

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

第五十二號專題報告書 **52** Special Topics Report No.

臨時僱員就業情況
Casual employment

從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況
Part-time employment



中華人民共和國
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Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
People's Republic of China

同心展關懷
caring **organisation** 2006-10

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二零一零年七月出版
Published in July 2010

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五十二號，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。

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。

本報告書所包括的專題

專題 (訪問期間)

1. 臨時僱員就業情況
(二零零九年四月至六月)
2. 從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況
(二零零九年四月至六月)

數字進位

由於四捨五入關係，統計圖表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

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。

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。

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

Objective

The GHS is a continuous sample survey which has been conducted since August 1981. Its primary objective is to collect information on the labour force, 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.

Topics included in this report

Topic (Enquiry period)

1. Casual employment
(April to June 2009)
2. Part-time employment
(April to June 2009)

Rounding of figures

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

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.

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，政府統計處在二零零九年四月至六月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行兩項與勞工相關課題的專題訪問。該兩項專題訪問包括「臨時僱員就業情況」及「從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況」，旨在提供有關下列兩類人士的特徵及就業情況的資料，分別為(i)臨時僱員及(ii)從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

2. 該兩項專題訪問的結果撮要如下。有關數字是指在統計時(即二零零九年四月至六月)的情況。

臨時僱員就業情況

[專題訪問的主要結果詳見本報告書第一章。]

(a) **66 200** 名由僱主按日僱用或僱用一段少於六十天的固定期間的僱員(以下稱為臨時僱員)

- ◆ 臨時僱員佔所有僱員的 2.1%。當中，男性僱員(3.4%)與具小學及以下教育程度(6.5%)的僱員從事臨時工作的比率較高。(表 1.2a 及 1.2c)
- ◆ 與所有僱員比較，臨時僱員從事建造業的比例明顯較高(66.6%)，而他們任職為工藝及有關人員(49.7%)與非技術工人(33.2%)的比例亦較高。(表 1.2d 及 1.2e)
- ◆ 73.7%的臨時僱員是由僱主按日僱用，而 26.3%是被僱用一段少於六十天的固定期間的僱員。61.5%在現職從事全職工作。(表 1.2f)
- ◆ 約 44.8%的臨時僱員因為其行業的傳統(例如在建造業中的承判工作安排)、公司的常規或業務安排而沒有從事固定工作。另外 36.1%的臨時僱員則因公司工作量不足

1. To allow better understanding of the labour market, two enquiries on labour-related topics were conducted via the General Household Survey during April to June 2009. These two enquiries included "Casual employment" and "Part-time employment". They aimed at providing information on the characteristics and employment situation in respect of two groups of persons, viz. (i) casual employees and (ii) part-time employees.

2. The key findings of the two enquiries are summarised below. They refer to the situation at the time of enumeration, i.e. April to June 2009.

Casual employment

[Please see Chapter 1 of this report for details of the major findings.]

(a) **66 200 employees who were employed by an employer on a day-to-day basis or for a fixed period of less than 60 days** (hereafter referred to as **casual employees**)

- ◆ Casual employees accounted for 2.1% of all employees. Among them, male employees (3.4%) and employees having attained primary education and below (6.5%) had higher rates of taking up casual employment. (Tables 1.2a and 1.2c)
- ◆ Compared with all employees, a distinctly higher proportion of the casual employees was engaged in the construction sector (66.6%), and a higher proportion of them worked as craft and related workers (49.7%) and workers in elementary occupations (33.2%). (Tables 1.2d and 1.2e)
- ◆ 73.7% of those casual employees were employed by their employers on a day-to-day basis, while 26.3% were employed for a fixed period of less than 60 days. 61.5% were working full-time in their present job. (Table 1.2f)
- ◆ Some 44.8% of the casual employees did not work in permanent job owing to the custom of their trade (e.g. contracting arrangement of work in the construction sector) or

或未能找到固定工作而非自願地沒有從事固定工作。(表 1.2k)

- ◆ 約 58 900 名臨時僱員在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工，他們在該十二個月期間的轉工次數中位數為七次。(表 1.2m)

norm/business arrangement of their company. Another 36.1% of the casual employees were due to involuntary reasons, viz. because of slack work in company or difficulty in finding permanent job. (Table 1.2k)

- ◆ Some 58 900 casual employees had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration. Their median number of times of job changes during the 12-month period was 7. (Table 1.2m)

從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況

[專題訪問的主要結果詳見本報告書第二章。]

(b) 158 800 名在現職從事部分時間制工作的僱員(以下稱為從事部分時間制工作的僱員¹)

- ◆ 從事部分時間制工作的僱員佔所有僱員的 5.1%。當中，女性僱員所佔的比例(64.4%)較男性僱員(35.6%)的為高。(表 2.2a)
- ◆ 十五至十九歲(20.3%)與六十歲及以上(8.9%)的僱員、以及具小學及以下教育程度(10.8%)的僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率較高。(表 2.2a 及 2.2c)

Part-time employment

[Please see Chapter 2 of this report for details of the major findings.]

(b) 158 800 employees who worked part-time in their present job (hereafter referred to as part-time employees¹)

- ◆ Part-time employees accounted for 5.1% of all employees. Among them, the proportion of female employees (64.4%) was higher than that of male employees (35.6%). (Table 2.2a)
- ◆ Employees aged 15-19 (20.3%) and those aged 60 and over (8.9%), and employees having attained primary education and below (10.8%) had higher rates of taking up part-time employment. (Tables 2.2a and 2.2c)

¹ 就「從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況」的專題訪問而言，**從事部分時間制工作的僱員**是指在統計時所從事的主業符合下列條件的僱員：(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。此外，在統計時正在放暑假並從事暑期工的全日制學生亦不包括在內。

¹ For the purpose of the enquiry "Part-time employment", **part-time employees** referred to employees with their main employment at the time of enumeration fulfilling the following criteria : (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. Moreover, full-time students being on summer vacation and taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration were also excluded.

- ◆ 在所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，大部分從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業(27.5%)與零售、住宿及膳食服務業(25.8%)，以及任職非技術工人(31.5%)與服務工作及商店銷售人員(21.1%)。(表 2.2d 及 2.2e)
- ◆ 有相當比例(37.1%)從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員因為公司工作量不足而沒有工作較長時數。至於從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員，她們主要因為須料理家務或在家照顧住戶成員而沒有工作較長時數(56.5%)。(表 2.2i)
- ◆ Among all part-time employees, most were engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector (27.5%) and the retail, accommodation and food services sector (25.8%), and worked as workers in elementary occupations (31.5%) as well as service workers and shop sales workers (21.1%). (Tables 2.2d and 2.2e)
- ◆ A sizeable proportion (37.1%) of the male part-time employees did not work longer hours due to slack work in their company, whereas their female counterpart did not work longer hours mainly because they needed to take care of housework or household members at home (56.5%). (Table 2.2i)

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1 臨時僱員就業情況 Casual employment

引言

1.1 政府統計處在二零零九年四月至六月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關臨時僱員就業情況的專題訪問，以搜集有關臨時僱員特徵的資料。類似的專題訪問曾於一九九九年十月至十二月、二零零零年七月至九月、二零零一年四月至六月、二零零二年四月至六月、二零零二年十月至十二月、二零零三年四月至六月及二零零五年四月至六月期間進行。在適當情況下，是次專題訪問的結果會與過往專題訪問所得的結果作比較。

1.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 10 400 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 86%。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僱員身分的十五歲及以上人士，統計員向他們提問數個問題以界定他們是否為臨時僱員(請參閱下文第 1.5 段有關臨時僱員的定義)；若是，他們再被問及有關其臨時工作情況的問題，其中包括：

- (a) 他們在現職的任職日數、現職的每周通常工作日數及每個工作天通常工作時數(或者對於每周沒有固定工作日數的僱員，則以每周通常工作時數取代)[用以界定一名人士的工作是全職工作或部分時間制工作(請參閱下文第 1.6 段有關部分時間制工作的定義)、薪金基制、就業收入，以及他們成功尋獲現職的途徑；
- (b) 他們沒有從事固定工作的主要原因。而就那些曾試圖找尋固定工作的人士而言，他們期望從事的行業及職業；及
- (c) 他們在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工。對於那些在該段期間曾轉工的人士，他們在該十二個月內的轉工次數及曾服務的僱主/機構數目，以及他們最近期從事的工作(最多五份)的任職日數及所屬職業。

Introduction

1.1 An enquiry on casual employment was conducted via the General Household Survey during April to June 2009 to collect information on the characteristics of casual employees. Similar enquiries were conducted during October to December 1999, July to September 2000, April to June 2001, April to June 2002, October to December 2002, April to June 2003 and April to June 2005. Comparison is made with the findings of the previous enquiries where appropriate.

1.2 About 10 400 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 86%. Within those households, persons aged 15 and over identified to be employees through the core part of the General Household Survey were asked a few questions to identify if they were casual employees (please see paragraph 1.5 below for the definition of casual employees); and if so, they were further asked questions pertaining to their casual employment, which included :

- (a) their length of service (in days) in present job, usual days of work per week and usual hours of work per working day (or usual hours of work per week for those without a fixed number of working days per week) in present job [based on which a person's job could be classified as a full-time job or a part-time job (please see paragraph 1.6 below for the definition of part-time job)], mode of salary payment, employment earnings and the channel through which they had successfully sought the present job;
- (b) their main reason for not working in permanent job, and for those who had tried to seek permanent job, the industry and occupation which they desired to work in; and
- (c) whether they had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration, and for those who had done so, the number of times of job changes and number of distinct employers/establishments whom/which

1.3 有關臨時僱員的人口、社會及經濟特徵(例如年齡、性別、教育程度及現職所屬的行業/職業)的詳細分析，在「綜合住戶統計調查」的架構下進行。

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。

概念及定義

1.5 就是項專題訪問而言，「臨時僱員」是指在統計時由僱主按日僱用或僱用一段少於六十天的固定期間的僱員。

1.6 有關部分時間制工作的定義，若一名僱員所從事的工作符合下列的條件，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。此外，在統計時正在放暑期並從事暑期工的全日制學生亦不包括在內。

they had worked for during the 12-month period, and the length of service (in days) as well as the occupation in their last jobs (up to a maximum of five) recently engaged.

1.3 Detailed analysis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics (e.g. age, sex, educational attainment and industry/occupation in present job) of casual employees was made under the framework of the General Household Survey.

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.

Concepts and definitions

1.5 For the purpose of the enquiry, "casual employees" referred to employees who were employed by an employer on a day-to-day basis or for a fixed period of less than 60 days at the time of enumeration.

1.6 Regarding the definition of part-time job, an employee's job 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. Moreover, full-time students being on summer vacation and taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration were also excluded.

1.7 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，若一名僱員在統計時做多過一份工作，現職是指他/她的主業而言。

1.8 至於是項專題訪問所採用有關轉工的定義，一名僱員在下列任何一種情況下，均被視為「**曾轉工**」：

- (a) 一名僱員曾轉換其就業身分，不論其是否仍在同一機構內工作。例如一名室內設計師由自己承辦裝修工程的自僱人士身分轉為一間建築公司的僱員；**或**
- (b) 一名僱員曾轉換其從事的行業/職業，不論其是否仍在同一機構內工作；**或**
- (c) 一名僱員曾轉換其所屬的僱主/機構/判頭。例如一名傢俬木匠交替性地替兩名判頭工作，則他/她每次轉換判頭工作時均算作曾轉工；**或**
- (d) 一名僱員在現時從事的機構內曾轉換聘用形式。例如一名長俸制的僱員於領取退休金後，再被同一僱主以合約形式聘用；**或**
- (e) 一名僱員間歇性地為同一僱主/機構/判頭工作，但在完成一項工作後，其僱主/機構/判頭並沒有承諾/協定下一次的工作時間。例如一名從事裝修工程的僱員替其判頭完成一項工程後，該判頭並沒有承諾下一項工程的工作時間；即使該僱員於數天後剛巧再獲

1.7 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 an employee if he/she had more than one job at the time of enumeration.

