

從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料
Social data collected via the General Household Survey

第六十號專題報告書 **60** Special Topics Report No.

自僱人士就業情況
Self-employment



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region



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有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府統計處 綜合住戶統計調查組（二）

地址：香港北角英皇道二百五十號北角城中心五樓

電話：(852) 2887 5503 圖文傳真：(852) 2508 1501

電郵：special-topics@censtatd.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to:

General Household Survey Section (2)

Census and Statistics Department

Address : 5/F, Fortress Tower, 250 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong.

Tel.: (852) 2887 5503 Fax : (852) 2508 1501

E-mail : special-topics@censtatd.gov.hk

政府統計處網站 Website of the Census and Statistics Department

www.censtatd.gov.hk

二零一二年九月出版

Published in September 2012

本刊物只備有下載版

This publication is available in download version only

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背景

Background

這是專題報告書系列中的第六十號，列載透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的專題訪問所搜集得的資料。

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

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、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。另一方面，專題訪問是透過「綜合住戶統計調查」以非經常性的形式進行，目的是搜集政府各政策局與部門所需有關各類社會專題的特定統計資料。

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, employment, unemployment and underemployment. On the other hand, the supplementary enquiries attached to the GHS are conducted on an ad hoc basis to collect specified statistical data on a wide range of social topics required by Government bureaux and departments.

本報告書所包括的專題

專題 (訪問期間)

自僱人士就業情況
(二零一一年十月至十二月)

Topic included in this report

Topic (*Enquiry period*)

Self-employment
(*October to December 2011*)

數字進位

由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Rounding of figures

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

代號

本報告書內所用代號的含意如下：

‡ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目少於 1 000 的估計（包括數值為零的數字）或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比和比率），在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Symbol

The following symbol is used throughout the report :

‡ Estimates less than 1 000 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages and rates) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

曾出版的專題報告書

附錄三列出過往曾出版的本系列中各號專題報告書。

Previously published Special Topics Reports

The list of past Special Topics Reports published in this series is given in [Appendix 3](#).

統計調查結果摘要

Summary of survey findings

1. 為加深對勞工市場的了解，政府統計處在二零一一年十月至十二月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項「自僱人士就業情況」專題訪問。該項專題訪問旨在提供有關自僱人士的特徵及就業情況及他們成為自僱人士前的情況的資料。

2. 該項專題訪問的結果撮要如下。有關數字指在統計時（即二零一一年十月至十二月）的情況。

(a) **200 600 名十五歲及以上的人士在其主業從事本身業務／專業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並且沒有受僱於人或僱用他人（以下稱為自僱人士）**

在統計時的就業情況

- ◆ 他們從事自僱工作期間的中位數為十年至少於十一年。（表 1k）
- ◆ 從事自僱工作的情況在較高年齡組別的就業人士與具小學及以下教育程度的就業人士中較為普遍。（表 1a 及 1c）
- ◆ 與整體就業人口比較，自僱人士從事運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊業的比例較高，而他們任職機台及機器操作員及裝配員（例如司機）的比例亦較高。（表 1d 及 1e）

1. To allow better understanding of the labour market, an enquiry on “Self-employment” was conducted via the General Household Survey during October to December 2011. This enquiry aimed at providing information on the characteristics and employment situation of self-employed persons and their situation prior to their becoming self-employed.

2. The key findings of the enquiry are summarised below. They refer to the situation at the time of enumeration, i.e. October to December 2011.

(a) **200 600 persons aged 15 and over who, in their main employment, worked for profit or fees in their own business/profession and were neither employed by someone nor employing others (referred to as self-employed persons hereafter)**

Employment situation at the time of enumeration

- ◆ Their median duration of having been self-employed was 10 years to less than 11 years. (Table 1k)
- ◆ Self-employment was more commonly observed among employed persons in higher age groups and employed persons with primary education and below. (Tables 1a and 1c)
- ◆ Compared with the total employed population, a much higher proportion of the self-employed persons was engaged in the transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications sector and worked as plant and machine operators and assemblers (such as drivers). (Tables 1d and 1e)

- ◆ 當中 20% 成為自僱人士的原因是因為行業的傳統／常規，而 19% 是想自己創業。另 18% 則希望可以自己控制工作時間。約 9% 認為自己學歷低、技術水平低或年紀大，並不容易受聘，所以成為自僱人士。另外 7% 則希望可以賺取更高收入或利潤。（表 1j）
- ◆ Some 20% of them became self-employed due to the custom of their trade/norm of their industry while 19% became self-employed because they preferred to start their own business. Another 18% did so as they would like to have better self-control on working hours. About 9% became self-employed because they considered that it was difficult for them to get employed owing to their low qualification, low skill level or old age and another 7% would like to gain more earnings/profit. (Table 1j)
- ◆ 約 62 400 人（佔所有自僱人士約 31%）在統計前五年內成為自僱人士。當中，46 700 人在成為自僱人士前為從事經濟活動人士（包括就業及失業人士），而 15 700 人在成為自僱人士前為非從事經濟活動人士（例如學生及料理家務者）。（表 2）
- ◆ Some 62 400 persons (about 31% of all self-employed persons) became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration. Among them, 46 700 had been economically active (including employed and unemployed persons) and 15 700 had been economically inactive (e.g. students and home-makers) prior to their becoming self-employed. (Table 2)
- (b) 43 300 名自僱人士是在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士**
- (b) 43 300 self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed**

成為自僱人士前的就業情況

Employment situation prior to becoming self-employed

- ◆ 他們成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的任職年資中位數為三年至少於四年。（表 4c）
- ◆ Their median length of service in the last job prior to becoming self-employed was 3 years to less than 4 years. (Table 4c)
- ◆ 當中 96% 在成為自僱人士前最後一份工作屬僱員身分，而 4% 在該份工作則屬僱主身分。（表 4b）
- ◆ While 96% of them were employees in their last job prior to becoming self-employed, 4% were employers in their last job. (Table 4b)
- ◆ 當中約 71% 是自願地離開其成為自僱人士前的最後一份工作（例如因自己創業或不喜歡上一份工作）。另一方面，23% 是非自願地離開上一份工作，當中原因包括「公司結束營業」及「職位被取消」等。（表 4a）
- ◆ Some 71% of them left their last job on their own accord (e.g. starting own business or being not satisfied with the last job). On the other hand, 23% left their last job involuntarily due to such reasons as “company closed down” and “post abolished”. (Table 4a)

- ◆ 該些自僱人士中，逾半數現時從事的業務與其成為自僱人士前最後一份工作比較並沒有轉換行業類別或職業組別。（表 4h 及 4i）
- ◆ Over half of those self-employed persons had not changed industry sector or occupation group in their present line of business when compared with that in the last job prior to their becoming self-employed. (Tables 4h and 4i)

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自僱人士就業情況 Self-employment

I 引言

1.1 政府統計處在二零一一年十月至十二月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關自僱人士就業情況的專題訪問，以搜集有關自僱人士的特徵及他們成為自僱人士前的情況[包括其成為自僱人士前的經濟活動身分及就業身分、工作經驗和找尋工作經驗(如適用)]等資料。類似的專題訪問曾於二零零三年四月至六月及二零一零年四月至六月期間進行。

1.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約9 900個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為83%。在該些受訪住戶內，對於在「綜合住戶統計調查」核心部分中被界定屬自僱人士的受訪者，統計員詢問他們有關其現時從事的業務及在成為自僱人士前的情況等問題，其中包括：

- (a) 就所有自僱人士而言，他們成為自僱人士的主要原因、從事自僱工作的期間、從事現時業務的期間，以及現時從事業務的每周通常工作日數及每周工作天通常工作時數（或者對於每周沒有固定工作日數的人士，則以每周通常工作時數取代）；
- (b) 就該些在統計前五年內開始從事自僱工作的人士而言，他們從事自僱工作前的經濟活動身分、就業身分（若之前曾為就業人士）及找尋工作的經驗（若之前曾在香港找尋工作）；及
- (c) 就該些在統計前五年內開始從事自僱工作而之前為就業人士的自僱人士而言，他們在成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的情况（例如離職的主要原因、他們在該份工作所從事的行業及職業和服務年資）；以及與他們現時從事的業務相比，該份工作所屬的行業及／或職業有否不同。

I Introduction

1.1 An enquiry on self-employment was conducted via the General Household Survey during October to December 2011 to collect information on the characteristics of self-employed persons and their situation prior to their becoming self-employed (including their economic activity status and employment status, working experience and job-seeking experience, if any, before becoming self-employed). Similar enquiries were conducted during April to June 2003 and April to June 2010.

1.2 About 9 900 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 83%. Within those households, persons identified to be self-employed persons through the core part of the General Household Survey were asked questions pertaining to their present line of business and the situation prior to their becoming self-employed, which included :

- (a) for all self-employed persons, the main reason for becoming self-employed, the duration of having been so, the duration of having been engaged in the present line of business, and the usual days of work per week and usual hours of work per working day (or usual hours of work per week for those persons without a fixed number of working days per week) in the present line of business;
- (b) for those who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration, their economic activity status, employment status (if previously employed) and job-seeking experience (if had previously sought work in Hong Kong) prior to becoming self-employed; and
- (c) for those who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to their becoming self-employed, their working experience in the last job before becoming self-employed (such as main reason for leaving the last job, industry and occupation in which they were

engaged, and length of service in that job), and whether the industry sector and/or occupation group in the present line of business differed from that in the last job.

1.3 有關自僱人士的人口、社會及經濟特徵（例如年齡、性別、教育程度及現時從事的業務所屬的行業及職業）的詳細分析，在「綜合住戶統計調查」的架構下進行。

1.3 Detailed analysis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics (e.g. age, sex, educational attainment, industry and occupation in the present line of business) of self-employed persons was made under the framework of the General Household Survey.

1.4 根據從受訪住戶所搜集得的資料，可推論全港人口的有關情況。有關統計調查所涵蓋的範圍，請參閱本報告書附錄一「統計調查方法」的部分。

1.4 Based on information collected from the interviewed households, the situation relating to the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred. Please see the part on “Survey methodology” in Appendix 1 of this report for details on the survey coverage.

II 概念及定義

2.1 就是項專題訪問而言，「自僱人士」是指一名人士在其主業從事本身業務／專業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並且沒有受僱於人或僱用他人。

2.2 至於是項專題訪問所採用有關部分時間制工作的定義，若一名自僱人士所從事的主業符合下列的條件，則被視為「部分時間制工作」：

- (a) 每周通常工作日數少於五天（適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士）；*或*
- (b) 每個工作天通常工作時數少於六小時（適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士）；*或*
- (c) 每周通常工作時數少於三十小時（適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的人士）。

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。

2.3 若某人做多過一份工作，在統計時佔他／她最多時間的工作算作其主業，其他工作則視為其兼職。在是項專題訪問中，若一名自僱人士在統計時做多過一份工作，現職是指他／她的主業而言。

2.4 有一點要留意，在是項專題訪問中所得的按不同變數劃分的自僱人士數目的分布，與同期間進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的估計略有不同。這是由於該兩項分布源於不同的樣本。有關估計的可靠性的詳情，請參閱本報告書附錄二「統計調查方法」的部分。

II Concepts and definitions

2.1 For the purpose of the enquiry, a “**self-employed person**” referred to one who, in his/her *main employment*, worked for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession and was neither employed by someone nor employing others.

2.2 On the definition of part-time job adopted in this enquiry, a self-employed person’s *main employment* had to fulfil the following criteria to be regarded as a “**part-time job**”:

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

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

2.3 For a person with more than one job, the job on which he/she spent most of his/her time at the time of enumeration was regarded as his/her **main employment**. All other jobs were regarded as secondary employment. In this enquiry, the present job referred to the main employment of a self-employed person if he/she had more than one job at the time of enumeration.

