

從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料
Social data collected via the General Household Survey

第四十三號專題報告書 43 Special Topics Report No.

臨時僱員就業情況
Casual employment

從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況
Part-time employment

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背景

Background

這是專題報告書系列中的第四十三號，列載透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的專題訪問所搜集得的資料。

目的

「綜合住戶統計調查」是一項自一九八一年八月開始持續進行的抽樣統計調查，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。另一方面，專題訪問是透過「綜合住戶統計調查」以非經常性的形式進行，目的是搜集政府各決策局與部門所需有關各類社會專題的特定統計資料。

本報告書所包括的專題

專題 (訪問期間)

1. 臨時僱員就業情況
(二零零五年四月至六月)
2. 從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況
(二零零五年四月至六月)

數字進位

由於四捨五入關係，統計圖表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

代號

本報告書內所用代號的含意如下：

"-" 代表「零」。由於本報告書所載列的估計有抽樣誤差，寫作零的數字，可能是一個小數值的數字，而並非是零。

曾出版的專題報告書

附錄三列出過往曾出版的本系列中各號專題報告書。

This is the forty-third issue in a series of Special Topics Reports to present the results of the supplementary enquiries conducted via the General Household Survey (GHS).

Objective

The GHS is a continuous sample survey which has been conducted since August 1981. Its primary objective is to collect information on the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. On the other hand, the supplementary enquiries attached to the GHS are conducted on an ad hoc basis to collect specified statistical data on a wide range of social topics required by Government policy bureaux and departments.

Topics included in this report

Topic (Enquiry period)

1. Casual employment
(April to June 2005)
2. Part-time employment
(April to June 2005)

Rounding of figures

There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables and charts owing to rounding.

Symbol

The following symbol is used throughout the report :

"-" denotes "Nil". It should be noted that since all estimates contained in this report are subject to sampling error, a zero figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude.

Previously released Special Topics Reports

The list of past Special Topics Reports published in this series is given in [Appendix 3](#).

統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

1. 為加深對勞工市場的了解，政府統計處在二零零五年四月至六月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行兩項與勞工相關課題的專題訪問。該兩項專題訪問包括「臨時僱員就業情況」及「從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況」，旨在提供有關下列兩類人士的特徵及就業情況的資料，分別為(i)臨時僱員及(ii)從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

2. 該兩項專題訪問的結果撮要如下。有關數字指在統計時(即二零零五年四月至六月)的情況。

臨時僱員就業情況

[專題訪問的主要結果詳見本報告書第一章。]

(a) **69 100 名由僱主按日僱用或僱用一段少於六十天的固定期間的僱員(以下稱為臨時僱員)**

- ◆ 男性僱員與具小學及以下教育程度的僱員從事臨時工作的比率較高。(表 1.2a 及 1.2c)
- ◆ 與所有僱員比較，臨時僱員從事建造業的比例明顯較高，而他們任職為工藝及有關人員與非技術工人的比例亦較高。(表 1.2d 及 1.2e)
- ◆ 78.0%的臨時僱員是由僱主按日僱用，而22.0%是被僱用一段少於六十天的固定期間的僱員。他們當中約六成在現職從事全職工作。(表 1.2f)

1. To allow better understanding of the labour market, two enquiries on labour-related topics were conducted via the General Household Survey during April to June 2005. These two enquiries included "Casual employment" and "Part-time employment". They aimed at providing information on the characteristics and employment situation in respect of two groups of persons, viz. (i) casual employees and (ii) part-time employees.

2. The key findings of the two enquiries are summarized below. They refer to the situation at the time of enumeration, i.e. April to June 2005.

Casual employment

[Please see Chapter 1 of this report for details of the major findings.]

(a) **69 100 employees who were employed by an employer on a day-to-day basis or for a fixed period of less than 60 days (hereafter referred to as casual employees)**

- ◆ Male employees and employees having attained primary education and below had higher rates of taking up casual employment. (Tables 1.2a and 1.2c)
- ◆ Compared with all employees, a distinctly higher proportion of the casual employees was engaged in the construction sector, and a higher proportion of them worked as craft and related workers and workers in elementary occupations. (Tables 1.2d and 1.2e)
- ◆ 78.0% of those casual employees were employed by their employer on a day-to-day basis, while 22.0% were employed for a fixed period of less than 60 days. About 60% of them were working full-time in their present job. (Table 1.2f)

- ◆ 約 36% 的臨時僱員因為其行業的傳統(例如在建造業中的承判工作安排)、公司的常規或業務安排而沒有從事固定工作。另一半的臨時僱員則因公司工作量不足或未能找到固定工作而非自願地沒有從事固定工作。(表 1.2k)
- ◆ 約 66 400 名臨時僱員在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工，他們在該十二個月期間的轉工次數中位數為八次。(表 1.2m)

從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況

[專題訪問的主要結果詳見本報告書第二章。]

(b) 150 900 名在現職從事部分時間制工作的僱員(以下稱為從事部分時間制工作的僱員¹)

- ◆ 在所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，女性僱員所佔的比例較男性僱員的為高。(表 2.2a)
- ◆ 十五至十九歲與六十歲及以上的僱員、以及具小學及以下教育程度的僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率較高。(表 2.2a 及 2.2c)

- ◆ Some 36% of the casual employees did not work in permanent job owing to the custom of their trade (e.g. contracting arrangement of work in the construction sector) or norm/business arrangement of their company. Another half of the casual employees were due to involuntary reasons, viz. because of slack work in company or difficulty in finding permanent job. (Table 1.2k)
- ◆ Some 66 400 casual employees had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration. Their median number of times of job changes during the 12-month period was 8. (Table 1.2m)

Part-time employment

[Please see Chapter 2 of this report for details of the major findings.]

(b) 150 900 employees who worked part-time in their present job (hereafter referred to as part-time employees¹)

- ◆ There were proportionally more female employees than male employees among all part-time employees. (Table 2.2a)
- ◆ Employees aged 15-19 and those aged 60 and over, and employees having attained primary education and below had higher rates of taking up part-time employment. (Tables 2.2a and 2.2c)

¹ 就「從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況」的專題訪問而言，從事部分時間制工作的僱員是指在統計時所從事的主業符合下列條件的僱員：(a)每周通常工作日數少於五天(適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士)；或(b)每個工作天通常工作時數少於六小時(適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士)；或(c)每周通常工作時數少於三十小時(適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的人士)。但通常每次值班工作時間為二十四小時的人士，不論他們每周通常工作多少天，均不包括在內。此外，在統計時正在放暑假並從事暑期工的全日制學生亦不包括在內。

¹ For the purpose of the enquiry "Part-time employment", **part-time employees** referred to employees with their main employment at the time of enumeration fulfilling the following criteria : (a) the number of usual days of work per week was less than 5 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); or (b) the number of usual hours of work per working day was less than 6 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); or (c) the number of usual hours of work per week was less than 30 (for a person without a fixed number of working days per week). However, persons who usually worked 24 hours per shift were excluded, regardless of the number of usual days of work per week. Moreover, full-time students being on summer vacation and taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration were also excluded.

- ◆ 在所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，大部分從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業與社區、社會及個人服務業，以及任職非技術工人與服務工作及商店銷售人員。（表 2.2d 及 2.2e）
- ◆ 有相當比例從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員因為公司工作量不足而沒有工作較長時數。至於從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員，她們主要因為須料理家務或在家照顧住戶成員而沒有工作較長時數。（表 2.2i）
- ◆ Among all part-time employees, most were engaged in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector and the community, social and personal services sector, and worked as workers in elementary occupations as well as service workers and shop sales workers. (Tables 2.2d and 2.2e)
- ◆ A sizeable proportion of the male part-time employees did not work longer hours due to slack work in their company, whereas their female counterpart did not work longer hours mainly because they needed to take care of housework or household members at home. (Table 2.2i)

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1 臨時僱員就業情況 Casual employment

引言

1.1 政府統計處在二零零五年四月至六月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關臨時僱員就業情況的專題訪問，以搜集有關臨時僱員特徵的資料。類似的專題訪問曾於一九九九年十月至十二月、二零零零年七月至九月、二零零一年四月至六月、二零零二年四月至六月、二零零二年十月至十二月及二零零三年四月至六月期間進行。在適當情況下，是次專題訪問的結果會與過往專題訪問所得的結果作比較。

1.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 11 000 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 88%。在該些受訪住戶內，對於在「綜合住戶統計調查」核心部分中被界定屬僱員身分的十五歲及以上人士，統計員向他們提問數個問題以界定他們是否為臨時僱員(請參閱下文第 1.5 段有關臨時僱員的定義)；若是，他們再被問及有關其臨時工作情況的問題，其中包括：

- (a) 他們在現職的任職日數、現職的每周通常工作日數及每個工作天通常工作時數(或者對於每周沒有固定工作日數的僱員，則以每周通常工作時數取代)[用以界定一名人士的工作是全職工作或部分時間制工作(請參閱下文第 1.6 段有關部分時間制工作的定義)、薪金基制、平均就業收入，以及他們成功尋獲現職的途徑；
- (b) 他們沒有從事固定工作的主要原因。而就那些曾試圖找尋固定工作的人士而言，他們期望從事的行業及職業；及
- (c) 他們在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工。對於那些在該段期間曾轉工的人士，他們在該十二個月內的轉工次數及曾服務的僱主/機構數目，以及他們最近期從事的工作(最多五份)的任

Introduction

1.1 An enquiry on casual employment was conducted via the General Household Survey during April to June 2005 to collect information on the characteristics of casual employees. Similar enquiries were conducted during October to December 1999, July to September 2000, April to June 2001, April to June 2002, October to December 2002 and April to June 2003. Comparison is made with the findings of the previous enquiries where appropriate.

1.2 About 11 000 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 88%. Within those households, persons aged 15 and over identified to be employees through the core part of the General Household Survey were asked a few questions to identify if they were casual employees (please see paragraph 1.5 below for the definition of casual employees); and if so, they were further asked questions pertaining to their casual employment, which included :

- (a) their length of service (in days) in present job, usual days of work per week and usual hours of work per working day (or usual hours of work per week for those without a fixed number of working days per week) in present job [based on which a person's job could be classified as a full-time job or a part-time job (please see paragraph 1.6 below for the definition of part-time job)], mode of salary payment, average employment earnings and the channel through which they had successfully sought the present job;
- (b) their main reason for not working in permanent job, and for those who had tried to seek permanent job, the industry and occupation which they desired to work in; and
- (c) whether they had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration, and for those who had done so, the number of times of job changes and number of distinct

職日數及所屬職業。

employers/establishments whom/which they had worked for during the 12-month period, and the length of service (in days) as well as the occupation in their last jobs (up to a maximum of five) recently engaged.

1.3 有關臨時僱員的人口、社會及經濟特徵(例如年齡、性別、教育程度及現職所屬的行業/職業)的詳細分析，在「綜合住戶統計調查」的架構下進行。

1.3 Detailed analysis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics (e.g. age, sex, educational attainment and industry/occupation in present job) of casual employees was made under the framework of the General Household Survey.

1.4 根據從受訪住戶所搜集得的資料，可推論全港人口的有關情況。有關統計調查所涵蓋的範圍，請參閱本報告書附錄一「統計調查方法」的部分。

1.4 Based on information collected from the interviewed households, the situation relating to the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred. Please see the part on "Survey methodology" in [Appendix 1](#) of this report for details on the survey coverage.

概念及定義

Concepts and definitions

1.5 就是項專題訪問而言，「臨時僱員」是指在統計時由僱主按日僱用或僱用一段少於六十天的固定期間的僱員。

1.5 For the purpose of the enquiry, "casual employees" referred to employees who were employed by an employer on a day-to-day basis or for a fixed period of less than 60 days at the time of enumeration.

1.6 有關部分時間制工作的定義，若一名僱員所從事的工作符合下列的條件，則被視為「部分時間制工作」：

1.6 Regarding the definition of part-time job, an employee's job had to fulfil the following criteria to be regarded as a "part-time job" :

- (a) 每周通常工作日數少於五天(適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士)；*或*
- (b) 每個工作天通常工作時數少於六小時(適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士)；*或*
- (c) 每周通常工作時數少於三十小時(適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的人士)。

- (a) the number of usual days of work per week was less than 5 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); *or*
- (b) the number of usual hours of work per working day was less than 6 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); *or*
- (c) the number of usual hours of work per week was less than 30 (for a person without a fixed number of working days per week).

但通常每次值班工作時間為二十四小時的人士，不論他們每周通常工作多少天，均不包括在內。此外，在統計時正在放暑期並從事暑期工的全日制學生亦不包括在內。

However, persons who usually worked 24 hours per shift were excluded, regardless of the number of usual days of work per week. Moreover, full-time students being on summer vacation and taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration were also excluded.

1.7 若某人做多過一份工作，在統計時佔他/她最多時間的工作算作其主業，其他工作則視為其兼職。在是項專題訪問中，若一名僱員在統計時做多過一份工作，現職是指他/她的主業而言。

1.8 至於是項專題訪問所採用有關轉工的定義，一名僱員在下列任何一種情況下，均被視為「曾轉工」：

- (a) 一名僱員曾轉換其就業身分，不論其是否仍在同一機構內工作。例如一名室內設計師由自己承辦裝修工程的自僱人士身分轉為一間建築公司的僱員；*或*
- (b) 一名僱員曾轉換其從事的行業/職業，不論其是否仍在同一機構內工作；*或*
- (c) 一名僱員曾轉換其所屬的僱主/機構/判頭。例如一名傢俬木匠交替性地替兩名判頭工作，則他/她每次轉換判頭工作時均算作曾轉工；*或*
- (d) 一名僱員在現時從事的機構內曾轉換聘用形式。例如一名長俸制的僱員於領取退休金後，再被同一僱主以合約形式聘用；*或*
- (e) 一名僱員間歇性地為同一僱主/機構/判頭工作，但在完成一項工作後，其僱主/機構/判頭並沒有承諾協定下一次的工作時間。例如一名從事裝修工程的僱員替其判頭完成一項工程後，該判頭並沒有承諾下一項工程的工作

1.7 For a person with more than one job, the job on which he/she spent most of his/her time at the time of enumeration was regarded as his/her **main employment**. All other jobs were regarded as secondary employment. In this enquiry, the present job referred to the main employment of an employee if he/she had more than one job at the time of enumeration.

1.8 On the definition of job changes adopted in this enquiry, an employee was regarded as "**having changed job**" under one of the following conditions :

- (a) an employee who had changed his/her employment status, irrespective of whether he/she was still working in the same establishment. For instance, a self-employed interior designer who originally worked for profit in his/her own profession became an employee in a construction company; *or*
- (b) an employee who had changed the industry/occupation in which he/she was engaged, irrespective of whether he/she was still working in the same establishment; *or*
- (c) an employee who had changed his/her employer/establishment/contractor. For example, if a furniture carpenter worked for two contractors alternately, he/she was regarded as having changed job every time when he/she stopped working for one contractor and went to work for the other contractor; *or*
- (d) an employee who had changed his/her mode of employment in the present establishment. For instance, a pensionable employee was employed by the same employer on contract basis after receiving the gratuity for retirement; *or*
- (e) an employee who had no commitment for employment with the same employer/establishment/contractor for the next job after completing the current one, though he/she had been working for the same employer/establishment/contractor intermittently for a period of

時間；即使該僱員於數天後剛巧再獲同一判頭僱用參與另一項工程，仍算作曾轉工。

time. For example, a decorator was not certain whether his/her contractor would employ him/her for the next job after completing the current job. This employee was regarded as having changed job even if he/she turned out to be employed by the same contractor in another job a few days later.

