

## **Introduction to the Composite Employment Estimates**

### **就業綜合估計數字簡介**

This article presents the methodology in relation to the compilation of “composite employment estimates”. A brief account of the characteristics of employment statistics compiled from the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies and the General Household Survey is also given.

本文載列編製「就業綜合估計數字」的方法。並概述從「就業及空缺按季統計調查」和「綜合住戶統計調查」所編製的就業統計數字特徵。

# Introduction to the Composite Employment Estimates

## 就業綜合估計數字簡介

### 1. Background

1.1 The Census and Statistics Department has been compiling different sets of employment figures based on different surveys. Among these, the quarterly employment statistics compiled from the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies (SEV) and those from the General Household Survey (GHS) are most frequently referred to. While the SEV and GHS figures each has its own uses and merits, each set is subject to some limitations in reflecting the distribution of territory-wide employment by industry. Hence, a set of composite employment estimates is compiled to serve some specific applications.

1.2 This article highlights the characteristics of the employment statistics compiled from the SEV and GHS. It then outlines the compilation method of the composite employment estimates. Furthermore, recommendations on the use of different sets of employment estimates are also given.

### 2. Characteristics of the employment statistics obtained from the SEV

2.1 The SEV is conducted quarterly. For each round of the survey, a sample of establishments from various industries is selected. The survey collects information on employment, job vacancies and nature of business from these establishments directly. A 'fixed reference date' approach is adopted for data collection in this survey.

2.2 Together with data on vacancies, which are also collected in the SEV, the employment statistics from SEV show the demand for labour for individual industries in the economy.

2.3 Since the respondents of the SEV report data on behalf of the management of their own establishments, detailed information relating to the nature of business of the establishments concerned can be solicited in the survey. This enables the accurate classification of the establishments to specific industries. In other words, the SEV employment statistics can accurately reflect the employment situation in individual industries.

### 1. 背景

1.1 政府統計處經由各類不同的統計調查編製有關就業統計數字。其中，經由「就業及空缺按季統計調查」和「綜合住戶統計調查」所編製的每季就業統計數字，更經常被引用。上述兩項統計調查的統計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。故此編製一套「就業綜合估計數字」，以應用於個別情況。

1.2 本文提供有關「就業及空缺按季統計調查」及「綜合住戶統計調查」所編製的就業統計數字的特徵，然後介紹「就業綜合估計數字」的編製方法，並闡述有關各套就業統計數字的用途。

### 2. 從就業及空缺按季統計調查所得就業統計數字的特徵

2.1 就業及空缺按季統計調查為按季形式進行的統計調查。在每次統計調查中，各類不同行業的機構單位被抽選構成樣本，而直接從這些機構單位搜集就業人數、職位空缺數目及業務性質等資料。這項統計調查是採用一個「固定統計日期」的搜集資料方法。

2.2 這項統計調查所得的就業人數統計數字，加上職位空缺資料，反映各行業的勞工需求。

2.3 由於各機構單位的被訪者是代表着其所屬機構的管理階層提供資料，有關各機構單位業務性質的詳細資料，均可從這途徑搜集，從而使各機構單位被準確地劃入於各有關行業。故此，就業及空缺按季統計調查的就業統計數字，可準確地反映個別行業的就業情況。

2.4 The major limitation of SEV employment statistics lies in the incomplete industrial coverage of the survey. For operational reasons, some industries are not covered in the SEV such that employment statistics for those omitted industries are not available. As a result of the incomplete survey coverage, the SEV employment statistics pertaining only to the industries covered in the survey cannot give an overall picture of labour demand, or job opportunities, in the whole economy.

2.5 There are also other limitations which exist in the SEV employment estimates as far as the measurement of employment is concerned. For instance, outworkers and self-employed persons are excluded from the survey coverage, and multiple job holders are counted more than once as they are employed by more than one establishment at the same time. Nevertheless, these limitations are relatively minor in nature when compared with the SEV's major limitation due to incomplete industrial coverage.

### 3. Characteristics of the employment statistics obtained from the GHS

3.1 The GHS is conducted on a continuous basis to collect information on the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. In contrast to the SEV, the sampling unit in the GHS is living quarters. The survey covers the land-based civilian non-institutional population and includes virtually the whole population of Hong Kong. It collects data on the characteristics of the labour force directly from households. For each round of the survey, a representative sample of living quarters throughout Hong Kong is enumerated and the respondents in each household are asked about their employment status, age, sex, occupation and the industry to which they belong, etc. The survey adopts the 'shifting survey moment' or 'yesterday' approach for determining the survey reference date for individual households.

