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2020 年香港失業人口概況

The Profile of the Unemployed Population in Hong Kong in 2020

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在 2020 年，香港勞工市場急劇惡化。經季節性調整的失業率由 2020 年第 1 季的 4.2% 上升至第 4 季的 6.6%，為十六年來的高位。失業人數（不經季節性調整）在同期則由 162 200 人上升至 245 800 人。本文旨在對 2020 年的失業人口作多方面分析，從而令讀者對香港的失業人口有更清楚的了解。

The labour market of Hong Kong deteriorated sharply in 2020. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 4.2% in the first quarter to 6.6% in the fourth quarter of 2020, the highest in 16 years. The number of unemployed persons (not seasonally adjusted) rose from 162 200 to 245 800 over the same period. This article provides an analysis of the unemployed population in 2020 from various perspectives. It aims to give readers a better understanding of the unemployed population in Hong Kong.

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2020 年香港失業人口概況

The Profile of the Unemployed Population in Hong Kong in 2020

1. 引言

1.1 在 2020 年，由於 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情令經濟嚴重收縮，香港勞工市場急劇惡化。經季節性調整的失業率由 2020 年第 1 季的 4.2% 上升至第 4 季的 6.6%，為十六年來的高位。失業人數（不經季節性調整）在同期則由 162 200 人上升至 245 800 人。

1.2 失業是社會關注的焦點之一。其量度可作為經濟情況的指標，亦反映勞動力剩餘的程度。

1.3 有關失業的統計數字是根據「綜合住戶統計調查」獲取的數據而編製。「綜合住戶統計調查」每 3 個月期間的樣本規模約為 26 000 個住戶。在選中的住戶內的所有成員均被問及關於個人、勞動力和住戶特徵的資料。全年數字是根據該年 1 月至 12 月獲取的數據而編製。

1.4 本文旨在對 2020 年的失業人口作多方面分析，從而令讀者對香港的失業人口有更清楚的了解。

1. Introduction

1.1 In 2020, as the economy experienced severe contraction due to the COVID-19 epidemic, the labour market of Hong Kong deteriorated sharply. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 4.2% in the first quarter to 6.6% in the fourth quarter of 2020, the highest in 16 years. The number of unemployed persons (not seasonally adjusted) rose from 162 200 to 245 800 over the same period.

1.2 Unemployment is one of the focal issues of social concern. Its measurement provides an indication of the economic situation and also reflects the extent of unused capacity in the labour force.

1.3 Unemployment statistics are compiled based on data obtained from the General Household Survey (GHS). The sample size of the GHS is about 26 000 households in each 3-month period. Information on personal, labour force and household characteristics is collected from all members in the sampled households where appropriate. Figures for the whole year are compiled based on data collected in January to December of a year.

1.4 This article provides an analysis of the unemployed population in 2020 from various perspectives. It aims to give readers a better understanding of the unemployed population in Hong Kong.

2. 2020 年按選定社會經濟特徵分析的失業人口

性別

2.1 男性及女性的失業人數及失業率在 2020 年第 1 季至第 3 季均呈上升趨勢，但在第 4 季稍為回落。以 2020 年整體而言，女性的失業人數（92 400 人）少於男性的失業人數（134 200 人），在整體失業人口中所佔的比例為 40.8%。同期，女性的失業率為 4.7%，亦低於男性的 6.9%。撇除外籍家庭傭工後，女性的失業率為 5.7%，兩性的差別明顯收窄。（表 1）

2. Analysis of unemployed population in 2020 by selected socio-economic characteristics

Sex

2.1 The number of unemployed persons and unemployment rates of both males and females showed increases from Q1 to Q3 2020 and fell slightly in Q4 2020. For 2020 as a whole, the number of female unemployed persons (92 400 persons) was smaller than their male counterparts (134 200 persons), accounting for 40.8% of the overall unemployed persons. During the same period, the unemployment rate of females was 4.7%, also lower than the corresponding rate of males at 6.9%. After excluding foreign domestic helpers, the female unemployment rate was 5.7% and the gender difference narrowed notably. (Table 1)

