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背景

Background

這是專題報告書系列中的第二十七號，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」是一項自一九八一年八月開始持續進行的抽樣統計調查，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. 臨時僱員情況
(二零零零年七月至九月)
2. 部分時間制工作
(二零零零年七月至九月)
3. 長者及中年人的生活、健康及經濟狀況
(二零零零年七月至九月)

數字進位

由於進位關係，統計圖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-seventh 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 continuous sample survey which has been conducted 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. Casual employment
(Jul-Sep 2000)
2. Part-time employment
(Jul-Sep 2000)
3. Socio-demographic, health and economic profiles of elderly people and soon-to-be old people (Jul-Sep 2000)

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 and charts.

Symbol

'-' signifies nil.

Appendix

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

統計圖表目錄表

List of tables and charts

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1 臨時僱員就業情況 Casual employment

引言

1.1 政府統計處在二零零零年七月至九月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關臨時僱員就業情況的專題訪問，以了解臨時僱員的特徵。類似的專題訪問曾在一九九九年十月至十二月(透過一項有關勞工流動情況及其他與勞工相關課題的專題訪問)期間進行。本報告書會將是次專題訪問的結果與上次的結果作適當比較。

1.2 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 89%。統計員首先向這些受訪住戶內的所有十五歲及以上人士詢問若干問題以界定他們是否臨時僱員；若是，他們再被問及有關其臨時工作情況的特定問題，其中包括：

- (a) 他們在現職的服務日數 現職的每周通常工作日數及每個工作日通常工作時數(或者對於每周工作日數不定的僱員，則以每周通常工作時數取代)[用以界定他們的工作是全職或部分時間制工作(請參閱下面第 1.5 段有關部分時間制工作的定義)]、薪金基制及平均就業收入；
- (b) 他們沒有從事固定工作的原因，及對那些曾試圖尋找固定工作的人士，他們所期望從事的行業及職業；
- (c) 他們成功找到現職的方法 在從事現職前有否使用勞工處的就業服務及僱員再培訓局的就業輔導服務尋找工作，及對沒有使用該些服務者而言，沒有使用該些服務的原因；及

INTRODUCTION

1.1 An enquiry on casual employment was conducted via the General Household Survey during July to September 2000 to study the characteristics of casual employees. Similar enquiry was conducted during October to December 1999 (through an enquiry on labour mobility and other labour-related subjects). Comparison is made with the findings of the previous enquiry where appropriate.

1.2 Some 11 200 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 89%. All persons aged 15 and over in these households were first asked a few questions to identify if they were casual employees, and if so, they were further asked a set of specified questions pertaining to their casual employment, which included:

- (a) their length of service (in days) in the present job, usual days of work per week and usual hours of work per working day (or usual hours of work per week for those employees without a fixed number of working days per week) in the present job [based on which their job could be classified as full-time or part-time (please see paragraph 1.5 below for the definition of part-time job)], mode of salary payment and average employment earnings;
- (b) their main reason for not working in a permanent job, and for those who had tried to seek a permanent job, the desired industry and occupation which they intended to work in;
- (c) the channel through which they had successfully sought the present job, whether they had used the employment services provided by Labour Department and the placement services provided by Employees Retraining Board in seeking jobs prior to taking up the present job, and for those who had not, the reason for not using those services; and

- (d) 他們在統計前十二個月內曾否轉工；若有，其轉工次數及在過去工作(最多五份)的服務日數及職業。

- (d) whether they had changed jobs during the 12 months before enumeration, and for those who had, the number of times of job changes, and the length of service (in days) and the occupation in those last jobs (up to a maximum of five).

有關臨時僱員的社會及經濟特徵(例如性別、年齡、教育程度，以及其從事的行業和職業)的詳細分析，在「綜合住戶統計調查」的架構下進行。

Detailed analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of casual employees (e.g. sex, age, educational attainment, and industry and occupation in which they were engaged) was made under the framework of the General Household Survey.

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範圍，請參閱本報告書內「統計調查方法概要」的部分)。

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

概念及定義

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

1.4 就是項專題訪問而言，「臨時僱員」是指在統計時由僱主按日僱用或僱用一段少於六十日的固定期間的僱員。但在統計時正在從事暑期工的全日制學生則不包括在內。

1.4 For the purpose of the enquiry, 'casual employees' referred to employees who were employed by an employer on a day-to-day basis or for a fixed period of less than 60 days at the time of enumeration. However, full-time students taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration were excluded.

1.5 至於是項專題訪問所採用有關部分時間制工作的定義，若僱員所從事的**主業**在統計前七天內符合下列的準則，會被視為「**部分時間制工作**」：

1.5 Regarding the definition of part-time job adopted in this enquiry, an employee's *main employment* during the 7 days before enumeration had to meet the following criteria to be regarded as '**part-time job**' :

- (a) 每周通常工作少於五天 — 適用於每周有固定工作日數的僱員；**或**
- (b) 每個工作日通常工作少於六小時 — 適用於每周有固定工作日數的僱員；**或**
- (c) 每周通常工作少於三十小時 — 適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的僱員。

- (a) usual days of work less than 5 per week (for an employee with a fixed number of working days per week); **or**
- (b) usual hours of work less than 6 per working day (for an employee with a fixed number of working days per week); **or**
- (c) usual hours of work less than 30 per week (for an employee without a fixed number of working days per week).

但通常每次值班工作時間為二十四小時的人士，不論他們每周通常工作多少天，均不包括在內。

However, persons who usually worked 24 hours per shift were excluded, regardless of the usual number of working days per week.

1.6 若某人做多過一份工作，在統計時佔他/她最多時間的工作將視為其主業，其他工作則視為其兼職。在決定該人應否納入本專題訪問的範圍時，不會考慮其兼職。

1.7 就是項專題訪問所採用有關轉工的定義，僱員在下列任何一種情況下，均被視為「曾轉工」：

- (a) 不論是否在同一機構內，曾轉換就業身分。例如一名室內設計師由自己承辦裝修工程的自僱人士轉為一間建築公司的僱員；*或*
- (b) 不論是否在同一機構內，曾轉換從事的行業/職業；*或*
- (c) 曾轉換其所屬的僱主/機構/判頭 例如一名傢俬木匠交替性地替兩名不同的判頭工作，則他/她每次轉換判頭工作時均算作曾轉工；*或*
- (d) 不論是否在同一機構內，曾轉換聘用形式。例如一名長俸制的僱員於領取退休金後，再被同一僱主以合約形式聘用；*或*
- (e) 曾間歇性地為同一僱主/機構/判頭工作，但在完成一項工作後，其僱主/機構/判頭並沒有承諾/協定下一次的工作時間。例如一名從事裝修工程的僱員替其判頭完成一項工程後，該判頭並沒有承諾下一項工程的工作時間；即使該僱員於數天後再被同一判頭僱用參與另一項工程，仍算作曾轉工。

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

1.7 On the definition of job changes adopted in this enquiry, an employee was regarded as **'having changed job'** under one of the following conditions :

- (a) change in the employment status, regardless of whether he/she was still working in the same establishment. For instance, a self-employed interior designer who originally worked for profit in his/her own profession became an employee in a construction company; *or*
- (b) change in the industry/occupation engaged, regardless of whether he/she was still working in the same establishment; *or*
- (c) change in employer/establishment/contractor. For example, if a furniture carpenter worked for two different contractors alternately, he/she was regarded as having changed job every time when he/she stopped working for one contractor and went to work for the other contractor; *or*
- (d) change in the mode of employment, regardless of whether he/she was still working in the same establishment. For instance, a pensionable employee was employed by the same employer on contract basis after receiving the gratuity for retirement; *or*
- (e) without a commitment for employment with the same employer/establishment/contractor for the next job after completing the current one, though the employee had been working for the same employer/establishment/contractor intermittently for a period of time. For example, a decorator was not certain that whether his/her contractor would employ him/her for the next job after completing the current job. This employee was regarded as having changed job even if he/she was employed to work for the same contractor in another job a few days later.

專題訪問的主要結果

1.8 據估計，在統計時共有 122 900 名臨時僱員。在一九九九年十月至十二月的專題訪問中，相應的估計為 102 500 人。該兩次專題訪問的估計均以「居住人口」為基礎。（圖 1.1）

年齡及性別

1.9 按年齡分析，75 800 名(61.6%)臨時僱員年齡介乎三十至四十九歲，27 700 人(22.6%)為五十歲及以上，其餘 19 400 人(15.8%)為三十歲以下。臨時僱員的年齡中位數為四十二歲。在這些臨時僱員中，男性僱員所佔的比例(83.1%)遠高於女性僱員(16.9%)，其性別比率為每 1 000 名女性對 4 925 名男性。（表 1.1a 及圖 1.1）

1.10 臨時就業的情況在男性僱員中較為普遍。男性僱員從事臨時工作的比率為 6.6%，而女性僱員則只有 1.6%。此外，較年長的僱員從事臨時工作的比率亦較高。四十至四十九歲與五十至五十九歲人士的比率分別為 6.3% 及 7.0%，而二十至二十九歲人士的相應比率則為 2.3%。整體僱員從事臨時工作的比率為 4.3%，而在一九九九年十月至十二月的專題訪問中的相應比率則為 3.6%。（表 1.1a 及圖 1.1）

婚姻狀況

1.11 曾經結婚(包括已婚、喪偶、分居或離婚)的僱員比從未結婚的僱員較有可能從事臨時工作。屬於已婚者的僱員從事臨時工作的比率為 5.5%，喪偶者、分居者或離婚者的比率為 4.2%，而從未結婚者的比率則為 2.4%。（表 1.1b）

教育程度

1.12 在所有臨時僱員中，逾半數人士(65 400 人，即 53.2%)具中學或預科程度，而 49 300 人(40.1%)具小學程度。具不同學歷的僱員中，從未受教育或只具幼稚園程度者最可能從事臨時工作，他們當中臨時僱員所佔的百分比為 13.0%，其次是具小學程度者(10.8%)。相

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

1.8 It was estimated that there were a total of 122 900 casual employees at the time of enumeration. The corresponding estimate obtained from the Oct - Dec 1999 enquiry was 102 500. Both estimates are based on the 'resident population'. (Chart 1.1)

Age and sex

1.9 Analysed by age, 75 800 (61.6%) casual employees were aged 30-49, 27 700 (22.6%) were aged 50 and over, and the remaining 19 400 (15.8%) were aged under 30. The median age of the casual employees was 42. Among these casual employees, there were proportionally much more males (83.1%) than females (16.9%), with the sex ratio being 4 925 males per 1 000 females. (Table 1.1a and Chart 1.1)

1.10 Casual employment was more common among male employees. The rate of taking up casual employment was 6.6% for male employees and 1.6% for female employees. The rate was also higher for employees in higher age groups. For employees aged 40-49 and 50-59, the rates were 6.3% and 7.0% respectively, as against 2.3% for employees aged 20-29. The overall rate of employees taking up casual employment was 4.3%, compared to 3.6% obtained from the Oct - Dec 1999 enquiry. (Table 1.1a and Chart 1.1)

Marital status

1.11 The ever married employees (including the married and the widowed, separated or divorced) were more likely to take up casual employment than the never married employees. The rate of taking up casual employment was 5.5% for the married employees and 4.2% for the widowed, separated or divorced employees, while that for the never married employees was 2.4%. (Table 1.1b)

Educational attainment

1.12 Over half (65 400 or 53.2%) of the casual employees had secondary or matriculation education, and 49 300 (40.1%) had primary education. Among employees at different levels of educational attainment, those with no schooling or at kindergarten level were most likely to take

比之下，具專上教育程度者從事臨時工作的比率最低(0.3%)。(表 1.1c)

up casual employment, with the rate of taking up casual employment at 13.0%, followed by employees at primary education level (10.8%). In comparison, employees at tertiary education level had the lowest rate of taking up casual employment (0.3%). (Table 1.1c)

行業

1.13 約三分之二的臨時僱員(83 200 人，即 67.7%)從事建造業。再按性別分析，男性與女性臨時僱員各有不同的按行業分布模式。在男性臨時僱員中，從事建造業者佔最大比例(78.6%)，其次是從事其他服務業(12.6%)。而在女性臨時僱員中，批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業(39.2%)及製造業(26.5%)為兩個最普遍從事的行業。(表 1.1d)

Industry

1.13 About two-thirds (83 200 or 67.7%) of the casual employees worked in the construction sector. Further analysed by sex, male and female casual employees had different distribution pattern by industry. Among the male casual employees, the largest proportion (78.6%) worked in the construction sector, followed by other services sectors (12.6%). Among their female counterparts, the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (39.2%) and the manufacturing sector (26.5%) were the two most popular sectors to work in. (Table 1.1d)

1.14 臨時僱員佔所有僱員的百分比，在各主要行業中以建造業為最高(30.7%)，而其他服務業的百分比則最低(1.2%)。(表 1.1d)

1.14 Among various major industries, the construction sector had the highest percentage of employees taking up casual employment (30.7%), whereas other services sectors had the lowest (1.2%). (Table 1.1d)

職業

1.15 逾半數(64 600 人，即 52.6%)的臨時僱員為工藝及有關人員。男性與女性臨時僱員按職業分布各有不同。就男性臨時僱員而言，工藝及有關人員(62.1%)及非技術工人(26.7%)為兩個最普遍從事的職業。至於在女性臨時僱員中，以非技術工人(41.5%)佔最大比例，其次為服務工作及商店銷售人員(23.6%)。(表 1.1e)

Occupation

1.15 Over half (64 600 or 52.6%) of the casual employees were craft and related workers. The distribution of the male and female casual employees by occupation was different from each other. For male casual employees, craft and related workers (62.1%) and workers in elementary occupations (26.7%) were the two most popular occupations. As for their female counterparts, the largest proportion was workers in elementary occupations (41.5%), followed by service workers and shop sales workers (23.6%). (Table 1.1e)

1.16 就臨時僱員佔整體僱員的百分比而言，在工藝及有關人員中的百分比為最高(22.6%)，其次為非技術工人(6.2%)，而在服務工作及商店銷售人員中的相應百分比則最低(2.6%)。(表 1.1e)

1.16 The percentage of employees being casual workers was highest among craft and related workers (22.6%), followed by workers in elementary occupations (6.2%). The corresponding percentage was lowest among service workers and shop sales workers (2.6%). (Table 1.1e)

僱用形式及僱用條件中訂明的僱用期間

1.17 在 122 900 名臨時僱員中，98 900 人 (80.5%)是由僱主按日僱用，而餘下 24 000 人 (19.5%)是被僱用一段少於六十日的固定期間的臨時僱員。在該 24 000 名僱員中，8 000 人的僱用期間少於十天，6 900 人的僱用期間為十至十九天，而 6 300 人的僱用期間為三十至五十九天。(表 1.1f)

現時從事的工作是否全職/部分時間制工作

1.18 逾三分之二的臨時僱員(84 500 人，即 68.7%)現時從事全職工作，而餘下的 38 400 人 (31.3%)則從事部分時間制工作(請參閱第 1.5 段有關部分時間制工作的定義)。這兩類人士的僱用模式分布大致相同。(表 1.1f)

每周通常工作時數及在現職的服務周數

1.19 在 122 900 名臨時僱員中，約 78.2%在其現時的臨時工作通常每周工作最少三十小時，而 82.3%則在現職工作少於兩周。(表 1.1g)

薪金基制及平均每日就業收入

1.20 大部分臨時僱員(107 500 人，即 87.4%)是按日計酬的，該 122 900 名臨時僱員的平均每日就業收入中位數為\$400。(表 1.1h 及 1.1i)

*成功找到現職的方法及在從事現職前
否使用勞工處的就業服務/僱員再培訓局
的就業輔導服務尋找工作*

1.21 無論是由僱主按日僱用或僱用一段少於六十日的固定期間的臨時僱員，他們大部分是經朋友、親戚及家人介紹(89.8%)而尋獲現職。在從事現職前，分別有 9.5%的臨時僱員曾

Mode of employment and employment period stipulated in the terms of employment

1.17 Of the 122 900 casual employees, 98 900 (80.5%) were employed by an employer on a day-to-day basis. The remaining 24 000 (19.5%) were employed for a fixed period of less than 60 days. Among those 24 000 employees, 8 000 were employed for a fixed period of less than 10 days; 6 900, 10-19 days; and 6 300, 30-59 days. (Table 1.1f)

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

1.18 Over two-thirds (84 500 or 68.7%) of the casual employees were working full-time in their present job, while the remaining 38 400 (31.3%) were working part-time (please refer to paragraph 1.5 for the definition of part-time job). Both of them had similar distribution pattern by mode of employment. (Table 1.1f)

Usual hours of work per week and length of service in the present job

1.19 Of the 122 900 casual employees, about 78.2% usually worked at least 30 hours per week in their casual employment, and 82.3% had been working in their present job for less than 2 weeks. (Table 1.1g)

Mode of salary payment and average daily employment earnings

1.20 The majority (107 500 or 87.4%) of the casual employees were daily-rated. The median value of the average daily employment earnings of the 122 900 casual employees was \$400. (Tables 1.1h and 1.1i)

Channel of successfully seeking the present job and whether had used the employment services provided by Labour Department/placement services provided by Employees Retraining Board in seeking jobs prior to taking up the present job

1.21 Both for those casual employees employed by an employer on a day-to-day basis and those employed for a fixed period of less than 60 days, the channel through which most of these

使用勞工處的就業服務尋找工作及 1.5% 曾修讀僱員再培訓局的課程並有使用該局的就業輔導服務尋找工作。(表 1.1j, 1.1k 及 1.1l)

casual employees had successfully sought the present job was 'sought with friends, relatives and family members' (89.8%). In seeking jobs prior to taking up the present job, some 9.5% of the casual employees had used the employment services provided by Labour Department, and 1.5% had attended the training course and had used the placement services provided by Employees Retraining Board. (Tables 1.1j, 1.1k and 1.1l)

沒有從事固定工作的主要原因

Main reason for not working in a permanent job

1.22 臨時僱員沒有從事固定工作最普遍提及的兩個原因為「行業的傳統/公司的常規」(60.4%)及「未能找到固定工作」(21.6%)。在 74 200 名因「行業的傳統/公司的常規」而沒有從事固定工作的臨時僱員中, 89.5% 是從事建造業的工藝及有關人員和非技術工人。按性別分析, 男性臨時僱員沒有從事固定工作最普遍提及的原因是「行業的傳統/公司的常規」(70.0%), 而女性臨時僱員最普遍提及的原因是「未能找到固定工作」(39.7%)。(表 1.1m)