1.9 有關本專題訪問所採用的用語及定義的詳細描述，列載於附錄二。

1.9 A detailed description of the terms and definitions used in this enquiry is in Appendix 2.

專題訪問的主要結果

Major findings of the enquiry

1.10 在統計時估計共有 69 100 名臨時僱員，佔在統計時所有僱員的 2.4%。按實際人數及在所有僱員中所佔的百分比計算，臨時僱員的數目於近年逐漸下降，由二零零二年十月至十二月的 80 700 人(或佔當時所有僱員的 2.9%)下降至二零零三年四月至六月的 72 100 人，其後再下降至二零零五年四月至六月的 69 100 人。在二零零三年與二零零五年期間，臨時僱員數目減少了 3 100 人，主要是由於從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的臨時僱員減少了 2 200 人。(表 1.1)

1.10 It was estimated that there were a total of 69 100 casual employees at the time of enumeration, representing 2.4% of all employees at the time of enumeration. The number of casual employees decreased progressively (both in absolute terms and as a percentage of all employees) in recent years, from 80 700 (or 2.9% of all employees) in October-December 2002 to 72 100 in April-June 2003 and further to 69 100 in April-June 2005. The decrease in the number of casual employees by 3 100 between 2003 and 2005 was mainly attributable to a decrease in the number of casual employees engaged in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, by 2 200. (Table 1.1)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

1.11 在該 69 100 名臨時僱員中，三十至四十九歲人士佔 60.5%，五十歲及以上人士佔 26.2%，而三十歲以下人士則佔 13.3%。臨時僱員的整體年齡中位數為四十五歲，而所有僱員的年齡中位數則為三十八歲。在該些臨時僱員中，男性僱員所佔的比例遠高於女性僱員，分別佔 85.2%及 14.8%，其性別比率為每 1 000 名女性對 5 734 名男性。(表 1.2a 及圖 1.1)

1.11 Of those 69 100 casual employees, 60.5% were aged 30-49, 26.2% were aged 50 and over and 13.3% were aged below 30. The median age of all casual employees taken together was 45, as against 38 for all employees. Among those casual employees, there were much more males (85.2%) than females (14.8%), with the sex ratio being 5 734 males per 1 000 females. (Table 1.2a and Chart 1.1)

1.12 男性僱員從事臨時工作的整體比率為 3.9%，低於二零零三年進行的專題訪問所得的相應數字(4.3%)。另一方面，在二零零三年及二零零五年，女性僱員從事臨時工作的比率維持不變，為 0.7%。按年齡分析，十五至十九歲的僱員從事臨時工作的比率最高，達 5.2%。其次是五十至五十九歲的僱員(3.9%)及四十至四十九歲的僱員(3.3%)。(表 1.2a)

1.12 The overall rate of taking up casual employment was 3.9% for male employees, smaller than the corresponding figure of 4.3% obtained in the enquiry conducted in 2003. On the other hand, the rate of taking up casual employment for female employees stood at 0.7% for both 2003 and 2005. Analysed by age, employees aged 15-19 had the highest rate of taking up casual employment, at 5.2%. This was

婚姻狀況

1.13 按婚姻狀況分析，屬於喪偶、分居或離婚者的僱員從事臨時工作的比率最高，達4.0%。其次是屬於已婚的僱員及從未結婚的僱員。他們從事臨時工作的相應比率分別為3.0%及1.2%。（表1.2b）

教育程度

1.14 該69 100名臨時僱員的教育程度較所有僱員的相對為低。前者約有39.7%具小學及以下教育程度，而所有僱員的相應百分比為13.4%。具不同教育程度的僱員中，未受教育或具幼稚園教育程度的僱員從事臨時工作的比率最高，為10.5%；其次為具小學教育程度的僱員(6.6%)。相比之下，具專上教育程度的僱員從事臨時工作的比率則低很多(0.3%)。（表1.2c）

行業

1.15 大部分(73.1%)臨時僱員從事建造業。再按性別分析，男性臨時僱員按行業類別的分布跟女性臨時僱員的分布有相當差別。在男性臨時僱員中，逾五分之四(82.0%)從事建造業。至於女性臨時僱員，約36.0%從事社區、社會及個人服務業，其次是批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業(30.8%)與建造業(21.7%)。（表1.2d）

1.16 按臨時僱員佔業內所有僱員的比率計算，在各主要行業類別中，以建造業的比率明顯為高(24.0%)，主要是由於該行業類別的獨特工作性質所致。其他主要行業類別的相應比率約為1%。（表1.2d）

followed by employees aged 50-59 (3.9%) and those aged 40-49 (3.3%). (Table 1.2a)

Marital status

1.13 Analysed by marital status, the rate of taking up casual employment was the highest for the widowed, separated or divorced employees, at 4.0%. This was followed by the married employees (3.0%) and the never married employees (1.2%). (Table 1.2b)

Educational attainment

1.14 Those 69 100 casual employees had relatively lower educational attainment as compared with all employees. Some 39.7% of those casual employees had attained primary education and below, as against 13.4% for all employees. Among employees at different levels of educational attainment, those with no schooling or kindergarten education had the highest rate of taking up casual employment (at 10.5%), followed by employees with primary education (6.6%). In comparison, employees having attained tertiary education had a distinctly lower rate of taking up casual employment (0.3%). (Table 1.2c)

Industry

1.15 The majority (73.1%) of the casual employees worked in the construction sector. Further analysed by sex, the distribution of male casual employees by industry sector was quite different from the distribution of their female counterpart. For male casual employees, over four-fifths (82.0%) was engaged in the construction sector. For female casual employees, 36.0% were engaged in the community, social and personal services sector, followed by those in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (30.8%) and the construction sector (21.7%). (Table 1.2d)

1.16 Among various major industry sectors, the construction sector had a distinctly higher rate of employees taking up casual employment (24.0%), attributable mainly to the unique job nature of the sector. The corresponding rates for other major industry sectors hovered around 1%. (Table 1.2d)

職業

1.17 在臨時僱員中有相當大比例為工藝及有關人員(55.4%)與非技術工人(32.1%)。同樣地，男性臨時僱員按職業組別的分佈跟女性臨時僱員的分佈有相當差別。大部分男性臨時僱員為工藝及有關人員(64.4%)與非技術工人(27.0%)。至於女性臨時僱員，以非技術工人佔最大比例(61.0%)，其次為服務工作及商店銷售人員(19.2%)。(表 1.2e)

1.18 從事各主要職業組別的僱員中，工藝及有關人員從事臨時工作的比率最高，為17.0%。屬於其他主要職業組別的僱員從事臨時工作的比率則較低，介乎0.9%與3.8%。(表 1.2e)

僱用形式/僱用條件中訂明的僱用期間

1.19 在該69 100名臨時僱員中，大部分(53 800人或78.0%)是由僱主按日僱用，而餘下15 200人(22.0%)是被僱用一段少於六十天的固定期間的僱員。在後者的15 200名僱員中，4 900人的僱用期間少於十天，4 700人的僱用期間為十至十九天，而3 800人的僱用期間為三十至五十九天。(表 1.2f)

現時從事的工作是否全職/部分時間制工作

1.20 約60.7%的臨時僱員(41 900人)在統計時從事全職工作，而餘下39.3%(27 200人)則從事部分時間制工作(請參閱上文第1.6段有關部分時間制工作的定義)。這兩類僱員按僱用形式劃分的分佈模式大致相若；然而，從事部分時間制工作的臨時僱員則較少被僱用十天及以上的較長期間。(表 1.2f)

Occupation

1.17 A sizeable proportion of the casual employees was engaged as craft and related workers (55.4%) and workers in elementary occupations (32.1%). The distribution of male casual employees by occupation group was also different from the distribution of their female counterpart. Most of the male casual employees were craft and related workers (64.4%) and workers in elementary occupations (27.0%). As to their female counterpart, the largest proportion was workers in elementary occupations (61.0%), followed by service workers and shop sales workers (19.2%). (Table 1.2e)

1.18 Among various major occupation groups, craft and related workers had the highest rate of taking up casual employment, at 17.0%. The corresponding rates for employees in other major occupation groups were much smaller, ranging from 0.9% to 3.8%. (Table 1.2e)

Mode of employment/employment period stipulated in the terms of employment

1.19 Of those 69 100 casual employees, the majority (53 800 persons or 78.0%) was employed by their employer on a day-to-day basis, while the remaining 15 200 persons (22.0%) were employed for a fixed period of less than 60 days. Among the latter 15 200 employees, 4 900 were employed for a fixed period of less than 10 days; 4 700, 10-19 days; and 3 800, 30-59 days. (Table 1.2f)

Whether present job was full-time/part-time job

1.20 About 60.7% (41 900 persons) of the casual employees were engaged in full-time job at the time of enumeration, while the remaining 39.3% (27 200 persons) were engaged in part-time job (please see paragraph 1.6 above for the definition of part-time job). These two groups of employees had broadly similar distribution pattern by mode of employment, except that casual employees working part-time were seldom employed for a relatively long period of 10 days and more. (Table 1.2f)

每周通常工作時數及在現職的任職周數

1.21 在該 69 100 名臨時僱員中, 72.9% 在其現職通常每周工作最少三十小時, 而 93.4% 則於統計時在現職工作少於兩周(包括該些按僱用條件訂明僱用少於兩周的臨時僱員, 以及於統計時剛任職一份臨時工作少於兩周的臨時僱員)。 (表 1.2g)

薪金基制及平均每日就業收入

1.22 絕大部分臨時僱員(62 700 人或 90.8%) 的就業收入是按日計算。該 69 100 名臨時僱員的平均每日就業收入中位數為\$400, 與二零零三年進行的專題訪問所得的結果相同。 (表 1.2h 及 1.2i)

成功尋獲現職的途徑

1.23 在所有臨時僱員中, 約 71.6% 是經朋友、親戚及家人介紹而成功尋獲現職。其他較普遍提及成功尋獲現職的途徑包括「直接向僱主求職」、「在工作地點或慣常聚集的地方向有可能招聘人手的僱主查問」及「刊登或回應廣告」。 (表 1.2j)

沒有從事固定工作的主要原因

1.24 臨時僱員最普遍提及沒有從事固定工作的原因為「行業的傳統/公司的常規/公司的業務安排」(在所有臨時僱員中有 35.7% 提及此原因)。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「公司工作量不足」(32.5%)、「未能找到固定工作」(20.5%)、「認為不可能找到固定工作」(4.4%)及「料理家務/在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員」(4.3%)。在該 24 700 名因行業的傳統/公司的常規/公司的業務安排而沒有從事固定工作的臨時僱員中, 92.8% 是從事建造業的工藝及有關人員與非

Usual hours of work per week and length of service in present job

1.21 Of those 69 100 casual employees, 72.9% usually worked at least 30 hours per week in their present job, and 93.4% had been working in their present job for less than 2 weeks at the time of enumeration (including casual employees who were employed for a fixed period of less than 2 weeks according to the terms of employment as well as those who newly joined a casual job for less than 2 weeks at the time of enumeration). (Table 1.2g)

Mode of salary payment and average daily employment earnings

1.22 The great majority (62 700 persons or 90.8%) of the casual employees had their employment earnings being calculated on a daily basis. The median value of the average daily employment earnings in respect of those 69 100 casual employees was \$400, being the same as that obtained in the enquiry conducted in 2003. (Tables 1.2h and 1.2i)

Channel of successfully seeking the present job

1.23 About 71.6% of the casual employees had successfully sought the present job through their friends, relatives and family members. Other commonly cited channels through which they had successfully sought the present job included "sought directly with employer", "sought with prospective employers at work places or usual assembly places" and "placed or answered advertisement". (Table 1.2j)

Main reason for not working in permanent job

1.24 The most commonly cited reason for casual employees not working in permanent job was "custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company" (cited by 35.7% of all casual employees). Other commonly cited reasons included "slack work in company" (32.5%), "could not find permanent job" (20.5%), "perceived it not possible to get a permanent job" (4.4%) and "took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home" (4.3%). Among those 24 700 casual

技術工人。按性別分析，男性臨時僱員最普遍提及沒有從事固定工作的原因是「行業的傳統/公司的常規/公司的業務安排」(在男性臨時僱員中有 41.6% 提及此原因)，而女性臨時僱員最普遍提及的原因則是「未能找到固定工作」(在女性臨時僱員中有 39.6% 提及此原因)。(表 1.2k 及圖 1.2)

employees who did not work in permanent job because of custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company, 92.8% were craft and related workers and workers in elementary occupations engaged in the construction sector. Analysed by sex, the most commonly cited reason for male casual employees not working in permanent job was "custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company" (cited by 41.6% of the male casual employees), while that for their female counterpart was "could not find permanent job" (cited by 39.6% of the female casual employees). (Table 1.2k and Chart 1.2)

1.25 按年齡分析，五十歲以下的臨時僱員最普遍提及沒有從事固定工作的原因為「行業的傳統/公司的常規/公司的業務安排」。然而，五十歲及以上的臨時僱員最普遍提及的原因為「公司工作量不足」。相對於三十歲及以上的臨時僱員，十五至二十九歲的臨時僱員比例上較多因未能找到固定工作而從事臨時工作。(表 1.2l)

1.25 Analysed by age, the most commonly cited reason for casual employees aged below 50 for not working in permanent job was "custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company". But for casual employees aged 50 and over, the most commonly cited reason was "slack work in company". Compared with casual employees aged 30 and over, there were proportionally more casual employees aged 15-29 who took up casual employment because of difficulty in finding permanent job. (Table 1.2l)

找尋固定工作的期間

Duration of seeking permanent job

1.26 主要因未能找到固定工作而從事臨時工作的 14 100 名僱員中，52.0% 曾找尋固定工作為時少於六個月，22.5% 為時六個月至少於十二個月，而 25.5% 則為時一年及以上。該 14 100 名臨時僱員找尋固定工作的期間中位數為一百六十二天，低於二零零三年進行的專題訪問所得的相應中位數(一百七十天)。(表 1.3a)

1.26 Of those 14 100 employees who took up casual employment mainly because of difficulty in finding permanent job, 52.0% had sought permanent job for less than 6 months, 22.5% for 6 months to less than 12 months and 25.5% for one year and more. The median duration of seeking permanent job in respect of those 14 100 casual employees was 162 days, smaller than the corresponding figure of 170 days obtained in the enquiry conducted in 2003. (Table 1.3a)

期望固定工作所屬的行業

Desired industry for permanent job

1.27 在該 14 100 名臨時僱員中，6 000 人(42.5%)期望從事於現職臨時工作所屬的同一行業類別的固定工作，而 7 500 人(53.0%)則沒有期望從事屬於某一特定行業類別的固定工作。(表 1.3b)

1.27 Among those 14 100 casual employees, while 6 000 (42.5%) desired to take up a permanent job in the same industry sector as that applicable to their present casual job, 7 500 (53.0%) had no specific preference for the industry sector of permanent job. (Table 1.3b)

期望固定工作所屬的職業

1.28 至於該 14 100 名臨時僱員所期望固定工作所屬的職業, 6 200 人(44.1%)期望從事於現職臨時工作所屬的同一職業組別的固定工作, 而 7 300 人(51.5%)則沒有期望從事屬於某一特定職業組別的固定工作。 (表 1.3c)

在統計前十二個月內的轉工次數

1.29 在該 69 100 名臨時僱員中, 約 2 700 人(3.9%)在統計前十二個月內在香港沒有轉工(請參閱上文第 1.8 段有關轉工的定義)。至於餘下 66 400 名在該十二個月內曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員, 19.8%在該段期間曾轉工二十五次及以上, 14.2%則曾轉工十五至二十四次。在該 66 400 名臨時僱員中, 75.2%從事建造業。由於承判工作是該行業的常規, 使有關僱員須頻密地轉換不同判頭提供的工作, 因而他們的轉工次數較從事其他行業的人士為多。就該 66 400 名曾轉工的臨時僱員整體而言, 他們在統計前十二個月內的轉工次數中位數為八次。 (表 1.2m)

在統計前十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目

1.30 在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的 66 400 名臨時僱員中, 6 000 人(9.1%)在統計前十二個月內只曾為一個僱主/機構服務, 即其現時的僱主/從事的機構。另 13 000 人(19.6%)曾為十個或以上的僱主/機構服務, 當中 79.1%從事建造業。就該 66 400 名臨時僱員整體而言, 他們在統計前十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目中位數為四個。 (表 1.2n)

Desired occupation for permanent job

1.28 As regards the desired occupation for permanent job in respect of those 14 100 casual employees, while 6 200 (44.1%) desired to take up a permanent job in the same occupation group as that applicable to their present casual job, 7 300 (51.5%) had no specific preference for the occupation group of permanent job. (Table 1.3c)

Number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration

1.29 Of those 69 100 casual employees, some 2 700 (3.9%) had not changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (please see paragraph 1.8 above for the definition of job changes). For the remaining 66 400 casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12-month period, 19.8% had changed jobs for 25 times and more, and 14.2% for 15-24 times during that period. Among those 66 400 casual employees, 75.2% were engaged in the construction sector. As contracting of work is the usual trade practice in this sector, most of the respective employees had to change jobs offered by different contractors more often than persons engaged in other industries. Overall speaking, the median number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration was 8 in respect of those 66 400 casual employees who had changed jobs. (Table 1.2m)

Number of distinct employers/establishments worked for during the 12 months before enumeration

1.30 Of the 66 400 casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration, 6 000 (9.1%) had worked for only one employer/establishment, i.e. their present employer/establishment, during the 12-month period. Another 13 000 (19.6%) had worked for ten or more employers/establishments, with 79.1% of them being engaged in the construction sector. Taking those 66 400 casual employees together, the median number of distinct employers/establishments whom/which they had worked for during the 12 months before enumeration was 4. (Table 1.2n)

在最近從事的工作內有否轉換職業

1.31 在該 66 400 名於統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員中，60 500 人(91.1%)的現職與其最近從事的工作(最多五份)屬於同一職業組別。在該 60 500 人中，主要為工藝及有關人員與非技術工人，分別佔 59.2%及 29.5%。從事各主要職業組別的僱員中，現職與其最近從事的工作(最多五份)屬於同一職業組別的百分比介乎 85.5%與 100.0%。(表 1.4)

Whether had changed occupation in the last jobs recently engaged

1.31 Among those 66 400 casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration, 60 500 (91.1%) were engaged in the same occupation group as their present job throughout their previous jobs (up to a maximum of five). They comprised mainly craft and related workers (59.2%) and workers in elementary occupations (29.5%). The percentages of them engaged in the same occupation group as their present job throughout their previous jobs (up to a maximum of five) ranging from 85.5% to 100.0% among various major occupation groups. (Table 1.4)

表 1.1 臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1 Casual employees

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔所有僱員的 百分比 As % of all employees	年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)
一九九九年十月至十二月 October to December 1999	102.5	3.6	41
二零零零年七月至九月 July to September 2000	122.9	4.3	42
二零零一年四月至六月 ^⑥ April to June 2001 ^⑥	93.8	3.3	43
二零零二年四月至六月 ^⑥ April to June 2002 ^⑥	65.6	2.4	43
二零零二年十月至十二月 ^⑥ October to December 2002 ^⑥	80.7	2.9	42
二零零三年四月至六月 ^⑥ April to June 2003 ^⑥	72.1	2.6	43
二零零五年四月至六月 ^⑥ April to June 2005 ^⑥	69.1	2.4	45

註釋：^⑥ 由於(i)人口數字已於二零零零年八月改為以「居住人口」方法計算；及(ii)自一九九六年以後的人口估計數列已因應二零零一年八月公布的二零零一年人口普查結果作出修訂，由二零零一年四月起進行的專題訪問所得的有關臨時僱員的統計數字亦以經修訂的居港人口估計為基礎。這些統計數字與過往載於本系列報告書內有關臨時僱員的統計數字可作概括比較。

Note : ^⑥ Consequential to (i) the change-over to the "resident population" approach for compiling population figures as from August 2000; and (ii) the revision of the past series of population estimates compiled since 1996 with the availability of the results of the 2001 Population Census in August 2001, statistics pertaining to casual employees obtained in the enquiries conducted since April 2001 are based on the revised estimates of Hong Kong Resident Population. These statistics are broadly comparable with those of earlier years published in the past issues of this series of report pertaining to casual employees.

