving CSSA and not owning properties in Hong Kong;
- (iv) must be living in Hong Kong and are Hong Kong permanent residents, or holders of a Hong Kong Identity Card who do not belong to (a) those persons who have entered Hong Kong not for the purpose of settlement, and/or (b) those who have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Immigration Department (ImmD) that they have adequate financial means to sustain their living in Hong Kong before they are issued with a visa / entry permit by the ImmD.

libraries, post offices, cultural and recreational venues, and primary and secondary schools across the territory. To cater for the needs of the ethnic minorities, the Secretariat produced posters and leaflets in several ethnic minority languages and promoted the programmes through service units with ethnic minorities as their service targets. Dedicated webpages for LSP 2020 and LSP 2021 were also set up to facilitate applicants to obtain information and download application forms and other materials of the programmes.

6. The service units conducted preliminary checking of applications received and carried out home visits / means tests for selected applications on a random basis. All applications for the two rounds of subsidy were submitted to the Secretariat for vetting and data matching with relevant Government departments². Applicant households with their eligibility verified could receive the specified amount of subsidy in accordance with their household sizes.

Evaluation

7. The Secretariat had conducted a review on the programmes and assessed their effectiveness from the following aspects :

- (a) number of beneficiary households / persons;
- (b) views of beneficiary households / persons;
- (c) views of NGOs / service units; and
- (d) enquiries and views from the public.

(a) Number of beneficiary households / persons

8. The Secretariat has received a total of 118 384 applications for LSP 2020, of which 115 182 applications were eligible (including 115 169 applicant households with subsidies disbursed and 13 applicant households who have not yet collected their subsidies), 1 806 applications were unsuccessful, 979 applications were self-withdrawn and 416 applications which could not be followed up. As regards LSP 2021, a total of 122 588 applications were received by the Secretariat, of which 120 272 applications were eligible (including 120 163 applicant households with subsidies disbursed and 109 applicant households who have not yet collected their subsidies), 980 applications were unsuccessful, 889 applications were self-withdrawn and 431 applications which could not be followed up. The amounts of disbursements under LSP 2020 and LSP 2021 were around \$1,073.88 million and \$1,110.60 million respectively.

² Including the SWD and the Land Registry.

9. Among the beneficiary persons under LSP 2020 and LSP 2021, about 70% of them (including applicants and their household members) were permanent residents and the remaining 30% were non-permanent residents. As for the age profiles, about 77% of the beneficiaries were aged 18 or above while about 23% were under 18.

10. A total of 1 806 and 980 unsuccessful applications were recorded under LSP 2020 and LSP 2021 respectively for major reasons such as owning properties in Hong Kong, receiving CSSA and having exceeded specified household income or rent limits, etc. As LSP 2021 was launched shortly after LSP 2020, more applicants were aware that they were ineligible under the programme and did not file applications under LSP 2021. Therefore, fewer applications were found ineligible under LSP 2021.

11. 103 601 beneficiary households under LSP 2020 applied for subsidy under LSP 2021, representing around 90% of previous beneficiary households (115 182). In other words, 11 581 previous applicant households did not apply for the subsidy under LSP 2021. Among them, 377 previous applicant households had returned reply slips to the Secretariat and indicated that they did not meet the eligibility criteria under LSP 2021. The major reasons included having moved into public rental housing (PRH), having received CSSA, having exceeded the specified household income limits; and / or not residing in Hong Kong. As for other previous applicant households who did not apply for subsidy under LSP 2021, the Secretariat did not have any information on their reasons for not applying.

Districts of residence and types of accommodation

12. The distribution of beneficiary households under LSP 2020 and LSP 2021 by districts was generally the same. Relatively more beneficiary households resided in Yau Tsim Mong, Sham Shui Po and Yuen Long, which accounted for about 43% of the total number of beneficiary households. As for the household size, more than 80% of the beneficiary households belonged to 1-person to 3-person households.

13. On the types of accommodation, about 88% of the beneficiary households resided in rented private housing, following by about 8% in temporary housing. The remaining beneficiary households resided in rented industrial buildings, commercial buildings, social housing and the bedspaces offered under the “Singleton Hostel Programme” of the HAD. Besides, a small number of the beneficiary households lived on board vessels or were homeless. Among the beneficiary households who resided in rented private housing, the majority (around 86%) resided in rented subdivided units and independent units, while the

remaining ones resided in rented rooms (cubicles/solid-partitioned cubicles) or bedspaces/cocklofts. Among the households resided in temporary housing, most (around 83%) resided in squatter structures and licensed structures, and the rest lived in rooftop structures or other temporary housing.

