

一九九九年香港失業人口概況 **The Profile of the Unemployed Population in Hong Kong, 1999**

一九九九年上半年香港勞工市場普遍仍然疲弱。失業率停留於6.0%以上的水平。本文旨在分析近期香港失業人口的特徵。

The labour market of Hong Kong remained generally slack in the first half of 1999. The unemployment rate remained at a level of over 6.0%. This article aims to analyse the characteristics of the latest unemployed population of Hong Kong.

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一九九九年香港失業人口概況

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1. 引言

1.1 香港經濟自一九九七年後期開始向下調整，隨着經濟不景，勞工市場亦顯著放緩，失業人數和失業率均普遍上升。

1.2 失業已經成為社會關注的焦點之一。有關失業的統計量數對經濟情況提供一個指標，亦反映勞動力剩餘的情況。

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編製所得。現時綜合住戶統計調查每季的樣本規模約為 24 000 個住戶。這項統計調查採用「循環式複樣本」設計。按照這個抽樣方式，在當月受訪的樣本中，約有半數在三個月後再成為統計對象。在選中的住戶內，所有有關人士均被問及關於個人、勞動力和住戶特徵的資料。

1.4 本文旨在對近期香港失業人口的特徵作分析，從而令讀者對失業有更清楚的瞭解。

2. 概念架構

2.1 有關勞動力、失業等的統計數字，均是按照國際勞工組織建議的概念架構編製。該組織所訂定有關定義等的建議，都是經過不少經濟、社會及統計學家和統計工作者作出研究和深入討論而得出的結果，自有其一定的合理性。而採用國際認同的定義編製的統計數字，才可作國際間的比較。

1. Introduction

1.1 The Hong Kong economy has experienced a downward adjustment since the latter part of 1997. Along with the setback in economic activity, there was a marked easing in the labour market conditions. In general, both the number of unemployed persons and the unemployment rate increased.

1.2 Unemployment has become one of the focal issues of social concern. Statistical measures of unemployment provide an indication of the situation of the economy and also reflect 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 current quarterly sample size of the GHS is about 24 000 households. A rotational replicate sample design is adopted in the survey such that about half of the sample in the current month will be enumerated again three months later. Information on personal, labour force and household characteristics is collected from all persons in the sampled households where appropriate.

1.4 This article provides an analysis on the characteristics of the latest unemployed population of Hong Kong. It aims to give a better understanding about unemployment.

2. Conceptual Framework

2.1 Statistics on the labour force, unemployment and so on are compiled in accordance with the conceptual framework recommended by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The recommendations regarding definitions and so on have been based on research and in-depth discussions among economists, sociologists, statisticians and statistical practitioners concerned, and are highly rational. Moreover, only statistics based on internationally accepted definition are internationally comparable.

2.2 根據個別人士的經濟活動身分，可將人口劃分為從事經濟活動人口及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

2.3 從事經濟活動人口，亦稱勞動人口，可分為就業人口及失業人口。勞動人口參與率是指勞動人口佔所有十五歲及以上陸上非住院人口的比例。勞動人口參與率是用來量度勞動適齡人士作為勞動人口的傾向。

2.4 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。非從事經濟活動人口主要包括料理家務者、退休人士及十五歲以下的人士等。

2.5 就業人口包括所有在統計前七天內從事一些工作賺取薪酬/利潤或有一份正式工作的十五歲及以上的人士。

2.6 就業不足人口包括在統計前七天內在非自願情況下工作少於三十五小時，而在統計前三十天內有找尋更多工作，或即使不是找尋工作，但在統計前七天內可擔任更多工作的人士。就業不足人口為就業人口的一部分。

2.2 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.

2.3 The *economically active population*, also known as the *labour force*, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population. Labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of labour force in the total land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over. This is a measure of the propensity of the working age population to be in the labour force.

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

2.5 The *employed population* comprises all those persons aged 15 and over who have been at work for pay/profit or have had formal job attachment during the seven days before enumeration.

2.6 The *underemployed population* comprises those employed persons who have involuntarily worked less than 35 hours during the seven days before enumeration and have sought additional work during the thirty days before enumeration, or have not sought but have been available for additional work during the seven days before enumeration. The underemployed population is a part of the employed population.

2.7 失業人口由所有失業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上人士符合下列情況，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」。

2.8 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%。

2.9 綜合住戶統計調查採用了結構完善的問卷以搜集所需的數據，從而客觀和準確地界定被訪者的經濟活動身分。

2.10 有一點要留意，在綜合住戶統計調查中，並沒有使用如「家庭主婦」和「退休人士」之類的通稱。進行統計調查時，所用的問卷採用了一連串嚴謹而客觀的問題，以搜集所需的數據，從而界定一位人士是否失業人士。如果一名人士全時間在家中料理家務，他/她就不包括在勞動人口中(即「非從事經濟活動」)，將不會被界定為「就業」或「失業」。另一方面，若有一名已婚的女士，身分雖然屬於一般所稱的「家庭主婦」，但隨時可工作及正積極地找尋工作，按照定義，她會被界定為「失業人士」。

2.7 The *unemployed population* 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”.

2.8 Unemployment rate refers to the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force. It is computed as the number of unemployed persons divided by the size of the labour force and multiplied by 100%.