表 1.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2a Casual employees by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
15 – 19	1.7	3.0	7.6	0.4 *	4.0	2.2	2.2	3.1	5.2	1.5
20 – 29	6.5	11.0	2.1	0.5 *	5.2	0.1	7.0	10.1	1.1	22.8
30 – 39	11.4	19.3	2.8	2.3	22.0	0.5	13.6	19.7	1.6	29.8
40 – 49	24.3	41.3	5.3	3.9	37.7	1.0	28.2	40.8	3.3	29.2
50 – 59	13.4	22.9	5.3	3.0	29.3	1.8	16.5	23.8	3.9	14.3
≥ 60	1.5	2.5	2.8	0.2 *	1.7	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
合計# Overall#	58.8	100.0 (85.2)	3.9	10.3	100.0 (14.8)	0.7	69.1	100.0 (100.0)	2.4	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	45			44			45			38

註釋： ** 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性僱員為例，7.6%為臨時僱員。

* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

括號內的數字顯示在所有臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees aged 15-19, 7.6% were casual employees.

* The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all casual employees.

表 1.2b 按婚姻狀況及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2b Casual employees by marital status and sex

婚姻狀況 Marital status	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
從未結婚 Never married	11.8	20.1	2.3	1.4	13.2	0.2	13.2	19.1	1.2	36.6
已婚 Married	44.0	74.9	4.7	7.0	68.3	0.9	51.0	73.9	3.0	59.1
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/ separated/ divorced	3.0	5.0	8.1	1.9	18.5	2.2	4.9	7.0	4.0	4.3
合計 Overall	58.8	100.0	3.9	10.3	100.0	0.7	69.1	100.0	2.4	100.0

註釋：** 在個別婚姻狀況及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從未結婚的男性僱員為例，2.3%為臨時僱員。

Note: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective marital status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees who were never married, 2.3% were casual employees.

表 1.2c 按教育程度及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2c Casual employees by educational attainment and sex

教育程度 Educational attainment	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
未受教育/ 幼稚園 No schooling/ kindergarten	2.8	4.8	21.5	0.6 *	5.6	3.0	3.4	4.9	10.5	1.0
小學 Primary	19.2	32.6	10.5	4.9	47.5	2.7	24.0	34.8	6.6	12.5
中學/預科# Secondary/ matriculation#	35.9	61.0	4.1	3.6	35.5	0.5	39.5	57.2	2.4	56.9
專上教育 Tertiary	1.0	1.6	0.2	1.2	11.4	0.3	2.1	3.1	0.3	29.6
合計 Overall	58.8	100.0	3.9	10.3	100.0	0.7	69.1	100.0	2.4	100.0

註釋： ** 在個別教育程度及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有未受教育或具幼稚園教育程度的男性僱員為例，21.5%為臨時僱員。

* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

具中學教育程度的人士包括具中一至中五教育程度的人士，而具預科教育程度的人士則包括具中六及中七教育程度的人士。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective educational attainment and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees with no schooling or kindergarten education, 21.5% were casual employees.

* The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 educational attainment while persons with matriculation educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 educational attainment.

表 1.2d 按行業及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2d Casual employees by industry and sex

行業 Industry	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
建造業 Construction	48.2	82.0	25.1	2.2	21.7	12.1	50.5	73.1	24.0	7.7
批發、零售、 進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	3.4	5.8	0.8	3.2	30.8	0.6	6.6	9.5	0.7	32.2
運輸、倉庫及 通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	4.5	7.7	2.1	0.2 *	2.1	0.3	4.7	6.9	1.7	9.5
社區、社會及 個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	1.6	2.6	0.6	3.7	36.0	0.7	5.2	7.6	0.6	27.8
其他 Others	1.1	1.8	0.3	1.0	9.4	0.4	2.0	3.0	0.3	22.8
合計 Overall	58.8	100.0	3.9	10.3	100.0	0.7	69.1	100.0	2.4	100.0

註釋： ** 在個別行業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從事建造業的男性僱員為例，25.1%為臨時僱員。

* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective industry and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees who were engaged in the construction sector, 25.1% were casual employees.

* The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 1.2e 按職業及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2e Casual employees by occupation and sex

職業 Occupation	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
服務工作及商店 銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	2.4	4.0	1.0	2.0	19.2	0.8	4.3	6.3	0.9	15.9
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	37.9	64.4	17.7	0.6 *	5.8	2.0	38.2	55.4	17.0	8.0
機台及機器操作 員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.9	3.3	1.4				2.1	3.1	1.3	5.5
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	15.9	27.0	7.8	6.3	61.0	1.6	22.2	32.1	3.8	20.4
其他 Others	0.8 *	1.3	0.1	1.4	14.0	0.2	2.2	3.2	0.1	50.2
合計 Overall	58.8	100.0	3.9	10.3	100.0	0.7	69.1	100.0	2.4	100.0

註釋： ** 在個別職業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有任職工藝及有關人員的男性僱員為例，17.7%為臨時僱員。

* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective occupation and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees working as craft and related workers, 17.7% were casual employees.

* The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 1.2f 按僱用形式/僱用條件中訂明的僱用期間及現時從事的工作是否全職/部分時間制工作劃分的臨時僱員數目
 Table 1.2f Casual employees by mode of employment/employment period stipulated in the terms of employment and whether present job was full-time/part-time job

僱用形式/僱用條件中訂明的 僱用期間(天) Mode of employment/ employment period stipulated in the terms of employment (days)	現時從事的工作是否全職/部分時間制工作 Whether present job was full-time/part-time job					
	全職工作 Full-time		部分時間制工作** Part-time**		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
按日僱用 Day-to-day basis	30.0	71.6	23.8	87.8	53.8	78.0
一段少於六十天的固定期間 A fixed period of less than 60 days	11.9	28.4	3.3	12.2	15.2	22.0
< 10	3.2	7.5	1.8	6.5	4.9	7.1
10 – 19	4.4	10.4	} 0.6 *	} 2.1	4.7	6.9
20 – 29	1.6	3.8			1.8	2.6
30 – 59	2.8	6.6			1.0	3.6
總計# Total#	41.9	100.0 (60.7)	27.2	100.0 (39.3)	69.1	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：** 若某人的主業有固定的每周工作日數並通常每周工作少於五天或每個工作天工作少於六小時；或他/她的每周工作日數並不固定，但通常每周工作少於三十小時，則他/她會被視為從事部分時間制工作。

* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

括號內的數字顯示在所有臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

Notes: ** A person was regarded as working part-time if he/she usually worked for less than 5 days per week or less than 6 hours per working day if the number of working days per week was fixed, or less than 30 hours per week if the number of working days per week was not fixed, in his/her main employment.

* The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all casual employees.

表 1.2g 按每周通常工作時數及在現職的任職周數劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2g Casual employees by usual hours of work per week and length of service in present job

每周通常工作時數 Usual hours of work per week	在現職的任職周數(周) Length of service in present job (weeks)							
	< 2		2 - < 4		≥ 4		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 18	5.1	7.4	-	-	-	-	5.1	7.4
18 - < 30	13.4	19.4	-	-	0.2 *	0.3	13.6	19.7
≥ 30	46.0	66.6	2.6	3.7	1.8	2.6	50.3	72.9
總計 Total	64.5	93.4	2.6	3.7	2.0	2.9	69.1	100.0

註釋：* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎
闡釋。

Note: * The estimate is based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 1.2h 按薪金基制劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2h Casual employees by mode of salary payment

薪金基制 Mode of salary payment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
日薪 Daily-rated	62.7	90.8
時薪 Hourly-rated	6.0	8.7
件工 Piece-rated	0.4 *	0.6
總計 Total	69.1	100.0

註釋：* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note: * The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 1.2i 按平均每日就業收入劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2i Casual employees by average daily employment earnings

平均每日就業收入(港元) Average daily employment earnings (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 300	14.2	20.6
300 – 399	15.3	22.2
400 – 499	13.4	19.4
500 – 599	14.5	21.0
≥ 600	11.7	16.9
總計 Total	69.1	100.0
平均每日就業收入中位數(港元) Median value of average daily employment earnings (HK\$)	400	

表 1.2j 按成功尋獲現職的途徑及僱用形式劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2j Casual employees by channel of successfully seeking the present job and mode of employment

成功尋獲現職的途徑 Channel of successfully seeking the present job	僱用形式 Mode of employment					
	按日僱用 Day-to-day basis		一段少於六十天 的固定期間 A fixed period of less than 60 days		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
經朋友、親戚及家人介紹 Sought with friends, relatives and family members	39.5	73.4	9.9	65.3	49.5	71.6
直接向僱主求職 Sought directly with employer	11.0	20.4	3.9	25.5	14.9	21.5
在工作地點或慣常聚集的地方 向有可能招聘人手的僱主查 問 Sought with prospective employers at work places or usual assembly places	1.4	2.5	0.4 *	2.5	1.7	2.5
刊登或回應廣告 Placed or answered advertisement	1.0	1.8	0.4 *	2.5	1.4	2.0
其他 Others	1.0	1.8	0.6 *	4.1	1.6	2.3
總計 Total	53.8	100.0	15.2	100.0	69.1	100.0

註釋：* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎
闡釋。

Note: * The estimate is based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 1.2k 按沒有從事固定工作的主要原因及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2k Casual employees by main reason for not working in permanent job and sex

沒有從事固定工作的主要原因 Main reason for not working in permanent job	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
行業的傳統/公司的常規/ 公司的業務安排 Custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company	24.5	41.6	0.2 *	1.9	24.7	35.7
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	21.1	35.9	1.3	13.0	22.4	32.5
未能找到固定工作 Could not find permanent job	10.1	17.1	4.1	39.6	14.1	20.5
認為不可能找到固定工作 Perceived it not possible to get a permanent job	2.1	3.6	0.9 *	9.2	3.1	4.4
料理家務/在家照顧兒童、 長者或傷病成員 Took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home	-	-	3.0	29.2	3.0	4.3
其他 Others	1.1	1.8	0.7 *	7.1	1.8	2.6
總計 Total	58.8	100.0	10.3	100.0	69.1	100.0

註釋：* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎
闡釋。

Note: * The estimate is based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 1.2/ 按沒有從事固定工作的主要原因及年齡劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2/ Casual employees by main reason for not working in permanent job and age

沒有從事固定工作的主要原因 Main reason for not working in permanent job	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		≥ 50	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
行業的傳統/公司的常規/ 公司的業務安排 Custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company	3.4	36.8	4.6	34.0	10.5	37.2	6.2	34.0
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	2.2	23.6	4.0	29.6	9.8	34.9	6.4	35.4
未能找到固定工作 Could not find permanent job	2.9	31.5	2.9	21.2	5.7	20.2	2.7	14.7
認為不可能找到固定工作 Perceived it not possible to get a permanent job	0.4 *	4.2	0.6 *	4.5	0.8 *	2.8	1.3	7.1
料理家務/在家照顧兒童、 長者或傷病成員 Took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home	-	-	1.4	10.6	1.0	3.5	0.6 *	3.1
其他 Others	0.4 *	3.9	-	-	0.4 *	1.4	1.0	5.8
總計 Total	9.2	100.0	13.6	100.0	28.2	100.0	18.1	100.0

註釋：* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎
闡釋。

Note: * The estimate is based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 1.2m 按在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工/在該十二個月內的轉工次數劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2m Casual employees by whether had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration/number of times of job changes during the 12-month period

在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工/在該十二個月內的轉工次數 Whether had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration/number of times of job changes during the 12-month period	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比** %**
沒有轉工 Had not changed jobs	2.7	3.9
曾轉工 Had changed jobs	66.4	96.1
1	4.4	(6.6)
2	7.9	(12.0)
3	7.2	(10.8)
4	4.2	(6.4)
5	3.7	(5.6)
6 – 9	8.2	(12.4)
10 – 14	8.2	(12.3)
15 – 24	9.4	(14.2)
≥ 25	13.1	(19.8)
在統計前十二個月內的轉工次數中位數# Median number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration#		8
總計 Total	69.1	100.0

註釋：** 括號內的數字顯示在統計前十二個月內所有曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

不包括未能提供有關在統計前十二個月內轉工次數的資料的臨時僱員。

Notes: ** Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration.

Excluding casual employees who were unable to provide information on the number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 1.2n 按在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工/在該十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2n Casual employees by whether had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration/number of distinct employers/establishments worked for during the 12-month period

在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工/在該十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目 Whether had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration/number of distinct employers/establishments worked for during the 12-month period	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比** % **
沒有轉工 Had not changed jobs	2.7	3.9
曾轉工 Had changed jobs	66.4	96.1
1	6.0	(9.1)
2	9.1	(13.7)
3	12.4	(18.7)
4	8.5	(12.8)
5	8.1	(12.1)
6 – 9	9.2	(13.9)
10 – 14	8.4	(12.7)
≥ 15	4.5	(6.8)
在統計前十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目 中位數 [#] Median number of distinct employers/establishments worked for during the 12 months before enumeration [#]		4
總計 Total	69.1	100.0

註釋： ** 括號內的數字顯示在統計前十二個月內所有曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

Notes: ** Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] 不包括未能提供有關在統計前十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目的資料的臨時僱員。

[#] Excluding casual employees who were unable to provide information on the number of distinct employers/establishments worked for during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 1.3a 按找尋固定工作的期間劃分的未能找到固定工作的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.3a Casual employees who could not find permanent job by duration of seeking permanent job

找尋固定工作的期間 Duration of seeking permanent job	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
少於兩個月 < 2 months	3.5	25.1
兩個月至少於六個月 2 - < 6 months	3.8	26.9
六個月至少於十二個月 6 - < 12 months	3.2	22.5
一年至少於一年半 1 - < 1.5 years	1.4	9.9
一年半及以上 ≥ 1.5 years	2.2	15.6
總計 Total	14.1	100.0
找尋固定工作的期間中位數(天) Median duration of seeking permanent job (days)		162

表 1.3b 按期望固定工作所屬的行業劃分的未能找到固定工作的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.3b Casual employees who could not find permanent job by desired industry for permanent job

期望固定工作所屬的行業 Desired industry for permanent job	人數** No. of persons** (‘000)	百分比 %
無特別意願 No preference	7.5	53.0
製造業 Manufacturing	0.6 * (0.4) *	4.1
建造業 Construction	2.9 (2.9)	20.6
服務業 Services	3.2 (2.7)	22.4
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	1.8 (1.4)	12.8
其他服務業# Other services#	1.3 (1.3)	9.5
總計 Total	14.1 (6.0)	100.0

註釋： ** 括號內的數字顯示在統計時正從事個別行業類別的工作並期望從事屬於相同行業類別的固定工作的臨時僱員數目。

Notes: ** Figures in brackets represent the number of casual employees who were working in the respective industry sectors at the time of enumeration and desired to work in permanent job belonging to the same industry sector.

* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

* The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

其他服務業包括運輸、倉庫及通訊業；金融、保險、地產及商用服務業與社區、社會及個人服務業。

Other services sector includes the transport, storage and communications sector; the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector; and the community, social and personal services sector.

表 1.3c 按期望固定工作所屬的職業劃分的未能找到固定工作的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.3c Casual employees who could not find permanent job by desired occupation for permanent job

期望固定工作所屬的職業 Desired occupation for permanent job	人數** No. of persons** ('000)	百分比 %
無特別意願 No preference	7.3	51.5
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	1.6 (1.4)	11.3
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2.5 (2.5)	17.5
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	1.2 (1.2)	8.5
其他 Others	1.6 (1.2)	11.2
總計 Total	14.1 (6.2)	100.0

註釋： ** 括號內的數字顯示在統計時正從事個別職業組別的工作並期望從事屬於相同職業組別固定工作的臨時僱員數目。

Note: ** Figures in brackets represent the number of casual employees who were working in the respective occupation groups at the time of enumeration and desired to work in permanent job belonging to the same occupation group.