1.22 The two most commonly cited reasons for the casual employees not working in a permanent job were 'custom of trade/norm of company' (60.4%) and 'could not find a permanent job' (21.6%). Among those 74 200 casual employees who did not work in a permanent job due to 'custom of trade/norm of company', 89.5% were craft and related workers and workers in elementary occupations engaged in the construction sector. Analysed by sex, the most commonly cited reason for male employees taking up casual employment was 'custom of trade/norm of company' (70.0%), while that for their female counterparts was 'could not find a permanent job' (39.7%). (Table 1.1m)

1.23 按年齡分析, 在不同年齡組別內的臨時僱員沒有從事固定工作最普遍提及的原因均為「行業的傳統/公司的常規」。相對其他年齡組別內的臨時僱員, 十五至二十九歲的臨時僱員比例上較多因「未能找到固定工作」而從事臨時工作。(表 1.1n)

1.23 Analysed by age, the most commonly cited reason for not working in a permanent job was 'custom of trade/norm of company' among the casual employees in different age groups. As compared with casual employees in other age groups, there were proportionally more casual employees aged 15-29 who took up casual employment because of the reason 'could not find a permanent job'. (Table 1.1n)

尋找固定工作的期間

Duration of seeking permanent job

1.24 在 26 500 名因未能找到固定工作而從事臨時工作的僱員中, 30.6% 曾尋找固定工作最少一年, 20.1% 為時六個月至少於十二個月, 而 49.3% 為時少於六個月。他們尋找固定工作的期間中位數為一百八十四日。(表 1.2a)

1.24 Among those 26 500 employees who took up casual employment owing to the difficulty of finding a permanent job, 30.6% had sought permanent job for at least a year, 20.1% for 6 to less than 12 months and 49.3% for less than 6 months. Their median duration of seeking permanent job was 184 days. (Table 1.2a)

期望固定工作的行業

1.25 在該 26 500 名臨時僱員中，9 700 人 (36.6%) 沒有期望從事一個特定行業的固定工作。另一方面，約 12 500 人 (47.2%) 則期望從事與現職行業類別相同的固定工作。(表 1.2b)

期望固定工作的職業

1.26 至於他們期望固定工作的職業，8 400 人 (31.6%) 沒有期望從事一個特定職業的固定工作。另一方面，約 12 900 人 (48.7%) 則期望從事與現時的職業組別相同的固定工作。(表 1.2c)

轉工次數

1.27 在 122 900 名臨時僱員中，15 900 人 (12.9%) 在統計前十二個月內在香港從未轉工(請參閱第 1.7 段有關轉工的定義)。在餘下 107 000 名曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員中，39.1% 在該段時期內曾轉工二十五次及以上，19.7% 則曾轉工十五至二十四次。在該 107 000 名臨時僱員中，72.6% 從事建造業。由於承判工作是該行業的常規，使有關僱員須頻密地轉換不同判頭提供的工作，因而轉工次數較從事其他行業的人士為多。該 107 000 名臨時僱員在統計前十二個月內的轉工次數中位數為 20 次。(表 1.1o)

在最近五份工作內有否轉換職業

1.28 在該 107 000 名於統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員中，98 400 人 (92.0%) 的現職與其最近五份工作屬於同一職業組別。在該 98 400 人中有較高比例為工藝及有關人員。(表 1.3)

Desired industry for permanent job

1.25 Among those 26 500 casual employees, 9 700 (36.6%) had no preference for the industry of the permanent job. On the other hand, 12 500 (47.2%) desired to take up a permanent job in the same industry sector as their present job. (Table 1.2b)

Desired occupation for permanent job

1.26 As regards their desired occupation for the permanent job, 8 400 (31.6%) had indicated no preference. On the other hand, 12 900 (48.7%) desired to take up a permanent job in the same occupation group as their present job. (Table 1.2c)

Number of times of job changes

1.27 Of the 122 900 casual employees, 15 900 (12.9%) had never changed job in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (please refer to paragraph 1.7 for the definition of job changes). For the remaining 107 000 casual employees who had changed job in Hong Kong, 39.1% had changed job 25 times and more, and 19.7% for 15-24 times during that period. Among these 107 000 casual employees, 72.6% were engaged in the construction sector. As contracting of work is the usual trade practice in this sector, most of the respective employees had to change jobs offered by different contractors more often than persons engaged in other industries. The median number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration for these 107 000 casual employees was 20 times. (Table 1.1o)

Whether had changed occupation in the last five jobs

1.28 Among those 107 000 casual employees who had changed job in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration, 98 400 (92.0%) persons were engaged in the same occupation group as their present job throughout their last 5 jobs. There were proportionally more craft and related workers among those 98 400 persons. (Table 1.3)

表 1.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1a Casual employees by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
15 - 19	2.0	1.9	6.5	0.5	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	4.2	2.0
20 - 29	14.6	14.3	4.1	2.3	11.3	0.6	16.9	13.8	2.3	25.2
30 - 39	25.1	24.5	5.3	4.4	21.0	1.0	29.4	23.9	3.2	32.4
40 - 49	37.4	36.6	8.8	9.0	43.2	2.9	46.4	37.7	6.3	25.9
50 - 59	19.3	18.9	9.0	3.9	18.8	3.3	23.2	18.9	7.0	11.7
≥ 60	3.9	3.8	6.3	0.7	3.2	4.2	4.5	3.7	5.9	2.8
合計# Overall#	102.2	100.0 (83.1)	6.6	20.7	100.0 (16.9)	1.6	122.9	100.0 (100.0)	4.3	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	41			43			42			36

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性僱員為例，6.5%為臨時僱員。

括號內的數字顯示在所有臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all employees in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees aged 15-19, 6.5% were casual employees.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all casual employees.

表 1.1b 按婚姻狀況及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1b Casual employees by marital status and sex

婚姻狀況 Marital status	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
從未結婚 Never married	21.5	21.0	3.9	4.2	20.4	0.8	25.7	20.9	2.4	37.1
已婚 Married	78.2	76.5	7.9	15.4	74.0	2.1	93.5	76.1	5.5	59.9
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/ separated/ divorced	2.5	2.5	10.3	1.2	5.6	1.8	3.7	3.0	4.2	3.1
合計 Overall	102.2	100.0	6.6	20.7	100.0	1.6	122.9	100.0	4.3	100.0

註釋：* 在個別婚姻狀況及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從未結婚的男性僱員為例，3.9%為臨時僱員。

Note: * As a percentage of all employees in the respective marital status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all never married male employees, 3.9% were casual employees.

表 1.1c 按教育程度及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1c Casual employees by educational attainment and sex

教育程度 Educational attainment	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
未受教育/ 幼稚園 No schooling/ kindergarten	3.9	3.8	22.7	1.9	9.2	7.0	5.8	4.7	13.0	1.3
小學 Primary	40.3	39.5	15.3	9.0	43.2	4.6	49.3	40.1	10.8	16.6
中學/預科 Secondary/ matriculation	56.4	55.2	6.4	9.0	43.4	1.2	65.4	53.2	4.1	57.6
專上教育 Tertiary	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.9	4.3	0.3	2.4	2.0	0.3	24.5
合計 Overall	102.2	100.0	6.6	20.7	100.0	1.6	122.9	100.0	4.3	100.0

註釋：* 在個別教育程度及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有未受教育或只具幼稚園程度的男性僱員為例，22.7%為臨時僱員。

Note: * As a percentage of all employees in the respective educational attainment and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees with no schooling or at kindergarten level, 22.7% were casual employees.

表 1.1d 按行業及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1d Casual employees by industry and sex

行業 Industry	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
製造業 Manufacturing	2.6	2.6	1.5	5.5	26.5	4.8	8.1	6.6	2.8	10.2
建造業 Construction	80.4	78.6	31.9	2.9	13.8	15.1	83.2	67.7	30.7	9.8
服務業 Services										
批發、零售、 進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	6.4	6.2	1.6	8.1	39.2	1.9	14.5	11.8	1.7	29.2
其他服務業# Other services#	12.8	12.6	1.8	4.2	20.5	0.6	17.1	13.9	1.2	50.1
其他 Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
合計 Overall	102.2	100.0	6.6	20.7	100.0	1.6	122.9	100.0	4.3	100.0

註釋：* 在個別行業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從事製造業的男性僱員為例，1.5%為臨時僱員。

Notes：* As a percentage of all employees in the respective industry and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees engaged in the manufacturing sector, 1.5% were casual employees.

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

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

表 1.1e 按職業及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1e Casual employees by occupation and sex

職業 Occupation	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	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*	
服務工作及商店 銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	5.4	5.3	2.5	4.9	23.6	2.8	10.3	8.4	2.6	14.3
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	63.5	62.1	22.9	1.2	5.5	12.1	64.6	52.6	22.6	10.4
機台及機器操作 員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.5	5.3	3.4	3.6	17.2	8.6	9.0	7.3	4.4	7.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	27.3	26.7	11.7	8.6	41.5	2.5	35.9	29.2	6.2	20.3
其他 Others	0.5	0.5	0.1	2.5	12.2	0.4	3.1	2.5	0.2	47.8
合計 Overall	102.2	100.0	6.6	20.7	100.0	1.6	122.9	100.0	4.3	100.0

註釋：* 在個別職業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有男性服務工作及商店銷售人員為例，2.5%為臨時僱員。

Note：* As a percentage of all employees in the respective occupation and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees working as service workers and shop sales workers, 2.5% were casual employees.

表 1.1f 按僱用形式/僱用條件中訂明的僱用期間及現時從事的工作是否全職/部分時間制工作劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1f Casual employees by mode of employment/employment period stipulated in the terms of employment and whether present job was a full-time/part-time job

僱用形式/僱用條件中訂明的 僱用期間(日) Mode of employment/ employment period stipulated in the terms of employment (days)	現時從事的工作是否全職/部分時間制工作 Whether present job was a full-time/part-time job					
	全職工作 Full-time		部分時間制工作* Part-time*		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
按日僱用 Day-to-day basis	67.2	79.5	31.8	82.7	98.9	80.5
一段少於六十日的固定期間 A fixed period of less than 60 days	17.3	20.5	6.7	17.3	24.0	19.5
< 10	5.0	5.9	3.0	7.8	8.0	6.5
10 - 19	5.6	6.6	1.4	3.5	6.9	5.6
20 - 29	2.3	2.7	0.6	1.5	2.9	2.3
30 - 59	4.5	5.4	1.7	4.5	6.3	5.1
總計# Total#	84.5	100.0 (68.7)	38.4	100.0 (31.3)	122.9	100.0 (100.0)

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

括號內的數字顯示在所有臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

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

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all casual employees.

表 1.1g 按每周通常工作時數及在現職的服務周數劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1g Casual employees by usual hours of work per week and length of service in the present job

每周通常 工作時數 Usual hours of work per week	在現職的服務周數(周) Length of service in the present job (weeks)								總計 Total	
	< 2		2 - < 4		4 - < 6		≥ 6			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 18	6.0	4.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-	-	6.4	5.2
18 - < 30	18.4	15.0	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	20.5	16.6
≥ 30	76.7	62.4	11.2	9.1	6.2	5.1	1.9	1.6	96.1	78.2
總計 Total	101.1	82.3	12.7	10.3	7.0	5.7	2.1	1.7	122.9	100.0

表 1.1h 按薪金基制劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1h Casual employees by mode of salary payment

薪金基制 Mode of salary payment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
月薪 Monthly-rated	0.8	0.6
日薪 Daily-rated	107.5	87.4
時薪 Hourly-rated	8.8	7.2
件工 Piece-rated	5.9	4.8
總計 Total	122.9	100.0

表 1.1i 按平均每日就業收入劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1i Casual employees by average daily employment earnings

平均每日就業收入(港元) Average daily employment earnings (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 300	30.5	24.8
300 - 399	21.2	17.3
400 - 499	19.4	15.8
500 - 599	20.3	16.5
≥ 600	31.6	25.7
總計 Total	122.9	100.0
平均每日就業收入的中位數(港元) Median value of average daily employment earnings (HK\$)		400

表 1.1j 按成功找到現職的方法及僱用形式劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1j Casual employees by channel of successfully seeking the present job and mode of employment

成功找到現職的方法 Channel of successfully seeking the present job	僱用形式 Mode of employment					
	按日僱用 Day-to-day basis		一段少於六十日 的固定期間 A fixed period of less than 60 days		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 %
經朋友、親戚及家人介紹 Sought with friends, relatives and family members	89.7	90.7	20.7	86.2	110.4	89.8
刊登或回應廣告 Placed or answered advertisement	4.2	4.3	1.1	4.6	5.4	4.4
直接向僱主求職 Sought directly with employer	2.9	2.9	1.7	6.9	4.5	3.7
其他 Others	2.1	2.1	0.6	2.3	2.6	2.1
總計 Total	98.9	100.0	24.0	100.0	122.9	100.0

表 1.1k 按從事現職前有否使用勞工處的就業服務尋找工作/沒有使用勞工處的就業服務的主要原因劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1k Casual employees by whether had used the employment services provided by Labour Department in seeking jobs prior to taking up the present job/main reason for not using the employment services provided by Labour Department

從事現職前有否使用勞工處的就業服務尋找工作/沒有使用勞工處的就業服務的主要原因 Whether had used the employment services provided by Labour Department in seeking jobs prior to taking up the present job/main reason for not using the employment services provided by Labour Department	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有使用 Yes	11.7	9.5
沒有使用 No	111.3	90.5
認為這項服務用處不大 <i>Thought that the services were not useful</i>	90.4	(81.3)
可向其他人士/機構尋求協助 <i>Sought assistance from other persons/organizations</i>	8.0	(7.2)
認為申請程序繁複/不方便 <i>Thought that the application procedure was complicated/inconvenient</i>	5.9	(5.3)
沒有時間申請這項服務 <i>No time to apply for the services</i>	3.4	(3.0)
不知道有關辦事處的地點 <i>Did not know the location of the relevant offices</i>	1.3	(1.2)
其他 <i>Others</i>	2.2	(2.0)
總計 Total	122.9	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在從事現職前沒有使用勞工處就業服務尋找工作
的臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all casual employees who had not used the employment services provided by Labour Department in seeking jobs prior to taking up the present job.

表 1.1/ 按曾否修讀僱員再培訓局的課程及從事現職前有否使用僱員再培訓局的就業輔導服務尋找工作/沒有使用僱員再培訓局的就業輔導服務的主要原因劃分的臨時僱員數目

Table 1.1/ Casual employees by whether had attended the training course provided by Employees Retraining Board and whether had used the placement services provided by Employees Retraining Board in seeking jobs prior to taking up the present job/main reason for not using the placement services provided by Employees Retraining Board

曾否修讀僱員再培訓局的課程及從事現職前有否使用僱員再培訓局的就業輔導服務尋找工作/沒有使用僱員再培訓局的就業輔導服務的主要原因 Whether had attended the training course provided by Employees Retraining Board and whether had used the placement services provided by Employees Retraining Board in seeking jobs prior to taking up the present job/main reason for not using the placement services provided by Employees Retraining Board	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
未曾修讀僱員再培訓局的課程 Had not attended the training course provided by Employees Retraining Board	118.9	96.7
曾修讀僱員再培訓局的課程並有使用該局的就業輔導服務 Had attended the training course and had used the placement services provided by Employees Retraining Board	1.9	1.5
曾修讀僱員再培訓局的課程但沒有使用該局的就業輔導服務 Had attended the training course but had not used the placement services provided by Employees Retraining Board	2.1	1.7
認為這項服務用處不大 <i>Thought that the services were not useful</i>	1.6	(72.9)
其他 <i>Others</i>	0.6	(27.1)
總計 Total	122.9	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有曾修讀僱員再培訓局的課程但在從事現職前沒有使用該局的就業輔導服務尋找工作的臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all casual employees who had attended the training course but had not used the placement services provided by Employees Retraining Board in seeking jobs prior to taking up the present job.

表 1.1m 按沒有從事固定工作的主要原因及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1m Casual employees by main reason for not working in a permanent job and sex

沒有從事固定工作的主要原因 Main reason for not working in a permanent job	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
行業的傳統/公司的常規 Custom of trade/norm of company	71.5	70.0	2.7	12.9	74.2	60.4
未能找到固定工作 Could not find a permanent job	18.3	17.9	8.2	39.7	26.5	21.6
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	7.1	7.0	2.1	10.1	9.2	7.5
健康問題/年老 Health problem/old age	2.0	2.0	0.7	3.4	2.8	2.2
料理家務 Took care of housework	-	-	2.7	13.1	2.7	2.2
在家照顧兒童 Took care of children at home	0.2	0.2	1.9	9.3	2.1	1.7
其他 Others	3.0	3.0	2.4	11.4	5.4	4.4
總計 Total	102.2	100.0	20.7	100.0	122.9	100.0

表 1.1n 按沒有從事固定工作的主要原因及年齡劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1n Casual employees by main reason for not working in a permanent job and age

沒有從事固定工作的主要原因 Main reason for not working in a permanent job	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		≥ 50	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
行業的傳統/公司的常規 Custom of trade/norm of company	9.2	47.5	17.5	59.5	30.8	66.4	16.7	60.3
未能找到固定工作 Could not find a permanent job	6.1	31.2	6.8	23.0	8.0	17.2	5.7	20.5
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	1.1	5.6	2.6	8.8	3.7	7.9	1.8	6.6
健康問題/年老 Health problem/old age	-	-	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	2.0	7.0
料理家務 Took care of housework	-	-	0.8	2.7	1.4	2.9	0.6	2.1
在家照顧兒童 Took care of children at home	0.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.2	2.5	0.2	0.7
其他 Others	2.9	14.8	0.8	2.7	1.0	2.1	0.8	2.7
總計 Total	19.4	100.0	29.4	100.0	46.4	100.0	27.7	100.0

表 1.1o 按在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工/在香港轉工次數劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1o Casual employees by whether had changed job in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration/number of times of job changes in Hong Kong

在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工/在香港轉工次數 Whether had changed job in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration/number of times of job changes in Hong Kong	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
從未轉工 Had never changed job	15.9	12.9
曾轉工 Had changed job	107.0	87.1
1	5.9	(5.5)
2	5.7	(5.3)
3	5.3	(5.0)
4	3.8	(3.5)
5	6.5	(6.1)
6 – 9	5.2	(4.8)
10 – 14	11.8	(11.0)
15 – 24	21.1	(19.7)
≥ 25	41.8	(39.1)
轉工次數中位數 Median number of times of job changes		20
總計 Total	122.9	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all casual employees who had changed job in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 1.2a 按尋找固定工作的期間劃分的未能找到固定工作的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2a Casual employees who could not find a permanent job by duration of seeking permanent job

尋找固定工作的期間 Duration of seeking permanent job	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
少於兩個月 < 2 months	5.4	20.5
二至少於六個月 2 - < 6 months	7.6	28.8
六至少於十二個月 6 - < 12 months	5.3	20.1
一至少於一年半 1 - < 1.5 years	3.4	12.7
一年半及以上 ≥ 1.5 years	4.7	17.9
總計 Total	26.5	100.0
尋找固定工作的期間中位數(日) Median duration of seeking permanent job (days)		184

表 1.2b 按期望固定工作的行業劃分的未能找到固定工作的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2b Casual employees who could not find a permanent job by desired industry for permanent job

期望固定工作的行業 Desired industry for permanent job	人數* No. of persons* (‘000)	百分比 %
無特別意願 No preference	9.7	36.6
製造業 Manufacturing	1.5 (1.3)	5.6
建造業 Construction	4.3 (3.8)	16.4
服務業 Services		
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	7.3 (4.6)	27.4
其他服務業# Other services#	3.7 (2.8)	14.0
總計 Total	26.5 (12.5)	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示現時正在該行業類別就業的臨時僱員數目。

Notes: * Figures in brackets represent the number of casual employees who were currently working in the corresponding industry sectors.