2.9 A well-structured questionnaire is adopted in the GHS to collect the required data for classifying the economic activity status of the respondents objectively and accurately.

2.10 It should be noted that generic terms like “housewife” and “retired person” are not used in the GHS. In conducting the survey, the questionnaire adopted contains a series of rigorous and objective questions in order to collect the required data for classifying whether a person being enquired is unemployed or not. If a person is engaged in household work on a full time basis at home, this person is outside the labour force (i.e. being “economically inactive”) and he/she will not be classified as “employed” or “unemployed”. On the other hand, if a married female person regards herself as the so-called “housewife” but is available for work and is actively seeking work, she is classified as “unemployed” in accordance with the definition.

2.11 在非從事經濟活動人士中，有些人士若遇上對其有利的工作條件時（例如薪金符合他/她的期望、工作時間有足夠彈性或工作地點接近居所），才會考慮投入勞動人口。但是，他們個別的意願未必符合本地勞工市場的一般情況。根據國際標準，雖然他們有工作意欲，但仍應界定為非從事經濟活動人士。這些人士不屬失業人口的一部分，但是有關這些人士的統計數字都是有用的統計資料。以香港而言，政府統計處可提供一些關於這方面的統計數字（備註：讀者可參考本處出版的第十四號及第十九號專題報告書）。

2.12 有一點亦要留意，「失業」所指的是一種狀態，而並非「失去職業」事件，例如遭解僱或遣散，或因其他理由而離職。故此，一些受解僱或因其他理由離職的人士，若在很短期間內已轉為從事另一份工作，雖然他們在這期間內曾「失去職業」，但根據定義，他們可能並不算在失業人口內。

2.13 本文旨在對失業人口的特徵作分析，並沒有包括就業人口（包括就業不足人士）的分析。

2.14 有關綜合住戶統計調查所涉及的資料項目、概念和定義的更詳細資料，刊載於「綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告」內。

2.11 There are also cases that among the economically inactive persons, some might consider entering the labour force only if they were offered jobs with terms favourable to their own situations (e.g. remuneration which meets his/her own expectation, working hours with adequate flexibility or proximity of workplace to home). However, their specific wishes may not be commensurate with prevailing local conditions in the labour market. According to international standard, such persons should still be classified as economically inactive, despite that there is some desire for work. Although such persons do not form part of the unemployed population, statistics on them are useful information in their own right. In the case of Hong Kong, some relevant statistics are available in the Census and Statistics Department (Note: Reference could be made to the Special Topics Report No. 14 and No. 19 published by the department).

2.12 It should also be noted that “unemployment” is a state of affairs, but not the events of “losing a job” like dismissal or lay-off or having left a job for other reasons. Thus, for persons who have been dismissed from their jobs or who have left their jobs for certain reasons, but have managed to take up another job within a short period of time, they may not be counted in the unemployed population by definition, even though they have experienced the event of “losing a job” during the period.

2.13 This article aims to analyse the characteristics of the unemployed population. Analysis of the employed population, including those who are underemployed, is not included.

2.14 Greater details on the data topics, concepts and definitions included in the GHS are given in the “Quarterly Report on General Household Survey”.

3. 失業率變動的趨勢

3.1 在九十年代初期，失業率處於十分低的水平。它從一九九零年的 1.3% 上升至九五年的 3.2%，隨後回落至九七年的 2.2%。其後，隨着經濟不景，失業率急升至九九年第二季的 6.1%。同期的經季節性調整的失業率（即已按首次求職人士佔勞動人口比例的季節性差異作出調整）亦為 6.1%。（表一和圖一）

3.2 男性及女性失業率的趨勢大致相同。雖然在一九九零至九三年期間，兩性間的失業率無顯著差距，但近幾年男性的失業率較女性的明顯為高。一九九九年第二季的男性失業率較女性失業率高出 2.5 個百分點。（表一和圖一）

3. Trend of Changes in the Unemployment Rate

3.1 In the early 90s, the unemployment rate was very low. It then increased from 1.3% in 1990 to 3.2% in 1995, and then dropped to 2.2% in 1997. After that, the rate increased sharply to 6.1% in the second quarter of 1999 (Q2 1999) along with the setback in the economy. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate (i.e. adjusted for seasonal variations in the proportion of first-time job-seekers in the labour force) in the same period was also 6.1%. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

3.2 The unemployment rates for males and females followed a broadly similar trend. While there was no significant difference between the unemployment rates for the two sexes during 1990 to 1993, the unemployment rate for males was significantly higher than that for females in more recent years. In Q2 1999, the unemployment rate for males was 2.5 percentage points higher than that for females. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