3.2 The resulting employment statistics from GHS thus indicate the supply of local labour, with breakdowns by demographic characteristics such as age or sex.

2.4 就業及空缺按季統計調查的就業統計數字最不足之處，在於統計調查所涵蓋的行業範圍不完整。基於執行上的理由，有部份行業並不包括在這統計調查內。由於這個局限，就不被包括在這項統計調查的行業而言，統計調查不能提供有關的就業統計數字。這使就業及空缺按季統計調查的就業數字，只顯示統計調查所包括行業的就業情況，而未能反映全面的勞工需求情況，亦即整個經濟市場的就業機會。

2.5 就量度就業情況而言，就業及空缺按季統計調查還有其他的缺點，例如不包括外發工及自僱人士；在同一時間內在多於一間機構單位工作，亦即有多過一份工作的職位持有者會被多於一次計入就業人數內等問題。但和上述有關統計調查涵蓋行業範圍不完整的主要局限比較，相對來說這些是較小的問題。

### 3. 從綜合住戶統計調查所得就業統計數字的特徵

3.1 綜合住戶統計調查是持續進行的，目的是搜集有關勞動力、就業、失業及就業不足等方面的資料。這項統計調查與就業及空缺按季統計調查的分別，在於前者以屋宇單位作為抽樣單位。這個統計調查本身涵蓋陸上非住院平民，亦即包括幾乎全香港所有人士，直接經由住戶搜集有關勞動人口的資料。每輪的統計調查，是從全香港各區的屋宇單位選出具代表性的樣本進行訪問。被訪者會被問及有關就業狀況、年齡、性別、職業和所屬行業等資料。是項統計調查採用「移動統計時點」或「昨日統計時點」的搜集資料方法作為個別住戶的統計日期。

3.2 綜合住戶統計調查的就業統計數字，可用作顯示本地勞動力供應的指標，並可按人口特徵例如年齡或性別劃分。

3.3 Compared with their SEV counterparts, the major merit of the GHS employment estimates is that the omission in terms of the coverage of employed population is negligible (only the marine population and the institutional population - which are very small in size - are excluded from the GHS), such that the GHS employment estimates practically cover the entire workforce of the economy. Besides, individual persons, including those multiple job holders, are counted only once. Hence, a reliable estimate of the total working population can be compiled.

3.4 However, unlike the SEV employment estimates which can accurately reflect the industrial distribution of employment for specific industries, the major drawback of the GHS lies in the difficulty of respondents in reporting accurately the 'industry' data. Very often, a respondent may not be able to give detailed information on the exact nature of industrial activities carried out by the establishment that he is engaged in, or sometimes he may not be able to differentiate between 'occupation' and 'industry' (e.g. a van driver working in a manufacturing establishment may consider himself working in the transport industry instead of the manufacturing industry). As a result, the GHS figures relating to the distribution of the workforce by industry, especially where the actual industrial activity of an establishment is not so well known to its workers (except perhaps those at the management level), are liable to a higher degree of classification errors.

#### 4. Discrepancies between SEV and GHS employment estimates

4.1 As mentioned in para. 3.4, there are practical difficulties in collecting accurate information on industry from the respondents of the GHS. Some household members may not be able to report accurately the industry to which they belong. On the other hand, although the classification of industry is accurate in the SEV, the survey does not cover all industries in the economy. These inherent differences lead to rather significant discrepancies between the employment estimates derived from the two surveys, especially employment estimates pertaining to some specific industry sectors.

3.3 與就業及空缺按季統計調查的就業估計數字比較，綜合住戶統計調查的就業估計數字，包括幾乎全香港所有就業人口(只是不包括水上居民和住院平民人口—這兩者的人數都很少)。再者，個別人士，包括有多過一份工作的職位持有者，都只計算一次。故此，可以編製出可靠的工作人口估計數字。