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

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

表 1.2c 按期望固定工作的職業劃分的未能找到固定工作的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2c Casual employees who could not find a permanent job by desired occupation for permanent job

期望固定工作的職業 Desired occupation for permanent job	人數* No. of persons* (’000)	百分比 %
無特別意願 No preference	8.4	31.6
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	5.1 (3.7)	19.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	5.6 (3.9)	21.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.5 (1.9)	9.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	3.1 (2.5)	11.6
其他 Others	1.8 (0.9)	6.9
總計 Total	26.5 (12.9)	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示現時正在該職業組別就業的臨時僱員數目。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the number of casual employees who were currently working in the corresponding occupation groups.

表 1.3 按現時從事的職業及在統計前十二個月內在香港轉工次數劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工並從事同一職業組別*的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.3 Casual employees who had changed job in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration and were engaged in same occupation group* by present occupation and number of times of job changes in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration

現時從事的職業 Present occupation	在統計前十二個月內在香港轉工次數 Number of times of job changes in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration			
	1 - 5	≥ 6	合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率# Rate#
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	1.7	5.9	7.5	91.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	11.3	45.0	56.3	94.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.2	3.7	4.9	68.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	7.9	20.9	28.8	94.4
其他 Others	0.8	0.2	0.9	73.2
合計 Overall	22.8	75.6	98.4	92.0

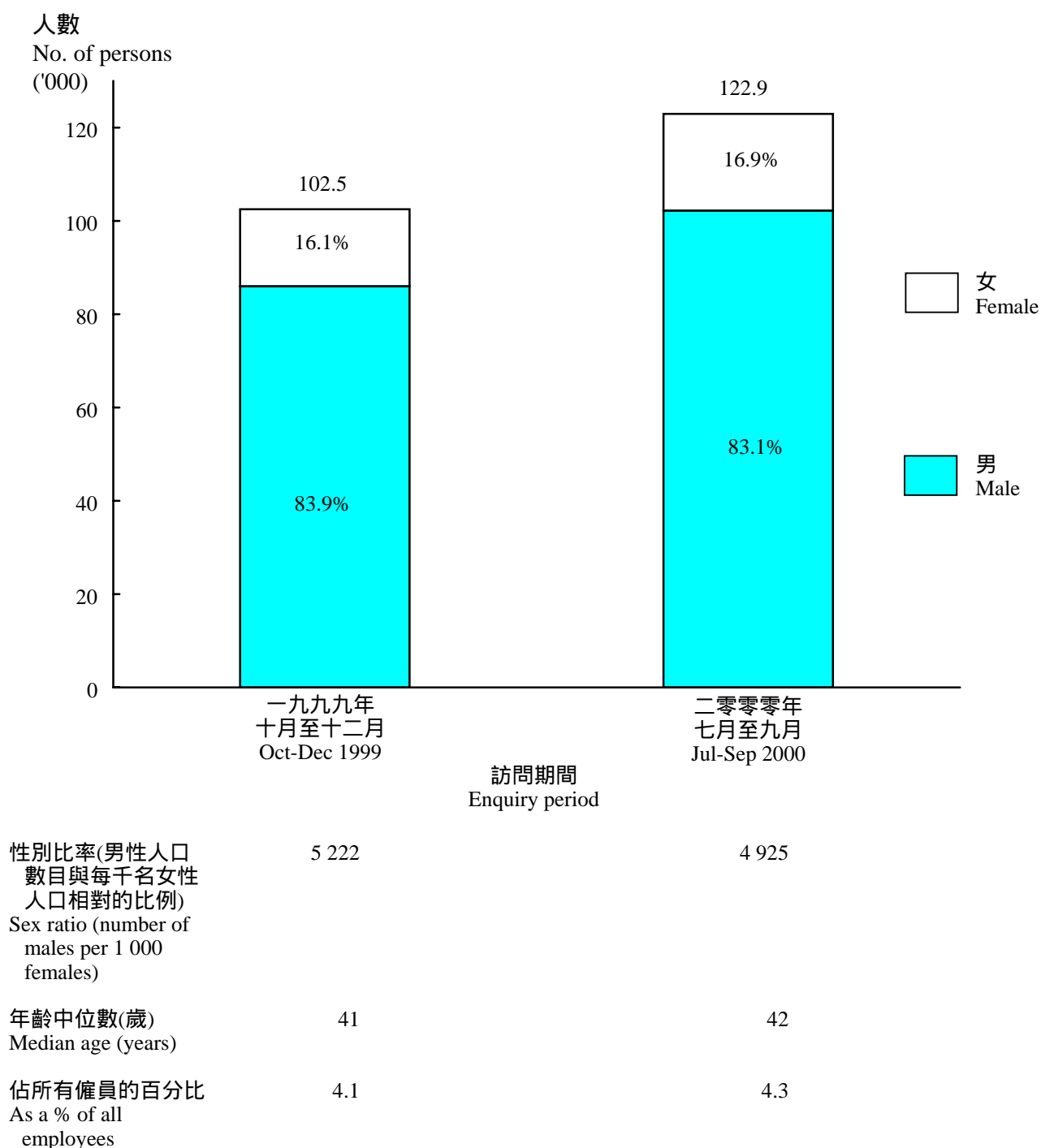
註釋：* 根據曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員現時從事的職業及在統計前十二個月內最近五份工作的職業資料界定。

Notes：* Based on the present occupation and the occupation of the last five jobs of those casual employees who had changed job in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration.

在個別現時從事的職業組別內佔所有在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員的百分比。

As a percentage of all casual employees who had changed job in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration in the respective present occupation groups.

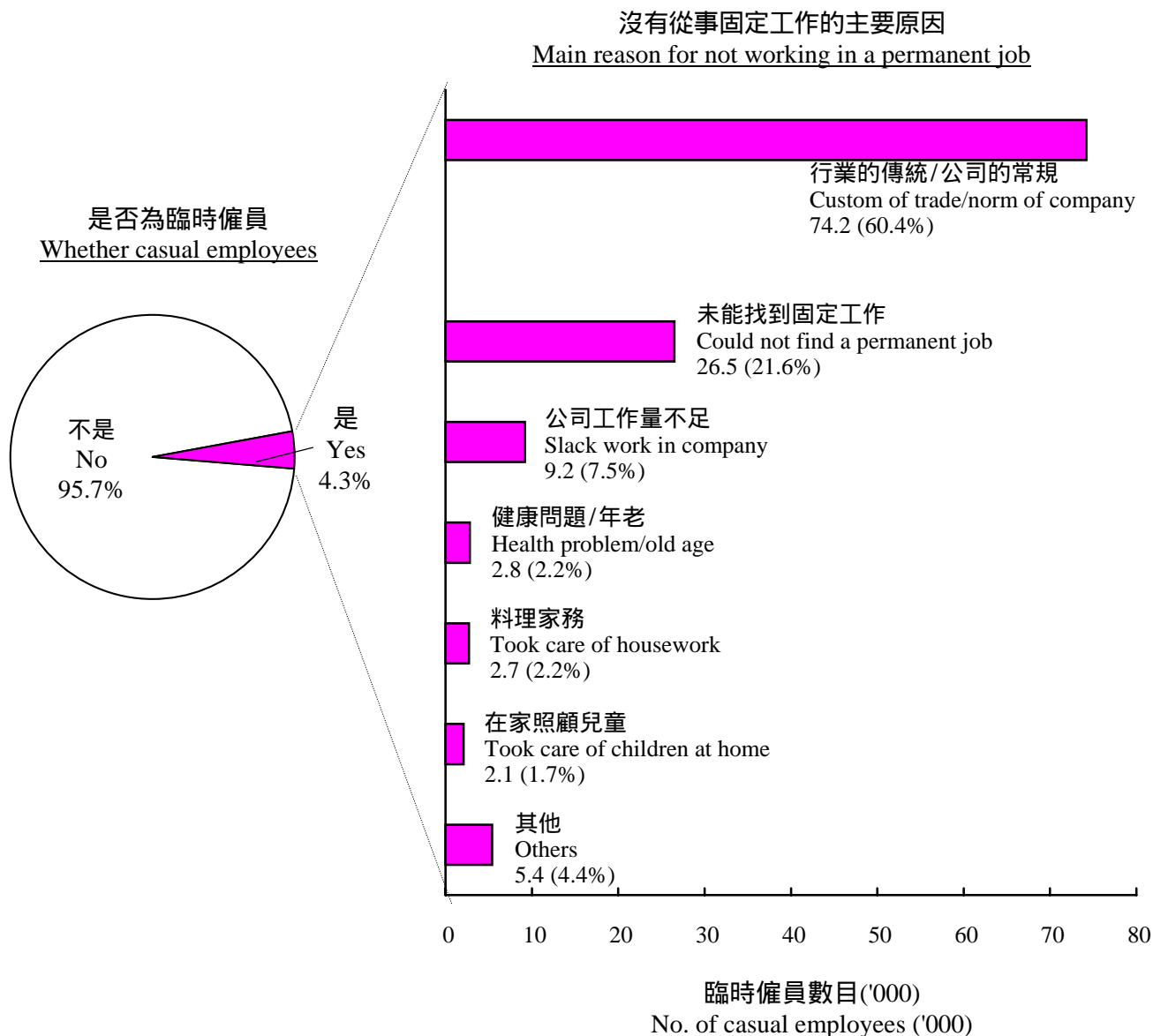
圖 1.1 按性別劃分的臨時僱員數目及其性別比率與年齡中位數
Chart 1.1 Number of casual employees by sex, sex ratio and median age



註釋：一九九九年及二零零零年專題訪問所得出的估計均以「居住人口」為基礎。

Note: The estimates derived from the 1999 and the 2000 enquiries are both based on the 'resident population'.

圖 1.2 按是否為臨時僱員及沒有從事固定工作的主要原因劃分的僱員百分比分布
 Chart 1.2 Percentage distribution of employees by whether casual employees and main reason for not working in a permanent job



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all casual employees.

2 部分時間制工作 Part-time employment

引言

2.1 政府統計處在二零零零年七月至九月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關部分時間制工作的專題訪問，以了解從事部分時間制工作僱員的特徵。五個類似的專題訪問，曾在一九八二年五月至七月、一九八八年四月至六月、一九九四年十一月至一九九五年三月、一九九七年十月至十二月(透過一項有關勞工流動情況及相關課題的專題訪問)及一九九九年一月至二月期間進行，但由於最初兩次的專題訪問所採用有關部分時間制工作的定義及範圍不同，故此其結果不能與是次專題訪問的結果比較。

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 89%。在這些受訪住戶內，對於在這個專題訪問中被識別為從事部分時間制工作僱員的十五歲及以上人士，統計員會詢問其在現職的服務年期、薪金基制及沒有工作較長時數的主要原因。至於那些因未能找到較長時數的工作而只能從事部分時間制工作的僱員，統計員亦會詢問其尋找較長時數工作的期間。有關從事部分時間制工作僱員的社會及經濟特徵(例如性別、年齡、教育程度，以及其從事的行業和職業)的詳細分析，在「綜合住戶統計調查」的架構下進行。

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

2.4 由於人口數字已於二零零零年八月改為以「居住人口」方法計算，本報告書內所載有關從事部分時間制工作僱員的數字亦以「居住人口」為基礎。這些統計數字與過往載於本系列報告書內以「廣義時點」人口為基礎的從事部分時間制工作僱員的統計數字可作概括比較。

INTRODUCTION

2.1 An enquiry on part-time employment was conducted via the General Household Survey during July to September 2000 to study the characteristics of part-time employees. Five similar enquiries were conducted during May to July 1982, April to June 1988, November 1994 to March 1995, October to December 1997 (through an enquiry on labour mobility and related subjects) and January to February 1999. However, since the definition and coverage of part-time employment adopted for the first two enquiries are different, the findings obtained then are not comparable with those of the present enquiry.

2.2 Some 11 200 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 89%. All persons aged 15 and over in these households identified to be part-time employees in the enquiry were asked the length of service in the present job, the mode of salary payment and the main reason for not working longer hours. For employees who worked part-time because they could not find a job of longer working hours, they were also asked the duration of seeking job of longer working hours. Detailed analysis of the socio-economic characteristics of part-time employees (e.g. sex, age, educational attainment, and industry and occupation in which they were engaged) was made under the framework of the General Household Survey.

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

2.4 Consequential to the change-over to the 'resident population' approach for compiling population figures as from August 2000, statistics pertaining to the part-time employees as contained in this report are based on the 'resident population'. These statistics are broadly comparable with those of earlier years published in the past issues of this series of report which pertain to the part-time employees based on the 'extended de facto' approach.

概念及定義

2.5 是項專題訪問所指「從事部分時間制工作的僱員」，乃是指在統計時所從事的主業符合下列準則的十五歲及以上僱員：

- (a) 每周通常工作少於五天 — 適用於每周有固定工作日數的僱員；*或*
- (b) 每個工作日通常工作少於六小時 — 適用於每周有固定工作日數的僱員；*或*
- (c) 每周通常工作少於三十小時 — 適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的僱員。

但通常每次值班工作時間為二十四小時的人士，不論他們每周通常工作多少天，均不包括在內。此外，在統計時正在從事暑期工的全日制學生亦不包括在內。

2.6 若某人做多過一份工作，在統計時佔他/她最多時間的工作將視為其主業，其他工作則視為其兼職。在決定該人應否納入本專題訪問的範圍時，不會考慮其兼職。

專題訪問的主要結果

2.7 在統計時，約有 122 000 人為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。這數目較從一九九四年十一月至一九九五年三月(67 800)、一九九七年十月至十二月(82 000)及一九九九年一月至二月(116 200)統計時所得的相應估計人數為高。而從事部分時間制工作僱員佔整體僱員的百分比亦由一九九九年一月至二月的 4.1% 輕微上升至是次專題訪問期間的 4.3%。(表 2.1)

年齡及性別

2.8 按年齡分析，逾半數(71 500 人，即 58.6%)從事部分時間制工作的僱員年齡介乎三十至四十九歲，而四分之一(31 100 人，即 25.5%)為五十歲及以上，其餘(19 300 人，即 15.9%)為三十歲以下。從事部分時間制工作僱員的年

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.5 In this enquiry, 'part-time employees' referred to employees aged 15 and over with their *main employment* meeting the following criteria at the time of enumeration :

- (a) usual days of work less than 5 per week (for an employee with a fixed number of working days per week); *or*
- (b) usual hours of work less than 6 per working day (for an employee with a fixed number of working days per week); *or*
- (c) usual hours of work less than 30 per week (for an employee without a fixed number of working days per week).

However, persons who usually worked 24 hours per shift were excluded, regardless of the usual number of working days per week. Moreover, full-time students taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration were also excluded.

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

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

2.7 At the time of enumeration, there were 122 000 part-time employees. This figure was higher than the corresponding estimates obtained from the Nov 1994 - Mar 1995 enquiry (67 800), the Oct - Dec 1997 enquiry (82 000) and the Jan - Feb 1999 enquiry (116 200). The percentage of employees taking up part-time employment also increased slightly from 4.1% during Jan - Feb 1999 to 4.3% during the period of the enquiry. (Table 2.1)

Age and sex

2.8 Analysed by age, over half (71 500 or 58.6%) of the part-time employees were aged 30-49, another one quarter (31 100 or 25.5%) were aged 50 and over, and the remaining (19 300 or 15.9%) were aged under 30. The median age

齡中位數為四十三歲。在這些從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，男性僱員所佔的比例(42.9%)較女性僱員(57.1%)為低，其性別比率為每 1 000 名女性對 751 名男性。(表 2.2a 及圖 2.1)

2.9 女性僱員從事部分時間制工作的百分比普遍較高，她們從事部分時間制工作的比率為 5.4%，而男性僱員則為 3.4%。此外，較年長的僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率亦較高。五十至五十九歲與六十歲及以上僱員的比率分別為 7.2% 及 9.4%，而二十至二十九歲僱員的相應比率則為 2.2%。整體而言，僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率為 4.3%。(表 2.2a)

婚姻狀況

2.10 在 122 000 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，大部分(88 300 人，即 72.4%)為已婚人士，25 400 人(20.8%)為從未結婚人士，其餘 8 300 人(6.8%)為喪偶、分居或離婚人士。(表 2.2b)

2.11 曾經結婚(包括已婚、喪偶、分居或離婚)的僱員比從未結婚的僱員較可能從事部分時間制工作。屬於喪偶者、分居者或離婚者的僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率為 9.4%，已婚者的相應比率為 5.2%，而從未結婚者的相應比率則為 2.4%。這現象在女性僱員中更為顯著。(表 2.2b)

教育程度

2.12 在所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，55 200 人(45.3%)具中學或預科程度，46 700 人(38.3%)具小學程度。具不同學歷的僱員中，從未受教育或只具幼稚園程度者最可能從事部分時間制工作，他們中從事部分時間制工作的僱員的比率為 16.4%，其次是具小學程度者(10.2%)。相比之下，具大專學位程度者從事部分時間制工作的比率最低(1.5%)。(表 2.2c)

of the part-time employees was 43. Among these part-time employees, there were proportionally less male employees (42.9%) than female employees (57.1%), with the sex ratio being 751 males per 1 000 females. (Table 2.2a and Chart 2.1)

2.9 The percentage of employees taking up part-time employment was generally higher among female employees. The rate of taking up part-time employment was 5.4% for female employees and 3.4% for male employees. The rate was also higher for employees in older age groups. For employees aged 50-59 and 60 and over, the rates were 7.2% and 9.4% respectively, as against 2.2% for employees aged 20-29. The overall rate of employees take up part-time employment was 4.3%. (Table 2.2a)

Marital status

2.10 Of the 122 000 part-time employees, the majority (88 300 or 72.4%) were married, 25 400 (20.8%) were never married and 8 300 (6.8%) were widowed, separated or divorced. (Table 2.2b)

