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背景

Background

這是專題報告書系列中的第二十四號，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. 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
(一九九八年十月至十二月)
2. 六十歲及以上獨居長者的情況
(一九九九年一月至三月)
3. 部分時間工作
(一九九九年一月至二月)

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-fourth 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. Provision of medical benefits by employers/ companies and purchase of medical insurance by individuals
(Oct-Dec 1998)
2. A profile of elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone
(Jan-Mar 1999)
3. Part-time employment
(Jan-Feb 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.

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1 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 Provision of medical benefits by employers/companies and purchase of medical insurance by individuals

引言

1.1 政府統計處在一九九八年十月至十二月期間，透過綜合住戶統計調查，搜集有關僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及個人購買醫療保險情況的資料。類似的訪問曾於一九九一年第三季進行。但是由於這兩次的問卷設計有所不同，所以訪問的結果不可直接比較。而且，僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員的情況及個人購買醫療保險的態度會受個別機構的員工福利政策影響。但由於社會及經濟狀況隨時間不斷轉變，而該些政策可能因應社會及經濟狀況隨時間不斷轉變；公眾對需否購買醫療保險的看法在近年亦可能有所轉變。

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%。是次訪問的問卷由兩個主要部分組成，包括有關(一)僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員情況的問題及(二)個人購買醫療保險情況的問題。

1.3 在第(一)部分中，所有受訪者會被問及一系列的問題，以界定他們是否享有私營機構的僱主或機構或政府給予僱員及其家屬的醫療福利，而福利提供者與他們的關係是屬於他們現時的僱主、家屬的僱主、抑或是他們以前的僱主等。享有醫療福利的受訪者會再被問及該些福利涵蓋的範圍，即他們是否獲就醫、入住醫院及牙醫診治的保障。尤其在就醫保障方面，有關受惠者會被問及是否限定只可向某些指定的醫生求診，若是，其繳付診金的方法為何。此外，僱員亦會被問及其僱主或機構需否他們定期做身體檢查與及他們需否支付檢查的費用。

INTRODUCTION

1.1 An enquiry was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department via the General Household Survey from October to December 1998 to collect information on the provision of medical benefits by employers/companies and purchase of medical insurance by individuals. A similar enquiry was conducted during the third quarter of 1991. However, owing to the difference in the questionnaire design between the two enquiries, findings of the enquiries were not strictly comparable. Moreover, the provision of medical benefits by companies to employees and individuals' behaviour of purchasing medical insurance may be affected by individual companies' policies on their employees' welfare. With the changing social and economic conditions over time, such policies may have been revised and the general public's perception of the need for medical insurance may have changed in the recent years.

1.2 Some 11 100 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 92%. The questionnaire for this enquiry consisted of two main parts, including (I) questions on provision of medical benefits by employers/companies, and (II) questions on purchase of medical insurance by individuals.

1.3 In Part (I), all persons were asked a series of questions to identify those entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector or the Government to their employees and their dependants, classified by whether the benefit provider was one's own current employer, family member's employer or one's previous employer. Respondents entitled to such benefits were further asked about the coverage of the benefits, i.e. whether doctor consultation, hospitalization and dental consultation were covered. Specifically on the coverage of doctor consultation, information was also collected on whether the service recipients were contracted to consult designated panel of doctors, and if so, the mode of payment for consultation. For the employees, they were also asked whether their employers/companies required them to have regular body check-up and whether they had to pay for it.

1.4 在問卷的第(二)部分中，所有十八歲及以上的人士會被問及有否購買醫療保險；若有，再問其購買的保單數目及醫療保險涵蓋的範圍。

1.5 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

1.6 就是項專題訪問而言，「僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利」是指由私營機構的僱主或政府，以任何形式提供予僱員及其合資格的家屬的醫療福利，不論該些僱員是現職或已退休。例如，醫療福利的形式可以是現金資助/就診後向僱主索回已繳付的費用；直接提供醫療服務或透過醫療保險計劃間接提供醫療服務。

1.7 至於是項專題訪問所採納有關「享有醫療福利的僱員」的定義，一些在自己公司擔任某職位工作的東主/僱主，若他/她亦同時享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利，該名東主/僱主會被視為「享有醫療福利的僱員」。因此，在是項專題訪問所涉及的1 270 800名享有醫療福利的僱員中(如表1.3c、1.4a-h及1.5所示)，約有26 200人(2.1%)實際是有關公司的東主/僱主。

1.8 對於有多於一份工作的人士，只會考慮他/她的**主業**，即在訪問時佔他/她**最大部分工作時間的工作**。而其他的工作則被視為兼職，不會包括在本專題訪問中。

1.4 In Part (II) of the questionnaire, all persons aged 18 and over were asked whether they had purchased any medical insurance policies. Those who had purchased such policies were further asked the number of policies purchased and the coverage of the medical insurance.

1.5 Based on the information collected in respect of 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

1.6 For the purpose of the enquiry, 'medical benefits provided by employers/companies' referred to medical benefits provided to *employees*, irrespective of *whether they were currently employed or retired*, and their *eligible dependants* by their employers in the private sector or in the Government in whatever forms. For instance, medical benefits may be in the forms of granting cash subsidies/reimbursements, providing direct medical services or providing medical benefits indirectly through medical insurance scheme.

1.7 Regarding the definition of 'employees entitled to medical benefits' adopted in this enquiry, the owner/employer of a company who assumed a post in the company and was also entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in his/her own company would be treated as 'employees entitled to medical benefits'. Hence, the 1 270 800 employees entitled to medical benefits in this context (as presented in Tables 1.3c, 1.4a-h and 1.5) included some 26 200 persons (2.1%) who were in fact owners/employers of the companies concerned.

1.8 For a person with more than one job, the *main employment* in respect of the employee, *i.e. the job which he/she spent most time at the time of enumeration*, would be referred to. His/her other jobs were regarded as secondary employment and were not covered in this enquiry.

1.9 在界定醫療福利的來源時，若某人所享有的醫療福利是來自超過一項來源，只會考慮主要的來源。一般而言，因現職工作而享有的醫療福利會較因家屬關係而享有的醫療福利重要。就此項專題訪問而言，主要來源是根據下列的先後次序而界定：

- (1) 現職公務員
- (2) 現職私營機構僱員
- (3) 退休公務員
- (4) 項目(1)的家屬
- (5) 項目(3)的家屬
- (6) 項目(2)的家屬
- (7) 已離職的私營機構僱員
- (8) 項目(7)的家屬

以有一對夫婦及一子的家庭為例，丈夫為公務員，妻子為私營機構僱員。若該對夫婦皆各自享有其僱主提供的醫療福利，而其兒子同時可享有夫婦二人的醫療福利，根據以上的先後次序，各人所享有的醫療福利的來源分別為丈夫屬(1)；其妻屬(2)；而他們的兒子屬(4) - 即為現職公務員的家屬。

1.10 至於「醫療保險」方面，是指個人購買的任何醫療保險保單組合，涵蓋任何組合的醫療保障(例如就醫、入住醫院、向牙醫求診或與分娩有關的護理)，作為一般康健或特定疾病的保障；而一些與其他種類的保險(如人壽及意外保險)合併的保險組合亦包括在內。在香港以外地方所購買的醫療保險則不包括在本專題訪問內。

1.11 若一張醫療保單由多人購買，只會考慮主要購買者，即支付最大部分保費的人士，其餘合資購買者的資料則不會搜集。

1.9 In determining the source of the medical benefits, the major source would be referred to for persons with benefits from multiple sources. Generally, the benefit coverage derived from a person's current employment should be given more weight than his entitlement as others' dependant. For the purpose of the enquiry, the major source was determined in accordance with the following priorities :

- (1) serving civil servant
- (2) serving employee in the private sector
- (3) retired civil servant
- (4) dependant of item (1)
- (5) dependant of item (3)
- (6) dependant of item (2)
- (7) previous employee in the private sector
- (8) dependant of item (7)

For example, consider a family comprising a couple and their son, with the husband being a civil servant and the wife being a private sector employee. Assuming that the medical benefits provided by the employers of the couple also extended to their son, according to the above priorities, the source of medical benefits in respect of the husband is then (1); that of the wife is (2); and that of their son is (4) - as the dependant of a serving civil servant.

1.10 Regarding 'medical insurance', it referred to *any packages of medical insurance policies purchased by individuals covering any combinations of medical benefits* (such as doctor consultation, hospitalization, dental consultation or maternity care) for general health care or a specific disease, including those packaged *in combination with other types of insurance* (such as life and accident insurance). Medical insurance purchased outside Hong Kong was not covered in the enquiry.

1.11 For a medical insurance policy with multiple purchasers, only the *major purchaser*, i.e. the person paying the greatest share of the insurance premium, would be referred to. Information on other co-purchasers was not collected.

專題訪問的主要結果

甲. 有關享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及 個人購買醫療保險情況的整體分析

1.12 在訪問期間，全港大約有二百六十八萬人，即佔總人口的40.2%，享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利或個人購買的醫療保險保障或兩者兼備。其餘三百九十八萬人，即佔總人口的59.8%，卻沒有任何上述醫療保障。（表 1.1）

1.13 在該二百六十八萬名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中，一百六十二萬人（即佔總人口的 24.3%）只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利，六十五萬人（9.7%）只獲醫療保險保障，其餘四十一萬人（6.2%）則同時享有兩方面的醫療保障。（表 1.1）

年齡及性別

1.14 該二百六十八萬人士的年齡中位數為三十三歲，其中約 69.8%的人士年齡介乎二十至四十九歲。以在個別年齡組別內佔所有人士的百分比計算，享有該些醫療保障人士的比率介乎六十歲及以上人士的 9.9%與三十至三十九歲人士的 58.2%。（表 1.2a）

所享有的醫療福利/醫療保險涵蓋的範圍

1.15 就所享有的醫療福利/醫療保險有否涵蓋就醫、入住醫院及牙醫診治三方面的情况分析，在該二百六十八萬名人士中，同時享有此三方面醫療保障者佔最大部分（37.4%），其次是享有就醫及入住醫院兩項保障者，佔 28.8%，只享有入住醫院保障的人士佔 20.3%，而只有就醫保障的人士則佔 11.9%。（表 1.2b）

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

A. Overall analysis on entitlement to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and purchase of medical insurance by individuals

1.12 At the time of enumeration, some 2.68 million persons or 40.2% of the population of Hong Kong were either entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals or had both kinds of medical protection. The remaining 3.98 million persons or 59.8% of the population, however, did not have any such medical protection. (Table 1.1)

1.13 Among the 2.68 million persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, 1.62 million (24.3% of the population) were entitled to medical benefits from employers/companies only, 0.65 million (9.7%) were covered by medical insurance only, and the remaining 0.41 million (6.2%) had both kinds of medical protection. (Table 1.1)

Age and sex

1.14 These 2.68 million persons had a median age of 33. Some 69.8% of them were aged 20-49. Expressed as a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective age groups, the rate of persons having this combination of medical protection ranged from 9.9% for persons aged 60 and over to 58.2% for those aged 30-39. (Table 1.2a)

Coverage of the medical benefits/medical insurance

1.15 Analysed by coverage of the medical benefits/medical insurance (in terms of doctor consultation, hospitalization and dental consultation), the largest proportion (37.4%) of the 2.68 million persons had all three kinds of coverage concurrently, followed by those with a combined coverage of doctor consultation and hospitalization (28.8%), those with coverage of hospitalization only (20.3%), and those with coverage of doctor consultation only (11.9%). (Table 1.2b)

1.16 就該二百六十八萬人而言，入住醫院在該三項醫療保障中最为普遍，有 86.6% 的人士享有該項保障，其次為就醫(79.6%)，而牙醫診治則較不普遍(39.1%)。(表 1.2b)

1.16 Of the three kinds of medical coverage, hospitalization was the most popular one among these 2.68 million persons, with 86.6% of them having such coverage. Doctor consultation came second (79.6%). Dental consultation was much less popular (39.1%). (Table 1.2b)

乙. 有關享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利情況的分析

B. Analysis on entitlement to medical benefits provided by employers/companies

乙1. 享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士

B1. Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies

年齡及性別

Age and sex

1.17 在該二百六十八萬名人士中，二百零三萬人享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。他們的年齡及性別分布與上述二百六十八萬人士的分布十分近似。享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利人士的比率，則介乎六十歲及以上人士的 7.5% 與二十至二十九歲人士的 45.4%。(表 1.1 及 1.3a)

1.17 Of these 2.68 million persons, 2.03 million persons were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies. Their age and sex profiles were close to those of the 2.68 million persons as a whole. The rate of persons having medical benefits from employers/companies ranged from 7.5% for persons aged 60 and over to 45.4% for those aged 20-29. (Tables 1.1 and 1.3a)

所享有的醫療福利涵蓋的範圍

Coverage of the medical benefits entitled

1.18 在該二百零三萬人中，47.6% 同時獲全部三方面的醫療保障(包括就醫、入住醫院及牙醫診治)，其次為同時獲就醫及入住醫院兩項保障的人士，佔 29.0%，而只獲就醫保障的則佔 19.5%。(表 1.3b)

1.18 Among these 2.03 million persons, 47.6% were covered by all three kinds of medical benefits concurrently (i.e. doctor consultation, hospitalization and dental consultation), followed by 29.0% provided with a combined coverage of doctor consultation and hospitalization, and 19.5% with coverage of doctor consultation only. (Table 1.3b)

1.19 就該三項醫療保障類別的相對普及程度而言，就醫為僱主或機構所提供最普遍的保障。在該二百零三萬人中，幾乎所有人(98.8%) 獲該項保障，其次為入住醫院(77.8%)，而牙醫診治則較不普遍(50.3%)。(表 1.3b)

1.19 Regarding the relative popularity of these three kinds of coverage, doctor consultation was the most popular one provided by employers/companies, with almost all (98.8%) of the 2.03 million persons having this coverage. Hospitalization came second (77.8%). Dental consultation was much less popular (50.3%). (Table 1.3b)

所享有的醫療福利的來源

Source of the medical benefits entitled

1.20 在該二百零三萬名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，約 78.7% (即一百六十萬人) 的福利是由私營機構的僱主或機構提供，餘下的 21.3% (即四十三萬人) 則由政府提供。在該一百六十萬名享有私營機構僱主或機

1.20 Of all 2.03 million persons with medical benefits provided by employers/companies, about 78.7% (or 1.60 million persons) had their benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector, while the remaining 21.3% (or 0.43 million

構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，大部分(79.4%)為現職僱員，其次為他們的家屬(20.0%)。而在四十三萬名享有政府所提供的醫療福利的人士中，43.6%為現職公務員及43.7%為他們的家屬，其次為退休公務員(7.3%)及退休公務員的家屬(5.4%)。(表 1.3c)

persons) by the Government. Among the 1.60 million persons provided with medical benefits by employers/companies in the private sector, the majority (79.4%) were serving employees, followed by their dependants (20.0%). As for the 0.43 million persons provided with medical benefits from the Government, 43.6% were serving civil servants and 43.7% were their dependants, followed by retired civil servants (7.3%) and dependants of retired civil servants (5.4%). (Table 1.3c)

乙2. 享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員

B2. Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies

年齡及性別

Age and sex

1.21 在二百零三萬名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，一百二十七萬人為享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員。(有關「享有醫療福利的僱員」的定義，請看第 1.7 段。)男性和女性僱員的人數相若。在該一百二十七萬名僱員中，約有 36.6% 年齡介乎三十至三十九歲，另 31.4% 介乎二十至二十九歲。他們的年齡中位數為三十四歲。男性的年齡中位數(三十六歲)較女性的(三十一歲)為高。私營機構僱員享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的整體比率為 44.7%。然而在不同年齡組別中，僱員的比率卻各有不同。二十至二十九歲人士的比率最高，達 54.0%，而六十歲及以上的長者的比率則最低，只有 22.0%。(表 1.4a)

1.21 Among the 2.03 million persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies, 1.27 million persons were employees in the private sector provided with medical benefits from *their own* employers/companies. (Please refer to paragraph 1.7 for the definition of 'employees entitled to medical benefits'.) The split between male and female employees was roughly equal. Some 36.6% of these 1.27 million employees were aged 30-39, and 31.4% were aged 20-29. Their median age was 34. Males had a higher median age (36) than females (31). The overall rate of private sector employees having entitlement to medical benefits from their own employers/companies was 44.7%. The rate, however, varied among employees in different age groups. It was the highest for those aged 20-29, at 54.0%, and the lowest for the elderly aged 60 and over, at 22.0%. (Table 1.4a)

所享有的醫療福利涵蓋的範圍

Coverage of the medical benefits entitled

1.22 在該一百二十七萬名私營機構僱員中，34.8% 享有就醫及入住醫院兩項保障，另 32.8% 則同時享有全部三項保障，而 27.4% 則只享有就醫保障。(表 1.4b)

1.22 Among these 1.27 million private sector employees, 34.8% was entitled to a combined coverage of doctor consultation and hospitalization, another 32.8% was provided with full coverage of all three kinds of medical benefits concurrently, and 27.4% was provided with doctor consultation only. (Table 1.4b)

1.23 就醫是僱主或機構所提供最普遍的醫療保障，近乎全部(98.3%)的一百二十七萬名僱

1.23 Doctor consultation was the most popular type of coverage provided by

員皆享有該項保障，其次為入住醫院(69.3%)，而牙醫診治則較不普遍(36.1%)。(表 1.4c)

employers/companies, with almost all (98.3%) of the 1.27 million employees having this type of coverage. Hospitalization came second (69.3%). Dental consultation was much less popular (36.1%). (Table 1.4c)

1.24 私營機構僱員享有就醫保障的比率介乎六十歲及以上人士的 21.5%與二十至二十九歲人士的 53.5%。他們享有入住醫院保障的比率介乎六十歲及以上人士的 10.2%與三十至三十九歲人士的 37.7%。他們享有牙醫診治保障的比率則介乎六十歲及以上人士的 4.5%與二十至二十九歲人士的 20.0%。(表 1.4c)