2.4 It should be noted that the distribution of self-employed persons by different variables obtained in this enquiry was slightly different from the one obtained in the General Household Survey conducted during the same period. This is because the two distributions were derived from different samples. Please see the part on “Survey methodology” in Appendix 1 of this report for details on the reliability of the estimates.

2.5 為方便進行統計調查及減少受訪者的負擔，在是項專題訪問內用以界定受訪者於從事自僱工作前的經濟活動身分的問題，較「綜合住戶統計調查」核心部分所採用的同類問題簡單。

2.6 此外，對於涉及自僱人士回憶的問題，例如要求他們提供有關資料以助界定其在從事自僱工作前的就業身分或經濟活動身分，受訪者所提供的答案可能有相當程度的記憶上的差誤。

2.5 For operational convenience and to minimise respondents' burden, the questions used in this enquiry to identify the respondents' economic activity status prior to their becoming self-employed were less comprehensive than those adopted in the core part of the General Household Survey.

2.6 Besides, for questions which necessitated the self-employed persons to recall certain past events, such as providing information to facilitate the classification of their employment status or economic activity status prior to becoming self-employed, the answers provided by respondents might be prone to considerable memory error.

III 專題訪問的主要結果

甲. 有關自僱人士的整體分析

3.1 在統計時，估計有 200 600 名自僱人士，佔在統計時整體就業人口的 5.5%。（表 1a）

年齡及性別

3.2 在該 200 600 名自僱人士中，五十至五十九歲人士佔 29.8%。這數字顯著高於整體就業人口中相應的比例(21.2%)。因此，該 200 600 名自僱人士的年齡中位數（四十八歲）高於在統計時整體就業人口的年齡中位數（四十歲）。按性別分析，在該些自僱人士中，男性所佔的比例較女性的為高，分別佔 73.0%及 27.0%。自僱人士的性別比率為每 1 000 名女性相對 2 700 名男性。（表 1a）

3.3 一般來說，愈高年齡組別的就業人士從事自僱工作的比率愈高，相信這特別是由於他們一般有較多的工作經驗，因而普遍較有信心作出決策及承擔風險。六十歲及以上就業人士從事自僱工作的比率最高（14.2%），而二十至二十九歲就業人士的相應比率則最低（3.4%）。按性別分析，男性就業人士從事自僱工作的比率明顯高於女性就業人士的相應比率，分別為 7.8%及 3.1%。（表 1a）

婚姻狀況

3.4 喪偶、分居或離婚者的就業人士較有可能從事自僱工作。喪偶、分居或離婚者就業人士從事自僱工作的比率為 9.3%，屬於已婚的就業人士的相應比率為 6.3%，而從未結婚的就業人士的相應比率則為 3.7%。這可能是由於喪偶、分居或離婚者就業人士中有較大比例屬於較高年齡組別的人士，其從事自僱工作的比率較高。（表 1b）

III Major findings of the enquiry

A. Overall analysis on self-employed persons

3.1 It was estimated that there were 200 600 self-employed persons at the time of enumeration, representing 5.5% of the total employed population at the time of enumeration. (Table 1a)

Age and sex

3.2 Of those 200 600 self-employed persons, 29.8% were aged 50-59. The figure was significantly higher than the corresponding proportion of 21.2% among the total employed population. As a result, the median age of those 200 600 self-employed persons, at 48, was higher than that of 40 among the total employed population at the time of enumeration. Analysed by sex, there were proportionally more males (73.0%) than females (27.0%) among all self-employed persons, with the sex ratio being 2 700 males per 1 000 females. (Table 1a)

3.3 Generally speaking, employed persons in higher age groups had higher rate of taking up self-employment, conceivably due in particular to their longer work history on average and hence greater confidence in decision-making and risk-taking generally. The rate of taking up self-employment was the highest for employed persons aged 60 and over (14.2%), whereas the corresponding rate was the lowest for employed persons aged 20-29 (3.4%). Analysed by sex, the rate of taking up self-employment for male employed persons was significantly higher than that of their female counterpart, at 7.8% and 3.1% respectively. (Table 1a)

Marital status

3.4 The widowed, separated or divorced employed persons were more likely to take up self-employment. The rate of taking up self-employment was 9.3% for widowed, separated or divorced employed persons and 6.3% for married employed persons, while that for never married employed persons was 3.7%. This was probably because a greater proportion of widowed, separated or divorced employed persons belonged to higher age groups with higher rate of taking up self-employment. (Table 1b)

教育程度

3.5 在該 200 600 名自僱人士中，59.5% 具中學／預科教育程度；其次為具專上教育程度的自僱人士，佔 27.7%。與整體就業人口比較，該 200 600 名自僱人士中，具小學及以下教育程度人士所佔的比例（12.8%）相對較高，而具專上教育程度人士所佔的比例（27.7%）則相對較低（整體就業人口中的相應比例分別為 10.6% 及 34.3%）。具不同教育程度的就業人士中，以具小學及以下教育程度者最有可能從事自僱工作（他們從事自僱工作的比率為 6.8%），其次為具中學／預科教育程度的就業人士（5.9%）。相比之下，具專上教育程度的就業人士從事自僱工作的比率明顯較低。具專上非學位教育程度的就業人士的比率為 5.2%，而具專上學位教育程度的就業人士的比率則為 4.5%。（表 1c）

現時從事的業務所屬的行業類別

3.6 在所有自僱人士中，現時從事運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊業的人士佔 28.5%，明顯高於整體就業人口中的相應比例（11.8%）。另一方面，從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業的自僱人士佔 20.1%，則低於整體就業人口中的相應比例（25.9%）。（表 1d）

3.7 按性別分析，男性自僱人士以從事運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊業的佔最大比例（38.1%）。而女性自僱人士則以從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業的佔最大比例（37.6%）。（表 1d）

Educational attainment

3.5 Of those 200 600 self-employed persons, 59.5% had secondary/sixth-form education, followed by 27.7% for self-employed persons with post-secondary education. Compared with the total employed population, those 200 600 self-employed persons had a relatively larger proportion having primary education and below (12.8%, against 10.6% for the total employed population) and a relatively smaller proportion having post-secondary education (27.7%, against 34.3% for the total employed population). Among employed persons at different levels of educational attainment, those with primary education and below were most likely to take up self-employment (with the rate of taking up self-employment at 6.8%), followed by employed persons with secondary/sixth-form education (5.9%). In comparison, the rate of taking up self-employment was much lower for employed persons with post-secondary education, at 5.2% for employed persons with post-secondary non-degree education and 4.5% for employed persons with post-secondary degree education. (Table 1c)

Industry sector in present line of business

3.6 Some 28.5% of the self-employed persons worked in the transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications sector in their present line of business, which was distinctly larger than the corresponding proportion of 11.8% for the total employed population. On the other hand, there were only 20.1% of the self-employed persons who worked in the public administration, social and personal services sector, smaller than the corresponding proportion of 25.9% for the total employed population. (Table 1d)

3.7 Analysed by sex, the largest proportion of male self-employed persons was engaged in the transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications sector (38.1%). For female self-employed persons, the largest proportion was engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector (37.6%). (Table 1d)

3.8 按就業人士從事自僱工作的比率計算，在各主要行業類別中，以運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊業與建造業的比率較高，分別為 13.5% 及 6.0%。主要是由於該些行業類別的獨特就業結構所致。而從事零售、住宿及膳食服務業、進出口貿易及批發業與製造業的就業人士從事自僱工作的比率則低很多，分別為 4.0%，3.9% 及 2.5%。（表 1d）

現時從事的業務所屬的職業組別

3.9 在該 200 600 名自僱人士中，42.1% 在現時的業務任職經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員，26.3% 任職機台及機器操作員及裝配員（當中絕大部分為自營作業的司機）。女性自僱人士的職業分布與男性自僱人士的有很大分別。在女性自僱人士中，57.1% 為經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員，35.3% 為服務工作及商店銷售人員（例如私人補習老師）。在男性自僱人士中，36.5% 為經理及行政級人員與專業及輔助專業人員，35.7% 則為機台及機器操作員及裝配員。（表 1e）

3.10 按就業人士從事自僱工作的比率計算，在各主要職業組別中，以機台及機器操作員及裝配員為最高（29.7%），而非技術工人則最低（1.0%）。從事其他主要職業組別的就業人士的相應比率介乎 6.2% 與 7.8%。（表 1e）

3.8 Among various major industry sectors, employed persons engaged in the transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications sector and the construction sector had higher rates of taking up self-employment, at 13.5% and 6.0% respectively. This was mainly attributable to the unique employment structure of the sectors concerned. The corresponding rates for employed persons in the retail, accommodation and food services sector, the import/export trade and wholesale sector and the manufacturing sector were much lower, at 4.0%, 3.9% and 2.5% respectively. (Table 1d)

Occupation group in present line of business

3.9 Of those 200 600 self-employed persons, 42.1% were managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals in their present line of business and 26.3% were plant and machine operators and assemblers (the vast majority of them were self-employed drivers). The occupational distribution of female self-employed persons differed greatly from that of male self-employed persons. Some 57.1% of female self-employed persons were managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals and 35.3% were service workers and shop sales workers (such as private tutors). For male self-employed persons, 36.5% were managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals and 35.7% were plant and machine operators and assemblers. (Table 1e)

3.10 Among various major occupation groups, employed persons who worked as plant and machine operators and assemblers had the highest rate of taking up self-employment (29.7%), while workers in elementary occupations had the lowest rate (1.0%). The corresponding rates for employed persons in other major occupation groups ranged from 6.2% to 7.8%. (Table 1e)

從事現時業務的期間

3.11 約 51.3%的自僱人士從事現時的業務十年及以上，16.9%從事現時的業務五年以上至少於十年，而 31.8%從事現時的業務五年及以下。該 200 600 名自僱人士從事現時業務的期間中位數為十年至少於十一年。（表 1f）

Duration of having been engaged in present line of business

3.11 About 51.3% of the self-employed persons had been engaged in their present line of business for 10 years and over; 16.9% engaged for more than 5 years to less than 10 years; and 31.8% engaged for 5 years and below. The median duration of having been engaged in present line of business in respect of those 200 600 self-employed persons was 10 years to less than 11 years. (Table 1f)

現時從事的業務是否全職／部分時間制工作

3.12 約 78.2%的自僱人士（157 000 人）現時從事的業務為全職工作，而餘下 21.8%（43 700 人）現時從事的業務則為部分時間制工作（參閱第 2.2 段有關部分時間制工作的定義）。（表 1g）

Whether the present line of business was full-time/part-time job

3.12 Some 78.2% (157 000 persons) of the self-employed persons worked full-time in their present line of business, while the remaining 21.8% (43 700 persons) worked part-time in their present line of business (see paragraph 2.2 for the definition of part-time job). (Table 1g)

每周通常工作時數

3.13 約 35.4%的自僱人士在其現時從事的業務通常每周工作四十小時至少於五十小時，而 25.9%每周工作五十小時至少於七十小時。該 200 600 名自僱人士的每周通常工作時數中位數（四十五小時）與整體就業人口的每周工作時數中位數相同。（表 1h）

Usual hours of work per week

3.13 Some 35.4% of the self-employed persons usually worked 40 hours to less than 50 hours per week in their present line of business and 25.9% for 50 hours to less than 70 hours per week. The median usual hours of work per week in respect of those 200 600 self-employed persons (45 hours) was the same as the median hours of work per week for the total employed population. (Table 1h)

