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曾受專上教育或從事專業／輔助專業職級人力資源的概況
Human Resources with Post-secondary
Education or Working as Professionals/Associate Professionals

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人力資源發展一向被視為是一個經濟體系提升競爭力和推動經濟發展的原動力之一。本文重點分析人力資源中的兩個類別，即曾受專上教育的人士和從事專業／輔助專業職級的人士，這兩類人士對一個經濟體系邁向知識型經濟至為重要。

Human resources development has long been seen as one of the thrusts for enhancing competitiveness and sustaining economic development of an economy. This article focuses on two groups in human resources, viz. persons with post-secondary education and persons working as professionals/associate professionals, who are crucial to the development of a knowledge-based economy.

如對本文有任何查詢，請聯絡政府統計處科技統計組
(電話：2887 5138；電郵：stb1@censtatd.gov.hk)。

Enquiries on this article may be directed to the Science and Technology Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department
(Tel. : 2887 5138; E-mail : stb1@censtatd.gov.hk).

曾受專上教育或從事專業／輔助專業職級人力資源的概況

Human Resources with

Post-secondary Education or Working as Professionals/Associate Professionals

1. 引言

1.1 人力資源發展一向被視為是一個經濟體系提升競爭力和推動經濟發展的原動力之一。有關人力資源的統計數據是非常有用的資料，能顯示可供持續發展的人力資本情況。

1.2 本文重點分析人力資源中的兩個類別，即曾受專上教育的人士和從事專業／輔助專業職級的人士，這兩類人士對一個經濟體系邁向知識型經濟至為重要。

1.3 本文的分析，主要是運用 2006 年中期人口統計以及 2001 年和 2011 年人口普查的數據。至於專上教育學生人數的數據則由教育局提供。

2. 人力資源的涵蓋範圍

2.1 曾受**專上教育**的人士是指其教育程度（最高就讀程度）為下列各類的人士：

- 專上教育：非學位課程
- 專上教育：學士學位課程
- 專上教育：深造課程

1. Introduction

1.1 Human resources development has long been seen as one of the thrusts for enhancing competitiveness and sustaining economic development of an economy. Statistics on human resources are useful information to throw light on the supply of human capital for sustainable development.

1.2 This article focuses on two groups in human resources, viz. persons with post-secondary education and persons working as professionals/associate professionals, who are crucial to the development of a knowledge-based economy.

1.3 The analyses in this article are mainly based on data from the 2006 Population By-census and the 2001 and 2011 Population Censuses. As for student enrolment in post-secondary education, the data are sourced from the Education Bureau.

2. Coverage of human resources

2.1 Persons with *post-secondary education* refer to persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) belonging to the following categories :

- Post-secondary : non-degree courses
- Post-secondary : first degree courses
- Post-secondary : postgraduate courses

2.2 從事**專業／輔助專業職級**的人士是指從事下列各類職業的人士：

- 商業、行政及有關專業人員／輔助專業人員
- 自然科學及工程專業人員／輔助專業人員
- 資訊及通訊科技專業人員／輔助專業人員
- 保健專業人員／輔助專業人員
- 教學專業人員／輔助專業人員
- 法律、社會科學及文化專業人員／輔助專業人員

3. 人力資源發展的主要趨勢

3.1 曾受專上教育或從事**專業／輔助專業職級**的人力資源佔香港 15 歲及以上人口的百分比由 2001 年的 22% 上升至 2011 年的 32%。（表 1）

3.2 曾受專上教育的人力資源和從事**專業／輔助專業職級**的人力資源皆持續增加。前者由 2001 年佔 15 歲及以上人口的 16% 上升至 2011 年的 27%。而後者則由 2001 年的 12% 增至 2011 年的 15%。（圖 1）

3.3 從事**專業／輔助專業職級**兼具有專上教育程度的人士比例由 2001 年佔 15 歲及以上人口的 7% 上升至 2011 年的 10%，而同期未曾受專上教育的**專業／輔助專業職級**人士的有關比例則保持約 5% 的水平。（表 1）

2.2 Persons working as **professionals/associate professionals** refer to persons in the following categories of occupation :

- Business, administration and related professionals/associate professionals
- Science and engineering professionals/associate professionals
- Information and communications technology professionals/associate professionals
- Health professionals/associate professionals
- Teaching professionals/associate professionals
- Legal, social science and cultural professionals/associate professionals