1.24 The rate of private sector employees having the coverage of doctor consultation ranged from 21.5% for those aged 60 and over to 53.5% for those aged 20-29. The corresponding rate in respect of hospitalization ranged from 10.2% for those aged 60 and over to 37.7% for those aged 30-39, while that in respect of dental consultation ranged from 4.5% for those aged 60 and over to 20.0% for those aged 20-29. (Table 1.4c)

家屬是否享有相同的福利

Whether dependants were entitled to the same benefits

1.25 在該一百二十五萬名享有僱主或機構所提供的就醫保障的私營機構僱員中，18.5%人士的家屬亦同樣享有該項保障。而對於八十八萬名獲入住醫院保障的僱員，相應的比例為 20.5%。至於四十六萬名獲牙醫診治保障的僱員，相應的比例則為 17.9%。(表 1.4d)

1.25 Of the 1.25 million private sector employees provided with the coverage of doctor consultation by employers/companies, 18.5% had such entitlement also extended to their dependants. As for the 0.88 million employees having the coverage of hospitalization, the corresponding proportion was 20.5%. For the 0.46 million employees having the coverage of dental consultation, the corresponding proportion was 17.9%. (Table 1.4d)

是否限定只可向僱主或機構所指定的醫生求診/繳付診金的方法

Whether contracted to consult designated panel of doctors/method of payment for consultation

1.26 在該一百二十五萬名享有僱主或機構所提供的就醫保障的私營機構僱員中，三十三萬人(26.2%)被限定只可向僱主或機構所指定的醫生求診。按該三十三萬名僱員繳付診金方法分析，他們中大部分人都無需直接繳費予醫生(佔三十三萬名僱員的 77.1%)。先繳付部分/全部費用予醫生，之後向僱主或機構索回部分已繳付的費用者佔 10.4%；先繳付部分/全部費用予醫生，之後向僱主或機構索回全數已繳付的費用者佔 7.2%；先繳付部分費用予醫生，而餘下的費用由僱主或機構另行繳付者佔 5.2%。(表 1.5)

1.26 Of all 1.25 million private sector employees provided with the coverage of doctor consultation by employers/companies, 0.33 million persons (26.2%) were contracted to consult designated panel of doctors. Analysing the method of payment for doctor consultation in respect of these 0.33 million employees, the majority (or 77.1% of these 0.33 million employees) made no direct payment to doctor. Those who directly made partial/full payment to doctor and claimed reimbursement of part of the payment from employer/company later constituted 10.4%, followed by those who directly made partial/full payment to doctor and claimed full reimbursement from employer/company (7.2%) and those who directly made partial payment to doctor, with the outstanding amount to be paid by employer/company (5.2%). (Table 1.5)

每月就業收入

Monthly employment earnings

1.27 該一百二十七萬名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員的每月就業收入中位數為\$12,000。每月就業收入較高的僱員，享有醫療福利的比率似乎較高，有關比率介乎每月就業收入為\$5,000-\$9,999 的僱員的27.8%與收入為\$30,000 及以上的僱員的71.1%。(表 1.4e)

1.27 The median monthly employment earnings of the 1.27 million private sector employees entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies was \$12,000. The rate of employees having entitlement to medical benefits appeared to be higher for those with higher monthly employment earnings, ranging from 27.8% for employees having earnings of \$5,000-\$9,999 to 71.1% for those having earnings of \$30,000 or more. (Table 1.4e)

行業

Industry

1.28 按行業分析，在該一百二十七萬名僱員中，25.8%從事社區、社會及個人服務業，25.5%從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業，而21.8%從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業。從事不同主要行業的僱員，享有醫療福利的比率各不相同。從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的僱員的比率最高(70.6%)，而從事建造業的僱員的比率則最低(19.4%)。(表 1.4f)

1.28 Analysed by industry, 25.8% of these 1.27 million employees were engaged in the community, social and personal services sector; 25.5%, the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector; and 21.8%, the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector. The rate of employees having entitlement to medical benefits varied greatly among different major industries. It was the highest for those in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector (70.6%), and the lowest for those in the construction sector (19.4%). (Table 1.4f)

職業

Occupation

1.29 按職業分析，在該一百二十七萬名僱員中，經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員佔最大部分(38.5%)，其次為文員(23.0%)及非技術工人(21.2%)。擔任不同主要職業的僱員，享有醫療福利的比率各不相同。經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員的比率最高(59.1%)，而服務工作及商店銷售人員的比率則最低(22.4%)。(表 1.4g)

1.29 Analysed by occupation, the greatest proportion of these 1.27 million employees were managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals (38.5%), followed by clerks (23.0%) and workers in elementary occupations (21.2%). The rate of employees having entitlement to medical benefits varied greatly among different major occupations. It was the highest for managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals (59.1%), and the lowest for service workers and shop sales workers (22.4%). (Table 1.4g)

僱主或機構是否需要僱員定期做身體檢查

Whether required by the employer/
company to have regular body check-up

1.30 在該一百二十七萬名僱員中，約5.5%的僱主或機構需要他們定期做身體檢查，當中的97.3%人士不需自費做檢查。(表 1.4h)

1.30 Some 5.5% of these 1.27 million employees were required by the employer/company to have regular body check-up, among whom 97.3% did not have to pay for it. (Table 1.4h)

丙. 有關醫療保險保障及個人購買醫療保險情況的分析

C. Analysis on protection of medical insurance and purchase of medical insurance by individuals

丙1. 醫療保險的受保人士

C1. Persons covered by medical insurance

年齡及性別

Age and sex

1.31 約一百零六萬人，即佔總人口的15.9%，獲個人購買的醫療保險保障。男性和女性所佔的數目相若。他們的年齡中位數為三十三歲。在不同年齡組別的人士，獲醫療保險保障的比率各有不同。有關比率介乎六十歲及以上人士的2.5%與三十至三十九歲人士的24.0%。(表1.6a)

1.31 Some 1.06 million persons or 15.9% of the population were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. The split between males and females was roughly equal. Their median age was 33. The rate of persons being covered by medical insurance varied for persons in different age groups, ranging from 2.5% for persons aged 60 and over to 24.0% for those aged 30-39. (Table 1.6a)

所享有的醫療保險涵蓋的範圍

Coverage of the medical insurance

1.32 在多類醫療保險組合中，以只包括單一項入住醫院保障的最為普遍，該一百零六萬人中的78.5%有該項保障，其次為包括就醫及入住醫院兩項保障的醫療保險組合(15.9%)。(表1.6b)

1.32 Among the various packages of medical insurance, a single coverage of hospitalization was the most popular one, with 78.5% of these 1.06 million persons provided with this package. A combined coverage of doctor consultation and hospitalization was the second most popular package (15.9%). (Table 1.6b)

1.33 就該一百零六萬人而言，三項醫療保險保障中最普遍的一項是入住醫院保障，幾乎所有(一百零五萬人或98.7%)人士皆獲該項保障，其次為就醫保障，有224 800人(21.2%)獲該項保障，而牙醫診治保障則最不普遍(48 300人或4.5%)。(表1.6c)

1.33 Of the three kinds of coverage of medical insurance benefits (i.e. doctor consultation, hospitalization and dental consultation), hospitalization was the most popular one among these 1.06 million persons. Almost all (1.05 million persons or 98.7%) of them had such coverage. Doctor consultation came second, with 224 800 (21.2%) persons having this coverage. Dental consultation was the least popular (48 300 persons or 4.5%). (Table 1.6c)

是否限定只可向指定的醫生求診

Whether contracted to consult designated panel of doctors

1.34 在該224 800名獲就醫保險保障的人士中，9.8%的人士限定只可向保險公司所指定的醫生求診，88.7%的人士則不受此規限。其餘的1.5%人士則獲兩張或以上醫療保險保單保障，而可隨意選擇上述任何一項安排。(表1.7)

1.34 Among the 224 800 persons covered by medical insurance with the coverage of doctor consultation, 9.8% were contracted to consult designated panel of doctors; 88.7% were not; and the remaining 1.5% were covered by two or more medical insurance policies and were free to choose either option. (Table 1.7)

經濟活動身分

Activity status

1.35 約 876 400 名獲醫療保險保障的人士年齡是十五歲及以上。他們中 79.9% 為從事經濟活動人士，13.2% 為料理家務者，而 4.3% 為學生。從事經濟活動的人士獲醫療保險保障的比率最高，達 20.3%，退休人士的比率則最低，只有 2.1%。（表 1.6d）

1.35 Some 876 400 persons covered by medical insurance were aged 15 and over. Among them, 79.9% were economically active persons, 13.2% were home-makers, and 4.3% were students. The rate of persons being covered by medical insurance was the highest for the economically active persons, at 20.3%, and the lowest for retired persons, at 2.1%. (Table 1.6d)

丙2. 購買醫療保險的人士

C2. Purchasers of medical insurance

年齡及性別

Age and sex

1.36 在訪問期間，787 300 人，即佔十八歲及以上人口的 15.0%，為購買醫療保險人士。他們中約 39.5% 年齡介乎三十至三十九歲，25.0% 介乎四十至四十九歲及 24.6% 介乎十八至二十九歲。該 787 300 名醫療保險購買者的年齡中位數為三十六歲。男性購買醫療保險者 (56.1%) 所佔比例較女性 (43.9%) 為多。以在個別年齡組別內佔所有人士的百分比計算，購買醫療保險人士的比率介乎六十歲及以上人士的 1.6% 與三十至三十九歲人士的 23.0%。男性購買醫療保險的比率為 16.9%，較女性的 13.1% 為高。所有年齡組別均出現這個情況。（表 1.8a）

1.36 At the time of enumeration, 787 300 persons or 15.0% of the population aged 18 and over were purchasers of medical insurance. Some 39.5% of them were aged 30-39; 25.0%, 40-49; and 24.6%, 18-29. These 787 300 purchasers had a median age of 36. There were proportionally more male purchasers (56.1%) than females (43.9%). Expressed as a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups, the rate of persons purchasing medical insurance ranged from 1.6% for persons aged 60 and over to 23.0% for those aged 30-39. Males had a higher rate of purchasing medical insurance, at 16.9%, as against 13.1% for females. This situation appeared in all age groups. (Table 1.8a)

教育程度

Educational attainment

1.37 在該些購買醫療保險的人士中，62.8% 具中學或預科程度。一般而言，教育水平較高的人士，購買醫療保險的比率亦較高。在未受教育或只達幼稚園程度的十八歲及以上人士中，只有 2.0% 有購買醫療保險，而達專上非學位教育程度者的比率則為 22.1%。（表 1.8b）

1.37 Among the purchasers of medical insurance, 62.8% had secondary or matriculation education. In general, the rate of persons purchasing medical insurance was higher for persons with higher educational level. The rate for persons aged 18 and over with no schooling or at kindergarten level was 2.0%, as against 22.1% for those with tertiary non-degree education. (Table 1.8b)

經濟活動身分

Activity status

1.38 約有 87.1% 的購買醫療保險者為從事經濟活動人士，10.4% 則為料理家務者。從事經濟活動人士購買醫療保險的比率 (20.0%) 較非從事經濟活動人士的比率 (5.6%) 為高。在非從事經濟活動的人士中，料理家務者購買醫療保險的

1.38 Some 87.1% of these purchasers of medical insurance were economically active persons and 10.4% were home-makers. Economically active persons had a higher rate of persons purchasing medical insurance (20.0%)

比率最高(9.9%)。 (表 1.8c)

than those economically inactive persons (5.6%). Among economically inactive persons, home-makers had the highest rate (9.9%) of purchasing medical insurance. (Table 1.8c)

所購買的醫療保險保單數目

Number of medical insurance policies purchased

1.39 在該 787 300 名購買醫療保險的人士中，大部分(84.3%)購買一份醫療保險保單；9.2%購買兩份；5.1%購買三份；1.4%購買四份或以上。 (表 1.8d)

1.39 The majority (84.3%) of the 787 300 purchasers of medical insurance purchased one medical insurance policy; 9.2%, two; 5.1%, three; and 1.4%, four or more. (Table 1.8d)

*是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利
及是否獲自己所購買的醫療保險保單保障*

Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and whether oneself covered by the self-purchased medical insurance policy

1.40 約 722 700 名(即 91.8%)購買醫療保險的人士亦為自己所購買的醫療保險的受保者。他們中 314 800 人同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。 (表 1.8e)

1.40 Some 722 700 (or 91.8%) of the purchasers of medical insurance were themselves covered by the self-purchased medical insurance policy, among whom 314 800 were also entitled to the medical benefits provided by employers/companies. (Table 1.8e)

行業

Industry

1.41 約 664 000 名購買醫療保險的人士為就業人士。他們中約 31.1%從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業；17.2%從事社區、社會及個人服務業；而 16.0%從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業。十八歲及以上的就業人士購買醫療保險的比率，介乎從事社區、社會及個人服務業的人士的 16.2%與從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的人士的 23.7%。 (表 1.8f)

1.41 Some 664 000 purchasers of medical insurance were employed persons. Some 31.1% of them were engaged in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector; 17.2%, the community, social and personal services sector; and 16.0%, the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector. The rate of employed persons aged 18 and over purchasing medical insurance ranged from 16.2% for those in the community, social and personal services sector to 23.7% for those in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector. (Table 1.8f)

職業

Occupation

1.42 按職業分析，在購買醫療保險的就業人士中，39.5%為經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員，而 20.1%為文員。十八歲及以上的就業人士購買醫療保險的比率，介乎非技術工人的 7.5%與經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員的 27.9%。 (表 1.8g)

1.42 Analysed by occupation, 39.5% of the employed purchasers of medical insurance were managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals, and 20.1% were clerks. The rate of employed persons aged 18 and over purchasing medical insurance ranged from 7.5% for those in elementary occupations to 27.9% for managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals. (Table 1.8g)

每月就業收入

Monthly employment earnings

1.43 該 664 000 名購買醫療保險的就業人士的每月就業收入中位數為\$12,000。每月就業收入越高的人士，購買醫療保險的比率似乎越高，有關比率介乎每月就業收入少於\$5,000 人士的 5.9% 與收入為\$20,000-\$29,999 人士的 31.6%。 (表 1.8h)

1.43 The median monthly employment earnings of the 664 000 employed purchasers of medical insurance was \$12,000. The rate of employed persons aged 18 and over purchasing medical insurance appeared to be higher for persons with higher monthly employment earnings, ranging from 5.9% for those having earnings of less than \$5,000 to 31.6% for those with earnings of \$20,000-\$29,999. (Table 1.8h)

丁. 有關未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利
及未獲醫療保險保障的人士的分析

D. Analysis on persons not entitled to medical
benefits provided by employers/companies
and not covered by medical insurance

年齡及性別

Age and sex

1.44 在訪問期間，約有三百九十八萬人，即佔總人口的 59.8%，未享有任何由僱主或機構提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。他們的年齡中位數為三十八歲。一般而言，他們較該二百六十八萬名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障的人士為年長。(表 1.9a)

1.44 At the time of enumeration, some 3.98 million persons or 59.8% of the population were not entitled to any medical benefits provided by employers/companies and were not covered by medical insurance. Their median age was 38. They were generally older than the 2.68 million persons with medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by medical insurance. (Table 1.9a)

經濟活動身分

Activity status

1.45 約三百二十三萬名未享有醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的人士年齡為十五歲及以上。按經濟活動身分分析，他們中 47.8% 為從事經濟活動人士，20.2% 為退休人士，18.9% 為料理家務者。非從事經濟活動人士享有醫療福利或醫療保險保障的可能性，較從事經濟活動人士的為低。在非從事經濟活動人士中，退休人士較少可能享有該些醫療福利或保險保障。(表 1.9b)

1.45 Some 3.23 million persons not entitled to medical benefits and not covered by medical insurance were aged 15 and over. Analysed by activity status, 47.8% of them were economically active persons, 20.2% were retirees, and 18.9% were home-makers. Economically inactive persons were less likely than their economically active counterparts to be covered by medical benefits or medical insurance. Retirees among the economically inactive persons were least likely to have such entitlement. (Table 1.9b)

行業

Industry

1.46 按行業分析，在所有未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員中，從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的人士佔最大比例(37.3%)，其次是從事製造業的人士(16.7%)及建造業的人士(15.7%)。與從事其他主要行業的私營機構僱員比較，從事建造業的私營機構僱員較少可能享有醫療福利或醫療保險保障。(表 1.9c)

1.46 Analysed by industry, of all employees in the private sector without medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by medical insurance, the largest proportion (37.3%) were engaged in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, followed by those in the manufacturing sector (16.7%) and the

職業

1.47 按職業分析，在所有未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員中，20.5%為非技術工人，其次為服務工作及商店銷售人員(18.8%)與經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員(18.2%)。與擔任其他職業的私營機構僱員比較，服務工作及商店銷售人員較少可能享有醫療福利或醫療保險保障。(表 1.9d)

construction sector (15.7%). Private sector employees in the construction sector were least likely to be covered by medical benefits or medical insurance, when compared with employees in other major industries in the private sector. (Table 1.9c)

Occupation

1.47 Analysed by occupation, 20.5% of the employees in the private sector without medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by medical insurance were in elementary occupations, followed by service workers and shop sales workers (18.8%), and managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals (18.2%). Service workers and shop sales workers were least likely to be covered by medical benefits or medical insurance, when compared with employees in other major occupations in the private sector. (Table 1.9d)

表 1.1 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障劃分的人士數目
Table 1.1 Persons by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and whether covered by medical insurance

是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 及是否獲醫療保險保障 Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and whether covered by medical insurance	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔總人口的百分比 As a % of the population
只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies	1 619.8	24.3
只獲醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance	649.4	9.7
同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 及獲醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance	412.7	6.2
兩者皆沒有 Neither	3 984.1	59.8
總計 Total	6 666.1	100.0

表 1.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 1.2a Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by medical insurance by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	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 %	比率* Rate*
0 - 9	152.9	5.7	127.4	4.8	280.3	10.5	37.9
10 - 19	117.1	4.4	110.7	4.1	227.8	8.5	27.0
20 - 29	227.9	8.5	315.2	11.8	543.1	20.3	54.3
30 - 39	372.4	13.9	415.2	15.5	787.6	29.4	58.2
40 - 49	295.8	11.0	242.6	9.0	538.4	20.1	46.8
50 - 59	130.4	4.9	79.3	3.0	209.6	7.8	34.1
≥ 60	62.0	2.3	33.1	1.2	95.1	3.5	9.9
合計 Overall	1 358.5	50.7	1 323.5	49.3	2 682.0	100.0	40.2
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	34		32		33		

註釋：* 在個別年齡組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有三十至三十九歲的人士為例，58.2%享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 30 - 39, 58.2% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by medical insurance.

