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

第五十七號專題報告書 Special Topics Report No.

在中國內地工作的香港居民

Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China



香港特別行政區 政府統計處

Census and Statistics Department Hong Kong Special Administrative Region People's Republic of China



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二零一一年十月出版 Published in October 2011

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五十七號,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)

在中國內地工作的香港居民 (二零一零年七月至九月)

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:

曲於抽樣誤差甚大,數目少於 1000 的估計(包括數值爲零的數字)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

<u>附錄三</u>列出過往曾出版的本系列中各號專題報告書。

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

Objective

The GHS is a continuous sample survey which has been conducted since August 1981. Its primary objective is to collect information on the labour force, employment, unemployment 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 by required Government bureaux departments.

Topic included in this report

Topic (Enquiry period)

Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China

(July to September 2010)

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

- 約 175 100 名香港居民於統計前十二個月 內曾在中國內地(內地)工作¹。 (表 1)
- ◆ 他們中 89.2%是因現職需要而在內地工作。其他較普遍提及在內地工作的原因包括「在內地工作前景較佳」及「在內地較容易找到工作」。 (表 2k)
- ◆ 當中絕大部分(170 100 人或 97.2%)在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在內地工作。 (表 1 及圖 1)
- ◆ 男性、四十歲及以上人士及具專上教育程度的人士曾在內地工作的比率較高。 (表 2a 及 2b)
- ◆ 當中最近期在內地工作屬僱主身分的佔 18.4%,而 74.8%則屬僱員身分。 (表 2c)

- ◆ Some 175 100 Hong Kong residents had worked in the mainland of China (the Mainland) during the 12 months before enumeration¹. (Table 1)
- ◆ 89.2% of them had worked in the Mainland because of the requirement of the present job. Other commonly cited reasons for working in the Mainland included "better career prospect in the Mainland" and "easier to seek jobs in the Mainland". (Table 2k)
- ◆ The great majority of them (170 100 persons or 97.2%) were still required to work in the Mainland in their present job at the time of enumeration. (Table 1 and Chart 1)
- ◆ The rate of having worked in the Mainland was higher for males, persons aged 40 and over and persons with post-secondary educational attainment. (Tables 2a and 2b)
- ◆ 18.4% of them were employers in their latest job while working in the Mainland, and 74.8% were employees. (Table 2c)

For the purpose of the enquiry "Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China", Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China (the Mainland) referred to persons in the Hong Kong Resident Population who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration, irrespective of the number of times they had travelled to work in the Mainland during the 12-month period and the duration of each stay. However, persons who went to the Mainland only to conduct business negotiations and inspection of business, and/or to attend trade fairs, meetings and business-related entertainment were not regarded as "working in the Mainland". Transport workers commuting between Hong Kong and the Mainland, and fishermen or seamen working within the waters of the Mainland were also excluded. Please see Sections II and III of this report for a full description of the concepts and data limitations in respect of "Hong Kong residents working in the Mainland".

¹ 就「在中國內地工作的香港居民」的專題訪問而言,在中國內地(內地)工作的香港居民乃指屬於居港人口而於統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作(不論在該十二個月期間往內地工作的次數及每次逗留的期間)的人士。但若只到內地洽談生意、巡視業務,及/或出席貿易展銷會、會議和業務應酬,則不被視作「在內地工作」。此外,來往中港兩地的從事運輸業的人士及在內地海域作業的漁民或海員,亦不包括在內。有關「在內地工作的香港居民」的概念及資料局限的詳盡描述,請參閱本報告書第二及第三節。

- ◆ 他們大部分在內地工作時從事製造業與進 出口貿易及批發業,以及任職經理及行政 級人員與專業及輔助專業人員。 (表 2d 及 2e)
- ◆ 當中 88.9%在內地工作時通常在廣東省內工作。而被最多人提及的通常工作地點在廣東省內計有深圳及東莞。至於在廣東省以外的,則主要是上海及北京。 (表 2f)
- ◆ 整體而言,他們在統計前十二個月內曾往 內地工作的次數中位數爲四十八次,而他 們每次逗留在內地的平均期間中位數爲五 天。 (表 2h 及 2i)

- ◆ Most of them were engaged in the manufacturing sector and the import/export trade and wholesale sector while working in the Mainland, and worked as managers and administrators as well as professionals and associate professionals while working there. (Tables 2d and 2e)
- ◆ 88.9% of them usually worked in the Guangdong Province while working in the Mainland. Shenzhen and Dongguan were the most commonly cited usual places of work within the Guangdong Province, while Shanghai and Beijing were the most commonly cited usual places of work outside the Guangdong Province. (Table 2f)
- On the whole, their median frequency of travel to work in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration was 48 times, and the median of their average duration of each stay was 5 days. (Tables 2h and 2i)

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在中國內地工作的香港居民

Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China

I 引言

- 1.1 政府統計處在二零一零年七月至九月期間,透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行一項有關在中國內地(以下簡稱「內地」)工作的香港居民的專題訪問,以搜集有關在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作的香港居民的特徵資料。類似的專題訪問曾於一九八八年及一九八九年的十月至十二月、一九九二年四月至六月、二零零一年四月至六月、二零零一年四月至六月、二零零二年四月至六月、二零零三年一月至三月、二零零二年四月至六月、二零零三年一月至三月、二零零四年二月至三月、二零零五年一月至三月、二零零四年二月至三月、二零零五年一月至三月、二零零四年二月至三月、二零零五年十月至九月及二零零九年七月至九月期間進行。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中,約10000 個住戶接受了訪問,回應率爲 82%。對於在該 些受訪住戶內的十五歲及以上人士,統計員詢 問他們在統計前十二個月內曾否在內地工作 (請參閱下文第 2.1 段有關在內地工作的香港 居民的定義);若有,他們再被問及在該十二 個月期間曾往內地工作的次數、每次逗留的平 均期間,以及其現時從事的工作(如有)是否 需要他們在內地工作。此外,亦搜集有關他們 最近期在內地工作時的工作職位的資料(例如 就業身分、從事的行業及職業、通常的工作地 點及通常的居所類別),以及有關他們在內地 工作的經驗的資料(例如初次在內地工作的年 份、在內地工作的原因及在內地工作時遇上的 困難(如有))。至於該些在統計前十二個月 內曾在內地以僱員身分工作的人士,他們亦被 問及是否爲香港或內地公司僱用在內地工作。

I Introduction

- An enquiry on Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China (the Mainland) was conducted via the General Household Survey during July to September 2010 to collect information on the characteristics of Hong Kong residents who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration. enquiries were conducted during October to December of 1988 and 1989, April to June 1992, September to October 1995, May to June 1998, April to June 2001, April to June 2002, January to March 2003, February to March 2004, January to March 2005, July to September 2008 and July to September 2009. Comparison is made with the findings of the previous enquiries where appropriate.
- Some 10 000 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 82%. Within those households, all persons aged 15 and over were asked whether they had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration (please see paragraph 2.1 below for the definition of Hong Kong residents working in the Mainland). For those who had done so, they were further asked about the number of times they had travelled to work in the Mainland during the 12-month period, the average duration of each stay and whether they were required to work in the Mainland in their present job (if any). Information was also collected on characteristics of the latest job while they worked in the Mainland (such as their employment status, industry and occupation engaged in, usual place of work and usual type of residence) as well as their working experience in the Mainland (such as the year in which they started working in the Mainland, reasons for working there and difficulties which they had encountered (if any) while working there). For those persons who had worked as employees in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration, they were also asked whether they were employed by a company in Hong Kong or the Mainland to work there.

- 1.3 有關曾在內地工作的香港居民的人口、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<u>附錄一</u>「統計調查方法」的部分。
- 1.3 Detailed analysis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics (e.g. age, sex, educational attainment and industry/occupation in present job) of the Hong Kong residents who had worked in the Mainland was conducted 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 <u>Appendix 1</u> of this report for details on the survey coverage.