3. Key trends of human resources development

3.1 Human resources with post-secondary education or working as **professionals/associate professionals** as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over in Hong Kong went up from 22% in 2001 to 32% in 2011. (Table 1)

3.2 Sustained increases were recorded in both categories of human resources with post-secondary education (from 16% of the population aged 15 and over in 2001 to 27% in 2011) and those working as **professionals/associate professionals** (from 12% in 2001 to 15% in 2011). (Chart 1)

3.3 The proportion of **professionals/associate professionals** with post-secondary education rose from 7% of the population aged 15 and over to 10% between 2001 and 2011, while the corresponding proportion for those without post-secondary education remained at the level of around 5% during the period. (Table 1)

表 1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年曾受專上教育或從事專業／輔助專業職級的 15 歲及以上人口
Table 1 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary educational attainment or working as professionals/associate professionals, 2001, 2006 and 2011

	千人 Thousands		
	2001 ⁽¹⁾	2006 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽²⁾
15 歲及以上人口 Population aged 15 and over	5 599.0	5 924.7	6 248.0
勞動人口 Labour force	3 438.0	3 572.4	3 727.4
曾受專上教育 ⁽³⁾ 或從事專業／輔助專業職級的人力資源 Human resources with post-secondary education ⁽³⁾ or working as professionals/associate professionals	1 210.4 (21.6%)	1 625.7 (27.4%)	1 986.2 (31.8%)
曾受專上教育並從事專業／輔助專業職級的人數 Number of persons with post-secondary education <u>and</u> working as professionals/associate professionals	386.6 (6.9%) [11.2%]	483.5 (8.2%) [13.5%]	642.8 (10.3%) [17.2%]
曾受專上教育而並非從事專業／輔助專業職級的人數 Number of persons with post-secondary education but <u>not</u> working as professionals/associate professionals	531.9 (9.5%) [15.5%]	878.0 (14.8%) [24.6%]	1 060.2 (17.0%) [28.4%]
從事專業／輔助專業職級而未曾受專上教育的人數 Number of persons working as professionals/associate professionals but <u>without</u> post-secondary education	291.9 (5.2%) [8.5%]	264.3 (4.5%) [7.4%]	283.1 (4.5%) [7.6%]

註釋：圓括號內數字代表佔 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Notes: Figures in round brackets represent the percentages to total population aged 15 and over.

方括號內數字代表佔勞動人口的百分比。

Figures in square brackets represent the percentages to labour force.

(1) 2001 年及 2006 年的統計數字是根據舊職業分類編製。舊職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」為藍本而編定。

(1) Figures for 2001 and 2006 are compiled based on the old occupation classification which is modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88).

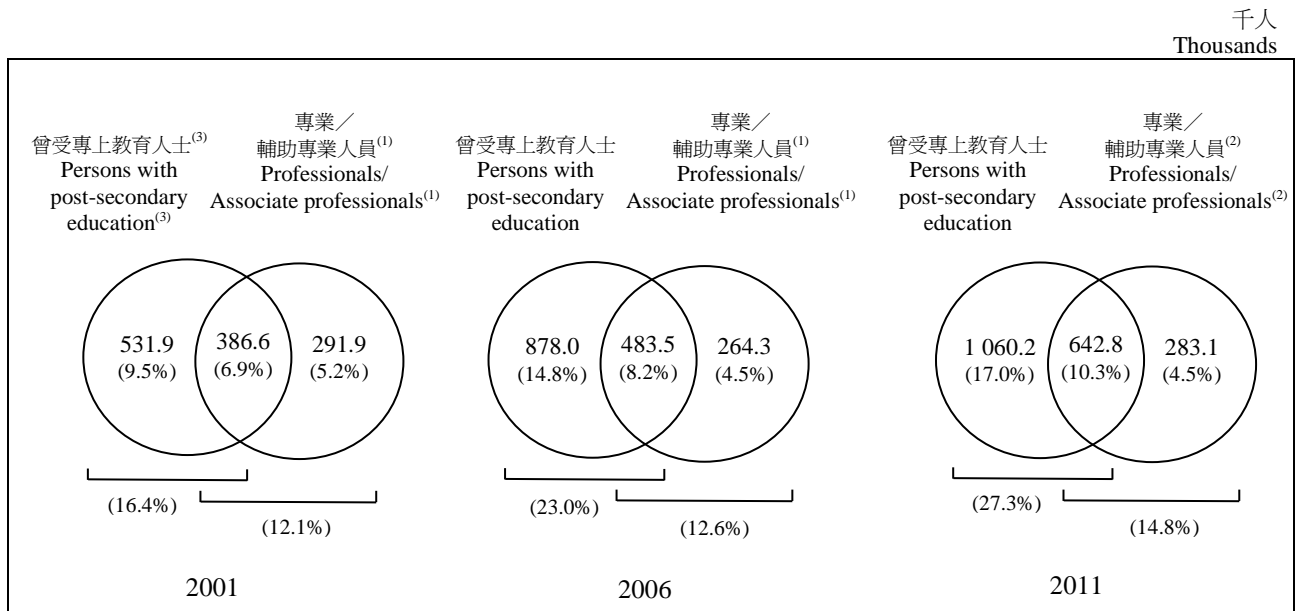
(2) 2011 年的統計數字是根據新職業分類編製。新職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。由於「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」與「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」在專業人員及輔助專業人員的定義上只有相對輕微的改動，因此本統計表內的 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年的統計數字大致可作比較。

