

目錄

Contents

		頁數	Page
背景	Background	v	
統計圖表目錄表	List of tables and charts	vii	
1. 就業人士轉工情況	Job-changing of employed persons	1	
2. 內地來港定居未足七年人士	Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years	31	
3. 回流香港人士	Returnees to Hong Kong	47	
統計調查方法概要	Brief description of survey methodology	68	
附錄	Appendix	69	

背景

Background

這是專題報告書系列中的第二十五號，載列透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的專題訪問所搜集得的資料。

目的

「綜合住戶統計調查」是一項抽樣統計調查，自一九八一年八月起持續進行，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、失業及就業不足的資料。另一方面，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的專題訪問乃是非經常性的項目，目的是搜集政府部門與決策局所需的各類特定資料。

本報告書所包括的專題

專題 (訪問期間)

1. 就業人士轉工情況
(一九九九年六月至八月)
2. 內地來港定居未足七年人士
(一九九九年七月至十二月)
3. 回流香港人士
(一九九九年七月至十二月)

數字進位

由於進位關係，統計表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。

代號

'-' 代表「零」。

附錄

附錄列出過往曾出版的本系列中各號專題報告書。

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

Objective

The GHS is a sample survey conducted continuously since August 1981. Its primary objective is to collect information on the labour force, unemployment and underemployment. On the other hand, the supplementary enquiries are conducted on an ad hoc basis to collect specified data on a wide range of special topics required by government departments and policy bureaux.

Topics included in this report

Topic (Enquiry period)

1. Job-changing of employed persons
(Jun-Aug 1999)
2. Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years
(Jul-Dec 1999)
3. Returnees to Hong Kong
(Jul-Dec 1999)

Rounding of figures

Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables.

Symbols

'-' signifies nil.

Appendix

The list of past Special Topics Reports published in this series is given in the **Appendix**.

統計圖表目錄表

List of tables and charts

頁數 Page

1. 就業人士轉工情況	1. Job-changing of employed persons
表 1.1 轉工人士數目	Table 1.1 Job-changers 7
表 1.2 按下列變量劃分的轉工人士數目：	Table 1.2 Job-changers by the following variables :
a. 年齡及性別	a. age and sex 8
b. 教育程度	b. educational attainment 9
c. 在統計前十二個月內轉工次數	c. number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration 10
d. 轉上一份工作的主要原因	d. main reason for changing last job 11
e. 離開上一份工作後找尋工作的期間	e. duration of seeking work since leaving last job 13
f. 現時從事的工作 / 上一份工作是否全職 / 部分時間工作	f. whether present/last job was a full-time/part-time job 14
g. 現時從事的工作的每月主業收入	g. monthly main employment earnings in present job 15
h. 現時從事的行業及上一份工作所屬行業	h. present industry and industry of last job 16
i. 現時從事的職業及上一份工作所屬職業	i. present occupation and occupation of last job 17
表 1.3 在統計前十二個月內同行業及跨行業勞工流動的情況	Table 1.3 Intra-industry and inter-industry mobility during the 12 months before enumeration 19
表 1.4 在統計前十二個月內同職業及跨職業勞工流動的情況	Table 1.4 Intra-occupation and inter-occupation mobility during the 12 months before enumeration 20
表 1.5 按下列變量劃分的轉工人士在統計前十二個月內的平均轉工次數：	Table 1.5 Average number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration of job-changers by the following variables :
a. 年齡及性別	a. age and sex 21
b. 教育程度	b. educational attainment 22
c. 行業	c. industry 23

		<i>頁數 Page</i>	
	d. 職業	d. occupation	24
圖 1.1	按轉上一份工作的主要原因類別劃分的轉工人士數目	Chart 1.1 Job-changers by type of main reason for changing last job	25
圖 1.2	按轉上一份工作的主要原因劃分的轉工人士數目	Chart 1.2 Job-changers by main reason for changing last job	26
圖 1.3	按性別劃分的轉工人士的百分比分布及其性別比率與年齡中位數	Chart 1.3 Percentage distribution of job-changers by sex, sex-ratio and median age	27
圖 1.4	在統計前十二個月內同行業及跨行業勞工流動的比率(按有關轉工人士在當時的就業人口中所佔的比例計算)	Chart 1.4 Intra-industry/inter-industry mobility rate during the 12 months before enumeration (expressed as a proportion of the relevant job-changers among the employed population at the time of enumeration)	28
圖 1.5	在統計前十二個月內同職業及跨職業勞工流動的比率(按有關轉工人士在當時的就業人口中所佔的比例計算)	Chart 1.5 Intra-occupation/inter-occupation mobility rate during the 12 months before enumeration (expressed as a proportion of the relevant job-changers among the employed population at the time of enumeration)	29
2. 內地來港定居未足七年人士		2. Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years	
表 2.1	按下列變量劃分的內地來港定居未足七年人士數目：	Table 2.1	Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by the following variables :
	a. 開始居港年份	a. year started residing in Hong Kong	36
	b. 年齡及性別	b. age and sex	37
	c. 年齡/婚姻狀況及性別	c. age/marital status and sex	38
	d. 年齡/教育程度及性別	d. age/educational attainment and sex	39

		<i>頁數 Page</i>
	e. 年齡/經濟活動身分及性別	e. age/activity status and sex 40
	f. 居住的房屋類別	f. type of housing resided in 41
表 2.2	按下列變量劃分的內地來港定居未足七年的就業人士數目：	Table 2.2 Employed persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by the following variables :
	a. 年齡及性別	a. age and sex 42
	b. 教育程度及性別	b. educational attainment and sex 43
	c. 行業及性別	c. industry and sex 44
	d. 職業及性別	d. occupation and sex 45
	e. 每月就業收入	e. monthly employment earnings 46
3. 回流香港人士		3. Returnees to Hong Kong
表 3.1	按下列變量劃分的回流人士百分比分布：	Table 3.1 Percentage distribution of returnees by the following variables :
	a. 年齡及性別	a. age and sex 54
	b. 年齡/婚姻狀況及性別	b. age/marital status and sex 55
	c. 年齡/教育程度及性別	c. age/educational attainment and sex 56
	d. 年齡/經濟活動身分及性別	d. age/activity status and sex 57
	e. 居住的房屋類別	e. type of housing resided in 58
	f. 以前居住的國家/地區及性別	f. previous country/territory of residence and sex 59
	g. 在以前居住的國家/地區的居住期間及以前居住的國家/地區	g. duration of residence in previous country/territory of residence and previous country/territory of residence 60
	h. 回港常住年份及以前居住的國家/地區	h. year returning to ordinary residence in Hong Kong and previous country/territory of residence 61

頁數 *Page*

表 3.2 按下列變量劃分的回流就業人士百分比分布：

- a. 年齡及性別
- b. 教育程度及性別
- c. 行業及性別
- d. 職業及性別
- e. 每月就業收入

Table 3.2 Percentage distribution of employed returnees by the following variables :

- a. age and sex 63
- b. educational attainment and sex 64
- c. industry and sex 65
- d. occupation and sex 66
- e. monthly employment earnings 67

1 就業人士轉工情況 Job-changing of employed persons

引言

1.1 政府統計處在一九九九年六月至八月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關就業人士轉工情況的專題訪問，搜集有關轉工人士特徵的資料。六個類似的專題訪問，曾在一九八二年一月至三月、一九八三年七月至九月、一九八七年十月至十二月、一九九二年十月至一九九三年一月、一九九五年九月至十月及一九九七年十月至十二月（全部透過一項有關勞工流動情況及相關課題的專題訪問）期間進行。本文會將是次專題訪問的結果和以前的結果作適當比較。

1.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 11 100 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 92%。在這些受訪住戶內，對於所有十五歲及以上並在「綜合住戶統計調查」核心部分中被界定為就業的人士，統計員會詢問他們在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工。若有，則會問及其轉工次數、上一份工作的職業及行業、從上一份工作轉至現時從事的工作的主要原因及離開上一份工作後至擔當現時工作前找尋工作的期間。此外，統計員亦會詢問上一份及現時從事的工作的資料，如每周通常工作日數及每工作日通常工作時數（或者對於每周沒有固定工作日數的人士，則以每周通常工作時數取代），用以界定一名人士的工作是全職工作或部分時間工作。

1.3 根據從受訪住戶所搜集得的資料，可推論全香港人口的有關情況（有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍，請參閱本報告書內「統計調查方法概要」的部分）。

概念及定義

1.4 就是項專題訪問而言，「轉工人士」指十五歲及以上而在訪問時正在就業並於過去十二個月內曾在香港轉工的人士。

INTRODUCTION

1.1 An enquiry on job-changing of employed persons was conducted via the General Household Survey during June to August 1999 to collect information on the characteristics of job-changers. Six similar enquiries were conducted during January to March 1982, July to September 1983, October to December 1987, October 1992 to January 1993, September to October 1995 and October to December 1997 (all through an enquiry on labour mobility and related subjects). Comparison is made with the findings of the previous enquiries, where appropriate.

1.2 Some 11 100 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 92%. In these households, all persons aged 15 and over classified to be employed persons in the core part of the General Household Survey were asked whether they had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration. If so, they were also asked the number of times of job changes, the occupation and industry of last job, the main reason for changing from last job to present job, and after leaving last job, the duration of seeking work before taking up the present job. Information on the last and present jobs such as the usual days of work per week and the usual hours of work per working day (or the usual hours of work per week for those without fixed number of working days per week), based on which a person's job could be classified as a full-time job or part-time job, was also inquired.

1.3 Based on the information collected from the interviewed households, the situation related to the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred (please see the section on 'Brief description of survey methodology' in the report for the survey coverage).

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1.4 For the purpose of the enquiry, 'job-changers' referred to persons aged 15 and over who were employed at the time of enumeration and had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the past 12 months.

1.5 至於是項專題訪問所採用有關部分時間工作的定義，若就業人士所從事的主業在統計前七天內符合下列的準則，會被視為「部分時間工作」：

- (i) 每周通常工作日數少於五天 — 適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士；或
- (ii) 每工作日通常工作時數少於六小時 — 適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士；或
- (iii) 每周通常工作時數少於三十小時 — 適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的人士。

1.5 Regarding the definition of part-time job adopted in this enquiry, an employed person's main employment during the seven days before enumeration has to fulfil the following criteria to be regarded as 'part-time job':

- (i) usual days of work per week is less than 5 for a person with fixed number of working days per week; or
- (ii) usual hours of work per working day is less than 6 for a person with fixed number of working days per week; or
- (iii) usual hours of work per week is less than 30 for a person without fixed number of working days per week.

專題訪問的主要結果

1.6 在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的就業人士共有 354 700 人。相應的估算在一九九五年九月至十月及一九九七年十月至十二月的訪問分別為 308 000 人及 369 400 人。（表 1.1）

年齡及性別

1.7 轉工情況在男性和較年輕的人士中較為普遍。男性轉工的比率為 12.8%，女性轉工的比率則為 8.2%。在較年長年齡組別中的人士的轉工比率較低。六十歲及以上人士的比率只有 6.1%，而十五至十九歲人士的比率則為 17.1%。當十五至十九歲的青年剛加入勞動市場時，他們較大可能轉工，而年長者選定其職業後，則比例上較少人轉工。（表 1.2a）

教育程度

1.8 該 354 700 名轉工人士的教育程度較整體就業人士的為低。前者約 17.5% 有專上教育程度，而後者則有 23.7%。（表 1.2b）

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

1.6 A total of 354 700 employed persons had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration. The corresponding estimates obtained from the Sep - Oct 1995 and the Oct - Dec 1997 enquiries were 308 000 and 369 400 respectively. (Table 1.1)

Age and sex

1.7 Job-changing was more common among males and younger persons. The rate of male persons changing jobs was 12.8%, while that for females was 8.2%. The rate was lower for the more elderly groups. For persons aged 60 and over, the rate was only 6.1%, as against 17.1% for persons aged 15-19. The youngsters aged 15-19 were more likely to change jobs as they first entered the job market, whereas proportionately less elderly did so as they had settled down in their career. (Table 1.2a)

Educational attainment

1.8 The 354 700 job-changers had lower educational attainment than all employed persons as a whole. Some 17.5% had tertiary education, as against 23.7% among all employed persons. (Table 1.2b)

轉工次數

1.9 約 230 700 名(65.0%)轉工人士在統計前十二個月內曾轉工一次，而 23 400 人(6.6%)則在該期間曾轉工十次及以上。(表 1.2c)

轉上一份工作的主要原因

1.10 超過三分之一的轉工人士(129 200 人，即 36.4%)乃自願轉工，而另三分之一(121 200 人，即 34.2%)是非自願轉工。其餘(104 200 人，即 29.4%)為按最初與僱主協定而完成工作的人士。在一九九七年十月至十二月的專題訪問中，其相應的百分比數字分別為 52.1%、18.0%及 29.9%。自願轉工人數的顯著下跌，差不多與非自願轉工人數的上升互相抵銷。(表 1.2d 及圖 1.1)

1.11 在該 129 200 名自願轉工人士中，轉上一份工作最普遍的原因為「收入不理想/僱員福利欠佳」(佔所有轉工人士的 11.1%)及「不喜歡工作性質/公司行政/同事/職員」(8.5%)。至於在 121 200 名非自願轉工人士中，最普遍的轉工原因則是「公司結束營業」(11.7%)、「職位被取消」(8.4%)及「遭解僱」(8.4%)。(表 1.2d 及圖 1.2)

離開上一份工作後找尋工作的期間

1.12 在該 354 700 名轉工人士中，逾半(51.8%)在離開上一份工作後找尋工作的期間是一個月或以上。離開上一份工作後找尋工作期間的中位數為三十三日，相應的估算在一九九七年十月至十二月的專題訪問為十四日。(表 1.2e)

現時從事的工作/上一份工作是否全職工作/部分時間工作

1.13 約 297 600 名轉工人士在上一份及現時的工作都是擔任全職工作。另外，14 900 人在上一份工作是擔任全職工作，而在現時的工作則是擔任部分時間工作，另 14 700 人在上一份工作是擔任部分時間工作，而在現時的工作則是擔任全職工作。(表 1.2f)

Number of times of job changes

1.9 Some 230 700 (65.0%) job-changers changed job once during the 12 months before enumeration, and 23 400 (6.6%) changed job 10 times and more. (Table 1.2c)

Main reason for changing last job

1.10 Over one-third (129 200 or 36.4%) of job-changers were *voluntary* job-changers, and another one-third (121 200 or 34.2%) were *involuntary* job-changers. The remaining (104 200 or 29.4%) were job-changers who completed work as initially agreed with the employer. The corresponding percentage figures obtained from the Oct - Dec 1997 enquiry were 52.1%, 18.0% and 29.9%. The considerable drop of the voluntary job-changers was almost offset by the increase of the involuntary ones. (Table 1.2d and Chart 1.1)

1.11 Among the 129 200 voluntary job-changers, the most common reasons for changing last job were 'unsatisfactory earnings/poor employee benefits' (11.1% of all job-changers) and 'disliked the nature of work/administration/ colleagues/staff' (8.5%). Among the 121 200 involuntary job-changers, the most common reasons were 'company closed down' (11.7%), 'post abolished' (8.4%) and 'dismissed' (8.4%). (Table 1.2d and Chart 1.2)

Duration of seeking work since leaving last job

1.12 Of the 354 700 job-changers, over half (51.8%) had sought work for one month or more since leaving last job. The median duration of seeking work since leaving last job was 33 days, compared with 14 days as estimated from the Oct - Dec 1997 enquiry. (Table 1.2e)

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

1.13 Some 297 600 job-changers were engaged in full-time job in both the last job and the present job. On the other hand, 14 900 were engaged in full-time job in the last job but in part-time job in the present job, while 14 700 were engaged in part-time job in the last job but in full-time job in the present job. (Table 1.2f)