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

- (a) an employee who had changed his/her employment status, irrespective of whether he/she was still working in the same establishment. For instance, a self-employed interior designer who originally worked for profit in his/her own profession became an employee in a construction company; **or**
- (b) an employee who had changed the industry/occupation in which he/she was engaged, irrespective of whether he/she was still working in the same establishment; **or**
- (c) an employee who had changed his/her employer/establishment/contractor. For example, if a furniture carpenter worked for two contractors alternately, he/she was regarded as having changed job every time when he/she stopped working for one contractor and went to work for the other contractor; **or**
- (d) an employee who had changed his/her mode of employment in the present establishment. For instance, a pensionable employee was employed by the same employer on contract basis after receiving the gratuity for retirement; **or**
- (e) an employee who had no commitment for employment with the same employer/establishment/contractor for the next job after completing the current one, though he/she had been working for the same employer/establishment/contractor intermittently for a period of

同一判頭僱用參與另一項工程，仍算作曾轉工。

1.9 有關本專題訪問所採用的用語及定義的詳細描述，列載於附錄二。

專題訪問的主要結果

1.10 在統計時估計共有 66 200 名臨時僱員，佔在統計時所有僱員的 2.1%。按實際人數及在所有僱員中所佔的百分比計算，臨時僱員的數目於近年逐漸下降，由二零零二年十月至十二月的 80 700 人(或佔當時所有僱員的 2.9%)下降至二零零五年四月至六月的 69 100 人，其後再下降至二零零九年四月至六月的 66 200 人。(表 1.1)

年齡及性別

1.11 在該 66 200 名臨時僱員中，三十至四十九歲人士佔 55.0%，五十歲及以上人士佔 36.3%，而三十歲以下人士則佔 8.7%。臨時僱員的整體年齡中位數為四十六歲，而所有僱員的年齡中位數則為三十九歲。在該些臨時僱員中，男性僱員所佔的比例遠高於女性僱員，分別佔 78.5%及 21.5%，其性別比率為每 1 000 名女性對 3 653 名男性。(表 1.2a 及圖 1.1)

1.12 男性僱員從事臨時工作的整體比率為 3.4%，低於二零零五年進行的專題訪問所得的相應數字(3.9%)。另一方面，女性僱員從事臨時工作的比率為 0.9%，稍高於二零零五年的相應數字(0.7%)。按年齡分析，五十至五十九歲的僱員從事臨時工作的比率最高，達 3.6%。其次是六十歲及以上的僱員(3.2%)及四十至四十九歲的僱員(2.8%)。(表 1.2a)

time. For example, a decorator was not certain whether his/her contractor would employ him/her for the next job after completing the current job. This employee was regarded as having changed job even if he/she turned out to be employed by the same contractor in another job a few days later.

1.9 A detailed description of the terms and definitions used in this enquiry is in Appendix 2.

Major findings of the enquiry

1.10 It was estimated that there were a total of 66 200 casual employees at the time of enumeration, representing 2.1% of all employees at the time of enumeration. The number of casual employees decreased progressively (both in absolute terms and as a percentage of all employees) in recent years, from 80 700 (or 2.9% of all employees) in October-December 2002 to 69 100 in April-June 2005 and further to 66 200 in April-June 2009. (Table 1.1)

Age and sex

1.11 Of those 66 200 casual employees, 55.0% were aged 30-49, 36.3% were aged 50 and over and 8.7% were aged below 30. The median age of all casual employees taken together was 46, as against 39 for all employees. Among those casual employees, there were much more males (78.5%) than females (21.5%), with the sex ratio being 3 653 males per 1 000 females. (Table 1.2a and Chart 1.1)

1.12 The overall rate of taking up casual employment was 3.4% for male employees, smaller than the corresponding figure of 3.9% obtained in the enquiry conducted in 2005. On the other hand, the rate of taking up casual employment for female employees was 0.9%, slightly higher than the corresponding figures of 0.7% in 2005. Analysed by age, employees aged 50-59 had the highest rate of taking up casual employment, at 3.6%. This was followed by employees aged 60 and over (3.2%) and those aged 40-49 (2.8%). (Table 1.2a)

婚姻狀況

1.13 按婚姻狀況分析，屬於已婚的僱員從事臨時工作的比率最高，達 2.9%。其次是屬於喪偶、分居或離婚者的僱員及從未結婚的僱員。他們從事臨時工作的相應比率分別為 2.6% 及 0.9%。（表 1.2b）

教育程度

1.14 該 66 200 名臨時僱員的教育程度較所有僱員的相對為低。前者約有 35.8% 具小學及以下教育程度，而所有僱員的相應百分比為 11.8%。具不同教育程度的僱員中，未受教育或具學前教育程度的僱員從事臨時工作的比率最高，為 8.7%；其次為具小學教育程度的僱員（6.4%）。相比之下，具專上教育程度的僱員從事臨時工作的比率則低很多（0.2%）。（表 1.2c）

行業

1.15 大部分（66.6%）臨時僱員從事建造業。再按性別分析，男性臨時僱員按行業類別的分布跟女性臨時僱員的分布有相當差別。在男性臨時僱員中，逾五分之四（80.7%）從事建造業。至於女性臨時僱員，約 32.8% 從事零售、住宿及膳食服務業，其次是金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業（22.0%）與建造業（15.2%）。（表 1.2d）

1.16 按臨時僱員佔業內所有僱員的比率計算，在各主要行業類別中，以建造業的比率明顯為高（20.4%），主要是由於該行業類別的獨特工作性質所致。其他主要行業類別的相應比率約為 1%。（表 1.2d）

Marital status

1.13 Analysed by marital status, the rate of taking up casual employment was the highest for married employees, at 2.9%. This was followed by the widowed, separated or divorced employees (2.6%) and the never married employees (0.9%). (Table 1.2b)

Educational attainment

1.14 Those 66 200 casual employees had relatively lower educational attainment as compared with all employees. Some 35.8% of those casual employees had attained primary education and below, as against 11.8% for all employees. Among employees at different levels of educational attainment, those with no schooling or pre-primary education had the highest rate of taking up casual employment (at 8.7%), followed by employees with primary education (6.4%). In comparison, employees having attained post-secondary education had a distinctly lower rate of taking up casual employment (0.2%). (Table 1.2c)

Industry

1.15 The majority (66.6%) of the casual employees worked in the construction sector. Further analysed by sex, the distribution of male casual employees by industry sector was quite different from the distribution of their female counterpart. For male casual employees, over four-fifths (80.7%) was engaged in the construction sector. For female casual employees, 32.8% were engaged in the retail, accommodation and food services sector, followed by those in the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector (22.0%) and the construction sector (15.2%). (Table 1.2d)

1.16 Among various major industry sectors, the construction sector had a distinctly higher rate of employees taking up casual employment (20.4%), attributable mainly to the unique job nature of the sector. The corresponding rates for other major industry sectors hovered around 1%. (Table 1.2d)

職業

1.17 在臨時僱員中有相當大比例為工藝及有關人員(49.7%)與非技術工人(33.2%)。同樣地，男性臨時僱員按職業組別的分佈跟女性臨時僱員的分佈有相當差別。大部分男性臨時僱員為工藝及有關人員(62.5%)與非技術工人(26.8%)。至於女性臨時僱員，以非技術工人佔最大比例(56.4%)，其次為服務工作及商店銷售人員(25.5%)。(表 1.2e)

1.18 從事各主要職業組別的僱員中，工藝及有關人員從事臨時工作的比率最高，為 15.6%。屬於其他主要職業組別的僱員從事臨時工作的比率則較低，介乎 1.4%與 3.3%。(表 1.2e)

僱用形式僱用條件中訂明的僱用期間

1.19 在該 66 200 名臨時僱員中，大部分(48 800 人或 73.7%)是由僱主按日僱用，而餘下 17 400 人(26.3%)是被僱用一段少於六十天的固定期間的僱員。在後者的 17 400 名僱員中，5 500 人的僱用期間少於十天，5 700 人的僱用期間為十至十九天，而 3 900 人的僱用期間為三十至五十九天。(表 1.2f)

現時從事的工作是否全職/部分時間制工作

1.20 約 61.5%的臨時僱員(40 700 人)在統計時從事全職工作，而餘下 38.5% (25 500 人)則從事部分時間制工作(請參閱上文第 1.6 段有關部分時間制工作的定義)。這兩類僱員按僱用形式劃分的分佈模式大致相若；然而，從事部分時間制工作的臨時僱員則較少被僱用十天及以上(表 1.2f)

Occupation

1.17 A sizeable proportion of the casual employees was engaged as craft and related workers (49.7%) and workers in elementary occupations (33.2%). The distribution of male casual employees by occupation group was also different from the distribution of their female counterpart. Most of the male casual employees were craft and related workers (62.5%) and workers in elementary occupations (26.8%). As to their female counterpart, the largest proportion was workers in elementary occupations (56.4%), followed by service workers and shop sales workers (25.5%). (Table 1.2e)

1.18 Among various major occupation groups, craft and related workers had the highest rate of taking up casual employment, at 15.6%. The corresponding rates for employees in other major occupation groups were much smaller, ranging from 1.4% to 3.3%. (Table 1.2e)

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

1.19 Of those 66 200 casual employees, the majority (48 800 persons or 73.7%) were employed by their employer on a day-to-day basis, while the remaining 17 400 persons (26.3%) were employed for a fixed period of less than 60 days. Among the latter 17 400 employees, 5 500 were employed for a fixed period of less than 10 days; 5 700 for 10-19 days; and 3 900 for 30-59 days. (Table 1.2f)

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

1.20 About 61.5% (40 700 persons) of the casual employees were engaged in full-time job at the time of enumeration, while the remaining 38.5% (25 500 persons) were engaged in part-time job (please see paragraph 1.6 above for the definition of part-time job). These two groups of employees had broadly similar distribution pattern by mode of employment, except that casual employees working part-time were seldom employed for 10 days and more. (Table 1.2f)

每周通常工作時數及在現職的任職周數

1.21 在該 66 200 名臨時僱員中，72.4%在其現職通常每周工作最少三十小時，而 84.0%則於統計時在現職工作少於兩周(包括該些按僱用條件訂明僱用少於兩周的臨時僱員，以及於統計時剛任職一份臨時工作少於兩周的臨時僱員)。(表 1.2g)

薪金基制及每日就業收入

1.22 絕大部分臨時僱員(59 000 人或 89.2%)的就業收入是按日計算。該 66 200 名臨時僱員的每日就業收入中位數為 400 元，與二零零五年進行的專題訪問所得的結果相同。(表 1.2h 及 1.2i)

成功尋獲現職的途徑

1.23 在所有臨時僱員中，約 61.8%是經朋友、親戚及家人介紹而成功尋獲現職。其他較普遍提及成功尋獲現職的途徑包括「直接向僱主求職」、「在工作地點或慣常聚集的地方向有可能招聘人手的僱主查問」及「刊登或回應廣告」。(表 1.2j)

沒有從事固定工作的主要原因

1.24 臨時僱員最普遍提及沒有從事固定工作的原因為「行業的傳統/公司的常規/公司的業務安排」(在所有臨時僱員中有 44.8%提及此原因)。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「公司工作量不足」(23.5%)、「未能找到固定工作」(12.6%)、「料理家務/在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員」(10.0%)及「健康問題/年老」(5.0%)。按性別分析，男性臨時僱員最普遍提及沒有從事固定工作的原因是「行業的傳統/公司的常規/公司的業務安排」(在男性臨時僱員中有 54.2%提及此原因)，而女性臨時僱員最普遍提及的原因則是

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

1.21 Of those 66 200 casual employees, 72.4% usually worked at least 30 hours per week in their present job, and 84.0% had been working in their present job for less than 2 weeks at the time of enumeration (including casual employees who were employed for a fixed period of less than 2 weeks according to the terms of employment as well as those who newly joined a casual job for less than 2 weeks at the time of enumeration). (Table 1.2g)

Mode of salary payment and daily employment earnings

1.22 The great majority (59 000 persons or 89.2%) of the casual employees had their employment earnings being calculated on a daily basis. The median daily employment earnings in respect of those 66 200 casual employees was \$400, being the same as that obtained in the enquiry conducted in 2005. (Tables 1.2h and 1.2i)

Channel of successfully seeking the present job

1.23 About 61.8% of the casual employees had successfully sought the present job through their friends, relatives and family members. Other commonly cited channels through which they had successfully sought the present job included "sought directly with employer", "sought with prospective employers at work places or usual assembly places" and "placed or answered advertisement". (Table 1.2j)

Main reason for not working in permanent job

1.24 The most commonly cited reason for casual employees not working in permanent job was "custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company" (cited by 44.8% of all casual employees). Other commonly cited reasons included "slack work in company" (23.5%), "could not find permanent job" (12.6%), "took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home" (10.0%) and "health problem/old age" (5.0%). Analysed by sex, the most commonly cited reason for male casual employees not working in

「料理家務/在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員」(在女性臨時僱員中有 46.6% 提及此原因)。(表 1.2k 及圖 1.2)

permanent job was "custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company" (cited by 54.2% of the male casual employees), while that for their female counterpart was "took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home" (cited by 46.6% of the female casual employees). (Table 1.2k and Chart 1.2)

1.25 按年齡分析，三十歲以上的臨時僱員最普遍提及沒有從事固定工作的原因為「行業的傳統/公司的常規/公司的業務安排」。然而，十五至二十九歲的臨時僱員比例上較多因未能找到固定工作而從事臨時工作。(表 1.2l)