(2) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new occupation classification which is modeled on the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)'. As the changes in the definitions of professional and associate professional between ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 are relatively minor, figures for 2001, 2006 and 2011 presented in this table are broadly comparable.

(3) 2001 年的數字不包括會修讀（最高就讀程度）「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局轄下訓練及發展中心的證書／文憑課程」的人士。

(3) The 2001 figures do not include persons having attained the level (highest level attended) at "Diploma/Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education/former Polytechnics/commercial schools/training and development centres of Vocational Training Council".

圖 1 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年曾受專上教育或從事專業／輔助專業職級的 15 歲及以上人口
Chart 1 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary educational attainment or working as professionals/associate professionals, 2001, 2006 and 2011



註釋：括號內數字代表佔 15 歲及以上人口的百分比。

Notes : Figures in brackets represent the percentages to total population aged 15 and over.

- (1) 2001 年及 2006 年的統計數字是根據舊職業分類編製。舊職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」為藍本而編定。
- (2) 2011 年的統計數字是根據新職業分類編製。新職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。由於「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」與「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」在專業人員及輔助專業人員的定義上只有相對輕微的改動，因此本統計表內的 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年的統計數字大致可作比較。
- (3) 2001 年的數字不包括曾修讀（最高就讀程度）「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局轄下訓練及發展中心的證書／文憑課程」的人士。

- (1) Figures for 2001 and 2006 are compiled based on the old occupation classification which is modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88).
- (2) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new occupation classification which is modeled on the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)'. As the changes in the definitions of professional and associate professional between ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 are relatively minor, figures for 2001, 2006 and 2011 presented in this table are broadly comparable.
- (3) The 2001 figures do not include persons having attained the level (highest level attended) at "Diploma/Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education/former Polytechnics/commercial schools/training and development centres of Vocational Training Council".

4. 曾受專上教育的人士

曾受專上教育人士的數目正不斷上升

4.1 一個社會的知識和技術水平與其人口的教育程度息息相關。在今天知識主導的社會中，人人力求上進，越來越多人接受高等教育。近年來，本港人口的教育程度持續提高。年齡 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的人數由 2001 年的 92 萬人（佔 15 歲及以上整體人數的 16%）增加至 2011 年的 170 萬人（27%）。（表 2）

4.2 在曾受專上教育的人士中，擁有深造課程學歷人士的比例由 2001 年的 13% 顯著上升至 2011 年的 17%。（表 2 和圖 1）

4. Persons with post-secondary education

Number of persons with post-secondary education on the rise

4.1 The level of knowledge and skills in a community is highly related to the educational attainment of its population. In today's knowledge-driven society, people in general are keen to better equip themselves and there is an upward shift towards higher education. The educational attainment of the population has improved continuously in recent years. The number of persons aged 15 and over with post-secondary education increased from 0.92 million (representing 16% of the total number of persons aged 15 and over) in 2001 to 1.70 million in 2011 (27%). (Table 2)