3.4 不過，相對於就業及空缺按季統計調查的就業估計數字能真實反映個別行業的就業情況，綜合住戶統計調查數據的缺點在於被訪者有困難準確地提供其本身所屬行業的資料。最常見的現象是有些被訪者未必能正確提供其所屬機構單位所從事業務性質的詳細資料，或有些被訪者未必能區分「職業」和「行業」(例如一個在製造業機構單位工作的小型貨車司機常誤會自己是屬於運輸行業而不是製造業)。結果就是綜合住戶統計調查的數字中有關按行業劃分的就業分布情況，因為工人(除管理階層人士外)未能清楚理解所屬機構單位的正確業務性質，會有較高機會出現分類差誤。

#### 4. 就業及空缺按季統計調查與綜合住戶統計調查兩者就業估計數字的差異

4.1 如3.4段所述，在進行綜合住戶統計調查時，向住戶搜集準確行業資料有實際困難。一些住戶成員未必能準確提供本身所屬行業的資料。另一方面，雖然就業及空缺按季統計調查能準確地將各類機構單位劃入所屬行業，但部份行業卻並不包括在該項統計調查內。這些固有的分別，使得自兩個統計調查的就業估計數字，特別是有關個別行業類別的就業數字，出現頗顯著的差異。

4.2 There are also other factors which may lead to discrepancies between the SEV and GHS employment estimates. These include, among other things, differences in the coverage of 'employed persons' (e.g. outworkers are excluded from the SEV), survey reference period, survey concepts and counting rules, etc. In particular, the SEV is directed to establishments and the employment data so obtained refer to the number of posts filled in establishments, whereas the GHS is directed to households and hence the employment data are person-based. Users who attempt to compare the SEV and GHS employment estimates should therefore always bear these differences in mind and do so with caution.

## 5. Composite employment estimates

5.1 While the SEV and GHS employment estimates each has its own uses and merits, neither of them is perfect in reflecting the distribution of territory-wide employment by industry. In order to reflect a more accurate picture of the broad distribution of the territory-wide employment by industry, a set of composite employment estimates is derived by reconciling under a designated statistical framework the employment estimates obtained from these two surveys.

5.2 The compilation of the composite employment estimates involves the following main steps:

- (a) Use the GHS total employment plus an estimate of marine working population as the overall control total in respect of the employed population. The size of the marine working population is separately estimated based on statistics from the Population Censuses/By-censuses and demographic statistics. In so doing, only institutional population is excluded from the employed population as it is not covered in the GHS, but the extent of omission in respect of the employed population is expected to be minor.

4.2 除上述外，還有其他因素令兩個統計調查的就業數字存有差異。其中包括不同的就業人士涵蓋範圍（例如就業及空缺按季統計調查不包括外發工）、統計日期、統計調查概念及計數法則等。特別是就業及空缺按季統計調查經由機構單位所搜集的就業數據是指機構單位的已填補職位數目，而綜合住戶統計調查經由住戶搜集的就業數據是以人數為基準。數據使用者在比較這兩套數字時，須常記掛着這些差別，而作比較時要小心進行。

## 5 就業綜合估計數字

5.1 就業及空缺按季統計調查和綜合住戶統計調查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，兩者都並非完善。利用統計方法將這兩種數據協調，可以編製出一套「就業綜合估計數字」，從而更準確及完整地反映按行業劃分的本地整體就業分布情況。

5.2 編製就業綜合估計數字的主要步驟如下：

- (a) 將綜合住戶統計調查的就業人數加上水上居民的工作人口估計數字設為就業人口總體數字。水上居民工作人口估計數字是根據人口普查/中期人口統計和人口統計數字所得。這數字與綜合住戶統計調查的就業人數，同樣都不包括住院人口。但不包括住院人口對就業人口的總體數字影響輕微。

- (b) For each industry sector, make a statistical assessment on which of the two data sources (namely, GHS and SEV) is more reliable for the industry sector in question. The estimate finally chosen could be drawn from a single data source, or compiled from data obtained from both sources.
- (c) Sum up the total estimated employment for all industry sectors obtained through step (b). In case the total does not tally with the overall control total obtained through step (a), apply pro-rata adjustment to prescribed industry sectors to ensure that the total for all industry sectors matches with the overall control total.

## 6. Characteristics of the composite employment estimates

6.1 The composite employment estimates can better reflect a more comprehensive and accurate picture of the territory-wide employment in individual industries, when compared with both the SEV and GHS direct estimates. They are superior to the SEV estimates in that the coverage of employed population is more complete. They are also superior to the GHS estimates in that the industrial classification in respect of employment figures is more reliable.