表 1.4 按現時從事的職業劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工並在最近從事的工作(最多五份)與現職屬於同一職業組別的臨時僱員數目**
Table 1.4 Casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration and were engaged in jobs belonging to the present occupation group in their previous jobs (up to a maximum of five) by present occupation**

現時從事的職業 Present occupation	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率# Rate#
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	3.5	5.9	90.3
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	35.8	59.2	94.4
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.1	3.5	100.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	17.8	29.5	85.5
其他 Others	1.2	2.0	75.1
合計 Overall	60.5	100.0	91.1

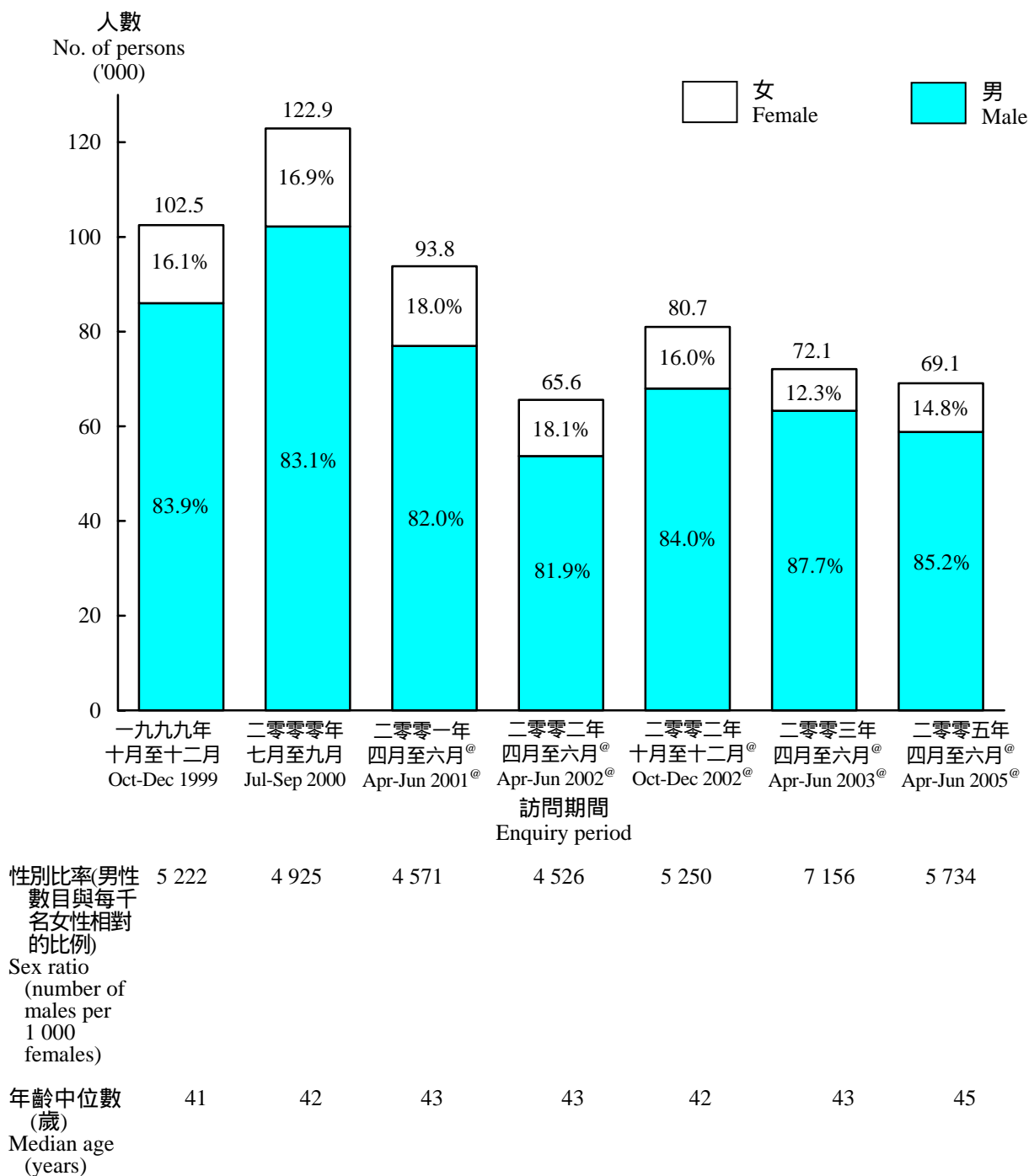
註釋： ** 根據在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員現時從事的職業及最近曾從事的工作(最多五份)所屬的職業資料界定。未能提供最近曾從事的工作所屬的職業資料的臨時僱員不包括在內。

Notes : ** Based on the present occupation and the occupation in the previous jobs (up to a maximum of five) of those casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration. Casual employees who were unable to provide information on the occupation which they were engaged in the previous jobs were excluded.

在個別現時從事的職業組別內佔所有在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員(不包括該些未能提供最近曾從事的工作所屬的職業資料的臨時僱員)的百分比。

As a percentage of all casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (excluding those who were unable to provide information on the occupation in the previous jobs) in the respective present occupation groups.

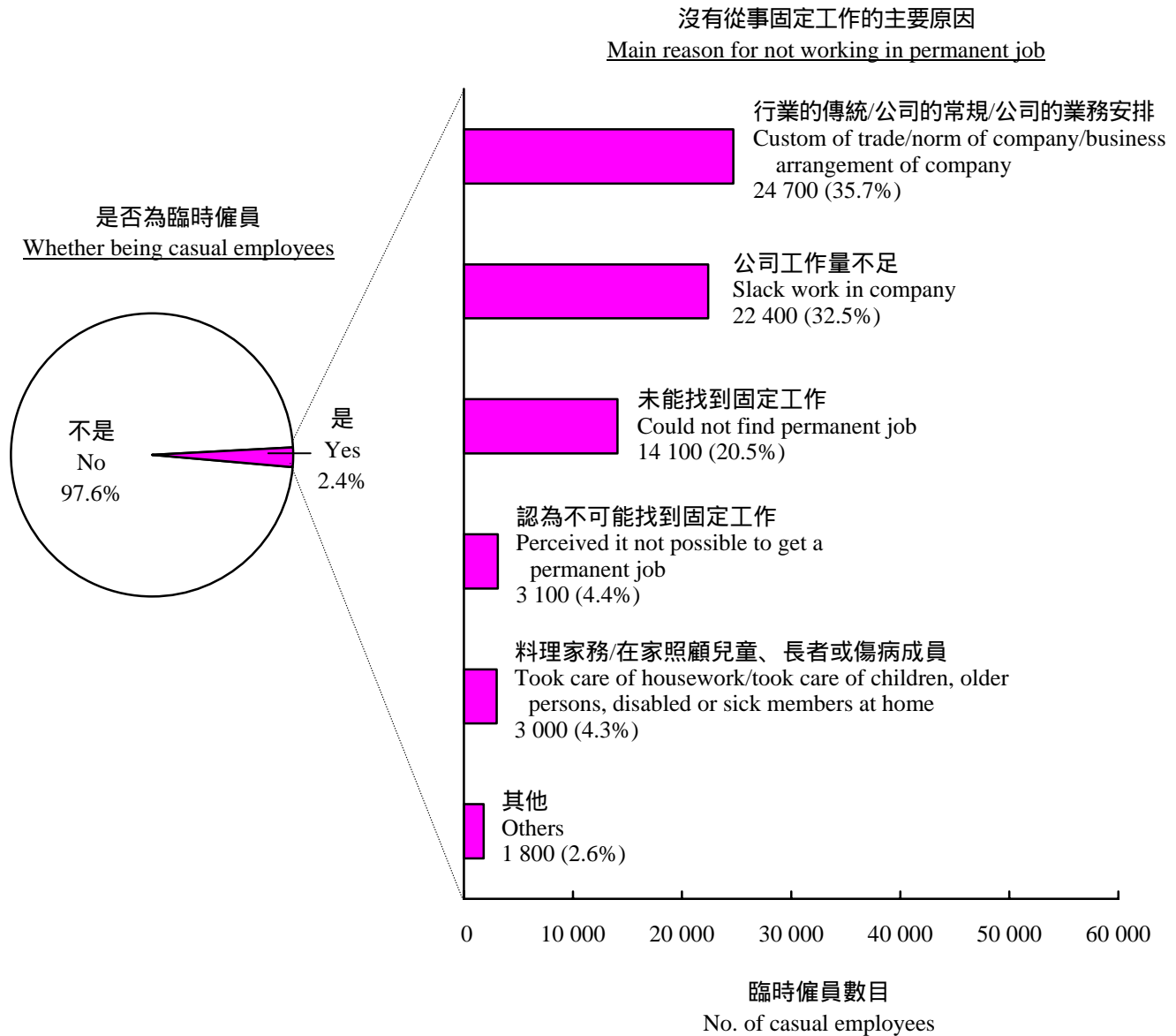
圖 1.1 按性別劃分的臨時僱員數目及其性別比率與年齡中位數
Chart 1.1 Number of casual employees by sex, and their sex ratio and median age



註釋：[®] 由於(i)人口數字已於二零零零年八月改為以「居住人口」方法計算；及(ii)自一九九六年以後的人口估計數列已因應二零零一年八月公布的二零零一年人口普查結果作出修訂，由二零零一年四月起進行的專題訪問所得的有關臨時僱員的統計數字亦以經修訂的居港人口估計為基礎。這些統計數字與過往載於本系列報告書內有關臨時僱員的統計數字可作概括比較。

Note : [®] Consequential to (i) the change-over to the "resident population" approach for compiling population figures as from August 2000; and (ii) the revision of the past series of population estimates compiled since 1996 with the availability of the results of the 2001 Population Census in August 2001, statistics pertaining to casual employees obtained in the enquiries conducted since April 2001 are based on the revised estimates of Hong Kong Resident Population. These statistics are broadly comparable with those of earlier years published in the past issues of this series of report pertaining to casual employees.

圖 1.2 按是否為臨時僱員及沒有從事固定工作的主要原因劃分的僱員百分比分布
Chart 1.2 Percentage distribution of employees by whether being casual employees and main reason for not working in permanent job



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all casual employees.

2 從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況 Part-time employment

引言

2.1 政府統計處在二零零五年四月至六月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況的專題訪問，以搜集從事部分時間制工作僱員特徵的資料。類似的專題訪問曾於一九八二年五月至七月、一九八八年四月至六月、一九九四年十一月至一九九五年三月、一九九七年十月至十二月(透過一項有關勞工流動情況及相關課題的專題訪問)、一九九九年一月至二月、二零零零年七月至九月、二零零二年四月至六月及二零零三年七月至九月期間進行。由於在一九九四年以前進行的專題訪問所採用有關從事部分時間制工作的定義及涵蓋範圍與一九九四年起進行的專題訪問所採用的有所不同，故此一九九四年以前進行的專題訪問所得的結果不能與是次專題訪問所得的結果作比較。

2.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本中，約 11 000 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 88%。在該些受訪住戶內，對於在「綜合住戶統計調查」核心部分中被界定屬僱員身分的十五歲及以上人士，統計員向他們提問數個問題以界定他們是否為從事部分時間制工作的僱員(請參閱下文第 2.5 段有關從事部分時間制工作僱員的定義)；若是，他們再被問及有關其在現職的任職年期、薪金基制及沒有工作較長時數的主要原因。至於那些因未能找到較長時數的工作而在現職只能從事部分時間制工作的僱員，他們再被問及在從事現職的部分時間制工作前找尋較長時數工作的期間。

2.3 有關從事部分時間制工作僱員的人口、社會及經濟特徵(例如性別、年齡、教育程度及其從事的行業和職業)的詳細分析，在「綜合住戶統計調查」的架構下進行。

2.4 根據從受訪住戶所搜集得的資料，可推論全港人口的有關情況。有關統計調查所涵蓋的範圍，請參閱本報告書附錄一「統計調查方法」的部分。

Introduction

2.1 An enquiry on part-time employment was conducted via the General Household Survey during April to June 2005 to collect information on the characteristics of part-time employees. Similar enquiries were conducted during May to July 1982, April to June 1988, November 1994 to March 1995, October to December 1997 (through an enquiry on labour mobility and related subjects), January to February 1999, July to September 2000, April to June 2002 and July to September 2003. However, the definition and coverage of part-time employment adopted in the enquiries conducted before 1994 are different from those adopted in the enquiries conducted from 1994 onwards. Therefore, the findings obtained from the enquiries conducted before 1994 are not comparable with those of the present enquiry.

2.2 About 11 000 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 88%. Within those households, persons aged 15 and over identified to be employees through the core part of the General Household Survey were asked a few questions to identify if they were part-time employees (please see paragraph 2.5 below for the definition of part-time employees); and if so, they were further asked about their length of service in present job, mode of salary payment and main reason for not working longer hours. For employees who worked part-time in present job because they could not find job of longer working hours, they were also asked about their duration of seeking job of longer working hours before taking up the present part-time job.

2.3 Detailed analysis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics (e.g. sex, age, educational attainment, industry and occupation which they were engaged in) of part-time employees was conducted under the framework of the General Household Survey.

2.4 Based on information collected from the interviewed households, the situation relating to the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred. Please see the part on "Survey methodology" in [Appendix 1](#) of this report for details on the survey coverage.

概念及定義

2.5 就是項專題訪問而言，「從事部分時間制工作的僱員」是指在統計時所從事的主業符合下列條件的僱員：

- (a) 每周通常工作日數少於五天(適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士)；**或**
- (b) 每個工作天通常工作時數少於六小時(適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士)；**或**
- (c) 每周通常工作時數少於三十小時(適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的人士)。

但通常每次值班工作時間為二十四小時的人士，不論他們每周通常工作多少天，均不包括在內。此外，在統計時正在放暑假並從事暑期工的全日制學生亦不包括在內。

2.6 若某人做多過一份工作，在統計時佔他/她最多時間的工作算作其主業。在是項專題訪問中，若一名僱員在統計時做多過一份工作，現職是指他/她的主業而言。其他工作則視為其兼職。在決定該人應否納入是項專題訪問的範圍時，不會考慮其兼職。

2.7 有關本專題訪問所採用的用語及定義的詳細描述，列載於附錄二。

專題訪問的主要結果

2.8 在統計時約有 150 900 名僱員在現職從事部分時間制工作，佔在統計時所有僱員的 5.2%。近年，從事部分時間制工作的僱員佔在統計時所有僱員的比例維持在同一水平(二零零三年的比例亦為 5.2%)。(表 2.1 及圖 2.1)

Concepts and definitions

2.5 For the purpose of the enquiry, "**part-time employees**" referred to employees with their *main employment* at the time of enumeration fulfilling the following criteria :

- (a) the number of usual days of work per week was less than 5 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); **or**
- (b) the number of usual hours of work per working day was less than 6 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); **or**
- (c) the number of usual hours of work per week was less than 30 (for a person without a fixed number of working days per week).

However, persons who usually worked 24 hours per shift were excluded, regardless of the number of usual days of work per week. Moreover, full-time students being on summer vacation and taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration were also excluded.

2.6 For a person with more than one job, the job on which he/she spent most of his/her time at the time of enumeration was regarded as his/her **main employment**. In this enquiry, the present job referred to the main employment of an employee if he/she had more than one job at the time of enumeration. All other jobs were regarded as secondary employment and ignored in determining whether that person should be covered in this enquiry.

