

主題性住戶統計調查 第十三號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 13

勞動人口對就業的關注事項及培訓需要
Employment Concerns and Training Needs of the Labour Force

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1 引言 Introduction

背景

1.1 爲了應付政府各決策局及部門對各類社會事項的統計數據的需求，政府統計處於一九九九年開始進行一系列的主題性住戶統計調查。統計處將各決策局及部門就其所需各類社會專題的統計資料而提議進行的專題訪問結集，組成不同的主題性住戶統計調查，然後外判予私營市場調查公司進行。

1.2 每一輪的主題性住戶統計調查均是獨立及涵蓋全港的統計調查，並且委托私營市場調查公司進行。統計處在這些統計調查中擔任協調及管理的角色，並負責監察承辦商的工作，以確保承辦商所提供的服務能夠符合統計標準。

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 隨着資訊科技和電子商貿迅速發展，以及全球貿易和投資一體化及自由化，香港的經濟起了結構性的轉變，朝向高增值及知識型經濟發展。而中國加入世界貿易組織，以及香港與中國內地(內地)更緊密的經濟連繫亦加速了香港經濟的轉型。明顯地，經濟轉型已對本地勞工市場造成重大影響，特別是在人力及培訓需求方面，影響尤其深遠。

1.4 有見及此，政府統計處在二零零二年七月至九月期間，以外判形式進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關勞動人口對其就業的關注事項及培訓需要等資料。統計調查結果有助政府在面對經濟轉型的情況下，制訂有關的人力資源政策。類似的主題性住戶統計調查曾於二零零零年四月至六月期間進行。二零零零年與二零零二年的統計調查的主要結果的比較，摘錄於附錄一。

Background

1.1 In order to meet the requests from Government policy bureaux and departments for statistical data on various social issues, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) started a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) in 1999 such that certain enquiries for statistical information on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments would be packaged together to form different rounds of THS and contracted-out to private research firms.

1.2 Each round of THS is an independent, territory-wide survey commissioned to a private research firm. The C&SD plays a co-ordination and management role in the THS and is responsible for monitoring the work of the contractor to ensure that the service delivered by the contractor in connection with the THS is statistically acceptable.

Topics included in this report

1.3 The Hong Kong economy has been undergoing structural change towards higher-valued and knowledge-based activities in recent years, induced by rapid advances in information technology and e-commerce, globalisation and liberalisation of trade and investment. Adding momentum to this change is China's accession to the World Trade Organisation, and closer economic integration between Hong Kong and the mainland of China (the Mainland). Clearly the economic restructuring has carried profound implications for the local labour market, particularly in regard to manpower and training requirements.

1.4 In light of this, a round of THS on employment concerns and training needs was commissioned during July to September 2002 to collect the views of the labour force on their employment concerns and training needs. The survey results will help the Government formulate the relevant manpower policies in face of the economic transformation. A similar THS was conducted during April to June 2000. A comparison of the major survey findings between the surveys conducted in 2000 and 2002 is summarized in Appendix 1.

統計調查方法簡述

1.5 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 8 000 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 72%。在該些受訪住戶內，對於所有十五歲及以上被界定為從事經濟活動的人士，統計員詢問他們對有關其就業所關注的各類事項的意見。亦有搜集有關他們對自己創業的冀望、在內地進行與工作有關的業務的情況、對在內地工作的冀望及曾經/計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的情況等資料。

1.6 根據從受訪住戶所搜集的資料，可推論全香港人口的有關情況(有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍及統計調查方法詳情，請參閱本報告書附錄二)。

概念及定義

1.7 從事經濟活動人口，即勞動人口，可分為就業人口及失業人口。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。

就業人口

由所有就業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上人士如符合下列情況，可界定為就業人士：

- (a) 統計前七天內從事一些工作賺取薪酬或利潤；*或*
- (b) 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)。

Brief description of survey method

1.5 Some 8 000 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 72%. Within those households, all persons aged 15 and over classified to be economically active were asked about their views on different issues of concern to their employment. In addition, information on their aspiration for setting up own business, their engagement in job-related business activities in the Mainland, their aspiration for working in the Mainland and their experience / plan of attending job-related training / retraining courses was also sought.

1.6 Based on information collected from the interviewed households, the situation relating to the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred (please see [Appendix 2](#) of this report for more detailed description of the survey coverage and methodology).

Concepts and definitions

1.7 The economically active population, synonymous with the labour force, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population. The 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.

The employed population

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

- (a) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration; *or*
- (b) 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

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

不過，一名十五歲或以上的人士，如果他/她符合上述(a)和(b)的條件，但由於相信沒有工作可做而在統計前三十天內沒有找尋工作，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須找尋工作的人士：
 - 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)。

資料的局限

1.8 有關就業人士及失業人士的數目及概況的估計，可以從這項統計調查及政府統計處另外進行的綜合住戶統計調查所搜集的資料計算得到。由於與綜合住戶統計調查比較，這項統計調查的樣本規模較小及回應率較低，若要詳細研究全香港勞動人口的特徵，應參考綜合住戶統計調查所得的統計數據。

The unemployed population

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

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

- 2) Notwithstanding the above, the following types of persons are also classified as unemployed :
 - (a) persons without a job, have sought work but have not been available for work because of temporary sickness; **and**
 - (b) persons without a job, have been available for work but have not sought work because they:
 - i) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business 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).

Limitations of the data

1.8 Estimates pertaining to the numbers and general profile of employed and unemployed persons could be derived from the results of this survey as well as from the results of the General Household Survey (GHS) conducted separately by the C&SD. Given the constraints that this survey has a much smaller sample size and lower response rate as compared with the GHS, readers

who wish to analyse the detailed characteristics of the labour force in general are advised to refer to the statistics obtained from the GHS.

數字進位

1.9 由於進位關係，統計圖表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Rounding of figures

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

代號

1.10 ‘-’ 代表「零」。

Symbol

1.10 ‘-’ signifies nil.

2 統計調查結果摘要^{*}

Summary of survey findings^{*}

有關就業機會的關注事項

對現職的前景的意見

2.1 根據統計調查的結果，在統計時的 3 079 800 名就業人士當中，31.6%對其所從事的經濟行業的前景抱樂觀態度，他們預期該些經濟行業在未來數年有快速或穩步的發展。與此同時，32.3%預期所從事的經濟行業有緩慢發展，而 24.6%則預期沒有發展及 11.5%甚至預期有關經濟行業會萎縮。

2.2 按經濟行業分析，金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的就業人士對於該行業的前景最為樂觀，而建造業的就業人士則對其行業的前景最不樂觀。

2.3 至於就業人士對所從事職業組別的前景的看法，16.4%對其職業組別在未來數年的前景感到滿意，預期前景非常好或好。另外 61.0%預期有關前景只屬一般，而 22.6%預期有關前景差或非常差。

2.4 按職業組別分析，屬於較高職業階層的就業人士(包括經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員)，相比於較低職業階層的就業人士(包括機台及機器操作員及裝配員、工藝及有關人員和非技術工人)，對所屬職業組別的前景較樂觀。

2.5 統計調查結果亦顯示，通常工作地點在內地的就業人士，相比於不需要在內地工作的就業人士，對其所屬經濟行業和職業組別的前景較樂觀。

註釋： * 本處曾於二零零零年進行類似的統計調查。該統計調查與這次統計調查的主要結果的比較，摘錄於附錄一。

Concerns on employment opportunities

Perceived prospect of the current employment

2.1 It was estimated that of the 3 079 800 employed persons at the time of enumeration, 31.6% were optimistic about the prospect of their respective economic sectors, anticipating those sectors to show fast or moderate growth in the next few years. Concurrently, 32.3% anticipated only slow growth in their respective sectors, while 24.6% perceived no growth and 11.5% even foresaw some contraction.

2.2 Analysed by economic sector, employed persons in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector were most optimistic about the prospect of their sector while those engaged in the construction sector were the least optimistic.

2.3 Regarding their perception about the prospect of the occupation categories in which they were engaged, 16.4% were content with the prospect of their respective occupation categories in the next few years, describing such prospect as very good or good. Another 61.0% considered their prospect as just average, while the remaining 22.6% as poor or very poor.

2.4 Analysed by occupation category, employed persons at the upper segment of the occupational hierarchy, including managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals, were more optimistic about the prospect of their own occupation category than those at the lower segment, including plant and machine operators and assemblers, craft and related workers and workers in elementary occupations.

2.5 It was also observed that employed persons with usual place of work in the Mainland were relatively more optimistic about the prospects of their respective economic sectors and occupation categories, when compared with those who did not need to work in the Mainland.

Note : * A similar survey was conducted in 2000. A comparison of major findings between that survey and the present survey is summarized in Appendix 1.

2.6 此外，年紀較輕的就業人士、教育程度較高的就業人士及就業收入較高的就業人士均對其所屬經濟行業和職業組別的前景抱有較佳的期望。

現職正面對的挑戰/困難

2.7 約三分之一(33.8%)的就業人士認為「公司精簡人手」是他們所從事經濟行業正面對的挑戰/困難。其次是「生意萎縮」(29.2%)、「降低成本，包括削減薪金/工資」(28.9%)和「行業內互相競爭激烈」(27.6%)。

2.8 按經濟行業分析，「生意萎縮」是從事製造業、建造業、批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業和運輸、倉庫及通訊業人士最普遍提及的挑戰/困難；而從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的人士最普遍提及的挑戰/困難是「行業內互相競爭激烈」及「公司精簡人手」；從事社區、社會及個人服務業的就業人士最普遍提及的挑戰/困難則為「公司精簡人手」及「降低成本，包括削減薪金/工資」。

2.9 按所從事職業組別正面對的挑戰/困難分析，大部分(43.8%)就業人士均指出「工作量增加」是所從事職業組別正面對的主要挑戰/困難。其次是「薪金/工資減少」(32.0%)和「工作時間增加」(27.5%)。

2.10 按職業組別分析，「薪金/工資減少」是工藝及有關人員和機台及機器操作員及裝配員最普遍提及正面對的主要挑戰/困難。至於從事其他主要職業組別的人士，「工作量增加」是他們最普遍提及的個別職業組別正面對的挑戰/困難。

2.6 Besides, younger employed persons, those with higher educational attainment and those with higher employment earnings also tended to be more sanguine about the prospects of the economic sectors and occupation categories in which they were engaged.

Challenges / problems being faced by the current employment

2.7 About one-third (33.8%) of the employed persons considered that “corporate downsizing” was the challenge / problem being faced by the economic sector in which they were engaged. This was followed by “contraction of business” (29.2%), “cost reduction, including salary / wage cuts” (28.9%) and “keen competition among companies within the sector” (27.6%).

2.8 Analysed by economic sector, “contraction of business” was the challenge / problem most commonly cited by those engaged in the manufacturing sector, construction sector, wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, and transport, storage and communications sector. For the employed persons in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector, the most commonly cited challenges / problems were “keen competition among companies within the sector” and “corporate downsizing”, while those for the community, social and personal services sector were “corporate downsizing” and “cost reduction, including salary / wage cuts”.

2.9 In terms of the challenges / problems being faced by the occupation category in which they were engaged, a significant proportion of the employed persons cited “heavier workload” (43.8%) as the major challenge / problem being faced. This was followed by “salary / wage cuts” (32.0%) and “longer working hours” (27.5%).

2.10 Analysed by occupation category, “salary / wage cuts” was most commonly cited by craft and related workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers as the major challenge / problem being faced. For persons in other major occupation categories, “heavier workload” was the most commonly cited challenge / problem being faced by their respective occupation categories.

過去三年曾面對的職位要求的轉變

2.11 就業人士認為過去三年曾面對的職位要求的主要轉變是「工作較以前緊湊」、「須兼顧額外工作/須具備多項技能」和「工作時間增加」(分別有 33.7%、33.0%及 32.5%的就業人士提及有關轉變)。另一方面,約 11.2%就業人士表示在過去三年沒有面對任何有關職位要求的轉變。

2.12 在過去三年曾面對職位要求轉變的就業人士當中,11.3%表示能輕易應付有關轉變。另外 86.3%表示他們僅能應付有關轉變,而 2.3%則表示他們未能應付有關職位要求的轉變。

2.13 大部分(77.6%)在過去三年曾面對職位要求轉變的就業人士均沒有採取任何行動來應付該些轉變。其餘就業人士普遍提及的行動包括透過「自我進修」、「參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程」和「在職培訓」來應付有關轉變。

二零零一年開始的企業重組架構的影響

2.14 約 25.5%的就業人士表示曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響。尤其是在從事建造業、金融、保險、地產及商用服務業和運輸、倉庫及通訊業的人士當中,分別有 31.4%、28.6%及 28.6%曾受此影響。按職業組別分析,工藝及有關人員(29.6%)和機台及機器操作員及裝配員(28.4%)似乎最受影響。

2.15 二零零一年開始的企業重組架構對就業人士的主要影響包括「工作壓力增加」、「薪金/工資減少」和「工作時間增加」。

Changes in job requirements experienced in the past three years

2.11 “Higher intensity of work”, “job straddling / multi-skilling” and “longer working hours” were cited by the employed persons as the major changes in job requirements which they had experienced in the past three years (cited by 33.7%, 33.0% and 32.5% of the employed persons respectively). On the other hand, 11.2% of the employed persons claimed that they had not experienced any change in job requirements in the past three years.

2.12 Of the employed persons who had experienced changes in job requirements in the past three years, 11.3% indicated that they could cope with such changes comfortably. Another 86.3% reported that they could just meet the changes, while 2.3% indicated that they were unable to meet the changes.

2.13 The majority (77.6%) of those employed persons who had experienced changes in job requirements in the past three years did not take any measure to deal with the changes. As for the remainder, the more commonly cited measures taken included “self-learning”, “attending job-related training / retraining courses” and “on-the-job training”.

Impact of the corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001

2.14 Some 25.5% of the employed persons claimed that they had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001. In particular, some 31.4% of those engaged in the construction sector and 28.6% in both the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector and transport, storage and communications sector were affected. In terms of occupation categories, craft and related workers (29.6%) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (28.4%) were apparently the hardest hit.

2.15 The major impact of the corporate restructuring since 2001 on the employed persons included “increasing work pressure”, “salary / wage cuts” and “longer working hours”.

2.16 曾受二零零一年開始的企業重組架構所影響的人士當中，約 35.9%因應有關影響而更勤力工作，而 20.4%則已提升自己的工作能力以減輕有關影響。約 46.4%並沒有採取任何行動。

有否急切需要找新工作

2.17 在統計時的 3 430 100 名從事經濟活動人士當中，約 11.7%表示有急切需要找新工作，主要提及的原因為「正在失業」、「開工不足」和「薪金/工資減少」。

2.18 一般而言，從事建造業和製造業的人士、工藝及有關人員和服務工作及商店銷售人員中，有急切需要找新工作的人士所佔的百分比比較高。

有否計劃轉換經濟行業

2.19 約 235 600 人(佔現正就業或以前曾就業而現正失業的從事經濟活動人士的 7.0%)有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業。

2.20 有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的人士普遍提及想轉行的原因為「其他行業較多就業機會」和「在現時的行業難找工作」。然而，有計劃轉換經濟行業的人士當中，大部分(75.9%)沒有特別期望轉至某一個特定經濟行業。

2.21 在該 235 600 名有計劃轉換經濟行業的人士當中，42.5%認為有需要提升技能或參加培訓/再培訓課程以轉至他們所期望的經濟行業。後者當中，36.7%認為需要獲取特定工作技能，其次是電腦技能(26.2%)及語文技能(13.8%)。

2.16 Some 35.9% of those affected by the corporate restructuring since 2001 had worked harder in response to the impact on them brought about by the corporate restructuring, while 20.4% had upgraded themselves to lessen the impact. About 46.4% had not taken any action.

Whether had a pressing need to find new job

2.17 About 11.7% of the 3 430 100 economically active persons at the time of enumeration indicated a pressing need to find new job. Their major reasons cited were “being unemployed”, “slack work” and “salary / wage cuts”.

2.18 In general, higher percentages of persons in the construction sector and manufacturing sector, as well as those engaged as craft and related workers and service workers and shop sales workers had a pressing need to find new job.

Whether had plan to move to another economic sector

2.19 Some 235 600 persons (7.0% of all economically active persons who were either currently employed or unemployed but with previous employment) had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months.

2.20 The commonly cited reasons for those persons having plan to move to another sector in the coming twelve months were “better employment opportunities in other sectors” and “hard to find job in the current sector”. However, the majority (75.9%) of those persons had no particular preference for which specific economic sector to move to.

2.21 Of those 235 600 persons who had plan to move to another economic sector, 42.5% perceived that they would need to upgrade their skills or attend training / retraining courses in order to move to the desired sector. Among the latter, 36.7% indicated that they would need to acquire the necessary job-specific skills, followed by computer skills (26.2%) and language skills (13.8%).

對自己創業的冀望

2.22 約 57 100 名(1.7%)從事經濟活動人士有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業。在該 57 100 人中，87.1%計劃在香港創業，而 12.5%則計劃在內地創業。

2.23 在該 57 100 人當中，約半數提及其有計劃/意圖自己創業的主要原因為「可以賺多些錢」。其他普遍提及的原因為「想有自己的生意/想做老闆」、「希望在轉變的商業環境中找到新機會」和「想接受新挑戰」。

2.24 大部分(63.3%)有計劃/意圖自己創業的人士希望在批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業創業。另外 10.8%則希望在金融、保險、地產及商用服務業創業。

在內地進行與工作有關的業務的人士

2.25 約 386 500 名從事經濟活動人士在過去十二個月曾在內地進行各類與工作有關的業務，佔統計時全香港所有從事經濟活動人士的 11.3%。這些業務包括上班、開會、生意上的應酬、巡視業務、參加交易會，以及從事運輸工作而往返香港及內地(例如往返中港兩地的司機)。

2.26 在該 386 500 名於過去十二個月曾進行與工作有關的業務的人士中，52.6% (203 300 人)是爲了「上班」，32.3%爲了「開會」，28.5%爲了「生意上的應酬」及 20.7%爲了「巡視業務」。

Aspiration for setting up own business

2.22 Some 57 100 economically active persons (1.7%) had plan / intention to set up their own business in the coming twelve months. Of those 57 100 persons, 87.1% planned to set up their own business in Hong Kong, while 12.5% planned to do so in the Mainland.

2.23 Around half of those 57 100 persons cited “can earn more money” as their major reason for having plan or intention to set up own business. Other commonly cited reasons included “want to have own business / want to be an employer”, “want to grasp new opportunities in a changing business environment” and “want to take up new challenge”.

2.24 The majority (63.3%) of those who had plan or intention to set up own business wanted to do so in the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector. Another 10.8% wanted to set up the business in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector.

Persons engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland

2.25 Some 386 500 economically active persons had been engaged in various job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months, representing 11.3% of the economically active persons in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration. These activities included engagement in work, attending meetings, engagement in business-related entertainment, inspection of business, attending trade fairs and travelling between Hong Kong and the Mainland by virtue of jobs related to transportation (e.g. cross-boundary drivers).

2.26 Of those 386 500 persons engaged in job-related business activities in the past twelve months, 52.6% (or 203 300 persons) were owing to “engagement in work”, 32.3% for “attending meetings”, 28.5% for “engagement in business-related entertainment” and 20.7% for “inspection of business”.

2.27 在該 386 500 人中，約 43.4%表示十分願意/頗願意因與工作有關而往內地，而 33.9%則表示若可選擇，他們十分不願意/頗不願意因與工作有關而往內地。

2.28 在該 386 500 人中，約 21.6%表示因與工作有關而在內地時曾經遇到困難，主要為「缺乏人身安全」(佔曾遇到困難的人士的 32.1%)、「法律制度」(29.6%)、「以不同方言溝通」(26.4%)、「與家人分隔兩地」(22.1%)、「商貿制度」(21.9%)及「缺乏關係/人際網絡」(19.5%)方面的困難。

對在內地工作的冀望

2.29 約 38 100 人有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要其長駐內地的的工作，佔所有在統計時通常工作地點非在內地的從事經濟活動人士的 1.1%。他們普遍提及有該計劃/意圖的原因為「在內地工作發展機會較大」(該 38 100 名人士中 63.9%提及此原因)及「在內地較易找到工作」(26.0%)。

2.30 在該 38 100 人中，約 38.9%在過去六個月有採取行動找尋一份可能需要其長駐內地的的工作。他們曾採取的主要行動包括「上網找尋職位空缺資料」、「找親戚/朋友介紹」及「刊登/回應廣告」。

2.31 在該 38 100 人中，約 43.2%預期有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以便在內地工作。他們當中，有相當比例表示需要有關普通話的培訓，其次為電腦技能的培訓。

2.27 Among those 386 500 persons, some 43.4% indicated that they were very / quite willing to travel to the Mainland for job-related purposes, while 33.9% said that they were very / quite unwilling to do so if they could have a choice.

2.28 Some 21.6% of those 386 500 persons had encountered difficulties when they were in the Mainland for job-related purposes, notably in the aspects of “lack of personal security” (cited by 32.1% of those who had encountered difficulties), “legal system” (29.6%), “communication using different dialects” (26.4%), “separation from family members” (22.1%), “trade and commerce system” (21.9%) and “lack of relationship / personal network” (19.5%).

Aspiration for working in the Mainland

2.29 Some 38 100 persons had plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months, accounting for 1.1% of all economically active persons whose usual place of work was not in the Mainland at the time of enumeration. Their most commonly cited reasons for having such plan / intention were “better prospect of career development in the Mainland” (cited by 63.9% of those 38 100 persons) and “easier to seek jobs in the Mainland” (26.0%).

2.30 Of those 38 100 persons, 38.9% had already taken action in the past six months to look for a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time. The major action taken by them included “searched information on job vacancies through the Internet”, “sought assistance from relatives / friends” and “placed / answered advertisement”.

2.31 Some 43.2% of those 38 100 persons perceived that they would require skill upgrading and training / retraining in order to work in the Mainland, with a considerable proportion of them indicating that they would require training in Putonghua, followed by training in computer skills.

於過去十二個月曾參加與工作有關的培訓/ 再培訓課程

2.32 約 14.6% 從事經濟活動人士於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排及/或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士佔從事經濟活動人士的 9.9%；主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士則佔 7.1%。

2.33 教育程度較高和對所從事的經濟行業及職業組別的前景較樂觀的從事經濟活動人士中，有較大比例於過去十二個月曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。

2.34 相對而言，從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業和社區、社會及個人服務業的人士，以及經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員中，有較高比例於過去十二個月曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。

2.35 最多人曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的類別，主要與資訊科技技能、管理技能及語文技能有關。

於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/ 再培訓課程的計劃

2.36 約 16.3% 從事經濟活動人士有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。一般而言，年紀較輕的人士、女性和對所屬經濟行業及職業組別的前景抱有較佳期望的人士有該計劃的可能性較大。

2.37 就該些人士於未來十二個月計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程而言，以有關資訊科技技能、語文技能及管理技能的課程最受歡迎。

Job-related training / retraining courses attended in the past twelve months

2.32 About 14.6% of the economically active persons had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on their own initiative in the past twelve months. Some 9.9% had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers, whereas 7.1% had done so on their own initiative.

2.33 Economically active persons with higher educational attainment and those who were more optimistic about the prospects of their respective economic sectors and occupation categories had higher proportions to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the past twelve months.

2.34 Relatively speaking, higher proportions of persons engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector and community, social and personal services sector, as well as those engaged as managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals had attended job-related training / retraining courses in the past twelve months.

2.35 The most popular types of job-related training / retraining courses attended were mainly related to IT skills, management skills and language skills.

Plan for attending job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months

2.36 About 16.3% of the economically active persons had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months. Generally speaking, younger persons, females and employed persons who were more sanguine about the prospects of the economic sectors and occupation categories in which they were engaged had greater likelihood of having such plan.

2.37 The most popular types of job-related training / retraining courses to be attended by those persons in the coming twelve months were related to IT skills, language skills and management skills.

3 有關就業機會的關注事項 - 現職情況

Concerns on employment opportunities – current situation

對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見

3.1 根據統計調查的結果，在統計時的 3 079 800 名就業人士當中，31.6%對其所從事的經濟行業的前景抱樂觀態度，他們預期該些經濟行業在未來數年有快速或穩步的發展。與此同時，32.3%預期所從事的經濟行業有緩慢發展，而 24.6%則預期沒有發展及 11.5%甚至預期有關經濟行業會萎縮。（圖 3.1 及表 3.1a）

3.2 就業人士對其所從事的經濟行業的前景的意見，在不同特徵的人士間出現很大差別，如下述分析所顯示。

年齡和性別

3.3 年紀較輕的就業人士對於所從事經濟行業的前景較樂觀。大部分(75.3%)三十歲以下的就業人士認為所從事經濟行業在未來數年會有一定程度的發展(快速/穩步/緩慢發展)。這個百分比隨着就業人士的年齡增加而下降。三十至三十九歲、四十至四十九歲和五十歲及以上的就業人士的相應百分比分別為 69.1%、59.2% 和 46.8%。按性別分析，女性對所從事的行業的前景較樂觀。她們中約三分之二(67.5%)認為所從事的經濟行業在未來數年會有一定程度的發展，而男性的相應百分比則為 61.3%。（表 3.1a 及 3.1b）

教育程度

3.4 教育程度較高的就業人士對所從事經濟行業的前景較樂觀。大部分(81.5%)具專上教育程度的就業人士認為所從事經濟行業在未來數年會有所發展。具中學/預科教育程度的就業人士的相應百分比為 64.3%，而具小學及以下教育程度的就業人士的相應百分比則為 41.1%。（表 3.1c）

Perceived prospect of economic sectors

3.1 It was estimated from the survey findings that of the 3 079 800 employed persons at the time of enumeration, 31.6% were optimistic about the prospect of their respective economic sectors, anticipating those sectors to show fast or moderate growth in the next few years. Concurrently, 32.3% anticipated only slow growth in their respective sectors, while 24.6% perceived no growth and 11.5% even foresaw some contraction. (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.1a)

3.2 The views of employed persons about the perceived prospect of individual economic sectors varied greatly among persons of different attributes, as presented in the following analysis.

Age and sex

3.3 Younger employed persons were more optimistic about the prospect of the economic sector in which they were engaged. The majority (75.3%) of the employed persons aged below 30 perceived that the economic sector in which they were engaged would have certain growth (fast / moderate / slow growth) in the next few years. This percentage decreased with age of the employed persons. The corresponding percentages for employed persons aged 30-39, 40-49 and 50 and over were 69.1%, 59.2% and 46.8% respectively. Analysed by sex, females were more optimistic about the prospect of the economic sector in which they were engaged. About two-thirds (67.5%) of them perceived that the economic sector in which they were engaged would have certain growth in the next few years. The corresponding percentage for males was 61.3%. (Tables 3.1a and 3.1b)

Educational attainment

3.4 Employed persons with higher educational attainment were more optimistic about the prospect of the economic sector in which they were engaged. The majority (81.5%) of the employed persons with tertiary educational attainment perceived that the economic sector in which they were engaged would have certain growth in the next few years. The corresponding percentages were 64.3% for employed persons with secondary / matriculation educational attainment and 41.1% for employed persons with primary and lower educational attainment. (Table 3.1c)

經濟行業

3.5 按經濟行業分析，金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的就業人士對有關行業的前景較樂觀，他們當中約 80.5% 認為該行業在未來數年會有所發展。其次是社區、社會及個人服務業的就業人士(66.7%)。相反地，建造業的就業人士則對該行業的前景最不樂觀，相應百分比為 49.1%。(表 3.1d)

通常工作地點

3.6 通常工作地點在內地的就業人士對所從事經濟行業的前景較樂觀。大部分(72.7%)通常工作地點在內地的就業人士認為所從事的經濟行業在未來數年會有所發展。只間中有需要在內地工作的就業人士的相應百分比為 71.3%，而不需要在內地工作的就業人士的相應百分比則為 62.9%。(表 3.1e)

每月就業收入

3.7 按每月就業收入分析，每月就業收入較高的就業人士對所從事經濟行業的前景較樂觀。約 81.2% 每月就業收入為\$30,000 及以上的就業人士認為所從事經濟行業在未來數年會有所發展，而每月就業收入少於\$5,000 的就業人士的相應百分比為 52.2%。(表 3.1f)

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見

3.8 在 3 079 800 名就業人士當中，16.4% 對其所屬職業組別在未來數年的前景感到滿意，預期前景非常好或好。另外 61.0% 預期有關前景只屬一般，而 22.6% 預期有關前景差或

Economic sector

3.5 Analysed by economic sector, employed persons in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector were most optimistic about the prospect of their sector, with some 80.5% of them perceiving that the sector would have certain growth in the next few years. This was followed by those in the community, social and personal services sector (66.7%). On the contrary, employed persons in the construction sector were the least optimistic, with the corresponding percentage at 49.1%. (Table 3.1d)

Usual place of work

3.6 Employed persons with usual place of work in the Mainland were more optimistic about the prospect of the economic sector in which they were engaged. The majority (72.7%) of the employed persons with usual place of work in the Mainland perceived that the economic sector in which they were engaged would have certain growth in the next few years. The corresponding percentages were 71.3% for employed persons who only needed to work in the Mainland occasionally and 62.9% for employed persons who did not need to work in the Mainland. (Table 3.1e)

Monthly employment earnings

3.7 Analysed by monthly employment earnings, employed persons with higher monthly employment earnings were more optimistic about the prospect of the economic sector in which they were engaged. Some 81.2% of the employed persons with monthly employment earnings of \$30,000 and over perceived that the economic sector in which they were engaged would have certain growth in the next few years. The corresponding percentage for employed persons with monthly employment earnings less than \$5,000 was 52.2%. (Table 3.1f)

Perceived prospect of occupation categories

3.8 Of the 3 079 800 employed persons, 16.4% were content with the prospect of their respective occupation categories in the next few years, describing such prospect as very good or good. Another 61.0% considered their prospect

非常差。下文按不同特徵的就業人士的意見作出分析。(圖 3.2 及表 3.2a)

年齡和性別

3.9 較年輕的就業人士對於所從事的職業組別的前景較樂觀，這情況與就經濟行業的前景的意見的分析相似。三十歲以下的就業人士當中，約 20.4% 預期他們所從事的職業組別在未來數年的前景非常好或好。這個百分比隨着就業人士的年齡增加而下降。三十至三十九歲就業人士的相應百分比為 18.4%；四十至四十九歲的為 15.0%；而五十歲及以上的為 9.4%。按性別分析，女性對所從事的職業組別的前景較樂觀。她們中約 18.1% 認為所從事的職業組別的前景非常好或好，而男性的相應百分比則為 15.2%。(表 3.2a 及 3.2b)

教育程度

3.10 教育程度較高的就業人士對於所從事職業組別的前景較樂觀。具專上教育程度的就業人士當中，約 30.7% 預期所從事職業組別的前景非常好或好。具中學/預科教育程度的就業人士當中，只有 14.3% 預期所從事職業組別的前景非常好或好。至於具小學及以下教育程度的就業人士的相應百分比則更低(6.0%)。(表 3.2c)

職業組別

3.11 一般而言，屬於較高職業階層的就業人士，相比於較低職業階層的人士，對所屬職業組別的前景較樂觀。經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員當中，25.6% 認為所從事職業組別的前景非常好或好。工藝及有關人

as just average, while the remaining 22.6% as poor or very poor. The perception of persons analysed by different attributes is presented below. (Chart 3.2 and Table 3.2a)

Age and sex

3.9 Similar to the analysis in respect of the perceived prospect of economic sectors, younger employed persons were more optimistic about the prospect of the occupation category in which they were engaged. Some 20.4% of the employed persons aged below 30 perceived that the occupation category in which they were engaged would have very good or good prospect in the next few years. This percentage decreased with age of the employed persons. The corresponding figures were 18.4% for employed persons aged 30-39, 15.0% for those aged 40-49 and 9.4% for those aged 50 and over. Analysed by sex, females were more optimistic about the prospect of the occupation category in which they were engaged. About 18.1% of them perceived that the occupation category in which they were engaged would have very good or good prospect. The corresponding percentage for males was 15.2%. (Tables 3.2a and 3.2b)

Educational attainment

3.10 Better-educated employed persons were more optimistic about the prospect of the occupation category in which they were engaged. Some 30.7% of those with tertiary educational attainment perceived that the occupation category in which they were engaged would have very good or good prospect. Among those with secondary / matriculation educational attainment, only 14.3% considered that the occupation category in which they were engaged would have very good or good prospect. The corresponding percentage was even smaller for those with primary and lower educational attainment (6.0%). (Table 3.2c)

Occupation category

3.11 Generally speaking, employed persons at the upper segment of the occupational hierarchy were much more optimistic about the prospect of their own occupation category than their counterparts at the lower segment. Among managers and administrators, professionals and

員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員和非技術工人的相應百分比分別為 6.1%、6.4%和 9.9%。(表 3.2d)

associate professionals, 25.6% perceived the prospect of the occupation category in which they were engaged as very good or good. The corresponding percentages for craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers and workers in elementary occupations were 6.1%, 6.4% and 9.9% respectively. (Table 3.2d)

通常工作地點

Usual place of work

3.12 通常工作地點在內地的就業人士對所從事職業組別的前景較樂觀。約 37.9%通常工作地點在內地的就業人士認為所從事職業組別的前景非常好或好。只間中有需要在內地工作的就業人士的相應百分比為 22.8%，而不需要在內地工作的就業人士的相應百分比則為 15.1%。(表 3.2e)

3.12 Employed persons with usual place of work in the Mainland were more optimistic about the prospect of the occupation category in which they were engaged. Some 37.9% of the employed persons with usual place of work in the Mainland perceived that the occupation category in which they were engaged would have very good or good prospect. The corresponding percentages were 22.8% for employed persons who only needed to work in the Mainland occasionally and 15.1% for employed persons who did not need to work in the Mainland. (Table 3.2e)

每月就業收入

Monthly employment earnings

3.13 按每月就業收入分析，每月就業收入較高的就業人士對所從事職業組別的前景較樂觀。約 32.9%每月就業收入為\$30,000 及以上的就業人士認為所從事職業組別的前景非常好或好，而每月就業收入為\$5,000-\$9,999 的就業人士的相應百分比則最低，為 8.5%。(表 3.2f)

3.13 Analysed by monthly employment earnings, employed persons with higher monthly employment earnings were more optimistic about the prospect of the occupation category in which they were engaged. Some 32.9% of the employed persons with monthly employment earnings of \$30,000 and over perceived that the occupation category in which they were engaged would have very good or good prospect. The corresponding percentage for employed persons with monthly employment earnings of \$5,000-\$9,999 was the lowest, at 8.5%. (Table 3.2f)

經濟行業正面對的挑戰/困難

Challenges / problems being faced by economic sectors

3.14 當就業人士被問及他們所從事的經濟行業正面對的挑戰/困難時，他們最普遍提及的挑戰/困難是「公司精簡人手」，約 33.8%的就業人士提及此挑戰/困難。其次是「生意萎縮」(29.2%)、「降低成本，包括削減薪金/工資」(28.9%)和「行業內互相競爭激烈」(27.6%)。另外 14.6%的就業人士認為所從事經濟行業現時

3.14 The employed persons were asked about the challenges / problems being faced by the economic sector in which they were engaged. The most commonly cited challenge / problem was “corporate downsizing”, as reported by 33.8% of the employed persons. This was followed by “contraction of business” (29.2%), “cost reduction, including salary / wage cuts” (28.9%)

沒有面對挑戰/困難。(圖 3.3 及表 3.3a)

經濟行業

3.15 按經濟行業分析，社區、社會及個人服務業中約 28.6% 就業人士認為該行業現時沒有面對挑戰/困難。其他經濟行業的相應百分比介乎 8.3% 與 11.3%。(表 3.3a)

3.16 「生意萎縮」是從事製造業、建造業、批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業和運輸、倉庫及通訊業人士最普遍提及的挑戰/困難，分別被該些經濟行業內 40.6%、40.8%、41.1% 及 37.1% 的就業人士所提及。(表 3.3a)

3.17 至於金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的就業人士最普遍提及的挑戰/困難是「行業內互相競爭激烈」(42.3%) 及「公司精簡人手」(42.1%)，而社區、社會及個人服務業的就業人士最普遍提及的挑戰/困難則是「公司精簡人手」(33.5%) 及「降低成本，包括削減薪金/工資」(33.4%)。(表 3.3a)

對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見

3.18 預期所從事經濟行業在未來數年有快速發展的就業人士當中，38.6% 認為「行業內互相競爭激烈」是有關經濟行業正面對的主要挑戰/困難。至於預期所從事經濟行業有穩步或緩慢發展的人士，他們最普遍提及的挑戰/困難均為「公司精簡人手」(該兩類人士中分別有 34.8% 及 35.3% 提及此挑戰/困難)。(表 3.3b)

and “keen competition among companies within the sector” (27.6%). Another 14.6% of the employed persons reported that no challenge / problem was being faced by the economic sector in which they were engaged. (Chart 3.3 and Table 3.3a)

Economic sector

3.15 Analysed by economic sector, some 28.6% of the employed persons in the community, social and personal services sector considered that no challenge / problem was being faced by that sector. The corresponding percentages for the other economic sectors ranged from 8.3% to 11.3%. (Table 3.3a)

3.16 “Contraction of business” was the challenge / problem most commonly cited by those engaged in the manufacturing sector, construction sector, wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, and transport, storage and communications sector. In those sectors, there were respectively 40.6%, 40.8%, 41.1% and 37.1% of the employed persons mentioning this challenge / problem. (Table 3.3a)

3.17 For the employed persons in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector, the most commonly cited challenges / problems were “keen competition among companies within the sector” (42.3%) and “corporate downsizing” (42.1%), while those for the community, social and personal services sector were “corporate downsizing” (33.5%) and “cost reduction, including salary / wage cuts” (33.4%). (Table 3.3a)

Perceived prospect of economic sectors

3.18 Of those employed persons who perceived that the economic sector in which they were engaged would have fast growth in the next few years, 38.6% cited “keen competition among companies within the sector” as the main challenge / problem being faced by the economic sector concerned. For both of those who perceived the growth of the economic sector in which they were engaged as moderate and slow, the most commonly cited challenge / problem was “corporate downsizing” (cited by 34.8% and 35.3% of those two groups of persons respectively). (Table 3.3b)

3.19 預期所從事經濟行業沒有發展的就業人士最普遍提及的挑戰/困難是「生意萎縮」(35.1%)和「降低成本，包括削減薪金/工資」(34.4%)。(表 3.3b)

3.19 Among those who perceived no growth in regard to the prospect of the economic sector in which they were engaged, the most commonly cited challenges / problems were “contraction of business” (35.1%) and “cost reduction, including salary / wage cuts” (34.4%). (Table 3.3b)

