

# 目錄

## Contents

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		頁數	Page
背景	Background	v	v
統計圖表一覽	List of tables and charts	vii	vii
1. 等候的士時間	Time spent in waiting taxi	1	1
2. 入住醫院情況	Hospitalization	13	13
3. 在中國內地工作的香港居民	Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China	35	35
統計調查方法	Survey methodology	62	62
附錄	Appendix	63	63

# 背景

## Background

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這是專題報告書系列中的第二十一號，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. 等候的士時間  
(一九九八年四月至五月)
2. 入住醫院情況  
(一九九八年四月至六月)
3. 在中國內地工作的香港居民  
(一九九八年五月至六月)

### 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-first 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. Time spent in waiting taxi  
(Apr-May 1998)
2. Hospitalization  
(Apr-Jun 1998)
3. Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China  
(May-Jun 1998)

### Rounding of figures

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

### Symbols

'-' signifies nil.

### Appendix

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

# 統計圖表一覽

## List of tables and charts

頁數 Page

### 1. 等候的士時間

### Time spent in waiting taxi

表 1.1 按下列變量劃分的在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士數目：

Table 1.1 Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration by the following variables :

a. 年齡及性別

a. age and sex

5

b. 經濟活動身分

b. activity status

6

c. 乘坐的士次數

c. number of times of using taxi

7

d. 上次乘坐的士的主要目的及的士類別

d. main purpose of last trip and type of taxi used in last trip

8

e. 上次乘坐的士的候車時間

e. waiting time spent in last trip

9

表 1.2 按上次乘坐的士的候車時間及是否認為候車時間可以接受劃分的在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士及上次乘坐的士時需候車一分鐘或以上的十二歲及以上人士數目

Table 1.2 Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration and had waited for one minute or more in last trip by waiting time spent in last trip and whether waiting time was considered tolerable

10

圖 1.1 在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士佔所有十二歲及以上人士的比例

Chart 1.1 Proportion of persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration among all persons aged 12 and over

11

圖 1.2 按上次乘坐的士的候車時間劃分的在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士的百分比分布

Chart 1.2 Percentage distribution of persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration by waiting time spent in last trip

12

### 2. 入住醫院情況

### Hospitalization

表 2.1 住院病人數目及住院率

Table 2.1 In-patients and hospitalization rates

19

表 2.2 按下列變量劃分的住院病人數目：

Table 2.2 In-patients by the following variables :

a. 年齡及性別

a. age and sex

20

b. 經濟活動身分及上次入住的醫院所屬機構

b. activity status and type of hospital of last admission

21

		<i>頁數 Page</i>
	c. 住戶每月收入及上次入住的醫院所屬機構	c. monthly household income and type of hospital of last admission 22
	d. 上次入住的醫院病房類別及上次入住的醫院所屬機構	d. type of ward of last admission and type of hospital of last admission 23
	e. 入院次數	e. number of admissions 23
	f. 年齡及入院次數	f. age and number of admissions 24
	g. 上次入住的醫院所在地區及住院病人的居住地區	g. location of hospital of last admission and area of residence of in-patients 25
	h. 上次入院的住院期間及曾否在手術室接受手術	h. duration of stay in last episode of admission and whether had operation performed in operating theatre 27
	i. 住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼/該些補貼或津貼佔住院費用的百分比及上次入住的醫院所屬機構	i. whether charges covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer/percentage of charges covered or subsidized and type of hospital of last admission 28
表 2.3	按下列變量劃分的就業住院病人數目：	Table 2.3 In-patients who were employed by the following variables :
	a. 每月就業收入及上次入住的醫院所屬機構	a. monthly employment earnings and type of hospital of last admission 29
	b. 行業	b. industry 30
	c. 職業	c. occupation 31
表 2.4	按下列變量劃分的上次入住私家醫院的住院病人數目：	Table 2.4 In-patients who were last admitted into private hospitals by the following variables :
	a. 住戶每月收入及上次入住的醫院病房類別	a. monthly household income and type of ward of last admission 32
	b. 所支付的住院費用及曾否在手術室接受手術	b. total charges paid and whether had operation performed in operating theatre 33

## 3. 在中國內地工作的香港居民

## Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China

表 3.1 按下列變量劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目：

Table 3.1 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by the following variables :

a. 年齡/性別	a. age/sex	41
b. 教育程度	b. educational attainment	42
c. 在中國內地工作時的就業身分	c. employment status while working in the mainland of China	43
d. 在中國內地工作時從事的行業	d. industry while working in the mainland of China	44
e. 在中國內地工作時從事的職業	e. occupation while working in the mainland of China	45
f. 初次在中國內地工作的年份	f. year first started working in the mainland of China	46
g. 在中國內地工作的次數	g. number of times having worked in the mainland of China	47
h. 每次留駐中國內地的平均期間	h. average duration of stay in the mainland of China each time	48

表 3.2 按下列變量劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民數目：

Table 3.2 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by the following variables :

a. 年齡/性別	a. age/sex	49
b. 教育程度	b. educational attainment	50
c. 在中國內地工作時的就業身分	c. employment status while working in the mainland of China	51
d. 在中國內地工作時從事的行業	d. industry while working in the mainland of China	52
e. 在中國內地工作時從事的職業	e. occupation while working in the mainland of China	53
f. 初次在中國內地工作的年份	f. year first started working in the mainland of China	54

		<i>頁數 Page</i>
	g. 在中國內地工作的次數	55
	h. 每次留駐中國內地的平均期間	56
表 3.3	按是否由香港公司僱用而派駐中國內地工作劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地以僱員身分工作的香港居民數目	56
圖 3.1	在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目	57
圖 3.2	按下列變量劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民的百分比分布及其年齡中位數與其性別比率：	
	a. 年齡	58
	b. 在中國內地工作時的就業身分	59
	c. 在中國內地工作時從事的行業	60
	d. 在中國內地工作時從事的職業	61

# 1 等候的士時間

## Time spent in waiting taxi

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### 引言

1.1 政府統計處在一九九八年四月至五月期間，透過綜合住戶統計調查進行一項有關等候的士時間的專題訪問，搜集有關市民使用的士服務情況及候車時間的資料。類似的專題訪問以往曾進行過七次，分別於一九八三年五月至六月、八四年八月至九月、八七年八月至九月、八九年三月、九一年十月至十一月、九三年十月至十二月及九五年十一月至十二月期間進行。另外，一項有關乘搭的士地點的專題訪問亦曾在一九九四年十月進行。

1.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 7 500 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 95%。所有年齡十二歲及以上的人士都被問及曾否在訪問前三十天\*內乘坐的士；若有，則會問及其乘坐的士總次數\*、上次\*乘坐之的士類別、乘坐目的及其等候時間(不包括經電話預約安排的車程)。對於在該次乘坐的士的候車時間達一分鐘或以上的人士，他們再被問及是否認為該候車時間可以接受。

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

### 概念及定義

1.4 就是項專題訪問而言，評估市民使用的士服務的情況，是以在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士佔全香港所有十二歲及以上人士的百分比作為基礎。

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\* 若三十天統計期的最後一天是星期五或星期六，則在該期間乘坐的士的總次數和最近一次的行程的資料會在隨後一星期內的星期一至星期五，向樣本內適當比例的住戶搜集，這是由於在星期六及星期日均沒有進行訪問。

### INTRODUCTION

1.1 An enquiry on the time spent in waiting taxi was conducted via the General Household Survey during April to May 1998 to obtain information on the utilization of taxi service by the general public and their time spent in waiting taxi. Seven similar enquiries were conducted previously during May to June 1983, August to September 1984, August to September 1987, March 1989, October to November 1991, October to December 1993, and November to December 1995 respectively. Another related enquiry focused on taxi boarding location was also conducted in October 1994.

1.2 Some 7 500 households were successfully enumerated within a scientifically selected sample, constituting a response rate of 95%. Persons aged 12 and over were all asked whether they had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration\*, and if they had, the total number of trips taken\*, the type of taxi taken in the last trip\*, the main purpose of the last trip, and the waiting time spent in the last trip (excluding trip(s) arranged through telephone booking). Persons who had waited for 1 minute or more in the last trip were further asked whether they considered the waiting time tolerable.

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

### CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

1.4 For the purpose of this enquiry, utilization of taxi service was generally assessed in terms of the percentage of persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration.

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\* For the 30 day-period ending on Fridays and Saturdays, information on the total number of trips and the last trips taken during the period was collected from an appropriate proportion of the sampled households on weekdays in the following week, since no enumeration visits were made on Saturdays and Sundays.

## 專題訪問的主要結果

1.5 據估計，在全香港所有十二歲及以上的人士中，有二百一十五萬人或 37.9% 的人士曾在訪問前三十天內乘坐的士。這個比例較一九九五年的專題訪問所得的 33.9% 為高。此外，市區的士仍是市民使用的士之最主要類別，它提供服務予 81.9% 之的士使用者（即一百七十六萬人）。這結果與以前的訪問結果相若。（圖 1.1 及表 1.1d）

### 甲. 有關於訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士的分析

#### 年齡及性別

1.6 按年齡分析，年齡介乎三十至三十九歲的人士乘坐的士的比率最高，達 49.5%；其次是介乎二十至二十九歲的人士，比率為 45.8%。十二至十九歲的年青人士和六十歲及以上的年長人士乘坐的士的比率相對較低，分別為 27.5% 及 23.4%。（表 1.1a）

1.7 男性及女性的整體比率沒有顯著差別。但除了在三十至三十九歲及四十至四十九歲兩個年齡組別外，在其他的年齡組別中，女性乘坐的士的比率稍高於男性。（表 1.1a）

#### 經濟活動身分

1.8 在的士使用者中，67.7% 為從事經濟活動人士。這些人士乘坐的士的比率為 44.8%，較非從事經濟活動人士的 28.6% 為高。在非從事經濟活動人士中，料理家務者的比率最高，達 37.2%；而退休人士的比率則最低，只有 20.9%。（表 1.1b）

#### 乘坐的士次數

1.9 約 15.4% 之的士使用者曾在訪問前三十天內乘坐的士一次；21.4% 曾乘坐兩次；14.9% 曾乘坐三次；24.2% 曾乘坐四至六次。整體而言，在這三十天期間乘坐的士次數的中位數為三次。（表 1.1c）

## MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

1.5 It was estimated that of all persons in Hong Kong aged 12 and over, 2.15 million or 37.9% had used taxi **during the 30 days before enumeration**. The proportion was higher than the 33.9% obtained in the 1995 enquiry. Similar to the findings of previous enquiries, urban taxi was still the dominant type. It provided services to 81.9% of taxi users (or 1.76 million persons). (Chart 1.1 and Table 1.1d)

### A. Analysis on persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration

#### *Age and sex*

1.6 Analysed by age, persons aged 30-39 had the highest rate of using taxi, at 49.5%, followed by those aged 20-29, at 45.8%. Young persons aged 12-19 and the elderly aged 60 and over had relatively lower rates, being 27.5% and 23.4% respectively. (Table 1.1a)

1.7 The overall rates for males and females were not much different. However, the rates for females in most age groups were slightly higher than those for males, except for the two age groups 30-39 and 40-49. (Table 1.1a)

#### *Activity status*

1.8 Of all taxi users, some 67.7% were economically active. Economically active persons had a higher rate of using taxi, at 44.8%, than their economically inactive counterparts, at 28.6%. Among the economically inactive persons, home-makers had the highest rate, at 37.2%, while retirees had the lowest, at 20.9%. (Table 1.1b)

#### *Number of times of using taxi*

1.9 About 15.4% of the taxi users had taken taxi only once during the 30 days before enumeration; 21.4%, twice; 14.9%, thrice; and 24.2%, four to six times. The overall median number of times of using taxi during the 30 days before enumeration was 3. (Table 1.1c)



乙. 有關於訪問前三十天內最近一次乘坐的士  
(以下簡稱為「上次乘坐的士」)的分析

*上次所乘坐之的士類別*

1.10 在上次所乘坐之的士行程中,約 81.9% 為市區的士,而餘下的 18.1%則為新界的士。(表 1.1d)

*上次乘坐的士的主要目的*

1.11 在上次乘坐的士時的各項主要目的中,以「參與社交/文娛康樂/體育/文化活動」最為普遍 (35.6%) ;其次是「工作上、下班」(19.3%) 及「往來街市/超級市場/購物」(14.4%)。 (表 1.1d)

1.12 使用市區及新界的士者乘坐的士的目的大致相同,上面所提及的三個主要目的均適用於該兩類人士。「參與社交/文娛康樂/體育/文化活動」仍是他們乘坐的士的最普遍目的。但在上次乘坐市區的士的人士中,因「工作上、下班」而乘坐的士的人士佔 20.0%,而在上次使用新界的士者中,以該目的而乘坐的士的人士只佔 16.2%。另一方面,在上次使用新界的士者中,因「往來街市/超級市場/購物」而需乘坐的士的人士佔 20.3%,但在上次使用市區的士者中,以該目的而乘坐的士者則僅佔 13.1%。 (表 1.1d)

*上次乘坐的士的候車時間*

1.13 為更準確估算等候的士時間,經電話預約安排的車程並不計算在內。在上次乘坐的士時乃經電話預約安排的人士,會被問及他們最近一次乘坐非預約安排之的士所需的候車時間。至於在訪問前三十天內的所有的士車程均為電話預約安排的人士,他們不包括在統計調查的分析內。因此,表 1.1e 所列的總人數較其他統計表所列的為少。

1.14 此外,因分析候車時間時對應的「上次乘坐的士」可能與分析其他資料(例如乘坐的士的類別及目的)所指的不同,故此以上次乘坐的士車程的候車時間與上次乘坐的士車程的

B. Analysis on the last taxi trip taken during the 30 days before enumeration (hereafter referred to as 'last trip')

*Type of taxi used in last trip*

1.10 Some 81.9% of the last taxi trips were taken on urban taxis. The remaining 18.1% were taken on N.T. taxis. (Table 1.1d)

*Main purpose of last trip*

1.11 Among the various main purposes of the last trips, 'social/recreational/sports/cultural purpose' was most commonly reported by taxi users (35.6%), followed by 'to or from work' (19.3%) and 'to or from market/supermarket/shopping purpose' (14.4%). (Table 1.1d)

1.12 Urban and N.T. taxi users were broadly similar in their purposes of using taxi, with the three major purposes mentioned above being applicable to both types of taxi users. However, while 'social/recreational/sports/cultural purpose' was the most commonly reported trip purpose for both, 20.0% of the urban taxi users took last trip for the purpose of 'to or from work', as against 16.2% for the N.T. taxi users. On the other hand, 20.3% of the N.T. taxi users took last trip for 'to or from market/supermarket/shopping purpose' whereas only 13.1% of the urban taxi users took last trip for this purpose. (Table 1.1d)

*Waiting time spent in last trip*

1.13 In order to obtain a more accurate assessment of the waiting time, taxi trips arranged through telephone booking were excluded. For persons whose last taxi trip was arranged through telephone booking, the waiting time pertaining to their latest taxi trip not so arranged would be asked. However, if the taxi trips taken by a person during the 30 days before enumeration were all arranged through telephone booking, he/she would be excluded from the analysis. As a result, the total number of persons shown in Table 1.1e was smaller than that in other Tables.

