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2014 年就業綜合估計數字
Composite Employment Estimates 2014

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研究就業統計數據時經常會遇到的一種情況，是從機構單位統計調查獲取的就業數據（即已填補的公司職位數目）往往與從住戶統計調查所獲取的就業數據（即就業人士數目）存有差異。在香港，處理的辦法是通過運用特定的統計方法，協調以住戶作為基礎的「綜合住戶統計調查」結果及以機構單位作為基礎的「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」結果，編製一套「就業綜合估計數字」。

本文提供 2009 年至 2014 年各行業的「就業綜合估計數字」，並介紹這套數字的特徵，以及闡釋它與其他就業統計數字的分別和用途。

In studies of employment statistics, the issue of discrepancies observed between the employment data obtained from establishment-based surveys which refer to occupied posts in firms, and those data obtained from household surveys which refer to persons employed, is common. In Hong Kong, this is tackled through the compilation of a set of Composite Employment Estimates (CEE) which reconcile, under a designated statistical framework, the results obtained from the household-based General Household Survey (GHS) and the establishment-based Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies (SEV).

This article provides the CEE figures in individual industries for the reference years 2009 to 2014. It also gives an account of the characteristics of CEE and briefly discusses the differences and usage of the CEE vis-à-vis the other employment figures.

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2014 年就業綜合估計數字

Composite Employment Estimates 2014

1. 引言

1.1 由 2009 年起，「就業綜合估計數字」已採用「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」作為行業分類，而有關數列亦已作後向估計至 2000 年的統計期。讀者在運用後向估計數據時應注意其局限，並謹慎闡釋有關數字。如須比較按「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」與以往沿用的「香港標準行業分類 1.1 版」所分別編製的統計數字，可參閱政府統計處網站內的《「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」與「香港標準行業分類 1.1 版」的對照》(www.statistics.gov.hk/pub/B2XX00182008XXXXB0800.pdf)。

2. 2014 年整體就業情況

2.1 根據「就業綜合估計數字」，2014 年香港整體就業人數達 3 749 800 人，按年增加 0.6%。不少行業組別的就業人數均錄得升幅，較顯著的有「金融及保險業」（上升 2.1% 或 4 800 人）、「教育」（上升 2.0% 或 4 000 人）及「人類保健及社會工作服務業」（上升 1.8% 或 3 300 人）。

2.2 在 2014 年，以就業人數計算，「進出口貿易業」仍是最大的行業組別，僱用 517 000 人，佔總就業人數 13.8%。其次是「其他社會及個人服務業」，僱用 419 300 人，佔總就業人數 11.2%。緊隨其後是「零售業」及「運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業」，分別僱用 329 400 人（8.8%）及 315 700 人（8.4%）。

1. Introduction

1.1 Since 2009, the Composite Employment Estimates (CEE) have been compiled based on the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0 (HSIC V2.0) as the industry classification and the data series have been backcasted to the reference year of 2000. Readers are reminded that backcasted data are subject to limitations and should be interpreted with care. For comparison of statistics under HSIC V2.0 against those under the previously used HSIC V1.1, readers may refer to the publication *Concordances between Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0 and Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 1.1*, which is available on the website of the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) (www.statistics.gov.hk/pub/B2XX00182008XXXXB0800.pdf).

2. Overall employment position for 2014

2.1 According to the CEE, the overall employment in Hong Kong in 2014 was 3 749 800, with an annual increase of 0.6%. A number of industry groups registered increases in employment, with more notable ones in the industries of “Financing and insurance” (by 2.1% or 4 800 persons), “Education” (by 2.0% or 4 000 persons) and “Human health and social work services” (by 1.8% or 3 300 persons).

2.2 In 2014 “Import and export trade” remained the largest industry group in terms of employment. It employed 517 000 persons or 13.8% of the overall employment. The next largest industry group was “Other social and personal services”, engaging 419 300 persons or 11.2% of the overall employment. This was followed by “Retail trade” and “Transportation, storage, postal and courier services”, engaging 329 400 persons (8.8%) and 315 700 persons (8.4%) respectively.