每月主業收入

3.14 自僱人士的每月就業收入是指從自己擁有的企業提取作個人及家居用途的款額或從業務所得的淨收入。該 200 600 名自僱人士的每月主業收入中位數為 11,000 元，少於整體就業人口的每月主業收入中位數（12,000 元）。這可能是由於自僱人士中有較大比例為具較低學歷的人士。（表 1i）

Monthly earnings from main employment

3.14 The monthly employment earnings of self-employed persons referred to the amount drawn from the self-owned enterprise for personal and household use or net earnings from business. The median monthly earnings from main employment for those 200 600 self-employed persons was \$11,000, less than the median monthly earnings from main employment in respect of the total employed population (\$12,000). This was probably because a relatively larger proportion of self-employed persons was lesser-educated. (Table 1i)

成為自僱人士的主要原因

3.15 自僱人士較普遍提及其成為自僱人士的主要原因包括「行業的傳統／行規」（在所有自僱人士中有 19.9% 提及此原因）、「想自己創業」（18.5%）、「可以自己控制工作時間」（17.8%）、「因學歷低／技術水平低／年紀大，不容易受聘」（8.9%）及「可以賺取更高收入或利潤」（7.3%）。（表 1j）

3.16 男性自僱人士按其從事自僱工作的主要原因的分布與所有自僱人士的整體分布大致相同。然而，與男性自僱人士相比，有較高比例的女性自僱人士提及「可以自己控制工作時間」（22.8%）、「想自己創業」（21.2%）及「多些空閒時間料理家務／在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員」（11.5%）為其從事自僱工作的主要原因（男性自僱人士的相應比例分別為 16.0%、17.5% 及 1.4%）。（表 1j）

從事自僱工作的期間

3.17 按從事自僱工作的期間分析，31.1% 的自僱人士從事自僱工作五年及以下，17.2% 已從事自僱工作多於五年至少於十年，而 51.7% 則已從事自僱工作十年及以上。他們從事自僱工作期間的中位數為十年至少於十一年。女性自僱人士從事自僱工作期間的中位數（五年至少於六年）較男性自僱人士的相應中位數（十年至少於十一年）為短。事實上，44.5% 的女性自僱人士從事自僱工作五年及以下，較男性自僱人士的相應比例（26.2%）為多。（表 1k）

Main reason for becoming self-employed

3.15 The main reasons commonly cited by self-employed persons for becoming self-employed included “custom of trade/norm of industry” (cited by 19.9% of all self-employed persons), “to start own business” (18.5%), “better self-control on working hours” (17.8%), “unlikely to get employed because of low qualification/low skill level/old age” (8.9%) and “to gain more earnings/profit” (7.3%). (Table 1j)

3.16 The distribution of male self-employed persons by main reason for becoming self-employed was broadly similar to the overall pattern in respect of all self-employed persons. However, compared with male self-employed persons, a higher proportion of female self-employed persons cited “better self-control on working hours” (22.8%), “to start own business” (21.2%) and “more spare time to take care of housework/take care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home” (11.5%) as their main reason for becoming self-employed (against 16.0%, 17.5% and 1.4% respectively for their male counterpart). (Table 1j)

Duration of having been self-employed

3.17 Analysed by duration of having been self-employed, 31.1% of the self-employed persons had been self-employed for 5 years and below; 17.2%, more than 5 years but less than 10 years; and 51.7%, 10 years and over. Their median duration of having been self-employed was 10 years to less than 11 years. Female self-employed persons had a shorter median duration of having been self-employed (5 years to less than 6 years) than their male counterpart (10 years to less than 11 years). Indeed, 44.5% of the female self-employed persons had been self-employed for 5 years and below, as compared to 26.2% for male self-employed persons. (Table 1k)

從事自僱工作前的經濟活動身分

3.18 約 62 400 名自僱人士（佔所有自僱人士的 31.1%）在統計前五年內成為自僱人士。當中，46 700 人（74.9%）在成為自僱人士前為從事經濟活動人士，而 15 700 人（25.1%）在成為自僱人士前為非從事經濟活動人士。（表 2）

3.19 在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動的 46 700 名自僱人士中，43 300 人在從事自僱工作前為就業人士。（表 2）

乙(一). 有關在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士的分析

年齡及性別

3.20 在統計時有 46 700 名在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士。當中 53.3% 為三十至四十九歲人士，而 22.6% 為十五至二十九歲人士。他們的年齡中位數為三十八歲，較所有自僱人士的年齡中位數（四十八歲）為低。按性別分析，在該些自僱人士中，男性所佔的比例（68.9%）較女性的（31.1%）為高。（表 3a）

成為自僱人士的主要原因

3.21 該 46 700 名自僱人士普遍提及成為自僱人士的主要原因包括「想自己創業」（在該 46 700 名自僱人士中有 22.1% 提及此原因）、「可以自己控制工作時間」（21.3%）、「行業的傳統／行規」（10.6%）及「因學歷低／技術水平低／年紀大，不容易受聘」（9.7%）。有一點值得留意，該類女性自僱人士提及「多些空閒時間料理家務／在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員」（18.2%）作為其成為自僱人士的主要原因的比例，較男性的比例為高（男性自僱人士的相應百分比為 3.2%）。（表 3b）

Economic activity status prior to becoming self-employed

3.18 Some 62 400 persons (31.1% of all self-employed persons) became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration. Among them, 46 700 (74.9%) had been economically active and 15 700 (25.1%) had been economically inactive prior to their becoming self-employed. (Table 2)

3.19 Of those 46 700 self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active prior to their becoming self-employed, 43 300 had been employed persons prior to their becoming self-employed. (Table 2)

B(i). Analysis on self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons prior to becoming self-employed

Age and sex

3.20 There were 46 700 self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons prior to becoming self-employed. Among them, 53.3% were aged 30-49 and 22.6% were aged 15-29. Their median age was 38, lower than that of 48 for all self-employed persons. Analysed by sex, there were proportionally more males (68.9%) than females (31.1%). (Table 3a)

Main reason for becoming self-employed

3.21 The main reasons commonly cited by those 46 700 self-employed persons for becoming self-employed included “to start own business” (as cited by 22.1% of those 46 700 self-employed persons), “better self-control on working hours” (21.3%), “custom of trade/norm of industry” (10.6%) and “unlikely to get employed because of low qualification/low skill level/old age” (9.7%). There were proportionally more female self-employed persons who cited “more spare time to take care of housework/take care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home” (18.2%) as their main reason for becoming self-employed when compared to their male

從事自僱工作前找尋工作的主要途徑

3.22 在該 46 700 名自僱人士中，約 77.2% 乃直接開始從事自僱工作，因而在從事自僱工作之前並沒有在香港找尋工作。其餘 10 600 人在從事自僱工作前曾在香港找尋工作，當中 36.7% 以向朋友、親戚或家人尋求協助為找尋工作的主要途徑，另 32.6% 則刊登或回應廣告。（表 3c）

離開其成為自僱人士前的最後一份工作後找尋工作的期間

3.23 在從事自僱工作前曾在香港找尋工作的 10 600 名自僱人士中，31.8% 在離開其成為自僱人士前的最後一份工作後曾找尋工作為期一個月至少於三個月，而 23.2% 曾找尋工作為期少於一個月。該 10 600 名自僱人士在離開其成為自僱人士前最後一份工作後找尋工作期間的中位數為二個月至少於三個月。（表 3d）

乙(二). 有關在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士的分析

3.24 在該 46 700 名自僱人士中，在統計時有 43 300 人在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士。就該 43 300 人而言，有關他們在成為自僱人士前所從事的最後一份工作的特徵，分析如下。

counterpart (the corresponding percentage for male self-employed persons being 3.2%). (Table 3b)

Main channel of seeking work prior to becoming self-employed

3.22 Some 77.2% of those 46 700 self-employed persons started becoming self-employed direct and had not sought work in Hong Kong prior to their becoming self-employed. Among the remaining 10 600 persons who had sought work in Hong Kong prior to their becoming self-employed, 36.7% sought assistance from friends, relatives or family members and 32.6% placed or answered advertisement as their main channel of seeking work. (Table 3c)

Duration of seeking work after leaving the last job prior to becoming self-employed

3.23 Of those 10 600 self-employed persons who had sought work in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed, 31.8% had sought work for 1 month to less than 3 months; and 23.2% for less than 1 month after leaving the last job prior to becoming self-employed. The median duration of seeking work after leaving the last job prior to becoming self-employed in respect of those 10 600 self-employed persons was 2 months to less than 3 months. (Table 3d)

B(ii). Analysis on self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to their becoming self-employed

3.24 Among those 46 700 self-employed persons, some 43 300 became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed at the time of enumeration. For those 43 300 persons, the characteristics of the last job in which they were engaged prior to becoming self-employed were analysed below.

從事自僱工作前離開最後一份工作的主要原因

3.25 在該 43 300 名自僱人士中，約 9 900 人 (22.8%) 是非自願地離開其成為自僱人士前的最後一份工作。另 30 900 人 (71.3%) 是自願地離開其成為自僱人士前的最後一份工作。(表 4a)

3.26 在該 30 900 名自願地離開其成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的自僱人士中，他們最普遍提及離開該份工作的原因為「自己創業」(在該 43 300 名自僱人士中有 17.5% 提及此原因)、「不喜歡工作時間長/不方便/欠彈性」(11.4%) 及「不喜歡工作性質/公司行政/同事/職員」(11.0%)。至於該 9 900 名非自願地離開其成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的自僱人士，他們最普遍提及的離職原因則為「公司結束營業」(在該 43 300 名自僱人士中有 7.3% 提及此原因) 及「職位被取消」(3.9%)。(表 4a)

成為自僱人士前從事的最後一份工作的就業身分

3.27 在該 43 300 名自僱人士中，極大部分 (41 400 人或 95.5%) 在成為自僱人士前的最後一份工作屬僱員身分，而 1 700 人 (3.9%) 則為僱主。(表 4b)

成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的任職年資

3.28 在該 43 300 名自僱人士中，逾半數 (55.5%) 在成為自僱人士前的最後一份工作任職一年至少於七年；32.2% 任職七年及以上；而 12.2% 則任職少於一年。該 43 300 名自僱人士在成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的任職年資中位數為三年至少於四年。(表 4c)

Main reason for leaving the last job prior to becoming self-employed

3.25 Among those 43 300 self-employed persons, some 9 900 persons (22.8%) involuntarily left their last job prior to becoming self-employed. Another 30 900 (71.3%) left their last job on their own accord. (Table 4a)

3.26 Among those 30 900 self-employed persons who voluntarily left their last job prior to becoming self-employed, the most commonly cited reasons for leaving that job were “started own business” (as cited by 17.5% of those 43 300 self-employed persons), “disliked long/inconvenient/inflexible hours of work” (11.4%) and “disliked the nature of work/administration/colleagues/staff” (11.0%). For those 9 900 self-employed persons who involuntarily left their last job prior to becoming self-employed, the most commonly cited reasons were “company closed down” (as cited by 7.3% of those 43 300 self-employed persons) and “post abolished” (3.9%). (Table 4a)

Employment status in the last job prior to becoming self-employed

3.27 The overwhelming majority (41 400 persons or 95.5%) of those 43 300 self-employed persons were employees in their last job prior to becoming self-employed, while another 1 700 persons (3.9%) were employers. (Table 4b)

Length of service in the last job prior to becoming self-employed

3.28 Over half (55.5%) of those 43 300 self-employed persons had worked in their last job for 1 year to less than 7 years prior to becoming self-employed; 32.2% for 7 years and over; and 12.2% for less than 1 year. The median length of service in the last job prior to their becoming self-employed in respect of those 43 300 self-employed persons was 3 years to less than 4 years. (Table 4c)