表 1 2020 年按性別劃分的失業統計數字
Table 1 Unemployment statistics by sex, 2020

期間 Period	男性 Male		女性 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 Number (’000)	比率 ⁽¹⁾ Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)	人數 Number (’000)	比率 ⁽¹⁾ Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)	人數 Number (’000)	比率 ⁽¹⁾ Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)
第 1 季 Q1	94.4	4.9	67.8	3.5 [4.2]	162.2	4.2
第 2 季 Q2	139.3	7.3	101.4	5.2 [6.3]	240.7	6.2
第 3 季 Q3	154.9	8.0	104.9	5.4 [6.5]	259.8	6.7
第 4 季 Q4	148.0	7.6	97.8	5.0 [6.1]	245.8	6.3
全年 Whole year	134.2	6.9	92.4	4.7 [5.7]	226.6	5.8

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

方括號內的數字是指撇除外籍家庭傭工後的相應女性失業率。

(1) 指有關組別的失業率（不經季節性調整）。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures in square brackets refer to the corresponding female unemployment rates with foreign domestic helpers excluded.

(1) Refer to unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) in the respective groups.

年齡組別

2.2 與 2020 年第 1 季比較，所有年齡組別的失業人數及失業率在第 4 季均告上升。較年輕組別的失業率升幅尤為顯著。15 至 19 歲人士的失業率由 2020 年第 1 季的 12.9% 上升至第 4 季的 17.6%。同期，20 至 29 歲人士的失業率由 6.7% 上升至 11.0%。以 2020 年整體而言，這兩個年齡組別的失業率亦為最高。（表 2）

Age group

2.2 Compared to Q1 2020, increases in unemployment rate were observed for all age groups in Q4. The increases in unemployment rates were more significant among the younger age groups. The unemployment rate for persons aged 15 to 19 increased from 12.9% in Q1 2020 to 17.6% in Q4. During the same period, the unemployment rate for persons aged 20 to 29 increased from 6.7% to 11.0%. For 2020 as a whole, the unemployment rates for these two age groups were also the highest. (Table 2)

表 2 2020 年按年齡組別劃分的失業統計數字
Table 2 Unemployment statistics by age group, 2020

年齡組別 Age group	第 1 季 Q1	第 2 季 Q2	第 3 季 Q3	第 4 季 Q4	全年 Whole year
15 – 19	2.6 (12.9%)	3.2 (18.8%)	5.6 (25.2%)	3.3 (17.6%)	3.8 (18.9%)
20 – 29	43.9 (6.7%)	62.3 (9.9%)	78.2 (12.1%)	70.2 (11.0%)	63.7 (9.9%)
30 – 39	29.3 (3.0%)	45.4 (4.6%)	46.1 (4.7%)	43.5 (4.4%)	40.9 (4.2%)
40 – 49	35.7 (3.8%)	46.3 (4.9%)	47.1 (5.0%)	46.5 (5.0%)	43.6 (4.7%)
50 – 59	34.6 (4.0%)	57.8 (6.8%)	59.5 (6.9%)	57.9 (6.7%)	52.1 (6.0%)
≥ 60	16.2 (3.8%)	25.8 (5.9%)	23.4 (5.3%)	24.4 (5.4%)	22.5 (5.2%)
合計 Overall	162.2 (4.2%)	240.7 (6.2%)	259.8 (6.7%)	245.8 (6.3%)	226.6 (5.8%)

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

數字為失業人數（以千人計）。括號內百分比則為相應的失業率（不經季節性調整）〔指在有關的組別內，失業人士佔該組別的勞動人口的比例〕。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures refer to the number of unemployed persons (in thousands). Percentages in brackets are the corresponding unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) [i.e. the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force in the respective groups].