*現時從事的工作的每月主業收入**Monthly main employment earnings in present job*

1.14 轉工人士在現時的工作每月主業收入中位數為\$8,000，較整體就業人士的\$10,000為低。這可能是由於在轉工人士中，比例上較少人任職經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員，但逾半為任職工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員與非技術工人。（表 1.2g 及 1.2i）

1.14 The median monthly main employment earnings of the job-changers in their present job was \$8,000, lower than that of all employed persons in their present job of \$10,000. It was probably because there were proportionately less managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals, but over half of the job-changers were craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, and workers in elementary occupations. (Tables 1.2g and 1.2i)

*同行業及跨行業勞工流動的情況**Intra-industry and inter-industry mobility*

1.15 在該 354 700 名轉工人士中，255 700 人（即所有轉工人士的 72.1% 或所有就業人士的 7.9%）仍在上一份工作的同一「行業類別」工作，而其餘 98 900 人（即所有就業人士的 3.0%）則轉往與上一份工作不相同的「行業類別」工作。（表 1.3 及圖 1.4）

1.15 Of the 354 700 job-changers, 255 700 persons (72.1% of all job-changers or 7.9% of all employed persons) were still in the same 'industry sector' as that of their last job, while the remaining 98 900 (or 3.0% of all employed persons) had changed to jobs in a different 'industry sector'. (Table 1.3 and Chart 1.4)

1.16 從事建造業的就業人士在同行業中轉工的比率(26.8%)顯著較高。這可能是由於承判工作是該行業的常規，使在採掘及建築工程中工作的地盤工人，須頻密地轉換不同判頭所提供的工作，因而轉工次數較從事其他行業的人士為多。（表 1.3）

1.16 The rate of intra-industry mobility was significantly higher among employed persons in the construction sector (26.8%), probably because site workers in the extraction and building trades had to change jobs offered by different contractors more often than persons in other industries, as contracting of work is the usual practice in such trades. (Table 1.3)

1.17 至於跨行業勞工流動的情況，其他服務業吸納了 10 300 人。批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業為最大的損失者，流失 7 800 人，其次是製造業，流失 3 600 人。（表 1.3）

1.17 For inter-industry mobility, the other services sector gained 10 300. The largest loser was the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector which lost 7 800 persons, followed by the manufacturing sector which lost 3 600 persons. (Table 1.3)

1.18 按轉工人士上一份工作及現時從事的工作所屬的行業分析，約 23 300 人從批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業轉往其他服務業；而 18 200 人則反向地轉業。另有 9 600 人及 8 900 人則分別從建造業及製造業轉往其他服務業。（表 1.2h）

1.18 Analysed by the industry of last job and present industry of the job-changers, some 23 300 persons had changed from the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector to the other services sector; and 18 200 persons had changed in the reverse direction. Another 9 600 and 8 900 persons had changed respectively from the construction sector and the manufacturing sector to the other services sector. (Table 1.2h)

*同職業及跨職業勞工流動的情況**Intra-occupation and inter-occupation mobility*

1.19 約 269 700 名轉工人士(即所有轉工人士的 76.1%或所有就業人士的 8.3%)仍在與上一份工作相同的「職業組別」。同職業勞工流動的情況,在工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員中為最普遍(佔該「職業組別」內就業人士的 13.9%),其次是非技術工人(8.8%)與服務工作及商店銷售人員(8.5%)。(表 1.4 及圖 1.5)

1.19 Some 269 700 job-changers (76.1% of all job-changers or 8.3% of all employed persons) remained in the same 'occupation group' as their last job. Intra-occupation mobility was most common among craft and related workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers (constituting 13.9% of employed persons in this 'occupation group'); followed by those in elementary occupations (8.8%), and service workers and shop sales workers (8.5%). (Table 1.4 and Chart 1.5)

1.20 其餘 84 900 名轉工人士(佔所有轉工人士的 23.9%或所有就業人士的 2.6%)則轉往與上一份工作不同的「職業組別」。結果,服務工作及商店銷售人員的人數減少了 4 500 人;文員的人數減少了 3 400 人;經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員的人數則減少了 1 100 人。另一方面,工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員的人數增加了 7 500 人;非技術工人的人數亦增加了 1 500 人。(表 1.4 及圖 1.5)

1.20 The remaining 84 900 job-changers (23.9% of all job-changers or 2.6% of all employed persons) were in a different 'occupation group' compared with their last job. As a result, the number of service workers and shop sales workers dropped by 4 500 persons; clerks by 3 400 persons; and managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals by 1 100 persons. On the other hand, there were increases of 7 500 craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers and 1 500 workers in elementary occupations. (Table 1.4 and Chart 1.5)

1.21 按轉工人士上一份工作及現時從事的工作所屬的職業分析,10 300 名非技術工人轉為工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員,9 500 人則反向地轉業。另有 8 200 名文員轉為經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員。(表 1.2i)

1.21 Analysed by the occupation of last job and the present occupation of the job-changers, 10 300 workers in elementary occupations had changed to craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers; 9 500 persons had changed in the reverse direction. Another 8 200 clerks had changed to managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals. (Table 1.2i)

*平均轉工次數**Average number of times of job changes*

1.22 以下的分析只包括已撇除在建造業的採掘及建築工程中工作的工藝人員、操作員及雜工後的 267 100 名轉工人士。這是由於該些被撇除於分析外的轉工人士,基於承判工作是該些行業的常規而要頻密地轉換不同判頭提供的工作,因而轉工次數較從事其他行業/職業的人士為多。

1.22 In the following analysis, only those 267 100 job-changers other than craftsmen, operatives and labourers in the extraction and building trades in the construction sector are included. This is because the excluded group of job-changers had to change jobs offered by different contractors more often than persons in other industries/occupations, as contracting of work is the usual practice in such trades.

1.23 整體而言,平均轉工次數為 1.6 次。(表 1.5a)

1.23 Overall, the average number of times of job changes was 1.6. (Table 1.5a)

1.24 按性別分析，男性的平均轉工次數為 1.8 次，而女性則為 1.5 次。進一步按年齡分析，在男性轉工人士中，平均轉工次數介乎於二十至二十九歲及三十至三十九歲轉工人士的 1.5 次至四十至四十九歲人士的 2.4 次。四十歲及以上人士較其他人士轉工頻密，因為他們很多是由於非自願原因轉工，例如公司結束營業、職位被取消及遭解僱，又或是按最初與僱主協定而完成工作。女性的平均轉工次數在不同年齡組別的差異較男性的為小。（表 1.5a）

1.25 按教育程度分析，未受教育/只達幼稚園教育程度的轉工人士的平均轉工次數為 2.0 次；而只達小學教育程度者為 2.8 次。另一方面，達中學教育程度或以上的轉工人士的平均轉工次數，則較整體的平均次數為低。（表 1.5b）

1.26 按行業分析，在不同行業類別內的轉工人士的平均轉工次數只有輕微差異，介乎於建造業內轉工人士的 1.5 次至服務業內轉工人士的 1.7 次。（表 1.5c）

1.27 按職業分析，以任職非技術工人的轉工人士的平均轉工次數最多(2.2 次)，其次是任職服務工作及商店銷售人員(1.9 次)與工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員(1.8 次)的轉工人士。（表 1.5d）

1.24 Analysed by sex, the average number of times of job changes was 1.8 for males and 1.5 for females. Further analysed by age, among the males, it ranged from 1.5 times for those aged 20-29 and 30-39 to 2.4 times for those aged 40-49. Persons aged 40 and over changed jobs more frequently than others because many of them did so for involuntary reasons, e.g. company closed down, post abolished and dismissed, or completed work as initially agreed with the employer. Among females in different age groups, the variation in the average number of times of job changes was smaller than males. (Table 1.5a)

1.25 Analysed by educational attainment, the average number of times of job changes was 2.0 times for job-changers with no schooling/kindergarten education, and was 2.8 times for those with primary education. On the other hand, the frequency of job changes for those with secondary education or above was lower than the overall average. (Table 1.5b)

1.26 Analysed by industry, the average number of times of job changes for job-changers in different industry sectors only varied within a narrow range, from 1.5 times for those in the construction sector to 1.7 times for those in the services sector. (Table 1.5c)

1.27 Analysed by occupation, the average number of times of job changes was largest (2.2 times) for job-changers in the elementary occupations, followed by service workers and shop sales workers (1.9 times), and craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers (1.8 times). (Table 1.5d)

表 1.1 轉工人士數目
Table 1.1 Job-changers

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons ('000)	佔所有就業 人士的百分比 As a % of all employed persons	年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)
一九九五年九月至十月 September to October 1995	308.0	10.3	33
一九九七年十月至十二月 October to December 1997	369.4	11.2	34
一九九九年六月至八月 June to August 1999	354.7	10.9	35

表 1.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的轉工人士數目
Table 1.2a Job-changers by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	轉工人士 Job-changers									總就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
15 - 19	6.6	2.7	19.2	4.1	3.8	14.6	10.7	3.0	17.1	1.9
20 - 29	67.7	27.4	17.9	40.7	37.9	10.3	108.4	30.6	14.0	23.8
30 - 39	70.8	28.6	11.7	35.1	32.7	7.8	105.9	29.9	10.1	32.4
40 - 49	68.0	27.5	12.2	19.2	17.9	6.4	87.2	24.6	10.2	26.4
50 - 59	28.5	11.5	10.3	7.0	6.5	6.2	35.5	10.0	9.1	12.0
≥ 60	5.8	2.3	6.2	1.2	1.1	5.7	7.0	2.0	6.1	3.5
合計# Overall#	247.4	100.0 (69.8)	12.8	107.3	100.0 (30.2)	8.2	354.7	100.0 (100.0)	10.9	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	37			32			35			37

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔總就業人口的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性就業人士為例，19.2%為轉工人士。

括號內的數字顯示在所有轉工人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employed persons aged 15-19, 19.2% were job-changers.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all job-changers.

表 1.2b 按教育程度劃分的轉工人士數目
Table 1.2b Job-changers by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	轉工人士 Job-changers		總就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/kindergarten	5.8	1.6	1.8
小學 Primary	76.9	21.7	17.4
中學/預科 Secondary/matriculation	210.0	59.2	57.0
專上教育 Tertiary			
- 非學位 non-degree	24.7	7.0	9.3
- 學位 degree	37.4	10.5	14.4
總計 Total	354.7	100.0	100.0

表 1.2c 按在統計前十二個月內轉工次數劃分的轉工人士數目
 Table 1.2c Job-changers by number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration

轉工次數 Number of times of job changes	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
1	230.7	65.0
2	31.7	8.9
3	27.2	7.7
4	13.5	3.8
5	13.6	3.8
6 - 9	14.6	4.1
≥ 10	23.4	6.6
總計 Total	354.7	100.0

表 1.2d 按轉上一份工作的主要原因劃分的轉工人士數目
 Table 1.2d Job-changers by main reason for changing last job

轉上一份工作的主要原因 Main reason for changing last job	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
自願轉工人士 Voluntary job-changers	129.2	36.4
收入不理想/僱員福利欠佳 Unsatisfactory earnings/poor employee benefits	39.4	11.1
不喜歡工作性質/公司行政/同事/職員 Disliked the nature of work/administration/ colleagues/staff	30.3	8.5
不喜歡工作時間長/不方便/欠彈性 Disliked long/inconvenient/inflexible hours of work	10.5	3.0
工作環境欠佳 Disliked physical working conditions	10.2	2.9
感覺上一份工作欠缺晉升機會/工作安全感 Felt that last job was lack of opportunities for promotion/job security	10.2	2.9
工作地點離居所遠/已搬家/公司搬遷 Work place far from home/moved home/moved office	5.9	1.7
利潤不理想/生意欠佳 Unsatisfactory profit/business	3.4	1.0
感覺上一份工作太沉悶或刻板 Felt that last job was too dull or routine	3.4	1.0
自己創業 Started own business	3.1	0.9
其他 Others	12.7	3.6

表 1.2d(續) 按轉上一份工作的主要原因劃分的轉工人士數目
 Table 1.2d Job-changers by main reason for changing last job
 (Cont'd)

轉上一份工作的主要原因(續) Main reason for changing last job (Cont'd)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非自願轉工人士 Involuntary job-changers	121.2	34.2
公司結束營業 Company closed down	41.4	11.7
職位被取消 Post abolished	29.7	8.4
遭解僱 Dismissed	29.6	8.4
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	17.2	4.8
僱主遷移業務運作至中國內地或其他國家 Employer moved operation to the mainland of China or other countries	3.3	0.9
其他 - 按最初與僱主協定而完成工作* Others - Completed work as initially agreed with the employer*	104.2	29.4
總計 Total	354.7	100.0

註釋：* 僱員與僱主間的聘用及任職協議未必是根據正式合約形式。

Note: * The offer of appointment and terms of employment agreed between an employer and an employee might or might not be on a formal contractual basis.

表 1.2e 按離開上一份工作後找尋工作的期間劃分的轉工人士數目
Table 1.2e Job-changers by duration of seeking work since leaving last job

離開上一份工作後找尋工作的期間 Duration of seeking work since leaving last job	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
沒有找尋工作* Nil*	31.0	8.7
少於一個月 < 1 month	139.9	39.5
一至少於兩個月 1 - < 2 months	65.7	18.5
二至少於三個月 2 - < 3 months	42.7	12.0
三至少於六個月 3 - < 6 months	49.5	14.0
六個月至少於一年 6 months - < 1 year	25.9	7.3
總計 Total	354.7	100.0
期間中位數(日數) Median duration (days)		33

註釋：* 由於受訪者可於離開上一份工作前已受聘新工作或於離職後自己將會創業，故此他們於離開上一份工作後可以沒有找尋工作。

Note : * A person might not have sought work after leaving last job, as in the case when he/she had already been offered a new job before leaving last job or when he/she was to start his/her own business after leaving last job.

表 1.2f 按現時從事的工作/上一份工作是否全職/部分時間工作劃分的轉工人士數目
 Table 1.2f Job-changers by whether present/last job was a full-time/part-time job

	上一份工作 Last job					
	全職工作 Full-time		部分時間*工作 Part-time*		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
現時從事的工作 Present job						
全職工作 Full-time	297.6	95.2	14.7	34.8	312.2	88.0
部分時間*工作 Part-time*	14.9	4.8	27.5	65.2	42.4	12.0
總計 Total	312.5	100.0	42.2	100.0	354.7	100.0

註釋：* 若受訪者的主業有固定的每周工作日數並通常每周工作少於五日或每日工作少於六小時；或他/她的每周工作日數並不固定，但通常每周工作少於三十小時，則他/她會被視為從事部分時間工作的人士。

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

表 1.2g 按現時從事的工作的每月主業收入劃分的轉工人士數目
 Table 1.2g Job-changers by monthly main employment earnings in present job

現時從事的工作的每月主業收入(港元) Monthly main employment earnings in present job (HK\$)	轉工人士 Job-changers		總就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
< 4,000	30.2	8.5	8.5
4,000 - 5,999	42.6	12.0	7.5
6,000 - 7,999	68.7	19.4	12.8
8,000 - 9,999	69.3	19.6	14.9
10,000 - 14,999	79.2	22.3	24.7
15,000 - 19,999	30.1	8.5	11.0
≥ 20,000	34.6	9.7	20.5
總計 Total	354.7	100.0	100.0
每月主業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly main employment earnings (HK\$)		8,000	10,000

表 1.2h 按現時從事的行業及上一份工作所屬行業劃分的轉工人士數目
Table 1.2h Job-changers by present industry and industry of last job

	上一份工作所屬行業 Industry of last job				其他 Others	總計 Total
	製造業 Manufacturing	建造業 Construction	批發、零售、 進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	服務業 Services		
現時從事的行業 Present industry	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
製造業 Manufacturing	18.5	1.2	5.7	7.1	-	32.4
建造業 Construction	2.0	84.9	7.0	5.8	-	99.6
服務業 Services						
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及 酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	6.7	3.0	72.8	18.2	0.2	100.9
其他服務業* Other services*	8.9	9.6	23.3	79.2	-	121.0
其他 Others	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.8
總計 Total	36.0	98.7	108.7	110.7	0.6	354.7

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

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

粗字體的數字顯示同行業勞工流動的情況(即指轉工後仍然從事原先「行業類別」的轉工人士)。

Figures in bold indicate the intra-industry mobility which refers to changing jobs within the same 'industry sector' (i.e. referring to job-changers who still remained in the same 'industry sector' after changing job).