2.11 The ever married employees (including the married and the widowed, separated or divorced) were more likely to take up part-time employment than the never married employees. The rate of taking up part-time employment was 9.4% for the widowed, separated or divorced employees and 5.2% for the married employees, while that for the never married employees was 2.4%. This phenomenon was particularly noticeable among the female employees. (Table 2.2b)

Educational attainment

2.12 Some 55 200 (45.3%) part-time employees had secondary or matriculation education, and 46 700 (38.3%) had primary education. Among employees at different levels of educational attainment, those with no schooling or at kindergarten level were most likely to work part-time, with the rate of taking up part-time employment at 16.4%, followed by employees at primary education level (10.2%). In comparison, employees at tertiary degree level had the lowest rate of taking up part-time employment (1.5%). (Table 2.2c)

行業

2.13 從事部分時間制工作僱員最普遍從事的三個行業類別為批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業，社區、社會及個人服務業與建造業。在所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員當中，分別有 27.2%、25.0% 及 24.7% 人士從事這些行業。 (表 2.2d)

2.14 按性別分析，從事部分時間制工作的男性與女性僱員各有不同的按行業分布模式。在從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員中，從事建造業者佔最大比例(54.4%)，其次是從事運輸、倉庫及通訊業者(13.4%)。而在從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員中，批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業(38.5%)及社區、社會及個人服務業(36.3%)則為兩個最普遍從事的行業。 (表 2.2d)

2.15 從事部分時間制工作僱員佔所有僱員的百分比，在各主要行業中以建造業為最高(11.1%)，而金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的百分比則最低(1.2%)。 (表 2.2d)

職業

2.16 在從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，有很大比例為非技術工人(34.7%)，其次為工藝及有關人員(19.9%)與服務工作及商店銷售人員(17.0%)。 (表 2.2e)

2.17 從事部分時間制工作的男性與女性僱員按職業分布各有不同。在從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員中，工藝及有關人員(45.0%)及非技術工人(25.1%)為兩個最普遍的職業。至於從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員中，以非技術工人佔最大比例(41.9%)，其次為服務工作及商店銷售人員(22.0%)。 (表 2.2e)

Industry

2.13 The three most commonly cited industry sectors which the part-time employees were engaged in were the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, the community, social and personal services sector, and the construction sector. About 27.2%, 25.0% and 24.7% of the part-time employees worked in these sectors respectively. (Table 2.2d)

2.14 Analysed by sex, male and female part-time employees had distinct distribution pattern by industry. Among the male part-time employees, the largest proportion (54.4%) worked in the construction sector, followed by the transport, storage and communications sector (13.4%). Among their female counterparts, the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (38.5%) and the community, social and personal services sector (36.3%) were the two most popular sectors to work in. (Table 2.2d)

2.15 Among various major industries, the construction sector had the highest percentage of employees taking up part-time employment (11.1%), whereas the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector had the lowest (1.2%). (Table 2.2d)

Occupation

2.16 A significant proportion of the part-time employees were workers in elementary occupations (34.7%), followed by craft and related workers (19.9%) and service workers and shop sales workers (17.0%). (Table 2.2e)

2.17 The distribution of the male and female part-time employees by occupation was different from each other. For the male part-time employees, craft and related workers (45.0%) and workers in elementary occupations (25.1%) were the two most popular occupations. As for their female counterparts, the largest proportion worked in elementary occupations (41.9%), followed by service workers and shop sales workers (22.0%). (Table 2.2e)

2.18 就從事部分時間制工作僱員佔整體僱員的百分比而言，在工藝及有關人員中的百分比為最高(8.5%)，其次為非技術工人(7.2%)，而在經理及行政級人員中的相應百分比則最低(0.6%)。(表 2.2e)

每周通常工作時數及在現職的服務年期

2.19 在該 122 000 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，約 25.9%在其主業每周通常工作至少三十小時(請參閱第 2.5 及 2.6 段有關是項專題訪問中所指「從事部分時間制工作的僱員」及「主業」的定義)，而 14.4%在現職已服務了五年及以上。(表 2.2f)

薪金基制及每月主業收入

2.20 約 53 000 名(43.5%)從事部分時間制工作的僱員是按日計酬的，另外 32 900 人(26.9%)則是按月計酬。從事部分時間制工作的僱員每月主業收入中位數為\$4,000。(表 2.2g 及 2.2h)

沒有工作較長時數的主要原因

2.21 從事部分時間制工作的僱員最普遍提及的沒有工作較長時數的三個原因，按遞減序排列為「行業的傳統/公司的常規」(20.7%)、「料理家務」(19.3%)及「未能找到較長時數的工作」(18.8%)。(表 2.2i 及圖 2.2)

2.22 按性別分析，男性僱員從事部分時間制工作最普遍提及的原因是「行業的傳統/公司的常規」(35.1%的從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員提及此原因)。在提及該原因的男性僱員中，大部分(72.1%)為從事建造業的工藝及有關人員和非技術工人。另一方面，從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員最普遍提及的原因則為「料理家務」(33.5%的從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員提及此原因)。(表 2.2i)

2.18 The percentage of employees being part-time workers was highest among craft and related workers (8.5%), followed by workers in elementary occupations (7.2%). The corresponding percentage was lowest among managers and administrators (0.6%). (Table 2.2e)

Usual hours of work per week and length of service in the present job

2.19 Of those 122 000 part-time employees, about 25.9% usually worked at least 30 hours per week in their main employment (please see paragraphs 2.5 and 2.6 respectively for the definition of 'part-time employees' and 'main employment' for the purpose of this enquiry), and 14.4% had been working in their present job for five years and more. (Table 2.2f)

Mode of salary payment and monthly earnings from main employment

2.20 Some 53 000 (43.5%) part-time employees were daily-rated and 32 900 (26.9%) were monthly-rated. The median monthly earnings from main employment of the part-time employees was \$4,000. (Tables 2.2g and 2.2h)

Main reason for not working longer hours

2.21 The three most commonly cited reasons by the part-time employees for not working longer hours were, in descending order, 'custom of trade/norm of company' (20.7%), 'took care of housework' (19.3%) and 'could not find job of longer working hours' (18.8%). (Table 2.2i and Chart 2.2)

2.22 Analyzed by sex, the most commonly cited reason for male employees taking up part-time employment was 'custom of trade/norm of company' (cited by 35.1% of male part-time employees). Among the group of male employees who cited this reason, most (72.1%) were craft and related workers and workers in elementary occupations engaged in the construction sector. On the other hand, the most commonly cited reason for female part-time employees was 'took care of housework' (cited by 33.5% of female part-time employees). (Table 2.2i)

2.23 按年齡分析，在不同年齡組別內的從事部分時間制工作的僱員所提及沒有工作較長時數的最普遍原因各有不同。對於十五至三十九歲的僱員而言，最普遍提及的原因是「行業的傳統/公司的常規」，而四十歲及以上僱員的則為「料理家務」。 (表 2.2j)

尋找較長時數工作的期間

2.24 在 22 900 名因未能找到較長時數工作而從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，30.7% 曾尋找較長時數工作一年半及以上，27.5% 為時二至少於六個月，而 15.0% 則為時六至少於十二個月。他們尋找較長時數工作的期間中位數為二百一十日。在 10 100 名曾尋找較長時數工作至少一年的從事部分時間制工作僱員中，77.5% 為四十歲及以上人士，而 49.4% 具小學及以下程度。(表 2.3)

2.23 Analyzed by age, the most commonly cited reason by the part-time employees for not working longer hours varied in different age groups. The most commonly cited reason for those aged 15-39 was 'custom of trade/norm of company'; while that cited by those aged 40 and over was 'took care of housework'. (Table 2.2j)

Duration of seeking job of longer working hours

2.24 Among those 22 900 employees who worked part-time owing to the difficulty of finding job of longer working hours, 30.7% had sought job of longer working hours for 1.5 years and more, 27.5% for 2 to less than 6 months and 15.0% for 6 to less than 12 months. The median duration of seeking job of longer working hours was 210 days for these employees. Among the 10 100 part-time employees who had sought job of longer working hours for at least 1 year, 77.5% were aged 40 and over, and 49.4% were at primary education level and below. (Table 2.3)

表 2.1 從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.1 Part-time employees

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔所有僱員的 百分比 As a % of all employees	年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)
一九九四年十一月至一九九五年三月 November 1994 to March 1995	67.8	2.7	39
一九九七年十月至十二月 October to December 1997	82.0	2.8	40
一九九九年一月至二月 January to February 1999	116.2	4.1	40
二零零零年七月至九月* July to September 2000*	122.0	4.3	43

註釋：* 由於人口數字已於二零零零年八月改為以「居住人口」方法計算，有關從事部分時間制工作僱員的數字亦由此訪問期間起以「居住人口」為基礎。這些統計數字與過往載於本系列報告書內以「廣義時點」人口為基礎的從事部分時間制工作僱員的統計數字可作概括比較。

Note: * Consequential to the change-over to the 'resident population' approach for compiling population figures as from August 2000, statistics pertaining to the part-time employees are based on the 'resident population' starting from this enquiry period. These statistics are broadly comparable with those of earlier years published in the past issues of this series of report which pertain to the part-time employees based on the 'extended de facto' approach.

表 2.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2a Part-time employees by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
15 - 19	2.3	4.4	7.7	1.4	2.0	4.9	3.7	3.1	6.3	2.0
20 - 29	9.7	18.5	2.7	5.9	8.5	1.6	15.6	12.8	2.2	25.2
30 - 39	9.8	18.6	2.1	14.4	20.7	3.2	24.2	19.8	2.6	32.4
40 - 49	16.4	31.4	3.9	30.9	44.4	10.0	47.3	38.8	6.4	25.9
50 - 59	8.9	17.1	4.2	14.9	21.4	12.6	23.9	19.6	7.2	11.7
≥ 60	5.2	9.9	8.4	2.1	3.0	13.2	7.3	6.0	9.4	2.8
合計# Overall#	52.3	100.0 (42.9)	3.4	69.7	100.0 (57.1)	5.4	122.0	100.0 (100.0)	4.3	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	42			44			43			36

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性僱員為例，7.7%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

括號內的數字顯示在所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員中所佔的百分比。

Notes：* As a percentage of all employees in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees aged 15-19, 7.7% were part-time employees.

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

表 2.2b 按婚姻狀況及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2b Part-time employees by marital status and sex

婚姻狀況 Marital status	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
從未結婚 Never married	16.5	31.5	3.0	8.9	12.8	1.8	25.4	20.8	2.4	37.1
已婚 Married	34.7	66.4	3.5	53.6	76.9	7.4	88.3	72.4	5.2	59.9
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/ separated/ divorced	1.1	2.1	4.4	7.2	10.3	11.3	8.3	6.8	9.4	3.1
合計 Overall	52.3	100.0	3.4	69.7	100.0	5.4	122.0	100.0	4.3	100.0

註釋：* 在個別婚姻狀況及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從未結婚的男性僱員為例，3.0%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

Note：* As a percentage of all employees in the respective marital status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all never married male employees, 3.0% were part-time employees.

表 2.2c 按教育程度及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2c Part-time employees by educational attainment and sex

教育程度 Educational attainment	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
未受教育/ 幼稚園 No schooling/ kindergarten	3.3	6.3	19.3	4.0	5.8	14.6	7.3	6.0	16.4	1.3
小學 Primary	19.1	36.5	7.2	27.6	39.7	14.2	46.7	38.3	10.2	16.6
中學/預科 Secondary/ matriculation	25.2	48.1	2.9	30.1	43.2	4.1	55.2	45.3	3.4	57.6
專上教育 Tertiary										
- 非學位 non-degree	1.5	2.9	1.1	4.4	6.3	3.0	5.9	4.8	2.1	9.6
- 學位 degree	3.2	6.2	1.3	3.6	5.1	1.8	6.8	5.6	1.5	14.9
合計 Overall	52.3	100.0	3.4	69.7	100.0	5.4	122.0	100.0	4.3	100.0

註釋：* 在個別教育程度及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有未受教育或只達幼稚園程度的男性僱員為例，19.3%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

Note: * As a percentage of all employees in the respective educational attainment and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees with no schooling or at kindergarten level, 19.3% were part-time employees.

表 2.2d 按行業及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2d Part-time employees by industry and sex

行業 Industry	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
製造業 Manufacturing	2.8	5.4	1.6	7.6	11.0	6.6	10.5	8.6	3.6	10.2
建造業 Construction	28.4	54.4	11.3	1.7	2.5	9.1	30.2	24.7	11.1	9.8
批發、零售、 進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	6.4	12.3	1.7	26.8	38.5	6.1	33.2	27.2	4.0	29.2
運輸、倉庫及 通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	7.0	13.4	3.2	5.1	7.4	7.4	12.2	10.0	4.3	10.3
金融、保險、 地產及商用 服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2.1	4.1	0.8	2.9	4.2	1.6	5.0	4.1	1.2	14.8
社區、社會及 個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	5.2	10.0	2.1	25.3	36.3	5.4	30.5	25.0	4.2	25.1
其他 Others	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	8.2	0.4	0.3	2.4	0.7
合計 Overall	52.3	100.0	3.4	69.7	100.0	5.4	122.0	100.0	4.3	100.0

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

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

表 2.2e 按職業及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2e Part-time employees by occupation and sex

職業 Occupation	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	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*	
經理及行政級 人員 Managers and administrators	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	5.3
專業及輔助 專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	4.2	8.1	1.1	6.5	9.3	2.5	10.7	8.8	1.6	22.0
文員 Clerks	0.9	1.8	0.6	12.6	18.1	3.1	13.5	11.1	2.4	20.5
服務工作及商店 銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	5.4	10.3	2.5	15.3	22.0	8.9	20.7	17.0	5.3	14.3
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	23.5	45.0	8.5	0.8	1.1	8.2	24.3	19.9	8.5	10.4
機台及機器操作 員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.5	8.7	2.8	4.9	7.1	11.8	9.5	7.8	4.6	7.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	13.1	25.1	5.6	29.2	41.9	8.3	42.3	34.7	7.2	20.3
其他 Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
合計 Overall	52.3	100.0	3.4	69.7	100.0	5.4	122.0	100.0	4.3	100.0

註釋：* 在個別職業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有男性工藝及有關人員為例，8.5%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

Note: * As a percentage of all employees in the respective occupation and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees working as craft and related workers, 8.5% were part-time employees.

表 2.2f 按每周通常工作時數及在現職的服務年期劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2f Part-time employees by usual hours of work per week and length of service in the present job

每周通常工作時數 Usual hours of work per week	在現職的服務年期 Length of service in the present job									
	少於四周 < 4 weeks		四周至 少於一年 4 weeks - < 1 year		一至少於五年 1 - < 5 years		五年及以上 ≥ 5 years		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 18	7.1	5.8	5.6	4.6	10.7	8.8	3.0	2.5	26.5	21.7
18 - < 30	22.1	18.1	14.3	11.7	18.1	14.8	9.4	7.7	63.9	52.4
≥ 30*	12.5	10.3	7.2	5.9	6.7	5.5	5.2	4.2	31.6	25.9
總計 Total	41.8	34.2	27.1	22.2	35.5	29.1	17.6	14.4	122.0	100.0

註釋：* 只計在統計時所從事的主業每周有固定工作日數的從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

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

表 2.2g 按薪金基制劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2g Part-time employees by mode of salary payment

薪金基制 Mode of salary payment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
月薪 Monthly-rated	32.9	26.9
日薪 Daily-rated	53.0	43.5
時薪 Hourly-rated	30.2	24.8
件工 Piece-rated	5.9	4.8
總計 Total	122.0	100.0

表 2.2h 按每月主業收入劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.2h Part-time employees by monthly earnings from main employment

每月主業收入(港元) Monthly earnings from main employment (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 2,000	14.3	11.7
2,000 - 3,999	44.0	36.1
4,000 - 5,999	21.9	18.0
≥ 6,000	41.7	34.2
總計 Total	122.0	100.0
每月主業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly earnings from main employment (HK\$)	4,000	

註釋：在界定某人是否為從事部分時間制工作的僱員時，只考慮他/她在統計時從事的主業。因此，在分析其每月收入時，亦只包括其主業的每月收入。

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

表 2.2i 按沒有工作較長時數的主要原因及性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
 Table 2.2i Part-time employees by main reason for not working longer hours and sex

沒有工作較長時數的主要原因 Main reason for not working longer hours	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
行業的傳統/公司的常規 Custom of trade/norm of company	18.4	35.1	6.9	9.9	25.2	20.7
料理家務 Took care of housework	0.2	0.4	23.4	33.5	23.6	19.3
未能找到較長時數的工作 Could not find job of longer working hours	10.0	19.1	13.0	18.6	22.9	18.8
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	14.1	26.9	5.5	7.9	19.6	16.1
在家照顧兒童 Took care of children at home	0.2	0.4	12.2	17.5	12.4	10.2
健康問題/年老 Health problem/old age	3.7	7.1	2.4	3.5	6.1	5.0
求學 Educational pursuit	1.9	3.5	0.5	0.7	2.3	1.9
其他 Others	3.9	7.5	5.8	8.3	9.8	8.0
總計 Total	52.3	100.0	69.7	100.0	122.0	100.0