2.7 A detailed description of the terms and definitions used in this enquiry is in Appendix 2.

Major findings of the enquiry

2.8 Some 150 900 employees took up part-time employment in their present job at the time of enumeration, representing 5.2% of all employees at the time of enumeration. The share of part-time employees among all employees remained at the same level in recent years (the

年齡及性別

2.9 在該 150 900 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，三十至四十九歲人士佔 52.6%，五十歲及以上人士佔 24.2%，而三十歲以下人士則佔 23.2%。從事部分時間制工作僱員的整體年齡中位數為四十二歲，而所有僱員的年齡中位數則為三十八歲。在該些從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，女性僱員所佔的比例較男性僱員的為高，分別佔 62.7% 及 37.3%，有關性別比率為每 1 000 名女性對 595 名男性。（表 2.2a 及圖 2.1）

2.10 除了二十至二十九歲的僱員外，其他年齡組別的女性僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率均較男性僱員為高。這可能是由於在該些女性僱員中，有相當比例須同時處理家務。女性僱員從事部分時間制工作的整體比率為 6.7%，而男性僱員的則為 3.7%。按年齡分析，十五至十九歲與六十歲及以上僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率明顯較高，分別為 17.9% 及 11.4%。其他年齡組別的僱員的相應比率則介乎 3.2% 與 6.9%。在從事部分時間制工作的十五至十九歲人士中，相信有顯著比例為從事部分時間制工作的學生。部分六十歲及以上人士則可能由於年紀關係而從事部分時間制工作。（表 2.2a）

婚姻狀況

2.11 在該 150 900 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，大部分(62.6%)為已婚人士，另 29.6% 為從未結婚人士，而 7.8% 則為喪偶、分居或離婚人士。（表 2.2b）

2.12 屬於喪偶、分居或離婚者的僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率較高，為 9.6%。已婚僱員及從未結婚的僱員的相應比率則較低，分別為 5.5% 及 4.1%。（表 2.2b）

share also stood at 5.2% in 2003). (Table 2.1 and Chart 2.1)

Age and sex

2.9 Of those 150 900 part-time employees, 52.6% were aged 30-49, 24.2% were aged 50 and over, and 23.2% were aged below 30. The median age of all part-time employees taken together was 42, as against 38 for all employees. Among those part-time employees, there were proportionally more female employees (62.7%) than male employees (37.3%), with the sex ratio being 595 males per 1 000 females. (Table 2.2a and Chart 2.1)

2.10 Except for employees aged 20-29, female employees in other age groups had higher rates of taking up part-time employment than their male counterpart, probably because a sizeable proportion of them had to take care of household responsibilities at the same time. The overall rate of taking up part-time employment was 6.7% for female employees, as against 3.7% for their male counterpart. Analysed by age, the rate of taking up part-time employment was distinctly higher for employees aged 15-19 and 60 and over (at 17.9% and 11.4% respectively), as compared with the rates of 3.2%-6.9% for employees in other age groups. Conceivably, a considerable proportion of part-time employees aged 15-19 were students taking up part-time jobs. Some of those aged 60 and over might work part-time due to the age factor. (Table 2.2a)

Marital status

2.11 Of those 150 900 part-time employees, the majority (62.6%) were married. Another 29.6% were never married, and 7.8% were widowed, separated or divorced. (Table 2.2b)

2.12 The widowed, separated or divorced employees had a higher rate of taking up part-time employment, at 9.6%. The rate of taking up part-time employment for married employees and never married employees were smaller, at 5.5% and 4.1% respectively. (Table 2.2b)

教育程度

2.13 該 150 900 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員的教育程度較所有僱員的相對為低。前者中約有 28.2% 具小學及以下教育程度，而所有僱員中相應的百分比為 13.4%。具不同教育程度的僱員中，未受教育或具幼稚園教育程度的僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率最高，為 14.4%。其次為具小學教育程度的僱員 (10.4%)。相比之下，具專上學位教育程度的僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率則低很多 (3.2%) (表 2.2c)

行業

2.14 大部分從事部分時間制工作的僱員從事服務業。當中 32.4% 從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業。緊隨其後是社區、社會及個人服務業 (31.6%)；建造業 (14.1%) 與運輸、倉庫及通訊業 (11.2%)。 (表 2.2d)

2.15 再按性別分析，從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員按行業類別的分布跟女性僱員的分布有相當差別。在從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員中，從事建造業者佔最大比例 (34.0%)。其次是從事社區、社會及個人服務業 (22.4%)；批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 (17.7%) 與運輸、倉庫及通訊業 (15.6%)。至於從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員，逾五分之二從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 (41.2%)，其次是社區、社會及個人服務業 (37.2%)。 (表 2.2d)

2.16 按從事部分時間制工作僱員佔業內所有僱員的比率計算，在各主要行業類別中，以建造業明顯較高 (10.1%)。其他主要行業類別的相應比率介乎 2.3% 與 5.9%。 (表 2.2d)

Educational attainment

2.13 Those 150 900 part-time employees had relatively lower educational attainment as compared with all employees. About 28.2% of them had attained primary education and below, as against 13.4% for all employees. Among employees at different levels of educational attainment, those with no schooling or kindergarten education had the highest rate of taking up part-time employment (at 14.4%), followed by employees with primary education (10.4%). In comparison, employees having attained tertiary degree education had a distinctly lower rate of taking up part-time employment (3.2%). (Table 2.2c)

Industry

2.14 The great majority of the part-time employees worked in the services sectors. Some 32.4% of them were engaged in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector. This was closely followed by the community, social and personal services sector (31.6%), the construction sector (14.1%) and the transport, storage and communications sector (11.2%). (Table 2.2d)

2.15 Further analysed by sex, the sectoral distributions of male and female part-time employees were rather different from each other. For male part-time employees, the largest proportion (34.0%) were engaged in the construction sector. This was closely followed by the community, social and personal services sector (22.4%), the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (17.7%) and the transport, storage and communications sector (15.6%). For female part-time employees, over two-fifths (41.2%) were engaged in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, followed by the community, social and personal services sector (37.2%). (Table 2.2d)

2.16 Among various major industry sectors, the construction sector had a distinctly higher rate of employees taking up part-time employment (10.1%). The corresponding rates for other major industry sectors ranged from 2.3% to 5.9%. (Table 2.2d)

職業

2.17 在從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，有相當比例從事較低階層的職業，包括非技術工人(35.1%)與服務工作及商店銷售人員(21.4%)。(表 2.2e)

2.18 從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員按職業組別的分布跟女性僱員的分布各有不同。大部分從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員為工藝及有關人員(26.7%)與非技術工人(27.2%)。至於從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員，以非技術工人佔最大比例(39.8%)。其次為服務工作及商店銷售人員(26.0%)。(表 2.2e)

2.19 從事各主要職業組別的僱員中，非技術工人從事部分時間制工作的比率最高，為 9.0%。其次為服務工作及商店銷售人員(7.0%)與工藝及有關人員(6.8%)。相比之下，專業及輔助專業人員從事部分時間制工作的比率則較低(2.8%)。(表 2.2e)

每周通常工作時數及在現職的任職年期

2.20 在該 150 900 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，47.1%在其主業每周通常工作十八小時至少於三十小時，而 31.1%則每周工作少於十八小時(請參閱上文第 2.5 及 2.6 段有關從事部分時間制工作的僱員及主業的定義)。至於在現職的任職年期，屬於從事部分時間制工作的僱員，有 35.2%在現職已服務多於四周至一年；及 28.3%，多於一年至五年。此外，在從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，有 21.0%在其現職的任職年期為四周或以下(包括該些按僱用條件訂明僱用四周或以下的從事部分時間制工作的僱員，以及於統計時剛任職一份工作最多四周的從事部分時間制工作的僱員)。(表 2.2f)

Occupation

2.17 A sizeable proportion of the part-time employees were engaged in lower-skill occupations, such as workers in elementary occupations (35.1%) and service workers and shop sales workers (21.4%). (Table 2.2e)

2.18 The distributions by occupation group were different for male and female part-time employees. Most of the male part-time employees were craft and related workers (26.7%) and workers in elementary occupations (27.2%). As for their female counterpart, the largest proportion were workers in elementary occupations (39.8%), followed by service workers and shop sales workers (26.0%). (Table 2.2e)

2.19 Among various major occupation groups, workers in elementary occupations had the highest rate of taking up part-time employment, at 9.0%. This was followed by service workers and shop sales workers (7.0%) and craft and related workers (6.8%). In comparison, the rate of professionals and associate professionals taking up part-time employment was relatively lower (2.8%). (Table 2.2e)

Usual hours of work per week and length of service in present job

2.20 Of those 150 900 part-time employees, 47.1% usually worked 18 hours to less than 30 hours per week in their main employment, and 31.1% usually worked less than 18 hours per week (please see paragraphs 2.5 and 2.6 above for the definition of part-time employees and main employment respectively). As regards the length of service in their present job, some 35.2% of the part-time employees had been working in their present job for more than four weeks to one year; and 28.3%, more than one year to five years. Some 21.0% of the part-time employees had been working in their present job for four weeks or less (including part-time employees who were employed for a fixed period of four weeks or less according to the terms of employment as well as those who newly joined a job for at most four weeks at the time of enumeration). (Table 2.2f)

薪金基制及每月主業收入

2.21 在從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，按月或按周計算就業收入的僱員有 32.9%(當中按月計算就業收入者佔絕大多數)，而按日計算就業收入的則有 32.5%。該 150 900 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員的每月主業收入中位數為 \$3,000。 (表 2.2g 及 2.2h)

Mode of salary payment and monthly earnings from main employment

2.21 Some 32.9% of the part-time employees had their employment earnings being calculated on a monthly or weekly basis (with those paid on a monthly basis constituting a much larger share), while another 32.5% were on a daily basis. The median monthly earnings from main employment in respect of those 150 900 part-time employees was \$3,000. (Tables 2.2g and 2.2h)

沒有工作較長時數的主要原因

2.22 有相當比例從事部分時間制工作的僱員是由於「料理家務/在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員」(31.0%)及「公司工作量不足」(18.7%)而在現職沒有工作較長時數。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「未能找到較長時數的工作」(14.8%)、「求學」(10.6%)及「行業的傳統/公司的常規/公司的業務安排」(10.4%)。 (表 2.2i 及圖 2.2)

Main reason for not working longer hours

2.22 A sizeable proportion of the part-time employees did not work longer hours in their present job because of the reasons "took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home" (31.0%) and "slack work in company" (18.7%). Other commonly cited reasons included "could not find job of longer working hours" (14.8%), "educational pursuit" (10.6%) and "custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company" (10.4%). (Table 2.2i and Chart 2.2)

2.23 按性別分析，從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員最普遍提及沒有工作較長時數的原因是「公司工作量不足」(在從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員中有 40.9%提及此原因)。在提及此原因的男性僱員中，68.5%從事建造業的工藝及有關人員與非技術工人。至於從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員，她們最普遍提及沒有工作較長時數的原因則為「料理家務/在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員」(從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員中有 49.0%提及此原因)。 (表 2.2i)

2.23 Analysed by sex, the most commonly cited reason for male part-time employees not working longer hours was "slack work in company" (cited by 40.9% of the male part-time employees). 68.5% of the male employees who cited this reason were craft and related workers and workers in elementary occupations engaged in the construction sector. As for the female part-time employees, the most commonly cited reason for not working longer hours was "took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home" (cited by 49.0% of the female part-time employees). (Table 2.2i)

2.24 按年齡分析，屬於不同年齡組別的從事部分時間制工作的僱員最普遍提及沒有工作較長時數的原因各有不同。對於十五至二十九歲的僱員而言，最普遍提及的原因是「求學」；三十歲及以上僱員最普遍提及的原因為「料理家務/在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員」。 (表 2.2j)

2.24 Analysed by age, the most commonly cited reason for part-time employees not working longer hours varied across different age groups. The most commonly cited reason for those aged 15-29 was "educational pursuit", while that cited by those aged 30 and over was "took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home". (Table 2.2j)

找尋較長時數工作的期間

2.25 主要因未能找到較長時數工作而從事部分時間制工作的僱員有 22 300 人，佔所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員的 14.8%。當中 16.2% 曾找尋較長時數工作為時少於兩個月；24.7% 為時兩個月至少於六個月；而 23.3% 則為時六個月至少於一年。該 22 300 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員找尋較長時數工作的期間中位數為二百零八天。曾找尋較長時數工作為時最少一年的 8 000 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，63.0% 為四十歲及以上人士，而 34.8% 具小學及以下教育程度。（表 2.3）

Duration of seeking job of longer working hours

2.25 Some 22 300 employees (or 14.8% of all part-time employees) took up part-time employment mainly because of difficulty in finding job of longer working hours. Among them, 16.2% had sought job of longer working hours for less than two months, 24.7% for two months to less than six months and 23.3% for six months to less than one year. The median duration of seeking job of longer working hours in respect of those 22 300 part-time employees was 208 days. Among those 8 000 part-time employees who had sought job of longer working hours for at least one year, 63.0% were aged 40 and over, and 34.8% had primary education and below. (Table 2.3)

表 2.1 從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.1 Part-time employees

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons ('000)	佔所有僱員的 百分比 As % of all employees	年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)
一九九四年十一月至一九九五年三月 November 1994 to March 1995	67.8	2.7	39
一九九七年十月至十二月 October to December 1997	82.0	2.8	40
一九九九年一月至二月 January to February 1999	116.2	4.1	40
二零零零年七月至九月 July to September 2000	122.0	4.3	43
二零零二年四月至六月 [@] April to June 2002 [@]	130.9	4.7	42
二零零三年七月至九月 [@] July to September 2003 [@]	143.1	5.2	42
二零零五年四月至六月 [@] April to June 2005 [@]	150.9	5.2	42

註釋：[@] 由於(i)人口數字已於二零零零年八月改為以「居住人口」方法計算；及(ii)自一九九六年以後的人口估計數列已因應二零零一年八月公布的二零零一年人口普查結果作出修訂，在二零零二年四月起進行的專題訪問所得的有關從事部分時間制工作的僱員的統計數字亦以經修訂的居港人口估計為基礎。這些統計數字與過往載於本系列報告書內有關從事部分時間制工作的僱員的統計數字可作概括比較。

Note : [@] Consequential to (i) the change-over to the "resident population" approach for compiling population figures as from August 2000; and (ii) the revision of the past series of population estimates compiled since 1996 with the availability of the results of the 2001 Population Census in August 2001, statistics pertaining to part-time employees obtained in the enquiries conducted since April 2002 are based on the revised estimates of Hong Kong Resident Population. These statistics are broadly comparable with those of earlier years published in the past issues of this series of report pertaining to part-time employees.

表 2.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2a Part-time employees by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
15 – 19	2.4	4.2	10.4	5.1	5.4	27.0	7.5	5.0	17.9	1.5
20 – 29	13.3	23.7	4.3	14.1	14.9	4.0	27.5	18.2	4.1	22.8
30 – 39	9.9	17.6	2.4	18.0	19.0	3.9	27.9	18.5	3.2	29.8
40 – 49	16.1	28.6	3.5	35.4	37.4	8.9	51.5	34.1	6.0	29.2
50 – 59	9.8	17.4	3.9	18.8	19.9	11.4	28.6	18.9	6.9	14.3
≥ 60	4.7	8.4	8.8	3.2	3.4	19.7	7.9	5.3	11.4	2.4
合計# Overall#	56.3	100.0 (37.3)	3.7	94.6	100.0 (62.7)	6.7	150.9	100.0 (100.0)	5.2	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		42			43			42		38

註釋： ** 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性僱員為例，10.4%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

括號內的數字顯示在所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員中所佔的百分比。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees aged 15-19, 10.4% were part-time employees.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all part-time employees.

表 2.2b 按婚姻狀況及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2b Part-time employees by marital status and sex

	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
從未結婚 Never married	22.7	40.4	4.3	21.9	23.2	3.9	44.7	29.6	4.1	36.6
已婚 Married	30.3	53.9	3.2	64.2	67.8	8.3	94.5	62.6	5.5	59.1
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/ separated/ divorced	3.2	5.7	8.9	8.5	9.0	9.8	11.7	7.8	9.6	4.3
合計 Overall	56.3	100.0	3.7	94.6	100.0	6.7	150.9	100.0	5.2	100.0

註釋： ** 在個別婚姻狀況及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從未結婚的男性僱員為例，4.3%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

Note: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective marital status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees who were never married, 4.3% were part-time employees.

表 2.2c 按教育程度及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2c Part-time employees by educational attainment and sex

教育程度 Educational attainment	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
未受教育/ 幼稚園 No schooling/ kindergarten	2.0	3.6	15.3	2.6	2.8	13.8	4.6	3.1	14.4	1.0
小學 Primary	12.9	23.0	7.1	25.0	26.4	13.7	37.9	25.1	10.4	12.5
中學/預科# Secondary/ matriculation#	30.1	53.4	3.5	45.0	47.5	5.6	75.0	49.7	4.5	56.9
專上教育 Tertiary										
- 非學位 non-degree	5.5	9.7	4.2	9.3	9.9	6.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	9.8
- 學位 degree	5.8	10.3	1.9	12.7	13.5	4.7	18.5	12.3	3.2	19.9
合計 Overall	56.3	100.0	3.7	94.6	100.0	6.7	150.9	100.0	5.2	100.0

註釋：** 在個別教育程度及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有未受教育或具幼稚園教育程度的男性僱員為例，15.3%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

具中學教育程度的人士包括具中一至中五教育程度的人士，而具預科教育程度的人士則包括具中六及中七教育程度的人士。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective educational attainment and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees with no schooling or kindergarten education, 15.3% were part-time employees.

Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 educational attainment while persons with matriculation educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 educational attainment.

表 2.2d 按行業及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2d Part-time employees by industry and sex

行業 Industry	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
製造業 Manufacturing	1.5	2.7	1.3	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.6	3.7	2.9	6.8
建造業 Construction	19.1	34.0	10.0	2.2	2.3	11.9	21.3	14.1	10.1	7.7
批發、零售、 進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	10.0	17.7	2.3	39.0	41.2	7.5	49.0	32.4	5.1	32.2
運輸、倉庫及 通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	8.8	15.6	4.1	8.1	8.5	11.4	16.8	11.2	5.9	9.5
金融、保險、 地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	4.1	7.3	1.6	6.2	6.5	3.3	10.3	6.8	2.3	15.3
社區、社會及 個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	12.6	22.4	4.9	35.2	37.2	6.4	47.7	31.6	5.9	27.8
其他 Others	0.2 *	0.3	1.1	-	-	-	0.2 *	0.1	0.9	0.7
合計 Overall	56.3	100.0	3.7	94.6	100.0	6.7	150.9	100.0	5.2	100.0

註釋： ** 在個別行業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從事製造業的男性僱員為例，1.3%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective industry and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees who were engaged in the manufacturing sector, 1.3% were part-time employees.

* The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 2.2e 按職業及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2e Part-time employees by occupation and sex

職業 Occupation	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	7.4	13.2	1.7	13.5	14.3	4.3	20.9	13.9	2.8	25.1
文員 Clerks	4.9	8.6	3.3	15.9	16.8	4.0	20.8	13.8	3.8	18.3
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	7.7	13.6	3.3	24.6	26.0	10.5	32.3	21.4	7.0	15.9
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	15.0	26.7	7.0	0.4 *	0.4	3.2	15.4	10.2	6.8	8.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.0	9.0	3.6	1.5	1.6	8.2	6.6	4.3	4.1	5.5
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	15.3	27.2	7.5	37.6	39.8	9.8	52.9	35.1	9.0	20.4
其他 Others	0.9 *	1.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.0	6.9
合計 Overall	56.3	100.0	3.7	94.6	100.0	6.7	150.9	100.0	5.2	100.0

註釋：** 在個別職業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有任職專業及輔助專業人員的男性僱員為例，1.7%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective occupation and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees working as professionals and associate professionals, 1.7% were part-time employees.