1.25 Analysed by age, the most commonly cited reason for casual employees aged above 30 for not working in permanent job was "custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company". But there were proportionally more casual employees aged 15-29 who took up casual employment because of difficulty in finding permanent job. (Table 1.2l)

找尋固定工作的期間

Duration of seeking permanent job

1.26 主要因未能找到固定工作而從事臨時工作的 8 300 名僱員中，59.0% 曾找尋固定工作為時少於六個月，13.0% 為時六個月至少於十二個月，而 28.0% 則為時一年及以上。該 8 300 名臨時僱員找尋固定工作的期間中位數為 142 天，低於二零零五年進行的專題訪問所得的相應中位數(162 天)。(表 1.3a)

1.26 Of those 8 300 employees who took up casual employment mainly because of difficulty in finding permanent job, 59.0% had sought permanent job for less than 6 months, 13.0% for 6 months to less than 12 months and 28.0% for one year and more. The median duration of seeking permanent job in respect of those 8 300 casual employees was 142 days, smaller than the corresponding figure of 162 days obtained in the enquiry conducted in 2005. (Table 1.3a)

期望固定工作所屬的行業

Desired industry for permanent job

1.27 在該 8 300 名臨時僱員中，4 000 人(48.1%)期望從事於現職臨時工作所屬的同一行業類別的固定工作，而 4 100 人(49.3%)則沒有期望從事屬於某一特定行業類別的固定工作。(表 1.3b)

1.27 Among those 8 300 casual employees, while 4 000 (48.1%) desired to take up a permanent job in the same industry sector as that applicable to their present casual jobs, 4 100 (49.3%) had no specific preference for the industry sector of permanent job. (Table 1.3b)

期望固定工作所屬的職業

Desired occupation for permanent job

1.28 至於該 8 300 名臨時僱員所期望固定工作所屬的職業，3 600 人(43.3%)期望從事於現職臨時工作所屬的同一職業組別的固定工作，而 3 500 人(41.8%)則沒有期望從事屬於某一特定職業組別的固定工作。(表 1.3c)

1.28 As regards the desired occupation for permanent job in respect of those 8 300 casual employees, while 3 600 (43.3%) desired to take up a permanent job in the same occupation group as that applicable to their present casual job, 3 500 (41.8%) had no specific preference for the occupation group of permanent job. (Table 1.3c)

在統計前十二個月內的轉工次數

1.29 在該 66 200 名臨時僱員中，約 7 200 人(10.9%)在統計前十二個月內在香港沒有轉工(請參閱上文第 1.8 段有關轉工的定義)。至於餘下 58 900 名在該十二個月內曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員，13.4%在該段期間曾轉工 25 次及以上，10.5%則曾轉工 15 至 24 次。在該 58 900 名臨時僱員中，70.8%從事建造業。由於承判工作是該行業的常規，使有關僱員須頻密地轉換不同判頭提供的工作，因而他們的轉工次數較從事其他行業的人士為多。就該 58 900 名曾轉工的臨時僱員整體而言，他們在統計前十二個月內的轉工次數中位數為七次。(表 1.2m)

在統計前十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目

1.30 在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的 58 900 名臨時僱員中，5 000 人(8.5%)在統計前十二個月內只會為一個僱主/機構服務，即其現時的僱主/從事的機構。另 8 800 人(14.9%)曾為十個或以上的僱主/機構服務，當中 78.4%從事建造業。就該 58 900 名臨時僱員整體而言，他們在統計前十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目中位數為四個。(表 1.2n)

Number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration

1.29 Of those 66 200 casual employees, some 7 200 (10.9%) had not changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (please see paragraph 1.8 above for the definition of job changes). For the remaining 58 900 casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12-month period, 13.4% had changed jobs for 25 times and more, and 10.5% for 15-24 times during that period. Among those 58 900 casual employees, 70.8% were engaged in the construction sector. As contracting of work is the usual trade practice in this sector, most of the respective employees had to change jobs offered by different contractors more often than persons engaged in other industries. Overall speaking, the median number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration was 7 in respect of those 58 900 casual employees who had changed jobs. (Table 1.2m)

Number of distinct employers/establishments worked for during the 12 months before enumeration

1.30 Of the 58 900 casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration, 5 000 (8.5%) had worked for only one employer/establishment, i.e. their present employer/establishment, during the 12-month period. Another 8 800 (14.9%) had worked for 10 or more employers/establishments, with 78.4% of them being engaged in the construction sector. Taking those 58 900 casual employees together, the median number of distinct employers/establishments whom/which they had worked for during the 12 months before enumeration was 4. (Table 1.2n)

在最近從事的工作內有否轉換職業

1.31 在該 58 900 名於統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員中，48 000 人(81.4%)的現職與其最近從事的工作(最多五份)屬於同一職業組別。在該 48 000 人中，主要為工藝及有關人員與非技術工人，分別佔 55.6% 及 31.4%。從事各主要職業組別的僱員中，現職與其最近從事的工作(最多五份)屬於同一職業組別的百分比介乎 64.2% 與 86.7%。(表 1.4)

Whether had changed occupation in the last jobs recently engaged

1.31 Among those 58 900 casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration, 48 000 (81.4%) were engaged in the same occupation group as their present job throughout their previous jobs (up to a maximum of five). They comprised mainly craft and related workers (55.6%) and workers in elementary occupations (31.4%). The percentages of them engaged in the same occupation group as their present job throughout their previous jobs (up to a maximum of five) ranging from 64.2% to 86.7% among various major occupation groups. (Table 1.4)

表 1.1 臨時僱員數目
Table 1.1 Casual employees

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔所有僱員的 百分比 As % of all employees	年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)
一九九九年十月至十二月 October to December 1999	102.5	3.6	41
二零零零年七月至九月 July to September 2000	122.9	4.3	42
二零零一年四月至六月 April to June 2001	93.8	3.3	43
二零零二年四月至六月 April to June 2002	65.6	2.4	43
二零零二年十月至十二月 October to December 2002	80.7	2.9	42
二零零三年四月至六月 April to June 2003	72.1	2.6	43
二零零五年四月至六月 April to June 2005	69.1	2.4	45
二零零九年四月至六月 April to June 2009	66.2	2.1	46

表 1.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2a Casual employees by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
15 – 29	4.3	8.4	1.3	1.4	10.0	0.4	5.8	8.7	0.8	23.3
30 – 39	10.5	20.2	2.7	1.8	12.6	0.4	12.3	18.6	1.4	27.3
40 – 49	16.9	32.6	3.9	7.1	50.2	1.7	24.1	36.4	2.8	27.7
50 – 59	17.2	33.1	5.2	3.3	23.2	1.4	20.5	31.0	3.6	18.2
≥ 60	2.9	5.7	3.8	‡	‡	‡	3.5	5.3	3.2	3.5
合計# Overall#	51.9	100.0 (78.5)	3.4	14.2	100.0 (21.5)	0.9	66.2	100.0 (100.0)	2.1	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	46			42			46			39

註釋： ** 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有十五至二十九歲的男性僱員為例，1.3%為臨時僱員。

括號內的數字顯示在所有臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees aged 15-29, 1.3% were casual employees.

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

表 1.2b 按婚姻狀況及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2b Casual employees by marital status and sex

婚姻狀況 Marital status	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
從未結婚 Never married	7.6	14.6	1.4	2.7	19.3	0.4	10.3	15.6	0.9	36.9
已婚 Married	42.5	81.8	4.4	9.4	66.1	1.1	51.9	78.5	2.9	58.2
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/ separated/ divorced	1.8	3.5	5.1	2.1	14.6	1.9	3.9	5.9	2.6	4.9
合計 Overall	51.9	100.0	3.4	14.2	100.0	0.9	66.2	100.0	2.1	100.0

註釋：** 在個別婚姻狀況及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從未結婚的男性僱員為例，1.4%為臨時僱員。

Note: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective marital status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees who were never married, 1.4% were casual employees.

表 1.2c 按教育程度及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2c Casual employees by educational attainment and sex

教育程度 Educational attainment	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
未受教育/ 學前教育 No schooling/ pre-primary	1.4	2.8	19.3	‡	‡	‡	2.1	3.2	8.7	0.7
小學 Primary	15.5	29.9	9.8	6.1	42.6	3.4	21.6	32.7	6.4	11.1
中學/預科# Secondary/ Sixth-form#	34.3	66.0	4.0	6.5	45.5	0.7	40.7	61.6	2.3	55.6
專上教育 Post-secondary	‡	‡	‡	1.1	7.5	0.2	1.7	2.6	0.2	32.6
合計 Overall	51.9	100.0	3.4	14.2	100.0	0.9	66.2	100.0	2.1	100.0

註釋： ** 在個別教育程度及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有未受教育或具學前教育程度的男性僱員為例，19.3%為臨時僱員。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective educational attainment and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees with no schooling or pre-primary education, 19.3% were casual employees.

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 educational attainment while persons with sixth-form educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 educational attainment.

表 1.2d 按行業及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2d Casual employees by industry and sex

行業 Industry	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
建造 Construction	41.9	80.7	21.4	2.2	15.2	10.8	44.1	66.6	20.4	7.1
進出口貿易及批發 Import/export trade and wholesale	‡	‡	‡	1.0	7.4	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.3	15.5
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	3.5	6.6	1.5	4.7	32.8	1.7	8.1	12.3	1.6	15.8
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	4.9	9.3	1.9	‡	‡	‡	5.5	8.3	1.6	11.2
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	1.0	2.0	0.3	3.1	22.0	1.1	4.2	6.3	0.7	19.0
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	‡	‡	‡	1.9	13.2	0.3	2.1	3.2	0.3	26.5
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	5.0
合計 Overall	51.9	100.0	3.4	14.2	100.0	0.9	66.2	100.0	2.1	100.0

註釋： ** 在個別行業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從事建造業的男性僱員為例，21.4%為臨時僱員。

Note: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective industry and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees who were engaged in the construction sector, 21.4% were casual employees.

表 1.2e 按職業及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2e Casual employees by occupation and sex

職業 Occupation	臨時僱員 Casual employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
服務工作及商店 銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	3.1	5.9	1.3	3.6	25.5	1.4	6.7	10.1	1.4	15.7
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	32.5	62.5	16.1	‡	‡	‡	32.9	49.7	15.6	7.0
機台及機器操作 員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.1	4.0	1.6	‡	‡	‡	2.1	3.2	1.5	4.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	13.9	26.8	6.5	8.0	56.4	1.8	21.9	33.2	3.3	21.1
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	2.2	15.3	0.3	2.6	3.9	0.2	51.7
合計 Overall	51.9	100.0	3.4	14.2	100.0	0.9	66.2	100.0	2.1	100.0

註釋： ** 在個別職業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有任職工藝及有關人員的男性僱員為例，16.1%為臨時僱員。

Note: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective occupation and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees working as craft and related workers, 16.1% were casual employees.

表 1.2f 按僱用形式/僱用條件中訂明的僱用期間及現時從事的工作是否全職/部分時間制工作劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2f Casual employees by mode of employment/employment period stipulated in the terms of employment and whether present job was full-time/part-time job

僱用形式/僱用條件中訂明的 僱用期間(天) Mode of employment/ employment period stipulated in the terms of employment (days)	現時從事的工作是否全職/部分時間制工作 Whether present job was full-time/part-time job					
	全職工作 Full-time		部分時間制工作** Part-time**		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
按日僱用 Day-to-day basis	28.1	69.1	20.7	81.2	48.8	73.7
一段少於六十天的固定期間 A fixed period of less than 60 days	12.6	30.9	4.8	18.8	17.4	26.3
< 10	3.3	8.1	2.2	8.6	5.5	8.3
10 – 19	4.8	11.7	2.6	10.2	5.7	8.6
20 – 29	1.9	4.7	2.2	8.6	2.3	3.5
30 – 59	2.6	6.5	1.3	5.0	3.9	5.9
總計# Total#	40.7	100.0 (61.5)	25.5	100.0 (38.5)	66.2	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臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

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 casual employees.