1.14 Moreover, as the 'last trip' referred to in the analysis of waiting time might be different from the last trip where other information (such as the type of taxi used and the purpose of trip) was

其他特徵資料共同編製統計表並無意義，在本報告中不會載列。

1.15 至於候車時間，44.6%之的士使用者上次乘坐非經電話預約安排之的士時候車少於一分鐘，該比例較一九九五年的專題訪問所得的35.1%為高。事實上，與一九九五年的訪問比較，乘坐的士的候車時間普遍有所縮減。整體等候的士時間的中位數為 1.5 分鐘，而一九九五年訪問時所得的相應數字為 2.5 分鐘。（表 1.1e 及圖 1.2）

#### *是否認為候車時間可以接受*

1.16 在上次乘坐的士而候車時間需一分鐘或以上的人士中，90.8%認為候車時間可以接受（其候車時間中位數為 3.5 分鐘），而其餘 9.2%則認為不能接受（其候車時間中位數為 10.5 分鐘）。（表 1.2）

#### 資料的局限

1.17 讀者必須留意，各次類似的專題訪問所得有關使用的士情況的結果，會受下列因素影響而有所不同：

- (a) 不同時間調整之的士收費；
- (b) 因各次專題訪問的統計期不同，故使用的士情況出現季節性變動；
- (c) 公共交通服務（包括城巴和住宅用的巴士服務）的轉變；
- (d) 增設的綠色小巴路線，為以前小巴不能通往的地區提供公共交通服務；及
- (e) 交通網絡伸展至以前交通不便的地區，包括在一九九七年啟用的青嶼幹線及西區海底隧道與在一九九八年初啟用的第三號幹線。

collected, cross tabulation of waiting time in respect of the last trip with other characteristics of the last trip is not meaningful and is thus not presented in this report.

1.15 With regard to the waiting time, 44.6% of the taxi users waited for less than 1 minute in their last taxi trips not arranged through telephone booking. This was higher than the corresponding figure of 35.1% obtained in the 1995 enquiry. Actually, there was a general reduction in the time spent in waiting taxi when compared with the 1995 enquiry. The overall median waiting time was 1.5 minutes, as against 2.5 minutes obtained in the 1995 enquiry. (Table 1.1e and Chart 1.2)

#### *Whether time spent in waiting taxi considered tolerable*

1.16 Of those persons who had waited for 1 minute or more in their last trips, 90.8% considered the waiting time tolerable (their median waiting time being 3.5 minutes), while the remaining 9.2% considered otherwise (their median waiting time being 10.5 minutes). (Table 1.2)

#### LIMITATIONS

1.17 Readers should note that the differences observed in the utilization pattern of taxi among the various similar enquiries are influenced by :

- (a) changes in taxi fares over time;
- (b) seasonal variations in the utilization pattern of taxi due to differences in the reference months of the enquiries;
- (c) changes in the public transportation services including Citybus and residential coach services;
- (d) the introduction of more 'green' minibus routes, providing public transportation to areas which were not accessible to such transport mode previously; and
- (e) the extension of the transportation network to areas not conveniently accessible previously, including the opening of Lantau Link and Western Harbour Crossing in 1997, and the opening of Route 3 in early 1998.

表 1.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士數目  
 Table 1.1a Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration 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*
12 - 19	91.6	9.2	21.9	132.9	11.5	33.3	224.5	10.5	27.5
20 - 29	213.5	21.5	43.5	283.1	24.5	47.7	496.5	23.1	45.8
30 - 39	300.7	30.4	50.3	365.2	31.6	48.9	665.9	31.0	49.5
40 - 49	222.2	22.4	44.0	181.9	15.8	35.1	404.2	18.8	39.5
50 - 59	67.8	6.8	27.1	76.4	6.6	30.9	144.2	6.7	29.0
≥ 60	94.8	9.6	23.3	115.5	10.0	23.5	210.3	9.8	23.4
合計 Overall	990.7	100.0	37.1	1 155.0	100.0	38.6	2 145.7	100.0	37.9

註釋：\* 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔所有十二歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有十二至十九歲的男性為例，21.9%在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士。

Note : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 12 and over in the respective age and sex sub-group. For example, among all males aged 12-19, 21.9% had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration.

**表 1.1b 按經濟活動身分劃分的在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 1.1b Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration by activity status**

經濟活動身分 Activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
<b>從事經濟活動# Economically active#</b>	<b>1 452.5</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>44.8</b>
<b>非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive</b>	<b>693.2</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>28.6</b>
料理家務者 Home-makers	297.4	13.9	37.2
退休人士 Retired persons	145.8	6.8	20.9
學生 Students	219.9	10.2	26.6
其他@ Others@	30.1	1.4	30.0
<b>合計 Overall</b>	<b>2 145.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>37.9</b>

註釋：\* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內佔所有十二歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動的人士為例，44.8%在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士。

# 根據定義，從事經濟活動的人士(即勞動人口中的人士)必須為十五歲及以上。

@ 估值只基於樣本內的少數觀察值所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes：\* As a percentage of all persons aged 12 and over in the respective activity status group. For example, among all economically active persons, 44.8% had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration.

# By definition, economically active persons (i.e. persons in the labour force) should be aged 15 and over.

@ Estimates are based on only a small number of sample observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

**表 1.1c 按乘坐的士次數劃分的在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 1.1c Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration by number of times of using taxi**

乘坐的士次數 Number of times of using taxi	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
1	329.4	15.4
2	459.5	21.4
3	320.5	14.9
4 - 6	519.1	24.2
7 - 14	297.4	13.9
15 - 29	167.4	7.8
≥ 30	52.4	2.4
總計 Total	2 145.7	100.0
中位數(次數) Median (times)		3

**表 1.1d 按上次乘坐的士的主要目的及的士類別劃分的在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 1.1d Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration by main purpose of last trip and type of taxi used in last trip**

上次乘坐的士的主要目的 Main purpose of last trip	市區的士 Urban taxi		新界的士 N. T. taxi		總計 Total	
	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)	%
參與社交/文娛康樂/體育/文化活動 Social/recreational/sports/cultural purpose	622.6	35.4	141.7	36.5	764.4	35.6
工作上、下班 To or from work	352.2	20.0	62.8	16.2	415.0	19.3
往來街市/超級市場/購物 To or from market/supermarket/shopping purpose	229.8	13.1	78.9	20.3	308.7	14.4
個人原因* Personal purpose*	198.2	11.3	44.9	11.5	243.1	11.3
與工作有關 Work-related purpose	126.3	7.2	12.3	3.2	138.6	6.5
往來機場/碼頭/火車站 To or from airport/pier/railway station	85.2	4.8	10.2	2.6	95.4	4.4
返、放學 To or from school	61.8	3.5	19.2	4.9	81.0	3.8
陪伴朋友或親戚 Accompanying friends or relatives	63.1	3.6	15.7	4.0	78.8	3.7
因特別緊急事故往醫院、診所等@ Special urgent trips to hospital, clinic, etc@.	17.8	1.0	2.9	0.8	20.7	0.8
總計# Total#	1 757.0	100.0	388.7	100.0	2 145.7	100.0
		(81.9)		(18.1)		(100.0)

註釋：\* 個人原因包括「陪伴他人返家後回家」、「掃墓」及「因非緊急事故往醫院/診所」等原因。

# 括號內數字顯示在所有在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

@ 估值只基於樣本內的少數觀察值所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes: \* Personal purpose includes purposes such as 'returning home after accompanying others back to home', 'visiting the grave' and 'non-urgent trips to hospital/clinic'.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration.

@ Estimates are based on only a small number of sample observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

**表 1.1e 按上次乘坐的士的候車時間劃分的在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 1.1e Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration by waiting time spent in last trip**

上次乘坐的士的候車時間(分鐘) Waiting time spent in last trip (minutes)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 1	954.5	44.6
1 - < 5	715.4	33.4
5 - < 10	301.7	14.1
10 - < 15	95.7	4.5
15 - < 20	46.1	2.2
20 - < 30	12.9	0.6
≥ 30	14.7	0.7
總計 Total	2 140.9	100.0
中位數(分鐘) Median (minutes)		1.5

註釋：「上次乘坐的士」是指最近一次使用非經電話預約安排之的士車程。

在訪問前三十天內乘坐的士時全部均經電話預約安排的人士，並不包括在上表內。

Notes: 'Last trip' referred to the latest taxi trip not arranged through telephone booking.

Persons with all taxi trips arranged through telephone booking during the 30 days before enumeration were excluded in the above table.

表 1.2 按上次乘坐的士的候車時間及是否認為候車時間可以接受劃分的在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士及上次乘坐的士時需候車一分鐘或以上的十二歲及以上人士數目

Table 1.2 Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration and had waited for one minute or more in last trip by waiting time spent in last trip and whether waiting time was considered tolerable

上次乘坐的士的候車時間(分鐘) Waiting time spent in last trip (minutes)	是否認為候車時間可以接受 Whether waiting time was considered tolerable					
	是 Yes		否 No		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 %
1 - < 5	709.9	65.9	5.5	5.0	715.4	60.3
5 - < 10	271.4	25.2	30.2	27.6	301.7	25.4
10 - < 15	64.1	6.0	31.5	28.8	95.7	8.1
15 - < 20	23.3	2.2	22.8	20.8	46.1	3.9
≥ 20	8.1	0.8	19.5	17.7	27.5	2.3
總計* Total*	1 076.8	100.0 (90.8)	109.5	100.0 (9.2)	1 186.4	100.0 (100.0)
中位數(分鐘) Median (minutes)	3.5		10.5		3.5	

註釋：「上次乘坐的士」是指上次使用非經電話預約安排之的士車程。

Notes: 'Last trip' referred to the latest taxi trip not arranged through telephone booking.

在訪問前三十天內乘坐的士時全部均經電話預約安排的人士，並不包括在上表內。

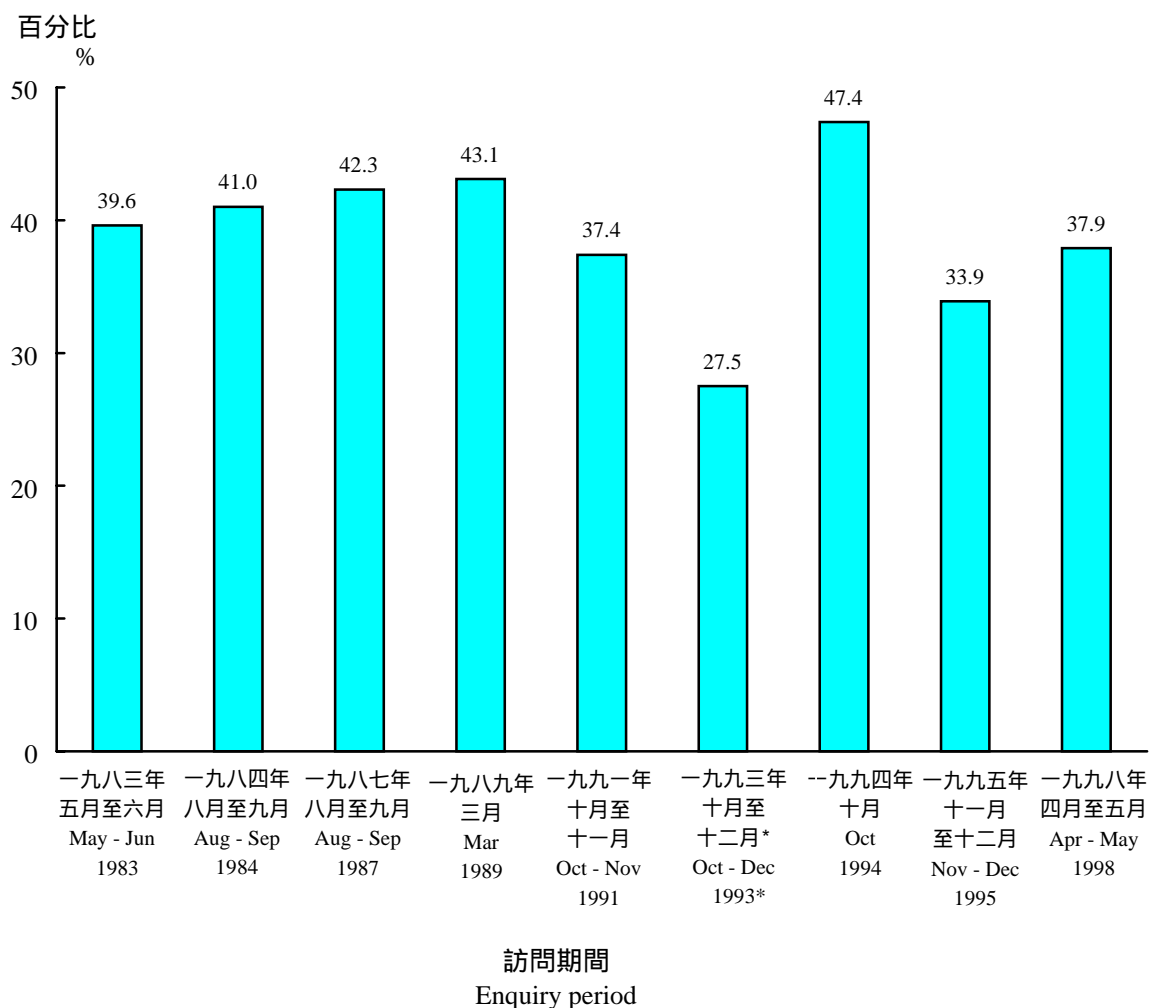
Persons with all taxi trips arranged through telephone booking during the 30 days before enumeration were excluded in the above table.