* The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 2.2f 按每周通常工作時數及在現職的任職年期劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2f Part-time employees by usual hours of work per week and length of service in present job

每周通常工作時數 Usual hours of work per week	在現職的任職年期 Length of service in present job									
	四周或以下 ≤ 4 weeks		多於四周至 一年 > 4 weeks – 1 year		多於一年至 五年 > 1 – 5 years		多於五年 > 5 years		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 18	6.8	4.5	22.3	14.8	13.5	9.0	4.2	2.8	46.9	31.1
18 - < 30	15.6	10.3	22.9	15.2	20.0	13.2	12.6	8.4	71.0	47.1
≥ 30**	9.4	6.2	7.9	5.2	9.2	6.1	6.5	4.3	33.0	21.9
總計 Total	31.7	21.0	53.1	35.2	42.7	28.3	23.4	15.5	150.9	100.0

註釋： ** 只計在統計時所從事的主業每周有固定
工作時數的從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

Note: ** Referring only to those part-time employees
who worked for a fixed number of working
days per week in their main employment at
the time of enumeration.

表 2.2g 按薪金基制劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2g Part-time employees by mode of salary payment

薪金基制 Mode of salary payment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
月薪/周薪 Monthly-rated/weekly-rated	49.6	32.9
日薪 Daily-rated	49.0	32.5
時薪 Hourly-rated	47.4	31.4
件工 Piece-rated	4.7	3.1
其他 Others	0.2 *	0.1
總計 Total	150.9	100.0

註釋：* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note: * The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 2.2h 按每月主業收入劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2h Part-time employees by monthly earnings from main employment

每月主業收入(港元) Monthly earnings from main employment (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 2,000	35.8	23.7
2,000 – 3,999	51.6	34.2
4,000 – 5,999	25.3	16.8
≥ 6,000	38.2	25.3
總計 Total	150.9	100.0
每月主業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly earnings from main employment (HK\$)	3,000	

註釋：在界定某人是否為從事部分時間制工作的僱員時，只考慮他/她在統計時所從事的主業中的通常工作時數模式。因此，在分析從事部分時間制工作的僱員的每月就業收入時，亦只包括其主業的每月收入(即不包括其兼職的收入)。

Note: When determining whether a person was a part-time employee, only the pattern of usual hours of work in respect of his/her main employment at the time of enumeration was taken into account. Correspondingly, only the monthly earnings from the main employment of part-time employees were included when analysing their monthly employment earnings (i.e. earnings from secondary employment were not included).

表 2.2i 按沒有工作較長時數的主要原因及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2i Part-time employees by main reason for not working longer hours and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
沒有工作較長時數的主要原因 Main reason for not working longer hours						
料理家務/在家照顧兒童、 長者或傷病成員 Took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home	0.4 *	0.6	46.4	49.0	46.8	31.0
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	23.0	40.9	5.2	5.4	28.2	18.7
未能找到較長時數的工作 Could not find job of longer working hours	10.0	17.8	12.3	13.1	22.3	14.8
求學 Educational pursuit	7.0	12.4	9.1	9.6	16.0	10.6
行業的傳統/公司的常規/ 公司的業務安排 Custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company	7.3	13.0	8.3	8.8	15.7	10.4
健康問題/年老 Health problem/old age	4.4	7.8	5.3	5.6	9.7	6.4
無經濟需要 No financial need	2.0	3.5	3.0	3.1	5.0	3.3
認為不可能找到較長時數 的工作 Perceived oneself as being unable to get a job of longer working hours	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	3.8	2.5
其他 Others	1.0	1.7	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.3
總計 Total	56.3	100.0	94.6	100.0	150.9	100.0

註釋：* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note: * The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 2.2j 按沒有工作較長時數的主要原因及年齡劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2j Part-time employees by main reason for not working longer hours and age

	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		≥ 50		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	
沒有工作較長時數的主要原因 Main reason for not working longer hours									
料理家務/在家照顧兒童、長者或 傷病成員 Took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home	0.9 *	2.6	11.4	40.7	22.4	43.6	12.0	33.0	
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	3.3	9.5	5.2	18.8	11.3	22.0	8.3	22.7	
未能找到較長時數的工作 Could not find job of longer working hours	5.5	15.8	5.1	18.3	7.9	15.4	3.8	10.3	
求學 Educational pursuit	15.9	45.4	-	-	0.2 *	0.4	-	-	
行業的傳統/公司的常規/公司 的業務安排 Custom of trade/norm of company/ business arrangement of company	4.7	13.5	4.1	14.7	4.8	9.3	2.0	5.5	
健康問題/年老 Health problem/old age	0.6 *	1.6	0.4 *	1.5	1.6	3.1	7.1	19.4	
無經濟需要 No financial need	1.9	5.5	0.9 *	3.1	0.8 *	1.6	1.3	3.7	
認為不可能找到較長時數的工作 Perceived oneself as being unable to get a job of longer working hours	0.2 *	0.5	0.4 *	1.4	1.6	3.1	1.6	4.4	
其他 Others	1.9	5.5	0.4 *	1.5	0.8 *	1.6	0.3 *	0.9	
總計 Total	34.9	100.0	27.9	100.0	51.5	100.0	36.5	100.0	

註釋：* 估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎
闡釋。

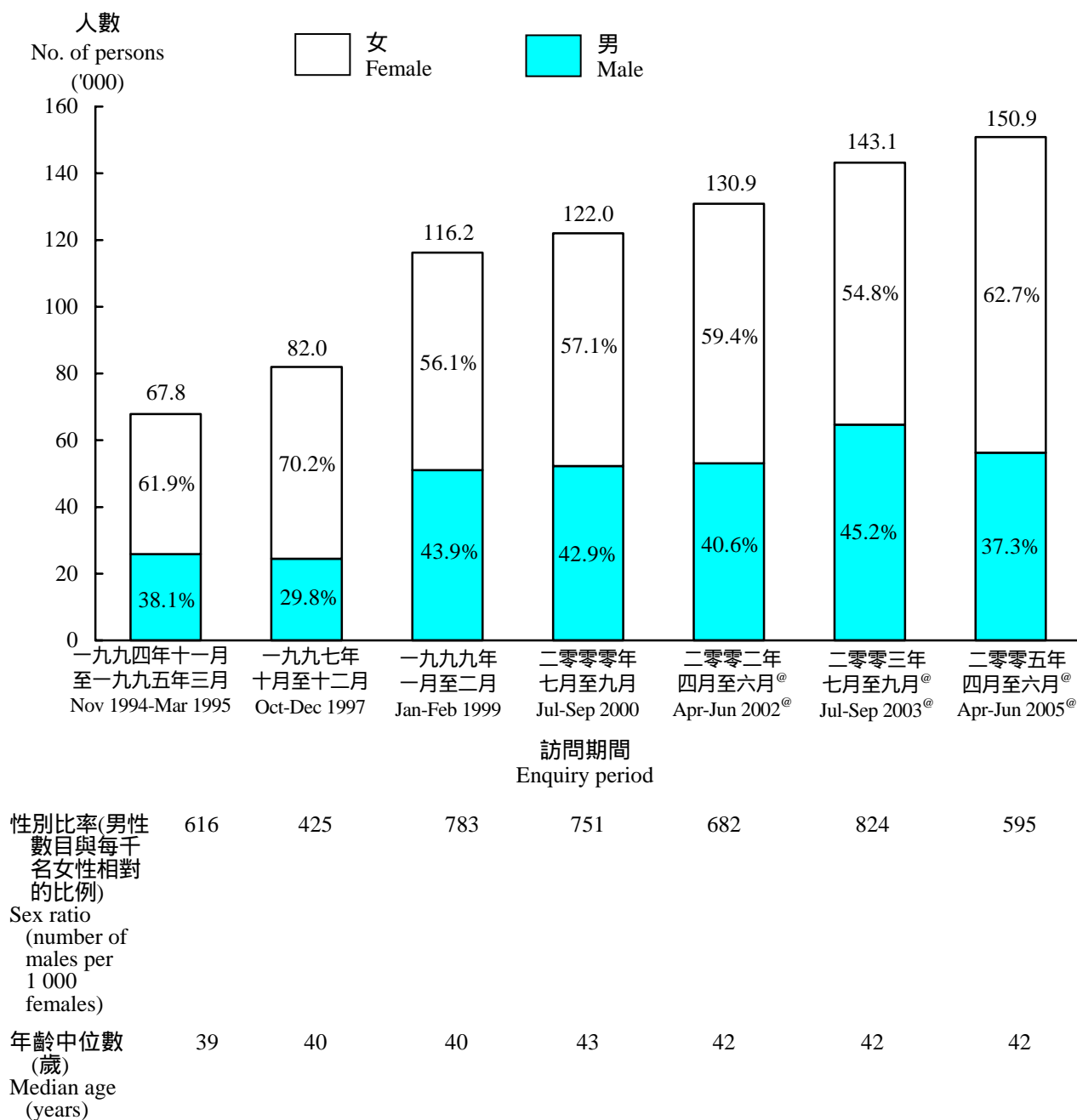
Note: * The estimate is based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 2.3 按找尋較長時數工作的期間劃分的未能找到較長時數工作的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目

Table 2.3 Part-time employees who could not find job of longer working hours by duration of seeking job of longer working hours

找尋較長時數工作的期間 Duration of seeking job of longer working hours	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
少於兩個月 < 2 months	3.6	16.2
兩個月至少於六個月 2 - < 6 months	5.5	24.7
六個月至少於一年 6 months - < 1 year	5.2	23.3
一年至少於一年半 1 - < 1.5 years	2.8	12.5
一年半及以上 ≥ 1.5 years	5.2	23.2
總計 Total	22.3	100.0
找尋較長時數工作的期間中位數(天) Median duration of seeking job of longer working hours (days)		208

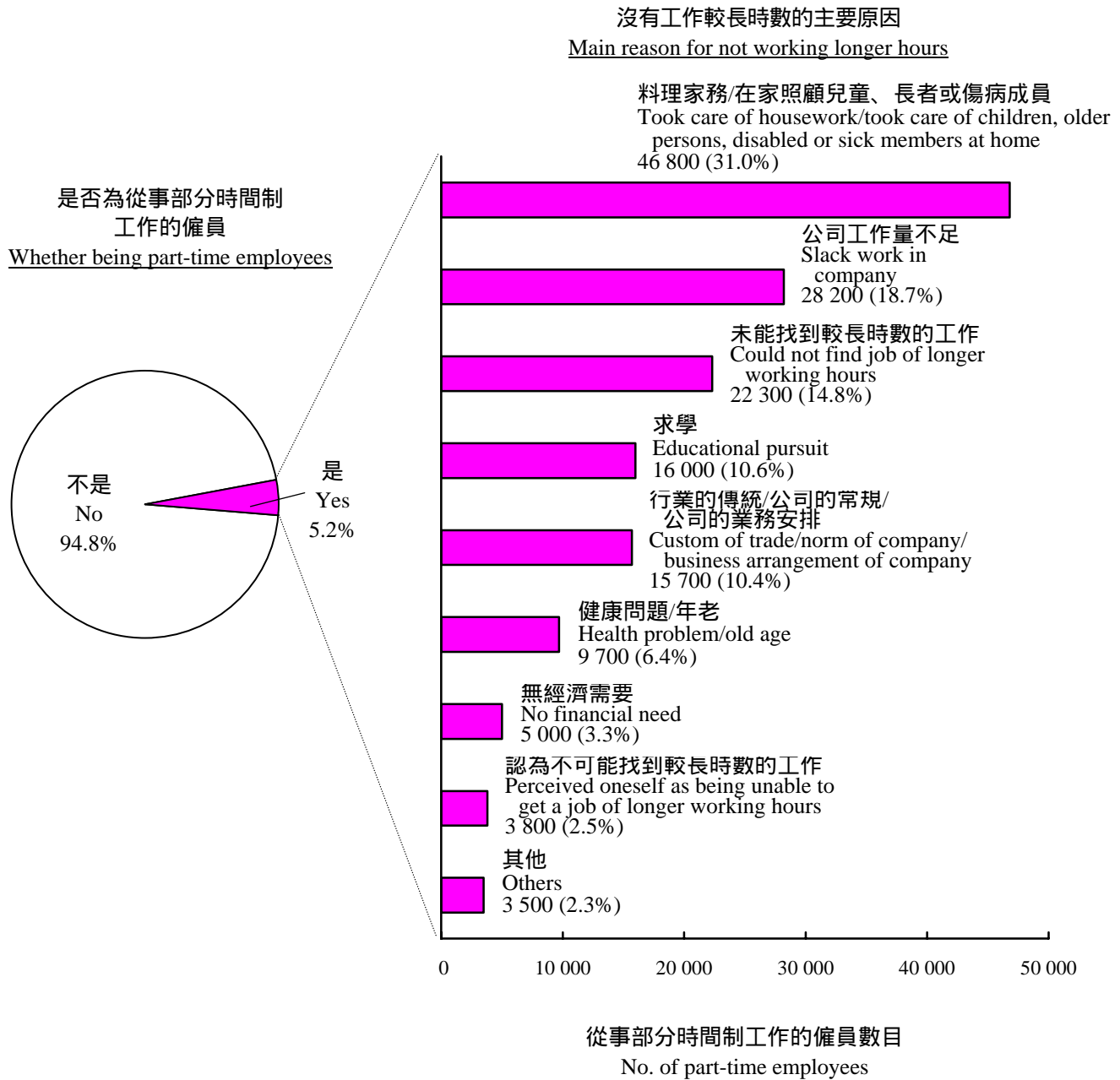
圖 2.1 按性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目及其性別比率與年齡中位數
Chart 2.1 Number of part-time employees by sex, and their sex ratio and median age



註釋：[®] 由於(i)人口數字已於二零零零年八月改為以「居住人口」方法計算；及(ii)自一九九六年以後的人口估計數列已因應二零零一年八月公布的二零零一年人口普查結果作出修訂，在二零零二年四月起進行的專題訪問所得的有關從事部分時間制工作的僱員的統計數字亦以經修訂的居港人口估計為基礎。這些統計數字與過往載於本系列報告書內有關從事部分時間制工作的僱員的統計數字可作概括比較。

Note : [®] Consequential to (i) the change-over to the "resident population" approach for compiling population figures as from August 2000; and (ii) the revision of the past series of population estimates compiled since 1996 with the availability of the results of the 2001 Population Census in August 2001, statistics pertaining to part-time employees obtained in the enquiries conducted since April 2002 are based on the revised estimates of Hong Kong Resident Population. These statistics are broadly comparable with those of earlier years published in the past issues of this series of report pertaining to part-time employees.

圖 2.2 按是否為從事部分時間制工作的僱員及沒有工作較長時數的主要原因劃分的僱員百分比分布
Chart 2.2 Percentage distribution of employees by whether being part-time employees and main reason for not working longer hours



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all part-time employees.

附錄一：統計調查方法 Appendix 1: Survey methodology

專題訪問的樣本設計

A1.1 專題訪問為「綜合住戶統計調查」的附加部分，旨在以非經常性的形式搜集有關選定社會事項的統計資料，供政府各決策局/部門檢討及制定政策時參考。下文 A1.2-A1.6 段為「綜合住戶統計調查」的樣本設計簡介。

「綜合住戶統計調查」的涵蓋範圍

A1.2 「綜合住戶統計調查」是一項政府統計處自一九八一年八月開始持續進行的抽樣統計調查，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。此外，亦有搜集有關全港人口的人口、社會及經濟特徵的資料。「綜合住戶統計調查」亦會按政府各決策局/部門的要求，透過其附加部分，包含一些特別設計的問題以搜集有關選定社會專題的統計資料。

A1.3 專題訪問乃是透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行。「綜合住戶統計調查」涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口，下列人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

「綜合住戶統計調查」的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口(包括常住居民¹及流動居民²)的99%。

¹ 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

² 「流動居民」是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

Sample design of the special topic enquiry

A1.1 The special topic enquiry (STE), which is a supplementary part of the General Household Survey (GHS), aims at collecting statistical data on selected social issues on an ad hoc basis to facilitate policy review and policy formulation by Government policy bureaux/departments. Paragraphs A1.2-A1.6 give a brief account of the sample design of the GHS.

Coverage of the General Household Survey

A1.2 The GHS is a sample survey which has been conducted by the Census and Statistics Department on a continuous basis since August 1981. The main objective of the GHS is to collect data on the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. Some information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also obtained. In addition, through the use of a supplementary part, the GHS also includes some specially designed questions to collect statistical data on selected social topics required by other Government policy bureaux/departments.

A1.3 The GHS through which the STEs are conducted covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people are excluded :

- (a) inmates of institutions; and
- (b) persons living on board vessels.

The GHS thus covers about 99% of the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents¹ and Mobile Residents²).