表 1.2b 按所享有的醫療福利/醫療保險涵蓋的範圍劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 1.2b Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by medical insurance by coverage of the medical benefits/medical insurance

所享有的醫療福利/醫療保險涵蓋的範圍 Coverage of the medical benefits/medical insurance	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
只包括就醫 Doctor consultation only	317.8	11.9
只包括入住醫院 Hospitalization only	543.3	20.3
只包括牙醫診治 Dental consultation only	0.5	0.0*
包括就醫及入住醫院 Doctor consultation and hospitalization	772.0	28.8
包括就醫及牙醫診治 Doctor and dental consultation	40.7	1.5
包括牙醫診治及入住醫院 Dental consultation and hospitalization	3.6	0.1
包括就醫、牙醫診治及入住醫院 Doctor consultation, dental consultation and hospitalization	1 004.0	37.4
總計 Total	2 682.0	100.0

註釋：* 少於 0.05%。

Note : * Less than 0.05%.

表 1.3a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士數目
Table 1.3a Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	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 %	比率* Rate*
0 - 9	97.5	4.8	79.2	3.9	176.7	8.7	23.9
10 - 19	79.7	3.9	75.1	3.7	154.7	7.6	18.3
20 - 29	180.4	8.9	273.4	13.4	453.7	22.3	45.4
30 - 39	286.3	14.1	327.9	16.1	614.2	30.2	45.3
40 - 49	221.3	10.9	183.0	9.0	404.3	19.9	35.1
50 - 59	102.2	5.0	54.4	2.7	156.6	7.7	25.4
≥ 60	51.1	2.5	21.3	1.0	72.4	3.6	7.5
合計 Overall	1 018.5	50.1	1 014.1	49.9	2 032.6	100.0	30.5
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	35		31		33		

註釋：* 在個別年齡組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有三十至三十九歲的人士為例，45.3%享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 30 - 39, 45.3% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies.

表 1.3b 按所享有的醫療福利涵蓋的範圍劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士數目
Table 1.3b Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by coverage of the medical benefits entitled

所享有的醫療福利涵蓋的範圍 Coverage of the medical benefits entitled	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
只包括就醫 Doctor consultation only	396.7	19.5
只包括入住醫院 Hospitalization only	23.8	1.2
只包括牙醫診治 Dental consultation only	0.4	0.0*
包括就醫及入住醫院 Doctor consultation and hospitalization	589.8	29.0
包括就醫及牙醫診治 Doctor and dental consultation	53.6	2.6
包括牙醫診治及入住醫院 Dental consultation and hospitalization	0.9	0.0*
包括就醫、牙醫診治及入住醫院 Doctor consultation, dental consultation and hospitalization	967.3	47.6
總計 Total	2 032.6	100.0

註釋：* 少於 0.05%。

Note : * Less than 0.05%.

表 1.3c 按所享有的醫療福利的來源及與福利提供者的關係劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士數目
Table 1.3c Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by source of the medical benefits entitled and relationship with the benefit provider

所享有的醫療福利的來源及與福利提供者的關係 Source of the medical benefits entitled and relationship with the benefit provider	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
由私營機構的僱主或機構提供 From employers/companies in the private sector	1 600.5	78.7
現職僱員# Serving employees#	1 270.8	(79.4)
現職僱員的家屬 Dependants of serving employees	320.0	(20.0)
離職僱員 Previous employees	8.6	(0.5)
離職僱員的家屬 Dependants of previous employees	1.1	(0.1)
由政府提供 From the Government	432.1	21.3
現職公務員 Serving civil servants	188.4	(43.6)
現職公務員的家屬 Dependants of serving civil servants	189.0	(43.7)
退休公務員 Retired civil servants	31.6	(7.3)
退休公務員的家屬 Dependants of retired civil servants	23.2	(5.4)
總計 Total	2 032.6	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在個別醫療福利的來源內佔所有享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的百分比。

其中 26 200 人是在自己公司擔任某職位工作的東主/僱主。

Notes : * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the respective sources of medical benefits.

Among these, 26 200 were owners/employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies concerned.

表 1.4a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 1.4a Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	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 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 19	8.1	0.6	8.7	0.7	16.8	1.3	26.5
20 - 29	152.6	12.0	245.9	19.3	398.4	31.4	54.0
30 - 39	227.2	17.9	238.3	18.8	465.6	36.6	50.6
40 - 49	156.6	12.3	107.5	8.5	264.1	20.8	37.3
50 - 59	74.2	5.8	28.6	2.2	102.8	8.1	33.0
≥ 60	20.2	1.6	2.9	0.2	23.1	1.8	22.0
合計 Overall	639.0	50.3	631.8	49.7	1 270.8	100.0	44.7
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	36		31		34		

註釋：表中分析包括 26 200 名在自己公司擔任某職位工作而同時享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利的東主/僱主。

Notes: The analysis includes 26 200 persons who were in fact owners/employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies and were also entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in the companies concerned.

* 在個別年齡組別內佔所有私營機構僱員及僱主的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的私營機構僱員及僱主為例，26.5% 享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

* As a percentage of all employees and employers in the private sector in the respective age groups. For example, among all employees and employers in the private sector aged 15-19, 26.5% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies.

表 1.4b 按所享有的醫療福利涵蓋的範圍劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 1.4b Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by coverage of the medical benefits entitled

所享有的醫療福利涵蓋的範圍 Coverage of the medical benefits entitled	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
只包括就醫 Doctor consultation only	348.2	27.4
只包括入住醫院 Hospitalization only	21.2	1.7
只包括牙醫診治 Dental consultation only	0.2	0.0*
包括就醫及入住醫院 Doctor consultation and hospitalization	442.6	34.8
包括就醫及牙醫診治 Doctor and dental consultation	41.2	3.2
包括牙醫診治及入住醫院 Dental consultation and hospitalization	0.4	0.0*
包括就醫、牙醫診治及入住醫院 Doctor consultation, dental consultation and hospitalization	417.0	32.8
總計 Total	1 270.8	100.0

註釋：表中分析包括 26 200 名在自己公司擔任某職位工作而同時享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利的東主/僱主。

Notes: The analysis includes 26 200 persons who were in fact owners/employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies and were also entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in the companies concerned.

* 少於 0.05%。

* Less than 0.05%.

表 1.4c 按年齡及所享有的醫療福利類別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 1.4c Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by age and type of the medical benefits entitled

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療福利類別 Type of the medical benefits entitled								
	就醫 Doctor Consultation			入住醫院 Hospitalization			牙醫診治 Dental Consultation		
	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	16.7	1.3	26.3	8.8	1.0	13.9	4.1	0.9	6.5
20 - 29	394.2	31.6	53.5	258.2	29.3	35.0	147.3	32.1	20.0
30 - 39	458.8	36.7	49.9	346.5	39.3	37.7	180.1	39.3	19.6
40 - 49	256.5	20.5	36.3	194.6	22.1	27.5	99.5	21.7	14.1
50 - 59	100.2	8.0	32.2	62.3	7.1	20.0	23.1	5.0	7.4
≥ 60	22.6	1.8	21.5	10.7	1.2	10.2	4.7	1.0	4.5
合計 Overall	1 249.0	100.0	43.9	881.2	100.0	31.0	458.8	100.0	16.1
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	34			34			33		

註釋：表中分析包括 26 200 名在自己公司擔任某職位工作而同時享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利的東主/僱主。

Notes: The analysis includes 26 200 persons who were in fact owners/employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies and were also entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in the companies concerned.

* 在個別年齡組別內佔所有私營機構僱員及僱主的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的私營機構僱員及僱主為例，26.3% 享有僱主或機構所提供的就醫福利。

* As a percentage of all employees and employers in the private sector in the respective age groups. For example, among all employees and employers in the private sector aged 15 - 19, 26.3% were entitled to the medical benefit of doctor consultation provided by employers/companies.

表 1.4d 按家屬是否享有相同的福利及所享有的醫療福利類別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 1.4d Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by whether dependants were entitled to the same benefits and type of the medical benefits entitled

	所享有的醫療福利類別 Type of the medical benefits entitled					
	就醫 Doctor consultation		入住醫院 Hospitalization		牙醫診治 Dental consultation	
	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 %
家屬是否享有相同的福利 Whether dependants were entitled to the same benefits						
是 Yes	230.9	18.5	180.4	20.5	82.2	17.9
否 No	1 018.1	81.5	700.8	79.5	376.6	82.1
總計 Total	1 249.0	100.0	881.2	100.0	458.8	100.0

註釋：表中分析包括 26 200 名在自己公司擔任某職位工作而同時享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利的東主/僱主。

Note: The analysis includes 26 200 persons who were in fact owners/employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies and were also entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in the companies concerned.

表 1.4e 按每月就業收入劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 1.4e Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by monthly employment earnings

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< \$5,000	161.5	12.7	51.5
\$5,000 - \$9,999	283.3	22.3	27.8
\$10,000 - \$14,999	332.4	26.2	46.4
\$15,000 - \$19,999	159.1	12.5	56.4
\$20,000 - \$29,999	153.8	12.1	59.3
≥ \$30,000	180.7	14.2	71.1
合計 Overall	1 270.8	100.0	44.7
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)		12,000	

註釋：表中分析包括 26 200 名在自己公司擔任某職位工作而同時享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利的東主/僱主。

Notes: The analysis includes 26 200 persons who were in fact owners/employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies and were also entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in the companies concerned.

* 在個別每月就業收入組別內佔所有私營機構僱員及僱主的百分比。以所有每月就業收入少於\$5,000 的私營機構僱員及僱主為例，51.5%享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

* As a percentage of all employees and employers in the private sector in the respective monthly employment earnings groups. For example, among all employees and employers in the private sector with monthly employment earnings of less than \$5,000, 51.5% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies.

表 1.4f 按主要行業及性別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 1.4f Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by major industry and sex

主要行業 Major industry	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 %	比率* Rate*
製造業 Manufacturing	86.3	13.5	44.9	7.1	131.2	10.3	33.4
建造業 Construction	49.5	7.8	9.0	1.4	58.6	4.6	19.4
批發、零售、進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	166.6	26.1	157.5	24.9	324.1	25.5	35.9
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	97.9	15.3	43.0	6.8	141.0	11.1	48.2
金融、保險、地產及商用 服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	154.5	24.2	122.5	19.4	277.0	21.8	70.6
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	74.7	11.7	253.2	40.1	327.8	25.8	59.9

註釋：表中分析包括 26 200 名在自己公司擔任某職位工作而同時享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利的東主/僱主。

Notes : The analysis includes 26 200 persons who were in fact owners/employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies and were also entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in the companies concerned.

* 在個別行業組別內佔所有私營機構僱員及僱主的百分比。以所有從事製造業的私營機構僱員及僱主為例，33.4% 享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

* As a percentage of all employees and employers in the private sector in the respective industry groups. For example, among all employees and employers in the private sector engaged in the manufacturing sector, 33.4% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies.

表 1.4g 按主要職業及性別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 1.4g Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by major occupation and sex

主要職業 Major occupation	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 %	比率* Rate*
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	322.8	50.5	166.2	26.3	489.0	38.5	59.1
文員 Clerks	76.6	12.0	215.1	34.0	291.7	23.0	54.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	39.2	6.1	41.1	6.5	80.3	6.3	22.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	79.3	12.4	3.3	0.5	82.6	6.5	24.6
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	49.6	7.8	8.3	1.3	57.9	4.6	25.7
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	71.3	11.2	197.7	31.3	269.0	21.2	48.7

註釋：表中分析包括 26 200 名在自己公司擔任某職位工作而同時享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利的東主/僱主。

Notes : The analysis includes 26 200 persons who were in fact owners/employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies and were also entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in the companies concerned.

* 在個別職業組別內佔所有私營機構僱員及僱主的百分比。以所有身為經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員的私營機構僱員及僱主為例，59.1% 享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

* As a percentage of all employees and employers in the private sector in the respective occupation groups. For example, among all employees and employers working as managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals in the private sector, 59.1% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies.

表 1.4h 按僱主或機構是否需要僱員定期做身體檢查/僱員是否需要繳付做身體檢查的費用劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 1.4h Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by whether the employer/company required the employees to have regular body check-up/whether employees had to pay for the check-up

僱主或機構是否需要僱員定期做身體檢查/ 僱員是否需要繳付做身體檢查的費用 Whether the employer/company required the employees to have regular body check-up/ whether employees had to pay for the check-up	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
需要定期做身體檢查 Regular body check-up required	70.2	5.5
需繳費 Had to pay	1.9	(2.7)
不需繳費 Did not have to pay	68.3	(97.3)
不需要定期做身體檢查 Regular body check-up not required	1 200.6	94.5
總計 Total	1 270.8	100.0

註釋：表中分析包括 26 200 名在自己公司擔任某職位工作而同時享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利的東主/僱主。

Notes: The analysis includes 26 200 persons who were in fact owners/employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies and were also entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in the companies concerned.

* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有需要定期做身體檢查的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員及僱主的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the employees and employers in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies who were required to have regular body check-up.

表 1.5 按是否限定只可向指定的醫生求診/繳付診金的方法劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的就醫福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 1.5 Employees in the private sector entitled to the medical benefit of doctor consultation provided by employers/companies by whether contracted to consult designated panel of doctors/method of payment for consultation

是否限定只可向指定的醫生求診/繳付診金的方法 Whether contracted to consult designated panel of doctors/ method of payment for consultation	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
是 Yes	327.9	26.2
無需直接繳費予醫生 Made no direct payment to doctor	252.9	(77.1)
先繳付部分/全部費用予醫生，之後向僱主或機構索 回全數已繳付的費用 Directly made partial/full payment to doctor and claimed full reimbursement from employer/company later	23.5	(7.2)
先繳付部分/全部費用予醫生，之後向僱主或機構索 回部分已繳付的費用 Directly made partial/full payment to doctor and claimed reimbursement of part of the payment from employer/ company later	33.9	(10.4)
先繳付部分費用予醫生，餘下的費用由僱主或機構另 行繳付 Directly made partial payment to doctor, with the outstanding amount to be paid by employer/company	17.0	(5.2)
其他繳費方法 Other method of payment	0.6	(0.2)
否 No	920.8	73.7
其他 - 可選擇免費向指定的醫生求診，或可獲僱主或 機構的津貼向其他私家醫生求診 Others - choose to consult designated panel of doctors free of charge or other private doctors with subsidies from employer/company	0.4	0.0[#]
總計 Total	1 249.0	100.0

註釋：表中分析包括 26 200 名在自己公司擔任某職位工作而同時享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利的東主/僱主。

Notes: The analysis includes 26 200 persons who were in fact owners/employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies and were also entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in the companies concerned.

* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有享有僱主或機構所提供的就醫福利並被限定只可向僱主或機構所指定的醫生求診的私營機構僱員及僱主的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employees and employers in the private sector who were entitled to the medical benefit of doctor consultation provided by employers/companies and were contracted to consult designated panel of doctors.

少於 0.05%。

Less than 0.05%.

表 1.6a 按年齡及性別劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 1.6a Persons covered by medical insurance by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	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 %	比率* Rate*
0 - 9	71.7	6.7	62.1	5.9	133.8	12.6	18.1
10 - 19	47.4	4.5	44.6	4.2	92.0	8.7	10.9
20 - 29	93.7	8.8	107.4	10.1	201.0	18.9	20.1
30 - 39	163.9	15.4	161.3	15.2	325.3	30.6	24.0
40 - 49	115.3	10.9	94.4	8.9	209.6	19.7	18.2
50 - 59	43.0	4.0	33.0	3.1	76.0	7.2	12.4
≥ 60	11.5	1.1	12.8	1.2	24.4	2.3	2.5
合計 Overall	546.5	51.5	515.6	48.5	1 062.2	100.0	15.9
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	33		32		33		

註釋：* 在個別年齡組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有零至九歲的人士為例，18.1%為醫療保險的受保人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 0 - 9, 18.1% were covered by medical insurance.

表 1.6b 按所享有的醫療保險涵蓋的範圍劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 1.6b Persons covered by medical insurance by coverage of the medical insurance

所享有的醫療保險涵蓋的範圍 Coverage of the medical insurance	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
只包括就醫 Doctor consultation only	11.4	1.1
只包括入住醫院 Hospitalization only	833.8	78.5
只包括牙醫診治 Dental consultation only	0.4	0.0*
包括就醫及入住醫院 Doctor consultation and hospitalization	168.8	15.9
包括就醫及牙醫診治 Doctor and dental consultation	2.0	0.2
包括牙醫診治及入住醫院 Dental consultation and hospitalization	3.2	0.3
包括就醫、牙醫診治及入住醫院 Doctor consultation, dental consultation and hospitalization	42.7	4.0
總計 Total	1 062.2	100.0

註釋：* 少於 0.05%。

Note : * Less than 0.05%.

