

綜合住戶統計調查 按季統計報告 Quarterly Report on General Household Survey

註釋
Explanatory Notes



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2023 OUTSTANDING GOLD 卓越金獎
Privacy-Friendly Awards
私隱之友嘉許獎
Awarded by PCPD, Hong Kong
由香港個人資料私隱專員公署頒發



第 1 部 勞動人口架構

PART I LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK

1. 引言

1.1 「綜合住戶統計調查」是一項自 1981 年 8 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。同時，亦有搜集一些有關人口和社會經濟特徵的資料。

1.2 有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的統計數字，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及其他有關事宜的建議，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。

2. 勞動人口架構

2.1 根據國際勞工組織建議的概念架構，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。

勞動人口

2.2 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。

就業人口

2.3 就業人口包括在統計前 7 天內有從事工作賺取薪酬或利潤，或有一份正式工作的 15 歲及以上人士。

2.4 在就業人口內，部分為就業不足人士，可區分作進一步分析。

1. Introduction

1.1 The General Household Survey is a continuous sample survey which has been conducted since August 1981. Its main objective is to collect information on the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. In addition, information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also collected.

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

2. Labour Force Framework

2.1 In accordance with the conceptual framework recommended by the ILO, 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.

Labour force

2.2 The economically active population, also known as the labour force, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population.

Employed population

2.3 The employed population comprises those persons aged 15 and over who have been engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before enumeration or who have had formal job attachment.

2.4 Among the employed population, a group of underemployed persons can be differentiated for further analysis.

就業不足人口

2.5 就業不足人口包括在統計前 7 天內在非自願情況下工作少於 35 小時，而在統計前 30 天內有找尋更多工作，或即使沒有找尋更多工作，但在統計前 7 天內可擔任更多工作的就業人士。

失業人口(包括「因灰心而不求職的人士」)

2.6 失業人口包括所有符合下列條件的 15 歲及以上人士：

- (a) 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；
- (b) 在統計前 7 天內隨時可工作；以及
- (c) 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(a)和(b)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」。

2.7 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；以及
- (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：
 - 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（例如在有需要時散工通常會獲通知開工）。

2.8 在失業人口內，部分為求職人士，可區分作進一步分析。

2.9 有一點要留意，「失業」所指的是一種狀態，而並非「失去工作」的事件（例如遭解僱或遣散，或因其他理由而離職）。故此，一些被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新工作，雖然他們在有關期間內曾經歷「失去工作」的事件，但根據定義，他們在統計時並不算在失業人口內。

Underemployed population

2.5 The underemployed population comprises those employed persons who have involuntarily worked less than 35 hours during the 7 days before enumeration and have sought additional work during the 30 days before enumeration, or have not sought additional work but have been available for additional work during the 7 days before enumeration.

Unemployed population (including “discouraged worker”)

2.6 The unemployed population comprises all those persons aged 15 and over who fulfil the following conditions:

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

However, if a person aged 15 or over fulfils the conditions (a) and (b) 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”.

2.7 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) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business on 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).

2.8 Among the unemployed population, a group of job-seekers can be differentiated for further analysis.

2.9 It should be noted that “unemployment” refers to a state of affairs, but not the event 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 should not be counted in the unemployed population by definition at the time of enumeration, even though they have experienced the event of “losing a job” during the period concerned.

人口中特殊組別的處理

2.10 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，從而界定一名受訪人士是否失業人士。如果一名人士全日在家料理家務，他／她就不包括在勞動人口中（即「非從事經濟活動」），並不會被界定為「就業」或「失業」。另一方面，若一名已婚的女士，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」。

2.11 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（例如酬金符合他們的期望、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，但仍應被界定為非從事經濟活動人士。

Treatment of special groups in the population

2.10 It should be noted that generic terms like “housewife” and “retired person” are not used in the General Household Survey. 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 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 There are also cases that among the economically inactive persons, some might consider entering the labour force only if they “encounter” jobs with terms favourable to their own situations (e.g. remuneration meeting their own expectation, working hours with adequate flexibility or workplace near 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 the fact that they have some desire for work.

3. 編製勞動人口主要統計數字的方法

3.1 編製勞動人口主要統計數字的算式載列如下：

(1) 勞動人口數目 = 就業人數 + 失業人數

(2) 勞動人口參與率 = $\frac{\text{勞動人口數目}}{\text{15歲及以上陸上非住院人口數目}} \times 100\%$

(3) 失業率 = $\frac{\text{失業人數}}{\text{勞動人口數目}} \times 100\%$

(4) 就業不足率 = $\frac{\text{就業不足人數}}{\text{勞動人口數目}} \times 100\%$

3. Compilation of key labour force statistics

3.1 The formulae of compiling the key labour force statistics are listed below:

(1) Size of labour force = Number of employed persons + Number of unemployed persons

(2) Labour force participation rate = $\frac{\text{Size of labour force}}{\text{Size of land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over}} \times 100\%$

(3) Unemployment rate = $\frac{\text{Number of unemployed persons}}{\text{Size of labour force}} \times 100\%$

(4) Underemployment rate = $\frac{\text{Number of underemployed persons}}{\text{Size of labour force}} \times 100\%$

第 2 部 統計調查方法

PART II SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1. 統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

1.1 「綜合住戶統計調查」涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口，即除公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士²及水上居民以外的居港人口¹。

註釋：1. 居港人口包括「常住居民」及「流動居民」。

「常住居民」指兩類人士：（一）在統計時點之前的6個月內，在港逗留最少3個月，又或在統計時點之後的6個月內，在港逗留最少3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。

對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在統計時點之前的6個月內，在港逗留最少1個月但少於3個月，又或在統計時點之後的6個月內，在港逗留最少1個月但少於3個月，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。

根據「居住人口」的編製方法，旅客並不包括在香港人口內。

2. 例如居於社會福利署津助機構及私營安老院的人士。

1.2 「綜合住戶統計調查」的抽樣單位，在已建設地區內是永久性屋宇單位，而在非建設地區內則是小區。

1.3 「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記錄。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。

1.4 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的記錄，有關記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，以致未能個別識別，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。

1. Survey Coverage and Sample Design

1.1 The General Household Survey (GHS) covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong, i.e. the Hong Kong Resident Population¹ excluding inmates of institutions² and persons living on board vessels.