\* 括號內數字顯示在所有在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士及上次乘坐非經電話預約的士時需候車一分鐘或以上的十二歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

\* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration and had waited for one minute or more in the last trip not arranged through telephone booking.



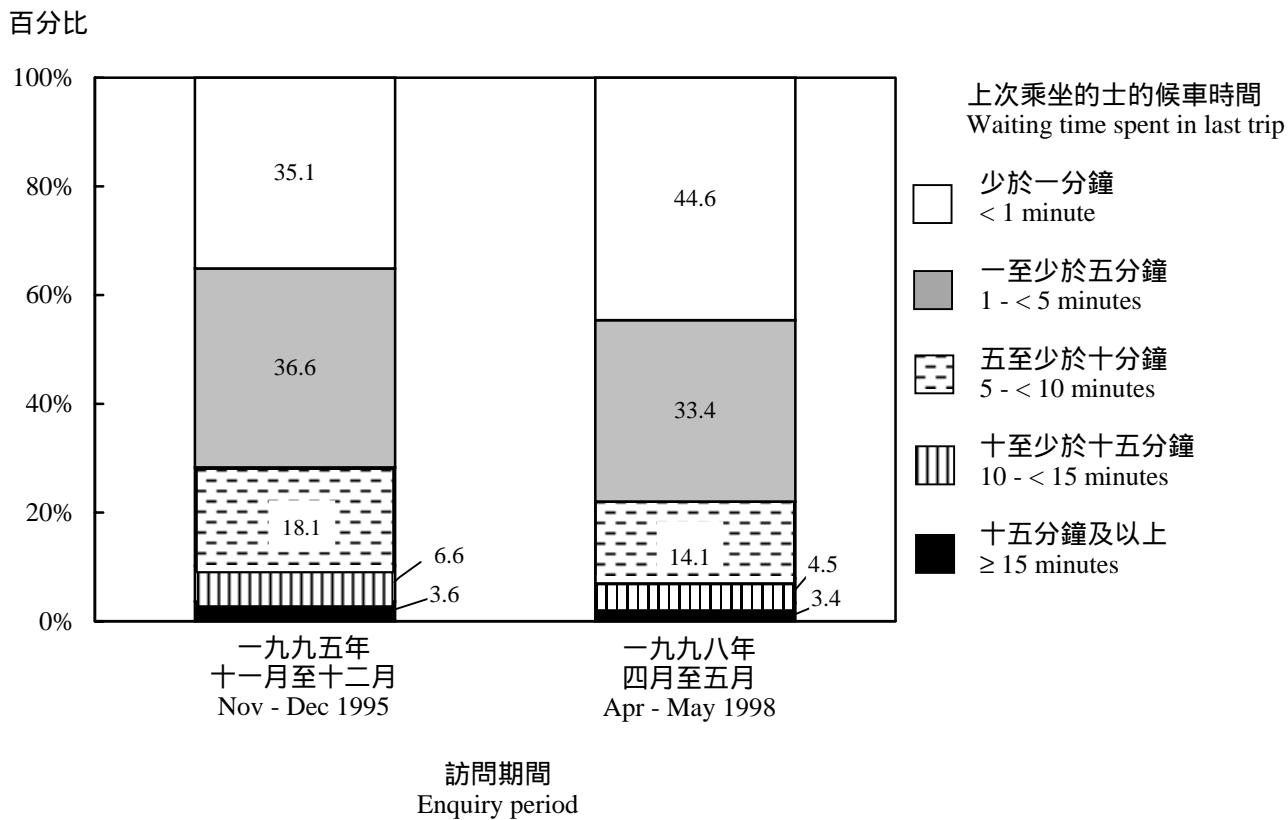
**圖 1.1 在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士佔所有十二歲及以上人士的比例**  
**Chart 1.1 Proportion of persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration among all persons aged 12 and over**



註釋： \* 在訪問期間（一九九三年十一月中旬）的士車費有所增加。

Note : \* There was an increase in taxi fare during the survey period (in mid - Nov 1993).

**圖 1.2 按上次乘坐的士的候車時間劃分的在訪問前三十天內曾乘坐的士的十二歲及以上人士的百分比分布**  
**Chart 1.2 Percentage distribution of persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration by waiting time spent in last trip**



上次乘坐的士的候車時間中位數 (分鐘)

2.5

1.5

Median waiting time spent in last trip (minutes)

## 2 入住醫院情況 Hospitalization

### 引言

2.1 政府統計處在一九九八年四月至六月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關入住醫院的專題訪問，搜集有關醫院服務使用情況的資料。是項專題訪問已是第七次進行，類似的專題訪問曾分別於一九八二年五月至七月、一九八二年十一月至一九八三年一月、一九八四年十月至十二月、一九八九年十月至十二月、一九九一年七月至九月及一九九五年四月至八月期間進行。由於首三次訪問的統計範圍與其後四次的並不相同，所以本報告的調查結果，只可與一九八九年、一九九一年及一九九五年進行的三次訪問所得的結果比較。此外，讀者亦應注意由於該數次訪問是在不同季節進行，統計調查結果的比較會因季節性差異而受影響。

2.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 11 200 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 95%。受訪者被問及曾否在訪問前六個月內入住香港的醫院，若有，則問及其入院次數、上次入院的住院期間、上次入住的醫院所屬類別、病房類別、曾否在手術室接受手術、所支付的所有住院費用及該費用是否由醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼，與及該些補貼或津貼佔住院費用的百分比。

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」的部分)。

### 概念及定義

2.4 由於「綜合住戶統計調查」的對象為陸上非住院平民，因此，在訪問期間正住院的人士並不包括在統計範圍內。是項專題訪問所指的「住院病人」乃在訪問前六個月內曾入院

### INTRODUCTION

2.1 An enquiry on hospitalization was conducted via the General Household Survey (GHS) during April to June 1998 to collect information on the utilization of hospital services. This enquiry was conducted for the seventh time and similar enquires were conducted during May to July 1982, November 1982 to January 1983, October to December 1984, October to December 1989, July to September 1991 and April to August 1995. In view of the difference in coverage between the first three enquires and the four subsequent ones, the findings of the present enquiry were compared only with those of the last three enquiries conducted in 1989, 1991 and 1995. However, owing to the difference in the seasons of conducting the enquiries, readers are reminded that such comparisons of enquiry findings are subject to the effect of seasonal variations.

2.2 Some 11 200 households were successfully enumerated within a scientifically selected sample, constituting a response rate of 95%. All persons were asked whether they had been admitted into hospitals in Hong Kong during the six months before enumeration. If they had, they were further asked the number of admissions, the duration of stay in hospital in the last episode of admission, the type of hospital, the type of ward and whether had operation performed in operating theatre in the last admission, the total charges paid in the last admission and whether the charges paid were covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer and the percentage of charges covered or subsidized, if applicable.

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

### CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

2.4 As the GHS only covers the *land-based civilian non-institutional population*, persons who were staying in hospitals at the time of the enquiry were not included. In this enquiry,

但在訪問時已出院的人士。至於訪問前六個月內在醫院出生的嬰兒，若他們於母親離院前出院或跟隨母親同日出院，將不會視為住院病人（但他們的母親會視為曾經住院的人士）；但若他們於母親離院後仍獨自留院的話，則會被計算為住院病人。

'in-patients' referred to persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration but had already been discharged at the time of enquiry. For babies born in hospitals during the six months before enumeration, they were not counted (but their mothers would be included as having been hospitalized) if they left the hospital earlier than or on the same day as their mothers. However, they would be considered as in-patients if they stayed behind after their mothers had been discharged.

### 專題訪問的主要結果

### MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

2.5 據估計，約有 225 700 人在訪問前六個月內曾入院（每千人中有 34 名）。而一九九五年的估計則為 183 700 名住院病人（每千人中有 30 名）。（表 2.1）

2.5 It was estimated that some 225 700 persons (34 persons per 1 000 population) had been admitted into hospitals **during the six months before enumeration**, as against 183 700 in-patients (30 persons per 1 000 population) in the 1995 enquiry. (Table 2.1)

#### 年齡及性別

#### Age and sex

2.6 在該 225 700 名住院病人中，女性佔 53.7%，男性佔 46.3%。在年齡方面，六十五歲及以上人士佔 26.5%，年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲的人士佔 16.1%，而介乎二十五至三十四歲的人士則佔 13.9%。（表 2.2a）

2.6 Of the 225 700 in-patients, 53.7% were females and 46.3% were males. Regarding their age, 26.5% were aged 65 and over, 16.1% were aged 35-44 and 13.9% were aged 25-34. (Table 2.2a)

2.7 年長者與年幼兒童住院的機會較其他人士為高。以住院率而論，六十五歲及以上人士的比率最高，每千人中有 89 名曾住院。其次是四歲及以下兒童的比率，每千人中有 70 名。介乎五至六十四歲之間的人士，住院率隨年齡增長而上升，由五至十四歲的每千人中有 16 名曾住院，上升至五十五至六十四歲的每千人中有 39 名。（表 2.2a）

2.7 Elderly people and young children had a higher chance of hospitalization than persons in other age groups. The hospitalization rate of those aged 65 and over was the highest, at 89 per 1 000 persons. Those aged 4 and below came second, at 70 per 1 000 persons. As for those aged between 5 and 64, hospitalization rate increased with age, from 16 per 1 000 persons for those aged 5-14 to 39 per 1 000 persons for those aged 55-64. (Table 2.2a)

2.8 按性別分析，女性的整體住院率為每千人中有 37 名曾住院，男性每千人中有 32 名。這差距在二十五至三十四歲的年齡組別尤為顯著，女性每千人中有 38 名，而男性每千人中僅有 14 名，這主要是與該年齡的婦女有較高機會因生育而入院有關。（表 2.2a）

2.8 Analyzed by sex, the overall hospitalization rate was 37 per 1 000 females as against 32 per 1 000 males. The difference was more pronounced in the age group of 25-34, with females having a rate of 38 per 1 000 as against 14 per 1 000 males. This was mainly because females in this age group had a higher chance of hospitalization owing to child-bearing. (Table 2.2a)

經濟活動身分

2.9 在 225 700 名住院病人中，從事經濟活動人士(包括就業人士及失業人士)佔 35.1%，退休人士佔 25.0%，料理家務者佔 16.0% 與及學生佔 10.8%。退休人士的住院率最高，每千人中有 80 名曾住院。(表 2.2b)

2.10 在入住醫院管理局(醫管局)轄下醫院的人士中，從事經濟活動人士(30.4%)及退休人士(29.9%)所佔的百分比最高。在入住私家醫院的人士中，從事經濟活動人士所佔的百分比更大，達 51.3%，而退休人士則只佔 7.9%。(表 2.2b)

每月就業收入

2.11 在 76 500 名屬於就業人士的住院病人中，每月就業收入\$30,000 及以上的人士的住院率最高，每千人中有 34 名，其次為就業收入少於\$3,000 的人士(每千人中有 33 名)。所有屬於就業人士的住院病人與上次入住醫管局轄下醫院的就業人士的每月就業收入中位數同為 \$10,000，上次入住私家醫院的就業人士的每月就業收入中位數則較高，為\$15,000。(表 2.3a)

行業及職業

2.12 約 31.0% 就業住院病人從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業。其次有 22.1% 從事社區、社會及個人服務業。除了從事建造業人士的住院率較低外(每千人中有 19 名)，從事其他個別主要行業的人士，其住院率與整體就業人士的住院率(每千人中有 24 名)相近。(表 2.3b)

2.13 在職業方面，約 22.8% 的就業住院病人為文員，19.5% 為專業及輔助專業人員。除文員的住院率較高外(每千人中有 30 名)，從事個別主要職業組別的人士，其住院率與整體住院率都很相近，每千人中約有 20 至 24 名。(表 2.3c)

Activity status

2.9 Of the 225 700 in-patients, 35.1% were economically active persons (including employed and unemployed persons), 25.0% were retired persons, 16.0% were home-makers and 10.8% were students. Retirees had the highest hospitalization rate of 80 per 1 000 persons. (Table 2.2b)

2.10 Among in-patients in Hospital Authority (HA) hospitals, economically active persons (30.4%) and retirees (29.9%) had the largest shares. The percentage of economically active persons among in-patients in private hospitals was even higher, at 51.3%, whereas that of retirees was only 7.9%. (Table 2.2b)

Monthly employment earnings

2.11 Of the 76 500 in-patients who were employed persons, those with monthly employment earnings of \$30,000 and over had the highest hospitalization rate of 34 per 1 000 persons, followed by those with less than \$3,000 (33 per 1 000 persons). The median monthly employment earnings of all employed in-patients and those last admitted to HA hospitals were both \$10,000. Employed in-patients last admitted to private hospitals had a higher median monthly employment earnings of \$15,000. (Table 2.3a)

Industry and occupation

2.12 About 31.0% of the employed in-patients were in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector. Some 22.1% were in the community, social and personal services sector. Hospitalization rates for persons engaged in various major industries were similar to the overall rate (24 per 1 000 persons), except for the lowest hospitalization rate recorded in the construction sector (19 per 1 000 persons). (Table 2.3b)

2.13 Regarding occupation, about 22.8% of the employed in-patients were clerks and 19.5% were professionals and associate professionals. Hospitalization rates for persons engaged in various major occupations were similar to the overall rate, at around 20 to 24 per 1 000 persons in the respective occupation groups, except for

*住戶每月收入*

2.14 整體住院病人的住戶每月收入中位數為\$19,500。上次入住私家醫院的人士的住戶每月收入中位數(\$30,100)，較上次入住醫管局轄下醫院的人士的住戶每月收入中位數(\$16,800)為高。(表 2.2c)

2.15 屬於住戶每月收入少於 \$5,000 的人士的住院率最高，每千人中有 67 名。在上次入住醫管局轄下醫院的人士中，住戶收入較低的人士的住院率較高，而在上次入住私家醫院的人士的情況剛相反，住戶收入較低的人士的住院率較低。(表 2.2c)