表一 按性別劃分的失業統計數字
Table 1 Unemployment by Sex

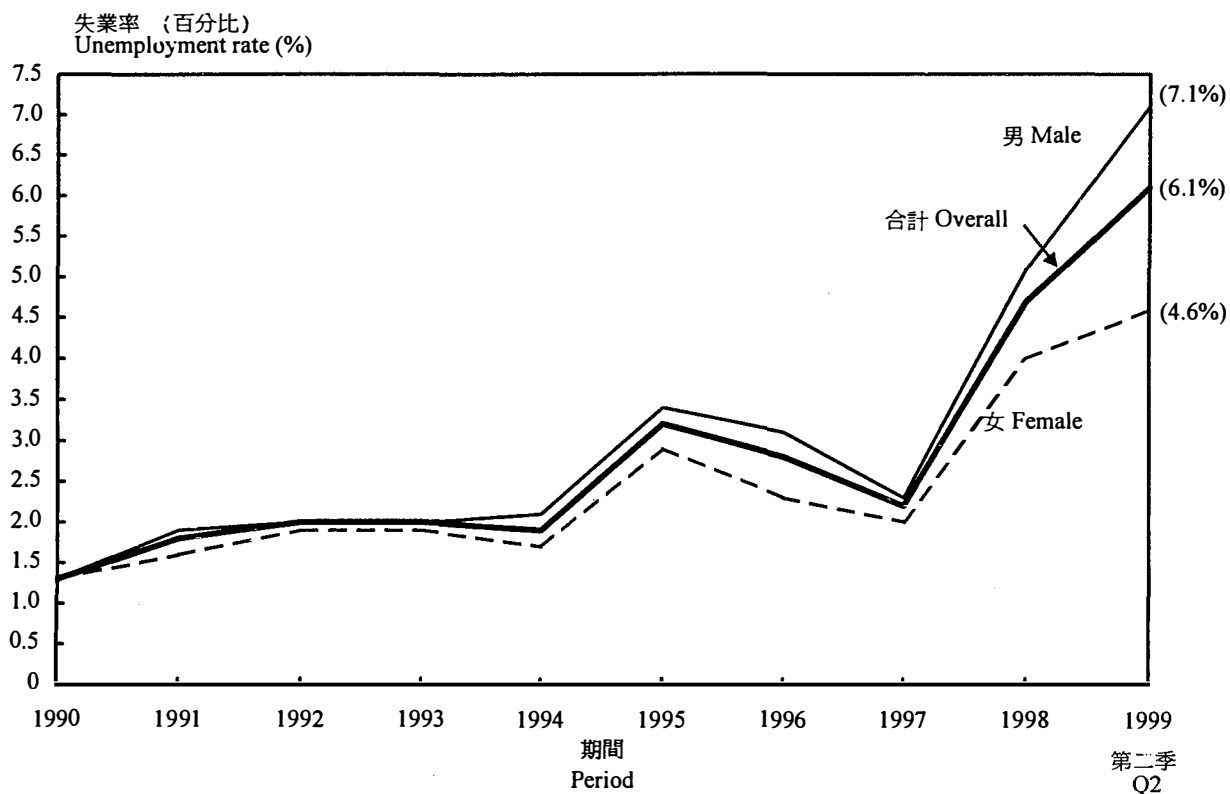
期間 Period	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 Number (‘000)	比率 ⁽¹⁾ Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)	人數 Number (‘000)	比率 ⁽¹⁾ Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)	人數 Number (‘000)	比率 Rate (%)
1990	23.3	1.3	13.3	1.3	36.6	1.3
1991	33.8	1.9	16.6	1.6	50.4	1.8
1992	35.3	2.0	19.4	1.9	54.7	2.0
1993	35.8	2.0	20.6	1.9	56.3	2.0
1994	37.7	2.1	18.6	1.7	56.2	1.9
1995	62.3	3.4	33.3	2.9	95.6	3.2
1996	58.0	3.1	28.1	2.3	86.1	2.8
1997	45.7	2.3	25.6	2.0	71.3	2.2
1998	105.0	5.1	52.7	4.0	157.6	4.7
1999年4至6月 Apr – Jun 1999	148.3	7.1	63.2	4.6	211.4	6.1

註釋：(1) 指在某一特定性別組別的失業率。

Note: (1) Unemployment rate in respect of the specified sex group.

圖一 按性別劃分的失業率(未經季節性調整)

Chart 1 Unemployment Rate (Not Seasonally Adjusted) by Sex



3.3 按年齡分析，十五至十九歲年齡組別的失業率，遠高於其他年齡組別的失業率。這情況與很多其他地方頗相似。(表二)

3.3 Analysed by age, the unemployment rate for the 15-19 age group remained at a much higher level than that for other age groups throughout the period. This situation is quite similar to that in many other economies. (Table 2)