Notes: 1. Hong Kong Resident Population includes both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents.

“Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 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.

For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who are not “Usual Residents”, they are classified as “Mobile Residents” if they have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

Under the “resident population” approach, visitors are not included in the Hong Kong Population.

2. Such as persons living in Social Welfare Department subvented institutions and private elderly homes.

1.2 The sampling units for the GHS are permanent quarters in built-up areas and segments in non-built-up areas.

1.3 The GHS makes use of the frame of quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) as the sampling frame. The frame consists of two parts: (i) Register of Quarters (RQ) and (ii) Register of Segments (RS). The RQ contains computerised 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.

1.4 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.

1.5 就「綜合住戶統計調查」而言，本港所有供居住用途的永久性屋宇單位和小區內的屋宇單位，均涵蓋在內。

1.6 「綜合住戶統計調查」採用「循環式複樣本」設計。按照這個抽樣方式，每月所採用的樣本中，約有一半被抽中的屋宇單位內的住戶在 3 個月前曾經接受訪問。使用重疊樣本，加上循環的特點，不但有助於作不同時間的比較時，對變動上的估計更為準確，而且亦有助對受訪者的負擔作出控制。

1.7 在屋宇單位框內的記錄，首先以所屬地區及屋宇單位類別（小區檔案庫的記錄只會按地區排序）分層，然後使用等距複樣本抽樣法，利用不重複的隨機號碼，有系統地按固定間距從抽樣框抽選屋宇單位，組成複樣本 (replicate)。

1.8 利用上述的抽樣方法，便可以將屋宇單位框分為大量的複樣本，每個複樣本由約 500 個屋宇單位（包括永久性屋宇單位和小區內的屋宇單位）組成。

1.9 在每月進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」中，會抽選 18 個複樣本接受訪問，其中 9 個是來自對上一季的複樣本，其餘 9 個則是新抽選的複樣本。在被抽中的屋宇單位內，所有的常住居民及流動居民均被問及關於個人、勞動人口和住戶特徵的資料。統計調查採用「移動統計時點」的搜集資料方法。

1.5 For the purpose of the GHS, all permanent quarters and quarters in segments which are for residential purpose in Hong Kong are covered.

1.6 A rotational replicate sample design is adopted in the GHS such that households in about half of the sampled quarters in the current month were enumerated 3 months ago. The overlapping of samples, coupled with the rotational feature, leads to more precise estimation of changes over time on the one hand, and facilitates the control of respondents' burden on the other.

1.7 Records in the frame of quarters are first stratified by geographical area and type of quarters (records in the RS are sorted by geographical area only). Systematic replicate sampling is then applied for sample selection based on which quarters are drawn systematically to form replicates according to fixed sampling interval by making use of non-repetitive random numbers.

1.8 By using the sampling method mentioned above, the frame of quarters is divided into a large number of replicates comprising about 500 quarters (including both permanent quarters and quarters in segments) each.

1.9 In the GHS, 18 replicates are selected for enumeration in each month, of which 9 are retained from the preceding quarter and 9 are newly selected. Information on personal, labour force and household characteristics is collected from all Usual Residents and Mobile Residents in the sampled quarters where appropriate. A “shifting survey moment” approach is applied.

2. 統計調查問卷

2.1 問卷旨在搜集有關勞動人口特徵的詳細資料。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和定義，均遵照國際勞工組織的建議。

2.2 問卷包括下列資料項目：

住戶資料

1. 屋宇單位類型
2. 單位內的住戶數目
3. 住戶類型
4. 居所類型
5. 居所租住權
6. 住戶每月租金（包括差餉及地租）
7. 住戶成員人數
8. 上月的住戶入息

個人資料

9. 與戶主關係
10. 年齡
11. 性別
12. 婚姻狀況
13. 教育程度
14. 統計前 7 天內的經濟活動身分
15. 上月的非就業入息

與就業相關資料

就業人士：

16. 行業
17. 職業
18. 統計前 7 天內的工作時數
19. 上月的就業收入
20. 通常工作地點

失業人士：

21. 統計前 7 天內可否隨時工作
22. 不能隨時工作的原因
23. 統計前 30 天內有否找尋工作
24. 沒有找尋工作的原因
25. 找尋工作所曾採取的行動
26. 持續失業的時間
27. 離開上一份工作的原因
28. 以前從事的行業
29. 以前從事的職業

2. Survey Questionnaire

2.1 The questionnaire is designed to collect detailed information on labour force characteristics. The concepts and definitions used in measuring labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment follow closely the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

2.2 Data items included in the questionnaire are:

Household information

1. Type of quarters
2. Number of households in the quarters
3. Type of household
4. Type of accommodation
5. Tenure of accommodation
6. Monthly household rent (including rates and Government rent)
7. Number of members in the household
8. Household income in the last month