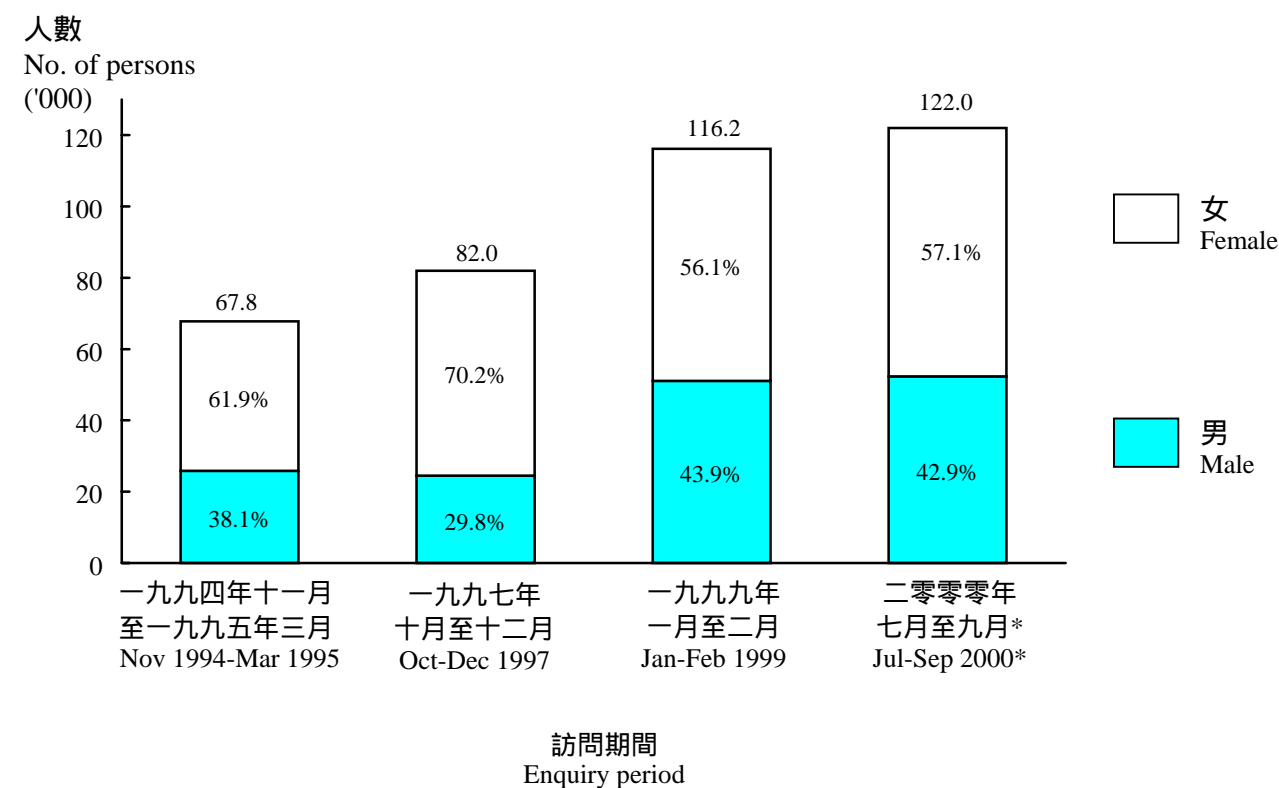
表 2.2j 按沒有工作較長時數的主要原因及年齡劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
 Table 2.2j Part-time employees by main reason for not working longer hours and age

	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		≥ 50	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
沒有工作較長時數的主要原因 Main reason for not working longer hours								
行業的傳統/公司的常規 Custom of trade/norm of company	5.9	30.6	5.8	23.8	8.8	18.6	4.7	15.1
料理家務 Took care of housework	0.5	2.7	4.3	18.0	11.4	24.0	7.3	23.6
未能找到較長時數的工作 Could not find job of longer working hours	4.6	23.7	2.2	9.0	11.1	23.4	5.1	16.4
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	3.0	15.3	3.6	14.8	7.3	15.4	5.8	18.5
在家照顧兒童 Took care of children at home	0.9	4.5	5.3	22.1	5.6	11.9	0.6	1.8
健康問題/年老 Health problem/old age	0.3	1.8	0.6	2.5	0.8	1.7	4.4	14.2
求學 Educational pursuit	2.3	12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
其他 Others	1.8	9.4	2.4	9.8	2.3	4.9	3.2	10.4
總計 Total	19.3	100.0	24.2	100.0	47.3	100.0	31.1	100.0

表 2.3 按尋找較長時數工作的期間劃分的未能找到較長時數工作的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目
Table 2.3 Part-time employees who could not find job of longer working hours by duration of seeking job of longer working hours

尋找較長時數工作的期間 Duration of seeking job of longer working hours	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
少於兩個月 < 2 months	3.1	13.6
二至少於六個月 2 - < 6 months	6.3	27.5
六至少於十二個月 6 - < 12 months	3.4	15.0
一至少於一年半 1 - < 1.5 years	3.0	13.2
一年半及以上 ≥ 1.5 years	7.0	30.7
總計 Total	22.9	100.0
尋找較長時數工作的期間中位數(日) Median duration of seeking job of longer working hours (days)		210

圖 2.1 按性別劃分的從事部分時間制工作的僱員數目及其性別比率與年齡中位數
Chart 2.1 Number of part-time employees by sex, sex ratio and median age

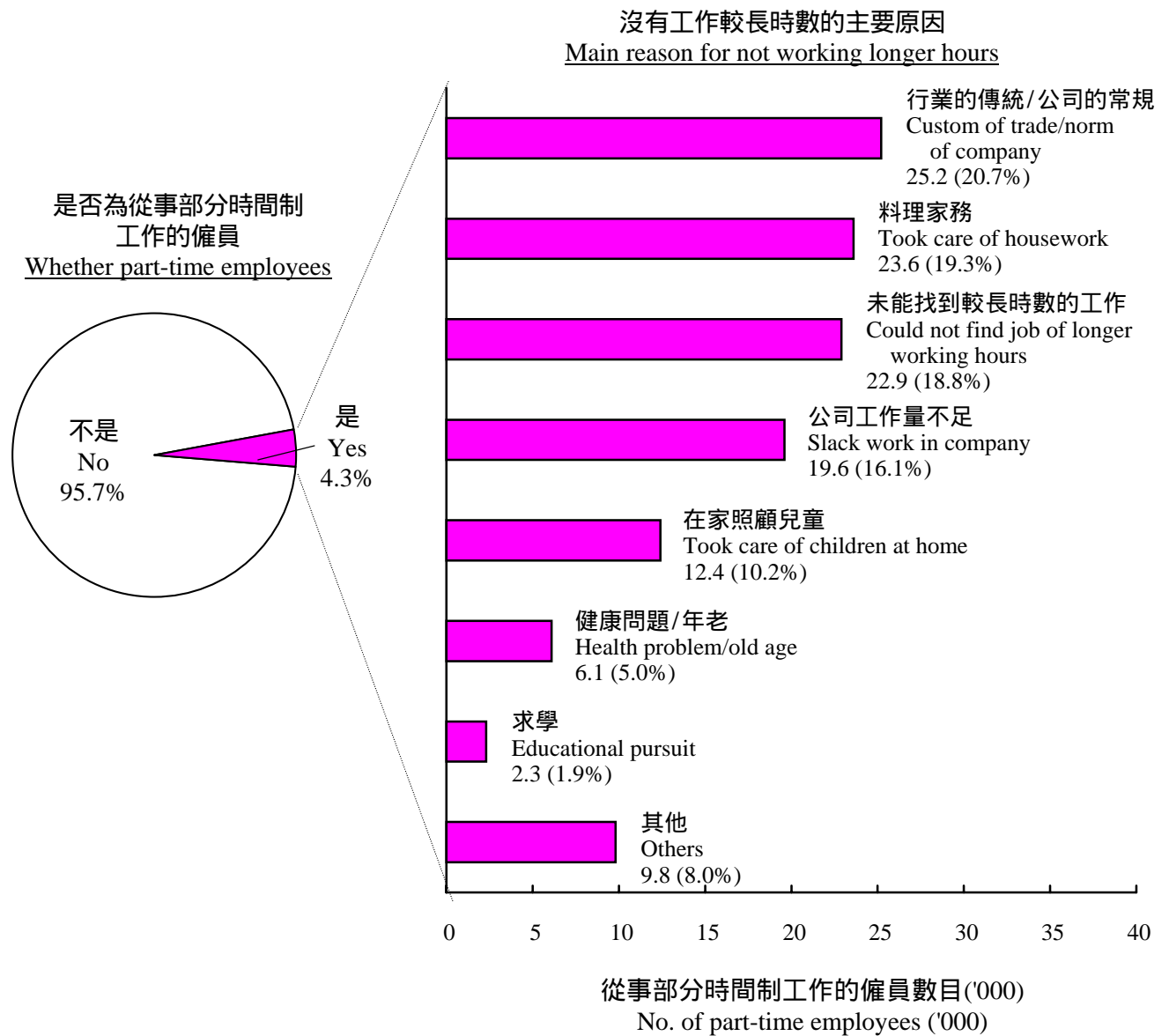


性別比率(男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比例) Sex ratio (number of males per 1 000 females)	616	425	783	751
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	39	40	40	43

註釋：* 由於人口數字已於二零零零年八月改為以「居住人口」方法計算，有關從事部分時間制工作僱員的數字亦由此訪問期間起以「居住人口」為基礎。這些統計數字與過往載於本系列報告書內以「廣義時點」人口為基礎的從事部分時間制工作僱員的統計數字可作概括比較。

Note: * Consequential to the change-over to the 'resident population' approach for compiling population figures as from August 2000, statistics pertaining to the part-time employees are based on the 'resident population' starting from this enquiry period. These statistics are broadly comparable with those of earlier years published in the past issues of this series of report which pertain to the part-time employees based on the 'extended de facto' approach.

圖 2.2 按是否為從事部分時間制工作的僱員及沒有工作較長時數的主要原因劃分的僱員百分比分布
 Chart 2.2 Percentage distribution of employees by whether part-time employees and main reason for not working longer hours



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員中所佔的百分比。

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

3 長者及中年人的生活、健康及經濟狀況

Socio-demographic, health and economic profiles of elderly people and soon-to-be old people

引言

3.1 政府統計處在二零零零年七月至九月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項專題訪問，以了解長者及中年人的生活、健康及經濟狀況。

3.2 在經科學方法抽選的住戶樣本內，約 4 047 名長者及中年人接受了訪問，回應率為 75%。統計員詢問他們有關以下各方面的問題：

- (a) 社會及經濟特徵；
- (b) 健康狀況；及
- (c) 財務狀況。

3.3 根據從受訪住戶所搜集得的資料，可推論全香港的長者及中年人的有關情況。

統計調查的涵蓋範圍

3.4 是項專題訪問的對象為陸上非住院人口。在統計期間正住在醫院及安老院的人士並不包括在統計範圍內。

3.5 衛生福利局於二零零一年三月至五月期間，進行一項關於居住在護理院舍的長者的統計調查。該統計調查的主要目的是搜集有關該些長者的自我照顧能力、認知能力衰退程度及護理需要等資料。

概念及定義

3.6 在是項專題訪問中，「長者」是指六十歲及以上的人士；而「中年人」則是指四十五至五十九歲的人士。

INTRODUCTION

3.1 An enquiry was conducted via the General Household Survey from July to September 2000 to study the socio-demographic, health and economic profiles of the elderly people and soon-to-be old people.

3.2 Some 4 047 elderly people and soon-to-be old people within a scientifically selected sample of households were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 75%. They were asked a series of questions pertaining to the following aspects :

- (a) socio-economic characteristics;
- (b) health condition; and
- (c) financial disposition.

3.3 Based on information collected from the interviewed households, the situation related to all elderly people and soon-to-be old people in Hong Kong can be inferred.

SURVEY COVERAGE

3.4 The present enquiry covers the land-based non-institutional population. Persons who were staying in hospitals and elderly care homes at the time of enumeration were not included.

3.5 The Health and Welfare Bureau is conducting a survey on the elderly persons living in residential care homes from March to May 2001. The survey aims to collect information on the ability to perform activities of daily living, cognitive impairment and care needs of those elderly persons.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3.6 In the present enquiry, 'elderly people' referred to those aged 60 and over whereas 'soon-to-be old people' referred to those aged 45-59.

3.7 在評估長者的健康狀況時，是項專題訪問採用了以下的方法：

(a) 認知能力衰退程度

3.8 長者被問及一份簡短精神狀況問卷，根據他們所得的分數，可將他們的認知能力分為四個級別（分為一至四級）。

3.7 In assessing the health condition of the elderly people in the enquiry, the following methods were used :

(a) Cognitive impairment

3.8 Elderly people were asked to answer the Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire (SPMSQ) and the scores obtained were used as a basis for classifying their cognitive condition into four levels (from level 1 to level 4).

長者的認知能力衰退程度的級別
Cognitive Impairment Level of Elderly People

認知能力衰退程度 Cognitive impairment	簡短精神狀況問卷得分* Scores* obtained in the Short Portable Mental Status Questionnaire (SPMSQ)	精神狀況 Mental condition
第一級 Level 1	≥ 8	精神沒有衰退 No mental impairment
第二級 Level 2	6 - 7	有時思想混亂 Sometimes confused
第三級 Level 3	4 - 5	經長期診斷證實患有精神病；或經常思想混亂但不會對他人造成滋擾 Long standing diagnosis of psychiatric illness; or always confused but not disruptive to others
第四級 Level 4	< 4	經常思想混亂並會對他人造成滋擾 Always confused and disruptive to others

註釋：* 於簡短精神狀況問卷中每答對一條得一分。未受教育的長者會被多加一分。

Note: * One mark was awarded to each correct answer in the SPMSQ. Elderly people who had no schooling were given one additional score.

(b) 活動能力衰退程度

3.9 對於長者的自我照顧能力的評估，乃根據其未能獨立完成的自我照顧活動的數目來釐定，並將其活動能力分為四個級別（分為一至四級）。

(b) Physical impairment

3.9 The ability of elderly people in performing activities of daily living (ADL) was assessed by counting the number of ADL which they could not perform independently and classifying their physical condition into four levels (from level 1 to level 4).

長者的活動能力衰退程度的級別
Physical Impairment Level of Elderly People

活動能力衰退程度 Physical impairment	未能獨立完成的自我照顧活動數目 Number of ADL that could not be performed independently
第一級 Level 1	0
第二級 Level 2	1 - 2
第三級 Level 3	3 - 4
第四級 Level 4	5 - 6

(c) 綜合衰退程度

3.10 綜合了長者的認知及活動能力情況，可將他們的綜合衰退程度分為七個級別（分別為零、一、二、三、四、五甲及五乙級）。一名長者的綜合衰退級別愈高，表示他/她愈需要依靠他人的協助來完成日常活動。第零級則代表長者的認知及活動能力沒有出現衰退情況。

(c) Combined impairment

3.10 Combining the cognitive and the physical conditions of the elderly people, their combined impairment was classified into seven levels (i.e. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5a and 5b). A higher impairment level implied a stronger need of an elderly person for assistance to perform daily activities. Level 0 would mean that the elderly person did not have cognitive and physical impairment.

長者的綜合衰退程度的級別
Combined Impairment Level of Elderly People

綜合衰退程度 Combined impairment	認知能力衰退程度 Cognitive impairment	活動能力衰退程度 Physical impairment
第零級 Level 0	第一級 Level 1	第一級 Level 1
第一級 Level 1	第二級 Level 2	第一級 Level 1
第二級 Level 2	第一至二級 Level 1 to 2	第二級 Level 2
第三級 Level 3	第三級 Level 3	第一至二級 Level 1 to 2
第四級 Level 4	第一至三級 Level 1 to 3	第三級 Level 3
第五甲級 Level 5a	第一至四級 Level 1 to 4	第四級 Level 4
	第四級 Level 4	第二至四級 Level 2 to 4
第五乙級 Level 5b	第四級 Level 4	第一級 Level 1

(d) 接受照顧程度

3.11 若長者正接受其家庭成員、朋友、鄰居或家庭傭工的照顧，該長者則被視作有接受非正式的照顧服務。按照顧者的就業身分及居

(d) Level of care

3.11 Elderly people were considered as having informal care if they received care from their family members, friends, neighbours, or

住安排，可將表示需要他人協助日常生活的長者所得到的非正式照顧分級(分為一至五級)級別愈高表示長者所獲得的照顧服務(以非正式照顧服務而言)愈少。

domestic helpers. The level of informal care received by those elderly people who indicated that they needed assistance from others in their daily living was classified into five levels in accordance with the employment status and living arrangements of the caregivers (from level 1 to level 5). A higher care level implied that less care (in terms of informal care) was received.

長者的接受照顧程度
Level of Care of Elderly People

接受照顧程度 Level of care	闡析 Description	
第一級 Level 1	提供非正式照顧服務予長者的照顧者與長者同住，而且沒有就業。	Elderly person receiving informal care from a caregiver who was not an employed person and was living with him/her.
第二級 Level 2	與第一級同，但照顧者有一份部分時間制工作。	Same as level 1 except that the caregiver had a part-time job.
第三級 Level 3	與第一級同，但照顧者有一份全職工作。	Same as level 1 except that the caregiver had a full-time job.
第四級 Level 4	提供非正式照顧服務予長者的照顧者並非與長者同住，或長者乃非獨居而沒有接受非正式照顧服務。	Elderly person receiving informal care from a caregiver who was not living with him/her, or elderly person who was not receiving any informal care but was not living alone.
第五級 Level 5	獨居長者而沒有接受非正式照顧服務。	Elderly person who was not receiving any informal care and was living alone.