表二 按年齡組別劃分的失業統計數字
Table 2 Unemployment by Age Group

年齡組別 Age group	千人 Thousands									
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 第二季 Q2
15 - 19	7.4 (6.2%)	9.2 (8.1%)	6.8 (6.6%)	7.6 (8.1%)	7.3 (8.5%)	10.7 (12.7%)	10.6 (12.5%)	8.2 (10.2%)	16.9 (20.5%)	20.9 (27.6%)
20 - 29	15.8 (1.8%)	19.4 (2.3%)	22.3 (2.7%)	22.3 (2.7%)	20.6 (2.5%)	32.2 (4.0%)	29.5 (3.6%)	23.0 (2.8%)	48.0 (5.7%)	62.5 (7.5%)
30 - 39	5.9 (0.7%)	9.6 (1.1%)	12.0 (1.4%)	11.9 (1.3%)	12.9 (1.3%)	22.7 (2.3%)	20.2 (2.0%)	17.2 (1.6%)	36.4 (3.3%)	47.4 (4.3%)
40 - 49	3.9 (0.8%)	6.7 (1.3%)	7.4 (1.3%)	7.3 (1.3%)	8.8 (1.4%)	18.1 (2.7%)	16.0 (2.2%)	13.9 (1.8%)	34.6 (4.1%)	46.0 (5.1%)
50 - 59	2.9 (1.0%)	4.5 (1.5%)	4.9 (1.7%)	5.6 (1.8%)	5.3 (1.8%)	9.6 (3.2%)	8.5 (2.7%)	7.7 (2.3%)	19.1 (5.1%)	30.5 (7.3%)
60 歲及以上 60 and over	0.8 (0.5%)	1.0 (0.6%)	1.3 (0.8%)	1.6 (1.2%)	1.3 (1.0%)	2.3 (1.7%)	1.4 (1.1%)	1.2 (1.0%)	2.8 (2.3%)	4.1 (3.3%)
合計 Overall	36.6 (1.3%)	50.4 (1.8%)	54.7 (2.0%)	56.3 (2.0%)	56.2 (1.9%)	95.6 (3.2%)	86.1 (2.8%)	71.3 (2.2%)	157.6 (4.7%)	211.4 (6.1%)

註釋：粗字體的數字為失業人數（以千人計），括號內數字則為相應的失業率（指在相應的年齡組別中，失業人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例）。

Note: Figures in bold type refer to number of unemployed persons (in thousands). Bracketed figures are the corresponding unemployment rates (i.e. the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force in the corresponding age groups).

4. 一九九九年第二季的失業人口的基本概況

性別

4.1 一九九九年第二季的失業人數為 211 400 人，其中男性有 148 300 人（佔 70.1%），女性有 63 200 人（佔 29.9%）。男性的失業率（7.1%）較女性的（4.6%）明顯為高。（表一）

年齡組別

4.2 按年齡分析，二十至二十九歲年齡組別的失業人士為數最多，達 62 500 人，佔所有失業人士的 29.6%。以失業率而言，十五至十九歲年齡組別的人士受到最大的影響，其失業率處於高水平，達 27.6%。這情況部分是由於在這個年齡組別中，首次求職人士佔較大比例的緣故。（表二）

4. Basic Profile of the Unemployed Population in Q2 1999

Sex

4.1 The number of unemployed persons in Q2 1999 was 211 400. Among them, 148 300 (70.1%) were males and 63 200 (29.9%) were females. The unemployment rate for males (7.1%) was significantly higher than that for females (4.6%). (Table 1)

Age Group

4.2 Analysed by age, the number of unemployed persons was largest in the 20-29 age group, with 62 500 persons. They constituted 29.6% of all unemployed persons. In terms of unemployment rate, persons in the 15-19 age group were hardest hit, with a high unemployment rate of 27.6%. This can be partly attributed to the greater proportion of first-time job-seekers in this age group. (Table 2)

教育程度

4.3 在一九九八及一九九九這兩年的第二季，大部分失業人士為中學或預科程度的人士。不過，由於勞動人口中有很多人（近 60%）具中學或預科程度，故這並不表示具中學或預科程度的人士有較大機會面臨失業。事實上，失業率以具小學程度的人士為最高，其比率於九九年第二季為 7.7%。（表三）

Educational Attainment

4.3 In both Q2 1998 and Q2 1999, the majority of unemployed persons were those who had secondary or matriculation education. Nevertheless, as the labour force comprised mainly (nearly 60%) those who had attained this educational level, this does not necessarily mean that those with secondary or matriculation education had a higher propensity of being unemployed. In fact, the unemployment rate was highest for those who had primary education, being 7.7% in Q2 1999. (Table 3)

表三 一九九八年第二季及一九九九年第二季按教育程度劃分的失業人數
Table 3 Unemployed Persons by Educational Attainment, Q2 1998 and Q2 1999

教育程度 Educational attainment	1998 第二季 Q2		1999 第二季 Q2	
	人數 Number (‘000)	比率 ⁽¹⁾ Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)	人數 Number (‘000)	比率 ⁽¹⁾ Rate ⁽¹⁾ (%)
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/kindergarten	3.2	4.9	4.2	6.9
小學 Primary	33.5	5.4	45.8	7.7
中學/預科 Secondary/matriculation	90.9	4.7	135.1	6.7
專上教育 Tertiary				
- 非學位 non-degree	8.8	2.9	10.6	3.4
- 學位 degree	7.4	1.7	15.7	3.3
合計 Overall	143.7	4.3	211.4	6.1

註釋：(1) 指在某一特定教育程度組別的失業率。

Note：(1) Unemployment rate in respect of the specified educational attainment group.