職業組別正面對的挑戰/困難

Challenges / problems being faced by occupation categories

3.20 就業人士被進一步問及他們所從事職業組別正面對的挑戰/困難。他們當中，43.8%提及「工作量增加」是所從事職業組別正面對的主要挑戰/困難。其次是「薪金/工資減少」(32.0%)和「工作時間增加」(27.5%)。另外 16.0%認為所從事職業組別現時沒有面對挑戰/困難。(圖 3.4 及表 3.4a)

3.20 The employed persons were further asked about the challenges / problems being faced by the occupation category in which they were engaged. 43.8% of them reported “heavier workload” as the major challenge / problem. This was followed by “salary / wage cuts” (32.0%) and “longer working hours” (27.5%). Another 16.0% considered that no challenge / problem was being faced by the occupation category in which they were engaged. (Chart 3.4 and Table 3.4a)

職業組別

Occupation category

3.21 按職業組別分析，「工作量增加」是文員(49.7%)、經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員(48.8%)、服務工作及商店銷售人員(43.1%)和非技術工人(36.9%)最普遍提及的挑戰/困難。(表 3.4a)

3.21 Analysed by occupation category, “heavier workload” was the challenge / problem most commonly cited by clerks (49.7%), managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals (48.8%), service workers and shop sales workers (43.1%) and workers in elementary occupations (36.9%). (Table 3.4a)

3.22 對於工藝及有關人員和機台及機器操作員及裝配員而言，他們最普遍提及的挑戰/困難是「薪金/工資減少」，該兩類別人士中分別有 43.1%及 40.2%提及此挑戰/困難。(表 3.4a)

3.22 For craft and related workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers, “salary / wage cuts” was the most commonly cited challenge / problem, as cited by 43.1% and 40.2% of those two groups of persons respectively. (Table 3.4a)

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見

Perceived prospect of occupation categories

3.23 預期所從事職業組別在未來數年的前景非常好或好的就業人士最普遍提及的挑戰/困難是「工作量增加」(41.2%)和「工作時間增加」(25.8%)。(表 3.4b)

3.23 Among those who perceived the occupation category in which they were engaged as having very good or good prospect in the next few years, the challenges / problems most commonly cited by them were “heavier workload” (41.2%) and “longer working hours” (25.8%). (Table 3.4b)

3.24 相比之下，預期所從事職業組別的前景只屬一般的就業人士當中，44.7%表示「工作量增加」是所從事職業組別正面對的挑戰/困難。「薪金/工資減少」則是預期所從事職業組別的前景非常差或差的就業人士最關注的，他們當中差不多半數(48.7%)指出這是他們所從事職業組別正面對的挑戰/困難，其次為「工作量增加」(43.1%)。(表 3.4b)

3.24 In comparison, for those who perceived the prospect of the occupation category in which they were engaged as just average, 44.7% cited “heavier workload” as the challenge / problem being faced by their occupation category. “Salary / wage cuts” was the major concern of those who perceived the prospect of their occupation category as very poor or poor. Nearly half (48.7%) of them mentioned it as the challenge / problem being faced by their occupation category, followed by “heavier workload” (43.1%). (Table 3.4b)

過去三年曾面對的職位要求的轉變

Changes in job requirements experienced in the past three years

3.25 就業人士被問及他們在過去三年曾面對的職位要求的轉變。約三分之一(33.7%)就業人士提及「工作較以前緊湊」。緊隨其後的是「須兼顧額外工作/須具備多項技能」(33.0%)和「工作時間增加」(32.5%)。約 11.2%就業人士表示在過去三年沒有面對任何有關職位要求的轉變。(圖 3.5 及表 3.5a)

3.25 The employed persons were asked about the changes in job requirements which they had experienced in the past three years. About one-third (33.7%) of the employed persons mentioned “higher intensity of work”. This was closely followed by “job straddling / multi-skilling” (33.0%) and “longer working hours” (32.5%). Some 11.2% of the employed persons indicated that they had not experienced any change in job requirements in the past three years. (Chart 3.5 and Table 3.5a)

經濟行業

Economic sector

3.26 按經濟行業分析，「工作較以前緊湊」及「須兼顧額外工作/須具備多項技能」是製造業(分別佔 34.7%及 33.7%)和社區、社會及個人服務業(分別佔 32.0%及 31.7%)的就業人士最普遍提及的職位要求的轉變。建造業的就業人士最普遍提及的職位要求的轉變為「須兼顧額外工作/須具備多項技能」(35.1%)。(表 3.5a)

3.26 Analysed by economic sector, “higher intensity of work” and “job straddling / multi-skilling” were most commonly cited as the changes in job requirements by the employed persons in the manufacturing sector (34.7% and 33.7% respectively) and community, social and personal services sector (32.0% and 31.7% respectively). For employed persons in the construction sector, the most commonly cited change in job requirement was “job straddling / multi-skilling” (35.1%). (Table 3.5a)

3.27 相比之下，「工作時間增加」則是批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業(36.4%)、運輸、倉庫及通訊業(39.4%)和金融、保險、地產及商用服務業(36.2%)的就業人士最普遍提及的職位要求的轉變。(表 3.5a)

3.27 In comparison, “longer working hours” was most commonly cited by the employed persons in the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (36.4%), transport, storage and communications sector (39.4%) and financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector (36.2%). (Table 3.5a)

職業組別

3.28 按職業組別分析，「工作較以前緊湊」是經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員(36.4%)和服務工作及商店銷售人員(34.0%)最普遍提及的職位要求的轉變。工藝及有關人員和非技術工人最普遍提及的職位要求的轉變是「須兼顧額外工作/須具備多項技能」(分別有35.2%及33.3%)。(表 3.5b)

3.29 相比之下，約34.0%的文員和39.0%機台及機器操作員及裝配員表示「工作時間增加」是他們在過去三年曾面對的職位要求的轉變。(表 3.5b)

過去三年曾面對職位要求轉變的就業人士

3.30 在過去三年曾面對職位要求轉變的2 735 600名就業人士當中，11.3%表示能輕易應付有關轉變，大部分(86.3%)表示他們僅能應付有關轉變，而約有2.3%表示他們未能應付有關職位要求的轉變。(表 3.6a)

過去三年職位要求的轉變

3.31 在過去三年各項職位要求的主要轉變當中，就業人士似乎認為「工作時間增加」和「工作較以前緊湊」相對較容易應付。約13.1%面對「工作時間增加」這項職位要求轉變的就業人士表示他們能輕易應付有關轉變。至於面對「工作較以前緊湊」這項轉變的就業人士中，則有12.7%表示能輕易應付。(表 3.6a)

教育程度

3.32 具專上教育程度而在過去三年曾面對職位要求轉變的就業人士當中，17.8%表示能輕

Occupation category

3.28 Analysed by occupation category, “higher intensity of work” was most commonly mentioned by managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals (36.4%), and service workers and shop sales workers (34.0%) as the change in job requirements. For craft and related workers and workers in elementary occupations, the most commonly cited change in job requirement was “job straddling / multi-skilling” (35.2% and 33.3% respectively). (Table 3.5b)

3.29 In comparison, some 34.0% of clerks and 39.0% of plant and machine operators and assemblers reported “longer working hours” as the change in job requirements in the past three years. (Table 3.5b)

Employed persons who had experienced changes in job requirements in the past three year

3.30 Of the 2 735 600 employed persons who had experienced changes in job requirements in the past three years, 11.3% indicated that they could cope with such changes comfortably. The majority (86.3%) reported that they could just meet the changes. Some 2.3% indicated that they were unable to meet the changes in job requirements. (Table 3.6a)

Changes in job requirements in the past three years

3.31 Among the major changes in job requirements in the past three years, it appeared that employed persons found “longer working hours” and “higher intensity of work” relatively easier to cope with. About 13.1% of the employed persons who had experienced the change “longer working hours” indicated that they could comfortably meet such change, and the corresponding percentage for those who had experienced the change “higher intensity of work” was 12.7%. (Table 3.6a)

Educational attainment

3.32 Of those employed persons who had tertiary educational attainment and had

易應付有關轉變。具中學/預科程度和具小學及以下程度的就業人士的相應百分比分別為 9.9% 和 8.1%。(表 3.6b)

experienced changes in job requirements in the past three years, 17.8% indicated that they could meet the changes comfortably. The corresponding percentages for those employed persons who had secondary / matriculation educational attainment and those with primary and lower educational attainment were 9.9% and 8.1% respectively. (Table 3.6b)

面對轉變所採取的行動

Action taken to meet the changes

3.33 在 2 735 600 名於過去三年曾面對職位要求轉變的就業人士當中，大部分(77.6%)均沒有採取任何行動來應付該些轉變。其餘就業人士則透過「自我進修」(14.8%)、「參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程」(5.4%)、「在職培訓」(5.0%)及「找另一份合適工作」(1.7%)來應付轉變。(表 3.6c)

3.33 Of the 2 735 600 employed persons who had experienced changes in job requirements in the past three years, the majority (77.6%) had not taken any measure to deal with the changes. As for the remainder, the measures taken included “self-learning” (14.8%), “attending job-related training / retraining courses” (5.4%), “on-the-job training” (5.0%) and “looking for another suitable job” (1.7%). (Table 3.6c)

3.34 能輕易應付轉變的人士當中，有 18.5% 透過自我進修應付轉變。這百分比較該些僅能應付轉變(14.4%)和未能應付轉變 (12.5%)的就業人士的相應百分比為高。(表 3.6c)

3.34 Of those who could meet the changes comfortably, 18.5% met the changes by self-learning, which was relatively higher than the corresponding percentages for those who could just meet the changes (14.4%) and those who were unable to meet the changes (12.5%). (Table 3.6c)

3.35 未能應付有關轉變的就業人士當中，9.1%因應該些轉變而找尋另一份合適工作。這百分比高於該些能輕易應付轉變(1.9%)和僅能應付轉變(1.4%)的就業人士的相應百分比。(表 3.6c)

3.35 Of those who were unable to meet the changes, 9.1% had looked for another suitable job in response to the changes. This percentage was higher than the corresponding percentages for those who could meet the changes comfortably (1.9%) and those who could just meet the changes (1.4%). (Table 3.6c)

有否受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響

Whether had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001

3.36 約 25.5% 的就業人士表示曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響。(表 3.7a)

3.36 Some 25.5% of the employed persons indicated that they had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001. (Table 3.7a)

經濟行業

Economic sector

3.37 相對而言，建造業的就業人士最受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響，該行業內 31.4% 的就業人士受此影響。其次是金

3.37 Relatively speaking, employed persons in the construction sector were most affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001, with 31.4% of the employed

融、保險、地產及商用服務業 (28.6%)和運輸、倉庫及通訊業(28.6%)的就業人士。(圖 3.6 及表 3.7a)

3.38 相反地，社區、社會及個人服務業的就業人士受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構的影響最輕微。該行業內只有 18.9%的就業人士受此影響。(表 3.7a)

職業組別

3.39 就職業組別而言，工藝及有關人員(約 29.6%受到影響)和機台及機器操作員及裝配員(28.4%)似乎最受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響。其他職業組別的相應百分比介乎 19.1%與 27.2%。(圖 3.7 及表 3.7b)

曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響的就業人士

年齡和性別

3.40 在 785 100 名曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響的就業人士當中，61.8%是男性，38.2%是女性。對比所有就業人士的性別分布，有較多男性曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響。(表 3.8a)

3.41 按年齡組別分析，在該 785 100 名就業人士當中，約 33.0%年齡介乎四十至四十九歲。另外 31.4%年齡介乎三十至三十九歲，18.6%年齡介乎十五至二十九歲，而 17.0%年齡在五十歲及以上。對比所有就業人士的年齡分布，有較多中年的就業人士曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響。(表 3.8a)

persons in that sector being so affected. This was followed by employed persons in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector (28.6%), and transport, storage and communications sector (28.6%). (Chart 3.6 and Table 3.7a)

3.38 On the contrary, employed persons in the community, social and personal services sector were least affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001. Only 18.9% of the employed persons in that sector were so affected. (Table 3.7a)

Occupation category

3.39 In terms of occupation categories, craft and related workers (with 29.6% being affected) and plant and machine operators and assemblers (28.4%) were apparently the hardest hit by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001. For the other occupation categories, the corresponding percentages ranged from 19.1% to 27.2%. (Chart 3.7 and Table 3.7b)

Employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001

Age and sex

3.40 Of the 785 100 employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001, 61.8% were males and 38.2% were females. As compared to the sex distribution of all employed persons, relatively more males had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001. (Table 3.8a)

3.41 Analysed by age group, some 33.0% of those 785 100 employed persons were aged 40-49. Another 31.4% were aged 30-39, 18.6% were aged 15-29 and 17.0% were aged 50 and over. As compared to the age distribution of all employed persons, relatively more middle-aged employed persons had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001. (Table 3.8a)

教育程度

3.42 曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響的就業人士當中，約 61.8% 具中學/預科教育程度。另外 21.0% 具專上教育程度和 17.2% 具小學及以下教育程度。(表 3.8b)

Educational attainment

3.42 Some 61.8% of the employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001 had secondary / matriculation educational attainment. Another 21.0% had tertiary educational attainment and 17.2% had primary and lower educational attainment. (Table 3.8b)

對員工的影響

3.43 曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響的 785 100 名就業人士當中，43.3% 由於企業重組架構而要面對「工作壓力增加」。其他普遍提及的影響包括「薪金/工資減少」(42.4%)、「工作時間增加」(33.9%)及「福利減少」(22.9%) (表 3.8c)

Impact on workers

3.43 Of the 785 100 employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001, 43.3% had to face “increasing work pressure” as a result of the corporate restructuring. Other commonly cited impact on workers included “salary / wage cuts” (42.4%), “longer working hours” (33.9%) and “reduction in fringe benefits” (22.9%). (Table 3.8c)

因受影響而採取的行動

3.44 曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響的 785 100 名就業人士當中，約 35.9% 表示因應有關影響而更勤力工作，而 20.4% 則已提升自己的工作能力以減輕有關影響。約 46.4% 並沒有採取任何行動。(表 3.8d)

Action taken in response to the impact

3.44 Of the 785 100 employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001, 35.9% indicated that they had worked harder in response to the impact on them brought about by the corporate restructuring, while 20.4% had upgraded themselves to lessen the impact. About 46.4% had not taken any action. (Table 3.8d)

圖3.1 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見劃分的就業人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of employed persons by perceived prospect of the economic sector in which they were engaged

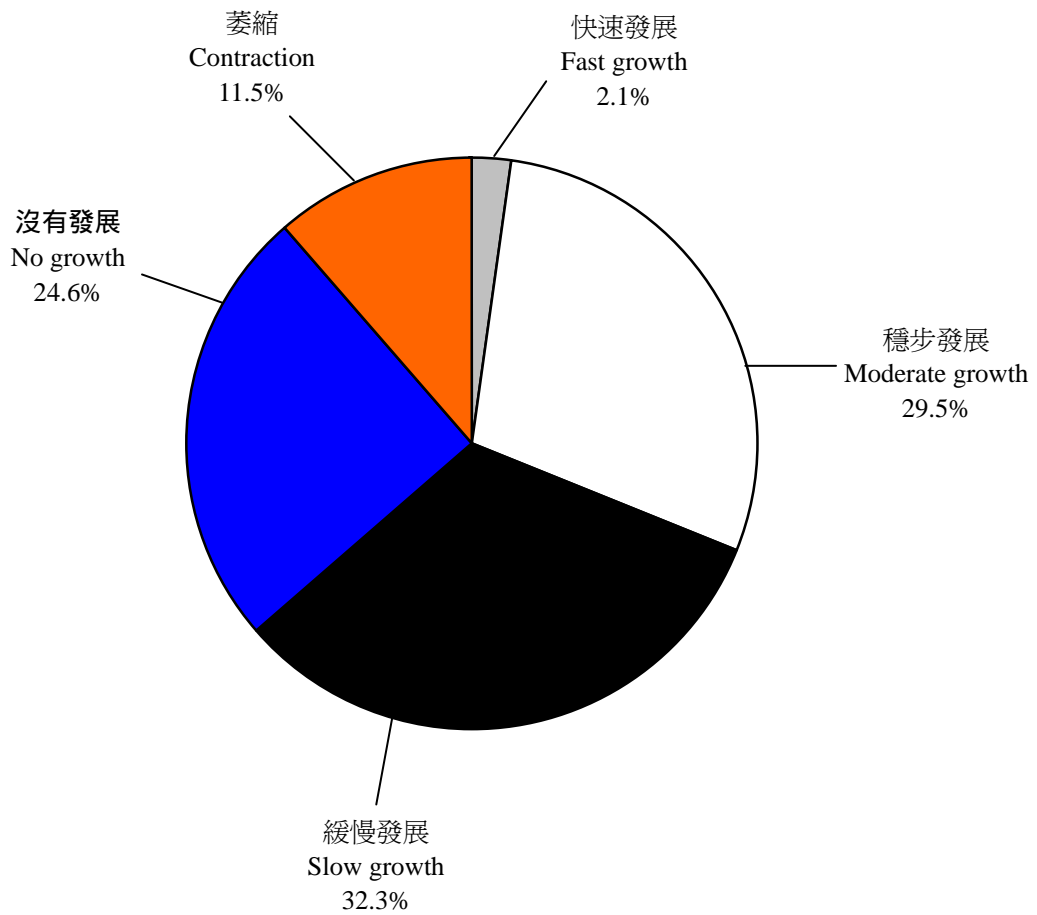


圖 3.2 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見劃分的就業人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of employed persons by perceived prospect of the occupation category in which they were engaged

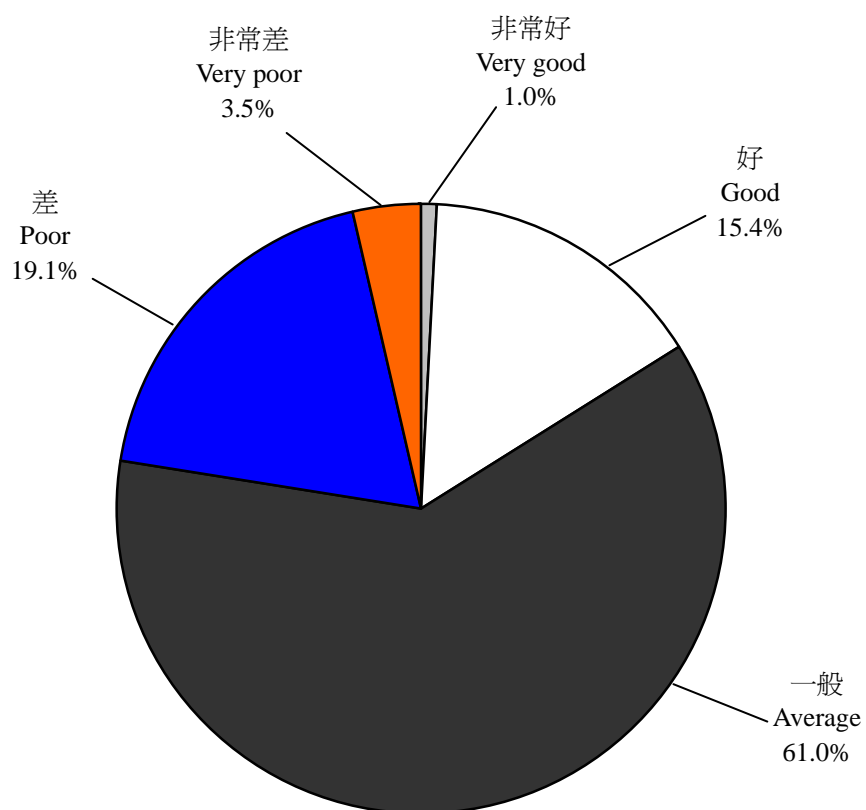
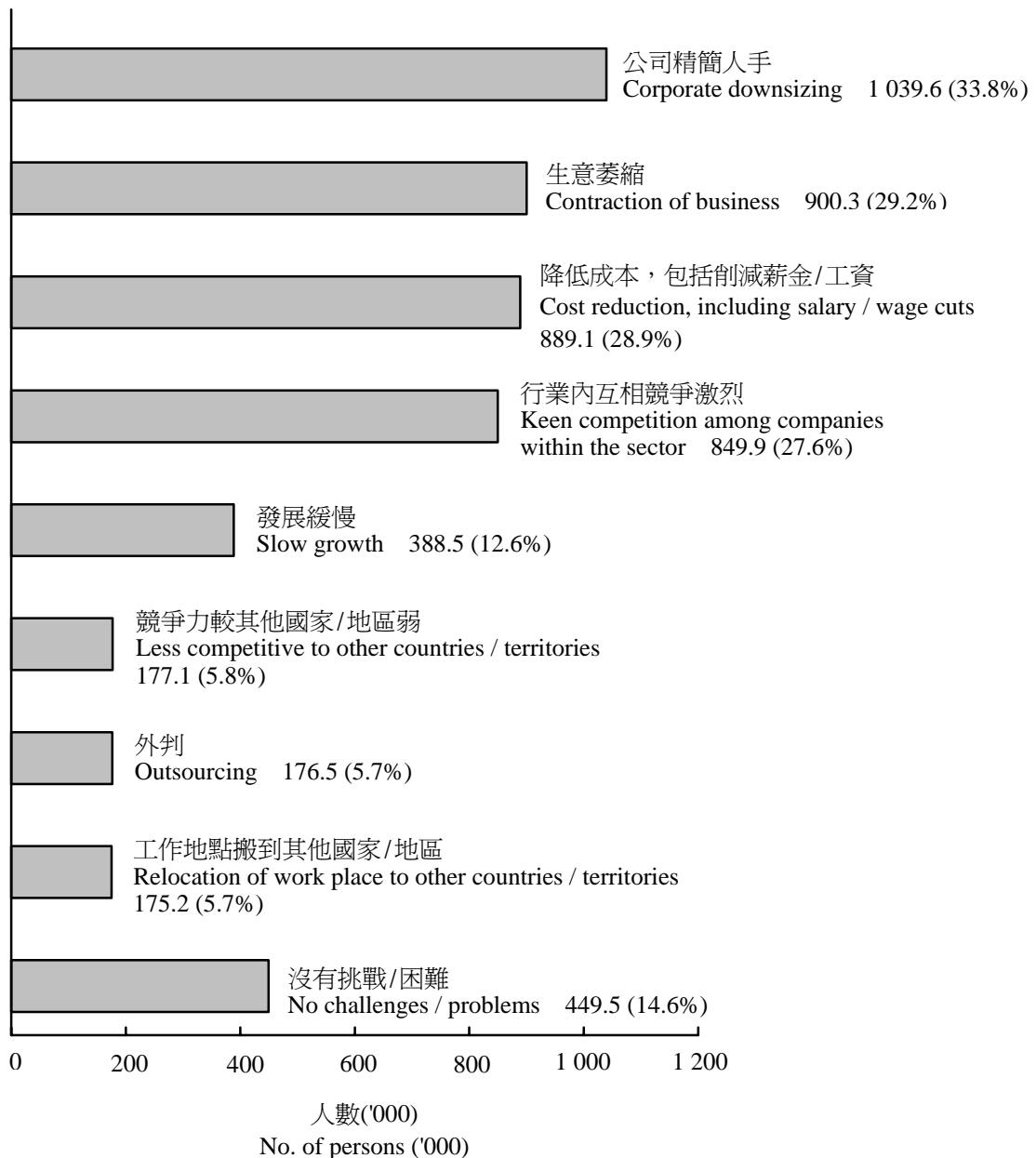


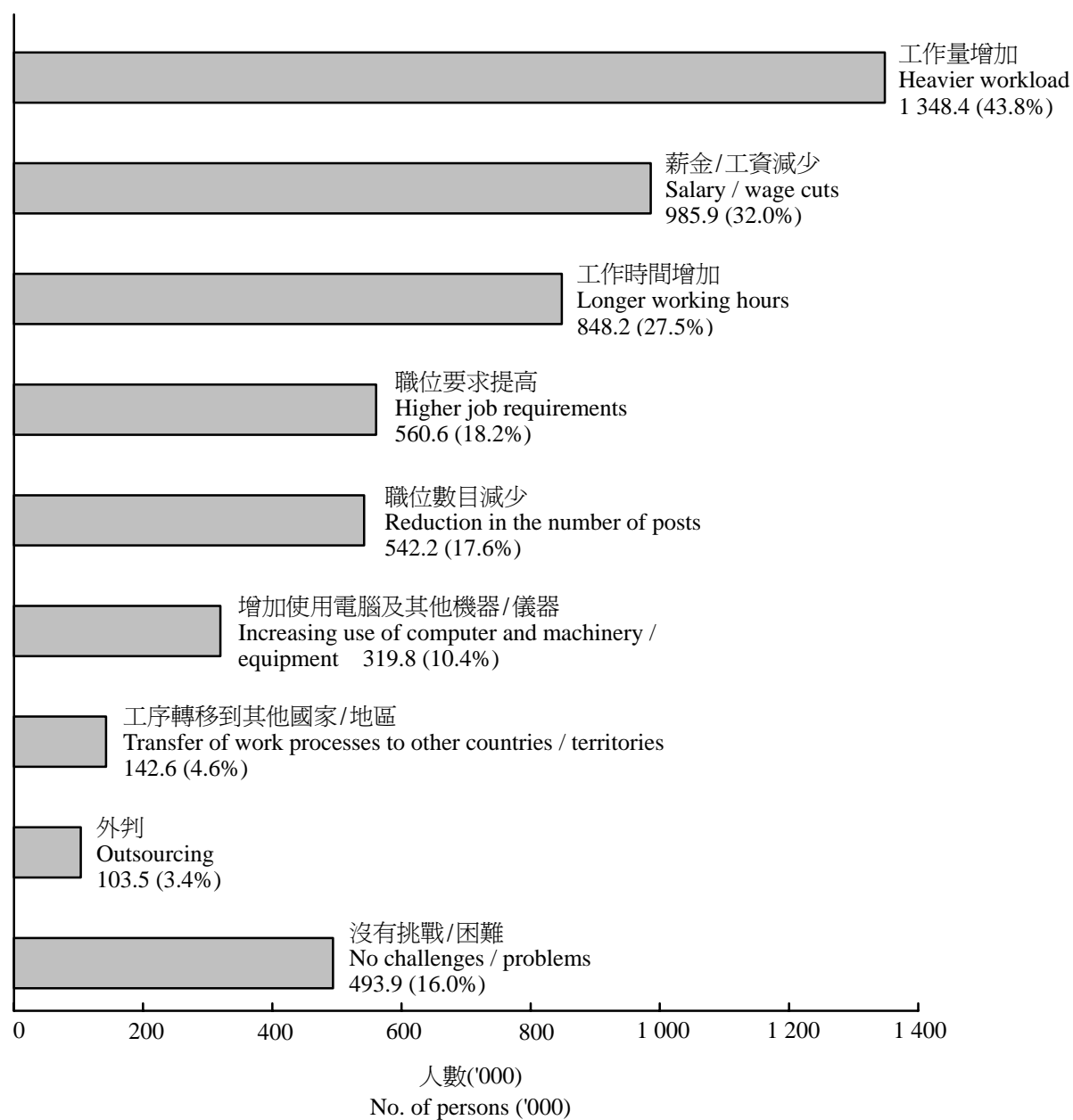
圖3.3 按所從事經濟行業正面對的挑戰/困難劃分的就業人士數目
Chart 3.3 Employed persons by challenge / problem being faced by the economic sector in which they were engaged



註釋： 括號內的數字顯示在所有就業人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all employed persons.

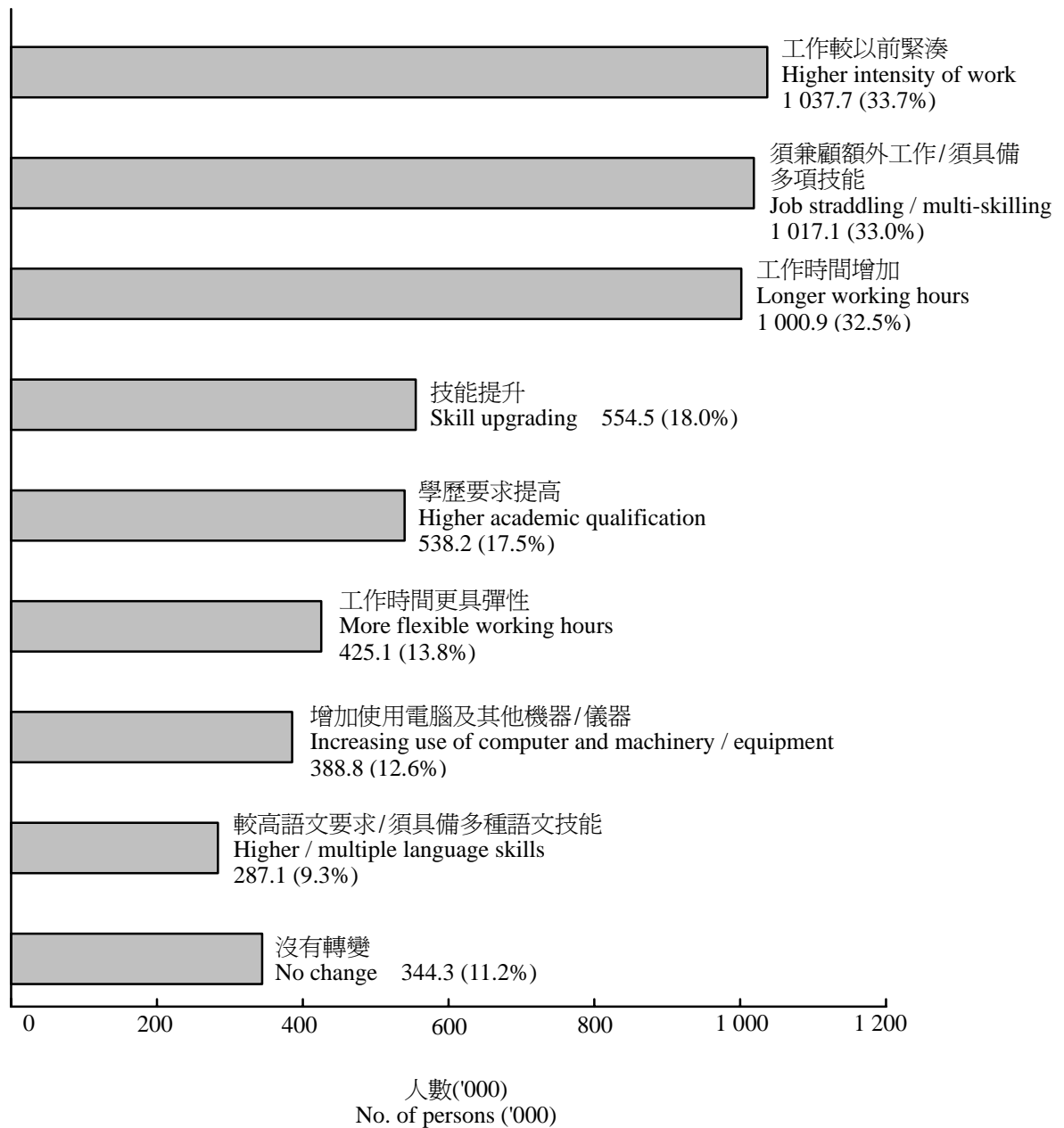
圖3.4 按所從事職業組別正面對的挑戰/困難劃分的就業人士數目
 Chart 3.4 Employed persons by challenge / problem being faced by the occupation category in which they were engaged



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有就業人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all employed persons.

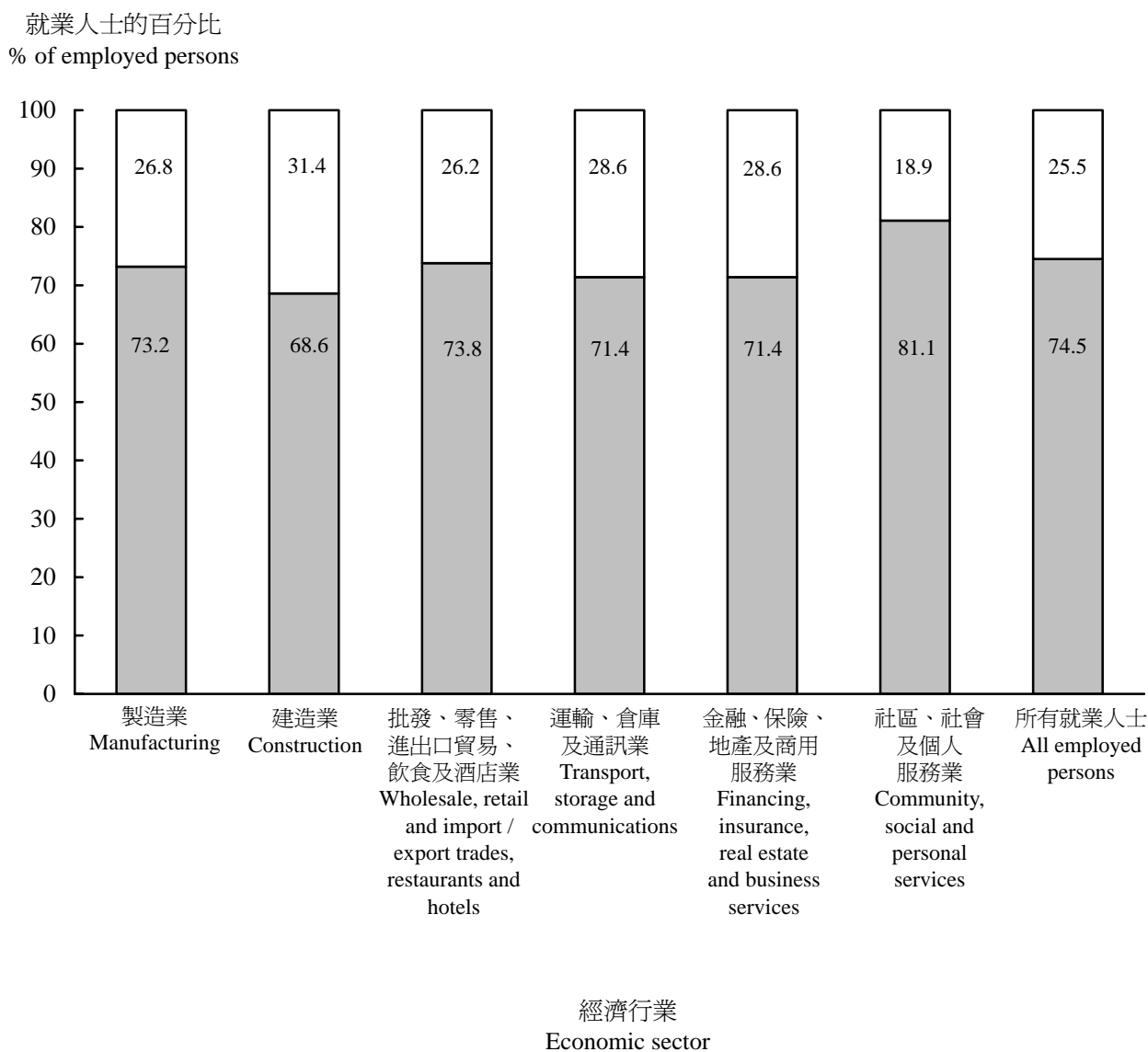
圖3.5 按過去三年曾面對的職位要求的轉變劃分的就業人士數目
 Chart 3.5 Employed persons by change in job requirements which they had experienced in the past three years



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有就業人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all employed persons.