4.2 Among those persons with post-secondary education, the proportion of persons with postgraduate attainment increased significantly from 13% in 2001 to 17% in 2011. (Table 2 and Chart 1)

表 2 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按教育程度（最高就讀程度）及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育人數

Table 2 Persons aged 15 and over with post-secondary education by educational attainment (highest level attended) and sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

教育程度 Educational attainment	2001			2006			2011		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Overall	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Overall	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Overall
非學位課程 ⁽¹⁾ Non-degree courses ⁽¹⁾	104.2 (21.6%)	105.7 (24.2%)	209.9 (22.9%)	218.8 (31.6%)	228.1 (34.1%)	446.9 (32.8%)	275.9 (32.6%)	305.4 (35.6%)	581.2 (34.1%)
學士學位課程 First degree courses	300.7 (62.4%)	285.0 (65.3%)	585.7 (63.8%)	357.5 (51.7%)	358.1 (53.5%)	715.6 (52.6%)	408.2 (48.3%)	424.3 (49.5%)	832.5 (48.9%)
深造課程 Postgraduate courses	77.0 (16.0%)	45.9 (10.5%)	122.9 (13.4%)	115.5 (16.7%)	83.5 (12.5%)	199.0 (14.6%)	161.0 (19.1%)	128.3 (14.9%)	289.3 (17.0%)
總計 Total	481.9 (100.0%)	436.6 (100.0%)	918.5 (100.0%)	691.8 (100.0%)	669.7 (100.0%)	1 361.5 (100.0%)	845.0 (100.0%)	858.0 (100.0%)	1 703.0 (100.0%)

千人
Thousands

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於其總計。

Note: Figures may not add up to the respective totals due to rounding.

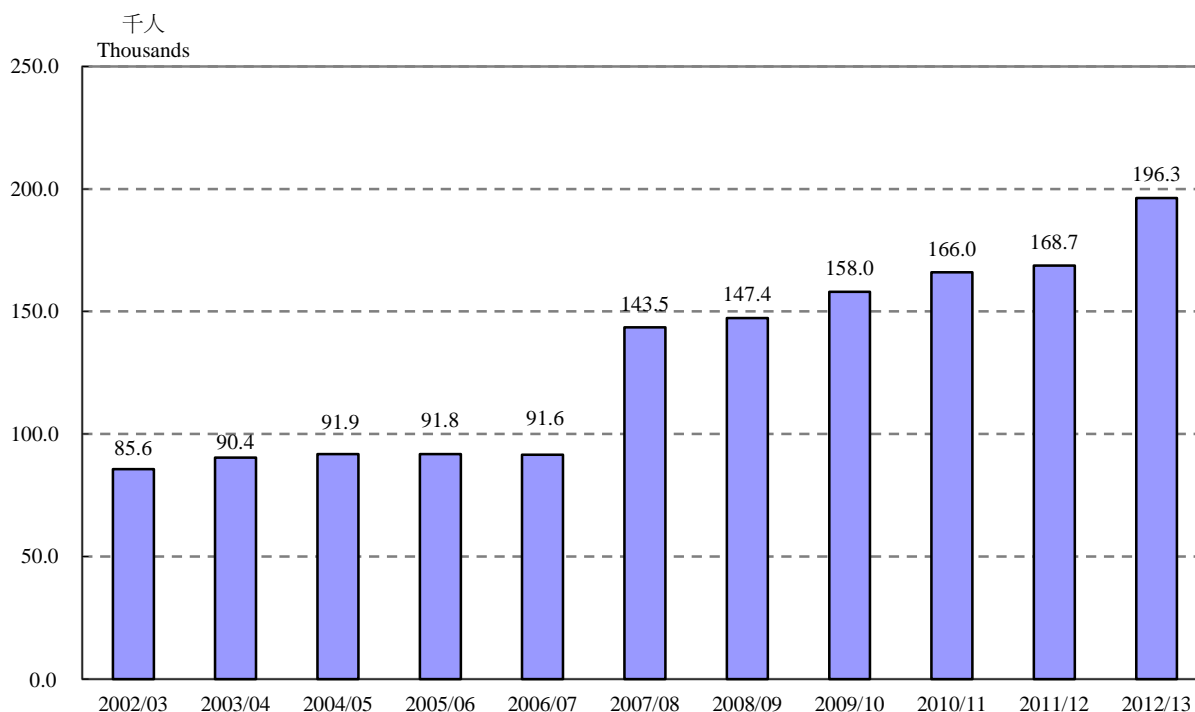
(1) 2001 年的數字不包括曾修讀（最高就讀程度）「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局轄下訓練及發展中心的證書／文憑課程」的人士。

(1) The 2001 figures do not include persons having attained the level (highest level attended) at "Diploma/Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education/former Polytechnics/commercial schools/training and development centres of Vocational Training Council".