5. 以前曾工作的一九九九年第二季失業人士

5.1 在一九九九年第二季的 211 400 名失業人士中，193 100 人以前曾工作（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工作的資料）。本節是有關他們以前從事的行業和職業的分析。（表四）

5.2 有關各行業的失業人數和比例，反映每個行業的勞動力剩餘情況，而有關各行業的失業率，則反映每個行業在失業方面的嚴重程度。但是，有關按行業劃分的失業率，要注意兩點：(i)由於在計算分子和分母時，失業人士是按其以前從事的行業劃分，該行業跟他們日後將從事工作的行業未必相同；(ii) 沒有首次求職人士和重新加入勞動人口的失業人士所屬行業的資料。因此，按行業劃分的失業率不能與整體的失業率作嚴謹比較，同時亦須謹慎闡釋。

5.3 上段(5.2 段)的詮釋除適用於「行業」分析外，亦適用於「職業」的分析。

以前從事的行業

5.4 就曾工作的失業人士而言，按其以前從事的行業類別分析，以前從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的人數由一九九八年第二季的 49 800 顯著上升至九九年第二季的 66 000。相對之下，在九九年第二季，以前從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的失業人數只有 15 700 人（佔所有曾工作的失業人士的 8.1%）。（表四）

5. Unemployed Persons in Q2 1999 with a Previous Job

5.1 Of the 211 400 unemployed persons in Q2 1999, 193 100 had a previous job (not including first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force for whom information on the previous job was not available). Analyses of the previous industry in which they were engaged and their previous occupations are given in this section. (Table 4)

5.2 The number and proportion of unemployed persons in respect of various industries reflect unused capacity in the labour force for each industry, while the unemployment rates in respect of various industries reflect the degree of severity of unemployment in each industry. However, two points have to be noted regarding unemployment rates by industry: (i) in deriving both the numerator and the denominator, unemployed persons are classified according to their previous industry which may not necessarily be the one he/she will enter subsequently; and (ii) there is no information on previous industry in respect of first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force. Such rates are therefore not strictly comparable to the overall unemployment rate and should be interpreted with caution.

5.3 Apart from being applicable to the analysis in respect of “industry”, the remarks in the last paragraph (paragraph 5.2) are also applicable to “occupation”.

Previous Industry

5.4 Analysed by the industry sector in which these unemployed persons had previously been engaged, the number of unemployed persons with a previous job in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector increased significantly from 49 800 in Q2 1998 to 66 000 in Q2 1999. In contrast, only 15 700 (or 8.1% of all unemployed persons with a previous job) were from the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector in Q2 1999. (Table 4)

5.5 在一九九九年第二季，以前從事建造業的人士的失業率最高（12.7%），其次是製造業（7.2%）和批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業（6.5%）。（表四）

5.5 In Q2 1999, the unemployment rate for the construction sector was the highest (12.7%), followed by that for the manufacturing sector (7.2%) and the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (6.5%). (Table 4)

表四 一九九八年第二季及一九九九年第二季按以前從事的行業劃分的曾工作的失業人數⁽¹⁾

Table 4 Unemployed Persons with a Previous Job⁽¹⁾ by Previous Industry, Q2 1998 and Q2 1999

以前從事的行業 Previous industry	1998 第二季 Q2		1999 第二季 Q2	
	人數 Number ('000)	比率 ⁽²⁾ Rate ⁽²⁾ (%)	人數 Number ('000)	比率 ⁽²⁾ Rate ⁽²⁾ (%)
製造業 Manufacturing	20.9	5.0	28.8	7.2
建造業 Construction	27.2	7.6	44.6	12.7
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	49.8	4.9	66.0	6.5
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	12.6	3.4	21.3	5.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	10.9	2.6	15.7	3.3
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	11.5	1.6	16.4	2.1
其他 Others	0.6	2.0	0.5	1.7
合計 Overall				
不包括首次求職人士及重新加入勞動人口的失業人士 Not including first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force	133.4	-	193.1	-
包括首次求職人士及重新加入勞動人口的失業人士 Including first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force	143.7	4.3	211.4	6.1

註釋：(1) 不包括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。

(2) 指在某一特定以前從事的行業組別的失業率(例如：在一九九九年第二季，以前從事製造業的人士的失業率為7.2%)。

Notes: (1) Not including re-entrants into the labour force for whom information on previous industry is not available.

(2) Unemployment rate in respect of the specified previous industry group (e.g. the unemployment rate for those who had previously been in the manufacturing sector was 7.2% for Q2 1999).