圖3.6 按經濟行業及有否受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響劃分的就業人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.6 Percentage distribution of employed persons by economic sector and whether had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001

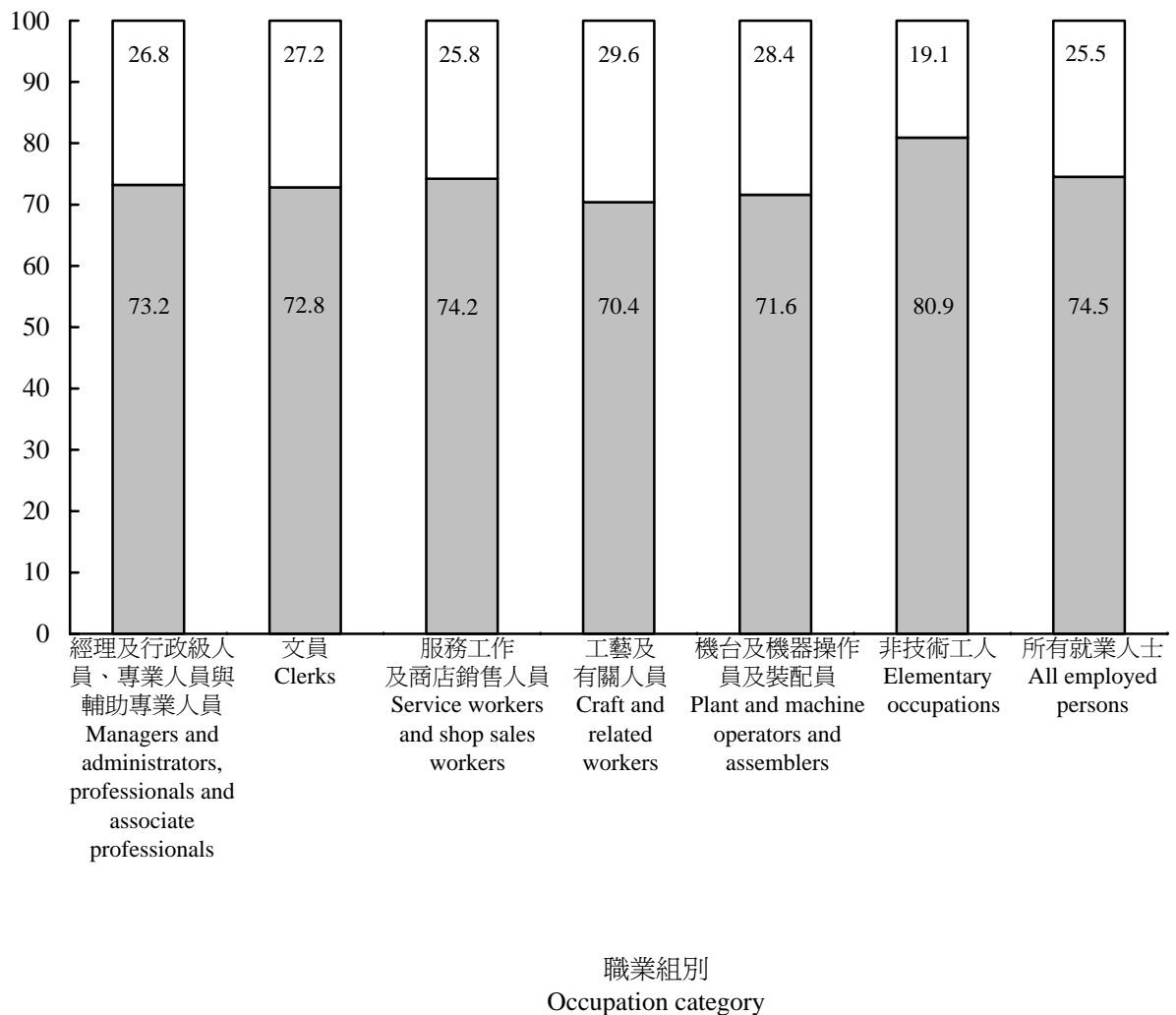


有否受企業重組架構所影響：
Whether had been affected by the corporate restructuring:

- 有
Yes
- 沒有
No

圖3.7 按職業組別及有否受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響劃分的就業人士的百分比分布
 Chart 3.7 Percentage distribution of employed persons by occupation category and whether had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001

就業人士的百分比
 % of employed persons



有否受企業重組架構所影響：

Whether had been affected by the corporate restructuring:

- 有 (Yes)
- 沒有 (No)

表 3.1a 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見及性別劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.1a Employed persons by perceived prospect of economic sector in which they were engaged and sex

對所從事經濟行業的 前景的意見 Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged	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 %
快速發展 Fast growth	40.8	2.3	24.6	1.9	65.4	2.1
穩步發展 Moderate growth	470.8	26.5	438.6	33.6	909.4	29.5
緩慢發展 Slow growth	576.8	32.5	418.4	32.0	995.3	32.3
沒有發展 No growth	434.9	24.5	321.5	24.6	756.3	24.6
萎縮 Contraction	250.5	14.1	102.9	7.9	353.5	11.5
總計 Total	1 773.8	100.0	1 306.0	100.0	3 079.8	100.0

表 3.1b 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見及年齡劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.1b Employed persons by perceived prospect of economic sector in which they were engaged and age

	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall
	15-29	30-39	40-49	≥ 50	
對所從事經濟行業的 前景的意見 Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
快速發展 Fast growth	14.9 (2.1%)	17.6 (1.8%)	25.0 (2.9%)	7.9 (1.5%)	65.4 (2.1%)
穩步發展 Moderate growth	266.5 (36.7%)	325.8 (34.1%)	214.3 (24.5%)	102.8 (19.6%)	909.4 (29.5%)
緩慢發展 Slow growth	265.0 (36.5%)	317.6 (33.2%)	278.2 (31.8%)	134.4 (25.7%)	995.3 (32.3%)
沒有發展 No growth	136.7 (18.8%)	200.0 (20.9%)	229.5 (26.2%)	190.1 (36.3%)	756.3 (24.6%)
萎縮 Contraction	42.3 (5.8%)	94.9 (9.9%)	127.9 (14.6%)	88.4 (16.9%)	353.5 (11.5%)
總計 Total	725.5 (100.0%)	955.9 (100.0%)	874.8 (100.0%)	523.6 (100.0%)	3 079.8 (100.0%)

表 3.1c 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見及教育程度劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.1c Employed persons by perceived prospect of economic sector in which they were engaged and educational attainment

對所從事經濟行業的 前景的意見 Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged	教育程度 Educational attainment							
	未受教育/ 幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary		中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation		專上教育 Tertiary		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
快速發展 Fast growth	3.6	0.7	31.8	1.7	30.0	4.5	65.4	2.1
穩步發展 Moderate growth	73.4	14.0	526.8	27.9	309.2	46.6	909.4	29.5
緩慢發展 Slow growth	138.6	26.4	655.4	34.7	201.3	30.4	995.3	32.3
沒有發展 No growth	214.3	40.8	465.7	24.6	76.3	11.5	756.3	24.6
萎縮 Contraction	95.9	18.2	211.2	11.2	46.4	7.0	353.5	11.5
總計 Total	525.7	100.0	1 890.9	100.0	663.2	100.0	3 079.8	100.0

表 3.1d 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見及經濟行業劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.1d Employed persons by perceived prospect of economic sector in which they were engaged and economic sector

對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged	經濟行業 Economic sector							
	製造業 Manufacturing		建造業 Construction		批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels		運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	
	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 %
快速發展 Fast growth	3.0	0.8	1.5	0.5	7.1	0.9	7.3	1.9
穩步發展 Moderate growth	102.2	27.8	53.4	17.1	193.3	23.9	99.3	26.2
緩慢發展 Slow growth	125.8	34.3	98.2	31.5	297.6	36.8	115.1	30.4
沒有發展 No growth	81.8	22.3	91.2	29.3	211.9	26.2	92.2	24.3
萎縮 Contraction	54.5	14.8	67.4	21.6	98.0	12.1	65.2	17.2
總計 Total	367.3	100.0	311.8	100.0	807.9	100.0	379.2	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.1d(續) 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見及經濟行業劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.1d Employed persons by perceived prospect of economic sector in which they
(Cont'd) were engaged and economic sector

對所從事經濟行業的 前景的意見 Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged	經濟行業(續) Economic sector (Cont'd)							
	金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services		社區、社會及 個人服務業 Community, social and personal services		其他 Others		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
快速發展 Fast growth	22.6	5.5	23.3	3.0	} 6.5	42.3	65.4	2.1
穩步發展 Moderate growth	171.2	42.0	283.9	35.9			909.4	29.5
緩慢發展 Slow growth	134.4	33.0	219.8	27.8	4.3	27.7	995.3	32.3
沒有發展 No growth	51.6	12.7	223.6	28.3	} 4.6	30.0	756.3	24.6
萎縮 Contraction	27.6	6.8	40.2	5.1			353.5	11.5
總數 Total	407.4	100.0	790.9	100.0	15.4	100.0	3 079.8	100.0

表 3.1e 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見及通常工作地點劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.1e Employed persons by perceived prospect of economic sector in which they were engaged and usual place of work

對所從事經濟行業的 前景的意見 Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged	通常工作地點 Usual place of work							
	內地 The Mainland		非內地，但間中有 需要在內地工作 Non-Mainland, but needed to work in the Mainland occasionally		非內地，沒有需 要在內地工作 Non-Mainland, did not need to work in the Mainland		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
快速發展 Fast growth	3.7	5.9	10.8	3.4	50.8	1.9	65.4	2.1
穩步發展 Moderate growth	25.3	40.6	117.7	36.7	766.3	28.4	909.4	29.5
緩慢發展 Slow growth	16.4	26.2	99.9	31.2	879.0	32.6	995.3	32.3
沒有發展 No growth	10.8	17.2	50.9	15.9	694.7	25.8	756.3	24.6
萎縮 Contraction	6.3	10.1	41.3	12.9	305.9	11.3	353.5	11.5
總計 Total	62.5	100.0	320.6	100.0	2 696.8	100.0	3 079.8	100.0

表 3.1f 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見及每月就業收入劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.1f Employed persons by perceived prospect of economic sector in which they were engaged and monthly employment earnings

對所從事經濟行業的 前景的意見 Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged	每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)					合計 Overall
	< 5,000	5,000 - 9,999	10,000 - 19,999	20,000 - 29,000	≥ 30,000	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
快速發展 Fast growth	5.0 (1.1%)	9.0 (1.0%)	21.2 (2.0%)	14.5 (3.8%)	15.8 (5.3%)	65.4 (2.1%)
穩步發展 Moderate growth	111.8 (24.8%)	197.7 (21.4%)	313.2 (30.3%)	148.3 (39.5%)	138.4 (46.4%)	909.4 (29.5%)
緩慢發展 Slow growth	118.4 (26.3%)	306.1 (33.2%)	362.4 (35.1%)	120.4 (32.1%)	87.9 (29.5%)	995.3 (32.3%)
沒有發展 No growth	162.1 (36.0%)	297.7 (32.2%)	203.5 (19.7%)	59.7 (15.9%)	33.3 (11.2%)	756.3 (24.6%)
萎縮 Contraction	53.1 (11.8%)	112.6 (12.2%)	132.3 (12.8%)	32.5 (8.6%)	23.0 (7.7%)	353.5 (11.5%)
總計 Total	450.3 (100.0%)	923.1 (100.0%)	1 032.7 (100.0%)	375.3 (100.0%)	298.4 (100.0%)	3 079.8 (100.0%)

表 3.2a 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見及性別劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.2a Employed persons by perceived prospect of occupation category in which they were engaged and sex

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged	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 %
非常好 Very good	17.3	1.0	13.8	1.1	31.1	1.0
好 Good	251.6	14.2	221.6	17.0	473.2	15.4
一般 Average	1 036.9	58.5	843.0	64.6	1 879.9	61.0
差 Poor	386.2	21.8	202.3	15.5	588.4	19.1
非常差 Very poor	81.9	4.6	25.3	1.9	107.2	3.5
總計 Total	1 773.8	100.0	1 306.0	100.0	3 079.8	100.0

表 3.2b 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見及年齡劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.2b Employed persons by perceived prospect of occupation category in which they were engaged and age

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall
	15-29	30-39	40-49	≥ 50	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
非常好 Very good	6.6 (0.9%)	8.5 (0.9%)	12.8 (1.5%)	3.2 (0.6%)	31.1 (1.0%)
好 Good	141.4 (19.5%)	167.5 (17.5%)	118.4 (13.5%)	46.0 (8.8%)	473.2 (15.4%)
一般 Average	474.6 (65.4%)	622.1 (65.1%)	488.0 (55.8%)	295.2 (56.4%)	1 879.9 (61.0%)
差 Poor	91.4 (12.6%)	138.6 (14.5%)	208.9 (23.9%)	149.5 (28.5%)	588.4 (19.1%)
非常差 Very poor	11.5 (1.6%)	19.3 (2.0%)	46.6 (5.3%)	29.8 (5.7%)	107.2 (3.5%)
總計 Total	725.5 (100.0%)	955.9 (100.0%)	874.8 (100.0%)	523.6 (100.0%)	3 079.8 (100.0%)

表 3.2c 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見及教育程度劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.2c Employed persons by perceived prospect of occupation category in which they were engaged and educational attainment

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged	教育程度 Educational attainment							
	未受教育/ 幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary		中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation		專上教育 Tertiary		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
非常好 Very good	1.0	0.2	14.5	0.8	15.6	2.4	31.1	1.0
好 Good	30.5	5.8	255.4	13.5	187.3	28.3	473.2	15.4
一般 Average	286.1	54.4	1 199.6	63.4	394.2	59.4	1 879.9	61.0
差 Poor	174.3	33.1	357.5	18.9	56.7	8.5	588.4	19.1
非常差 Very poor	33.9	6.4	64.0	3.4	9.3	1.4	107.2	3.5
總計 Total	525.7	100.0	1 890.9	100.0	663.2	100.0	3 079.8	100.0

表 3.2d 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見及職業組別劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.2d Employed persons by perceived prospect of occupation category in which they were engaged and occupation category

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged	職業組別 Occupation category							
	經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals		文員 Clerks		服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers		工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	
	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 %
非常好 Very good	20.2	2.1	3.7	0.7	2.9	0.7	-	-
好 Good	230.9	23.5	94.2	16.9	60.9	14.0	16.5	6.1
一般 Average	591.1	60.1	381.5	68.6	271.5	62.6	149.9	54.9
差 Poor	120.5	12.3	71.1	12.8	85.6	19.7	85.2	31.2
非常差 Very poor	20.6	2.1	6.0	1.1	13.0	3.0	21.4	7.8
總計 Total	983.3	100.0	556.5	100.0	433.9	100.0	273.0	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.2d(續) 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見及職業組別劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.2d Employed persons by perceived prospect of occupation category in which they were engaged and occupation category

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged	職位組別(續) Occupation category (Cont'd)							
	機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers		非技術工人 Elementary occupations		其他 Others		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非常好 Very good	1.3	0.6	3.0	0.5	-	-	31.1	1.0
好 Good	12.2	5.8	58.6	9.4	-	-	473.2	15.4
一般 Average	102.2	48.6	382.5	61.6	1.1	52.5	1 879.9	61.0
差 Poor	74.7	35.6	150.9	24.3	} 1.0	47.5	588.4	19.1
非常差 Very poor	19.8	9.4	25.9	4.2			107.2	3.5
總計 Total	210.2	100.0	620.9	100.0	2.1	100.0	3 079.8	100.0

表 3.2e 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見及通常工作地點劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.2e Employed persons by perceived prospect of occupation category in which they were engaged and usual place of work

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged	通常工作地點 Usual place of work							
	內地 The Mainland		非內地，但間中需要 在內地工作 Non-Mainland, but needed to work in the Mainland occasionally		非內地，沒有需要 在內地工作 Non-Mainland, did not need to work in the Mainland		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非常好 Very good	4.4	7.0	5.4	1.7	21.3	0.8	31.1	1.0
好 Good	19.3	30.9	67.6	21.1	386.3	14.3	473.2	15.4
一般 Average	23.8	38.1	189.0	59.0	1 667.1	61.8	1 879.9	61.0
差 Poor	13.0	20.9	46.2	14.4	529.2	19.6	588.4	19.1
非常差 Very poor	2.0	3.1	12.3	3.8	92.9	3.4	107.2	3.5
總計 Total	62.5	100.0	320.6	100.0	2 696.8	100.0	3 079.8	100.0

表 3.2f 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見及每月就業收入劃分的就業人士數目
 Table 3.2f Employed persons by perceived prospect of occupation category in which they were engaged and monthly employment earnings

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged	每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)					合計 Overall
	< 5,000	5,000 - 9,999	10,000 - 19,999	20,000 - 29,000	≥ 30,000	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	
非常好 Very good	2.2 (0.5%)	5.1 (0.5%)	5.7 (0.5%)	7.9 (2.1%)	10.2 (3.4%)	31.1 (1.0%)
好 Good	56.9 (12.6%)	73.5 (8.0%)	164.4 (15.9%)	90.3 (24.1%)	88.1 (29.5%)	473.2 (15.4%)
一般 Average	252.7 (56.1%)	584.8 (63.4%)	647.1 (62.7%)	223.7 (59.6%)	171.7 (57.5%)	1 879.9 (61.0%)
差 Poor	109.8 (24.4%)	216.7 (23.5%)	190.7 (18.5%)	47.7 (12.7%)	23.6 (7.9%)	588.4 (19.1%)
非常差 Very poor	28.7 (6.4%)	43.0 (4.7%)	24.9 (2.4%)	5.7 (1.5%)	4.9 (1.6%)	107.2 (3.5%)
總計 Total	450.3 (100.0%)	923.1 (100.0%)	1 032.7 (100.0%)	375.3 (100.0%)	298.4 (100.0%)	3 079.8 (100.0%)

表 3.3a 按所從事經濟行業正面對的挑戰/困難及經濟行業劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.3a Employed persons by challenge / problem being faced by economic sector in which they were engaged and economic sector

所從事經濟行業正面對的挑戰/困難 [#] Challenge / problem being faced by economic sector engaged [#]	經濟行業 Economic sector							
	製造業 Manufacturing		建造業 Construction		批發、零售、 進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels		運輸、倉庫 及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	
	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 %
公司精簡人手 Corporate downsizing	112.3	30.6	102.8	33.0	258.4	32.0	124.5	32.8
生意萎縮 Contraction of business	148.9	40.6	127.2	40.8	331.6	41.1	140.8	37.1
降低成本，包括削減薪金/工資 Cost reduction, including salary / wage cuts	82.4	22.4	119.1	38.2	207.6	25.7	104.5	27.6
行業內互相競爭激烈 Keen competition among companies within the sector	92.9	25.3	77.8	25.0	272.0	33.7	123.5	32.6
發展緩慢 Slow growth	63.1	17.2	41.3	13.3	102.2	12.6	53.9	14.2
競爭力較其他國家/地區弱 Less competitive to other countries / territories	45.9	12.5	15.3	4.9	50.5	6.2	18.9	5.0
外判 Outsourcing	17.9	4.9	37.4	12.0	11.3	1.4	16.9	4.5
工作地點遷往其他國家/地區 Relocation of work place to other countries / territories	66.6	18.1	9.6	3.1	37.5	4.6	16.4	4.3
沒有挑戰/困難 No challenges / problems	34.2	9.3	25.8	8.3	75.3	9.3	38.8	10.2
合計 Overall	367.3		311.8		807.9		379.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.3a(續) 按所從事經濟行業正面對的挑戰/困難及經濟行業劃分的就業人士數目
 Table 3.3a Employed persons by challenge / problem being faced by economic sector
 (Cont'd) in which they were engaged and economic sector

所從事經濟行業正面 對的挑戰/困難 [#] Challenge / problem being faced by economic sector engaged [#]	經濟行業(續) Economic sector (Cont'd)							
	金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services		社區、社會 及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services		其他 Others		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
公司精簡人手 Corporate downsizing	171.6	42.1	264.7	33.5	5.2	33.5	1 039.6	33.8
生意萎縮 Contraction of business	77.3	19.0	70.9	9.0	3.5	22.8	900.3	29.2
降低成本，包括削減 薪金/工資 Cost reduction, including salary / wage cuts	106.0	26.0	264.2	33.4	5.3	34.6	889.1	28.9
行業內互相競爭激烈 Keen competition among companies within the sector	172.3	42.3	108.3	13.7	3.0	19.6	849.9	27.6
發展緩慢 Slow growth	55.8	13.7	71.2	9.0	1.0	6.8	388.5	12.6
競爭力較其他國家/地區弱 Less competitive to other countries / territories	34.5	8.5	12.1	1.5	-	-	177.1	5.8
外判 Outsourcing	31.1	7.6	60.1	7.6	} 2.0	13.3	176.5	5.7
工作地點遷往其他國家/地區 Relocation of work place to other countries / territories	38.0	9.3	6.9	0.9			175.2	5.7
沒有挑戰/困難 No challenges / problems	46.1	11.3	226.5	28.6	2.8	18.1	449.5	14.6
合計 Overall	407.4		790.9		15.4		3 079.8	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.3b 按所從事經濟行業正面對的挑戰/困難及對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.3b Employed persons by challenge / problem being faced by economic sector in which they were engaged and perceived prospect of economic sector in which they were engaged

所從事經濟行業正面 對的挑戰/困難 [#] Challenge / problem being faced by economic sector engaged [#]	對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged					
	快速發展 Fast growth		穩步發展 Moderate growth		緩慢發展 Slow growth	
	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 %
公司精簡人手 Corporate downsizing	24.5	37.5	316.8	34.8	350.8	35.3
生意萎縮 Contraction of business	5.7	8.7	115.8	12.7	281.9	28.3
降低成本，包括削減 薪金/工資 Cost reduction, including salary / wage cuts	22.3	34.1	207.7	22.8	273.8	27.5
行業內互相競爭激烈 Keen competition among companies within the sector	25.2	38.6	262.1	28.8	273.9	27.5
發展緩慢 Slow growth	1.9	2.9	54.5	6.0	197.4	19.8
競爭力較其他國家/地區弱 Less competitive to other countries / territories	5.4	8.2	56.0	6.2	47.3	4.8
外判 Outsourcing	4.7	7.2	40.0	4.4	46.9	4.7
工作地點遷往其他國家/地區 Relocation of work place to other countries / territories	7.8	11.9	52.4	5.8	50.4	5.1
沒有挑戰/困難 No challenges / problems	8.2	12.5	209.7	23.1	106.8	10.7
合計 Overall	65.4		909.4		995.3	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.3b(續) 按所從事經濟行業正面對的挑戰/困難及對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.3b (Cont'd) Employed persons by challenge / problem being faced by economic sector in which they were engaged and perceived prospect of economic sector in which they were engaged

所從事經濟行業正面對的挑戰/困難 [#] Challenge / problem being faced by economic sector engaged [#]	對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見(續) Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged (Cont'd)					
	沒有發展 No growth		萎縮 Contraction		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 %
公司精簡人手 Corporate downsizing	234.6	31.0	112.8	31.9	1 039.6	33.8
生意萎縮 Contraction of business	265.5	35.1	231.4	65.5	900.3	29.2
降低成本，包括削減薪金/工資 Cost reduction, including salary / wage cuts	260.5	34.4	124.7	35.3	889.1	28.9
行業內互相競爭激烈 Keen competition among companies within the sector	174.7	23.1	114.0	32.3	849.9	27.6
發展緩慢 Slow growth	82.0	10.8	52.8	14.9	388.5	12.6
競爭力較其他國家/地區弱 Less competitive to other countries / territories	32.0	4.2	36.5	10.3	177.1	5.8
外判 Outsourcing	51.6	6.8	33.4	9.4	176.5	5.7
工作地點遷往其他國家/地區 Relocation of work place to other countries / territories	34.0	4.5	30.6	8.7	175.2	5.7
沒有挑戰/困難 No challenges / problems	112.1	14.8	12.8	3.6	449.5	14.6
合計 Overall	756.3		353.5		3 079.8	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.4a 按所從事職業組別正面對的挑戰/困難及職業組別劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.4a Employed persons by challenge / problem being faced by occupation category in which they were engaged and occupation category

所從事職業組別正面 對的挑戰/困難 [#] Challenge / problem being faced by occupation category engaged [#]	職業組別 Occupation category							
	經理及 行政級人員、 專業人員與 輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals		文員 Clerks		服務工作及 商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers		工藝及 有關人員 Craft and related workers	
	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 %
工作量增加 Heavier workload	479.5	48.8	276.4	49.7	186.9	43.1	98.9	36.2
薪金/工資減少 Salary / wage cuts	274.1	27.9	160.0	28.7	163.2	37.6	117.7	43.1
工作時間增加 Longer working hours	327.9	33.3	148.3	26.7	110.8	25.5	55.6	20.4
職位要求提高 Higher job requirements	254.8	25.9	139.6	25.1	68.1	15.7	36.8	13.5
職位數目減少 Reduction in the number of posts	150.5	15.3	109.7	19.7	77.1	17.8	71.6	26.2
增加使用電腦及其他機器/ 儀器 Increasing use of computer and machinery / equipment	165.7	16.8	91.9	16.5	30.0	6.9	15.7	5.7
工序轉移到其他國家/地區 Transfer of work processes to other countries / territories	74.0	7.5	21.7	3.9	5.8	1.3	18.0	6.6
外判 Outsourcing	36.2	3.7	6.6	1.2	3.8	0.9	21.7	8.0
沒有挑戰/困難 No challenges / problems	145.4	14.8	71.3	12.8	63.8	14.7	31.7	11.6
合計 Overall	983.3		556.5		433.9		273.0	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.4a(續) 按所從事職業組別正面對的挑戰/困難及職業組別劃分的就業人士數目
 Table 3.4a Employed persons by challenge / problem being faced by occupation category in which they were engaged and occupation category
 (Cont'd)

所從事職業組別正面 對的挑戰/困難 [#] Challenge / problem being faced by occupation category engaged [#]	職業組別(續) Occupation category (Cont'd)							
	機台 及機器操作員 及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers		非技術工人 Elementary occupations		其他 Others		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
工作量增加 Heavier workload	76.3	36.3	229.3	36.9	1.1	49.5	1 348.4	43.8
薪金/工資減少 Salary / wage cuts	84.5	40.2	186.5	30.0	-	-	985.9	32.0
工作時間增加 Longer working hours	75.3	35.8	129.3	20.8	1.1	49.5	848.2	27.5
職位要求提高 Higher job requirements	11.4	5.4	49.3	7.9	0.5	25.1	560.6	18.2
職位數目減少 Reduction in the number of posts	32.0	15.2	101.4	16.3	-	-	542.2	17.6
增加使用電腦及其他機器/ 儀器 Increasing use of computer and machinery / equipment	5.9	2.8	10.7	1.7	-	-	319.8	10.4
工序轉移到其他國家/地區 Transfer of work processes to other countries / territories	11.4	5.4	11.7	1.9	-	-	142.6	4.6
外判 Outsourcing	9.0	4.3	25.5	4.1	0.5	25.1	103.5	3.4
沒有挑戰/困難 No challenges / problems	26.4	12.6	154.8	24.9	0.5	25.4	493.9	16.0
合計 Overall	210.2		620.9		2.1		3 079.8	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 3.4b 按所從事職業組別正面對的挑戰/困難及對所從事職業組別的前景的意見劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.4b Employed persons by challenge / problem being faced by occupation category in which they were engaged and perceived prospect of occupation category in which they were engaged

所從事職業組別正面對的挑戰/困難 [#] Challenge / problem being faced by occupation category engaged [#]	對所從事職業組別的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged							
	非常好/好 Very good / good		一般 Average		差/非常差 Poor / very poor		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
工作量增加 Heavier workload	207.7	41.2	841.2	44.7	299.5	43.1	1 348.4	43.8
薪金/工資減少 Salary / wage cuts	91.1	18.1	556.4	29.6	338.4	48.7	985.9	32.0
工作時間增加 Longer working hours	129.9	25.8	491.2	26.1	227.1	32.7	848.2	27.5
職位要求提高 Higher job requirements	126.3	25.0	331.2	17.6	103.0	14.8	560.6	18.2
職位數目減少 Reduction in the number of posts	59.9	11.9	315.5	16.8	166.8	24.0	542.2	17.6
增加使用電腦及其他機器/儀器 Increasing use of computer and machinery / equipment	70.9	14.1	197.1	10.5	51.7	7.4	319.8	10.4
工序轉移到其他國家/地區 Transfer of work processes to other countries / territories	10.9	2.2	85.4	4.5	46.2	6.6	142.6	4.6
外判 Outsourcing	4.8	1.0	50.1	2.7	48.6	7.0	103.5	3.4
沒有挑戰/困難 No challenges / problems	129.1	25.6	313.8	16.7	51.0	7.3	493.9	16.0
合計 Overall	504.3		1 879.9		695.6		3 079.8	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.5a 按過去三年曾面對的職位要求的轉變及經濟行業劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.5a Employed persons by change in job requirements which they had experienced in the past three years and economic sector

過去三年曾面對的職位 要求的轉變 [#] Change in job requirements experienced in the past three years [#]	經濟行業 Economic sector							
	製造業 Manufacturing		建造業 Construction		批發、零售、 進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels		運輸、倉庫 及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	
	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 %
工作較以前緊湊 Higher intensity of work	127.3	34.7	99.2	31.8	270.6	33.5	138.8	36.6
須兼顧額外工作/須具備 多項技能 Job straddling / multi-skilling	123.7	33.7	109.3	35.1	281.0	34.8	110.8	29.2
工作時間增加 Longer working hours	107.8	29.3	100.2	32.1	293.8	36.4	149.3	39.4
技能提升 Skill upgrading	81.1	22.1	67.5	21.7	110.6	13.7	50.7	13.4
學歷要求提高 Higher academic qualification	70.0	19.1	33.6	10.8	111.5	13.8	49.4	13.0
工作時間更具彈性 More flexible working hours	51.7	14.1	42.1	13.5	98.9	12.2	64.7	17.1
增加使用電腦及其他機器/ 儀器 Increasing use of computer and machinery / equipment	64.2	17.5	20.0	6.4	74.4	9.2	31.1	8.2
較高語文要求/須具備多種 語文技能 Higher / multiple language skills	46.3	12.6	10.5	3.4	72.1	8.9	28.9	7.6
沒有轉變 No change	34.9	9.5	23.1	7.4	81.2	10.1	33.4	8.8
合計 Overall	367.3		311.8		807.9		379.2	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.5a(續) 按過去三年曾面對的職位要求的轉變及經濟行業劃分的就業人士數目
 Table 3.5a Employed persons by change in job requirements which they had experienced in the past three years and economic sector (Cont'd)

過去三年曾面對的職位 要求的轉變 [#] Change in job requirements experienced in the past three years [#]	經濟行業(續) Economic sector (Cont'd)							
	金融、保險、 地產及 商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services		社區、社會及 個人服務業 Community, social and personal services		其他 Others		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
工作較以前緊湊 Higher intensity of work	142.6	35.0	253.0	32.0	6.2	40.2	1 037.7	33.7
須兼顧額外工作/須具備 多項技能 Job straddling / multi-skilling	136.9	33.6	250.3	31.7	5.2	33.6	1 017.1	33.0
工作時間增加 Longer working hours	147.4	36.2	198.2	25.1	4.3	27.6	1 000.9	32.5
技能提升 Skill upgrading	92.8	22.8	148.4	18.8	3.5	22.7	554.5	18.0
學歷要求提高 Higher academic qualification	109.2	26.8	160.6	20.3	3.8	24.8	538.2	17.5
工作時間更具彈性 More flexible working hours	69.7	17.1	96.5	12.2	1.6	10.2	425.1	13.8
增加使用電腦及其他機器/ 儀器 Increasing use of computer and machinery / equipment	83.1	20.4	112.3	14.2	3.5	22.9	388.8	12.6
較高語文要求/須具備多種 語文技能 Higher / multiple language skills	54.8	13.5	72.3	9.1	2.2	14.2	287.1	9.3
沒有轉變 No change	34.7	8.5	135.8	17.2	1.1	7.1	344.3	11.2
合計 Overall	407.4		790.9		15.4		3 079.8	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.5b 按過去三年曾面對的職位要求的轉變及職業組別劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.5b Employed persons by change in job requirements which they had experienced in the past three years and occupation category

過去三年曾面對的職位 要求的轉變 [#] Change in job requirements experienced in the past three years [#]	職業組別 Occupation category							
	經理及行政級人員、 專業人員與 輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals		文員 Clerks		服務工作及 商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers		工藝及 有關人員 Craft and related workers	
	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 %
工作較以前緊湊 Higher intensity of work	358.0	36.4	179.7	32.3	147.5	34.0	87.3	32.0
須兼顧額外工作/須具備 多項技能 Job straddling / multi-skilling	332.4	33.8	185.2	33.3	139.6	32.2	96.1	35.2
工作時間增加 Longer working hours	340.7	34.6	189.2	34.0	141.0	32.5	82.8	30.3
技能提升 Skill upgrading	242.5	24.7	114.8	20.6	60.3	13.9	65.6	24.0
學歷要求提高 Higher academic qualification	238.9	24.3	140.6	25.3	66.7	15.4	29.0	10.6
工作時間更具彈性 More flexible working hours	153.9	15.6	67.7	12.2	56.9	13.1	37.8	13.8
增加使用電腦及其他機器/ 儀器 Increasing use of computer and machinery / equipment	202.2	20.6	108.0	19.4	29.8	6.9	21.9	8.0
較高語文要求/須具備多種 語文技能 Higher / multiple language skills	144.8	14.7	71.2	12.8	36.7	8.5	7.1	2.6
沒有轉變 No change	88.9	9.0	48.6	8.7	45.7	10.5	21.5	7.9
合計 Overall	983.3		556.5		433.9		273.0	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.5b(續) 按過去三年曾面對的職位要求的轉變及職業組別劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.5b Employed persons by change in job requirements which they had experienced in the past three years and occupation category (Cont'd)

過去三年曾面對的職位 要求的轉變 [#] Change in job requirements experienced in the past three years [#]	職業組別(續) Occupation category (Cont'd)							
	機台 及機器操作員 及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers		非技術工人 Elementary occupations		其他 Others		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
工作較以前緊湊 Higher intensity of work	73.0	34.7	190.6	30.7	1.6	74.6	1 037.7	33.7
須兼顧額外工作/須具備 多項技能 Job straddling / multi-skilling	57.1	27.2	206.8	33.3	-	-	1 017.1	33.0
工作時間增加 Longer working hours	81.9	39.0	164.3	26.5	1.1	49.5	1 000.9	32.5
技能提升 Skill upgrading	20.1	9.6	51.1	8.2	-	-	554.5	18.0
學歷要求提高 Higher academic qualification	8.8	4.2	54.2	8.7	-	-	538.2	17.5
工作時間更具彈性 More flexible working hours	44.3	21.1	64.6	10.4	-	-	425.1	13.8
增加使用電腦及其他機器/ 儀器 Increasing use of computer and machinery / equipment	8.1	3.9	18.1	2.9	0.5	25.1	388.8	12.6
較高語文要求/須具備多種 語文技能 Higher / multiple language skills	10.4	4.9	17.1	2.8	-	-	287.1	9.3
沒有轉變 No change	18.1	8.6	120.8	19.5	0.5	25.4	344.3	11.2
合計 Overall	210.2		620.9		2.1		3 079.8	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 3.6a 按過去三年職位要求的轉變及能否應付轉變劃分的曾於過去三年面對職位要求轉變的就業人士數目
Table 3.6a Employed persons who had experienced changes in job requirements in the past three years by change in job requirements in the past three years and whether could meet the changes

過去三年職位要求的轉變 [#] Change in job requirements in the past three years [#]	能否應付轉變 Whether could meet the changes							
	輕易應付 Met comfortably		僅能應付 Just met		未能應付 Unable to meet		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 %
工作較以前緊湊 Higher intensity of work	131.6	12.7	882.1	85.0	23.9	2.3	1 037.7	100.0
須兼顧額外工作/須具備 多項技能 Job straddling / multi-skilling	85.2	8.4	911.5	89.6	20.4	2.0	1 017.1	100.0
工作時間增加 Longer working hours	130.8	13.1	846.6	84.6	23.6	2.4	1 000.9	100.0
技能提升 Skill upgrading	50.8	9.2	486.3	87.7	17.4	3.1	554.5	100.0
學歷要求提高 Higher academic qualification	47.6	8.8	473.5	88.0	17.1	3.2	538.2	100.0
工作時間更具彈性 More flexible working hours	47.4	11.1	366.5	86.2	11.3	2.6	425.1	100.0
增加使用電腦及其他機器/ 儀器 Increasing use of computer and machinery / equipment	35.3	9.1	336.6	86.6	16.9	4.3	388.8	100.0
較高語文要求/須具備多種 語文技能 Higher / multiple language skills	35.1	12.2	240.8	83.9	11.2	3.9	287.1	100.0
合計 Overall	309.7	11.3	2 362.1	86.3	63.7	2.3	2 735.6	100.0

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.6b 按能否應付轉變及教育程度劃分的曾於過去三年面對職位要求轉變的就業人士數目
Table 3.6b Employed persons who had experienced changes in job requirements in the past three years by whether could meet the changes and educational attainment

能否應付轉變 Whether could meet the changes	教育程度 Educational attainment							
	未受教育/ 幼稚園/小學 No schooling / Kindergarten / primary		中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation		專上教育 Tertiary		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
輕易應付 Met comfortably	36.9	8.1	166.1	9.9	106.8	17.8	309.7	11.3
僅能應付 Just met	405.4	88.8	1 475.2	87.8	481.6	80.4	2 362.1	86.3
未能應付 Unable to meet	14.2	3.1	38.8	2.3	10.7	1.8	63.7	2.3
總計 Total	456.4	100.0	1 680.1	100.0	599.0	100.0	2 735.6	100.0

表 3.6c 按為應付過去三年職位要求的轉變所採取的行動及能否應付轉變劃分的曾於過去三年面對職位要求轉變的就業人士數目
Table 3.6c Employed persons who had experienced changes in job requirements in the past three years by action taken to meet the changes in job requirements in the past three years and whether could meet the changes

為應付過去三年職位要求的轉變所採取的行動 [#] Action taken to meet the changes in job requirements in the past three years [#]	能否應付轉變 Whether could meet the changes							
	輕易應付 Met comfortably		僅能應付 Just met		未能應付 Unable to meet		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
自我進修 Self-learning	57.3	18.5	339.4	14.4	8.0	12.5	404.7	14.8
參加與工作有關的培訓/ 再培訓課程 Attending job-related training / retraining courses	25.7	8.3	116.5	4.9	4.4	6.9	146.6	5.4
在職培訓 On-the-job training	19.7	6.4	114.1	4.8	2.1	3.4	135.9	5.0
找另一份合適工作 Looking for another suitable job	5.9	1.9	34.2	1.4	5.8	9.1	45.9	1.7
沒有行動 No action taken	215.8	69.7	1 860.0	78.7	46.4	72.7	2 122.2	77.6
合計 Overall	309.7		2 362.1		63.7		2 735.6	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note： # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.7a 按經濟行業及有否受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響劃分的就業人士數目

Table 3.7a Employed persons by economic sector and whether had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001

經濟行業 Economic sector	有否受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響 Whether had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
製造業 Manufacturing	98.4	26.8	268.9	73.2	367.3	100.0
建造業 Construction	97.9	31.4	213.8	68.6	311.8	100.0
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	211.8	26.2	596.1	73.8	807.9	100.0
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	108.3	28.6	270.9	71.4	379.2	100.0
金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	116.4	28.6	291.0	71.4	407.4	100.0
社區、社會及個人 服務業 Community, social and personal services	149.3	18.9	641.6	81.1	790.9	100.0
其他 Others	3.0	19.5	12.4	80.5	15.4	100.0
合計 Overall	785.1	25.5	2 294.8	74.5	3 079.8	100.0

表 3.7b 按職業組別及有否受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響劃分的就業人士數目
Table 3.7b Employed persons by occupation category and whether had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001

職業組別 Occupation category	有否受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響 Whether had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	263.1	26.8	720.2	73.2	983.3	100.0
文員 Clerks	151.4	27.2	405.1	72.8	556.5	100.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	111.9	25.8	322.0	74.2	433.9	100.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	80.8	29.6	192.3	70.4	273.0	100.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	59.6	28.4	150.6	71.6	210.2	100.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	118.4	19.1	502.4	80.9	620.9	100.0
其他 Others	-	-	2.1	100.0	2.1	100.0
合計 Overall	785.1	25.5	2 294.8	74.5	3 079.8	100.0

表 3.8a 按年齡/性別劃分的曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響的就業人士數目
Table 3.8a Employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001 by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構 所影響的就業人士 Employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001		所有就業人士 All employed persons
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 29	146.4	18.6	23.6
30 - 39	246.7	31.4	31.0
40 - 49	258.9	33.0	28.4
≥ 50	133.2	17.0	17.0
性別 Sex			
男 Male	485.0	61.8	57.6
女 Female	300.1	38.2	42.4
總計 Total	785.1	100.0	100.0

表 3.8b 按教育程度劃分的曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響的就業人士數目
Table 3.8b Employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001 by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構 所影響的就業人士 Employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001		所有就業人士 All employed persons
	人數 No. of Persons (’000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	135.1	17.2	17.1
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	485.3	61.8	61.4
專上教育 Tertiary	164.7	21.0	21.5
總計 Total	785.1	100.0	100.0

表 3.8c 按企業重組架構對員工的影響劃分的曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響的就業人士數目
Table 3.8c Employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001 by impact on workers as a result of the corporate restructuring

企業重組架構對員工的影響 [#] Impact on workers as a result of the corporate restructuring [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
工作壓力增加 Increasing work pressure	340.2	43.3
薪金/工資減少 Salary / wage cuts	332.5	42.4
工作時間增加 Longer working hours	266.1	33.9
福利減少 Reduction in fringe benefits	179.8	22.9
開工不足 Slack work	97.2	12.4
工作時間須更具彈性 More flexible working hours	73.8	9.4
面臨遭遣散/解僱危機 Facing the risk of being laid-off / dismissed	66.7	8.5
曾經被遣散/解僱 Had ever been laid-off / dismissed	49.4	6.3
合計 Overall	785.1	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.8d 按員工因受企業重組架構所影響而採取的行動劃分的曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響的就業人士數目
Table 3.8d Employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001 by action taken in response to the impact on workers as a result of the corporate restructuring

員工因受企業重組架構所影響而採取的行動 [#] Action taken in response to the impact on workers as a result of the corporate restructuring [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
更勤力工作 Worked harder	281.8	35.9
提升自己的工作能力 Upgraded oneself	160.3	20.4
轉往屬於同一行業及職業的工作 Switched to another job in the same industry and occupation	27.6	3.5
轉往屬於不同行業及不同職業的工作 Switched to another job in a different industry and different occupation	20.9	2.7
轉往屬於同一行業但不同職業的工作 Switched to another job in the same industry but in a different occupation	14.5	1.9
轉往屬於不同行業但同一職業的工作 Switched to another job in a different industry but in the same occupation	8.5	1.1
沒有行動 No action taken	364.5	46.4
合計 Overall	785.1	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

4 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 對事業的冀望 Concerns on employment opportunities – career aspiration

4.1 以下的章節載列有關從事經濟活動人口(包括就業人士和失業人士)的資料。就失業人士而言，所從事的經濟行業和職業組別是指他們以前曾從事的經濟行業和職業組別。在一些與經濟行業和職業組別有關的分析之中，從未就業的失業人士沒有包括在內。

有否急切需要找新工作

4.2 在統計時的 3 430 100 名從事經濟活動人士當中，401 100 人(即 11.7%)表示有急切需要找新工作。(圖 4.1 及表 4.1a)

經濟活動身分

4.3 按經濟活動身分分析，81.9%的失業人士有急切需要找新工作，而就業人士的相應百分比是 3.7%。(表 4.1a)

經濟行業

4.4 相對而言，在建造業內，有急切需要找新工作的人士的比例(19.3%)最高。其次是從事製造業(13.2%)和批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業(12.4%)的人士。相比之下，社區、社會及個人服務業內有急切需要找新工作的人士的比例最低，為 6.3%。(表 4.1b)

職業組別

4.5 相對而言，工藝及有關人員和服務工作及商店銷售人員當中，有急切需要找新工作的人士的比例較大(分別為 16.8%和 14.2%)。相反地，經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員有該需要的比例最低，為 6.1%。(表 4.1c)

4.1 In the following chapters, information pertaining to the economically active population (including employed and unemployed persons) is presented. For unemployed persons, the economic sectors and occupation categories in which they were engaged referred to those of their previous employment. Unemployed persons without previous employment were excluded from certain analyses related to economic sectors and occupation categories.