2.3 香港經濟以服務業為主導。所有服務行業合共佔總就業人數的最大份額，在 2014 年達 88.4%。其他行業，包括「製造業」、「電力、燃氣和自來水供應及廢棄物管理業」、「建造業」及其他數個行業，則合共佔 11.6%。服務行業在 2014 年所佔的百分比，較 2013 年上升 0.1 個百分點，而製造業則較前一年減少 0.1 個百分點。

3. 2009 年至 2014 年就業趨勢

3.1 表 1 載列 2009 年至 2014 年香港「就業綜合估計數字」。

3.2 在 2014 年，所有行業的總就業人數與 5 年前比較，增加了 8.1% 或 279 500 人。其中，錄得最顯著增幅的行業為「行政及支援服務業」（增加 22.2% 或 34 200 人）、「建造業」（增加 18.8% 或 49 100 人）、「資訊及通訊業」（增加 16.6% 或 15 400 人）及「其他社會及個人服務業」（增加 14.8% 或 54 200 人）。

2.3 Hong Kong is a service-oriented economy. The various service industries taken together accounted for the lion's share of the overall employment at 88.4% in 2014. The other industries, including "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management", "Construction" and a few others, had a combined share of 11.6%. While the employment share of the service industries in 2014 was 0.1 percentage point higher than that of 2013, that of the manufacturing industry had decreased by 0.1 percentage point over a year ago.

3. Employment trend during 2009 to 2014

3.1 The CEE figures for Hong Kong from 2009 to 2014 are presented in Table 1.

3.2 The total employment of all industries in 2014 increased by 8.1% or 279 500 persons over 5 years earlier. The most significant increases were observed in the industries of "Administrative and support services" (by 22.2% or 34 200 persons), "Construction" (by 18.8% or 49 100 persons), "Information and communications" (by 16.6% or 15 400 persons) and "Other social and personal services" (by 14.8% or 54 200 persons).

表 1 2009 年至 2014 年按行業劃分的就業綜合估計數字
Table 1 Composite Employment Estimates by industry, 2009 to 2014

行業 Industry	人數 Number						2014年與下列 年份比較的 變動百分率 ⁽¹⁾ % change in 2014 over the year below ⁽¹⁾	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2013
製造 Manufacturing	132 200 (3.8%)	112 900 (3.2%)	112 100 (3.1%)	111 500 (3.0%)	108 000 (2.9%)	105 000 (2.8%)	-20.5	-2.8
電力、燃氣和自來水供應及廢棄物管理 Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management	14 900 (0.4%)	15 100 (0.4%)	15 000 (0.4%)	14 600 (0.4%)	14 900 (0.4%)	15 100 (0.4%)	+1.0	+1.2
電力及燃氣供應 Electricity and gas supply	7 700 (0.2%)	7 600 (0.2%)	7 600 (0.2%)	7 600 (0.2%)	7 600 (0.2%)	7 800 (0.2%)	+1.6	+2.3
自來水供應；污水處理、廢棄物管理及污染 防治服務 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation services	7 200 (0.2%)	7 500 (0.2%)	7 400 (0.2%)	7 000 (0.2%)	7 300 (0.2%)	7 300 (0.2%)	+0.4	+0.1
建造 Construction	261 200 (7.5%)	261 500 (7.5%)	271 900 (7.6%)	291 300 (8.0%)	308 800 (8.3%)	310 300 (8.3%)	+18.8	+0.5
服務行業 Service industries	3 056 000 (88.1%)	3 085 900 (88.7%)	3 175 900 (88.7%)	3 234 400 (88.4%)	3 292 700 (88.3%)	3 315 600 (88.4%)	+8.5	+0.7
進出口貿易、批發及零售 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	881 000 (25.4%)	884 900 (25.4%)	888 200 (24.8%)	899 200 (24.6%)	903 700 (24.2%)	908 300 (24.2%)	+3.1	+0.5
進出口貿易 Import and export trade	520 600 (15.0%)	523 500 (15.0%)	519 600 (14.5%)	517 600 (14.2%)	516 700 (13.9%)	517 000 (13.8%)	-0.7	\$
批發 Wholesale	66 700 (1.9%)	64 000 (1.8%)	64 400 (1.8%)	64 000 (1.8%)	62 700 (1.7%)	61 900 (1.7%)	-7.2	-1.3
零售 Retail trade	293 600 (8.5%)	297 400 (8.5%)	304 300 (8.5%)	317 600 (8.7%)	324 200 (8.7%)	329 400 (8.8%)	+12.2	+1.6
住宿及膳食服務 ⁽²⁾ Accommodation and food services ⁽²⁾	254 400 (7.3%)	261 600 (7.5%)	266 300 (7.4%)	268 500 (7.3%)	272 300 (7.3%)	276 300 (7.4%)	+8.6	+1.5
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	319 800 (9.2%)	313 600 (9.0%)	320 200 (8.9%)	317 600 (8.7%)	321 700 (8.6%)	315 700 (8.4%)	-1.3	-1.9
資訊及通訊 Information and communications	92 500 (2.7%)	93 100 (2.7%)	96 700 (2.7%)	101 800 (2.8%)	106 200 (2.8%)	107 900 (2.9%)	+16.6	+1.6
金融及保險、地產以及專業及商用服務 Financing and insurance, real estate, and professional and business services	638 800 (18.4%)	659 000 (18.9%)	688 500 (19.2%)	710 300 (19.4%)	726 400 (19.5%)	737 200 (19.7%)	+15.4	+1.5
金融及保險 Financing and insurance	211 400 (6.1%)	216 700 (6.2%)	226 300 (6.3%)	228 800 (6.3%)	231 700 (6.2%)	236 500 (6.3%)	+11.8	+2.1
地產 Real estate	113 600 (3.3%)	115 000 (3.3%)	122 100 (3.4%)	126 700 (3.5%)	128 300 (3.4%)	129 200 (3.4%)	+13.8	+0.7
專業及商用服務 Professional and business services	313 700 (9.0%)	327 300 (9.4%)	340 100 (9.5%)	354 700 (9.7%)	366 300 (9.8%)	371 400 (9.9%)	+18.4	+1.4
專業、科學及技術服務 Professional, scientific and technical services	159 500 (4.6%)	162 100 (4.7%)	166 700 (4.7%)	174 300 (4.8%)	180 400 (4.8%)	183 100 (4.9%)	+14.8	+1.5
行政及支援服務 Administrative and support services	154 100 (4.4%)	165 300 (4.8%)	173 500 (4.8%)	180 400 (4.9%)	185 900 (5.0%)	188 400 (5.0%)	+22.2	+1.3