教育程度

2.3 以 2020 年整體而言，具初中教育程度人士的失業率為最高（7.9%），其次為具專上教育非學位教育程度人士（6.9%）。反之，具專上教育學位教育程度人士的失業率最低（4.5%）。值得注意的是，隨着新一批畢業生及離校人士進入勞工市場，具專上教育程度人士的失業人數及其失業率在 2020 年第 3 季均顯著上升，但在第 4 季已有所回落。（表 3）

Educational attainment

2.3 For 2020 as a whole, the unemployment rate for persons with lower secondary education was the highest (7.9%), followed by post-secondary non-degree education (6.9%). In contrast, the unemployment rate for persons with post-secondary degree education was the lowest (4.5%). It is noteworthy that, in tandem with the entry of fresh graduates and school leavers into the labour market, both the number of unemployed persons and the corresponding unemployment rate for persons with post-secondary education showed significant increases in Q3 2020, but it fell somewhat in Q4. (Table 3)

表 3 2020 年按教育程度劃分的失業統計數字
Table 3 Unemployment statistics by educational attainment, 2020

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 Number of persons ('000)				
	第 1 季 Q1	第 2 季 Q2	第 3 季 Q3	第 4 季 Q4	全年 Whole year
小學及以下 Primary and below	13.3 (4.2%)	24.2 (7.4%)	22.9 (7.1%)	18.7 (5.9%)	20.0 (6.2%)
初中 ⁽¹⁾ Lower secondary ⁽¹⁾	29.9 (5.8%)	45.4 (8.8%)	40.1 (8.1%)	45.2 (9.0%)	40.3 (7.9%)
高中 ⁽²⁾ Upper secondary ⁽²⁾	58.8 (4.3%)	87.9 (6.5%)	89.1 (6.6%)	87.0 (6.3%)	81.0 (5.9%)
專上教育 Post-secondary	60.2 (3.6%)	83.2 (5.0%)	107.7 (6.3%)	94.9 (5.6%)	85.3 (5.1%)
非學位 Non-degree	21.2 (5.4%)	26.5 (6.5%)	34.1 (8.3%)	32.6 (8.0%)	28.1 (6.9%)
學位 Degree	39.1 (3.0%)	56.7 (4.5%)	73.6 (5.6%)	62.3 (4.9%)	57.2 (4.5%)
合計 Overall	162.2 (4.2%)	240.7 (6.2%)	259.8 (6.7%)	245.8 (6.3%)	226.6 (5.8%)

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

數字為失業人數（以千人計）。括號內百分比則為相應的失業率（不經季節性調整）〔指在有關的組別內，失業人士佔該組別的勞動人口的比例〕。

- (1) 具初中教育程度的人士是指具中一至中三教育程度或同等學歷的人士。
- (2) 具高中教育程度的人士是指具中學舊學制的四至七年級及新學制的四至六年級或同等程度，毅進計劃／毅進文憑以及工藝程度教育的人士。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures refer to the number of unemployed persons (in thousands). Percentages in brackets are the corresponding unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) [i.e. the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force in the respective groups].

- (1) Persons with educational attainment at lower secondary level refer to those with Secondary 1 - 3 education or equivalent level.
- (2) Persons with educational attainment at upper secondary level refer to those with Secondary 4 - 7 of old academic structure, Secondary 4 - 6 of new academic structure or equivalent, Project Yi Jin/Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

持續失業時間

2.4 持續失業 6 個月及以上的失業人士佔整體失業人數的比例由 2020 年第 1 季的 21.5% 持續上升至第 4 季的 41.2%。以 2020 年整體而言，該比例為 29.7%。（表 4）

Duration of unemployment

2.4 The proportion of unemployed persons with duration of unemployment of 6 months and over increased continuously from 21.5% in Q1 2020 to 41.2% in Q4. For 2020 as a whole, the proportion was 29.7%. (Table 4)

表 4 2020 年按持續失業時間劃分的失業統計數字
Table 4 Unemployment statistics by duration of unemployment, 2020