表 1.2i 按現時從事的職業及上一份工作所屬職業劃分的轉工人士數目
Table 1.2i Job-changers by present occupation and occupation of last job

現時從事的職業 Present occupation	上一份工作所屬職業 Occupation of last job		
	經理及行政級人員與 專業及輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	文員 Clerks	服務工作 及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
經理及行政級人員與專業 及輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	61.1	8.2	5.2
文員 Clerks	5.2	30.8	4.4
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	3.9	3.6	37.7
工藝及有關人員、機台及 機器操作員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.1	1.6	4.1
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	3.1	2.5	5.6
其他 Others	-	-	-
總計 Total	78.3	46.6	57.1

註釋：粗字體的數字顯示同職業勞工流動的情況
(即指轉工後仍然從事原先「職業組別」的
轉工人士)。

Note: Figures in bold indicate the intra-occupation
mobility which refers to changing jobs within
the same 'occupation group' (i.e. referring to
job-changers who still remained in the same
'occupation group' after changing job).

表 1.2i(續) 按現時從事的職業及上一份工作所屬職業劃分的轉工人士數目
Table 1.2i Job-changers by present occupation and occupation of last job
(Cont'd)

	上一份工作所屬職業(續) Occupation of last job (Cont'd)			
	工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	非技術工人 Elementary occupations	其他 Others	總計 Total
現時從事的職業 Present occupation	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	0.8	1.9	-	77.1
文員 Clerks	0.9	1.9	-	43.2
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	2.3	5.0	-	52.5
工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	87.8	10.3	-	108.8
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	9.5	52.2	-	72.8
其他 Others	-	-	0.2	0.2
總計 Total	101.3	71.3	0.2	354.7

註釋：粗字體的數字顯示同職業勞工流動的情況(即指轉工後仍然從事原先「職業組別」的轉工人士)。

Note: Figures in bold indicate the intra-occupation mobility which refers to changing jobs within the same 'occupation group' (i.e. referring to job-changers who still remained in the same 'occupation group' after changing job).

表 1.3 在統計前十二個月內同行業及跨行業勞工流動的情況
Table 1.3 Intra-industry and inter-industry mobility during the 12 months before enumeration

行業 Industry	同行業勞工流動的情況 ⁽¹⁾ Intra-industry ⁽¹⁾		跨行業勞工流動的情況 ⁽²⁾ Inter-industry ⁽²⁾			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔該行業內就業 人士的百分比 As a % of employed persons in the respective industry	入 In	出 Out	淨額 Net	淨額佔該行業內就 業人士的百分比* Net change as a % of employed persons in the respective industry*
製造業 Manufacturing	18.5	4.8	13.9	17.6	-3.6	-0.9
建造業 Construction	84.9	26.8	14.7	13.8	0.9	0.3
服務業 Services						
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	72.8	7.5	28.1	36.0	-7.8	-0.8
其他服務業# Other services#	79.2	5.1	41.8	31.4	10.3	0.7
其他 Others	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7
合計 Overall	255.7	7.9	98.9	98.9	-	-

註釋：(1) 「同行業的勞工流動」是指曾轉工並仍然從事原先「行業類別」的工作(即指轉工後仍然從事原來「行業類別」的轉工人士)。

(2) 「跨行業的勞工流動」是指曾轉工並從事另一「行業類別」的工作(即指轉工後從事另一「行業類別」的轉工人士)。

* 跨行業勞工流動的淨額佔該行業類別在統計時的就業總人數的百分比。

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

Notes: (1) 'Intra-industry mobility' refers to changing jobs within the same 'industry sector' (i.e. referring to job-changers who still remained in the same 'industry sector' after changing job).

(2) 'Inter-industry mobility' refers to changing jobs to another 'industry sector' (i.e. referring to job-changers who changed to another 'industry sector' after changing job).

* The net gain or loss in the number of employed persons at the time of enumeration as a result of inter-industry mobility expressed as a percentage of all employed persons at the time of enumeration in the industry sector concerned.

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

表 1.4 在統計前十二個月內同職業及跨職業勞工流動的情況
Table 1.4 Intra-occupation and inter-occupation mobility during the 12 months before enumeration

職業 Occupation	同職業勞工流動的情況 ⁽¹⁾ Intra-occupation ⁽¹⁾		跨職業勞工流動的情況 ⁽²⁾ Inter-occupation ⁽²⁾			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔該職業內就業 人士的百分比 As a % of employed persons in the respective occupation	入 In	出 Out	淨額 Net	淨額佔該職業內就 業人士的百分比* Net change as a % of employed persons in the respective occupation*
經理及行政級人員與專業 及輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	61.1	6.1	16.1	17.2	-1.1	-0.1
文員 Clerks	30.8	5.5	12.5	15.8	-3.4	-0.6
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	37.7	8.5	14.8	19.3	-4.5	-1.0
工藝及有關人員、機台及 機器操作員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	87.8	13.9	21.0	13.5	7.5	1.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	52.2	8.8	20.6	19.1	1.5	0.3
其他 Others	0.2	2.1	-	-	-	-
合計 Overall	269.7	8.3	84.9	84.9	-	-

註釋：(1) 「同職業的勞工流動」是指曾轉工並仍然從事原先「職業組別」的工作(即指轉工後仍然從事原先「職業組別」的轉工人士)。

(2) 「跨職業的勞工流動」是指曾轉工並從事另一「職業組別」的工作(即指轉工後從事另一「職業組別」的轉工人士)。

* 跨職業勞工流動的淨額佔該職業組別在統計時的就業總人數的百分比。

Notes: (1) 'Intra-occupation mobility' refers to changing jobs within the same 'occupation group' (i.e. referring to job-changers who still remained in the same 'occupation group' after changing job).

(2) 'Inter-occupation mobility' refers to changing jobs to another 'occupation group' (i.e. referring to job-changers who changed to another 'occupation group' after changing job).

* The net gain or loss in the number of employed persons at the time of enumeration as a result of inter-occupation mobility expressed as a percentage of all employed persons at the time of enumeration in the occupation group concerned.

表 1.5a 按年齡及性別劃分的轉工人士在統計前十二個月內的平均轉工次數
Table 1.5a Average number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration of job-changers by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	平均轉工次數 Average number of times of job changes		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall
15 - 19	1.8	1.7	1.7
20 - 29	1.5	1.3	1.4
30 - 39	1.5	1.4	1.5
40 - 49	2.4	1.8	2.2
≥ 50	2.1	1.8	2.0
合計 Overall	1.8	1.5	1.6

註釋：表中分析撇除 87 600 名在建造業的採掘及建築工程中工作的工藝人員、操作員及雜工。由於承判工作是該些行業的常規，使在採掘及建築工程中工作的地盤工人，須頻密地轉換不同判頭提供的工作，因而轉工次數較從事其他行業/職業的人士為多。

Note: The analysis excludes 87 600 job-changers who were craftsmen, operatives and labourers in the extraction and building trades in the construction sector because they had to change jobs offered by different contractors more often than persons in other industries/occupations, as contracting of work is the usual practice in such trades.

表 1.5b 按教育程度劃分的轉工人士在統計前十二個月內的平均轉工次數
Table 1.5b Average number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration of job-changers by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	平均轉工次數 Average number of times of job changes
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/kindergarten	2.0
小學 Primary	2.8
中學/預科 Secondary/matriculation	1.5
專上教育 Tertiary	
- 非學位 non-degree	1.1
- 學位 degree	1.1
合計 Overall	1.6

註釋：表中分析撇除 87 600 名在建造業的採掘及建築工程中工作的工藝人員、操作員及雜工。由於承判工作是該些行業的常規，使在採掘及建築工程中工作的地盤工人，須頻密地轉換不同判頭提供的工作，因而轉工次數較從事其他行業/職業的人士為多。

Note: The analysis excludes 87 600 job-changers who were craftsmen, operatives and labourers in the extraction and building trades in the construction sector because they had to change jobs offered by different contractors more often than persons in other industries/occupations, as contracting of work is the usual practice in such trades.

表 1.5c 按行業劃分的轉工人士在統計前十二個月內的平均轉工次數
Table 1.5c Average number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration of job-changers by industry

行業 Industry	平均轉工次數 Average number of times of job changes
製造業 Manufacturing	1.6
建造業 Construction	1.5
服務業 Services	
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	1.7
其他服務業* Other services*	1.7
合計 Overall	1.6

註釋：表中分析撇除 87 600 名在建造業的採掘及建築工程中工作的工藝人員、操作員及雜工。由於承判工作是該些行業的常規，使在採掘及建築工程中工作的地盤工人，須頻密地轉換不同判頭提供的工作，因而轉工次數較從事其他行業/職業的人士為多。

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

Notes: The analysis excludes 87 600 job-changers who were craftsmen, operatives and labourers in the extraction and building trades in the construction sector because they had to change jobs offered by different contractors more often than persons in other industries/occupations, as contracting of work is the usual practice in such trades.

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

表 1.5d 按職業劃分的轉工人士在統計前十二個月內的平均轉工次數
Table 1.5d Average number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration of job-changers by occupation

職業 Occupation	平均轉工次數 Average number of times of job changes
經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	1.2
文員 Clerks	1.3
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	1.9
工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.8
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	2.2
合計 Overall	1.6

註釋：表中分析撇除 87 600 名在建造業的採掘及建築工程中工作的工藝人員、操作員及雜工。由於承判工作是該些行業的常規，使在採掘及建築工程中工作的地盤工人，須頻密地轉換不同判頭提供的工作，因而轉工次數較從事其他行業/職業的人士為多。

Note: The analysis excludes 87 600 job-changers who were craftsmen, operatives and labourers in the extraction and building trades in the construction sector because they had to change jobs offered by different contractors more often than persons in other industries/occupations, as contracting of work is the usual practice in such trades.

圖 1.1 按轉上一份工作的主要原因類別劃分的轉工人士數目
 Chart 1.1 Job-changers by type of main reason for changing last job

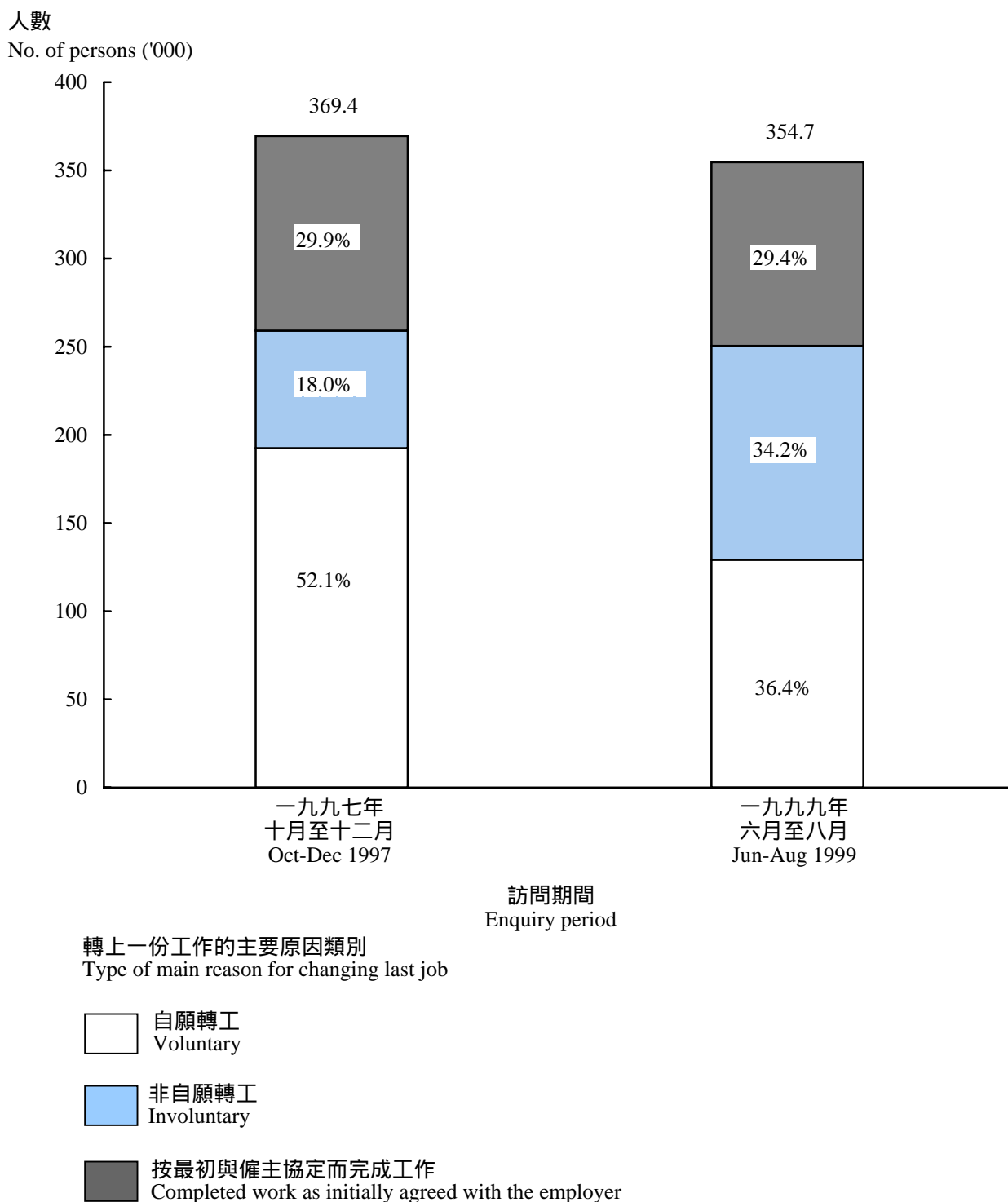
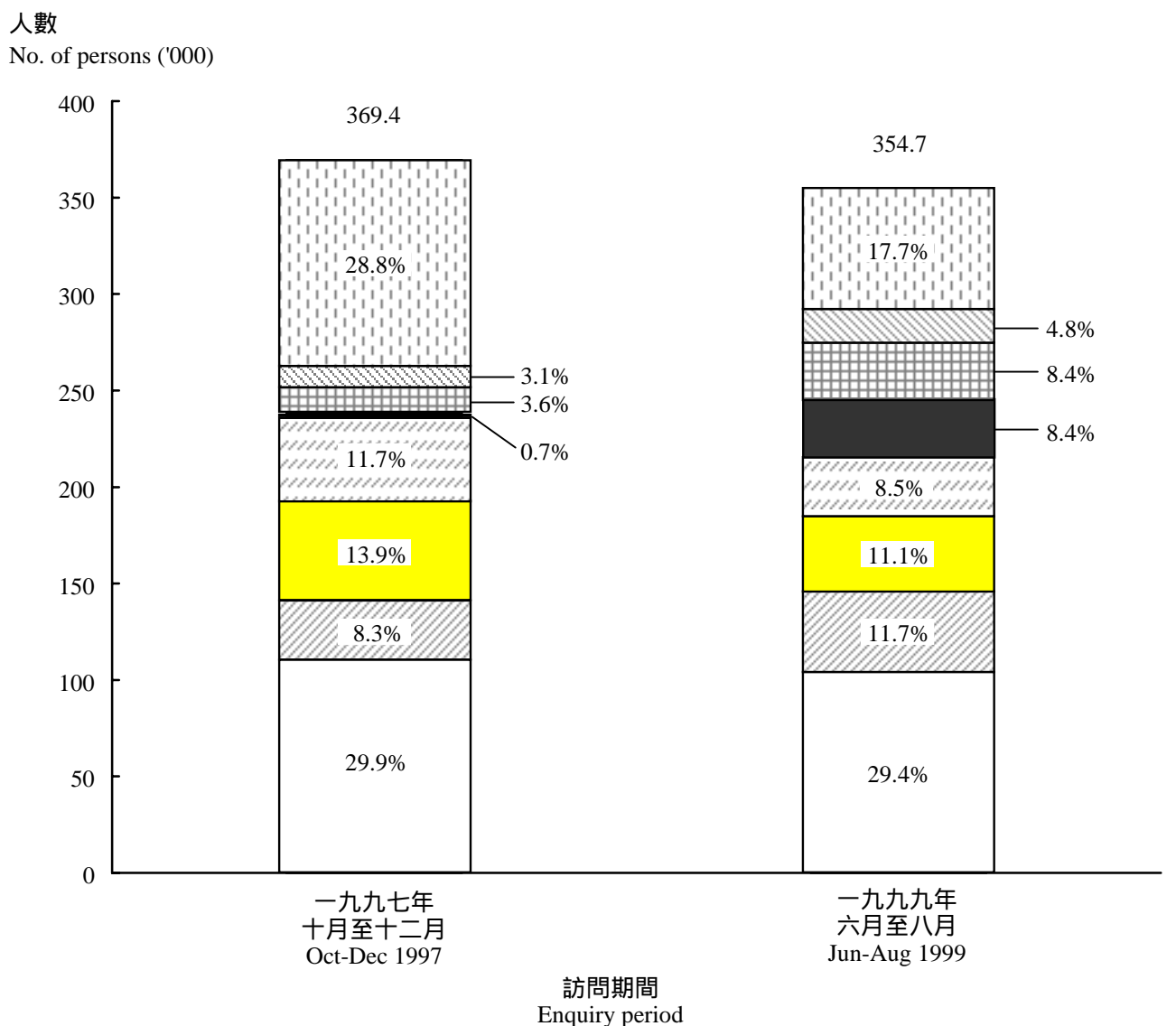