*上次入住的醫院*

2.16 「上次入住的醫院」是指在訪問前六個月內住院病人最後一次入住的醫院，包括沒有在醫院留宿的個案。若病人在最後一次入院時曾轉換醫院，則以其最後進入的醫院作分析。在該 225 700 名住院病人中，約有 175 200 名(77.6%)最後一次是入住醫管局轄下的醫院，而其餘則入住私家醫院。(表 2.2d)

2.17 在 76 500 名就業住院病人中，最後一次入住醫管局轄下醫院的人士佔 51 500 名(67.3%)，而其餘則入住私家醫院。(表 2.3a)

*上次入住的醫院病房類別*

2.18 大部分住院病人均入住普通病房(91.6%)，在 175 200 名上次入住醫管局轄下醫院的住院病人中，96.6%入住普通病房，而在 50 500 名上次入住私家醫院的住院病人中，亦有 74.2%入住普通病房。(表 2.2d)

clerks who had a relatively higher hospitalization rate (30 per 1 000 persons). (Table 2.3c)

*Monthly household income*

2.14 The median monthly household income of all in-patients was \$19,500. In-patients last admitted to private hospitals had a higher median monthly household income (\$30,100) than those last admitted to HA hospitals (\$16,800). (Table 2.2c)

2.15 Persons from households with monthly income under \$5,000 had the highest hospitalization rate of 67 per 1 000 persons. The hospitalization rates in respect of in-patients in HA hospitals were higher for persons from lower income households, whereas for in-patients in private hospitals, the situation was reversed i.e. the rates were lower for persons from lower income households. (Table 2.2c)

*Hospital of last admission*

2.16 'Hospital of last admission' referred to the hospital into which an in-patient was last admitted, including those cases where in-patient did not stay over night in hospital, during the six months before enumeration. For in-patients who had been transferred between hospitals during the last admission, the hospital into which they were last admitted was taken for analysis. Of the 225 700 in-patients, some 175 200 (77.6%) were last admitted into HA hospitals while the remaining were admitted into private hospitals. (Table 2.2d)

2.17 Of the 76 500 employed in-patients, some 51 500 (67.3%) were last admitted into HA hospitals while the remaining were admitted into private hospitals. (Table 2.3a)

*Type of ward of last admission*

2.18 Most of the in-patients were last admitted into general class ward (91.6%). Of the 175 200 in-patients last admitted into HA hospitals, 96.6% were admitted into general class ward. Among the 50 500 in-patients in private hospitals, 74.2% were admitted into general class ward. (Table 2.2d)

入院次數

2.19 「入院次數」是指住院病人在訪問前六個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。一位住院病人可能因同一事件連續入住多於一間醫院。例如，某人在一間醫院接受手術，而於兩星期後，轉往另外一間醫院接受治療三星期後才出院。每次入住不同醫院都會被計算在入院次數內。

2.20 在該 225 700 名住院病人中，約 81.9% 在訪問前六個月內曾入院一次；10.9% 曾入院兩次；4.3% 曾入院三次，另外 2.9% 曾入院四次及以上。（表 2.2e）

2.21 按年齡進一步分析，曾入院一次的住院病人較年輕，他們的年齡中位數為三十九歲，而曾入院兩次或以上人士的年齡中位數則為六十三歲。（表 2.2f）

上次入住的醫院的所在地區

2.22 大部分住院病人均入住在他們居住地區的醫院，尤其是那些居住在香港島(92.6%)、九龍西(60.3%) 及新界西(74.6%)的住院病人。另一方面，只有 44.1% 居住在九龍東的住院病人及 53.8% 居住在新界東的住院病人，分別入住其本區的醫院。在居住在九龍東的住院病人中，41.8% 入住在九龍西的醫院。在居住在新界東的住院病人中，22.5% 入住在九龍東的醫院。（表 2.2g）

上次入院的住院期間

2.23 「上次入院的住院期間」是指上次入院時因同一事件逗留於各間醫院的整段期間。在 225 700 名住院病人中，52.2% 留院少於四日，24.5% 留院一星期及以上。整體而言，病人的住院期間中位數為三日。（表 2.2h）

Number of admissions

2.19 'Number of admissions' referred to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals. An in-patient might stay in more than one hospital in the same episode. For example, a person received operation in a hospital and after two weeks, he was transferred to another hospital and stayed there and received treatment for three weeks before discharge. Admission to each and every different hospital was counted as one time.

2.20 Some 81.9% of the 225 700 in-patients had been admitted into hospitals once; 10.9%, twice; 4.3%, thrice; and 2.9%, four and more times during the six months before enumeration. (Table 2.2e)

2.21 Further analysed by age, in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals once had a much younger age profile, with a median age of 39, than those who had been admitted twice or over, with a median age of 63. (Table 2.2f)

Location of hospital of last admission

2.22 Most of the in-patients were admitted into hospitals in their own residential areas, particularly for those living on Hong Kong Island (92.6%), in Kowloon West (60.3%) and the New Territories West (74.6%). On the other hand, only 44.1% of in-patients living in Kowloon East and 53.8% of those living in the New Territories East were admitted into hospitals in their respective residential areas. For in-patients living in Kowloon East, 41.8% stayed in hospitals located in Kowloon West, and for those living in the New Territories East, 22.5% stayed in hospitals located in Kowloon East. (Table 2.2g)

Duration of stay in last episode of admission

2.23 'Duration of stay in last episode of admission' referred to the total duration of stay in all hospitals in the same episode of last admission. Of the 225 700 in-patients, 52.2% had a duration of stay of less than 4 days; and 24.5%, of 1 week and over. The median duration of stay was 3 days. (Table 2.2h)

2.24 在 74 300 名曾在手術室接受手術的人士中，41.0%留院少於四日，34.4%留院一星期及以上。曾在手術室接受手術人士的住院期間中位數為四日。 (表 2.2h)

*住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼  
或僱主津貼*

2.25 約 48 500 名(21.5%)住院病人所付的住院費用是由醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼，其中入住私家醫院的佔 59.5%。至於補貼或津貼佔總住院費用的百分比，在該 48 500 名住院病人中，61.6%獲 75% 至 100%的補貼或津貼，另外 17.5%則獲 25% 至 49%的補貼或津貼。 (表 2.2i)

*入住私家醫院人士的住戶每月收入  
及上次入住的醫院病房類別*

2.26 按醫院病房類別分析，上次入住私家醫院頭等病房的住院病人的住戶每月收入中位數為最高(\$85,000)，而入住私家醫院二等及普通病房的病人的住戶每月收入中位數分別為 \$43,500 及 \$27,000。 (表 2.4a)

*入住私家醫院人士所支付的費用  
及曾否在手術室接受手術*

2.27 「住院病人支付的費用」是指所有支付給醫院及醫生的金額，包括醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼的金額。入住私家醫院的 50 500 名病人所支付的住院費用中位數為 \$14,000。當中有 47.0%曾在手術室接受手術，他們支付的住院費用中位數為 \$20,000，較沒有在手術室接受手術的住院病人的住院費用中位數 \$9,900 為高。 (表 2.4b)

2.24 Of the 74 300 in-patients who had received operation in operating theatre, 41.0% had a duration of stay of less than 4 days; and 34.4%, of 1 week and over. The median duration of stay was 4 days. (Table 2.2h)

*Whether charges covered by medical  
insurance or subsidized by employer*

2.25 The hospital charges paid by 48 500 in-patients (21.5%) were covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. About 59.5% of these in-patients stayed in private hospitals. Regarding the percentage of charges covered or subsidized, 61.6% of these 48 500 in-patients had 75% to 100% of the charges covered by insurance or subsidized by employer, while 17.5% had 25% to 49% of the charges similarly covered. (Table 2.2i)

*Monthly household income and type of  
ward of last admission in private hospitals*

2.26 Analysed by type of ward, in-patients who were last admitted into first class ward in private hospitals had the highest median monthly household income (\$85,000). Those admitted into second class and general class ward in private hospitals had a median monthly household income of \$43,500 and \$27,000 respectively. (Table 2.4a)

*Charges paid and whether had operation in  
operating theatre in private hospitals*

2.27 'Charges paid by in-patients' referred to the total amount paid to the hospital and the doctor, including the amount covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. The overall median charges paid by the 50 500 in-patients in private hospitals was \$14,000. Some 47.0% had received operation in operating theatre and their median charges, at \$20,000, was higher than that of \$9,900 for those who had not. (Table 2.4b)



**表 2.1 住院病人數目及住院率**  
**Table 2.1 In-patients and hospitalization rates**

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	住院率* Hospitalization rate*
一九八九年十月至十二月 October - December 1989	117.0	20.8
一九九一年七月至九月 July - September 1991	122.5	22.0
一九九五年四月至八月 April - August 1995	183.7	30.4
一九九八年四月至六月 April - June 1998	225.7	34.3

註釋：\* 每千人中所佔的人數。

Note: \* Rate per 1 000 persons.

表 2.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的住院病人數目  
Table 2.2a In-patients 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*
≤ 4	14.4	13.8	79.6	10.1	8.3	60.4	24.6	10.9	70.4
5 - 14	7.2	6.9	17.2	5.3	4.4	13.7	12.5	5.6	15.5
15 - 24	7.4	7.1	16.5	7.1	5.8	15.8	14.5	6.4	16.2
25 - 34	7.9	7.6	14.3	23.4	19.3	37.9	31.3	13.9	26.8
35 - 44	12.7	12.1	19.0	23.7	19.6	36.1	36.4	16.1	27.5
45 - 54	15.3	14.6	34.5	11.4	9.4	29.2	26.7	11.8	32.0
55 - 64	11.3	10.8	40.8	8.6	7.1	36.3	20.0	8.8	38.8
≥ 65	28.2	27.0	91.0	31.5	26.0	87.1	59.8	26.5	88.9
合計# Overall #	104.5	100.0 (46.3)	31.7	121.3	100.0 (53.7)	37.0	225.7	100.0 (100.0)	34.3
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	47			39			42		

註釋：\* 在個別年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有四歲或以下的男性為例，每千人中有 79.6 人為住院病人。

# 括號內的數字顯示佔所有住院病人的百分比。

Notes: \* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-group. For example, among all males aged 4 and below, 79.6 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients.

表 2.2b 按經濟活動身分及上次入住的醫院所屬機構劃分的住院病人數目  
Table 2.2b In-patients by activity status and type of hospital of last admission

經濟活動身分 Activity status	上次入住的醫院所屬機構 Type of hospital of last admission								
	醫院管理局 Hospital Authority			私營機構 Private			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*
<b>從事經濟活動 Economically active</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>
<b>非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>146.5</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>45.7</b>
料理家務者 Home-makers	26.8	15.3	33.8	9.2	18.3	11.6	36.1	16.0	45.5
退休人士 Retired persons	52.5	29.9	74.7	4.0	7.9	5.7	56.5	25.0	80.4
學生 Students	18.0	10.3	13.0	6.3	12.4	4.5	24.3	10.8	17.5
其他 Others	24.5	14.0	76.3	5.1	10.1	15.9	29.7	13.1	92.2
<b>合計# Overall #</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(77.6)</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(22.4)</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>225.7</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(100.0)</b>	<b>34.3</b>

註釋：\* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，每千人中有 23.5 人為住院病人。

# 括號內的數字顯示佔所有住院病人的百分比。

Notes: \* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective activity status group. For example, among all economically active persons, 23.5 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients.

表 2.2c 按住戶每月收入及上次入住的醫院所屬機構劃分的住院病人數目  
Table 2.2c In-patients by monthly household income and type of hospital of last admission

住戶每月收入(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	上次入住的醫院所屬機構 Type of hospital of last admission								
	醫院管理局 Hospital Authority			私營機構 Private			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*
< 5,000	17.3	9.9	62.6	1.2	2.4	4.5	18.5	8.2	67.0
5,000 - 9,999	27.7	15.8	37.5	2.3	4.5	3.1	30.0	13.3	40.6
10,000 - 14,999	28.6	16.3	25.7	5.5	10.8	4.9	34.1	15.1	30.6
15,000 - 19,999	25.4	14.5	26.4	5.9	11.8	6.2	31.4	13.9	32.5
20,000 - 24,999	20.5	11.7	25.0	5.1	10.1	6.3	25.6	11.4	31.3
25,000 - 29,999	12.5	7.1	21.2	4.7	9.3	8.0	17.2	7.6	29.2
30,000 - 39,999	22.1	12.6	25.6	5.5	10.9	6.4	27.6	12.2	32.0
≥ 40,000	21.0	12.0	17.4	20.3	40.1	16.8	41.3	18.3	34.2
合計 Overall	175.2	100.0	26.7	50.5	100.0	7.7	225.7	100.0	34.3
住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)	16,800			30,100			19,500		

註釋 : \* 在個別住戶每月收入組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有屬於每月收入少於五千元的住戶的人士為例,每千人中有 67.0 人為住院病人。

Note : \* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective monthly household income group. For example, among all persons from households with monthly household income of less than \$5,000, 67.0 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

**表 2.2d 按上次入住的醫院病房類別及上次入住的醫院所屬機構劃分的住院病人數目**  
**Table 2.2d In-patients by type of ward of last admission and type of hospital of last admission**

上次入住的醫院病房類別 Type of ward of last admission	上次入住的醫院所屬機構 Type of hospital of last admission					
	醫院管理局 Hospital Authority		私營機構 Private		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 %
頭等 First	1.9	1.1	4.2	8.4	6.2	2.7
二等 Second	2.8	1.6	8.8	17.4	11.7	5.1
普通 General	169.2	96.6	37.5	74.2	206.7	91.6
其他* Others*	1.2	0.7	-	-	1.2	0.5
總計 Total	175.2	100.0	50.5	100.0	225.7	100.0

註釋：\* 其他包括半私家病房及隔離病房。

Note: \* Others include semi-private ward and isolated ward.

**表 2.2e 按入院次數劃分的住院病人數目**  
**Table 2.2e In-patients by number of admissions**

入院次數 Number of admissions	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
1	184.9	81.9
2	24.5	10.9
3	9.6	4.3
≥ 4	6.7	2.9
總計 Total	225.7	100.0

註釋：「入院次數」是指住院病人在訪問前六個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

Note: 'Number of admissions' refers to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.