專題訪問的主要結果

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

甲. 對長者的分析

A. Analysis on Elderly People

(a) 長者的社會及經濟特徵

(a) Socio-economic characteristics of elderly people

年齡及性別

Age and sex

3.12 在統計期間，扣除住在各類院舍的長者，估計全港共有 970 300 名六十歲及以上的長者，佔全港人口的14.5%。在該 970 300 名長者中，26.5%年齡介乎六十至六十四歲，26.3%介乎六十五至六十九歲，20.7%介乎七十至七十

3.12 At the time of enumeration, it was estimated that there were 970 300 elderly people aged 60 and over in Hong Kong (excluding those living in various types of institutions), constituting 14.5% of the population of Hong Kong. Of

四歲及26.4%在七十五歲及以上。 (表 3.1)

those 970 300 elderly people, 26.5% were aged 60-64, 26.3% aged 65-69, 20.7% aged 70-74 and 26.4% aged 75 and over. (Table 3.1)

3.13 按性別分析，女性長者所佔的比例(51.9%)稍高於男性長者(48.1%)。 (表 3.1)

3.13 Analyzed by sex, the proportion of female elderly people (51.9%) was slightly higher than their male counterparts (48.1%). (Table 3.1)

婚姻狀況

Marital status

3.14 約三分之二(67.2%)的長者已婚。另外，3.8%從未結婚及27.1%喪偶。 (表 3.3a)

3.14 About two-thirds (67.2%) of the elderly people were married. Another 3.8% were never married and 27.1% were widowed. (Table 3.3a)

居於香港的子女數目

Number of children in Hong Kong

3.15 大部分(87.6%)的長者有子女居於香港。37.1%有一或兩名子女在港，31.4%有三或四名及19.2%有五名或以上。約12.4%的長者沒有子女在港。 (表 3.3b)

3.15 Most (87.6%) of the elderly people had children in Hong Kong, with 37.1% having one or two children in Hong Kong, 31.4% three or four and 19.2% five or more. Some 12.4% had none. (Table 3.3b)

教育程度

Educational attainment

3.16 在該 970 300 名長者中，約 38.3%具小學教育程度，而40.4%則具幼稚園及以下教育程度。只有 4.1%具專上教育程度及17.2%具中學/預科教育程度。 (表 3.3c)

3.16 Some 38.3% of those 970 300 elderly people had primary education while 40.4% had kindergarten education and below. Only 4.1% had tertiary education and 17.2% had secondary / matriculation education. (Table 3.3c)

經濟活動身分

Activity status

3.17 按經濟活動身分分析，68.2%的長者已退休，而13.4%則仍然從事經濟活動 (表 3.3d)

3.17 Analyzed by activity status, 68.2% of the elderly people were retired and 13.4% were still economically active. (Table 3.3d)

(b) 長者的住戶特徵

(b) Household characteristics of elderly people

住戶結構

Household composition

3.18 在該 970 300 名長者中，43.2%與配偶及子女同住，而41.8%則與配偶或子女同住。約十分之一(10.2%)的長者獨居及4.9%與配偶及子女以外的人士同住。 (表 3.3e)

3.18 Among those 970 300 elderly people, 43.2% were living with spouse and children while 41.8% were living with either spouse or children. About one-tenth (10.2%) were living alone while 4.9% were living with persons other than spouse and children. (Table 3.3e)

房屋類別

Type of housing

3.19 約50.7%的長者居住在公營租住房屋，而34.1%則居住在私人永久性房屋。(表3.3f)

3.19 Some 50.7% of the elderly people resided in public rental housing and 34.1% resided in private permanent housing. (Table 3.3f)

居處租住權

Tenure of accommodation

3.20 在該970 300名長者中，55.7%居住在租住單位，而39.8%則居住在自置單位。另外，有小部分(4.4%)居住在免租單位。(表3.3g)

3.20 Of those 970 300 elderly people, 55.7% were tenants and 39.8% were owner-occupiers. A small proportion of them were living in accommodation that was rent-free (4.4%). (Table 3.3g)

(c) 長者的健康狀況

(c) Health condition of elderly people

認知能力衰退程度

Level of cognitive impairment

3.21 在該970 300名長者中，大部分(88.9%)沒有認知能力衰退的情況(即第一級)；而7.3%的衰退程度達第二級(即有時思想混亂)，1.8%達第三級(即經常思想混亂但不會對他人造成滋擾)及2.0%達第四級(即經常思想混亂並會對他人造成滋擾)。(表3.4a)

3.21 The majority (88.9%) of the 970 300 elderly people did not have cognitive impairment (i.e. level 1) while 7.3% were at level 2 (i.e. sometimes confused), 1.8%, level 3 (i.e. always confused but not disruptive to others) and 2.0%, level 4 (i.e. always confused and disruptive to others). (Table 3.4a)

3.22 雖然整體上只有11.1%的長者出現不同程度的認知能力衰退的情況(第二至四級)，但在七十五歲及以上的長者中，則有較大比例出現認知能力衰退的情況(22.6%)。(表3.4a)

3.22 While overall speaking only 11.1% of the elderly people had different degrees of cognitive impairment (levels 2-4), the proportion of persons having cognitive impairment was much higher among those aged 75 and over (22.6%). (Table 3.4a)

活動能力衰退程度

Level of physical impairment

3.23 在該970 300名長者中，大多數(97.1%)沒有活動能力衰退的情況(即第一級)；而1.8%的活動能力衰退程度達第二級，另少於1%分別達第三級及第四級。(表3.4b)

3.23 Most (97.1%) of the 970 300 elderly people did not have physical impairment (i.e. level 1) while 1.8% were at impairment level 2, and less than 1% at levels 3 and 4 respectively. (Table 3.4b)

3.24 雖然整體上只有2.9%的長者出現活動能力衰退的情況，但在七十五歲及以上的長者中，則有較大比例出現活動能力衰退的情況(8.0%)。(表3.4b)

3.24 While overall speaking only 2.9% of the elderly people had physical impairment, the proportion of persons having physical impairment was much higher among those aged 75 and over (8.0%). (Table 3.4b)

綜合衰退程度

3.25 在該 970 300 名長者中,大部分(87.5%)沒有認知及活動能力衰退的情況(即第 0 級);而 6.9%的綜合衰退程度達第一級,達第二級或以上者分別只各佔少於 1-2%。(表 3.4c)

3.26 雖然整體上只有 12.4%的長者有認知或活動能力衰退的情況(或兩者皆有),但在七十五歲及以上的長者中,相應的百分比則高很多(25.9%)。(表 3.4c)

接受照顧程度

3.27 在該 970 300 名長者中,約 93.0%表示他們在日常生活中不需要別人協助,而 3.3%所接受的照顧程度屬於第一級(即照顧者非從事經濟活動及與長者同住),達第二級或以上者分別只各佔少於 1-2%。(表 3.4d)

自我評估的健康狀況

3.28 在該 970 300 名長者中,42.8%認為自己的健康狀況好或非常好,23.0%認為自己的健康情況不佳(不好或非常不好)。約 34.2%的長者則認為自己的健康狀況乃屬一般。(表 3.4e)

是否患有長期疾病

3.29 約 696 900 名長者(佔所有長者的 71.8%)表示患有長期疾病(包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病)。30.1%的長者患有一種長期疾病;20.0%有二種;11.8%有三種及 9.9%有四種及以上。(表 3.4f)

長期疾病的類別

3.30 在該 696 900 名患有長期疾病的長者中,47.2%患有高血壓;40.6%有關節炎;23.9%有眼疾;20.9%有糖尿病;17.9%有膽固醇過高;15.9%有心臟病;10.6%有氣管炎及10.1%有胃病。(表 3.5)

Combined impairment level

3.25 The majority (87.5%) of the 970 300 elderly people did not have cognitive and physical impairment (i.e. level 0) while 6.9% were at impairment level 1. Less than 1-2% each were at level 2 or higher respectively. (Table 3.4c)

3.26 While overall speaking only 12.4% of the elderly people were cognitively or physically impaired (or both), the corresponding proportion was much higher for those aged 75 and over (25.9%). (Table 3.4c)

Level of care

3.27 Some 93.0% of the 970 300 elderly people said that they did not need assistance from others in their daily living while 3.3% were at care level 1 (i.e. an economically inactive caregiver lived with the elderly person). Less than 1-2% each were at level 2 or higher respectively. (Table 3.4d)

Self-perceived health condition

3.28 Of those 970 300 elderly people, 42.8% considered their health condition good or very good while 23.0% considered their health condition not very good or not good at all. Some 34.2% gave an average rating. (Table 3.4e)

Whether had chronic diseases

3.29 Some 696 900 elderly people (71.8% of all elderly people) reported to have chronic diseases (including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment). 30.1% of the elderly people had one kind of chronic disease; 20.0% had two; 11.8% had three and 9.9% had four and more. (Table 3.4f)

Type of chronic diseases

3.30 Some 47.2% of the 696 900 elderly people who had chronic diseases suffered from hypertension; 40.6% had arthritis; 23.9% had eye diseases; 20.9% had diabetes; 17.9% had high cholesterol; 15.9% had heart diseases; 10.6% had tracheitis; and 10.1% had gastric diseases. (Table 3.5)

在統計前三個月內曾否就醫

Whether had doctor consultation during the three months before enumeration

3.31 估計有 609 800 名長者在統計前三個月內曾就醫(身體檢查除外)，佔所有長者的 62.9%。(表 3.4g)

3.31 It was estimated that 609 800 elderly people had consulted doctors (excluding medical check-up) during the three months before enumeration, accounting for 62.9% of all elderly people. (Table 3.4g)

診症醫生類別

Type of doctor consulted

3.32 在統計前三個月內曾就醫的長者中，最普遍的診症醫生類別為政府醫生(70.3%)，其次是私家醫生(41.3%)及中醫(10.4%)。(表 3.4g)

3.32 For those who had consulted doctors during the three months before enumeration, Government practitioners (70.3%) was the most common type of doctor consulted, followed by private practitioners (41.3%) and Chinese medicine practitioners (10.4%). (Table 3.4g)

(d) 長者的財務狀況

(d) Financial disposition of elderly people

是否需要支付自己每月開支/每月支出總額

Whether had to pay for their own monthly expenses / amount of monthly expenditure paid

3.33 約 927 800 名長者(佔所有長者的 95.6%)需要每月支付自己的一項或以上的支出項目。他們當中，30.8%每月支付少於\$1,000；23.0%支付 \$1,000-\$1,999；18.3%支付 \$2,000-\$2,999；17.4%支付 \$3,000-\$4,999 及 10.4%支付\$5,000 及以上。該些長者的每月支出總額中位數為\$1,700。(表 3.4h)

3.33 Some 927 800 elderly people (95.6% of all elderly people) had to pay for their own monthly expenses on one or more expenditure items. Among them, 30.8% paid less than \$1,000 a month; 23.0% paid \$1,000-\$1,999; 18.3% paid \$2,000-\$2,999; 17.4% paid \$3,000-\$4,999; and 10.4% paid \$5,000 and over. The median monthly expenditure for those elderly persons was \$1,700. (Table 3.4h)

支出項目

Item of expenditure

3.34 在該 927 800 名需要支付自己每月開支的長者中，約67.1%需要支付其「膳食費用」；66.4%支付「交通費用」；38.3%支付「水、電、煤氣及電話費」及 36.5%支付「住屋費用」。(表 3.6)

3.34 Of those 927 800 elderly people who had to pay for their own monthly expenses, some 67.1% had to pay for their expenses on “food”; 66.4% on “transportation”; 38.3% on “water, electricity, gas and telephone charges”; and 36.5% on “accommodation”. (Table 3.6)

有否個人每月入息/個人每月入息總額

Whether had monthly personal income / amount of monthly personal income

3.35 大多數(99.6%)的長者皆有來自不同來源的個人入息。他們當中，17.0%的個人每月入息少於\$1,000；20.9%有\$1,000-\$1,999；19.6%有 \$2,000-\$2,999；21.5%有 \$3,000-\$4,999 及 21.0%有\$5,000 及以上。該些長者的個人每月入

3.35 Most (99.6%) of the elderly people had personal income from various sources. Among them, 17.0% had a personal income of less than \$1,000 a month; 20.9% had \$1,000-\$1,999; 19.6% had \$2,000-\$2,999; 21.5% had \$3,000-\$4,999; and 21.0% had \$5,000 and over. The median

息中位數為\$2,600。 (表 3.4i)

monthly personal income for those elderly people was \$2,600. (Table 3.4i)

個人每月入息來源

Source of monthly personal income

3.36 在該 966 600 名有個人每月入息的長者中，89.0%有「儲蓄/定期存款利息或股息」；58.4%有「子女給予的生活費」；51.6%有「高齡津貼」；12.5%有「薪金」及12.0%有「綜合社會保障援助金(綜援金)」。(表 3.7)

3.36 For those 966 600 elderly people who had monthly personal income, 89.0% had “interest from savings / fixed deposits or dividends from stocks”; 58.4% had “financial support from children”; 51.6% had “Old Age Allowance”; 12.5% had “salary”; and 12.0% had “Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)”. (Table 3.7)

所擁有資產類別

Type of assets owned

3.37 大多數(96.4%)的長者擁有「現金/儲蓄或定期存款」；24.1%擁有「自住物業」；4.4%擁有「股票/債券/基金」及 2.3%擁有「非自住物業」(例如：舖位及出租住宅單位)。只有2.8%的長者表示他們沒擁有任何資產。(表 3.4j)

3.37 Most (96.4%) of the elderly people had “cash / savings or fixed deposits”; 24.1% had “self-occupied properties”; 4.4% had “stocks / bonds / investment funds” and 2.3% had “non-self-occupied properties” (e.g. shops and rented housing units). Only 2.8% of the elderly people claimed that they had no assets. (Table 3.4j)

有否退休保障/退休保障類別

Whether had retirement protection / type of retirement protection

3.38 約 162 200 名長者 (佔所有長者的 16.7%)享有現職及/或前僱主為他們提供的退休保障。(表 3.4k)

3.38 Some 162 200 elderly people (16.7% of all elderly people) had retirement protection provided by their present and / or previous employers. (Table 3.4k)

3.39 僱主提供的最普遍的退休保障為「退休金」(佔有退休保障的長者中的 45.9%)。其次為「每月長俸」(26.9%)、「公積金」(23.3%)及「一筆過長俸」(18.8%)。(表 3.4k)

3.39 “Retirement fund” (45.9% of those elderly people who had retirement protection) was the most common type of retirement protection provided by employers, followed by “monthly pension” (26.9%), “provident fund” (23.3%) and “lump sum pension” (18.8%). (Table 3.4k)

為日後的經濟需要而作出的安排

Type of arrangement made for future financial need

3.40 在該 970 300 名長者中，「儲蓄」(20.8%)及「養育子女」(16.1%)是他們為日後的經濟需要而作出的兩項最普遍提及的安排。其他較少提及的安排包括「投資」(2.4%)及「在有提供退休保障的公司工作」(1.3%)。然而，超過三分之二(69.9%)的長者沒有為日後的經濟需要作出任何安排。(表 3.4l)

3.40 Of those 970 300 elderly people, “saving money” (20.8%) and “fostering children” (16.1%) were the two most commonly cited types of arrangement made for their future financial need. Other less common types of arrangement cited included “investment” (2.4%) and “working in companies which provided retirement protection” (1.3%). However, over two-thirds (69.9%) of the elderly people did not make any arrangement for their future financial need. (Table 3.4l)

*退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源**Financial means to maintain daily living after retirement*

3.41 在 129 800 名仍在從事經濟活動的長者中，最普遍提及的退休後維持其日常生活的經濟來源為「子女供養」(53.5%)。其次為「儲蓄及利息」(51.0%)及「政府福利金」(34.1%)。相對地較小比例(10.0%)的長者表示會依靠「公積金/退休金」。 (表 3.8)

3.41 For those 129 800 elderly people who were still economically active, the most commonly cited financial means to maintain their daily living after retirement was “financial support from children” (53.5%), followed by “savings and interest” (51.0%) and “welfare fund provided by the Government” (34.1%). A comparatively smaller proportion (10.0%) of the elderly people indicated that they would rely on “provident fund / retirement fund”. (Table 3.8)

(e) 長者的日常活動

(e) Daily activities of elderly people

*在日常生活會參與的活動類別**Type of activities engaged in daily living*

3.42 在各項日常活動中，「收看电视節目/收聽電台節目」為長者最常提及會參與的活動(98.3%)。其他較多人提及的活動包括「外出飲茶/咖啡」(77.8%)，「料理家務、購買食物及雜物」(74.2%)，「晨運」(70.3%)，「與親戚/朋友聊天」(69.5%)，「午睡」(67.8%)，「閱讀報章/書本/雜誌」(64.1%)及「外出逛逛」(61.8%)。 (表 3.4m)

3.42 Among various types of daily activities, “watching television / listening to radio” was the most commonly cited activity engaged by the elderly people (98.3%). The other commonly cited activities were “going out for tea / coffee” (77.8%), “housekeeping, buying food and groceries” (74.2%), “doing morning exercises” (70.3%), “chatting with relatives / friends” (69.5%), “taking a nap” (67.8%), “reading newspapers / books / magazines” (64.1%) and “going out for a walk” (61.8%). (Table 3.4m)

乙. 對中年人的分析**B. Analysis on Soon-to-be Old People**

(a) 中年人的社會及經濟特徵

(a) Socio-economic characteristics of soon-to-be old people

*年齡及性別**Age and sex*

3.43 在統計期間，估計全港共有 1 209 000 名四十五至五十九歲的中年人，佔全港人口的 18.0%。在該 1 209 000 名中年人中，44.4% 年齡介乎四十五至四十九歲，33.5% 介乎五十至五十四歲及 22.0% 介乎五十五至五十九歲。 (表 3.2)

3.43 At the time of enumeration, it was estimated that there were 1 209 000 soon-to-be old people (i.e. those aged 45-59) in Hong Kong, constituting 18.0% of the population of Hong Kong. Of those 1 209 000 soon-to-be old people, 44.4% were aged 45-49, 33.5% aged 50-54 and 22.0% aged 55-59. (Table 3.2)

3.44 按性別分析，男性中年人所佔的比例(50.7%)稍高於女性(49.3%)。 (表 3.2)

3.44 Analyzed by sex, the proportion of male soon-to-be old people (50.7%) was slightly higher than their female counterparts (49.3%). (Table 3.2)

婚姻狀況

3.45 大部分(87.9%)的中年人均已婚。另外，4.1%從未結婚及3.4%喪偶。(表 3.3a)

Marital status

3.45 The majority (87.9%) of the soon-to-be old people were married. Another 4.1% were never married and 3.4% were widowed. (Table 3.3a)

居於香港的子女數目

3.46 大部分(87.8%)的中年人有子女居於香港，18.8%有一名子女在港，36.3%有兩名，20.0%有三名及12.6%有四名或以上。約12.2%的中年人沒有子女在港。(表 3.3b)

Number of children in Hong Kong

3.46 Most (87.8%) of the soon-to-be old people had children in Hong Kong, with 18.8% having one child, 36.3% two, 20.0% three and 12.6% four or more. Some 12.2% had none. (Table 3.3b)

教育程度

3.47 在該1 209 000名中年人中，約42.7%具小學教育程度。另外，42.8%具中學/預科教育程度及7.4%具專上教育程度。(表 3.3c)

Educational attainment

3.47 Some 42.7% of those 1 209 000 soon-to-be old people had primary education. Another 42.8% had secondary / matriculation education and 7.4% had tertiary education. (Table 3.3c)

經濟活動身分

3.48 按經濟活動身分分析，69.9%的中年人為從事經濟活動人士。約30.1%為非從事經濟活動人士，包括19.7%為料理家務者及7.1%為退休人士。(表 3.3d)

Activity status

3.48 Analyzed by activity status, 69.9% of the soon-to-be old people were economically active. Some 30.1% were economically inactive, with 19.7% being homemakers and 7.1%, retired persons. (Table 3.3d)

(b) 中年人的住戶特徵

(b) Household characteristics of soon-to-be old people

住戶結構

3.49 在該1 209 000名中年人中，大部分(73.8%)與配偶及子女同住，而18.5%則與配偶或子女同住。只有小部分為獨居人士(3.7%)或與配偶及子女以外的人士同住(4.0%)。(表 3.3e)

Household composition

3.49 The majority (73.8%) of the 1 209 000 soon-to-be old people were living with spouse and children while 18.5% were living with either spouse or children. A small proportion of them were living alone (3.7%) or living with persons other than spouse and children (4.0%). (Table 3.3e)

房屋類別

3.50 約44.1%的中年人居住在公營租住房屋及39.0%居住在私人永久性房屋。(表 3.3f)

Type of housing

3.50 Some 44.1% of the soon-to-be old people resided in public rental housing and 39.0% resided in private permanent housing. (Table 3.3f)

*居處租住權**Tenure of accommodation*

3.51 在該 1 209 000 名中年人中，52.4%居住在租住單位及45.3%居住在自置單位。只有小部分(2.2%)居住在免租單位或由僱主提供的單位。(表 3.3g)

3.51 Of those 1 209 000 soon-to-be old people, 52.4% were tenants and 45.3% were owner-occupiers. A small proportion of them (2.2%) were living in accommodation that was rent-free or provided by employers. (Table 3.3g)