II 概念及定義

2.1 是項專題訪問中所指「在內地工作的香港居民」,乃指屬於居港人口¹而於統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作(不論在該十二個月期間往內地工作的次數及每次逗留的期間)的人士。但若只到內地洽談生意、巡視業務,及/或出席貿易展銷會、會議和業務應酬,則不被視作「在內地工作」。此外,來往中港兩地的從事運輸業的人士及在內地海域作業的漁民或海員,亦不包括在內。

2.2 有一點要留意,本報告書的表 1、2a 及 2b 中列載的香港居民在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作的比率,是以在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作的香港居民的估計人數爲分子,及以總就業人數爲分母彼此相除計算出來。後者的估計數字是從「綜合住戶統計調查」所得在該十二個月的平均就業人數。

II Concepts and definitions

- In this enquiry, "Hong Kong residents working in the Mainland" referred to persons in the Hong Kong Resident Population¹ who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration, irrespective of the number of times they had travelled to work in the Mainland during the 12-month period and the duration of each stay. However, persons who went to the Mainland only to conduct business negotiations and inspection of business, and/or to attend trade fairs, meetings and business-related entertainment were not regarded as "working in the Mainland". Transport workers commuting between Hong Kong and the Mainland, and fishermen or seamen working within the waters of the Mainland were also excluded.
- 2.2 It should be noted that the rate of Hong Kong residents having worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration, as given in Tables 1, 2a and 2b, referred to the estimated number of persons who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration divided by the total number of employed persons, the latter being the average estimate for the 12-month period as obtained from the General Household Survey.

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

The "Hong Kong Resident Population" comprises "Usual Residents" and "Mobile Residents". "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 the reference time-point or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point. As for "Mobile Residents", they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before 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.

- 2.3 對於該些在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作而在統計時已經不需在內地工作的人士,有關他們在內地工作時的就業身分、從事的行業及職業、通常的工作地點及通常的居所類別等資料,是指他們最後一份需要在內地工作的工作職位而言。
- 2.4 <u>附錄二</u>列載有關本專題訪問所採用的 用語及定義的詳細描述。
- 2.3 For persons who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration but were no longer required to work there at the time of enumeration, information on their employment status, industry and occupation engaged in, usual place of work and usual type of residence while working in the Mainland pertained to that in respect of their last job in which they were required to work in the Mainland.
- 2.4 A detailed description of the terms and definitions used in this enquiry is in <u>Appendix 2</u>.

III 資料的局限

- 3.1 有一點值得留意,是項專題訪問涵蓋屬於居港人口的人士(有關專題訪問涵蓋的人口範圍的詳情,請參閱本報告書<u>附錄一</u>)。換言之,在統計前的六個月內在香港逗留少於一個月,及在統計後的六個月內在香港逗留少於一個月的香港永久性居民,不論他們在統計時是否身在香港,亦不會包括在是項專題訪問的涵蓋範圍內(因他們並不屬於居港人口內的人士)。
- 3.2 此外,是項專題訪問是透過住戶統計調查進行,故未能訪問該些於統計時在香港並沒有常住居所的居港人口內的人士。有見及此,編製專題訪問結果時已進行適當的統計調整,以反映整體居港人口的情況。
- 3.3 另有一點亦要留意,在是項專題訪問中,並不是所有因商務理由而經常往內地的香港居民都被視作「在內地工作」。事實上,該些只往內地洽談生意、出席貿易展銷會或會議的人士並不視作「在內地工作」。請參閱上文第 2.1 段有關在內地工作的香港居民的詳細定義。

III Limitations

- 3.1 It is noteworthy that this enquiry covered people within the Hong Kong Resident Population (please see <u>Appendix 1</u> of this report for the detailed description of the population coverage of the enquiry). In other words, those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who had stayed in Hong Kong for less than one month during the six months before the time of enumeration and for less than one month during the six months after the time of enumeration were outside the scope of the enquiry (as they were outside the Hong Kong Resident Population), regardless of whether they were in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration.
- 3.2 Besides, this enquiry could not capture those people within the Hong Kong Resident Population who did not have a usual home base in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration because they could not be enumerated in a household survey. To take account of such limitation, proper statistical adjustment had been applied in the compilation of survey results with a view to reflecting the situation of the entire Hong Kong Resident Population.
- 3.3 It should also be noted that <u>not</u> all Hong Kong residents visiting the Mainland from time to time for business purposes were regarded as "working in the Mainland" in this enquiry. Indeed, those persons who went to the Mainland only for conducting business negotiations, attending trade fairs or meetings etc. were not regarded as "working in the Mainland". Please see paragraph 2.1 above for the detailed definition in respect of Hong Kong residents working in the Mainland.

- 3.4 由於(i)人口數字已於二零零零年八月改爲以「居住人口」方法計算;及(ii)自一九九六年以後的人口估計數列已因應之後公布的人口普查及中期人口統計結果作出修訂,二零零一年起進行是項專題訪問所得有關在中國內地工作的香港居民的統計數字亦以經修訂的居港人口估計爲基礎。這些統計數字與過往載於本系列報告書內有關在中國內地工作的香港居民的統計數字可作概括比較。
- 3.4 Consequential to (i) the change-over to the "resident population" approach for compiling population figures as from August 2000; and (ii) the revision of the past series of population estimates compiled since 1996 with the availability of the results of the Population Census and By-census released subsequently, statistics pertaining to Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China obtained in the enquiries conducted from 2001 onwards are based on the revised estimates of Hong Kong Resident Population. These statistics are broadly comparable with those of earlier years published in the past issues of this series of report pertaining to Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China.

IV 專題訪問的主要結果

- 4.1 在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作的香港居民約有175100人,佔在統計前十二個月期間的平均總就業人數的5.0%。曾在內地工作的香港居民的數目由一九九五年的122300人上升至二零零四年的244000人,然後逐步下跌至二零一零年的175100人。(表1)
- 4.2 在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作的 175 100 人中,170 100 人或 97.2%在統計時從事 的工作職位仍需其在內地工作。相應的比例在一九九五年至一九九八年間大致維持在 80%至 85%的水平,而自二零零一年開始超過 90%。 現時從事的工作職位仍需其在內地工作的香港居民佔在統計時整體就業人口的百分比由一九九五年的 3.4% 顯著上升至二零零四年的 7.2%。隨後,有關數字漸漸下降至二零一零年的 4.9%。 (表 1 及圖 1)
- 4.3 為方便分析曾在內地工作的人士的特徵,有關香港整體就業人口的相關特徵(根據二零一零年七月至九月「綜合住戶統計調查」的結果編製),亦適當地展列在選定的統計表內,以作比較。

IV Major findings of the enquiry

- 4.1 Some 175 100 Hong Kong residents had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration, representing 5.0% of the total number of employed persons averaged over the 12-month period before enumeration. The number of Hong Kong residents who had worked in the Mainland increased from 122 300 in 1995 to 244 000 in 2004 and then decreased progressively to 175 100 in 2010. (Table 1)
- 4.2 Of those 175 100 persons who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration, 170 100 persons or 97.2% were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration. The corresponding proportion remained fairly stable at around 80% to 85% between 1995 and 1998 and then exceeded 90% since 2001. When expressed as a proportion of the total employed population at the time of enumeration, the percentage of Hong Kong residents who were required to work in the Mainland in their present job increased considerably, from 3.4% in 1995 to 7.2% in 2004. Then, it gradually decreased to 4.9% in 2010. (Table 1 and Chart 1)
- 4.3 To facilitate analysis of the characteristics of persons who had worked in the Mainland, the corresponding characteristics of the total employed population in Hong Kong (estimated based on the results of the General Household Survey for July to September 2010) are also presented in selected tables for comparison where applicable.