6.2 Although the composite employment estimates reduce the major limitations of both the SEV and GHS employment estimates to a certain extent, they are still subject to certain limitations. Firstly, there are a number of inherent differences between the SEV and GHS estimates in terms of survey concepts, coverage and methodology (e.g. counting rules). In particular, the composite employment estimates are person-based (i.e. showing the number of persons by industry), which is similar in concept to the GHS employment data. However, the employment data collected in the SEV are based on posts. Strictly speaking, adding directly the two different sources of data across different industry sectors in the compilation of the composite employment estimates is necessarily crude.

(b) 就每個行業類別而言，從兩組資料來源(分別為綜合住戶統計調查和就業及空缺按季統計調查)，以統計觀點選取其中比較可靠的數據。最後被選取的數據可以來自單一資料來源，或從兩組資料來源結合編製而成。

(c) 將(b)步驟得出的所有行業類別就業人數相加而成總就業人數估計數字。如果總數與(a)步驟的總體數字不符，則按比例調整某些選定類別數字，從而令所得數字之和與(a)步驟的總體數字相同。

## 6. 就業綜合估計數字的特徵

6.1 相對於直接得自就業及空缺按季統計調查和綜合住戶統計調查的就業數字，就業綜合估計數字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比就業及空缺按季統計調查更完整，而按行業分類的就業綜合估計數字則比綜合住戶統計調查的就業估計數字更可靠。

6.2 雖然就業綜合估計數字可在一定程度上減低就業及空缺按季統計調查和綜合住戶統計調查兩者有關就業估計數字的主要局限，但其本身仍有相當局限。第一，就業及空缺按季統計調查和綜合住戶統計調查存有不少固有的分別，如統計調查概念、涵蓋範圍和調查方法(例如計數法則)。就業綜合估計數字和綜合住戶統計調查的就業數據，基本上以人數計算(可展示按行業劃分的就業人數)。但就業及空缺按季統計調查的就業人數，是以職位計算。嚴格來說，將這兩項來自不同統計調查的數據直接相加，以編製涵蓋各行業類別的就業綜合估計數字，是頗粗略的做法。

6.3 Secondly, since the composite employment estimates are compiled from aggregate SEV and GHS employment estimates for individual industry sectors but not from the raw data at sources, further breakdown or analysis of the composite employment estimates by, say, geographical area or by demographic characteristics is not possible.

## 7. Recommendations on the use of the different sets of employment estimates

7.1 None of the three sets of employment statistics described above, viz. SEV estimates, GHS estimates and composite employment estimates is perfect. They serve to complement each other since each set has its own merits and limitations. The selection of any one set for a particular application depends on the specific use it is put to.

7.2 By taking account of the merits of the GHS and SEV employment data in respect of population coverage and industrial classification respectively, the composite employment estimates can better reflect the broad distribution of the *overall* territory-wide employment broken down by industry sector, and also the change of such sectoral distribution over time. Application of the composite employment estimates in this specific area is thus recommended. Nevertheless, in applying the composite employment estimates, their limitations as highlighted in paras 6.2 and 6.3 should be borne in mind.

7.3 On the other hand, the SEV estimates 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).

7.4 From a broader perspective, the GHS employment figures show the labour supply from the local workforce. 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.

6.3 第二，就業綜合估計數字是將兩種數據在個別行業類別的層次上綜合編製而成，而並非從原始數據來源編製，詳細的分項數字和分析，例如按地區或人口特徵細分列表，因而不能提供。

## 7. 各套就業估計數字的用途

7.1 上述三套就業數據都未臻完善，並各自存有優點和局限，但都能互補不足之處。在選擇應用時，要取決於其特定用途。

7.2 就業綜合估計數字，結合了綜合住戶統計調查中有關人口涵蓋範圍的優點與就業及空缺按季統計調查中有關行業分類的優點，從而更完整及準確地反映按行業類別劃分的本地整體就業分布情況和此等分布情況隨時間的轉變。就業綜合估計數字在此情況下是很有用的。但是，當應用就業綜合估計數字時，數據使用者要緊記在6.2段及6.3段所述的局限。

7.3 另一方面，就業及空缺按季統計調查數字可顯示統計調查所包括個別行業的勞工需求，尤其可提供按行業及地區劃分的詳細就業分布資料及有關勞動力投入(絕對值和相對值)於個別行業內的資料(指包括在統計調查的行業而言)。

7.4 在較廣闊的層面上，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(如就業人數、失業人數及就業不足人數)和勞動人口特徵如年齡及性別分布情況，從而可更清楚瞭解勞工市場的勞動力供應情況。

7.5 In regard to the GHS, it may also be noted that in cases where industry-specific labour force characteristics (such as age and sex distribution) are analysed, given that information on the industrial classification of persons as collected in the GHS is less reliable, it is recommended to take the information on 'industry' only as classification variable. Studies can still be meaningful on such characteristics as unemployment rate or occupational pattern within an industry or to compare those characteristics across industries, while recognising that the actual number of employed persons in individual industry sectors as derived from the GHS estimates is subject to considerable limitations.

