香港統計月刊

Hong Kong
Monthly Digest of Statistics

2022 年 9 月
September 2022

專題文章
Feature Article

2021 年就業綜合估計數字
Composite Employment Estimates 2021

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研究就業統計數據時，經常會遇到一種情況，就是從機構單位統計調查獲取的就業數據（即已填補的公司職位數目）與從住戶統計調查所獲得的就業數據（即就業人士數目）存有差異。有見及此，政府統計處自 1997 年開始，運用特定的統計方法，協調分別以住戶及機構單位作為基礎的「綜合住戶統計調查」及「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」的結果，從而編製一套「就業綜合估計數字」，以處理上述的情況。

本文提供 2016 年至 2021 年期間各行業的「就業綜合估計數字」，並介紹這套數字的特徵，以及闡釋它與其他就業統計數字的分別和用途。

In studies of employment statistics, the issue of discrepancies observed between the employment data obtained from establishment-based surveys (which refer to occupied posts in firms) and those data obtained from household surveys (which refer to persons employed) is common. To tackle this, the Census and Statistics Department has been compiling a set of Composite Employment Estimates (CEE) which reconciles, under a designated statistical framework, the results obtained from the household-based General Household Survey and the establishment-based Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies since 1997.

This article provides the CEE figures in individual industries for 2016 to 2021. It also gives an account of the characteristics of CEE and briefly discusses the differences and usage of CEE vis-à-vis the other employment figures.

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2021 年就業綜合估計數字
Composite Employment Estimates 2021

1. 引言

1.1 「就業綜合估計數字」是一套運用特定的統計方法，把政府統計處（統計處）從兩項統計調查（即以住戶為基礎的「綜合住戶統計調查」和以機構單位為基礎的「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」）搜集所得的就業數據協調而編製的整體就業人數行業分布估計數字。「就業綜合估計數字」自 1997 年首次發表後，每年的最新數字均在本月刊以專題文章的形式發布。

1.2 本文提供 2016 年至 2021 年期間各行業的「就業綜合估計數字」，並介紹這套數字的特徵，以及闡釋它與其他就業統計數字的分別和用途。

1.3 本文內展示的所有「就業綜合估計數字」均已進位至最接近的百位數，百分比及變動數字則是以未經進位的「就業綜合估計數字」計算。

2. 2021 年整體就業情況

2.1 表 1 載列 2016 年至 2021 年香港「就業綜合估計數字」。

2.2 隨着 2020 年香港勞工市場受到 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情嚴重打擊而急劇惡化，2021 年以「就業綜合估計數字」計算的總就業人數進一步下跌至 3 671 100 人，較 2020 年減少 0.6%。錄得較顯著按年跌幅的行業包括「製造業」（減少 5.8% 或 4 900 人）、「進出口貿易業」（減少 5.1% 或 20 000 人）、「批發業」（減少 5.0% 或 2 500 人）、「資訊及通訊業」（減少 2.8% 或 3 100 人）及「教育業」（減少 2.5% 或 5 500 人）。

1. Introduction

1.1 The Composite Employment Estimates (CEE) is a set of estimates on overall employment by industry, which is compiled through reconciling, under a designated statistical framework, the employment data obtained from two statistical surveys of the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD), namely the household-based General Household Survey (GHS) and the establishment-based Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies (SEV). Since its introduction in 1997, updates of CEE have been provided in the feature articles of this *Digest* on an annual basis.

1.2 This article provides the CEE figures in individual industries for the period from 2016 to 2021. It also gives an account of the characteristics of CEE and briefly discusses the differences and usage of CEE vis-à-vis the other employment figures.

1.3 In this article, all the CEE figures presented are rounded to the nearest hundred, while percentage shares and changes are derived from unrounded CEE figures.

2. Overall employment position for 2021

2.1 The CEE figures for Hong Kong from 2016 to 2021 are presented in Table 1.

2.2 Following the sharp deterioration of the labour market in Hong Kong in 2020 due to the heavy blow from the COVID-19 pandemic, total employment in 2021 as measured by CEE further decreased to 3 671 100 persons, down by 0.6% over 2020. More notable year-on-year decreases were observed in the industries of "Manufacturing" (decreased by 5.8% or 4 900 persons), "Import and export trade" (decreased by 5.1% or 20 000 persons), "Wholesale" (decreased by 5.0% or 2 500 persons), "Information and communications" (decreased by 2.8% or 3 100 persons) and "Education" (decreased by 2.5% or 5 500 persons).

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表 1　2016 年至 2021 年按行業劃分的就業綜合估計數字
Table 1　Composite Employment Estimates (CEE) by industry, 2016 to 2021