表 1.2g 按每周通常工作時數及在現職的任職周數劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2g Casual employees by usual hours of work per week and length of service in present job

每周通常工作時數 Usual hours of work per week	在現職的任職周數(周) Length of service in present job (weeks)							
	< 2		2 - < 4		≥ 4		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 18	4.7	7.1	‡	‡	‡	‡	6.2	9.4
18 - < 30	11.2	16.9	‡	‡	‡	‡	12.0	18.2
≥ 30	39.7	60.0	4.3	6.5	3.9	5.9	47.9	72.4
總計 Total	55.6	84.0	5.8	8.8	4.8	7.2	66.2	100.0

表 1.2h 按薪金基制劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2h Casual employees by mode of salary payment

薪金基制 Mode of salary payment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
月薪/周薪 Monthly-rated/weekly-rated	‡	‡
日薪 Daily-rated	59.0	89.2
時薪 Hourly-rated	6.9	10.5
總計 Total	66.2	100.0

表 1.2i 按每日就業收入劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2i Casual employees by daily employment earnings

每日就業收入(港元) Daily employment earnings (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 300	16.0	24.2
300 – 399	9.2	13.9
400 – 499	12.3	18.6
500 – 599	15.5	23.5
≥ 600	13.2	19.9
總計 Total	66.2	100.0
每日就業收入中位數(港元) Median daily employment earnings (HK\$)		400

表 1.2j 按成功尋獲現職的途徑及僱用形式劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2j Casual employees by channel of successfully seeking the present job and mode of employment

成功尋獲現職的途徑 Channel of successfully seeking the present job	僱用形式 Mode of employment					
	按日僱用 Day-to-day basis		一段少於六十天 的固定期間 A fixed period of less than 60 days		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
經朋友、親戚及家人介紹 Sought with friends, relatives and family members	30.5	62.5	10.4	59.9	40.9	61.8
直接向僱主求職 Sought directly with employer	11.5	23.5	4.8	27.7	16.3	24.6
在工作地點或慣常聚集的地方 向有可能招聘人手的僱主查 問 Sought with prospective employers at work places or usual assembly places	3.0	6.1	‡	‡	3.8	5.7
刊登或回應廣告 Placed or answered advertisement	2.1	4.3	‡	‡	3.0	4.5
其他 Others	1.8	3.6	‡	‡	2.2	3.3
總計 Total	48.8	100.0	17.4	100.0	66.2	100.0

表 1.2k 按沒有從事固定工作的主要原因及性別劃分的臨時僱員數目
 Table 1.2k Casual employees by main reason for not working in permanent job and sex

沒有從事固定工作的主要原因 Main reason for not working in permanent job	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
行業的傳統/公司的常規/ 公司的業務安排 Custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company	28.1	54.2	1.5	10.7	29.6	44.8
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	14.9	28.7	‡	‡	15.5	23.5
未能找到固定工作 Could not find permanent job	5.2	10.0	3.1	22.0	8.3	12.6
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	‡	‡	6.6	46.6	6.6	10.0
健康問題/年老 Health problem/old age	2.1	4.0	1.2	8.5	3.3	5.0
其他 Others	1.6	3.1	1.1	7.8	2.7	4.1
總計 Total	51.9	100.0	14.2	100.0	66.2	100.0

表 1.2/ 按沒有從事固定工作的主要原因及年齡劃分的臨時僱員數目
 Table 1.2/ Casual employees by main reason for not working in permanent job and age

沒有從事固定工作的主要原因 Main reason for not working in permanent job	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		≥ 50	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
行業的傳統/公司的常規/ 公司的業務安排 Custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company	1.7	28.8	7.5	60.7	9.8	40.7	10.7	44.6
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	‡	‡	2.2	18.1	5.5	22.9	7.0	29.0
未能找到固定工作 Could not find permanent job	2.5	42.6	‡	‡	2.9	12.1	2.3	9.5
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	‡	‡	‡	‡	4.9	20.5	‡	‡
其他 Others	‡	‡	1.0	8.5	‡	‡	3.4	14.3
總計 Total	5.8	100.0	12.3	100.0	24.1	100.0	24.0	100.0

表 1.2m 按在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工/在該十二個月內的轉工次數劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2m Casual employees by whether had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration/number of times of job changes during the 12-month period

在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工/在該十二個月內的轉工次數 Whether had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration/number of times of job changes during the 12-month period	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比** % **
沒有轉工 Had not changed jobs	7.2	10.9
曾轉工 Had changed jobs	58.9	89.1
1	4.4	(7.5)
2	3.1	(5.2)
3	4.9	(8.3)
4	5.0	(8.4)
5	4.4	(7.5)
6 – 9	5.3	(8.9)
10 – 14	8.7	(14.7)
15 – 24	6.2	(10.5)
≥25	7.9	(13.4)
不知道 Unknown	9.2	(15.6)
在統計前十二個月內的轉工次數中位數 [#] Median number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration [#]		7
總計 Total	66.2	100.0

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

[#] 不包括未能提供有關在統計前十二個月內轉工次數的資料的臨時僱員。

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

[#] Excluding casual employees who were unable to provide information on the number of times of job changes during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 1.2n 按在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工/在該十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目劃分的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.2n Casual employees by whether had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration/number of distinct employers/establishments worked for during the 12-month period

在統計前十二個月內曾否在香港轉工/在該十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目 Whether had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration/number of distinct employers/establishments worked for during the 12-month period	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比** %**
沒有轉工 Had not changed jobs	7.2	10.9
曾轉工 Had changed jobs	58.9	89.1
1	5.0	(8.5)
2	6.3	(10.7)
3	8.0	(13.6)
4	7.9	(13.5)
5	7.2	(12.2)
6 – 9	7.5	(12.7)
10 – 14	6.5	(11.0)
≥ 15	2.3	(4.0)
不知道 Unknown	8.2	(13.8)
在統計前十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目 中位數# Median number of distinct employers/establishments worked for during the 12 months before enumeration#		4
總計 Total	66.2	100.0

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

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

不包括未能提供有關在統計前十二個月內曾服務的僱主/機構數目的資料的臨時僱員。

Excluding casual employees who were unable to provide information on the number of distinct employers/establishments worked for during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 1.3a 按找尋固定工作的期間劃分的未能找到固定工作的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.3a Casual employees who could not find permanent job by duration of seeking permanent job

找尋固定工作的期間 Duration of seeking permanent job	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
少於兩個月 < 2 months	1.5	17.8
兩個月至少於六個月 2 - < 6 months	3.4	41.2
六個月至少於十二個月 6 - < 12 months	1.1	13.0
一年及以上 ≥ 1 year	2.3	28.0
總計 Total	8.3	100.0
找尋固定工作的期間中位數(天) Median duration of seeking permanent job (days)		142

表 1.3b 按期望固定工作所屬的行業劃分的未能找到固定工作的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.3b Casual employees who could not find permanent job by desired industry for permanent job

期望固定工作所屬的行業 Desired industry for permanent job	人數** No. of persons** ('000)	百分比 %
無特別意願 No preference	4.1	49.3
服務 Services	3.2 (2.9)	37.9
進出口貿易及批發、零售、住宿及膳食服務 <i>Import/export trade and wholesale, retail, accommodation and food services</i>	1.7 (1.7)	20.0
其他服務# <i>Other services#</i>	1.5 (1.3)	17.8
其他 Others	1.1 (1.1)	12.8
總計 Total	8.3 (4.0)	100.0

註釋： ** 括號內的數字顯示在統計時正從事個別行業類別的工作並期望從事屬於相同行業類別的固定工作的臨時僱員數目。

Notes: ** Figures in brackets represent the number of casual employees who were working in the respective industry sectors at the time of enumeration and desired to work in permanent job belonging to the same industry sector.

其他服務包括運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊；金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務；公共行政、社會及個人服務。

Other services includes the transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications; the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services; and the public administration, social and personal services.

表 1.3c 按期望固定工作所屬的職業劃分的未能找到固定工作的臨時僱員數目
Table 1.3c Casual employees who could not find permanent job by desired occupation for permanent job

期望固定工作所屬的職業 Desired occupation for permanent job	人數** No. of persons** ('000)	百分比 %
無特別意願 No preference	3.5	41.8
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	1.7 (1.5)	20.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	1.5 (1.3)	17.9
其他 Others	1.7 (3)	20.3
總計 Total	8.3 (3.6)	100.0

註釋： ** 括號內的數字顯示在統計時正從事個別職業組別的工作並期望從事屬於相同職業組別的固定工作的臨時僱員數目。

Note : ** Figures in brackets represent the number of casual employees who were working in the respective occupation groups at the time of enumeration and desired to work in permanent job belonging to the same occupation group.

表 1.4 按現時從事的職業劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工並在最近從事的工作(最多五份)與現職屬於同一職業組別的臨時僱員數目**
Table 1.4 Casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration and were engaged in jobs belonging to the present occupation group in their previous jobs (up to a maximum of five) by present occupation**

現時從事的職業 Present occupation	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率# Rate#
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	4.1	8.4	73.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	26.7	55.6	86.7
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.1	2.3	64.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	15.1	31.4	77.8
其他 Others	1.1	2.2	69.6
合計 Overall	48.0	100.0	81.4

註釋： ** 根據在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員現時從事的職業及最近曾從事的工作(最多五份)所屬的職業資料界定。未能提供最近曾從事的工作所屬的職業資料的臨時僱員不包括在內。

Notes: ** Based on the present occupation and the occupation in the previous jobs (up to a maximum of five) of those casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration. Casual employees who were unable to provide information on the occupation which they were engaged in the previous jobs were excluded.

在個別現時從事的職業組別內佔所有在統計前十二個月內曾在香港轉工的臨時僱員(不包括該些未能提供最近曾從事的工作所屬的職業資料的臨時僱員)的百分比。

As a percentage of all casual employees who had changed jobs in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (excluding those who were unable to provide information on the occupation in the previous jobs) in the respective present occupation groups.