Whether had a pressing need to find new job

4.2 Of the 3 430 100 economically active persons at the time of enumeration, 401 100 persons (or 11.7%) indicated a pressing need to find new job. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.1a)

Economic activity status

4.3 Analysed by economic activity status, 81.9% of the unemployed persons had a pressing need to find new job. The corresponding percentage for employed persons was 3.7%. (Table 4.1a)

Economic sector

4.4 Relatively speaking, the construction sector had the highest proportion of persons with a pressing need to find new job (19.3%). This was followed by persons who worked in the manufacturing sector (13.2%) and the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (12.4%). In comparison, the community, social and personal services sector had the lowest proportion of persons with a pressing need to find new job, at 6.3%. (Table 4.1b)

Occupation category

4.5 Relatively speaking, craft and related workers and service workers and shop sales workers had higher proportions of persons with a pressing need to find new job (16.8% and 14.2% respectively). On the contrary, managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals had the smallest proportion, at 6.1%. (Table 4.1c)

有急切需要找新工作的人士

年齡/性別

4.6 在 401 100 名有急切需要找新工作的從事經濟活動人士當中，30.7%年齡介乎十五至二十九歲，25.8%年齡介乎四十至四十九歲，以及 24.8%年齡介乎三十至三十九歲。對比所有從事經濟活動人士，有急切需要找新工作的人士相對較年輕。(表 4.2a)

4.7 按性別分析，有急切需要找新工作的從事經濟活動人士當中，59.4%是男性，而40.6%是女性。(表 4.2a)

教育程度

4.8 大部分(63.1%)有急切需要找新工作的從事經濟活動人士具中學/預科教育程度。另外22.9%具小學及以下教育程度，而14.0%具專上教育程度。對比所有從事經濟活動人士，具專上教育程度的人士較少有急切需要找新工作。(表 4.2b)

急切需要找新工作的原因

4.9 「正在失業」是有急切需要找新工作的人士最常提及的原因，在該 401 100 名從事經濟活動人士當中，約 69.4%提及此原因。其他提及的主要原因為「開工不足」(12.5%)和「薪金/工資減少」(8.1%)。(圖 4.1 及表 4.2c)

有否計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業

4.10 在 3 386 300 名現正就業或以前曾就業而現正失業的從事經濟活動人士當中，235 600 人(即 7.0%)表示有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業。(圖 4.2 及表 4.3a)

Persons who had a pressing need to find new job

Age / sex

4.6 Of the 401 100 economically active persons who had a pressing need to find new job, 30.7% were aged 15-29, 25.8% were aged 40-49 and 24.8% were aged 30-39. As compared to all economically active persons, those who had a pressing need to find new job were relatively younger. (Table 4.2a)

4.7 Analysed by sex, 59.4% of the economically active persons who had a pressing need to find new job were males and 40.6% were females. (Table 4.2a)

Educational attainment

4.8 The majority (63.1%) of the economically active persons who had a pressing need to find new job had secondary / matriculation educational attainment. Another 22.9% had primary and lower educational attainment and 14.0% had tertiary educational attainment. As compared to all economically active persons, persons with tertiary educational attainment were less likely to have a pressing need to find new job. (Table 4.2b)

Reason for having a pressing need to find new job

4.9 “Being unemployed” was the most commonly cited reason for persons having a pressing need to find new job, with some 69.4% of those 401 100 economically active persons having cited this reason. Other major reasons mentioned were “slack work” (12.5%) and “salary / wage cuts” (8.1%). (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.2c)

Whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months

4.10 Of the 3 386 300 economically active persons who were either currently employed or unemployed but with previous employment, 235 600 persons (or 7.0%) indicated that they had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months. (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.3a)

4.11 在該 235 600 名計劃轉換經濟行業的人士當中，183 800 人(即 78.0%)亦表示有急切需要找新工作。(表 4.3b)

經濟活動身分

4.12 按經濟活動身分分析，44.5%以前曾就業而現正失業的人士有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業。而就業人士的相應百分比為 3.2%。(表 4.3a)

經濟行業

4.13 相對而言，製造業、建造業和批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業內有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的人士所佔的比例較高，分別為 9.3%、8.9%和 8.9%。而社區、社會及個人服務業的相應比例最低，為 4.6%。(表 4.3c)

有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的人士

年齡/性別

4.14 在該 235 600 名有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士當中，30.6%年齡介乎十五至二十九歲。另外 25.9 %年齡介乎三十至三十九歲，25.6%年齡介乎四十至四十九歲，以及 17.9%年齡在五十歲及以上。有該計劃的人士相對所有從事經濟活動人士較為年輕。(表 4.4a)

4.15 在該 235 600 名於未來十二個月有計劃轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士當中，53.0%是男性，而 47.0%是女性。(表 4.4a)

4.11 Of the 235 600 persons who had plan to move to another economic sector, 183 800 persons (or 78.0%) also indicated that they had a pressing need to find new job. (Table 4.3b)

Economic activity status

4.12 Analysed by economic activity status, 44.5% of those unemployed persons with previous employment had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months. The corresponding percentage for employed persons was 3.2%. (Table 4.3a)

Economic sector

4.13 Relatively speaking, the manufacturing sector, construction sector and wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector had higher proportions of persons having plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months, with the respective percentages at 9.3%, 8.9% and 8.9%. The corresponding proportion for the community, social and personal services sector was the smallest, at 4.6%. (Table 4.3c)

Persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months

Age / sex

4.14 Of those 235 600 economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months, 30.6% were aged were 15-29. Another 25.9% were aged 30-39, 25.6% aged 40-49 and 17.9% were aged 50 and over. Persons who had such plan were relatively younger than all economically active persons. (Table 4.4a)

4.15 53.0% of the 235 600 economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months were males and 47.0% were females. (Table 4.4a)

教育程度

4.16 按教育程度分析，約三分之二(65.2%)有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士具中學/預科教育程度。另外 19.7% 具小學及以下教育程度，而 15.2% 具專上教育程度。對比所有從事經濟活動人士，較多具中學/預科教育程度的人士有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業，而具專上教育程度的人士中則較少有該計劃。(表 4.4b)

Educational attainment

4.16 Analysed by educational attainment, about two-thirds (65.2%) of the economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months had secondary / matriculation educational attainment. Another 19.7% of them had primary and lower educational attainment and 15.2% had tertiary educational attainment. As compared to all economically active persons, relatively more persons with secondary / matriculation educational attainment and less persons with tertiary educational attainment had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months. (Table 4.4b)

計劃轉換經濟行業的原因

4.17 在該 235 600 名有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士當中，最普遍提及的原因為「其他行業較多就業機會」。他們當中約 38.1% 表示這是他們計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的原因。其次為「在現時的行業難找工作」(29.8%)和「現時的行業欠缺前途」(20.1%)。(圖 4.2 及表 4.4c)

Reason for having plan to move to another economic sector

4.17 The reason most commonly cited by those 235 600 economically active persons for having plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months was “better employment opportunities in other sectors”. Some 38.1% of those persons indicated that this was their reason for planning to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months. This was followed by “hard to find job in the current sector” (29.8%) and “no prospect for the current sector” (20.1%). (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.4c)

期望轉至的經濟行業

4.18 有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士被問及期望轉至甚麼經濟行業。約四分之三(75.9%)表示沒有特別期望轉至某一個特定經濟行業。另外 7.7% 期望轉至金融、保險、地產及商用服務業，而 5.8% 期望轉至批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業。(表 4.4d)

Desired economic sector to move to

4.18 Economically active persons with plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months were asked about the economic sector which they intended to move to. About three-quarters (75.9%) of them had no particular preference for which specific economic sector to move to. Another 7.7% intended to move to the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector and 5.8%, the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector. (Table 4.4d)

認為是否有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以轉行

4.19 在該 235 600 名有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士當中，

Perception on whether skill upgrading and training / retraining would be required for the move

4.19 Of the 235 600 economically active persons who had plan to move to another

100 200 人(即 42.5%)認為有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以轉行。尤其是期望轉至金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的人士當中,71.9%認為有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程,以便轉往該行業。(表 4.4d)

4.20 在該 100 200 名認為有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以便在未來十二個月轉至他們所期望的經濟行業的人士當中,36.7%認為需要有關特定工作技能的培訓,26.2%認為需要電腦技能的培訓及 13.8%認為需要語文技能的培訓。(表 4.5)

認為沒有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以轉行的原因

4.21 在另外 135 400 名認為沒有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以轉至他們所期望的經濟行業的人士當中,61.3%認為無需要特定工作技能以轉行,而 20.7%則表示他們會找一份與現職相若的工作。(表 4.6)

從事經濟活動人士於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業

4.22 當被問及於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業時,3 430 100 名從事經濟活動人士中,大部分(81.0%)希望留在現時所從事的經濟行業,主要原因是「不想轉變」(希望留在現時所從事經濟行業的人士當中,74.6%提及該原因)和「工作較穩定」(25.7%)。(表 4.7a 及 4.7b)

4.23 約 39 400 名從事經濟活動人士希望在未來三年從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業,主要原因是「工作較穩定」(希望從事該經濟行業的人士當中,36.7%提及該原因)和「較容易搵工」(33.4%)。(表 4.7b)

economic sector in the coming twelve months, 100 200 persons (or 42.5%) perceived that skill upgrading and training / retraining would be required for the move. In particular, for those who intended to move to the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector, 71.9% considered that skill upgrading and training / retraining would be required for them to move to that sector. (Table 4.4d)

4.20 Of those 100 200 persons who considered that skill upgrading and training / retraining would be required for them to move to the desired economic sector in the coming twelve months, 36.7% thought that training related to job-specific skills would be required; 26.2%, training in computer skills and 13.8%, training in language skills. (Table 4.5)

Reason for not requiring skill upgrading and training / retraining for the move

4.21 Of another 135 400 persons who perceived that skill upgrading and training / retraining would not be required for them to move to the desired economic sector, 61.3% thought that no job-specific skill would be required, while 20.7% indicated that they would look for a job similar to the current one. (Table 4.6)

Economic sector which economically active persons would most wish to work in over the next three years

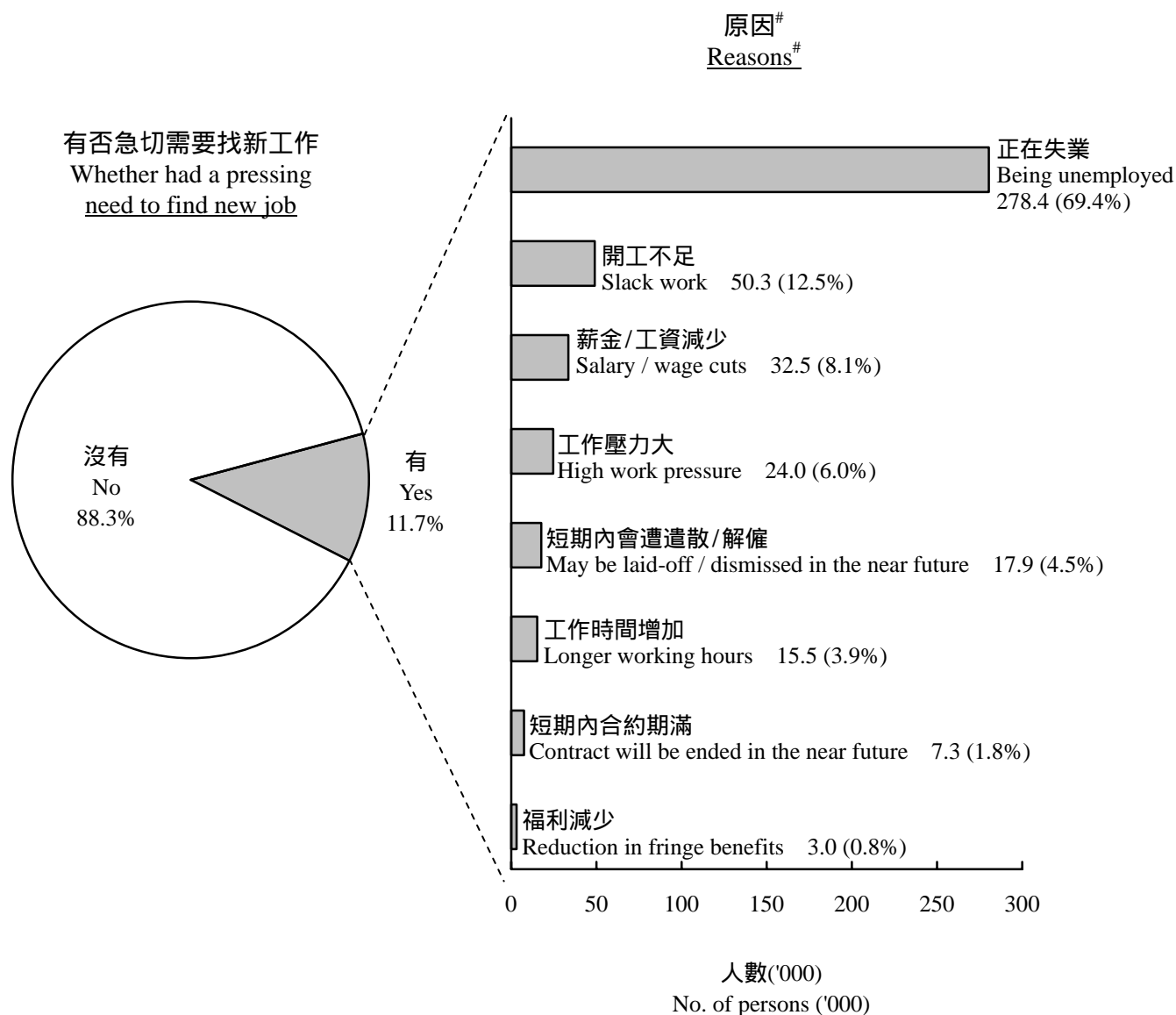
4.22 When asked about the economic sector which they would most wish to work in over the next three years, the majority (81.0%) of the 3 430 100 economically active persons indicated that they would prefer to stay in their currently engaged economic sector. Their major reasons given were “did not want to change” (mentioned by 74.6% of those who would prefer to stay in their currently engaged economic sector) and “greater job stability” (25.7%). (Tables 4.7a and 4.7b)

4.23 Some 39 400 economically active persons would prefer to work in the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector over the next three years. Their major reasons were “greater job stability” (mentioned by 36.7% of those who would prefer to work in that economic sector) and “easier to find job” (33.4%). (Table 4.7b)

4.24 另外 32 700 名從事經濟活動人士希望在未來三年從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業，主要原因是「晉升機會較高/薪金較高」(希望從事該經濟行業的人士當中，32.9%提及該原因)和「工作較穩定」(32.6%)。(表 4.7b)

4.24 Another 32 700 economically active persons indicated that they would most wish to work in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector over the next three years. Their major reasons were “better promotion prospects / higher salary” (mentioned by 32.9% of those who would prefer to work in that economic sector) and “greater job stability” (32.6%). (Table 4.7b)

圖4.1 按有否急切需要找新工作劃分的從事經濟活動人士的百分比分布及其急需找新工作的原因
Chart 4.1 Percentage distribution of economically active persons by whether had a pressing need to find new job and reasons for having such need



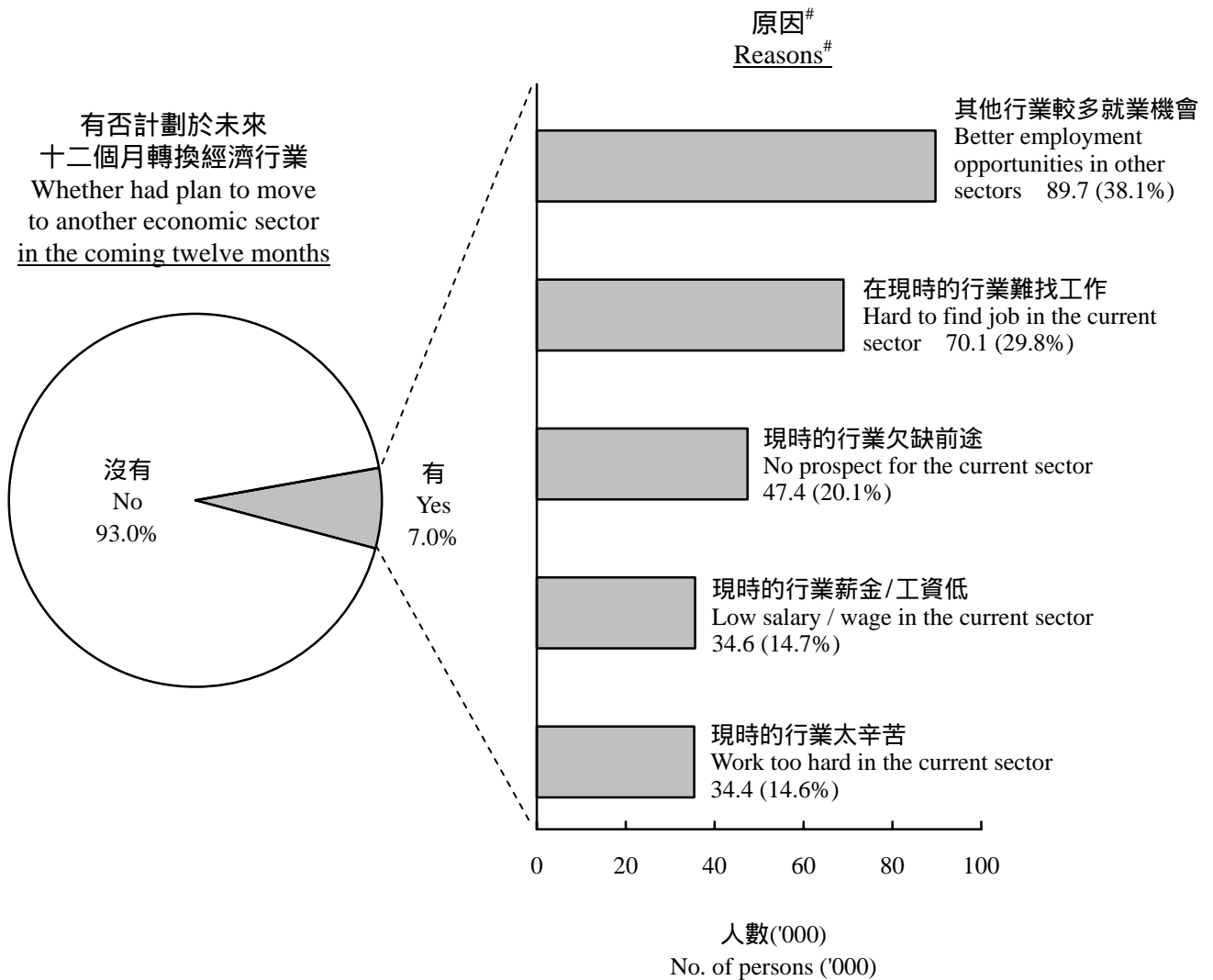
註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有有急切需要找新工作的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had a pressing need to find new job.

圖4.2 按有否計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業劃分的從事經濟活動人士*的百分比分布及其計劃轉換經濟行業的原因
Chart 4.2 Percentage distribution of economically active persons* by whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months and reasons for having such plan



註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Notes : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

可選擇多項答案。

Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months.

表 4.1a 按經濟活動身分及有否急切需要找新工作劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 4.1a Economically active persons by economic activity status and whether had a pressing need to find new job

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	有否急切需要找新工作 Whether had a pressing need to find new job					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
就業 Employed	114.3	3.7	2 965.6	96.3	3 079.8	100.0
失業 Unemployed	286.9	81.9	63.4	18.1	350.3	100.0
合計 Overall	401.1	11.7	3 029.0	88.3	3 430.1	100.0

表 4.1b 按經濟行業及有否急切需要找新工作劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 4.1b Economically active persons* by economic sector and whether had a pressing need to find new job

經濟行業 Economic sector	有否急切需要找新工作 Whether had a pressing need to find new job					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
製造業 Manufacturing	54.9	13.2	359.9	86.8	414.8	100.0
建造業 Construction	71.5	19.3	299.8	80.7	371.3	100.0
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	111.6	12.4	790.8	87.6	902.3	100.0
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	34.8	8.5	374.0	91.5	408.8	100.0
金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	38.0	8.6	402.5	91.4	440.5	100.0
社區、社會及個人 服務業 Community, social and personal services	52.1	6.3	780.1	93.7	832.2	100.0
其他 Others	1.0	6.3	15.4	93.7	16.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	363.9	10.7	3 022.4	89.3	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： *不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Note : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 4.1c 按職業組別及有否急切需要找新工作劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 4.1c Economically active persons* by occupation category and whether had a pressing need to find new job

職業組別 Occupation category	有否急切需要找新工作 Whether had a pressing need to find new job					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
經理及行政級人員、專業 人員與輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	63.3	6.1	968.7	93.9	1 032.0	100.0
文員 Clerks	64.6	10.5	549.7	89.5	614.2	100.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	69.5	14.2	421.2	85.8	490.7	100.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	52.8	16.8	262.5	83.2	315.4	100.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	23.5	10.1	208.6	89.9	232.1	100.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	89.9	12.9	609.6	87.1	699.6	100.0
其他 Others	0.2	9.8	2.1	90.2	2.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	363.9	10.7	3 022.4	89.3	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Notes : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should
be interpreted with caution.

表 4.2a 按年齡/性別劃分的有急切需要找新工作的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 4.2a Economically active persons who had a pressing need to find new job by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	有急切需要找新工作的從事經濟活動人士 Economically active persons who had a pressing need to find new job		所有從事 經濟活動人士 All economically active persons
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 29	123.2	30.7	24.3
30 - 39	99.6	24.8	30.2
40 - 49	103.5	25.8	27.9
≥ 50	74.8	18.7	17.5
性別 Sex			
男 Male	238.4	59.4	57.4
女 Female	162.8	40.6	42.6
總計 Total	401.1	100.0	100.0

表 4.2b 按教育程度劃分的有急切需要找新工作的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 4.2b Economically active persons who had a pressing need to find new job by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	有急切需要找新工作的從事經濟活動人士 Economically active persons who had a pressing need to find new job		所有從事 經濟活動人士 All economically active persons
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	91.7	22.9	17.7
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	253.2	63.1	61.8
專上教育 Tertiary	56.3	14.0	20.5
總計 Total	401.1	100.0	100.0

表 4.2c 按急切需要找新工作的原因劃分的有急切需要找新工作的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 4.2c Economically active persons who had a pressing need to find new job by reason for having a pressing need to find new job

急切需要找新工作的原因 [#] Reason for having a pressing need to find new job [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
正在失業 Being unemployed	278.4	69.4
開工不足 Slack work	50.3	12.5
薪金/工資減少 Salary / wage cuts	32.5	8.1
工作壓力大 High work pressure	24.0	6.0
短期內會遭遣散/解僱 May be laid-off / dismissed in the near future	17.9	4.5
工作時間增加 Longer working hours	15.5	3.9
短期內合約期滿 Contract will be ended in the near future	7.3	1.8
福利減少 Reduction in fringe benefits	3.0	0.8
合計 Overall	401.1	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.3a 按經濟活動身分及有否計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 4.3a Economically active persons* by economic activity status and whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	有否計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業 Whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
就業 Employed	99.3	3.2	2 980.5	96.8	3 079.8	100.0
失業 Unemployed	136.4	44.5	170.1	55.5	306.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	235.6	7.0	3 150.6	93.0	3 386.3	100.0

註釋：* 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Note: * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 4.3b 按有否急切需要找新工作及有否計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 4.3b Economically active persons* by whether had a pressing need to find new job and whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months

	有否計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業 Whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	183.8	78.0	180.1	5.7	363.9	10.7
沒有 No	51.9	22.0	2 970.6	94.3	3 022.4	89.3
總計* Total*	235.6	100.0	3 150.6	100.0	3 386.3	100.0

註釋：* 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Note: * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 4.3c 按經濟行業及有否計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 4.3c Economically active persons* by economic sector and whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months

經濟行業 Economic sector	有否計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業 Whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
製造業 Manufacturing	38.4	9.3	376.4	90.7	414.8	100.0
建造業 Construction	33.0	8.9	338.2	91.1	371.3	100.0
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	79.9	8.9	822.4	91.1	902.3	100.0
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	21.3	5.2	387.5	94.8	408.8	100.0
金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	24.2	5.5	416.3	94.5	440.5	100.0
社區、社會及個人 服務業 Community, social and personal services	38.2	4.6	794.0	95.4	832.2	100.0
其他 Others	0.6	3.4	15.8	96.6	16.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	235.6	7.0	3 150.6	93.0	3 386.3	100.0

註釋：* 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Notes : * Excluding unemployed persons without
previous employment.

Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should
be interpreted with caution.

表 4.4a 按年齡/性別劃分的計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 4.4a Economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的 從事經濟活動人士 Economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months		所有從事 經濟活動人士 All economically active persons
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 29	72.1	30.6	24.3
30 - 39	61.1	25.9	30.2
40 - 49	60.3	25.6	27.9
≥ 50	42.2	17.9	17.5
性別 Sex			
男 Male	124.8	53.0	57.4
女 Female	110.8	47.0	42.6
總計 Total	235.6	100.0	100.0

表 4.4b 按教育程度劃分的計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 4.4b Economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的 從事經濟活動人士 Economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months		所有從事 經濟活動人士 All economically active persons
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	46.3	19.7	17.7
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	153.5	65.2	61.8
專上教育 Tertiary	35.8	15.2	20.5
總計 Total	235.6	100.0	100.0

表 4.4c 按計劃轉換經濟行業的原因劃分的計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的
從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 4.4c Economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic
sector in the coming twelve months by reason for having plan to move to
another economic sector

計劃轉換經濟行業的原因 [#] Reason for having plan to move to another economic sector [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
其他行業較多就業機會 Better employment opportunities in other sectors	89.7	38.1
在現時的行業難找工作 Hard to find job in the current sector	70.1	29.8
現時的行業欠缺前途 No prospect for the current sector	47.4	20.1
現時的行業薪金/工資低 Low salary / wage in the current sector	34.6	14.7
現時的行業太辛苦 Work too hard in the current sector	34.4	14.6
合計 Overall	235.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.4d 按期望轉至的經濟行業及認為是否有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以轉行劃分的計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 4.4d Economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months by desired economic sector to move to and perception on whether skill upgrading and training / retraining would be required for the move

期望轉至的經濟行業 Desired economic sector to move to	認為是否有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以轉行 Perception on whether skill upgrading and training/retraining would be required for the move					
	需要 Required		不需要 Not required		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# %
製造業 Manufacturing	1.3	1.3 (45.0)	1.6	1.2 (55.0)	2.9	1.2 (100.0)
建造業 Construction	1.3	1.3 (81.3)	0.3	0.2 (18.7)	1.6	0.7 (100.0)
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	6.5	6.5 (47.7)	7.1	5.2 (52.3)	13.6	5.8 (100.0)
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	4.2	4.2 (59.5)	2.9	2.1 (40.5)	7.1	3.0 (100.0)
金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	13.0	12.9 (71.9)	5.1	3.8 (28.1)	18.1	7.7 (100.0)
社區、社會及個人 服務業 Community, social and personal services	8.0	8.0 (61.0)	5.1	3.8 (39.0)	13.1	5.6 (100.0)
其他 Others	0.5	0.5 (100.0)	-	-	0.5	0.2 (100.0)
任何經濟行業 Any economic sector	65.4	65.3 (36.6)	113.3	83.7 (63.4)	178.8	75.9 (100.0)
合計 Overall	100.2	100.0 (42.5)	135.4	100.0 (57.5)	235.6	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：# 括號內的數字顯示在期望轉至有關的經濟行業的所有人士中所佔的百分比。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes: # Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all persons in the respective desired economic sectors to move to.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 4.5 按需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程的類別劃分的計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業而認為有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以轉行的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 4.5 Economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months and perceived that skill upgrading and training / retraining would be required for the move by type of skill upgrading and training / retraining required

需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程的類別 Type of skill upgrading and training / retraining required	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
特定工作技能 Job-specific skills	36.8	36.7
電腦技能 Computer skills	26.3	26.2
語文技能 Language skills	13.8	13.8
入職的基本學歷要求 Basic academic qualification required for entry	9.6	9.6
管理技能 Management skills	9.4	9.4
工作間的人際及個人才能 Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills required for workplace	3.7	3.7
有關中國的知識 China-related knowledge	0.6	0.6
總計 Total	100.2	100.0

註釋： 部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Notes : Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should
be interpreted with caution.

表 4.6 按沒有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以轉行的原因劃分的計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業而認為沒有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以轉行的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 4.6 Economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months and perceived that skill upgrading and training / retraining would not be required for the move by reason for not requiring skill upgrading and training / retraining for the move

沒有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程 以轉行的原因 Reason for not requiring skill upgrading and training / retraining for the move	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
無需要特定工作技能 No job-specific skill required	83.0	61.3
計劃找一份與現職相若的工作 Plan to look for a job similar to the current one	28.0	20.7
無相關的培訓/再培訓課程提供 No relevant training / retraining course available	24.4	18.0
總計 Total	135.4	100.0

表 4.7a 按於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 4.7a Economically active persons by economic sector which they would most wish to work in over the next three years

從事經濟活動人士於未來三年最想從事的 經濟行業 Economic sector which economically active persons would most wish to work in over the next three years	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
現時所從事的經濟行業 Economic sector currently engaged in	2 777.5	81.0
任何經濟行業 Any economic sector	517.8	15.1
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	39.4	1.1
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	32.7	1.0
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	29.0	0.8
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	13.1	0.4
建造業 Construction	10.9	0.3
製造業 Manufacturing	8.9	0.3
其他 Others	0.8	~
總計 Total	3 430.1	100.0

註釋： ~ 少於 0.05%。

Notes : ~ Less than 0.05%.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should
be interpreted with caution.

表 4.7b 按選擇於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業的原因及於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 4.7b Economically active persons by reason for choosing the economic sector which they would most wish to work in over the next three years and economic sector which they would most wish to work in over the next three years

從事經濟活動人士選擇於 未來三年最想從事的 經濟行業的原因 [#] Reason for choosing the economic sector which economically active persons would most wish to work in over the next three years [#]	從事經濟活動人士於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業 Economic sector which economically active persons would most wish to work in over the next three years					
	製造業 Manufacturing		建造業 Construction		批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	
	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 %
晉升機會較高/薪金較高 Better promotion prospects / higher salary	3.2	36.2	2.1	18.9	7.6	19.3
較容易搵工 Easier to find job	0.5	6.0	1.6	14.5	13.2	33.4
工作較穩定 Greater job stability	4.9	54.7	5.8	53.0	14.4	36.7
不想轉變/其他 Did not want to change / others	0.5	6.0	1.8	16.1	5.3	13.4
合計 ⁺ Overall ⁺	8.9		10.9		39.4	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

⁺ 不包括在有關於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業的問題上答「任何經濟行業」的人士。

⁺ Excluding persons who answered “Any economic sector” to the question about the economic sector which they would most wish to work in over the next three years.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 4.7b(續) 按選擇於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業的原因及於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 4.7b Economically active persons by reason for choosing the economic sector which they would most wish to work in over the next three years and economic sector which they would most wish to work in over the next three years

從事經濟活動人士於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業(續) Economic sector which economically active persons would most wish to work in over the next three years (Cont'd)						
從事經濟活動人士選擇於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業的原因 [#] Reason for choosing the economic sector which economically active persons would most wish to work in over the next three years [#]	運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications		金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services		社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	
	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 %
晉升機會較高/薪金較高 Better promotion prospects / higher salary	2.9	22.4	10.8	32.9	6.3	21.7
較容易搵工 Easier to find job	4.3	33.0	8.2	25.1	6.0	20.6
工作較穩定 Greater job stability	5.5	42.1	10.7	32.6	10.7	36.9
不想轉變/其他 Did not want to change / others	1.1	8.3	5.7	17.5	7.8	26.8
合計 ⁺ Overall ⁺	13.1		32.7		29.0	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

⁺ 不包括在有關於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業的問題上答「任何經濟行業」的人士。

⁺ Excluding persons who answered “Any economic sector” to the question about the economic sector which they would most wish to work in over the next three years.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 4.7b(續) 按選擇於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業的原因及於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 4.7b Economically active persons by reason for choosing the economic sector which they would most wish to work in over the next three years and economic sector which they would most wish to work in over the next three years

從事經濟活動人士選擇於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業的原因 [#] Reason for choosing the economic sector which economically active persons would most wish to work in over the next three years [#]	從事經濟活動人士於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業(續) Economic sector which economically active persons would most wish to work in over the next three years (Cont'd)					
	現時從事的行業 Economic sector currently engaged in		其他 Others		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
晉升機會較高/薪金較高 Better promotion prospects / higher salary	168.5	6.1	0.5	69.6	201.9	6.9
較容易搵工 Easier to find job	75.8	2.7	-	-	109.6	3.8
工作較穩定 Greater job stability	714.7	25.7	0.2	30.4	766.9	26.3
不想轉變/其他 Did not want to change / others	2 071.0	74.6	-	-	2 093.1	71.9
合計 ⁺ Overall ⁺	2 777.5		0.8		2 912.3	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

⁺ 不包括在有關於未來三年最想從事的經濟行業的問題上答「任何經濟行業」的人士。

⁺ Excluding persons who answered “Any economic sector” to the question about the economic sector which they would most wish to work in over the next three years.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

5 對自己創業的冀望 Aspiration for setting up own business

有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業

5.1 在統計時的 3 430 100 名從事經濟活動人士當中，約 57 100 人(即 1.7%)有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業。(圖 5.1 及表 5.1a)

年齡/性別

5.2 相對而言，年紀較輕的人士中有較大比例有計劃/意圖自己創業。在三十至三十九歲及十五至二十九歲的從事經濟活動人士中，分別有 2.1% 及 1.8% 有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業。四十至四十九歲和五十歲及以上的從事經濟活動人士的相應百分比分別為 1.6% 和 0.9%。(表 5.1a)

5.3 按性別分析，男性似乎有較大的創業傾向。約 2.2% 從事經濟活動的男性有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業，女性則只有 0.9%。(表 5.1a)

教育程度

5.4 在從事經濟活動人士中有計劃/意圖自己創業的人士所佔的比例，隨着他們的教育程度提高而增加。具小學及以下教育程度的人士當中，約有 1.0% 表示有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業。至於具中學/預科教育程度的人士及具專上教育程度的人士，相應的百分比分別增至 1.7% 及 2.1%。(表 5.1b)

經濟行業

5.5 按經濟行業分析，從事製造業和運輸、倉庫及通訊業的人士中有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的比例較高(2.3%)。緊隨其後的是從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業(2.2%)和金融、保險、地產及商用服務業(1.8%)的人士。(表 5.1c)

Whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months

5.1 Of the 3 430 100 economically active persons at the time of enumeration, some 57 100 persons (or 1.7%) had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months. (Chart 5.1 and Table 5.1a)

Age / sex

5.2 Relatively speaking, a higher proportion of younger persons had plan / intention to set up own business. Some 2.1% of economically active persons aged 30-39 and 1.8% of those aged 15-29 had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months. The corresponding figures for those aged 40-49 and 50 and over were 1.6% and 0.9% respectively. (Table 5.1a)

5.3 Analysed by sex, males appeared to have greater inclination to set up own business. Some 2.2% of the male economically active persons had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months, as against 0.9% for their female counterpart. (Table 5.1a)

Educational attainment

5.4 The proportion of economically active persons having plan / intention to set up own business increased with their level of educational attainment. Of those who had primary and lower educational attainment, about 1.0% indicated that they had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months. This percentage increased to 1.7% for those with secondary / matriculation educational attainment, and 2.1% for those with tertiary educational attainment. (Table 5.1b)

Economic sector

5.5 Analysed by economic sector, those who worked in the manufacturing sector and transport, storage and communications sector had higher proportions of persons having plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months (2.3%). This was closely followed by persons in the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (2.2%) and the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector (1.8%). (Table 5.1c)