(c) 中年人的健康狀況

(c) Health condition of soon-to-be old people

*自我評估的健康狀況**Self-perceived health condition*

3.52 在該 1 209 000 名中年人中，58.4%認為自己的健康狀況好或非常好，12.5%認為自己的健康情況不佳(不好或非常不好)。約 29.1%的中年人則認為自己的健康狀況乃屬一般。(表 3.9a)

3.52 Of those 1 209 000 soon-to-be old people, 58.4% considered their health condition good or very good while 12.5% considered their health condition not very good or not good at all. Some 29.1% gave an average rating. (Table 3.9a)

*是否患有長期疾病**Whether had chronic diseases*

3.53 約 498 200 名中年人(佔所有中年人的41.2%)表示患有長期疾病(包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病)。24.3%的中年人只有一種長期疾病；10.2%有兩種；3.4%有三種及3.2%有四種及以上。(表 3.9b)

3.53 Some 498 200 (41.2% of all soon-to-be old people) reported to have chronic diseases (including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment). 24.3% of the soon-to-be old people had one kind of chronic disease; 10.2% had two; 3.4% had three and 3.2% had four and more. (Table 3.9b)

*長期疾病的類別**Type of chronic diseases*

3.54 在該 498 200 名患有長期疾病的中年人中，38.2%患有關節炎；31.1%有高血壓；16.7%有胃病；13.9%有膽固醇過高及12.4%有糖尿病(表 3.10)

3.54 Some 38.2% of the 498 200 soon-to-be old people who had chronic diseases suffered from arthritis; 31.1% had hypertension; 16.7% had gastric diseases; 13.9% had high cholesterol; and 12.4% had diabetes. (Table 3.10)

*在統計前三個月內曾否就醫**Whether had doctor consultation during the three months before enumeration*

3.55 估計有 621 600 名中年人在統計前三個月內曾就醫(身體檢查除外)，佔所有中年人的51.4%。(表 3.9c)

3.55 It was estimated that 621 600 soon-to-be old people had consulted doctors (excluding medical check-up) during the three months before enumeration, accounting for 51.4% of all soon-to-be old people. (Table 3.9c)

*診症醫生類別**Type of doctor consulted*

3.56 在該 621 600 名在統計前三個月內曾就醫的中年人中，私家醫生(54.4%)是他們最普遍求診的醫生類別，其次是政府醫生(50.3%)及中醫(13.1%)。(表 3.9c)

3.56 For the 621 600 soon-to-be old people who had consulted doctors during the three months before enumeration, private practitioners (54.4%) was the most common type of doctors

consulted, followed by Government practitioners (50.3%) and Chinese medicine practitioners (13.1%). (Table 3.9c)

(d) 中年人的財務狀況

(d) Financial disposition of soon-to-be old people

有否個人每月入息/個人每月入息總額

Whether had monthly personal income / amount of monthly personal income

3.57 差不多所有(99.7%)的中年人都有來自不同來源的個人每月入息。他們當中, 21.6%的個人每月入息少於 \$3,000 ; 11.7% 有 \$3,000-\$4,999 ; 30.2% 有 \$5,000-\$9,999 ; 24.7% 有 \$10,000-\$19,999 及 11.8% 有 \$20,000 及以上。該些中年人的個人每月入息中位數為 \$7,000。(表 3.9d)

3.57 Nearly all (99.7%) of the soon-to-be old people had personal income from various sources. Among them, 21.6% had a personal income of less than \$3,000 a month; 11.7% had \$3,000-\$4,999; 30.2% had \$5,000-\$9,999; 24.7% had \$10,000-\$19,999 and 11.8% had \$20,000 and over. The median monthly personal income for those soon-to-be old people was \$7,000. (Table 3.9d)

個人每月入息來源

Source of monthly personal income

3.58 在該 1 205 400 名有個人每月入息的中年人中, 90.8% 有「儲蓄/定期存款利息或股息」; 63.7% 有「薪金」; 22.7% 有「子女給予的生活費」及 12.9% 有「其他親戚給予的生活費」。(表 3.11)

3.58 For those 1 205 400 soon-to-be old people who had monthly personal income, 90.8% had “interest from savings / fixed deposits or dividends from stocks”; 63.7% had “salary”; 22.7% had “financial support from children”; and 12.9% had “financial support from other relatives”. (Table 3.11)

所擁有資產類別

Type of assets owned

3.59 大多數(96.1%)的中年人擁有「現金/儲蓄或定期存款」; 36.9% 擁有「自住物業」; 11.0% 擁有「股票/債券/基金」及 3.1% 擁有「非自住物業」(例如: 舖位及出租住宅單位)。只有 2.8% 的中年人表示他們沒擁有任何資產。(表 3.9e)

3.59 Most (96.1%) of the soon-to-be old people had “cash / savings or fixed deposits”; 36.9% had “self-occupied properties”; 11.0% had “stocks / bonds / investment funds” and 3.1% had “non-self-occupied properties” (e.g. shops and rented housing units). Only 2.8% of the soon-to-be old people claimed that they had no assets. (Table 3.9e)

有否退休保障/退休保障類別

Whether had retirement protection / type of retirement protection

3.60 約 367 000 名中年人(佔所有中年人的 30.4%)享有現職及/或前僱主為他們提供的退休保障。(表 3.9f)

3.60 Some 367 000 soon-to-be old people (30.4% of all soon-to-be old people) had retirement protection provided by their present and / or previous employers. (Table 3.9f)

3.61 僱主提供的最普遍的退休保障為「公積金」(佔有退休保障的中年人中的 67.6%)。其次為「退休金」(21.0%)、「一筆過長俸」(10.7%)及「每月長俸」(10.0%)。(表 3.9f)

3.61 “Provident fund” (67.6% of those soon-to-be old people who had retirement protection) was the most common type of retirement protection provided by employers, followed by “retirement fund” (21.0%), “lump sum pension” (10.7%) and “monthly pension” (10.0%). (Table 3.9f)

為日後的經濟需要而作出的安排

Type of arrangement made for future financial need

3.62 在該 1 209 000 名中年人中,「儲蓄」(16.3%)及「養育子女」(13.6%)是他們為日後的經濟需要而作出的兩項最普遍提及的安排。其他安排包括「購買有儲蓄成分的保險」(9.6%)及「投資」(6.5%)。然而,約三分之二(66.5%)的中年人沒有為日後的經濟需要作出任何安排。(表 3.9g)

3.62 Of those 1 209 000 soon-to-be old people, “saving money” (16.3%) and “fostering children” (13.6%) were the two most commonly cited types of arrangement made for their future financial need. Other types of arrangement cited included “holding insurance policy with savings element” (9.6%) and “investment” (6.5%). However, about two-thirds (66.5%) of the soon-to-be old people did not make any arrangement for their future financial need. (Table 3.9g)

退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源

Financial means to maintain daily living after retirement

3.63 在該 1 209 000 名中年人中,最普遍提及的退休後維持其日常生活的經濟來源為「子女供養」(57.5%),其次為「儲蓄及利息」(44.1%)及「政府福利金」(26.1%)。相對地較小比例(12.0%)的中年人表示會依靠「公積金/退休金」。(表 3.9h)

3.63 For those 1 209 000 soon-to-be old people, the most commonly cited financial means to maintain their daily living after retirement was “financial support from children” (57.5%), followed by “savings and interest” (44.1%) and “welfare fund provided by the Government” (26.1%). A comparatively smaller proportion (12.0%) of the soon-to-be old people indicated that they would rely on “provident fund / retirement fund”. (Table 3.9h)

局限

Limitation

3.64 正如 3.4 段所述,是項專題訪問的對象只涵蓋陸上非住院人口。至於有關住在護理院舍的長者的資料,請參考衛生福利局進行的一項關於居住在護理院舍的長者的統計調查的結果。

3.64 As mentioned in paragraph 3.4, the present enquiry only covers the land-based non-institutional population. For information related to those elderly people living in residential care homes, please refer to the results of the survey on the elderly persons living in residential care homes conducted by the Health and Welfare Bureau.

表 3.1 按年齡及性別劃分的長者數目
Table 3.1 Elderly people by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
60 - 64	133.4	28.6	124.0	24.6	257.4	26.5
65 - 69	125.1	26.8	130.3	25.9	255.5	26.3
70 - 74	102.0	21.8	98.8	19.6	200.8	20.7
≥ 75	106.4	22.8	150.1	29.8	256.5	26.4
總計* Total*	467.0	100.0 (48.1)	503.3	100.0 (51.9)	970.3	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有長者中所佔的百分比。

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

表 3.2 按年齡及性別劃分的中年人數目
Table 3.2 Soon-to-be old people by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
45 - 49	263.9	43.0	273.4	45.9	537.3	44.4
50 - 54	207.4	33.8	198.1	33.3	405.5	33.5
55 - 59	142.2	23.2	124.0	20.8	266.2	22.0
總計* Total*	613.5	100.0 (50.7)	595.4	100.0 (49.3)	1 209.0	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有中年人所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all soon-to-be old people.

表 3.3a 按婚姻狀況劃分的長者/中年人數目
Table 3.3a Elderly people / soon-to-be old people by marital status

婚姻狀況 Marital status	長者 Elderly people		中年人 Soon-to-be old people	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
從未結婚 Never married	36.8	3.8	49.1	4.1
已婚 Currently married	651.8	67.2	1 062.8	87.9
喪偶 Widowed	263.1	27.1	41.7	3.4
離婚/分居 Divorced / separated	18.6	1.9	55.4	4.6
總計 Total	970.3	100.0	1 209.0	100.0

表 3.3b 按居於香港的子女數目劃分的長者/中年人數目
Table 3.3b Elderly people / soon-to-be old people by number of children in Hong Kong

居於香港的子女數目 Number of children in Hong Kong	長者 Elderly people		中年人 Soon-to-be old people	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
0	120.0	12.4	147.8	12.2
1	158.7	16.4	227.8	18.8
2	200.6	20.7	439.1	36.3
3	173.8	17.9	242.3	20.0
4	130.8	13.5	102.9	8.5
≥ 5	186.4	19.2	49.1	4.1
總計 Total	970.3	100.0	1 209.0	100.0

表 3.3c 按教育程度劃分的長者/中年人數目
Table 3.3c Elderly people / soon-to-be old people by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	長者 Elderly people		中年人 Soon-to-be old people	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling / kindergarten	392.3	40.4	85.7	7.1
小學 Primary	371.2	38.3	515.7	42.7
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	166.8	17.2	517.7	42.8
專上教育 Tertiary	39.9	4.1	89.9	7.4
總計 Total	970.3	100.0	1 209.0	100.0

表 3.3d 按經濟活動身分劃分的長者/中年人數目
Table 3.3d Elderly people / soon-to-be old people by activity status

經濟活動身分 Activity status	長者 Elderly people		中年人 Soon-to-be old people	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
從事經濟活動* Economically active*	129.8	13.4	845.1	69.9
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	840.4	86.6	363.9	30.1
退休人士 Retired persons	661.9	68.2	86.0	7.1
料理家務者 Home-makers	151.3	15.6	238.6	19.7
其他 Others	27.2	2.8	39.3	3.2
總計 Total	970.3	100.0	1 209.0	100.0

註釋：* 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Note：* Economically active persons comprise the employed persons and the unemployed persons.

表 3.3e 按住戶結構劃分的長者/中年人數目
Table 3.3e Elderly people / soon-to-be old people by household composition

住戶結構 Household composition	長者 Elderly people		中年人 Soon-to-be old people	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
獨居 Living alone	98.6	10.2	44.6	3.7
與配偶同住* Living with spouse*	194.8	20.1	118.7	9.8
與子女同住* Living with children*	210.4	21.7	105.0	8.7
與配偶及子女同住* Living with spouse and children*	418.9	43.2	892.6	73.8
與配偶及子女以外的人士同住 Living with persons other than spouse and children	47.6	4.9	48.1	4.0
總計 Total	970.3	100.0	1 209.0	100.0

註釋：* 包括該些與配偶/子女及其他人士同住的長者。

Note: * Including those elderly people living together with spouse / children and other persons.

表 3.3f 按房屋類別劃分的長者/中年人數目
Table 3.3f Elderly people / soon-to-be old people by type of housing

房屋類型 Type of housing	長者 Elderly people		中年人 Soon-to-be old people	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	492.4	50.7	532.7	44.1
補助出售單位 [#] Subsidized sale flats [#]	138.2	14.2	198.7	16.4
私人永久性房屋 [@] Private permanent housing [@]	330.9	34.1	471.4	39.0
私人臨時房屋 Private temporary housing	8.8	0.9	6.1	0.5
總計 Total	970.3	100.0	1 209.0	100.0

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

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

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

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

表 3.3g 按居處租住權劃分的長者/中年人數目
Table 3.3g Elderly people / soon-to-be old people by tenure of accommodation

居處租住權 Tenure of accommodation	長者 Elderly people		中年人 Soon-to-be old people	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
自置 Owner-occupied	386.1	39.8	548.2	45.3
租用 Rented	540.9	55.7	634.0	52.4
由僱主提供 Provided by employer	0.7	0.1	7.5	0.6
免租 Rent free	42.6	4.4	19.3	1.6
總計 Total	970.3	100.0	1 209.0	100.0

表 3.4a 按認知能力衰退程度及年齡劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4a Elderly people by level of cognitive impairment and age

認知能力衰退 程度*	年齡組別									
	60 - 64		65 - 69		70 - 74		≥ 75		合計	
	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比
Level of cognitive impairment*	No. of persons (‘000)	%	No. of persons (‘000)	%	No. of persons (‘000)	%	No. of persons (‘000)	%	No. of persons (‘000)	%
第一級 Level 1	246.2	95.6	233.0	91.2	184.9	92.1	198.8	77.5	862.9	88.9
第二級 Level 2	8.1	3.2	19.4	7.6	11.2	5.6	31.7	12.4	70.5	7.3
第三級 Level 3	1.6	0.6	2.4	0.9	3.0	1.5	10.1	4.0	17.1	1.8
第四級 Level 4	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.7	0.8	15.9	6.2	19.7	2.0
總計 Total	257.4	100.0	255.5	100.0	200.8	100.0	256.5	100.0	970.3	100.0

註釋：* 請參閱「概念及定義」第 3.8 段。

Note: * Please refer to paragraph 3.8 under “Concepts and Definitions”.

表 3.4b 按活動能力衰退程度及年齡劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4b Elderly people by level of physical impairment and age

活動能力衰退程度* Level of physical impairment*	年齡組別 Age group									
	60 - 64		65 - 69		70 - 74		≥ 75		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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
第一級 Level 1	256.8	99.8	253.8	99.4	195.6	97.4	236.1	92.0	942.3	97.1
第二級 Level 2	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.4	4.2	2.1	11.5	4.5	17.1	1.8
第三級 Level 3			0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	4.3	1.7	5.3	0.5
第四級 Level 4			0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	4.6	1.8	5.6	0.6
總計 Total	257.4	100.0	255.5	100.0	200.8	100.0	256.5	100.0	970.3	100.0

註釋：* 請參閱「概念及定義」第 3.9 段。

Note: * Please refer to paragraph 3.9 under “Concepts and Definitions”.

表 3.4c 按綜合衰退程度及年齡劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4c Elderly people by combined impairment level and age

綜合衰退程度* Combined impairment level*	年齡組別 Age group										
	60 - 64		65 - 69		70 - 74		≥ 75		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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	
第 0 級 Level 0	246.2	95.6	231.7	90.7	181.0	90.1	190.2	74.1	849.0	87.5	
第一級 Level 1	8.1	3.2	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.9	29.0	11.3	66.5	6.9	
第二級 Level 2			1.0	0.4	4.3	2.1	7.6	3.0	12.9	1.3	
第三級 Level 3			2.4	0.9	3.0	1.5	9.8	3.8	16.7	1.7	
第四級 Level 4	3.1	1.1			0.6	0.3	3.0	1.2	4.0	0.4	
第五甲級 Level 5a				0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	6.8	2.7	8.1	0.8
第五乙級 Level 5b						1.7	0.8	10.1	3.9	13.0	1.3
總計 Total	257.4	100.0	255.5	100.0	200.8	100.0	256.5	100.0	970.3	100.0	

註釋：* 請參閱「概念及定義」第 3.10 段。

Note: * Please refer to paragraph 3.10 under “Concepts and Definitions”.

表 3.4d 按接受照顧程度及年齡劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4d Elderly people by level of care and age

	年齡組別 Age group									
	60 - 64		65 - 69		70 - 74		≥ 75		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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不需要照顧 No need for care	255.3	99.2	247.9	97.0	191.6	95.4	207.5	80.9	902.4	93.0
第一級 Level 1	1.2	0.5	3.2	1.3	4.2	2.1	22.9	8.9	31.6	3.3
第二級 Level 2	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.3	2.7	1.0	4.0	0.4
第三級 Level 3			1.7	0.6	2.3	1.1	13.2	5.1	17.7	1.8
第四級 Level 4			1.6	0.6	1.7	0.8	6.3	2.5	9.6	1.0
第五級 Level 5			0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.9	1.5	4.9	0.5
總計 Total	257.4	100.0	255.5	100.0	200.8	100.0	256.5	100.0	970.3	100.0

註釋：* 請參閱「概念及定義」第 3.11 段。

Note: * Please refer to paragraph 3.11 under “Concepts and Definitions”.

表 3.4e 按自我評估的健康狀況劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4e Elderly people by self-perceived health condition

自我評估的健康狀況 Self-perceived health condition	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非常好 Very good	35.3	3.6
好 Good	380.3	39.2
普通 Average	332.1	34.2
不好 Not very good	213.3	22.0
非常不好 Not good at all	9.3	1.0
總計 Total	970.3	100.0

表 3.4f 按是否患有長期疾病*/所患長期疾病的數目劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4f Elderly people by whether had chronic diseases* / number of chronic diseases

是否患有長期疾病*/所患長期疾病的數目 Whether had chronic diseases* / <i>number of chronic diseases</i>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	696.9	71.8
1	292.4	30.1
2	193.8	20.0
3	114.9	11.8
4	52.2	5.4
5	24.0	2.5
≥6	19.5	2.0
沒有 No	273.4	28.2
總計 Total	970.3	100.0

註釋：* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

Note: * Including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment.

表 3.4g 按在統計前三個月內曾否就醫/診症醫生類別劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4g Elderly people by whether had doctor consultation during the three months before enumeration / type of doctor consulted

在統計前三個月內曾否就醫/診症醫生類別 [#] Whether had doctor consultation during the three months before enumeration / type of doctor consulted [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	609.8	62.9
政府醫生 (包括普通科及專科, 但不包括急症室醫生) Government practitioners (including general and specialist, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency unit)	428.8	(70.3)
私家醫生 (包括普通科及專科, 但不包括急症室醫生) Private practitioners (including general and specialist, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency unit)	251.6	(41.3)
中醫 (包括針灸中醫、內科/普通科中醫及骨傷中醫) Chinese medicine practitioners (including acupuncturists, herbalists and bone-setters)	63.6	(10.4)
急症室醫生 Practitioners in accident and emergency unit	28.6	(4.7)
其他 Others	23.7	(3.9)
沒有 No	360.4	37.1
總計 Total	970.3	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前三個月內曾就醫的長者中所佔的百分比。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all elderly people who had consulted a doctor during the three months before enumeration.