Levels of income and rent

14. As regards the levels of income, the median income of beneficiary households of different sizes ranged about 53% to 63% of the specified income limits of the programmes³. Among the beneficiary households, the proportion of median income of three-person households to the income limit was the highest while that of one-person households was the lowest.

15. Among those households who were required to pay rent⁴ under LSP 2020 and LSP 2021, their median rent accounted for about 46% to 53% of the rent limits⁵ of the programmes. Out of the beneficiary households of different sizes, the ratio of median rent paid by one-person and three-person households to the rent limits was the highest. One-person households accounted for 53% whereas three-person households accounted for 49%. Regarding rent levels in different areas, save the median rents of two-person households residing in Hong Kong Island and the New Territories under LSP 2020 were the same, the median rent of households residing on Hong Kong Island was higher than that of households residing in other regions.

16. Details of the above statistics are set out at **Appendix**.

(b) Views of beneficiary households / persons

17. The Secretariat and the service units conducted a questionnaire survey with beneficiaries by random sampling. A total of 11 139 beneficiary households under LSP 2020 (accounting for about 10% of the total number of

³ The specified monthly income and rent limits applicable to the relevant household size are listed below:

Household size (persons)	Monthly household income limit (\$)	Monthly household rent limit (\$)
1	15,100	7,550
2	22,000	11,000
3	26,800	13,400
4	33,500	16,750
5	36,900	18,450
6 or above	40,800	20,400

⁴ Including rented private housing, industrial buildings, commercial buildings, social housing and bedspaces offered under the “Singleton Hostel Programme”.

⁵ See note 3.

beneficiary households) and 10 157 beneficiary households under LSP 2021 (accounting for about 8% of the total number of beneficiary households) were selected for conducting the survey with a view to seeking their feedback on the subsidy amount, eligibility criteria, application procedures, publicity work, implementation arrangements and services provided by the service units.

18. The views collected under LSP 2020 and LSP 2021 were by and large the same. The respondents generally (about 85%) agreed that the subsidy provided under the programmes could relieve their financial pressure and help them cope with the living expenses such as rent and utility charges, etc. However, some respondents indicated that the amount of subsidy could be increased. The vast majority of the respondents (about 92%) agreed that the eligibility criteria of the programmes were reasonable. Some opined that the income and rent limits should be raised while the rent limit should be determined with reference to the rate of increase in market rent. The majority of the respondents (about 91% and 94% of them under LSP 2020 and LSP 2021 respectively) agreed that the application procedures were simple. Moreover, the majority of the respondents (about 88%) agreed that the publicity work under the programmes was appropriate, while some suggested enhancing the frequency of broadcasting TV and radio APIs and notifying the public by Short Messages Services.

19. As for the implementation arrangements, the vast majority of the respondents were satisfied with the services of the Secretariat (about 95%) and those of the service units (96%). Some respondents indicated that the staff of the Secretariat and the service units put up good services and demonstrated strong willingness to explain the application procedures to applicant households as well as assist them in making applications. However, some respondents indicated that the locations and the opening hours of some service units were not convenient to certain applicants and some suggested increasing the collection points of applications.

(c) Views of NGOs / service units

20. To review the effectiveness of the programmes, the Secretariat also conducted a questionnaire survey with the NGOs/service units to collect their views on the assistance programmes, implementation arrangements and application procedures so as to assess the effectiveness of the programmes.

21. The majority of the NGOs/service units (about 93%) agreed that the subsidy provided under the programmes could relieve the financial pressure of low-income households. However, some viewed that the programmes were of one-off nature and hence the assistance provided to the low-income households was limited. Most service units considered the amount of the subsidy (about

95%) and the eligibility criteria (about 95%) reasonable. However, individual service units viewed that the subsidy amount for five-or-more person households was relatively low and the rent limits of the programmes should be increased. Most of the NGOs/service units (about 95%) were satisfied with the operational arrangements of the programmes. That said, some indicated that the units responsible for accepting applications from the homeless were mainly located in Sham Shui Po⁶ and suggested that applications from the homeless should be dealt with by the service units in respective districts directly to facilitate follow-up visits.