表 1 (續) 2009 年至 2014 年按行業劃分的就業綜合估計數字
Table 1 (cont'd) Composite Employment Estimates by industry, 2009 to 2014

行業 Industry	人數 Number						2014年與下列 年份比較的 變動百分率 ⁽¹⁾ % change in 2014 over the year below ⁽¹⁾	
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2009	2013
	公共行政以及社會及個人服務 Public administration, and social and personal services	869 600 (25.1%)	873 700 (25.1%)	916 000 (25.6%)	936 900 (25.6%)	962 600 (25.8%)	970 200 (25.9%)	+11.6
公共行政 Public administration	104 400 (3.0%)	105 400 (3.0%)	104 800 (2.9%)	103 000 (2.8%)	107 900 (2.9%)	108 400 (2.9%)	+3.8	+0.4
教育 Education	184 000 (5.3%)	184 000 (5.3%)	194 500 (5.4%)	198 100 (5.4%)	199 000 (5.3%)	202 900 (5.4%)	+10.3	+2.0
人類保健及社會工作服務 Human health and social work services	165 600 (4.8%)	161 900 (4.7%)	169 400 (4.7%)	178 200 (4.9%)	181 300 (4.9%)	184 600 (4.9%)	+11.5	+1.8
藝術、娛樂及康樂活動 Arts, entertainment and recreation	50 400 (1.5%)	50 500 (1.5%)	53 100 (1.5%)	53 000 (1.4%)	55 700 (1.5%)	55 000 (1.5%)	+9.1	-1.2
其他社會及個人服務 Other social and personal services	365 100 (10.5%)	371 900 (10.7%)	394 300 (11.0%)	404 600 (11.1%)	418 600 (11.2%)	419 300 (11.2%)	+14.8	+0.2
其他 ⁽³⁾ Others ⁽³⁾	6 000 (0.2%)	3 300 (0.1%)	4 600 (0.1%)	5 300 (0.1%)	4 100 (0.1%)	3 700 (0.1%)	-37.7	-8.7
總就業人數 Total employment	3 470 300 (100.0%)	3 478 600 (100.0%)	3 579 500 (100.0%)	3 657 100 (100.0%)	3 728 500 (100.0%)	3 749 800 (100.0%)	+8.1	+0.6

註釋：數字已進位至最接近的百位數，由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

括號內數字表示在有關年份以未經進位數字計算所佔總就業人數的百分比。由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

(1) 變動百分率數字是以未經進位數字計算。

(2) 住宿服務業包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

(3) 包括農業、林業及漁業，以及採礦及採石業。「農業、林業及漁業」的數字是根據「綜合住戶統計調查」的結果及從事漁業的水上居民的估計數字而編製成的。由於該統計調查搜集得的相關樣本數目相對較少，以致估計數字的抽樣誤差較大，因此須謹慎闡釋有關數字。

§ 變動在±0.05%之內。

Notes: Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred and may not add up to the respective totals due to rounding.

Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares of the overall employment in the respective year, which are derived from unrounded figures. They may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

(1) Percentage change figures are derived from unrounded figures.

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

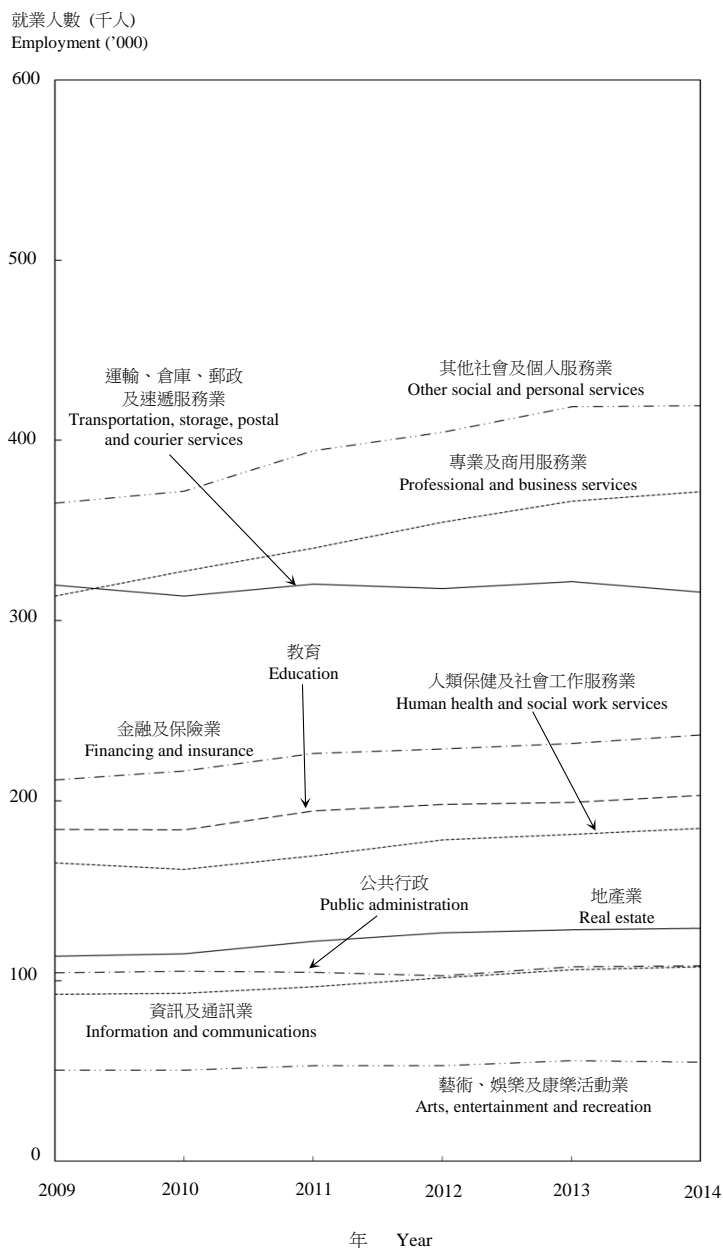
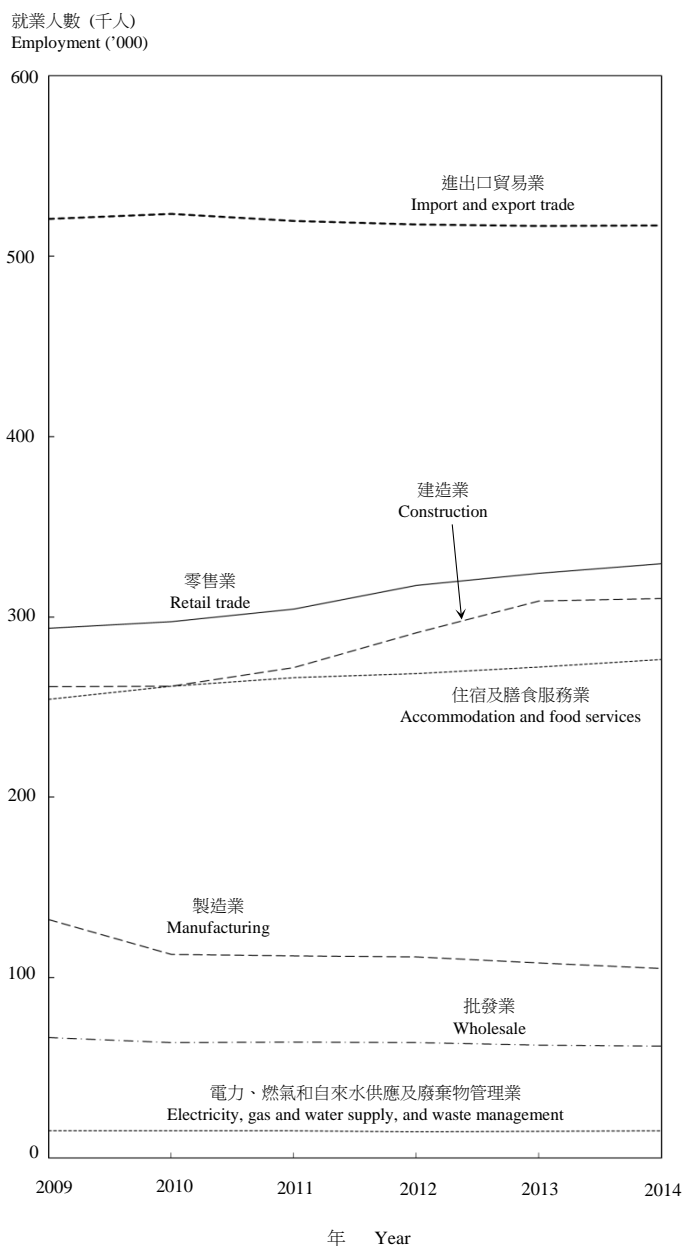
(3) Including the industries of agriculture, forestry and fishing; and mining and quarrying. Figures for the industry of "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" are compiled based on the results of the General Household Survey (GHS) and the estimates of marine population engaging in fishing. As the numbers of relevant observations found in the GHS are relatively small, related figures are subject to relatively large sampling error and therefore should be interpreted with care.