圖 1.2 按轉上一份工作的主要原因劃分的轉工人士數目
Chart 1.2 Job-changers by main reason for changing last job



轉上一份工作的主要原因
Main reason for changing last job

按最初與僱主協定而完成工作
Completed work as initially agreed with the employer

公司結束營業
Company closed down

收入不理想/僱員福利欠佳
Unsatisfactory earnings/poor employee benefits

不喜歡工作性質/公司行政/同事/職員
Disliked the nature of work/administration/colleagues/staff

職位被取消
Post abolished

遭解僱
Dismissed

公司工作量不足
Slack work in company

其他 (例如工作環境欠佳及工作時間長/不方便/欠彈性、感覺上一份工作欠缺晉升機會/工作安全感、工作地點離居所遠/已搬家/公司搬遷、僱主遷移業務運作至中國內地或其他國家)
Others (e.g. Disliked physical working conditions and long/inconvenient/inflexible hours of work, felt that last job was lack of opportunities for promotion/job security, work place far from home/moved home/moved office, employer moved operation to the mainland of China or other countries)

圖 1.3 按性別劃分的轉工人士的百分比分布及其性別比率與年齡中位數
 Chart 1.3 Percentage distribution of job-changers by sex, sex-ratio and median age

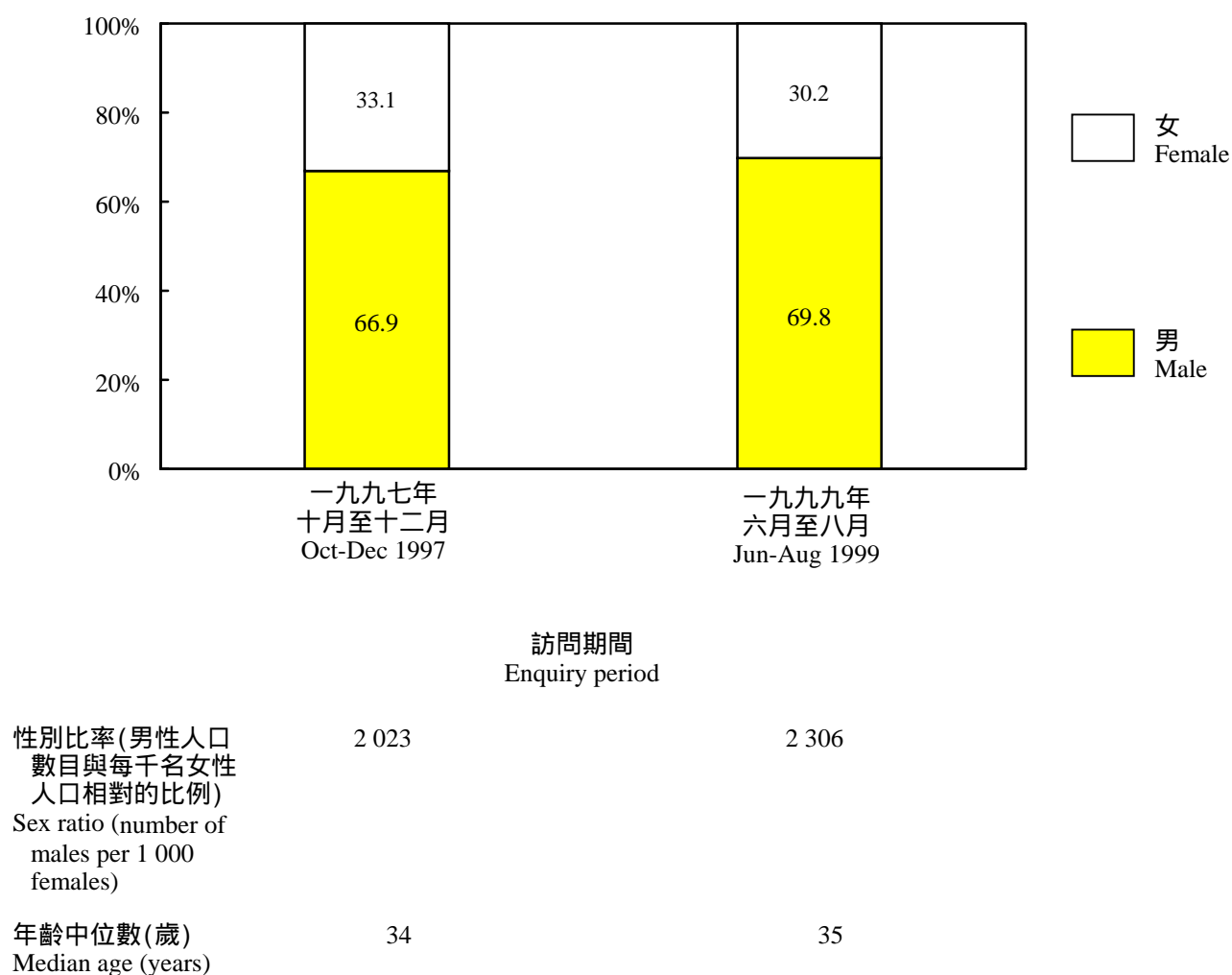
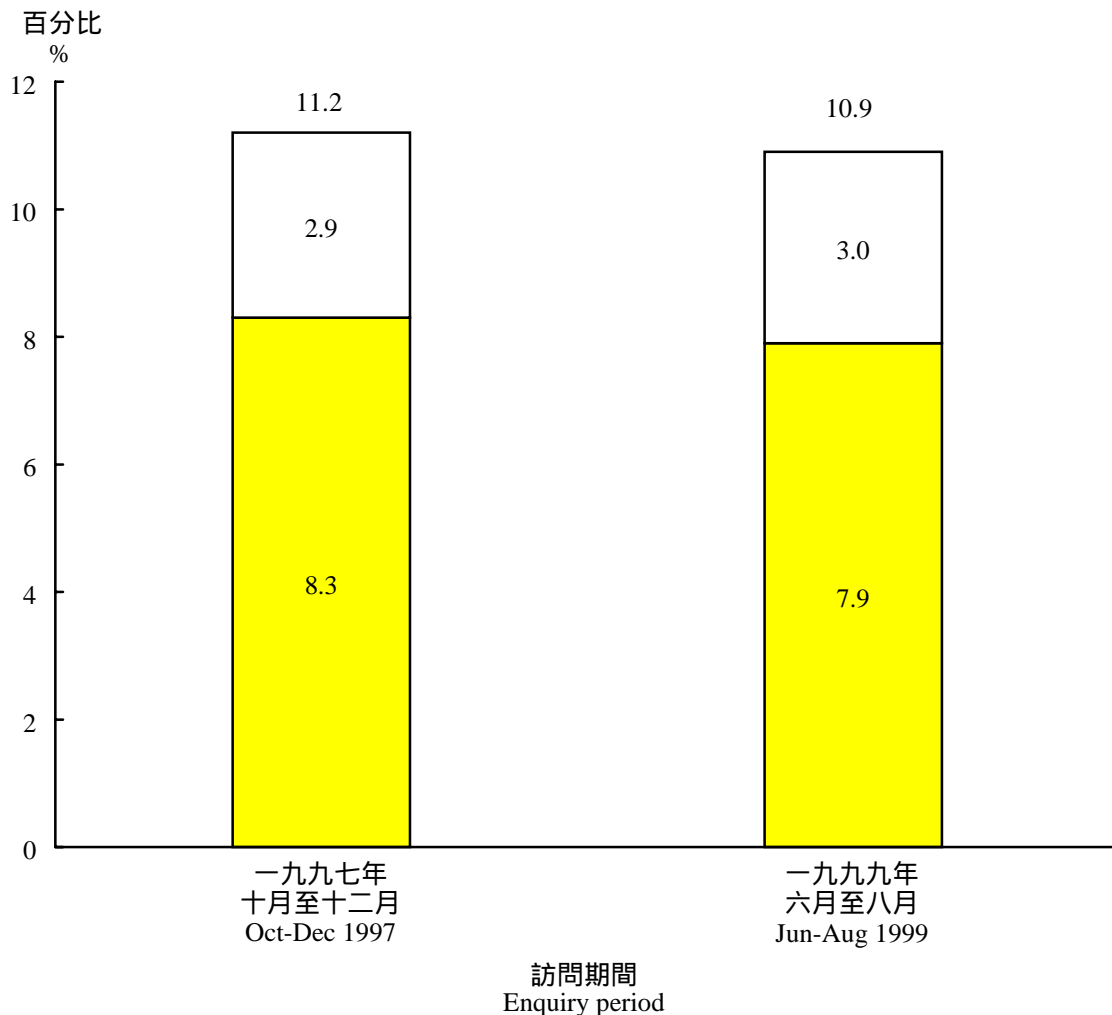




圖 1.4 在統計前十二個月內同行業及跨行業勞工流動的比率(按有關轉工人士在當時的就業人口中所佔的比例計算)

Chart 1.4 Intra-industry/inter-industry mobility rate during the 12 months before enumeration (expressed as a proportion of the relevant job-changers among the employed population at the time of enumeration)



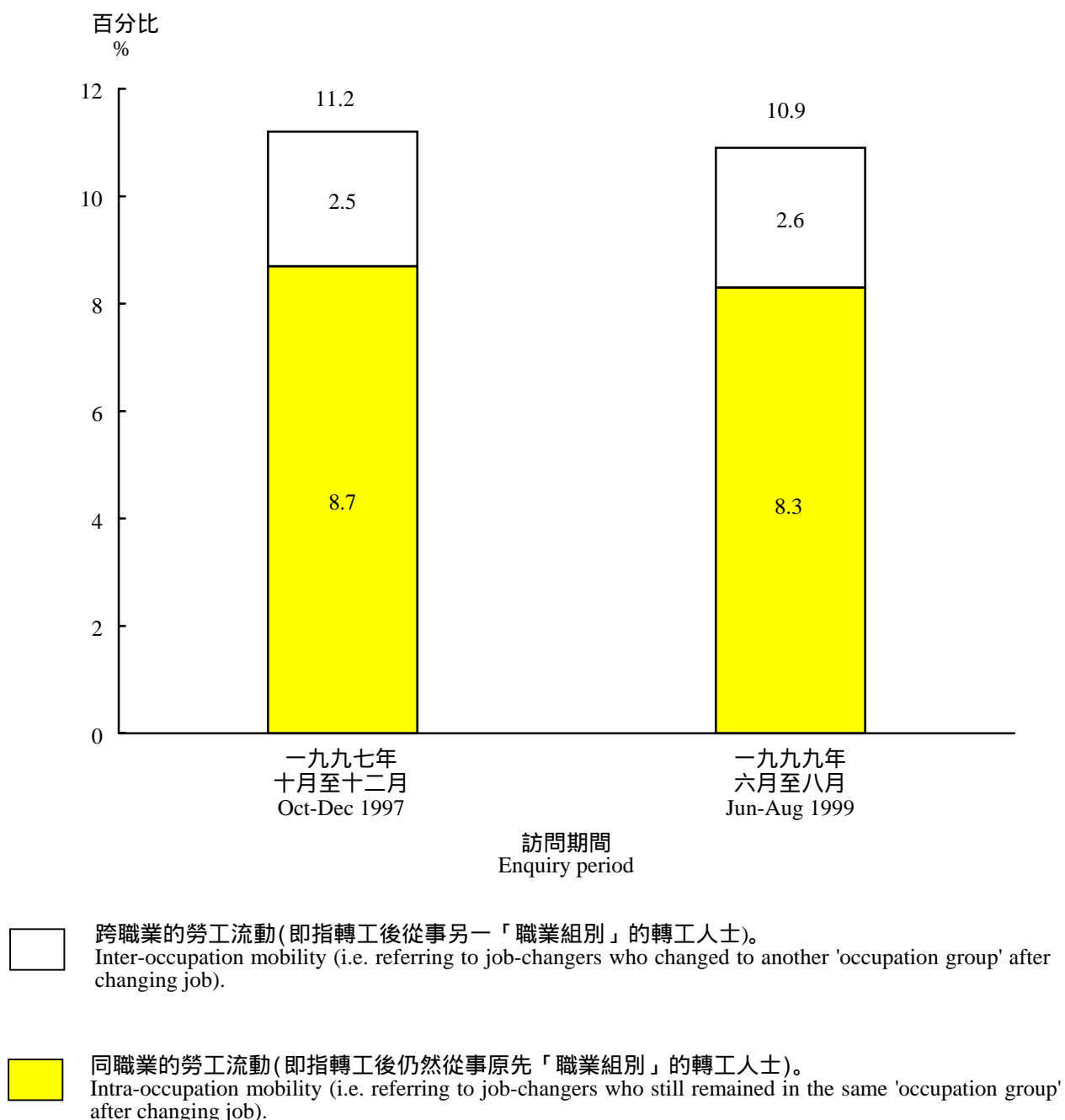
 跨行業的勞工流動(即指轉工後從事另一「行業類別」的轉工人士)。
Inter-industry mobility (i.e. referring to job-changers who changed to another 'industry sector' after changing job).

 同行業的勞工流動(即指轉工後仍然從事原先「行業類別」的轉工人士)。
Intra-industry mobility (i.e. referring to job-changers who still remained in the same 'industry sector' after changing job).

註釋：「行業類別」分為製造業；建造業；批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業；其他服務業(包括運輸、倉庫及通訊業；金融、保險、地產及商用服務業與社區、社會及個人服務業)及其他。

Note: 'Industry sectors' are classified into manufacturing; construction; wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels; other services (i.e. transport, storage and communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services); and others.

圖 1.5 在統計前十二個月內同職業及跨職業勞工流動的比率(按有關轉工人士在當時的就業人口中所佔的比例計算)
Chart 1.5 Intra-occupation/inter-occupation mobility rate during the 12 months before enumeration (expressed as a proportion of the relevant job-changers among the employed population at the time of enumeration)



註釋：「職業組別」分為經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員；文員；服務工作及商店銷售人員；工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員；非技術工人及其他。

Note: 'Occupation groups' are classified into managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals; clerks; service workers and shop sales workers; craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers; elementary occupations; and others.