表 1.6c 按年齡及所享有的醫療保險類別劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 1.6c Persons covered by medical insurance by age and type of the medical insurance covered

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療保險類別 Type of the medical insurance covered								
	就醫 Doctor consultation			入住醫院 Hospitalization			牙醫診治 Dental consultation		
	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*
0 - 9	18.1	8.0	2.4	133.5	12.7	18.0	3.5	7.2	0.5
10 - 19	17.7	7.9	2.1	90.9	8.7	10.8	2.7	5.7	0.3
20 - 29	56.3	25.1	5.6	197.9	18.9	19.8	12.0	24.9	1.2
30 - 39	63.7	28.3	4.7	320.2	30.5	23.6	14.2	29.5	1.1
40 - 49	47.8	21.2	4.1	206.6	19.7	17.9	10.5	21.7	0.9
50 - 59	15.4	6.9	2.5	75.1	7.2	12.2	4.2	8.8	0.7
≥ 60	5.8	2.6	0.6	24.2	2.3	2.5	1.0	2.1	0.1
合計 Overall	224.8	100.0	3.4	1 048.4	100.0	15.7	48.3	100.0	0.7
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	32			33			32		

註釋：* 在個別年齡組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有零至九歲的人士為例，2.4%為有就醫保障的醫療保險的受保人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 0 - 9, 2.4% were covered by medical insurance with the benefit of doctor consultation.

表 1.6d 按年齡/經濟活動身分及性別劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 1.6d Persons covered by medical insurance by age/activity status and sex

年齡組別/經濟活動身分 Age group/activity status	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* %*	比率# Rate#
年齡十五歲以下 Aged under 15	98.5	9.3	87.2	8.2	185.7	17.5	16.1
年齡十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and over	448.0	42.2	428.5	40.3	876.4	82.5	15.9
從事經濟活動 Economically active	416.8	(93.0)	283.0	(66.1)	699.9	(79.9)	20.3
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	31.2	(7.0)	145.4	(33.9)	176.6	(20.1)	8.6
料理家務者 Home-makers	0.2	(0.0) [@]	115.8	(27.0)	116.0	(13.2)	14.1
退休人士 Retired persons	9.1	(2.0)	6.1	(1.4)	15.2	(1.7)	2.1
學生 Students	18.7	(4.2)	18.8	(4.4)	37.4	(4.3)	8.9
其他 Others	3.2	(0.7)	4.7	(1.1)	7.9	(0.9)	7.4
合計 Overall	546.5	51.5	515.6	48.5	1 062.2	100.0	15.9

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內佔所有年齡十五歲及以上的醫療保險的受保人士的百分比。

在個別年齡/經濟活動身分分組內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有年齡十五歲以下的人士為例，16.1%為醫療保險的受保人士。

@ 少於 0.05%。

Notes : * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over covered by medical insurance in the respective sex groups.

As a percentage of all persons in the respective age/activity status sub-groups. For example, among all persons aged under 15, 16.1% were covered by medical insurance.

@ Less than 0.05%.

表 1.7 按是否限定只可向指定的醫生求診劃分的有就醫保障的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 1.7 Persons covered by medical insurance with the benefit of doctor consultation by whether contracted to consult designated panel of doctors

是否限定只可向指定的醫生求診 Whether contracted to consult designated panel of doctors	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	22.0	9.8
否 No	199.5	88.7
其他 - 獲兩張或以上醫療保險保單保障，以上兩項均適用 Others - a combination of the above two categories under the coverage of two or more medical insurance policies	3.3	1.5
總計 Total	224.8	100.0

表 1.8a 按年齡及性別劃分的購買醫療保險的人士數目
Table 1.8a Purchasers of medical insurance by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	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*
18 - 29	95.4	12.1	17.0	98.5	12.5	16.3	193.9	24.6	16.7
30 - 39	174.4	22.2	26.5	136.7	17.4	19.6	311.1	39.5	23.0
40 - 49	120.1	15.3	20.2	76.9	9.8	13.8	197.0	25.0	17.1
50 - 59	43.2	5.5	12.9	26.4	3.4	9.4	69.6	8.8	11.3
≥ 60	8.9	1.1	1.9	6.8	0.9	1.4	15.7	2.0	1.6
合計 Overall	442.0	56.1	16.9	345.3	43.9	13.1	787.3	100.0	15.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	37			35			36		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有十八至二十九歲的男性為例，17.0%為購買醫療保險的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 18 - 29, 17.0% were purchasers of medical insurance.

表 1.8b 按教育程度劃分的購買醫療保險的人士數目
Table 1.8b Purchasers of medical insurance by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/kindergarten	9.8	1.2	2.0
小學 Primary	105.1	13.3	8.3
中學/預科 Secondary/matriculation	494.5	62.8	19.4
專上教育 Tertiary			
- 非學位 non-degree	82.9	10.5	22.1
- 學位 degree	95.1	12.1	16.7
合計 Overall	787.3	100.0	15.0

註釋：* 在個別教育程度組別內佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有未受教育/只達幼稚園程度的十八歲及以上的人士為例，2.0%為購買醫療保險的人士。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 18 and over with no schooling or at kindergarten level, 2.0% were purchasers of medical insurance.

表 1.8c 按經濟活動身分劃分的購買醫療保險的人士數目
Table 1.8c Purchasers of medical insurance by activity status

經濟活動身分 Activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	685.6	87.1	20.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	101.7	12.9	5.6
料理家務者 Home-makers	81.7	10.4	9.9
退休人士 Retired persons	9.1	1.2	1.3
學生 Students	4.8	0.6	2.6
其他 Others	6.2	0.8	6.0
合計 Overall	787.3	100.0	15.0

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內佔所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有十八歲及以上從事經濟活動的人士為例，20.0% 為購買醫療保險的人士。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 18 and over in the respective activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons aged 18 and over, 20.0% were purchasers of medical insurance.

表 1.8d 按所購買的醫療保險保單數目劃分的購買醫療保險的人士數目
Table 1.8d Purchasers of medical insurance by number of medical insurance policies purchased

所購買的醫療保險保單數目 Number of medical insurance policies purchased	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	664.1	84.3
2	72.7	9.2
3	39.9	5.1
≥ 4	10.6	1.4
總計 Total	787.3	100.0

表 1.8e 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲自己所購買的醫療保險保單保障劃分的購買醫療保險的人士數目
Table 1.8e Purchasers of medical insurance by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and whether oneself covered by the self-purchased medical insurance policy

是否享有僱主或機構所 提供的醫療福利 Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies	是否獲自己所購買的醫療保險保單保障 Whether oneself covered by the self-purchased medical insurance policy					
	是 Yes		否 No		總計 Total	
	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 %
是 Yes	314.8	40.0	35.1	4.5	349.9	44.4
否 No	407.8	51.8	29.5	3.7	437.4	55.6
總計 Total	722.7	91.8	64.6	8.2	787.3	100.0

表 1.8f 按主要行業及性別劃分的購買醫療保險的就業人士數目
Table 1.8f Employed purchasers of medical insurance by major industry and sex

主要行業 Major industry	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 %	比率* Rate*
製造業 Manufacturing	60.4	14.5	27.6	11.2	88.0	13.3	21.7
建造業 Construction	59.8	14.3	4.1	1.7	63.9	9.6	20.9
批發、零售、進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	110.0	26.3	96.6	39.2	206.6	31.1	21.3
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	64.6	15.5	14.8	6.0	79.4	12.0	22.1
金融、保險、地產及商用 服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	59.1	14.1	47.0	19.1	106.1	16.0	23.7
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	58.7	14.1	55.8	22.7	114.5	17.2	16.2

註釋：* 在個別行業組別內佔所有十八歲及以上就業人士的百分比。以所有從事製造業的十八歲及以上的就業人士為例，21.7%為購買醫療保險的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all employed persons aged 18 and over in the respective industry groups. For example, among all employed persons aged 18 and over engaged in the manufacturing sector, 21.7% were purchasers of medical insurance.

表 1.8g 按主要職業及性別劃分的購買醫療保險的就業人士數目
Table 1.8g Employed purchasers of medical insurance by major occupation and sex

主要職業 Major occupation	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 %	比率* Rate*
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	176.0	42.1	86.6	35.2	262.6	39.5	27.9
文員 Clerks	33.6	8.0	99.7	40.5	133.2	20.1	23.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	52.1	12.5	36.2	14.7	88.3	13.3	19.5
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	69.2	16.6	1.6	0.7	70.9	10.7	19.8
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	58.3	14.0	5.2	2.1	63.5	9.6	21.8
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	27.7	6.6	16.8	6.8	44.5	6.7	7.5

註釋：* 在個別職業組別內佔所有十八歲及以上就業人士的百分比。以所有十八歲及以上的經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員為例，27.9%為購買醫療保險的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all employed persons aged 18 and over in the respective occupation groups. For example, among all managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals aged 18 and over, 27.9% were purchasers of medical insurance.

表 1.8h 按每月就業收入劃分的購買醫療保險的就業人士數目
Table 1.8h Employed purchasers of medical insurance by monthly employment earnings

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< \$5,000	20.8	3.1	5.9
\$5,000 - \$9,999	160.7	24.2	14.8
\$10,000 - \$14,999	200.9	30.3	24.6
\$15,000 - \$19,999	97.5	14.7	29.2
\$20,000 - \$29,999	103.8	15.6	31.6
≥ \$30,000	80.3	12.1	26.6
合計 Overall	664.0	100.0	20.6
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)		12,000	

註釋：* 在個別每月就業收入組別內佔所有十八歲及以上就業人士的百分比。以所有每月就業收入少於\$5,000的十八歲及以上的就業人士為例，5.9%為購買醫療保險的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all employed persons aged 18 and over in the respective monthly employment earnings groups. For example, among all employed persons aged 18 and over with monthly employment earnings of less than \$5,000, 5.9% were purchasers of medical insurance.

表 1.9a 按年齡及性別劃分的未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 1.9a Persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by medical insurance by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	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 %	比率* Rate*
0 - 9	232.9	5.8	227.2	5.7	460.1	11.5	62.1
10 - 19	315.4	7.9	301.6	7.6	617.0	15.5	73.0
20 - 29	249.8	6.3	207.4	5.2	457.2	11.5	45.7
30 - 39	285.2	7.2	281.6	7.1	566.7	14.2	41.8
40 - 49	298.2	7.5	314.5	7.9	612.7	15.4	53.2
50 - 59	205.1	5.1	200.6	5.0	405.7	10.2	65.9
≥ 60	399.8	10.0	464.8	11.7	864.6	21.7	90.1
合計 Overall	1 986.4	49.9	1 997.8	50.1	3 984.1	100.0	59.8
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	36		39		38		

註釋：* 在個別年齡組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有三十至三十九歲的人士為例，41.8%未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 30 - 39, 41.8% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

表 1.9b 按年齡/經濟活動身分及性別劃分的未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 1.9b Persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by medical insurance by age/activity status and sex

年齡組別/經濟活動身分 Age group/activity status	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* %*	比率# Rate#
年齡十五歲以下 Aged under 15	385.8	9.7	372.8	9.4	758.6	19.0	65.7
年齡十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and over	1 600.6	40.2	1 625.0	40.8	3 225.6	81.0	58.5
從事經濟活動 Economically active	1 039.7	(65.0)	502.6	(30.9)	1 542.3	(47.8)	44.7
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	560.9	(35.0)	1 122.4	(69.1)	1 683.3	(52.2)	81.7
料理家務者 Home-makers	6.6	(0.4)	603.6	(37.1)	610.1	(18.9)	74.1
退休人士 Retired persons	332.3	(20.8)	320.8	(19.7)	653.1	(20.2)	92.0
學生 Students	167.3	(10.4)	157.3	(9.7)	324.5	(10.1)	76.9
其他 Others	54.8	(3.4)	40.7	(2.5)	95.5	(3.0)	89.5
合計 Overall	1 986.4	49.9	1 997.8	50.1	3 984.1	100.0	59.8

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內佔所有年齡十五歲及以上人士的百分比。

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

在個別年齡/經濟活動身分分組內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有年齡十五歲以下的人士為例，65.7%未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

As a percentage of all persons in the respective age/activity status sub-groups. For example, among all persons aged under 15, 65.7% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

表 1.9c 按主要行業及性別劃分的未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員數目

Table 1.9c Employees in the private sector not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by medical insurance by major industry and sex

主要行業 Major industry	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 %	比率* Rate*
製造業 Manufacturing	133.5	16.7	68.5	16.6	202.0	16.7	51.5
建造業 Construction	183.3	22.9	7.2	1.8	190.5	15.7	63.2
批發、零售、進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	242.1	30.3	210.0	51.0	452.1	37.3	50.1
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	102.4	12.8	13.1	3.2	115.5	9.5	39.5
金融、保險、地產及商用 服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	58.5	7.3	25.3	6.1	83.8	6.9	21.4
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	76.0	9.5	86.9	21.1	162.9	13.4	29.8

註釋：表中分析包括 90 700 名未享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利的東主/僱主，而他們亦未獲醫療保險保障。

Notes: The analysis includes 90 700 owners/employers of their own companies who were not entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in the companies concerned and they were also not covered by medical insurance.

* 在個別行業組別內佔所有私營機構僱員及僱主的百分比。以所有從事製造業的私營機構僱員及僱主為例，51.5% 未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

* As a percentage of all employees and employers in the private sector in the respective industry groups. For example, among all employees and employers in the manufacturing sector, 51.5% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

表 1.9d 按主要職業及性別劃分的未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員數目
Table 1.9d Employees in the private sector not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by medical insurance by major occupation and sex

主要職業 Major occupation	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 %	比率* Rate*
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	161.2	20.2	58.9	14.3	220.1	18.2	26.6
文員 Clerks	58.4	7.3	121.7	29.5	180.1	14.9	33.3
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	125.1	15.7	102.8	25.0	227.9	18.8	63.5
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	194.8	24.4	6.3	1.5	201.1	16.6	59.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	101.6	12.7	28.2	6.8	129.8	10.7	57.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	155.3	19.4	93.6	22.7	248.8	20.5	45.1

註釋：表中分析包括 90 700 名未享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利的東主/僱主，而他們亦未獲醫療保險保障。

Notes: The analysis includes 90 700 owners/employers of their own companies who were not entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in the companies concerned and they were also not covered by medical insurance.

* 在個別職業組別內佔所有私營機構僱員及僱主的百分比。以所有身為經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員的私營機構僱員及僱主為例，26.6%未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

* As a percentage of all employees and employers in the private sector in the respective occupation groups. For example, among all employees and employers working as managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals in the private sector, 26.6% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

2 六十歲及以上獨居長者的情況

A profile of elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone

引言

2.1 政府統計處在一九九九年一月至三月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關六十歲及以上獨居長者情況的專題訪問，以瞭解該些長者的特徵。

2.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 21 900 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 90%。所有通常獨居於住戶內的六十歲及以上長者均會被問及一連串詳盡的問題，該些問題主要與以下幾方面有關：

- (i) 他們的經濟狀況：例如他們有否接受親戚定期給予的款項及他們有否領取指定的援助款項類別；
- (ii) 對他們的照顧：例如他們有否子女/孫在香港，若有，與其子女/孫用電話聯絡及會面的頻密程度；他們認識鄰居與否；及在他們日常生活有需要時，其鄰居可否幫助他們；
- (iii) 他們的日常生活：包括他們在一般的日常家居生活中是否需要幫助與可幫助他們的人士；他們在日常生活的經濟、醫療、住屋及交通四個指定類別中，最需要幫助的項目為何；他們因獨居而引起的擔憂為何；及他們在上午、下午及晚間通常進行的活動。

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)。

INTRODUCTION

2.1 An enquiry on elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone was conducted via the General Household Survey from January to March 1999 to study the characteristics of these elderly persons.

2.2 Some 21 900 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 90%. All elderly persons aged 60 and over who usually lived alone in their respective households were asked a series of detailed questions mainly pertaining to the following aspects :

- (i) their financial situation such as whether they received regular cash income from relatives and whether they received specified types of assistance allowances;
- (ii) caring for them such as whether they had children or grandchildren in Hong Kong and if they had, the frequency of having telephone contact with them and meeting them; whether they knew their neighbours; and whether the neighbours could assist them in their daily living when they needed help;
- (iii) their daily living including whether they needed assistance in the general domestic aspects of their daily living and the party who could assist them; the four specified aspects of their daily living viz. financial, medical, housing and transportation aspects that needed help most (if any); the kind(s) of worry in living alone (if any); and the activities they usually did in the morning, in the afternoon and at night.