§ Change within ±0.05%.

3.3 另一方面，「製造業」和「批發業」，以及數個其他行業的就業人數在 2009 年至 2014 年則有所減少，當中以上列兩個行業的調整幅度尤為明顯。2009 年至 2014 年選定行業組別的就業人數趨勢見於圖 1。

3.3 On the other hand, employment in “Manufacturing” and “Wholesale”, as well as several other industries, shed during 2009 to 2014. Adjustments in the 2 named industries were, in particular, substantial. Chart 1 shows the employment trend for selected industry groups during 2009 to 2014.

圖 1 2009 年至 2014 年選定行業組別的就業人數
Chart 1 Employment in selected industry groups, 2009 to 2014



4. 2009 年與 2014 年就業分布

4.1 在 2009 年至 2014 年期間，主要行業組別「公共行政以及社會及個人服務業」僱用約 90 至 100 萬人，佔總就業人數四分之一。其對整體就業人數的貢獻逐步增加，由 2009 年佔總就業人數的 25.1%，上升至 2014 年的 25.9%，上漲 0.8 個百分點。這個主要行業組別涵蓋「公共行政」（佔 2014 年總就業人數的 2.9%）、「教育」（5.4%）、「人類保健及社會工作服務業」（4.9%）、「藝術、娛樂及康樂活動業」（1.5%）及「其他社會及個人服務業」（11.2%）。

4.2 另一個主要行業組別為「進出口貿易、批發及零售業」。在這期間，這行業組別僱用約 90 萬人，同樣佔總就業人數的四分之一。然而，與「公共行政以及社會及個人服務業」的情況相反，它在總就業人數中所佔的比重，由 2009 年的 25.4% 遞減至 2014 年的 24.2%。這個主要行業組別是由「進出口貿易業」（佔 2014 年總就業人數的 13.8%）、「批發業」（1.7%）及「零售業」（8.8%）所組成。