22. Regarding the publicity work, about 79% of the service units indicated that they had helped promote the programmes during the application periods, including displaying posters, distributing leaflets, hanging banners, sending messages through social media and communication channels (such as Facebook, WhatsApp, WeChat) etc. Most of the service units (92%) were satisfied with the publicity work of the Secretariat while some of them suggested that the broadcasting of TV and radio APIs be strengthened, and the posters of the programmes be displayed on MTR compartments and buses.

23. Service units generally considered that the implementation arrangements were suitable, including assisting applicants to fill in application forms (about 95%), following up with the previous applicant households to submit reply slips (about 90%), conducting preliminary checking of applications (about 98%) and distributing cheques to eligible applicants (about 92%). Moreover, service units generally considered the arrangement to conduct home visits and means test by randomly selecting about 10% of the applications (about 81%) appropriate. As for the application arrangements, most service units considered it appropriate to accept new applications by phases according to the household sizes (about 96%) and require previous applicant households to fill in reply slips under LSP 2021 (about 96%). That said, some respondents relayed that some previous applicant households did not receive the notification letters, resulting in their late submission of reply slips. Some applicants misunderstood that they had to submit reply slips through the service units.

24. A majority of service units were satisfied with the administrative arrangements (about 97%) and accounting arrangements (about 96%) of the Secretariat, including formulating service specifications (about 96%), drawing up application guidelines (about 96%) and setting up enquiry hotlines (about 95%). Some service units supported the deployment of additional staff to those units which received more applications. Besides, most service units (about 92%) considered the level of administrative fees appropriate. Overall speaking,

⁶ A total of six service units were responsible for accepting applications from the homeless. Among them, three were located in Sham Shui Po, one in Yau Ma Tei, one in Sai Ying Pun and one in Chai Wan.

service units were generally satisfied with the arrangements and operation of the programmes.

(d) Enquiries and views from the public

25. During the implementation of the programmes, the Secretariat operated enquiry hotlines to provide assistance and information to the public and the service units. As at 31 March 2022, the Secretariat received around 160 000 telephone enquiries mainly on eligibility criteria, application arrangements, administrative arrangements and application progress, etc. The Secretariat also received around 16 000 telephone enquiries from the service units, mainly on administrative arrangements, application arrangements and application progress.

26. In addition, the Secretariat received eight written suggestions/enquiries from members of the public/stakeholders about relaxation of eligibility criteria, enhancement to the income and the rent limits and re-launch of the programmes, etc. During the implementation of LSP 2020 and LSP 2021, Hong Kong's economy and employment conditions worsened due to the pandemic. Grassroots generally, apart from paying for their rental expenses, encountered unemployment or underemployment difficulties. There were views on simplifying application procedures and relaxing the eligibility criteria as far as possible and disbursing two rounds of subsidies in one go such that the public could receive subsidies the soonest possible.

Conclusion

27. Generally speaking, the two rounds of “one-off living subsidy” had achieved their objectives in relieving the financial pressure of the low-income households. Relevant stakeholders responded positively to the programmes and were satisfied with the operational arrangements.

Community Care Fund Secretariat
May 2022

Community Care Fund
“One-off Living Subsidy for Low-income Households Not Living in Public Housing and Not Receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance”
Programmes
(2020 and 2021)

Statistics of Beneficiaries / Beneficiary Households
(as at 31 March 2022)

(A) Residential status and age group of beneficiaries

Residential status	LSP 2020 (%)	LSP 2021 (%)
Permanent residents	190 130 (71.7%)	195 802 (71.6%)
Non-permanent residents	75 001 (28.3%)	77 677 (28.4%)
Total	265 131 (100%)	273 479 (100%)

Age group	LSP 2020 (%)	LSP 2021 (%)
Applicants / household members aged 18 or above	203 230 (76.7%)	210 699 (77%)
Applicants / household members aged below 18	61 901 (23.3%)	62 780 (23%)
Total	265 131 (100%)	273 479 (100%)

(B) Residential districts, types of accommodation, median of income and rent of beneficiary households