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

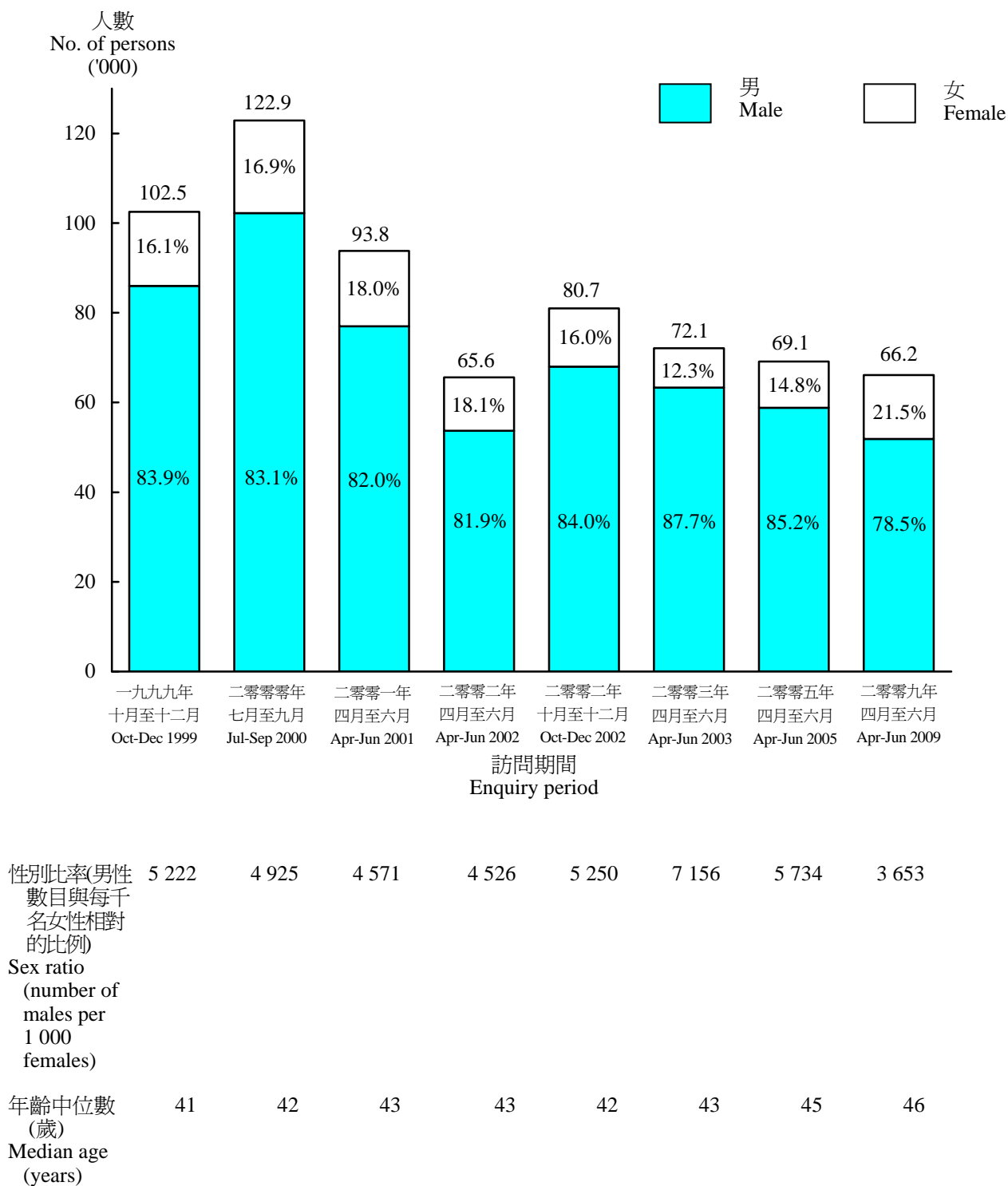
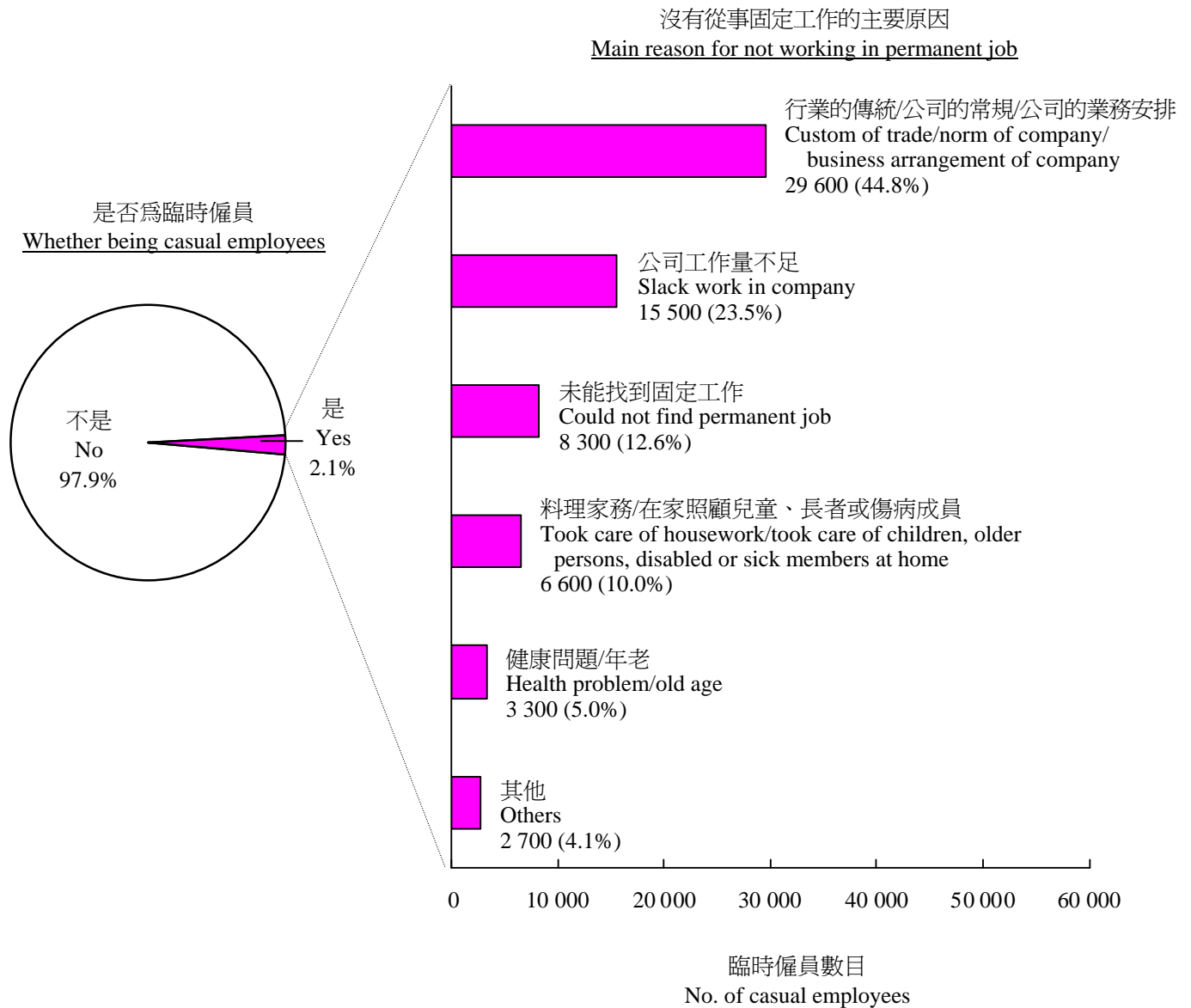


圖 1.2 按是否為臨時僱員及沒有從事固定工作的主要原因劃分的僱員百分比分布
Chart 1.2 Percentage distribution of employees by whether being casual employees and main reason for not working in permanent job



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有臨時僱員中所佔的百分比。

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

引言

2.1 政府統計處在二零零九年四月至六月期間，透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況的專題訪問，以搜集從事部分時間制工作僱員特徵的資料。類似的專題訪問曾於一九八二年五月至七月、一九八八年四月至六月、一九九四年十一月至一九九五年三月、一九九七年十月至十二月(透過一項有關勞工流動情況及相關課題的專題訪問)、一九九九年一月至二月、二零零零年七月至九月、二零零二年四月至六月、二零零三年七月至九月及二零零五年四月至六月期間進行。由於在一九九四年以前進行的專題訪問所採用有關從事部分時間制工作的定義及涵蓋範圍與一九九四年起進行的專題訪問所採用的有所不同，故此一九九四年以前進行的專題訪問所得的結果不能與是次專題訪問所得的結果作比較。

2.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本中，約 10 400 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 86%。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僱員身分的十五歲及以上人士，統計員向他們提問數個問題以界定他們是否為從事部分時間制工作的僱員(請參閱下文第 2.5 段有關從事部分時間制工作僱員的定義)；若是，他們再被問及有關其在現職的任職年期、薪金基制及沒有工作較長時數的主要原因。至於那些因未能找到較長時數的工作而在現職只能從事部分時間制工作的僱員，他們再被問及在從事現職的部分時間制工作前找尋較長時數工作的期間。

2.3 有關從事部分時間制工作僱員的人口、社會及經濟特徵(例如性別、年齡、教育程度及其從事的行業和職業)的詳細分析，在「綜合住戶統計調查」的架構下進行。

2.4 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。

Introduction

2.1 An enquiry on part-time employment was conducted via the General Household Survey during April to June 2009 to collect information on the characteristics of part-time employees. Similar enquiries were conducted during May to July 1982, April to June 1988, November 1994 to March 1995, October to December 1997 (through an enquiry on labour mobility and related subjects), January to February 1999, July to September 2000, April to June 2002, July to September 2003 and April to June 2005. However, the definition and coverage of part-time employment adopted in the enquiries conducted before 1994 are different from those adopted in the enquiries conducted from 1994 onwards. Therefore, the findings obtained from the enquiries conducted before 1994 are not comparable with those of the present enquiry.

2.2 About 10 400 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 86%. Within those households, persons aged 15 and over identified to be employees through the core part of the General Household Survey were asked a few questions to identify if they were part-time employees (please see paragraph 2.5 below for the definition of part-time employees); and if so, they were further asked about their length of service in present job, mode of salary payment and main reason for not working longer hours. For employees who worked part-time in present job because they could not find job of longer working hours, they were also asked about their duration of seeking job of longer working hours before taking up the present part-time job.

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

2.4 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.

概念及定義

2.5 就是項專題訪問而言，「從事部分時間制工作的僱員」是指在統計時所從事的主業符合下列條件的僱員：

- (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。此外，在統計時正在放暑假並從事暑期工的全日制學生亦不包括在內。

2.6 若某人做多過一份工作，在統計時佔他/她最多時間的工作算作其**主業**。在是項專題訪問中，若一名僱員在統計時做多過一份工作，現職是指他/她的主業而言。其他工作則視為其兼職。在決定該人應否納入是項專題訪問的範圍時，不會考慮其兼職。

2.7 有關本專題訪問所採用的用語及定義的詳細描述，列載於附錄二。

專題訪問的主要結果

2.8 在統計時約有 158 800 名僱員在現職從事部分時間制工作，佔在統計時所有僱員的 5.1%。近年，從事部分時間制工作的僱員佔在統計時所有僱員的比例維持在相約水平(二零零五年的比例為 5.2%)。(表 2.1 及圖 2.1)

Concepts and definitions

2.5 For the purpose of the enquiry, "**part-time employees**" referred to employees with their *main employment* at the time of enumeration fulfilling the following criteria :

- (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. Moreover, full-time students being on summer vacation and taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration were also excluded.

2.6 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**. In this enquiry, the present job referred to the main employment of an employee if he/she had more than one job at the time of enumeration. All other jobs were regarded as secondary employment and ignored in determining whether that person should be covered in this enquiry.

2.7 A detailed description of the terms and definitions used in this enquiry is in Appendix 2.

Major findings of the enquiry

2.8 Some 158 800 employees took up part-time employment in their present job at the time of enumeration, representing 5.1% of all employees at the time of enumeration. The share of part-time employees among all employees remained at a similar level in recent years (the

年齡及性別

2.9 在該 158 800 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，三十至四十九歲人士佔 50.3%，五十歲及以上人士佔 30.6%，而三十歲以下人士則佔 19.1%。從事部分時間制工作僱員的整體年齡中位數為四十五歲，而所有僱員的年齡中位數則為三十九歲。在該些從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，女性僱員所佔的比例較男性僱員的為高，分別佔 64.4% 及 35.6%，有關性別比率為每 1 000 名女性對 553 名男性。（表 2.2a 及圖 2.1）

2.10 除了十五至二十九歲的僱員外，其他年齡組別的女性僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率均較男性僱員為高。這可能是由於在該些女性僱員中，有相當比例須同時處理家務。女性僱員從事部分時間制工作的整體比率為 6.6%，而男性僱員的則為 3.6%。按年齡分析，十五至十九歲與六十歲及以上僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率明顯較高，分別為 20.3% 及 8.9%。其他年齡組別的僱員的相應比率則介乎 3.1% 與 6.9%。在從事部分時間制工作的十五至十九歲人士中，相信有顯著比例為從事部分時間制工作的學生。部分六十歲及以上人士則可能由於年紀關係而從事部分時間制工作。（表 2.2a）

婚姻狀況

2.11 在該 158 800 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，大部分(64.2%)為已婚人士，另 26.5% 為從未結婚人士，而 9.3% 則為喪偶、分居或離婚人士。（表 2.2b）

2.12 屬於喪偶、分居或離婚者的僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率較高，為 10.0%。已婚僱員及從未結婚的僱員的相應比率則較低，分別為 5.6% 及 3.7%。（表 2.2b）

share stood at 5.2% in 2005). (Table 2.1 and Chart 2.1)

Age and sex

2.9 Of those 158 800 part-time employees, 50.3% were aged 30-49, 30.6% were aged 50 and over, and 19.1% were aged below 30. The median age of all part-time employees taken together was 45, as against 39 for all employees. Among those part-time employees, there were proportionally more female employees (64.4%) than male employees (35.6%), with the sex ratio being 553 males per 1 000 females. (Table 2.2a and Chart 2.1)

2.10 Except for employees aged 15-29, female employees in other age groups had higher rates of taking up part-time employment than their male counterpart, probably because a sizeable proportion of them had to take care of household responsibilities at the same time. The overall rate of taking up part-time employment was 6.6% for female employees, as against 3.6% for their male counterpart. Analysed by age, the rate of taking up part-time employment was distinctly higher for employees aged 15-19 and 60 and over (at 20.3% and 8.9% respectively), as compared with the rates of 3.1%-6.9% for employees in other age groups. Conceivably, a considerable proportion of part-time employees aged 15-19 were students taking up part-time jobs. Some of those aged 60 and over might work part-time due to the age factor. (Table 2.2a)

Marital status

2.11 Of those 158 800 part-time employees, the majority (64.2%) were married. Another 26.5% were never married, and 9.3% were widowed, separated or divorced. (Table 2.2b)

2.12 The widowed, separated or divorced employees had a higher rate of taking up part-time employment, at 10.0%. The rate of taking up part-time employment for married employees and never married employees were smaller, at 5.6% and 3.7% respectively. (Table 2.2b)

教育程度

2.13 該 158 800 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員的教育程度相對較所有僱員為低。前者中約有 24.6% 具小學及以下教育程度，而所有僱員中相應的百分比為 11.8%。具不同教育程度的僱員中，未受教育或具學前教育程度的僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率最高，為 12.0%。其次為具小學教育程度的僱員(10.7%)。相比之下，具專上學位教育程度的僱員從事部分時間制工作的比率則低很多(3.0%)。(表 2.2c)

行業

2.14 大部分從事部分時間制工作的僱員從事服務業。當中 27.5% 從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業。緊隨其後是零售、住宿及膳食服務業(25.8%)；運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊業(12.8%)與建造業(11.9%)。(表 2.2d)