持續失業時間 (月) Duration of unemployment (months)	第 1 季 Q1	第 2 季 Q2	第 3 季 Q3	第 4 季 Q4	人數 Number of persons ('000)
					全年 Whole year
< 1	43.3 [26.7%]	43.7 [18.2%]	48.4 [18.6%]	41.8 [17.0%]	44.9 [19.8%]
1 - < 2	31.8 [19.6%]	39.2 [16.3%]	37.3 [14.3%]	31.0 [12.6%]	35.3 [15.6%]
2 - < 3	22.4 [13.8%]	37.1 [15.4%]	33.5 [12.9%]	24.2 [9.9%]	29.4 [13.0%]
3 - < 6	29.8 [18.4%]	67.9 [28.2%]	57.0 [22.0%]	47.3 [19.3%]	49.8 [22.0%]
≥ 6	34.9 [21.5%]	52.8 [21.9%]	83.6 [32.2%]	101.4 [41.2%]	67.2 [29.7%]
合計 Overall	162.2 [100.0%]	240.7 [100.0%]	259.8 [100.0%]	245.8 [100.0%]	226.6 [100.0%]

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

數字為失業人數（以千人計）。方括號內百分比則為失業人數佔有關期間的總失業人數的百分比。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures refer to the number of unemployed persons (in thousands). Percentages in square brackets are the percentages of unemployed persons in the total number of unemployed persons of the respective periods.

以前從事的行業

2.5 與 2020 年第 1 季比較，大部分行業的失業率在第 4 季均有所上升。零售、住宿及膳食服務業和運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊業的失業率顯著上升。以 2020 年整體而言，建造業和零售、住宿及膳食服務業的失業率相對較高。（表 5）

Previous industry

2.5 Compared to Q1 2020, the unemployment rates of most of the industry sectors increased in Q4. Notable rises in the unemployment rates were observed in the retail, accommodation and food services sector and the transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications sector. For 2020 as a whole, the unemployment rates of the construction sector and the retail, accommodation and food services sector were relatively higher. (Table 5)

表 5 2020 年按以前從事的行業劃分的曾工作的失業人數
Table 5 Unemployed persons with a previous job by previous industry, 2020

以前從事的行業 Previous industry	人數 Number of persons (‘000)				
	第 1 季 Q1	第 2 季 Q2	第 3 季 Q3	第 4 季 Q4	全年 Whole year
製造 Manufacturing	6.2 (5.8%)	7.4 (6.3%)	7.3 (6.5%)	6.5 (6.0%)	6.9 (6.2%)
建造 Construction	28.9 (8.5%)	37.9 (11.2%)	37.3 (10.9%)	37.9 (10.7%)	36.0 (10.4%)
地基及上蓋工程 Foundation and superstructure	(7.7%)	(9.6%)	(9.5%)	(9.4%)	(9.2%)
樓房裝飾、修葺及保養 Decoration, repair and maintenance for buildings	(11.5%)	(16.2%)	(15.4%)	(14.6%)	(14.3%)
進出口貿易及批發 Import/export trade and wholesale	13.0 (3.6%)	17.6 (5.2%)	17.4 (5.2%)	17.6 (5.3%)	16.4 (4.8%)
進出口貿易 Import and export trade	(3.5%)	(5.3%)	(5.3%)	(5.4%)	(4.9%)
批發 Wholesale	(4.0%)	(3.9%)	(3.6%)	(4.3%)	(3.7%)
零售、住宿 ⁽¹⁾ 及膳食服務 ⁽²⁾ Retail, accommodation ⁽¹⁾ and food services ⁽²⁾	38.8 (6.8%)	60.9 (10.7%)	66.4 (11.7%)	60.4 (10.6%)	55.9 (9.8%)
零售 Retail	(5.6%)	(7.7%)	(9.3%)	(8.3%)	(7.4%)
住宿服務 ⁽¹⁾ Accommodation services ⁽¹⁾	(5.0%)	(9.5%)	(10.1%)	(8.8%)	(7.9%)
餐飲服務活動 Food and beverage service activities	(8.6%)	(14.7%)	(15.2%)	(13.8%)	(13.1%)
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	15.3 (3.3%)	27.1 (6.0%)	26.9 (5.9%)	29.1 (6.3%)	24.5 (5.4%)
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	24.9 (2.8%)	35.6 (4.1%)	35.5 (4.0%)	39.4 (4.4%)	33.6 (3.8%)
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	22.2 (2.0%)	37.3 (3.3%)	36.8 (3.2%)	34.6 (3.0%)	32.3 (2.8%)
其他行業 Other industries	0.9 (3.9%)	1.0 (4.4%)	0.9 (3.8%)	0.8 (3.2%)	1.0 (4.3%)
合計 Overall	150.2	224.9	228.5	226.1	206.7