現時從事的業務／成為自僱人士前最後一份工作是否全職／部分時間制工作

3.29 在該 43 300 名自僱人士中，絕大部分（33 600 人或 82.0%）在其現時從事的業務及成為自僱人士前最後一份工作都是擔任全職工作。另一方面，7 300 人在成為自僱人士前最後一份工作是擔任全職工作，而現時從事的業務則為部分時間制工作。另 1 400 人的情況則相反（即在成為自僱人士前最後一份工作是擔任部分時間制工作，而在現時從事的業務則為全職工作）。（表 4d）

成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的每月就業收入

3.30 該 43 300 名自僱人士在成為自僱人士前最後一份工作（極大部分以僱員身分工作）的每月就業收入中位數為 11,000 元。更詳細的分析顯示該 43 300 人現時從事的業務（以自僱人士身分工作）的每月就業收入中位數相對較低，為 10,500 元。（表 4e）

現時從事的業務與成為自僱人士前從事的最後一份工作比較有否轉換行業類別

3.31 在該 43 300 名自僱人士中，約 22 000 人（50.8%）現時從事的業務與其成為自僱人士前最後一份工作比較沒有轉換行業類別，而餘下的 21 300 人（49.2%）則轉為從事另一行業類別。就該 21 300 名有轉換行業類別的自僱人士而言，3 700 人從進出口貿易及批發、零售、住宿及膳食服務業轉為現時從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業。（表 4f 及 4h）

Whether present line of business/last job prior to becoming self-employed was full-time/part-time job

3.29 Among those 43 300 self-employed persons, the vast majority (33 600 persons or 82.0%) were engaged in full-time job in both the present line of business and the last job prior to becoming self-employed. On the other hand, 7 300 persons were engaged in full-time job in the last job prior to becoming self-employed but part-time job in the present line of business, while the reverse applied to another 1 400 persons (i.e. engaged in part-time job in the last job prior to becoming self-employed but full-time job in the present line of business). (Table 4d)

Monthly employment earnings in the last job prior to becoming self-employed

3.30 The median monthly employment earnings of those 43 300 self-employed persons in their last job prior to becoming self-employed (when the overwhelming majority of them worked as employees) was \$11,000. A more detailed analysis showed that the median monthly employment earnings of those 43 300 persons in their present line of business (when they worked as self-employed persons) was relatively lower, at \$10,500. (Table 4e)

Whether had changed industry sector in present line of business compared with the last job prior to becoming self-employed

3.31 Of those 43 300 self-employed persons, some 22 000 persons (50.8%) had not changed industry sector in their present line of business when compared with that of the last job prior to their becoming self-employed. The remaining 21 300 (49.2%) reported the opposite. Among those 21 300 self-employed persons who had changed industry sector after becoming self-employed, 3 700 persons had switched from the import/export trade and wholesale, retail, accommodation and food services sector to the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector in their present line of business. (Tables 4f and 4h)

現時從事的業務與成為自僱人士前從事的最後一份工作比較有否轉換職業組別

3.32 在該 43 300 名自僱人士中，逾五分之三（63.7%）現時從事的業務與其成為自僱人士前最後一份工作比較沒有轉換職業組別。（表 4g 及 4i）

丙. 有關在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士的分析

年齡及性別

3.33 在統計時有 15 700 名在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士。相比整體就業人口，他們較為年輕。當中二十至二十九歲人士佔 61.9%，三十歲及以上人士佔 25.7%，而十五至十九歲人士則佔 12.4%。他們的年齡中位數為二十二歲；當中男性及女性的年齡中位數分別為二十二歲及二十三歲。在該些自僱人士中，女性所佔的比例（61.1%）高於男性（38.9%）。（表 5a）

成為自僱人士前的經濟活動身分

3.34 在該 15 700 名自僱人士中，大部分在成為自僱人士前為學生（70.4%），而 7.6% 為料理家務者。（表 5b）

成為自僱人士的主要原因

3.35 在該 15 700 名自僱人士中，他們最普遍提及成為自僱人士的主要原因為「可以自己控制工作時間」（在所有該類自僱人士中有 35.5% 提及此原因）。這可能是由於他們多為年輕人，並非為其家庭的主要負擔生計者。其他普遍提及的原因包括「幫補家計」（20.6%）及「行業的傳統／行規」（14.1%）。（表 5c）

Whether had changed occupation group in present line of business compared with the last job prior to becoming self-employed

3.32 Of those 43 300 self-employed persons, over three-fifths (63.7%) had not changed occupation group in their present line of business when compared with that of the last job prior to becoming self-employed. (Tables 4g and 4i)

C. Analysis on self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed

Age and sex

3.33 There were 15 700 self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed. Compared with the total employed population, they were relatively younger. Some 61.9% of them were aged 20-29, 25.7% were aged 30 and over and 12.4% were aged 15-19. Their median age was 22, being 22 for males and 23 for females. There were proportionally more females (61.1%) than males (38.9%). (Table 5a)

Economic activity status prior to becoming self-employed

3.34 The majority of those 15 700 self-employed persons were students (70.4%) prior to their becoming self-employed while 7.6% were home-makers. (Table 5b)

Main reason for becoming self-employed

3.35 Among those 15 700 self-employed persons, the most commonly cited main reason for becoming self-employed was “better self-control on working hours” (as cited by 35.5% of those self-employed persons). It was probably because many of those self-employed persons were young persons who were not the major breadwinners of their families. Other commonly cited reasons included “to supplement household income” (20.6%) and “custom of trade/norm of industry” (14.1%). (Table 5c)

現時從事的業務所屬的行業類別

3.36 該 15 700 名自僱人士中，約 76.3%從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業，而 13.7%則從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業。（表 5d）

現時從事的業務所屬的職業組別

3.37 在該 15 700 名自僱人士中，大部分（68.4%）現時任職服務工作及商店銷售人員（例如私人補習老師）。另 27.7%為專業及輔助專業人員。（表 5e）

Industry sector in present line of business

3.36 Some 76.3% of those 15 700 self-employed persons were engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector. Another 13.7% were engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector. (Table 5d)

Occupation group in present line of business

3.37 Of those 15 700 self-employed persons, the majority (68.4%) were engaged as service workers and shop sales workers (such as private tutors). Another 27.7% were professionals and associate professionals. (Table 5e)

表 1a 按年齡及性別劃分的自僱人士數目
Table 1a Self-employed persons by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	自僱人士 Self-employed persons									整體 就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			百分比 %
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
15 – 19	1.0	0.7	6.2	‡	‡	‡	1.9	1.0	5.6	1.0
20 – 29	12.2	8.3	3.7	12.1	22.4	3.1	24.3	12.1	3.4	19.9
30 – 39	22.2	15.2	5.2	10.7	19.7	2.1	32.9	16.4	3.5	25.7
40 – 49	38.9	26.6	7.9	14.3	26.4	3.0	53.2	26.5	5.5	26.7
50 – 59	48.9	33.4	10.6	10.9	20.1	3.6	59.8	29.8	7.8	21.2
≥ 60	23.1	15.8	15.9	5.2	9.6	9.7	28.4	14.1	14.2	5.5
合計# Overall#	146.4	100.0 (73.0)	7.8	54.2	100.0 (27.0)	3.1	200.6	100.0 (100.0)	5.5	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	49			41			48			40

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔整體就業人口的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性就業人士為例，6.2%為自僱人士。

括號內的數字顯示在所有自僱人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employed persons aged 15-19, 6.2% were self-employed persons.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all self-employed persons.

表 1b 按婚姻狀況及性別劃分的自僱人士數目
Table 1b Self-employed persons by marital status and sex

婚姻狀況 Marital status	自僱人士 Self-employed persons									整體 就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			百分比 %
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	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	26.2	17.9	4.4	20.2	37.3	3.0	46.4	23.1	3.7	34.6
已婚 Married	111.7	76.2	9.0	26.5	48.9	2.8	138.2	68.9	6.3	60.4
喪偶／分居／ 離婚 Widowed/ separated/ divorced	8.6	5.9	17.6	7.5	13.8	6.1	16.1	8.0	9.3	5.0
合計 Overall	146.4	100.0	7.8	54.2	100.0	3.1	200.6	100.0	5.5	100.0

註釋：* 在個別婚姻狀況及性別分組內佔整體就業人口的百分比。以所有從未結婚的男性就業人士為例，4.4%為自僱人士。

Note: * As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective marital status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employed persons who were never married, 4.4% were self-employed persons.

表 1c 按教育程度及性別劃分的自僱人士數目
Table 1c Self-employed persons by educational attainment and sex

教育程度 Educational attainment	自僱人士 Self-employed persons									整體 就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			百分比 %
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	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*	
小學及以下 Primary and below	20.5	14.0	11.3	5.1	9.4	2.6	25.6	12.8	6.8	10.6
中學／預科 [#] Secondary/ sixth-form [#]	96.2	65.7	9.0	23.2	42.8	2.4	119.4	59.5	5.9	55.0
專上教育 Post-secondary										
- 非學位 non-degree	7.5	5.1	5.0	6.9	12.7	5.6	14.3	7.1	5.2	8.1
- 學位 degree	22.2	15.2	4.7	19.0	35.1	4.2	41.2	20.6	4.5	26.2
合計 Overall	146.4	100.0	7.8	54.2	100.0	3.1	200.6	100.0	5.5	100.0

註釋：* 在個別教育程度及性別分組內佔整體就業人口的百分比。以所有具小學及以下教育程度的男性就業人士為例，11.3%為自僱人士。

Notes: * As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective educational attainment and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employed persons with primary education and below, 11.3% were self-employed persons.

[#] 具中學教育程度的人士包括具中一至中五教育程度的人士，而具預科教育程度的人士則包括具中六及中七教育程度的人士。

[#] Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 education while persons with sixth-form educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 education.

表 1d 按現時從事的業務所屬的行業類別及性別劃分的自僱人士數目
Table 1d Self-employed persons by industry sector in present line of business and sex

現時從事的業務 所屬的行業 類別 Industry sector in present line of business	自僱人士 Self-employed persons									整體 就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分 比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分 比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分 比 %	比率* Rate*	
製造 Manufacturing	3.0	2.1	3.4	‡	‡	‡	3.3	1.7	2.5	3.7
建造 Construction	17.5	11.9	6.4	‡	‡	‡	17.6	8.8	6.0	7.8
進出口貿易及批發 and wholesale Import/export trade and wholesale	15.4	10.5	5.8	5.5	10.2	2.1	20.9	10.4	3.9	15.1
零售、住宿 ⁽¹⁾ 及膳食 服務 Retail, accommodation ⁽¹⁾ and food services	13.8	9.4	5.4	9.2	17.0	2.9	23.0	11.5	4.0	15.9
運輸、倉庫、郵政及 速遞服務、資訊及 通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	55.8	38.1	17.2	1.3	2.4	1.3	57.1	28.5	13.5	11.8
金融、保險、地產、 專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	20.9	14.2	5.6	16.6	30.5	5.0	37.4	18.6	5.3	19.3
公共行政、社會及 個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	19.9	13.6	7.0	20.4	37.6	3.1	40.3	20.1	4.3	25.9
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	0.6
合計 Overall	146.4	100.0	7.8	54.2	100.0	3.1	200.6	100.0	5.5	100.0

註釋：* 在個別行業及性別分組內佔整體就業人口的百分比。以所有從事製造業的男性就業人士為例，3.4%為自僱人士。

⁽¹⁾ 住宿服務包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

Notes : * As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective industry and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employed persons who were engaged in the manufacturing sector, 3.4% were self-employed persons.