2.3 Based on the information collected in respect of 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).

概念及定義

2.4 就是項專題訪問而言，「獨居長者」指通常獨自居於住戶內的六十歲及以上人士。因此，在一些情況下，若有一位訪客(例如親戚)在單身長者家中暫住，則該些長者亦會被當作獨居人士。但在另一些情況下，若一對通常同住一戶的年長夫婦中其中一人在統計夜暫居於別處，因而剩下另一人在家中獨居，則後者不會被當作獨居人士。

專題訪問的主要結果

甲. 獨居長者的一般社會及經濟特徵

年齡及性別

2.5 在訪問期間，估計約有 84 900 名六十歲及以上人士是獨自居住，即佔全港所有六十歲及以上人士的 8.8%。六十歲及以上的女性獨居長者(53.6%)較男性(46.4%)多。女性獨居長者的年齡較男性的普遍為高，前者的年齡中位數為七十五歲，而後者則為七十歲，他們整體的年齡中位數為七十三歲。獨居人士所佔的百分比在較年長人士中較高，百分比介乎於六十至六十四歲人士的 4.2%與八十歲及以上人士的 13.4%。(表 2.1a)

婚姻狀況

2.6 在該 84 900 名長者中，80.4%曾經結婚，而其餘 19.6%則從未結婚。六十歲及以上從未結婚人士相對於曾經結婚人士有較大可能獨居。從未結婚長者中有 45.6%為獨居人士，而相應的百分比在曾經結婚長者中為 7.3%。(表 2.1b)

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.4 For the purpose of the enquiry, 'elderly persons living alone' referred to those persons aged 60 and over who *usually* lived alone in the household. Hence, in those cases where a visitor (e.g. relatives) temporarily resided in the single elderly's household, the elderly person was still considered as living alone. However, in the other cases where a member of an elderly couple (who usually resided together in the same household) temporarily stayed elsewhere on the survey reference night, thus leaving the other member alone in the household, the latter was not counted as living alone under such circumstances.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

A. General socio-economic characteristics of elderly persons living alone

Age and sex

2.5 At the time of enumeration, it was estimated that there were 84 900 persons aged 60 and over living alone, constituting 8.8% of all persons aged 60 and over in Hong Kong. There were slightly more females (53.6%) aged 60 and over living alone than males (46.4%). Female elderly persons were generally older than their male counterparts, with a median age of 75 for females and 70 for males. Their overall median age was 73. The percentage of persons living alone was higher among older persons, ranging from 4.2% for the elderly persons aged 60-64 to 13.4% for those aged 80 and over. (Table 2.1a)

Marital status

2.6 Some 80.4% of these 84 900 elderly persons were ever married and the remaining 19.6% were never married. The never married persons aged 60 and over were much more likely than the ever married persons to live alone. The percentage of persons living alone was 45.6% among the never married elderly persons, as against 7.3% among those ever married. (Table 2.1b)

經濟活動身分

2.7 按經濟活動身分分析，在該 84 900 名長者中，83.8%為退休人士，而 12.3%為從事經濟活動人士。在六十歲及以上退休人士中，獨居長者所佔的百分比為 10.5%，較在所有六十歲及以上長者中獨居長者所佔的整體百分比(8.8%)為高。(表 2.1c)

獨居期間

2.8 在該 84 900 名獨居長者中，52.8%已獨居十年或以上；28.9%介乎三年至少於十年間；而 18.3%則少於三年。普遍來說，從未結婚的長者的獨居期間較曾經結婚的長者長。在從未結婚的獨居長者中有 78.9%已獨居十年或以上，而相應的百分比在曾經結婚的獨居長者中為 46.4%。(表 2.1d)

居住的房屋類別

2.9 在該 84 900 名長者中，約 52.8%居於公營租住房屋，而 39.3%則居於私人永久性房屋。(表 2.1e)

是否仍在工作

2.10 在訪問時有 10 200 名獨居長者(12.0%)仍在工作，而其餘的 88.0%則沒有。(表 2.1f)

每月個人收入

2.11 該 84 900 名長者的每月個人收入中位數為\$3,000。仍在工作的 10 200 名長者每月個人收入較高，他們的每月個人收入中位數為\$5,600。(表 2.1f)

親戚給予的款項

2.12 約 23 300(27.4%)名獨居長者有接受子女定期給予的款項，該些款項金額中位數為\$2,000。而 1 400(1.7%)名獨居長者有接受其他親戚(不包括配偶、子女及孫)給予的款項，該

Activity status

2.7 Analysed by activity status, 83.8% of these 84 900 elderly persons were retirees and 12.3% were economically active. The proportion of persons living alone among retirees aged 60 and over was 10.5%, higher than the overall proportion (8.8%) among all elderly persons aged 60 and over. (Table 2.1c)

Duration of living alone

2.8 Among these 84 900 elderly persons living alone, 52.8% had been living alone for at least 10 years; 28.9%, 3 to less than 10 years; and 18.3%, less than 3 years. In general, the never married elderly persons lived alone for a longer duration than the ever married persons. The proportion of persons having lived alone for at least 10 years was 78.9% among the never married elderly persons living alone, as against 46.4% among the ever married elderly persons living alone. (Table 2.1d)

Type of housing resided in

2.9 Some 52.8% of these 84 900 elderly persons resided in public rental housing and 39.3% resided in private permanent housing. (Table 2.1e)

Whether still working

2.10 Some 10 200 (12.0%) elderly persons living alone were still working at the time of enumeration and the remaining 88.0% were not working. (Table 2.1f)

Monthly personal income

2.11 The median monthly personal income of these 84 900 elderly persons was \$3,000. The 10 200 elderly persons who were still working had higher monthly personal income, with a median monthly personal income of \$5,600. (Table 2.1f)

Cash income from relatives

2.12 Some 23 300 (27.4%) elderly persons living alone regularly received cash income given by their children, with a median cash income of \$2,000. Some 1 400 (1.7%) elderly persons

些款項金額中位數為\$1,400。 (表 2.2)

living alone regularly received cash income given by relatives other than spouse, children and grandchildren, with a median cash income of \$1,400. (Table 2.2)

指定援助款項

Specified assistance allowances

2.13 約 33 000 名獨居長者(38.9%)有領取綜合社會保障援助款項，其金額中位數為\$3,100。另 32 400 名長者(38.2%)有領取高齡津貼，金額中位數則為\$700。 (表 2.3)

2.13 Some 33 000 elderly persons living alone (38.9%) received the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, with a median amount of \$3,100. Another 32 400 (38.2%) received the Old Age Allowance, with a median amount of \$700. (Table 2.3)

行業

Industry

2.14 在 10 200 名就業的獨居長者中，51.4%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 32.9%從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業。 (表 2.1n)

2.14 Of the 10 200 employed elderly persons living alone, 51.4% worked in the 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) and 32.9% worked in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector. (Table 2.1n)

職業

Occupation

2.15 在該些就業的獨居長者中，逾半數(53.3%)為非技術工人，另 25.3%為文員與服務工作及商店銷售人員。就業的獨居人士在各職業組別中所佔百分比介乎於任職經理及行政人員與專業人員及輔助專業人員的 4.7%，與任職非技術工人的 11.7%。 (表 2.1n)

2.15 Over half (53.3%) of the employed elderly persons living alone were engaged in elementary occupations, and 25.3% were clerks, and service workers and shop sales workers. The proportion of persons living alone ranged from 4.7% among the employed elderly who worked as managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals, to 11.7% among those engaged in elementary occupations. (Table 2.1n)

乙. 對獨居長者的照顧

B. Caring for elderly persons living alone

有否子女在香港及不與子女同住的原因

Whether had children in Hong Kong and reason for not living with children

2.16 在該 68 200 名曾經結婚的獨居長者中，42 900 人或 62.9%有子女在香港。在該 42 900 名長者中，62.5%不與子女同住是由於子女結婚後遷出，另 16.9%是由於家中地方擠迫，而 9.0%是自己選擇不與子女同住。 (表 2.4a)

2.16 Of the 68 200 ever married elderly persons living alone, 42 900 persons or 62.9% had children in Hong Kong. Among these 42 900 elderly persons, 62.5% did not live with their children because their children moved out after marriage, 16.9% because it was too crowded at home and 9.0% because they chose not to live with their children. (Table 2.4a)

*有否與指定類別人士用電話聯絡及用電話聯絡的頻密程度**Whether had telephone contact with specified groups of people and the frequency of having telephone contact*

2.17 在 12 600 名已婚的獨居長者中，8 400 人或 66.7%在訪問前一年內曾與配偶用電話聯絡。在該 8 400 人中，46.1%與配偶每月有一至數次的電話聯絡；每年有一至數次的為 31.5%；而每周一至數次的則為 22.4%。（表 2.5a）

2.17 Among the 12 600 married elderly persons living alone, 8 400 persons or 66.7% had telephone contact with their spouse during the year before enumeration. Among these 8 400 persons, 46.1% had telephone contact with their spouse once or a few times a month; 31.5%, once or a few times a year; and 22.4%, once or a few times a week. (Table 2.5a)

2.18 在 42 900 名曾經結婚並有子女在香港的獨居長者中，37 800 人或 88.1%在訪問前一年內曾與子女用電話聯絡。在該 37 800 人中，43.0%與子女每周有一至數次的電話聯絡；每月一至數次的為 37.8%；而每年一至數次的則為 19.2%。（表 2.4b）

2.18 As for the 42 900 ever married elderly persons living alone who had children in Hong Kong, 37 800 persons or 88.1% had telephone contact with their children during the year before enumeration. Among these 37 800 persons, 43.0% had telephone contact with their children once or a few times a week; 37.8%, once or a few times a month; and 19.2%, once or a few times a year. (Table 2.4b)

2.19 在 37 800 名曾經結婚並有孫在香港的獨居長者中，25 600 人或 67.6%在訪問前一年內曾與孫用電話聯絡。在該 25 600 人中，34.7%與孫每月有一至數次的電話聯絡；每周一至數次的為 33.3%；而每年一至數次的則為 32.0%。（表 2.4b）

2.19 As for the 37 800 ever married elderly persons living alone who had grandchildren in Hong Kong, 25 600 persons or 67.6% had telephone contact with their grandchildren during the year before enumeration. Among these 25 600 persons, 34.7% had telephone contact with their grandchildren once or a few times a month; 33.3%, once or a few times a week; and 32.0%, once or a few times a year. (Table 2.4b)

2.20 約 24 400 名獨居長者有兄弟姊妹在香港。他們中有 18 800 人或 77.4%在訪問前一年內曾與兄弟姊妹用電話聯絡。在該 18 800 人中，44.0%與兄弟姊妹每年用電話聯絡一至數次；每月一至數次的為 33.1%；而每周一至數次的則為 22.9%。（表 2.1g）

2.20 Some 24 400 elderly persons living alone had brothers or sisters in Hong Kong, of whom 18 800 or 77.4% had telephone contact with their brothers or sisters during the year before enumeration. Among these 18 800 persons, 44.0% had telephone contact with their brothers or sisters once or a few times a year; 33.1%, once or a few times a month; and 22.9%, once or a few times a week. (Table 2.1g)

2.21 至於曾在訪問前一年內與其他親戚、朋友或鄰居及社工或義工用電話聯絡的情況，曾與朋友或鄰居用電話聯絡的人士佔整體 84 900 名獨居長者的 40.8%，曾與其他親戚用電話聯絡的人士的相應百分比為 34.4%，而曾與社工或義工用電話聯絡的人士的相應百分比則為 12.5%。大部分曾與上述三個類別人士有用電話聯絡的獨居長者每年只與個別類別人士有一至數次的電話聯絡。（表 2.1g）

2.21 Regarding the patterns of having telephone contact with other relatives, friends or neighbours, and social workers or volunteers in the year before enumeration, among the 84 900 elderly persons living alone, the proportion of persons having done so with friends or neighbours was 40.8%, as against 34.4% in respect of those having telephone contact with other relatives and 12.5% in respect of those having telephone contact with social workers or volunteers. Most

有否與指定類別人士會面及會面的頻密程度

2.22 在 12 600 名已婚的獨居長者中, 11 100 人或 88.4% 在訪問前一年內曾與配偶會面。在該 11 100 人中, 47.7% 與配偶每年會面一至數次; 每月一至數次的為 28.5%; 而每周一至數次的則為 23.8%。 (表 2.5b)

2.23 至於 42 900 名曾經結婚並有子女在香港的獨居長者中, 96.2% 在訪問前一年內曾與子女會面。在該 41 200 名有與子女會面的人士中, 36.7% 與子女每周會面一至數次; 每月一至數次的為 35.5%; 而每年一至數次的則為 27.8%。 (表 2.4c)

2.24 同樣地, 在 37 800 名曾經結婚並有孫在香港的獨居長者中, 92.6% 在訪問前一年內曾與孫會面。在該 35 000 名曾與孫會面的人士中, 43.3% 與孫每年會面一至數次; 每周一至數次的為 29.0%; 而每月一至數次的則為 27.7%。 (表 2.4c)

2.25 至於 24 400 名有兄弟姊妹在港的獨居長者中, 20 400 人或 83.8% 在訪問前一年內曾與兄弟姊妹會面。在該 20 400 人中, 56.1% 與兄弟姊妹每年會面一至數次; 每月一至數次的為 28.4%; 而每周一至數次的則為 15.5%。 (表 2.1h)

2.26 至於曾在訪問前一年內與其他親戚、朋友或鄰居及社工或義工會面的情況, 曾與朋友或鄰居會面的人士佔 84 900 名獨居長者的 37.7%, 曾與其他親戚會面的人士所佔百分比為 27.1%, 而曾與社工或義工會面的人士所佔百分比則為 14.6%。大部分曾與上述三個類別人士會面的獨居長者每年只與個別類別人士會面一至數次。 (表 2.1h)

of these elderly persons having telephone contacts with the above three specified groups of people did so only once or a few times a year. (Table 2.1g)

Whether had met specified groups of people and the frequency of meeting

2.22 Among the 12 600 married elderly persons living alone, 11 100 persons or 88.4% had met their spouse during the year before enumeration. Among these 11 100 persons, 47.7% met their spouse once or a few times a year; 28.5%, once or a few times a month; and 23.8%, once or a few times a week. (Table 2.5b)

2.23 As for the 42 900 ever married elderly persons living alone who had children in Hong Kong, 96.2% had met their children during the year before enumeration. Among the 41 200 persons who had met their children, 36.7% had done so once or a few times a week; 35.5%, once or a few times a month; and 27.8%, once or a few times a year. (Table 2.4c)

2.24 Similarly, 92.6% of the 37 800 ever married elderly persons living alone who had grandchildren in Hong Kong had met their grandchildren during the year before enumeration. Among the 35 000 persons who had met their grandchildren, 43.3% had done so once or a few times a year; 29.0%, once or a few times a week; and 27.7%, once or a few times a month. (Table 2.4c)

2.25 As for the 24 400 elderly persons living alone who had brothers or sisters in Hong Kong, 20 400 persons or 83.8% had met their brothers or sisters during the year before enumeration. Among these 20 400 persons, 56.1% had met their brothers or sisters once or a few times a year; 28.4%, once or a few times a month; and 15.5%, once or a few times a week. (Table 2.1h)

2.26 Regarding the patterns of having met other relatives, friends or neighbours, and social workers or volunteers during the year before enumeration, among the 84 900 elderly persons living alone, the proportion of persons having met friends or neighbours was 37.7%, as against 27.1% in respect of those having met other relatives and 14.6% in respect of those having met

是否與鄰居相識及遇有困難時鄰居會否提供幫助

2.27 在 84 900 名獨居長者中，68 300 人或 80.5% 與鄰居相識。他們中 53.9% 認為當他們遇有困難時，其鄰居未能幫助他們，而其餘 46.1% 則認為其鄰居可以幫助他們。（表 2.1i）

丙. 獨居長者的日常生活

在一般的日常家居生活中是否需要別人幫助/可幫助他們的人士

2.28 在 84 900 名獨居長者中，78 200 人或 92.1% 認為他們在一般的日常家居生活中無需別人幫助。在 6 700 名在一般的日常家居生活中需要別人幫助的獨居長者中，25.7% 卻認為沒有人可以幫助他們；28.6% 則認為政府或志願服務機構可以幫助他們；而 22.7% 認為他們的家人或親戚可以幫助他們。（表 2.1j）

在日常生活的指定類別中最需要幫助的項目

2.29 此外，對於日常生活中有關(a)房屋安排、(b)醫療服務、(c)交通安排及(d)經濟支持等四個項目有否需要幫助，在 84 900 名獨居長者中，60.1% 表示對於這些項目無需任何幫助。而對於在其中一個或多個項目需要幫助的獨居長者，以經濟支持為最普遍需要幫助的項目（佔所有獨居長者的 23.8%），其次為醫療服務（12.6%）、房屋安排（11.5%）及交通安排（3.2%）。（表 2.1k）

social workers or volunteers. Most of these elderly persons having met the above three specified groups of people had done so only once or a few times a year. (Table 2.1h)

Whether acquainted with neighbours and whether neighbours could provide assistance to them when needed

2.27 Some 68 300 persons or 80.5% of the 84 900 elderly persons living alone were acquainted with their neighbours. Among these 68 300 persons, 53.9% thought that their neighbours could not help them in case they needed help, and the remaining 46.1% thought otherwise. (Table 2.1i)

C. Daily living of elderly persons living alone

Whether needed assistance from other persons in general domestic aspects of daily living and the persons who could assist them

2.28 Some 78 200 persons or 92.1% of the 84 900 elderly persons living alone considered that they did not need any assistance from other persons in their general domestic aspects of daily living. Among these 6 700 elderly persons living alone who needed such assistance, 25.7% thought that no one could help them; 28.6% thought that the Government or non-governmental organisations could help them, and 22.7% thought that their family members or relatives could help them. (Table 2.1j)

Specified aspects of daily living that needed help most

2.29 Separately, concerning the need for assistance in the four specified aspects of daily living, namely, (a) housing, (b) medical services, (c) transportation, and (d) financial support, some 60.1% of the 84 900 elderly persons living alone indicated that they did not need any help in these aspects. For those who needed help in any one or more of these aspects, financial support was the most common aspect that needed help (23.8% of all elderly persons living alone), followed by medical services (12.6%), housing (11.5%) and transportation (3.2%). (Table 2.1k)

因獨居而引起的擔憂

2.30 在獨居長者中，59.6%沒有因獨居而有任何擔憂，而其餘的 40.4%卻有。對於該 34 300 名因獨居而有所擔憂的人士，首五項擔憂按遞減序排列為「患重病時沒有人照顧」（佔 34 300 名長者的 46.3%）、「不夠錢用」（25.2%）、「有意外時沒有人協助」（18.7%）、「患重病/死時沒有人知悉」（16.7%）及「需要協助時沒有人協助」（13.3%）。（表 2.1I）

日常主要活動

2.31 在獨居長者平日進行的眾多活動中，在上午進行的三個最普遍活動是「晨運」（佔所有獨居長者的 52.7%）、「在酒樓飲茶」（27.9%）及「在市場買餸」（27.5%）。至於在平日下午及晚上的時段，三個最普遍的活動同樣為「收看電視節目/收聽電台節目」、「睡覺」及「料理家務」。（表 2.1m）

Worry arising from living alone

2.30 While 59.6% of the elderly persons living alone had no worry arising from living alone, the remaining 40.4% had. Among the 34 300 elderly persons who had worry, the top five kinds of worry in descending order were 'not being taken care of in case of serious illness' (46.3% of 34 300 elderly persons), 'not having enough money to spend' (25.2%), 'no one helps in case of accident' (18.7%), 'not being known in case of serious illness or death' (16.7%) and 'no one helps when in need' (13.3%). (Table 2.1I)

Major daily activities taken

2.31 Among various daily activities taken by elderly persons living alone in a day, the three most popular activities taken in the morning were 'morning stroll' (52.7% of all elderly persons living alone), 'taking meal in Chinese restaurant' (27.9%) and 'shopping in market' (27.5%). The three most popular activities taken in the afternoon and at night were the same, viz. 'watching TV programmes/listening to radio programmes', 'sleeping' and 'doing housework'. (Table 2.1m)

表 2.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.1a Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	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*
60 - 64	7.7	9.1	5.5	3.6	4.2	2.8	11.3	13.3	4.2
65 - 69	11.5	13.5	9.2	7.7	9.1	6.4	19.2	22.6	7.8
70 - 74	8.0	9.5	9.1	10.0	11.8	10.7	18.1	21.3	9.9
75 - 79	6.3	7.4	10.5	11.5	13.6	15.3	17.8	21.0	13.2
≥ 80	6.0	7.0	11.4	12.6	14.8	14.6	18.5	21.8	13.4
合計 Overall	39.4	46.4	8.5	45.4	53.6	9.1	84.9	100.0	8.8
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	70			75			73		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔所有六十歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有六十至六十四歲的男性為例，5.5%為獨居長者。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 60 and over in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 60-64, 5.5% were living alone.