## 8. Composite employment estimates from 1986 to 1996

8.1 Table 1 summarizes the yearly average of the composite employment estimates from 1986 to 1996.

8.2 During the past decade, significant structural changes in the employment distribution could be observed. In 1986, manufacturing was the largest industry sector in terms of employment. Around one-third of the working population was engaged in this industry sector. However, with the shift in the industrial structure, this industry sector only contributed to around one-tenth of the total employment in 1996.

8.3 With continuing employment growth in the past years, the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector was the largest sector in 1996 in terms of employment. It employed around one-third of the working population in 1996. At the same time, there was also significant growth in both employment level and employment share in the other service sectors, viz. the transport, storage and communications sector; the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector; and the community, social and personal services sector.

7.5 另一點要注意的就是由於在綜合住戶統計調查中搜集有關行業分類的資料不大可靠，因此在利用綜合住戶統計調查的數字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被視為分類變數。在此情況下，綜合住戶統計調查的數字可幫助分析某行業內的勞動人口特徵(例如失業率或職業狀況)，或比較不同行業的勞動人口特徵，而不應用作顯示個別行業類別的實際就業人數。

## 8. 一九八六年至一九九六年的就業綜合估計數字

8.1 表一載列一九八六年至一九九六年就業綜合估計數字的每年平均數。

8.2 在過去十年間，就業人數分布情況有顯著的結構性轉變。在一九八六年，製造業的僱員最多，大約有三分之一的工作人口受僱於這行業類別。由於行業結構轉形，這行業類別在一九九六年的就業人數只有就業人口的約十分之一。

8.3 由於過去幾年的就業人數不斷增長，批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業在一九九六年是僱用人數最多的行業類別，僱用大約三分之一的工作人口。同時，在就業人數和百分率上各服務行業均有顯著的增長，例如運輸、倉庫及通訊業；金融、保險、地產及商用服務業；及社區、社會及個人服務業。



Table 1 Composite Employment Estimates by Industry Sector, 1986-1996

表一 一九八六年至一九九六年按行業類別劃分的就業綜合估計數字

Industry sector 行業類別	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Agriculture and fishing 漁農業	54 400 (2.2%)	52 500 (1.9%)	43 600 (1.6%)	37 000 (1.4%)	28 200 (1.0%)
Mining and quarrying 採礦及採石業	700 ( * )	700 ( * )	600 ( * )	600 ( * )	600 ( * )
Manufacturing 製造業	917 500 (34.7%)	919 100 (34.1%)	883 400 (32.3%)	831 900 (30.4%)	755 600 (27.8%)
Electricity, gas and water 電力、燃氣及水務業	15 900 (0.6%)	16 000 (0.6%)	15 800 (0.6%)	16 000 (0.6%)	16 700 (0.6%)
Construction 建築業	196 200 (7.4%)	208 900 (7.7%)	222 100 (8.1%)	216 600 (7.9%)	212 200 (7.8%)
Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels 批發、零售、進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業	633 900 (24.0%)	659 800 (24.5%)	697 900 (25.5%)	727 100 (26.6%)	776 300 (28.5%)
Wholesale and retail trades 批發及零售業	256 300 (9.7%)	257 400 (9.5%)	259 200 (9.5%)	259 200 (9.5%)	268 100 (9.9%)
Import/export trades 進出口貿易業	203 400 (7.7%)	224 800 (8.3%)	257 200 (9.4%)	281 000 (10.3%)	310 900 (11.4%)
Restaurants and hotels 飲食及酒店業	174 100 (6.6%)	177 600 (6.6%)	181 400 (6.6%)	187 000 (6.8%)	197 300 (7.3%)
Transport, storage and communications 運輸、倉庫及通訊業	215 900 (8.2%)	224 600 (8.3%)	238 400 (8.7%)	247 900 (9.1%)	253 500 (9.3%)
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services 金融、保險、地產及商用服務業	157 900 (6.0%)	165 100 (6.1%)	177 500 (6.5%)	189 400 (6.9%)	195 900 (7.2%)
Community, social and personal services 社區、社會及個人服務業	450 200 (17.0%)	450 400 (16.7%)	459 300 (16.8%)	467 400 (17.1%)	480 700 (17.7%)
All industry sectors 所有行業類別	2 642 700 (100.0%)	2 697 100 (100.0%)	2 738 600 (100.0%)	2 733 900 (100.0%)	2 719 600 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Figures for year 1986 to 1995 are yearly averages. Figures for 1996 refer to the average of the first three quarters only.

(2) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares against the respective total. They may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

\* Less than 0.05%.

註釋：(1) 1986至1995年數字是該年的平均數，1996年數字則是該年首三季的平均數。

(2) 括號內數字表示佔有關總數的百分比。由於進位原因，此等百分比數字未必合計為100。

\* 少於0.05%。

Table 1 Composite Employment Estimates by Industry Sector, 1986-1996

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表一 一九八六年至一九九六年按行業類別劃分的就業綜合估計數字

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Industry sector 行業類別	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Agriculture and fishing 漁農業	26 100 (0.9%)	23 000 (0.8%)	22 500 (0.8%)	22 300 (0.8%)	21 300 (0.7%)	16 500 (0.5%)
Mining and quarrying 採礦及採石業	500 (*)	600 (*)	500 (*)	500 (*)	500 (*)	500 (*)
Manufacturing 製造業	676 800 (24.5%)	590 900 (21.5%)	517 700 (18.4%)	444 600 (15.4%)	390 100 (13.4%)	340 500 (11.4%)
Electricity, gas and water 電力、燃氣及水務業	16 900 (0.6%)	17 000 (0.6%)	17 300 (0.6%)	17 300 (0.6%)	17 400 (0.6%)	17 500 (0.6%)
Construction 建築業	212 900 (7.7%)	220 400 (8.0%)	213 600 (7.6%)	212 500 (7.4%)	223 800 (7.7%)	262 400 (8.8%)
Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels 批發、零售、進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業	842 500 (30.5%)	872 100 (31.8%)	920 700 (32.8%)	1 001 100 (34.8%)	1 008 800 (34.6%)	1 040 000 (34.7%)
Wholesale and retail trades 批發及零售業	282 200 (10.2%)	284 100 (10.4%)	282 000 (10.0%)	286 600 (10.0%)	280 200 (9.6%)	293 500 (9.8%)
Import/export trades 進出口貿易業	350 000 (12.7%)	370 100 (13.5%)	419 100 (14.9%)	493 200 (17.1%)	512 100 (17.6%)	523 800 (17.5%)
Restaurants and hotels 飲食及酒店業	210 300 (7.6%)	217 900 (7.9%)	219 500 (7.8%)	221 300 (7.7%)	216 500 (7.4%)	222 700 (7.4%)
Transport, storage and communications 運輸、倉庫及通訊業	260 000 (9.4%)	282 100 (10.3%)	305 500 (10.9%)	328 600 (11.4%)	321 100 (11.0%)	330 200 (11.0%)
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services 金融、保險、地產及商用服務業	216 800 (7.9%)	221 100 (8.1%)	279 600 (10.0%)	314 200 (10.9%)	333 500 (11.5%)	346 500 (11.6%)
Community, social and personal services 社區、社會及個人服務業	507 600 (18.4%)	516 800 (18.8%)	529 300 (18.9%)	538 300 (18.7%)	595 200 (20.4%)	641 700 (21.4%)
All industry sectors 所有行業類別	2 760 100 (100.0%)	2 744 000 (100.0%)	2 806 600 (100.0%)	2 879 300 (100.0%)	2 911 600 (100.0%)	2 995 600 (100.0%)

Notes: (1) Figures for year 1986 to 1995 are yearly averages. Figures for 1996 refer to the average of the first three quarters only.

(2) Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares against the respective total. They may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

\* Less than 0.05%.

註釋：(1) 1986至1995年數字是該年的平均數，1996年數字則是該年首三季的平均數。

(2) 括號內數字表示佔有關總數的百分比。由於進位原因，此等百分比數字未必合計為100。

\* 少於0.05%。