表 3.4h 按是否需要支付自己的每月開支/每月支出總額劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4h Elderly people by whether had to pay for their own monthly expenses / amount of monthly expenditure paid

是否需要支付自己的每月開支/每月支出總額(港元) Whether had to pay for their own monthly expenses / amount of monthly expenditure paid (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
需要 Yes	927.8	95.6
< 500	149.9	(16.1)
500 - 999	136.2	(14.7)
1,000 - 1,999	213.8	(23.0)
2,000 - 2,999	169.7	(18.3)
3,000 - 4,999	161.3	(17.4)
5,000 - 9,999	83.1	(8.9)
≥ 10,000	13.9	(1.5)
中位數(港元) Median (HK\$)	1,700	
不需要 No	42.4	4.4
總計 Total	970.3	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有需要支付其本人每月開支的長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all elderly people who had to pay for their own monthly expenses.

表 3.4i 按有否個人每月入息/個人每月入息總額劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4i Elderly people by whether had monthly personal income / amount of monthly personal income

有否個人每月入息/個人每月入息總額(港元) Whether had monthly personal income / <i>amount of monthly personal income (HK\$)</i>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	966.6	99.6
< 1,000	164.4	(17.0)
1,000 - 1,999	201.9	(20.9)
2,000 - 2,999	189.5	(19.6)
3,000 - 4,999	207.7	(21.5)
5,000 - 9,999	136.3	(14.1)
10,000 - 19,999	44.6	(4.6)
≥ 20,000	22.1	(2.3)
中位數(港元) Median (HK\$)		2,600
沒有 No	3.7	0.4
總計 Total	970.3	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有個人每月入息的長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all elderly people who had monthly personal income.

表 3.4j 按所擁有資產類別劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4j Elderly people by type of assets owned

所擁有資產類別 [#] Type of assets owned [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
現金/儲蓄或定期存款 Cash / savings or fixed deposits	935.3	96.4
自住物業 Self-occupied properties	233.6	24.1
股票/債券/基金 Stocks / bonds / investment funds	42.9	4.4
非自住物業(例如：舖位及出租住宅單位) Non-self-occupied properties (e.g. shops and rented housing units)	21.8	2.3
沒擁有任何資產 Did not have any assets	26.8	2.8
合計 Overall	970.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.4k 按有否退休保障/退休保障類別劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4k Elderly people by whether had retirement protection / type of retirement protection

有否退休保障/ <i>退休保障類別</i> [#] Whether had retirement protection / <i>type of retirement protection</i> [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	162.2	16.7
退休金 <i>Retirement fund</i>	74.5	(45.9)
每月長俸 <i>Monthly pension</i>	43.7	(26.9)
公積金 <i>Provident fund</i>	37.9	(23.3)
一筆過長俸 <i>Lump sum pension</i>	30.5	(18.8)
其他 <i>Others</i>	7.7	(4.7)
沒有 No	808.1	83.3
合計 Total	970.3	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有退休保障的長者中所佔的百分比。

可選擇多項答案。

Notes: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all elderly people who had retirement protection.

Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.4/ 按為日後的經濟需要而作出的安排劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4/ Elderly people by type of arrangement made for future financial need

為日後的經濟需要而作出的安排 [#] Type of arrangement made for future financial need [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
儲蓄 Saving money	201.6	20.8
養育子女 Fostering children	155.8	16.1
投資（例如：買樓、股票、基金） Investment (e.g. buying property, stocks, fund)	23.8	2.4
在有提供退休保障的公司工作 Working in companies that provide retirement protection	13.0	1.3
購買有儲蓄成份的保險 Holding insurance policy with savings element	9.2	0.9
沒有 None	678.2	69.9
合計 Overall	970.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.4m 按在日常生活會參與的活動類別劃分的長者數目
Table 3.4m Elderly people by type of activities engaged in daily living

在日常生活會參與的活動類別# Type of activities engaged in daily living [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
收看電視節目/收聽電台節目 Watching television / listening to radio	953.4	98.3
外出飲茶/咖啡 Going out for tea / coffee	754.5	77.8
料理家務、購買食物及雜物 Housekeeping, buying food and groceries	719.7	74.2
晨運 Doing morning exercises	682.3	70.3
與親戚/朋友聊天 Chatting with relatives / friends	674.6	69.5
午睡 Taking a nap	657.9	67.8
閱讀報章/書本/雜誌 Reading newspapers / books / magazines	621.5	64.1
外出逛逛 Going out for a walk	599.4	61.8
打麻雀、玩紙牌 Playing mahjong or cards	248.9	25.7
照顧家人 Taking care of family members	214.5	22.1
其他 Others	26.3	2.7
合計 Overall	970.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.5 按長期疾病的類別劃分的患有長期疾病*的長者數目
Table 3.5 Elderly people who had chronic diseases* by type of chronic diseases

長期疾病的類別# Type of chronic diseases#	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
高血壓 Hypertension	328.7	47.2
關節炎 Arthritis	283.0	40.6
眼疾 Eye diseases	166.2	23.9
糖尿病 Diabetes	145.7	20.9
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	124.4	17.9
心臟病 Heart diseases	110.7	15.9
氣管炎 Tracheitis	73.6	10.6
胃病 Gastric diseases	70.5	10.1
痛風症 Gout	42.6	6.1
中風 Apoplexy	24.6	3.5
腎病 Nephralgia	14.6	2.1
癌病 Cancer	14.1	2.0
老人痴呆症 Senile dementia	5.6	0.8
帕金森氏病 Parkinson's disease	4.5	0.7
老人抑鬱 Elderly depression	2.9	0.4
其他 Others	61.1	8.8
合計 Overall	696.9	

註釋：* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

Notes : * Including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment.

可選擇多項答案。

Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.6 按支出項目劃分的曾支付其本人每月開支的長者數目
Table 3.6 Elderly people who had paid for their own monthly expenses by item of expenditure

支出項目# Item of expenditure#	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
膳食費用 Food	622.3	67.1
交通費用 Transportation	616.5	66.4
水、電、煤氣及電話費 Water, electricity, gas and telephone charges	355.6	38.3
住屋費用 Accommodation	338.8	36.5
聘請傭工/家務助理/護士費用 Maid / domestic helpers / nurses	3.9	0.4
其他費用（例如：購買家庭日用品、 個人服務/娛樂消閒、衣服鞋襪等） Others (e.g. buying daily accessories, personal services / entertainment, clothing and footwear, etc)	696.0	75.0
合計 Overall	927.8	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.7 按入息來源劃分的有個人每月入息的長者數目
Table 3.7 Elderly people who had monthly personal income by source of income

入息來源# Source of income#	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
儲蓄/定期存款利息或股息 Interest from savings / fixed deposits or dividends from stocks	860.4	89.0
子女給予的生活費 Financial support from children	564.2	58.4
高齡津貼 Old Age Allowance	498.9	51.6
薪金 Salary	120.7	12.5
綜合社會保障援助金（綜援金） Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)	115.9	12.0
其他親戚給予的生活費 Financial support from other relatives	43.8	4.5
長俸 Pension	43.4	4.5
租金收入 Rental income	23.3	2.4
傷殘津貼 Disability Allowance	22.7	2.3
其他 Others	1.9	0.2
合計 Overall	966.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.8 按在退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源劃分的從事經濟活動長者數目
Table 3.8 Economically active elderly people by financial means to maintain daily living after retirement

在退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源 [#] Financial means to maintain daily living after retirement [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
子女供養 Financial support from children	69.5	53.5
儲蓄及利息 Savings and interest	66.3	51.0
政府福利金 Welfare fund provided by the Government	44.3	34.1
公積金/退休金 Provident fund / retirement fund	13.0	10.0
合計 Overall	129.8	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.9a 按自我評估的健康狀況劃分的中年人數目
Table 3.9a Soon-to-be old people by self-perceived health condition

自我評估的健康狀況 Self-perceived health condition	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
非常好 Very good	86.8	7.2
好 Good	619.0	51.2
普通 Average	351.7	29.1
不好 Not very good	143.8	11.9
非常不好 Not good at all	7.9	0.6
總計 Total	1 209.0	100.0

表 3.9b 按是否患有長期疾病*/所患長期疾病的數目劃分的中年人數目
Table 3.9b Soon-to-be old people by whether had chronic diseases* / number of chronic diseases

是否患有長期疾病*/所患長期疾病的數目 Whether had chronic diseases* / <i>Number of chronic diseases</i>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	498.2	41.2
1	294.1	24.3
2	123.9	10.2
3	41.2	3.4
≥4	39.0	3.2
沒有 No	710.7	58.8
總計 Total	1 209.0	100.0

註釋：* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

Note: * Including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment.

表 3.9c 按在統計前三個月內曾否就醫/診症醫生類別劃分的中年人數目
Table 3.9c Soon-to-be people by whether had doctor consultation during the three months before enumeration / type of doctor consulted

在統計前三個月內曾否就醫/診症醫生類別 [#] Whether had doctor consultation during the three months before enumeration / type of doctor consulted [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	621.6	51.4
私家醫生 (包括普通科及專科, 但不包括急症室醫生) Private practitioners (including general and specialist, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency unit)	338.3	(54.4)
政府醫生 (包括普通科及專科, 但不包括急症室醫生) Government practitioners (including general and specialist, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency unit)	312.6	(50.3)
中醫 (包括針灸中醫、內科/普通科中醫及骨傷中醫) Chinese medicine practitioners (including acupuncturists, herbalists and bone-setters)	81.7	(13.1)
急症室醫生 Practitioners in accident and emergency unit	22.0	(3.5)
其他 Others	39.2	(6.3)
沒有 No	587.4	48.6
總計 Total	1 209.0	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前三個月內曾就醫的中年人所佔的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all soon-to-be old people who had consulted a doctor during the three months before enumeration.

表 3.9d 按有否個人每月入息/個人每月入息總額劃分的中年人數目
Table 3.9d Soon-to-be old people by whether had monthly personal income / amount of monthly personal income

有否個人每月入息/個人每月入息總額(港元) Whether had monthly personal income / amount of monthly personal income (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	1 205.4	99.7
< 1,000	97.8	(8.1)
1,000 - 1,999	86.4	(7.2)
2,000 - 2,999	76.5	(6.3)
3,000 - 4,999	141.1	(11.7)
5,000 - 9,999	363.5	(30.2)
10,000 - 19,999	297.9	(24.7)
≥ 20,000	142.2	(11.8)
中位數(港元) Median (HK\$)		7,000
沒有 No	3.6	0.3
總計 Total	1 209.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有個人每月入息的中年人所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all soon-to-be old people who had monthly personal income.

表 3.9e 按所擁有資產類別劃分的中年人數目
Table 3.9e Soon-to-be old people by type of assets owned

所擁有資產類別# Type of assets owned#	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
現金/儲蓄或定期存款 Cash / savings or fixed deposits	1 162.2	96.1
自住物業 Self-occupied properties	446.1	36.9
股票/債券/基金 Stocks / bonds / investment funds	132.9	11.0
非自住物業(例如：舖位及出租住宅單位) Non-self-occupied properties (e.g. shops and rented housing units)	37.9	3.1
有儲蓄成份的保險 Insurance policy with savings element	5.3	0.4
珠寶首飾 Jewellery	0.9	0.1
沒擁有任何資產 Did not have any assets	34.2	2.8
合計 Overall	1 209.0	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.9f 按有否退休保障/退休保障類別劃分的中年人數目
Table 3.9f Soon-to-be old people by whether had retirement protection / type of retirement protection

有否退休保障/ <i>退休保障類別</i> [#] Whether had retirement protection / <i>type of retirement protection</i> [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	367.0	30.4
公積金 <i>Provident fund</i>	248.0	(67.6)
退休金 <i>Retirement fund</i>	77.0	(21.0)
一筆過長俸 <i>Lump sum pension</i>	39.3	(10.7)
每月長俸 <i>Monthly pension</i>	36.9	(10.0)
其他 <i>Others</i>	11.2	(3.1)
沒有 No	842.0	69.6
總計 Total	1 209.0	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有退休保障的
中年人所佔的百分比。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

* Figures in brackets represent the
percentages in respect of all soon-to-be old
people who had retirement protection.

表 3.9g 按為日後的經濟需要而作出的安排劃分的中年人數目
Table 3.9g Soon-to-be old people by type of arrangement made for future financial need

為日後的經濟需要而作出的安排 [#] Type of arrangement made for future financial need [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
儲蓄 Saving money	196.6	16.3
養育子女 Fostering children	164.1	13.6
購買有儲蓄成份的保險 Holding insurance policy with savings element	116.6	9.6
投資（例如：買樓、股票、基金） Investment (e.g. buying property, stocks, fund)	78.4	6.5
在有提供退休保障的公司工作 Working in companies that provide retirement protection	21.1	1.7
沒有 None	804.4	66.5
合計 Overall	1 209.0	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.9h 按在退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源劃分的中年人數目
Table 3.9h Soon-to-be old people by financial means to maintain daily living after retirement

在退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源 [#] Financial means to maintain daily living after retirement [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
子女供養 Financial support from children	695.5	57.5
儲蓄及利息 Savings and interest	533.3	44.1
政府福利金 Welfare fund provided by the Government	315.2	26.1
公積金/退休金 Provident fund / retirement fund	144.9	12.0
合計 Overall	1 209.0	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.10 按長期疾病的類別劃分的患有長期疾病*的中年人數目
Table 3.10 Soon-to-be old people who had chronic diseases* by type of chronic diseases

長期疾病的類別# Type of chronic diseases#	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
關節炎 Arthritis	190.2	38.2
高血壓 Hypertension	154.9	31.1
胃病 Gastric diseases	83.0	16.7
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	69.2	13.9
糖尿病 Diabetes	61.6	12.4
眼疾 Eye diseases	49.0	9.8
心臟病 Heart diseases	43.5	8.7
氣管炎 Tracheitis	36.2	7.3
痛風症 Gout	25.8	5.2
腎病 Nephralgia	13.3	2.7
癌病 Cancer	11.9	2.4
中風 Apoplexy	4.3	0.9
帕金森氏病 Parkinson's disease	0.4	0.1
其他 Others	80.4	16.1
合計 Overall	498.2	

註釋：* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

Notes：* Including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment.

可選擇多項答案。

Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.11 按入息來源劃分的有個人每月入息的中年人數目
Table 3.11 Soon-to-be old people who had monthly personal income by source of income

入息來源 [#] Source of income [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
儲蓄/定期存款利息或股息 Interest from savings / fixed deposits or dividends from stocks	1 094.7	90.8
薪金 Salary	768.2	63.7
子女給予的生活費 Financial support from children	273.5	22.7
其他親戚給予的生活費 Financial support from other relatives	155.8	12.9
綜合社會保障援助金（綜援金） Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)	44.8	3.7
租金收入 Rental income	14.6	1.2
長俸 Pension	9.0	0.7
傷殘津貼 Disability Allowance	8.6	0.7
其他 Others	4.1	0.3
合計 Overall	1 205.4	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

統計調查方法概要

Brief description of survey methodology

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

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

- (a) 公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口(包括常住居民及流動居民)的99%。

註釋：「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

「綜合住戶統計調查」是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從本港所有供居住用途及只部分作居住用途的永久性屋宇單位及小區內的屋宇單位中，以一個根據科學方法設計的抽樣系統選出。抽樣單位包括在已建設地區內的永久性屋宇單位及在非建設地區內的小區。

這項統計調查採用政府統計處設立的屋宇單位框，作為抽樣框，當中包括兩部分：(i)屋宇單位檔案庫和(ii)小區檔案庫。屋宇單位檔案庫載有在已建設地區內(包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區)所有永久性屋宇單位地址的電腦化紀錄。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

Survey coverage and sample design

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

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

This survey thus covers about 99% of the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents and Mobile Residents).

Notes: 'Usual Residents' include two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

As for 'Mobile Residents', they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

The GHS is based on a sample of quarters selected from all permanent quarters and quarters in segments which are for residential and partially residential purposes in Hong Kong in accordance with a scientifically designed sampling scheme. The sampling units are permanent quarters in built-up areas and segments in non-built-up areas.

The survey makes use of the frame of quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department as the sampling frame. The frame consists of two parts: (i) Register of Quarters (RQ) and (ii) Register of Segments (RS). The RQ contains computerized records of all addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas (including urban areas, new towns and other major developed areas). Each unit of quarters is identified by a unique address with details such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的紀錄，有關紀錄以相對較永久和可辨認的標記（例如小徑和河流）來劃分。每個小區約有 10 個屋宇單位。由於在非建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址，以致未能個別識認，故此以小區作為在非建設地區內的抽樣單位的安排是有必要的。

問卷

「綜合住戶統計調查」的問卷分兩部分：

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

估值的可靠性

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

The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 10 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire for the GHS consists of two parts :

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

Reliability of the estimates

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

附錄

Appendix

曾出版的專題報告書

第一號專題報告書

英文版，已售罄

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

第二號專題報告書

英文版，已售罄

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

第三號專題報告書

英文版，已售罄

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

Special Topics Reports Released

Special Topics Report No. I

English version, out of stock

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

Special Topics Report No. II

English version, out of stock

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

Special Topics Report No. III

English version, out of stock

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

第四號專題報告書

英文版，港幣十三元

- 勞工供應及流動情況 (10/1987-12/1987)

Special Topics Report No. IV

English version, HK\$13

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

第五號專題報告書

英文版，港幣二十九元

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

Special Topics Report No. V

English version, HK\$29

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

第六號專題報告書

英文版，港幣二十八元

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

Special Topics Report No. VI

English version, HK\$28

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

第七號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十六元

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

Special Topics Report No. VII

English version, HK\$46

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

第八號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十三元

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

Special Topics Report No. VIII

English version, HK\$43

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

第九號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十二元

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

Special Topics Report No. IX

English version, HK\$42

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

第十號專題報告書

英文版，港幣五十四元

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

Special Topics Report No. X

English version, HK\$54

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

第十一號專題報告書

英文版，港幣八十一元

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

Special Topics Report No. 11

English version, HK\$81

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

第十二號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十元

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

Special Topics Report No. 12

English version, HK\$40

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

第十三號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十元

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

Special Topics Report No. 13

Bilingual version, HK\$30

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

第十四號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

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

Special Topics Report No. 14

Bilingual version, HK\$42

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

第十五號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

- 在中國內地結婚的香港居民
(11/1995-1/1996)
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