表 2.2f 按年齡及入院次數劃分的住院病人數目  
Table 2.2f In-patients by age and number of admissions

年齡組別 Age group	入院次數 Number of admissions					
	一次 Once		兩次或以上 Twice or over		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 %
≤ 4	21.6	11.7	2.9	7.2	24.6	10.9
5 - 14	12.0	6.5	0.5	1.2	12.5	5.6
15 - 24	12.4	6.7	2.1	5.0	14.5	6.4
25 - 34	29.2	15.8	2.1	5.3	31.3	13.9
35 - 44	32.2	17.4	4.2	10.2	36.4	16.1
45 - 54	22.6	12.2	4.2	10.2	26.7	11.8
55 - 64	14.5	7.8	5.5	13.5	20.0	8.8
≥ 65	40.4	21.8	19.4	47.5	59.8	26.5
總計* Total *	184.9	100.0 (81.9)	40.8	100.0 (18.1)	225.7	100.0 (100.0)
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	39		63		42	

註釋：「入院次數」是指住院病人在訪問前六個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

Notes: 'Number of admissions' refers to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.

\* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有住院病人的百分比。

\* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients.

**表 2.2g 按上次入住的醫院所在地區及住院病人的居住地區劃分的住院病人數目**  
**Table 2.2g In-patients by location of hospital of last admission and area of residence of in-patients**

上次入住的醫院所在地區 Location of hospital of last admission	住院病人的居住地區 Area of residence of in-patients					
	香港島 <sup>(1)</sup> Hong Kong Island <sup>(1)</sup>		九龍東 <sup>(2)</sup> Kowloon East <sup>(2)</sup>		九龍西 <sup>(3)</sup> Kowloon West <sup>(3)</sup>	
	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 %
香港島 <sup>(1)</sup> Hong Kong Island <sup>(1)</sup>	49.1	92.6	3.3	7.2	1.8	9.8
九龍東 <sup>(2)</sup> Kowloon East <sup>(2)</sup>	2.1	4.0	20.3	44.1	3.7	19.9
九龍西 <sup>(3)</sup> Kowloon West <sup>(3)</sup>	1.1	2.0	19.3	41.8	11.2	60.3
新界東 <sup>(4)</sup> New Territories East <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	2.1	4.6	0.7	4.0
新界西 <sup>(5)</sup> New Territories West <sup>(5)</sup>	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.3	1.1	5.9
總計* Total *	53.0	100.0 (23.5)	46.1	100.0 (20.4)	18.5	100.0 (8.2)

註釋：<sup>(1)</sup> 香港島包括所有中西區、灣仔、東區、南區及離島區議會分區。

<sup>(2)</sup> 九龍東包括觀塘、黃大仙及九龍城區議會分區。

<sup>(3)</sup> 九龍西包括油尖旺及深水埗區議會分區。

<sup>(4)</sup> 新界東包括沙田、西貢、大埔及北區區議會分區。

<sup>(5)</sup> 新界西包括葵青、荃灣、屯門及元朗區議會分區。

\* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有住院病人的百分比。

Notes: <sup>(1)</sup> Hong Kong Island includes Central and Western, Wan Chai, Eastern, Southern and Islands District Board districts.

<sup>(2)</sup> Kowloon East includes Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin and Kowloon City District Board districts.

<sup>(3)</sup> Kowloon West includes Yau Tsim Mong and Sham Shui Po District Board districts.

<sup>(4)</sup> New Territories East includes Shatin, Sai Kung, Tai Po and North District Board districts.

<sup>(5)</sup> New Territories West includes Kwai Tsing, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun and Yuen Long District Board districts.

\* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients.

表 2.2g(續) 按上次入住的醫院所在地區及住院病人的居住地區劃分的住院病人數目  
Table 2.2g In-patients by location of hospital of last admission and area of residence of in-patients

上次入住的醫院所在地區 Location of hospital of last admission	住院病人的居住地區(續) Area of residence of in-patients (Cont'd)					
	新界東 <sup>(4)</sup> New Territories East <sup>(4)</sup>		新界西 <sup>(5)</sup> New Territories West <sup>(5)</sup>		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 %
香港島 <sup>(1)</sup> Hong Kong Island <sup>(1)</sup>	4.7	9.6	2.8	4.7	61.7	27.4
九龍東 <sup>(2)</sup> Kowloon East <sup>(2)</sup>	10.9	22.5	6.3	10.5	43.3	19.2
九龍西 <sup>(3)</sup> Kowloon West <sup>(3)</sup>	5.2	10.6	4.3	7.2	40.9	18.1
新界東 <sup>(4)</sup> New Territories East <sup>(4)</sup>	26.1	53.8	1.8	3.0	30.7	13.6
新界西 <sup>(5)</sup> New Territories West <sup>(5)</sup>	1.6	3.4	44.5	74.6	49.1	21.7
總計* Total *	48.4	100.0 (21.4)	59.7	100.0 (26.5)	225.7	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：(1) 香港島包括所有中西區、灣仔、東區、南區及離島區議會分區。

(2) 九龍東包括觀塘、黃大仙及九龍城區議會分區。

(3) 九龍西包括油尖旺及深水埗區議會分區。

(4) 新界東包括沙田、西貢、大埔及北區區議會分區。

(5) 新界西包括葵青、荃灣、屯門及元朗區議會分區。

\* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有住院病人的百分比。

Notes：(1) Hong Kong Island includes Central and Western, Wan Chai, Eastern, Southern and Islands District Board districts.

(2) Kowloon East includes Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin and Kowloon City District Board districts.

(3) Kowloon West includes Yau Tsim Mong and Sham Shui Po District Board districts.

(4) New Territories East includes Shatin, Sai Kung, Tai Po and North District Board districts.

(5) New Territories West includes Kwai Tsing, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun and Yuen Long District Board districts.

\* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients.



**表 2.2h 按上次入院的住院期間及曾否在手術室接受手術劃分的病人數目**  
**Table 2.2h In-patients by duration of stay in last episode of admission and whether had operation performed in operating theatre**

上次入院的住院期間(日數) Duration of stay in last episode of admission (days)	曾否在手術室接受手術 Whether had operation performed in operating theatre					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
< 1	1.7	2.3	3.9	2.6	5.6	2.5
1 - < 2	7.8	10.5	24.4	16.1	32.3	14.3
2 - < 3	10.9	14.6	31.6	20.8	42.4	18.8
3 - < 4	10.1	13.6	27.5	18.1	37.6	16.6
4 - < 5	6.9	9.3	16.5	10.9	23.4	10.4
5 - < 6	6.8	9.2	9.7	6.4	16.5	7.3
6 - < 7	4.5	6.0	8.2	5.4	12.7	5.6
7 - < 14	14.6	19.7	16.9	11.2	31.5	14.0
≥ 14	10.9	14.7	12.8	8.4	23.7	10.5
總計 Total	74.3	100.0	151.5	100.0	225.7	100.0
住院期間中位數(整日) Median duration (complete days)	4		3		3	

註釋：「上次入院的住院期間」是指上次入院時因同一事件逗留於各間醫院的整段期間。

Note: 'Duration of stay in last episode of admission' refers to the total duration of stay in all hospitals in the same episode of last admission.

**表 2.2i 按住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼/該些補貼或津貼佔住院費用的百分比及上次入住的醫院所屬機構劃分的住院病人數目**  
**Table 2.2i In-patients by whether charges covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer/percentage of charges covered or subsidized and type of hospital of last admission**

住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼/ 該些補貼或津貼佔住院費用的百分比 Whether charges covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer/ percentage of charges covered or subsidized	上次入住的醫院所屬機構 Type of hospital of last admission					
	醫院管理局 Hospital Authority		私營機構 Private		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* %*
<b>是</b> <b>Yes</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>
< 25%	0.4	(1.8)	0.4	(1.3)	0.7	(1.5)
25% - 49%	7.2	(36.8)	1.3	(4.4)	8.5	(17.5)
50% - 74%	1.8	(9.1)	5.3	(18.3)	7.1	(14.6)
75% - 100%	9.2	(47.0)	20.7	(71.6)	29.9	(61.6)
不清楚 Unknown	1.1	(5.4)	1.3	(4.4)	2.3	(4.8)
<b>否</b> <b>No</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>177.2</b>	<b>78.5</b>
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>225.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有獲得醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼住院費用的住院病人的百分比。

Note: \* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients with charges covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer.

**表 2.3a 按每月就業收入及上次入住的醫院所屬機構劃分的就業住院病人數目**  
**Table 2.3a In-patients who were employed by monthly employment earnings and type of hospital of last admission**

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	上次入住的醫院所屬機構 Type of hospital of last admission						
	醫院管理局 Hospital Authority		私營機構 Private		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	2.5	4.8	0.5	2.1	3.0	3.9	32.8
3,000 - 5,999	5.9	11.4	0.5	2.1	6.4	8.4	16.8
6,000 - 9,999	16.6	32.1	5.5	21.9	22.0	28.8	23.7
10,000 - 14,999	12.9	25.0	4.9	19.5	17.8	23.2	21.8
15,000 - 19,999	5.2	10.1	3.5	13.8	8.7	11.3	23.8
20,000 - 29,999	4.2	8.2	4.5	17.8	8.7	11.3	24.9
≥ 30,000	4.3	8.4	5.7	22.6	10.0	13.1	33.6
合計# Overall #	51.5	100.0 (67.3)	25.0	100.0 (32.7)	76.5	100.0 (100.0)	23.7
每月就業收入 中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	10,000		15,000		10,000		

註釋 : \* 在個別每月就業收入組別內每千名就業人士中所佔的人數。以所有每月就業收入少於三千元就業人士為例，每千人中有 32.8 人為住院病人。

# 括號內的數字顯示佔所有就業的住院病人的百分比。

Notes : \* Rate per 1 000 employed persons in the respective monthly employment earnings group. For example, among all employed persons with monthly employment earnings of less than \$3,000, 32.8 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients who were employed.

**表 2.3b 按行業劃分的就業住院病人數目**  
**Table 2.3b In-patients who were employed by industry**

行業 Industry	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造業 Manufacturing	8.6	11.3	22.3
建造業 Construction	6.4	8.3	18.8
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	23.7	31.0	24.3
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	8.2	10.7	22.3
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	11.8	15.4	28.6
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	16.9	22.1	23.3
其他# Others#	0.9	1.2	38.6
合計 Overall	76.5	100.0	23.7

註釋：\* 在個別行業組別內每千名就業人士中所佔的人數。以從事製造業的就業人士為例，每千人中有 22.3 人為住院病人。

# 估值只基於樣本內的少數觀察值所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes : \* Rate per 1 000 employed persons in the respective industry group. For example, among all employed persons engaged in the manufacturing sector, 22.3 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

# Estimates are based on only a small number of sample observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

**表 2.3c 按職業劃分的就業住院病人數目**  
**Table 2.3c In-patients who were employed by occupation**

職業 Occupation	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	6.3	8.3	23.9
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	14.9	19.5	22.1
文員 Clerks	17.5	22.8	29.7
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	10.4	13.6	22.8
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	7.6	9.9	19.8
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.5	8.5	23.5
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	13.0	16.9	22.6
其他# Others#	0.4	0.5	35.8
合計 Overall	76.5	100.0	23.7

註釋：\* 在個別職業組別內每千名就業人士中所佔的人數。以所有經理及行政人員為例，每千人中有 23.9 人為住院病人。

Notes : \* Rate per 1 000 employed persons in the respective occupation group. For example, among all managers and administrators, 23.9 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

# 估值只基於樣本內的少數觀察值所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

# Estimates are based on only a small number of sample observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

**表 2.4a 按住戶每月收入及上次入住的醫院病房類別劃分的上次入住私家醫院的住院病人數目**  
**Table 2.4a In-patients who were last admitted into private hospitals by monthly household income and type of ward of last admission**

住戶每月收入(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	上次入住的醫院病房類別 Type of ward of last admission							
	頭等 First		二等 Second		普通 General		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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 5,000	0.2	4.0	-	-	1.1	2.8	1.2	2.4
5,000 - 9,900	-	-	0.2	2.0	2.1	5.6	2.3	4.5
10,000 - 14,999	-	-	0.7	8.1	4.8	12.7	5.5	10.8
15,000 - 19,999	0.2	4.8	0.7	7.8	5.1	13.5	5.9	11.8
20,000 - 24,999	-	-	0.3	3.8	4.8	12.8	5.1	10.1
25,000 - 29,999	0.2	4.6	0.7	8.0	3.8	10.1	4.7	9.3
30,000 - 39,999	-	-	0.7	8.0	4.8	12.8	5.5	10.9
≥ 40,000	3.7	86.5	5.5	62.3	11.1	29.7	20.3	40.1
總計 Total	4.2	100.0	8.8	100.0	37.5	100.0	50.5	100.0
住戶每月收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)	85,000		43,500		27,000		30,100	

**表 2.4b 按所支付的住院費用及曾否在手術室接受手術劃分的上次入住私家醫院的病人數目**  
**Table 2.4b In-patients who were last admitted into private hospitals by total charges paid and whether had operation performed in operating theatre**

所支付的住院費用(港元) Total charges paid (HK\$)	曾否在手術室接受手術 Whether had operation performed in operating theatre					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
<b>已知</b> <b>Known</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>99.3</b>
< 5,000	0.5	2.3	6.8	25.2	7.3	14.5
5,000 - 9,999	3.4	14.1	6.8	25.2	10.1	20.0
10,000 - 14,999	3.7	15.4	5.0	18.8	8.7	17.2
15,000 - 19,999	3.8	16.0	3.0	11.3	6.8	13.5
20,000 - 29,999	5.0	20.9	1.8	6.7	6.7	13.4
30,000 - 39,999	3.2	13.4	1.6	6.0	4.8	9.5
≥ 40,000	3.9	16.5	1.8	6.7	5.7	11.3
<b>未知</b> <b>Unknown</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	-	-	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>總計*</b> <b>Total *</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(47.0)</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(53.0)</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>100.0</b> <b>(100.0)</b>
住院費用中位數# (港元) Median charges# (HK\$)	20,000		9,900		14,000	

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有入住私家醫院的住院病人的百分比。

Notes: \* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients who were last admitted into private hospitals.