甲. <u>有關在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工</u> 作的香港居民的分析

年齡及性別

- 4.4 在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作的 175 100 人中,四十歲及以上人士佔 73.9%,較 在統計時整體就業人口中的相應比例 (52.8%) 爲高。該 175 100 名人士的年齡中位數 (四十七歲) 亦較整體就業人口的年齡中位數 (四十歲) 爲高。 (表 2a)
- 4.5 四十歲及以上人士曾在內地工作的比率較高,這可能是由於他們擁有豐富的工作經驗。五十歲及以上人士曾在內地工作的比率為7.9%,而四十至四十九歲的比率為6.4%。另一方面,二十至二十九歲人士的相應比率相對較低(1.9%)。 (表 2a)
- 4.6 在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作的人士中,男性的比例較女性爲高,分別佔76.3%及23.7%,其性別比率爲每1000名女性對3224名男性。此外,男性曾在內地工作的比率(7.3%)較女性的比率(2.5%)爲高。然而,曾在內地工作的人士中,女性所佔的比例由一九九五年的13.8%上升至二零零八年的25.7%,然後維持在23-24%的水平。 (表2a及圖2)

A. Analysis on Hong Kong residents who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration

Age and sex

- 4.4 73.9% of the 175 100 persons who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration were aged 40 and over, higher than the corresponding proportion of 52.8% for the total employed population at the time of enumeration. The median age of those 175 100 persons, at 47, was also higher than that of the total employed population (at 40). (Table 2a)
- 4.5 Persons aged 40 and over had a higher rate of having worked in the Mainland, probably due to their possession of substantial working experience. The rates of persons having worked in the Mainland were 7.9% for persons aged 50 and over, and 6.4% for persons aged 40-49. On the other hand, the corresponding rate for persons aged 20-29 was relatively lower (1.9%). (Table 2a)
- 4.6 Among all persons who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration, there were proportionally more males (76.3%) than females (23.7%), with the sex ratio being 3 224 males per 1 000 females. Also, males had a higher rate (7.3%) of having worked in the Mainland, as against 2.5% for their female counterpart. Yet, the proportion of females among those who had worked in the Mainland increased from 13.8% in 1995 to 25.7% in 2008 and then remained steady at the level of 23-24% thereafter. (Table 2a and Chart 2)

教育程度

4.7 與整體就業人口相比,該 175 100 名曾在內地工作的人士的教育程度較高。他們約41.1%具專上教育程度;而整體就業人口中的相應比例則為32.2%。在具不同教育程度的就業人士中,具專上教育程度的人士曾在內地工作的比率最高,當中具專上非學位教育程度的就業人士曾在內地工作的比率為5.3%,而具專上學位教育程度的相應比率則為6.8%。 (表 2b)

在內地工作時的就業身分

4.8 在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作的 175 100 人中,最近期在內地工作屬僱主身分的 佔 18.4%,而 74.8%則屬僱員身分。整體就業人口中的相應比例分別爲 3.6%及 90.3%。就該些在內地工作時屬僱員身分的 131 000 人而言,90.9%爲香港公司僱用而派往內地工作。 (表 2c 及 4)

Educational attainment

4.7 Compared with the total employed population, those 175 100 persons who had worked in the Mainland generally had higher educational attainment. Some 41.1% of them had post-secondary educational attainment, as against 32.2% for the total employed population. Among employed persons at different levels of educational attainment, those with post-secondary educational attainment had the highest rate of having worked in the Mainland, at 5.3% for employed with persons post-secondary non-degree educational attainment and 6.8% for employed persons with post-secondary degree educational attainment. (Table 2b)

Employment status while working in the Mainland

4.8 Of those 175 100 persons who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration, 18.4% were employers in their latest job while working in the Mainland, and 74.8% were employees. The corresponding proportions among the total employed population were 3.6% and 90.3% respectively. For those 131 000 persons who were employees while working in the Mainland, 90.9% were employed by companies in Hong Kong to work there. (Tables 2c and 4)

在內地工作時從事的行業

4.9 按在內地工作時從事的行業分析,該 175 100 人的分布與香港整體就業人口的分布 有相當差別。在該 175 100 人中,大部分在內地工作時從事製造業(39.3%)與進出口貿易及批發業(37.1%)。整體就業人口中的相應比例分別為 4.1%及 15.8%。相反,在該 175 100 人中,約 21.7%從事其他服務業(包括零售、住宿及膳食服務業;運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊業;金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業與公共行政、社會及個人服務業),遠低於整體就業人口中的相應比例(72.2%)。(表 2d)

在內地工作時從事的職業

4.10 在該 175 100 人中,逾五分之四在內地工作時從事較高階層的職業。當中約 49.9%爲經理及行政級人員,另 35.8%爲專業及輔助專業人員。這些數字遠高於整體就業人口中的相應比例,分別爲 10.6%及 26.0%。 (表 2e)

Industry while working in the Mainland

4.9 The distribution of those 175 100 persons by industry while working in the Mainland was quite different from the distribution of the total employed population in Hong Kong. Most of those 175 100 persons were engaged in the manufacturing sector (39.3%) and the import/export trade and wholesale sector (37.1%) while working in the Mainland. as against the corresponding proportions of 4.1% and 15.8% for the total employed population. On the contrary, some 21.7% of those 175 100 persons were engaged in other services sectors (including the retail, accommodation and food services sector; the transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications sector; the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector; and the public administration, social and personal services sector), much lower than the corresponding proportion of 72.2% for the total employed population. (Table 2d)

Occupation while working in the Mainland

4.10 Over four-fifths of those 175 100 persons were engaged at the higher end of the occupation hierarchy while working in the Mainland. Some 49.9% of them were managers and administrators, and another 35.8% were professionals and associate professionals. These figures were much higher than the corresponding proportions of 10.6% and 26.0% for the total employed population. (Table 2e)

在內地工作時通常的工作地點

4.11 在該 175 100 人中,約 155 700 人 (88.9%) 在內地工作時通常在廣東省內工作。 而被最多人提及在廣東省內的通常工作地點計 有深圳及東莞。曾在內地工作的 175 100 人中, 分別有 32.5%及 29.9%提及該些地點。另 19 400 人(11.1%)通常在廣東省以外地方工作,主要 是上海(4.8%)及北京(2.6%)。 (表 2f)

在內地工作時通常的居所類別

4.12 曾在內地工作的 175 100 人中,21.8% 在內地工作時不需在該處留宿。另 48.1%居住在 員工宿舍/僱主提供的居所,而 18.5%則居於酒店/旅館。 (表 2g)

在統計前十二個月內曾往內地工作的次數

4.13 在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作的 175 100 人中,41.2%在該段期間曾往內地工作 五十次及以上;30.4%,二十至四十九次;14.9%,十至十九次;及13.5%,一至九次。他們在統計前十二個月內曾往內地工作的次數中位數爲四十八次,高於二零零九年進行的專題訪問所得的相應中位數(四十四次)。 (表2h)

Usual place of work while working in the Mainland

4.11 Of those 175 100 persons, some 155 700 (88.9%) usually worked in the Guangdong Province while working in the Mainland. Shenzhen and Dongguan were the most commonly cited usual places of work within the Guangdong Province (as cited by 32.5% and 29.9% respectively of those 175 100 persons who had worked in the Mainland). Another 19 400 persons (11.1%) usually worked in places outside the Guangdong Province, mostly in Shanghai (4.8%) and Beijing (2.6%). (Table 2f)

Usual type of residence while working in the Mainland

4.12 Of those 175 100 persons who had worked in the Mainland, 21.8% were not required to stay overnight in the Mainland while working there. Another 48.1% lived in staff quarters/residence provided by employers, while 18.5% lived in hotels/hostels. (Table 2g)

Number of times having travelled to work in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration

4.13 Of those 175 100 persons who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration, 41.2% had travelled to work there for 50 times and more during that period; 30.4%, 20-49 times; 14.9%, 10-19 times; and 13.5%, 1-9 times. Their median frequency of travel to work in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration was 48 times, higher than the corresponding figure of 44 times obtained in the enquiry conducted in 2009. (Table 2h)

每次逗留內地的平均期間

4.14 就每次在內地工作的平均逗留期間而言,在該 175 100 人中,34.9%每次平均逗留內地一至兩天;12.7%每次平均逗留三至四天;39.2%則每次平均逗留五至七天。在二零一零年,他們每次逗留內地的平均期間中位數爲五天,高於二零零九年的相應中位數(四天)。(表 2i)

初次在內地工作的年份

4.15 曾在內地工作的 175 100 人中,6.0%於一九九零年前開始在內地工作,而 21.9%及21.1%則分別於一九九零年至一九九六年間及一九九七年至二零零零年間開始在內地工作。 其餘51.0%是於二零零一年或以後開始在內地工作。 (表2j)

在內地工作的原因

4.16 在該 175 100 人中,大部分(89.2%) 表示因工作需要而在內地工作。其他較普遍提 及在內地工作的原因包括「在內地工作前景較 佳」(18.3%)及「在內地較容易找到工作」 (4.6%)。 (表 2k)