2 內地來港定居未足七年人士 Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years

引言

2.1 政府統計處在一九九九年七月至十二月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項專題訪問，以了解內地來港定居未足七年人士(以下簡稱「來港未足七年人士」)的特徵。

2.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 22 300 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 92%。對在這個專題訪問中被識別為來港未足七年的人士，統計員會詢問其開始居港年份。有關來港未足七年人士的社會經濟特徵(例如性別、年齡、教育程度，以及其從事的行業和職業)的詳細分析，在「綜合住戶統計調查」的架構下進行。

2.3 根據從受訪住戶所搜集得的資料，可推論全香港人口的有關情況(有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍，請參閱本報告書內「統計調查方法概要」的部分)。

概念及定義

2.4 在是項專題訪問中，「來港未足七年人士」是指：

- (i) 從中國內地持單程證來港常住；及
- (ii) 來港後居港少於七年；

以及在統計期間居於香港或暫時身處於中國內地或澳門的人士。

專題訪問的主要結果

甲. 所有來港未足七年人士的分析

2.5 在統計期間，估計在港有 274 500 名來港未足七年人士。(表 2.1a)

INTRODUCTION

2.1 An enquiry was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department via the General Household Survey from July to December 1999 to study the characteristics of persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years (hereafter referred to as PMCs).

2.2 Some 22 300 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 92%. Persons identified to be PMCs in the enquiry were asked the year started residing in Hong Kong. Detailed analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of PMCs (e.g. sex, age, educational attainment, and industry and occupation in which they were engaged) was made under the framework of the General Household Survey.

2.3 Based on the information collected from the interviewed households, the situation related to the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred (please see the section on 'Brief description of survey methodology' in the report for the survey coverage).

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.4 In the enquiry, 'PMCs' referred to persons who:

- (i) came from the mainland of China on one-way permit to reside ordinarily in Hong Kong; and
- (ii) had resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years since then;

and were present in Hong Kong or temporarily in the mainland of China or Macau at the time of enumeration.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

A. Analysis on all PMCs

2.5 At the time of enumeration, it was estimated that there were 274 500 PMCs in Hong

Kong. (Table 2.1a)

開始居港年份

Year started residing in Hong Kong

2.6 在該 274 500 名來港未足七年人士中，約 92 800 人(33.8%)於一九九六年至九七年期間開始在本港居住，而 73 200 人(26.7%)和 72 900 人(26.6%)則分別於一九九八年至九九年和一九九四年至九五年開始在本港居住。(表 2.1a)

2.6 Of the 274 500 PMCs, some 92 800 (33.8%) started residing in Hong Kong during 1996-97, and 73 200 (26.7%) and 72 900 (26.6%) during 1998-99 and 1994-95 respectively. (Table 2.1a)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

2.7 在該 274 500 名來港未足七年人士中，約 27.1%年齡介乎十至十九歲，21.7%介乎三十至三十九歲。來港未足七年人士的年齡中位數為二十七歲，而全港整體人口的年齡中位數則為三十六歲。(表 2.1b)

2.7 About 27.1% of the 274 500 PMCs were aged 10-19 and 21.7% were aged 30-39. The median age of the PMCs was 27, as against 36 for the entire population of Hong Kong. (Table 2.1b)

2.8 按性別分析，女性的人數(190 900 人)遠較男性(83 600 人)為高。就年齡分布而言，約 71.5%來港未足七年的男性的年齡在二十歲以下，而在來港未足七年的女性中的相應比例則為 30.5%。來港未足七年的男性年齡中位數為十四歲，而來港未足七年的女性年齡中位數則為三十三歲。(表 2.1b)

2.8 Analysed by sex, the number of females (190 900) was much higher than males (83 600). Regarding age pattern, about 71.5% of male PMCs were aged below 20, as compared with 30.5% for the female PMCs. The median age of male PMCs was 14 and that of female PMCs was 33. (Table 2.1b)

婚姻狀況

Marital status

2.9 在 185 300 名十五歲及以上的來港未足七年人士中，約 71.4%已婚，24.9%從未結婚，而餘下的 3.7%則是喪偶/離婚/分居。在十五歲及以上來港未足七年人士中，男性和女性按婚姻狀況的分布明顯不同。女性中已婚人士的比例為 81.1%，而男性中已婚人士的比例則為 35.5%。約 64.3%來港未足七年的十五歲及以上男性從未結婚，這是由於他們大部分相對地年輕。(表 2.1c)

2.9 Of the 185 300 PMCs aged 15 and over, about 71.4% were married, 24.9% were never married and the remaining 3.7% were widowed/divorced/separated. The distribution of male and female PMCs aged 15 and over by marital status differed significantly. The proportion of married females was 81.1%, as against 35.5% for married males. About 64.3% of the male PMCs aged 15 and over were never married as most of them were relatively young. (Table 2.1c)

教育程度

Educational attainment

2.10 按教育程度分析，在該 185 300 名十五歲及以上的來港未足七年人士中，約 58.8%達中學/預科程度，而另外 28.5%則具小學程度。只有 5.8%的人士具專上教育程度，而在十五歲及以上的整體人口中，則有 17.4%具專上教育程度。(表 2.1d)

2.10 Analysed by educational attainment, about 58.8% of the 185 300 PMCs aged 15 and over had secondary/matriculation education and another 28.5% had primary education. Only 5.8% had tertiary education, as against 17.4% for the entire population aged 15 and over. (Table 2.1d)

經濟活動身分

2.11 在該 185 300 名十五歲及以上的來港未足七年的人士中，約 57.3%沒有從事經濟活動，餘下的 42.7%則從事經濟活動。（表 2.1e）

2.12 在十五歲及以上的來港未足七年的男性中，約 34.7%為非從事經濟活動的學生，而在十五歲及以上的來港未足七年的女性中，46.0%和 8.4%分別為料理家務者和非從事經濟活動的學生。（表 2.1e）

居住的房屋類別

2.13 約半數(50.4%)的來港未足七年人士居於私人永久性房屋，而 39.1%則居於公營租住房屋。（表 2.1f）

乙. 來港未足七年的就業人士的分析

年齡及性別

2.14 在該 274 500 名來港未足七年的人士中，70 800 人(25.8%)為就業人士。當中，51 700 人(73.1%)為女性，而 19 000 人(26.9%)則為男性。（表 2.2a）

2.15 按年齡進一步分析，在來港未足七年的男性就業人士中，年齡介乎二十至二十九歲的人士為數最多，有 7 000 人(佔所有來港未足七年的男性就業人士的 37.0%)，其次為年齡介乎三十至三十九歲和四十至四十九歲的人士，分別有 4 600 人(24.2%)和 4 000 人(20.8%)。而女性則分別約有 18 200 人(35.2%)和 17 100 人(33.0%)年齡介乎四十至四十九歲和三十至三十九歲。來港未足七年的男性就業人士的年齡中位數為三十歲，而女性就業人士的年齡中位數則為三十八歲。（表 2.2a）

教育程度

2.16 在該些來港未足七年的就業人士中，超過半數(56.8%)達中學/預科程度，而另外 29.9%則具小學程度。他們的教育程度較本地所有就業人士的為低。前者約 8.9%具專上教育程度，而後者則有 22.8%。（表 2.2b）

Activity status

2.11 Some 57.3% of the 185 300 PMCs aged 15 and over were economically inactive and the remaining 42.7% were economically active. (Table 2.1e)

2.12 About 34.7% of the male PMCs aged 15 and over were students who were economically inactive, while 46.0% and 8.4% of their female counterparts were home-makers and students who were economically inactive respectively. (Table 2.1e)

Type of housing resided in

2.13 About one-half (50.4%) of the PMCs resided in private permanent housing and 39.1% resided in public rental housing. (Table 2.1f)

B. Analysis on employed PMCs*Age and sex*

2.14 Of the 274 500 PMCs, 70 800 (25.8%) were employed. Among them, 51 700 (73.1%) were females and 19 000 (26.9%) were males. (Table 2.2a)

2.15 Further analysed by age, the largest group of employed PMCs for males was those aged 20-29, with 7 000 persons (37.0% of all male employed PMCs). This was followed by the age groups 30-39 and 40-49, with 4 600 (24.2%) and 4 000 (20.8%) persons respectively. For females, about 18 200 (35.2%) and 17 100 (33.0%) persons were aged 40-49 and 30-39 respectively. The median age of male employed PMCs was 30 and that of their female counterparts was 38. (Table 2.2a)

Educational attainment

2.16 More than half (56.8%) of these employed PMCs had secondary/matriculation education and another 29.9% had primary education. The employed PMCs had lower educational attainment than all employed persons in the territory. Some 8.9% had tertiary education, as against 22.8% among the total employed population. (Table 2.2b)

行業

Industry

2.17 在該 70 800 名來港未足七年的就業人士中，55.5%從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業，而 21.6%則從事其他服務業(包括運輸、倉庫及通訊業；金融、保險、地產及商用服務業；與社區、社會及個人服務業)。而在總就業人口中，其相應的比例則分別為 30.1%和 48.0%。(表 2.2c)

2.17 Of the 70 800 employed PMCs, 55.5% worked in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, and 21.6% worked in other services sector (including the transport, storage and communications sector; the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector; and the community, social and personal services sector), as against 30.1% and 48.0% respectively among the total employed population. (Table 2.2c)

2.18 按性別進一步分析，在來港未足七年的男性就業人士中，約 38.6%和 32.4%分別從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業和建造業。就女性而言，61.7%從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業。(表 2.2c)

2.18 Further analysed by sex, about 38.6% and 32.4% of the male employed PMCs worked in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, and the construction sector respectively. For females, 61.7% of them worked in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector. (Table 2.2c)

職業

Occupation

2.19 在該 70 800 名來港未足七年的就業人士中，約三分之一(33.9%)為非技術工人，另外 30.7%為服務工作及商店銷售人員。而約 9.0%為經理及行政級人員與專業人員及輔助專業人員，在總就業人口中的相應比例則為 29.8%。(表 2.2d)

2.19 Around one-third (33.9%) of the 70 800 employed PMCs were engaged in elementary occupations and another 30.7% were service workers and shop sales workers. About 9.0% were managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals, as against 29.8% for the total employed population. (Table 2.2d)

2.20 按性別進一步分析，來港未足七年的男性和女性就業人士各有不同的按職業分布模式。就來港未足七年的男性就業人士而言，以任職工藝及有關人員與機台及機器操作員及裝配員的人士佔最大比例(40.7%)，其次為任職經理及行政級人員與專業人員及輔助專業人員(19.5%)、非技術工人(16.8%)和服務工作及商店銷售人員(16.7%)，而女性則以非技術工人(40.2%)和服務工作及商店銷售人員(35.8%)為兩個最普遍從事的職業。(表 2.2d)

2.20 Further analysed by sex, male and female employed PMCs had different distribution patterns by occupation. For male employed PMCs, the largest proportion was craft and related workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers (40.7%), followed by managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals (19.5%), workers in elementary occupations (16.8%) and service workers and shop sales workers (16.7%). As for females, elementary occupations (40.2%) and service workers and shop sales workers (35.8%) were the two most common occupations. (Table 2.2d)

每月就業收入

Monthly employment earnings

2.21 在該 70 800 名來港未足七年的就業人士中，大部分(58.7%)的每月就業收入為 4,000 元至 7,999 元，而只有 5.1%的人士的每月就業收入為 15,000 元及以上。(表 2.2e)

2.21 The majority (58.7%) of the 70 800 employed PMCs had monthly employment earnings of \$4,000-\$7,999, while only 5.1% had monthly employment earnings of \$15,000 and over. (Table 2.2e)

2.22 該些來港未足七年的就業人士的每月就業收入較全港整體就業人士的為低。前者的每月就業收入中位數為 6,000 元，而後者的則為 10,000 元。（表 2.2e）

2.22 The employed PMCs generally had lower monthly employment earnings than employed persons in Hong Kong as a whole. The median monthly employment earnings of the employed PMCs was \$6,000, as against \$10,000 for the total employed population. (Table 2.2e)

資料的局限

2.23 有一點要注意，本報告所載述的來港未足七年人士數目較入境事務處所登記的在訪問前七年內持單程證到港總人數為小，這可能因為有些持單程證到港的人士於抵港後已返回中國內地、移民往其他國家或死亡。因此，在入境事務處所登記的持單程證到港人數會多於居港的來港未足七年人士的實際數目。

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

2.23 It should be noted that the number of PMCs as presented in this report is smaller than the number of one-way permit holders entering Hong Kong during the 7 years before enumeration as registered by the Immigration Department. This is probably because some of the one-way permit holders after arriving in Hong Kong have returned to the mainland of China, emigrated to other countries or died. Thus the number of one-way permit holders in the Immigration Department's records exceeds to some extent the actual number of PMCs residing in Hong Kong.

2.24 在是項專題訪問中，從中國內地持單程證來港的受訪者在受訪時要回憶其在港居住期間，這亦構成另一個資料局限。他們所提供的答案(尤其是當受訪者在港已居住了若干年)可能有記憶上的差誤。

2.24 Another limitation is that respondents coming from the mainland of China on one-way permit were asked in the enquiry to recall the duration of their residence in Hong Kong. Their answers might be prone to memory error, especially if the respondents had already resided in Hong Kong for some years.

表 2.1a 按開始居港年份劃分的內地來港定居未足七年人士數目
Table 2.1a Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by year started residing in Hong Kong

開始居港年份 Year started residing in Hong Kong	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
一九九二年至一九九三年 1992 - 1993	35.6	13.0
一九九四年至一九九五年 1994 - 1995	72.9	26.6
一九九六年至一九九七年 1996 - 1997	92.8	33.8
一九九八年至一九九九年 1998 - 1999	73.2	26.7
總計 Total	274.5	100.0

表 2.1b 按年齡及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足七年人士數目
Table 2.1b Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	內地來港定居未足七年人士 Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years						總人口 Total population
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall		百分比 %
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	
0 - 9	21.8	26.0	21.8	11.4	43.6	15.9	10.7
10 - 19	38.0	45.5	36.3	19.0	74.3	27.1	12.5
20 - 29	10.0	12.0	20.2	10.6	30.2	11.0	14.8
30 - 39	6.2	7.4	53.4	28.0	59.6	21.7	20.0
40 - 49	4.5	5.3	40.0	21.0	44.5	16.2	17.8
50 - 59	1.9	2.3	12.4	6.5	14.3	5.2	9.7
≥ 60	1.3	1.5	6.7	3.5	7.9	2.9	14.5
總計 Total	83.6	100.0	190.9	100.0	274.5	100.0	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	14		33		27		36

表 2.1c 按年齡/婚姻狀況及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足七年人士數目
Table 2.1c Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by age/marital status and sex

年齡組別/ 婚姻狀況 Age group/ marital status	內地來港定居未足七年人士 Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years						總人口 Total population
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	44.3	53.0	44.8	23.5	89.2	32.5	16.8
年齡十五歲 及以上 Aged 15 and over	39.3	47.0	146.1	76.5	185.3	67.5	83.2
從未結婚 Never married	25.2	(64.3)	20.9	(14.3)	46.1	(24.9)	(30.8)
已婚 Married	13.9	(35.5)	118.5	(81.1)	132.4	(71.4)	(61.1)
喪偶/離婚/分居 Widowed/ divorced/ separated	0.1	(0.3)	6.7	(4.6)	6.8	(3.7)	(8.0)
總計 Total	83.6	100.0	190.9	100.0	274.5	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內的所有十五歲及以上的內地來港定居未足七年人士中所佔的百分比。

Note : * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years in the respective sex groups.