4.3 在提升人力資源的教育水平方面，政府擔當了重要的角色。過去數年，政府通過基礎建設和撥款資助令高等教育院校增加學額。大學教育資助委員會（教資會）資助的大專院校的學生人數，由 2002/03 年約 85 600 人大幅上升至 2012/13 年約 196 300 人。（圖 2）

4.3 The Government has been playing an important role in raising the education profile of human resources. It has provided more places in higher education institutions through infrastructural and funding support over the past years. The student enrolment in institutions funded by the University grants Committee (UGC) increased considerably from some 85 600 persons in 2002/03 to around 196 300 persons in 2012/13. (Chart 2)

圖 2 大學教育資助委員會（教資會）資助的大專院校⁽¹⁾的學生人數
Chart 2 Student enrolment in institutions funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC)⁽¹⁾



註釋：(1) 教資會資助的大專院校，是指香港城市大學、香港浸會大學、嶺南大學、香港中文大學、香港教育學院、香港理工大學、香港科技大學和香港大學。數字包括修讀教資會資助課程的學生人數，以及修讀教資會資助院校及其附屬學院提供的自資課程的學生人數。這些數字涵蓋了證書、文憑、副學位課程、學士學位課程、研究院修課課程及研究院研究課程的學生人數。

Note: (1) The UGC-funded institutions include City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Institute of Education, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and The University of Hong Kong. Figures include students attending UGC-funded programmes and those attending self-financing programmes offered by UGC-funded institutions and their extension arms. The relevant figures cover students in certificate, diploma, sub-degree, undergraduate, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses.

曾受專上教育的女性人數迅速趕上

4.4 另一點值得關注的現象是男女的知識差距逐漸拉近。由於接受教育的機會大增，曾受專上教育的女性在數目和比例上均顯著上升。年齡 15 歲及以上曾就讀專上課程的女性人數由 2001 年的約 44 萬名（佔 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育的整體人數的 48%）增加至 2011 年的約 86 萬（50%）。在 2011 年，曾受專上教育的女性數目甚至已超越相關的男性數字。（表 2 和圖 3）

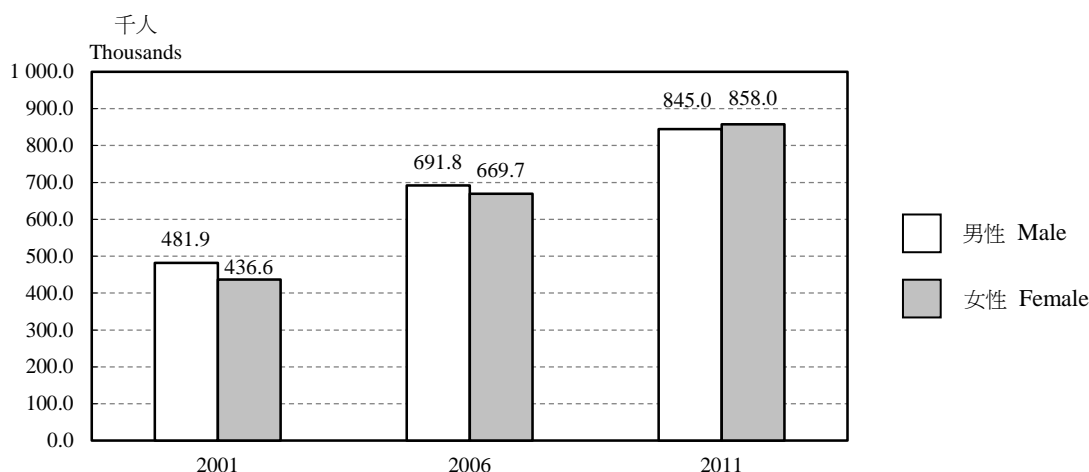
4.5 女性曾受深造課程教育的數目亦有增加的趨勢。在曾受專上教育的女性中，擁有深造課程學歷女性的比例由 2001 年的 11% 顯著上升至 2011 年的 15%。（表 2）