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

表 1e 按現時從事的業務所屬的職業組別及性別劃分的自僱人士數目
Table 1e Self-employed persons by occupation group in present line of business and sex

現時從事的業務 所屬的職業 組別 Occupation group in present line of business	自僱人士 Self-employed persons									整體 就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
經理及行政級 人員與專業及 輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	53.5	36.5	6.6	30.9	57.1	5.7	84.4	42.1	6.2	38.2
服務工作及商店 銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	15.0	10.3	6.0	19.2	35.3	6.3	34.2	17.0	6.2	15.7
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	20.0	13.7	8.1	‡	‡	‡	20.0	10.0	7.8	6.8
機台及機器操作 員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	52.3	35.7	30.4	‡	‡	‡	52.7	26.3	29.7	4.8
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	5.1	3.5	2.1	2.5	4.5	0.5	7.5	3.8	1.0	20.0
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	1.2	2.3	0.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	14.6
合計 Overall	146.4	100.0	7.8	54.2	100.0	3.1	200.6	100.0	5.5	100.0

註釋：* 在個別職業及性別分組內佔整體就業人口的百分比。以所有任職經理及行政級人員、專業及輔助專業人員的男性就業人士為例，6.6%為自僱人士。

Note: * As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective occupation and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employed persons working as managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals, 6.6% were self-employed persons.

表 1f 按從事現時業務的期間劃分的自僱人士數目
Table 1f Self-employed persons by duration of having been engaged in present line of business

從事現時業務的期間 Duration of having been engaged in present line of business	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
少於六個月 < 6 months	9.8	4.9
六個月至少於一年 6 months – < 1 year	6.0	3.0
一年至少於兩年 1 – < 2 years	16.8	8.4
兩年至五年 2 – 5 years	31.3	15.6
五年以上至少於十年 > 5 – < 10 years	33.8	16.9
十年至少於十五年 10 – < 15 years	36.9	18.4
十五年及以上 ≥ 15 years	66.0	32.9
總計 Total	200.6	100.0
從事現時業務的期間中位數 Median duration of having been engaged in present line of business		十年至少於十一年 10 – < 11 years

表 1g 按現時從事的業務是否全職／部分時間制工作劃分的自僱人士數目
Table 1g Self-employed persons by whether the present line of business was full-time/part-time job

現時從事的業務是否全職／部分時間制工作 Whether the present line of business was full-time/ part-time job	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
全職工作 Full-time job	157.0	78.2
部分時間制工作* Part-time job*	43.7	21.8
總計 Total	200.6	100.0

註釋：* 若某人的主業有固定的每周工作日數並通常每周工作少於五天或每個工作天工作少於六小時；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。

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

表 1h 按每周通常工作時數劃分的自僱人士數目
Table 1h Self-employed persons by usual hours of work per week

每周通常工作時數 Usual hours of work per week	自僱人士 Self-employed persons		整體就業人口* Total employed population*
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
< 18	20.9	10.4	4.1
18 – < 30	12.3	6.1	4.0
30 – < 40	29.3	14.6	10.7
40 – < 50	71.0	35.4	46.1
50 – < 70	51.9	25.9	31.4
≥ 70	15.3	7.6	3.6
總計 Total	200.6	100.0	100.0
每周通常工作時數中位數 Median usual hours of work per week	45		45

註釋：* 本欄數字指統計前七天內的實際工作時數。

Note: * Figures in this column referred to the actual hours of work during the seven days before enumeration.

表 1i 按每月主業收入劃分的自僱人士數目
Table 1i Self-employed persons by monthly earnings from main employment

每月主業收入（港元） Monthly earnings from main employment (HK\$)	自僱人士 Self-employed persons		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
< 4,000	23.0	11.4	11.0
4,000 – 5,999	15.5	7.7	3.5
6,000 – 7,999	14.2	7.1	9.5
8,000 – 9,999	27.3	13.6	14.3
10,000 – 14,999	54.9	27.4	22.6
15,000 – 19,999	23.1	11.5	11.0
≥ 20,000	42.7	21.3	28.1
總計 Total	200.6	100.0	100.0
每月主業收入中位數（港元） Median monthly earnings from main employment (HK\$)		11,000	12,000

表 1j 按成為自僱人士的主要原因及性別劃分的自僱人士數目
Table 1j Self-employed persons by main reason for becoming self-employed and sex

成為自僱人士的主要原因 Main reason for becoming self-employed	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／行規一般多以自僱人士身分工作 Working as self-employed was generally the custom of trade/norm of industry	33.4	22.8	6.6	12.2	40.0	19.9
想自己創業 To start own business	25.6	17.5	11.5	21.2	37.1	18.5
可以自己控制工作時間 Better self-control on working hours	23.4	16.0	12.3	22.8	35.8	17.8
因學歷低／技術水平低／年紀大，不容易受聘 Unlikely to get employed because of low qualification/low skill level/old age	16.4	11.2	1.5	2.8	17.9	8.9
可以賺取更高收入或利潤 To gain more earnings/profit	12.3	8.4	2.3	4.2	14.6	7.3
可找到的工作的薪金／工作條件未能滿足自己的要求 Wages/working conditions of jobs likely to be available did not fulfil own expectations	9.3	6.3	2.0	3.6	11.2	5.6
多些空閒時間料理家務／在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員 More spare time to take care of housework/take care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home	2.1	1.4	6.2	11.5	8.3	4.1
對工作程序及方式有更大控制權／自主權 To have more control on work procedure and style	4.2	2.8	2.9	5.3	7.0	3.5
自己經營的生意業績不理想／要減低自己經營的公司的成本／自己經營的公司結業，不再聘請員工 Stopped employing any staff because of unfavourable business/reduction in cost in own company/closure of own company	5.5	3.7	‡	‡	6.0	3.0
其他 Others	14.3	9.8	8.4	15.5	22.7	11.3
總計 Total	146.4	100.0	54.2	100.0	200.6	100.0

表 1k 按從事自僱工作的期間及性別劃分的自僱人士數目
Table 1k Self-employed persons by duration of having been self-employed and sex

從事自僱工作的期間 Duration of having been self-employed	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 %
少於六個月 < 6 months	5.6	3.8	4.0	7.5	9.6	4.8
六個月至少於一年 6 months – < 1 year	3.7	2.5	2.3	4.2	6.0	3.0
一年至少於兩年 1 – < 2 years	8.8	6.0	7.4	13.6	16.2	8.1
兩年至五年 2 – 5 years	20.2	13.8	10.5	19.3	30.7	15.3
五年以上至少於十年 > 5 – < 10 years	23.4	16.0	11.1	20.5	34.5	17.2
十年至少於十五年 10 – < 15 years	29.8	20.3	7.1	13.1	36.9	18.4
十五年及以上 ≥ 15 years	54.9	37.5	11.8	21.8	66.8	33.3
總計 Total	146.4	100.0	54.2	100.0	200.6	100.0
從事自僱工作的期間中位數 Median duration of having been self-employed	十年至少於十一年 10 – < 11 years		五年至少於六年 5 – < 6 years		十年至少於十一年 10 – < 11 years	

表 2 按從事自僱工作前的經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士的自僱人士數目
Table 2 Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration by economic activity status prior to becoming self-employed

從事自僱工作前的經濟活動身分 Economic activity status prior to becoming self-employed	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
從事經濟活動 Economically active	46.7	74.9
就業人士 <i>Employed persons</i>	43.3	69.4
失業人士 <i>Unemployed persons</i>	3.4	5.4
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	15.7	25.1
學生 <i>Students</i>	11.1	17.7
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	1.2	1.9
其他 <i>Others</i>	3.4	5.5
總計 Total	62.4	100.0

表 3a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士數目
Table 3a Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons prior to becoming self-employed by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	在統計前五年內成為自僱人士 而之前為從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士 Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons prior to becoming self-employed									整體 就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			百分比 %
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	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 – 29	6.5	20.1	1.9	4.1	28.3	1.0	10.6	22.6	1.4	20.9
30 – 39	8.5	26.2	2.0	5.2	35.8	1.0	13.7	29.2	1.5	25.7
40 – 49	8.2	25.4	1.7	3.1	21.2	0.7	11.3	24.1	1.2	26.7
≥ 50	9.1	28.3	1.5	2.1	14.8	0.6	11.3	24.1	1.2	26.7
合計# Overall#	32.2	100.0 (68.9)	1.7	14.5	100.0 (31.1)	0.8	46.7	100.0 (100.0)	1.3	100.0
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	41			35			38			40

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔整體就業人口的百分比。以所有十五至二十九歲的男性就業人士為例，1.9%為在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士。

Notes：* As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employed persons aged 15-29, 1.9% were self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons prior to becoming self-employed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons prior to becoming self-employed.

表 3b 按成為自僱人士的主要原因及性別劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士數目
Table 3b Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons prior to becoming self-employed by main reason for becoming self-employed and sex

成為自僱人士的主要原因 Main reason for becoming self-employed	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 %
想自己創業 To start own business	7.4	22.9	2.9	20.1	10.3	22.1
可以自己控制工作時間 Better self-control on working hours	5.9	18.4	4.0	27.8	10.0	21.3
行業的傳統／行規一般多以自僱人士身分工作 Working as self-employed was generally the custom of trade/norm of industry	4.6	14.2	‡	‡	5.0	10.6
因學歷低／技術水平低／年紀大，不容易受聘 Unlikely to get employed because of low qualification/low skill level/old age	4.1	12.8	‡	‡	4.5	9.7
多些空閒時間料理家務／在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員 More spare time to take care of housework/take care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home	1.0	3.2	2.6	18.2	3.7	7.9
可找到的工作的薪金／工作條件未能滿足自己的要求 Wages/working conditions of jobs likely to be available did not fulfil own expectations	2.8	8.6	‡	‡	3.3	7.1
可以賺取更高收入或利潤 To gain more earnings/profit	1.7	5.2	‡	‡	2.3	4.9
其他 Others	4.7	14.7	2.9	20.2	7.7	16.4
總計 Total	32.2	100.0	14.5	100.0	46.7	100.0

表 3c 按從事自僱工作前有否在香港找尋工作／從事自僱工作前找尋工作的主要途徑劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士數目

Table 3c Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons prior to becoming self-employed by whether had sought work in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed/main channel of seeking work then

從事自僱工作前有否在香港找尋工作／從事自僱工作前找尋工作的主要途徑 Whether had sought work in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed/main channel of seeking work prior to becoming self-employed	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
從事自僱工作前沒有在香港找尋工作 Had not sought work in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed	36.1	77.2
從事自僱工作前曾在香港找尋工作 Had sought work in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed	10.6	22.8
向朋友、親戚或家人尋求協助 Sought assistance from friends, relatives or family members	3.9	(36.7)
刊登或回應廣告 Placed or answered advertisement	3.5	(32.6)
回應網上廣告 Answered advertisement on the Internet	1.5	(14.2)
其他 Others	1.7	(16.4)
總計 Total	46.7	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動人士並曾在香港找尋工作的自僱人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons and had sought work in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed.