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

數字不包括首次求職人士及重新加入勞動人口的失業人士，因為沒有關於他們以前從事行業的資料。

數字為失業人數（以千人計）。括號內百分比則為相應的失業率（不經季節性調整）〔指最後從事為該行業的失業人士佔從事該行業的勞動人口的比例〕。

(1) 住宿服務包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

(2) 零售、住宿及膳食服務業合計通常被稱為「與消費及旅遊相關行業」。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures exclude first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force who were unemployed as information on previous industry of these persons is not available.

Figures refer to the number of unemployed persons (in thousands). Percentages in brackets are the corresponding unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) [i.e. the proportion of unemployed persons with last job in that industry in the labour force engaged in that industry].

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

(2) The retail, accommodation and food services industries as a whole is generally referred to as the consumption- and tourism-related segment.

以前從事的職業

2.6 與 2020 年第 1 季比較，所有職業的失業率在第 4 季均見上升。服務工作及銷售人員的失業率在第 4 季上升 3.2 個百分點至 9.7%，而文書支援人員和輔助專業人員的失業率均上升 1.9 個百分點至 5.7% 和 5.2%。以 2020 年整體而言，工藝及有關人員和服務工作及銷售人員的失業率相對較高。（表 6）

Previous occupation

2.6 Compared to Q1 2020, the unemployment rates of all occupations increased in Q4. The unemployment rate of service and sales workers rose by 3.2 percentage point to 9.7% in Q4, while the unemployment rates of both clerical support workers and associate professionals increased by 1.9 percentage point to 5.7% and 5.2% respectively. For 2020 as a whole, the unemployment rates for craft and related workers and service and sales workers were relatively higher. (Table 6)

表 6 2020 年按以前從事的職業劃分的曾工作的失業人數
Table 6 Unemployed persons with a previous job by previous occupation, 2020

以前從事的職業 Previous occupation	第 1 季 Q1	第 2 季 Q2	第 3 季 Q3	第 4 季 Q4	人數 Number of persons ('000)
					全年 Whole year
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	7.5 (1.7%)	12.5 (3.0%)	10.4 (2.5%)	14.4 (3.5%)	11.3 (2.8%)
專業人員 Professionals	4.7 (1.5%)	6.6 (2.1%)	8.2 (2.7%)	8.4 (2.7%)	6.6 (2.1%)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	28.8 (3.3%)	41.3 (4.8%)	42.7 (4.9%)	42.8 (5.2%)	38.0 (4.4%)
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	18.1 (3.8%)	26.6 (5.8%)	30.4 (6.5%)	29.1 (5.7%)	26.9 (5.5%)
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	38.4 (6.5%)	62.9 (10.7%)	61.0 (10.4%)	57.2 (9.7%)	54.2 (9.1%)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	21.6 (9.3%)	28.2 (11.2%)	25.1 (10.0%)	28.2 (10.6%)	25.5 (10.1%)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.4 (3.7%)	9.7 (5.7%)	9.6 (5.7%)	8.7 (5.4%)	8.5 (5.0%)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	24.5 (3.1%)	36.8 (4.7%)	41.0 (5.2%)	37.3 (4.7%)	35.4 (4.5%)
其他 Others	*** (***)	*** (***)	*** (***)	*** (***)	*** (***)
合計 Overall	150.2	224.9	228.5	226.1	206.7

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

數字不包括首次求職人士及重新加入勞動人口的失業人士，因為沒有關於他們以前從事職業的資料。

數字為失業人數（以千人計）。括號內百分比則為相應的失業率（不經季節性調整）〔指最後從事為該職業的失業人士佔從事該職業的勞動人口的比例〕。

*** 數字是根據非常少的樣本個案所編製。由於抽樣誤差大，故此不予公布。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures exclude first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force who were unemployed as information on previous occupation of these persons is not available.