行業 Industry	人數 Number of persons						2021 年與下列 年份比較的 變動百分率 [1] % change in 2021 over the year below [1]	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2016	2020
製造 Manufacturing	**98 000** **(2.6%)**	**94 900** **(2.5%)**	**90 900** **(2.3%)**	**88 600** **(2.3%)**	**85 200** **(2.3%)**	**80 300** **(2.2%)**	**-18.0**	**-5.8**
電力、燃氣和自來水供應及廢棄物管理 Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management	**15 000** **(0.4%)**	**15 300** **(0.4%)**	**15 400** **(0.4%)**	**15 700** **(0.4%)**	**15 600** **(0.4%)**	**15 800** **(0.4%)**	**+5.2**	**+1.1**
電力及燃氣供應 Electricity and gas supply	7 900 (0.2%)	7 900 (0.2%)	8 000 (0.2%)	8 100 (0.2%)	7 900 (0.2%)	7 900 (0.2%)	+0.5	+0.6
自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治服務 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation services	7 100 (0.2%)	7 400 (0.2%)	7 400 (0.2%)	7 600 (0.2%)	7 800 (0.2%)	7 900 (0.2%)	+10.4	+1.6
建造 Construction	**325 600** **(8.6%)**	**337 900** **(8.8%)**	**343 900** **(8.9%)**	**333 400** **(8.6%)**	**310 800** **(8.4%)**	**323 800** **(8.8%)**	**-0.6**	**+4.2**
服務行業 Service industries	**3 344 900** **(88.3%)**	**3 381 100** **(88.2%)**	**3 431 900** **(88.3%)**	**3 431 000** **(88.6%)**	**3 277 500** **(88.8%)**	**3 248 100** **(88.5%)**	**-2.9**	**-0.9**
進出口貿易、批發及零售 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	876 400 (23.1%)	871 000 (22.7%)	873 800 (22.5%)	818 300 (21.1%)	727 900 (19.7%)	699 300 (19.0%)	-20.2	-3.9
進出口貿易 *Import and export trade*	*496 000* *(13.1%)*	*488 600* *(12.7%)*	*485 200* *(12.5%)*	*444 800* *(11.5%)*	*394 500* *(10.7%)*	*374 500* *(10.2%)*	*-24.5*	*-5.1*
批發 *Wholesale*	*59 900* *(1.6%)*	*59 600* *(1.6%)*	*59 200* *(1.5%)*	*56 100* *(1.4%)*	*50 700* *(1.4%)*	*48 200* *(1.3%)*	*-19.6*	*-5.0*
零售 *Retail trade*	*320 500* *(8.5%)*	*322 800* *(8.4%)*	*329 300* *(8.5%)*	*317 400* *(8.2%)*	*282 700* *(7.7%)*	*276 700* *(7.5%)*	*-13.7*	*-2.1*
住宿 [2]及膳食服務 Accommodation [2] and food services	274 400 (7.2%)	275 700 (7.2%)	280 600 (7.2%)	275 800 (7.1%)	236 400 (6.4%)	239 400 (6.5%)	-12.8	+1.3
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	308 300 (8.1%)	313 500 (8.2%)	308 400 (7.9%)	310 600 (8.0%)	291 900 (7.9%)	289 200 (7.9%)	-6.2	-0.9
資訊及通訊 Information and communications	110 800 (2.9%)	113 100 (3.0%)	112 800 (2.9%)	114 000 (2.9%)	112 000 (3.0%)	108 900 (3.0%)	-1.6	-2.8
金融及保險、地產以及專業及商用服務 Financing and insurance, real estate, and professional and business services	771 300 (20.4%)	788 700 (20.6%)	806 700 (20.8%)	828 200 (21.4%)	831 900 (22.5%)	836 400 (22.8%)	+8.4	+0.5
金融及保險 *Financing and insurance*	*253 100* *(6.7%)*	*259 000* *(6.8%)*	*264 300* *(6.8%)*	*274 400* *(7.1%)*	*276 200* *(7.5%)*	*277 500* *(7.6%)*	*+9.7*	*+0.5*
地產 *Real estate*	*131 500* *(3.5%)*	*135 800* *(3.5%)*	*140 000* *(3.6%)*	*144 500* *(3.7%)*	*146 500* *(4.0%)*	*150 900* *(4.1%)*	*+14.8*	*+3.0*
專業及商用服務 *Professional and business services*	*386 700* *(10.2%)*	*393 900* *(10.3%)*	*402 400* *(10.4%)*	*409 200* *(10.6%)*	*409 200* *(11.1%)*	*408 000* *(11.1%)*	*+5.5*	*-0.3*
專業、科學及技術服務 *Professional, scientific and technical services*	*189 700* *(5.0%)*	*192 900* *(5.0%)*	*198 000* *(5.1%)*	*205 600* *(5.3%)*	*207 900* *(5.6%)*	*209 400* *(5.7%)*	*+10.4*	*+0.7*
行政及支援服務 *Administrative and support services*	*197 000* *(5.2%)*	*201 100* *(5.2%)*	*204 400* *(5.3%)*	*203 700* *(5.3%)*	*201 300* *(5.5%)*	*198 600* *(5.4%)*	*+0.8*	*-1.4*

行業 Industry	人數 Number of persons						2021 年與下列 年份比較的 變動百分率[1] % change in 2021 over the year below[1]	
	2016	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2016**	**2020**
公共行政以及社會及個人服務 Public administration, and social and personal services	1 003 600 (26.5%)	1 019 100 (26.6%)	1 049 700 (27.0%)	1 084 100 (28.0%)	1 077 300 (29.2%)	1 074 700 (29.3%)	+7.1	-0.2
公共行政 *Public administration*	*111 600 (2.9%)*	*113 000 (2.9%)*	*115 800 (3.0%)*	*119 600 (3.1%)*	*121 400 (3.3%)*	*128 600 (3.5%)*	*+15.3*	*+6.0*
教育 *Education*	*206 200 (5.4%)*	*209 600 (5.5%)*	*217 600 (5.6%)*	*226 200 (5.8%)*	*220 600 (6.0%)*	*215 100 (5.9%)*	*+4.3*	*-2.5*
人類保健及社會工作服務 *Human health and social work services*	*194 300 (5.1%)*	*199 700 (5.2%)*	*202 800 (5.2%)*	*212 500 (5.5%)*	*218 800 (5.9%)*	*221 300 (6.0%)*	*+13.9*	*+1.1*
藝術、娛樂及康樂活動 *Arts, entertainment and recreation*	*55 600 (1.5%)*	*55 500 (1.4%)*	*56 900 (1.5%)*	*58 500 (1.5%)*	*52 200 (1.4%)*	*52 000 (1.4%)*	*-6.6*	*-0.4*
其他社會及個人服務 *Other social and personal services*	*435 900 (11.5%)*	*441 200 (11.5%)*	*456 600 (11.8%)*	*467 300 (12.1%)*	*464 300 (12.6%)*	*457 700 (12.5%)*	*+5.0*	*-1.4*
其他[3] Others[3]	4 300 (0.1%)	3 900 (0.1%)	3 400 (0.1%)	3 600 (0.1%)	2 600 (0.1%)	3 100 (0.1%)	-29.1	+19.4
總就業人數 Total employment	3 787 800 (100.0%)	3 833 100 (100.0%)	3 885 400 (100.0%)	3 872 200 (100.0%)	3 691 700 (100.0%)	3 671 100 (100.0%)	-3.1	-0.6