表 3d 按從事自僱工作前有否在香港找尋工作／離開其成為自僱人士前的最後一份工作後找尋工作的期間劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士數目

Table 3d Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons prior to becoming self-employed by whether had sought work in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed/duration of seeking work after leaving the last job prior to becoming self-employed

從事自僱工作前有否在香港找尋工作／離開其成為自僱人士前的最後一份工作後找尋工作的期間 Whether had sought work in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed/duration of seeking work after leaving the last job prior to becoming self-employed	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
從事自僱工作前沒有在香港找尋工作 Had not sought work in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed	36.1	77.2
從事自僱工作前曾在香港找尋工作 Had sought work in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed	10.6	22.8
少於一個月 < 1 month	2.5	(23.2)
一個月至少於三個月 1 - < 3 months	3.4	(31.8)
三個月至少於六個月 3 - < 6 months	1.3	(12.1)
六個月至少於九個月 6 - < 9 months	1.2	(11.3)
九個月及以上 ≥ 9 months	1.7	(15.7)
直至訪問期間仍在繼續找尋工作 Continued seeking work at the time of enumeration	‡	(‡)
離開其成為自僱人士前的最後一份工作後找尋工作的期間中位數 Median duration of seeking work after leaving the last job prior to becoming self-employed [#]		二個月至少於三個月 2 - < 3 months
總計 Total	46.7	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動人士並曾在香港找尋工作的自僱人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons and had sought work in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed.

[#] 直至訪問期間仍在繼續找尋工作的自僱人士並不包括在內。

[#] Excluding those self-employed persons who continued seeking work at the time of enumeration.

表 4a 按從事自僱工作前離開最後一份工作的主要原因劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目
Table 4a Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed by main reason for leaving the last job prior to becoming self-employed

從事自僱工作前離開最後一份工作的主要原因 Main reason for leaving the last job prior to becoming self-employed	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
自願離職 Voluntarily leaving job	30.9	71.3
自己創業 Started own business	7.6	17.5
不喜歡工作時間長／不方便／欠彈性 Disliked long/inconvenient/inflexible hours of work	5.0	11.4
不喜歡工作性質／公司行政／同事／職員 Disliked the nature of work/administration/colleagues/staff	4.9	11.0
收入不理想／僱員福利欠佳 Unsatisfactory earnings/poor employee benefits	3.2	7.5
料理家務／在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員 Took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home	2.7	6.3
由於年老／健康問題而主動辭職 Resigned on own accord due to old age/health problem	1.3	2.9
其他 Others	6.4	14.7

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 4a (續) 按從事自僱工作前離開最後一份工作的主要原因劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目
Table 4a (Cont'd) Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed by main reason for leaving the last job prior to becoming self-employed

從事自僱工作前離開最後一份工作的主要原因 (續) Main reason for leaving the last job prior to becoming self-employed (Cont'd)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非自願離職 Involuntarily leaving job	9.9	22.8
公司結束營業 Company closed down	3.2	7.3
職位被取消 Post abolished	1.7	3.9
公司安排轉換就業身分 Changed employment status as arranged by company	1.3	3.1
其他 Others	3.7	8.5
其他 - 按最初與僱主協定而完成工作* Others - Completed work as initially agreed with the employer*	2.5	5.9
總計 Total	43.3	100.0

註釋：* 僱主與僱員間的聘用及任職協議未必是根據正式合約形式。

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

表 4b 按成為自僱人士前從事的最後一份工作的就業身分劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目
Table 4b Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed by employment status in the last job prior to becoming self-employed

成為自僱人士前從事的最後一份工作的就業身分 Employment status in the last job prior to becoming self-employed	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
僱員 Employees	41.4	95.5
僱主 Employers	1.7	3.9
其他 Others	‡	‡
總計 Total	43.3	100.0

表 4c 按成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的任職年資劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目
Table 4c Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed

成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的任職年資 Length of service in the last job prior to becoming self-employed	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
少於一年 < 1 year	5.3	12.2
一年至少於兩年 1 – < 2 years	5.8	13.4
兩年至少於四年 2 – < 4 years	11.6	26.7
四年至少於七年 4 – < 7 years	6.7	15.5
七年至少於十年 7 – < 10 years	4.1	9.5
十年及以上 ≥ 10 years	9.9	22.7
總計 Total	43.3	100.0
成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的任職年資中位數 Median length of service in the last job prior to becoming self-employed	三年至少於四年 3 – < 4 years	

表 4d 按現時從事的業務／成為自僱人士前最後一份工作是否全職／部分時間制工作劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目

Table 4d Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed by whether present line of business/last job prior to becoming self-employed was full-time/part-time job

現時從事的業務 Present line of business	成為自僱人士前最後一份工作 Last job prior to becoming self-employed					
	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 %
全職工作 Full-time	33.6	82.0	1.4	56.7	34.9	80.6
部分時間制工作* Part-time*	7.3	18.0	1.0	43.3	8.4	19.4
總計# Total#	40.9	100.0 (94.4)	2.4	100.0 (5.6)	43.3	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 若某人的主業有固定的每周工作日數並通常每周工作少於五天或每個工作天工作少於六小時；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。

括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：* A person was regarded as working part-time if he/she usually worked for less than 5 days per week or less than 6 hours per working 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 self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed.

表 4e 按成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的每月就業收入劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目
Table 4e Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed by monthly employment earnings in the last job prior to becoming self-employed

成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的每月就業收入 (港元) Monthly employment earnings in the last job prior to becoming self-employed (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 8,000	5.5	12.7
8,000 – 9,999	10.2	23.4
10,000 – 14,999	16.3	37.7
15,000 – 19,999	3.0	6.9
≥ 20,000	8.4	19.3
總計 Total	43.3	100.0
成為自僱人士前最後一份工作的每月就業收入 中位數 (港元) Median monthly employment earnings in the last job prior to becoming self-employed (HK\$)		11,000

表 4f 按現時從事的業務所屬的行業類別及成為自僱人士前最後一份工作所屬的行業類別劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目

Table 4f Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed by industry sector in present line of business and industry sector in the last job prior to becoming self-employed

現時從事的業務所屬的 行業類別 Industry sector in present line of business	成為自僱人士前最後一份工作所屬的行業類別 Industry sector in the last job prior to becoming self-employed			
	進出口貿易及 批發、零售、 住宿 ⁽¹⁾ 及膳食 服務 Import/export trade and wholesale, retail, accommodation ⁽¹⁾ and food services	運輸、倉庫、 郵政及速遞服 務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	金融、保險、 地產、專業 及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	公共行政、社會 及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
進出口貿易及批發、零售、 住宿 ⁽¹⁾ 及膳食服務 Import/export trade and wholesale, retail, accommodation ⁽¹⁾ and food services	7.3	1.1	2.2	‡
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞 服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	2.9	3.8	‡	‡
金融、保險、地產、專業及 商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	3.7	‡	6.2	‡
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	1.7	‡	1.5	3.3
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	‡
總計 [#] Total [#]	15.7 (36.1)	5.9 (13.7)	10.4 (23.9)	4.9 (11.3)

註釋：[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士中所佔的百分比。

⁽¹⁾ 住宿服務包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

Notes: [#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed.

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

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 4f (續) 按現時從事的業務所屬的行業類別及成為自僱人士前最後一份工作所屬的行業類別劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目

Table 4f (Cont'd) Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed by industry sector in present line of business and industry sector in the last job prior to becoming self-employed

現時從事的業務所屬的 行業類別 Industry sector in present line of business	成為自僱人士前最後一份 工作所屬的行業類別 (續) Industry sector in the last job prior to becoming self-employed (Cont'd)			整體就業人口 Total employed population
	其他 Others	總計 Total		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	
進出口貿易及批發、零售、 住宿 ⁽¹⁾ 及膳食服務 Import/export trade and wholesale, retail, accommodation ⁽¹⁾ and food services	1.8	13.3	30.7	31.0
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞 服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	1.5	9.2	21.3	11.8
金融、保險、地產、專業及 商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	‡	11.6	26.8	19.3
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	‡	7.6	17.5	25.9
其他 Others	1.4	1.6	3.7	12.1
總計 [#] Total [#]	6.4 (14.9)	43.3 (100.0)	100.0	100.0

註釋：[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed.

⁽¹⁾ 住宿服務包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

⁽²⁾ Accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

表 4g 按現時從事的業務所屬的職業組別及成為自僱人士前最後一份工作所屬的職業組別劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目

Table 4g Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed by occupation group in present line of business and occupation group in the last job prior to becoming self-employed

現時從事的業務所屬的 職業組別 Occupation group in present line of business	成為自僱人士前最後一份工作所屬的職業組別 Occupation group in the last job prior to becoming self-employed			
	經理及行政級 人員與專業 及輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	服務工作 及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	工藝及有關人員、 機台及機器操作 員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	非技術 工人 Elementary occupations
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
經理及行政級人員與專業 及輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	16.6	1.5	1.4	1.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	2.4	3.5	‡	‡
工藝及有關人員、機台及 機器操作員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.6	1.0	7.0	‡
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	‡	‡	‡	‡
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	‡
總計* Total*	21.1 (48.7)	6.0 (13.9)	8.4 (19.4)	1.9 (4.5)

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 4g (續) 按現時從事的業務所屬的職業組別及成為自僱人士前最後一份工作所屬的職業組別劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目

Table 4g (Cont'd) Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed by occupation group in present line of business and occupation group in the last job prior to becoming self-employed

現時從事的業務所屬的 職業組別 Occupation group in present line of business	成為自僱人士前最後一份 工作所屬的職業組別 (續) Occupation group in the last job prior to becoming self-employed (Cont'd)			整體就業人口 Total employed population
	其他 Others	總計 Total	百分比 %	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員與專業 及輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	3.6	24.1	55.6	38.2
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	1.5	7.4	17.1	15.7
工藝及有關人員、機台及 機器操作員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	‡	10.6	24.4	11.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	‡	‡	‡	20.0
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	14.6
總計* Total*	5.9 (13.6)	43.3 (100.0)	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed.

表 4h 按現時從事的業務與成為自僱人士前從事的最後一份工作比較有否轉換行業類別劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目

Table 4h Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed by whether had changed industry sector in present line of business when compared with the last job prior to becoming self-employed

現時從事的業務與成為自僱人士前從事的最後一份工作比較有否轉換行業類別

Whether had changed industry sector in present line of business when compared with the last job prior to becoming self-employed	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	21.3	49.2
沒有 No	22.0	50.8
總計 Total	43.3	100.0

表 4i 按現時從事的業務與成為自僱人士前從事的最後一份工作比較有否轉換職業組別劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目

Table 4i Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed by whether had changed occupation group in present line of business when compared with the last job prior to becoming self-employed

現時從事的業務與成為自僱人士前從事的最後一份工作比較有否轉換職業組別

Whether had changed occupation group in present line of business when compared with the last job prior to becoming self-employed	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	15.7	36.3
沒有 No	27.6	63.7
總計 Total	43.3	100.0

表 5a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士數目
Table 5a Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	在統計前五年內成為自僱人士 而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士 Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed									整體 就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
15 – 19	1.0	16.7	6.2	‡	‡	‡	1.9	12.4	5.6	1.0
20 – 29	3.5	57.5	1.1	6.2	64.7	1.6	9.7	61.9	1.3	19.9
≥ 30	1.6	25.7	0.1	2.5	25.6	0.2	4.0	25.7	0.1	79.1
合計# Overall#	6.1	100.0 (38.9)	0.3	9.6	100.0 (61.1)	0.6	15.7	100.0 (100.0)	0.4	100.0
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	22			23			22			40

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔整體就業人口的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性就業人士為例，6.2%為在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士。

括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employed persons aged 15-19, 6.2% were self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed.

表 5b 按成為自僱人士前的經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士數目
Table 5b Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed by economic activity status prior to becoming self-employed

成為自僱人士前的經濟活動身分 Economic activity status prior to becoming self-employed	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
學生 Students	11.1	70.4
料理家務者 Home-makers	1.2	7.6
其他* Others*	3.4	22.0
總計 Total	15.7	100.0

註釋：* 成為自僱人士前並不在香港的自僱人士亦包括在內。

Note: * Including those self-employed persons who were not in Hong Kong prior to becoming self-employed.