# 不包括未知所支付住院費用的住院病人。

# Excluding in-patients whose hospital charges were unknown.

# 3 在中國內地工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China

## 引言

3.1 政府統計處在一九九八年五月至六月期間，透過綜合住戶統計調查進行一項有關在中國內地工作的香港居民的專題訪問，旨在估計在訪問前十二個月內，曾在中國內地工作的香港居民人數，並搜集有關他們的特徵的資料。類似的專題訪問曾分別於一九八八年及八九年的第四季，九二年四月至六月，以及九五年九月至十月期間進行。

3.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 7 890 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 95%。統計員詢問在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的人士在該段時間曾在中國內地工作的次數、每次平均留駐的期間、在訪問時是否仍在中國內地工作、在中國內地工作時的就業身分、從事的職業及行業，以及初次在中國內地工作的年份。若受訪者曾是在中國內地工作的僱員，他們亦會被問及是否為香港公司或中國內地機構僱用在中國內地工作。

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」的部分)。

## 概念及定義

3.4 是項專題訪問中所指在中國內地工作的香港居民，乃於訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作(不論在這段期間內往中國內地工作的次數與及每次留駐的期間)，而在統計夜則身在香港住所或在中國內地/澳門的人士。但若只到中國洽談生意、巡視業務，及出席貿易展銷會、會議和業務應酬，則不被視作在中國內地工作。另外，來往中港兩地的運輸業工作者及在中國內地海域作業的漁民或海員，亦不包括在內。

## INTRODUCTION

3.1 An enquiry on Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China was conducted via the General Household Survey during May to June 1998 to estimate the number of Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration and to collect information on their characteristics. Similar enquiries had been conducted during the fourth quarters of 1988 and 1989, April to June 1992 and September to October 1995.

3.2 Some 7 890 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 95%. Persons who were found to have worked in the mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration were asked the number of times they had worked in the mainland of China during the period, the average duration of stay there each time, whether they were still working there at the time of enumeration, the employment status, occupation and industry in which they were engaged in respect of their work there, and the year in which they first worked in the mainland of China. For those having worked as employees in the mainland of China, they were also asked whether they were employed by a company in Hong Kong or the mainland of China to work there.

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

## CONCEPT AND DEFINITION

3.4 In this enquiry, 'Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China' referred to persons who had worked in the mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration and were in the household or in the mainland of China/Macau at the reference night, irrespective of the number of times they had worked in the mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration and the



duration of stay there each time. However, persons who went to the mainland of China only to conduct business negotiation and inspection of business, and to attend trade fairs, meetings and business-related entertainment were excluded. Transport workers commuting between Hong Kong and the mainland of China, and fishermen or seamen working within the waters of the mainland of China were also excluded.

### 專題訪問的主要結果

3.5 據估計，約有 157 300 人在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作。與過去的人數比較，九五年九月至十月的相應數字是 122 300 名，九二年四月至六月是 64 200 名，八九年十月至十二月是 45 600 名，八八年十月至十二月是 52 300 名。（圖 3.1）

3.6 在該 157 300 名曾在訪問前十二個月內在中國內地工作的人士中，133 500 人（84.9%）在訪問時仍在該處工作。此比例與之前數次訪問比較有輕微增加，過去數次的數字大致維持在 80% 的水平。（圖 3.1）

3.7 在分析曾在中國內地工作的人士的特徵時，有關該 133 500 名在訪問時仍在中國內地工作的人士的資料，會在獨立的統計表展列。總括來說，他們與整體曾在中國內地工作的人士的特徵相似。

3.8 為方便分析曾在中國內地工作的人士的特徵，有關全香港就業人士的相關特徵（根據本專題訪問所得資料估計），亦適當地展列在選定的統計表內，以作比較。

#### 年齡及性別

3.9 在該 157 300 名曾在中國內地工作的人士中，35.5% 年齡介乎三十至三十九歲，另 32.9% 介乎四十至四十九歲。他們的年齡中位數為三十九歲。在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作人士的年齡中

### MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

3.5 It is estimated that some 157 300 persons had worked in the mainland of China **during the twelve months before enumeration**, as compared against 122 300 obtained in the Sep-Oct 95 enquiry, 64 200 in the Apr-Jun 92 enquiry, 45 600 in the Oct-Dec 89 enquiry, and 52 300 in the Oct-Dec 88 enquiry. (Chart 3.1)

3.6 Of the 157 300 persons who had worked in the mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration, 133 500 persons (84.9%) were still working there at the time of enumeration. This proportion increased slightly as compared with that of the previous rounds of the enquiry, which remained fairly stable at around 80% over the years. (Chart 3.1)

3.7 In analysing the characteristics of persons who had worked in the mainland of China, those of the 133 500 persons who were still working there at the time of enumeration are shown in separate tables. Broadly speaking, their characteristics were similar to those who had ever worked in the mainland of China.

3.8 To facilitate analysis of the characteristics of persons who had worked in the mainland of China, the corresponding characteristics of all employed persons in Hong Kong (as estimated based on the findings of this enquiry) are also presented in selected tables for comparison where applicable.

#### Age and sex

3.9 Of the 157 300 persons who had worked in the mainland of China, 35.5% were aged 30-39 while 32.9% were aged 40-49. Their median age was 39. Those who had worked in the mainland of China during the

位數輕微高於整體，為四十歲。（表 3.1a 及 3.2a）

3.10 曾在中國內地工作人士的整體比率(以全香港所有十五歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比計算)為 2.9%。四十至四十九歲人士的比率最高，達 4.6%。而十五至十九歲的則最低，只有 0.1%。（表 3.1a）

3.11 按性別分析，135 500 人 (86.2%)為男性。男性曾在中國內地工作的比率(5.0%)較女性的比率(0.8%)為高。（表 3.1a）

3.12 在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作人士的性別比率(男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比例)為 6 479，較一九九五年九月至十月期間進行的專題訪問所得的 6 623 為低。（圖 3.2a）

### 教育程度

3.13 與整體就業人口比較，該 157 300 名曾在中國內地工作的人士的教育程度相對較高，約 55.4%達中學或預科程度，另 33.2%有專上教育程度；而整體就業人口的相應數字分別為 57.2%及 22.5%。再者，有專上教育程度的人士曾在中國內地工作的比率較高，有學位專上教育程度及非學位專上教育程度的人士的比率分別為 6.2%及 4.6%。（表 3.1b）

### 在中國內地工作時的就業身分

3.14 在該 157 300 名曾在中國內地工作的人士中，72.7%為僱員，19.8%為僱主，7.5%為自營作業者。差不多所有僱員(95.3%)均為香港公司派駐中國內地工作。與整體就業人口的就業身分比較，僱主在該 157 300 名人口中佔 19.8%，較在整體就業人口中所佔的 5.1%顯著為高。（表 3.1c 及 3.3）

twelve months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration had a slightly higher median age of 40. (Tables 3.1a and 3.2a)

3.10 The overall rate of persons who had worked in the mainland of China, expressed as a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong, was 2.9%. The rate was highest for those persons aged 40-49 (4.6%) and lowest for those aged 15-19 (0.1%). (Table 3.1a)

3.11 Analysed by sex, 135 500 (86.2%) were males. Males had a higher rate (5.0%) of having worked in the mainland of China than females (0.8%). (Table 3.1a)

3.12 The sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females) of persons who had worked in the mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration was 6 479, which was lower than that obtained in the enquiry conducted during September to October 1995 (6 623). (Chart 3.2a)

### Educational attainment

3.13 Compared with the overall employed population, the 157 300 persons who had worked in the mainland of China generally had relatively higher educational attainment. Some 55.4% of them had secondary or matriculation education, and 33.2% had tertiary education. The corresponding figures for the overall employed population were 57.2% and 22.5%. Furthermore, persons with tertiary education had higher rates of having worked in the mainland of China (6.2% and 4.6% for those with degree and non-degree tertiary education respectively). (Table 3.1b)

### Employment status while working in the mainland of China

3.14 Of the 157 300 persons who had worked in the mainland of China, 72.7% were employees; 19.8%, employers; and 7.5%, self-employed persons. Nearly all the employees (95.3%) were employed by companies in Hong Kong to work in the mainland of China. Compared with the employment status of the overall employed population, the proportion of

3.15 與一九九五年九月至十月期間進行的專題訪問比較，在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的僱主所佔的百分比輕微下跌。（圖 3.2b）

#### 在中國內地工作時從事的行業

3.16 在該 157 300 名曾在中國內地工作的人士中，41.9%從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業，36.7%從事製造業，顯著高於在整體就業人口中相應的 30.4%及 12.0%。另一方面，只有 5.7%從事建造業，顯著少於在整體就業人口中相應的 10.3%。（表 3.1d）

3.17 在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的人士中，從事製造業人士的百分比(37.8%)，較一九九五年九月至十月期間進行的專題訪問的相應數字(58.0%)為低。相反，從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業人士的百分比則較高。（圖 3.2c）

#### 在中國內地工作時從事的職業

3.18 在該 157 300 名曾在中國內地工作的人士中，經理及行政級人員佔 40.8%，專業及輔助專業人員佔 35.0%，高於在整體就業人口中相應的 8.3%及 20.8%。另一方面，在曾在中國內地工作的人士中，文員佔 6.8%，服務工作及商店銷售人員佔 3.1%，機台及機器操作員及裝配員佔 2.5%，而非技術工人佔 0.4%，均低於在整體就業人口中相應的 18.1%、14.4%、8.6%及 17.8%。（表 3.1e）

employers among the 157 300 persons who had worked in the mainland of China was significantly higher (19.8%), as against 5.1% for the overall employed population. (Tables 3.1c and 3.3)

3.15 Compared with the enquiry conducted during September to October 1995, the percentage of employers among those who had worked in the mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration was slightly lower. (Chart 3.2b)

#### Industry while working in the mainland of China

3.16 Of the 157 300 persons who had worked in the mainland of China, 41.9% were in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector and 36.7% in the manufacturing sector, significantly higher than the 30.4% and 12.0% respectively for the overall employed population. On the other hand, only 5.7% were engaged in the construction sector, significantly lower than the 10.3% for the overall employed population. (Table 3.1d)

3.17 Of the persons who had worked in the mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration, the percentage of those engaged in the manufacturing sector (37.8%) was lower than that obtained in the enquiry conducted during September to October 1995 (58.0%). On the contrary, the percentage of those engaged in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector was higher. (Chart 3.2c)

#### Occupation while working in the mainland of China

3.18 Among the 157 300 persons who had worked in the mainland of China, there were proportionally more managers and administrators (40.8%), professionals and associate professionals (35.0%) than among the overall employed population (8.3% and 20.8% respectively). On the other hand, the proportions of clerks (6.8%), service workers and shop sales workers (3.1%), plant and machine operators and assemblers (2.5%), and workers

3.19 在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的人士中，專業及輔助專業人員所佔的百分比(34.8%)，較一九九五年九月至十月期間進行的專題訪問所得的(21.4%)為高。而工藝及有關人員所佔的百分比則較低。(圖 3.2d)

#### 初次在中國內地工作的年份

3.20 在該 157 300 名曾在中國內地工作的人士中，29.5%於一九九零年前初次在中國內地工作。於一九九零年至九二年、一九九三年至九四年、一九九五年至九六年及一九九七年至九八年六月初次在中國內地工作的人士佔所有曾在中國內地工作人士的百分比，大致相同，介乎 16%至 19%。(表 3.1f)

#### 曾在中國內地工作的次數

3.21 至於曾在中國內地工作的次數，以在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的人士的較多，他們曾在中國內地工作次數的中位數為 24 次。所有在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的人士曾在該處工作次數的中位數則為 20 次。(表 3.1g 及 3.2g)

#### 每次留駐中國內地的平均期間

3.22 至於每次留駐中國內地的平均期間，在該 157 300 名曾在中國內地工作的人士中，47.3%每次平均留駐一至二日，17.8%每次平均留駐三至四日。整體人士的每次留駐中國內地期間的中位數與該些在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的人士一樣，均為三日。而在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作一至三次的人士，其每次留駐中國內地期間的中位數為最長(四日)。(表 3.1g、3.1h 及 3.2h)

engaged in elementary occupations (0.4%) were much lower than those among the overall employed population (18.1%, 14.4%, 8.6% and 17.8% respectively). (Table 3.1e)

3.19 Of those who had worked in the mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration, the percentage of professionals and associate professionals (34.8%) was higher than that obtained in the enquiry conducted during September to October 1995 (21.4%), whereas the percentage of craft and related workers was lower. (Chart 3.2d)

#### Year first started working in the mainland of China

3.20 Of the 157 300 persons who had worked in the mainland of China, 29.5% first started working in the mainland of China before 1990. The percentages of persons who first started working in the mainland of China in 1990-92, 1993-94, 1995-96 and 1997 - Jun 98 were broadly similar, ranging from 16% to 19%. (Table 3.1f)

#### Number of times having worked in the mainland of China

3.21 Regarding the frequency of working in the mainland of China, those who had worked in the mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration had a slightly higher median frequency (24 times) than that for all persons (20 times) who had ever worked there during the twelve months before enumeration. (Tables 3.1g and 3.2g)

#### Average duration of stay in the mainland of China each time

3.22 As for the average duration of stay in the mainland of China each time, 47.3% of the 157 300 persons who had worked in the mainland of China had an average duration of stay of 1 to 2 days; and 17.8%, of 3 to 4 days. The median duration of stay was 3 days which was the same as that for those who had worked in the mainland of China during the twelve months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration. The median duration of

stay each time for those who had worked in the mainland of China for 1-3 times during the twelve months before enumeration was the longest (4 days). (Tables 3.1g, 3.1h and 3.2h)

### 資料的局限

3.23 讀者應注意，在本專題訪問所涉及中國內地工作的香港居民，不包括一些在香港沒有常住居所的香港居民，這是由於這項統計調查並不包括他們。

### LIMITATIONS

3.23 It should be noted that Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China as defined in this enquiry do not cover those who do not have a regular home base in Hong Kong, because they are not included in the enquiry.

**表 3.1a 按年齡/性別劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目**  
**Table 3.1a Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by age/sex**

年齡組別/性別 Age group/sex	在訪問前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration			全香港就業人士 All employed persons in Hong Kong
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	百分比 %
<b>年齡組別</b> Age group				
15 - 19 <sup>#</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0
20 - 29	23.5	14.9	2.4	24.3
30 - 39	55.8	35.5	4.1	33.5
40 - 49	51.8	32.9	4.6	25.2
≥ 50	26.0	16.5	1.7	15.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		39		
<b>性別</b> Sex				
男 Male	135.5	86.2	5.0	60.5
女 Female	21.8	13.8	0.8	39.5
<b>合計</b> Overall	157.3	100.0	2.9	100.0

註釋：\* 在個別年齡/性別組別內佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的人士為例，0.1%在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作。

<sup>#</sup> 估值只基於樣本內的少數觀察值所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective age/sex group. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 19, 0.1% had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration.