在內地工作時遭遇的困難

4.17 在該 175 100 人中,超過一半(54.6%) 表示在內地工作時沒有遇上困難。另一方面, 19.6%的人士表示他們在內地工作時遭遇的困 難是由於需要與家人分隔兩地。此外,10.9%的 人士在內地工作時遇上與內地治安有關的困 難;而遇上與同事工作態度有關的困難則佔 9.2%。 (表 21) Average duration of each stay in the Mainland

4.14 As to the average duration of each stay in the Mainland while working there, 34.9% of those 175 100 persons stayed in the Mainland for an average duration of 1 to 2 days each time; 12.7%, 3 to 4 days; and 39.2%, 5 to 7 days. The median of the average duration of each stay in the Mainland was 5 days in 2010, higher than that in 2009 (4 days). (Table 2i)

Year first started working in the Mainland

4.15 Of those 175 100 persons who had worked in the Mainland, 6.0% started working there before 1990, while 21.9% and 21.1% did so during 1990-1996 and 1997-2000 respectively. The remaining 51.0% first started working in the Mainland in 2001 or after. (Table 2j)

Reasons for working in the Mainland

4.16 The majority of those 175 100 persons had worked in the Mainland because of work requirement (as cited by 89.2% of those persons). Other commonly cited reasons for working in the Mainland included "better career prospect in the Mainland" (18.3%) and "easier to seek jobs in the Mainland" (4.6%). (Table 2k)

Difficulties encountered while working in the Mainland

4.17 More than half (54.6%) of those 175 100 persons indicated that they had not encountered difficulty while working in the Mainland. On the other hand, some 19.6% claimed that they had encountered difficulties in relation to separation from their family members while working there. Also, 10.9% encountered difficulties in relation to the Mainland's law and order; and 9.2% in relation to working attitude of colleagues. (Table 2*l*)

- 乙. 有關在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工 作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其 在該處工作的香港居民的分析
- 4.18 表 3a-3p 及表 5 展列有關該 170 100 名在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的就業人士特徵的資料。概括而言,他們的特徵與在統計前十二個月內曾在內地工作的 175 100 人的特徵(展列於表 2a-2l 及表 4)相若。因此,上文甲部主要集中於該 175 100 人的特徵及其在內地工作的情況的分析,亦大致適用於這170 100 人。至於該 170 100 人在現職的就業情況的分析,概述如下。

在現職的就業身分

4.19 現時所從事的工作職位需要其在內地工作的 170 100 名就業人士中,75.1%爲僱員,而 20.1%爲僱主。在所有僱主中,25.1%表示需要在內地工作。相比之下,只有 4.0%的僱員及 4.0%的自僱人士現時從事的工作職位需要其在內地工作。 (表 3m)

現職所屬的行業

4.20 按行業類別分析,在該 170 100 名就業人士中,約一半從事進出口貿易及批發業(50.1%),其次是製造業(26.0%)。按在現職需要其在內地工作的就業人士佔業內所有就業人士的百分比計算,在各行業類別中以製造業爲最高,達 29.7%;其次是進出口貿易及批發業(15.8%)。其他主要行業類別的相應百分比則較低,介乎小於 1%與 2.2%。 (表 3n)

- B. Analysis on Hong Kong residents who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration
- 4.18 The characteristics of the 170 100 employed persons who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration are shown in Tables 3a-3p and Table 5. Broadly speaking, their characteristics were similar to those of the 175 100 persons who had worked in the Mainland during the 12 months before enumeration (as depicted in Tables 2a-2l and Table 4). Hence, the analysis given in Part A above focusing mainly on the characteristics and working conditions in the Mainland of those 175 100 persons is generally applicable to this group of 170 100 persons as well. Analysis on the employment situation in present job in respect of those 170 100 persons is briefly given below.

Employment status in present job

4.19 Of the 170 100 employed persons who were required to work in the Mainland in their present job, 75.1% were employees and 20.1% were employers. Some 25.1% of employers cited that they needed to work there. In comparison, only 4.0% of employees and 4.0% of self-employed persons were required to work in the Mainland in their present job. (Table 3m)

Industry in present job

4.20 Analysed by industry sector, about half (50.1%) of those 170 100 employed persons were working in the import/export trade and wholesale sector, followed by the manufacturing sector (26.0%). Among various industry sectors, the manufacturing sector had the highest percentage of employed persons who were required to work in the Mainland in their present job, at 29.7%. This was followed by the import/export trade and wholesale sector (15.8%). The corresponding percentages for other major industry sectors were much smaller, ranging from less than 1% to 2.2%. (Table 3n)

現職所屬的職業

4.21 在該 170 100 名就業人士中,大部分在 現職從事較高階層的職業。當中約 50.8%任職經 理及行政級人員,35.2%任職專業及輔助專業人 員。此外,經理及行政級人員在現職所從事的 工作職位需要其在內地工作的比率明顯較高, 達 22.9%。其他主要職業組別人士的相應比率則 介乎小於 1%與 6.7%。 (表 3o)

現職每月就業收入

4.22 該 170 100 名就業人士在現職的每月就業收入中位數為 20,000 元,較整體就業人口的每月就業收入中位數(11,000 元)為高。這是由於他們當中有較大比例從事較高階層職業的工作。在二零零九年進行的專題訪問亦見類似情況,相應的數字分別為 20,000 元及 10,500元。 (表 3p)

Occupation in present job

170 100 4.21 The majority of those employed persons were engaged at the higher end of the occupation hierarchy in their present job. Some 50.8% were managers and administrators and 35.2% were professionals and associate professionals. Also, managers administrators had distinctly higher rate of being required to work in the Mainland in their present job, at 22.9%. The corresponding rates for persons in other major occupation groups ranged from less than 1% to 6.7%. (Table 3*o*)

Monthly employment earnings in present job

4.22 The median monthly employment earnings for those 170 100 employed persons was \$20,000, much higher than the median monthly employment earnings of the total employed population (\$11,000). This was because a larger proportion of those employed persons were engaged at the upper end of the occupation hierarchy. Similar phenomenon was also observed in the enquiry conducted in 2009, with the corresponding figures being \$20,000 and \$10,500. (Table 3p)

表 1 在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目
Table 1 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration 在統計前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作而在統計時 從事的工作職位仍需其在 該處工作的香港居民

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率 ¹ Rate ¹	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率 ² Rate ²
一九九五年九月至十月 September to October 1995	122.3	4.2	97.3	3.4
一九九八年五月至六月 May to June 1998	157.3	5.0	133.5	4.1
二零零一年四月至六月 April to June 2001	190.8	5.9	176.3	5.4
二零零二年四月至六月 April to June 2002	198.1	6.1	187.6	5.9
二零零三年一月至三月 January to March 2003	238.2	7.4	226.0	7.0
二零零四年二月至三月 February to March 2004	244.0	7.6	235.4	7.2
二零零五年一月至三月 January to March 2005	237.5	7.2	228.9	6.8
二零零八年七月至九月 July to September 2008	218.2	6.2	212.6	6.0
二零零九年七月至九月 July to September 2009	196.5	5.6	188.2	5.4
二零一零年七月至九月 July to September 2010	175.1	5.0	170.1	4.9

註釋: 1 佔在統計前十二個月期間的香港平均總就業 人數的百分比。

² 佔在統計時香港整體就業人口的百分比。

上列統計數字與過往載於本系列報告書內有 關在中國內地工作的香港居民的統計數字可 作概括比較,詳情請參閱第 3.4 節。 Notes: As a percentage of the total number of employed persons in Hong Kong averaged over the 12-month period before enumeration.

As a percentage of the total employed population of Hong Kong at the time of enumeration.

Statistics presented above are broadly comparable with those published earlier in the past issues of this series of report pertaining to Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China. Please see Section 3.4 for further details.

表 2a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目 Table 2a Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by age / sex

	中國內 Hong K work of China	在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration			
年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率 ¹ Rate ¹	百分比 %	
年齡組別 Age group					
15 – 19	‡	‡	‡	1.1	
20 - 29	13.9	7.9	1.9	20.2	
30 - 39	31.8	18.1	3.5	26.0	
40 - 49	61.6	35.2	6.4	27.4	
≥ 50	67.8	38.8	7.9	25.3	
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	47	7		40	
性別 Sex					
男 Male	133.6	76.3	7.3	52.9	
女 Female	41.4	23.7	2.5	47.1	
合計 Overall	175.1	100.0	5.0	100.0	

註釋: 在統計前十二個月期間個別年齡/性別組別 內的平均總就業人數中所佔的百分比。以統 計前十二個月期間平均所有二十至二十九歲 的就業人士爲例,1.9%在統計前十二個月內 曾在中國內地工作。 Note:

As a percentage of the total number of employed persons in the respective age / sex groups averaged over the 12-month period before enumeration. For example, among all employed persons aged 20-29 averaged over the 12-month period before enumeration, 1.9% had worked in the mainland of China during the 12

months before enumeration.