表 2.1b 按婚姻狀況及性別劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.1b Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by marital status and sex

婚姻狀況 Marital status	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*
從未結婚 Never married	11.3	13.3	56.4	5.3	6.3	32.5	16.6	19.6	45.6
曾經結婚# Ever married#	28.1	33.2	6.3	40.1	47.2	8.3	68.2	80.4	7.3
合計 Overall	39.4	46.4	8.5	45.4	53.6	9.1	84.9	100.0	8.8

註釋：* 在個別婚姻狀況及性別分組內佔所有六十歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從未結婚的六十歲及以上男性為例，56.4%為獨居長者。

包括已婚、同居、喪偶及離婚/分居人士。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons aged 60 and over in the respective marital status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all never married males aged 60 and over, 56.4% were living alone.

Including those married, cohabited, widowed and divorced/separated.

表 2.1c 按經濟活動身分及性別劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
 Table 2.1c Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by activity status and sex

經濟活動身分 Activity status	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*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	8.4	9.9	8.3	2.1	2.4	10.3	10.5	12.3	8.6
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	31.0	36.5	8.5	43.4	51.1	9.0	74.4	87.7	8.8
退休人士 Retired persons	29.7	35.0	8.5	41.4	48.8	12.5	71.1	83.8	10.5
料理家務者 Home-makers	-	-	-	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.8
其他 Others	1.3	1.5	11.8	0.8	0.9	12.1	2.0	2.4	11.9
合計 Overall	39.4	46.4	8.5	45.4	53.6	9.1	84.9	100.0	8.8

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分及性別分組內佔所有六十歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動的六十歲及以上男性為例，8.3%為獨居長者。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons aged 60 and over in the respective activity status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all economically active males aged 60 and over, 8.3% were living alone.

表 2.1d 按獨居期間及婚姻狀況劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.1d Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by duration of living alone and marital status

獨居期間(年) Duration of living alone (years)	婚姻狀況 Marital status					
	從未結婚 Never married		曾經結婚* Ever married*		總計 Total	
	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 %
< 3	1.2	7.1	14.3	21.0	15.5	18.3
3 - < 5	0.8	4.7	7.9	11.6	8.7	10.2
5 - < 7	0.4	2.3	6.7	9.8	7.1	8.3
7 - < 10	1.2	7.0	7.7	11.2	8.8	10.4
≥ 10	13.1	78.9	31.7	46.4	44.8	52.8
總計 Total	16.6	100.0	68.2	100.0	84.9	100.0

註釋 : * 包括已婚、同居、喪偶及離婚/分居人士。

Note : * Including those married, cohabited, widowed and divorced/separated.

表 2.1e 按居住的房屋類別劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.1e Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by type of housing resided in

居住的房屋類別 Type of housing resided in	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	44.8	52.8
補助出售單位* Subsidized sale flats*	2.4	2.8
私人永久性房屋# Private permanent housing#	33.4	39.3
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	4.3	5.1
總計 Total	84.9	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及租者置其屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及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, Private Sector Participation Scheme and 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 2.1f 按每月個人收入及是否仍在工作劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.1f Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by monthly personal income and whether still working

每月個人收入(港元) Monthly personal income (HK\$)	仍在工作 Still working		沒有工作 Not working		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 %	比率* Rate*
< 3,000	1.3	13.2	37.1	49.7	38.4	45.3	5.4
3,000 - 3,999	1.3	12.4	26.5	35.5	27.8	32.8	41.5
4,000 - 5,999	2.9	28.2	6.7	8.9	9.5	11.2	12.8
≥ 6,000	4.7	46.2	4.4	5.9	9.1	10.7	7.6
合計# Overall#	10.2	100.0 (12.0)	74.7	100.0 (88.0)	84.9	100.0 (100.0)	8.8
每月個人收入中位數(港元) Median monthly personal income (HK\$)	5,600		3,000		3,000		

註釋：* 在個別每月個人收入組別內佔所有六十歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有每月個人收入少於\$3,000的六十歲及以上人士為例，5.4%為獨居長者。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons aged 60 and over in the respective monthly personal income groups. For example, among all persons aged 60 and over and with monthly personal income of less than \$3,000, 5.4% were living alone.

括號內的數字顯示佔所有六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone.

表 2.1g 按有否在訪問前一年內與指定類別人士用電話聯絡及用電話聯絡的頻密程度劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
 Table 2.1g Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by whether had telephone contact with specified groups of people during the year before enumeration and the frequency of having telephone contact

有否在訪問前一年內與指定類別人士用電話聯絡/ 用電話聯絡的頻密程度 Whether had telephone contact with specified groups of people during the year before enumeration/ <i>the frequency of having telephone contact</i>	指定類別人士 Specified group of people							
	兄弟姐妹 Brothers or sisters		親戚* Relatives*		朋友或鄰居 Friends or neighbours		社工或義工 Social workers or volunteers	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比# %#	人數 No. of persons	百分比# %#	人數 No. of persons	百分比# %#	人數 No. of persons	百分比# %#
	('000)	%#	('000)	%#	('000)	%#	('000)	%#
有 Yes	18.8	77.4	29.2	34.4	34.6	40.8	10.6	12.5
每年一至數次 <i>Once or a few times a year</i>	8.3	(44.0)	16.4	(56.2)	12.9	(37.3)	6.5	(60.6)
每月一至數次 <i>Once or a few times a month</i>	6.2	(33.1)	9.1	(31.1)	13.4	(38.9)	3.6	(34.0)
每周一至數次 <i>Once or a few times a week</i>	4.3	(22.9)	3.7	(12.7)	8.2	(23.8)	0.6	(5.4)
沒有 No	5.5	22.6	55.6	65.6	50.3	59.2	74.2	87.5
總計 Total	24.4 [@]	100.0	84.9	100.0	84.9	100.0	84.9	100.0

註釋：* 親戚不包括配偶、子女、孫及兄弟姊妹。

Notes：* Relatives do not include spouse, children, grandchildren and brothers/sisters.

括號內的數字顯示佔所有曾在訪問前一年內與有關指定類別人士用電話聯絡的六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone and had telephone contact with the specified group of people concerned during the year before enumeration.

@ 指有兄弟姊妹在香港的六十歲及以上獨居長者。

@ Referring to elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone who had brothers or sisters in Hong Kong.

表 2.1h 按有否在訪問前一年內與指定類別人士會面及會面的頻密程度劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
 Table 2.1h Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by whether had met specified groups of people during the year before enumeration and the frequency of meeting

有否在訪問前一年內與指定類別人士會面/ 會面的頻密程度	指定類別人士 Specified group of people							
	兄弟姐妹 Brothers or sisters		親戚* Relatives*		朋友或鄰居 Friends or neighbours		社工或義工 Social workers or volunteers	
	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# %#	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比# %#
有 Yes	20.4	83.8	23.0	27.1	32.0	37.7	12.4	14.6
每年一至數次 Once or a few times a year	11.4	(56.1)	16.9	(73.8)	14.9	(46.6)	9.5	(76.3)
每月一至數次 Once or a few times a month	5.8	(28.4)	4.3	(18.8)	9.1	(28.6)	2.3	(18.3)
每周一至數次 Once or a few times a week	3.2	(15.5)	1.7	(7.4)	7.9	(24.8)	0.7	(5.4)
沒有 No	3.9	16.2	61.9	72.9	52.9	62.3	72.4	85.4
總計 Total	24.4 [@]	100.0	84.9	100.0	84.9	100.0	84.9	100.0

註釋：* 親戚不包括配偶、子女、孫及兄弟姊妹。

Notes：* Relatives do not include spouse, children, grandchildren and brothers/sisters.

括號內的數字顯示佔所有曾在訪問前一年內與有關指定類別人士會面的六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone and had met the specified group of people concerned during the year before enumeration.

@ 指有兄弟姊妹在香港的六十歲及以上獨居長者。

@ Referring to elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone who had brothers or sisters in Hong Kong.

表 2.1i 按是否與鄰居相識/遇有困難時鄰居會否提供幫助劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.1i Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by whether acquainted with neighbours/whether neighbours could provide assistance to them when needed

是否與鄰居相識/遇有困難時鄰居會否提供幫助 Whether acquainted with neighbours/whether neighbours could provide assistance to them when needed	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
與鄰居相識 Acquainted with neighbours	68.3	80.5
鄰居會提供幫助 Neighbours could provide assistance	31.5	(46.1)
鄰居不會提供幫助 Neighbours could not provide assistance	36.8	(53.9)
與鄰居不相識 Not acquainted with neighbours	16.6	19.5
總計 Total	84.9	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有與鄰居相識的六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比。

Note：* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone who were acquainted with neighbours.

表 2.1j 按在一般的日常家居生活中是否需要別人幫助/可幫助他們的人士劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.1j Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by whether needed assistance from other persons in general domestic aspects of daily living/the persons who could assist them

在一般的日常家居生活中是否需要別人幫助/ 可幫助他們的人士	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
Whether needed assistance from other persons in general domestic aspects of daily living/ <i>the persons who could assist them</i>		
需要幫助 Needed assistance	6.7	7.9
沒有人可以幫助 <i>No one could help</i>	1.7	(25.7)
政府/志願服務機構 <i>Government/non-governmental organisations</i>	1.9	(28.6)
家人/親戚 <i>Family members/relatives</i>	1.5	(22.7)
其他 [#] <i>Others[#]</i>	1.5	(23.0)
不需要幫助 Did not need assistance	78.2	92.1
總計 Total	84.9	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有在一般的日常家居生活中需要別人幫助的六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比。

Notes: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone who needed assistance from other persons in general domestic aspects of daily living.

[#] 例子包括家庭傭工、鄰居及朋友。

[#] Examples include domestic helpers, neighbours and friends.

表 2.1k 按在日常生活的指定類別中最需要幫助的項目劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.1k Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by specified aspect of daily living that needed help most

在日常生活的指定類別中最需要幫助的項目 Specified aspect of daily living that needed help most	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔所有六十歲及 以上獨居長者的 百分比 As a % of all elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone
沒有 None	51.0	60.1
經濟支持 Financial support	20.2	23.8
醫療服務 Medical services	10.7	12.6
房屋安排 Housing	9.7	11.5
交通安排 Transportation	2.7	3.2

註釋：一位長者在日常生活中可有多於一個項目最需要幫助。

Note: An elderly person might have more than one aspect of daily living that needed help most.

表 2.11 按有否因獨居而引起擔憂/首五項擔憂劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.11 Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by whether had worry arising from living alone/top five kinds of worry

有否因獨居而引起擔憂/首五項擔憂 Whether had worry arising from living alone/ <i>top five kinds of worry</i>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
沒有擔憂 Had no worry	50.5	59.6
有擔憂 Had worry	34.3	40.4
患重病時沒有人照顧 <i>Not being taken care of in case of serious illness</i>	15.9	(46.3)
不夠錢用 <i>Not having enough money to spend</i>	8.7	(25.2)
有意外時沒有人協助 <i>No one helps in case of accident</i>	6.4	(18.7)
患重病/死時沒有人知悉 <i>Not being known in case of serious illness or death</i>	5.7	(16.7)
需要協助時沒有人協助 <i>No one helps when in need</i>	4.6	(13.3)
總計 Total	84.9	100.0

註釋：一位長者可因獨居而有多於一項擔憂。

Notes: An elderly person might have more than one kind of worry arising from living alone.

* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有因獨居而引起擔憂的六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone who had worry arising from living alone.

表 2.1m 按在上午/下午/晚上進行的首五項日常主要活動劃分的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.1m Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by top five major daily activities taken in the morning/in the afternoon/at night

在上午/下午/晚上進行的首五項日常主要活動 Top five major daily activities taken in the morning/in the afternoon/at night	人數 No. of persons ('000)	佔所有六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比 As a % of all elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone
上午(大約中午十二時前) In the morning (before noon)		
晨運 Morning stroll	44.7	52.7
在酒樓飲茶 Taking meal in Chinese restaurant	23.6	27.9
在市場買餸 Shopping in market	23.4	27.5
料理家務 Doing housework	11.5	13.6
收看電視節目/收聽電台節目 Watching TV programmes/listening to radio programmes	8.1	9.6
下午(大約中午十二時至晚上六時) In the afternoon (around noon to 6 p.m.)		
收看電視節目/收聽電台節目 Watching TV programmes/listening to radio programmes	27.9	32.9
睡覺 Sleeping	25.1	29.6
料理家務 Doing housework	14.6	17.2
在公園散步 Strolling in the park	14.3	16.8
出外購物 Shopping	10.0	11.8
晚上(大約晚上六時至十一時) At night (around 6 p.m. to 11 p.m.)		
收看電視節目/收聽電台節目 Watching TV programmes/listening to radio programmes	67.3	79.3
睡覺 Sleeping	59.5	70.1
料理家務 Doing housework	6.5	7.7
看報章/書本/雜誌 Reading newspaper/book/magazine	2.5	3.0
在市場買餸 Shopping in market	1.5	1.7

註釋：一位長者在上午/下午/晚上可有多於一種日常活動。

Note: An elderly person might have more than one daily activity taken in the morning/in the afternoon/at night.

表 2.1n 按主要行業/主要職業劃分的六十歲及以上就業獨居長者
Table 2.1n Employed elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone by major industry/major occupation

主要行業/主要職業 Major industry/Major occupation	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
主要行業 Major industry			
製造業及建造業 Manufacturing and construction	1.5	14.7	5.8
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	3.3	32.9	8.9
其他服務業# Other services#	5.2	51.4	10.0
主要職業 Major occupation			
經理及行政級人員與專業人員及輔助 專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	1.1	10.7	4.7
文員與服務工作及商店銷售人員 Clerks, and service workers and shop sales workers	2.6	25.3	10.4
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	1.1	10.8	5.1
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	5.4	53.3	11.7

註釋：* 在個別行業/職業組別內佔所有六十歲及以上就業人士的百分比。以所有從事製造業及建造業的六十歲及以上就業人士為例，5.8%為獨居長者。

Notes: * As a percentage of all employed persons aged 60 and over in the respective industry/occupation groups. For example, among all employed persons aged 60 and over engaged in the manufacturing and construction sectors, 5.8% were living alone.

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。

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 2.2 按親戚類別劃分的接受親戚定期給予款項的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.2 Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone who regularly received cash income from relatives by type of relatives

親戚類別 Type of relatives	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔所有六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比 As a % of all elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone	款額 中位數(港元) Median cash income (HK\$)
子女 Children	23.3	27.4	2,000
孫 Grandchildren	0.8	0.9	2,000
其他親戚(不包括配偶) Other relatives (excluding spouse)	1.4	1.7	1,400

表 2.3 按指定援助款項的類別劃分的有領取指定援助款項的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.3 Elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone who received specified types of assistance allowances by type of specified assistance allowances

指定援助款項的類別 Type of specified assistance allowances	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔所有六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比 As a % of all elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone	援助款額 中位數(港元) Median amount of assistance allowance (HK\$)
綜合社會保障援助款項 Comprehensive Social Security Assistance	33.0	38.9	3,100
傷殘津貼 Disability Allowance	2.3	2.7	1,300
高齡津貼 Old Age Allowance	32.4	38.2	700
其他援助津貼 Other assistance allowances	1.0	1.1	2,200

註釋：綜合社會保障援助款項、傷殘津貼及高齡津貼均由政府提供。

Note: The Comprehensive Social Security Assistance, Disability Allowance and Old Age Allowance are provided by the Government.