註釋：　「就業綜合估計數字」進位至最接近的百位數。由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與相關的總數相等。

括號內的數字表示該行業佔該年的總就業人數的百分比，以未經進位的「就業綜合估計數字」計算。由於數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與相關的總數相等。

2016 年至 2020 年的數字為修訂數字，與本月刊 2021年 8 月號及較早期號所刊載的數字有所不同，詳情見本文第 3.1 段。

(1) 變動百分率是以未經進位的「就業綜合估計數字」計算。

(2) 「住宿服務業」包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

(3) 包括「農業、林業及漁業」及「採礦及採石業」。「農業、林業及漁業」的數字是根據「綜合住戶統計調查」的結果及從事漁業的水上居民的估計數字編製而成。由於「綜合住戶統計調查」搜集得的相關樣本數目相對較少，以致有關估計數字的抽樣誤差較大，因此須謹慎闡釋這些數字。

Notes :　CEE figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.　They may not add up to the corresponding total due to rounding.

Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares of the respective industries in total employment of the year, which are derived from unrounded CEE figures.　They may not add up to the corresponding total due to rounding.

The figures for 2016 to 2020 are revised figures.　They are different from those published in the August 2021 issue and earlier issues of this *Digest*.　See paragraph 3.1 of this article for details.

(1) Percentage changes are derived from unrounded CEE figures.

(2) "Accommodation services" cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

(3) Including the industries of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" and "Mining and quarrying".　Figures for "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" are compiled based on the results of the General Household Survey (GHS) and the estimates of marine population engaging in fishing.　As the numbers of relevant observations found in GHS are relatively small, related figures are subject to relatively large sampling error and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

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2.3 雖然 2021 年的總就業人數輕微減少，但不少行業的就業人數仍錄得按年增幅，包括「公共行政」（上升 6.0% 或 7 300 人）、「建造業」（上升 4.2% 或 12 900 人）、「地產業」（上升 3.0% 或 4 400 人）及「住宿及膳食服務業」（上升 1.3% 或 3 000 人）。

2.4 在 2021 年，以就業人數計算，「其他社會及個人服務業」依然是最大的行業，僱用 457 700 人（佔總就業人數 12.5%）。「進出口貿易業」及「建造業」的排名亦保持不變，在 2021 年繼續是第二及第三大行業，分別僱用 374 500 人（10.2%）及 323 800 人（8.8%）。緊隨其後的是「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」及「金融及保險業」，在 2021 年分別僱用 289 200 人（7.9%）及 277 500 人（7.6%）。

2.5 香港經濟以服務業為主導。各「服務行業」合共佔總就業人數的最大份額，在 2021 年達 88.5%，與 2020 年的數字（88.8%）相若。其他行業（包括「製造業」、「電力、燃氣和自來水供應及廢棄物管理業」、「建造業」及另外數個行業）在 2021 年合共佔 11.5%，而 2020 年的相應數字為 11.2%。個別行業在 2021 年所佔的就業人數百分比，與 2020 年有所不同，但變動的幅度普遍輕微。

3. 2016 年至 2021 年就業趨勢

3.1 2016 年年底至 2021 年年中的人口數字已根據 2021 年人口普查結果所得出的最新人口基準而作出修訂。因此，由「綜合住戶統計調查」所編製的就業統計數列，以及「就業綜合估計數字」的數列，亦相應作出修訂。表1所載列的 2016 年至 2020 年「就業綜合估計數字」為最新修訂數字，這些數字與本月刊 2021 年 8 月號及較早期號所刊載的數字有所不同；而 2021 年的數字則已採用最新的人口基準而編製。

2.3 Despite the slight decrease in total employment in 2021, year-on-year increases were still recorded in quite a number of industries like "Public administration" (increased by 6.0% or 7 300 persons), "Construction" (increased by 4.2% or 12 900 persons), "Real estate" (increased by 3.0% or 4 400 persons) and "Accommodation and food services" (increased by 1.3% or 3 000 persons).

2.4 In 2021, "Other social and personal services" remained the largest industry in terms of employment size, employing 457 700 persons (12.5% of total employment). "Import and export trade" and "Construction" also continued to be the second and third largest industries in 2021, employing 374 500 persons (10.2%) and 323 800 persons (8.8%) respectively. They were followed by the industries of "Transportation, storage, postal and courier services" and "Financing and insurance", employing 289 200 persons (7.9%) and 277 500 persons (7.6%) respectively in 2021.

2.5 Hong Kong is a service-oriented economy. Various "Service industries" taken together accounted for the lion's share of the total employment at 88.5% in 2021, which was close to the figure in 2020 (88.8%). The other industries, including "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management", "Construction" and a few others, had a combined share of 11.5% in 2021, compared to 11.2% in 2020. While there were changes in the employment shares of individual industries in 2021 as compared with 2020, the magnitudes of the changes were generally small.

3. Employment trend during 2016 to 2021

3.1 Based on the up-to-date population benchmark from the results of the 2021 Population Census, the population figures for end-2016 to mid-2021 have been revised. Accordingly, employment statistics compiled from GHS and hence the CEE figures have also been revised. The CEE figures for 2016 to 2020 presented in Table 1 are newly revised figures which are different from those published in the August 2021 issue and earlier issues of this *Digest*, while those for 2021 have already incorporated the latest population benchmark for compilation.

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3.2　在 2016 年至 2021 年的 5 年期間，不少行業的就業人數均錄得增長。然而，由於 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情導致部分行業在 2020 年及 2021 年大幅削減人手，所有行業的總就業人數在此期間減少了 3.1% 或 116 700 人。與 2016 年相比，2021 年就業人數錄得較顯著跌幅的行業為「進出口貿易業」（減少 24.5% 或 121 500 人）、「批發業」（減少 19.6% 或 11 700 人）、「製造業」（減少 18.0% 或 17 600 人）、「零售業」（減少 13.7% 或 43 900 人）及「住宿及膳食服務業」（減少 12.8% 或 35 000 人）。

3.3　另一方面，就業人數在 2016 年至 2021 年期間有較高增幅的行業包括「公共行政」、「地產業」、「人類保健及社會工作服務業」、「專業、科學及技術服務業」及「金融及保險業」。2016 年至 2021 年選定行業組別的就業人數趨勢見於圖 1。

4.　2016 年與 2021 年的就業分布

4.1　按主要行業組別分析，「公共行政以及社會及個人服務業」在 2016 年至 2021 年期間一直是僱用最多人的主要行業組別，就業人數介乎約 100 萬至 110 萬，佔總就業人數逾四分之一。期間這個行業組別對總就業人數的貢獻逐步增加，由 2016 年佔總就業人數的 26.5%，上升至 2021 年的 29.3%。當中所涵蓋的行業包括「公共行政」（佔 2021 年總就業人數的 3.5%）、「教育業」（5.9%）、「人類保健及社會工作服務業」（6.0%）、「藝術、娛樂及康樂活動業」（1.4%）及「其他社會及個人服務業」（12.5%）。
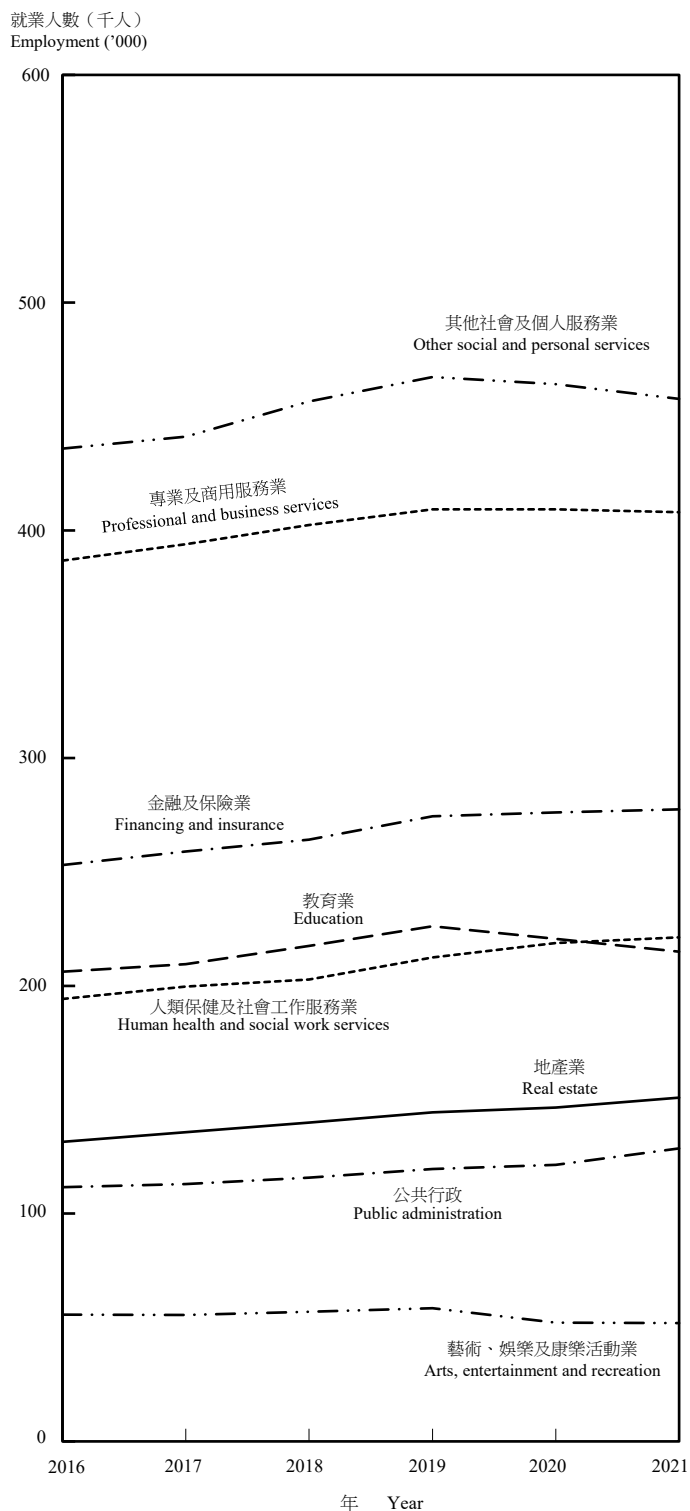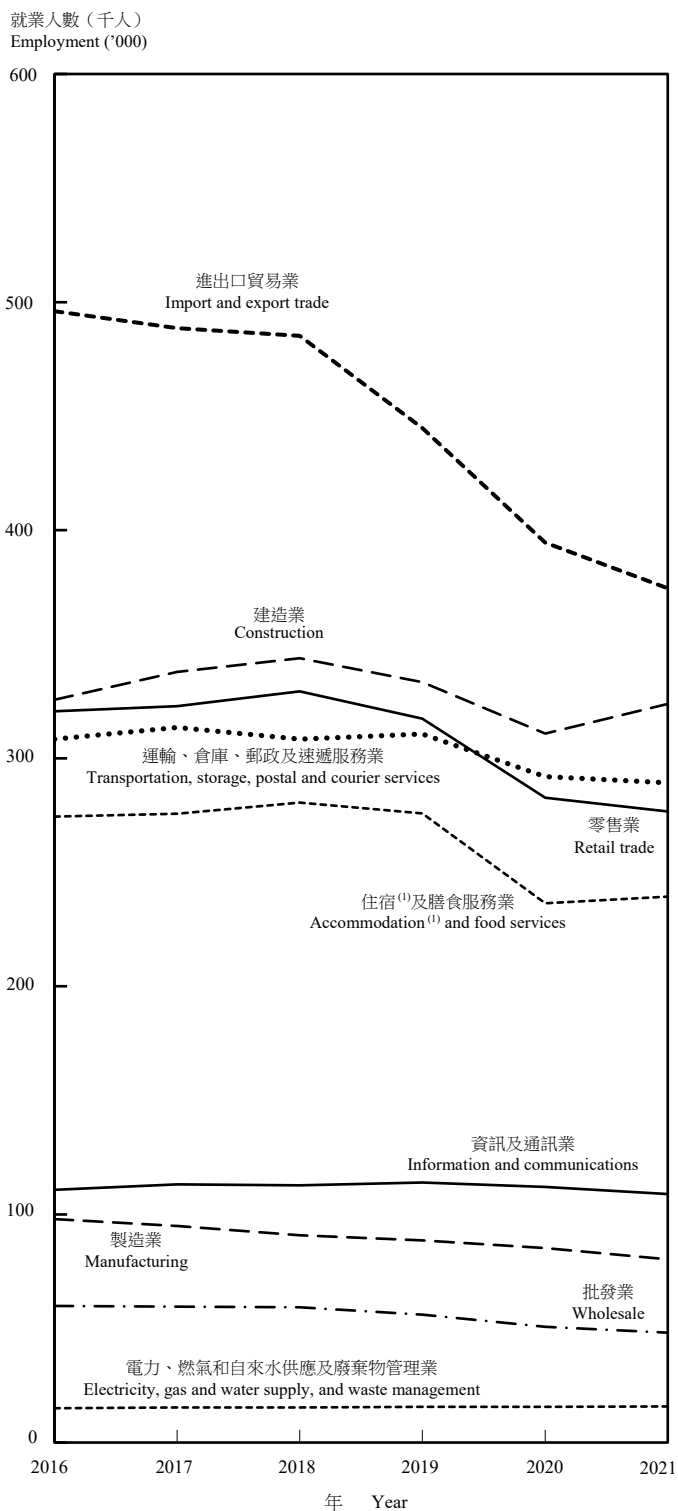
3.2　Over the 5-year period from 2016 to 2021, increases in employment were recorded in a number of industries.　Yet, the total employment of all industries decreased by 3.1% or 116 700 persons. This was mainly attributable to the distinct downsizing in some industries in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.　Compared with 2016, more significant decreases in employment in 2021 were observed in the industries of "Import and export trade" (by 24.5% or 121 500 persons), "Wholesale" (by 19.6% or 11 700 persons), "Manufacturing" (by 18.0% or 17 600 persons), "Retail trade" (by 13.7% or 43 900 persons) and "Accommodation and food services" (by 12.8% or 35 000 persons).

3.3　On the other hand, industries with more notable increases in employment during 2016 to 2021 included "Public administration", "Real estate", "Human health and social work services", "Professional, scientific and technical services" and "Financing and insurance". Chart 1 shows the employment trends in selected industry groups during 2016 to 2021.

4.　Employment distribution in 2016 and 2021

4.1　Analysed by major industry group, "Public administration, and social and personal services" was the largest employer throughout 2016 to 2021, employing around 1.0 to 1.1 million persons or more than one quarter of the total number of persons employed.　During the period, its contribution to total employment saw a gradual increase from 26.5% in 2016 to 29.3% in 2021.　This major industry group comprised the industries of "Public administration" (accounting for 3.5% of total employment in 2021), "Education" (5.9%), "Human health and social work services" (6.0%), "Arts, entertainment and recreation" (1.4%) and "Other social and personal services" (12.5%).

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圖 1　　2016 年至 2021 年選定行業組別的就業人數
Chart 1　Employment in selected industry groups, 2016 to 2021

就業人數（千人）
Employment ('000)

就業人數（千人）
Employment ('000)

進出口貿易業
Import and export trade

建造業
Construction

運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services

零售業
Retail trade

住宿[(1)]及膳食服務業
Accommodation[(1)] and food services

資訊及通訊業
Information and communications

製造業
Manufacturing

批發業
Wholesale

電力、燃氣和自來水供應及廢棄物管理業
Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management

其他社會及個人服務業
Other social and personal services

專業及商用服務業
Professional and business services

金融及保險業
Financing and insurance

教育業
Education

人類保健及社會工作服務業
Human health and social work services

地產業
Real estate

公共行政
Public administration

藝術、娛樂及康樂活動業
Arts, entertainment and recreation

年　　Year

年　　Year

註釋：　2016 年至 2020 年的數字為修訂數字，與本月刊 2021 年
　　　　8 月號及較早期號所刊載的數字有所不同，詳情見本文第
　　　　3.1 段。

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

Notes：　The figures for 2016 to 2020 are revised figures.　They are
　　　　different from those published in the August 2021 issue and earlier
　　　　issues of this *Digest*.　See paragraph 3.1 of this article for details.

　　(1)　"Accommodation services" cover hotels, guesthouses,
　　　　　boarding houses and other establishments providing short
　　　　　term accommodation.

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4.2　在 2021 年，「金融及保險、地產以及專業及商用服務業」保持自 2019 年以來的排名，繼續是第二大的主要行業組別，在總就業人數中的比重更持續增加。在 2016 年至 2021 年整段期間，這個組別所僱用的人數約為 80 萬人，佔總就業人數的百分比由 2016 年的 20.4% 逐步上升至 2021 年的 22.8%。這個主要行業組別涵蓋「金融及保險業」（佔 2021 年總就業人數的 7.6%）、「地產業」（4.1%）及「專業及商用服務業」（11.1%）。

4.3　在 2021 年，「進出口貿易、批發及零售業」為第三大主要行業組別，與 2019 年及 2020 年的排名相同，但較 2018 年的排名下跌一位。這個組別在 2021 年僱用約 70 萬人，相比 2016 年的就業人數（約 90 萬人）減少 20.2%。與上述兩個最大的主要行業組別的情況相反，「進出口貿易、批發及零售業」在總就業人數中所佔的比重，由 2016 年的 23.1% 逐步遞減至 2021 年的 19.0%。這個主要行業組別由「進出口貿易業」（佔 2021 年總就業人數的 10.2%）、「批發業」（1.3%）及「零售業」（7.5%）組成。
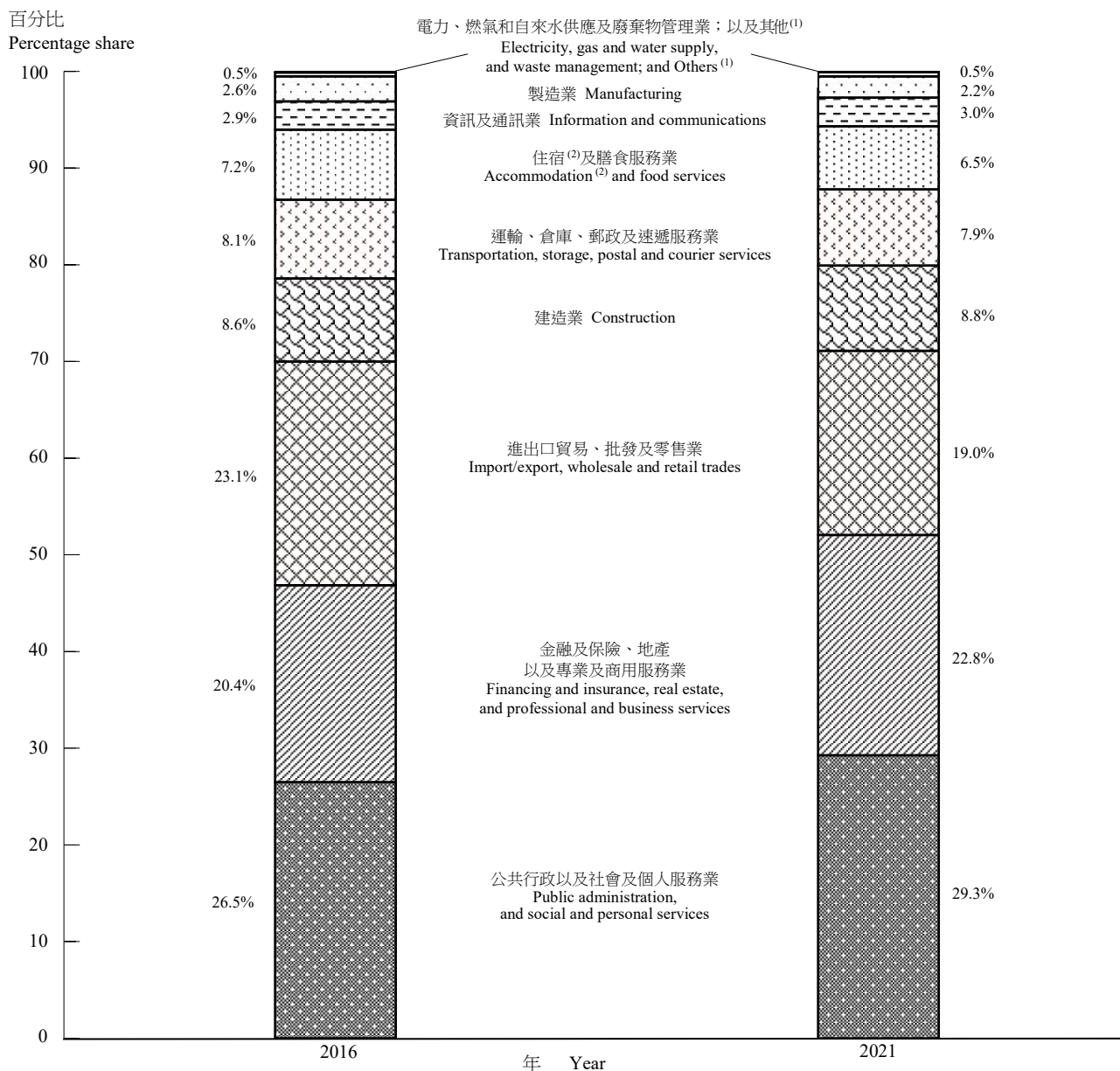
4.4　比較 2016 年與 2021 年的數字，「服務行業」合共佔整體就業人數的比重有輕微增加，從 2016 年的 88.3% 上升至 2021 年的 88.5%。「建造業」的比重亦由 8.6% 輕微上升至 8.8%。然而，「製造業」的比重則由 2.6% 減少至 2.2%。圖 2 顯示 2016 年及 2021 年各個主要行業組別的就業人數比重。

4.2　In 2021, "Financing and insurance, real estate, and professional and business services" maintained its position as the second largest major industry group since 2019 and continued to take up an increasing share in total employment. Throughout the whole period from 2016 to 2021, it employed around 0.8 million persons, with its percentage share rising gradually from 20.4% in 2016 to 22.8% in 2021. This major industry group covered "Financing and insurance" (accounting for 7.6% of total employment in 2021), "Real estate" (4.1%) and "Professional and business services" (11.1%).

4.3　In 2021, "Import/export, wholesale and retail trades" remained the third largest major industry group, the same as in 2019 and 2020 but one position lower than that in 2018. It employed around 0.7 million persons in 2021, which was 20.2% less than the employment (around 0.9 million persons) in 2016. Contrary to the two largest major industry groups mentioned above, the share of "Import/export, wholesale and retail trades" in total employment progressively lessened from 23.1% in 2016 to 19.0% in 2021. This major industry group was made up of "Import and export trade" (accounting for 10.2% of total employment in 2021), "Wholesale" (1.3%) and "Retail trade" (7.5%).

4.4　Comparing the figures of 2016 and 2021, a slight increase was observed in the employment share of all "Service industries" taken together, from 88.3% in 2016 to 88.5% in 2021. The share of "Construction" also increased slightly from 8.6% to 8.8%. On the other hand, the share of "Manufacturing" went down from 2.6% to 2.2%. Chart 2 illustrates the employment share by major industry group for 2016 and 2021.

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圖 2　　2016 年及 2021 年各個主要行業組別佔總就業人數的百分比
Chart 2　Percentage share in total employment by major industry group, 2016 and 2021

百分比
Percentage share

電力、燃氣和自來水供應及廢棄物管理業；以及其他[1]
Electricity, gas and water supply,
and waste management; and Others [1]

製造業 Manufacturing

資訊及通訊業 Information and communications

住宿[2]及膳食服務業
Accommodation [2] and food services

運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services

建造業 Construction

進出口貿易、批發及零售業
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades

金融及保險、地產
以及專業及商用服務業
Financing and insurance, real estate,
and professional and business services

公共行政以及社會及個人服務業
Public administration,
and social and personal services

2016
- 0.5%
- 2.6%
- 2.9%
- 7.2%
- 8.1%
- 8.6%
- 23.1%
- 20.4%
- 26.5%

2021
- 0.5%
- 2.2%
- 3.0%
- 6.5%
- 7.9%
- 8.8%
- 19.0%
- 22.8%
- 29.3%

年　　Year

註釋：　由於數字經四捨五入，個別百分比數字加起來未必
　　　　等於 100.0%。

　　　　2016 年的數字為修訂數字，與本月刊 2021 年 8 月號
　　　　及較早期號所刊載的數字有所不同，詳情見本文第
　　　　3.1 段。

　(1)　「其他」包括「農業、林業及漁業」及「採礦
　　　　及採石業」。「農業、林業及漁業」的數字是
　　　　根據「綜合住戶統計調查」的結果及從事漁業
　　　　的水上居民的估計數字編製而成。由於「綜合
　　　　住戶統計調查」搜集得的相關樣本數目相對較
　　　　少，以致有關估計數字的抽樣誤差較大，因此
　　　　須謹慎闡釋這些數字。

　(2)　「住宿服務業」包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他
　　　　提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

Notes :　Individual percentage share figures may not add up to 100.0% due
　　　　to rounding.

　　　　The figures for 2016 are revised figures.　　They are different from
　　　　those published in the August 2021 issue and earlier issues of this
　　　　Digest.　　See paragraph 3.1 of this article for details.

　(1)　"Others" include the industries of "Agriculture, forestry and
　　　　fishing" and "Mining and quarrying".　　Figures for
　　　　"Agriculture, forestry and fishing" are compiled based on the
　　　　results of the General Household Survey (GHS) and the
　　　　estimates of marine population engaging in fishing.　　As the
　　　　numbers of relevant observations found in GHS are relatively
　　　　small, related figures are subject to relatively large sampling
　　　　error and therefore should be interpreted with caution.

　(2)　"Accommodation services" cover hotels, guesthouses,
　　　　boarding houses and other establishments providing short
　　　　term accommodation.