表 2b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目 Table 2b Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

	在統計 中國內 Hong Ko worked in the the 12 mor	香港整體 就業人口 Total employed population of Hong Kong		
教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率 ¹ Rate¹	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below	9.6	5.5	2.4	11.2
中學/預科 ² Secondary/Sixth-form ²	93.5	53.4	4.8	56.6
專上教育 Post-secondary				
- 非學位 ³ non-degree ³	16.0	9.1	5.3	8.3
- 學位 degree	56.0	32.0	6.8	23.9
合計 Overall	175.1	100.0	5.0	100.0

註釋: 在統計前十二個月期間個別教育程度組別內的平均總就業人數中所佔的百分比。以統計前十二個月期間平均所有具小學及以下教育程度的就業人士爲例,2.4%在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作。

- ² 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。
- 3 具專上非學位教育程度的人士包括具本地及 非本地教育機構的證書及文憑程度課程;及本 地及非本地教育機構的高級證書、高級交憑、 專業交憑、副學士、副學士先修、增修證書、 院士銜或同等課程及其他非學位課程。

Notes: 1

- As a percentage of the total number of employed persons in the respective educational attainment groups averaged over the 12-month period before enumeration. For example, among all employed persons with primary and below educational attainment averaged over the 12-month period before enumeration, 2.4% had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration.
- 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.
- Persons with post-secondary non-degree educational attainment include those Certificate and Diploma level courses in local or non-local institutions; and Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship or equivalent courses and other sub-degree level courses in local or non-local institutions.

表 2c 按在中國內地工作時的就業身分劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目

Table 2c Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by employment status while working in the mainland of China

	在統計前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration		香港整體 就業人口 Total employed population of Hong Kong
在中國內地工作時的就業身分 Employment status while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
僱員 Employees	131.0	74.8	90.3
僱主 Employers	32.2	18.4	3.6
自僱人士 Self-employed persons	11.9	6.8	5.8
其他 Others	‡	‡	0.3
總計 Total	175.1	100.0	100.0

表 2d 按在中國內地工作時從事的行業劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目

Table 2d Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by industry while working in the mainland of China

	在統計前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration		香港整體 就業人口 Total employed population of Hong Kong
在中國內地工作時從事的行業 Industry while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
製造 Manufacturing	68.9	39.3	4.1
建造 Construction	3.1	1.8	7.4
進出口貿易及批發 Import/export trade and wholesale	65.0	37.1	15.8
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	10.7	6.1	16.0
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資 訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	9.9	5.6	12.5
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	14.0	8.0	18.6
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	3.4	2.0	25.2
其他 Others	‡ ‡	‡	0.6
總計 Total	175.1	100.0	100.0

表 2e 按在中國內地工作時從事的職業劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目

Table 2e Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by occupation while working in the mainland of China

	在統計前十二個月內曾在 中國內地工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration		香港整體 就業人口 Total employed population of Hong Kong
在中國內地工作時從事的職業 Occupation while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	87.4	49.9	10.6
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	62.7	35.8	26.0
文員 Clerks	6.8	3.9	16.2
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	2.7	1.6	15.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	11.2	6.4	7.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.0	1.2	5.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	2.1	1.2	19.1
其他 Others	‡	‡	0.1
總計 Total	175.1	100.0	100.0

表 2f 按在中國內地工作時通常的工作地點劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國 內地工作的香港居民數目

Table 2f Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by usual place of work while working in the mainland of China

在中國內地工作時通常的工作地點 Usual place of work while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
廣東省 Guangdong Province	155.7	88.9
深圳 Shenzhen	57.0	32.5
東莞 Dongguan	52.3	29.9
廣州 Guangzhou	21.5	12.3
中山 Zhongshan	5.1	2.9
惠州 Huizhou	4.7	2.7
佛山 Foshan	3.8	2.2
江門 Jiangmen	3.2	1.9
廣東省內其他地點 Other places within Guangdong Province	8.0	4.6
廣東省以外地方 Places outside Guangdong Province	19.4	11.1
上海 Shanghai	8.4	4.8
北京 Beijing	4.5	2.6
福建省 Fujian Province	1.7	0.9
其他地方 Other places	4.8	2.7
總計 Total	175.1	100.0

表 2g 按在中國內地工作時通常的居所類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國 內地工作的香港居民數目

Table 2g
Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by usual type of residence while working in the mainland of China

在中國內地工作時通常的居所類別 Usual type of residence while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
員工宿舍/僱主提供的居所 Staff quarters/residence provided by employer	84.2	48.1
不需在中國內地留宿 Not required to stay overnight in the mainland of China	38.2	21.8
酒店/旅館 Hotels/hostels	32.3	18.5
自置/自租物業 Property owned/rented by oneself	17.1	9.8
親友居所 Residence of relatives/friends	3.2	1.8
總計 Total	175.1	100.0

表 2h 按在統計前十二個月內曾往中國內地工作的次數劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目

Table 2h Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by number of times having travelled to work in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內曾往 中國內地工作的次數 Number of times having travelled to work in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration	二零零九年七 Jul - Sep 人數 No. of persons ('000)		二零一零年- Jul - Sep 人數 No. of persons ('000)	
1 – 3	19.2	9.8	11.9	6.8
4 – 9	18.7	9.5	11.7	6.7
10 – 19	23.6	12.0	26.1	14.9
20 – 29	16.5	8.4	11.4	6.5
30 – 49	54.6	27.8	41.9	23.9
≥ 50	64.0	32.6	72.1	41.2
總計 Total	196.5	100.0	175.1	100.0
中位數(次) Median (times)	44		48	

表 2i 按每次逗留中國內地的平均期間劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地 工作的香港居民數目

Table 2i Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by average duration of each stay in the mainland of China

气 为证 切 由 厨 内 抽 的 不 构	二零零九年七 Jul - Sep		二零一零年七 Jul - Sep	
每次逗留中國內地的平均 期間 Average duration of each stay in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比
一至兩天 1 - 2 days	69.1	35.2	61.2	34.9
三至四天 3 - 4 days	33.1	16.9	22.3	12.7
五至七天 5 - 7 days	70.9	36.1	68.7	39.2
八天至少於一個月 8 days - < 1 month	17.0	8.7	19.1	10.9
一個月或以上 ≥1 month	6.3	3.2	3.8	2.2
總計 Total	196.5	100.0	175.1	100.0
每次逗留中國內地的平均期間中位數(天) Median of average duration of each stay in the mainland of China (days)	4		5	

表 2j 按初次在中國內地工作的年份劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目

Table 2j Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by year first started working in the mainland of China

初次在中國內地工作的年份 Year first started working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
一九九零年以前 Before 1990	10.6	6.0
一九九零年至一九九二年 1990 – 1992	14.0	8.0
一九九三年至一九九四年 1993 – 1994	6.4	3.7
一九九五年至一九九六年 1995 – 1996	17.8	10.2
一九九七年至一九九八年 1997 – 1998	10.1	5.8
一九九九年至二零零零年 1999 – 2000	26.8	15.3
二零零一年至二零零二年 2001 – 2002	10.5	6.0
二零零三年至二零零四年 2003 – 2004	14.0	8.0
二零零五年至二零零六年 2005 – 2006	18.0	10.3
二零零七年至二零零八年 2007 – 2008	31.4	17.9
二零零九年至二零一零年第三季 2009 – Third Quarter 2010	15.5	8.9
總計 Total	175.1	100.0

表 2k 按首五個在中國內地工作的原因劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目

Table 2k Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by top 5 reasons for working in the mainland of China

首五個在中國內地工作的原因 ¹ Top 5 reasons for working in the mainland of China ¹	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 ² % ²
工作需要 Required by work	156.1	89.2
在中國內地工作前景較佳 Better career prospect in the mainland of China	32.1	18.3
在中國內地較容易找到工作 Easier to seek jobs in the mainland of China	8.0	4.6
在中國內地生活費用較低 Lower cost of living in the mainland of China	2.9	1.7
需要在職者到中國內地工作的職位工資較高 Higher wages for job which required the job-holder to work in the mainland of China	2.9	1.7

註釋: 1 可選擇多項答案。

² 在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的 175 100 名香港居民中所佔的百分比。 Notes: 1 Multiple answers were allowed.