¹ 'Usual Residents' include two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before the reference time-point or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

² 'Mobile Residents' are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before the reference time-point or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

「綜合住戶統計調查」的抽樣框

A1.4 「綜合住戶統計調查」是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從本港所有供居住用途及只部分作居住用途的永久性屋宇單位及小區內的屋宇單位中，以一個根據科學方法設計的抽樣系統選出。抽樣單位包括在已建設地區內的永久性屋宇單位及在非建設地區內的小區。

A1.5 「綜合住戶統計調查」採用政府統計處設立的屋宇單位框作為抽樣框，當中包括兩部分：(i)屋宇單位檔案庫和(ii)小區檔案庫。屋宇單位檔案庫載有在已建設地區內（包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區）所有永久性屋宇單位地址的電腦化紀錄。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

A1.6 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的紀錄，有關紀錄以相對較永久和可辨認的標記（例如小徑和河流）來劃分。每個小區約有 10 個屋宇單位。由於在非建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址，以致未能個別識認，故此以小區作為在非建設地區內的抽樣單位的安排是有必要的。

問卷

A1.7 「綜合住戶統計調查」的問卷分兩部分：

- (a) 核心部分用以搜集有關勞動人口特徵的詳細資料；及
- (b) 附加的專題訪問部分包括特別設計的問題，用以搜集有關一些特定社會專題的資料。

用以計算勞動人口、就業、失業和就業不足數字所採用的概念及定義，均遵照國際勞工組織的建議。

Sampling frame of the GHS

A1.4 The GHS is based on a sample of quarters selected from all permanent quarters and quarters in segments which are for residential and partially residential purposes in Hong Kong in accordance with a scientifically designed sampling scheme. The sampling units are permanent quarters in built-up areas and segments in non-built-up areas.

A1.5 The GHS makes use of the frame of quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department as the sampling frame. The frame consists of two parts: (i) Register of Quarters (RQ) and (ii) Register of Segments (RS). The RQ contains computerized records of all addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas (including urban areas, new towns and other major developed areas). Each unit of quarters is identified by a unique address with details such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

A1.6 The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 10 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

Questionnaire

A1.7 The questionnaire for the GHS consists of two parts :

- (a) a core part designed to collect detailed information on labour force characteristics; and
- (b) a supplementary part on STE containing specially designed questions to collect data on a number of specified social topics.

The concepts and definitions used in measuring labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment follow closely the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

資料搜集方法

A1.8 專題訪問採用面談方式進行訪問。在訪問中，曾接受良好訓練及富經驗的訪問員邀請受訪者回答一系列客觀及清晰界定的問題，以搜集所需有關各類特定社會專題的統計資料。

A1.9 為確保所搜集資料的素質，所有完成的問卷都要經過不同階段的檢定程序，有問題的個案再由外勤職員覆核。另外亦採取各種措施，以盡量避免錯漏。

估計的可靠性

A1.10 專題訪問的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差的影響。本報告書所載列的估計是根據一個特定樣本所得的資料編製。以同樣的抽樣方式，可抽選出許多大小相同的可能樣本，而是項專題訪問的樣本為眾多樣本的其中之一。由於每次抽選的樣本都會略有不同，因此不同樣本得出的估計亦互有差異。「抽樣誤差」正是計算這些差異的統計量數，可用以量度從一個特定樣本所得的估計，在估算總體數據方面的精確程度。

A1.11 由於本報告書所載列的估計有抽樣誤差，寫作零的數字，可能是一個小數值的數字，而並非是零。這些估計須謹慎闡釋。

A1.12 在比較本報告書所載列各種變數估計的精確程度時，可採用離中系數。離中系數的計算方法，是將標準誤差除以有關估計，再以百分比表示。標準誤差是根據統計原理所訂的公式計算。一般來說，標準誤差與總體內各元素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設計相關。

Data collection method

A1.8 Face-to-face interviewing with the selected respondents is employed in the STE. During the interview, a series of objective and well-defined questions are asked by well-trained and experienced interviewers to collect the required statistical data on specified social topics.

A1.9 To safeguard the quality of the collected data, completed questionnaires are subject to editing processes and the doubtful cases are verified by field officers. Various measures are adopted to avoid mistakes as far as practicable.

Reliability of the estimates

A1.10 Findings of the STE are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. The estimates contained in this report were based on information obtained from a particular sample, which was one of a large number of possible samples that could be selected using the same sample design. By chance, estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The 'sampling error' is a measure of these variations and is thus a measure of the precision with which an estimate derived from a particular sample would approximate the population parameter to be measured.

A1.11 It should be noted that since all estimates contained in this report are subject to sampling error, a zero figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

A1.12 For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables in this report, the *coefficient of variation* (CV) can be used. CV is obtained by expressing the *standard error* (SE) as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In turn, the SE is computed according to a formula which is established on the basis of statistical theory. Generally speaking, the SE is related to the variability of the elements in the population, the size of the sample and the sample design adopted for the survey.

A1.13 本報告書所列載的主要變數估計的離中系數如下：

A1.13 The CV of the estimates of the main variables presented in this report are given below :

<u>變數</u> <u>Variable</u>	<u>估計</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>離中系數</u> <u>CV</u> (%)
臨時僱員數目 Number of casual employees	69 100	4.4
從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目 Number of part-time employees	150 900	3.6

附錄二：用語及定義

Appendix 2 : Terms and definitions

年齡：指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。

Age refers to the number of complete years a person has passed since his/her birth date.

臨時僱員：指在統計時由僱主按日僱用或僱用一段少於六十天的固定期間的僱員。

Casual employees refer to employees who were employed by an employer on a day-to-day basis or for a fixed period of less than 60 days at the time of enumeration.

經濟活動身分：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。（請參閱**勞動人口**及**非從事經濟活動人口**）

Economic activity status : The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (that is the labour force) and economically inactive population. (Please see **labour force** and **economically inactive population**)

從事經濟活動人口：即**勞動人口**，可再分為就業人口及失業人口。（請參閱**勞動人口**）

The **economically active population**, synonymous with the **labour force**, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population. (Please see **labour force**)

非從事經濟活動人口：包括所有在統計前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在這七天內正在休假的人士及失業人士除外。料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五歲以下人士等均包括在內。

The **economically inactive population** is made up of those persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the seven days before enumeration, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the seven-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those below the age of 15 are thus included.

教育程度：指某人在學校或其他教育機構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。正式課程須符合下列準則：

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education ever attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he/she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course must satisfy the following criteria:

- 1) 最少為期一個學年。
- 2) 入學須具備指定的學歷資格(香港公開大學的非學位、副學位、學位及研究生課程除外)。
- 3) 設有考試或指定評核成績的程序。

- 1) It lasts for at least one academic year.
- 2) It has specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree, associate degree, degree and post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong).
- 3) It includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

僱員：指為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主(私營公司或政府)工作的十五歲及以上人士，包括家庭傭工和支薪家庭從業員。在本報告書中，外發工及在統計時正在放暑假並從事暑期工的全日制學生並不包括在內。

曾轉工：指下列任何一種情況：

- (a) 一名就業人士曾轉換其就業身分，不論其是否仍在同一機構內工作；**或**
- (b) 一名就業人士曾轉換其從事的行業/職業，不論其是否仍在同一機構內工作；**或**
- (c) 一名僱員曾轉換其所屬的僱主/機構/判頭；**或**
- (d) 一名僱員在現時從事的機構內曾轉換聘用形式；**或**
- (e) 一名僱員間歇性地為同一僱主/機構/判頭工作，但在完成一項工作後，其僱主/機構/判頭並沒有承諾/協定下一次的工作時間。

行業：指受訪者工作機構的活動類別，分類法是依照「香港標準行業分類（一九九一年）」的主要行業類別。

製造業：包括棉及其他紗線紡織、棉及其他布料的梭織及針織；漂染、印染、整理；衣著用品、針織及其他紡織製成品的製造；地氈、繩索、細繩、食品、飲品、烟草、鞋履、皮革製品、橡膠製品、塑膠製品、木製品、印刷品、紙品、金屬製品、機械、化學品、化學產品、玻璃及陶器的製造。

Employees refer to persons aged 15 and over who work for an employer (private companies or government) for wage, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind, including domestic helpers and paid family workers. In this report, outworkers and full-time students being on summer vacation and taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration are excluded.

Having changed job refers to one of the following conditions :

- (a) an employed person who has changed his/her employment status, irrespective of whether he/she is still working in the same establishment; **or**
- (b) an employed person who has changed the industry/occupation in which he/she engaged, irrespective of whether he/she is still working in the same establishment; **or**
- (c) an employee who has changed his/her employer/establishment/contractor; **or**
- (d) an employee who has changed his/her mode of employment in the present establishment; **or**
- (e) an employee who have no commitment for employment with the same employer/establishment/contractor for the next job after completing the current one, though he/she has been working for the same employer/establishment/contractor intermittently for a period of time.

Industry refers to the activity of the establishment in which the respondent worked. The classification used follows the major industry groups of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (1991).

Manufacturing - including spinning of cotton and other yarn, weaving and knitting of cotton and other fabrics; bleaching, dyeing, finishing; manufacturing of wearing apparel, knitwear and other made-up textile goods; and manufacturing of carpets, cordages, ropes and twines, food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products, machinery, chemicals, chemical products, glass and pottery.

建造業：包括樓宇建造、土木工程、敷設水管、敷設電線、安裝及維修冷氣系統。

Construction - including building construction, civil engineering, plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installation and repair.

批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業：包括批發及零售業；進出口貿易業；小販；非固定行業的經紀；其他商業代理人；酒樓；咖啡室；酒店及旅舍。

Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels - including wholesale and retail trades; import and export trades; peddlers; Chinese general brokers; other commercial agents; restaurants; cafes; hotels and boarding houses.

運輸、倉庫及通訊業：包括陸路運輸、海上運輸及空運業；運輸業的附帶服務；貨棧及倉庫；郵政及電訊業。

Transport, storage and communications - including land transport, water transport and air transport; services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; and post and telecommunications.

金融、保險、地產及商用服務業：包括金融；保險；地產；律師、會計師、核數師、建築師、測量師及廣告公司的辦事處及資料處理服務。

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services - including financing; insurance; real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors and advertising agents and data processing services.

社區、社會及個人服務業：包括政府服務；教育服務；醫療、牙科及其他保健服務；衛生服務；福利機構；宗教團體；電影院及劇院；電台及電視台；圖書館及博物館；電器修理店；車輛維修店以及其他家庭及個人服務。

Community, social and personal services - including government services; educational service; medical, dental and other health services; sanitary services; welfare institutions; religious organizations; cinemas and theatres; radio and television broadcasting; libraries and museums; electrical repair shops; automobile repair garages and other household and personal services.

其他：包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Others - including such industries as 'Agriculture and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity, gas and water' and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

勞動人口：指十五歲及以上陸上非住院人口，並符合下列就業人口或失業人口定義的人士。公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士及水上居民並不包括在內。

Labour force refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the employed population or the unemployed population as defined below. Inmates of institutions and persons living on board vessels are excluded.

就業人口：

由所有就業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上人士如符合下列情況，可界定為就業人士：

- 1) 統計前七天內從事一些工作賺取薪酬或利潤；**或**
- 2) 有一份正式工作(即該人士持續支取工資或薪金；**或**已獲保證或已有既定日期返回工作崗位或所經營之業務；**或**正支取補償費而無須接受其他工作)。

失業人口：

- 1) 由所有失業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上人士如符合下列情況，便界定為失業人士：

- (a) 在統計前七天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；**及**
- (b) 在統計前七天內隨時可工作；**及**
- (c) 在統計前三十天內有找尋工作。

另外，一名十五歲或以上的人士，如果他/她符合上述(a)和(b)的條件，但由於相信沒有工作可做而在統計前三十天內沒有找尋工作，亦會被界定為失業，即所謂「因灰心而不求職的人士」。

- 2) 除上述情況外，下列人士亦視作失業人士：
 - (a) 並無職位，有找尋工作，但由於暫時生病而不能工作的人士；**及**
 - (b) 並無職位，且隨時可工作，但由於下列原因並無找尋工作的人士：

The employed population

This comprises all employed persons. For a person aged 15 or over to be classified as employed, that person should:

- 1) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration; **or**
- 2) have formal job attachment (i.e. that the person has continued receipt of wage or salary; **or** has an assurance or an agreed date of return to job or business; **or** is in receipt of compensation without obligation to accept another job).

The unemployed population

- 1) This comprises all unemployed persons. For a person aged 15 or over to be classified as unemployed, that person should:

- (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration; **and**
- (b) have been available for work during the seven days before enumeration; **and**
- (c) have sought work during the thirty days before enumeration.

Besides, if a person aged 15 or over fulfils the conditions (a) and (b) above but has not sought work during the thirty days before enumeration because he/she believed that work was not available, he/she is still classified as unemployed, being regarded as a so-called 'discouraged worker'.

- 2) Notwithstanding the above, the following types of persons are also classified as unemployed:
 - (a) persons without a job, have sought work but have not been available for work because of temporary sickness; **and**
 - (b) persons without a job, have been available for work but have not sought work because they:

- i) 已為於稍後時間擔當的新工作或開展的業務作出安排；
或
- ii) 正期待返回原來的工作崗位（例如散工在有需要時通常會獲通知開工）。

主業：指若某人做多過一份工作，在統計時佔他/她最多時間的工作。其他工作則視為其兼職。

婚姻狀況：指受訪者在統計調查中所報稱的婚姻狀況。有關的婚姻或離婚事件有否經過任何合法註冊或儀式，則未有查核。

每月就業收入：指因就業而獲得的收入。就僱員來說，收入包括工資和薪金、花紅、佣金、小費、房屋津貼、逾時工作津貼、勤工津貼及其他現金津貼，但不包括補薪。

職業：指某人所從事的工作種類、性質及主要職務。分類基本上是按照「國際標準職業分類（一九八八年）」或簡稱 ISCO-88 的主要組別，並因應本港情況作出修訂。

經理及行政級人員：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署/處長、領事、議員；工商界、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

- i) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business at a subsequent date;
or
- ii) were expecting to return to their original jobs (e.g. casual workers are usually called back to work when service is needed).

Main employment refers to the job on which a person spent most of his/her time if he/she had more than one job at the time of enumeration. All other jobs were regarded as secondary employment.

Marital status was recorded according to the status reported by the respondents in the survey. There was no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony.

Monthly employment earnings refer to earnings from employment. For employees, they include wage and salary, bonus, commission, tips, housing allowance, overtime allowance, attendance allowance and other cash allowances. However, back pay are excluded.

Occupation refers to the kind of work, nature of duties and main task performed by a person in his/her job. The classification used basically follows the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (1988) or ISCO-88 for abbreviation, with local adaptation for Hong Kong.

Managers and administrators - including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trades, wholesale and retail trades, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

專業人員：包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員；建築師、測量師及工程師；大學及專上學院的校長、院長、教職員及行政人員；中學校長及教師；統計師、數學家、電腦系統分析員及程序編寫員；律師及法官；會計師；商界顧問及分析員；社會工作者；翻譯員及傳譯員；新聞編輯及新聞記者；作家；圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

輔助專業人員：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員；建築、測量及工程技術員；光學及電子儀器控制員；船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員；小學及幼稚園/幼兒院校長及教師；統計助理；電腦操作員；法律文員；會計督導員；公共關係主任；營業代表；設計師；屋邨經理；社會工作助理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

文員：包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；出納員及銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及商店銷售人員：包括空中小姐及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；保姆；理髮師及美容師；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

Professionals - including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university and post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

Associate professionals - including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school and kindergarten/nursery; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; designers; estate managers; social work assistants; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

Clerks - including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; cashiers and tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

Service workers and shop sales workers - including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; rank and file of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesmen in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

工藝及有關人員：包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工人及其他工藝工人。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員：包括鑽井工人及鏗床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及磁磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

非技術工人：包括小販；家務助理及清潔工人；信差；私人護衛員；看更；貨運工人；電梯操作員；建造業雜工；包裝工人；漁農業雜工。

其他：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。

Craft and related workers - including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers - including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators.

Elementary occupations - including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; agricultural and fishery labourers.

Others - including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

部分時間制工作：指符合下列條件的工作：

- (a) 每周通常工作日數少於五天(適用於每周有固定工作日數的工作)；**或**
- (b) 每個工作天通常工作時數少於六小時(適用於每周有固定工作日數的工作)；**或**
- (c) 每周通常工作時數少於三十小時(適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的工作)。

Part-time jobs refer to jobs fulfilling the following criteria :

- (a) the number of usual days of work per week is less than 5 (for a job with a fixed number of working days per week); **or**
- (b) the number of usual hours of work per working day is less than 6 (for a job with a fixed number of working days per week); **or**
- (c) the number of usual hours of work per week is less than 30 (for a job without a fixed number of working days per week).

但通常每次值班工作時間為二十四小時的工作，不論每周通常工作多少天，均不包括在內。

失業人口（請參閱**勞動人口**內的**失業人口**）

通常工作時數：指一名僱員通常為其僱主工作的時數，包括通常超時工作(有薪及無薪)。用膳時間並不包括在通常的工作時數內。

However, those jobs with 24 hours of work per shift are excluded, regardless of the number of usual days of work per week.

Unemployed population (Please see *unemployed population* under **labour force**)

Usual hours of work refer to the number of hours which an employee usually works for his/her employer, including usual overtime work (paid and unpaid). Meal breaks are excluded from the usual hours of work.