1. Distribution of residential districts			
	Residential districts	Number of applications (Percentage of total number of beneficiary households)	
		LSP 2020	LSP 2021
	Yau Tsim Mong	18 071 (15.7%)	18 851 (15.7%)
	Sham Shui Po	16 792 (14.6%)	17 284 (14.4%)
	Yuen Long	14 751 (12.8%)	15 672 (13%)
	North	10 482 (9.1%)	11 059 (9.2%)
	Kowloon City	8 236 (7.1%)	8 340 (6.9%)
	Tsuen Wan	7 406 (6.4%)	7 653 (6.4%)
	Kwun Tong	6 083 (5.3%)	6 250 (5.2%)
	Tuen Mun	5 838 (5.1%)	6 204 (5.2%)
	Eastern	5 290 (4.6%)	5 537 (4.6%)
	Tai Po	4 535 (3.9%)	4 806 (4%)
	Kwai Tsing	3 563 (3.1%)	3 663 (3%)
	Sha Tin	2 891 (2.5%)	2 950 (2.4%)
	Wong Tai Sin	2 604 (2.3%)	2 715 (2.3%)
	Central & Western	2 409 (2.1%)	2 523 (2.1%)
	Wan Chai	2 000 (1.7%)	2 147 (1.8%)
	Islands	1 591 (1.4%)	1 692 (1.4%)
	Sai Kung	1 563 (1.4%)	1 656 (1.4%)
	Southern	1 064 (0.9%)	1 161 (1%)
	Total	115 169 (100%)	120 163 (100%)

2.	(a) Distribution of number of beneficiary households and types of accommodation under LSP 2020							
	Household size¹	1-person	2-person	3-person	4-person	5-person	6-or-more-person	Total
	(i) Number of households	37 866 (32.9%)	31 356 (27.2%)	24 760 (21.5%)	16 620 (14.4%)	3 772 (3.3%)	795 (0.7%)	115 169 (100%)
	(ii) Types of accommodation							
	(1) Rented private housing	31 718	27 904	22 428	15 033	3 370	715	101 168 (87.8%)
	• Independent units	4 849	9 863	11 970	9 575	2 453	580	39 290 (39%)
	• Rooms (Cubicles/ Solid-partitioned cubicles)	6 957	3 453	1 771	792	123	20	13 116 (13%)
	• Subdivided units	18 654	14 442	8 641	4 648	791	114	47 290 (47%)
	• Bedspaces/Cocklofts	1 258	146	46	18	3	1	1 472 (1%)
	(2) Rented industrial buildings	813	441	203	99	18	1	1 575 (1.4%)
	(3) Rented commercial buildings	367	215	123	61	23	3	792 (0.7%)
	(4) Rented social housing	111	138	120	113	31	7	520 (0.4%)

¹ This refers to the number of persons who were eligible for subsidy in a household.

2.	(a) Distribution of number of beneficiary households and types of accommodation under LSP 2020							
	Household size¹	1-person	2-person	3-person	4-person	5-person	6-or-more-person	Total
(5) Rented bedspaces offered under the Singleton Hostel Programme	201	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	201 (0.2%)
(6) Temporary housing	3 418	2 642	1 876	1 309	330	69		9 644 (8.4%)
• Squatter structures	2 453	1 873	1 397	968	240	49		6 980 (72%)
• Licensed structures	322	303	212	153	35	10		1 035 (11%)
• Roof-top structures	244	216	135	106	35	8		744 (8%)
• Other temporary housing	399	250	132	82	20	2		885 (9%)
(7) Board vessels	18	6	5	3	0	0		32 (0.0%)
(8) Homeless	1 220	10	5	2	0	0		1237 (1.1%)
• Temporary shelters	125	9	3	1	0	0		138 (11.2%)
• Street sleepers	1 095	1	2	1	0	0		1 099 (88.8%)

2. (b) Distribution of number of beneficiary households and types of accommodation under LSP 2021							
Household size ¹	1-person	2-person	3-person	4-person	5-person	6-or-more-person	Total
(i) Number of households	40 540 (33.7%)	32 689 (27.2%)	25 527 (21.3%)	16 926 (14.1%)	3 742 (3.1%)	739 (0.6%)	120 163 (100%)
(ii) Types of accommodation							
(1) Rented private housing	33 983	29 000	23 044	15 219	3 355	668	105 269 (87.6%)
• Independent units	5 428	10 573	12 520	9 926	2 510	531	41 488 (39.4%)
• Rooms (Cubicles/ Solid-partitioned cubicles)	7 595	3 523	1 824	757	106	19	13 824 (13.2%)
• Subdivided units	19 675	14 755	8 647	4 520	737	117	48 451 (46%)
• Bedspaces/Cocklofts	1 285	149	53	16	2	1	1 506 (1.4%)
(2) Rented industrial buildings	889	472	221	105	16	1	1 704 (1.4%)
(3) Rented commercial buildings	411	202	123	57	19	2	814 (0.7%)
(4) Rented social housing	137	176	164	169	34	4	684 (0.6%)
(5) Rented Bedspaces offered under the Singleton Hostel Programme	196	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	196 (0.2%)