<sup>#</sup> Estimates are based on only a small number of sample observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

**表 3.1b 按教育程度劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目**  
**Table 3.1b Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment**

教育程度 Educational attainment	在訪問前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration			全香港就業人士 All employed persons in Hong Kong
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/kindergarten	1.4	0.9	0.3	2.1
小學 Primary	16.5	10.5	1.3	18.1
中學/預科 Secondary/matriculation	87.2	55.4	3.2	57.2
專上教育 Tertiary				
- 非學位 non-degree	17.2	11.0	4.6	9.3
- 學位 degree	34.9	22.2	6.2	13.2
合計 Overall	157.3	100.0	2.9	100.0

註釋：\* 在個別教育程度組別內佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有未受教育/只達幼稚園程度的人士為例，0.3%在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作。

Note : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective educational attainment group. For example, among all persons with no schooling/ kindergarten educational attainment, 0.3% had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration.

**表 3.1c 按在中國內地工作時的就業身分劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目**  
**Table 3.1c Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by employment status while working in the mainland of China**

在中國內地工作時的就業身分 Employment status while working in the mainland of China	在訪問前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration		全香港就業人士 All employed persons in Hong Kong
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
僱員 Employees	114.3	72.7	89.4
僱主 Employers	31.2	19.8	5.1
自營作業者 Self-employed persons	11.7	7.5	4.8
其他 Others	-	-	0.7
合計 Overall	157.3	100.0	100.0



表 3.1d 按在中國內地工作時從事的行業劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目  
 Table 3.1d Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by industry while working in the mainland of China

在中國內地工作時從事的行業 Industry while working in the mainland of China	在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration		全香港就業人士 All employed persons in Hong Kong
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	57.8	36.7	12.0
建造業 Construction	9.0	5.7	10.3
服務業 Services			
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	65.9	41.9	30.4
其他服務業 <sup>#</sup> Other services <sup>#</sup>	23.8	15.1	46.6
其他 Others	0.9	0.5	0.7
合計 Overall	157.3	100.0	100.0

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

Note：<sup>#</sup> Other services include transport, storage and communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services.

**表 3.1e 按在中國內地工作時從事的職業劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目**  
**Table 3.1e Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by occupation while working in the mainland of China**

在中國內地工作時從事的職業 Occupation while working in the mainland of China	在訪問前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration		全香港就業人士 All employed persons in Hong Kong
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	64.2	40.8	8.3
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	55.1	35.0	20.8
文員 Clerks	10.6	6.8	18.1
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	5.0	3.1	14.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	17.9	11.4	11.7
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.9	2.5	8.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	0.6	0.4	17.8
其他 Others	-	-	0.3
合計 Overall	157.3	100.0	100.0

**表 3.1f 按初次在中國內地工作的年份劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目**  
**Table 3.1f Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by year first started working in the mainland of China**

初次在中國內地工作的年份 Year first started working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
一九九零年以前 Before 1990	46.4	29.5
一九九零年至九二年 1990 - 92	28.2	17.9
一九九三年至九四年 1993 - 94	26.9	17.1
一九九五年至九六年 1995 - 96	29.9	19.0
一九九七年至九八年六月 1997 - Jun 98	25.8	16.4
總計 Total	157.3	100.0

**表 3.1g 按在中國內地工作的次數劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目及每次留駐中國內地期間的中位數**  
**Table 3.1g Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by number of times having worked in the mainland of China and median duration of stay in the mainland of China each time**

在中國內地工作的次數 Number of times having worked in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	每次留駐中國內地 期間的中位數(日) Median duration of stay in the mainland of China each time (days)
1 - 3	23.2	14.8	4
4 - 9	20.9	13.3	2
10 - 19	26.0	16.5	3
20 - 29	25.4	16.2	3
30 - 49	38.9	24.7	3
≥ 50	22.9	14.5	2
合計 Overall	157.3	100.0	3
中位數(次) Median (times)		20	

**表 3.1h 按每次留駐中國內地的平均期間劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目**  
**Table 3.1h Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by average duration of stay in the mainland of China each time**

每次留駐中國內地的平均期間 Average duration of stay in the mainland of China each time	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
一至二日 1 - 2 days	74.4	47.3
三至四日 3 - 4 days	28.0	17.8
五至七日 5 - 7 days	27.3	17.4
八日至少於一個月 8 days - < 1 month	16.9	10.7
一至少於六個月 1 - < 6 months	9.2	5.9
六個月或以上 ≥ 6 months	1.4	0.9
總計 Total	157.3	100.0

表 3.2a 按年齡/性別劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民數目  
Table 3.2a Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by age/sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group/sex	在訪問前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在 該處工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration			全香港就業人士 All employed persons in Hong Kong
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group				
15 - 19 <sup>#</sup>	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.0
20 - 29	18.9	14.1	1.9	24.3
30 - 39	44.9	33.6	3.3	33.5
40 - 49	45.4	34.0	4.1	25.2
≥ 50	24.1	18.0	1.6	15.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		40		
性別 Sex				
男 Male	115.7	86.6	4.3	60.5
女 Female	17.9	13.4	0.7	39.5
合計 Overall	133.5	100.0	2.5	100.0

註釋：\* 在個別年齡/性別組別內佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的人士為例，0.1%在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作。

<sup>#</sup> 估值只基於樣本內的少數觀察值所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective age/sex group. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 19, 0.1% had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration.

<sup>#</sup> Estimates are based on only a small number of sample observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

**表 3.2b 按教育程度劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民數目**  
**Table 3.2b Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by educational attainment**

教育程度 Educational attainment	在訪問前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在 該處工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration			全香港就業人士 All employed persons in Hong Kong
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/kindergarten	1.4	1.0	0.3	2.1
小學 Primary	14.3	10.7	1.1	18.1
中學/預科 Secondary/matriculation	71.9	53.8	2.6	57.2
專上教育 Tertiary				
- 非學位 non-degree	14.5	10.8	3.8	9.3
- 學位 degree	31.5	23.6	5.6	13.2
合計 Overall	133.5	100.0	2.5	100.0

註釋：\* 在個別教育程度組別內佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有未受教育/只達幼稚園程度的人士為例，0.3%在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作。

Note : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective educational attainment group. For example, among all persons with no schooling/ kindergarten educational attainment, 0.3% had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration.

表 3.2c 按在中國內地工作時的就業身分劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民數目  
 Table 3.2c Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by employment status while working in the mainland of China

在中國內地工作時的就業身分 Employment status while working in the mainland of China	在訪問前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在 該處工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration		全香港就業人士 All employed persons in Hong Kong
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
僱員 Employees	93.7	70.1	89.4
僱主 Employers	29.8	22.3	5.1
自營作業者 Self-employed persons	10.0	7.5	4.8
其他 Others	-	-	0.7
合計 Overall	133.5	100.0	100.0



表 3.2d 按在中國內地工作時從事的行業劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民數目  
 Table 3.2d Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by industry while working in the mainland of China

在中國內地工作時從事的行業 Industry while working in the mainland of China	在訪問前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在 該處工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration		全香港就業人士 All employed persons in Hong Kong
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	50.5	37.8	12.0
建造業 Construction	5.6	4.2	10.3
服務業 Services			
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	57.4	43.0	30.4
其他服務業 <sup>#</sup> Other services <sup>#</sup>	19.3	14.4	46.6
其他 Others	0.9	0.6	0.7
合計 Overall	133.5	100.0	100.0

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

Note：<sup>#</sup> Other services include transport, storage and communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services.

表 3.2e 按在中國內地工作時從事的職業劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民數目  
 Table 3.2e Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by occupation while working in the mainland of China

在中國內地工作時從事的職業 Occupation while working in the mainland of China	在訪問前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在 該處工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration		全香港就業人士 All employed persons in Hong Kong
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	59.8	44.8	8.3
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	46.4	34.8	20.8
文員 Clerks	7.9	5.9	18.1
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	3.6	2.7	14.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	11.7	8.7	11.7
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.9	2.9	8.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	0.3	0.2	17.8
其他 Others	-	-	0.3
合計 Overall	133.5	100.0	100.0

**表 3.2f 按初次在中國內地工作的年份劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民數目**  
**Table 3.2f Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by year first started working in the mainland of China**

初次在中國內地工作的年份 Year first started working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
一九九零年以前 Before 1990	40.5	30.4
一九九零年至九二年 1990 - 92	24.6	18.4
一九九三年至九四年 1993 - 94	23.8	17.8
一九九五年至九六年 1995 - 96	26.3	19.7
一九九七年至九八年六月 1997 - Jun 98	18.3	13.7
總計 Total	133.5	100.0

**表 3.2g 按在中國內地工作的次數劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民數目**  
**Table 3.2g Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by number of times having worked in the mainland of China**

在中國內地工作的次數 Number of times having worked in the mainland of China	一九九五年九月至十月 Sep - Oct 1995		一九九八年五月至六月 May - Jun 1998	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1 - 3	7.0	7.2	12.1	9.0
4 - 9	13.5	13.9	18.4	13.8
10 - 19	23.2	23.8	22.9	17.2
20 - 29	14.1	14.4	21.8	16.3
30 - 49	22.9	23.5	36.3	27.2
≥ 50	16.7	17.1	22.0	16.5
總計 Total	97.3	100.0	133.5	100.0
中位數(次) Median (times)	20		24	

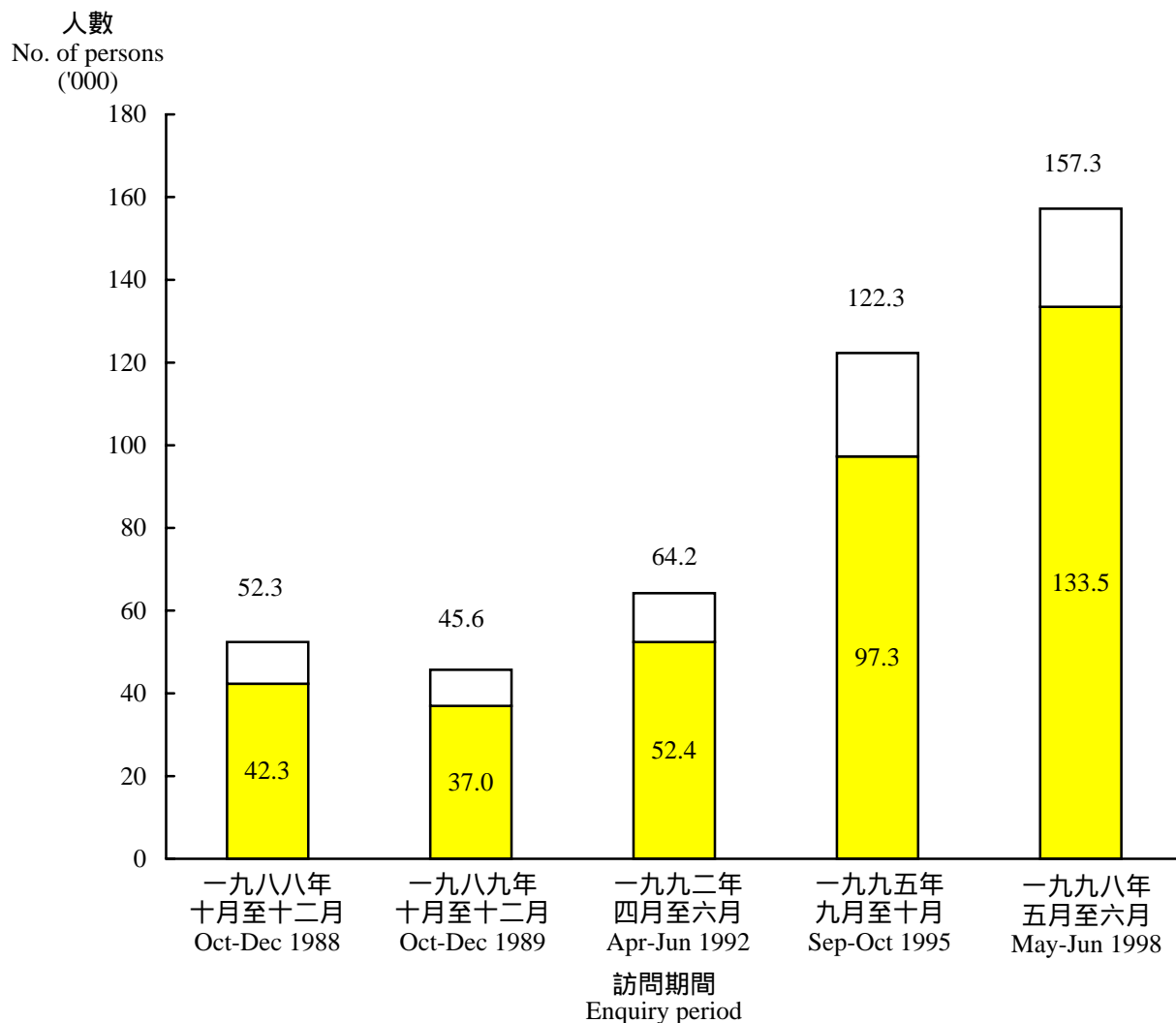
**表 3.2h 按每次留駐中國內地的平均期間劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民數目**  
**Table 3.2h Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by average duration of stay in the mainland of China each time**

每次留駐中國內地的平均期間 Average duration of stay in the mainland of China each time	一九九五年九月至十月 Sep - Oct 1995		一九九八年五月至六月 May - Jun 1998	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
一至二日 1 - 2 days	34.3	35.3	63.9	47.8
三至四日 3 - 4 days	17.2	17.6	25.2	18.9
五至七日 5 - 7 days	23.7	24.3	23.6	17.7
八日至少於一個月 8 days - < 1 month	12.8	13.1	13.6	10.2
一至少於六個月 1 - < 6 months	9.1	9.4	7.0	5.2
六個月或以上 ≥ 6 months	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
總計 Total	97.3	100.0	133.5	100.0
每次留駐中國內地期間的中位數(日) Median duration of stay in the mainland of China each time (days)	4		3	