*職業組別**Occupation category*

5.6 按職業組別分析，2.6%的經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業，該比例為所有職業組別中最高。其次是工藝及有關人員(1.8%)、機台及機器操作員及裝配員(1.6%) 和服務工作及商店銷售人員(1.5%)。(表 5.1d)

5.6 Analysed by occupation category, 2.6% of managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months. Such proportion was the highest among all occupation categories. This was followed by craft and related workers (1.8%), plant and machine operators and assemblers (1.6%) and service workers and shop sales workers (1.5%). (Table 5.1d)

*有否受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響**Whether had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring since 2001*

5.7 在 785 100 名曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響的就業人士當中，約 2.4%表示有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業。至於那些沒有受此影響的就業人士，相應的百分比則為 1.3%。(表 5.2)

5.7 Some 2.4% of those 785 100 employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001 indicated that they had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months. The corresponding percentage for those employed persons who had not been so affected was 1.3%. (Table 5.2)

有計劃/意圖自己創業的人士**Persons who had plan / intention to set up own business***有計劃/意圖自己創業的原因**Reason for having plan / intention to set up own business*

5.8 在該 57 100 名有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的從事經濟活動人士當中，逾半(52.6%)有此計劃/意圖的理由是「可以賺多些錢」。約 20.5%因想有自己的生意/想做老闆而有此計劃/意圖，而約 18.8%計劃/意圖自己創業是由於希望在轉變的商業環境中找到新機會及 18.6%是由於想接受新挑戰。(圖 5.1 及表 5.3a)

5.8 Of the 57 100 economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months, over half (52.6%) cited “can earn more money” as their major reason for having such plan / intention. About 20.5% indicated that they had such plan / intention because they wanted to have their own business / wanted to be an employer. Some 18.8% planned or intended to set up own business because they wanted to grasp the new opportunities in a changing business environment while 18.6% wanted to take up new challenge. (Chart 5.1 and Table 5.3a)

*打算自己創業的地點**Intended place of setting up own business*

5.9 在該 57 100 人中，大部分(87.1%)計劃在香港創業，而 12.5%則計劃在內地創業。(表 5.3b)

5.9 The majority (87.1%) of those 57 100 persons planned to set up their own business in Hong Kong while 12.5% planned to do so in the Mainland. (Table 5.3b)

期望創辦的生意所屬的經濟行業

5.10 約 63.3%有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的從事經濟活動人士期望在批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業創業。其次是金融、保險、地產及商用服務業(10.8%)和社區、社會及個人服務業(9.9%)。(表 5.3c)

所需資金的數額和來源

5.11 在該 57 100 名有計劃/意圖自己創業的從事經濟活動人士當中，27.8%表示需要十萬至少於二十萬元創業，而 22.0%表示需要少於十萬元。就該 57 100 人整體而言，所需資金數額的中位數為二十萬元。(表 5.3d)

5.12 在該 57 100 人當中，約 64.0%會用其儲蓄作為所需資金的主要來源。其他普遍提及的資金來源為「與朋友合資」(30.3%)、「向銀行/財務公司借貸」(14.7%)和「與家人合資」(14.0%)。(表 5.3e)

所需的員工數目

5.13 在該 57 100 名有計劃/意圖自己創業的從事經濟活動人士當中，約四分之三(75.3%)預計他們創業所需的員工數目少於 5 人。另外 10.7%預計需要 10 至 19 名員工，而 8.9%預計需要 5 至 9 名員工。(表 5.3f)

預計自己創業時遇到的困難

5.14 在該 57 100 名從事經濟活動人士當中，最多人提及預期自己創業時會遇到的困難為「資金不足」(該些人士中 48.7%提及此困難)、「競爭大」(42.1%)、「業務差」(17.5%)和「缺乏做生意經驗」(14.2%)。(表 5.3g)

Economic sector of the business desired

5.10 Some 63.3% of the economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months desired to set up the business in the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector. This was followed by the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector (10.8%) and community, social and personal services sector (9.9%). (Table 5.3c)

Amount and source of capital required

5.11 Of the 57 100 economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business, 27.8% indicated that they would need \$100,000 to less than \$200,000 to set up their own business and 22.0%, less than \$100,000. The median amount of capital required for those 57 100 persons taken together was \$200,000. (Table 5.3d)

5.12 Some 64.0% of those 57 100 persons would use their savings as the major source of the required capital. Other commonly cited sources of capital were “sharing with friends” (30.3%), “borrowing from banks / lending institutions” (14.7%) and “sharing with family members” (14.0%). (Table 5.3e)

Number of employees required

5.13 Of the 57 100 economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business, about three-quarters (75.3%) expected that less than five employees would be required for their own business desired. Another 10.7% would require 10-19 employees; and 8.9%, 5-9 employees. (Table 5.3f)

Problems anticipated in setting up own business

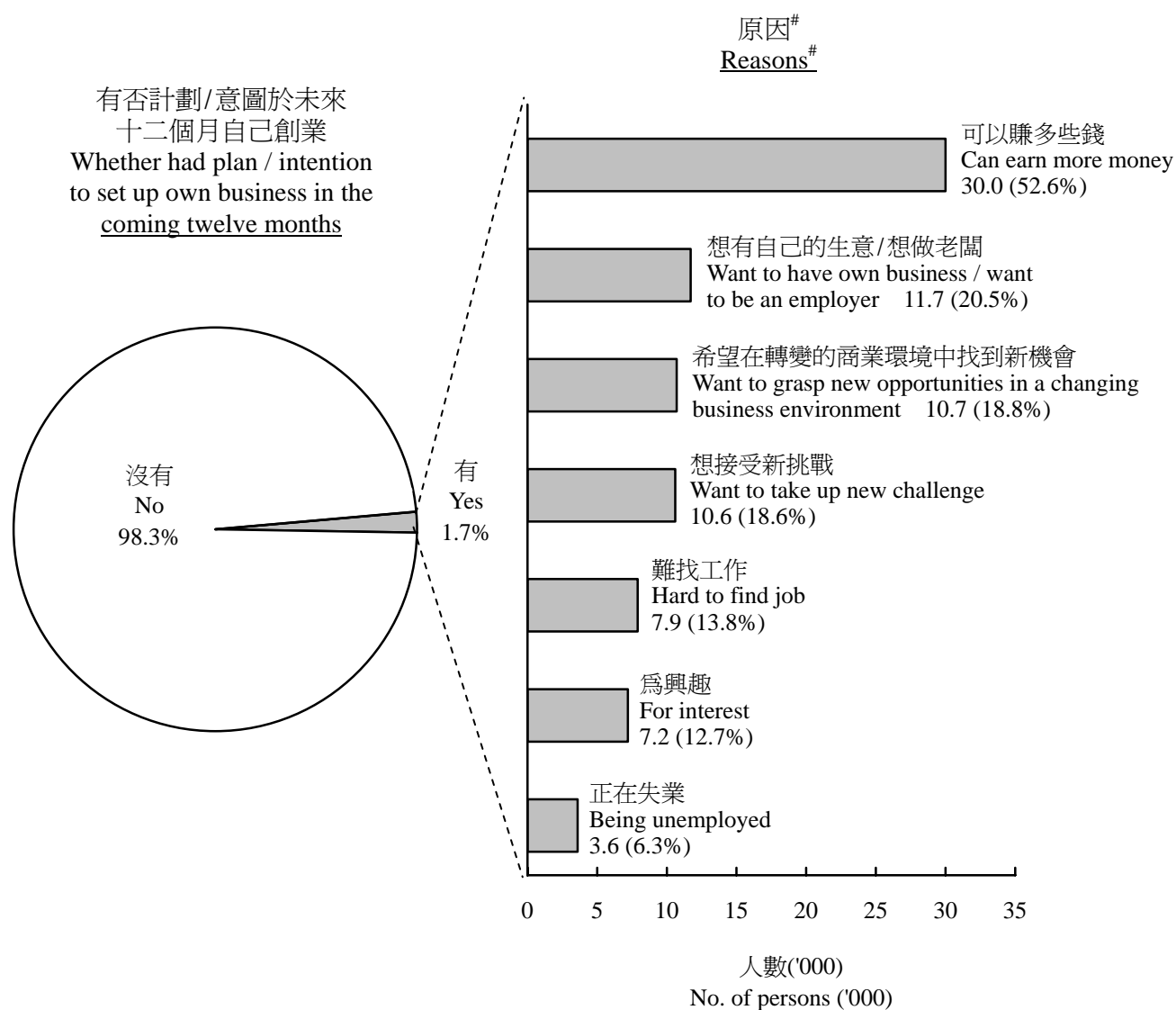
5.14 The most commonly cited problems anticipated by those 57 100 economically active persons in setting up their own business were “insufficient capital” (mentioned by 48.7% of those persons), “keen competition” (42.1%), “poor business” (17.5%) and “inadequate business experience” (14.2%). (Table 5.3g)

*自己創業時需要的協助**Assistance required for setting up own business*

5.15 在該 57 100 名有計劃/意圖自己創業的從事經濟活動人士當中，逾半(52.6%)認為自己創業時需要「市場資訊」。約 22.1%表示需要「有關市場策略的知識」，19.3%需要「有關業務的可行性研究」及 18.9%需要「創業技巧上的培訓」。(表 5.3h)

5.15 Of those 57 100 economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business, over half (52.6%) considered that “market information” would be required for setting up their own business. About 22.1% mentioned “knowledge of marketing strategies”; 19.3%, “feasibility study on the business concerned” and 18.9%, “training in entrepreneurial skills”. (Table 5.3h)

圖5.1 按有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的從事經濟活動人士的百分比分布及其有該計劃/意圖的原因
Chart 5.1 Percentage distribution of economically active persons by whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months and reasons for having such plan / intention



註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months.

表 5.1a 按年齡/性別及有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 5.1a Economically active persons by age / sex and whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業 Whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 29	14.8	1.8	819.6	98.2	834.4	100.0
30 - 39	21.4	2.1	1 015.2	97.9	1 036.6	100.0
40 - 49	15.2	1.6	942.4	98.4	957.6	100.0
≥ 50	5.7	0.9	595.8	99.1	601.5	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	43.5	2.2	1 924.5	97.8	1 968.0	100.0
女 Female	13.6	0.9	1 448.5	99.1	1 462.1	100.0
合計 Overall	57.1	1.7	3 373.0	98.3	3 430.1	100.0

表 5.1b 按教育程度及有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 5.1b Economically active persons by educational attainment and whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months

教育程度 Educational attainment	有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業 Whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	6.3	1.0	599.9	99.0	606.1	100.0
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	35.9	1.7	2 084.6	98.3	2 120.5	100.0
專上教育 Tertiary	14.9	2.1	688.6	97.9	703.5	100.0
合計 Overall	57.1	1.7	3 373.0	98.3	3 430.1	100.0

表 5.1c 按經濟行業及有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 5.1c Economically active persons* by economic sector and whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months

經濟行業 Economic sector	有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業 Whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
製造業 Manufacturing	9.4	2.3	405.5	97.7	414.8	100.0
建造業 Construction	4.1	1.1	367.2	98.9	371.3	100.0
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	19.6	2.2	882.7	97.8	902.3	100.0
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	9.6	2.3	399.2	97.7	408.8	100.0
金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	7.8	1.8	432.7	98.2	440.5	100.0
社區、社會及個人 服務業 Community, social and personal services	5.2	0.6	827.0	99.4	832.2	100.0
其他 Others	0.6	3.5	15.8	96.5	16.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	56.3	1.7	3 330.0	98.3	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Notes : * Excluding unemployed persons without
previous employment.

Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should
be interpreted with caution.

表 5.1d 按職業組別及有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 5.1d Economically active persons* by occupation category and whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months

職業組別 Occupation category	有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業 Whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	27.0	2.6	1 005.0	97.4	1 032.0	100.0
文員 Clerks	6.3	1.0	607.9	99.0	614.2	100.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	7.4	1.5	483.2	98.5	490.7	100.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	5.7	1.8	309.7	98.2	315.4	100.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3.6	1.6	228.5	98.4	232.1	100.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	6.2	0.9	693.3	99.1	699.6	100.0
其他 Others	-	-	2.4	100.0	2.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	56.3	1.7	3 330.0	98.3	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Note : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 5.2 按有否受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響及有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業劃分的就業人士數目
Table 5.2 Employed persons by whether had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001 and whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months

有否受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響 Whether had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001	有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業 Whether had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
有 Yes	19.2	2.4	765.9	97.6	785.1	100.0
沒有 No	29.0	1.3	2 265.8	98.7	2 294.8	100.0
合計 Overall	48.1	1.6	3 031.7	98.4	3 079.8	100.0

表 5.3a 按有計劃/意圖自己創業的原因劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 5.3a Economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months by reason for having plan / intention to set up own business

有計劃/意圖自己創業的原因 [#] Reason for having plan / intention to set up own business [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
可以賺多些錢 Can earn more money	30.0	52.6
想有自己的生意/想做老闆 Want to have own business / want to be an employer	11.7	20.5
希望在轉變的商業環境中找到新機會 Want to grasp new opportunities in a changing business environment	10.7	18.8
想接受新挑戰 Want to take up new challenge	10.6	18.6
難找工作 Hard to find job	7.9	13.8
為興趣 For interest	7.2	12.7
正在失業 Being unemployed	3.6	6.3
合計 Overall	57.1	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 5.3b 按打算自己創業的地點劃分的於未來十二個月有計劃/意圖自己創業的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 5.3b Economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months by intended place of setting up own business

打算自己創業的地點 Intended place of setting up own business	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
香港 Hong Kong	49.7	87.1
內地 The Mainland	7.1	12.5
其他 Others	0.2	0.4
總計 Total	57.1	100.0

註釋： 部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note : Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 5.3c 按期望創辦的生意所屬的經濟行業劃分的於未來十二個月有計劃/意圖自己創業的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 5.3c Economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months by economic sector of the business desired

期望創辦的生意所屬的經濟行業 Economic sector of the business desired	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	36.1	63.3
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	6.1	10.8
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	5.6	9.9
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	3.7	6.4
建造業 Construction	3.3	5.8
製造業 Manufacturing	1.9	3.4
其他 Others	0.3	0.5
總計 Total	57.1	100.0

註釋： 部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note : Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 5.3d 按自己創業所需的資金數額劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 5.3d Economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months by amount of capital required for own business desired

自己創業所需的資金數額(港元) Amount of capital required for own business desired (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 100,000	12.5	22.0
100,000 - < 200,000	15.9	27.8
200,000 - < 500,000	10.1	17.7
500,000 - < 1,000,000	7.2	12.6
≥ 1,000,000	11.4	20.0
總計 Total	57.1	100.0
所需資金數額中位數(港元) Median amount of capital required (HK\$)	200,000	

表 5.3e 按自己創業所需資金的主要來源劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 5.3e Economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months by major source of capital required for own business desired

自己創業所需資金的主要來源 [#] Major source of capital required for own business desired [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
自己的儲蓄 Own savings	36.5	64.0
與朋友合資 Sharing with friends	17.3	30.3
向銀行/財務公司借貸 Borrowing from banks / lending institutions	8.4	14.7
與家人合資 Sharing with family members	8.0	14.0
向政府借貸 Borrowing from the Government	4.5	7.9
向家人/朋友借貸 Borrowing from family members / friends	1.7	2.9
合計 Overall	57.1	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 5.3f 按自己創業所需的員工數目劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 5.3f Economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months by number of employees required for own business desired

自己創業所需的員工數目 Number of employees required for own business desired	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 5	43.0	75.3
5 - 9	5.1	8.9
10 - 19	6.1	10.7
20 - 49	1.0	1.8
≥ 50	1.8	3.2
總計 Total	57.1	100.0

表 5.3g 按預計自己創業時遇到的困難劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 5.3g Economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months by problem anticipated in setting up own business

預計自己創業時遇到的困難 [#] Problem anticipated in setting up own business [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
資金不足 Insufficient capital	27.8	48.7
競爭大 Keen competition	24.0	42.1
業務差 Poor business	10.0	17.5
缺乏做生意經驗 Inadequate business experience	8.1	14.2
缺乏關係/人際網絡 Lack of relationship / personal network	6.9	12.1
辦公室/店舖租金太高 High rental of office / shop	5.7	10.0
請不到合適員工 Cannot recruit suitable staff	5.1	8.9
找不到合適地點作辦公室/店舖 Cannot find suitable location for office / shop	4.7	8.3
不清楚開展業務的手續 Insufficient knowledge of the procedures to set up new business	2.4	4.2
合計 Overall	57.1	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 5.3h 按自己創業時需要的技能及協助類別劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 5.3h Economically active person who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months by type of skills and assistance required for setting up own business

自己創業時需要的技能及協助類別 [#] Type of skills and assistance required for setting up own business [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
市場資訊 Market information	30.0	52.6
有關市場策略的知識 Knowledge of marketing strategies	12.6	22.1
有關業務的可行性研究 Feasibility study on the business concerned	11.0	19.3
創業技巧上的培訓 Training in entrepreneurial skills	10.8	18.9
有關法律制度的意見 Advice on legal system	7.8	13.6
有關僱傭條例的意見 Advice on employment-related ordinance	5.8	10.1
有關會計制度的意見 Advice on accounting system	5.3	9.2
合計 Overall	57.1	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

6 在內地進行與工作有關的業務的情況 Engagement in job-related business activities in the Mainland

曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的人士

6.1 在過去十二個月，估計約有 386 500 名從事經濟活動人士曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務，佔在統計時全香港所有從事經濟活動人士的 11.3%。就是項統計調查而言，與工作有關的業務包括上班、開會、生意上的應酬、巡視業務、參加交易會，以及從事運輸工作而往返香港及內地(例如往返中港兩地的司機)。(表 6.1a)

年齡/性別

6.2 在該 386 500 人中，36.1%年齡介乎三十至三十九歲，而 32.7%年齡介乎四十至四十九歲。他們的年齡中位數為三十九歲。相對而言，所有從事經濟活動人士的年齡中位數為三十八歲。(表 6.1a)

6.3 對比所有從事經濟活動人士的年齡分布，有較多中年人士在過去十二個月內曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務。(表 6.1a)

6.4 按性別分析，約四分之三(75.9%)於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士為男性，24.1%則為女性。對比所有從事經濟活動人士的性別分布，有較多男性於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務。(表 6.1a)

教育程度

6.5 在該 386 500 名從事經濟活動人士中，約半數(50.6%)具中學/預科教育程度。另外 42.6%具專上教育程度及 6.8%具小學及以下教育程度。對比所有從事經濟活動人士，有較多具專上教育程度的從事經濟活動人士於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務。(表 6.1b)

Persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland

6.1 It was estimated that some 386 500 economically active persons had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months, constituting 11.3% of all economically active persons in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration. For the present survey, job-related business activities included engagement in work, attending meetings, engagement in business-related entertainment, inspection of business, attending trade fairs, and travelling between Hong Kong and the Mainland by virtue of jobs related to transportation (e.g. cross-boundary drivers). (Table 6.1a)

Age / sex

6.2 Of those 386 500 persons, 36.1% were aged 30-39 and 32.7% were aged 40-49. Their median age was 39. In comparison, the median age of all economically active persons was 38. (Table 6.1a)

6.3 As compared to the age distribution of all economically active persons, relatively more middle-aged persons had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months. (Table 6.1a)

6.4 Analysed by sex, about three-quarters (75.9%) of those economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months were males while 24.1% were females. As compared to the sex distribution of all economically active persons, relatively more males had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months. (Table 6.1a)

Educational attainment

6.5 About half (50.6%) of those 386 500 economically active persons had secondary / matriculation educational attainment. Another 42.6% had tertiary educational attainment and 6.8% had primary and lower educational attainment. As compared to all economically active persons, relatively more economically active persons with tertiary educational attainment

在內地曾進行的業務類別

6.6 就該 386 500 名於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的人士而言，約 203 300 人(52.6%)是爲了「上班」，而 266 400 人(68.9%)則爲了參與其他業務，其中包括「開會」(佔 386 500 人中的 32.3%)、「生意上的應酬」(28.5%)、「巡視業務」(20.7%)及「參加交易會」(12.1%)。(表 6.1c)

在內地的通常工作地點

6.7 在該 386 500 名曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士中，大部分(87.7%)在廣東省工作，而 12.3%則在廣東省以外地方工作。就廣東省而言，深圳爲最普遍提及的通常工作地點(該 386 500 人中 49.6%提及此地點)，其次爲東莞(19.4%)及廣州(9.0%)。(圖 6.1 及表 6.1d)

是否願意因與工作有關而往內地

6.8 所有於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士被問及若可選擇，他們是否願意因與工作有關而往內地。他們中約 43.4%表示十分願意/頗願意因與工作有關而往內地，而 33.9%則表示十分不願意/頗不願意。約 22.7%表示一般。(表 6.1e)

因與工作有關而在內地時曾否遇到困難

6.9 所有於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士亦被問及他們因與工作有關而在內地時曾否遇到困難。

had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months. (Table 6.1b)

Type of business activities engaged in while in the Mainland

6.6 Among those 386 500 persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months, 203 300 persons (52.6%) were owing to engagement in work while 266 400 persons (68.9%) were owing to engagement in other business activities, including “attending meetings” (32.3% of those 386 500 persons), “engagement in business-related entertainment” (28.5%), “inspection of business” (20.7%) and “attending trade fairs” (12.1%). (Table 6.1c)

Usual place of work in the Mainland

6.7 Among those 386 500 economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland, the majority (87.7%) had worked in the Guangdong Province while 12.3% in places outside the Guangdong Province. Within the Guangdong Province, Shenzhen was most commonly cited as the usual place of work (cited by 49.6% of those 386 500 persons), followed by Dongguan (19.4%) and Guangzhou (9.0%). (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1d)

Willingness to travel to the Mainland for job-related purposes

6.8 All economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months were asked about their willingness to travel to the Mainland for job-related purposes if they could have a choice. Some 43.4% of them indicated that they were very / quite willing to do so while 33.9% indicated that they were very / quite unwilling. Some 22.7% gave an average rating. (Table 6.1e)

Whether had encountered difficulties when in the Mainland for job-related purposes

6.9 All economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months were

在內地進行與工作有關的業務的情況

約 21.6% 表示曾經遇到困難，而 78.4% 則表示沒有。（表 6.1f）

在內地所遇到的困難

6.10 在該 83 700 名在內地時曾經遇到困難的人士中，他們最普遍提及遇到的困難為「缺乏人身安全」（佔曾遇到困難的人士的 32.1%）。其他較普遍提及的困難與下列方面有關：「法律制度」（29.6%）、「以不同方言溝通」（26.4%）、「與家人分隔兩地」（22.1%）、「商貿制度」（21.9%）及「缺乏關係/人際網絡」（19.5%）。（表 6.1f）

資料的局限

6.11 本統計調查所涉及在內地進行與工作有關的業務的香港居民，只包括屬於居港人口的香港居民（有關居港人口的定義，請參閱附錄二）。一些長期不在香港居住或在香港沒有常住居所的香港居民並不包括在內。這是由於是項統計調查並不能向該些人士進行訪問的緣故。

also asked whether they had encountered difficulties when they were in the Mainland for job-related purposes. Some 21.6% said that they had encountered difficulties while 78.4% said that they had not. (Table 6.1f)

Difficulties encountered in the Mainland

6.10 Among those 83 700 persons who had encountered difficulties in the Mainland, the most commonly cited difficulty was “lack of personal security” (cited by 32.1% of persons who had encountered difficulties). Other commonly cited difficulties were related to “legal system” (29.6%), “communication using different dialects” (26.4%), “separation from family members” (22.1%), “trade and commerce system” (21.9%) and “lack of relationship / personal network” (19.5%). (Table 6.1f)

Limitation

6.11 It should be noted that Hong Kong residents engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland as defined in this survey covered only those in the Hong Kong Resident Population (please see [Appendix 2](#) for the definition of Hong Kong Resident Population). Hong Kong residents who did not stay in Hong Kong for a long period of time or did not have a usual home base in Hong Kong were not covered because such persons could not be enumerated in the survey.

圖 6.1 按在內地的通常工作地點劃分的於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士的百分比分布
Chart 6.1 Percentage distribution of economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months by usual place of work in the Mainland

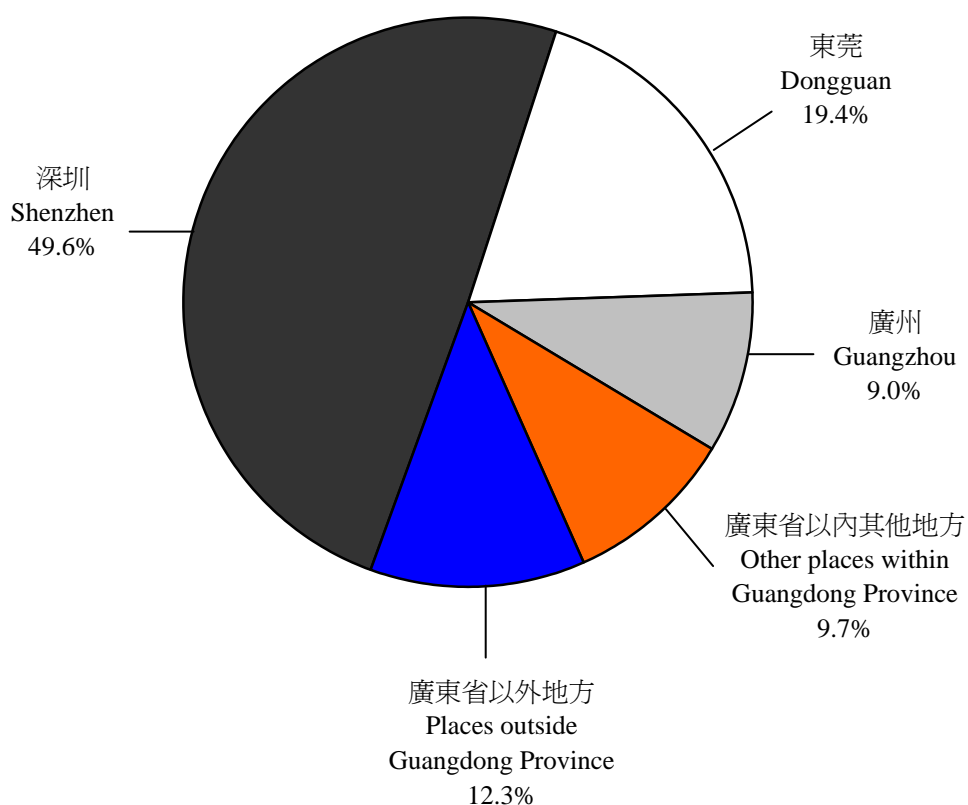


表 6.1a 按年齡/性別劃分的於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 6.1a Economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士 Economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months		所有從事經濟活動人士 All economically active persons
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 29	53.9	13.9	24.3
30 - 39	139.4	36.1	30.2
40 - 49	126.5	32.7	27.9
≥ 50	66.8	17.3	17.5
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		39	38
性別 Sex			
男 Male	293.3	75.9	57.4
女 Female	93.2	24.1	42.6
總計 Total	386.5	100.0	100.0

表 6.1b 按教育程度劃分的於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 6.1b Economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作 有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士 Economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months		所有從事 經濟活動人士 All economically active persons
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	26.3	6.8	17.7
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	195.7	50.6	61.8
專上教育 Tertiary	164.5	42.6	20.5
總計 Total	386.5	100.0	100.0

表 6.1c 按在內地曾進行的業務類別劃分的於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 6.1c Economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months by type of business activities engaged in while in the Mainland

在內地曾進行的業務類別 [#] Type of business activities engaged in while in the Mainland [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
上班 Engagement in work	203.3	52.6
其他業務 Other business activities	266.4	68.9
開會 <i>Attending meetings</i>	124.7	32.3
生意上的應酬 <i>Engagement in business-related entertainment</i>	110.1	28.5
巡視業務 <i>Inspection of business</i>	80.1	20.7
參加交易會 <i>Attending trade fairs</i>	46.7	12.1
從事運輸工作而往返香港及內地(例如 往返中港兩地的司機) <i>Travelling between Hong Kong and the Mainland by virtue of jobs related to transportation (e.g. cross-boundary drivers)</i>	24.2	6.2
合計 Overall	386.5	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 6.1d 按在內地的通常工作地點劃分的於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 6.1d Economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months by usual place of work in the Mainland

在內地的通常工作地點 Usual place of work in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
廣東省 Guangdong Province	339.0	87.7
深圳 Shenzhen	191.6	49.6
東莞 Dongguan	75.0	19.4
廣州 Guangzhou	34.7	9.0
中山 Zhongshan	7.1	1.8
珠海 Zhuhai	7.1	1.8
惠州 Huizhou	5.9	1.5
番禺 Panyu	4.7	1.2
廣東省以內其他地方 Other places in the Guangdong Province	12.9	3.3
廣東省以外地方 Places outside the Guangdong Province	47.5	12.3
總計 Total	386.5	100.0

表 6.1e 按是否願意因與工作有關而往內地劃分的於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 6.1e Economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months by willingness to travel to the Mainland for job-related purposes

是否願意因與工作有關而往內地 Willingness to travel to the Mainland for job-related purposes	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
十分願意 Very willing	21.1	5.5
頗願意 Quite willing	146.4	37.9
一般 Average	87.9	22.7
頗不願意 Quite unwilling	109.2	28.2
十分不願意 Very unwilling	21.9	5.7
總計 Total	386.5	100.0

表 6.1f 按因與工作有關而在內地時曾否遇到困難/在內地所遇到的困難劃分的於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 6.1f Economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months by whether had encountered difficulties when in the Mainland for job-related purposes / difficulties encountered in the Mainland

因與工作有關而在內地時曾否遇到困難/ 在內地所遇到的困難 Whether had encountered difficulties when in the Mainland for job-related purposes / difficulties encountered in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	83.7	21.6
缺乏人身安全 Lack of personal security	26.9	(32.1)
法律制度 Legal system	24.8	(29.6)
以不同方言溝通 Communication using different dialects	22.1	(26.4)
與家人分隔兩地 Separation from family members	18.5	(22.1)
商貿制度 Trade and commerce system	18.3	(21.9)
缺乏關係/人際網絡 Lack of relationship / personal network	16.3	(19.5)
醫療服務 Medical services	11.5	(13.7)
過境安排及交通 Cross-border arrangement and transportation	11.4	(13.7)
同事工作態度 Working attitude of colleagues	10.3	(12.3)
其他 Others	20.0	(23.9)
沒有 No	302.9	78.4
總計 Total	386.5	100.0

註釋： 括號內的數字顯示在所有因與工作有關而在內地時曾遇到困難的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Note : Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had encountered difficulties when they were in the Mainland for job-related purposes.

7 對在內地工作的冀望 Aspiration for working in the Mainland

有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作

Whether had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months

7.1 在統計時的 3 367 600 名從事經濟活動人士(不包括該些在統計時其通常工作地點已是內地的從事經濟活動人士)當中,約 38 100 人(即 1.1%)有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要其長駐內地的工作。(圖 7.1 及表 7.1a)

7.1 Of the 3 367 600 economically active persons at the time of enumeration (excluding those whose usual place of work was already in the Mainland at the time of enumeration), some 38 100 persons (or 1.1%) had plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months. (Chart 7.1 and Table 7.1a)

年齡/性別

Age / sex

7.2 按年齡分析,1.4% 的十五至二十九歲從事經濟活動人士和 1.2% 的四十至四十九歲從事經濟活動人士有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要其長駐內地的工作。三十至三十九歲和五十歲及以上人士的相應百分比比較低,均為 0.9%。(表 7.1a)

7.2 Analysed by age, 1.4% of those economically active persons aged 15-29 and 1.2% of those aged 40-49 had plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months. The corresponding figures for those aged 30-39 and 50 and over were lower, both at 0.9%. (Table 7.1a)

7.3 按性別分析,男性似乎有較大傾向於未來十二個月找一份可能需要其長駐內地的工作。約 1.3% 從事經濟活動的男性有該計劃/意圖,女性則有 0.9%。(表 7.1a)

7.3 Analysed by sex, males appeared to have greater inclination of finding a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months. Some 1.3% of the male economically active persons had such plan / intention, as against 0.9% for their female counterpart. (Table 7.1a)

教育程度

Educational attainment

7.4 具專上教育程度的從事經濟活動人士中,有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要其長駐內地的工作的比例最高,達 2.3%。具小學及以下教育程度的人士與具中學/預科教育程度的人士的相應百分比分別為 0.9% 及 0.8%。(表 7.1b)

7.4 Economically active persons with tertiary education had the highest proportion having plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months, at 2.3%. The corresponding percentages for those with primary and lower educational attainment and secondary / matriculation educational attainment were 0.9% and 0.8% respectively. (Table 7.1b)

經濟行業

Economic sector

7.5 按經濟行業分析,從事金融、保險、

7.5 Analysed by economic sector, those

地產及商用服務業的人士中，有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要其長駐內地的工作的比例最高(2.0%)。其次是從事製造業(1.8%)和建造業(1.2%)的人士。(表 7.1c)

職業組別

7.6 按職業組別分析，2.3%的專業人員與輔助專業人員有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要其長駐內地的工作，該比例為所有職業組別中最高。其次是經理及行政級人員(1.8%)。(表 7.1d)

有計劃/意圖找一份可能需要其長駐內地工作的人士

有該計劃/意圖的原因

7.7 在該 38 100 名有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要其長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士當中，他們普遍提及有該計劃/意圖的原因為「在內地工作發展機會較大」(該些人士中 63.9%提及此原因)。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「在內地較易找到工作」(26.0%)、「在香港正失業」(13.9%)及「內地生活水平較低」(13.0%)。(圖 7.1 及表 7.2a)

在過去六個月有否採取任何行動找尋一份可能需要其長駐內地的工作/找尋該份工作所採取的行動

7.8 就該 38 100 名有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找尋一份可能需要其長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士而言，約 14 800 人(即 38.9%)

persons who worked in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector had the highest proportion having plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months (2.0%). This was followed by persons in the manufacturing sector (1.8%) and the construction sector (1.2%). (Table 7.1c)

Occupation category

7.6 Analysed by occupation category, 2.3% of professionals and associate professionals had plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months. Such proportion was the highest among all occupation categories. This was followed by managers and administrators (1.8%). (Table 7.1d)

Persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time

Reason for having such plan / intention

7.7 For those 38 100 economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months, the most commonly cited reason for having such plan / intention was “better prospect of career development in the Mainland” (cited by 63.9% of such persons). Other commonly cited reasons were “easier to seek jobs in the Mainland” (26.0%), “being unemployed in Hong Kong” (13.9%) and “lower cost of living in the Mainland” (13.0%). (Chart 7.1 and Table 7.2a)

Whether had taken any action to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the past six months / action taken to find such job

7.8 Of those 38 100 economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the

在過去六個月有採取行動找尋該類工作。在有採取行動的人士當中，約三分之一(32.7%)曾上網找尋職位空缺資料。另外 26.2%曾找親戚/朋友介紹及 23.2%曾刊登/回應廣告。(表 7.2b)

Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months, some 14 800 persons (or 38.9%) had already taken action to look for such job in the past six months. Among those who had taken action, about one-third (32.7%) had searched information on job vacancies through the Internet. Another 26.2% had sought assistance from relatives / friends and 23.2% had placed / answered advertisement. (Table 7.2b)

期望在內地從事的經濟行業

Desired economic sector to work in when in the Mainland

7.9 在該 38 100 名從事經濟活動人士中，約 42.5%表示沒有特別期望從事某一個特定經濟行業。另外 17.4%表示期望從事製造業，而 16.2%則期望從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業。(表 7.2c)

7.9 Of those 38 100 economically active persons, some 42.5% had no particular preference for which specific economic sector to work in. Another 17.4% intended to work in the manufacturing sector and 16.2%, the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector. (Table 7.2c)

期望在內地從事的職業組別

Desired occupation category to work in when in the Mainland

7.10 在該 38 100 人中，約半數(49.2%)沒有特別期望在某一個特定職業組別工作。另一方面，約 15.5%期望任職專業人員與輔助專業人員，而 12.6%則期望任職經理及行政級人員。(表 7.2d)

7.10 About half (49.2%) of those 38 100 persons had no particular preference for working in any specific occupation category. On the other hand, some 15.5% intended to work as professionals and associate professionals and 12.6%, as managers and administrators. (Table 7.2d)

打算在內地工作的地點

Intended place of work in the Mainland

7.11 在該 38 100 人中，大部分(70.8%)打算在廣東省內工作，主要地點為深圳(48.7%)、廣州(11.7%)及東莞(7.7%)。另外 29.2%打算在廣東省以外地方工作，包括上海(21.2%)及北京(5.8%)。(表 7.2e)

7.11 The majority (70.8%) of those 38 100 persons intended to work in the Guangdong Province, particularly in Shenzhen (48.7%), Guangzhou (11.7%) and Dongguan (7.7%). Another 29.2% intended to work in places outside the Guangdong Province, including Shanghai (21.2%) and Beijing (5.8%). (Table 7.2e)

預期在內地工作的每月薪金

Expected monthly salary for working in the Mainland

7.12 至於該 38 100 人預期在內地工作的每月薪金，約 23.8%預期每月薪金少於\$10,000；45.5%，\$10,000-\$19,999；18.4%，\$20,000-\$29,999；和 12.3%，\$30,000 及以上。他們預期在內地工作的每月薪金中位數為\$10,800。(表 7.2f)

7.12 Regarding the expected monthly salary for working in the Mainland, some 23.8% of those 38 100 persons expected the monthly salary to be less than \$10,000; 45.5%, \$10,000-\$19,999; 18.4%, \$20,000-\$29,999; and 12.3%, \$30,000 and over. Their median expected monthly salary for working in the Mainland was \$10,800. (Table 7.2f)

預期在內地工作所需的技能類別

Perceived type of skills required for working in the Mainland

7.13 該 38 100 人最普遍預期在內地工作所需的技能為「普通話」(40.1%)。其次為「特定工作技能」(17.7%)、「入職的基本學歷要求」(13.9%)及「電腦技能」(13.5%)。(表 7.2g)

7.13 For those 38 100 persons, the most commonly perceived type of skills that would be required for working in the Mainland was “Putonghua” (40.1%), followed by “job-specific skills” (17.7%), “basic academic qualification required for entry” (13.9%) and “computer skills” (13.5%). (Table 7.2g)

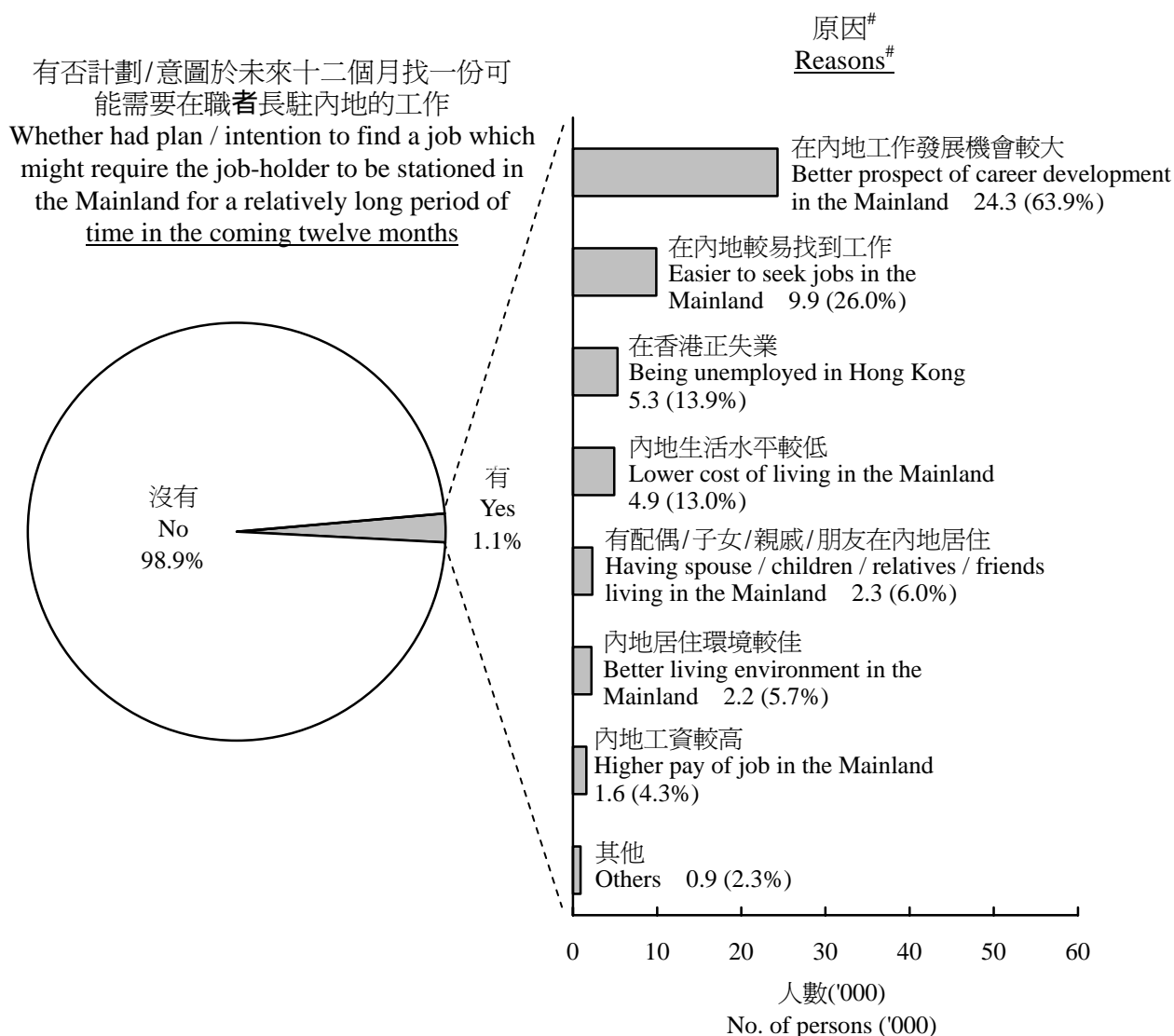
預期有否需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程

Perception on whether skill upgrading and training / retraining would be required

7.14 在該 38 100 名有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要其長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士中，約 16 400 人(即 43.2%)預期有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以便在內地工作。在該 16 400 名人士中，39.8%認為需要有關普通話的培訓；16.0%，電腦技能的培訓；11.9%，有關中國的知識的培訓；及 10.2%，特定工作技能的培訓。(表 7.2h)

7.14 Of those 38 100 economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months, some 16 400 persons (or 43.2%) perceived that skill upgrading and training / retraining would be required for them to work in the Mainland. Among those 16 400 persons, some 39.8% thought that training related to Putonghua would be required; 16.0%, computer skills; 11.9%, China-related knowledge; and 10.2%, job-specific skills. (Table 7.2h)

圖7.1 按有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作劃分的從事經濟活動人士*的百分比分布及其有該計劃/意圖的原因
Chart 7.1 Percentage distribution of economically active persons* by whether had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months and reasons for having such plan / intention



註釋： * 不包括該些在統計時其通常工作地點已是內地的從事經濟活動人士。

可選擇多項答案。

括號內的數字顯示在所有有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士(不包括該些在統計時其通常工作地點已是內地的從事經濟活動人士)中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * Excluding those economically active persons whose usual place of work was already in the Mainland at the time of enumeration.

Multiple answers were allowed.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons (excluding those whose usual place of work was already in the Mainland at the time of enumeration) who had plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months.

表 7.1a 按年齡/性別及有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 7.1a Economically active persons* by age / sex and whether had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份 可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作 Whether had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 29	11.8	1.4	822.3	98.6	834.1	100.0
30 - 39	9.3	0.9	1 009.0	99.1	1 018.3	100.0
40 - 49	11.6	1.2	919.5	98.8	931.1	100.0
≥ 50	5.3	0.9	578.8	99.1	584.1	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	25.2	1.3	1 886.6	98.7	1 911.8	100.0
女 Female	12.8	0.9	1 443.0	99.1	1 455.8	100.0
合計* Overall *	38.1	1.1	3 329.6	98.9	3 367.6	100.0

註釋： * 不包括該些在統計時其通常工作地點已是內地的從事經濟活動人士。

Note: * Excluding those economically active persons whose usual place of work was already in the Mainland at the time of enumeration.

表 7.1b 按教育程度及有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 7.1b Economically active persons* by educational attainment and whether had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months

	有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份 可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作 Whether had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
教育程度 Educational attainment						
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	5.1	0.9	592.1	99.1	597.2	100.0
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	17.4	0.8	2 069.9	99.2	2 087.3	100.0
專上教育 Tertiary	15.6	2.3	667.7	97.7	683.2	100.0
合計* Overall*	38.1	1.1	3 329.6	98.9	3 367.6	100.0

註釋： * 不包括該些在統計時其通常工作地點已是內地的從事經濟活動人士。

Note : * Excluding those economically active persons whose usual place of work was already in the Mainland at the time of enumeration.

表 7.1c 按經濟行業及有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 7.1c Economically active persons* by economic sector and whether had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months

經濟行業 Economic sector	有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份 可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作 Whether had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
製造業 Manufacturing	6.7	1.8	378.4	98.2	385.1	100.0
建造業 Construction	4.4	1.2	361.5	98.8	365.9	100.0
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	8.0	0.9	885.4	99.1	893.3	100.0
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	2.7	0.7	398.2	99.3	400.9	100.0
金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	8.9	2.0	424.7	98.0	433.6	100.0
社區、社會及個人 服務業 Community, social and personal services	6.3	0.8	822.8	99.2	829.1	100.0
其他 Others	-	-	15.9	100.0	15.9	100.0
合計* Overall*	37.0	1.1	3 286.8	98.9	3 323.8	100.0

註釋： *不包括該些在統計時其通常工作地點已是內地的從事經濟活動人士及以前無工作的失業人士。

Note: * Excluding those economically active persons whose usual place of work was already in the Mainland at the time of enumeration and unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 7.1d 按職業組別及有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 7.1d Economically active persons* by occupation category and whether had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months

職業組別 Occupation category	有否計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份 可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作 Whether had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	6.8	1.8	366.7	98.2	373.4	100.0
專業人員與輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	13.9	2.3	596.7	97.7	610.6	100.0
文員 Clerks	4.3	0.7	606.9	99.3	611.2	100.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	2.4	0.5	487.3	99.5	489.6	100.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2.7	0.9	309.3	99.1	312.0	100.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.4	0.6	225.3	99.4	226.6	100.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	5.6	0.8	692.4	99.2	698.0	100.0
其他 Others	-	-	2.4	100.0	2.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	37.0	1.1	3 286.8	98.9	3 323.8	100.0

註釋： *不包括該些在統計時其通常工作地點已是內地的從事經濟活動人士及以前無工作的失業人士。

Note: * Excluding those economically active persons whose usual place of work was already in the Mainland at the time of enumeration and unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 7.2a 按有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的原因劃分的有該計劃/意圖的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 7.2a Economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months by reason for having such plan / intention

有計劃/意圖找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的原因 [#] Reason for having plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
在內地工作發展機會較大 Better prospect of career development in the Mainland	24.3	63.9
在內地較易找到工作 Easier to seek jobs in the Mainland	9.9	26.0
在香港正失業 Being unemployed in Hong Kong	5.3	13.9
內地生活水平較低 Lower cost of living in the Mainland	4.9	13.0
有配偶/子女/親戚/朋友在內地居住 Having spouse / children / relatives / friends living in the Mainland	2.3	6.0
內地居住環境較佳 Better living environment in the Mainland	2.2	5.7
內地工資較高 Higher pay of job in the Mainland	1.6	4.3
其他 Others	0.9	2.3
合計 Overall	38.1	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 7.2b 按在過去六個月有否採取任何行動找尋一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作/找尋該份工作所採取的行動劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 7.2b Economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months by whether had taken any action to find such job in the past six months / action taken to find such job

在過去六個月有否採取任何行動找尋一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作/找尋該份工作所採取的行動 Whether had taken any action in the past six months to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time / action taken to find such job	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	14.8	38.9
上網找尋職位空缺資料 <i>Searched information on job vacancies through the Internet</i>	4.8	(32.7)
找親戚/朋友介紹 <i>Sought assistance from relatives / friends</i>	3.9	(26.2)
刊登/回應廣告 <i>Placed / answered advertisement</i>	3.4	(23.2)
到職業展覽會找工作 <i>Attended career exhibitions</i>	1.4	(9.2)
其他 <i>Others</i>	1.3	(8.6)
沒有 No	23.2	61.1
總計 Total	38.1	100.0

註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有於過去六個月有採取行動找尋一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had taken action in the past six months to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time.

表 7.2c 按期望在內地從事的經濟行業劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 7.2c Economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months by desired economic sector to work in when in the Mainland

期望在內地從事的經濟行業 Desired economic sector to work in when in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	6.6	17.4
金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	6.1	16.2
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	3.5	9.3
建造業 Construction	2.9	7.5
社區、社會及個人 服務業 Community, social and personal services	1.6	4.3
其他 Others	1.1	2.8
任何經濟行業 Any economic sector	16.2	42.5
總計 Total	38.1	100.0

表 7.2d 按期望在內地從事的職業組別劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 7.2d Economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months by desired occupation category to work in when in the Mainland

期望在內地從事的職業組別 Desired occupation category to work in when in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
專業人員與輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	5.9	15.5
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	4.8	12.6
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2.4	6.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	2.4	6.2
文員 Clerks	2.1	5.4
服務工作及商店銷售人員、機台 及機器操作員及裝配員 Service workers and shop sales workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.9	4.9
任何職業組別 Any occupation category	18.7	49.2
總計 Total	38.1	100.0

表 7.2e 按打算在內地工作的地點劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士數目
 Table 7.2e Economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months by intended place of work in the Mainland

打算在內地工作的地點 Intended place of work in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
廣東省 Guangdong Province	26.9	70.8
深圳 Shenzhen	18.5	48.7
廣州 Guangzhou	4.4	11.7
東莞 Dongguan	2.9	7.7
廣東省以內其他地方 Other places in the Guangdong Province	1.0	2.6
廣東省以外地方 Places outside the Guangdong Province	11.1	29.2
上海 Shanghai	8.1	21.2
北京 Beijing	2.2	5.8
其他 Others	0.9	2.2
總計 Total	38.1	100.0

註釋： 部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Note : Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 7.2f 按預期在內地工作的每月薪金劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 7.2f Economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months by expected monthly salary for working in the Mainland

預期在內地工作的每月薪金* (港元) Expected monthly salary for working in the Mainland* (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 5,000	3.4	8.9
5,000 - 9,999	5.7	14.9
10,000 - 19,999	17.3	45.5
20,000 - 29,999	7.0	18.4
≥ 30,000	4.7	12.3
總計 Total	38.1	100.0
預期每月薪金中位數 (港元) Median expected monthly salary (HK\$)	10,800	

註釋： * 包括房屋津貼、交通津貼及其他現金津貼等。

Note : * Including housing allowance, travelling allowance and other cash allowance.

表 7.2g 按預期在內地工作所需的技能類別劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 7.2g Economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months by perceived type of skills required for working in the Mainland

預期在內地工作所需的技能類別 Perceived type of skills required for working in the Mainland	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
普通話 Putonghua	15.2	40.1
特定工作技能 Job-specific skills	6.7	17.7
入職的基本學歷要求 Basic academic qualification required for entry	5.3	13.9
電腦技能 Computer skills	5.1	13.5
有關中國的知識 China-related knowledge	2.4	6.3
管理技能 Management skills	1.4	3.7
工作間的人際及個人才能 Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills required for workplace	1.3	3.5
其他 Others	0.6	1.5
總計 Total	38.1	100.0

註釋： 部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Note : Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 7.2h 按預期有否需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程/需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程的類別劃分的有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 7.2h Economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months by perception on whether skill upgrading and training / retraining would be required / type of skill upgrading and training / retraining required

預期有否需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程/需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程的類別 Perception on whether skill upgrading and training / retraining would be required / type of skill upgrading and training / retraining required	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
需要 Required	16.4	43.2
普通話 Putonghua	6.5	(39.8)
電腦技能 Computer skills	2.6	(16.0)
有關中國的知識 China-related knowledge	1.9	(11.9)
特定工作技能 Job-specific skills	1.7	(10.2)
入職的基本學歷要求 Basic academic qualification required for entry	1.1	(6.9)
管理技能 Management skills	1.1	(6.8)
其他 Others	1.4	(8.5)
不需要 Not required	21.6	56.8
總計 Total	38.1	100.0

註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作及預期有需要提升技能及參加培訓/再培訓課程以便在內地工作的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require them to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months and perceived that skill upgrading and training / retraining would be required for working in the Mainland.

8 曾參加的培訓/再培訓課程 Training / retraining courses attended

曾否於過去十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程

8.1 在統計時的 3 430 100 名從事經濟活動人士當中，499 200 人(即 14.6%)於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排及/或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。(圖 8.1 及表 8.1)

曾否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程

8.2 至於由僱主安排參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程，3 430 100 名從事經濟活動人士中，有 338 900 人(即 9.9%)於過去十二個月曾參加該類培訓/再培訓課程。(圖 8.1 及表 8.2a)

年齡/性別

8.3 有較大比例的中年人士曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。從事經濟活動的三十至三十九歲及四十至四十九歲人士當中，分別有 11.8% 及 10.7% 在過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。十五至二十九歲和五十歲及以上的從事經濟活動人士的相應百分比，分別為 9.4% 和 5.9%。(表 8.2a)

8.4 按性別分析，有較多男性曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。約 10.1% 從事經濟活動的男性於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程，而女性則為 9.5%。(表 8.2a)

教育程度

8.5 按教育程度分析，具小學及以下教育程度的從事經濟活動人士當中，約 3.0% 在過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。具中學/預科教育程度(9.0%)和專上教育程度(18.5%)的人士的百分比比較高。(表

Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses in the past twelve months

8.1 Of the 3 430 100 economically active persons at the time of enumeration, 499 200 persons (or 14.6%) had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on their own initiative in the past twelve months. (Chart 8.1 and Table 8.1)

Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers

8.2 Regarding job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers, 338 900 persons (or 9.9% of the 3 430 100 economically active persons) had attended such training / retraining courses in the past twelve months. (Chart 8.1 and Table 8.2a)

Age / sex

8.3 A higher proportion of middle-aged persons had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers. Of those economically active persons aged 30-39 and 40-49, 11.8% and 10.7% respectively had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months. The corresponding percentages for those economically active persons aged 15-29 and 50 and over were 9.4% and 5.9% respectively. (Table 8.2a)

8.4 Analysed by sex, relatively more males had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers. Some 10.1% of the male economically active persons had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months, as against 9.5% for their female counterpart. (Table 8.2a)

Educational attainment

8.5 Analysed by educational attainment, about 3.0% of economically active persons with primary and lower educational attainment had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months. Higher percentages were recorded for those with

8.2b)

secondary / matriculation educational attainment (9.0%) and tertiary educational attainment (18.5%). (Table 8.2b)

*經濟行業**Economic sector*

8.6 在各經濟行業當中，金融、保險、地產及商用服務業和社區、社會及個人服務業內，於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士所佔的百分比較高(分別是 18.1%和 15.6%)。 (表 8.2c)

8.6 Among various economic sectors, the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector and community, social and personal services sector had higher proportions of persons (18.1% and 15.6%) having attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months. (Table 8.2c)

*職業組別**Occupation category*

8.7 約 16.4%的經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程，該比例較其他職業組別為高(個別職業組別人士的相應百分比介乎 3.0%與 10.9%)。 (表 8.2d)

8.7 Some 16.4% of managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months. This proportion was much higher than that of other occupation categories (with the respective percentages ranging from 3.0% to 10.9%). (Table 8.2d)

*對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見**Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged*

8.8 該些預期所從事經濟行業在未來數年有快速發展的就業人士當中，約 33.7%於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。而預期所從事經濟行業有「穩步發展」的就業人士的相應百分比為 15.3%，預期所從事經濟行業將「緩慢發展」、「沒有發展」或「萎縮」的就業人士的相應百分比約為 6%至 9%。 (表 8.3a)

8.8 Of those employed persons who perceived that the economic sector in which they were engaged would have fast growth in the next few years, some 33.7% had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months. The corresponding percentages were 15.3% for those who perceived “moderate growth”, and around 6%-9% for those who perceived “slow growth”, “no growth” or “contraction”. (Table 8.3a)

*對所從事職業組別的前景的意見**Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged*

8.9 同樣地，預期所從事職業組別在未來數年的前景非常好的就業人士當中，約 26.7%於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。至於該些對所從事職業組別的前景較有保留的就業人士，其相應的百分比較低。 (表 8.3b)

8.9 Similarly, of those employed persons who perceived that the occupation category in which they were engaged would have very good prospect in the next few years, some 26.7% had attended training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months. For those who were less optimistic about the prospect of the occupation category in which they were engaged, lower percentages were recorded. (Table 8.3b)

於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士

Persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months

參加有關課程的動機

Incentive for attending the courses

8.10 在 338 900 名於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士當中，約 45.7% 是因為僱主/上司指派而參加有關課程，約 37.6% 希望藉此令自己可應付現時的工作要求及 31.9% 希望藉此增強競爭力或提升自己的工作能力。約 26.2% 表示曾參加課程是為令自己可以應付現職的未來工作要求。（表 8.4a）

8.10 Of the 338 900 economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months, some 45.7% did so as directed by their employers or supervisors. Some 37.6% wanted to meet the current job requirement and 31.9%, to increase their competitiveness or upgrade themselves. About 26.2% reported that they attended the courses in order to meet future job requirement of existing employment. (Table 8.4a)

曾參加的課程類別

Type of courses attended

8.11 該 338 900 人曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程當中，有關管理技能的課程最受歡迎，曾參加該類課程的人士約佔 28.4%。其次是有關資訊科技技能(25.3%)和語文技能(15.9%)的課程。其他普遍提及的課程包括有關特定工作技能(13.9%)和工作間的人際及個人才能(13.8%)的課程。（圖 8.2 及表 8.4b）

8.11 The most popular type of job-related training / retraining courses attended by those 338 900 persons was related to management skills, having been attended by 28.4% of those persons. This was followed by courses related to IT skills (25.3%) and language skills (15.9%). Other commonly cited types of courses were related to job-specific skills (13.9%) and interpersonal and intrapersonal skills required for workplace (13.8%). (Chart 8.2 and Table 8.4b)

最近一次曾參加的課程的總期間

Total duration of the last attended course

8.12 該 338 900 人亦被問及有關最近一次曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的資料，包括該課程上課的總期間、上課時間及舉辦機構。他們當中，36.6%表示在過去十二個月最近一次曾參加的由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程為期少於十小時，而 32.7%表示有關課程上課十至二十九小時。整體而言，最近一次曾參加的課程的總期間中位數為十六小時。（表 8.4c）

8.12 Information on the last attended job-related training / retraining course arranged by employers in the past twelve months was also collected from those 338 900 persons, including the total duration of the course, course attending time and organizer of the course. For 36.6% of those persons, their last attended job-related training / retraining course arranged by employers in the past twelve months lasted less than 10 hours, while for 32.7%, 10-29 hours. Overall speaking, the median value of total duration of their last attended course was 16 hours. (Table 8.4c)

最近一次曾參加的課程的上課時間

Course attending time of the last attended course

8.13 至於在過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的 338 900 名人士中，約 64.0%最近一次曾參加的課程只是

8.13 Regarding their last attended job-related training / retraining course arranged by employers in the past twelve months, some 64.0% of those

在辦公時間內上課。另外 29.8%只是在非辦公時間內上課。(表 8.4d)

最近一次曾參加的課程的舉辦機構

8.14 在該 338 900 名人士當中，大部分 (69.3%)最近一次曾參加的課程是由僱主舉辦。另外 12.2% 在過去十二個月最近一次曾參加由僱主安排的課程是由私人機構舉辦，而 8.3%則是參加由教育機構舉辦的課程。(表 8.4e)

曾否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程

8.15 在 3 430 100 名從事經濟活動人士當中，242 200 人(即 7.1%)於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。(圖 8.1 及表 8.5a)

年齡/性別

8.16 相對而言，年輕人士中有較大比例曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。從事經濟活動的十五至二十九歲人士當中，約 8.7%於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。這百分比隨着從事經濟活動人士的年齡增加而下降，三十至三十九歲人士當中相應的百分比為 8.2%，四十至四十九歲人士的為 7.1%，而五十歲及以上人士的為 2.7%。(表 8.5a)

8.17 按性別分析，相對有較多女性曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。約 8.6%從事經濟活動的女性於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程，而男性則有 5.9%。(表 8.5a)

教育程度

8.18 按教育程度分析，教育程度較高的人士中有較大比例於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。具專上教育程度

338 900 persons attended the course during office hours only. Another 29.8% attended the course only after office hours. (Table 8.4d)

Organizer of the last attended course

8.14 The majority (69.3%) of those 338 900 persons had their last attended course organized by their own employers. Another 12.2% had attended course run by private institutions and 8.3%, academic institutions in regard to their last attended course arranged by employers in the past twelve months. (Table 8.4e)

Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative

8.15 Of the 3 430 100 economically active persons, 242 200 persons (or 7.1%) had attended job-related training / retraining courses on their own initiative in the past twelve months. (Chart 8.1 and Table 8.5a)

Age / sex

8.16 Relatively speaking, a larger proportion of younger persons had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative. Some 8.7% of economically active persons aged 15-29 had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months. This percentage decreased with age of the economically active persons, being 8.2% for those aged 30-39, 7.1% for those aged 40-49 and 2.7% for those aged 50 and over. (Table 8.5a)

8.17 Analysed by sex, relatively more females had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative. Some 8.6% of the female economically active persons had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months, as against 5.9% for their male counterpart. (Table 8.5a)

Educational attainment

8.18 Analysed by educational attainment, a higher proportion of persons with higher educational attainment had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in

的人士的有關百分比為 15.3%，具中學/預科教育程度人士的百分比為 5.7%，而具小學及以下教育程度人士的百分比則為 2.1%。（表 8.5b）

the past twelve months. The respective percentages were 15.3% for those with tertiary educational attainment, 5.7% for those with secondary / matriculation educational attainment and 2.1% for those with primary and lower educational attainment. (Table 8.5b)

婚姻狀況

Marital status

8.19 相對而言，從未結婚的從事經濟活動人士中有較大比例於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程，他們當中約 9.0% 曾這樣做。而已婚和離婚/分居/喪偶的從事經濟活動人士中，則分別有 6.0% 和 6.2% 曾這樣做。（表 8.5c）

8.19 Relatively speaking, a larger proportion of never married economically active persons had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months. Some 9.0% of them had done so, as against 6.0% and 6.2% for those currently married and divorced / separated / widowed economically active persons respectively. (Table 8.5c)

經濟行業

Economic sector

8.20 按經濟行業分析，從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的人士當中，12.6% 於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程，該比例為各經濟行業的人士中最高。其次是社區、社會及個人服務業(9.8%)。（表 8.5d）

8.20 Analysed by economic sector, 12.6% of persons in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months. Such proportion was the highest among persons in different economic sectors. This was followed by the community, social and personal services sector (9.8%). (Table 8.5d)

職業組別

Occupation category

8.21 在各職業組別當中，經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員中有最高的比例(12.3%)於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程，其次是文員(9.9%)。（表 8.5e）

8.21 Among all occupation categories, managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals had the highest proportion (12.3%) of persons having attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months. This was followed by clerks (9.9%). (Table 8.5e)

有否計劃轉換經濟行業

Whether had plan to move to another economic sector

8.22 於未來十二個月有計劃轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士當中，9.5% 於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。相比之下，於未來十二個月沒有計劃轉換經濟行業的人士當中，約 7.0% 於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。（表 8.5f）

8.22 Of the economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months, 9.5% had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months. In comparison, some 7.0% of those who did not have plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months. (Table 8.5f)

對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見

8.23 該些預期所從事經濟行業在未來數年有快速發展的就業人士當中，有較高百分比(16.8%)在過去十二個月曾主動報讀培訓/再培訓課程。預期所從事經濟行業「沒有發展」和「萎縮」的就業人士的相應百分比比較低，分別為 3.8% 及 6.4%。(表 8.6a)

Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged

8.23 Of those employed persons who perceived that the economic sector in which they were engaged would have fast growth in the next few years, a relatively higher percentage (16.8%) had attended training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months. The corresponding percentages were much lower for those who perceived that the economic sector in which they were engaged would have “no growth” (3.8%) and “contraction” (6.4%). (Table 8.6a)

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見

8.24 同樣地，預期所從事職業組別在未來數年的前景非常好的就業人士當中，相對有較大比例(15.1%)於過去十二個月曾主動報讀培訓/再培訓課程。預期所從事職業組別的前景「一般」(7.1%)、「差」(4.8%)和「非常差」(4.7%)的就業人士的相應百分比比較低。(表 8.6b)

Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged

8.24 Similarly, for employed persons who perceived that the occupation category in which they were engaged would have very good prospect in the next few years, a relatively higher proportion (15.1%) of them had attended training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months. The corresponding percentages were much lower for those who perceived that the prospect of the occupation category in which they were engaged would be “average” (7.1%), “poor” (4.8%) and “very poor” (4.7%). (Table 8.6b)

於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士**Persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months***參加有關課程的動機*

8.25 在 242 200 名於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士當中，約 55.6% 是希望增強競爭力/提升自己的工作能力。其他普遍提及的動機是「令自己可應付現時的工作要求」(35.4%)、「令自己可應付現職的未來工作要求」(28.0%)、「令自己可應付將來的工作要求」(17.8%)和「改善工作表現」(14.1%)。(表 8.7a)

Incentive for attending the courses

8.25 Of the 242 200 economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months, some 55.6% had done so because they wanted to increase their competitiveness or upgrade themselves. Other commonly cited reasons were “to meet current job requirement” (35.4%), “to meet future job requirement of existing employment” (28.0%), “to meet job requirement of future employment” (17.8%), and “to improve work performance” (14.1%). (Table 8.7a)

*曾參加的課程類別**Type of courses attended*

8.26 在該 242 200 人當中，約 27.5%於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與資訊科技技能有關的培訓/再培訓課程。約 23.2%曾參加與管理技能有關的課程、20.8%曾參加與語文技能有關的課程及 13.5%曾參加與特定工作技能有關的課程。(圖 8.3 及表 8.7b)

8.26 Some 27.5% of those 242 200 persons had attended training / retraining courses related to IT skills on own initiative in the past twelve months. About 23.2% had attended courses on management skills, 20.8% on language skills and 13.5% on job-specific skills. (Chart 8.3 and Table 8.7b)

*最近一次曾參加的課程的總期間**Total duration of the last attended course*

8.27 該 242 200 人亦被問及於過去十二個月最近一次曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的資料，包括該課程上課的總期間、舉辦機構、學費及僱主提供學費資助的情況。他們當中，25.8%於過去十二個月最近一次曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程為期十至二十九小時，22.7%最近一次曾參加的課程為期三十至四十九小時。整體而言，他們最近一次曾參加的課程的總期間中位數為三十六小時。(表 8.7c)

8.27 Information on the last job-related training / retraining course attended on own initiative in the past twelve months was also collected from those 242 200 persons, including the total duration of the course, organizer, tuition fee and pattern of reimbursement of tuition fee from their employers. For 25.8% of those persons, their last job-related training / retraining course attended on own initiative in the past twelve months lasted 10-29 hours, while for 22.7%, 30-49 hours. Overall speaking, the median value of total duration of their last attended course was 36 hours. (Table 8.7c)

*最近一次曾參加的課程的舉辦機構**Organizer of the last attended course*

8.28 在該 242 200 人當中，約三分之一(35.3%)於過去十二個月最近一次曾主動報讀的課程是由教育機構舉辦。另外三分之一(32.9%)曾主動報讀由私人機構舉辦的課程。志願團體/非牟利團體所舉辦的課程佔 15.1%、職業訓練局佔 10.3%，以及僱員再培訓局佔 6.4%。(表 8.7d)

8.28 About one-third (35.3%) of those 242 200 persons had attended course organized by academic institutions in regard to their last course attended on own initiative in the past twelve months, while another one-third (32.9%) had attended course run by private institutions. Voluntary organizations / non-profit making organizations had a share of 15.1%; Vocational Training Council, 10.3% and Employees Retraining Board, 6.4%. (Table 8.7d)

*最近一次曾參加的課程的學費**Tuition fee of the last attended course*

8.29 在該 242 200 人當中，23.3%於過去十二個月最近一次曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的學費少於 1,000 元，而 39.0%則介乎 1,000 元與 4,999 元。他們最近一次曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的學費中位數為 2,500 元。(表 8.7e)

8.29 For 23.3% of those 242 200 persons, the tuition fee of the last job-related training / retraining course attended on own initiative in the past twelve months was less than \$1,000, while for 39.0%, \$1,000-4,999. The median tuition fee of the last job-related training / retraining course attended on own initiative was \$2,500. (Table 8.7e)

學費資助

8.30 在該 242 200 名於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士當中，約 18.7% 表示僱主有資助他們於過去十二個月最近一次曾主動報讀的培訓/再培訓課程的學費，其中 62.1% 的人士獲得僱主全費資助。(表 8.7f)

於過去十二個月沒有參加由僱主安排或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士

8.31 在 2 930 900 名於過去十二個月沒有參加由僱主安排或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士當中，大部分(70.8%)表示他們沒有參加培訓/再培訓課程是因為「太忙，沒有時間參加課程」。約 13.8% 表示「已有足夠技能，無需培訓/再培訓」，而 8.9% 表示「太老，不想學新事物」。(表 8.8)

有否足夠與工作有關的技能以應付目前/以前的工作要求

8.32 所有從事經濟活動人士(不包括以前無工作的失業人士)均被問及他們認為自己有否足夠與工作有關的技能以應付目前的工作要求(或就曾工作的失業人士而言，他們以前的工作要求)。大部分(94.5%)認為他們的特定工作技能足夠/十分足夠應付工作上的要求。此外，約 82.6% 認為他們的工作間人際及個人才能足夠/十分足夠應付工作上的要求。另一方面，有較小比例的從事經濟活動人士認為他們的普通話技能、世界視野及有關中國的知識足夠/十分足夠應付工作上的要求(相應的百分比分別為 37.0%、29.2% 及 27.2%)。(表 8.9)

Reimbursement of tuition fee

8.30 Some 18.7% of the 242 200 economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months had the tuition fee of their last attended course reimbursed from their employers. Full reimbursement from employers was received for 62.1% of such persons. (Table 8.7f)

Persons who had not attended job-related training / retraining courses either arranged by employers or on own initiative in the past twelve months

8.31 Of the 2 930 900 economically active persons who had not attended any job-related training / retraining courses either arranged by employers or on own initiative in the past twelve months, the majority (70.8%) cited “too busy, no time for attending course” as their reason for not attending any training / retraining courses. About 13.8% mentioned “already have sufficient skill, no need for further training / retraining” and 8.9% “too old to learn new things”. (Table 8.8)

Whether had sufficient job-related skills to meet current / previous job requirements

8.32 All economically active persons (excluding unemployed persons without previous employment) were asked whether they perceived themselves to have sufficient job-related skills to meet current job requirements (or previous job requirements for unemployed persons with previous employment). The majority (94.5%) thought that their job-specific skills were sufficient / very sufficient to meet their job requirements. Also, some 82.6% thought that their interpersonal and intrapersonal skills required for workplace were sufficient / very sufficient to meet their job requirements. On the other hand, a smaller proportion of economically active persons considered that their Putonghua skills, world vision and China-related knowledge were sufficient / very sufficient to meet their job requirements (the respective percentages being 37.0%, 29.2% and 27.2%). (Table 8.9)

圖 8.1 按於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排及/或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士的百分比分布
Chart 8.1 Percentage distribution of economically active persons by whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative in the past twelve months

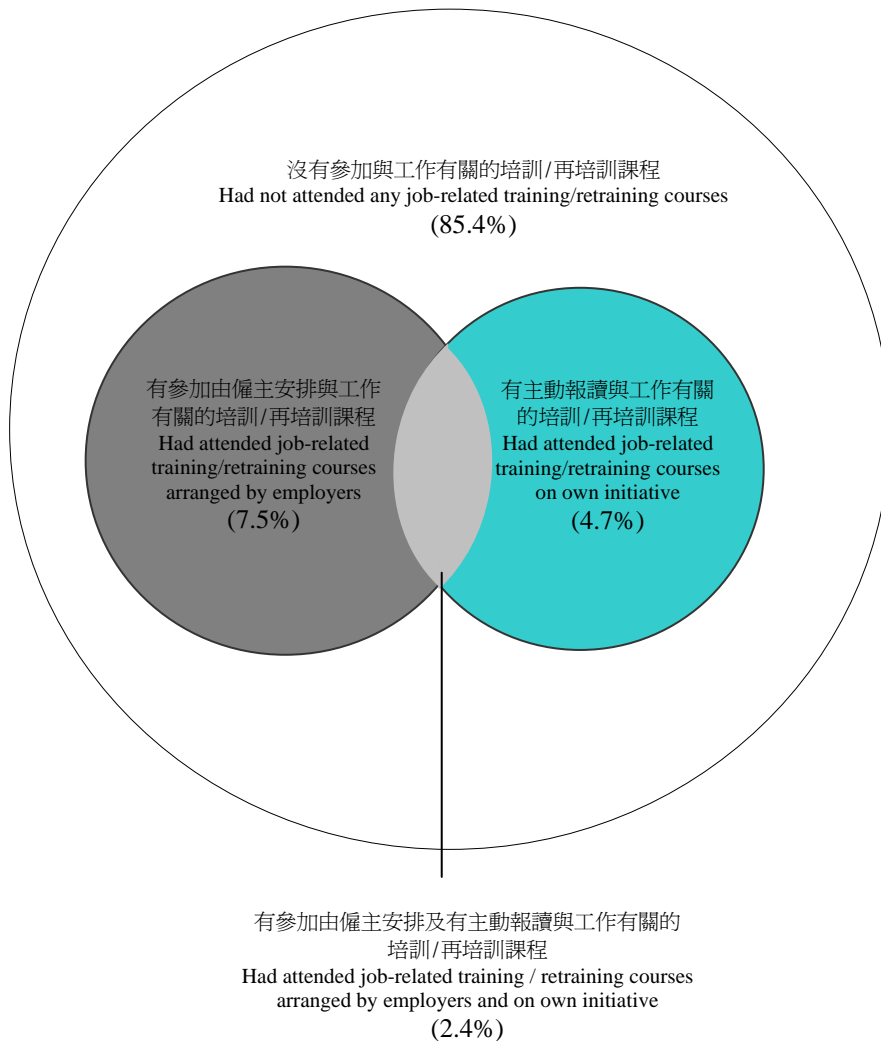
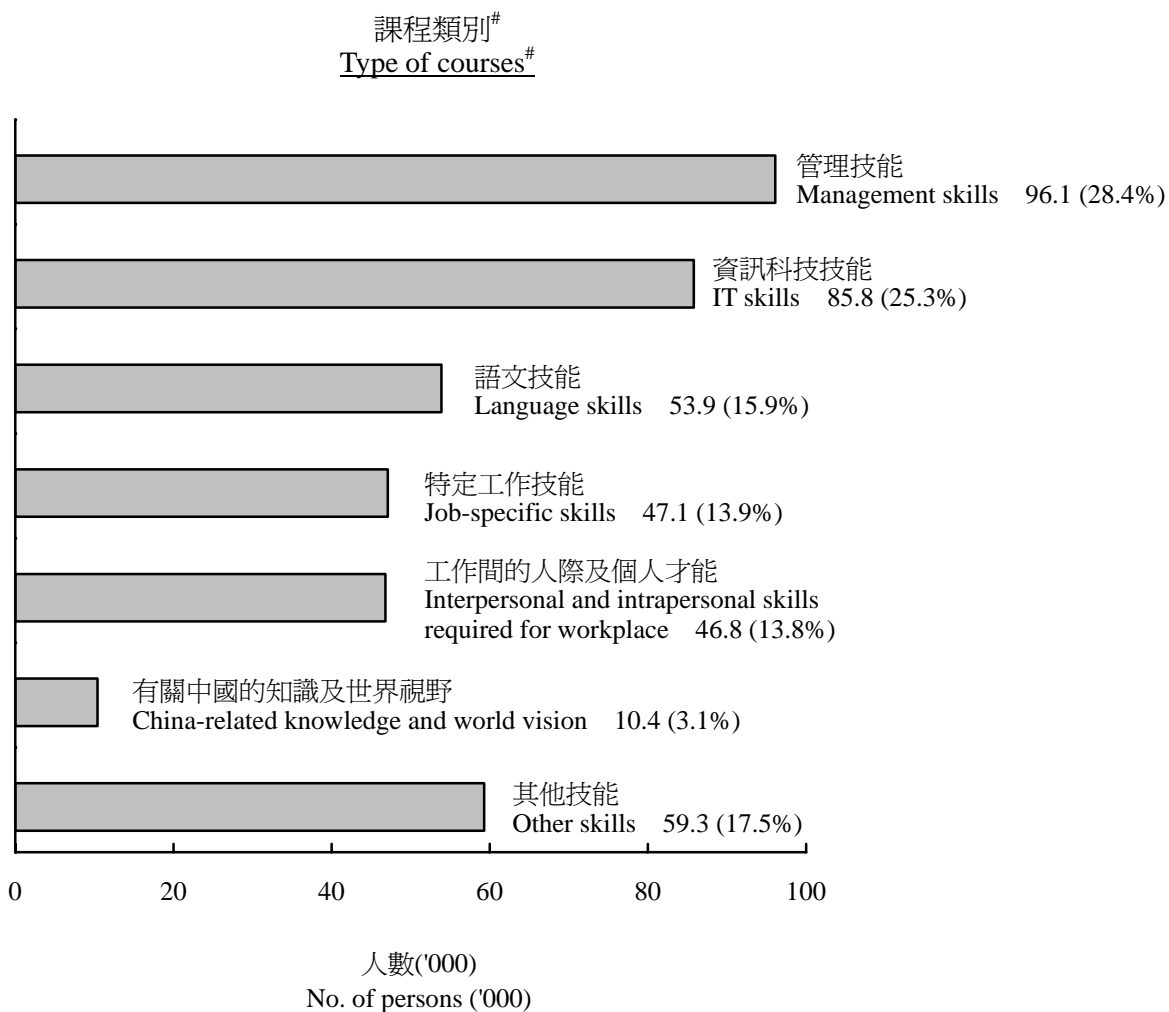


圖 8.2 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程類別劃分的於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Chart 8.2 Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months by type of job-related training / retraining courses attended



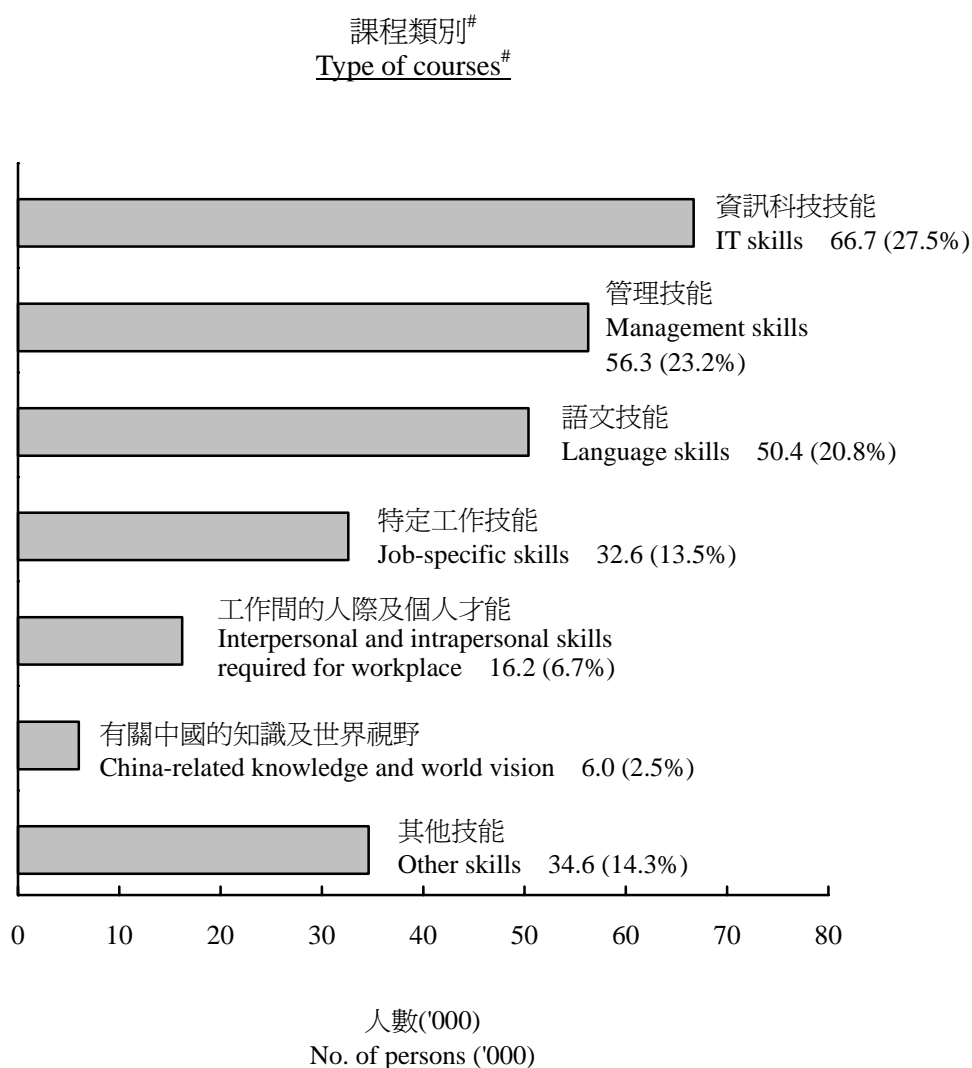
註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months.

圖 8.3 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程類別劃分的於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Chart 8.3 Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months by type of job-related training / retraining courses attended



註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months.

表 8.1 按於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排及/或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.1 Economically active persons by whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative in the past twelve months

	於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排及/或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程					
	Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
由僱主安排參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers	338.9	9.9	3 091.2	90.1	3 430.1	100.0
主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Job-related training / retraining courses attended on own initiative	242.2	7.1	3 187.9	92.9	3 430.1	100.0
合計* Overall*	499.2	14.6	2 930.9	85.4	3 430.1	100.0

註釋：* 一名人士可能於過去十二個月同時參加過由僱主安排及主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。

Note: * A person might have attended both the job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and those on own initiative in the past twelve months.

表 8.2a 按年齡/性別及於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.2a Economically active persons by age / sex and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months

	於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程					
	Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	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 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 29	78.4	9.4	756.0	90.6	834.4	100.0
30 - 39	122.1	11.8	914.4	88.2	1 036.6	100.0
40 - 49	102.7	10.7	854.9	89.3	957.6	100.0
≥ 50	35.7	5.9	565.9	94.1	601.5	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	199.7	10.1	1 768.3	89.9	1 968.0	100.0
女 Female	139.2	9.5	1 322.9	90.5	1 462.1	100.0
合計 Overall	338.9	9.9	3 091.2	90.1	3 430.1	100.0

表 8.2b 按教育程度及於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.2b Economically active persons by educational attainment and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months

教育程度 Educational attainment	於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作 有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	18.0	3.0	588.2	97.0	606.1	100.0
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	190.7	9.0	1 929.9	91.0	2 120.5	100.0
專上教育 Tertiary	130.3	18.5	573.2	81.5	703.5	100.0
合計 Overall	338.9	9.9	3 091.2	90.1	3 430.1	100.0

表 8.2c 按經濟行業及於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 8.2c Economically active persons* by economic sector and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months

經濟行業 Economic sector	於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
製造業 Manufacturing	20.9	5.0	393.9	95.0	414.8	100.0
建造業 Construction	24.3	6.5	347.0	93.5	371.3	100.0
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	44.9	5.0	857.4	95.0	902.3	100.0
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	35.2	8.6	373.6	91.4	408.8	100.0
金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	79.7	18.1	360.8	81.9	440.5	100.0
社區、社會及個人 服務業 Community, social and personal services	129.5	15.6	702.6	84.4	832.2	100.0
其他 Others	4.3	26.4	12.1	73.6	16.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	338.9	10.0	3 047.4	90.0	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Note : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 8.2d 按職業組別及於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 8.2d Economically active persons* by occupation category and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months

職業組別 Occupation category	於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	169.0	16.4	863.0	83.6	1 032.0	100.0
文員 Clerks	66.9	10.9	547.3	89.1	614.2	100.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	40.6	8.3	450.0	91.7	490.7	100.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	23.3	7.4	292.0	92.6	315.4	100.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.9	3.0	225.2	97.0	232.1	100.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	31.8	4.5	667.8	95.5	699.6	100.0
其他 Others	0.3	11.3	2.1	88.7	2.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	338.9	10.0	3 047.4	90.0	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Notes : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 8.3a 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見及於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的就業人士數目
Table 8.3a Employed persons by perceived prospect of economic sector in which they were engaged and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months

對所從事經濟行業的前景 的意見 Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged	於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作 有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
快速發展 Fast growth	22.0	33.7	43.4	66.3	65.4	100.0
穩步發展 Moderate growth	139.6	15.3	769.8	84.7	909.4	100.0
緩慢發展 Slow growth	93.5	9.4	901.8	90.6	995.3	100.0
沒有發展 No growth	47.6	6.3	708.8	93.7	756.3	100.0
萎縮 Contraction	28.4	8.0	325.0	92.0	353.5	100.0
合計 Overall	331.1	10.7	2 748.8	89.3	3 079.8	100.0

表 8.3b 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見及於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的就業人士數目
Table 8.3b Employed persons by perceived prospect of occupation category in which they were engaged and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged	於過去十二個月有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
非常好 Very good	8.3	26.7	22.8	73.3	31.1	100.0
好 Good	80.1	16.9	393.1	83.1	473.2	100.0
一般 Average	201.5	10.7	1 678.4	89.3	1 879.9	100.0
差 Poor	36.7	6.2	551.8	93.8	588.4	100.0
非常差 Very poor	4.6	4.3	102.6	95.7	107.2	100.0
合計 Overall	331.1	10.7	2 748.8	89.3	3 079.8	100.0

表 8.4a 按參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的動機劃分的於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.4a Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months by incentive for attending the job-related training / retraining courses

參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的動機 [#] Incentive for attending the job-related training / retraining courses [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
僱主/上司指派 Directed by employer / supervisor	155.0	45.7
令自己可應付現時的工作要求 To meet current job requirement	127.4	37.6
增強競爭力/提升自己的工作能力 To increase competitiveness / to upgrade oneself	108.1	31.9
令自己可應付現職的未來工作要求 To meet future job requirement of existing employment	88.9	26.2
改善工作表現 To improve work performance	39.1	11.5
應付轉變中的勞工市場環境 To cope with the changing labour market situation	13.0	3.8
合計 Overall	338.9	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 8.4b 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程類別劃分的於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.4b Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months by type of job-related training / retraining courses attended

曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程類別 [#] Type of job-related training / retraining courses attended [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
管理技能 Management skills	96.1	28.4
資訊科技技能 IT skills	85.8	25.3
語文技能 Language skills	53.9	15.9
特定工作技能 Job-specific skills	47.1	13.9
工作間的人際及個人才能 Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills required for workplace	46.8	13.8
有關中國的知識及世界視野 China-related knowledge and world vision	10.4	3.1
其他技能 Other skills	59.3	17.5
合計 Overall	338.9	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 8.4c 按最近一次曾參加的課程的總期間劃分的於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.4c Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months by total duration of the last attended course

最近一次曾參加的課程的總期間(小時) Total duration of the last attended course (hours)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1 - 9	124.2	36.6
10 - 29	110.8	32.7
30 - 49	48.9	14.4
50 - 99	25.7	7.6
100 - 199	16.1	4.7
200 - 499	8.9	2.6
≥ 500	4.3	1.3
總計 Total	338.9	100.0
最近一次曾參加的課程的總期間 中位數(小時) Median value of total duration of the last attended course (hours)		16

表 8.4d 按最近一次曾參加的課程的上課時間劃分的於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.4d Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months by course attending time of the last attended course

最近一次曾參加的課程的上課時間 Course attending time of the last attended course	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
只在辦公時間內 During office hours only	216.8	64.0
只在非辦公時間內 After office hours only	101.1	29.8
其他* Others*	21.0	6.2
總計 Total	338.9	100.0

註釋：* 即部分課程的上課時間是在辦公時間內，而其餘部分是在非辦公時間內上課。

Note: * Part of the course was attended during office hours and the remaining part attended after office hours.

表 8.4e 按最近一次曾參加的課程的舉辦機構劃分的於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.4e Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months by organizer of the last attended course

最近一次曾參加的課程的舉辦機構 Organizer of the last attended course	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
僱主舉辦的內部培訓課程 Internal training courses run by employer	235.0	69.3
私人機構 Private institutions	41.2	12.2
教育機構 Academic institutions	28.0	8.3
職業訓練局 Vocational Training Council	20.2	6.0
志願團體/非牟利團體 Voluntary organizations / non-profit making organizations	11.6	3.4
僱員再培訓局 Employees Retraining Board	2.8	0.8
總計 Total	338.9	100.0

表 8.5a 按年齡/性別及於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.5a Economically active persons by age / sex and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months

	於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程					
	Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
年齡組別/性別 Age group/sex	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 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 29	72.8	8.7	761.6	91.3	834.4	100.0
30 - 39	85.1	8.2	951.5	91.8	1 036.6	100.0
40 - 49	68.3	7.1	889.2	92.9	957.6	100.0
≥ 50	16.0	2.7	585.5	97.3	601.5	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	117.0	5.9	1 851.0	94.1	1 968.0	100.0
女 Female	125.2	8.6	1 336.9	91.4	1 462.1	100.0
合計 Overall	242.2	7.1	3 187.9	92.9	3 430.1	100.0

表 8.5b 按教育程度及於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.5b Economically active persons by educational attainment and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months

	於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程					
	Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
教育程度 Educational attainment	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 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	12.7	2.1	593.4	97.9	606.1	100.0
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	121.5	5.7	1 999.0	94.3	2 120.5	100.0
專上教育 Tertiary	107.9	15.3	595.5	84.7	703.5	100.0
合計 Overall	242.2	7.1	3 187.9	92.9	3 430.1	100.0

表 8.5c 按婚姻狀況及於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.5c Economically active persons by marital status and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months

	於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程					
	Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
婚姻狀況 Marital status	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 %
從未結婚 Never married	110.4	9.0	1 117.4	91.0	1 227.7	100.0
已婚 Currently married	124.2	6.0	1 955.4	94.0	2 079.6	100.0
離婚/分居/喪偶 Divorced / separated / widowed	7.6	6.2	115.1	93.8	122.8	100.0
合計 Overall	242.2	7.1	3 187.9	92.9	3 430.1	100.0

表 8.5d 按經濟行業及於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 8.5d Economically active persons* by economic sector and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months

經濟行業 Economic sector	於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
製造業 Manufacturing	21.8	5.3	393.0	94.7	414.8	100.0
建造業 Construction	21.9	5.9	349.4	94.1	371.3	100.0
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	41.5	4.6	860.8	95.4	902.3	100.0
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	18.8	4.6	390.0	95.4	408.8	100.0
金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	55.3	12.6	385.2	87.4	440.5	100.0
社區、社會及個人 服務業 Community, social and personal services	81.4	9.8	750.8	90.2	832.2	100.0
其他 Others	1.1	6.7	15.3	93.3	16.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	241.7	7.1	3 144.5	92.9	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Note : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 8.5e 按職業組別及於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 8.5e Economically active persons* by occupation category and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months

職業組別 Occupation category	於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	126.8	12.3	905.2	87.7	1 032.0	100.0
文員 Clerks	61.0	9.9	553.3	90.1	614.2	100.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	21.8	4.5	468.8	95.5	490.7	100.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	13.8	4.4	301.5	95.6	315.4	100.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.8	0.8	230.3	99.2	232.1	100.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	16.5	2.4	683.1	97.6	699.6	100.0
其他 Others	-	-	2.4	100.0	2.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	241.7	7.1	3 144.5	92.9	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Note: * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 8.5f 按於未來十二個月有否計劃轉換經濟行業及於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 8.5f Economically active persons* by whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months

於未來十二個月有否計劃 轉換經濟行業 Whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months	於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作 有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	22.4	9.5	213.2	90.5	235.6	100.0
沒有 No	219.3	7.0	2 931.3	93.0	3 150.6	100.0
總計* Total*	241.7	7.1	3 144.5	92.9	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Note : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 8.6a 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見及於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的就業人士數目
Table 8.6a Employed persons by perceived prospect of economic sector in which they were engaged and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months

對所從事經濟行業的前景 的意見 Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged	於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作 有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
快速發展 Fast growth	11.0	16.8	54.4	83.2	65.4	100.0
穩步發展 Moderate growth	88.8	9.8	820.6	90.2	909.4	100.0
緩慢發展 Slow growth	74.4	7.5	920.9	92.5	995.3	100.0
沒有發展 No growth	28.7	3.8	727.7	96.2	756.3	100.0
萎縮 Contraction	22.5	6.4	330.9	93.6	353.5	100.0
合計 Overall	225.3	7.3	2 854.5	92.7	3 079.8	100.0

表 8.6b 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見及於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的就業人士數目
Table 8.6b Employed persons by perceived prospect of occupation category in which they were engaged and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged	於過去十二個月有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
非常好 Very good	4.7	15.1	26.4	84.9	31.1	100.0
好 Good	54.7	11.6	418.5	88.4	473.2	100.0
一般 Average	132.8	7.1	1 747.2	92.9	1 879.9	100.0
差 Poor	28.1	4.8	560.3	95.2	588.4	100.0
非常差 Very poor	5.1	4.7	102.1	95.3	107.2	100.0
合計 Overall	225.3	7.3	2 854.5	92.7	3 079.8	100.0

表 8.7a 按參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的動機劃分的於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.7a Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months by incentive for attending the job-related training / retraining courses

參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的動機 [#] Incentive for attending the job-related training / retraining courses [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
增強競爭力/提升自己的工作能力 To increase competitiveness / to upgrade oneself	134.7	55.6
令自己可應付現時的工作要求 To meet current job requirement	85.9	35.4
令自己可應付現職的未來工作要求 To meet future job requirement of existing employment	67.7	28.0
令自己可應付將來的工作要求 To meet job requirement of future employment	43.2	17.8
改善工作表現 To improve work performance	34.2	14.1
應付轉變中的勞工市場環境 To cope with the changing labour market situation	16.2	6.7
希望可找一份更好的工作 Hoping to find a better job	12.0	5.0
僱主/上司鼓勵 Encouraged by employer / supervisor	8.3	3.4
合計 Overall	242.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 8.7b 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程類別劃分的於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.7b Economically active persons who had attended job-related training/retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months by type of job-related training / retraining courses attended

曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程類別 [#] Type of job-related training / retraining courses attended [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
資訊科技技能 IT skills	66.7	27.5
管理技能 Management skills	56.3	23.2
語文技能 Language skills	50.4	20.8
特定工作技能 Job-specific skills	32.6	13.5
工作間的人際及個人才能 Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills required for workplace	16.2	6.7
有關中國的知識及世界視野 China-related knowledge and world vision	6.0	2.5
其他技能 Other skills	34.6	14.3
合計 Overall	242.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 8.7c 按最近一次曾參加的課程的總期間劃分的於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.7c Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months by total duration of the last attended course

最近一次曾參加的課程的總期間(小時) Total duration of the last attended course (hours)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1 - 9	26.8	11.1
10 - 29	62.6	25.8
30 - 49	55.1	22.7
50 - 99	37.7	15.6
100 - 199	30.8	12.7
200 - 499	21.7	9.0
≥ 500	7.5	3.1
總計 Total	242.2	100.0
最近一次曾參加的課程的總期間 中位數(小時) Median value of total duration of the last attended course (hours)		36

表 8.7d 按最近一次曾參加的課程的舉辦機構劃分的於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.7d Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months by organizer of the last attended course

最近一次曾參加的課程的舉辦機構 Organizer of the last attended course	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
教育機構 Academic institutions	85.5	35.3
私人機構 Private institutions	79.6	32.9
志願團體/非牟利團體 Voluntary organizations / non-profit making organizations	36.7	15.1
職業訓練局 Vocational Training Council	25.0	10.3
僱員再培訓局 Employees Retraining Board	15.4	6.4
總計 Total	242.2	100.0

表 8.7e 按最近一次曾參加的課程的學費劃分的於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.7e Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months by tuition fee of the last attended course

最近一次曾參加的課程的學費 (港元) Tuition fee of the last attended course (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 1,000	56.5	23.3
1,000 - 4,999	94.5	39.0
5,000 - 9,999	14.9	6.2
10,000 - 19,999	30.8	12.7
20,000 - 49,999	28.4	11.7
50,000 - 99,999	10.8	4.5
≥ 100,000	6.2	2.5
總計 Total	242.2	100.0
最近一次曾參加的課程的學費中位數(港元) Median tuition fee of the last attended course (HK\$)		2,500

表 8.7f 按僱主有否資助學費/僱主資助學費的百分比劃分的於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.7f Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months by whether had reimbursement of tuition fee from employers / percentage of reimbursement of tuition fee from employers

僱主有否資助學費/僱主資助學費的百分比 Whether had reimbursement of tuition fee from employers / percentage of reimbursement of tuition fee from employers	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	45.3	18.7
< 25%	2.8	(6.1)
25% - < 50%	4.2	(9.2)
50% - < 75%	8.6	(19.0)
75% - < 100%	1.6	(3.6)
100%	28.1	(62.1)
否 No	196.9	81.3
總計 Total	242.2	100.0

註釋： 括號內的數字顯示在所有於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程及獲僱主資助學費的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Note : Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months and had reimbursement of tuition fee from employers.

表 8.8 按沒有參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的原因劃分的於過去十二個月沒有參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 8.8 Economically active persons who had not attended job-related training / retraining courses in the past twelve months by reason for not attending job-related training / retraining courses

沒有參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的原因 [#] Reason for not attending job-related training / retraining courses [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
太忙，無時間參加課程 Too busy, no time for attending course	2 074.0	70.8
已有足夠技能，無需培訓/再培訓 Already have sufficient skill, no need for further training / retraining	404.0	13.8
太老，不想學新事物 Too old to learn new things	261.3	8.9
改善不到聘用條款及條件 Cannot improve the employment terms and conditions	212.2	7.2
無有關的課程資料 Do not have any information about the relevant courses	143.7	4.9
無有關的培訓/再培訓課程 No relevant training / retraining courses	133.0	4.5
有關課程的時間不合適 Relevant courses are not provided at the appropriate timing	74.7	2.6
有關課程的學費太貴 Tuition fee of relevant courses is too expensive	33.4	1.1
未能達到有關課程的入學要求 Do not fulfil entry requirements of the relevant courses	24.5	0.8
由於太多人競爭，以致未能入讀有關課程 Cannot enrol in the relevant courses as there are too many competitors	11.3	0.4
有關課程的上課地點不方便 Relevant courses are not provided at the convenient location	9.4	0.3
合計 Overall	2 930.9	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 8.9 按所需與工作有關的技能類別及認為有否足夠與工作有關的技能以應付目前/以前的工作要求劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 8.9 Economically active persons* by type of job-related skills required and perception on whether had sufficient job-related skills to meet current / previous job requirements

所需與工作有關的 技能類別 Type of job-related skills required	認為有否足夠與工作有關的技能以應付目前/以前的工作要求 Perception on whether had sufficient job-related skills to meet current / previous job requirements					
	十分足夠 Very sufficient	足夠 Sufficient	不足夠 Insufficient	十分 不足夠 Very insufficient	不適用# Not applicable#	總計* Total*
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
特定工作技能 Job-specific skills	441.5 (13.0%)	2 757.4 (81.4%)	141.0 (4.2%)	46.5 (1.4%)	- (-)	3 386.3 (100.0%)
工作間的人際及個人才能 Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills required for workplace	212.2 (6.3%)	2 584.8 (76.3%)	163.7 (4.8%)	28.6 (0.8%)	397.0 (11.7%)	3 386.3 (100.0%)
管理技能 Management skills	137.8 (4.1%)	1 607.3 (47.5%)	311.6 (9.2%)	45.9 (1.4%)	1 283.7 (37.9%)	3 386.3 (100.0%)
電腦技能 Computer skills	171.9 (5.1%)	1 468.9 (43.4%)	367.3 (10.8%)	37.8 (1.1%)	1 340.4 (39.6%)	3 386.3 (100.0%)
英語書寫技能 Written English skills	173.6 (5.1%)	1 441.5 (42.6%)	480.0 (14.2%)	41.9 (1.2%)	1 249.3 (36.9%)	3 386.3 (100.0%)
英語會話技能 Spoken English skills	180.8 (5.3%)	1 430.4 (42.2%)	521.3 (15.4%)	45.4 (1.3%)	1 208.3 (35.7%)	3 386.3 (100.0%)
普通話技能 Putonghua skills	99.4 (2.9%)	1 154.6 (34.1%)	723.8 (21.4%)	80.4 (2.4%)	1 328.1 (39.2%)	3 386.3 (100.0%)
世界視野 World vision	39.4 (1.2%)	949.3 (28.0%)	518.8 (15.3%)	97.2 (2.9%)	1 781.5 (52.6%)	3 386.3 (100.0%)
有關中國的知識 China-related knowledge	40.7 (1.2%)	881.0 (26.0%)	560.6 (16.6%)	85.7 (2.5%)	1 818.3 (53.7%)	3 386.3 (100.0%)

註釋：* 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Notes : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

目前/以前的工作不需要該與工作有關的技能類別。

The respective types of job-related skills were not required for the current / previous job.

9 參加培訓/再培訓課程的計劃 Plan for attending training / retraining courses

有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程

9.1 在統計時的 3 430 100 名從事經濟活動人士當中，557 400 人(即 16.3%)有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。(圖 9.1 及表 9.1a)

年齡/性別

9.2 較年輕的從事經濟活動人士當中，有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士的比例較高。在十五至二十九歲的從事經濟活動人士中，約 20.5%有該計劃。此百分比隨從事經濟活動人士的年齡增加而下降。三十至三十九歲人士的相應百分比為 18.6%，四十至四十九歲的為 15.5%，而五十歲及以上的為 7.5%。(表 9.1a)

9.3 按性別分析，18.7%從事經濟活動的女性表示有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。男性的相應百分比較低，為 14.4%。(表 9.1a)

教育程度

9.4 約 28.1%具專上教育程度的從事經濟活動人士有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。具中學/預科教育程度的人士的相應百分比為 15.6%，而具小學及以下教育程度人士的相應百分比則為 4.7%。(表 9.1b)

婚姻狀況

9.5 按婚姻狀況分析，20.5%從事經濟活動的從未結婚人士有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程，該比例為各婚姻狀況組別的人士中最高。已婚人士的相應百分比為 14.0%，而離婚/分居/喪偶人士的相應百分比則為 12.1%。(表 9.1c)

Whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months

9.1 Of the 3 430 100 economically active persons at the time of enumeration, 557 400 persons (or 16.3%) had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months. (Chart 9.1 and Table 9.1a)

Age / sex

9.2 A higher proportion of younger economically active persons had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months. Some 20.5% of the economically active persons aged 15-29 had such plan. This percentage decreased with age of the economically active persons. The corresponding percentages were 18.6% for those aged 30-39, 15.5% for those aged 40-49 and 7.5% for those aged 50 and over. (Table 9.1a)

9.3 Analysed by sex, 18.7% of the female economically active persons indicated that they had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months. A lower percentage of 14.4% was recorded for their male counterpart. (Table 9.1a)

Educational attainment

9.4 Some 28.1% of economically active persons with tertiary educational attainment had plan to attend training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months. The corresponding percentages were 15.6% for those with secondary / matriculation educational attainment and 4.7% for those with primary and lower educational attainment. (Table 9.1b)

Marital status

9.5 Analysed by marital status, 20.5% of never married economically active persons had plan to attend training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months. Such proportion was the highest among persons in different marital status groups. The corresponding percentages were 14.0% for those currently married persons and 12.1% for those divorced / separated / widowed persons. (Table 9.1c)

*經濟行業**Economic sector*

9.6 在各經濟行業中，金融、保險、地產及商用服務業內有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士所佔的百分比最高(29.3%)。其次是社區、社會及個人服務業(18.9%)。(表 9.1d)

9.6 Among all economic sectors, the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector had the highest percentage (29.3%) of persons having plan to attend training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months. This was followed by the community, social and personal services sector (18.9%). (Table 9.1d)

*職業組別**Occupation category*

9.7 就各職業組別而言，經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員和文員中，有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士所佔的百分比比較高，分別為 25.4% 及 21.7%。(表 9.1e)

9.7 Among all occupation categories, a higher proportion of managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals (25.4%) and clerks (21.7%) had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months. (Table 9.1e)

*有否計劃轉換經濟行業**Whether had plan to move to another economic sector*

9.8 有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的 235 600 名從事經濟活動人士當中，約 31.8% 亦有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。沒有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的人士的相應百分比為 15.0%。(表 9.1f)

9.8 Of the 235 600 economically active persons with plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months, some 31.8% also had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months. The corresponding percentage was 15.0% for those who had no plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months. (Table 9.1f)

*對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見**Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged*

9.9 按就業人士對其所從事經濟行業的前景的意見分析，預期所從事經濟行業在未來數年有快速發展的就業人士當中，有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士所佔的百分比比較高(37.3%)。至於預期所從事經濟行業將穩步發展、緩慢發展及沒有發展的就業人士的相應百分比分別下降至 21.5%、14.1% 及 9.2%。預期所從事經濟行業將萎縮的就業人士的相應百分比則為 15.4%。(表 9.2a)

9.9 Analysed by perceived prospect of the economic sector in which they were engaged, for employed persons who perceived the economic sector in which they were engaged as having fast growth in the next few year, a much higher proportion (37.3%) had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months. This percentage decreased to 21.5%, 14.1% and 9.2% respectively for those who perceived moderate, slow and no growth in the economic sector in which they were engaged. The corresponding percentage for those who perceived contraction in the economic sector in which they were engaged was 15.4%. (Table 9.2a)

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見

9.10 預期所從事職業組別在未來數年的前景非常好的就業人士中，於未來十二個月有計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士所佔的百分比比較高(28.6%)。至於預期所從事職業組別的前景差或非常差的就業人士，相應百分比均下降至 10.1%。(表 9.2b)

有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士*有該計劃的動機*

9.11 有計劃於未來十二個月參加培訓/再培訓課程的 557 400 名從事經濟活動人士當中，逾半(55.1%)是因為希望增強競爭力或提升自己的工作能力而有該計劃。其他普遍提及的原因為「令自己可應付現時的工作要求」(26.3%)、「令自己可應付現職的未來工作要求」(25.9%)和「令自己可應付將來的工作要求」(24.5%)。(表 9.3a)

將會參加的課程類別

9.12 在該 557 400 人中，約 26.2%有計劃參加與資訊科技技能有關的課程。約 24.8%有計劃參加與語文技能有關的課程，而 22.7%有計劃參加與管理技能有關的課程。(圖 9.1 及表 9.3b)

參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的選擇排序

9.13 表示有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士，須就有關課程的舉辦機構、上課模式和上課地點，分別提供優先次序排名。每個選項均有平均得分，以顯示該選項的優先次序。計算方法是獲選為第一選擇的得 1 分，第二選擇得 2 分，如此類推。換言之，平均得分最少的選項，便是最多人選擇的選項。

Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged

9.10 For employed persons who perceived the occupation category in which they were engaged as having very good prospect in the next few years, a relatively higher percentage (28.6%) had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months. This percentage dropped to 10.1% for those who perceived poor or very poor prospect for the occupation category in which they were engaged. (Table 9.2b)

Persons who had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months*Incentive for having such plan*

9.11 Of the 557 400 economically active persons having plan to attend training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months, over half (55.1%) had such plan because they wanted to increase their competitiveness or upgrade themselves. Other commonly cited reasons were “to meet current job requirement” (26.3%), “to meet future job requirement of existing employment” (25.9%) and “to meet requirement of future employment” (24.5%). (Table 9.3a)

Type of courses to be attended

9.12 Some 26.2% of those 557 400 persons planned to attend courses related to IT skills. About 24.8% planned to attend courses on language skills and 22.7%, management skills. (Chart 9.1 and Table 9.3b)

Preference for attendance of job-related training / retraining courses

9.13 All economically active persons who had plan to attend training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months were asked to rank their preferences for the organizer of the course, mode of attendance and place of study respectively in regard to the attendance of job-related training / retraining courses. A mean score indicating their preference was calculated

舉辦課程機構的選擇排序

9.14 關於舉辦課程的機構，最多人選擇的是「教育機構」，在該 557 400 名從事經濟活動人士當中，約 32.7%將這項列為第一選擇。「教育機構」的平均得分是 2.69，其次是「職業訓練局」(3.30)和「自己的僱主」(3.52)。(表 9.4a)

上課模式的選擇排序

9.15 在該 557 400 名從事經濟活動人士當中，逾半(58.8%)把「兼讀」列為上課模式的首選，「兼讀」模式的平均得分是 1.63。其次是「日間部分時間給假」(2.43)、「遙距學習」(2.96)和「全日制」(2.98)等模式。(表 9.4b)

上課地點的選擇排序

9.16 「就近住所」和「就近工作地點」是最多人選擇的兩個上課地點。在該 557 400 名從事經濟活動人士當中，分別約有 49.3%和 33.9%的人士將這兩項列為第一選擇。「就近住所」的平均得分是 1.73，而「就近工作地點」的平均得分是 1.92。(表 9.4c)

於未來十二個月沒有計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的人士

9.17 在 2 872 700 名沒有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士當中，大部分(70.5%)表示因為他們太忙或沒有時間而無打算參加該些課程。其他普遍提及的原因包括「已有足夠技能，無需培訓/再培訓」(12.9%)和「無興趣」(6.8%)。(表 9.5)

for each of the options by assigning 1 mark to the first choice, 2 to the second choice, and so on. In other words, the option with the lowest mean score was the most preferred one.

Preference for the organizer of the course

9.14 Regarding the organizer of the course, the most popular option was “academic institutions”, with some 32.7% of those 557 400 economically active persons having ranked it as their first choice. The mean score for “academic institutions” was 2.69, followed by “Vocational Training Council” (3.30) and “own employer” (3.52). (Table 9.4a)

Preference for the mode of attendance

9.15 Over half (58.8%) of those 557 400 economically active persons ranked “part-time” as their most preferred mode of attendance. The mean score for “part-time” mode of attendance was 1.63, followed by “part-time day release” (2.43), “distance learning” (2.96) and “full-time” (2.98). (Table 9.4b)

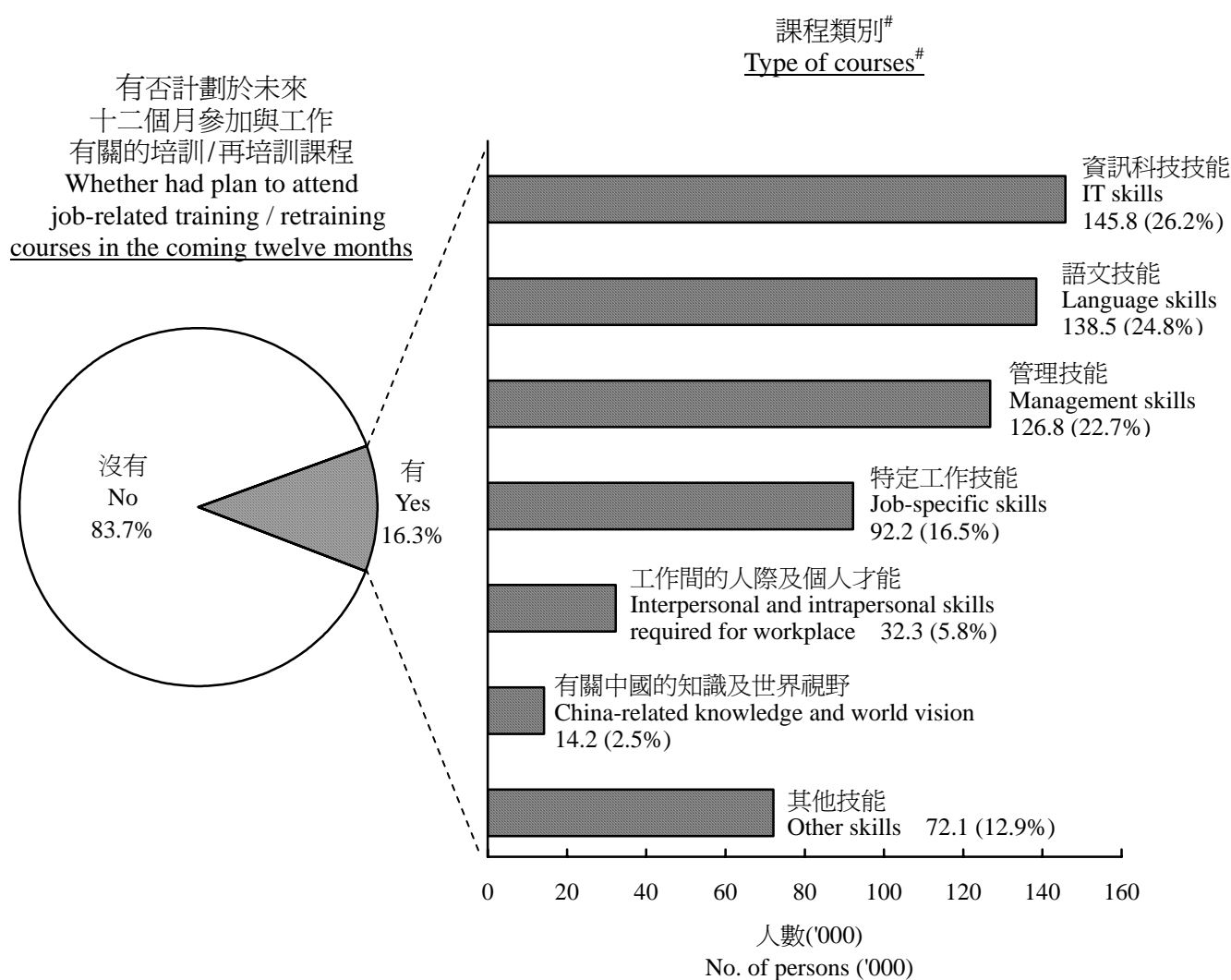
Preference for the place of study

9.16 “Near home” and “near work place” were the top two preferred places of study, being chosen as the first choice by about 49.3% and 33.9% of those 557 400 economically active persons respectively. The mean score for “near home” was 1.73, while that for “near work place” was 1.92. (Table 9.4c)

Persons who had no plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months

9.17 Of the 2 872 700 economically active persons who had no plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months, the majority (70.5%) indicated that they were too busy or had no time to do so. Other commonly cited reasons included “already have sufficient skill, no need for further training / retraining” (12.9%) and “no interest” (6.8%). (Table 9.5)

圖9.1 按有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士的百分比分布及其將會參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程類別
Chart 9.1 Percentage distribution of economically active persons by whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months and types of job-related training / retraining courses to be attended



註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months.