Figures refer to the number of unemployed persons (in thousands). Percentages in brackets are the corresponding unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) [i.e. the proportion of unemployed persons with last job in that occupation in the labour force engaged in that occupation].

*** Figures are compiled based on a very small number of sampled cases and not released due to large sampling errors.

3. 概念及方法

3.1 有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足等的統計數字，均是按照國際勞工組織建議的概念架構編製。有關失業統計數字的概念和定義的詳細資料，刊載於《綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告》內。用戶可以在政府統計處網站 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1050001&scod=200) 下載該報告書。

3.2 人口中的個別人士可按其經濟活動身分劃分為從事經濟活動人口及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

3.3 從事經濟活動人口，即勞動人口，可分為就業人口及失業人口。

3.4 非從事經濟活動人口包括所有在統計前 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在這 7 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 15 歲以下的人士（例如學生）等均包括在內。

3.5 失業人口由所有失業人士構成。一名 15 歲或以上人士符合下列情況，便被界定為失業人士：

- (i) 在統計前 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；及
- (ii) 在統計前 7 天內隨時可工作；及
- (iii) 在統計前 30 天內有找尋工作。

不過，一名 15 歲或以上的人士，如果符合上述 (i) 和 (ii) 的條件，但沒有在統計前 30 天內找尋工作的原因為相信沒有工作可做，則仍會被界定為失業，即所謂「因灰心而不求職的人士」。

3. Concepts and methods

3.1 Statistics on the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment are compiled in accordance with the conceptual framework recommended by the International Labour Organization. Details about the concepts and definitions of the unemployment statistics are given in the *Quarterly Report on General Household Survey*. Users can download this report at the website of the Census and Statistics Department (www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1050001&scod=200).

3.2 Individuals in the population can be divided into two main groups according to their economic activity status, viz. the economically active population and the economically inactive population.

3.3 The *economically active population*, synonymous with the *labour force*, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population.

3.4 The *economically inactive population* is made up of those persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before enumeration, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and those below the age of 15 (e.g. students) are thus included.

3.5 The *unemployed population* comprises all unemployed persons. For a person aged 15 or over to be classified as unemployed, that person should :

- (i) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before enumeration; *and*
- (ii) have been available for work during the 7 days before enumeration; *and*
- (iii) have sought work during the 30 days before enumeration.

However, if a person aged 15 or over fulfils the conditions (i) and (ii) above but has not sought work during the 30 days before enumeration because he/she believes that work is not available, he/she is still classified as unemployed, being regarded as a so-called “discouraged worker”.

3.6 失業率是指失業人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例。計算方法是將失業人數除以勞動人口數目，再乘以 100%。

3.7 由於季度的失業統計數字是受季節性變異（包括首次求職人士所導致的季節性差異、假期影響及業務的季節性起伏）的影響，故政府統計處公布季度的整體失業率時已作出季節性調整。經季節性調整的失業率，更能確切反映失業的基本趨勢。在本文中，載列於第 2 章節按選定社會經濟特徵分析的失業統計數字（包括失業人數及失業率），由於數據的局限，並沒有作季節性調整。

3.6 *Unemployment rate* refers to the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force. It is computed by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the size of the labour force and multiplying the quotient by 100%.

3.7 As quarterly unemployment statistics are subject to seasonal variations (such as seasonal variations in the number of first-time job-seekers, holiday effects and seasonal ups and downs in business activities), seasonal adjustment has been made when the overall quarterly unemployment rate is released. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate so compiled can better reflect the underlying trend of unemployment. In this article, the unemployment statistics (including number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate) analysed by selected socio-economic characteristics presented in Section 2 are **not** seasonally adjusted because of data limitation.