表 2.1d 按年齡/教育程度及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足七年人士數目
Table 2.1d Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by age/educational attainment and sex

年齡組別/ 教育程度 Age group/ educational attainment	內地來港定居未足七年人士 Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years						總人口 Total population
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	百分比* %*
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	44.3	53.0	44.8	23.5	89.2	32.5	16.8
年齡十五歲 及以上 Aged 15 and over	39.3	47.0	146.1	76.5	185.3	67.5	83.2
未受教育/ 幼稚園 No schooling/ kindergarten	0.3	(0.7)	12.5	(8.5)	12.7	(6.9)	(8.3)
小學 Primary	5.4	(13.7)	47.4	(32.5)	52.8	(28.5)	(22.9)
中學/預科 Secondary/ matriculation	29.4	(75.0)	79.6	(54.5)	109.0	(58.8)	(51.4)
專上教育 Tertiary							
- 非學位 non-degree	1.2	(3.0)	3.9	(2.7)	5.1	(2.7)	(6.8)
- 學位 degree	3.0	(7.6)	2.7	(1.8)	5.7	(3.1)	(10.6)
總計 Total	83.6	100.0	190.9	100.0	274.5	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內的所有十五歲及以上的內地來港定居未足七年人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years in the respective sex groups.

表 2.1e 按年齡/經濟活動身分及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足七年人士數目
Table 2.1e Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by age/activity status and sex

年齡組別/ 經濟活動身分 Age group/ activity status	內地來港定居未足七年人士 Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years						總人口 Total population
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	百分比* %*
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	44.3	53.0	44.8	23.5	89.2	32.5	16.8
年齡十五歲 及以上 Aged 15 and over	39.3	47.0	146.1	76.5	185.3	67.5	83.2
從事經濟活動 Economically active	22.7	(57.7)	56.5	(38.7)	79.1	(42.7)	(62.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	16.6	(42.3)	89.6	(61.3)	106.2	(57.3)	(38.0)
學生 Students	13.6	(34.7)	12.3	(8.4)	26.0	(14.0)	(7.7)
料理家務者 Home-makers	} 3.0	} (7.5)	67.3	(46.0)	} 80.2	} (43.3)	} (30.3)
退休人士 Retired persons			4.8	(3.3)			
其他 Others			5.3	(3.6)			
總計 Total	83.6	100.0	190.9	100.0	274.5	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內的所有十五歲及上的內地來港定居未足七年人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years in the respective sex groups.

表 2.1f 按居住的房屋類別劃分的內地來港定居未足七年人士數目
Table 2.1f Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by type of housing resided in

居住的房屋類別 Type of housing resided in	內地來港定居未足七年人士 Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years		總人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	107.3	39.1	36.5
補助出售單位* Subsidized sale flats*	11.6	4.2	15.6
私人永久性房屋# Private permanent housing#	138.3	50.4	46.6
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	17.3	6.3	1.4
總計 Total	274.5	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位和香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。

Notes : * Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme and Private Sector Participation Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, and flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society.

包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅/平房/新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及其他永久性房屋。

Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures and other permanent housing.

表 2.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足七年的就業人士數目
Table 2.2a Employed persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	內地來港定居未足七年的就業人士 Employed persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years						總就業 人口 Total employed population
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall		百分比 %
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	
15 - 19	1.8	9.2	1.3	2.5	3.1	4.3	1.8
20 - 29	7.0	37.0	9.7	18.8	16.8	23.7	23.7
30 - 39	4.6	24.2	17.1	33.0	21.7	30.6	32.4
40 - 49	4.0	20.8	18.2	35.2	22.2	31.4	26.5
≥ 50	1.7	8.7	5.4	10.4	7.0	9.9	15.6
總計 Total	19.0	100.0	51.7	100.0	70.8	100.0	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	30		38		36		37

表 2.2b 按教育程度及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足七年的就業人士數目
Table 2.2b Employed persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by educational attainment and sex

教育程度 Educational attainment	內地來港定居未足七年的就業人士 Employed persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years						總就業 人口 Total employed population
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall		百分比 %
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/ kindergarten	0.1	0.4	3.0	5.7	3.0	4.3	1.7
小學 Primary	2.7	14.0	18.5	35.8	21.2	29.9	17.2
中學/預科 Secondary/ matriculation	13.6	71.4	26.6	51.5	40.2	56.8	58.3
專上教育 Tertiary							
- 非學位 non-degree	0.8	4.2	2.1	4.0	2.9	4.1	8.9
- 學位 degree	1.9	10.0	1.5	3.0	3.4	4.9	13.9
總計 Total	19.0	100.0	51.7	100.0	70.8	100.0	100.0

表 2.2c 按行業及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足七年的就業人士數目
Table 2.2c Employed persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by industry and sex

行業 Industry	內地來港定居未足七年的就業人士 Employed persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years						總就業 人口 Total employed population
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall		百分比 %
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	
製造業 Manufacturing	1.8	9.7	5.9	11.5	7.8	11.0	11.6
建造業 Construction	6.2	32.4	1.9	3.6	8.0	11.3	9.5
服務業 Services							
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	7.3	38.6	31.9	61.7	39.3	55.5	30.1
其他服務業* Other services*	3.7	19.3	11.6	22.4	15.3	21.6	48.0
其他 Others	-	-	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9
總計 Total	19.0	100.0	51.7	100.0	70.8	100.0	100.0

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

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

表 2.2d 按職業及性別劃分的內地來港定居未足七年的就業人士數目
Table 2.2d Employed persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by occupation and sex

職業 Occupation	內地來港定居未足七年的就業人士 Employed persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years						總就業 人口 Total employed population
	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall		百分比 %
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	
經理及行政級人員 與專業及輔助專 業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	3.7	19.5	2.6	5.1	6.3	9.0	29.8
文員 Clerks	1.2	6.3	6.6	12.8	7.8	11.0	18.2
服務工作及商店銷 售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	3.2	16.7	18.5	35.8	21.7	30.7	14.0
工藝及有關人員與 機台及機器操作 員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.8	40.7	2.9	5.6	10.7	15.1	19.5
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	3.2	16.8	20.8	40.2	24.0	33.9	18.2
其他 Others	-	-	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
總計 Total	19.0	100.0	51.7	100.0	70.8	100.0	100.0

表 2.2e 按每月就業收入劃分的內地來港定居未足七年的就業人士數目
Table 2.2e Employed persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years by monthly employment earnings

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	內地來港定居未足七年的就業人士 Employed persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years		總就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
< 3,000	4.9	6.9	2.7
3,000 - 3,999	3.4	4.8	5.7
4,000 - 4,999	7.8	11.0	2.9
5,000 - 5,999	12.5	17.7	4.4
6,000 - 6,999	12.3	17.4	6.3
7,000 - 7,999	8.9	12.6	6.6
8,000 - 8,999	6.7	9.5	8.9
9,000 - 9,999	3.3	4.6	6.2
10,000 - 14,999	7.4	10.4	25.0
≥ 15,000	3.6	5.1	31.2
總計 Total	70.8	100.0	100.0
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)		6,000	10,000

3 回流香港人士

Returnees to Hong Kong

引言

3.1 政府統計處在一九九九年七月至十二月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項專題訪問，以了解回流香港人士的特徵。

3.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 22 300 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 92%。對在這個專題訪問中被識別為回流的人士，統計員會詢問其以前居住的國家／地區，他們在該國家／地區的居住期間及回港常住年份。有關回流人士的社會經濟特徵(例如性別、年齡、教育程度，以及其從事的行業和職業)的詳細分析，在「綜合住戶統計調查」的架構下進行。

3.3 根據從受訪住戶所搜集得的資料，可推論全香港人口的有關情況(有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍，請參閱本報告書內「統計調查方法概要」的部分)。

概念及定義

3.4 就是項專題訪問而言，「回流人士」是指在香港/中國內地/澳門出生的香港居民，而在統計前十年內於另外一個國家/地區(包括中國內地/澳門)經常居住最少兩年，並於其後返港居住的住戶常住成員。

3.5 有一點要注意，在上述第 3.4 段定義所指的「回流人士」，與「回流移民」(即曾經移居另外一個國家/地區而其後返港常住的香港居民)不同。確立一名人士是否「回流移民」是困難的事情，特別是在一般的住戶統計調查。原因是，第一：「移民」並無嚴謹及普遍接受的定義，例如，有些人認為，某人持有移民簽證在一移居國停留一段短時間後便離開，不應視作「移民」。第二：涉及國籍或外

INTRODUCTION

3.1 An enquiry was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department via the General Household Survey from July to December 1999 to study the characteristics of returnees to Hong Kong.

3.2 Some 22 300 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 92%. Persons identified to be returnees in the enquiry were asked the previous country/territory of residence, duration of residence in that country/territory and year returning to ordinary residence in Hong Kong. Detailed analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of returnees (e.g. sex, age, educational attainment, and industry and occupation in which they were engaged) was made under the framework of the General Household Survey.

3.3 Based on the information collected from the interviewed households, the situation related to the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred (please see the section on 'Brief description of survey methodology' in the report for the survey coverage).

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3.4 For the purpose of the enquiry, 'returnees' in a household referred to usual household members who were Hong Kong residents born in Hong Kong/the mainland of China/Macau and had returned to reside ordinarily in Hong Kong, after having ordinarily resided in another country/territory (including the mainland of China/Macau) for at least 2 years during the 10 years before enumeration.

3.5 It should be noted that returnees, as defined by the operational definition stated in paragraph 3.4, are different from 'returned emigrants', i.e. Hong Kong residents who had previously emigrated to another country/territory and then returned to reside ordinarily in Hong Kong. It is difficult, especially in the context of the household survey, to ask whether a person is a returned emigrant. First, there is no strict and commonly accepted definition of 'emigrant'. For

國居留權等問題，敏感程度十分之高。在這個專題訪問中所界定的回流人士，不但包括回流移民，一些例如在海外完成學業後返港的香港居民和在另一個國家/地區工作超過兩年後返港的香港居民等，亦包括在內。

估計數目

3.6 根據專題訪問所得資料，回流人士的數目估計為 118 400 人。

3.7 不過，從這個專題訪問獲取的回流人士估計總數，相信有相當程度低估的情況。

資料的局限

3.8 由於主題頗為敏感，會出現一些受訪者不願意準確地提供所需資料的情況，因而引致數目低估的結果。雖然採用了第 3.4 段所提及的定義，在某程度上可減輕這問題，但仍不能將之解決。此外，在這個專題訪問中，用以界定一名人士是否回流人士所採用的定義有一定的限制。在一些情況下，曾經持移民簽證進入另外一個國家而其後返港常住的人士，按此定義將不會被界定為「回流人士」。以下是一些情況的舉例：

- (i) 該人士在移居國只居住了一段短時間(例如一年)，由於不適應當地生活或其他原因而返港；及
- (ii) 該人士由於商務或其他理由頻密回港，導致在移居國居住的總時間少於兩年。

example, some parties consider that a person who has stayed for a short while in a host country with an immigration visa and has left since should not be considered as 'emigrant'. Second, questions related to nationality or right of residence abroad are involved and these are very sensitive in nature. Returnees defined in this enquiry would include not only returned emigrants, but also other persons such as those Hong Kong residents returning to Hong Kong after completing their study abroad, and those returning to Hong Kong after staying in another country/territory for work for a period of more than 2 years.

ESTIMATED NUMBER

3.6 The number of returnees estimated from results of the enquiry was 118 400.

3.7 However, the estimated total number of returnees obtained from the enquiry was considered to be subject to substantial under-reporting.

LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

3.8 Owing to the rather sensitive nature of the subject, some respondents may not be willing to provide the required information accurately and this may result in under-estimation of the figures. Although the use of the operational definition stated in paragraph 3.4 could reduce the problem to some extent, it could not be resolved. Besides, the operational definition adopted in this enquiry in classifying a person as a returnee is bound to be restrictive. In some cases, persons who had returned to reside ordinarily in Hong Kong after landing with an immigration visa to another country were not classified as returnees under the current definition. Situations like the following may exist:

- (i) the person stayed in the host country for only a short period (e.g. one year) and then returned to Hong Kong owing to adaptation difficulties or other reasons; and;
- (ii) the person frequently returned to Hong Kong for business or other purposes

such that the total time spent in the host country was less than 2 years.

3.9 另一個問題是在這個專題訪問中，要聯絡和訪問一些回流人士是相當困難。有些回流人士需要在本港及其他國家/地區之間頻密往返，以及有些回流人士顯然以香港為家庭基地但經常在中國內地工作。就這些人士而言，他們在資料搜集期間被接觸的機會較低，導致他們在整個專題訪問中的代表性偏低。

3.9 Another issue is the difficulty in contacting and interviewing returnees in the enquiry. There were some returnees who needed to travel between Hong Kong and other countries/territories frequently. Also, there were some returnees who might be regularly working in the mainland of China while maintaining a home base in Hong Kong. For these persons, there was a lower chance of contacting them during the data collection period and hence they were under-represented in the enquiry.

3.10 而受訪者在提供答案時，要回憶過去十年期間的情況，故此資料可能有差誤，這亦構成另一個問題。

3.10 Yet another problem is that answers provided by the respondents in recalling their previous experience back to the past 10 years might be prone to reporting error.

3.11 基於第 3.8 至 3.10 段所提及的各種原因，對於是次統計調查的結果(尤其是回流人士的估計數目)必須謹慎闡釋。然而，這個統計調查的結果可作為粗略的參考，以了解回流人士的一些社會及經濟特徵的概況。下文載列了有關的分析。

3.11 Owing to the factors mentioned in paragraphs 3.8-3.10, caution should be taken in interpreting the survey findings, especially the estimated number of returnees. Nevertheless, crude reference may be made to the survey findings for gaining some impression of the socio-economic characteristics of the returnees, as presented in the following sections.