As a percentage of the 175 100 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 21 按在中國內地工作時有否遭遇困難/在中國內地工作時遭遇困難的範疇劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by whether had encountered difficulties while working in the mainland of China / aspects of difficulties encountered while working in the mainland of China

在中國內地工作時有否遭遇困難 / 在中國內地工作時遭遇困難的範疇 Whether had encountered difficulties while working in the mainland of China / aspects of difficulties encountered while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 ² % ²
沒有困難 No difficulty	95.6	54.6
有困難 ¹ Had difficulties ¹	79.5	45.4
與家人分隔兩地 Separation from family members	34.3	19.6
治安 Law and order	19.1	10.9
同事工作態度 Working attitude of colleagues	16.1	9.2
商貿制度 Trade and commerce system	14.6	8.3
法律制度 Legal system	13.8	7.9
交通方面 Transportation related	13.2	7.5
用不同方言溝通 Communication using different dialects	11.7	6.7
醫療服務 Medical services	8.9	5.1

註釋: 「可選擇多項答案。

² 在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的 175 100 名香港居民中所佔的百分比。 Notes: 1 Multiple answers were allowed.

As a percentage of the 175 100 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 3a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從 事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Table 3a Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by age / sex

	工作而在統 仍需其在 Hong Kong in the mainla months before required to v	在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地 工作而在統計時從事的工作職位 仍需其在該處工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration		
年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率 ¹ Rate ¹	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group				
15 – 19	‡	‡	‡	1.1
20 – 29	12.9	7.6	1.8	20.2
30 - 39	31.0	18.2	3.4	26.0
40 – 49	60.7	35.7	6.3	27.4
≥ 50	65.5	38.5	7.4	25.3
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	47	1		40
性別 Sex				
男 Male	130.3	76.6	7.0	52.9
女 Female	39.8	23.4	2.4	47.1
合計 Overall	170.1	100.0	4.9	100.0

註釋: 在個別年齡/性別組別內佔在統計時整體就業人口的百分比。以所有在統計時二十至二十九歲的就業人士爲例,1.8%在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作。

As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective age / sex groups at the time of enumeration. For example, among all employed persons aged 20-29 at the time of enumeration, 1.8% had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration.

Note:

表 3b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Table 3b Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by educational attainment

	在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地 工作而在統計時從事的工作職位 仍需其在該處工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration			香港整體 就業人口 Total employed population of Hong Kong
教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率 ¹ Rate ¹	百分比
小學及以下 Primary and below	9.6	5.6	2.5	11.2
中學/預科 ² Secondary/Sixth-form ²	90.7	53.3	4.5	56.6
專上教育 Post-secondary				
- 非學位 ³ non-degree ³	15.6	9.1	5.5	8.3
- 學位 degree	54.2	31.9	6.8	23.9
合計 Overall	170.1	100.0	4.9	100.0

- 註釋: 在個別教育程度組別內佔在統計時整體就業人口的百分比。以所有在統計時具小學及以下教育程度的就業人士爲例,2.5%在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作。
 - ² 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。
 - 3 具專上非學位教育程度的人士包括具本地及 非本地教育機構的證書及文憑程度課程;及本 地及非本地教育機構的高級證書、高級交憑、 專業交憑、副學士、副學士先修、增修證書、 院士銜或同等課程及其他非學位課程。

Notes: ¹ As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective educational attainment groups at the time of enumeration. For example, among all employed persons with primary and below educational attainment at the time of enumeration, 2.5% had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration.

² 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.

³ Persons with post-secondary non-degree educational attainment include those Certificate and Diploma level courses in local or non-local institutions; and Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship or equivalent courses and other sub-degree level courses in local or non-local institutions.

表 3c 按在中國內地工作時的就業身分劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Table 3c

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by employment status while working in the mainland of China

	在統計前十二個月內 工作而在統計時從 仍需其在該處工化 Hong Kong residents in the mainland of Ch months before enumera required to work there job at the time of	香港整體 就業人口 Total employed population of Hong Kong	
在中國內地工作時的就業身分 Employment status while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
僱員 Employees	126.3	74.2	90.3
僱主 Employers	32.0	18.8	3.6
自僱人士 Self-employed persons	11.9	7.0	5.8
其他 Others	;	;	0.3
總計 Total	170.1	100.0	100.0

表 3d 按在中國內地工作時從事的行業劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Table 3d

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by industry while working in the mainland of China

	在統計前十二個月 工作而在統計時從 仍需其在該處工作 Hong Kong residents in the mainland of Ch months before enumer required to work ther job at the time of	香港整體 就業人口 Total employed population of Hong Kong	
在中國內地工作時從事的行業 Industry while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
製造 Manufacturing	67.2	39.5	4.1
建造 Construction	2.9	1.7	7.4
進出口貿易及批發 Import/export trade and wholesale	63.2	37.2	15.8
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	10.7	6.3	16.0
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資 訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	9.4	5.5	12.5
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服 務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	13.2	7.8	18.6
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	3.4	2.0	25.2
其他 Others	‡	‡	0.6
總計 Total	170.1	100.0	100.0

表 3e 按在中國內地工作時從事的職業劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Table 3e

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by occupation while working in the mainland of China

	在統計前十二個月 工作而在統計時從 仍需其在該處工作 Hong Kong residents in the mainland of Ch months before enumera required to work ther job at the time of	香港整體 就業人口 Total employed population of Hong Kong	
在中國內地工作時從事的職業 Occupation while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	86.4	50.8	10.6
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	59.8	35.2	26.0
文員 Clerks	6.4	3.8	16.2
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	2.7	1.6	15.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	10.6	6.2	7.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.0	1.2	5.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	2.1	1.2	19.1
其他 Others	‡	‡	0.1
總計 Total	170.1	100.0	100.0

接在中國內地工作時通常的工作地點劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by usual place of work while working in the mainland of China

在中國內地工作時通常的工作地點 Usual place of work while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
廣東省 Guangdong Province	151.4	89.0
深圳 Shenzhen	55.1	32.4
東莞 Dongguan	51.9	30.5
廣州 Guangzhou	20.5	12.1
中山 Zhongshan	4.9	2.9
惠州 Huizhou	4.7	2.7
佛山 Foshan	3.8	2.2
江門 Jiangmen	3.0	1.8
廣東省內其他地點 Other places within Guangdong Province	7.6	4.4
廣東省以外地方 Places outside Guangdong Province	18.6	11.0
上海 Shanghai	7.9	4.6
北京 Beijing	4.5	2.7
福建省 Fujian Province	1.7	1.0
其他地方 Other places	4.6	2.7
總計 Total	170.1	100.0

表 3g 按在中國內地工作時通常的居所類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by usual type of residence while working in the mainland of China

在中國內地工作時通常的居所類別 Usual type of residence while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
員工宿舍/僱主提供的居所 Staff quarters/residence provided by employer	81.7	48.0
不需在中國內地留宿 Not required to stay overnight in the mainland of China	37.1	21.8
酒店/旅館 Hotels/hostels	31.3	18.4
自置/自租物業 Property owned/rented by oneself	16.9	9.9
親友居所 Residence of relatives/friends	3.2	1.9
總計 Total	170.1	100.0

表 3h 按在統計前十二個月內曾往中國內地工作的次數劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by number of times having travelled to work in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內曾往 中國內地工作的次數 Number of times having	二零零九年七 Jul - Sep			二零一零年七月至九月 Jul - Sep 2010		
travelled to work in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %		
1 – 3	17.4	9.3	10.7	6.3		
4 – 9	17.1	9.1	11.5	6.7		
10 – 19	22.9	12.2	24.9	14.6		
20 - 29	15.8	8.4	10.9	6.4		
30 – 49	51.3	27.3	40.7	24.0		
≥ 50	63.6	33.8	71.3	41.9		
總計 Total	188.2	100.0	170.1	100.0		
中位數(次) Median (times)	45		48			

表 3i 按每次逗留中國內地的平均期間劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地 工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by average duration of each stay in the mainland of China

每次逗留中國內地的平均	二零零九年七 Jul - Sep			二零一零年七月至九月 Jul - Sep 2010		
期間 Average duration of each stay in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比		
一至兩天 1 - 2 days	66.5	35.4	59.7	35.1		
三至四天 3 - 4 days	32.2	17.1	21.6	12.7		
五至七天 5 - 7 days	66.6	35.4	67.0	39.4		
八天至少於一個月 8 days - < 1 month	16.7	8.9	18.4	10.8		
一個月或以上 ≥ 1 month	6.1	3.2	3.4	2.0		
總計 Total	188.2	100.0	170.1	100.0		
每次逗留中國內地的平均期間 中位數(天) Median of average duration of each stay in the mainland of China (days)	4		5			

表 3j 按初次在中國內地工作的年份劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by year first started working in the mainland of China

	「 申 4-	
初次在中國內地工作的年份 Year first started working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
一九九零年以前 Before 1990	10.2	6.0
一九九零年至一九九二年 1990 – 1992	13.6	8.0
一九九三年至一九九四年 1993 – 1994	6.4	3.8
一九九五年至一九九六年 1995 – 1996	17.8	10.5
一九九七年至一九九八年 1997 – 1998	10.1	5.9
一九九九年至二零零零年 1999 – 2000	26.8	15.7
二零零一年至二零零二年 2001 – 2002	10.0	5.9
二零零三年至二零零四年 2003 – 2004	13.8	8.1
二零零五年至二零零六年 2005 – 2006	17.7	10.4
二零零七年至二零零八年 2007 – 2008	29.2	17.2
二零零九年至二零一零年第三季 2009 – Third Quarter 2010	14.6	8.6
總計 Total	170.1	100.0

表 3k 按首五個在中國內地工作的原因劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Table 3k

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by top 5 reasons for working in the mainland of China

首五個在中國內地工作的原因 ¹ Top 5 reasons for working in the mainland of China ¹	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 ² % ²
工作需要 Required by work	151.4	89.0
在中國內地工作前景較佳 Better career prospect in the mainland of China	32.1	18.9
在中國內地較容易找到工作 Easier to seek jobs in the mainland of China	8.0	4.7
在中國內地生活費用較低 Lower cost of living in the mainland of China	2.9	1.7
需要在職者到中國內地工作的職位工資較高 Higher wages for job which required the job-holder to work in the mainland of China	2.7	1.6

註釋: 1 可選擇多項答案。

² 在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在 統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的 170 100 名香港居民中所佔的百分比。 Notes: 1 Multiple answers were allowed.

As a percentage of the 170 100 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration.

表 31 按在中國內地工作時有否遭遇困難/在中國內地工作時遭遇困難的範疇劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Table 31 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by whether had encountered difficulties while working in the mainland of China / aspects of difficulties encountered while working in the mainland of China

在中國內地工作時有否遭遇困難 / 在中國內地工作時遭遇困難的範疇 Whether had encountered difficulties while working in the mainland of China / aspects of difficulties encountered while working in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 ² % ²
沒有困難 No difficulty	93.7	55.1
有困難 ¹ Had difficulties ¹	76.4	44.9
與家人分隔兩地 Separation from family members	33.4	19.6
治安 Law and order	19.1	11.2
同事工作態度 Working attitude of colleagues	15.3	9.0
商貿制度 Trade and commerce system	14.6	8.6
法律制度 Legal system	13.8	8.1
交通方面 Transportation related	12.2	7.2
用不同方言溝通 Communication using different dialects	11.5	6.7
醫療服務 Medical services	8.4	5.0

註釋: 1 可選擇多項答案。

² 在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在 統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的 170 100 名香港居民中所佔的百分比。 Notes: 1 Multiple answers were allowed.

As a percentage of the 170 100 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration.

表 3m

按在現職的就業身分劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Table 3m

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by employment status in present job

	在統計前十 工作而在統 仍需其在 Hong Kong r in the mainla months before required to w job at the	香港整體 就業人口 Total employed population of Hong Kong		
現職的就業身分 Employment status in present job	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %		
僱員 Employees	127.7	75.1	4.0	90.3
僱主 Employers	34.1	20.1	25.1	3.6
自僱人士 Self-employed persons	8.3	4.9	4.0	5.8
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	0.3
合計 Overall	170.1	100.0	4.9	100.0

註釋: 在個別就業身分組別內佔在統計時整體就業 人口的百分比。以所有在統計時以僱員身分在 現職工作的人士爲例,4.0%在統計前十二個 月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工

作職位仍需其在該處工作。

Note:

As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective employment status groups at the time of enumeration. For example, among all persons who worked as employees in their present job at the time of enumeration, 4.0% had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration.

表 3n 按現職所屬的行業劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Table 3n

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by industry in present job

	在統計前十 工作而在統 仍需其在 Hong Kong in the mainla months before required to v job at th	香港整體 就業人口 Total employed population of Hong Kong		
現職所屬的行業 Industry in present job	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率 ¹ Rate¹	百分比 %
製造 Manufacturing	44.2	26.0	29.7	4.1
建造 Construction	3.2	1.9	1.2	7.4
進出口貿易及批發 Import/export trade and wholesale	85.2	50.1	15.8	15.8
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	10.7	6.3	1.9	16.0
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊 及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	9.4	5.5	2.1	12.5
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	13.7	8.1	2.2	18.6
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	3.7	2.2	0.4	25.2
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	0.6
合計 Overall	170.1	100.0	4.9	100.0

註釋: 在個別行業類別內佔在統計時整體就業人口的百分比。以所有在統計時從事製造業的就業人士爲例,29.7%在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作。

As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective industry sectors at the time of enumeration. For example, among all employed persons engaged in the manufacturing sector at the time of enumeration, 29.7% had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration.

Note:

表 30 按現職所屬的職業劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Table 30 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by occupation in present job

	工作而在統 仍需其在 Hong Kong I in the mainla months before required to v	在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地 工作而在統計時從事的工作職位 仍需其在該處工作的香港居民 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration				
現職所屬的職業 Occupation in present job	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率 ¹ Rate ¹	百分比		
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	86.5	50.8	22.9	10.6		
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	59.8	35.2	6.7	26.0		
文員 Clerks	6.9	4.1	1.2	16.2		
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	2.5	1.5	0.5	15.4		
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	10.3	6.1	4.0	7.0		
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.0	1.2	1.0	5.6		
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	2.1	1.2	0.3	19.1		
其他 Others	‡	‡ ‡	‡	0.1		
合計 Overall	170.1	100.0	4.9	100.0		

註釋: 在個別職業組別內佔在統計時整體就業人口的百分比。以所有在統計時任職經理及行政級人員的就業人士爲例,22.9%在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作。

As a percentage of the total employed population in the respective occupation groups at the time of enumeration. For example, among all employed persons who were managers and administrators at the time of enumeration, 22.9% had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration.

Note:

表 3p 按現職每月就業收入劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目

Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by monthly employment earnings in present job

	在統計前十二個月 工作而在統計時 仍需其在該處 Hong Kong residen in the mainland of (months before enum required to work th job at the time	香港整體 就業人口 Total employed population of Hong Kong	
現職每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings in present job (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	
< 5,000	5.2	3.0	12.9
5,000 – 9,999	9.7	5.7	29.7
10,000 – 14,999	29.5	17.3	21.3
15,000 – 19,999	31.8	18.7	11.2
20,000 – 29,999	39.5	23.2	11.3
≥ 30,000	54.4	32.0	13.6
總計 Total	170.1	100.0	100.0
現職每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings in present job (HK\$)	20,0	000	11,000

表 4 按是否為香港公司僱用而派往中國內地工作劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地以僱員身分工作的香港居民數目

Table 4 Hong Kong residents who had worked as employees in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by whether employed by companies in Hong Kong to work in the mainland of China

是否為香港公司僱用而派往中國內地工作 Whether employed by companies in Hong Kong to work in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	
是 Yes	119.0	90.9	
否 No	11.9	9.1	
總計 Total	131.0	100.0	

表 5 按是否爲香港公司僱用而派往中國內地工作劃分的在統計前十二個月內 曾在中國內地以僱員身分工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處 工作的香港居民數目

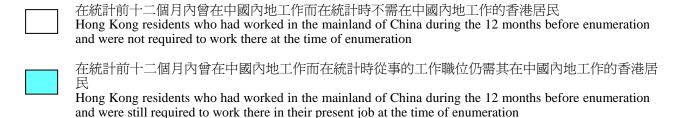
Hong Kong residents who had worked as employees in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration by whether employed by companies in Hong Kong to work in the mainland of China

是否為香港公司僱用而派往中國內地工作 Whether employed by companies in Hong Kong to work in the mainland of China	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	
是 Yes	114.3	90.5	
否 No	11.9	9.5	
總計 Total	126.3	100.0	

圖 1 在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目
Chart 1 Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration



訪問期間 Enquiry period



註釋: 上列統計數字與過往載於本系列報告書 內有關在中國內地工作的香港居民的統 計數字可作概括比較,詳情請參閱本報 告書第 3.4 節。

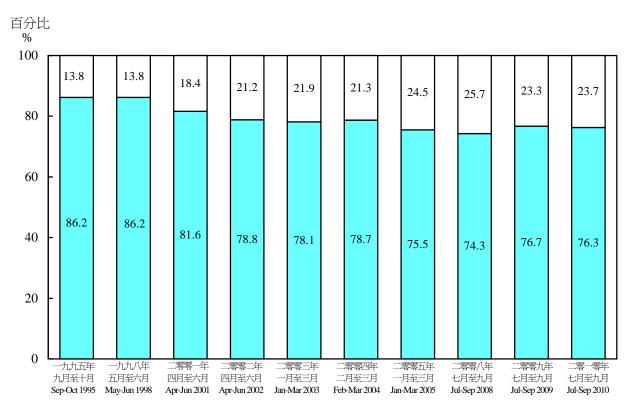
Note: Statistics presented above are broadly comparable with those published earlier in the past issues of this series of report

pertaining to Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China. Please see Section 3.4 of this report for further

details.

圖 2

按性別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民的百分比分布及其性別比率與年齡中位數 Percentage distribution of Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration by sex, and Chart 2 their sex ratio and median age



訪問期間 Enquiry period

Notes:

	男 Male				女 Female					
性別比率 ¹ Sex ratio ¹	6 231	6 223	4 421	3 719	3 565	3 699	3 086	2 890	3 296	3 224
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	37	39	41	40	41	40	41	43	45	47

註釋: 上列統計數字與過往載於本系列報告書 內有關在中國內地工作的香港居民的統 計數字可作概括比較,詳情請參閱本報 告書第 3.4 節。

指男性人數相對於每千名女性的比率。

Statistics presented above are broadly comparable with those published earlier in the past issues of this series of report pertaining to Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China. Please see Section 3.4 of this report for further details.

Refer to the ratio of the number of males per 1 000 females.

Appendix 1: Survey methodology

專題訪問的樣本設計

A1.1 專題訪問爲「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 段爲 「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%。

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 The main objective of the GHS is to collect data on the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. information demographic on the 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.
- '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.

[「]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。

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

「綜合住戶統計調查」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爲抽樣框,當中包括兩部分:(i)屋宇單位檔案庫和(ii)小區檔案庫。屋宇單位檔案庫載有在已建設地區內(包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區)所有永久性屋宇單位地址的電腦化記錄。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別,並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。
- A1.6 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的記錄,有關記錄以相對較永久和可辨認的標記(例如小徑和河流)來劃分。每個小區約有10個屋宇單位。由於在非建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址,以致未能個別識認,故此以小區作爲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,均遵照國際勞工組職 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爲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。

A1.13 本報告書所列載的主要變數估計的離中系數如下:

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

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作的香港居民數目 Number of Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration	175 100	6.0
在統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作而在統計時從事的工作職位仍需其在該處工作的香港居民數目 Number of Hong Kong residents who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration and were still required to work there in their present job at the time of enumeration	170 100	6.1

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。

經濟活動身分:人口可劃分爲從事經濟活動人口(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**)

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

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。

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:

- 1) 最少爲期一個學年。
- 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。

教育程度分類如下:

小學及以下:包括未受教育、所有幼稚園 及幼兒中心班級及所有小學的一至六年 級。

中學/預科:包括所有中學的一至七年級 或同等程度,毅進課程以及工藝程度教 育。 **Age** refers to the number of complete years a person has passed since his/her birth date.

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)

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

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.

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) 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.

Educational attainment are classified as follows:

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

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

專上教育 - 非學位:包括

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

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

在中國內地工作的香港居民:指屬於居港人口 而於統計前十二個月內曾在中國內地工作(不 論在該十二個月期間往中國內地工作的次數及 每次逗留的期間)的人士。但若只到中國內地 洽談生意、巡視業務,及/或出席貿易展銷 會、會議和業務應酬,則不被視作「在中國內 地工作」。此外,來往中港兩地的從事運輸業 的人士及在中國內地海域作業的漁民或海員, 亦不包括在內。

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。詳細資料可参閱《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)。

Post-secondary - non-degree: Including

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

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

Hong Kong residents working in the mainland of China refer to persons in the Hong Kong Resident Population who had worked in the mainland of China during the 12 months before enumeration, irrespective of the number of times they had travelled to work in the mainland of China during the 12-month period and the duration of each stay. However, persons who went to the mainland of China only to conduct business negotiations and inspection of business, and/or to attend trade fairs, meetings and business-related entertainment were not regarded as "working in the mainland of China". Transport workers commuting between Hong Kong and the mainland of China, and fishermen or seamen working within the waters of the mainland of China were also excluded.

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 Kong Standard Industrial manual Hong Classification Version 2.0, which can be downloaded (in PDF format) free of charge from website of C&SD http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products and service s/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、機械設備及像具的製造;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 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 equipment; and 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 publishing; music programming and broadcasting; information telecommunications; and 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 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.

附錄二:用語及定義

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

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

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

就業人口:

由所有就業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上 人士如符合下列情況,可界定爲就業人 士:

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

就業人士可分爲:

自營作業者:從事本身業務/專業時 爲賺取利潤或費用而工作,並沒有受 僱於人或僱用他人。

僱主:從事本身業務/職業時爲賺取 利潤或費用而工作,最少僱用一人爲 其工作。 **Public administration, social and personal services** - including public administration; education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; political and religious organisations; various personal and household item repairing as well as other household and personal services.

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

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

The employed population

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

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

Employed persons can be categorised into:

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

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

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

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

失業人口:

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

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

- 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**

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

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

The unemployed population

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

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

- 2) Notwithstanding the above, the following types of persons are also classified as unemployed:
 - (a) persons without a job, have sought work but have not been available for work because of temporary sickness; *and*

- (b) 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) 已爲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 會獲誦知開工)。

每月就業收入:指統計前一個月從所有工作所獲得的收入。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。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。

- (b) persons without a job, have been available for work but have not sought work because they:
 - i) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business on a subsequent date;
 or
 - ii) were expecting to return to their original jobs (e.g. casual workers are usually called back to work when service is needed).

Monthly employment earnings refer to earnings from all jobs during the month before enumeration. 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.

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

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

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

服務工作及商店銷售人員:包括空中小姐 及導遊;管家;廚師及侍應生;保姆;理 髮師及美容師;警隊及其他紀律部隊的員 佐級人員;運輸指導員及其他服務工作人 員;批發及零售商店推銷員;店員及時裝 模特兒。 Professionals - including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university and post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

Associate professionals - including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school 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 performers discipline services; and sportsmen.

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

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

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

機台及機器操作員及裝配員:包括鑽井工人及鎧床操作員;礦熔爐操作員;磚及磁磚燒窰工人;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;私人護衞員;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。

現職:指某人在統計時所從事的工作。就在香港有一份工作,而該工作需要其部分時間在內地工作的人士而言,他們的現職是指在香港的工作。另一方面,就該些直接在內地工作的人士而言,他們的現職是指在內地的工作。

失業人口(請參閱**勞動**人口內的*失業人口*)

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

Plant and machine operators and assemblers

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

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

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

Present job refers to the job engaged by a person at the time of enumeration. For those who have a job in Hong Kong which requires him/her to work in the Mainland for some time, the present job refers to the job in Hong Kong. On the other hand, for those who work directly in the Mainland, the present job refers to the job in the Mainland.

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

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Doctor consultation (1/1989)

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Hong Kong residents working in China (10/1988-12/1988)

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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)

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