

香港統計月刊

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics

二零零三年四月
April 2003

專題文章
Feature Article

二零零二年失業率的走勢
The Movement of the Unemployment Rate in 2002

二零零二年失業率的走勢

The Movement of the Unemployment Rate in 2002

隨着香港的整體經濟活動在外圍經濟情況惡化及香港經濟結構轉型下減慢，經季節性調整的失業率從二零零一年第二季的 4.5% 急升至二零零二年五月至七月期間的 7.8%，而在二零零二年第四季回落至 7.2%。本文旨在對二零零二年的失業率的轉變作多方面分析，從而令讀者對香港近期的失業情況有更清楚的了解。

With the slow-down in Hong Kong's overall economic activities in tandem with the worsening external economic situation and the restructuring of the Hong Kong economy, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased rapidly from 4.5% in the second quarter of 2001 to 7.8% in May-July 2002, dropping thereafter to 7.2% in the fourth quarter of 2002. This article provides an analysis of the changes in the unemployment rate in 2002 from various perspectives. It aims to give a better understanding about the recent unemployment situation in Hong Kong.

如對本文有任何查詢，請致電政府統計處綜合住戶統計調查組(二) (電話：2887 5506)。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please call General Household Survey Section (2), Census and Statistics Department (Tel. : 2887 5506).

二零零二年失業率的走勢

The Movement of the Unemployment Rate in 2002

1. 引言

1.1 隨着香港的整體經濟活動在外圍經濟情況惡化及香港經濟結構轉型下減慢，經季節性調整的失業率從二零零一年第二季的 4.5% 急升至二零零二年五月至七月期間的 7.8%，而在二零零二年第四季回落至 7.2%。

1.2 失業是社會關注的焦點之一。有關失業的統計量數對經濟情況提供一個指標，亦反映勞動力剩餘的程度。

1.3 有關失業的統計數字是根據綜合住戶統計調查獲取的數據而編製。綜合住戶統計調查每三個月期間的樣本規模約為 24 000 個住戶。在選中的住戶內，所有有關人士均被問及關於個人、勞動力和住戶特徵的資料。

1.4 本文旨在對二零零二年的失業率的轉變作多方面分析，從而令讀者對香港近期的失業情況有更清楚的了解。

2. 概念架構

2.1 有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足等的統計數字，均是按照國際勞工組織建議的概念架構編製。該組織所訂定有關定義及其他事宜的建議，都是經過不少經濟、社會及統計學家和統計工作者作出研究和深入討論而得出的結果，自有其一定的合理性。而採用國際認同的定義編製的統計數字，才可作國際間的比較。

1. Introduction

1.1 With the slow-down in Hong Kong's overall economic activities in tandem with the worsening external economic situation and the restructuring of the Hong Kong economy, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased rapidly from 4.5% in the second quarter (Q2) of 2001 to 7.8% in May-July 2002, dropping thereafter to 7.2% in Q4 2002.

1.2 Unemployment is one of the focal issues of social concern. Statistical measures of unemployment provide an indication of the situation of the economy and also reflect the extent of unused capacity in the labour force.

1.3 Unemployment statistics are compiled based on data obtained from the General Household Survey (GHS). The sample size of the GHS is about 24 000 households in each three-month period. Information on personal, labour force and household characteristics is collected from all persons in the sampled households where appropriate.

1.4 This article provides an analysis of changes in the unemployment rate in 2002 from various perspectives. It aims to give a better understanding about the recent unemployment situation in Hong Kong.

2. Conceptual Framework

2.1 Statistics on the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment are compiled in accordance with the conceptual framework recommended by the International Labour Organization (ILO). The recommendations regarding definitions and other issues have been based on research and in-depth discussions among economists, sociologists, statisticians and statistical practitioners concerned, and are highly rational. Moreover, only statistics based on internationally accepted definitions are internationally comparable.