專題訪問的主要結果

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

甲. 所有回流人士的分析

A. Analysis on all returnees

年齡及性別

Age and sex

3.12 55.4%的回流人士為男性，而 44.6%為女性。(表 3.1a)

3.12 55.4% of the returnees were males and 44.6% were females. (Table 3.1a)

3.13 年齡分析，31.5%的回流人士介乎三十至三十九歲，而 28.1%介乎二十至二十九歲和 19.4%介乎四十至四十九歲，他們合佔回流人士總數的 79.0%。而在整體人口中，這三個年齡組別的人士的相應百分比為 20.0%、14.8% 和 17.8%，其合計的百分比為 52.6%。按性別進一步分析，男性回流人士按年齡的分布與女性的相似。男性和女性回流人士的年齡中位數均為三十三歲，而整體人口的年齡中位數則為三十六歲。(表 3.1a)

3.13 Analysed by age, 31.5% of the returnees were aged 30-39, while 28.1% were aged 20-29 and 19.4% aged 40-49. They together constituted 79.0% of the total. The corresponding shares for these 3 age groups in the entire population were 20.0%, 14.8% and 17.8%, with a combined share of 52.6%. Analysed further by sex, the distribution of male returnees by age was similar to that of their female counterparts. The median age of male and female returnees was both 33, as against 36 for the entire population. (Table 3.1a)

婚姻狀況

3.14 在十五歲及以上的回流人士中，約 56.3% 已婚，40.6% 從未結婚，而餘下的 3.2% 則為喪偶/離婚/分居，而在十五歲及以上的整體人口中的相應數字則為 61.1%、30.8% 和 8.0%。按性別進一步分析，男女回流人士均具相似的模式。（表 3.1b）

教育程度

3.15 十五歲及以上的回流人士的教育程度較十五歲及以上的整體人口的教育程度相對為高，約 53.7% 具專上學位程度，而在整體人口中的相應比例則為 10.6%。相對之下，只有 7.6% 的回流人士具小學及以下程度，而在整體人口中的相應比例則為 31.2%。（表 3.1c）

經濟活動身分

3.16 在十五歲及以上的回流人士中，約 80.2% 為從事經濟活動人士，而在整體人口中的相應比例則為 62.0%。而 6.0% 的十五歲及以上的回流人士為僱主，在十五歲及以上的整體人口中的相應比例則為 2.9%。按經濟活動身分和性別分析，在十五歲及以上男性回流人士中從事經濟活動人士所佔的比例(89.6%)，較在十五歲及以上女性回流人士中相應的比例(68.5%)為高。（表 3.1d）

居住的房屋類別

3.17 約 76.9% 的回流人士居於私人永久性房屋，而 11.3% 則居於公營租住房屋，在整體人口中的相應比例分別為 46.6% 和 36.5%。（表 3.1e）

以前居住的國家/地區

3.18 按以前居住的國家/地區分析，約 34.5% 的回流人士曾經於訪問前十年內在加拿大居住了最少兩年，而 23.6% 以前則曾經在澳洲及新西蘭居住。按性別進一步分析，男女回流人士均具相似的模式。（表 3.1f）

Marital status

3.14 Some 56.3% of the returnees aged 15 and over were married, 40.6% were never married and the remaining 3.2% were widowed/divorced/separated, compared to the corresponding figures of 61.1%, 30.8% and 8.0% for the entire population aged 15 and over. Similar patterns were observed for male and female returnees when further analysed by sex. (Table 3.1b)

Educational attainment

3.15 Returnees aged 15 and over had relatively higher educational attainment than the entire population aged 15 and over. Some 53.7% had tertiary education (degree), as against 10.6% for the entire population aged 15 and over. In contrast, only 7.6% had primary education and below, as compared with 31.2% for the entire population aged 15 and over. (Table 3.1c)

Activity status

3.16 About 80.2% of the returnees aged 15 and over were economically active, as against 62.0% for the entire population aged 15 and over. Among the returnees aged 15 and over, 6.0% were employers, as against 2.9% for the entire population aged 15 and over. Analysed by activity status and sex, the proportion of economically active returnees among males aged 15 and over (89.6%) was higher than that among their female counterparts (68.5%). (Table 3.1d)

Type of housing resided in

3.17 Some 76.9% of the returnees resided in private permanent housing and 11.3% resided in public rental housing, as against 46.6% and 36.5% respectively for the entire population. (Table 3.1e)

Previous country/territory of residence

3.18 Analysed by previous country/territory of residence, about 34.5% of the returnees had previously resided in Canada for at least 2 years during the 10 years before enumeration, while 23.6% had previously resided in Australia and New Zealand. Similar patterns were observed for males and females when further analysed by sex. (Table 3.1f)

在以前居住的國家/地區的居住期間

3.19 按在以前居住的國家/地區的居住期間分析，約 53.7% 的回流人士曾經在其以前居住的國家/地區居住兩年至少於五年，20.5% 介乎五年至少於七年，13.2% 介乎七年至少於十年，而 12.6% 則曾居住了十年及以上。概括而言，曾經居住在加拿大和美國的回流人士均具相似的模式。(表 3.1g)

回港常住年份

3.20 稍多於半數(55.7%)的回流人士於一九九四年至九七年期間回港常住。相對之下，只有 4.0% 於一九九零年至九一年期間回港。從個別國家/地區返港的回流人士在這方面的分布模式與總體的大致相似。(表 3.1h)

乙. 回流就業人士的分析*年齡及性別*

3.21 在所有十五歲及以上的回流人士中，約 75.2% 在訪問期間為就業人士。當中，61.7% 為男性，38.3% 為女性。而在整體就業人口中，相應的數字則為 59.8% 和 40.2%。(表 3.2a)

3.22 回流就業人士相對而言較本地整體就業人口年輕。在回流就業人士中，38.2% 年齡介乎三十至三十九歲，34.4% 則介乎十五至二十九歲，而在整體就業人口中的相應比例則分別為 32.4% 和 25.5%。回流就業人士的年齡中位數為三十三歲，而整體就業人口的年齡中位數則為三十七歲。(表 3.2a)

3.23 男性回流就業人士中，以年齡介乎三十至三十九歲的人士(37.7%)為數最多。就女性而言，約 40.8% 年齡介乎十五至二十九歲，而另外 39.1% 則介乎三十至三十九歲。男性回流就業人士的年齡普遍較女性回流就業人士的

Duration of residence in previous country/territory of residence

3.19 When analysed by duration of residence in previous country/territory of residence, some 53.7% of the returnees had resided in their previous country/territory of residence for 2 to less than 5 years, 20.5% for 5 to less than 7 years, 13.2% for 7 to less than 10 years, and 12.6% for 10 years and over. Broadly speaking, similar patterns were observed for those having previously resided in Canada and the United States. (Table 3.1g)

Year returning to ordinary residence in Hong Kong

3.20 Slightly more than half (55.7%) of the returnees returned to ordinarily reside in Hong Kong during 1994-97. In contrast, only 4.0% returned to Hong Kong during 1990-91. The distribution patterns by individual countries/territories from where they returned were broadly similar to that for the total. (Table 3.1h)

B. Analysis on employed returnees*Age and sex*

3.21 Of all returnees aged 15 and over, some 75.2% were employed at the time of enumeration. Among them, 61.7% were males and 38.3% were females. The corresponding figures for the total employed population were 59.8% and 40.2%. (Table 3.2a)

3.22 The employed returnees were relatively younger than the entire employed population in the territory. Of those employed returnees, 38.2% were aged 30-39 and 34.4% were aged 15-29, as against 32.4% and 25.5% respectively for the overall employed population. The median age of the employed returnees was 33, as against 37 for all employed persons. (Table 3.2a)

3.23 The largest group of employed returnees among males was those aged 30-39 (37.7%). For females, about 40.8% of employed returnees were aged 15-29 and another 39.1% were aged 30-39. Male employed returnees were generally older than their female counterparts, with a median age of 34

為大，男性的年齡中位數為三十四歲，而女性的年齡中位數則為三十一歲。（表 3.2a）

as against the median age of 31 for females. (Table 3.2a)

教育程度

Educational attainment

3.24 回流就業人士的教育程度較整體就業人口的相對為高。前者中約 62.7% 具專上學位程度，而後者中只有 13.9%。相對之下，在回流就業人士中，只有 3.3% 具小學及以下程度，而在整體就業人口中，具小學及以下程度的人士所佔的比例則為 18.9%。按性別進一步分析，男女回流就業人士均具相似的模式。（表 3.2b）

3.24 The employed returnees had relatively higher educational attainment than the total employed population. About 62.7% of employed returnees had tertiary education (degree), as against 13.9% for the total employed population. In contrast, only 3.3% had primary education and below, as compared to 18.9% for the total employed population. Similar patterns were observed for male and female employed returnees when further analysed by sex. (Table 3.2b)

行業

Industry

3.25 約十分之三(29.5%)的回流就業人士從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業，另外 28.1% 從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業，而 18.7% 則從事社區、社會及個人服務業。在整體就業人口中的相應數字則分別為 13.9%，30.1% 和 23.0%。（表 3.2c）

3.25 About three-tenths (29.5%) of the employed returnees worked in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector, another 28.1% worked in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, and 18.7% worked in the community, social and personal services sector. The corresponding figures for the total employed population were 13.9%, 30.1% and 23.0%. (Table 3.2c)

職業

Occupation

3.26 近十分之三(29.3%)的回流就業人士為輔助專業人員，22.3% 為專業人員，22.1% 為經理及行政級人員。從事這幾類職業的人士在回流就業人士中所佔的比例(73.7%)，較其在整體就業人口中所佔的比例(29.8%)為高。（表 3.2d）

3.26 Nearly three-tenths (29.3%) of these employed returnees were associate professionals, 22.3% were professionals, and 22.1% were managers and administrators. A higher proportion (73.7%) of employed returnees took up these occupations when compared with 29.8% for the total employed population. (Table 3.2d)

3.27 男性和女性回流就業人士按職業分布各有不同。就男性回流就業人士而言，專業人員(26.8%)、輔助專業人員(25.3%)和經理及行政級人員(24.8%)為三個最普遍的職業，各佔所有男性回流就業人士約四分之一。至於女性回流就業人士，以從事輔助專業人員的人士(35.7%)為數最多，其次為文員(23.7%)。（表 3.2d）

3.27 The distributions of male and female employed returnees by occupation were different from each other. For male employed returnees, professionals (26.8%), associate professionals (25.3%), and managers and administrators (24.8%) were the three most common occupations, each accounting for around one-quarter of all male employed returnees respectively. As for their female counterparts, the largest group was associate professionals (35.7%), followed by clerks (23.7%). (Table 3.2d)

每月就業收入

3.28 約 28.2% 的回流就業人士的每月就業收入為 30,000 元及以上，而 21.3% 和 20.0% 的人士的每月就業收入則分別為 10,000 元至 14,999 元和 20,000 元至 29,999 元。而每月就業收入少於 5,000 元的人士，只佔所有回流就業人士的 2.5%。 (表 3.2e)

3.29 回流就業人士的每月就業收入較全港整體就業人士的為高。在訪問期間，回流就業人士的每月就業收入中位數為 18,000 元，而整體就業人口 of 的每月就業收入中位數則為 10,000 元。這可能是由於回流就業人士有較大比例具較高教育程度和擔任較高階層職業的工作所致。 (表 3.2e)

Monthly employment earnings

3.28 About 28.2% of the employed returnees had monthly employment earnings of \$30,000 and over, while 21.3% and 20.0% had monthly employment earnings of \$10,000 - \$14,999 and \$20,000 - \$29,999 respectively. Persons with monthly employment earnings of less than \$5,000 accounted for only 2.5% of all employed returnees. (Table 3.2e)

3.29 The employed returnees had higher monthly employment earnings than the employed persons in Hong Kong as a whole. The median monthly employment earnings of employed returnees was \$18,000 at the time of enumeration, as against \$10,000 for the total employed population. This was probably due to the fact that a larger proportion of them had higher educational attainment and took up jobs at the higher end of the occupational hierarchy. (Table 3.2e)

表 3.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的回流人士百分比分布
 Table 3.1a Percentage distribution of returnees by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	回流人士 Returnees			總人口 Total population
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
0 - 9	3.3	3.7	3.5	10.7
10 - 19	5.6	5.9	5.7	12.5
20 - 29	27.5	28.9	28.1	14.8
30 - 39	31.4	31.7	31.5	20.0
40 - 49	20.4	18.1	19.4	17.8
50 - 59	6.4	5.3	5.9	9.7
≥ 60	5.3	6.5	5.9	14.5
合計* Overall*	100.0 (55.4)	100.0 (44.6)	100.0 (100.0)	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	33	33	33	36

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有回流人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all returnees.

表 3.1b 按年齡/婚姻狀況及性別劃分的回流人士百分比分布
Table 3.1b Percentage distribution of returnees by age/marital status and sex

年齡組別/ 婚姻狀況 Age group/ marital status	回流人士 Returnees			總人口 Total population
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	百分比* %*
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	7.1	7.6	7.3	16.8
年齡十五歲 及以上 Aged 15 and over	92.9	92.4	92.7	83.2
從未結婚 <i>Never married</i>	(41.9)	(38.9)	(40.6)	(30.8)
已婚 <i>Married</i>	(55.9)	(56.8)	(56.3)	(61.1)
喪偶/離婚/分居 <i>Widowed/ divorced/ separated</i>	(2.2)	(4.3)	(3.2)	(8.0)
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內的所有十五歲及以上的回流人士中所佔的百分比。

Note：* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all returnees aged 15 and over in the respective sex groups.

表 3.1c 按年齡/教育程度及性別劃分的回流人士百分比分布
Table 3.1c Percentage distribution of returnees by age/educational attainment and sex

年齡組別/ 教育程度 Age group/ educational attainment	回流人士 Returnees			總人口 Total population 百分比* %*
	男 Male 百分比* %*	女 Female 百分比* %*	合計 Overall 百分比* %*	
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	7.1	7.6	7.3	16.8
年齡十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and over	92.9	92.4	92.7	83.2
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/ kindergarten	(0.7)	(2.6)	(1.6)	(8.3)
小學 Primary	(6.7)	(5.2)	(6.1)	(22.9)
中學/預科 Secondary/ matriculation	(24.7)	(31.0)	(27.5)	(51.4)
專上教育 Tertiary				
- 非學位 non-degree	(9.4)	(13.3)	(11.1)	(6.8)
- 學位 degree	(58.4)	(47.9)	(53.7)	(10.6)
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內的所有十五歲及以上的回流人士中所佔的百分比。

Note：* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all returnees aged 15 and over in the respective sex groups.

表 3.1d 按年齡/經濟活動身分及性別劃分的回流人士百分比分布
 Table 3.1d Percentage distribution of returnees by age/activity status and sex

年齡組別/ 經濟活動身分 Age group/ activity status	回流人士 Returnees			總人口 Total population 百分比* %*
	男 Male 百分比* %*	女 Female 百分比* %*	合計 Overall 百分比* %*	
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	7.1	7.6	7.3	16.8
年齡十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and over	92.9	92.4	92.7	83.2
從事經濟活動 Economically active	(89.6)	(68.5)	(80.2)	(62.0)
- 僱主 Employers	(9.3)	(1.9)	(6.0)	(2.9)
- 其他 Others	(80.4)	(66.5)	(74.2)	(59.1)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	(10.4)	(31.5)	(19.8)	(38.0)
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內的所有十五歲及以上的回流人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all returnees aged 15 and over in the respective sex groups.

表 3.1e 按居住的房屋類別劃分的回流人士百分比分布
 Table 3.1e Percentage distribution of returnees by type of housing resided in

居住的房屋類別 Type of housing resided in	回流人士 Returnees	總人口 Total population
	百分比 %	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	11.3	36.5
補助出售單位* Subsidized sale flats*	11.1	15.6
私人永久性房屋# Private permanent housing#	76.9	46.6
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	0.6	1.4
總計 Total	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位和香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。

包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅/平房/新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及其他永久性房屋。

Notes : * Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme and Private Sector Participation Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority, and flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society.

Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures and other permanent housing.