Personal information

9. Relationship to head of household
10. Age
11. Sex
12. Marital status
13. Educational attainment
14. Economic activity status during the 7 days before enumeration
15. Non-employment income in the last month

Employment-related information

Employed persons :

16. Industry
17. Occupation
18. Number of hours worked during the 7 days before enumeration
19. Employment earnings in the last month
20. Usual place of work

Unemployed persons :

21. Whether available for work during the 7 days before enumeration
22. Reason for not available for work
23. Whether seeking work during the 30 days before enumeration
24. Reason for not seeking work
25. Action taken to seek work
26. Duration of unemployment
27. Reason for leaving previous job
28. Previous industry
29. Previous occupation

就業不足人士：

30. 統計前 7 天內工作少於 35 小時的原因
31. 統計前 7 天內可否擔任更多工作
32. 統計前 30 天內有否找尋更多工作
33. 找尋更多工作所曾採取的行動

Underemployed persons :

30. Reason for working less than 35 hours during the 7 days before enumeration
31. Whether available for additional work in the 7 days before enumeration
32. Whether seeking additional work during the 30 days before enumeration
33. Action taken to seek additional work

3. 搜集資料方法

3.1 在每一統計周期開始前，本處會發出通知書予獲抽選的永久性屋宇單位，向居於屋宇單位內的住戶說明統計調查的目的及邀請其合作。至於居住在非建設地區內的獲抽選小區的住戶，本處亦會發信予有關區域的民政事務處，尋求其協助通知有關住戶。

3.2 由於此項統計調查採用「循環式複樣本」設計，當月所抽選的屋宇單位樣本，約有半數的個案在 3 個月前曾經接受訪問，而另外半數則為新抽選的屋宇單位。本處統計員會造訪新抽選個案的住戶，以面談訪問方式搜集所需的資料。至於再次訪問的個案，本處統計員會盡可能以電腦輔助電話訪問方式來搜集有關資料。除上門及以電腦輔助電話進行訪問外，獲抽選的住戶亦可自行填報網上問卷向本處提供資料。

3.3 「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。

3.4 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統計員覆核。另外亦採取各種措施，以盡量避免錯漏。

3. Data Collection Method

3.1 At the start of each survey cycle, notification letters are sent to the sampled permanent quarters to explain the purpose of the survey to the households therein and to seek their co-operation. Letters are also sent to the district offices concerned to solicit their assistance in informing households in the sampled segments in non-built-up areas.

3.2 As the rotational replicate sample design is adopted in the survey, about half of the sampled quarters in the current month are cases enumerated 3 months ago, while another half are newly selected quarters. For newly selected cases, our field officers will visit the households concerned to collect the required information by face-to-face interviewing. For repeated cases, our field officers will collect the required information by Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) as far as possible. In addition to face-to-face interviewing and CATI, Online Questionnaire is available for sampled households to supply their information over the Internet.

3.3 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.

3.4 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.

4. 估算方法和季節性調整

4.1 「綜合住戶統計調查」採用廣義迴歸法估算有關人口及住戶的估計數字。估算過程中應用獨立編製的按性別和年齡劃分的人口估計數字作為對照總數，並因應不同房屋類型及地區的回應率，作出合適的統計調整。估計數字會於翌年 8 月基於最終人口估計數字作出例行修訂。

4.2 失業情況是會受不同季節性因素所影響，例如暑假期間會有較多首次求職人士、農曆新年假期後會有較多人轉工及某些行業在不同季節會有淡、旺季之分而導致所需人手亦有所不同。應用季節性調整方法所編製的經季節性調整的失業率，可將這些季節性因素撇除，以便更能分析和比較不同時間的失業率數字。經季節性調整的失業率亦更能確切反映失業率的趨勢。

4.3 經季節性調整失業率數字採用「X-12 自迴歸—求和—移動平均 (X-12 ARIMA)」方法編製。X-12 ARIMA 及其相關版本是編製經季節性調整數列的常用標準方法。該方法可用作檢測原有數列是否有離群值，以估算季節性因素。

4.4 由於就業不足統計數字並沒有可辨認的季節性模式，故此就業不足率的數列不作季節性調整。

4.5 就業和失業人數的估計數字不作季節性調整，以確切反映在全港人口內的就業和失業人士的實際數目。

4. Estimation and Seasonal Adjustment

4.1 A generalised regression method is used in deriving both person-based and household-based estimates. In the estimation process, independent population estimates by sex and age are used as control totals and appropriate statistical adjustments are made to account for the differences in response rates across housing types and districts. A routine revision on the estimates will be made in August of the following year based on the final population estimates available then.

4.2 Unemployment is subject to the effects of seasonal variations such as increase in the number of first-time job-seekers during summer vacation, increase in the number of persons changing jobs after the Lunar New Year, and varying manpower requirements due to seasonal ups and downs in business activities in some sectors. By applying seasonal adjustment to the series of unemployment rate, such seasonal variations will be removed, enabling figures for different periods to be analysed and compared in a more meaningful manner. Also, it facilitates discernment of the underlying trend of the unemployment rate.

4.3 The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate is compiled by the X-12 ARIMA method. The X-12 ARIMA method and its related versions are the standard method commonly employed in compiling seasonally adjusted data series. The method can be used to detect whether outlier(s) is present in the original series for estimation of seasonal factors.

4.4 Seasonal adjustment is not done for the series of underemployment rate as there is no identifiable seasonality in the underemployment statistics.

4.5 The estimated number of employed and unemployed persons are not seasonally adjusted so as to better correspond to the actual number of employed and unemployed persons that can be found in the population of Hong Kong.

5. 統計數字的發布和修訂

5.1 政府統計處透過新聞公告，每月發布最新按移動 3 個月期間編製的失業及就業不足的摘要統計數字。為了盡快提供上述的統計數字，有關某 3 個月期間的勞動人口臨時主要統計數字（包括整體勞動人口、就業人數、失業人數、就業不足人數、整體經季節性調整的失業率及整體就業不足率）會於該統計期後約半月內發布，而詳細統計數字則於這 3 個月期間後約一個半月內發布。

5.2 除按月新聞公告和政府統計處網站內所提供的勞動人口主要統計數字外，政府統計處按季出版本系列的統計報告。報告內刊載有關勞動人口數目及結構和就業、失業與就業不足人士的人口和社會經濟特徵，以及就業人士的工作時數及就業收入等詳細資料。除按季統計報告所列載的統計表外，政府統計處亦會在適當的情況下，提供一些更詳盡的統計表，供公眾參閱。

5.3 由於以下的原因，某一年的勞動人口統計數字在翌年的 8 月會作出例行修訂：

- a) 人口估計的例行修訂－在「居住人口」方法下，某一年內所有的最終人口估計，只在翌年的 8 月才可備妥。
- b) 使用「X-12 自迴歸－求和－移動平均 (X-12 ARIMA)」方法編製的季節性因素的例行修訂－當某一年內所有移動 3 個月期間的修訂勞動人口統計數字備妥後，會重新估算季節性因素，而該年的所有移動 3 個月期間的經季節性調整失業率數列亦需作出相應的例行修訂。

修訂後的勞動人口統計數字於本統計報告系列下一年出版的第 2 季刊公布。

5.4 勞動人口統計數字亦會因應在完成人口普查／中期人口統計後所得的最終人口估計作最後的修訂。

5. Dissemination and Revision of Statistics

5.1 Summary statistics on unemployment and underemployment covering the latest moving 3-month period are published every month via a press release by the C&SD. In order to provide such statistics as timely as possible, provisional key labour force statistics (including the total labour force, total numbers of employed, unemployed and underemployed persons, overall seasonally adjusted unemployment rate and overall underemployment rate) for a 3-month period are first published at a time lag of about half a month, while detailed statistics are published about 1.5 months after the end of the 3-month period concerned.

5.2 Apart from the monthly press releases and key labour force statistics available on the C&SD website, the C&SD publishes this series of reports providing detailed information on the size and composition of the labour force, demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the employed, unemployed and underemployed populations as well as the hours of work and employment earnings of the employed persons on a calendar quarterly basis. More detailed tabulations than those contained in the quarterly reports are also available for public reference where applicable.

5.3 The labour force statistics in a given year are subject to routine revision in August of the following year arising from:

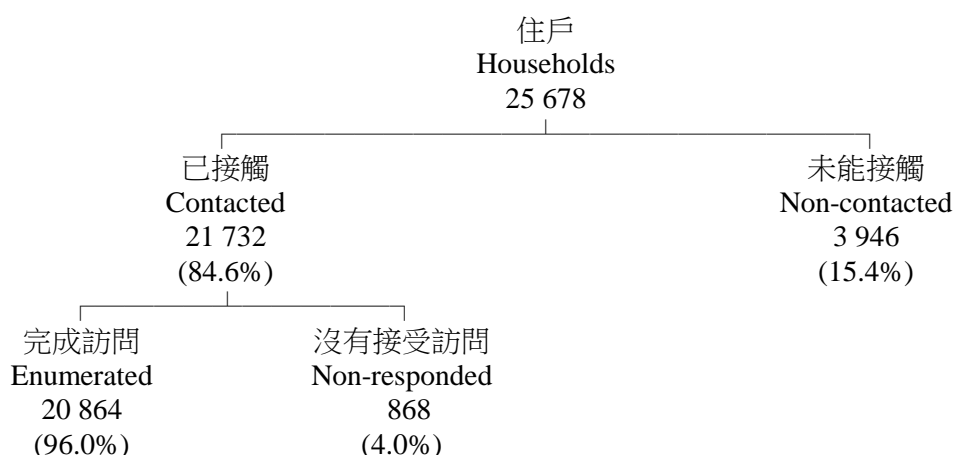
- a) Routine revision to population estimates — under the “resident population” approach, all population estimates for a given year can only be finalised in August of the following year.
- b) Routine revision to seasonal factors compiled using the X-12 ARIMA method — the series of seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in respect of all moving 3-month periods in a given calendar year is subject to routine revision later, when the finalised labour force statistics for all moving 3-month periods in that year are available to enable re-estimation of the final seasonal factors.

Such revised labour force statistics are released in the Q2 issue of this report series in the following year.

5.4 The labour force statistics are subject to final revision when the population estimates are finalised subsequent to the conduct of the Population Census/By-census.

6. 訪問結果

6.1 於2024年第2季的統計調查樣本內，在有人居住的25 660 個屋宇單位中，共有25 678 個住戶。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：



7. 估計的可靠性

7.1 「綜合住戶統計調查」的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差影響。本報告所載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，而是項統計調查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。

7.2 本報告在比較各種變數估計的精確程度時，採用了離中系數。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。

6. Enumeration Experience

6.1 In the Q2 2024 round of the survey, a total of 25 678 households were found in the sample of 25 660 occupied quarters. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarised below:

7. Reliability of the Estimates

7.1 Results of the GHS 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 of the same size 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.

7.2 For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables in this report, the *coefficient of variation* (CV) is 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.

7.3 2024年第2季的主要變數估計的離中系數如下：

7.3 The CV of the estimates of the main variables in Q2 2024 are given below:

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
勞動人口 Labour force	3 818 000	0.3
失業人數 Unemployed persons	114 700	3.9
就業不足人數 Underemployed persons	44 500	5.6
勞動人口參與率 Labour force participation rate	57.1%	0.3
失業率（經季節性調整） Unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted)	3.0%	3.8
就業不足率 Underemployment rate	1.2%	5.7

7.4 在本報告系列中，由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目少於 500 的季度估計（包括數值為零的數字）、或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比、比率和中位數），在統計表內不予公布。

7.4 In this report series, estimates less than 500 (including zero figures), or related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages, rates and median) are not released in the statistical tables due to very large sampling errors.

7.5 而由於抽樣誤差較大，數目少於 3 000 的季度估計、或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（或註上†），須謹慎闡釋。

7.5 As for estimates less than 3 000, or related statistics (or marked with †) derived based on such estimates, they should be interpreted with care due to relatively large sampling errors.

第 3 部 用語及定義

PART III 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.

家庭住戶：指一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。成員只有非香港居民或流動居民的住戶並不會被界定為家庭住戶。

Domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he/she is also regarded as a household. In this case, the household is a one-person household. Households comprising only non-Hong Kong residents or Mobile Residents are not classified as domestic households.

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。

Economic activity status: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (that is the 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。（詳情請參閱**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** for details.)

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。不可隨時工作或沒有找尋工作的料理家務者／退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士等均包括在內。

The **economically inactive population** comprises all 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 not available for work or not seeking work and all those below the age of 15 are thus included.

從事經濟活動的家庭住戶：指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外，至少有一名成員從事經濟活動。

Economically active household refers to a domestic household with at least one member (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically active.

非從事經濟活動的家庭住戶：指家庭住戶內除外籍家庭傭工外，所有成員皆非從事經濟活動（例如不可隨時工作或沒有找尋工作的料理家務者／退休人士及 15 歲以下人士）。

Economically inactive household refers to a domestic household with all members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) being economically inactive (e.g. home-makers/retired persons not available for work or not seeking work and those below the age of 15).

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) 具指定學歷資格才可入讀（不包括香港都會大學主辦的非學位／學位／研究生課程）。
- 3) 設有考試或指定評核成績的程序。

教育程度分類如下：

小學及以下：包括未受教育、所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級及小學的一至六年級。

初中：包括中學的一至三年級或同等程度。

高中：包括中學舊學制的四至七年級（1985 年-2011 年）及新學制的四至六年級（2012 年起）或同等程度，毅進計劃／毅進文憑、應用教育文憑，以及工藝程度教育。

專上教育 – 文憑／證書：包括本地及非本地教育機構的證書及文憑程度課程。

專上教育 – 副學位：包括本地及非本地教育機構的高級證書、高級文憑、專業文憑、副學士、副學士先修、增修證書、院士銜或同等課程及其他副學位課程。

專上教育 – 學位：包括本地及非本地教育機構的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

工作時數：指一名就業人士在統計前 7 天內用於所有工作的實際工作時數，包括在工作地點的全部有薪及無薪的工作時數，但用膳時間則不包括在內。

住戶人數：指家庭住戶內的住戶成員人數。

行業：指統計前 7 天內受訪者工作機構的活動類別。「綜合住戶統計調查」現時依照「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」的主要類別，把就業人士從事的行業及失業人士以前從事的行業分類。詳細資料可參閱《香港標準行業分類 2.0 版》手冊，該手冊可於政府統計處網站 (<http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B2XX0005&scode=452>) 免費下載（PDF 格式）。

- 1) It lasts for at least one academic year.
- 2) It has specific academic qualifications for entrance (except non-degree/degree/postgraduate courses offered by Hong Kong Metropolitan University).
- 3) It includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

Primary and below: Including no schooling, all classes in kindergartens and child care centres, and Primary 1-6.

Lower Secondary: Including Secondary 1-3 or equivalent level.

Upper Secondary: Including Secondary 4-7 of old academic structure (1985-2011), Secondary 4-6 of new academic structure (2012 onwards) or equivalent level, Project Yi Jin/Yi Jin Diploma, Diploma of Applied Education and craft level.

Post-secondary - diploma/certificate: Including Certificate and Diploma level courses in local or non-local institutions.

Post-secondary - sub-degree: Including Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship or equivalent courses and other sub-degree level courses in local or non-local institutions.

Post-secondary - degree: Including first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

Hours of work refer to the number of hours which an employed person actually worked in all employment during the 7 days before enumeration. All paid and unpaid hours worked at the place of work are included, but meal breaks are excluded.

Household size refers to the number of household members in a domestic household.

Industry refers to the activity of the establishment in which the respondent worked during the 7 days before enumeration. The General Household Survey currently follows the major industry groups of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification V2.0 to classify the industry of an employed person and the previous industry of an unemployed person. Detailed information can be obtained from the manual *Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0*, which can be downloaded (in PDF format) free of charge from the website of C&SD at <http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B2XX0005&scode=452>.

製造：包括食品、飲品、煙草、紡織品、成衣、皮革製品及鞋類、木製品、紙製品、印刷、化學品、藥品、橡膠及塑膠產品、非金屬礦產製品、金屬製品、電腦、電子及光學產品、電器設備、機械設備及傢具的製造；與機械及設備的維修及安裝。

建造：包括樓宇建造；土木工程；清拆及地盤預備工程；建築物設備安裝及保養與樓房裝飾、修葺及保養。

進出口貿易及批發：包括各類進出口貿易與批發。

零售、住宿及膳食服務：包括各類零售；短期住宿活動（包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位）；與餐飲服務活動。

運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊：包括陸路、水上及航空運輸活動；貨倉及運輸輔助活動；郵政及速遞活動；出版；電影、錄像及電視節目製作、錄音及音樂出版；節目編製及廣播；電訊；與資訊科技服務。

金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務：包括金融；保險；地產；法律及會計；管理顧問；建築、工程、技術測試及分析服務；科學研究及發展；獸醫；廣告、設計及攝影；設備租賃；職業介紹；旅行代理；保安及偵查服務；病媒防治及清潔服務；園境護理及綠化服務；與商業及辦公室行政支援服務。

公共行政、社會及個人服務：包括公共行政；教育；人類保健及社會工作活動；藝術、娛樂及康樂活動；宗教及政治組織；各項個人及家庭用品修理與其他家庭及個人服務。

Manufacturing: Including manufacturing of food products, beverages, tobacco, textiles, wearing apparel, leather products and footwear, wood products, paper products; printing; chemicals and chemical products; pharmaceuticals, rubber and plastics products, non-metallic mineral products, metal products, computer, electronic and optical products; electrical equipment, machinery and equipment; transport equipment, furniture; as well as the repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

Construction: Including building construction, civil engineering, demolition and site preparation, building services installation and maintenance; and decoration and repair.

Import/export trade and wholesale: Including various kinds of import and export trade and wholesale.

Retail, accommodation and food services: Including various kinds of retail trade; short term accommodation activities which cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation; and food and beverage service activities.

Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications: Including land, water and air transport; warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities; publishing; motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing; programming and broadcasting; telecommunications; and information technology service.

Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services: Including financing; insurance; real estate; legal and accounting services; management consultancy; architecture, engineering, technical testing and analysis services; scientific research and development; veterinary; advertising, design and photography; renting and leasing of equipments; employment agency; travel agency; security and investigation services; pest control and cleaning services; landscape care and greenery services; and business and office administration support services.

Public administration, social and personal services: Including public administration; education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; political and religious organisations; various personal and household item repairing as well as other household and personal services.

其他：包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石」、「電力及燃氣供應」與「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

勞動人口：指 15 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的定義。公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士及水上居民並不包括在內。

就業人口：

- 1) 由所有就業人士構成。一名 15 歲或以上人士如符合下列情況，可界定為就業人士：

- a) 在統計前 7 天內有從事工作賺取薪酬或利潤；**或**
- b) 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）。

- 2) 就業人士可分為：

自營作業者：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有受僱於人或僱用他人。

僱主：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，最少僱用一人為其工作。

僱員：為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主（私營公司、住戶或政府）工作。外發工、家庭傭工和支薪家庭從業員亦包括在內。

無酬家庭從業員：為有關家庭生意工作而並無收取報酬。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢，但若他／她因工作而定時支取報酬，應視為僱員。

- 3) 支取現金報酬或實物津貼的學徒，應視作就業人士。
- 4) 沒有按所做工作支取現金報酬或實物津貼的志願工作者，而本身並無從事一份工作或企業，不應視作就業人士。

Others: Including such industries as “Agriculture, forestry and fishing”; “Mining and quarrying”; “Electricity and gas supply” and “Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities”; and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

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

The employed population

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

- a) have been engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before enumeration; **or**
- b) have had 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).

- 2) Employed persons can be categorised into:

Self-employed: A person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.

Employer: A person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession and employs one or more persons to work for him/her.

Employee: A person who works for an employer (private companies, households or the government) for wage, salary, commission, tips, or payment in kind. This also includes outworker, domestic helper and paid family worker.

Unpaid family worker: A person who works for no pay in a family business. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay. However, if the worker receives regular pay for the work performed, he/she should be regarded as an employee.

- 3) Apprentices who receive payment in cash or in kind are regarded as employed.
- 4) Volunteer workers who perform some work not for any payment in cash or in kind, and who do not have a job or an enterprise are not regarded as employed.

就業不足人口：

- 1) 在就業人口內，可分出一群就業不足人士作進一步分析。
- 2) 界定一個就業人士為就業不足人士的準則如下：
在統計前 7 天內在*非自願*情況下工作少於 35 小時，*及*符合下列其中一種情況：
 - a) 在統計前 7 天內可擔任更多工作；*或*
 - b) 在統計前 30 天內有找尋更多工作。
- 3) 因工作量不足、原料短缺、機械故障或不能找到全職工作，以致只能工作短時數的人士，可視作*非自願*情況下將工作時數縮短。根據此定義，因工作量不足而在統計前 7 天內放取無薪假期的就業人士，若在該 7 天期間內工作少於 35 小時甚或全段期間都在休假，亦會被界定為就業不足人士。

失業人口：

- 1) 由所有失業人士構成。一名 15 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 7 天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；
 - b) 在統計前 7 天內隨時可工作；*以及*
 - c) 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(a)和(b)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」。

- 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；*以及*

The underemployed population

- 1) Among the employed population, a group of underemployed persons can be differentiated for further analysis.
- 2) The criteria for an employed person to be classified as underemployed are:
involuntarily worked less than 35 hours during the 7 days before enumeration; *and* either
 - a) has been available for additional work during the 7 days before enumeration; *or*
 - b) has sought additional work during the 30 days before enumeration.
- 3) Working short hours is considered *involuntary* if it is due to slack work, material shortage, mechanical breakdown or inability to find a full-time job. Following this definition, employed persons taking no-pay leave due to slack work during the 7 days before enumeration are also classified as underemployed if they worked less than 35 hours or were on leave even for the whole period during the 7-day period.

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

However, if a person aged 15 or over fulfils the conditions (a) and (b) 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”.

- 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) 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：
 - 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（例如在有需要時散工通常會獲通知開工）。

勞動人口參與率：指勞動人口佔所有 15 歲及以上陸上非住院人口的比例。

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：指統計前 1 個月從所有工作所獲得的收入（未扣除強制性公積金供款）。就僱員來說，收入包括工資和薪金、花紅、佣金、小費、房屋津貼、超時工作津貼、勤工津貼及其他現金津貼，但不包括補薪。就僱主和自營作業人士而言，收入是指從自己擁有的企業提取作個人及家居用途的款額。如果提取作個人及家居用途的款額資料未能提供，則會搜集有關從業務所得的淨收入的數據。

住戶每月入息：指所有住戶成員於統計前 1 個月的總現金入息，包括從所有工作獲得的收入（未扣除強制性公積金供款）及其他現金入息。其他現金入息包括來自租金入息、利息、股息、定期／每月退休金及保險年金、由非本戶人士定期給予的款項、慈善機構的定期捐助及所有政府津貼的入息。

- b) persons without a job, have been available for work but have not sought work because they:
 - i) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business on 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).

Labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of labour force in the total land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over.

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 (before deduction of Mandatory Provident Fund contributions) from all jobs during the month before enumeration. For employees, they include wage and salary, bonus, commission, tips, housing allowance, overtime allowance, attendance allowance and other cash allowances. However, back pays are excluded. For employers and self-employed, they refer to amounts drawn from the self-owned enterprise for personal and household use. If information on the amounts drawn for personal and household use is not available, data on net earnings from business would be collected instead.

Monthly household income refers to the total cash income, including earnings (before deduction of Mandatory Provident Fund contributions) from all jobs and other cash income received in the month before enumeration by all members of the household. Other cash income includes income generated from rent income, interest, dividends, regular/monthly pensions and insurance annuity benefits, regular contribution from persons outside the household, regular contribution from charities and all government subsidies.

職業：指在統計前 7 天內某人所從事的主要工作種類、性質及主要職務。「綜合住戶統計調查」採用的職業分類方法大致以「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」為藍本，把就業人士從事的職業及失業人士以前從事的職業撥歸不同的職業類別。政府統計處自 2022 年 1 月至 3 月起已更新職業分類方法，使其更為貼近「國際標準職業分類法 2008 年版」。為方便作出比較，以新職業分類方法為基礎的統計數字已作出後向估計至 2016 年 1 月至 3 月的季度。

Occupation refers to the kind of work, nature of duties and main task performed by a person in his/her main job during the 7 days before enumeration. The classification of occupation used in GHS to classify the occupation of an employed person and the previous occupation of an unemployed person is broadly modelled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08). The occupation classification scheme has been enhanced since January to March 2022 to follow the ISCO-08 more closely, with statistics backcasted to the quarter of January to March 2016 to facilitate comparison.

新職業分類方法中較重大的修訂列於下表：

More substantial revisions in the new classification scheme are highlighted in the table below:

職業	原定主要組別	新的主要組別
校長	專業人員(中學及專上學院校長)及輔助專業人員(小學及學前教育校長)	經理
註冊護士及其他醫護專業人員	輔助專業人員	專業人員
小學及學前教育教師	輔助專業人員	專業人員
屋宇保安員	非技術工人	服務及銷售人員

Occupation	Original major group	New major group
School principals	Professionals (principals of secondary and post-secondary schools) and associate professionals (principals of primary schools and pre-primary education)	Managers
Registered nurses and other healthcare professionals	Associate professionals	Professionals
Primary and pre-primary school teachers	Associate professionals	Professionals
Building security guards	Elementary occupations	Service and sales workers

經理：包括立法議員、政府高級官員、外國使節、常務董事及行政總裁、商業服務經理、行政經理、銷售及市場經理、製造業經理、建造業經理、供應及分銷經理、資訊及通訊科技服務經理、專職服務經理、學校校長、酒店經理、零售及批發業經理等。

專業人員：包括會計師及核數師、工程專業人員、醫生、註冊護士及其他醫護專業人員（例如註冊中醫、牙醫、藥劑師、助產士、獸醫）、律師、大學及專上學院講師、學校教師及其他教學專業人員、精算師、統計師、經濟師、金融及投資顧問、軟件及應用程式開發及分析員、社會及宗教專業人員等。

輔助專業人員：包括工程技術員、製造督導、建造督導、登記護士及其他醫護輔助專業人員（例如牙醫助理、配藥員、陪月員）、法律文員、精算助理、統計助理、股票交易員、保險顧問及核保員、資訊及通訊技術人員、地產代理及物業經理、行政及專科秘書、紀律部隊的督察及相似職級人員、社會工作助理、攝影師、主廚師等。

文書支援人員：包括一般辦公室文員、會計及簿記文員、私人秘書、銀行櫃員、處理客戶詢問文員、倉庫管倉員等。

服務及銷售人員：包括銷售人員、旅遊服務員及導遊、廚師、侍應生、理髮師、美容師、個人護理工作人員、紀律部隊的員佐級人員、幼兒工作人員及教師助理、屋宇保安員、運輸工作人員等。

工藝及有關人員：包括建築及有關行業工人、機械技工及修理員、電器、電子及電訊器材安裝員及維修技工、麵包師及其他食物處理工人、裁縫等。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員：包括食物及有關製品機器操作員、司機及流動式機器操作員等。

非技術工人：包括家庭傭工、清潔工人及雜務工人、食材準備助理、信差及傳遞員等。

Managers: Including legislators; senior government officials; foreign diplomats; managing directors and chief executives; business services managers; administration managers; sales and marketing managers; manufacturing managers; construction managers; supply and distribution managers; information and communications technology service managers; professional services managers; school principals; hotel managers; retail and wholesale trade managers; etc.

Professionals: Including accountants and auditors; engineering professionals; medical doctors; registered nurses and other healthcare professionals (e.g. registered Chinese medicine practitioners, dentists, pharmacists, midwives, veterinarians); lawyers; university and post-secondary college lecturers; school teachers and other teaching professionals; actuaries; statisticians; economists; financial and investment advisers; software and applications developers and analysts; social and religious professionals; etc.

Associate professionals: Including engineering technicians; manufacturing and construction supervisors; enrolled nurses and other healthcare associate professionals (e.g. dental assistants, dispensers, postnatal care workers); law clerks; actuarial assistants; statistical assistants; securities traders; insurance consultants and underwriters; information and communications technology technicians; real estate agents and property managers; administrative and specialised secretaries; inspectors and similarly ranked staff in disciplined services; social work assistants; photographers; chefs; etc.

Clerical support workers: Including general office clerks; accounting and bookkeeping clerks; personal secretaries; bank tellers; client information workers; storekeepers; etc.

Service and sales workers: Including salespersons; travel attendants and guides; cooks; waiters; barbers; beauticians; personal care workers; rank and file staff in disciplined services; child care workers and teachers' aides; building security guards; transport workers; etc.

Craft and related workers: Including building and related trades workers; machinery mechanics and repairers; electrical, electronic and telecommunication equipment installers and repairers; bakers and other food processing workers; tailors; etc.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers: Including food and related products machine operators; drivers and mobile plant operators; etc.

Elementary occupations: Including domestic helpers; cleaners and labourers; food preparation assistants; messengers and deliverers; etc.

其他：包括種菜場工人、園林工人、漁業工人、及報稱的職業不能辨別或描述不足。

Others: Including vegetable farm workers; gardeners; fishery workers; and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

居所租住權：指居所被家庭住戶佔用的條款和情況。

Tenure of accommodation refers to the terms and conditions under which the accommodation is held by a domestic household.

自置居所住戶：住戶擁有其居住屋宇單位的業權。

Owner-occupier: A household which owns the quarters it occupies.

全租戶：住戶向居於別處的人士租住整個屋宇單位自住，沒有分租，單位內也沒有其他的住戶。

Sole tenant: A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters without sharing it with other household(s) or subletting.

合租戶：兩個或以上的住戶，分別向居於別處的人士租用部分的屋宇單位居住。

Co-tenant: Two or more households each of which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives outside the quarters.

二房東：住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個屋宇單位，並把部分單位分租予其他住戶。

Main tenant: A household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters and sublets part of it to other household(s).

三房客：住戶向居於同一屋宇單位內的人士租用部分單位居住。

Sub-tenant: A household which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives in the same quarters.

免租：住戶免費在屋宇單位內居住，不論是否獲得業主同意，但不包括本身是業主或由僱主提供居所的住戶。

Rent free: A household which occupies an accommodation for free, with or without the owner's permission. This does not include owner-occupiers or households occupying accommodation provided by employers.

居所由僱主提供：住戶居住在由其成員之一的僱主提供的居所，包括以象徵式租金向僱主租住屋宇單位的住戶。假如住戶使用由僱主提供的房屋津貼租住居所，則租住權不屬於「居所由僱主提供」類。

Accommodation provided by employer: A household which occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying quarters leased from employer at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his/her employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not regarded as "accommodation provided by employer".

就業不足人口（請參閱**勞動人口**內的**就業不足人口**）

Underemployed population (Please see **underemployed population** under **Labour force**)

就業不足率：指就業不足人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例。有關按行業或職業劃分的就業不足率，由於在計算用作分母的按行業或職業劃分的勞動人口時，(i) 失業人士是按其**以前**從事的行業（或職業）劃分，因而未必能確實反映他們將從事工作的行業（或職業），而且 (ii) 亦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（或職業）的資料。因此，按行業或職業劃分的就業不足率不能與整體的就業不足率作嚴謹比較，同時亦須謹慎闡釋。

Underemployment rate refers to the proportion of underemployed persons in the labour force. As regards underemployment rates by industry or by occupation, since in deriving the labour force by industry (or occupation) to serve as the denominator, (i) unemployed persons are classified according to their **previous** industry (or occupation) which may not necessarily be the one which he/she will enter, and (ii) there is no information on previous industry (or occupation) in respect of first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force who were unemployed, such rates are not strictly comparable to the overall underemployment rate and should be interpreted with caution.

失業人口（請參閱勞動人口內的失業人口）

失業率：指失業人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例。有關按行業或按職業劃分的失業率，由於在計算分子和分母時，(i) 失業人士是按其**以前**從事的行業（或職業）劃分，因而未必能確實反映他們將從事工作的行業（或職業），而且 (ii) 亦沒有首次求職人士和重新加入勞動人口的失業人士以前從事行業（或職業）的資料。因此，按行業或按職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。

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

Unemployment rate refers to the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force. As regards unemployment rates by industry or by occupation, since in deriving both the numerator and the denominator, (i) unemployed persons are classified according to their *previous* industry (or occupation) which may not necessarily be the one which he/she will enter, and (ii) there is no information on previous industry (or occupation) in respect of first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force who were unemployed, such rates are not strictly comparable to the overall unemployment rate and should be interpreted with caution.