2.2 人口中的個別人士可按其經濟活動身分劃分為從事經濟活動人口及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

2.3 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。勞動人口參與率是指勞動人口在十五歲及以上人口中所佔的比例，用以量度適齡工作人士加入勞動人口的傾向。

2.4 非從事經濟活動人口包括所有在統計前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在這七天內正在休假的人士及失業人士除外。料理家務者、退休人士及十五歲以下的人士(例如學生)等均包括在內。

2.5 就業人口包括所有在統計前七天內有做工賺取薪酬或利潤或有一份正式工作的十五歲及以上的人士。

2.6 就業不足人口包括在統計前七天內在非自願情況下工作少於三十五小時，而在統計前三十天內有找尋更多工作，或即使不是找尋工作，但在統計前七天內可擔任更多工作的就業人士。就業不足人口為就業人口的一部分。

2.7 失業人口由所有失業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上人士符合下列情況，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。

2.2 Individuals in the population can be divided into two main groups according to their economic activity status, viz. the economically active population and the economically inactive population.

2.3 The *economically active population*, synonymous with the *labour force*, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population. The labour force participation rate refers to the proportion of labour force in the population aged 15 and over. This is a measure of the propensity of persons of working age to be in the labour force.

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

2.5 The *employed population* consists of those persons aged 15 and over who have been at work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration or have had formal job attachment.

2.6 The *underemployed population* comprises those employed persons who have involuntarily worked less than 35 hours during the seven days before enumeration and have sought additional work during the thirty days before enumeration, or have not sought but have been available for additional work during the seven days before enumeration. The underemployed population is a part of the employed population.

2.7 The *unemployed population* 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.

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」。

2.8 失業率是指失業人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例。計算方法是將失業人數除以勞動人口數目，再乘以 100%。

2.9 綜合住戶統計調查採用了結構完善的問卷以搜集所需的數據，從而客觀和準確地界定被訪者的經濟活動身分。

2.10 有一點要留意，在綜合住戶統計調查中，並沒有使用如「家庭主婦」和「退休人士」之類的通稱。進行統計調查時，所用的問卷採用了一連串嚴謹而客觀的問題，以搜集所需的數據，從而界定一名受訪人士是否失業人士。如果一名人士全時間在家中料理家務，他/她就不包括在勞動人口中(即「非從事經濟活動」)，並不會被界定為「就業」或「失業」。另一方面，若一名已婚的女士，身分雖然屬於一般所稱的「家庭主婦」，但隨時可工作及正積極地找尋工作，按照定義，她會被界定為「失業人士」。

2.11 在非從事經濟活動人士中，有些人士若「遇上」對其有利的工作條件時(例如酬金符合他們的期望、工作時間有足夠彈性或工作地點接近居所)，才會考慮投入勞動人口。但是，他們個別的意願未必符合本地勞工市場的一般情況。根據國際標準，雖然他們有工作意欲，但仍應界定為非從事經濟活動人士。然而，這些人士雖不屬失業人口的一部分，但是有關這些人士的統計數字仍是有用的統計資料。以香港而言，政府統計處可提供一些關於這方面的統計數字。(備註：讀者可參考本處出版的第十四號、第十九號、第二十六號及第三十一號社會統計專題報告書。)

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".

2.8 *Unemployment rate* refers to the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force. It is computed by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the size of the labour force and multiplying the quotient by 100%.

2.9 A well-structured questionnaire is adopted in the GHS to collect the required data for classifying the economic activity status of the respondents objectively and accurately.

2.10 It should be noted that generic terms like "housewife" and "retired person" are not used in the GHS. In conducting the survey, the questionnaire adopted contains a series of rigorous and objective questions in order to collect the required data for classifying whether a person being enquired is unemployed or not. If a person is engaged in household work on a full time basis at home, this person is outside the labour force (i.e. being "economically inactive") and he/she will not be classified as "employed" or "unemployed". On the other hand, if a married female regards herself as the so-called "housewife" but is available for work and is actively seeking work, she is classified as "unemployed" in accordance with the definition.

2.11 There are also cases that among the economically inactive persons, some might consider entering the labour force only if they "encounter" jobs with terms favourable to their own situations (e.g. remuneration meeting their own expectation, working hours with adequate flexibility or workplace near home). However, their specific wishes may not be commensurate with prevailing local conditions in the labour market. According to international standard, such persons should still be classified as economically inactive, despite the fact that they have some desire for work. Although such persons do not form part of the unemployed population, statistics on them are useful information in their own right. In the case of Hong Kong, some relevant statistics are available in the Census and Statistics Department. (Note: Reference could be made to the Special Topics Report No. 14, No. 19, No. 26 and No. 31 published by the department.)