表 2.4a 按有否子女在香港/不與子女同住的原因劃分的曾經結婚的六十歲及以上獨居長者
 Table 2.4a Ever married elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone by whether had children in Hong Kong/reason for not living with children

有否子女在香港/不與子女同住的原因 Whether had children in Hong Kong/ reason for not living with children	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有子女在香港 Had children in Hong Kong	42.9	62.9
子女結婚後遷出 Children moved out after marriage	26.8	(62.5)
家中地方擠迫 Too crowded at home	7.2	(16.9)
自己選擇不與子女同住 Chose not to live with children	3.9	(9.0)
與女婿/媳婦相處有問題 Had problem to live with son/daughter-in-law	2.1	(4.8)
與子女相處有問題 Had problem to live with children	1.8	(4.2)
其他 Others	1.1	(2.5)
沒有子女在香港# Had no children in Hong Kong#	25.3	37.1
總計 Total	68.2	100.0

註釋：曾經結婚人士包括已婚、同居、喪偶及離婚/分居人士。

* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有曾經結婚及有子女在香港的六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比。

包括(i)沒有子女，(ii)沒有子女在香港或(iii)有子女但不知子女是否在香港的六十歲及以上獨居長者。

Notes: The ever married persons include the married, cohabited, widowed and divorced/separated.

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all ever married elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone and had children in Hong Kong.

Including those elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone and (i) did not have children, (ii) did not have children in Hong Kong or (iii) had children but did not know whether they were in Hong Kong.

表 2.4b 按有否在訪問前一年內與子女/孫用電話聯絡及用電話聯絡的頻密程度劃分的曾經結婚及有子女/孫在香港的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.4b Ever married elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone and had children/grandchildren in Hong Kong by whether had telephone contact with children/grandchildren during the year before enumeration and the frequency of having telephone contact

有否在訪問前一年內與子女/孫 用電話聯絡/ 用電話聯絡的頻密程度 Whether had telephone contact with children/grandchildren during the year before enumeration/ the frequency of having telephone contact	有子女在香港 Had children in Hong Kong		有孫在香港 Had grandchildren in Hong Kong	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
	有 Yes	37.8	88.1	25.6
每年一至數次 Once or a few times a year	7.3	(19.2)	8.2	(32.0)
每月一至數次 Once or a few times a month	14.3	(37.8)	8.9	(34.7)
每周一至數次 Once or a few times a week	16.2	(43.0)	8.5	(33.3)
沒有 No	5.1	11.9	12.3	32.4
總計 Total	42.9	100.0	37.8	100.0

註釋：曾經結婚人士包括已婚、同居、喪偶及離婚/分居人士。

* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有曾經結婚及有子女/孫在香港，並在訪問前一年內曾與子女/孫用電話聯絡的六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比。

Notes: The ever married persons include the married, cohabited, widowed and divorced/separated.

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all ever married elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone, had children/grandchildren in Hong Kong and had telephone contact with them during the year before enumeration.

表 2.4c 按有否在訪問前一年內與子女/孫會面及會面的頻密程度劃分的曾經結婚及有子女/孫在香港的六十歲及以上獨居長者
 Table 2.4c Ever married elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone and had children/grandchildren in Hong Kong by whether had met children/grandchildren during the year before enumeration and the frequency of meeting

有否在訪問前一年內與子女/孫會面 /會面的頻密程度 Whether had met children/ grandchildren during the year before enumeration/the frequency of meeting	有子女在香港 Had children in Hong Kong		有孫在香港 Had grandchildren in Hong Kong	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	41.2	96.2	35.0	92.6
每年一至數次 Once or a few times a year	11.5	(27.8)	15.2	(43.3)
每月一至數次 Once or a few times a month	14.7	(35.5)	9.7	(27.7)
每周一至數次 Once or a few times a week	15.1	(36.7)	10.2	(29.0)
沒有 No	1.6	3.8	2.8	7.4
總計 Total	42.9	100.0	37.8	100.0

註釋：曾經結婚人士包括已婚、同居、喪偶及離婚/分居人士。

Notes: The ever married persons include the married, cohabited, widowed and divorced/separated.

* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有曾經結婚及有子女/孫在香港，並在訪問前一年內曾與子女/孫會面的六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all ever married elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone, had children/grandchildren in Hong Kong and had met them during the year before enumeration.

表 2.5a 按有否在訪問前一年內與配偶用電話聯絡及用電話聯絡的頻密程度劃分的已婚的六十歲及以上獨居長者
 Table 2.5a Married elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone by whether had telephone contact with spouse during the year before enumeration and the frequency of having telephone contact

有否在訪問前一年內與配偶用電話聯絡/ 用電話聯絡的頻密程度	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	8.4	66.7
每年一至數次 <i>Once or a few times a year</i>	2.6	(31.5)
每月一至數次 <i>Once or a few times a month</i>	3.9	(46.1)
每周一至數次 <i>Once or a few times a week</i>	1.9	(22.4)
沒有 No	4.2	33.3
總計 Total	12.6	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有在訪問前一年內曾與配偶用電話聯絡的已婚的六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比。

Note：* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all married elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone and had telephone contact with spouse during the year before enumeration.

表 2.5b 按有否在訪問前一年內與配偶會面及會面的頻密程度劃分的已婚的六十歲及以上獨居長者
Table 2.5b Married elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone by whether had met spouse during the year before enumeration and the frequency of meeting

有否在訪問前一年內與配偶會面/ 會面的頻密程度	人數	百分比*
Whether had met spouse during the year before enumeration/the frequency of meeting	No. of persons (‘000)	%*
有	11.1	88.4
Yes		
每年一至數次	5.3	(47.7)
<i>Once or a few times a year</i>		
每月一至數次	3.2	(28.5)
<i>Once or a few times a month</i>		
每周一至數次	2.6	(23.8)
<i>Once or a few times a week</i>		
沒有	1.5	11.6
No		
總計	12.6	100.0
Total		

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有在訪問前一年內曾與配偶會面的已婚的六十歲及以上獨居長者的百分比。

Note：* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all married elderly persons aged 60 and over who were living alone and had met their spouse during the year before enumeration.

引言

3.1 政府統計處在一九九九年一月至二月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關部分時間工作的專題訪問，以瞭解從事部分時間工作僱員的特徵。四個類似的專題訪問，曾在一九八二年五月至七月、一九八八年四月至六月、一九九四年十一月至一九九五年三月及一九九七年十月至十二月(透過一項有關勞工流動情況及相關主題的專題訪問)期間進行，但由於最初兩次的專題訪問所採納有關部分時間工作的定義及範圍不同，故此其結果不能與此報告內的結果比較。

3.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 8 100 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 90%。對於在統計調查中被識別為從事部分時間工作的僱員，統計員會詢問其工作的薪金基制、沒有工作較長時數的主要原因及替其現時僱主服務年期。至於因未能找到較長時數的工作而只從事部分時間工作的僱員，亦會被問及曾尋找較長時數工作的期間。

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 是項專題訪問中所指「從事部分時間工作的僱員」，乃是在訪問時從事的主業通常：

- (i) 每周工作少於五天；或
- (ii) 每天工作少於六小時；或
- (iii) 每周工作少於三十小時(若每周工作日數不固定)

的十五歲及以上的僱員。但通常每次值班工作時間為二十四小時的人士，不論他們每周工作多少天，均不包括在內。

INTRODUCTION

3.1 An enquiry on part-time employment was conducted via the General Household Survey during January to February 1999 to study the characteristics of part-time employees. Four similar enquiries were conducted during May to July 1982, April to June 1988, November 1994 to March 1995 and October to December 1997 (through an enquiry on labour mobility and related subjects). However, since the definition and coverage of part-time employment adopted for the first two rounds are different, the findings obtained then are not comparable with those of the present enquiry.

3.2 Some 8 100 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 90%. Persons identified to be part-time employees in the enquiry were asked the type of salary base, the main reason for not working longer hours and the length of service with their present employers. For employees who worked part-time because they could not find a job of longer hours, they were also asked the duration of seeking job of longer hours.

3.3 Based on the information collected in respect of 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 this report for the survey coverage).

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3.4 In this enquiry, 'part-time employees' referred to employees aged 15 and over who usually worked:

- (i) less than 5 days per week; or
- (ii) less than 6 hours per day; or
- (iii) less than 30 hours per week (if the number of working days per week was not fixed)

in their *main employment* at the time of enumeration. However, persons who usually worked 24 hours per shift were excluded, regardless of the number of working days per week.

3.5 若某人做多過一份工作，在訪問時佔他/她最多時間的工作將視為其主業，其他工作則視為兼職。在決定該人應否納入本統計調查的範圍時，不會考慮其兼職。

3.5 For a person with more than one job, the main employment referred to the one on which he/she spent most time at the time of enumeration. All other jobs were regarded as secondary employment and ignored in determining whether that person should be covered in this enquiry.

專題訪問的主要結果

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

3.6 在訪問時，約有 116 200 人為從事部分時間工作的僱員。這個人數遠高於從一九九四年十一月至一九九五年三月(67 800)及一九九七年十月至十二月(82 000)訪問時所得的相應估計人數。而從事部分時間工作僱員的百分比亦顯著增加，由一九九七年十月至十二月的 2.8% 上升至這訪問期間的 4.1%。部分原因可能是一九九七年後經濟衰退及一九九九年二月中旬的農曆新年的影響。(表 3.1)

3.6 At the time of enumeration, there were 116 200 part-time employees. This figure was much higher than the corresponding estimates obtained from the Nov 1994 - Mar 1995 enquiry (67 800) and the Oct - Dec 1997 enquiry (82 000). The percentage of employees taking up part-time employment had also increased sharply from 2.8% during Oct-Dec 1997 to 4.1% during the period of this enquiry, probably partly owing to the economic downturn after 1997 and the effect of the Chinese New Year in mid-Feb 1999. (Table 3.1)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

3.7 按年齡分析，70 800 名(60.9%)從事部分時間工作的僱員年齡介乎三十至四十九歲，24 000 人(20.7%)為三十歲以下，其餘 21 400 人(18.4%)是五十歲及以上。從事部分時間工作僱員的年齡中位數為四十歲。(表 3.2a)

3.7 Analysed by age, 70 800 (60.9%) part-time employees were aged 30-49, 24 000 (20.7%) were aged under 30, and the remaining 21 400 (18.4%) were aged 50 and over. The median age of the part-time employees was 40. (Table 3.2a)

3.8 在這些從事部分時間工作的僱員中，男性僱員所佔的比例(43.9%)較女性僱員(56.1%)為低。性別比率為每 1 000 名女性對 783 名男性。在一九九四年十一月至一九九五年三月及一九九七年十月至十二月訪問時的相應比率較低，分別為 616 及 425。(表 3.2a 及圖 3.1)

3.8 Among these part-time employees, there were proportionally less male employees (43.9%) than female employees (56.1%), with the sex ratio being 783 males per 1 000 females. The corresponding ratios obtained from the Nov 1994 - Mar 1995 and Oct - Dec 1997 enquiries were lower, at 616 and 425 respectively. (Table 3.2a and Chart 3.1)

3.9 女性僱員從事部分時間工作的百分比比較男性為高。除二十至二十九歲的年齡組別外，所有年齡組別均出現這個情況。(表 3.2a)

3.9 The percentage of employees taking up part-time employment was higher among females than their male counterparts. Except for the age group 20-29, this situation occurred in all age groups. (Table 3.2a)

婚姻狀況

Marital status

3.10 在 116 200 名從事部分時間工作的僱員中，79 100 人(68.1%)為已婚人士，32 000 人(27.5%)為未婚人士，其餘 5 100 人(4.4%)為喪偶、分居或離婚人士。(表 3.2b)

3.10 Of the 116 200 part-time employees, 79 100 (68.1%) were married, 32 000 (27.5%) were never married and 5 100 (4.4%) were widowed, separated or divorced. (Table 3.2b)

3.11 曾經結婚(包括已婚、喪偶、分居或離婚)的僱員比未婚的僱員較可能從事部分時間工作。屬於喪偶者、分居者或離婚者的僱員從事部分時間工作的百分比是 6.1%，已婚者的百分比是 4.6%，而未婚者的百分比則是 3.1%。(表 3.2b)

教育程度

3.12 在所有從事部分時間工作的僱員中，57 300 人(49.3%)達中學或預科程度，而近三分之一(37 700 人，即 32.5%)達小學程度。具不同學歷的僱員中，從未受教育或只達幼稚園程度者最可能從事部分時間工作，他們中從事部分時間工作的僱員所佔的百分比為 15.1%，其次是具小學程度者(8.0%)，而達大專非學位程度者從事部分時間工作的可能性則最低(1.8%)。(表 3.2c)

行業

3.13 超過四分之一的從事部分時間工作僱員 (31 500 人，即 27.1%)從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業，另 30 800 人(26.5%)從事社區、社會及個人服務業，約 22 000 人(18.9%)從事建造業。(表 3.2d)

3.14 按性別分析，從事部分時間工作的男性與女性僱員各有不同的按行業分布模式。在從事部分時間工作的男性僱員中，從事建造業者佔最大比例(41.0%)，其次是從事運輸、倉庫及通訊業者(20.4%)。而在從事部分時間工作的女性僱員中，批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業(38.4%)及社區、社會及個人服務業(36.4%)為兩個最普遍從事的行業。(表 3.2d)

3.15 從事部分時間工作僱員的百分比，在各主要行業中以建造業為最高(8.2%)，而金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的百分比則最低(1.5%)。(表 3.2d)

3.11 The ever married employees (including the married and the widowed, separated or divorced) were more likely to take up part-time employment than the never married employees. The percentage of employees taking up part-time employment was 6.1% for the widowed, separated or divorced and 4.6% for the married, while that for the never married employees was 3.1%. (Table 3.2b)

Educational attainment

3.12 Some 57 300 (49.3%) part-time employees had secondary or matriculation education, and nearly one-third (37 700 or 32.5%) had primary education. Among the employees at different levels of educational attainment, those with no schooling or at kindergarten level were most likely to work part-time, with the percentage of employees taking up part-time employment at 15.1%, followed by those at primary level (8.0%). Those at tertiary non-degree level were least likely to take up part-time employment (1.8%). (Table 3.2c)

Industry

3.13 Over a quarter (31 500 or 27.1%) of the part-time employees worked in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector. Another 30 800 (26.5%) worked in the community, social and personal services sector, and 22 000 (18.9%) worked in the construction sector. (Table 3.2d)

3.14 Analysed by sex, male and female employees taking up part-time employment had distinct distribution pattern by industry. Among the male part-time employees, the largest proportion (41.0%) worked in the construction sector, followed by the transport, storage and communications sector (20.4%). Among the female part-time employees, the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (38.4%) and the community, social and personal services sector (36.4%) were the two most popular sectors to work in. (Table 3.2d)

3.15 Among various major industries, the construction sector had the highest percentage of employees taking up part-time employment (8.2%), whereas the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector had the lowest (1.5%). (Table 3.2d)

職業

3.16 約三分之一(38 600 人,即 33.2%)的從事部分時間工作僱員為非技術工人, 19.3%為服務工作及商店銷售人員, 另文員和工藝及有關人員各佔 15.1%。 (表 3.2e)

3.17 從事部分時間工作的男性與女性僱員的按職業分布各有不同。在從事部分時間工作的男性僱員中, 工藝及有關人員(31.7%)及非技術工人(30.9%)為兩個最普遍的職業。至於從事部分時間工作的女性僱員, 以從事非技術職業(35.0%)佔最大比例, 其次為任職服務工作及商店銷售人員(26.9%)。 (表 3.2e)

3.18 就從事部分時間工作僱員的百分比而言, 在非技術工人中的百分比為最高(6.7%), 而在專業及輔助專業人員中的百分比則最低(1.8%)。 (表 3.2e)

每周通常工作時數及替現時僱主服務年期

3.19 在訪問時, 大多數(71 200 人, 即 61.3%)從事部分時間工作的僱員替其現時僱主服務了至少四周及每周工作至少十八小時。他們乃符合《僱傭條例》中「連續性僱傭合約」所界定的僱員。在 116 200 名從事部分時間工作的僱員中, 約 22.0%在其主業通常每周工作三十小時或以上(請參閱第 3.4 及 3.5 段有關是項專題訪問中所指「從事部分時間工作的僱員」的定義), 而 16.9%替現時僱主服務了五年或以上。 (表 3.2f)

薪金基制及每月主業收入

3.20 約 51 200 名(44.0%)從事部分時間工作的僱員是按日計酬的, 而 33 300 人(28.7%)是按月計。從事部分時間工作的僱員每月主業收入中位數為\$4,000。 (表 3.2g 及 3.2h)

Occupation

3.16 Around one-third (38 600 or 33.2%) of the part-time employees were engaged in elementary occupations, 19.3% were service workers and shop sales workers, 15.1% were clerks, and another 15.1% were craft and related workers. (Table 3.2e)

3.17 The distribution of the male and female part-time employees by occupation was different from each other. For male part-time employees, craft and related workers (31.7%) and elementary occupations (30.9%) were the two most popular occupations. As for female part-time employees, the largest proportion worked in elementary occupations (35.0%), followed by service workers and shop sales workers (26.9%). (Table 3.2e)

3.18 The percentage of employees being part-time workers was the highest among employees engaged in elementary occupations (6.7%), and the lowest among those working as professionals and associate professionals (1.8%). (Table 3.2e)

Usual hours of work per week and length of service with present employer

3.19 The majority (71 200 or 61.3%) of the part-time employees worked at least four weeks and at least eighteen hours each week with their present employer at the time of enumeration. They were regarded as employees working under a continuous contract under the Employment Ordinance. Of the 116 200 part-time employees, about 22.0% usually worked at least thirty hours per week in their main employment (please see paragraphs 3.4 and 3.5 for the definition of 'part-time employees' for the purpose of this enquiry), and 16.9% had been working with their present employer for five years or more. (Table 3.2f)

Type of salary base and monthly earnings from main employment

3.20 About 51 200 (44.0%) of the part-time employees were daily-rated and 33 300 (28.7%) were monthly-rated. The median monthly main employment earnings of the part-time employees was \$4,000. (Tables 3.2g and 3.2h)