4.3 以就業人數而言，「金融及保險、地產以及專業及商用服務業」是第三大主要行業組別。在 2014 年，從事這行業組別的人數逾 70 萬人，而在 2009 年則只有約 60 萬人。因此，其在整體就業人數中所佔的百分比，由 2009 年的 18.4% 上升至 2014 年的 19.7%，增長 1.3 個百分點。這個主要行業組別包括「金融及保險業」（佔 2014 年總就業人數的 6.3%）、「地產業」（3.4%）及「專業及商用服務業」（9.9%）。

4. Employment distribution in 2009 and 2014

4.1 During 2009 to 2014, the major industry group of “Public administration, and social and personal services” engaged around 0.9 to 1.0 million persons, accounting for about one quarter of the total employment. Its contribution to total employment had seen a gradual increase, with the percentage share of total employment grew by 0.8 percentage point from 25.1% in 2009 to 25.9% in 2014. This major industry group comprised the industries of “Public administration” (accounting for 2.9% of total employment in 2014), “Education” (5.4%), “Human health and social work services” (4.9%), “Arts, entertainment and recreation” (1.5%) and “Other social and personal services” (11.2%).

4.2 Another major industry group was “Import/export, wholesale and retail trades”. It employed around 0.9 million persons during the period, accounting for another quarter of the total employment. Contrary to “Public administration, and social and personal services”, its share in total employment lessened progressively from 25.4% in 2009 to 24.2% in 2014. This major group was made up of “Import and export trade” (accounting for 13.8% of total employment in 2014), “Wholesale” (1.7%) and “Retail trade” (8.8%).

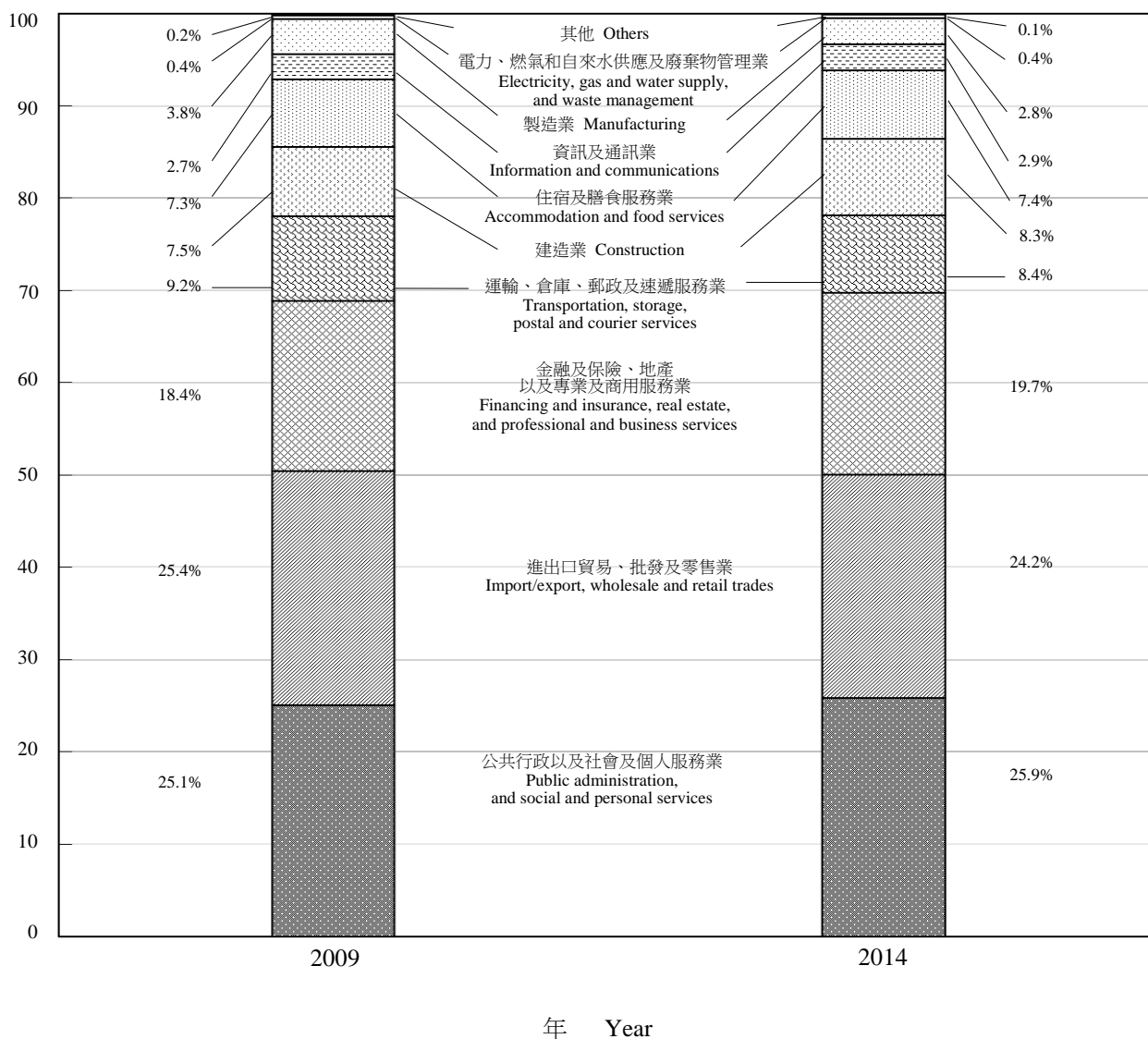
4.3 “Financing and insurance, real estate, and professional and business services” is the third largest major industry group in terms of employment. Over 0.7 million persons were engaged in this industry group in 2014, compared with some 0.6 million persons in 2009. As a result, its percentage share in total employment rose by 1.3 percentage points from 18.4% in 2009 to 19.7% in 2014. This major industry group covered “Financing and insurance” (accounting for 6.3% of total employment in 2014), “Real estate” (3.4%) and “Professional and business services” (9.9%).