2.12 有一點亦要留意，「失業」所指的是一種狀態，而並非「失去職業」的事件（例如遭解僱或遣散，或因其他理由而離職）。故此，一些被解僱或因其他理由離職的人士，若在很短時間內已轉為從事另一份工作，雖然他們在有關期間內曾經歷「失去職業」的事件，但根據定義，他們在統計時並不算在失業人口內。

2.13 由於失業率受季節性變異(包括首次求職人士所導致的季節性差異、假期影響及業務的季節性起伏)的影響，故政府統計處已採用「X-11 自迴歸-求和-移動平均」方法就其季節性變異作出調整。經季節性調整的失業率，更能確切反映失業的趨勢，以便對失業率作不同時間的比較。在本文中，載列於第三節的整體失業率已經季節性調整，而載列於第四節的按選定特徵分析的失業率，由於數據的局限，則是不經季節性調整。

2.14 有關綜合住戶統計調查所涉及的資料項目及其相關的概念和定義的更詳細資料，刊載於「綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告書」。

3. 整體失業率的變動趨勢

3.1 一九九七年後期，香港經濟向下調整，失業率由九七年的 2.2% 急升至九八年的 4.7% 及九九年的 6.2%。隨着香港經濟於九九年後期復蘇，香港的勞工市場在二零零零年顯著改善，失業率下降至 4.9%。然而，由於二零零一年上半年外圍經濟放緩，失業率在二零零一年轉趨上升，並升至 5.1%。由於勞工市場進一步放緩，二零零二年的失業率大幅上升至 7.3%。

3.2 二零零二年失業率的轉變是勞動人口增長和就業人口增長的總結果。在二零零二年初期，勞動人口數目變動不大，但由於不少商業

2.12 It should also be noted that “unemployment” refers to a state of affairs, but not the events of “losing a job” like dismissal or lay-off or having left a job for other reasons. Thus, for persons who have been dismissed from their jobs or who have left their jobs for certain reasons, but have managed to take up another job within a short period of time, they should not be counted in the unemployed population by definition at the time of enumeration, even though they have experienced the event of “losing a job” during the period concerned.

2.13 As unemployment rate is subject to seasonal variations (such as seasonal variations in the number of first-time job-seekers, holiday effects and seasonal ups and downs in business activities), the Census and Statistics Department has adopted the X-11 ARIMA method to seasonally adjust the unemployment rate. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate so compiled can better reflect the underlying trend of unemployment and facilitate the comparison of unemployment rates over time. In this article, seasonal adjustment has been applied to the overall unemployment rates presented in Section 3, while those unemployment rates analysed by selected characteristics as presented in Section 4 are not seasonally adjusted because of data limitation.

2.14 Greater details on the GHS data items and their corresponding concepts and definitions are given in the “Quarterly Report on General Household Survey”.

3. Trend of Changes in the Overall Unemployment Rate

3.1 In late 1997, the Hong Kong economy experienced a downward adjustment. The unemployment rate increased sharply from 2.2% in 1997 to 4.7% in 1998 and further to 6.2% in 1999. Following the economic recovery in late 1999, the labour market of Hong Kong improved significantly in 2000. The unemployment rate dropped to 4.9%. However, the unemployment rate reversed to a rising trend with the slow-down in external economy in the first half of 2001, and reached 5.1% in 2001. As the labour market further slackened, the unemployment rate significantly increased to 7.3% in 2002.

3.2 Changes in the unemployment rate in 2002 were the resultant effect of labour force growth and employment growth. In the early part of 2002, the size of the labour force showed little change, while the

機構結業和縮減規模，引致就業人數減少，而失業人數相應增加。經季節性調整的失業率由二零零二年第一季的 7.0% 急升至二零零二年五月至七月的 7.8%。隨着部分經濟環節(例如對外貿易及旅遊業)在下半年的表現改善，使就業人數回升，其增長高於勞動人口的增長，經季節性調整的失業率在二零零二年六月至八月開始下降，並在二零零二年第四季降至 7.2%。(表一)

employment dropped amidst the extensive closure and downsizing of business organizations. The number of unemployed persons thus increased accordingly. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased rapidly from 7.0% in Q1 2002 to 7.8% in May-July 2002. As the employment picked up and rose at a faster pace than the labour force in tandem with the improved performance in some sectors of the economy (such as the external trade and tourism) in the second half of 2002, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate began to decrease in June-August 2002 and dropped to 7.2% in Q4 2002. (Table 1)