沒有工作較長時數的主要原因

3.21 從事部分時間工作的僱員沒有工作較長時數的最普遍的三個原因，按遞減序排列為「未能找到較長時數的工作」(24.8%)、「公司工作量不足」(23.1%)及「料理家務」(20.8%)。(表 3.2i)

3.22 按性別分析，男性僱員從事部分時間工作最普遍的原因是「公司工作量不足」(43.7%)，而女性僱員最普遍的原因是「料理家務」(37.0%)。(表 3.2i)

3.23 按年齡分析，在不同年齡組別內的從事部分時間工作的僱員沒有工作較長時數的最普遍原因各有不同。對於十五至三十九歲的僱員，最普遍的原因是「未能找到較長時數的工作」，而四十至四十九歲僱員的則為「料理家務」。(表 3.2j)

尋找較長時數工作的期間

3.24 在 28 800 名因未能找到較長時數工作而只從事部分時間工作的僱員中，29.5%曾尋找較長時數工作六至少於十二個月，22.1%為時少於兩個月，而 21.2%則為時二至少於六個月。他們尋找較長時數工作的期間中位數為一百九十八日。(表 3.3)

Main reason for not working longer hours

3.21 The three most popular reasons for the part-time employees not working longer hours were, in descending order, 'could not find job of longer hours' (24.8%), 'slack work in company' (23.1%) and 'took care of housework' (20.8%). (Table 3.2i)

3.22 Analyzed by sex, the most popular reason for male employees taking up part-time employment was 'slack work in company' (43.7%), as against 'took care of housework' (37.0%) for their female counterparts. (Table 3.2i)

3.23 When analyzed by age, the most popular reason among the part-time employees in different age groups varied. The most popular reason among those aged 15-39 was 'could not find job of longer hours'; while that among those aged 40-49 was 'took care of housework'. (Table 3.2j)

Duration of seeking job of longer hours

3.24 Among those 28 800 employees who worked part-time owing to the difficulty of finding job of longer hours, 29.5% had sought job of longer hours for 6 to less than 12 months, 22.1% for less than 2 months and 21.2% for 2 to less than 6 months. The median duration of seeking job of longer hours was 198 days for these employees. (Table 3.3)

表 3.1 從事部分時間工作的僱員數目
Table 3.1 Part-time employees

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons ('000)	佔所有僱員的 百分比 As a % of all employees	年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)
一九九四年十一月至一九九五年三月 November 1994 to March 1995	67.8	2.7	39
一九九七年十月至十二月 October to December 1997	82.0	2.8	40
一九九九年一月至二月 January to February 1999	116.2	4.1	40

表 3.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目
Table 3.2a Part-time employees by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	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	1.9	3.7	5.8	2.3	3.5	10.0	4.2	3.6	7.5
20 - 29	11.3	22.1	3.1	8.6	13.2	2.2	19.8	17.1	2.6
30 - 39	13.4	26.3	2.6	19.0	29.1	4.4	32.4	27.9	3.4
40 - 49	13.4	26.2	3.1	25.0	38.4	9.2	38.4	33.0	5.5
50 - 59	6.7	13.2	3.4	8.6	13.2	9.2	15.3	13.2	5.3
≥ 60	4.3	8.5	6.3	1.8	2.7	10.2	6.1	5.2	7.1
合計# Overall#	51.0	100.0 (43.9)	3.2	65.2	100.0 (56.1)	5.3	116.2	100.0 (100.0)	4.1
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	38			40			40		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性僱員為例，5.8%為從事部分時間工作僱員。

Notes：* As a percentage of all employees in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees aged 15 - 19, 5.8% were part-time employees.

括號內的數字顯示佔所有從事部分時間工作僱員的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all part-time employees.

表 3.2b 按婚姻狀況及性別劃分的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目
Table 3.2b Part-time employees by marital status and sex

婚姻狀況 Marital status	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*
從未結婚 Never married	19.6	38.4	3.6	12.4	19.0	2.5	32.0	27.5	3.1
已婚 Married	30.6	60.0	2.9	48.5	74.4	7.0	79.1	68.1	4.6
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/separated/ divorced	0.8	1.6	3.1	4.3	6.6	7.6	5.1	4.4	6.1
合計 Overall	51.0	100.0	3.2	65.2	100.0	5.3	116.2	100.0	4.1

註釋：* 在個別婚姻狀況及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從未結婚的男性僱員為例，3.6%為從事部分時間工作的僱員。

Note: * As a percentage of all employees in the respective marital status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all never married male employees, 3.6% were part-time employees.

表 3.2c 按教育程度及性別劃分的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目
Table 3.2c Part-time employees by educational attainment and sex

教育程度 Educational attainment	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*
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling /kindergarten	3.2	6.3	12.3	4.5	7.0	18.0	7.8	6.7	15.1
小學 Primary	16.7	32.8	5.6	21.0	32.2	12.0	37.7	32.5	8.0
中學/預科 Secondary/ matriculation	25.7	50.4	2.8	31.6	48.5	4.3	57.3	49.3	3.5
專上教育 Tertiary									
- 非學位 non-degree	2.2	4.3	1.5	3.0	4.5	2.1	5.2	4.4	1.8
- 學位 degree	3.2	6.2	1.4	5.1	7.8	3.1	8.2	7.1	2.1
合計 Overall	51.0	100.0	3.2	65.2	100.0	5.3	116.2	100.0	4.1

註釋：* 在個別教育程度及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有未受教育或只達幼稚園程度的男性僱員為例，12.3%為從事部分時間工作的僱員。

Note: * As a percentage of all employees in the respective educational attainment and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees with no schooling or at kindergarten level, 12.3% were part-time employees.

表 3.2d 按主要行業及性別劃分的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目
Table 3.2d Part-time employees by major industry and sex

主要行業 Major industry	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*
製造業 Manufacturing	3.2	6.2	1.6	7.8	11.9	6.4	10.9	9.4	3.4
建造業 Construction	20.9	41.0	8.3	1.1	1.6	6.5	22.0	18.9	8.2
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	6.5	12.8	1.6	25.0	38.4	6.2	31.5	27.1	3.9
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	10.4	20.4	4.5	4.3	6.7	6.3	14.8	12.7	4.9
金融、保險、地產及 商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2.9	5.6	1.2	3.3	5.0	1.8	6.1	5.3	1.5
社區、社會及個人 服務業 Community, social and personal services	7.1	14.0	2.6	23.7	36.4	5.3	30.8	26.5	4.3

註釋：* 在個別行業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從事製造業的男性僱員為例，1.6%為從事部分時間工作的僱員。

Note: * As a percentage of all employees in the respective industry and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees engaged in the manufacturing sector, 1.6% were part-time employees.

表 3.2e 按主要職業及性別劃分的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目
Table 3.2e Part-time employees by major occupation and sex

主要職業 Major occupation	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*
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	5.0	9.8	1.3	6.1	9.3	2.4	11.1	9.5	1.8
文員 Clerks	3.1	6.1	1.9	14.4	22.1	3.6	17.5	15.1	3.1
服務工作及商店銷售 人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	4.9	9.6	2.2	17.5	26.9	10.2	22.4	19.3	5.6
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	16.2	31.7	5.3	1.3	2.0	10.0	17.5	15.1	5.5
機台及機器操作員及 裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.1	11.9	3.5	2.4	3.7	6.2	8.5	7.3	4.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	15.8	30.9	6.3	22.8	35.0	7.0	38.6	33.2	6.7

註釋：* 在個別職業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有男性專業及輔助專業人員為例，1.3%為從事部分時間工作的僱員。

Note: * As a percentage of all employees in the respective occupation and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees working as professionals and associate professionals, 1.3% were part-time employees.

表 3.2f 按每周通常工作時數及替現時僱主服務年期劃分的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目
Table 3.2f Part-time employees by usual hours of work per week and length of service with present employer

每周通常工作時數 Usual hours of work per week	替現時僱主服務年期 Length of service with present employer									
	少於四周 Less than 4 weeks		四周至 少於一年 4 weeks - < 1 year		一至少於五年 1 - < 5 years		五年或以上 5 years or more		總計 Total	
	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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 18	5.0	4.3	9.7	8.4	13.4	11.6	2.4	2.1	30.6	26.3
18 - < 30	9.2	7.9	17.8	15.4	20.4	17.6	12.5	10.8	60.0	51.6
≥ 30*	5.2	4.5	9.0	7.7	6.8	5.8	4.7	4.0	25.6	22.0
總計 Total	19.4	16.7	36.5	31.4	40.6	35.0	19.6	16.9	116.2	100.0

註釋：* 只計在訪問時從事的主業每周有固定工作日數的從事部分時間工作的僱員。

Note: * Referring only to those part-time employees who worked a fixed number of working days per week in their main employment at the time of enumeration.

表 3.2g 按薪金基制劃分的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目
Table 3.2g Part-time employees by type of salary base

薪金基制 Type of salary base	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
月薪 Monthly-rated	33.3	28.7
日薪 Daily-rated	51.2	44.0
時薪 Hourly-rated	26.2	22.5
件工 Piece-rated	5.5	4.7
總計 Total	116.2	100.0

表 3.2h 按每月主業收入劃分的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目
Table 3.2h Part-time employees by monthly main employment earnings

每月主業收入(港元) Monthly main employment earnings (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 2,000	19.6	16.9
2,000 - 3,999	34.8	29.9
4,000 - 5,999	28.6	24.7
≥ 6,000	33.2	28.6
總計 Total	116.2	100.0
每月主業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly main employment earnings (HK\$)		4,000

註釋：在界定某人是否為從事部分時間工作的僱員時，只考慮他/她在訪問時從事的主業。所以，分析其每月收入時，亦只考慮有關的主業每月收入。

Note: Only the main employment of a person at the time of enumeration was taken into account in determining whether he/she was a part-time employee. Correspondingly, only earnings from the main employment were included.

表 3.2i 按沒有工作較長時數的主要原因及性別劃分的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目
 Table 3.2i Part-time employees by main reason for not working longer hours and sex

沒有工作較長時數的主要原因 Main reason for not working longer hours	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 %
未能找到較長時數的工作 Could not find job of longer hours	14.9	29.2	13.9	21.4	28.8	24.8
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	22.3	43.7	4.6	7.0	26.9	23.1
料理家務 Took care of housework	-	-	24.1	37.0	24.1	20.8
在家照顧兒童 Took care of children at home	-	-	8.9	13.7	8.9	7.7
行業的傳統/公司的常規 Custom of trade/norm of company	4.1	8.1	3.0	4.6	7.1	6.1
健康問題/年老 Health problem/old age	3.4	6.6	3.7	5.7	7.1	6.1
求學 Educational pursuit	3.6	7.0	3.3	5.1	6.9	5.9
其他 Others	2.8	5.5	3.5	5.4	6.3	5.4
總計 Total	51.0	100.0	65.2	100.0	116.2	100.0

表 3.2j 按沒有工作較長時數的主要原因及年齡劃分的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目
 Table 3.2j Part-time employees by main reason for not working longer hours and age

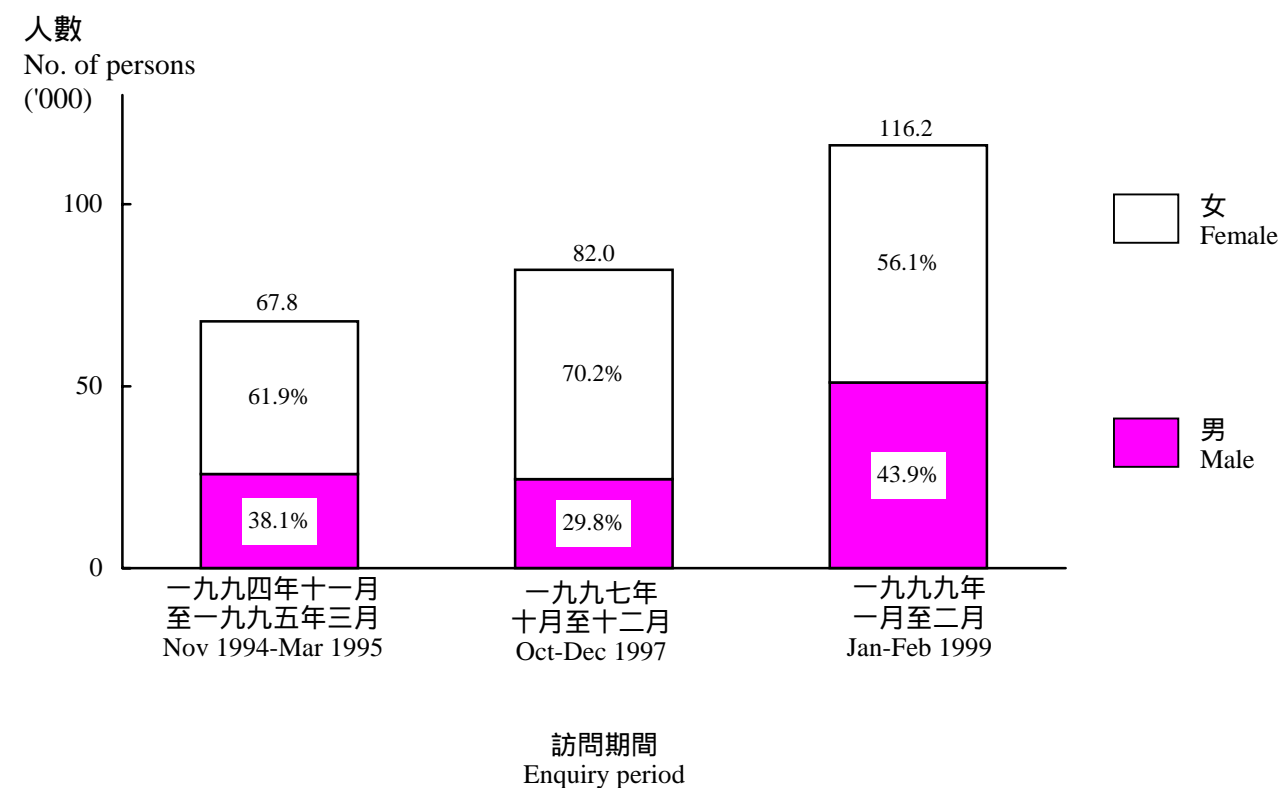
沒有工作較長時數的主要原因 Main reason for not working longer hours	年齡組別 Age group							
	15-29		30-39		40-49		≥ 50	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
未能找到較長時數的工作 Could not find job of longer hours	8.6	35.7	8.3	25.6	7.5	19.6	4.4	20.7
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	3.9	16.1	6.8	20.9	10.6	27.6	5.6	26.3
料理家務 Took care of housework	1.1	4.7	6.6	20.4	12.9	33.7	3.5	16.2
在家照顧兒童 Took care of children at home	0.6	2.3	4.9	15.2	3.2	8.3	0.3	1.3
行業的傳統/公司的常規 Custom of trade/norm of company	1.1	4.6	4.3	13.4	0.6	1.5	1.1	5.2
健康問題/年老 Health problem/old age	0.3	1.2	-	-	1.4	3.6	5.4	25.3
求學 Educational pursuit	6.6	27.4	0.3	1.0	-	-	-	-
其他 Others	1.9	8.0	1.1	3.5	2.2	5.7	1.1	5.0
總計 Total	24.0	100.0	32.4	100.0	38.4	100.0	21.4	100.0

表 3.3 按尋找較長時數工作的期間劃分的未能找到較長時數工作的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目

Table 3.3 Part-time employees who could not find job of longer hours by duration of seeking job of longer hours

尋找較長時數工作的期間 Duration of seeking job of longer hours	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
少於兩個月 < 2 months	6.4	22.1
二至少於六個月 2 months - < 6 months	6.1	21.2
六至少於十二個月 6 months - < 12 months	8.5	29.5
一至少於一年半 1 - < 1.5 years	4.2	14.6
一年半及以上 ≥ 1.5 years	3.6	12.6
總計 Total	28.8	100.0
尋找較長時數工作的期間中位數(日) Median duration of seeking job of longer hours (days)		198

圖 3.1 按性別劃分的從事部分時間工作的僱員數目及其性別比率
 Chart 3.1 Number of part-time employees by sex and sex ratio



性別比率(男性人口
 數目與每千名女性
 人口相對的比例)
 Sex ratio (number of
 males per 1 000
 females)

616

425

783

統計調查方法概要

Brief description of survey methodology

統計調查範圍及樣本設計

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.

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 (11/82-1/83)
- 有關吸煙及呼吸系統疾病的流行病學統計調查 (5/82-7/82)
- 體育及野外康樂活動 (2/82-3/82)
- 學生在家溫習的時間 (11/82-1/83)
- 勞工流動情況 (1/82-3/82)
- 部分時間工作 (5/82-7/82)
- 氣體安全 (2/83-4/83)
- 住戶飼養的貓狗數目 (1/82-3/82)

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- 上/下班的公共交通支出 (10/83-12/83)
- 體育及野外康樂活動 (7/83-9/83)
- 勞工流動情況 (7/83-9/83)
- 私人住宅的居住面積及密度 (10/83-12/83)
- 家居耐用品 (8/83-10/83)

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- 修讀兼讀課程的情況 (4/84-6/84)
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- 私家車使用情況 (10/84-12/84)
- 的士使用情況 (8/84-9/84)
- 有薪酬的超時工作 (5/84)
- 僱員病假模式 (7/84-9/84)
- 吸煙習慣 (7/84)

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- Sports and countryside recreational activities (7/83-9/83)
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- Sick leave pattern of employees (7/84-9/84)
- Smoking patterns (7/84)

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- 部分時間工作 (4/88-6/88)

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Domestic helpers (10/88-12/88)
Hong Kong residents working in China (10/88-12/88)

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- 家庭生活教育服務 (1/90-3/90)
- 對家庭服務中心的認識 (4/90-6/90)

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