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5. 就業綜合估計數字的特徵

5.1 統計處經由不同的統計調查及資料來源，編製多項不同的就業統計數字。其中，經由「綜合住戶統計調查」和「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」所編製的就業統計數字，最常被引用。這兩項數字各有用途和優點，但是就反映按行業劃分的本地整體就業分布情況而言，兩者都各有局限，因此有需要編製一套「就業綜合估計數字」，以作一些特定用途。

5.2 相對於「綜合住戶統計調查」和「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」的就業數字，運用特定的統計方法把這兩套數據協調而編製的「就業綜合估計數字」，能較完整及準確地反映按行業劃分的本地整體就業分布情況。相對於「綜合住戶統計調查」，「就業綜合估計數字」按行業分類的數字更為可靠；而相對於「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」，「就業綜合估計數字」所涵蓋的就業人士範圍亦更為完整。

5.3 由於所涵蓋的就業人士範圍較完整，「就業綜合估計數字」可反映個別行業的就業人數佔整體就業人數的百分比。

5.4 雖然編製「就業綜合估計數字」可在一定程度上減低「綜合住戶統計調查」和「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」的就業統計數字的主要局限，但這套數據本身仍有一些不足之處。「綜合住戶統計調查」和「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」兩者的就業人數存在不少固有的分別，如統計調查概念、涵蓋範圍和調查方法（例如點算方法）。具體來說，「綜合住戶統計調查」的就業數據是以「個人」計算，可顯示按行業劃分的就業人數（與「就業綜合估計數字」的概念相同）；而「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」的就業人數是以「職位」計算。因此嚴格來說，把各行業來自這兩項不同統計調查的數據直接相加，以編製「就業綜合估計數字」，只是一個粗略的方法。

5. Characteristics of CEE

5.1 C&SD has been compiling different sets of employment figures based on different surveys and data sources. Among these, the employment figures compiled from GHS and those from SEV are most frequently referred to. While each of them has its own uses and merits, both are subject to some limitations in reflecting the distribution of territory-wide employment by industry. Hence, there is a need to compile the set of CEE to serve some specific applications.

5.2 Derived by reconciling the employment figures obtained from GHS and SEV under a designated statistical framework, CEE can reflect a more comprehensive and accurate picture of the distribution of territory-wide employment in individual industries when compared to figures from these two surveys. CEE is superior to the GHS figures in that the industrial classification in respect of employment figures is more reliable. CEE is also superior to the SEV figures in that the coverage of employed population is more complete.

5.3 With a more complete coverage of employed population, CEE may also show the employment shares in percentage terms of individual industries.

5.4 Although the compilation of CEE helps reduce the major limitations of both the GHS and SEV employment figures to a certain extent, it is still subject to certain drawbacks. There are a number of inherent differences between the GHS and SEV employment figures in terms of survey concepts, coverage and methodology (e.g. counting rules). In particular, the GHS employment data are person-based showing the number of persons by industry (which are similar to CEE in concept). However, the employment data collected in SEV are job-based. Strictly speaking, it is a crude method for compiling CEE by adding directly the data based on these two different sources across different industries.

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5.5　有關上述兩項統計調查的詳細討論及「就業綜合估計數字」的編製方法，請參閱本月刊 2005 年 6 月號的專題文章。

6.　各套就業統計數字的用途

6.1　以上所述三套就業統計數字均非完美，但它們各自有本身的優點，能互補不足。在選擇應用哪套數字時，應取決於涉及的特定用途。

6.2　「就業綜合估計數字」結合了「綜合住戶統計調查」有關人口涵蓋範圍的優點及「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」有關行業分類的優點，從而更能反映按行業劃分的本港**整體**就業分布情況和有關分布隨時間的變化。因此，對於這類分析，採用「就業綜合估計數字」會較為適合。

6.3　另一方面，「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」的統計數字可顯示統計調查所涵蓋的行業的勞工需求，尤其可提供按行業及地區劃分的詳細就業分布，以及不同行業的勞動力投入（以絕對值和相對值計算）的資料。

6.4　在較廣義的層面上，「綜合住戶統計調查」的就業數字，顯示本地的勞動力供應。這些數字可提供勞動人口的就業狀況（即就業、失業或就業不足）和特徵（如年齡及性別分布）的詳細資料，有助從供應面了解本地勞工市場的情況。

6.5　另一點要注意的，就是在採用「綜合住戶統計調查」的數字來分析按行業劃分的勞動人口特徵（例如年齡及性別分布）時，有關「行業」的資料只應視為一項分類變數。有關數字可幫助分析某行業內的勞動人口特徵（如失業率或職業狀況），或比較不同行業的勞動人口特徵，但不應用作顯示個別行業的實際就業人數。

6.　Uses of different sets of employment figures

6.1　Among the three sets of employment figures described above, none of them could be regarded as perfect.　They serve to complement each other since each set has its own merits.　The selection of any one set for a particular application depends on the specific use it is put to.

6.2　By taking account of the merits of the GHS and SEV employment data in respect of population coverage and industrial classification respectively, CEE can better reflect the broad distribution of the **overall** territory-wide employment broken down by industry, and also the change of such industry distribution over time.　Application of CEE in this type of analysis is thus deemed more suitable.

6.3　On the other hand, the SEV figures are able to indicate the labour demand for the specific industries covered.　They are particularly useful for furnishing detailed information on the industrial and geographical distribution of employment and also the labour input (in both absolute and relative terms) to individual industries.

6.4　From a broader perspective, the GHS employment figures show the local labour supply. They can provide detailed information on the employment status (i.e. being employed, unemployed or underemployed) and the characteristics (e.g. age and sex distribution) of the labour force, thereby facilitating a better understanding of the local labour market situation from the supply side.

6.5　Another point to note when using the GHS figures in studying the industry-specific labour force characteristics (such as age and sex distribution) is that the information on "industry" should only be taken as a classification variable.　While such figures can facilitate analysis of the characteristics of the labour force (e.g. unemployment rate or occupational pattern) in a specific industry or comparison of such characteristics across industries, they should not be taken as the actual number of employed persons in the individual industries.

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