表一 勞動人口、就業人口及經季節性調整的失業率
Table 1 Labour Force, Employed Persons and Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate

期間 Period	勞動人口	就業人口	經季節性調整的失業率
	Labour force	Employed persons	Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate
	人數 Number (‘000)	人數 Number (‘000)	百分率 Percentage (%)
1-3/2002	3 459 600 (0.1%)	3 220 700 (-0.2%)	7.0
2-4/2002	3 449 300 (-0.3%)	3 204 000 (-0.5%)	7.1
3-5/2002	3 449 800 (§)	3 197 100 (-0.2%)	7.4
4-6/2002	3 460 100 (0.3%)	3 196 700 (§)	7.7
5-7/2002	3 495 600 (1.0%)	3 220 600 (0.7%)	7.8
6-8/2002	3 506 800 (0.3%)	3 232 800 (0.4%)	7.6
7-9/2002	3 512 900 (0.2%)	3 245 700 (0.4%)	7.4
8-10/2002	3 518 000 (0.1%)	3 258 800 (0.4%)	7.2
9-11/2002	3 524 000 (0.2%)	3 270 900 (0.4%)	7.1
10-12/2002	3 518 800 (-0.1%)	3 266 200 (-0.1%)	7.2

註釋：(1) 括號內的數字為與對上三個月期間比較的變動百分比。

§ 少於 +/- 0.05%。

Notes: (1) Bracketed figures are the percentage changes over the preceding three-month period.

§ Less than +/- 0.05%.

4. 二零零二年的失業率轉變的分析

性別

4.1 二零零二年男性及女性的不經季節性調整的失業率轉變的趨勢大致相同。然而，在二零零二年第一季至第四季期間女性的失業率的升幅較男性的失業率大，兩性間的失業率差距因而明顯收窄。同期間，女性在整體失業人口所佔的比例亦由 33.4% 上升至 36.5%，在二零零二年，男性及女性的平均失業率分別為 8.4% 及 6.0%。(表二)

4. Analysis of Changes in the Unemployment Rate in 2002

Sex

4.1 The changes in the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates for males and females followed a broadly similar trend. However, the unemployment rate for females had a larger magnitude of increase than that for males between Q1 2002 and Q4 2002. As a result, the difference in unemployment rate between the two sexes narrowed markedly. The proportion of females in the total unemployed population also increased from 33.4% to 36.5% over the same period. In 2002, the average unemployment rate for males and females were 8.4% and 6.0% respectively. (Table 2)

表二 二零零二年按性別劃分的失業統計數字
Table 2 Unemployment Statistics by Sex, 2002

期間 Period	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 Number	比率 ⁽¹⁾ Rate ⁽¹⁾	人數 Number	比率 ⁽¹⁾ Rate ⁽¹⁾	人數 Number	比率 ⁽¹⁾ Rate ⁽¹⁾
	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
第一季 Q1	159.2	8.1	79.7	5.3	238.9	6.9
第二季 Q2	171.8	8.8	91.6	6.1	263.4	7.6
第三季 Q3	167.6	8.5	99.5	6.5	267.2	7.6
第四季 Q4	160.5	8.2	92.1	5.9	252.6	7.2
全年 Whole year	164.8	8.4	90.7	6.0	255.5	7.3

註釋：(1) 指有關組別的失業率(不經季節性調整)。

Notes: (1) Unemployment rate (seasonally unadjusted) in the respective groups.

(2) 全年數字是指二零零二年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數字的平均數。

(2) Figures for the whole year are averages of the figures obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of 2002.