表 9.1a 按年齡/性別及有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 9.1a Economically active persons by age / sex and whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 29	170.8	20.5	663.6	79.5	834.4	100.0
30 - 39	193.1	18.6	843.5	81.4	1 036.6	100.0
40 - 49	148.3	15.5	809.3	84.5	957.6	100.0
≥ 50	45.3	7.5	556.3	92.5	601.5	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	283.6	14.4	1 684.4	85.6	1 968.0	100.0
女 Female	273.9	18.7	1 188.3	81.3	1 462.1	100.0
合計 Overall	557.4	16.3	2 872.7	83.7	3 430.1	100.0

表 9.1b 按教育程度及有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 9.1b Economically active persons by educational attainment and whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months

教育程度 Educational attainment	有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	28.6	4.7	577.6	95.3	606.1	100.0
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	331.4	15.6	1 789.1	84.4	2 120.5	100.0
專上教育 Tertiary	197.5	28.1	506.0	71.9	703.5	100.0
合計 Overall	557.4	16.3	2 872.7	83.7	3 430.1	100.0

表 9.1c 按婚姻狀況及有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 9.1c Economically active persons by marital status and whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months

	有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
婚姻狀況 Marital status						
從未結婚 Never married	251.3	20.5	976.4	79.5	1 227.7	100.0
已婚 Currently married	291.2	14.0	1 788.4	86.0	2 079.6	100.0
離婚/分居/喪偶 Divorced / separated / widowed	14.9	12.1	107.9	87.9	122.8	100.0
合計 Overall	557.4	16.3	2 872.7	83.7	3 430.1	100.0

表 9.1d 按經濟行業及有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 9.1d Economically active persons* by economic sector and whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months

經濟行業 Economic sector	有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作 有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
製造業 Manufacturing	55.7	13.4	359.1	86.6	414.8	100.0
建造業 Construction	45.6	12.3	325.7	87.7	371.3	100.0
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	111.0	12.3	791.3	87.7	902.3	100.0
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	46.5	11.4	362.3	88.6	408.8	100.0
金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	129.1	29.3	311.4	70.7	440.5	100.0
社區、社會及個人 服務業 Community, social and personal services	156.9	18.9	675.3	81.1	832.2	100.0
其他 Others	3.4	20.6	13.0	79.4	16.4	100.0
合計* Overall *	548.2	16.2	2 838.0	83.8	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Note : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 9.1e 按職業組別及有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 9.1e Economically active persons* by occupation category and whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months

職業組別 Occupation category	有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	262.5	25.4	769.5	74.6	1 032.0	100.0
文員 Clerks	133.2	21.7	481.0	78.3	614.2	100.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	59.4	12.1	431.3	87.9	490.7	100.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	35.9	11.4	279.5	88.6	315.4	100.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11.4	4.9	220.7	95.1	232.1	100.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	45.4	6.5	654.2	93.5	699.6	100.0
其他 Others	0.5	19.9	1.9	80.1	2.4	100.0
合計* Overall*	548.2	16.2	2 838.0	83.8	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 9.1f 按有否計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業及有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士*數目
Table 9.1f Economically active persons* by whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months and whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months

有否計劃於未來十二個月 轉換經濟行業 Whether had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months	有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作 有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
有 Yes	75.0	31.8	160.6	68.2	235.6	100.0
沒有 No	473.2	15.0	2 677.4	85.0	3 150.6	100.0
合計* Overall*	548.2	16.2	2 838.0	83.8	3 386.3	100.0

註釋： * 不包括以前無工作的失業人士。

Note : * Excluding unemployed persons without previous employment.

表 9.2a 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見及有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的就業人士數目
Table 9.2a Employed persons by perceived prospect of economic sector in which they were engaged and whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months

	有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作 有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
對所從事經濟行業的前景 的意見 Perceived prospect of economic sector engaged						
快速發展 Fast growth	24.4	37.3	41.0	62.7	65.4	100.0
穩步發展 Moderate growth	195.3	21.5	714.1	78.5	909.4	100.0
緩慢發展 Slow growth	139.9	14.1	855.4	85.9	995.3	100.0
沒有發展 No growth	69.7	9.2	686.6	90.8	756.3	100.0
萎縮 Contraction	54.4	15.4	299.1	84.6	353.5	100.0
合計 Overall	483.7	15.7	2 596.1	84.3	3 079.8	100.0

表 9.2b 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見及有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程劃分的就業人士數目
Table 9.2b Employed persons by perceived prospect of occupation category in which they were engaged and whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months

對所從事職業組別的前景的意見 Perceived prospect of occupation category engaged	有否計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程 Whether had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
非常好 Very good	8.9	28.6	22.2	71.4	31.1	100.0
好 Good	111.9	23.7	361.3	76.3	473.2	100.0
一般 Average	292.8	15.6	1 587.1	84.4	1 879.9	100.0
差 Poor	59.3	10.1	529.1	89.9	588.4	100.0
非常差 Very poor	10.8	10.1	96.4	89.9	107.2	100.0
合計 Overall	483.7	15.7	2 596.1	84.3	3 079.8	100.0

表 9.3a 按有計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的動機劃分的有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 9.3a Economically active persons who had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months by incentive for having plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses

有計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的動機 [#] Incentive for having plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
增強競爭力/提升自己的工作能力 To increase competitiveness / to upgrade oneself	307.4	55.1
令自己可應付現時的工作要求 To meet current job requirement	146.9	26.3
令自己可應付現職的未來工作要求 To meet future job requirement of existing employment	144.5	25.9
令自己可應付將來的工作要求 To meet requirement of future employment	136.3	24.5
改善工作表現 To improve work performance	73.5	13.2
應付轉變中的勞工市場環境 To cope with the changing labour market situation	38.7	6.9
希望可找一份更好的工作 Hoping to find a better job	31.3	5.6
僱主/上司鼓勵 Encouraged by employer / supervisor	20.2	3.6
其他 Others	27.4	4.9
合計 Overall	557.4	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 9.3b 按將會參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程類別劃分的有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 9.3b Economically active persons who had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months by type of job-related training / retraining courses to be attended

將會參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程類別 [#] Type of job-related training / retraining courses to be attended [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
資訊科技技能 IT skills	145.8	26.2
語文技能 Language skills	138.5	24.8
管理技能 Management skills	126.8	22.7
特定工作技能 Job-specific skills	92.2	16.5
工作間的人際及個人才能 Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills required for workplace	32.3	5.8
有關中國的知識及世界視野 China-related knowledge and world vision	14.2	2.5
其他技能 Other skills	72.1	12.9
合計 Overall	557.4	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 9.4a 按對與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的各類舉辦課程機構的選擇排序劃分的有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 9.4a Economically active persons who had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months by ranking of their preference for individual types of organizer of job-related training / retraining course

從事經濟活動人士對 舉辦課程機構的 選擇排序 Ranking of preference of economically active persons for organizer of the course	舉辦課程機構 Organizer of the course					
	教育機構 Academic institutions		職業訓練局 Vocational Training Council		自己的僱主 Own employer	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
第一選擇 First choice	182.1	32.7	58.7	10.5	118.9	21.3
第二選擇 Second choice	114.7	20.6	126.7	22.7	90.1	16.2
第三選擇 Third choice	78.3	14.0	110.5	19.8	65.6	11.8
第四選擇 Fourth choice	90.5	16.2	142.4	25.6	71.1	12.7
第五選擇 Fifth choice	62.0	11.1	85.8	15.4	87.4	15.7
第六選擇 Sixth choice	29.9	5.4	33.3	6.0	124.3	22.3
總計 Total	557.4	100.0	557.4	100.0	557.4	100.0
平均得分* Mean score*	2.69		3.30		3.52	

註釋：* 每類舉辦課程機構的平均得分是以第一選擇得 1 分、第二選擇得 2 分等計分方法計算。

Note: * Mean score was calculated by assigning 1 mark to the first choice, 2 to the second choice, and so on, in respect of each type of organizer of the course.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 9.4a(續) 按對與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的各類舉辦課程機構的選擇排序劃分的有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 9.4a (Cont'd) Economically active persons who had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months by ranking of their preference for individual types of organizer of job-related training / retraining course

從事經濟活動人士對 舉辦課程機構的 選擇排序 Ranking of preference of economically active persons for organizer of the course	舉辦課程機構(續) Organizer of the course (Cont'd)					
	僱員再培訓局 Employees Retraining Board		志願團體/非牟利團體 Voluntary organizations / non-profit making organizations		私人機構 Private institutions	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
第一選擇 First choice	72.9	13.1	52.5	9.4	72.3	13.0
第二選擇 Second choice	84.7	15.2	68.2	12.2	73.0	13.1
第三選擇 Third choice	114.7	20.6	125.2	22.5	63.2	11.3
第四選擇 Fourth choice	91.7	16.5	102.4	18.4	59.4	10.6
第五選擇 Fifth choice	99.7	17.9	140.0	25.1	82.5	14.8
第六選擇 Sixth choice	93.7	16.8	69.2	12.4	207.0	37.1
總計 Total	557.4	100.0	557.4	100.0	557.4	100.0
平均得分* Mean score*	3.61		3.75		4.13	

註釋：* 每類舉辦課程機構的平均得分是以第一選擇得 1 分、第二選擇得 2 分等計分方法計算。

Note: * Mean score was calculated by assigning 1 mark to the first choice, 2 to the second choice, and so on, in respect of each type of organizer of the course.

表 9.4b 按對與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的各類上課模式的選擇排序劃分的有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 9.4b Economically active persons who had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months by ranking of their preference for individual modes of attendance of job-related training / retraining course

從事經濟活動人士對課程 的上課模式的選擇排序 Ranking of preference of economically active persons for mode of attendance of the course	上課模式 Mode of attendance							
	兼讀 Part-time		日間部分時間 給假 Part-time day release		遙距學習 Distance learning		全日制 Full-time	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
第一選擇 First choice	327.9	58.8	89.6	16.1	50.8	9.1	89.3	16.0
第二選擇 Second choice	130.2	23.4	207.1	37.2	128.2	23.0	91.9	16.5
第三選擇 Third choice	79.9	14.3	192.1	34.5	169.0	30.3	116.5	20.9
第四選擇 Fourth choice	19.5	3.5	68.7	12.3	209.5	37.6	259.7	46.6
總計 Total	557.4	100.0	557.4	100.0	557.4	100.0	557.4	100.0
平均得分* Mean score*	1.63		2.43		2.96		2.98	

註釋：* 每類課程的上課模式的平均得分是以第一選擇得 1 分、第二選擇得 2 分等計分方法計算。

Note: * Mean score was calculated by assigning 1 mark to the first choice, 2 to the second choice, and so on, in respect of each mode of attendance of the course.

表 9.4c 按對與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的各類上課地點的選擇排序劃分的有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 9.4c Economically active persons who had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months by ranking of their preference for individual types of place of study of job-related training / retraining course

從事經濟活動人士對課程 的上課地點的選擇排序 Ranking of preference of economically active persons for the place of study of the course	上課地點 Place of study							
	就近住所 Near home		就近工作地點 Near work place		在家 At home		在工作地點 At work place	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
第一選擇 First choice	274.7	49.3	189.2	33.9	47.2	8.5	46.3	8.3
第二選擇 Second choice	187.6	33.7	257.6	46.2	57.5	10.3	54.7	9.8
第三選擇 Third choice	65.1	11.7	74.6	13.4	229.1	41.1	188.6	33.8
第四選擇 Fourth choice	30.0	5.4	36.1	6.5	223.6	40.1	267.8	48.0
總計 Total	557.4	100.0	557.4	100.0	557.4	100.0	557.4	100.0
平均得分* Mean score*	1.73		1.92		3.13		3.22	

註釋：* 每類課程的上課地點的平均得分是以第一選擇得 1 分、第二選擇得 2 分等計分方法計算。

Note: * Mean score was calculated by assigning 1 mark to the first choice, 2 to the second choice, and so on, in respect of each type of place of study of the course.

表 9.5 按沒有計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的原因劃分的於未來十二個月沒有計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
Table 9.5 Economically active persons who had no plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months by reason for not having such plan

沒有計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的原因 [#] Reason for not having plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
太忙，無時間參加課程 Too busy, no time for attending course	2 025.9	70.5
已有足夠技能，無需培訓/再培訓 Already have sufficient skill, no need for further training / retraining	371.7	12.9
無興趣 No interest	194.3	6.8
改善不到聘用條款及條件 Cannot improve the employment terms and conditions	179.0	6.2
太老，不想學新事物 Too old to learn new things	174.9	6.1
無有關的培訓/再培訓課程 No relevant training / retraining courses	113.0	3.9
無有關的課程資料 Do not have any information about the relevant courses	101.4	3.5
有關課程的時間不合適 Relevant courses are not provided at the appropriate timing	73.8	2.6
需要照顧子女 Need to take care of children	66.0	2.3
有關課程的學費太貴 Tuition fee of relevant courses is too expensive	32.1	1.1
未能達到有關課程的入學要求 Do not fulfil entry requirements of the relevant courses	19.2	0.7
經濟能力不足 Insufficient financial ability	18.3	0.6
其他 Others	23.8	0.8
合計 Overall	2 872.7	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

附錄一：與二零零零年統計調查主要結果的比較

Appendix 1 : Comparison with major findings of the survey in 2000

類似的統計調查曾於二零零零年四月至六月期間進行，以搜集有關勞動人口對其就業的關注事項及培訓需要等資料。除了兩個新增的部分之外，是項於二零零二年七月至九月期間進行的統計調查的問卷大致上與二零零零年的問卷相同。新增的部分分別為「在香港以外地方工作的香港居民」及「對在香港以外地方工作的冀望」。

2. 以下各段概括地比較二零零零年與二零零二年統計調查的結果(如合適)。更詳細的比較，請參閱附件。

有關就業機會的關注事項

3. 相對於二零零零年統計調查的結果，就業人士在二零零二年對所從事的經濟行業及職業組別的前景較悲觀。於二零零二年，31.6%的就業人士預期他們所從事的經濟行業在未來數年有快速或穩步的發展，而16.4%的就業人士預期所從事的職業組別在未來數年的前景非常好或好。二零零零年統計調查所得的相應百分比比較高，分別為36.8%及20.3%。

4. 於二零零二年，就業人士最普遍提及其所從事的經濟行業正面對的主要挑戰/困難為「公司精簡人手」及「生意萎縮」；而二零零零年他們最普遍提及的主要挑戰/困難則為「行業內互相競爭激烈」及「公司精簡人手」。

5. 至於就業人士所從事職業組別正面對的主要挑戰/困難，於二零零二年就業人士最普遍提及的挑戰/困難為「工作量增加」及「薪金/工資減少」，而於二零零零年則為「薪金/工資減少」及「職位要求提高」。

6. 二零零二年與二零零零年比較，較高比例的就業人士認為於過去三年曾經歷「工作較以前緊湊」及「須兼顧額外工作/須具備多項

A similar survey was conducted during April to June 2000 to collect the views of the labour force on their employment concerns and training needs. The questionnaire for the present survey conducted during July to September 2002 was basically the same as that of the 2000 survey, except that two new sections had been added, viz. “Hong Kong residents working outside Hong Kong” and “Aspiration for working outside Hong Kong”.

2. The following paragraphs broadly compare the results of the surveys conducted in 2000 and 2002 where applicable. Please refer to the Annex for the more detailed comparison.

Concerns on employment opportunities

3. Compared with the findings of the 2000 survey, it was observed that employed persons were less optimistic about the prospects of their respective economic sectors and occupation categories in 2002. In 2002, 31.6% of the employed persons perceived that the economic sectors in which they were engaged would have fast or moderate growth in the next few years, while 16.4% perceived their respective occupation categories to have very good or good prospect in the next few years. The corresponding figures in the 2000 survey were higher, at 36.8% and 20.3% respectively.

4. In 2002, “corporate downsizing” and “contraction of business” were most commonly cited by employed persons as the major challenges / problems being faced by the economic sector in which they were engaged; while in 2000, the major challenges / problems most commonly cited were “keen competition among companies within the sector” and “corporate downsizing”.

5. Regarding the major challenges / problems being faced by the occupation category engaged, “heavier workload” and “salary / wage cuts” were most commonly cited by employed persons in 2002, while “salary / wage cuts” and “higher job requirements” were most commonly cited in 2000.

6. Comparing 2002 with 2000, a much higher proportion of employed persons considered that “higher intensity of work” and “job straddling

技能」的有關職位要求的主要轉變。根據二零零二年統計調查的結果，在曾面對職位要求轉變的就業人士中，約 11.3% 表示能輕易應付有關轉變，而在二零零零年時的相應數字為 20.1%。

7. 於二零零二年，約 25.5% 的就業人士表示曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響。作一粗略的比較，於二零零零年，約 18.3% 的就業人士表示曾受一九九八年和一九九九年時企業精簡人手所影響。

8. 於二零零二年，約 11.7% 的從事經濟活動人士表示有急切需要找新工作，而二零零零年的相應百分比為 8.4%。

9. 於二零零二年，約 7.0% 的從事經濟活動人士有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業，而二零零零年的相應百分比為 5.8%。

對自己創業的冀望

10. 於二零零二年，1.7% 的從事經濟活動人士表示有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業，較二零零零年統計調查所得的 2.2% 為低。

11. 於二零零零年及二零零二年，有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的人士均較傾向在批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業和金融、保險、地產及商用服務業創業。

曾參加的培訓/再培訓課程

12. 至於從事經濟活動人士在過去十二個月曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程，二零零零年和二零零二年統計調查所得的結果相若。根據這兩項統計調查的結果，14.6% 的從事經濟活動人士於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安

/ multi-skilling” were the major changes in job requirements which they had experienced in the past three years. Among those who had experienced changes in job requirements, some 11.3% indicated in the 2002 survey that they could meet such changes comfortably, as against 20.1% in 2000.

7. In 2002, some 25.5% of the employed persons claimed that they had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001. As a rough comparison, some 18.3% of the employed persons in 2000 indicated that they had been affected by the corporate consolidation in the economy which occurred in 1998 and 1999.

8. In 2002, some 11.7% of the economically active persons indicated that they had a pressing need to find new job. The corresponding percentage was 8.4% in 2000.

9. Regarding the plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months, some 7.0% of the economically active persons had such plan in 2002. The corresponding percentage was 5.8% in 2000.

Aspiration for setting up own business

10. In 2002, 1.7% of the economically active persons indicated that they had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months, lower than the corresponding figure of 2.2% in the 2000 survey.

11. In both 2000 and 2002, persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months were more inclined to set up their own business in the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector and the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector.

Training / retraining courses attended

12. Regarding job-related training / retraining courses attended by economically active persons in the past twelve months, similar findings were obtained in the 2000 and 2002 surveys. According to the results of both surveys, 14.6% of the economically active persons had attended

排及/或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程。

13. 二零零二年統計調查結果顯示，於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士當中，分別約有 28.4% 及 25.3% 曾參加與管理技能及資訊科技技能有關的課程，而二零零零年的相應百分比分別為 25.2% (管理技能) 及 30.6% (資訊科技技能)。

14. 另一方面，於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士當中，於二零零二年分別有 27.5% 及 23.2% 曾參加與資訊科技技能及管理技能有關的課程，而二零零零年的相應百分比分別為 37.3% (資訊科技技能) 及 21.3% (管理技能)。

參加培訓/再培訓課程的計劃

15. 二零零二年統計調查結果顯示，16.3% 的從事經濟活動人士有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程，較二零零零年統計調查所得的 11.4% 為高。

16. 至於將會參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程類別，在有計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士中，於二零零二年分別有 26.2% 及 24.8% 打算參加與資訊科技技能及語文技能有關的課程，而二零零零年的相應百分比分別為 42.3% (資訊科技技能) 及 21.0% (語文技能)。

job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative in the past twelve months.

13. Of those economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months, some 28.4% and 25.3% had attended courses related to management skills and IT skills respectively in the 2002 survey. The corresponding percentages were 25.2% (management skills) and 30.6% (IT skills) in 2000.

14. On the other hand, of those economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months, some 27.5% and 23.2% had attended courses related to IT skills and management skills in 2002. The corresponding percentages were 37.3% (IT skills) and 21.3% (management skills) in 2000.

Plan for attending training / retraining courses

15. As revealed from the results of the 2002 survey, 16.3% of the economically active persons had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months, higher than that of the 2000 survey (11.4%).

16. Regarding the types of job-related training / retraining courses to be attended, some 26.2% and 24.8% of those economically active persons intended to attend courses related to IT skills and language skills respectively in the 2002 survey. The corresponding percentages were 42.3% (IT skills) and 21.0% (language skills) in 2000.

附錄一的附件 Annex to Appendix 1

二零零零年與二零零二年統計調查主要結果的比較 Comparison of major findings between the surveys in 2000 and 2002

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果* Survey findings*	
		2000	2002
有關就業機會的關注事項 – 現職情況	Concerns on employment opportunities – current situation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按對所從事經濟行業的前景的意見劃分的就業人士的百分比分布 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 快速發展 - 穩步發展 - 緩慢發展 - 沒有發展 - 萎縮 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage distribution of employed persons by perceived prospect of economic sector engaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fast growth - Moderate growth - Slow growth - No growth - Contraction 	5.2% 31.6% 35.7% 21.2% 6.0%	2.1% 29.5% 32.3% 24.6% 11.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按對所從事職業組別的前景的意見劃分的就業人士的百分比分布 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 非常好 - 好 - 一般 - 差 - 非常差 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage distribution of employed persons by perceived prospect of occupation category engaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very good - Good - Average - Poor - Very poor 	1.5% 18.8% 64.6% 13.2% 1.9%	1.0% 15.4% 61.0% 19.1% 3.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按所從事經濟行業正面對的主要挑戰/困難#劃分的就業人士的百分比分布 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 公司精簡人手 - 生意萎縮 - 降低成本，包括削減薪金/工資 - 行業內互相競爭激烈 - 發展緩慢 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage distribution of employed persons by major challenge / problem# being faced by the economic sector in which they were engaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Corporate downsizing - Contraction of business - Cost reduction, including salary / wage cuts - Keen competition among companies within the sector - Slow growth 	26.1% 21.9% N.A. 31.1% 10.6%	33.8% 29.2% 28.9% 27.6% 12.6%

* 二零零零年的數字指該年四月至六月的數字，而二零零二年的數字指該年七月至九月的數字。

可選擇多項答案。

N.A. 不適用。

* Figures for 2000 refer to Apr - Jun 2000 while those for 2002 refer to Jul - Sep 2002.

Multiple answers were allowed.

N.A. Not applicable.

二零零零年與二零零二年統計調查主要結果的比較
Comparison of major findings between the surveys in 2000 and 2002

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果*	
		2000	2002
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按所從事職業組別正面對的主要挑戰/困難[#]劃分的就業人士的百分比分布 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 工作量增加 - 薪金/工資減少 - 工作時間增加 - 職位要求提高 - 職位數目減少 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage distribution of employed persons by major challenge / problem[#] being faced by the occupation category in which they were engaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Heavier workload - Salary / wage cuts - Longer working hours - Higher job requirements - Reduction in the number of posts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - N.A. - 28.9% - N.A. - 21.4% - 20.6% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 43.8% - 32.0% - 27.5% - 18.2% - 17.6%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按過去三年曾面對的職位要求的主要轉變[#]劃分的就業人士的百分比分布 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 工作較以前緊湊 - 須兼顧額外工作/須具備多項技能 - 工作時間增加 - 技能提升 - 學歷要求提高 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage distribution of employed persons by major change in job requirements which they had experienced in the past three years[#] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher intensity of work - Job straddling / multi-skilling - Longer working hours - Skill upgrading - Higher academic qualification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 19.2% - 14.2% - 26.9% - 14.5% - 11.2% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 33.7% - 33.0% - 32.5% - 18.0% - 17.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按能否應付轉變劃分的於過去三年曾面對職位要求轉變的就業人士的百分比分布 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 輕易應付 - 僅能應付 - 未能應付 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage distribution of employed persons who had experienced changes in job requirements in the past three years by whether could meet the changes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Met comfortably - Just met - Unable to meet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20.1% - 76.9% - 3.0% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 11.3% - 86.3% - 2.3%

* 二零零零年的數字指該年四月至六月的數字，而二零零二年的數字指該年七月至九月的數字。

* Figures for 2000 refer to Apr - Jun 2000 while those for 2002 refer to Jul - Sep 2002.

可選擇多項答案。

Multiple answers were allowed.

N.A. 不適用。

N.A. Not applicable.

二零零零年與二零零二年統計調查主要結果的比較
Comparison of major findings between the surveys in 2000 and 2002

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果*	
		2000	2002
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 曾受二零零一年開始普遍的企業重組架構所影響的就業人士佔所有就業人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of employed persons who had been affected by the prevalence of corporate restructuring in the economy since 2001 among all employed persons 	18.3% [@]	25.5%
<p>有關就業機會的關注事項 – 對事業的冀望</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 有急切需要找新工作的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of economically active persons who had a pressing need to find new job among all economically active persons 	8.4%	11.7%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 有計劃於未來十二個月轉換經濟行業的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of economically active persons who had plan to move to another economic sector in the coming twelve months among all economically active persons 	5.8%	7.0%
<p>對自己創業的冀望</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 有計劃/意圖於未來十二個月自己創業的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months among all economically active persons 	2.2%	1.7%

* 二零零零年的數字指該年四月至六月的數字，而二零零二年的數字指該年七月至九月的數字。

[@] 數字是指曾受一九九八和一九九九年時企業精簡人手所影響的就業人士而言。

* Figures for 2000 refer to Apr - Jun 2000 while those for 2002 refer to Jul - Sep 2002.

[@] This figure refers to those employed persons who had been affected by the corporate consolidation in the economy which occurred in 1998 and 1999.

二零零零年與二零零二年統計調查主要結果的比較
Comparison of major findings between the surveys in 2000 and 2002

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果*	
		2000	2002
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按期望創辦的生意所屬的經濟行業#劃分的於未來十二個月有計劃/意圖自己創業的從事經濟活動人士的百分比分布 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 - 金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 - 社區、社會及個人服務業 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage distribution of economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months by economic sector of the business desired# <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels - Financing, insurance, real estate and business services - Community, social and personal services 	62.3%	63.3%
<p>曾參加的培訓/再培訓課程</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排及/或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 • 於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 	<p>Training / retraining courses attended</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative in the past twelve months among all economically active persons • Percentage of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months among all economically active persons 	14.6%	14.6%
		9.1%	9.9%

* 二零零零年的數字指該年四月至六月的數字，而二零零二年的數字指該年七月至九月的數字。

可選擇多項答案。

* Figures for 2000 refer to Apr - Jun 2000 while those for 2002 refer to Jul - Sep 2002.

Multiple answers were allowed.

二零零零年與二零零二年統計調查主要結果的比較
Comparison of major findings between the surveys in 2000 and 2002

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果*	
		2000	2002
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程主要類別#劃分的於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士的百分比分布 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 管理技能 - 資訊科技技能 - 語文技能 - 特定工作技能 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage distribution of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months by major type of job-related training / retraining courses attended# <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management skills - IT skills - Language skills - Job-specific skills 	25.2%	28.4%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 資訊科技技能 - 管理技能 - 語文技能 - 特定工作技能 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IT skills - Management skills - Language skills - Job-specific skills 	30.6%	25.3%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 語文技能 - 特定工作技能 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language skills - Job-specific skills 	8.6%	15.9%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 特定工作技能 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Job-specific skills 	22.0%	13.9%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months among all economically active persons 	7.6%	7.1%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程主要類別#劃分的於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士的百分比分布 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 資訊科技技能 - 管理技能 - 語文技能 - 特定工作技能 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage distribution of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months by major type of job-related training / retraining courses attended# <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IT skills - Management skills - Language skills - Job-specific skills 	37.3%	27.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 資訊科技技能 - 管理技能 - 語文技能 - 特定工作技能 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IT skills - Management skills - Language skills - Job-specific skills 	21.3%	23.2%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 管理技能 - 語文技能 - 特定工作技能 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management skills - Language skills - Job-specific skills 	17.1%	20.8%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 語文技能 - 特定工作技能 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Language skills - Job-specific skills 	17.8%	13.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 特定工作技能 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Job-specific skills 		

* 二零零零年的數字指該年四月至六月的數字，而二零零二年的數字指該年七月至九月的數字。

* Figures for 2000 refer to Apr - Jun 2000 while those for 2002 refer to Jul - Sep 2002.

可選擇多項答案。

Multiple answers were allowed.

二零零零年與二零零二年統計調查主要結果的比較
Comparison of major findings between the surveys in 2000 and 2002

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果*	
		2000	2002
參加培訓/再培訓課程的計劃	Plan for attending training / retraining courses		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 於未來十二個月有計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 • 按將會參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程主要類別[#]劃分的有計劃於未來十二個月參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士的百分比分布 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 資訊科技技能 - 語文技能 - 管理技能 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of economically active persons who had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months among all economically active persons • Percentage distribution of economically active persons who had plan to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the coming twelve months by major type of job-related training / retraining courses to be attended[#] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IT skills - Language skills - Management skills 	11.4%	16.3%
		42.3%	26.2%
		21.0%	24.8%
		21.5%	22.7%

* 二零零零年的數字指該年四月至六月的數字，而二零零二年的數字指該年七月至九月的數字。

* Figures for 2000 refer to Apr - Jun 2000 while those for 2002 refer to Jul - Sep 2002.

可選擇多項答案。

Multiple answers were allowed.

附錄二：統計調查方法

Appendix 2 : Survey methodology

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

1. 主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口(包括常住居民¹及流動居民²)的99%。

2. 這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從全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和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。

3. 主題性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所有永久性屋宇單位地址的電腦化紀錄，包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

Survey coverage and sample design

1. The Thematic Household Survey (THS) covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people are excluded :

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

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

2. The THS 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.

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

¹ 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月之香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

² 至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

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

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

4. 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.

統計調查問卷

5. 問卷旨在搜集從事經濟活動人士對有關其就業所關注的各類事項的意見。亦有搜集有關他們對自己創業的冀望、在內地進行與工作有關的業務的情況、對在內地工作的冀望及曾經/計劃參加與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的情況等資料。

Survey questionnaire

5. The questionnaire is designed to collect information on the views of the economically active persons on different issues of concern to their employment. In addition, information on their aspiration for setting up own business, their engagement in job-related business activities in the Mainland, their aspiration for working in the Mainland and their experience / plan of attending job-related training / retraining courses was also sought.

6. 用以計算勞動人口和失業數字所採用的概念和定義，均遵照國際勞工組織的建議。

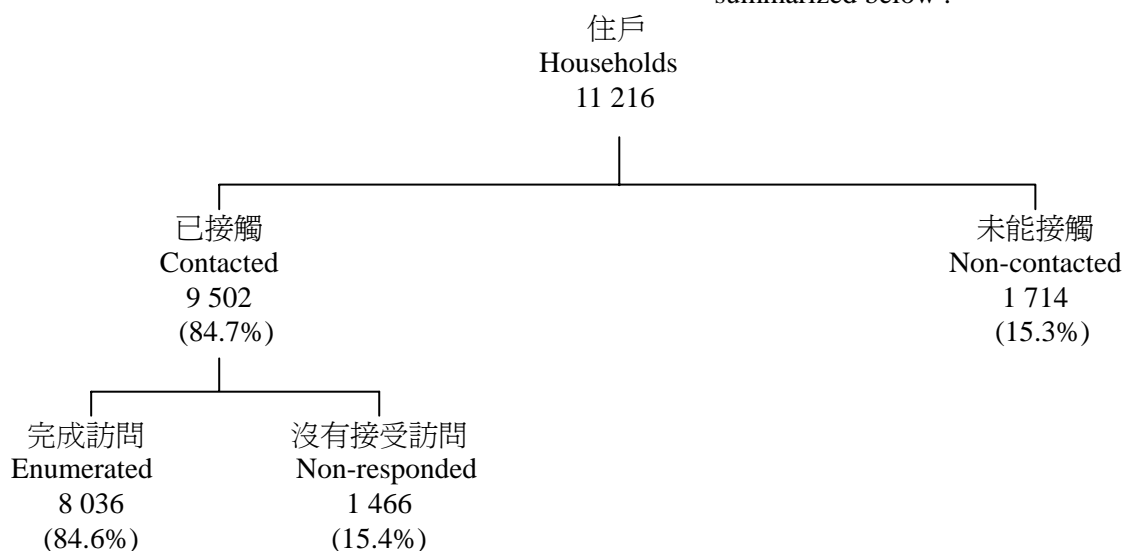
6. The concepts and definitions used to measure labour force and unemployment follow closely the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

訪問結果

7. 在有人居住的 11 164 個屋宇單位中，共有 11 216 個住戶。於該 11 216 個住戶中，成功訪問了 8 036 個住戶，回應率為 72%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：

Enumeration experience

7. A total of 11 216 households were found in the sample of 11 164 occupied quarters. Among those 11 216 households, 8 036 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 72%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :-



估計的可靠性

8. 主題性住戶統計調查的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差的影響。本報告書所載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，而是項統計調查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。

9. 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。

10. 在比較本報告書所載列各種變數的估計的精確程度時，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。

11. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
預期所從事的經濟行業在未來數年有快速/穩步發展的就業人士佔所有就業人士的百分比 Percentage of employed persons who perceived that the economic sector in which they were engaged would have fast / moderate growth in the next few years among all employed persons	31.6%	1.4
預期所從事的職業組別在未來數年的前景非常好/好的就業人士佔所有就業人士的百分比 Percentage of employed persons who perceived that the occupation category in which they were engaged would have very good / good prospect in the next few years among all employed persons	16.4%	2.3

Reliability of the estimates

8. Results of the THS 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. The CV of the estimates of the selected 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> (%)
於未來十二個月有計劃/意圖自己創業的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 Percentage of economically active persons who had plan / intention to set up own business in the coming twelve months among all economically active persons	1.7%	6.8
於過去十二個月曾在內地進行與工作有關的業務的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 Percentage of economically active persons who had been engaged in job-related business activities in the Mainland in the past twelve months among all economically active persons	11.3%	2.5
於未來十二個月有計劃/意圖找一份可能需要在職者長駐內地的工作的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 Percentage of economically active persons who had plan / intention to find a job which might require the job-holder to be stationed in the Mainland for a relatively long period of time in the coming twelve months among all economically active persons	1.1%	8.5
於過去十二個月曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 Percentage of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers in the past twelve months among all economically active persons	9.9%	2.7
於過去十二個月曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓/再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 Percentage of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative in the past twelve months among all economically active persons	7.1%	3.2

附錄三：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

Appendix 3 : Previously released Thematic Household Survey Reports

主題性住戶統計調查第一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十元

(統計期間：4/2000-6/2000)

- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 現職情況
- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 對事業的冀望
- 對自己創業的冀望
- 曾參加的培訓/再培訓課程
- 計劃參加的培訓/再培訓課程
- 對政府在經濟轉型時期所擔當角色的期望

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 1

Bilingual version, HK\$60

(Survey period: 4/2000-6/2000)

- Concerns on employment opportunities – current situation
- Concerns on employment opportunities – career aspirations
- Aspirations for setting up own business
- Training / retraining courses attended
- Plan for attending training / retraining courses
- Expectations for the role of the Government under the economic transformation

主題性住戶統計調查第二號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：1/2000-3/2000)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 對中文輸入法的認識及使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 對「公共服務電子化計劃」的認識
- 對資訊科技發展的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 2

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 1/2000-3/2000)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Knowledge and usage of Chinese input methods
- Usage of electronic business services
- Awareness of Electronic Service Delivery scheme
- Views on the development of information technology

主題性住戶統計調查第三號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十四元

(統計期間：9/1999-11/1999)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 牙醫診治情況
- 使用中藥產品和食品情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 3

Bilingual version, HK\$44

(Survey period: 9/1999-11/1999)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalization
- Dental consultation
- The usage of Chinese medical products and food

主題性住戶統計調查第四號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：10/1999-1/2000)

- 公眾對樓宇安全檢驗計劃的認識
- 公眾對緊急事故及天災的應變情況
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的認識
- 香港的少數族裔人士的特徵

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 4

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 10/1999-1/2000)

- Public awareness of the Building Safety Inspection Scheme
- The public's responses to emergency incidents and natural disasters
- Public awareness of the Office of The Ombudsman
- The characteristics of the ethnic minorities in Hong Kong

附錄三：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

主題性住戶統計調查第五號報告書
中英文對照版，港幣五十二元
(統計期間：10/2000-11/2000)

- 吸煙情況
- 對《基本法》的認識
- 對聘請家庭傭工的意見
- 購買新鮮食品的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5
Bilingual version, HK\$52
(Survey period: 10/2000-11/2000)

Pattern of cigarette smoking
Understanding of the Basic Law
Views on employment of domestic helpers
Pattern of purchasing fresh food produce

主題性住戶統計調查第六號報告書
中英文對照版，港幣五十四元
(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 對「公共服務電子化計劃」的認識

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 6
Bilingual version, HK\$54
(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

Penetration of personal computer and Internet
Knowledge of using personal computer and
Chinese input methods
Usage of personal computer
Usage of Internet service
Usage of electronic business services
Awareness of Electronic Service Delivery
scheme

主題性住戶統計調查第七號報告書
中英文對照版，港幣五十二元
(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 在中國內地居住的意向及情況
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7
Bilingual version, HK\$52
(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

Aspiration and experience of taking up
residence in the mainland of China
Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

主題性住戶統計調查第八號報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十六元
(統計期間：1/2001-5/2001)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員
及個人購買醫療保險的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 8
Bilingual version, HK\$46
(Survey period: 1/2001-5/2001)

Health status of Hong Kong residents
Doctor consultation
Hospitalization
Dental consultation
Provision of medical benefits by employers /
companies and purchase of medical insurance
by individuals

主題性住戶統計調查第九號報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十元
(統計期間：3/2002-5/2002)

- 在香港以外地方就讀的香港學生
- 對家居廢物分類及回收的認識及
參與的情況
- 長者的足部健康情況
- 對保險服務的需求及意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 9
Bilingual version, HK\$40
(Survey period: 3/2002-5/2002)

Hong Kong students studying outside Hong
Kong
Knowledge of and participation in source
separation and recycling of domestic
wastes
Foot health of older persons
Insurance needs and opinions on insurance
services

主題性住戶統計調查第十號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十四元

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 10

Bilingual version, HK\$54

(Survey period: 5/2002-7/2002)

Penetration of personal computer and Internet
Knowledge of using personal computer and Chinese input methods
Usage of personal computer
Usage of Internet service
Usage of electronic business services
Usage of online Government services
Information security

主題性住戶統計調查第十一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十六元

(統計期間：8/2001-10/2001)

- 受供養父母的特徵
- 對改善居所的冀望
- 居所按揭利息款項

Thematic Household Survey Report No.11

Bilingual version, HK\$36

(Survey period: 8/2001-10/2001)

Characteristics of dependent parents
Aspiration for improvement in accommodation
Home mortgage interest payment

主題性住戶統計調查第十二號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣七十五元

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No.12

Bilingual version, HK\$75

(Survey period: 5/2002-7/2002)

Health status of Hong Kong residents
Doctor consultation
Hospitalization
Dental consultation
Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals
Health status of institutional residents and their utilization of medical services

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