2. (b) Distribution of number of beneficiary households and types of accommodation under LSP 2021							
Household size ¹	1-person	2-person	3-person	4-person	5-person	6-or-more-person	Total
(6) Temporary housing	3 730	2 815	1 963	1 370	318	64	10 260 (8.5%)
• Squatter structures	2 686	2 010	1 465	1 023	238	48	7 470 (73%)
• Licensed structures	336	326	222	159	42	8	1 093 (11%)
• Roof-top structures	269	223	143	104	22	7	768 (7%)
• Other temporary housing	439	256	133	84	16	1	929 (9 %)
(7) Board vessels	23	7	4	3	0	0	37 (0.0%)
(8) Homeless	1 171	17	8	3	0	0	1 199 (1.0 %)
• Temporary shelters	131	15	5	2	0	0	153 (12.7%)
• Street sleepers	1 040	2	3	1	0	0	1 046 (87.3%)

3.	(a) Median household income and rent of beneficiary households under LSP 2020							
	Household size¹	1-person	2-person	3-person	4-person	5-person	6-or-more-person	Total
	(i) Household income limit (\$)	15,100	22,000	26,800	33,500	36,900	40,800	-
	(ii) Median income							
	(1) Median income (\$)	8,000	13,000	16,792	20,000	21,617	25,504	12,753
	(2) Ratio of median income to income limit	53.0%	59.1%	62.7%	59.7%	58.6%	62.5%	Not applicable
	(iii) Household rent limit (\$)	7,550	11,000	13,400	16,750	18,450	20,400	-
	(iv) Median rent ² (\$)							
	(1) Median rent (\$)	4,000	5,200	6,533	7,900	8,700	9,500	5,300
	• Hong Kong Island (\$)	4,500	5,800	7,967	10,000	10,000	11,600	5,800
	• Kowloon (\$)	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	8,500	5,000
	• New Territories (\$)	4,000	5,800	7,300	8,500	9,000	10,000	6,000
	(2) Ratio of median rent to median income	50%	40%	38.9%	39.5%	40.2%	37.2%	41.6 %
	(3) Ratio of median rent to rent limit	53%	47.3%	48.8%	47.2%	47.2%	46.6%	Not applicable

² Only applicable to the households renting private housing, industrial buildings, commercial buildings, social housing and bedspaces offered under the Singleton Hostel Programme (104 256 households in total).

3.	(b) Median household income and rent of beneficiary households under LSP 2021							
	Household size¹	1-person	2-person	3-person	4-person	5-person	6-or-more-person	Total
	(i) Household income limit (\$)	15,100	22,000	26,800	33,500	36,900	40,800	-
	(ii) Median income							
	(1) Median income (\$)	8,000	13,000	16,686	20,000	21,800	25,000	12,711
	(2) Ratio of median income to income limit	53.0%	59.1%	62.3%	59.7%	59.1%	61.3%	Not applicable
	(iii) Household rent limit (\$)	7,550	11,000	13,400	16,750	18,450	20,400	-
	(iv) Median rent ³							
	(1) Median rent (\$)	4,000	5,300	6,600	8,000	8,800	9,500	5,300
	• Hong Kong Island (\$)	4,500	5,800	7,800	9,980	10,000	11,600	5,800
	• Kowloon (\$)	4,000	5,000	6,000	6,800	8,000	8,600	5,000
	• New Territories (\$)	4,000	5,700	7,200	8,400	9,000	9,900	6,000
	(2) Ratio of median rent to median income	50%	40.8%	39.6%	40%	40.4%	38%	41.7 %
	(3) Ratio of median rent to rent limit	53%	48.2%	49.3%	47.8%	47.7%	46.6%	Not applicable

³ Only applicable to the households renting private housing, industrial buildings, commercial buildings, social housing and bedspaces offered under the Singleton Hostel Programme (108 667 households in total).