年齡組別

4.2 按年齡分析，在二零零二年，十五至十九歲及五十至五十九歲年齡組別人士受失業的影響似乎最大。十五至十九歲年齡組別人士的不經季節性調整的失業率因新一批離校人士及畢業生在暑假後期進入勞工市場，在二零零二年第三季升至 35.1% 的高水平。可能由於這兩個年齡組別的人士的工作技能較低，所以當勞工市場放緩時，他們較難找到工作。(表三)

Age Group

4.2 Analysed by age, persons in the 15-19 age group and the 50-59 age group seemed to be hardest hit by unemployment in 2002. The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for the former surged to 35.1% in Q3 2002 as the new batch of school leavers and fresh graduates entered the labour market in the late summer months. Apparently, the persons in these two age groups had greater difficulty in finding jobs under the slack labour market conditions owing to their limited work skills. (Table 3)

表三 二零零二年按年齡組別劃分的失業統計數字
Table 3 Unemployment Statistics by Age Group, 2002

年齡組別 Age group	千人 Thousands				
	第一季 Q1	第二季 Q2	第三季 Q3	第四季 Q4	全年 Whole year
15 – 19	18.6 (27.2%)	21.3 (30.1%)	29.0 (35.1%)	22.8 (29.4%)	22.9 (30.7%)
20 – 29	60.1 (7.7%)	66.4 (8.5%)	72.2 (9.2%)	59.0 (7.6%)	64.4 (8.2%)
30 – 39	58.1 (5.6%)	57.7 (5.5%)	52.9 (5.1%)	58.8 (5.6%)	56.9 (5.4%)
40 – 49	61.0 (6.3%)	70.6 (7.2%)	65.5 (6.6%)	65.5 (6.5%)	65.7 (6.7%)
50 – 59	34.9 (7.3%)	40.6 (8.5%)	42.1 (8.7%)	41.6 (8.5%)	39.8 (8.2%)
60 歲及以上 60 and over	6.2 (5.3%)	6.7 (6.0%)	5.5 (4.6%)	4.9 (4.2%)	5.8 (5.0%)
合計 Overall	238.9 (6.9%)	263.4 (7.6%)	267.2 (7.6%)	252.6 (7.2%)	255.5 (7.3%)

註釋：(1) 粗字體的數字為失業人數（以千人計）。括號內數字則為相應的不經季節性調整的失業率（指在有關的組別內，失業人士在該組別的勞動人口中所佔的比例）。

(2) 全年數字是指二零零二年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數字的平均數。

Notes: (1) Figures in bold type refer to the number of unemployed persons (in thousands). Bracketed figures are the corresponding seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates (i.e. the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force in the respective groups).

(2) Figures for the whole year are averages of the figures obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of 2002.

教育程度

4.3 具小學教育程度人士的不經季節性調整的失業率的升幅最為明顯，由二零零二年第一季的 8.6% 上升至二零零二年第四季的 10.4%。雖然整體失業情況在二零零二年後期有所改善，但該些人士的失業率仍維持在高水平。這情況可能是由於香港的經濟轉型下對非技術工人的需求下降所致。（表四）

Educational Attainment

4.3 The increase in the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate was most distinct amongst those persons with primary education, from 8.6% in Q1 2002 to 10.4% in Q4 2002. The unemployment rate for these persons stayed at a high level despite the improvement in the overall unemployment situation towards the end of 2002. This could probably be attributed to the diminishing demand for unskilled workers in the labour market amidst the restructuring of of the Hong Kong economy. (Table 4)

表四 二零零二年按教育程度劃分的失業統計數字
Table 4 Unemployment Statistics by Educational Attainment, 2002

千人
Thousands

教育程度 Educational attainment	第一季 Q1	第二季 Q2	第三季 Q3	第四季 Q4	全年 Whole year
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling/kindergarten	4.1 (8.4%)	4.1 (8.9%)	4.0 (8.4%)	3.6 (9.1%)	4.0 (8.7%)
小學 Primary	46.3 (8.6%)	52.0 (10.0%)	55.1 (10.4%)	54.2 (10.4%)	51.9 (9.8%)
中學/預科 Secondary/matriculation	154.3 (7.7%)	169.8 (8.5%)	161.9 (8.0%)	156.4 (7.8%)	160.6 (8.0%)
專上教育 Tertiary	34.2 (3.9%)	37.5 (4.2%)	46.2 (5.0%)	38.4 (4.0%)	39.1 (4.3%)
- 非學位 Non-degree	16.2 (5.1%)	17.1 (5.3%)	21.1 (6.1%)	19.4 (5.4%)	18.5 (5.5%)
- 學位 Degree	18.0 (3.3%)	20.4 (3.6%)	25.0 (4.4%)	18.9 (3.2%)	20.6 (3.6%)
合計 Overall	238.9 (6.9%)	263.4 (7.6%)	267.2 (7.6%)	252.6 (7.2%)	255.5 (7.3%)

註釋：(1) 粗字體的數字為失業人數(以千人計)。括號內數字則為相應的不經季節性調整的失業率(指在有關的組別內，失業人士在該組別的勞動人口中所佔的比例)。

(2) 全年數字是指二零零二年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數字的平均數。

Notes: (1) Figures in bold type refer to the number of unemployed persons (in thousands). Bracketed figures are the corresponding seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates (i.e. the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force in the respective groups).

(2) Figures for the whole year are averages of the figures obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of 2002.

以前從事的行業

4.4 有關各行業的失業率(不經季節性調整)反映從事個別行業人士失業的嚴重程度。但是，在計算有關按行業劃分的失業率的分子和分母時，要注意兩點：(i) 失業人士是按其以前從事的行業劃分，該行業跟他們日後將從事工作的行業未必相同；(ii) 沒有首次求職人士和重新加入勞動人口的失業人士所屬行業的資料。因此，按行業劃分的失業率不能與整體失業率作嚴謹比較，同時亦須謹慎闡釋。這些詮釋亦適用於下文有關「以前從事的職業」的分析(第4.6段)。

Previous Industry

4.4 The unemployment rates (seasonally unadjusted) by industry reflect the degree of severity of unemployment in respect of persons engaged in individual industries. However, two points have to be noted in deriving both the numerator and the denominator regarding unemployment rates by industry: (i) unemployed persons are classified according to their previous industry which may not necessarily be the one which they will enter subsequently; and (ii) there is no information on previous industry in respect of first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force who are unemployed. Such rates are therefore not strictly comparable to the overall unemployment rate and should be interpreted with caution. These remarks are also applicable to the analysis on “previous occupation” below (paragraph 4.6).

4.5 在二零零二年，以前從事建造業的失業人士有最高的平均失業率(15.8%)。然而，這些人士在二零零二年第四季的不經季節性調整的失業率(15.2%)已低於二零零二年第一季(15.7%)的水平，顯示建造業的失業情況在二零零二年後期已有改善。另一方面，以前從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業與社區、社會及個人服務業的失業人士在二零零二年第四季的失業人數較二零零二年第一季的失業人數明顯增加。(表五)

4.5 Unemployed persons with a previous job in the construction sector had the highest average unemployment rate (15.8%) in 2002. Nevertheless, the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for these persons was lower in Q4 2002 (15.2%) as compared with Q1 2002 (15.7%), indicating some improvement in the unemployment situation in the construction sector towards the end of 2002. On the other hand, the number of unemployed persons with a previous job in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector and the community, social and personal services sector increased noticeably in Q4 2002 over Q1 2002. (Table 5)

表五 二零零二年按以前從事的行業劃分的曾工作的失業人數⁽¹⁾
Table 5 Unemployed Persons with a Previous Job⁽¹⁾ by Previous Industry, 2002

以前從事的行業 Previous industry	第一季 Q1	第二季 Q2	第三季 Q3	第四季 Q4	全年 Whole year
製造業 Manufacturing	23.3 (7.2%)	25.4 (8.2%)	22.4 (7.1%)	20.1 (6.6%)	22.8 (7.3%)
建造業 Construction	53.3 (15.7%)	56.2 (16.9%)	53.1 (15.6%)	52.7 (15.2%)	53.8 (15.8%)
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	79.4 (7.4%)	89.2 (8.3%)	81.4 (7.7%)	83.5 (7.9%)	83.4 (7.8%)
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	20.6 (5.7%)	19.4 (5.3%)	19.7 (5.3%)	19.4 (5.4%)	19.8 (5.4%)
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	24.2 (4.9%)	21.8 (4.5%)	22.7 (4.5%)	24.1 (4.7%)	23.2 (4.7%)
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	22.3 (2.7%)	28.1 (3.3%)	30.1 (3.5%)	27.4 (3.1%)	27.0 (3.2%)
其他 Others	0.5 (1.7%)	1.0 (3.6%)	0.9 (3.1%)	0.3 (1.2%)	0.6 (2.4%)
合計 Overall	223.4 -	241.1 -	230.3 -	227.6 -	230.6 -

註釋：(1) 不包括首次求職人士及重新加入勞動人口的失業人士，因為沒有關於他們以前從事行業的資料。

(2) 粗字體的數字為失業人數(以千人計)。括號內數字指在以前從事某一特定行業組別的人士的不經季節性調整的失業率(例如：在二零零二年，以前從事製造業的人士的平均失業率為7.3%)。

(3) 全年數字是指二零零二年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數字的平均數。

Notes: (1) Not including first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force who were unemployed as information on previous industry of these persons is not available.