5.6 按性別進一步分析，就男性而言，以前從事建造業的失業人士為數最多，有 43 500 人（佔所有曾工作的男性失業人士的 31.3%），其次是批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的人士，有 37 000 人（佔 26.6%）；而女性則以以前從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的失業人士為數最多，有 29 000 人（佔所有曾工作的女性失業人士的 53.6%）。（表五）

5.6 Further analysed by sex, the largest group of unemployed persons for males was from the construction sector, with 43 500 persons (or 31.3% of all male unemployed persons with a previous job). This was followed by those from the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, totalling 37 000 persons (26.6%). For females, the largest group was from the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, with 29 000 persons (or 53.6% of all female unemployed persons with a previous job). (Table 5)

表五 一九九九年第二季按以前從事的行業及性別劃分的曾工作的失業人數⁽¹⁾
Table 5 Unemployed Persons with a Previous Job⁽¹⁾ by Previous Industry and Sex, Q2 1999

以前從事的行業 Previous industry	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	20.6	14.8	8.2	15.1	28.8	14.9
建造業 Construction	43.5	31.3	1.0	1.9	44.6	23.1
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	37.0	26.6	29.0	53.6	66.0	34.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	17.6	12.7	3.7	6.8	21.3	11.0
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	10.6	7.6	5.1	9.4	15.7	8.1
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	9.2	6.6	7.1	13.2	16.4	8.5
其他 Others	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2
總計 Total	138.9	100.0	54.2	100.0	193.1	100.0

註釋：(1) 不包括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。

Note: (1) Not including re-entrants into the labour force for whom information on previous industry is not available.

5.7 按年齡分析，在十五至二十九歲和三十至四十九歲的年齡組別中，以前從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的失業人士均佔最大比例，分別佔相應年齡組別中所有曾工作的失業人士的45.2%和30.2%。在五十歲及以上的年齡組別中，則以以前從事建造業的失業人士佔最大比例（佔32.4%），其次是批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業（佔22.7%）和製造業（佔22.3%）。（表六）

5.7 When analysed by age, the largest proportion of unemployed persons for both the age groups 15-29 and 30-49 was from the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, constituting 45.2% and 30.2% of all unemployed persons with a previous job in the corresponding age groups respectively. For the age group 50 and over, the largest proportion was from the construction sector (32.4%), followed by the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (22.7%) and the manufacturing sector (22.3%). (Table 6)

表六 一九九九年第二季按以前從事的行業及年齡劃分的曾工作的失業人數⁽¹⁾
Table 6 Unemployed Persons with a Previous Job⁽¹⁾ by Previous Industry and Age, Q2 1999

以前從事的行業 Previous industry	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 29		30 - 49		≥ 50		合計 Overall	
	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	5.8	8.5	15.4	17.0	7.6	22.3	28.8	14.9
建造業 Construction	11.5	16.8	22.0	24.3	11.0	32.4	44.6	23.1
批發、零售、進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	30.9	45.2	27.4	30.2	7.7	22.7	66.0	34.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	7.6	11.1	10.8	11.9	2.9	8.5	21.3	11.0
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5.8	8.4	7.4	8.2	2.5	7.3	15.7	8.1
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	6.8	9.9	7.6	8.4	1.9	5.7	16.4	8.5
其他 Others	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.2
總計 Total	68.5	100.0	90.7	100.0	34.0	100.0	193.1	100.0

註釋：(1) 不包括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。

Note: (1) Not including re-entrants into the labour force for whom information on previous industry is not available.

以前從事的職業

5.8 就曾工作的失業人士而言，按其以前從事的職業分析，在一九九九年第二季，曾任職工藝及有關人員的人士為數最多，有 44 800 人（佔所有曾工作的失業人士的 23.2%）。另一方面，曾任職專業人員的人士在所有主要職業組別中為數最少，只有 2 500 人（佔 1.3%）。（表七）

5.9 在一九九九年第二季，以前曾任職工藝及有關人員的人士的失業率為最高(11.4%)，其次是以前曾任職服務工作及商店銷售人員的人士(7.2%)。（表七）

Previous Occupation

5.8 With regard to the previous occupation of the unemployed persons in Q2 1999, those who had previously been craft and related workers constituted the largest group, totalling 44 800 persons (or 23.2% of all unemployed persons with a previous job). On the other hand, the number of those who had previously been professionals was the smallest among all major occupational groups, with only 2 500 persons (1.3%). (Table 7)

5.9 In Q2 1999, the unemployment rate for those who had previously been craft and related workers was the highest (11.4%), followed by those who had previously been service workers and shop sales workers (7.2%). (Table 7)

表七 一九九八年第二季及一九九九年第二季按以前從事的職業劃分的曾工作的失業人數⁽¹⁾
Table 7 Unemployed Persons with a Previous Job⁽¹⁾ by Previous Occupation, Q2 1998 and Q2 1999

以前從事的職業 Previous occupation	1998 第二季 Q2		1999 第二季 Q2	
	人數 Number ('000)	比率 ⁽²⁾ Rate ⁽²⁾ (%)	人數 Number ('000)	比率 ⁽²⁾ Rate ⁽²⁾ (%)
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	4.7	1.8	6.6	2.5
專業人員 Professionals	1.3	0.8	2.5	1.4
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	13.2	2.6	20.3	3.4
文員 Clerks	21.9	3.6	27.0	4.6
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	29.0	6.0	35.6	7.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	24.8	6.2	44.8	11.4
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12.5	4.3	15.3	5.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	25.8	4.3	40.7	6.4
其他 Others	0.2	1.9	0.3	3.5
合計 Overall				
不包括首次求職人士及重新加入勞動人口的失業人士 Not including first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force	133.4	-	193.1	-
包括首次求職人士及重新加入勞動人口的失業人士 Including first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force	143.7	4.3	211.4	6.1

註釋：(1) 不包括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。

(2) 指在某一特定以前從事的職業組別的失業率(例如：在一九九九年第二季，以前曾任職為輔助專業人員的人士的失業率為3.4%)。

Notes: (1) Not including re-entrants into the labour force for whom information on previous occupation is not available.
(2) Unemployment rate in respect of the specified previous occupation group (e.g. the unemployment rate for those who had previously been associate professionals was 3.4% for Q2 1999).