表 5c 按成為自僱人士的主要原因劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士數目
Table 5c Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed by main reason for becoming self-employed

成為自僱人士的主要原因 Main reason for becoming self-employed	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
可以自己控制工作時間 Better self-control on working hours	5.6	35.5
幫補家計 To supplement household income	3.2	20.6
行業的傳統／行規一般多以自僱人士身分工作 Working as self-employed was generally the custom of trade/norm of industry	2.2	14.1
其他 Others	4.7	29.8
總計 Total	15.7	100.0

表 5d 按現時從事的業務所屬的行業類別劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士數目
Table 5d Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed by industry sector in present line of business

現時從事的業務所屬的行業類別 Industry sector in present line of business	在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士 Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	2.2	13.7	19.3
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	12.0	76.3	25.9
其他 Others	1.6	10.0	54.9
總計 Total	15.7	100.0	100.0

表 5e 按現時從事的業務所屬的職業組別劃分的在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士數目
Table 5e Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed by occupation group in present line of business

現時從事的業務所屬的職業組別 Occupation group in present line of business	在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為非從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士 Self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically inactive persons prior to becoming self-employed		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	4.3	27.7	27.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	10.7	68.4	15.7
其他 Others	‡	‡	57.4
總計 Total	15.7	100.0	100.0

專題訪問的樣本設計

A1.1 專題訪問為「綜合住戶統計調查」的附加部分，旨在以非經常性的形式搜集有關選定社會事項的統計資料，供政府各政策局／部門檢討及制定政策時參考。下文 A1.2-A1.6 段為「綜合住戶統計調查」的樣本設計簡介。

「綜合住戶統計調查」的涵蓋範圍

A1.2 「綜合住戶統計調查」是一項政府統計處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、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。此外，亦有搜集有關全港人口的人口、社會及經濟特徵的資料。「綜合住戶統計調查」亦會按政府各政策局／部門的要求，透過其附加部分，包含一些特別設計的問題以搜集有關選定社會專題的統計資料。

A1.3 專題訪問乃是透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行。「綜合住戶統計調查」涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口，下列人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

「綜合住戶統計調查」的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口（包括常住居民¹及流動居民²）的99%。

¹ 「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之香港永久性居民，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。

² 「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之香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

Sample design of the special topic enquiry

A1.1 The special topic enquiry (STE), which is a supplementary part of the General Household Survey (GHS), aims at collecting statistical data on selected social issues on an ad hoc basis to facilitate policy review and policy formulation by individual Government bureaux/departments. Paragraphs A1.2-A1.6 give a brief account of the sample design of the GHS.

Coverage of the General Household Survey

A1.2 The GHS is a sample survey which has been conducted by the Census and Statistics Department on a continuous basis since August 1981. The main objective of the GHS is to collect data on the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. Some information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also obtained. In addition, through the use of a supplementary part, the GHS also includes some specially designed questions to collect statistical data on selected social topics required by other Government bureaux/departments.

A1.3 The GHS through which the STEs 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.

The GHS thus covers about 99% of the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents¹ and Mobile Residents²).

¹ '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.

² 'Mobile Residents' 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 the reference time-point 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.

「綜合住戶統計調查」的抽樣框

A1.4 「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。

A1.5 「綜合住戶統計調查」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記錄。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。

A1.6 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的記錄，有關記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

A1.7 「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) 附加的專題訪問部分包括特別設計的問題，用以搜集有關一些特定社會專題的資料。

Sampling frame of the GHS

A1.4 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.

A1.5 The GHS 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 computerised 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.

A1.6 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

A1.7 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 on STE containing specially designed questions to collect data on a number of specified social topics.

用以計算勞動人口、就業、失業和就業不足數字所採用的概念及定義，均遵照國際勞工組織的建議。

資料搜集方法

A1.8 專題訪問採用面談方式進行訪問。在訪問中，曾接受良好訓練及富經驗的訪問員邀請受訪者回答一系列客觀及清晰界定的問題，以搜集所需有關各類特定社會專題的統計資料。

A1.9 為確保所搜集資料的素質，所有完成的問卷都要經過不同階段的檢定程序，有問題的個案再由外勤職員覆核。另外亦採取各種措施，以盡量避免錯漏。

估計的可靠性

A1.10 專題訪問的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差的影響。本報告書所載列的估計是根據一個特定樣本所得的資料編製。以同樣的抽樣方式，可抽選出許多大小相同的可能樣本，而是項專題訪問的樣本為眾多樣本的其中之一。由於每次抽選的樣本都會略有不同，因此不同樣本得出的估計亦互有差異。「抽樣誤差」正是計算這些差異的統計量數，可用以量度從一個特定樣本所得的估計在估算總體數據方面的精確程度。

A1.11 由於本報告書所載列的估計有抽樣誤差，寫作零的數字，可能是一個小數值的數字，而並非是零。這些估計須謹慎闡釋。

The concepts and definitions used in measuring labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment follow closely the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Data collection method

A1.8 Face-to-face interviewing with the selected respondents is employed in the STE. During the interview, a series of objective and well-defined questions are asked by well-trained and experienced interviewers to collect the required statistical data on specified social topics.

A1.9 To safeguard the quality of the collected data, completed questionnaires are subject to editing processes and the doubtful cases are verified by field officers. Various measures are adopted to avoid mistakes as far as practicable.

Reliability of the estimates

A1.10 Findings of the STE are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. The estimates contained in this report were based on information obtained from a particular sample, which was one of a large number of possible samples that could be selected using the same sample design. By chance, estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The 'sampling error' is a measure of these variations and is thus a measure of the precision with which an estimate derived from a particular sample would approximate the population parameter to be measured.

A1.11 It should be noted that since all estimates contained in this report are subject to sampling error, a zero figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

A1.12 在比較本報告書所載列各種變數估計的精確程度時，可採用離中系數。離中系數的計算方法，是將標準誤差除以有關估計，再以百分比表示。標準誤差是根據統計原理所訂的公式計算。一般來說，標準誤差與總體內各元素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設計相關。

A1.12 For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables in this report, the *coefficient of variation* (CV) can be used. CV is obtained by expressing the *standard error* (SE) as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In turn, the SE is computed according to a formula which is established on the basis of statistical theory. Generally speaking, the SE is related to the variability of the elements in the population, the size of the sample and the sample design adopted for the survey.

A1.13 本報告書所連載的主要變數估計的離中系數如下：

A1.13 The CV of the estimates of the main variables presented in this report are given below :

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
自僱人士數目 Number of self-employed persons	200 600	3.7
在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為從事經濟活動人士的自僱人士數目 Number of self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been economically active persons prior to becoming self-employed	46 700	7.7
在統計前五年內成為自僱人士而之前為就業人士的自僱人士數目 Number of self-employed persons who became self-employed during the 5 years before enumeration and had been employed persons prior to becoming self-employed	43 300	8.2

附錄二：用語及定義 Appendix 2 : Terms and definitions

年齡：指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。

Age refers to the number of complete years a person has passed since his/her birth date.

經濟活動身分：人口可劃分為從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。（請參閱**勞動人口**及**非從事經濟活動人口**）

Economic activity status : The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (that is the labour force) and economically inactive population. (Please see **labour force** and **economically inactive population**)

從事經濟活動人口：即**勞動人口**，可再分為就業人口及失業人口。（請參閱**勞動人口**）

The **economically active population**, synonymous with the **labour force**, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population. (Please see **labour force**)

非從事經濟活動人口：包括所有在統計前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在這七天內正在休假的人士及失業人士除外。料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五歲以下人士等均包括在內。

The **economically inactive population** is made up of those persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the seven days before enumeration, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the seven-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those below the age of 15 are thus included.

教育程度：指某人在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時只包括正式課程。正式課程須符合下列準則：

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he/she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course must satisfy the following criteria :

- 1) 最少為期一個學年。
- 2) 入學須具備指定的學歷資格（香港公開大學的非學位、副學位、學位及研究生課程除外）。
- 3) 設有考試或指定評核成績的程序。

- 1) It lasts for at least one academic year.
- 2) It has specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree, associate degree, degree and post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong).
- 3) It includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

教育程度分類如下：

Educational attainment is classified as follows :

小學及以下：包括未受教育、所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級及所有小學的一至六年級。

Primary and below : Including no schooling, all classes in kindergartens and child care centres, and Primary 1 - 6 in all schools.

中學／預科：包括所有中學的一至七年級或同等程度，毅進課程以及工藝程度教育。

Secondary/Sixth-form : Including Secondary 1 - 7 or equivalent in all schools, Project Yi Jin and craft level.

專上教育 – 非學位：包括

- 1) 本地及非本地教育機構的證書及文憑程度課程；及
- 2) 本地及非本地教育機構的高級證書、高級文憑、專業文憑、副學士、副學士先修、增修證書、院士銜或同等課程及其他非學位課程。

專上教育 – 學位：包括本地及非本地教育機構的學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

行業：指統計前七天內受訪者工作機構的活動類別。分類法是依照「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」的主要類別。詳細資料可參閱《香港標準行業分類 2.0 版》手冊，該手冊可於政府統計處網站 (http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/un/class/hsic/search/index_tc.jsp) 免費下載 (PDF 格式)。

製造：包括食品、飲品、煙草、紡織品、成衣、皮革製品及鞋類、木製品、紙製品、印刷、化學品、藥品、橡膠及塑膠產品、非金屬礦產製品、金屬製品、電腦、電子及光學產品、電器設備、機械設備及傢具的製造；與機械及設備的維修及安裝。

建造：包括樓宇建造；土木工程；清拆及地盤預備工程；建築物設備安裝及保養與樓房裝飾、修葺及保養。

進出口貿易及批發：包括各類進出口貿易與批發。

Post-secondary - non-degree : Including

- 1) Certificate and Diploma level courses in local or non-local institutions; and
- 2) Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship or equivalent courses and other non-degree level courses in local or non-local institutions.

Post-secondary – degree : Including all first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

Industry refers to the activity of the establishment in which the respondent worked during the seven days before enumeration. The classification follows the major industry groups of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification V2.0. Detailed information can be obtained from the manual *Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0*, which can be downloaded (in PDF format) free of charge from the website of C&SD at http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/un/class/hsic/search/index_tc.jsp.

Manufacturing : including manufacturing of food products, beverages, tobacco, textiles, wearing apparel, leather products and footwear, wood products, paper products; printing; chemicals and chemical products; pharmaceuticals, rubber and plastics products, non-metallic mineral products, metal products, computer, electronic and optical products; electrical equipment, machinery and equipment; transport equipment, furniture; as well as the repair and installation of machinery and equipment.

Construction : including building construction, civil engineering, demolition and site preparation, building services installation and maintenance; and decoration and repair.

Import/export trade and wholesale : including various kinds of import and export trade and wholesale.

零售、住宿及膳食服務：包括各類零售；短期住宿活動（包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位）；與餐飲服務活動。

運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊：包括陸路、水上及航空運輸；貨倉及運輸輔助活動；郵政及速遞活動；出版；電影、錄像及電視節目製作、錄音及音樂出版；節目編製及廣播；電訊；與資訊科技服務。

金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務：包括金融；保險；地產；法律及會計；管理顧問；建築、工程、技術測試及分析服務；科學研究及發展；獸醫；廣告、設計及攝影；設備租賃；職業介紹；旅行代理；保安及偵查服務；病媒防治及清潔服務；園境護理及綠化服務；與商業及辦公室行政支援服務。

公共行政、社會及個人服務：包括公共行政；教育；人類保健及社會工作活動；藝術、娛樂及康樂活動；宗教及政治組織；各項個人及家庭用品修理與其他家庭及個人服務。

其他：包括「農業、林業及漁業」、「採礦及採石」、「電力及燃氣供應」與「自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染防治活動」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Retail, accommodation and food services : including various kinds of retail trade; short term accommodation activities which cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation; and food and beverage service activities.

Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications : including land, water and air transport; warehousing and support activities for transportation; postal and courier activities; publishing; motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing; programming and broadcasting; telecommunications; and information technology service.

Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services : including financing; insurance; real estate; legal and accounting services; architecture, engineering, technical testing and analysis services; scientific research and development; veterinary; advertising, design and photography; renting and leasing of equipments; employment agency; travel agency; security and investigation services; pest control and cleaning services; landscape care and greenery services; and business and office administration support services.

Public administration, social and personal services : including public administration; education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; political and religious organisations; various personal and household item repairing as well as other household and personal services.

Others : including such industries as 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity and gas supply' and 'Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities'; and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

勞動人口：指十五歲及以上陸上非住院人口，並符合下列就業人口或失業人口的定義。公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士及水上居民並不包括在內。

就業人口：

由所有就業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上人士如符合下列情況，可界定為就業人士：

- 1) 統計前七天內從事一些工作賺取薪酬或利潤；*或*
- 2) 有一份正式工作（即該人士持續支取工資或薪金；*或*已獲保證或已有既定日期返回工作崗位或所經營之業務；*或*正支取補償費而無須接受其他工作）。

就業人士可分為：

自僱人士：指一名人士在其主業從事本身業務／專業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有受僱於人或僱用他人。

僱主：從事本身業務／職業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，最少僱用一人為其工作。

僱員：為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主（私營公司或政府）工作。家庭傭工和支薪家庭從業員亦包括在內。在本報告書中，外發工並不包括在內。

無酬家庭從業員：為有關家庭生意工作而並無收取報酬。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢，但若他／她因工作而定時支取報酬，應視為僱員。

Labour force refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the employed population or the unemployed population as defined below. Inmates of institutions and persons living on board vessels are excluded.

The employed population

This comprises all employed persons. For a person aged 15 or over to be classified as employed, that person should :

- 1) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration; *or*
- 2) have formal job attachment (i.e. that the person has continued receipt of wage or salary; *or* has an assurance or an agreed date of return to job or business; *or* is in receipt of compensation without obligation to accept another job).

Employed persons can be categorised into :

Self-employed : A person who, in his/her main employment, works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.

Employer : A person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession and employs one or more persons to work for him/her.

Employee : A person who works for an employer (private companies or government) for wage, salary, commission, tips, or payment in kind. This also includes domestic helper and paid family worker. Outworkers are excluded in this report.

Unpaid family worker : A person who works for no pay in a family business. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay. However, if the worker receives regular pay for the work performed, he/she should be regarded as an employee.

失業人口：

- 1) 由所有失業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上人士如符合下列情況，便界定為失業人士：
 - (a) 在統計前七天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；*及*
 - (b) 在統計前七天內隨時可工作；*及*
 - (c) 在統計前三十天內有找尋工作。

不過，一名十五歲或以上的人士，如果符合上述(a)和(b)的條件，但因為相信沒有工作可做而沒有在統計前三十天內找尋工作，則仍會被界定為失業，即所謂「因灰心而不求職的人士」。

- 2) 除上述情況外，下列人士亦視作失業人士：
 - (a) 並無職位，有找尋工作，但由於暫時生病而不能工作的人士；*及*
 - (b) 並無職位，且隨時可工作，但由於下列原因並無找尋工作的人士：
 - i) 已為於稍後時間擔當的新工作或開展的業務作出安排；*或*
 - ii) 正期待返回原來的工作崗位（例如散工在有需要時通常會獲通知開工）。

主業：指若某人做多過一份工作，在統計時佔他／她最多時間的工作。其他工作則視為其兼職。

The unemployed population

- 1) This comprises all unemployed persons. For a person aged 15 or over to be classified as unemployed, that person should :
 - (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration; *and*
 - (b) have been available for work during the seven days before enumeration; *and*
 - (c) have sought work during the thirty days before enumeration.

However, if a person aged 15 or over fulfils the conditions (a) and (b) above but has not sought work during the thirty days before enumeration because he/she believed that work was not available, he/she is still classified as unemployed, being regarded as a so-called 'discouraged worker'.

- 2) Notwithstanding the above, the following types of persons are also classified as unemployed :
 - (a) persons without a job, have sought work but have not been available for work because of temporary sickness; *and*
 - (b) persons without a job, have been available for work but have not sought work because they:
 - i) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business on a subsequent date; *or*
 - ii) were expecting to return to their original jobs (e.g. casual workers are usually called back to work when service is needed).

Main employment refers to the job on which a person spent most of his/her time if he/she had more than one job at the time of enumeration. All other jobs were regarded as secondary employment.

婚姻狀況：指受訪者在統計調查中所報稱的婚姻狀況。有關的婚姻或離婚事件有否經過任何合法註冊或儀式，則未有查核。

每月就業收入：指統計前一個月因就業而獲得的收入。就僱員來說，收入包括工資和薪金、花紅、佣金、房屋津貼、超時工作津貼及勤工津貼，但不包括補薪。就僱主和自營作業者而言，收入是指從自己擁有的企業提取作個人及家居用途的款額。如果提取作個人及家居用途的款額資料未能提供，則將會搜集有關從業務所得的淨收入數據。

職業：指某人所從事的主要工作種類、性質及主要職務。分類基本上是按照「國際標準職業分類（一九八八年）」或簡稱 ISCO-88 的主要組別，並因應本港情況作出修訂。

經理及行政級人員：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署／處長、領事、議員；工商界、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

Marital status was recorded according to the status reported by the respondents in the survey. There was no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony.

Monthly employment earnings refer to earnings from employment during the month before enumeration. For employees, they include wage and salary, bonus, commission, housing allowance, overtime allowance and attendance allowance. However, back pays are excluded. For employers and self-employed, they refer to amounts drawn from the self-owned enterprise for personal and household use. If information on the amounts drawn for personal and household use is not available, data on net earnings from business would be collected instead.

Occupation refers to the kind of work, nature of duties and main task performed by a person in his/her main job. The classification used basically follows the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (1988) or ISCO-88 for abbreviation, with local adaptation for Hong Kong.

Managers and administrators : including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trades, wholesale and retail trades, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

專業人員：包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員；建築師、測量師及工程師；大學及專上學院的校長、院長、教職員及行政人員；中學校長及教師；統計師、數學家、電腦系統分析員及程序編寫員；律師及法官；會計師；商界顧問及分析員；社會工作者；翻譯員及傳譯員；新聞編輯及新聞記者；作家；圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

輔助專業人員：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員；建築、測量及工程技術員；光學及電子儀器控制員；船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員；小學及幼稚園／幼兒院校長及教師；統計助理；電腦操作員；法律文員；會計督導員；公共關係主任；營業代表；設計師；屋邨經理；社會工作助理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

文員：包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；出納員及銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及商店銷售人員：包括空中小姐及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；保姆；理髮師及美容師；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

Professionals : including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university and post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

Associate professionals : including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school and kindergarten/nursery; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; designers; estate managers; social work assistants; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

Clerks : including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; cashiers and tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

Service workers and shop sales workers : including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; rank and file of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesmen in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

工藝及有關人員：包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工人及其他工藝工人。

機台及機器操作員及裝配員：包括鑽井工人及鏟床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及磁磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

非技術工人：包括小販；家務助理及清潔工人；信差；私人護衛員；看更；貨運工人；電梯操作員；建造業雜工；包裝工人；漁農業雜工。

其他：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。

Craft and related workers : including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers.

Plant and machine operators and assemblers : including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators.

Elementary occupations : including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; agricultural and fishery labourers.

Others : including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

部分時間制工作：指符合下列條件的工作：

- (a) 每周通常工作日數少於五天（適用於每周有固定工作日數的工作）；**或**
- (b) 每個工作天通常工作時數少於六小時（適用於每周有固定工作日數的工作）；**或**
- (c) 每周通常工作時數少於三十小時（適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的工作）。

Part-time jobs refer to jobs fulfilling the following criteria :

- (a) the number of usual days of work per week is less than 5 (for a job with a fixed number of working days per week); **or**
- (b) the number of usual hours of work per working day is less than 6 (for a job with a fixed number of working days per week); **or**
- (c) the number of usual hours of work per week is less than 30 (for a job 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工作，不論每周通常工作多少天，均不包括在內。

失業人口（請參閱勞動人口內的失業人口）

通常工作時數：指僱員通常為其僱主工作的時數，包括通常超時工作。用膳時間並不包括在通常的工作時數內。

However, those jobs with 24 hours of work per shift are excluded, regardless of the number of usual days of work per week.

Unemployed population (Please see *unemployed population* under **labour force**)

Usual hours of work refer to the number of hours of work which an employee usually works for his/her employer, including usual overtime work. Meal breaks are excluded from the usual hours of work.

附錄三：曾出版的從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料專題報告書

Appendix 3 : Previously published Special Topics Reports on social data collected via the General Household Survey

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)
- 有關吸烟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)
- 吸烟習慣 (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)
- 吸烟習慣 (7/1984)

Previously published Special Topics Reports

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，已售罄

- 勞工供應及流動情況 (10/1987-12/1987)

Special Topics Report No. IV

English version, out of stock

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

第五號專題報告書

英文版，港幣二十九元

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

Special Topics Report No. V

English version, HK\$29

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

第六號專題報告書

英文版，港幣二十八元

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

Special Topics Report No. VI

English version, HK\$28

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

第七號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十六元

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

Special Topics Report No. VII

English version, HK\$46

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

第八號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十三元

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

Special Topics Report No. VIII

English version, HK\$43

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

第九號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十二元

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

Special Topics Report No. IX

English version, HK\$42

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

第十號專題報告書

英文版，港幣五十四元

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

Special Topics Report No. X

English version, HK\$54

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

第十一號專題報告書

英文版，港幣八十一元

- 勞工流動情況 (10/1992-1/1993)
- 家庭傭工 (11/1992-2/1993)
- 僱員病假及產假模式 (3/1993-7/1993)

- 吸煙習慣 (8/1993-9/1993)
- 公眾對能源效益的認識 (9/1993-11/1993)

- 等候的士時間 (10/1993-12/1993)

Special Topics Report No. 11

English version, HK\$81

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

第十二號專題報告書

英文版，港幣四十元

- 家庭傭工 (8/1993-12/1993)
- 家庭生活教育 (1/1994-2/1994)
- 市民光顧小販的情況 (4/1994-5/1994)

- 香港文物保護 (6/1994-10/1994)
- 捐贈器官情況 (6/1994-10/1994)
- 乘搭的士的地點 (10/1994)

Special Topics Report No. 12

English version, HK\$40

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

第十三號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十元

- 部分時間工作 (11/1994-3/1995)
- 學生做暑期工的情況 (11/1994-3/1995)

- 入住醫院情況 (4/1995-8/1995)
- 僱員離職情況 (4/1995-8/1995)

Special Topics Report No. 13

Bilingual version, HK\$30

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

第十四號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

- 在中國工作的香港居民 (9/1995-10/1995)

- 勞工流動情況 (9/1995-10/1995)
- 等候的士時間 (11/1995-12/1995)
- 家庭傭工 (11/1995-1/1996)

Special Topics Report No. 14

Bilingual version, HK\$42

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

第十五號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

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

Special Topics Report No. 15

Bilingual version, HK\$42

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

第十六號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十元

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

Special Topics Report No. 16

Bilingual version, HK\$40

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

第十七號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十元

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

Special Topics Report No. 17

Bilingual version, HK\$30

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

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