Females catching up fast in pursuing post-secondary education

4.4 Another notable phenomenon is the gradual narrowing of the “knowledge gap” between men and women. As a result of the greater education opportunity, there had been a substantial increase in both the number and share of female persons with post-secondary educational attainment. The number of female persons aged 15 and over with post-secondary education increased from 0.44 million (representing 48% of the total number of persons aged 15 and over with post-secondary education) in 2001 to 0.86 million (50%) in 2011. In 2011, the number of female persons with post-secondary education even exceeded the corresponding figure for male persons. (Table 2 and Chart 3)

4.5 There was also a growing trend towards postgraduate educational attainment for females. Among the female persons with post-secondary education, the proportion of them having attained postgraduate level increased significantly from 11% in 2001 to 15% in 2011. (Table 2)

圖 3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾人數
Chart 3 Persons Aged 15 and Over with Post-secondary Education⁽¹⁾ by Sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011



註釋：(1) 2001 年的數字不包括曾修讀（最高就讀程度）「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局轄下訓練及發展中心的證書／文憑課程」的人士。

Note : (1) The 2001 figures do not include persons having attained the level (highest level attended) at “Diploma/Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education/former Polytechnics/commercial schools/training and development centres of Vocational Training Council”.

商科仍然是最熱門的修讀科目

4.6 與香港以服務業為主的經濟結構正蓬勃發展情況相吻合，在過去 10 年，最熱門的修讀科目仍然是「商科課程」。在 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年，曾修讀這學科的人士分別佔整體曾受專上教育人士的 29%、32% 及 33%。第二及第三熱門的修讀科目是「文學及社會科學」及「機械、電機、電子及輪機工程」。(表 3)

Business studies still the most favourite subject

4.6 In line with the vibrant service-oriented structure of the economy in Hong Kong, “business and commercial studies” was still the most popular choice of study in the past decade. About 29%, 32% and 33% of the persons with post-secondary educational attainment in 2001, 2006 and 2011 respectively had studied in this field. The second and third popular choices of study were “arts and social science” and “mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering” respectively. (Table 3)

表 3 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按修讀科目劃分的 15 歲及以上曾受專上教育⁽¹⁾人數
Table 3 Persons aged 15 and over with post-secondary education⁽¹⁾ by field of education, 2001, 2006 and 2011

修讀科目 Field of education	2001	2006	2011 千人 Thousands
商科課程 Business and commercial studies	263.8 (28.7%)	439.1 (32.3%)	560.3 (32.9%)
文學及社會科學 Arts and social science	172.3 (18.8%)	239.8 (17.6%)	284.3 (16.7%)
機械、電機、電子及輪機工程 Mechanical, electrical, electronic and marine engineering	81.9 (8.9%)	123.1 (9.0%)	145.5 (8.5%)
建築及營造工程 Architecture and construction engineering	66.3 (7.2%)	101.7 (7.5%)	130.4 (7.7%)
電腦課程 Computer studies	76.6 (8.3%)	106.7 (7.8%)	128.1 (7.5%)
醫療衛生課程 Medical and health related studies	59.1 (6.4%)	86.2 (6.3%)	102.6 (6.0%)
純科學 Pure science	64.2 (7.0%)	78.1 (5.7%)	90.3 (5.3%)
教育 Education	49.0 (5.3%)	46.1 (3.4%)	82.3 (4.8%)
紡織、設計及其他工業技術 Textile, design and other industrial technology	12.8 (1.4%)	27.2 (2.0%)	34.1 (2.0%)
其他科目 Other fields	72.6 (7.9%)	113.6 (8.3%)	145.2 (8.5%)
總計 Total	918.5 (100.0%)	1 361.5 (100.0%)	1 703.0 (100.0%)

註釋：(1) 2001 年的數字不包括曾修讀（最高就讀程度）「專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局轄下訓練及發展中心的證書／文憑課程」的人士。

Note : (1) The 2001 figures do not include persons having attained the level (highest level attended) at “Diploma/Certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education/former Polytechnics/commercial schools/training and development centres of Vocational Training Council”.