4.4 同期間，所有服務行業合共佔整體就業人數的比重，從 2009 年的 88.1% 增加至 2014 年的 88.4%。此外，「建造業」的比重亦由 7.5% 攀升至 8.3%。圖 2 顯示 2009 年及 2014 年各個主要行業組別的就業人數比重。

4.4 Over the same period, the employment share of all the service industries taken together increased from 88.1% in 2009 to 88.4% in 2014. That of “Construction” also grew from 7.5% to 8.3%. Chart 2 illustrates the employment share by major industry group for 2009 and 2014.

圖 2 2009 年及 2014 年各個主要行業組別佔總就業人數的百分比
Chart 2 Percentage share in total employment by major industry group, 2009 and 2014

百分比
Percentage share



5. 就業綜合估計數字的特徵

5.1 政府統計處經由各類不同的統計調查及資料來源，編製多項不同的就業統計數字。其中，經由「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」和「綜合住戶統計調查」所編製的就業統計數字，最常被引用。這兩項數字各有本身的用途和優點，但是就反映按行業劃分的本地整體就業分布情況而言，兩者都各有一些局限。因此，本處有需要編製「就業綜合估計數字」，以迎合個別特定用途。

5.2 相對於「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」和「綜合住戶統計調查」的就業數字，運用統計方法將這兩組數據協調而編製的「就業綜合估計數字」，能較完整及準確地反映按行業劃分的本地整體就業分布情況。「就業綜合估計數字」所涵蓋的就業人士範圍相對於「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」的數字更為完整，而按行業分類的「就業綜合估計數字」亦較「綜合住戶統計調查」的相應數字更為可靠。

5.3 由於所涵蓋的就業人士範圍較完整，「就業綜合估計數字」可反映個別行業的就業人數佔整體就業人數的比例（以百分比計算）。

5.4 雖然編製「就業綜合估計數字」可在一定程度上減低「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」和「綜合住戶統計調查」的就業統計數字的主要局限，但這套數據本身仍有一些不足之處。「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」和「綜合住戶統計調查」兩者所得的就業人數存在不少固有的分別，如統計調查概念、涵蓋範圍和調查方法（例如點算方法）。具體來說，「就業綜合估計數字」與「綜合住戶統計調查」的就業數據都是以「人數」計算（即可顯示按行業劃分的就業人數）；但「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」的就業人數則是以「職位」計算。因此嚴格來說，將這兩項來自不同統計調查的數據直接相加，以編製「就業綜合估計數字」，是頗粗略的做法。

5. Characteristics of CEE

5.1 The C&SD has been compiling different sets of employment figures based on different surveys and data sources. Among these, the employment figures compiled from the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies (SEV) and those from the General Household Survey (GHS) are most frequently referred to. While each of them has its own uses and merits, both are subject to some limitations in reflecting the distribution of territory-wide employment by industry. Hence, there is a need to compile the CEE to serve some specific applications.