5.10 就男性而言，曾任職工藝及有關人員的人士為數最多，佔所有曾工作的男性失業人士的31.0%，其次是非技術工人（佔23.6%）；而女性則以曾任職文員的人士為數最多，佔所有曾工作的女性失業人士的32.5%。而曾任職服務工作及商店銷售人員的人士亦佔顯著的比例（佔30.3%）。（表八）

5.10 For males, the largest proportion was craft and related workers, constituting 31.0% of all male unemployed persons with a previous job. This was followed by workers in elementary occupations (23.6%). For females, the largest proportion came from clerks, constituting 32.5% of all female unemployed persons with a previous job. Service workers and shop sales workers also constituted a significant proportion (30.3%). (Table 8)

表八 一九九九年第二季按以前從事的職業及性別劃分的曾工作的失業人數⁽¹⁾
Table 8 Unemployed Persons with a Previous Job⁽¹⁾ by Previous Occupation and Sex, Q2 1999

以前從事的職業 Previous occupation	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	5.5	4.0	1.0	1.9	6.6	3.4
專業人員 Professionals	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.3
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	14.7	10.6	5.6	10.4	20.3	10.5
文員 Clerks	9.4	6.8	17.6	32.5	27.0	14.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	19.2	13.8	16.4	30.3	35.6	18.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	43.0	31.0	1.7	3.2	44.8	23.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12.6	9.1	2.7	4.9	15.3	7.9
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	32.8	23.6	8.0	14.7	40.7	21.1
其他 Others	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
總計 Total	138.9	100.0	54.2	100.0	193.1	100.0

註釋：(1) 不包括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。

Note: (1) Not including re-entrants into the labour force for whom information on previous occupation is not available.

5.11 在十五至二十九歲年齡組別的失業人士中，以前任職服務工作及商店銷售人員的人士佔該年齡組別所有曾工作的失業人士最大比例，為 27.5%。至於在三十至四十九歲年齡組別中，以前曾任職工藝及有關人員的人士佔最大比例（佔 24.6%），其次是曾任職非技術工人（佔 20.4%）和服務工作及商店銷售人員（佔 14.5%）的人士。而在五十歲及以上的年齡組別中，以前曾任職非技術工人的人士佔最大比例（佔 32.8%），其次是曾任職工藝及有關人員的人士（佔 26.8%）。（表九）

5.11 For the 15-29 age group, the largest proportion of unemployed persons came from service workers and shop sales workers, constituting 27.5% of all unemployed persons with a previous job in this age group. For the age group 30-49, the largest proportion came from craft and related workers (24.6%), followed by workers in elementary occupations (20.4%) and service workers and shop sales workers (14.5%). For the age group 50 and over, the largest proportion came from workers in elementary occupations (32.8%), followed by craft and related workers (26.8%). (Table 9).

表九 一九九九年第二季按以前從事的職業及年齡劃分的曾工作的失業人數⁽¹⁾
Table 9 Unemployed Persons with a Previous Job⁽¹⁾ by Previous Occupation and Age, Q2 1999

以前從事的職業 Previous occupation	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 29		30 - 49		≥ 50		合計 Overall	
	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	0.5	0.7	4.4	4.9	1.6	4.8	6.6	3.4
專業人員 Professionals	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.5	1.3
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	7.3	10.6	11.4	12.6	1.6	4.8	20.3	10.5
文員 Clerks	13.7	20.0	11.0	12.1	2.3	6.9	27.0	14.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	18.8	27.5	13.1	14.5	3.7	10.8	35.6	18.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	13.3	19.5	22.3	24.6	9.1	26.8	44.8	23.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.7	3.9	8.8	9.7	3.9	11.3	15.3	7.9
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	11.0	16.1	18.5	20.4	11.2	32.8	40.7	21.1
其他 Others	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.1
總計 Total	68.5	100.0	90.7	100.0	34.0	100.0	193.1	100.0

註釋：(1) 不包括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。

Note: (1) Not including re-entrants into the labour force for whom information on previous occupation is not available.