(2) Figures in bold type refer to the number of unemployed persons (in thousands). Bracketed figures are the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates in respect of persons engaged in the specified previous industry groups (e.g. the average unemployment rate for those who had previously been in the manufacturing sector was 7.3% in 2002).

(3) Figures for the whole year are averages of the figures obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of 2002.

以前從事的職業

4.6 概括而言，在二零零二年第一季至第四季期間，以前曾任職經理及行政級人員、專業人員和機台及機器操作員及裝配員的失業人士數目和失業率(不經季節性調整)穩步下降。相反地，以前曾任職服務工作及商店銷售人員、工藝及有關人員與非技術工人的人士的失業情況在二零零二年的升幅較大。(表六)

Previous Occupation

4.6 In general, the number of unemployed persons and the corresponding unemployment rate (seasonally unadjusted) for those who previously worked as managers and administrators, professionals, and plant and machine operators and assemblers steadily decreased between Q1 2002 and Q4 2002. In contrast, unemployed persons who previously worked as service workers and shop sales workers, craft and related workers, and workers in elementary occupations had larger increases in unemployment. (Table 6)

表六 按以前從事的職業劃分的曾工作的失業人數⁽¹⁾
Table 6 Unemployed Persons with a Previous Job⁽¹⁾ by Previous Occupation

以前從事的職業 Previous occupation	第一季 Q1	第二季 Q2	第三季 Q3	第四季 Q4	千人 Thousands 全年 Whole year
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	9.9 (3.5%)	9.8 (3.1%)	7.0 (2.3%)	5.9 (1.9%)	8.2 (2.7%)
專業人員 Professionals	4.9 (2.6%)	4.9 (2.5%)	4.7 (2.3%)	4.5 (2.1%)	4.8 (2.4%)
輔助專業人員 Associate professionals	24.8 (4.2%)	25.2 (4.3%)	26.7 (4.5%)	25.9 (4.3%)	25.7 (4.3%)
文員 Clerks	30.3 (5.2%)	31.4 (5.5%)	30.8 (5.4%)	28.3 (5.2%)	30.2 (5.3%)
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	43.9 (8.5%)	48.7 (9.6%)	47.2 (9.1%)	50.5 (9.4%)	47.6 (9.1%)
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	43.8 (12.6%)	53.6 (15.7%)	47.3 (14.3%)	44.9 (13.5%)	47.4 (14.0%)
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	16.3 (6.4%)	16.7 (6.6%)	13.9 (5.4%)	13.3 (5.2%)	15.1 (5.9%)
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	49.1 (7.4%)	50.3 (7.7%)	52.2 (7.8%)	54.0 (7.9%)	51.4 (7.7%)
其他 Others	0.3 (2.4%)	0.3 (2.9%)	0.5 (4.7%)	0.3 (3.9%)	0.3 (3.4%)
合計 Overall	223.4 -	241.1 -	230.3 -	227.6 -	230.6 -

註釋：(1) 不包括首次求職人士及重新加入勞動人口的失業人士，因為沒有關於他們以前從事職業的資料。

(2) 粗字體的數字為失業人數(以千人計)。括號內數字指在以前從事某一特定職業組別的人士的不經季節性調整的失業率(例如：在二零零二年，以前曾任職輔助專業人員的人士的平均失業率為4.3%)。

(3) 全年數字是指二零零二年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數字的平均數。

Notes: (1) Not including first-time job-seekers and re-entrants into the labour force who were unemployed as information on previous occupation of these persons is not available.

(2) Figures in bold type refer to the number of unemployed persons (in thousands). Bracketed figures are the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rates in respect of persons engaged in the specified previous occupation groups (e.g. the average unemployment rate for those who had previously been associate professionals was 4.3% in 2002).

(3) Figures for the whole year are averages of the figures obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of 2002.