5. 從事專業／輔助專業職級的人士

5.1 香港正朝着知識型經濟的方向發展，對具備專業知識和技術的人力需求不斷增加。因此，在過去 10 年，專業／輔助專業人員的人數和比例均顯著上升。從事專業／輔助專業職級的人士由 2001 年的 68 萬（佔全港勞動人口的 20%）增加至 2011 年的 93 萬（25%）。（表 1 和表 4）

女性專業／輔助專業人員數目在過去 10 年不斷增加

5.2 女性專業／輔助專業人員的數目由 2001 年的 30 萬躍升至 2011 年的 42 萬，增幅達 41%。在專業／輔助專業人員中，女性的比例由 2001 年的 44% 升至 2011 年的 45%。（表 4）

香港發展為國際金融及商貿中心使服務業的專業／輔助專業人員的需求不斷增加

5.3 隨着香港發展成為國際金融及商貿中心，約一半的專業／輔助專業人員在 2011 年從事「進出口、批發及零售業」（19%）、「地產、專業及商用服務業」（17%）及「金融及保險業」（11%）。（圖 4）

5. Persons working as professionals/associate professionals

5.1 Since Hong Kong is developing in the direction of a knowledge-based economy, there has been increasing demand for manpower with professional knowledge and skills. As such, there was a notable increase in both the number and share of persons working as professionals/associate professionals in the past decade. The number of persons working as professionals/associate professionals increased significantly from 0.68 million (constituting 20% of total labour force in Hong Kong) in 2001 to 0.93 million (25%) in 2011. (Tables 1 and 4)

Growing number of female professional/associate professionals in the past decade

5.2 The number of female professionals/associate professionals surged from 0.30 million in 2001 to 0.42 million in 2011, representing an increase of 41%. Among the professionals/associate professionals, the proportion of women increased from 44% in 2001 to 45% in 2011. (Table 4)

Increasing demand for professionals/associate professionals in services sector in line with development of Hong Kong economy into international financial and trading centre

5.3 Signifying the burgeoning development of Hong Kong into an international trading centre during the period, about half of the persons working as professionals/associate professionals were engaged in the “import/export, wholesale and retail trades” (19%), “real estate, professional and business services” (17%) and “financing and insurance” (11%) in 2011. (Chart 4)

表 4 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年按性別劃分的專業／輔助專業人員的人數
Table 4 Persons working as professionals/associate professionals by sex, 2001, 2006 and 2011

千人
Thousands

職業 Occupation	2001 ⁽¹⁾			2006 ⁽¹⁾			2011 ⁽²⁾		
	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Overall	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Overall	男性 Male	女性 Female	合計 Overall
專業人員 professionals	114.3 (30.1%)	65.5 (22.0%)	179.8 (26.5%)	125.7 (31.0%)	79.8 (23.3%)	205.4 (27.5%)	133.8 (26.4%)	97.6 (23.3%)	231.4 (25.0%)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	265.8 (69.9%)	232.8 (78.0%)	498.7 (73.5%)	279.7 (69.0%)	262.7 (76.7%)	542.3 (72.5%)	372.5 (73.6%)	322.1 (76.7%)	694.6 (75.0%)
總計 Total	380.2 (100.0%)	298.3 (100.0%)	678.5 (100.0%)	405.3 (100.0%)	342.4 (100.0%)	747.7 (100.0%)	506.3 (100.0%)	419.7 (100.0%)	926.0 (100.0%)