2.15 再按性別分析，從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員按行業類別的分布跟女性僱員的分布有相當差別。在從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員中，從事建造業者佔最大比例(31.4%)。其次是從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業(20.2%)；運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊業(19.7%)與零售、住宿及膳食服務業(15.4%)。至於從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員，約三分之一從事零售、住宿及膳食服務業(31.6%)，緊隨其後是公共行政、社會及個人服務業(31.5%)。(表 2.2d)

2.16 按從事部分時間制工作僱員佔業內所有僱員的比率計算，在各主要行業類別中，以建造業較高(8.7%)。其他主要行業類別的相應比率介乎 2.3% 與 8.2%。(表 2.2d)

Educational attainment

2.13 Those 158 800 part-time employees had relatively lower educational attainment as compared with all employees. About 24.6% of them had attained primary education and below, as against 11.8% for all employees. Among employees at different levels of educational attainment, those with no schooling or pre-primary education had the highest rate of taking up part-time employment (at 12.0%), followed by employees with primary education (10.7%). In comparison, employees having attained post-secondary degree education had a distinctly lower rate of taking up part-time employment (3.0%). (Table 2.2c)

Industry

2.14 The majority of the part-time employees worked in the services sectors. Some 27.5% of them were engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector. This was closely followed by the retail, accommodation and food services sector (25.8%), the transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications sector (12.8%) and construction sector (11.9%). (Table 2.2d)

2.15 Further analysed by sex, the sectoral distributions of male and female part-time employees were rather different from each other. For male part-time employees, the largest proportion (31.4%) were engaged in the construction sector. This was followed by the public administration, social and personal services sector (20.2%), transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications sector (19.7%) and retail, accommodation and food services sector (15.4%). For female part-time employees, around one-third (31.6%) were engaged in the retail, accommodation and food services sector, closely followed by public administration, social and personal services sector (31.5%). (Table 2.2d)

2.16 Among various major industry sectors, the construction sector had a higher rate of employees taking up part-time employment (8.7%). The corresponding rates for other major industry sectors ranged from 2.3% to 8.2%. (Table 2.2d)

職業

2.17 在從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，有相當比例從事較低技術的職業，包括非技術工人(31.5%)與服務工作及商店銷售人員(21.1%)。(表 2.2e)

2.18 從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員按職業組別劃分的分布跟女性僱員的分布各有不同。大部分從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員為工藝及有關人員(27.7%)與非技術工人(23.2%)。至於從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員，以非技術工人佔最大比例(36.1%)。其次為服務工作及商店銷售人員(25.6%)。(表 2.2e)

2.19 從事各主要職業組別的僱員中，工藝及有關人員從事部分時間制工作的比率最高，為 7.8%。其次為非技術工人(7.6%)與服務工作及商店銷售人員(6.8%)。相比之下，專業及輔助專業人員從事部分時間制工作的比率則較低(2.6%)。(表 2.2e)

每周通常工作時數及在現職的任職年期

2.20 在該 158 800 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，46.6%在其主業每周通常工作十八小時至少於三十小時，而 31.8%則每周工作少於十八小時(請參閱上文第 2.5 及 2.6 段有關從事部分時間制工作的僱員及主業的定義)。至於在現職的任職年期，屬於從事部分時間制工作的僱員，有 36.7%在現職已服務多於四周至一年；及 28.9%，多於一年至五年。此外，在從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，有 16.4%在其現職的任職年期為四周或以下(包括該些按僱用條件訂明僱用四周或以下的從事部分時間制工作的僱員，以及於統計時剛任職一份工作最多四周的從事部分時間制工作的僱員)。(表 2.2f)

Occupation

2.17 A sizeable proportion of the part-time employees were engaged in lower-skilled occupations, such as workers in elementary occupations (31.5%) and service workers and shop sales workers (21.1%). (Table 2.2e)

2.18 The distributions by occupation group were different for male and female part-time employees. Most of the male part-time employees were craft and related workers (27.7%) and workers in elementary occupations (23.2%). As for their female counterpart, the largest proportion were workers in elementary occupations (36.1%), followed by service workers and shop sales workers (25.6%). (Table 2.2e)

2.19 Among various major occupation groups, craft and related workers had the highest rate of taking up part-time employment, at 7.8%. This was followed by workers in elementary occupations (7.6%) and service workers and shop sales workers (6.8%). In comparison, the rate of professionals and associate professionals taking up part-time employment was relatively lower (2.6%). (Table 2.2e)

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

2.20 Of those 158 800 part-time employees, 46.6% usually worked 18 hours to less than 30 hours per week in their main employment, and 31.8% usually worked less than 18 hours per week (please see paragraphs 2.5 and 2.6 above for the definition of part-time employees and main employment respectively). As regards the length of service in their present job, some 36.7% of the part-time employees had been working in their present job for more than four weeks to one year; and 28.9%, more than one year to five years. Some 16.4% of the part-time employees had been working in their present job for four weeks or less (including part-time employees who were employed for a fixed period of four weeks or less according to the terms of employment as well as those who newly joined a job for at most four weeks at the time of enumeration). (Table 2.2f)

薪金基制及每月主業收入

2.21 在從事部分時間制工作的僱員中，按月或按周計算就業收入的僱員有 34.3%(當中按月計算就業收入者佔絕大多數)，而按時計算就業收入的則有 33.6%。該 158 800 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員的每月主業收入中位數為 3,600 元。(表 2.2g 及 2.2h)

Mode of salary payment and monthly earnings from main employment

2.21 Some 34.3% of the part-time employees had their employment earnings being calculated on a monthly or weekly basis (with those paid on a monthly basis constituting a much larger share), while another 33.6% were on a hourly basis. The median monthly earnings from main employment in respect of those 158 800 part-time employees was \$3,600. (Tables 2.2g and 2.2h)

沒有工作較長時數的主要原因

2.22 有相當比例從事部分時間制工作的僱員是由於「料理家務/在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員」(37.4%)及「公司工作量不足」(15.3%)而在現職沒有工作較長時數。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「求學」(10.5%)、「未能找到較長時數的工作」(8.7%)及「行業的傳統/公司的常規/公司的業務安排」(8.6%)。(表 2.2i 及圖 2.2)

Main reason for not working longer hours

2.22 A sizeable proportion of the part-time employees did not work longer hours in their present job because of the reasons "took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home" (37.4%) and "slack work in company" (15.3%). Other commonly cited reasons included "educational pursuit" (10.5%), "could not find job of longer working hours" (8.7%) and "custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company" (8.6%). (Table 2.2i and Chart 2.2)

2.23 按性別分析，從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員最普遍提及沒有工作較長時數的原因是「公司工作量不足」(在從事部分時間制工作的男性僱員中有 37.1%提及此原因)。至於從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員，她們最普遍提及沒有工作較長時數的原因則為「料理家務/在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員」(從事部分時間制工作的女性僱員中有 56.5%提及此原因)。(表 2.2i)

2.23 Analysed by sex, the most commonly cited reason for male part-time employees not working longer hours was "slack work in company" (cited by 37.1% of the male part-time employees). As for the female part-time employees, the most commonly cited reason for not working longer hours was "took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home" (cited by 56.5% of the female part-time employees). (Table 2.2i)

2.24 按年齡分析，屬於不同年齡組別的從事部分時間制工作的僱員最普遍提及沒有工作較長時數的原因各有不同。對於十五至二十九歲的僱員而言，最普遍提及的原因是「求學」；三十歲及以上的僱員最普遍提及的原因為「料理家務/在家照顧兒童、長者或傷病成員」。(表 2.2j)

2.24 Analysed by age, the most commonly cited reason for part-time employees not working longer hours varied across different age groups. The most commonly cited reason for those aged 15-29 was "educational pursuit", while that cited by those aged 30 and over was "took care of housework/took care of children, older persons, disabled or sick members at home". (Table 2.2j)

找尋較長時數工作的期間

2.25 主要因未能找到較長時數工作而從事部分時間制工作的僱員有 13 900 人，佔所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員的 8.7%。當中 17.0% 曾找尋較長時數工作為時少於兩個月；21.8% 為時兩個月至少於六個月；而 30.0% 則為時六個月至少於一年。該 13 900 名從事部分時間制工作的僱員找尋較長時數工作的期間中位數為 202 天。（表 2.3）

Duration of seeking job of longer working hours

2.25 Some 13 900 employees (or 8.7% of all part-time employees) took up part-time employment mainly because of difficulty in finding job of longer working hours. Among them, 17.0% had sought job of longer working hours for less than two months, 21.8% for two months to less than six months and 30.0% for six months to less than one year. The median duration of seeking job of longer working hours in respect of those 13 900 part-time employees was 202 days. (Table 2.3)

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

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons ('000)	佔所有僱員的 百分比 As % of all employees	年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)
一九九四年十一月至一九九五年三月 November 1994 to March 1995	67.8	2.7	39
一九九七年十月至十二月 October to December 1997	82.0	2.8	40
一九九九年一月至二月 January to February 1999	116.2	4.1	40
二零零零年七月至九月 July to September 2000	122.0	4.3	43
二零零二年四月至六月 April to June 2002	130.9	4.7	42
二零零三年七月至九月 July to September 2003	143.1	5.2	42
二零零五年四月至六月 April to June 2005	150.9	5.2	42
二零零九年四月至六月 April to June 2009	158.8	5.1	45

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

年齡組別 Age group	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
15 – 19	4.0	7.1	21.3	2.6	2.6	19.0	6.7	4.2	20.3	1.1
20 – 29	10.3	18.2	3.4	13.3	13.0	3.4	23.6	14.9	3.4	22.2
30 – 39	8.3	14.6	2.2	17.8	17.4	3.8	26.1	16.4	3.1	27.3
40 – 49	15.7	27.7	3.6	38.2	37.3	8.9	53.9	33.9	6.2	27.7
50 – 59	12.6	22.3	3.8	26.4	25.8	11.3	38.9	24.5	6.9	18.2
≥ 60	5.7	10.0	7.3	4.0	3.9	12.7	9.7	6.1	8.9	3.5
合計# Overall#	56.5	100.0 (35.6)	3.6	102.3	100.0 (64.4)	6.6	158.8	100.0 (100.0)	5.1	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	44			45			45			39

註釋：** 在個別年齡及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性僱員為例，21.3%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

括號內的數字顯示在所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員中所佔的百分比。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees aged 15-19, 21.3% were part-time employees.

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

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

婚姻狀況 Marital status	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
從未結婚 Never married	21.3	37.8	4.0	20.8	20.3	3.4	42.1	26.5	3.7	36.9
已婚 Married	32.6	57.6	3.3	69.4	67.8	8.3	101.9	64.2	5.6	58.2
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/ separated/ divorced	2.6	4.7	7.2	12.2	11.9	10.9	14.8	9.3	10.0	4.9
合計 Overall	56.5	100.0	3.6	102.3	100.0	6.6	158.8	100.0	5.1	100.0

註釋： ** 在個別婚姻狀況及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從未結婚的男性僱員為例，4.0%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

Note: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective marital status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees who were never married, 4.0% were part-time employees.

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

教育程度 Educational attainment	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
未受教育/ 學前教育 No schooling/ pre-primary	‡	‡	‡	2.1	2.0	12.4	2.9	1.8	12.0	0.7
小學 Primary	10.7	18.9	6.7	25.5	24.9	14.2	36.2	22.8	10.7	11.1
中學/預科# Secondary/ Sixth-form#	30.2	53.5	3.5	51.7	50.6	5.8	82.0	51.6	4.7	55.6
專上教育 Post-secondary										
- 非學位 non-degree	5.7	10.1	4.0	10.8	10.6	7.5	16.5	10.4	5.8	9.5
- 學位 degree	9.0	16.0	2.4	12.2	11.9	3.7	21.2	13.4	3.0	23.1
合計 Overall	56.5	100.0	3.6	102.3	100.0	6.6	158.8	100.0	5.1	100.0

註釋：** 在個別教育程度及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有未受教育或具學前教育程度的女性僱員為例，12.4%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

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。

Notes: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective educational attainment and sex sub-groups. For example, among all female employees with no schooling or pre-primary education, 12.4% were part-time employees.

Persons who have attained secondary education include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 educational attainment while persons who have attained sixth-form education include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 educational attainment.

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

行業 Industry	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
製造 Manufacturing	1.8	3.1	2.0	4.6	4.4	10.2	6.3	4.0	4.7	4.4
建造 Construction	17.7	31.4	9.1	1.1	1.1	5.6	18.9	11.9	8.7	7.1
進出口貿易及批發 Import/export trade and wholesale	1.3	2.4	0.6	9.8	9.6	3.8	11.1	7.0	2.3	15.5
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	8.7	15.4	3.9	32.3	31.6	11.7	41.0	25.8	8.2	15.8
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	11.1	19.7	4.5	9.2	9.0	9.6	20.3	12.8	5.9	11.2
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	4.4	7.9	1.5	13.1	12.8	4.6	17.5	11.0	3.0	19.0
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	11.4	20.2	4.5	32.3	31.5	5.6	43.7	27.5	5.3	26.5
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	0.6
合計 Overall	56.5	100.0	3.6	102.3	100.0	6.6	158.8	100.0	5.1	100.0

註釋： ** 在個別行業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有從事製造業的男性僱員為例，2.0%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

Note: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective industry and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees who were engaged in the manufacturing sector, 2.0% were part-time employees.