離職方式

Mode of Leaving Last Job

5.12 按離職方式分析，大部分的失業人士是遭解僱或遣散，其人數由九八年第二季的 94 400 人增加至九九年第二季的 149 800 人，急升 58.7%。（表十）

5.12 Analysed by the mode of leaving last job, most of the unemployed persons were dismissed or laid off. The number of such persons increased sharply by 58.7%, from 94 400 in Q2 1998 to 149 800 in Q2 1999. (Table 10)

表十 一九九八年第二季及一九九九年第二季按離職方式劃分的曾工作的失業人數⁽¹⁾
Table 10 Unemployed Persons with a Previous Job⁽¹⁾ by Mode of Leaving Last Job, Q2 1998 and Q2 1999

離職方式 Mode of leaving last job	1998 第二季 Q2		1999 第二季 Q2	
	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 (%)	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 (%)
遭解僱或遣散 Dismissed or laid off	94.4	70.8	149.8	77.6
主動離職 Leaving job on own accord				
對工作不滿 Dissatisfied with job	26.9	20.2	33.4	17.3
其他 Others	12.1	9.1	9.9	5.1
總計 Total	133.4	100.0	193.1	100.0

註釋：(1) 不包括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工作的資料。

Note: (1) Not including re-entrants into the labour force for whom information on previous job is not available.

6. 一九九九年第二季的求職人士

尋找工作的主要方法

6.1 在一九九九年第二季的 211 400 名失業人士中，204 000 人在統計前三十天內曾積極找尋工作。大部分（56.5%）的求職人士皆用回應或刊登廣告方式作為尋找工作的主要方法。（表十一）

6. Job-seekers in Q2 1999

Main Action Taken to Seek Work

6.1 Of the 211 400 unemployed persons in Q2 1999, 204 000 had actively sought work during the thirty days before enumeration. The majority (56.5%) of these job-seekers answered or placed advertisement as their main action taken to seek work. (Table 11)

表十一 一九九八年第二季及一九九九年第二季按尋找工作的主要方法劃分的求職人數
Table 11 Job-seekers by Main Action Taken to Seek Work, Q2 1998 and Q2 1999

尋找工作的主要方法 Main action taken to seek work	1998 第二季 Q2		1999 第二季 Q2	
	人數 Number ('000)	百分比 (%)	人數 Number ('000)	百分比 (%)
回應/刊登廣告 Answered/placed advertisement	85.1	62.0	115.2	56.5
向親戚/朋友尋求協助 Sought assistance from relatives/friends	39.5	28.8	59.0	28.9
其他 Others	12.7	9.3	29.9	14.6
總計 Total	137.3	100.0	204.0	100.0

期望從事的行業

6.2 就該些求職人士而言，按其期望從事的行業類別分析，批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業和建造業為求職人士最期望從事的行業。相對之下，只有5.2%的求職人士期望從事運輸、倉庫及通訊業。（表十二）

Desired Industry of Employment

6.2 When analysed by the industry sector in which these job-seekers intended to work, the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector and the construction sector were the two most popular sectors which the job-seekers desired to work in. In contrast, only 5.2% of these job-seekers desired to work in the transport, storage and communications sector. (Table 12)

表十二 一九九八年第二季及一九九九年第二季按期望從事的行業劃分的求職人數
Table 12 Job-seekers by Desired Industry of Employment, Q2 1998 and Q2 1999

期望從事的行業 Desired industry of employment	1998 第二季 Q2		1999 第二季 Q2	
	人數 Number ('000)	百分比 (%)	人數 Number ('000)	百分比 (%)
製造業 Manufacturing	11.6	8.4	13.9	6.8
建造業 Construction	23.7	17.3	35.6	17.4
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	39.1	28.5	41.8	20.5
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	10.6	7.7	10.7	5.2
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	6.8	5.0	10.9	5.4
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	11.5	8.4	11.0	5.4
任何行業/其他 No preference/Others	34.1	24.8	80.3	39.3
總計 Total	137.3	100.0	204.0	100.0

期望從事的職業

6.3 在一九九九年第二季，約 16.2% 的求職人士期望任職工藝及有關人員。相對之下，期望任職專業人員和經理及行政級人員的求職人士所佔比例則最少，分別為 1.6% 和 2.1%。（表十三）

Desired Occupation of Employment

6.3 In Q2 1999, about 16.2% of these job-seekers desired to work as craft and related workers. In contrast, the proportions of those desiring to work as professionals, and managers and administrators were the smallest, being 1.6% and 2.1% respectively. (Table 13)

表十三 一九九八年第二季及一九九九年第二季按期望從事的職業劃分的求職人數
Table 13 Job-seekers by Desired Occupation of Employment, Q2 1998 and Q2 1999

期望從事的職業 Desired occupation of employment	1998 第二季 Q2		1999 第二季 Q2	
	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 (%)	人數 Number (‘000)	百分比 (%)
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	3.4	2.5	4.2	2.1
專業人員 Professionals	2.3	1.7	3.3	1.6
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	12.8	9.3	15.7	7.7
文員 Clerks	24.1	17.6	26.0	12.7
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	24.5	17.8	25.8	12.6
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	21.5	15.6	33.0	16.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.9	7.2	10.7	5.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	20.0	14.6	23.4	11.4
任何職業/其他 No preference/Others	19.0	13.8	62.0	30.4
總計 Total	137.3	100.0	204.0	100.0