5.2 Derived by reconciling the employment figures obtained from SEV and GHS under a designated statistical framework, the CEE can reflect a more comprehensive and accurate picture of the territory-wide employment in individual industries when compared to figures from these two surveys. The estimates are superior to the SEV figures in that the coverage of employed population is more complete. They are also superior to the GHS figures in that the industrial classification in respect of employment figures is more reliable.

5.3 With a more complete coverage of the employed population, the CEE may also show the employment share (in percentage terms) of individual industries.

5.4 Although the compilation of CEE helps reduce the major limitations of both the SEV and GHS employment figures to a certain extent, it is still subject to certain drawbacks. There are a number of inherent differences between the SEV and GHS employment figures in terms of survey concepts, coverage and methodology (e.g. counting rules). In particular, the CEE data are person-based (i.e. showing the number of persons by industry), which are similar in concept to the GHS employment data. However, the employment data collected in the SEV are job-based. Strictly speaking, it is a crude method for compiling the CEE by adding directly the data based on the two different sources across different industries.

5.5 有關上述兩項統計調查的詳細討論及「就業綜合估計數字」的編製方法，請分別參閱本月刊 2001 年 6 月號及 2005 年 6 月號內的專題文章。

6. 各組就業統計數字的用途

6.1 以上所述三組就業統計數字，固然並非完美，但它們各自有本身的優點，能互補不足。在選擇應用哪組數字時，應取決於涉及的特定用途。

6.2 「就業綜合估計數字」結合了「綜合住戶統計調查」有關人口涵蓋範圍的優點及「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」有關行業分類的優點，從而更完整及準確地反映按行業劃分的本地**整體**就業分布情況和該分布情況隨時間的轉變。因此，「就業綜合估計數字」尤為適用於這類分析。

6.3 另一方面，「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」的統計數字可顯示統計調查所包括的行業的勞工需求，尤其可提供按行業及地區劃分的詳細就業分布資料，以及不同行業的勞動力投入（絕對值和相對值）的資料（指在統計調查內涵蓋範圍完整的行業而言）。

6.4 在較廣義的層面上，「綜合住戶統計調查」的就業數字，顯示本地勞工市場的勞動力供應。這些數字可提供詳細的就業狀況資料（如就業、失業及就業不足狀況）和勞動人口特徵（如年齡及性別分布），從而有助於了解勞工市場的勞動力供應情況。

5.5 For detailed discussions of the GHS and SEV, and the CEE compilation methodology, reference can be made to the feature articles in the June 2001 and June 2005 issues of this *Digest* respectively.

6. Uses of different sets of employment figures

6.1 Among the three sets of employment figures described above, none of them could be regarded as perfect. They serve to complement each other since each set has its own merits. The selection of any one set for a particular application depends on the specific use it is put to.

6.2 By taking account of the merits of the GHS and SEV employment data in respect of population coverage and industrial classification respectively, the CEE can better reflect the broad distribution of the **overall** territory-wide employment broken down by industry, and also the change of such industry distribution over time. Application of the CEE in this specific area is thus recommended.

6.3 On the other hand, the SEV figures are able to indicate the labour demand for the specific industries covered. They are particularly useful for furnishing detailed information on the industrial and geographical distribution of employment and also the labour input (in both absolute and relative terms) to individual industries (for those industries with complete coverage in SEV).

6.4 From a broader perspective, the GHS employment figures show the labour supply in the local labour market. They can provide detailed information on the employment status (employed/unemployed/underemployed) and the demographic characteristics (e.g. age and sex distribution) of the labour force, thereby facilitating a better understanding of the labour market situation from the supply side.

6.5 另一點要注意的，就是在使用「綜合住戶統計調查」的數字來分析按行業劃分的勞動人口特徵時（例如年齡及性別分布），有關「行業」的資料只應視為一項分類變數。在這情況下，統計調查的數字可幫助分析某行業內的勞動人口特徵（如失業率或職業狀況），或比較不同行業的勞動人口特徵。然而，那些數字卻不應用作顯示個別行業的實際就業人數。

6.5 Another point to note when using the GHS figures in studying the industry-specific labour force characteristics (such as age and sex distribution) is that the information on “industry” should only be taken as a classification variable. In that case, the survey results can facilitate analysis of the characteristics of the labour force in a specific industry (e.g. unemployment rate or occupational pattern) or comparison of such characteristics across industries. However, such figures should not be taken as the actual number of employed persons in the individual industries.