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

職業 Occupation	從事部分時間制工作的僱員 Part-time employees									所有僱員 All employees 百分比 %
	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall			
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率** Rate**	
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	8.8	15.7	1.9	13.0	12.7	3.6	21.8	13.7	2.6	26.7
文員 Clerks	4.8	8.6	3.4	22.1	21.6	5.5	27.0	17.0	4.9	17.2
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	7.4	13.1	3.2	26.1	25.6	10.1	33.6	21.1	6.8	15.7
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	15.7	27.7	7.8	‡	‡	‡	16.3	10.3	7.8	7.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.7	10.1	4.4	1.5	1.5	11.8	7.2	4.6	5.0	4.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	13.1	23.2	6.1	37.0	36.1	8.3	50.1	31.5	7.6	21.1
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.8	1.8	1.2	7.8
合計 Overall	56.5	100.0	3.6	102.3	100.0	6.6	158.8	100.0	5.1	100.0

註釋： ** 在個別職業及性別分組內佔所有僱員的百分比。以所有任職專業及輔助專業人員的男性僱員為例，1.9%為從事部分時間制工作的僱員。

Note: ** As a percentage of all employees in the respective occupation and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees working as professionals and associate professionals, 1.9% were part-time employees.

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

每周通常工作時數 Usual hours of work per week	在現職的任職年期 Length of service in present job									
	四周或以下 ≤ 4 weeks		多於四周至 一年 > 4 weeks – 1 year		多於一年至 五年 > 1 – 5 years		多於五年 > 5 years		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 18	6.1	3.8	21.7	13.7	14.8	9.3	8.0	5.0	50.6	31.8
18 - < 30	12.9	8.1	25.4	16.0	22.4	14.1	13.4	8.4	74.1	46.6
≥ 30**	7.0	4.4	11.2	7.1	8.7	5.5	7.3	4.6	34.2	21.5
總計 Total	26.0	16.4	58.3	36.7	45.8	28.9	28.7	18.0	158.8	100.0

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

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

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

薪金基制 Mode of salary payment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
月薪/周薪 Monthly-rated/weekly-rated	54.5	34.3
日薪 Daily-rated	47.1	29.7
時薪 Hourly-rated	53.3	33.6
件工 Piece-rated	3.8	2.4
總計 Total	158.8	100.0

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

每月主業收入(港元) Monthly earnings from main employment (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 2,000	26.0	16.4
2,000 – 3,999	58.2	36.6
4,000 – 5,999	29.5	18.6
≥ 6,000	45.2	28.5
總計 Total	158.8	100.0
每月主業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly earnings from main employment (HK\$)	3,600	

註釋：在界定某人是否為從事部分時間制工作的僱員時，只考慮他/她在統計時所從事的主業中的通常工作時數模式。因此，在分析從事部分時間制工作的僱員的每月就業收入時，亦只包括其主業的每月收入(即不包括其兼職的收入)。

Note: When determining whether a person was a part-time employee, only the pattern of usual hours of work in respect of his/her main employment at the time of enumeration was taken into account. Correspondingly, only the monthly earnings from the main employment of part-time employees were included when analysing their monthly employment earnings (i.e. earnings from secondary employment were not included).

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

	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 %
沒有工作較長時數的主要原因 Main reason for not working longer hours						
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	1.6	2.8	57.8	56.5	59.4	37.4
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	21.0	37.1	3.3	3.2	24.2	15.3
求學 Educational pursuit	8.2	14.4	8.5	8.3	16.6	10.5
未能找到較長時數的工作 Could not find job of longer working hours	5.4	9.6	8.5	8.3	13.9	8.7
行業的傳統/公司的常規/ 公司的業務安排 Custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company	6.3	11.2	7.3	7.1	13.6	8.6
健康問題/年老 Health problem/old age	6.9	12.3	4.9	4.8	11.8	7.4
無經濟需要 No financial need	2.0	3.6	7.0	6.8	9.0	5.7
認為不可能找到較長時數 的工作 Perceived oneself as being unable to get a job of longer working hours	1.9	3.4	1.0	1.0	3.0	1.9
其他 Others	3.2	5.7	4.1	4.0	7.3	4.6
總計 Total	56.5	100.0	102.3	100.0	158.8	100.0

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

沒有工作較長時數的主要原因 Main reason for not working longer hours	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		≥ 50	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
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	2.3	7.6	11.0	42.3	28.9	53.6	17.2	35.3
公司工作量不足 Slack work in company	2.5	8.3	4.0	15.4	9.8	18.3	7.9	16.2
求學 Educational pursuit	15.7	51.9	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
未能找到較長時數的工作 Could not find job of longer working hours	3.0	10.0	2.0	7.8	5.3	9.8	3.6	7.3
行業的傳統/公司的常規/公司的業務安排 Custom of trade/norm of company/business arrangement of company	2.9	9.7	3.9	14.8	4.0	7.3	2.8	5.9
健康問題/年老 Health problem/old age	‡	‡	‡	‡	1.4	2.6	9.8	20.1
無經濟需要 No financial need	1.1	3.7	1.9	7.2	1.8	3.4	4.2	8.6
認為不可能找到較長時數的工作 Perceived oneself as being unable to get a job of longer working hours	‡	‡	1.1	4.0	‡	‡	1.1	2.2
其他 Others	2.0	6.8	1.3	4.9	1.8	3.3	2.2	4.4
總計 Total	30.3	100.0	26.1	100.0	53.9	100.0	48.6	100.0

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

找尋較長時數工作的期間 Duration of seeking job of longer working hours	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
少於兩個月 < 2 months	2.4	17.0
兩個月至少於六個月 2 - < 6 months	3.0	21.8
六個月至少於一年 6 months - < 1 year	4.2	30.0
一年至少於一年半 1 - < 1.5 years	‡	‡
一年半及以上 ≥ 1.5 years	3.5	25.4
總計 Total	13.9	100.0
找尋較長時數工作的期間中位數(天) Median duration of seeking job of longer working hours (days)		202

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

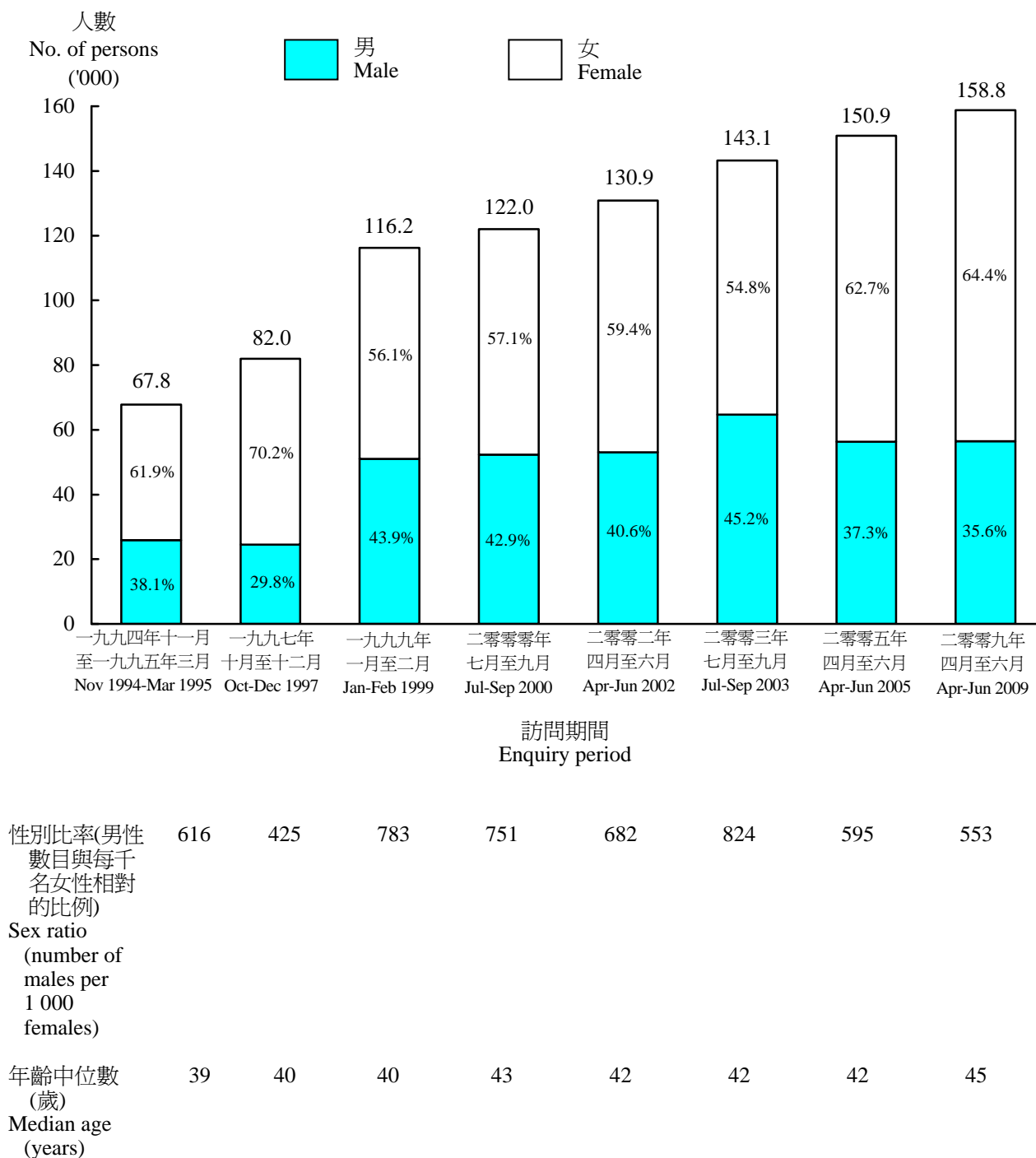
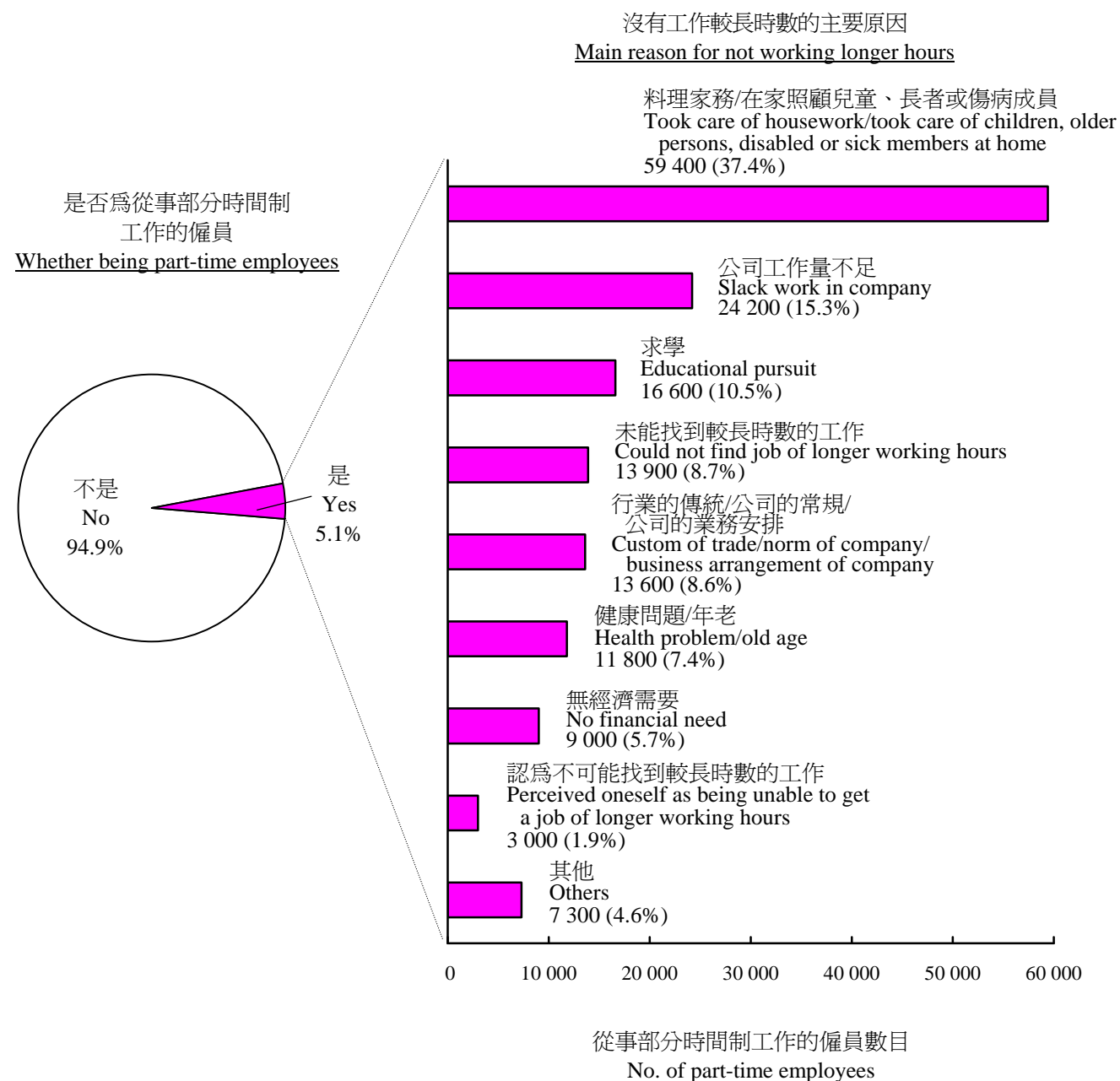