附錄三：曾出版的從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料專題報告書
**Appendix 3 : Previously released Special Topics Reports on social data
collected via the General Household Survey**

曾出版的專題報告書

Previously released Special Topics Reports

第一號專題報告書

Special Topics Report No. I

英文版，已售罄

English version, out of stock

- 就醫情況 (11/1982-1/1983)
- 有關吸煙及呼吸系統疾病的流行病學統計調查 (5/1982-7/1982)
- 體育及野外康樂活動 (2/1982-3/1982)
- 學生在家溫習的時間 (11/1982-1/1983)
- 勞工流動情況 (1/1982-3/1982)
- 部分時間工作 (5/1982-7/1982)
- 氣體安全 (2/1983-4/1983)
- 住戶飼養的貓狗數目 (1/1982-3/1982)

- Doctor consultation (11/1982-1/1983)
- Epidemiological survey on smoking and diseases of the respiratory system (5/1982-7/1982)
- Sports and countryside recreational activities (2/1982-3/1982)
- Time spent on home study by students (11/1982-1/1983)
- Labour mobility (1/1982-3/1982)
- Part-time employment (5/1982-7/1982)
- Gas safety (2/1983-4/1983)
- Number of cats/dogs kept in households (1/1982-3/1982)

第二號專題報告書

Special Topics Report No. II

英文版，已售罄

English version, out of stock

- 就醫情況 (7/1983-9/1983)
- 吸煙習慣 (3/1983)
- 可供使用的汽車及通宵泊車情況 (10/1983-12/1983)
- 上/下班的公共交通支出 (10/1983-12/1983)
- 體育及野外康樂活動 (7/1983-9/1983)
- 勞工流動情況 (7/1983-9/1983)
- 私人住宅的居住面積及密度 (10/1983-12/1983)
- 家居耐用品 (8/1982-10/1982)

- Doctor consultation (7/1983-9/1983)
- Smoking patterns (3/1983)
- Car availability and overnight parking (10/1983-12/1983)
- Expenditure on public transport in commuting to and from work (10/1983-12/1983)
- Sports and countryside recreational activities (7/1983-9/1983)
- Labour mobility (7/1983-9/1983)
- Living area and occupation density of private households (10/1983-12/1983)
- Household durables (8/1982-10/1982)

第三號專題報告書

Special Topics Report No. III

英文版，已售罄

English version, out of stock

- 文盲 (10/1984-12/1984)
- 修讀兼讀課程的情況 (4/1984-6/1984)
- 香港居民在海外獲取高等教育資格的情況 (4/1984-6/1984)
- 私家車使用情況 (10/1984-12/1984)
- 的士使用情況 (8/1984-9/1984)
- 有薪酬的超時工作 (5/1984)
- 僱員病假模式 (7/1984-9/1984)
- 吸煙習慣 (7/1984)

- Illiteracy (10/1984-12/1984)
- Participation in part-time education (4/1984-6/1984)
- Higher education attained outside Hong Kong by local residents (4/1984-6/1984)
- Availability and use of private cars (10/1984-12/1984)
- Use of taxis (8/1984-9/1984)
- Paid overtime work (5/1984)
- Sick leave pattern of employees (7/1984-9/1984)
- Smoking patterns (7/1984)

第四號專題報告書
英文版，已售罄

- 勞工供應及流動情況 (10/1987-12/1987)

Special Topics Report No. IV
English version, out of stock

Labour supply and mobility (10/1987-12/1987)

第五號專題報告書
英文版，港幣二十九元

- 修讀兼讀課程的情況 (4/1988-6/1988)
- 吸烟習慣 (7/1988)
- 的士使用情況 (8/1987-9/1987)
- 文化表演出席情況 (1/1988-3/1988)
- 僱員病假模式 (8/1987-9/1987)
- 部分時間工作 (4/1988-6/1988)

Special Topics Report No. V
English version, HK\$29

Participation in part-time education
(4/1988-6/1988)
Cigarette smoking pattern (7/1988)
Use of taxis (8/1987-9/1987)
Attending cultural performances
(1/1988-3/1988)
Sick leave pattern of employees
(8/1987-9/1987)
Part-time employment (4/1988-6/1988)

第六號專題報告書
英文版，港幣二十八元

- 郊野公園 (10/1988-12/1988)
- 香港文物保護 (1/1989)
- 就醫情況 (1/1989)
- 上/下班的公共交通支出 (8/1988-9/1988)
- 等候的士時間 (3/1989)
- 家庭傭工 (10/1988-12/1988)
- 在中國工作的香港居民
(10/1988-12/1988)

Special Topics Report No. VI
English version, HK\$28

Country parks (10/1988-12/1988)
Heritage preservation (1/1989)
Doctor consultation (1/1989)
Expenditure on public transport to and from
work (8/1988-9/1988)
Taxi waiting time (3/1989)
Domestic helpers (10/1988-12/1988)
Hong Kong residents working in China
(10/1988-12/1988)

第七號專題報告書
英文版，港幣四十六元

- 在中國工作的香港居民
(10/1989-12/1989)
- 積極找尋其他工作的就業人士
(1/1990-3/1990)
- 僱員病假及產假模式 (8/1990-9/1990)
- 入住醫院情況 (10/1989-12/1989)
- 就醫情況 (7/1990)
- 吸烟習慣 (7/1990)
- 玩具安全 (1/1990-3/1990)
- 家庭生活教育服務 (1/1990-3/1990)
- 對家庭服務中心的認識 (4/1990-6/1990)

Special Topics Report No. VII
English version, HK\$46

Hong Kong residents working in China
(10/1989-12/1989)
Employed persons actively seeking other
employment (1/1990-3/1990)
Sick leave pattern and maternity leave pattern
of employees (8/1990-9/1990)
Hospitalization (10/1989-12/1989)
Doctor consultation (7/1990)
Cigarette smoking pattern (7/1990)
Toy safety (1/1990-3/1990)
Family life education service (1/1990-3/1990)
Awareness of family service centres
(4/1990-6/1990)

第八號專題報告書
英文版，港幣四十三元

- 電台廣播的收聽情況 (1/1991-3/1991)
- 文化表演出席情況 (1/1991-3/1991)
- 捐腎情況 (5/1991-6/1991)
- 牙科診治情況 (10/1990-12/1990)
- 入住醫院情況 (7/1991-9/1991)
- 僱主或工作機構提供的醫療福利及
醫療保險 (7/1991-9/1991)
- 家庭傭工 (10/1990-12/1990)
- 汽車防盜設施的安裝及使用情況
(4/1991-6/1991)
- 在中國結婚的香港居民 (4/1991-6/1991)

Special Topics Report No. VIII
English version, HK\$43

- Radio audienceship (1/1991-3/1991)
- Attending cultural performances
(1/1991-3/1991)
- Kidney donation (5/1991-6/1991)
- Dental consultation (10/1990-12/1990)
- Hospitalization (7/1991-9/1991)
- Medical benefits provided by employer/
company and medical insurance
(7/1991-9/1991)
- Domestic helpers (10/1990-12/1990)
- Installation and use of anti-theft device in
motor vehicles (4/1991-6/1991)
- Hong Kong residents married in China
(4/1991-6/1991)

第九號專題報告書
英文版，港幣四十二元

- 家庭傭工 (10/1991-12/1991)
- 在海外獲取高等教育資格的情況
(10/1991-12/1991)
- 等候的士時間 (10/1991-11/1991)
- 就業人士轉職情況 (1/1992-3/1992)
- 電視及錄影機的使用情況
(1/1992-3/1992)

Special Topics Report No. IX
English version, HK\$42

- Domestic helpers (10/1991-12/1991)
- Higher education attained outside Hong Kong
(10/1991-12/1991)
- Taxi waiting time (10/1991-11/1991)
- Occupational mobility (1/1992-3/1992)
- Use of television sets and video cassette
recorders (1/1992-3/1992)

第十號專題報告書
英文版，港幣五十四元

- 在中國工作的香港居民 (4/1992-6/1992)
- 僱員離職情況 (4/1992-6/1992)
- 香港居民的健康狀況 (7/1992)
- 就醫情況 (8/1992-9/1992)
- 捐贈器官情況 (8/1992-9/1992)
- 學童保健計劃 (8/1992-9/1992)

Special Topics Report No. X
English version, HK\$54

- Hong Kong residents working in China
(4/1992-6/1992)
- Worker displacement in Hong Kong
(4/1992-6/1992)
- Health status of the population in Hong Kong
(7/1992)
- Doctor consultation (8/1992-9/1992)
- Organ donation (8/1992-9/1992)
- School medical services (8/1992-9/1992)

第十一號專題報告書
英文版，港幣八十一元

- 勞工流動情況 (10/1992-1/1993)
- 家庭傭工 (11/1992-2/1993)
- 僱員病假及產假模式 (3/1993-7/1993)

- 吸煙習慣 (8/1993-9/1993)
- 公眾對能源效益的認識 (9/1993-11/1993)

- 等候的士時間 (10/1993-12/1993)

Special Topics Report No. 11
English version, HK\$81

- Labour mobility (10/1992-1/1993)
- Domestic helpers (11/1992-2/1993)
- Sick leave and maternity leave patterns of employees (3/1993-7/1993)

- Cigarette smoking pattern (8/1993-9/1993)
- Public awareness of the concept of energy efficiency (9/1993-11/1993)

- Taxi waiting time (10/1993-12/1993)

第十二號專題報告書
英文版，港幣四十元

- 家庭傭工 (8/1993-12/1993)
- 家庭生活教育 (1/1994-2/1994)
- 市民光顧小販的情況 (4/1994-5/1994)

- 香港文物保護 (6/1994-10/1994)
- 捐贈器官情況 (6/1994-10/1994)
- 乘搭的士的地點 (10/1994)

Special Topics Report No. 12
English version, HK\$40

- Domestic helpers (8/1993-12/1993)
- Family life education (1/1994-2/1994)
- Hawker situation and hawker patronage behaviour (4/1994-5/1994)

- Heritage preservation (6/1994-10/1994)
- Organ donation (6/1994-10/1994)
- Taxi boarding location (10/1994)

第十三號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣三十元

- 部分時間工作 (11/1994-3/1995)
- 學生做暑期工的情況 (11/1994-3/1995)

- 入住醫院情況 (4/1995-8/1995)
- 僱員離職情況 (4/1995-8/1995)

Special Topics Report No. 13
Bilingual version, HK\$30

- Part-time employment (11/1994-3/1995)
- Students taking up summer jobs (11/1994-3/1995)

- Hospitalization (4/1995-8/1995)
- Worker displacement (4/1995-8/1995)

第十四號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

- 在中國工作的香港居民 (9/1995-10/1995)

- 勞工流動情況 (9/1995-10/1995)
- 等候的士時間 (11/1995-12/1995)
- 家庭傭工 (11/1995-1/1996)

Special Topics Report No. 14
Bilingual version, HK\$42

- Hong Kong residents working in China (9/1995-10/1995)

- Labour mobility (9/1995-10/1995)
- Taxi waiting time (11/1995-12/1995)
- Domestic helpers (11/1995-1/1996)

第十五號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

- 在中國內地結婚的香港居民
(11/1995-1/1996)
- 吸煙習慣 (1/1996)
- 公眾對能源效益的認識 (2/1996-4/1996)
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的認識
(2/1996-4/1996)
- 香港居民的健康及就醫情況
(5/1996-6/1996)

Special Topics Report No. 15
Bilingual version, HK\$42

Hong Kong residents married in Mainland
China (11/1995-1/1996)
Cigarette smoking pattern (1/1996)
Public awareness of the concept of energy
efficiency (2/1996-4/1996)
Public awareness of the Office of The
Ombudsman (2/1996-4/1996)
Hong Kong residents' health status and doctor
consultation (5/1996-6/1996)

第十六號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十元

- 保姆照顧六歲以下兒童的服務使用情況
(7/1996-9/1996)
- 僱員病假及產假模式 (7/1996-9/1996)
- 內地來港定居未足七年人士對社會服務
的需求及認識 (10/1996-1/1997)
- 使用公共小巴服務情況 (2/1997-3/1997)

Special Topics Report No. 16
Bilingual version, HK\$40

Utilization of service provided by childminders
for care of children aged below six
(7/1996-9/1996)
Sick leave and maternity leave patterns of
employees (7/1996-9/1996)
Need for and awareness of social services in
respect of persons from the mainland of
China having resided in Hong Kong for less
than 7 years (10/1996-1/1997)
Patronage of public light buses
(2/1997-3/1997)

第十七號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣三十元

- 獨留十二歲及以下兒童在家情況
(4/1997-6/1997)
- 住戶飼養貓狗情況 (4/1997-6/1997)

Special Topics Report No. 17
Bilingual version, HK\$30

Leaving children aged 12 and below
unattended at home (4/1997-6/1997)
Keeping of cats and dogs in households
(4/1997-6/1997)

第十八號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣二十八元

- 公眾對維修斜坡的重要性的認識
(7/1997-9/1997)
- 公眾對投訴警方獨立監察委員會的認識
(7/1997-9/1997)

Special Topics Report No. 18
Bilingual version, HK\$28

Public awareness of the importance of slope
maintenance (7/1997-9/1997)
Public awareness of the Independent Police
Complaints Council (7/1997-9/1997)

第十九號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十八元

- 勞工流動情況及相關課題
(10/1997-12/1997)

Special Topics Report No. 19
Bilingual version, HK\$48

Labour mobility and related subjects
(10/1997-12/1997)

第二十號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十二元

- 僱員工作時數模式 (10/1996-11/1996)
- 住戶參與家居廢物分類及回收的情況 (1/1998-3/1998)
- 使用互聯網服務情況 (1/1998-3/1998)
- 吸煙習慣 (3/1998)

Special Topics Report No. 20

Bilingual version, HK\$32

- Patterns of hours of work of employees (10/1996-11/1996)
- Participation of households in source separation and recovery of domestic wastes (1/1998-3/1998)
- Utilization of Internet service (1/1998-3/1998)
- Cigarette smoking pattern (3/1998)

第二十一號專題報告書

中英文對照版，已售罄

- 等候的士時間 (4/1998-5/1998)
- 入住醫院情況 (4/1998-6/1998)
- 在中國內地工作的香港居民 (5/1998-6/1998)

Special Topics Report No. 21

Bilingual version, out of stock

- Time spent in waiting taxi (4/1998-5/1998)
- Hospitalization (4/1998-6/1998)
- Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China (5/1998-6/1998)

第二十二號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十元

- 有配偶或子女在中國內地的香港居民 (3/1999-5/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 22

Bilingual version, HK\$30

- Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the Mainland of China (3/1999-5/1999)

第二十三號專題報告書

中英文對照版，已售罄

- 僱員病假模式 (7/1998-9/1998)
- 僱員離職情況 (7/1998-9/1998)

Special Topics Report No. 23

Bilingual version, out of stock

- Sick leave pattern of employees (7/1998-9/1998)
- Worker displacement (7/1998-9/1998)

第二十四號專題報告書

中英文對照版，已售罄

- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及個人購買醫療保險的情況 (10/1998-12/1998)
- 六十歲及以上獨居長者的情況 (1/1999-3/1999)
- 部分時間工作 (1/1999-2/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 24

Bilingual version, out of stock

- Provision of medical benefits by employers/ companies and purchase of medical insurance by individuals (10/1998-12/1998)
- A profile of elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone (1/1999-3/1999)
- Part-time employment (1/1999-2/1999)

第二十五號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣三十四元

- 就業人士轉工情況 (6/1999-8/1999)
- 內地來港定居未足七年人士 (7/1999-12/1999)
- 回流香港人士 (7/1999-12/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 25
Bilingual version, HK\$34

- Job-changing of employed persons (6/1999-8/1999)
- Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (7/1999-12/1999)
- Returnees to Hong Kong (7/1999-12/1999)

第二十六號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

- 勞工流動情況及其他與勞工相關課題 (10/1999-12/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 26
Bilingual version, HK\$42

- Labour mobility and other labour-related subjects (10/1999-12/1999)

第二十七號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十元

- 臨時僱員就業情況 (7/2000-9/2000)
- 部分時間制工作 (7/2000-9/2000)
- 長者及中年人的生活、健康及經濟狀況 (7/2000-9/2000)

Special Topics Report No. 27
Bilingual version, HK\$40

- Casual employment (7/2000-9/2000)
- Part-time employment (7/2000-9/2000)
- Socio-demographic, health and economic profiles of elderly people and soon-to-be old people (7/2000-9/2000)

第二十八號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣五十六元

- 殘疾人士及長期病患者 (1/2000-12/2000)

Special Topics Report No. 28
Bilingual version, HK\$56

- Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases (1/2000-12/2000)

第二十九號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣六十四元

- 僱員離職情況 (10/2000-12/2000)
- 就業人士轉工情況 (10/2000-12/2000)
- 僱員工作時間內的用膳及休息時段 (1/2001-2/2001)

Special Topics Report No. 29
Bilingual version, HK\$64

- Worker displacement (10/2000-12/2000)
- Job-changing of employed persons (10/2000-12/2000)
- Meal breaks and rest breaks of employees during working hours (1/2001-2/2001)

第三十號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

- 臨時僱員就業情況 (4/2001-6/2001)
- 在中國內地工作的香港居民 (4/2001-6/2001)

Special Topics Report No. 30
Bilingual version, HK\$42

- Casual employment (4/2001-6/2001)
- Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China (4/2001-6/2001)

第三十一號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十四元

- 勞工流動情況 (10/2001-12/2001)
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