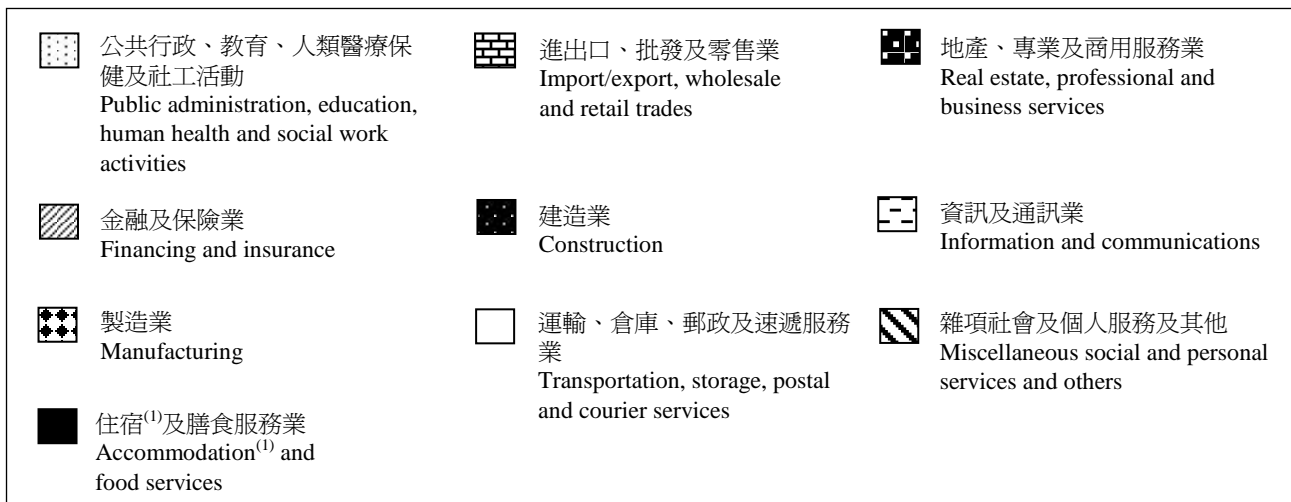
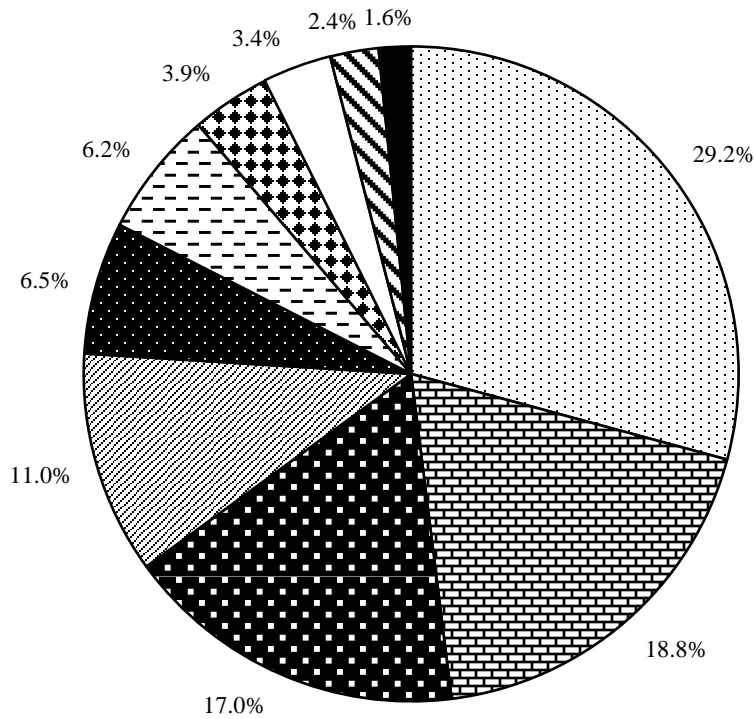
註釋：(1) 2001 年及 2006 年的統計數字是根據舊職業分類編製。舊職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」為藍本而編定。

(2) 2011 年的統計數字是根據新職業分類編製。新職業分類是以「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」為藍本而編定。由於「國際標準職業分類 1988 年版」與「國際標準職業分類 2008 年版」在專業人員及輔助專業人員的定義上只有相對輕微的改動，因此本統計表內的 2001 年、2006 年及 2011 年的統計數字大致可作比較。

Notes: (1) Figures for 2001 and 2006 are compiled based on the old occupation classification which is modeled on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1988 (ISCO-88).

(2) Figures for 2011 are compiled based on the new occupation classification which is modeled on the 'International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO-08)'. As the changes in the definitions of professional and associate professional between ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 are relatively minor, figures for 2001, 2006 and 2011 presented in this table are broadly comparable.

圖 4 2011 年按行業劃分的專業／輔助專業人員的人數
Chart 4 Persons working as professionals/associate professionals by industry, 2011



註釋：(1) 住宿服務包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

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