**表 3.3 按是否由香港公司僱用而派駐中國內地工作劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地以僱員身分工作的香港居民數目**  
**Table 3.3 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China as employees during the 12 months before enumeration by whether employed by companies in Hong Kong to work in the mainland of China**

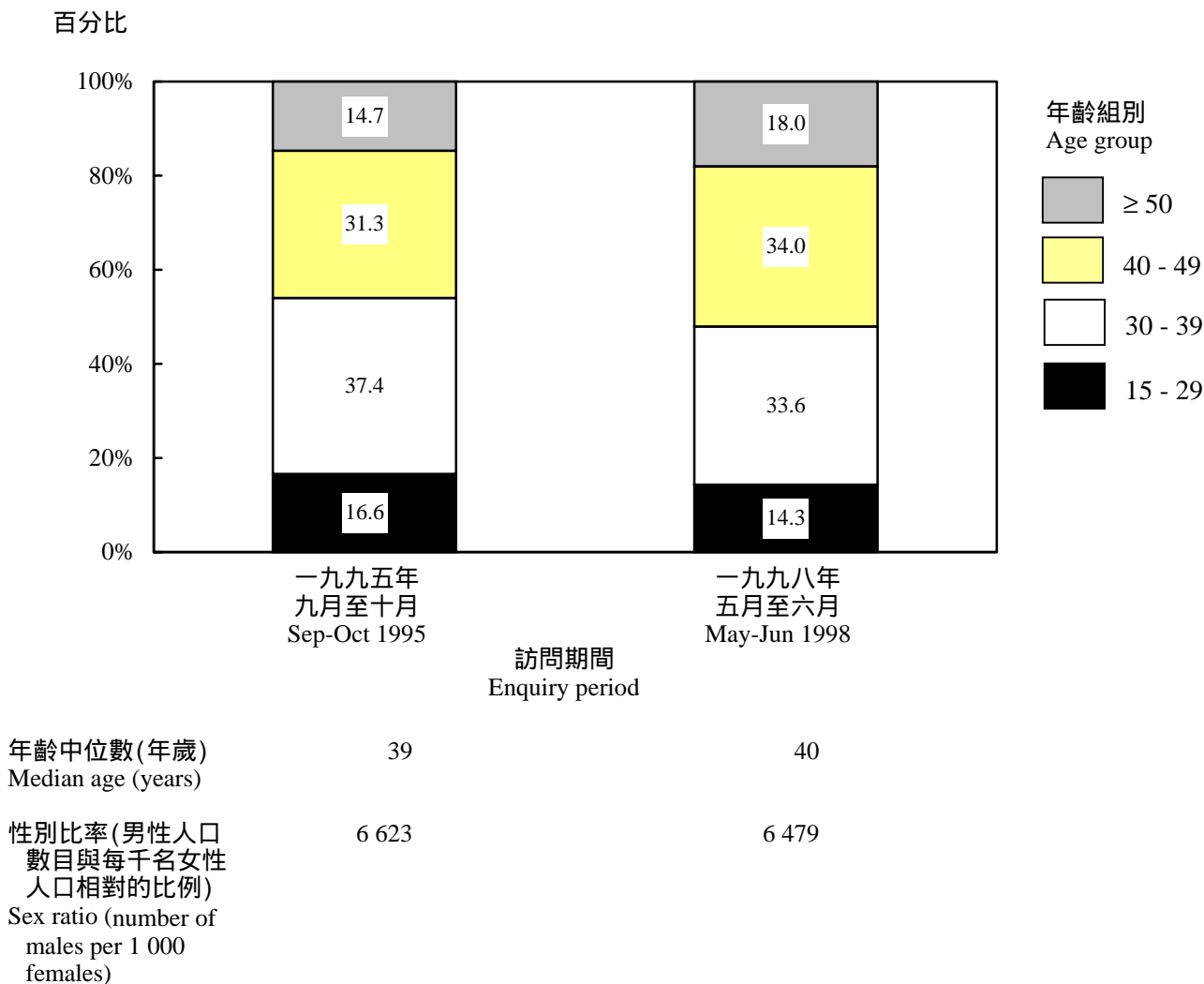
是否由香港公司僱用而派駐中國內地工作 Whether employed by companies in Hong Kong to work in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	109.0	95.3
不是 No	5.3	4.7
總計 Total	114.3	100.0

**圖 3.1 在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目**  
**Chart 3.1 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration**

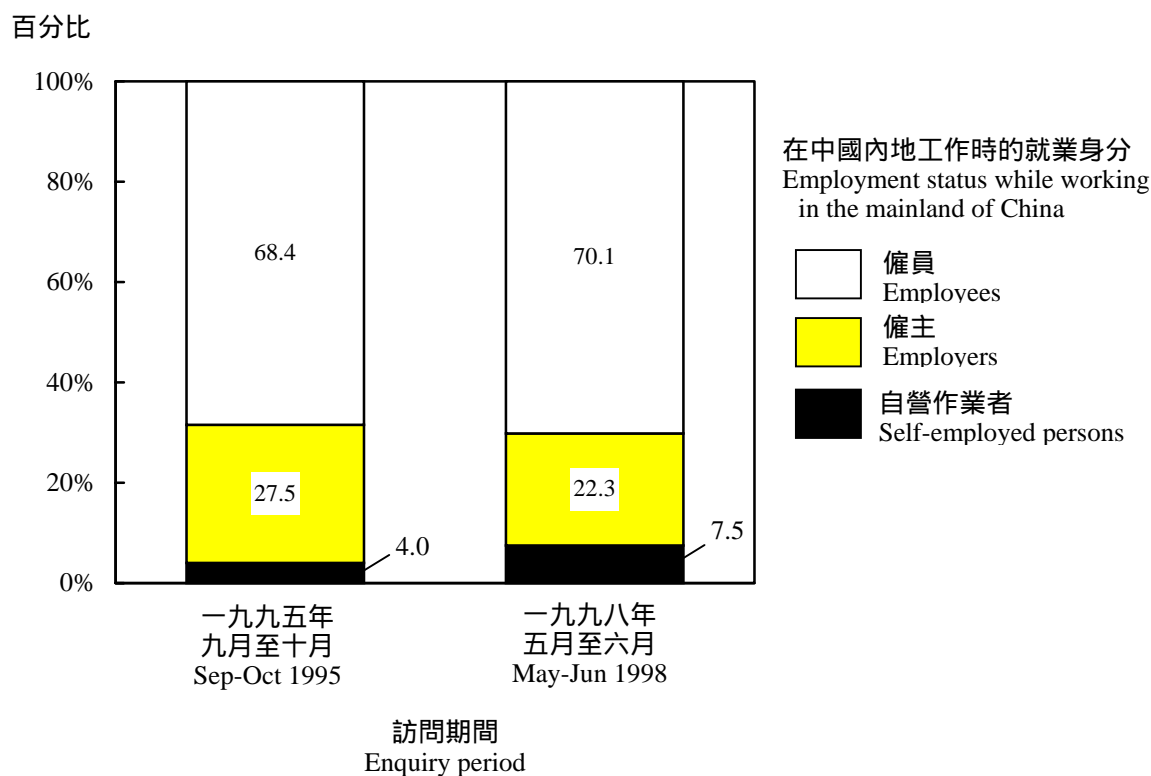


- 在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時並非在該處工作的香港居民。  
Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were not working there at the time of enumeration.
- 在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民。  
Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were working there at the time of enumeration.

**圖 3.2a** 按年齡劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民的百分比分布及其年齡中位數與其性別比率  
**Chart 3.2a** Percentage distribution of Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by age, median age and sex ratio

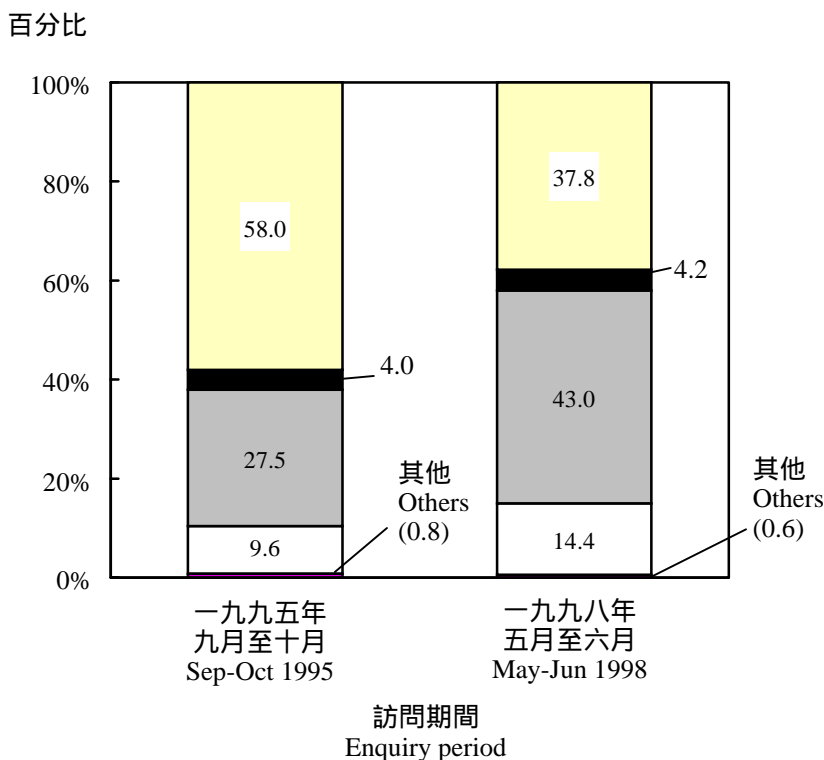


**圖 3.2b** 按在中國內地工作時的就業身分劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民的百分比分布  
**Chart 3.2b** Percentage distribution of Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by employment status while working in the mainland of China





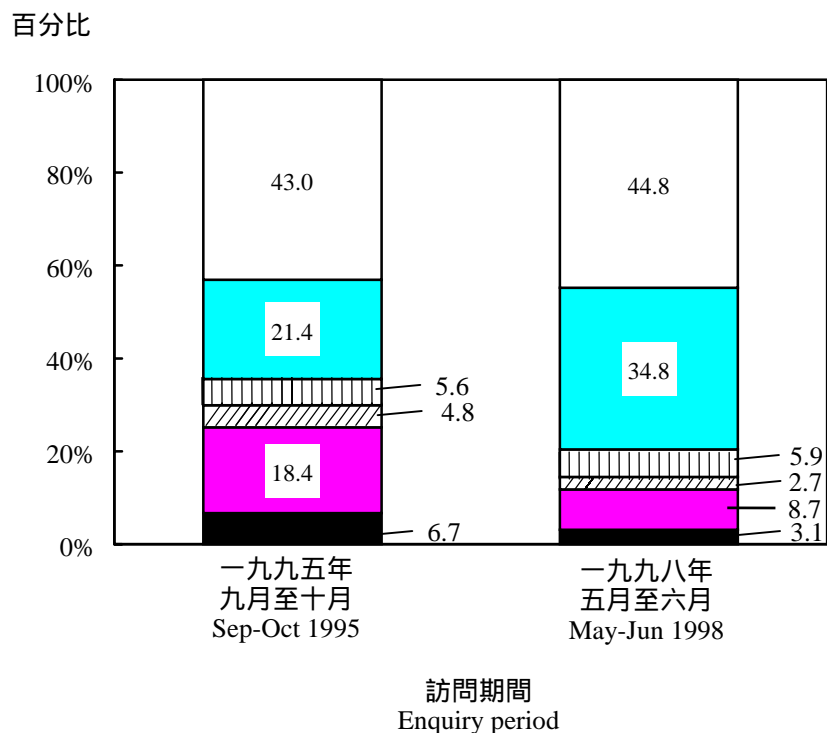
**圖 3.2c 按在中國內地工作時從事的行業劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民的百分比分布**  
**Chart 3.2c Percentage distribution of Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by industry while working in the mainland of China**



在中國內地工作時從事的行業  
 Industry while working in the mainland of China

- 製造業  
Manufacturing
- 建造業  
Construction
- 批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業  
Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels
- 其他服務業(即運輸、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 (i.e. transport, storage and communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services)

**圖 3.2d 按在中國內地工作時從事的職業劃分的在訪問前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在訪問時仍在該處工作的香港居民的百分比分布**  
**Chart 3.2d Percentage distribution of Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still working there at the time of enumeration by occupation while working in the mainland of China**



在中國內地工作時從事的職業

Occupation while working in the mainland of China

- 經理及行政級人員  
Managers and administrators
- 專業及輔助專業人員  
Professionals and associate professionals
- 文員  
Clerks
- 服務工作及商店銷售人員  
Service workers and shop sales workers
- 工藝及有關人員  
Craft and related workers
- 機台及機器操作員及裝配員與非技術工人  
Plant and machine operators and assemblers, and elementary occupations

# 統計調查方法

## Survey methodology

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### **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平民人口。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；
- (b) 軍人及其家眷；及
- (c) 水上居民。

這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是透過科學方法從全港所有永久性及臨時樓宇紀錄中抽選。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少數觀察值而作出的估算，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 civilian non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people are excluded :

- (a) hotel transients and inmates of institutions;
- (b) military personnel and their dependents; and
- (c) persons living on board vessels.

The survey is based on a sample of quarters selected scientifically from records of all permanent and temporary structures in Hong Kong. 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

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### 曾出版的專題報告書

#### 專題報告書第一號

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)

#### 專題報告書第二號

英文版，已售罄

- 就醫情況 (7/83-9/83)
- 吸煙習慣 (3/83)
- 可供使用的汽車及通宵泊車情況 (10/83-12/83)
- 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)

#### 專題報告書第三號

英文版，已售罄

- 文盲 (10/84-12/84)
- 修讀兼讀課程的情況 (4/84-6/84)
- 香港居民在海外獲取高等教育資格的情況 (4/84-6/84)
- 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)

### Special Topics Reports Released

#### Special Topics Report No. I

English version, out of stock

- Doctor consultation (11/82-1/83)
- Epidemiological survey on smoking and diseases of the respiratory system (5/82-7/82)
- Sports and countryside recreational activities (2/82-3/82)
- Time spent on home study by students (11/82-1/83)
- Labour mobility (1/82-3/82)
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- Gas safety (2/83-4/83)
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- Sports and countryside recreational activities (7/83-9/83)
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