圖 2.2 按是否為從事部分時間制工作的僱員及沒有工作較長時數的主要原因劃分的僱員百分比分布
Chart 2.2 Percentage distribution of employees by whether being part-time employees and main reason for not working longer hours



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有從事部分時間制工作的僱員中所佔的百分比。

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

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的香港永久性居民，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，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，以致未能個別識別，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 :

<u>變數</u> <u>Variable</u>	<u>估計</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>離中系數</u> <u>CV</u> (%)
臨時僱員數目 Number of casual employees	66 200	6.3
從事部份時間制工作的僱員數目 Number of part-time employees	158 800	3.5

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.

臨時僱員：指在統計時由僱主按日僱用或僱用一段少於六十天的固定期間的僱員。

Casual employees refer to employees who were employed by an employer on a day-to-day basis or for a fixed period of less than 60 days at the time of enumeration.

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.

僱員：指為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主工作的十五歲及以上人士，包括家庭傭工和支薪家庭從業員。在本報告書中，外發工及在統計時正在放暑假並從事暑期工的全日制學生並不包括在內。

曾轉工：指下列任何一種情況：

- (a) 一名就業人士曾轉換其就業身分，不論其是否仍在同一機構內工作；**或**
- (b) 一名就業人士曾轉換其從事的行業/職業，不論其是否仍在同一機構內工作；**或**
- (c) 一名僱員曾轉換其所屬的僱主/機構/判頭；**或**
- (d) 一名僱員在現時從事的機構內曾轉換聘用形式；**或**
- (e) 一名僱員間歇性地為同一僱主/機構/判頭工作，但在完成一項工作後，其僱主/機構/判頭並沒有承諾/協定下一次的工作時間。

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，該手冊可於統計處網站 (http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/classification_lists/index_cd_B2XX000401_dt_latest.jsp) 免費下載 (PDF 格式)。

Employees refer to persons aged 15 and over who work for an employer for wage, salary, commission, tips or payment in kind, including domestic helpers and paid family workers. In this report, outworkers and full-time students being on summer vacation and taking up a summer job at the time of enumeration are excluded.

Having changed job refers to one of the following conditions :

- (a) an employed person who has changed his/her employment status, irrespective of whether he/she is still working in the same establishment; **or**
- (b) an employed person who has changed the industry/occupation in which he/she engaged, irrespective of whether he/she is still working in the same establishment; **or**
- (c) an employee who has changed his/her employer/establishment/contractor; **or**
- (d) an employee who has changed his/her mode of employment in the present establishment; **or**
- (e) an employee who have no commitment for employment with the same employer/establishment/contractor for the next job after completing the current one, though he/she has been working for the same employer/establishment/contractor intermittently for a period of time.

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/products_and_services/products/publications/classification_lists/index_cd_B2XX000401E_dt_detail.jsp.

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。

零售、住宿及膳食服務：包括各類零售；短期住宿活動；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。

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.

Retail, accommodation and food services - including various kinds of retail trade; short term accommodation activities; 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.

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。

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.

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。

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定義的人士。公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士及水上居民並不包括在內。

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.

就業人口：

The employed population

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：

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

- 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)。

- 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).

失業人口：

The unemployed population

- 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：

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

- (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**

- (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) 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。

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。

(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 at 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.

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.

每月就業收入：指上月從所有工作獲得的收入。就僱員來說，收入包括工資和薪金、房屋津貼、逾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。

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。

Monthly employment earnings refer to earnings from all jobs during the last month. For employees, they include wage and salary, 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.

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.

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。

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。

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.

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.

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。

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)。

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**）

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).

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**)

通常工作時數：指一名僱員通常為其僱主工作的時數，包括通常超時工作(有薪及無薪)。用膳時間並不包括在通常的工作時數內。

Usual hours of work refer to the number of hours which an employee usually works for his/her employer, including usual overtime work (paid and unpaid). 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)
- 有關吸煙及呼吸系統疾病的流行病學統計調查 (5/1982-7/1982)
- 體育及野外康樂活動 (2/1982-3/1982)
- 學生在家溫習的時間 (11/1982-1/1983)
- 勞工流動情況 (1/1982-3/1982)
- 部分時間工作 (5/1982-7/1982)
- 氣體安全 (2/1983-4/1983)
- 住戶飼養的貓狗數目 (1/1982-3/1982)

第二號專題報告書

英文版，已售罄

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

第三號專題報告書

英文版，已售罄

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

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

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- 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)

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- 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)

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- 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

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- 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)

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- 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

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- 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

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- 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)

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- 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)

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- 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)

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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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(7/1997-9/1997)
- 公眾對投訴警方獨立監察委員會的認識
(7/1997-9/1997)

Special Topics Report No. 18

Bilingual version, HK\$28

Public awareness of the importance of slope
maintenance (7/1997-9/1997)
Public awareness of the Independent Police
Complaints Council (7/1997-9/1997)

第十九號專題報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十八元

- 勞工流動情況及相關課題
(10/1997-12/1997)

Special Topics Report No. 19

Bilingual version, HK\$48

Labour mobility and related subjects
(10/1997-12/1997)

第二十號專題報告書

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- 僱員工作時數模式 (10/1996-11/1996)
- 住戶參與家居廢物分類及回收的情況 (1/1998-3/1998)
- 使用互聯網服務情況 (1/1998-3/1998)
- 吸煙習慣 (3/1998)

Special Topics Report No. 20

Bilingual version, HK\$32

Patterns of hours of work of employees (10/1996-11/1996)
Participation of households in source separation and recovery of domestic wastes (1/1998-3/1998)
Utilization of Internet service (1/1998-3/1998)
Cigarette smoking pattern (3/1998)

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- 入住醫院情況 (4/1998-6/1998)
- 在中國內地工作的香港居民 (5/1998-6/1998)

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Time spent in waiting taxi (4/1998-5/1998)
Hospitalization (4/1998-6/1998)
Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China (5/1998-6/1998)

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中英文對照版，印刷版：港幣三十元，
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- 有配偶或子女在中國內地的香港居民 (3/1999-5/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 22

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Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the Mainland of China (3/1999-5/1999)

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- 僱員離職情況 (7/1998-9/1998)

Special Topics Report No. 23

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Sick leave pattern of employees (7/1998-9/1998)
Worker displacement (7/1998-9/1998)

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- 部分時間工作 (1/1999-2/1999)

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Provision of medical benefits by employers/ companies and purchase of medical insurance by individuals (10/1998-12/1998)
A profile of elderly persons aged 60 and over living alone (1/1999-3/1999)
Part-time employment (1/1999-2/1999)

第二十五號專題報告書

中英文對照版，印刷版：港幣三十四元，
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- 內地來港定居未足七年人士
(7/1999-12/1999)
- 回流香港人士 (7/1999-12/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 25

Bilingual version, Print version : HK\$34,
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Job-changing of employed persons
(6/1999-8/1999)
Persons from the mainland of China
having resided in Hong Kong for
less than 7 years (7/1999-12/1999)
Returnees to Hong Kong (7/1999-12/1999)

第二十六號專題報告書

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(10/1999-12/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 26

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Labour mobility and other labour-related
subjects (10/1999-12/1999)

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- 部分時間制工作 (7/2000-9/2000)
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(7/2000-9/2000)

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Casual employment (7/2000-9/2000)
Part-time employment (7/2000-9/2000)
Socio-demographic, health and economic
profiles of elderly people and soon-to-be old
people (7/2000-9/2000)

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中英文對照版，印刷版：港幣五十六元，
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(1/2000-12/2000)

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Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases
(1/2000-12/2000)

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- 就業人士轉工情況 (10/2000-12/2000)
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(1/2001-2/2001)

Special Topics Report No. 29

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Worker displacement (10/2000-12/2000)
Job-changing of employed persons
(10/2000-12/2000)
Meal breaks and rest breaks of employees
during working hours (1/2001-2/2001)

第三十號專題報告書

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- 臨時僱員就業情況 (4/2001-6/2001)
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(4/2001-6/2001)

Special Topics Report No. 30

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Casual employment (4/2001-6/2001)
Hong Kong residents working in the mainland
of China (4/2001-6/2001)

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- 就業人士轉工情況 (10/2001-12/2001)
- 非從事經濟活動人士若遇上合適工作時
會接受工作的意願 (1/2002-3/2002)

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Labour mobility (10/2001-12/2001)
Job-changing of employed persons
(10/2001-12/2001)
Desire of economically inactive persons for
taking up jobs if being offered suitable
employment (1/2002-3/2002)

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- 僱傭條例下的僱員福利 (7/2001-9/2001)

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(7/2001-9/2001)
Benefits of employees under the Employment
Ordinance (7/2001-9/2001)

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- 從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況
(4/2002-6/2002)
- 在中國內地工作的香港居民
(4/2002-6/2002)

Special Topics Report No. 33

Bilingual version, Print version : HK\$45,
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Casual employment (4/2002-6/2002)
Part-time employment (4/2002-6/2002)

Hong Kong residents working in the mainland
of China (4/2002-6/2002)

第三十四號專題報告書

中英文對照版，印刷版：港幣六十五元，
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- 就業人士轉工情況 (7/2002-9/2002)
- 臨時僱員就業情況 (10/2002-12/2002)
- 僱員離職情況 (7/2002-12/2002)

Special Topics Report No. 34

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Job-changing of employed persons
(7/2002-9/2002)
Casual employment (10/2002-12/2002)
Worker displacement (7/2002-12/2002)

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(1/2003-3/2003)

Special Topics Report No. 35

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Hong Kong residents working in the mainland
of China (1/2003-3/2003)

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- 臨時僱員就業情況 (4/2003-6/2003)
- 自僱人士就業情況 (4/2003-6/2003)

Special Topics Report No. 36

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Casual employment (4/2003-6/2003)
Self-employment (4/2003-6/2003)

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- 僱員工作時數模式 (7/2003-9/2003)
- 從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況
(7/2003-9/2003)

Special Topics Report No. 37

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Patterns of hours of work of employees
(7/2003-9/2003)
Part-time employment (7/2003-9/2003)

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(2/2004-3/2004)

Special Topics Report No. 38

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Hong Kong residents working in the mainland
of China (2/2004-3/2004)

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- 勞工流動情況 (4/2004-6/2004)

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Labour mobility (4/2004-6/2004)

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Job-changing of employed persons
(7/2004-9/2004)

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- 非從事經濟活動人士若遇上合適工作時
會接受工作的意願 (10/2004-12/2004)

Special Topics Report No. 41

Bilingual version, Print version : HK\$47,
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Desire of economically inactive persons for
taking up jobs if being offered suitable
employment (10/2004-12/2004)

第四十二號專題報告書

中英文對照版，印刷版：港幣五十二元，
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- 在中國內地工作的香港居民
(1/2005-3/2005)

Special Topics Report No. 42

Bilingual version, Print version : HK\$52,
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Hong Kong residents working in the mainland
of China (1/2005-3/2005)

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中英文對照版，印刷版：港幣五十二元，
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- 臨時僱員就業情況 (4/2005-6/2005)
- 從事部分時間制工作僱員的就業情況
(4/2005-6/2005)

Special Topics Report No. 43

Bilingual version, Print version : HK\$52,
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Casual employment (4/2005-6/2005)
Part-time employment (4/2005-6/2005)

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Special Topics Report No. 44

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Job-changing of employed persons
(7/2005-9/2005)

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