表 3.1f 按以前居住的國家/地區及性別劃分的回流人士百分比分布
Table 3.1f Percentage distribution of returnees by previous country/territory of residence and sex

以前居住的國家/地區 Previous country/territory of residence	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
加拿大 Canada	32.9	36.4	34.5
美國 United States	11.4	10.2	10.8
英國 U.K.	12.3	10.9	11.7
澳洲及新西蘭 Australia and New Zealand	22.4	25.1	23.6
中國內地及澳門 The mainland of China and Macau	6.1	3.7	5.0
中國內地、澳門及香港 以外的其他亞洲國家 /地區 Asian countries/territories other than the mainland of China, Macau and Hong Kong	9.4	8.4	9.0
其他 Others	5.5	5.2	5.4
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 3.1g 按在以前居住的國家/地區的居住期間及以前居住的國家/地區劃分的回流人士百分比分布

Table 3.1g Percentage distribution of returnees by duration of residence in previous country/territory of residence and previous country/territory of residence

在以前居住的國家/地區的 居住期間(年) Duration of residence in previous country/territory of residence (years)	以前居住的國家/地區 Previous country/territory of residence			
	加拿大 Canada	美國 United States	英國 U.K.	澳洲及新西蘭 Australia and New Zealand
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
2 - < 5	52.2	47.9	49.1	64.4
5 - < 7	26.7	24.8	15.1	13.4
7 - < 10	13.1	17.0	14.8	11.5
≥ 10	8.0	10.4	21.0	10.7
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

在以前居住的國家/地區的 居住期間(年) Duration of residence in previous country/territory of residence (years)	以前居住的國家/地區(續) Previous country/territory of residence (Cont'd)		
	香港以外的其他 亞洲國家/地區 Asian countries/ territories other than Hong Kong	其他 Others	合計 Overall
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
2 - < 5	57.1	29.4	53.7
5 - < 7	17.8	21.6	20.5
7 - < 10	8.9	22.0	13.2
≥ 10	16.2	26.9	12.6
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 3.1h 按回港常住年份及以前居住的國家/地區劃分的回流人士百分比分布
Table 3.1h Percentage distribution of returnees by year returning to ordinary residence in Hong Kong and previous country/territory of residence

回港常住年份 Year returning to ordinary residence in Hong Kong	以前居住的國家/地區 Previous country/territory of residence			
	加拿大 Canada	美國 United States	英國 U.K.	澳洲及新西蘭 Australia and New Zealand
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
一九九零年至一九九一年 1990 - 1991	3.9	-	9.5	3.5
一九九二年至一九九三年 1992 - 1993	16.8	23.3	22.9	19.7
一九九四年至一九九五年 1994 - 1995	23.8	29.5	26.4	23.9
一九九六年至一九九七年 1996 - 1997	35.4	22.7	28.4	30.5
一九九八年至一九九九年 1998 - 1999	20.1	24.4	12.8	22.4
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 3.1h(續) 按回港常住年份及以前居住的國家/地區劃分的回流人士百分比分布
Table 3.1h Percentage distribution of returnees by year returning to ordinary residence in Hong Kong and previous country/territory of residence (Cont'd)

回港常住年份 Year returning to ordinary residence in Hong Kong	以前居住的國家/地區(續) Previous country/territory of residence (Cont'd)		
	香港以外的其他 亞洲國家/地區 Asian countries/ territories other than Hong Kong	其他 Others	合計 Overall
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
一九九零年至一九九一年 1990 - 1991	4.1	3.0	4.0
一九九二年至一九九三年 1992 - 1993	16.0	23.8	19.2
一九九四年至一九九五年 1994 - 1995	19.5	23.2	24.1
一九九六年至一九九七年 1996 - 1997	32.6	33.8	31.5
一九九八年至一九九九年 1998 - 1999	27.9	16.1	21.1
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 3.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的回流就業人士百分比分布
Table 3.2a Percentage distribution of employed returnees by age and sex

	回流就業人士 Employed returnees			總就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	
年齡組別 Age group	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
15 - 29	30.4	40.8	34.4	25.5
30 - 39	37.7	39.1	38.2	32.4
40 - 49	23.4	15.8	20.5	26.5
≥ 50	8.5	4.3	6.9	15.6
合計* Overall*	100.0 (61.7)	100.0 (38.3)	100.0 (100.0)	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	34	31	33	37

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有回流就業人士中所佔的百分比。

Note：* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed returnees.

表 3.2b 按教育程度及性別劃分的回流就業人士百分比分布
Table 3.2b Percentage distribution of employed returnees by educational attainment and sex

教育程度 Educational attainment	回流就業人士 Employed returnees			總就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below	4.4	1.4	3.3	18.9
中學/預科 Secondary/ matriculation	22.7	22.9	22.8	58.3
專上教育 Tertiary				
- 非學位 non-degree	9.0	15.0	11.3	8.9
- 學位 degree	63.9	60.7	62.7	13.9
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 3.2c 按行業及性別劃分的回流就業人士百分比分布
 Table 3.2c Percentage distribution of employed returnees by industry and sex

行業 Industry	回流就業人士 Employed returnees			總就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	10.3	5.4	8.4	11.6
建造業 Construction	8.0	2.8	6.0	9.5
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	26.5	30.6	28.1	30.1
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	10.4	7.4	9.3	11.1
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	29.0	30.4	29.5	13.9
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	15.8	23.4	18.7	23.0
其他 Others	-	-	-	0.9
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 3.2d 按職業及性別劃分的回流就業人士百分比分布
 Table 3.2d Percentage distribution of employed returnees by occupation and sex

職業 Occupation	回流就業人士 Employed returnees			總就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	24.8	17.6	22.1	7.7
專業人員 Professionals	26.8	15.2	22.3	5.3
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	25.3	35.7	29.3	16.7
文員 Clerks	5.6	23.7	12.5	18.2
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	6.2	5.6	5.9	14.0
工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員與非技術工人 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers, and elementary occupations	11.3	2.3	7.9	37.7
其他 Others	-	-	-	0.3
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 3.2e 按每月就業收入劃分的回流就業人士百分比分布
Table 3.2e Percentage distribution of employed returnees by monthly employment earnings

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	回流就業人士 Employed returnees	總就業人口 Total employed population
	百分比 %	百分比 %
< 5,000	2.5	11.4
5,000 - 9,999	13.7	32.4
10,000 - 14,999	21.3	25.0
15,000 - 19,999	14.3	10.9
20,000 - 29,999	20.0	10.8
≥ 30,000	28.2	9.5
總計 Total	100.0	100.0
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	18,000	10,000

統計調查方法概要

Brief description of survey methodology

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

專題訪問乃是透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行。該統計調查涵蓋陸上非住院人口。下列人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 入住酒店的旅客及公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔全港總人口的98%。

這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從全港所有永久性及臨時樓宇紀錄中，以一個根據科學方法設計的抽樣系統選出。抽樣單位包括在已建設地區內的永久性屋宇單位及在非建設地區內的小區，而一個小區平均約有十個屋宇單位。

問卷

「綜合住戶統計調查」的問卷分兩部分：

- (a) 核心部分用以搜集有關勞動人口特徵的詳細資料；及
- (b) 專題訪問部分包括特別設計的問題，用以搜集一些指定的專題資料。

估值的可靠性

專題訪問的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差影響。對於一些只是基於樣本內所得的小數目的觀察而作出的估算，其抽樣誤差程度會較大。其中特別是「零」值的估算，其實可能是一個小數值的數字，這些估值須謹慎闡釋。

Survey coverage and sample design

The General Household Survey (GHS) through which the supplementary enquiries are conducted covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people are excluded :

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

This survey thus covers about 98% of the total population of Hong Kong.

The survey is based on a sample of quarters selected from records of all permanent and temporary structures in Hong Kong in accordance with a scientifically designed sampling scheme. The sampling units are permanent quarters in built-up areas and segments in non-built-up areas (with each segment containing about ten quarters on average).

Questionnaire

The questionnaire for the GHS consists of two parts :

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

Reliability of the estimates

Findings of the enquiries are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. For those estimates which are based on only a small number of sample observations, the sampling error may be relatively large. In particular, a zero figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

附錄 Appendix

曾出版的專題報告書

第一號專題報告書 英文版，已售罄

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

第二號專題報告書 英文版，已售罄

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

第三號專題報告書 英文版，已售罄

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

Special Topics Reports Released

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

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

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

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

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

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

第四號專題報告書

英文版，港幣十三元

- 勞工供應及流動情況 (10/1987-12/1987)

Special Topics Report No. IV

English version, HK\$13

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

第五號專題報告書

英文版，港幣二十九元

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

Special Topics Report No. V

English version, HK\$29

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

第六號專題報告書

英文版，港幣二十八元

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

Special Topics Report No. VI

English version, HK\$28

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

第七號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十六元

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

Special Topics Report No. VII

English version, HK\$46

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

第八號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十三元

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

Special Topics Report No. VIII

English version, HK\$43

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

第九號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十二元

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

Special Topics Report No. IX

English version, HK\$42

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

第十號專題報告書

英文版，港幣五十四元

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

Special Topics Report No. X

English version, HK\$54

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

第十一號專題報告書

英文版，港幣八十一元

- 勞工流動情況 (10/1992-1/1993)
- 家庭傭工 (11/1992-2/1993)
- 僱員病假及產假模式 (3/1993-7/1993)
- 吸煙習慣 (8/1993-9/1993)
- 公眾對能源效益的認識 (9/1993-11/1993)
- 等候的士時間 (10/1993-12/1993)

Special Topics Report No. 11

English version, HK\$81

- Labour mobility (10/1992-1/1993)
- Domestic helpers (11/1992-2/1993)
- Sick leave and maternity leave patterns of employees (3/1993-7/1993)
- Cigarette smoking pattern (8/1993-9/1993)
- Public awareness of the concept of energy efficiency (9/1993-11/1993)
- Taxi waiting time (10/1993-12/1993)

第十二號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十元

- 家庭傭工 (8/1993-12/1993)
- 家庭生活教育 (1/1994-2/1994)
- 市民光顧小販的情況 (4/1994-5/1994)
- 香港文物保護 (6/1994-10/1994)
- 捐贈器官情況 (6/1994-10/1994)
- 乘搭的士的地點 (10/1994)

Special Topics Report No. 12

English version, HK\$40

- Domestic helpers (8/1993-12/1993)
- Family life education (1/1994-2/1994)
- Hawker situation and hawker patronage behaviour (4/1994-5/1994)
- Heritage preservation (6/1994-10/1994)
- Organ donation (6/1994-10/1994)
- Taxi boarding location (10/1994)

第十三號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十元

- 部分時間工作 (11/1994-3/1995)
- 學生做暑期工的情況 (11/1994-3/1995)
- 入住醫院情況 (4/1995-8/1995)
- 僱員離職情況 (4/1995-8/1995)

Special Topics Report No. 13

Bilingual version, HK\$30

- Part-time employment (11/1994-3/1995)
- Students taking up summer jobs (11/1994-3/1995)
- Hospitalization (4/1995-8/1995)
- Worker displacement (4/1995-8/1995)

第十四號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

- 在中國工作的香港居民 (9/1995-10/1995)
- 勞工流動情況 (9/1995-10/1995)
- 等候的士時間 (11/1995-12/1995)
- 家庭傭工 (11/1995-1/1996)

Special Topics Report No. 14

Bilingual version, HK\$42

- Hong Kong residents working in China (9/1995-10/1995)
- Labour mobility (9/1995-10/1995)
- Taxi waiting time (11/1995-12/1995)
- Domestic helpers (11/1995-1/1996)

第十五號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

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

Special Topics Report No. 15

Bilingual version, HK\$42

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

第十六號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十元

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

Special Topics Report No. 16

Bilingual version, HK\$40

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

第十七號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十元

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

Special Topics Report No. 17

Bilingual version, HK\$30

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

第十八號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣二十八元

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

Special Topics Report No. 18

Bilingual version, HK\$28

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

第十九號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十八元

- 勞工流動情況及相關課題
(10/1997-12/1997)

Special Topics Report No. 19

Bilingual version, HK\$48

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

第二十號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十二元

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

Special Topics Report No. 20

Bilingual version, HK\$32

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

第二十一號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十元

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

Special Topics Report No. 21

Bilingual version, HK\$40

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

第二十二號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十元

- 有配偶或子女在中國內地的香港居民 (3/1999-5/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 22

Bilingual version, HK\$30

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

第二十三號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十元

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

Special Topics Report No. 23

Bilingual version, HK\$40

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

第二十四號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十八元

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

Special Topics Report No. 24

Bilingual version, HK\$48

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

除已售罄的報告書外，各專題報告書可於下列地點購買：

政府刊物銷售處

香港金鐘道六十六號
金鐘道政府合署低座地下
電話：(852) 2537 1910
傳真：(852) 2523 7195

政府統計處

刊物出版組

香港灣仔港灣道十二號
灣仔政府大樓十九樓
電話：(852) 2582 5073
傳真：(852) 2827 1708

國際電腦網絡用戶亦可在政府新聞處的網站上郵購刊物。

(網址:http://www.info.gov.hk/isd/book_c.htm)

Except for those already out of stock, reports are available for sale at the following locations :

Government Publications Centre

G/F, Low Block,
Queensway Government Offices,
66 Queensway, Hong Kong
Tel : (852) 2537 1910
Fax : (852) 2523 7195

Publications Unit

Census and Statistics Department
19/F, Wanchai Tower,
12 Harbour Road, Wan Chai,
Hong Kong
Tel : (852) 2582 5073
Fax : (852) 2827 1708

Internet users may order the publication through the Website of the Information Services Department.

(Address:http://www.info.gov.hk/isd/book_e.htm)



郵購表格

從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料： 專題報告書

致：香港北角英皇道二百五十號北角城中心五樓
政府統計處 社會資料分析及研究組
(電話：(852) 2887 5503， 傳真：(852) 2508 1501)

請在適當空格 (□) 內加上 (√) 號。

(港元)

刊物名稱	每本售價	每本本地郵費	每本合計 (a)	本數 (b)	總計 (a) x (b)
<input type="checkbox"/> 從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料： 第二十四號專題報告書 (J33130024B0)	48.0	8.2	56.2		
<input type="checkbox"/> 從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料： 第二十五號專題報告書 (J33130025B0)	34.0	4.2	38.2		
<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>					
合計					

本人現附上支票*(編號：_____) 港幣 _____ 元，購買上述刊物 (註：支票應予劃線，並註明支付「香港特別行政區政府」。)

訂戶資料

姓名：_____ 地址：_____

職銜：_____

部門：_____

機構名稱：_____ 電話：_____ 傳真：_____

日期：_____

機構主要從事業務類別：

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 進出口貿易業 | <input type="checkbox"/> 建造業 | <input type="checkbox"/> 金融、保險及地產業 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 製造業 | <input type="checkbox"/> 商用服務業 | <input type="checkbox"/> 教育機構 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 研究機構 | <input type="checkbox"/> 社區、社會及個人服務業 | <input type="checkbox"/> 其他，請註明 _____ |

讀者類別(可選多項)：

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 經理 | <input type="checkbox"/> 分析員、研究員 | <input type="checkbox"/> 市場、推廣部人員 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 教師、大專院校講師 | <input type="checkbox"/> 學生 | <input type="checkbox"/> 其他，請註明 _____ |

訂戶類別：

- 機構 私人

你是否願意收到本處推廣其他刊物的資料？

- 是 否

* 外地訂購人士暫時無須附上支票，所需郵費將於收到訂購要求後另行通知。

你在表格上所提供的資料，只會用作辦理書刊訂購事宜，不會向任何和訂購無關的人士透露。如欲查看或更改所填報的資料，請與政府統計處的資料管理人員聯絡。地址：香港灣仔港灣道十二號灣仔政府大樓二十一樓。



Order Form

Social Data Collected via the General Household Survey : Special Topics Report



To : Social Analysis and Research Section, Census and Statistics Department
5/F., Fortress Tower, 250 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong.
(Tel. No. : (852) 2887 5503, Fax. No. : (852) 2508 1501)

Please tick (✓) in the appropriate box (□).

(HK\$)

	Title of Publication	Price per copy	Local postage	Total price (a)	No. of copies (b)	Total amount (a) x (b)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social Data Collected via the General Household Survey : Special Topics Report No. 24 (J33130024B0)	48.0	8.2	56.2		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Social Data Collected via the General Household Survey : Special Topics Report No. 25 (J33130025B0)	34.0	4.2	38.2		
<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>						
TOTAL						

I enclose a cheque * (No. _____) of HK\$ _____ for the payment of the above order. (Cheque should be crossed and made payable to 'The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region'.)

Purchaser's Information

Name : _____ Address : _____
 Title of Post : _____
 Department : _____
 Name of _____ Tel. No. : _____ Fax. No. : _____
 Organization : _____ Date : _____

Major type of business of organization :

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Import/export trades | <input type="checkbox"/> Construction | <input type="checkbox"/> Financing, insurance and real estate |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing | <input type="checkbox"/> Business services | <input type="checkbox"/> Educational institution |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Research institution | <input type="checkbox"/> Community, social and personal services | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify _____ | | |

Type of readers (more than one choice allowed) :

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Manager | <input type="checkbox"/> Analyst / researcher | <input type="checkbox"/> Marketing / promotional personnel |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Teaching staff / lecturer | <input type="checkbox"/> Student | <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please specify _____ |

Type of purchaser :

- Organization Individual

Do you want to receive promotional materials of other publications of this department?

- Yes No

* For mailings to addresses outside Hong Kong, please do not send in a cheque now. The required postage will be advised upon receipt of order.

The information provided herein will only be used for processing your order of publications and will not be disclosed to parties which are not involved in the processing. You may seek access to or correction of the information by addressing your request to the Data Controlling Officer, Census and Statistics Department, 21/F., Wanchai Tower, 12 Harbour Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong.