

Social Data Collected by the
General Household Survey

Special Topics

Report No.VI

- **Country Parks**
- **Heritage Preservation**
- **Doctor Consultation**
- **Expenditure on Public Transport to and from Work**
- **Taxi Waiting Time**
- **Domestic Helpers**
- **Hong Kong Residents Working in China**

Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong

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General Household Survey

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Report No.VI

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Caution : Figures given throughout this report are subject to sampling error which tends to be relatively large in the case of small numbers estimated based on a few sample observations.

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Introduction

This is the sixth in a series of reports to present the results of supplementary enquiries on a variety of social topics conducted via the General Household Survey (GHS).

2. The GHS is a continuous sample survey which has been conducted by the Census and Statistics Department since August 1981. About 5 000 households per month were selected scientifically to represent the land-based, civilian, non-institutional population. The following categories of people are thus excluded :

- (a) hotel transients and inmates of institutions;
- (b) military personnel and dependants; and
- (c) persons living on board ships and boats.

The sampling units are (a) quarters in permanent structures and (b) segments of temporary structures in rural and squatter areas with each segment consisting of about 10-12 living quarters.

3. The primary objective of the GHS is to collect information on the size and composition of the labour force, the levels of employment, unemployment as well as underemployment for the purpose of monitoring developments in the economy. These labour force statistics, together with the related information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the employed, unemployed and underemployed population are published regularly on a quarterly basis. Another major function of the GHS is to collect various social data required by government, which are otherwise not available, for planning and policy review purposes, thus filling the data gaps in the existing social statistics system.

4. The questionnaire for the GHS consists of two parts : a core questionnaire designed to collect the basic characteristics of the population and detailed labour force statistics and a set of specially designed supplementary questionnaires, covering a number of topics requested by government departments and policy branches. In general, each topic of enquiry is conducted for three consecutive months and the nature of topics varies, depending on the requirements of users.

5. In this report, a total of seven social topics which were conducted during the period from August 1988 to March 1989 are included as follows :

Topic

- A. Country Parks
- B. Heritage Preservation
- C. Doctor Consultation
- D. Expenditure on Public Transport to and from Work
- E. Taxi Waiting Time
- F. Domestic Helpers
- G. Hong Kong Residents Working in China

Topic A : Country Parks

INTRODUCTION

An enquiry was conducted via the General Household Survey during the quarter from October to December 1988 to collect information on the recreational use of Country Parks in Hong Kong.

2. The sample for this survey consisted of 14 532 households of which 14 183 (or 97.6%) were successfully enumerated. A total of 39 802 persons aged 15 and over in the sampled households were asked whether they had visited any Country Parks in the past three months before enumeration. A list of Country Parks and their geographical locations are shown at Annex A2.

3. People who had visited at least one Country Park were asked to report the frequency of their visits, the Country Park they last visited, their reasons for choosing the particular Country Park and the major activities performed there. For those who had not visited any Country Parks, they were asked the reasons for not doing so.

4. For the purpose of this survey, a person was classified as having visited a Country Park regardless of the scale of visit and the nature of activities performed there. People going there for morning walk or jogging were therefore included. Moreover, students who attended physical education classes there or went on school picnics were included.

5. It should be noted that altogether there are 21 Country Parks. However, to facilitate respondents to identify the Country Parks they had visited, certain Country Parks which are adjacent to each other and difficult to be distinguished are grouped as one Country Park. They include :

- (1) Sai Kung East and Sai Kung West
- (2) Plover Cove and Plover Cove Extension
- (3) Lantau North and Lantau South

MAJOR FINDINGS

6. It was estimated that of 4.34 million persons aged 15 and over at the time of the survey, 550 100 (or 12.7%) had visited at least one Country Park in the past three months. (Table A1)

A. Characteristics of persons who had visited Country Parks in the past three months

Age and sex

7. Of the 550 100 persons who had visited Country Parks, the majority (or over four-fifths) were in the age groups 15-39. The tendency of visiting Country Parks decreased with age. The youngsters in the 15-19 age group had the highest rate of visiting Country Parks, 23.8%, followed by those in the age group of 30-39, 17.0%. Both male and female visitors showed similar age distribution patterns. (Table A1)

Educational attainment

8. About four-fifths of the park visitors had secondary or above education. As a proportion of the total number of persons at individual educational levels, those having secondary or above education had higher visiting rates than those having primary or below education. (Table A2)

Activity status and occupation

9. Of all the park visitors, nearly two-thirds were economically active. Among the economically active population, the unemployed persons had a higher visiting rate than those employed, 20.8% as against 12.9%. By occupation, those in professional, administrative and managerial occupations had the highest rate of 22.3% whilst the service workers showed the lowest, 7.7%. Among the economically inactive population, students had the highest visiting rate of 26.2%, as against the lowest rate of 3.4% recorded for the retired persons. (Table A3 and A4)

Number of visits in the past three months

10. Of the 550 100 persons who had visited Country Parks, 64% of them had visited once in the past three months, 17% had visited twice and 19% had visited three times or more. (Table A5)

11. The age distribution patterns of those who had visited the Country Parks once and twice in the past three months were similar. For those who had visited three times or more, the proportion of those who were aged 40 and over was relatively higher. (Table A5)

Country Park last visited

12. As regards the Country Park last visited, Sai Kung East and Sai Kung West Country Parks attracted the highest proportion of people of 28%, followed by Shing Mun Country Park (12%), Aberdeen Country Park (10%) and Pat Sin Leng Country Park (9%). (Table A6)

13. On the other hand, the Country Parks with the lowest proportion of visitors were Lam Tsuen Country Park and Kiu Tsui Country Park, both being 0.5%. (Table A6)

Reasons for choosing the Country Park last visited

14. About 35% of the visitors cited "arrangement by friends, relatives, community centre and company" as their main reason for choosing the Country Park they last visited. "Convenient transport/parking space available", "near respondent's home" and "fresh air/beautiful scenery" were other main reasons cited by 21%, 18% and 14% of them respectively. "To escape from urban area/get in touch with natural environment" was least cited by only 1%. (Table A7)

15. Nearly two-thirds of those visitors citing "arrangement by friends, relatives, community centre and company" as their main reason were youngsters aged 15-29, whereas for those citing "convenient transport/parking space available", "near respondent's home" and "fresh air/beautiful scenery" as their main reasons, the dominant age groups shifted to 20-39. (Table A8)

Major activities performed in the Country Park last visited

16. The most popular activities reported by over half of the visitors were picnicking/barbecuing. The two other more popular activities were hiking/rock climbing (19%) and morning/leisure walk (15%). Only 6% reported camping as their major activities. (Table A9)

17. Of the three major activities reported, picnicking/barbecuing and hiking/rock climbing were more popular among the younger age groups 15-39 and morning/leisure walk was more preferred by the older visitors aged 30 and over. (Table A10)

18. In general, picnicking/barbecuing, hiking/rock climbing and morning/leisure walk were the three more common activities performed by visitors in all individual Country Parks. For picnicking/barbecuing, it was most popular in Sai Kung East and Sai Kung West Country Parks, followed by Shing Mun Country Park, Pat Sin Leng Country Park and Aberdeen Country Park. These four Country Parks also attracted relatively more visitors to go for hiking/rock climbing. Relatively more people went for morning/leisure walk in Aberdeen Country Park, Tai Tam Quarry Bay Extension Country Park, Shing Mun Country Park and Sai Kung East and Sai Kung West Country Parks. (Table A11)

B. Persons who had not visited any Country Parks in the past three months by reason for not visiting

19. Of the 3.79 million persons who had not visited any Country Parks in the past three months, 44% claimed that they were too busy or had no time. More than one-quarter were simply not interested in going to Country Parks or preferred other activities. More than one-seventh cited "health problems/mobility difficulties" as their major reason for not visiting Country Parks. The least cited reason was "inconvenient transport" representing less than 2%. (Table A12)

TABLE SUMMARYTable No.

- A1. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months by age by sex
- A2. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months by educational attainment
- A3. Economically active persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months by occupation of employed persons
- A4. Economically inactive persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months by activity status
- A5. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks by age by frequency of visit to Country Parks in the past 3 months
- A6. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months by Country Park last visited
- A7. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months by reason for choosing the Country Park last visited
- A8. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country parks in the past 3 months by age by selected main reason for choosing the Country Park last visited
- A9. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months by major activities performed in the Country Park last visited
- A10. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months by age by selected major activities performed in the Country Park last visited
- A11. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months by Country Park last visited by major activities performed in the Country Park
- A12. Persons aged 15 and over who had not visited any Country Parks in the past 3 months by reason for not visiting

Table A1 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited
Country Parks in the past 3 months by age by sex

Age group	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>			<u>Both sexes</u>		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
15 - 19	55.0	20.0	24.5	50.0	18.2	23.2	105.0	19.1	23.8
20 - 29	75.5	27.4	14.3	91.5	33.3	16.9	167.0	30.3	15.6
30 - 39	84.8	30.8	15.9	90.6	33.0	18.3	175.4	31.9	17.0
40 - 49	36.4	13.2	11.6	20.7	7.5	8.1	57.1	10.4	10.0
50 and over	23.5	8.6	4.0	22.1	8.0	3.5	45.6	8.3	3.7
Total	275.2 (50.0%)	100.0	12.5	274.9 (50.0%)	100.0	12.8	550.1 (100.0%)	100.0	12.7

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table A2 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks
in the past 3 months by educational attainment

Educational attainment	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
No schooling/Kindergarten	14.7	2.7	2.7
Primary	92.7	16.8	7.3
Secondary/Matriculation	342.6	62.3	16.7
Post-secondary including technical/vocational	62.6	11.4	23.4
First degree/Post-graduate	37.5	6.8	18.9
Total	550.1	100.0	12.7

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table A3 : Economically active persons aged 15 and over who had visited
Country Parks in the past 3 months by occupation of employed persons

Occupation	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
<u>Employed persons</u>	<u>357.3</u>	<u>99.0</u>	<u>12.9</u>
Professional, administrative and managerial workers	70.1	(19.6)	22.3
Clerical and related workers	90.6	(25.4)	18.7
Sales workers	31.7	(8.9)	10.1
Service workers	36.3	(10.1)	7.7
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	124.9	(35.0)	10.8
Others	3.7	(1.0)	10.1
<u>Unemployed persons</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>20.8</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>360.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>13.0</u>

Note : Figures in brackets represent the proportion to the employed persons.

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table A4 : Economically inactive persons aged 15 and over who had visited
Country Parks in the past 3 months by activity status

Activity status	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
Students	88.1	46.6	26.2
Home-makers	79.4	42.0	11.7
Retired persons	15.0	7.9	3.4
Others	6.7	3.5	8.6
<u>Total</u>	<u>189.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>12.3</u>

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table A5 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks by age
by frequency of visit to Country Parks in the past 3 months

Age group	Frequency of visit							
	Once		Twice		Thrice or more		Total	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
15 - 19	76.0	21.7	15.9	16.7	13.1	12.5	105.0	19.1
20 - 29	111.7	31.9	30.3	31.9	25.0	23.8	167.0	30.3
30 - 39	105.5	30.1	33.8	35.6	36.1	34.4	175.4	31.9
40 - 49	33.8	9.7	9.8	10.3	13.5	12.9	57.1	10.4
50 and over	23.2	6.6	5.2	5.5	17.2	16.4	45.6	8.3
Total	350.2 (63.7%)	100.0	95.0 (17.2%)	100.0	104.9 (19.1%)	100.0	550.1 (100.0%)	100.0

Table A6 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks
in the past 3 months by Country Park last visited

Name of Country Park	No. ('000)	%
Sai Kung East and Sai Kung West	153.1	27.8
Shing Mun	64.7	11.8
Aberdeen	52.4	9.5
Pat Sin Leng	51.1	9.3
Lantau North and Lantau South	32.6	5.9
Tai Tam	27.4	5.0
Kam Shan	25.8	4.7
Plover Cove and Plover Cove Extension	24.2	4.4
Tai Mo Shan	18.7	3.4
Tai Tam Quarry Bay Extension	18.3	3.3
Lion Rock	16.6	3.0
Tai Lam	14.3	2.6
Shek O	13.5	2.5
Clear Water Bay	13.4	2.4
Pok Fu Lam	9.6	1.8
Ma On Shan	8.8	1.6
Lam Tsuen	2.9	0.5
Kiu Tsui	2.7	0.5
Total	550.1	100.0

Table A7 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the
past 3 months by reason for choosing the Country Park last visited

Reason	No. ('000)	%
Arrangement by friends, relatives, community centre and company	193.5	35.2
Convenient transport/Parking space available	116.8	21.2
Near respondent's home	101.4	18.4
Fresh air/Beautiful scenery	79.2	14.4
Facilities for various activities available	16.3	3.0
Had not been there before	13.2	2.4
Near friends'/relatives' residence	12.6	2.3
To escape from urban area/get in touch with natural environment	6.5	1.2
Others	10.6	1.9
Total	550.1	100.0

Table A8 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country
Parks in the past 3 months by age by selected main
reason for choosing the Country Park last visited

Age group	Main reason for choosing the Country Park							
	Arrangement by friends, relatives, community centre and company		Convenient transport/ Parking space available		Near respondent's home		Fresh air/ Beautiful scenery	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
15 - 19	59.9	31.0	14.1	12.0	10.9	10.7	12.3	15.5
20 - 29	67.3	34.8	33.0	28.3	25.5	25.1	22.3	28.2
30 - 39	39.6	20.4	43.6	37.4	39.5	39.0	28.7	36.2
40 - 49	13.8	7.2	15.8	13.5	12.6	12.5	9.8	12.4
50 and over	12.9	6.6	10.3	8.8	12.9	12.7	6.1	7.7
Total	193.5	100.0	116.8	100.0	101.4	100.0	79.2	100.0

Table A9 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months by major activities performed in the Country Park last visited

Activity	No. ('000)	%
Picnicking/Barbecuing	282.4	51.3
Hiking/Rock climbing	103.7	18.8
Morning/Leisure walk	80.2	14.6
Camping	32.9	6.0
Cycling	18.3	3.3
Swimming/Rowing	9.1	1.7
Photography	7.0	1.3
Others	16.5	3.0
Total	550.1	100.0

Table A10 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months by age by selected major activities performed in the Country Park last visited

Age group	Major activities performed					
	<u>Picnicking/ Barbecuing</u>		<u>Hiking/ Rock climbing</u>		<u>Morning/ Leisure walk</u>	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
15 - 19	63.1	22.3	13.4	12.9	4.2	5.3
20 - 29	93.3	33.1	31.2	30.1	12.0	14.9
30 - 39	87.3	30.9	37.0	35.7	30.4	37.9
40 - 49	26.6	9.4	11.3	10.9	14.2	17.7
50 and over	12.1	4.3	10.8	10.4	19.4	24.2
Total	282.4	100.0	103.7	100.0	80.2	100.0

Table A11 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited Country Parks in the past 3 months
by Country Park last visited by major activities performed in the Country Park

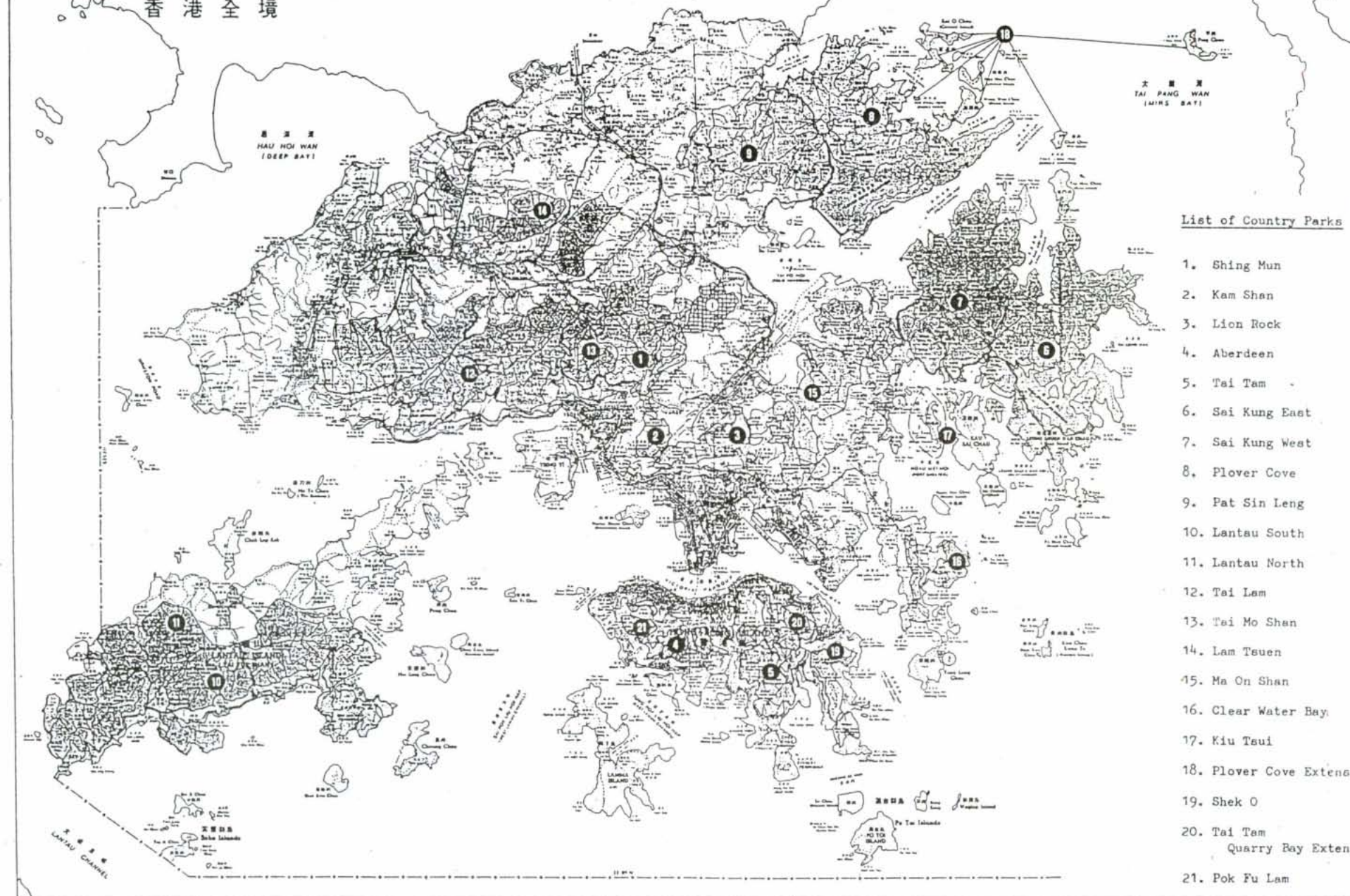
Name of Country Park last visited	Major activities performed				
	Picnicking/ Barbecuing	Hiking/ Rock climbing	Morning/ Leisure walk	Others	Total
	No. ('000)	No. ('000)	No. ('000)	No. ('000)	No. ('000)
Sai Kung East and Sai Kung West	97.3	22.7	10.9	22.2	153.1
Shing Mun	32.8	14.2	11.3	6.4	64.7
Aberdeen	25.5	12.2	13.4	1.3	52.4
Pat Sin Leng	26.1	10.8	1.5	12.7	51.1
Lantau North and Lantau South	8.7	3.6	1.3	19.0	32.6
Tai Tam	12.0	5.8	6.9	2.7	27.4
Kam Shan	11.4	4.6	7.4	2.4	25.8
Plover Cove and Plover Cove Extension	16.1	1.3	2.0	4.8	24.2
Tai Mo Shan	10.7	5.1	1.0	1.9	18.7
Tai Tam Quarry Bay Extension	2.9	3.4	11.8	0.2	18.3
Lion Rock	8.3	5.0	3.2	0.1	16.6
Tai Lam	7.7	4.2	1.0	1.4	14.3
Shek O	8.0	1.0	2.0	2.5	13.5
Clear Water Bay	6.9	1.3	1.0	4.2	13.4
Pok Fu Lam	0.9	5.2	2.6	0.9	9.6
Ma On Shan	3.1	2.4	2.5	0.8	8.8
Lam Tsuen	1.7	0.9	0.3	-	2.9
Kiu Tsui	2.3	-	0.1	0.3	2.7
Total	282.4	103.7	80.2	83.8	550.1

Table A12: Persons aged 15 and over who had not visited any Country
Parks in the past 3 months by reason for not visiting

Reason	No. ('000)	%
Too busy/Had no time	1 660.7	43.9
Not interested/Preferred other activities	996.9	26.3
Health problems/Mobility difficulties	562.9	14.9
Lack of companion/organizer	171.6	4.5
Children too young	132.8	3.5
Preferred to visit urban parks	86.8	2.3
Inconvenient transport	56.3	1.5
Others	118.0	3.1
Total	3 786.0	100.0

THE TERRITORY OF
HONG KONG
香港全境

GUANGDONG SHENG 廣東省



List of Country Parks

1. Shing Mun
2. Kam Shan
3. Lion Rock
4. Aberdeen
5. Tai Tam
6. Sai Kung East
7. Sai Kung West
8. Plover Cove
9. Pat Sin Leng
10. Lantau South
11. Lantau North
12. Tai Lam
13. Tai Mo Shan
14. Lam Tsuen
15. Ma On Shan
16. Clear Water Bay
17. Kiu Tsui
18. Plover Cove Extension
19. Shek O
20. Tai Tam
Quarry Bay Extension
21. Pok Fu Lam

Topic B : Heritage Preservation

INTRODUCTION

An enquiry was conducted via the General Household Survey in January 1989 to collect information on the public awareness of the protected monuments in Hong Kong. A list of monuments protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance and their geographical locations are shown at Annex B2 and B3.

2. The sample for this survey consisted of 4 844 households of which 4 752 (or 98.1%) were successfully enumerated. A total of 13 189 persons aged 15 and over in the sampled households were interviewed.

3. These persons were asked whether or not they had heard of the Antiquities and Monuments Office, to name one protected monument and to recall with the aid of a prompt card if they had ever visited any of the protected monuments. For those who had visited any of the protected monuments, they were further asked to name the protected monument they last visited.

MAJOR FINDINGS

A. Characteristics of persons who had heard of the Antiquities and Monuments Office

4. It was estimated that, of the 4.35 million persons aged 15 and over at the time of the survey, 436 500 (or one-tenth) had heard of the Antiquities and Monuments Office (A&MO). (Table B1)

Age and sex

5. Of the 436 500 persons who had heard of the A&MO, the majority (or two-thirds) were in the 20-39 age groups. People in the younger age groups of 15-39 showed relatively higher rates of having heard of the A&MO. Those aged 60 and over showed the lowest rate of 2.0%. (Table B1)

6. For those who claimed to have heard of the A&MO, males in general had a higher rate than females. The overall rate was 11.3% for males, as against 8.7% for females. (Table B1)

Educational attainment

7. About 88% of those who had heard of the A&MO had secondary education or above. People having a higher educational attainment tended to have a higher rate of having heard of the A&MO. Whilst only 4.0% of people having primary education had heard of the office, 27% of those having post-secondary or tertiary education had heard so. (Table B2)

Activity status and occupation

8. Three-quarters of the 436 500 persons who had heard of the A&MO were economically active. The rate of having heard of the office was much higher for the economically active (11.8%) than the economically inactive population (6.9%). (Table B3 and B4)

9. Of the economically active population, employed persons in professional, administrative and managerial occupations had the highest rate of 26.7%, followed by those in clerical occupations (17.9%), whilst the unemployed showed the lowest rate of 4.2%. Of the economically inactive persons, students had the highest rate of 15.5%, whereas retired persons had the lowest, 2.1%. (Table B3 and B4)

B. Characteristics of persons who could name one protected monument

10. It was estimated that, of the 4.35 million persons aged 15 and over, about 1.15 million persons (or 27%) could name one protected monument. (Table B5)

11. Of those who claimed to have heard of the Antiquities and Monuments Office, those who could name one protected monument constituted 62%, as compared with 23% among those who claimed not to have heard so. (Table B5)

Age and sex

12. Of the estimated 1.15 million persons who could name one protected monument, the majority (or 59%) were in the 20-39 age groups. The rate for persons who could name one protected monument decreased with age. Youngsters in the 15-19 age group had the highest rate of 41.5% whilst those aged 60 and over had the lowest, 8.5%. (Table B6)

13. When analysed by sex, the rate was higher for males than for females among all age groups. Overall, it was 29.4% for males, as against 23.5% for females. (Table B6)

Educational attainment

14. About 78% of those who could name one protected monument had secondary education or above. In terms of the total number of persons at individual educational levels, those having post-secondary education recorded the highest rate of 50.2%, followed by those degree holders or post-graduates (39.0%) and those having secondary or matriculation education (33.5%). (Table B7)

Activity status and occupation

15. Of the 1.15 million persons who could name one protected monument, seven-tenths were economically active. The rate of those who could name one protected monument was higher for the economically active population (29.1%) than that for the inactive (21.8%). (Table B8 and B9)

16. Among the economically active population, those in professional, administrative and managerial occupations had the highest rate of 42.7%, followed by clerical and related workers (39.3%) while the service workers showed the lowest, 19.9%. Among the economically inactive population, students had the highest rate of 44.9%, as against the lowest rate of 8.5% recorded for the retired persons. (Table B8 and B9)

C. Characteristics of persons who had visited at least one of the protected monuments

17. There were 1.51 million persons, representing 35% of the population aged 15 and over, who reported that they had visited at least one of the protected monuments. (Table B10)

Age and sex

18. Of the estimated 1.51 million persons who had visited at least one of the protected monuments, the majority (or 59%) were in the 20-39 age groups. The highest rate of having visited at least one of the protected monuments was recorded among those in the 20-29 age group (44.2%), followed by those in the 30-39 age group (42.3%) whilst the elderly aged 60 and over showed the lowest, 15.7%. (Table B10)

19. Both males and females showed similar age distribution patterns except that males had a higher overall visiting rate (37.0%) than their counterparts (32.5%). (Table B10)

Educational attainment

20. About 73% of people who had visited at least one of the protected monuments had secondary education or above. The rate of visiting a protected monument tended to be positively related to the level of educational attainment. People having no schooling or just kindergarten education had the lowest visiting rate of 11.3%, whilst degree holders or post-graduates had the highest, 55.3%. (Table B11)

Activity status and occupation

21. Seven-tenths of the 1.51 million persons who had visited at least one of the protected monuments were economically active. The visiting rate was much higher for the economically active (38.4%) than the economically inactive population (28.4%). (Table B12 and B13)

22. Of the economically active people, employed persons in the occupational groups of professional, administrative and managerial workers, and clerical and related workers had relatively higher visiting rates of 54.8% and 49.2% respectively. Among the economically inactive population, students showed the highest visiting rate (41.0%) and retired persons had the lowest (16.5%). (Table B12 and B13)

Protected monument last visited

23. There were a total of 35 monuments protected under the Antiquities and Monuments Ordinance at the time of the survey. Analysing by geographical location of the protected monument last visited, those in the New Territories East and the Hong Kong Island attracted the largest proportion of visitors of 31% (or 469 200 persons) and 29% (or 431 200 persons) respectively. On the contrary, the protected monuments in Sai Kung and Islands attracted the lowest proportion of visitors, being 6% (or 87 400 persons). (Table B14)

24. Analysed by area of residence of visitors, 32% were from Kowloon and 27% from the Hong Kong Island. It was noted that except for those monuments in Sai Kung and Islands which attracted visitors mainly from Hong Kong Island and Kowloon, protected monuments in each geographical area generally attracted a larger proportion, ranging from 46% to 65%, of visitors living in the same area than in other areas. (Table B14)

25. According to the A&MO, the protected monuments can be classified into six categories. They are : archaeological site, Chinese building, historical site/structure, rock carving, Western building and village. When analysed by category of protected monument last visited, the majority (or 52%) visited Western building, followed by archaeological site (19%) and village (15%). On the other hand, rock carving and historical site/structure attracted the least proportion of visitors, both being 3%. (Table B15)

D. Characteristics of persons who neither could name any of the protected monuments nor had ever visited any of them

Age and sex

26. It was estimated that, about 55% (or 2.39 million) of the population aged 15 and over neither could name any of the protected monuments nor had ever visited any of them. Among these persons, the largest proportion, 24%, were the elderly aged 60 and over, followed by young adults in the 30-39 and 20-29 age groups, being 20% and 19% respectively. In terms of the total number of persons in the respective age groups, the rate tended to increase with age and again those aged 60 and over had the highest rate of 79.8%. (Table B16)

27. Both males and females showed similar age distribution patterns except that females had a higher overall rate (58.1%) than their counterparts (52.0%). (Table B16)

Educational attainment

28. Analysed by the educational attainment, about 55% had primary education or below. In terms of the total number of persons at individual educational levels, people having no schooling or just kindergarten education had the highest rate of 84.7% followed by those with primary education, 65.6%. (Table B17)

TABLE SUMMARYTable No.

- B1. Persons aged 15 and over who had heard of the Antiquities and Monuments Office by age by sex
- B2. Persons aged 15 and over who had heard of the Antiquities and Monuments Office by educational attainment
- B3. Economically active persons aged 15 and over who had heard of the Antiquities and Monuments Office by occupation of employed persons
- B4. Economically inactive persons aged 15 and over who had heard of the Antiquities and Monuments Office by activity status
- B5. Persons aged 15 and over by whether they could name one protected monument by whether they had heard of the Antiquities and Monuments Office
- B6. Persons aged 15 and over who could name one protected monument by age by sex
- B7. Persons aged 15 and over who could name one protected monument by educational attainment
- B8. Economically active persons aged 15 and over who could name one protected monument by occupation of employed persons
- B9. Economically inactive persons aged 15 and over who could name one protected monument by activity status
- B10. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least one of the protected monuments by age by sex
- B11. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least one of the protected monuments by educational attainment
- B12. Economically active persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least one of the protected monuments by occupation of employed persons
- B13. Economically inactive persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least one of the protected monuments by activity status
- B14. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least one of the protected monuments by area of residence of visitors by location of protected monument last visited
- B15. Persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least one of the protected monuments by category of protected monument last visited
- B16. Persons aged 15 and over who neither could name any of the protected monuments nor had ever visited any of them by age by sex
- B17. Persons aged 15 and over who neither could name any of the protected monuments nor had ever visited any of them by educational attainment

Table B1 : Persons aged 15 and over who had heard of the
Antiquities and Monuments Office by age by sex

Age group	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>			<u>Both sexes</u>		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
15 - 19	31.3	12.5	13.6	23.7	12.7	10.9	55.0	12.6	12.3
20 - 29	65.3	26.1	12.9	69.9	37.5	13.4	135.2	31.0	13.1
30 - 39	86.4	34.6	16.5	68.2	36.6	13.5	154.6	35.4	15.1
40 - 49	36.3	14.5	11.3	15.5	8.3	6.0	51.8	11.9	9.0
50 - 59	19.1	7.7	6.4	6.3	3.3	2.5	25.4	5.8	4.6
60 and over	11.5	4.6	3.5	3.0	1.6	0.8	14.5	3.3	2.0
Total	249.9 (57.3%)	100.0	11.3	186.6 (42.7%)	100.0	8.7	436.5 (100.0%)	100.0	10.0

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B2 : Persons aged 15 and over who had heard of the
Antiquities and Monuments Office by educational attainment

Educational attainment	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
No schooling/Kindergarten	2.0	0.4	0.4
Primary	51.4	11.8	4.0
Secondary/Matriculation	259.8	59.5	12.6
Post-secondary including technical/vocational	69.2	15.9	27.3
First degree/Post-graduate	54.1	12.4	27.0
Total	436.5	100.0	10.0

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B3 : Economically active persons aged 15 and over who had heard of the
Antiquities and Monuments Office by occupation of employed persons

Occupation	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
<u>Employed persons</u>	<u>326.4</u>	<u>99.7</u>	<u>11.9</u>
Professional, administrative and managerial workers	78.1	(23.9)	26.7
Clerical and related workers	92.0	(28.2)	17.9
Sales workers	34.6	(10.6)	10.5
Service workers	35.3	(10.8)	7.8
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	83.8	(25.7)	7.5
Others	2.6	(0.8)	6.5
<u>Unemployed persons</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>4.2</u>
Total	327.4	100.0	11.8

Note : Figures in brackets represent the proportion to the employed persons.

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B4 : Economically inactive persons aged 15 and over who had heard
of the Antiquities and Monuments Office by activity status

Activity status	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
Students	53.6	49.1	15.5
Home-makers	39.6	36.3	5.7
Retired persons	9.6	8.8	2.1
Others	6.3	5.8	8.3
Total	109.1	100.0	6.9

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B5 : Persons aged 15 and over by whether they could name one protected monument by whether they had heard of the Antiquities and Monuments Office

Whether they could name one protected monument	Whether they had heard of the Antiquities and Monuments Office					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Yes	269.7	61.8	881.2	22.5	1 150.9	26.5
No	166.8	38.2	3 030.4	77.5	3 197.2	73.5
Total	436.5	100.0	3 911.6	100.0	4 348.1	100.0

Table B6 : Persons aged 15 and over who could name one protected monument by age by sex

Age group	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
15 - 19	96.0	14.8	41.8	89.3	17.7	41.1	185.3	16.1	41.5
20 - 29	187.9	29.0	37.0	174.4	34.6	33.4	362.3	31.5	35.2
30 - 39	175.8	27.2	33.6	138.1	27.4	27.4	313.9	27.3	30.6
40 - 49	91.3	14.1	28.5	50.1	10.0	19.4	141.4	12.3	24.5
50 - 59	58.0	9.0	19.4	29.0	5.8	11.7	87.0	7.5	15.9
60 and over	38.2	5.9	11.7	22.8	4.5	5.8	61.0	5.3	8.5
Total	647.2 (56.2%)	100.0	29.4	503.7 (43.8%)	100.0	23.5	1 150.9 (100.0%)	100.0	26.5

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B7 : Persons aged 15 and over who could name one protected monument by educational attainment

Educational attainment	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
No schooling/Kindergarten	34.6	3.0	6.3
Primary	221.2	19.2	17.2
Secondary/Matriculation	689.7	59.9	33.5
Post-secondary including technical/vocational	127.3	11.1	50.2
First degree/Post-graduate	78.1	6.8	39.0
Total	1 150.9	100.0	26.5

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B8 : Economically active persons aged 15 and over who could name
one protected monument by occupation of employed persons

Occupation	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
<u>Employed persons</u>	<u>801.1</u>	<u>99.2</u>	<u>29.1</u>
Professional, administrative and managerial workers	125.0	(15.6)	42.7
Clerical and related workers	201.4	(25.1)	39.3
Sales workers	93.3	(11.7)	28.4
Service workers	90.3	(11.3)	19.9
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	285.5	(35.6)	25.4
Others	5.6	(0.7)	13.8
<u>Unemployed persons</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>26.4</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>807.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>29.1</u>

Note : Figures in brackets represent the proportion to the employed persons.

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B9 : Economically inactive persons aged 15 and over who
could name one protected monument by activity status

Activity status	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
Students	155.9	45.4	44.9
Home-makers	129.6	37.7	18.8
Retired persons	39.2	11.4	8.5
Others	18.8	5.5	24.9
<u>Total</u>	<u>343.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>21.8</u>

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B10 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least
one of the protected monuments by age by sex

Age group	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>			<u>Both sexes</u>		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
15 - 19	87.4	10.7	38.1	81.1	11.6	37.3	168.5	11.1	37.7
20 - 29	221.9	27.2	43.7	233.4	33.5	44.7	455.3	30.1	44.2
30 - 39	229.4	28.1	43.9	205.4	29.5	40.8	434.8	28.8	42.3
40 - 49	123.9	15.2	38.7	77.5	11.1	30.1	201.4	13.3	34.9
50 - 59	84.4	10.4	28.2	55.4	7.9	22.4	139.8	9.2	25.6
60 and over	68.3	8.4	21.0	44.5	6.4	11.3	112.8	7.5	15.7
Total	815.3 (53.9%)	100.0	37.0	697.3 (46.1%)	100.0	32.5	1 512.6 (100.0%)	100.0	34.8

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B11 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least one
of the protected monuments by educational attainment

Educational attainment	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
No schooling/Kindergarten	62.3	4.1	11.3
Primary	342.9	22.7	26.7
Secondary/Matriculation	861.8	57.0	41.9
Post-secondary including technical/vocational	134.8	8.9	53.2
First degree/Post-graduate	110.8	7.3	55.3
Total	1 512.6	100.0	34.8

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B12 : Economically active persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least one of the protected monuments by occupation of employed persons

Occupation	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
<u>Employed persons</u>	<u>1 057.9</u>	<u>99.2</u>	<u>38.5</u>
Professional, administrative and managerial workers	160.6	(15.2)	54.8
Clerical and related workers	252.5	(23.8)	49.2
Sales workers	122.6	(11.6)	37.3
Service workers	142.1	(13.4)	31.3
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	370.9	(35.1)	33.0
Others	9.2	(0.9)	22.8
<u>Unemployed persons</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>34.7</u>
Total	1 066.2	100.0	38.4

Note : Figures in brackets represent the proportion to the employed persons.

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B13 : Economically inactive persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least one of the protected monuments by activity status

Activity status	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
Students	142.4	31.9	41.0
Home-makers	211.0	47.3	30.6
Retired persons	76.2	17.1	16.5
Others	16.8	3.7	22.3
Total	446.4	100.0	28.4

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B14 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least one of the protected monuments
by area of residence of visitors by location of protected monument last visited

Area of residence of visitors	Location of protected monument last visited											
	Hong Kong Island		Kowloon		Sai Kung and Islands		New Territories East		New Territories West		Total	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Hong Kong Island	278.2	64.5	36.6	12.0	28.7	32.8	48.5	10.3	14.8	6.8	406.8	26.9
Kowloon	113.1	26.2	154.9	50.7	35.9	41.1	125.3	26.7	52.8	24.1	482.0	31.9
Sai Kung and Islands	3.6	0.9	4.0	1.3	2.7	3.0	32.3	6.9	0.3	0.1	42.9	2.8
New Territories East	6.6	1.5	26.7	8.7	4.9	5.7	217.3	46.3	11.2	5.1	266.7	17.6
New Territories West	29.7	6.9	83.4	27.3	15.2	17.4	45.8	9.8	140.1	63.9	314.2	20.8
All districts	431.2 (28.5%)	100.0	305.6 (20.2%)	100.0	87.4 (5.8%)	100.0	469.2 (31.0%)	100.0	219.2 (14.5%)	100.0	1512.6 (100.0%)	100.0

Note : (1) New Territories East includes New Territories North, Tai Po and Sha Tin.

(2) New Territories West includes Kwai Chung, Tsuen Wan, Yuen Mun and Yuen Long.

Table B15 : Persons aged 15 and over who had visited at least one of the
protected monuments by category of protected monument last visited

Category of protected monument last visited	No. ('000)	%
Western building	783.7	51.8
Archaeological site	282.2	18.7
Village	228.8	15.1
Chinese building	121.3	8.0
Rock carving	48.5	3.2
Historical site/structure	48.1	3.2
Total	1 512.6	100.0

Table B16 : Persons aged 15 and over who neither could name any of the protected monuments nor had ever visited any of them by age by sex

Age group	Male			Female			Both sexes		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
15 - 19	98.9	8.6	43.1	94.9	7.6	43.7	193.8	8.1	43.4
20 - 29	218.6	19.1	43.1	222.5	17.9	42.6	441.1	18.5	42.8
30 - 39	231.8	20.2	44.3	250.8	20.1	49.8	482.6	20.2	47.0
40 - 49	164.8	14.4	51.5	161.3	13.0	62.5	326.1	13.6	56.4
50 - 59	193.2	16.9	64.6	179.0	14.4	72.4	372.2	15.6	68.1
60 and over	238.6	20.8	73.3	336.4	27.0	85.2	575.0	24.0	79.8
Total	1 145.9 (47.9%)	100.0	52.0	1 244.9 (52.1%)	100.0	58.1	2 390.8 (100.0%)	100.0	55.0

* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table B17 : Persons aged 15 and over who neither could name any of the protected monuments nor had ever visited any of them by educational attainment

Educational attainment	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
No schooling/Kindergarten	466.1	19.5	84.7
Primary	842.0	35.2	65.6
Secondary/Matriculation	936.0	39.2	45.5
Post-secondary including technical/vocational	74.5	3.1	29.4
First degree/Post-graduate	72.2	3.0	36.0
Total	2 390.8	100.0	55.0

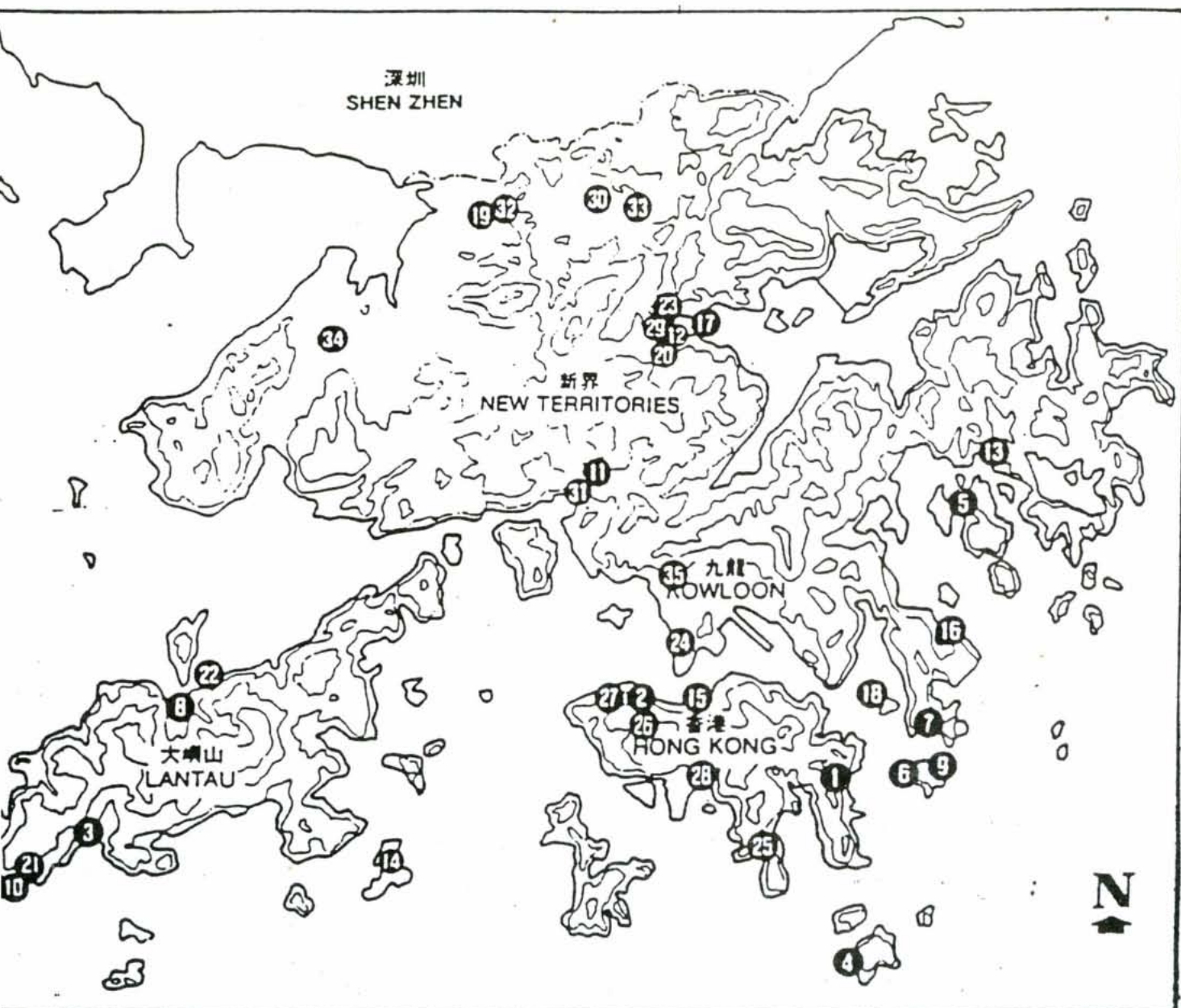
* As a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective sub-groups.

List of protected monuments in Hong Kong (as at 31st December, 1988)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Rock Carving at Big Wave Bay, Hong Kong | 13. Sheung Yiu Village, Sai Kung | 24. Royal Observatory |
| 2. Duddell Street Steps and Gas Lamps | 14. Rock Carving on Cheung Chau | 25. Old Stanley Police Station |
| 3. Rock Carving at Shek Pik, Lantau Island | 15. Tin Hau Temple, Causeway Bay | 26. Old Supreme Court |
| 4. Rock Carving on Po Toi Island | 16. Rock Carving at Lung Ha Wan | 27. HKU Main Building |
| 5. Rock Carving on Kau Sai Chau | 17. Island House, Tai Po | 28. Rock Carving at Wong Chuk Hang |
| 6. Rock Carving on Tung Lung Island | 18. Site of Chinese Customs Station, Junk Island | 29. Old Tai Po Market Railway Station |
| 7. Rock Inscription at Joss House Bay | 19. Man Lun-fung Ancestral Hall, San Tin | 30. Liu Man Shek Tong Ancestral Hall, Sheung Shui |
| 8. Tung Chung Fort, Lantau Island | 20. Remains of Pottery Kiln, Wun Yiu Village, Tai Po | 31. Old House (Formerly at Lot 917), Hoi Pa Village, Tsuen Wan |
| 9. Tung Lung Fort | 21. Stone Circle, Fan Lau, Lantau Island | 32. Tai Fu Tai, San Tin |
| 10. Fan Lau Fort, Lantau Island | 22. Tung Chung Battery, Lantau Island | 33. Kun Lung Gate Tower, Fanling |
| 11. Sam Tung Uk Village, Tsuen Wan | 23. Man Mo Temple, Tai Po | 34. Yeung Hau Kung, Yuen Long |
| 12. District Office North, Tai Po | | 35. Lei Cheng Uk Tomb, Sham Shui Po |

<u>Location of protected monuments</u>		<u>Category of protected monuments</u>	
Hong Kong	1, 2, 15, 25, 26, 27, 28	Archaeological site	18, 20, 21, 35
Kowloon	24, 35	Chinese building	15, 19, 23, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
Sai Kung and Islands	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22	Historical site/structure	2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 22
		Rock carving	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 16, 28
New Territories East	12, 17, 20, 23, 29, 30, 33	Western building	12, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29
New Territories West	11, 19, 31, 32, 34	Village	11, 13

Geographical Locations of Protected Monuments in Hong Kong



Topic C : Doctor Consultation

INTRODUCTION

An enquiry on doctor consultation was conducted via the General Household Survey in January 1989 to obtain information required for the review of the provision of medical and health services. A similar survey was conducted four times in the past, one during the quarter ending July 1982, the other three in January 1983, September 1983 and December 1984 respectively. However, owing to the difference in duration of the reference periods, comparisons cannot be meaningfully made with the findings of the previous enquiries.

2. The sample for this survey consisted of 4 844 households of which 4 752 (or 98.1%) were successfully enumerated. 16 912 persons in the sampled households were asked to recall whether they had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days before enumeration. People who claimed to have consulted a doctor during the reference period were asked the number of consultations made and the type of doctor last consulted.

3. 'Doctor consultation' refers to occasions in which persons consulted a doctor (excluding those occasions in which they consulted a dentist). Check-ups conducted by a doctor were included whilst attendances in clinics to get medicine or to have injections without seeing a doctor were excluded.

MAJOR FINDINGS

4. It was estimated that of 5.58 million population, some 730 900 persons (or 131 per 1 000 population) had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days. (Table C1)

Age and sex

5. Of the 730 900 persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days, one-quarter were in the 25-44 age group, followed by 19% in the 45-64 age group and 18% in the 5-14 age group. Children in the 0-4 age group showed the highest rate of consulting a doctor, standing at 287 per 1 000. Relatively higher doctor consultation rate was noted for the elderly aged 65 and over, being 200 per 1 000. Persons in the 15-24 and 25-44 age groups showed the lowest rates of 93 and 95 per 1 000 respectively. (Table C1)

6. Analysed by sex, the overall doctor consultation rate for females (150 per 1 000) was higher than that for males (113 per 1 000). With the exception of the 0-4 and 5-14 age groups, the rates were higher for females than for males in all other age groups. (Table C1)

Number of consultations made during the past 14 days

7. Of the 730 900 persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days, the majority (or 65%) had made one consultation, 23% had made two, and the remaining (or 12%) had made three or more. Similar distribution patterns were observed among individual age groups. (Table C2)

Type of doctor last consulted

8. The great majority (or 93%) reported that they last consulted a practitioner of western medicine rather than an acupuncturist/bone-setter/herbalist. Practitioners of western medicine refers to private practitioners, government doctors, doctors in out-patient departments of government assisted hospitals or private hospitals, doctors in charitable organisations or exempted clinics and other doctors who practised western medicine, regardless of whether they were registered or not. (Table C3)

9. For the 681 700 persons who last consulted a practitioner of western medicine, nearly one-quarter were in the 25-44 age group. People in the two extreme age groups had the highest doctor consultation rates : 282 per 1 000 children aged 0-4 and 187 per 1 000 elderly persons aged 65 and over. On the other hand, for the 49 200 persons who last consulted an acupuncturist/bone-setter/herbalist, 64% were in the 25-64 age groups. The highest doctor consultation rate was recorded for those in the 45-64 age group (16 per 1 000), and the lowest rate in the 0-14 age groups (5 per 1 000). (Table C3)

Monthly household income

10. Nearly two-fifths of those who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days had a monthly household income between \$4,000 and \$8,000. People with higher monthly household income tended to have a lower rate of consulting a doctor. While persons with monthly household income of less than \$4,000 showed the highest consultation rate of 175 per 1 000, persons with monthly household income of \$18,000 and over had the lowest rate of 108 per 1 000. (Table C4)

11. Similar patterns were noted for persons who last consulted a practitioner of western medicine. For persons who last consulted an acupuncturist/bone-setter/herbalist, the consultation rate did not show a decreasing relationship with the increase in monthly household income. (Table C4)

12. The median monthly household income of persons who last consulted a practitioner of western medicine and of persons who last consulted an acupuncturist/bone-setter/herbalist was \$7,966 and \$8,447 respectively. (Table C4)

Activity status and occupation

13. About 64% of the 730 900 persons who had consulted a doctor were economically inactive. The doctor consultation rate was much higher for the economically inactive persons (167 per 1 000) than for the economically active persons (94 per 1 000). (Table C5 and C6)

14. Of the economically active persons, the doctor consultation rates did not show much difference among individual occupations, except a higher rate of 111 per 1 000 was recorded for the unemployed persons. Analysed by the type of doctor last consulted, it was noted that whilst the rates of consulting a practitioner of western medicine were relatively higher for clerical and related workers (93 per 1 000) and professional, administrative and managerial workers (92 per 1 000), the services workers and the production and related workers showed relatively higher rates of consulting an acupuncturist/bone-setter/herbalist, both being 9 per 1 000. For the economically inactive persons, retired persons and others (including children not at school and those who were permanently or temporarily sick/disabled) showed the highest doctor consultation rate (263 per 1 000) whereas students, the lowest (137 per 1 000). (Table C5 and C6)

Monthly employment earnings

15. Of the 259 400 employed persons who had consulted a doctor, 68% had monthly employment earnings between \$2,000 and \$6,000. In terms of the total number of employed persons by monthly earnings, people with monthly employment earnings of less than \$2,000 had the highest doctor consultation rate of 138 per 1 000. (Table C7)

16. The median monthly employment earnings of persons who had consulted a practitioner of western medicine were \$3,952, as against the corresponding figure of \$3,666 for those who had consulted an acupuncturist/bone-setter/herbalist. (Table C7)

TABLE SUMMARYTable No.

- C1. Persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days by age by sex
- C2. Persons who had consulted a doctor by age by number of consultations made during the past 14 days
- C3. Persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days by age by type of doctor last consulted
- C4. Persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days by monthly household income by type of doctor last consulted
- C5. Economically active persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days by occupation of employed persons by type of doctor last consulted
- C6. Economically inactive persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days by activity status by type of doctor last consulted
- C7. Employed persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days by monthly employment earnings by type of doctor last consulted

**Table C1 : Persons who had consulted a doctor during
the past 14 days by age by sex**

Age group	<u>Male</u>			<u>Female</u>			<u>Both sexes</u>		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
0 - 4	50.2	15.6	290.1	44.5	10.9	283.0	94.7	12.9	286.7
5 - 14	71.3	22.1	151.9	60.0	14.7	140.0	131.3	18.0	146.2
15 - 24	36.6	11.4	78.9	49.5	12.1	106.4	86.1	11.8	92.7
25 - 44	71.6	22.2	72.7	111.6	27.3	118.8	183.2	25.1	95.2
45 - 64	60.0	18.7	109.9	78.9	19.3	168.7	138.9	19.0	137.0
65 and over	32.3	10.0	153.1	64.4	15.7	235.2	96.7	13.2	199.5
Total	322.0 (44.1%)	100.0	113.0	408.9 (55.9%)	100.0	149.7	730.9 (100.0%)	100.0	131.0

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective sub-groups.

**Table C2 : Persons who had consulted a doctor by age by number of
consultations made during the past 14 days**

Age group	<u>Number of consultations made</u>							
	<u>One</u>		<u>Two</u>		<u>Three or more</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
0 - 4	60.4	12.7	22.1	13.2	12.2	14.1	94.7	12.9
5 - 14	95.6	20.1	25.1	14.9	10.6	12.1	131.3	18.0
15 - 24	59.1	12.4	18.5	11.0	8.5	9.9	86.1	11.8
25 - 44	114.2	24.0	45.2	26.9	23.8	27.4	183.2	25.1
45 - 64	82.8	17.4	35.6	21.2	20.5	23.6	138.9	19.0
65 and over	64.0	13.4	21.5	12.8	11.2	12.9	96.7	13.2
Total	476.1 (65.1%)	100.0	168.0 (23.0%)	100.0	86.8 (11.9%)	100.0	730.9 (100.0%)	100.0

Table C3 : Persons who had consulted a doctor during the past
14 days by age by type of doctor last consulted

Age group	Type of doctor last consulted								
	A practitioner of western medicine			An acupuncturist/ Bone-setter/Herbalist			All types		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
0 - 4	93.0	13.7	281.7	1.7	3.4	5.0	94.7	12.9	286.7
5 - 14	127.0	18.6	141.4	4.3	8.7	4.8	131.3	18.0	146.2
15 - 24	80.5	11.8	86.7	5.6	11.4	6.0	86.1	11.8	92.7
25 - 44	167.7	24.6	87.1	15.5	31.5	8.1	183.2	25.1	95.2
45 - 64	122.7	18.0	121.1	16.2	32.9	15.9	138.9	19.0	137.0
65 and over	90.8	13.3	187.2	5.9	12.1	12.3	96.7	13.2	199.5
Total	681.7 (93.3%)	100.0	122.2	49.2 (6.7%)	100.0	8.8	730.9 (100.0%)	100.0	131.0

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table C4 : Persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days
by monthly household income by type of doctor last consulted

Monthly household income (HK\$)	Type of doctor last consulted								
	A practitioner of western medicine			An acupuncturist/ Bone-setter/Herbalist			All types		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
Less than 4,000	75.6	11.1	167.8	3.3	6.7	7.3	78.9	10.8	175.1
4,000 - 5,999	144.5	21.2	132.6	8.3	16.8	7.5	152.8	20.9	140.1
6,000 - 7,999	122.7	18.0	126.3	11.6	23.5	11.9	134.3	18.4	138.2
8,000 - 9,999	85.1	12.5	128.4	6.6	13.4	9.9	91.7	12.5	138.3
10,000 - 13,999	111.2	16.3	109.4	7.3	14.8	7.1	118.5	16.2	116.5
14,000 - 17,999	58.1	8.5	105.8	6.2	12.7	11.4	64.3	8.8	117.2
18,000 and over	84.5	12.4	100.6	5.9	12.1	7.1	90.4	12.4	107.7
Total	681.7	100.0	122.2	49.2	100.0	8.8	730.9	100.0	131.0
Median household income (HK\$)	7,966			8,447			7,989		

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table C5 : Economically active persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days by occupation of employed persons by type of doctor last consulted

Occupation	Type of doctor last consulted								
	A practitioner of western medicine			An acupuncturist/ Bone-setter/Herbalist			All types		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
<u>Employed persons</u>	<u>238.3</u>	<u>99.0</u>	<u>86.5</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>98.5</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>259.4</u>	<u>99.0</u>	<u>94.2</u>
Professional, administrative and managerial workers	27.0	(11.4)	92.3	1.0	(4.7)	3.4	28.0	(10.8)	95.7
Clerical and related workers	47.9	(20.1)	93.2	2.6	(12.5)	5.1	50.5	(19.5)	98.3
Sales workers	28.1	(11.8)	85.3	2.3	(10.9)	7.0	30.4	(11.7)	92.3
Services workers	39.6	(16.6)	87.2	4.3	(20.3)	9.4	43.9	(16.9)	96.6
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	92.0	(38.6)	81.9	10.6	(50.0)	9.4	102.6	(39.6)	91.3
Others	3.7	(1.5)	89.5	0.3	(1.6)	8.1	4.0	(1.5)	97.6
<u>Unemployed persons</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>97.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>111.1</u>
Total	240.5	100.0	86.6	21.5	100.0	7.7	262.0	100.0	94.3

Note : Figures in brackets represent the proportion to the employed persons.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table C6 : Economically inactive persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days by activity status by type of doctor last consulted

Activity status	Type of doctor last consulted								
	A practitioner of western medicine			An acupuncturist/ Bone-setter/Herbalist			All types		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
Students	205.6	46.6	131.9	7.6	27.4	4.9	213.2	45.4	136.8
Home-makers	96.0	21.8	139.0	14.2	51.2	20.6	110.2	23.5	159.6
Retired persons and others	139.6	31.6	252.1	5.9	21.4	10.7	145.5	31.1	262.8
Total	441.2	100.0	157.4	27.7	100.0	9.9	468.9	100.0	167.3

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective sub-groups.

Table C7: Employed persons who had consulted a doctor during the past 14 days
by monthly employment earnings by type of doctor last consulted

Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	Type of doctor last consulted								
	A practitioner of western medicine			An acupuncturist/ Bone-setter/ Herbalist			All types		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
Under 2,000	25.4	10.7	127.7	2.0	9.4	10.0	27.4	10.6	137.6
2,000 - 3,999	96.4	40.5	85.7	10.5	50.0	9.4	106.9	41.2	95.1
4,000 - 5,999	63.4	26.5	75.2	4.9	23.4	5.9	68.3	26.3	81.0
6,000 - 7,999	25.7	10.8	94.1	2.0	9.4	7.2	27.7	10.7	101.3
8,000 and over	27.4	11.5	87.2	1.7	7.8	5.3	29.1	11.2	92.4
Total	238.3	100.0	86.5	21.1	100.0	7.7	259.4	100.0	94.2
Median monthly earnings (HK\$)	3,952			3,666			3,924		

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective sub-groups.

Topic D : Expenditure on Public Transport to and from Work

INTRODUCTION

An enquiry was conducted via the General Household Survey during August and September 1988 to collect information on expenditure on public transport in commuting to and from work by the employed persons.

2. The sample for this survey consisted of 9 517 households, of which 9 325 (or 98.0%) were successfully enumerated. A total of 15 738 employed persons, excluding student workers, outworkers and unpaid family workers, aged 15 and above were interviewed. They were asked the mode of transport they used in commuting to and from work in the working day before enumeration. For those who took public transport, they were further asked whether they received any subsidies on travelling expenses from their employers or companies and the amount that they spent on public transport in their home-to-work and work-to-home journeys.

3. In the survey, public transport was defined to include Kowloon-Canton Railway, Mass Transit Railway, Kowloon Motor Bus, China Motor Bus, Cross-Harbour Tunnel Bus, New Lantau Bus, Maxicab, Public Light Bus, tram, Peak Tram, taxi, residential coach, Star Ferry, Yaumati Ferry, walla-walla, minor ferry and kaito. Private car, school bus, hire car and company car were excluded.

MAJOR FINDINGS

4. Of the estimated 2.65 million employed persons (excluding student workers, outworkers and unpaid family workers), more than seven out of ten had used only public transport in commuting to and from work in the past working day. Less than 1% had used both public and private transport and 7% had used only private transport. Some 18% had travelled to and from work on foot while 3% did not need to travel to and from work as they worked in the same place where they lived. (Table D1)

5. Among the 1.93 million persons who had used public transport in the past working day (including those who had used both public and private transport), the great majority (or 98%) had to bear the entire travelling expenses. About 1% did not need to pay for the fares as they were staff of the public transport companies concerned or relatives of these staff. Another 1% were either fully or partly subsidized by their employers or companies. (Table D2)

6. Of the 1.90 million persons who had to pay for the public transport expenses, one-third spent \$5.5 - \$10.4 in the past working day. Less than one-third spent \$1.5 - \$3.4, one-fifth spent \$10.5 or more and only 1% spent less than \$1.5. The median amount of expenditure on public transport in commuting to and from work in the past working day was about six dollars. (Table D3)

7. Expressed as a proportion to the monthly employment earnings, two-fifths spent 1 to less than 3% of the earnings on public transport, less than a quarter spent 3 to less than 5% whilst three-tenths spent 5% or more. The proportions of persons who spent less than 1% and spent 10% or more of their monthly employment earnings on public transport were small, being 5% and 7% respectively. The median proportion of monthly employment earnings spent on public transport expenditure was 3.3%. (Table D4)

TABLE SUMMARY

Table No.

- D1. Employed persons by mode of transport used in commuting to and from work in the past working day
- D2. Employed persons who had used public transport in commuting to and from work in the past working day by source of finance on public transport
- D3. Employed persons who had to pay for the public transport expenses in commuting to and from work by expenditure on public transport in the past working day
- D4. Employed persons who had to pay for the public transport expenses in commuting to and from work by proportion of monthly employment earnings spent on public transport

Note : Employed persons refer to employers, employees and self-employed persons aged 15 and above. Student workers, outworkers and unpaid family workers were excluded.

Table D1 : Employed persons by mode of transport used in
commuting to and from work in the past working day

Mode of transport	No. ('000)	%
Public only	1 917.4	72.3
Public and private	14.3	0.5
Private only	175.5	6.6
On foot	463.5	17.5
Not Applicable*	80.7	3.1
Total	2 651.4	100.0

* Refers to those persons who worked in the same place where they lived.

Table D2 : Employed persons who had used public transport in commuting to and from
work in the past working day by source of finance on public transport

Source of finance on public transport	No. ('000)	%
Did not have to pay for the fares*	16.5	0.9
Fully subsidized by their employers/companies	10.6	0.5
Partly subsidized by their employers/companies	9.8	0.5
Paid by themselves	1 894.8	98.1
Total	1 931.7	100.0

* Refers to those persons who were staff of the public transport companies concerned or relatives of these staff.

Table D3 : Employed persons who had to pay for the public transport expenses in commuting to and from work by expenditure on public transport* in the past working day

Expenditure on public transport* (HK\$)	No. ('000)	%
Less than 1.5	27.5	1.4
1.5 - 2.4	249.5	13.1
2.5 - 3.4	359.5	18.9
3.5 - 4.4	126.9	6.7
4.5 - 5.4	128.5	6.8
5.5 - 6.4	215.5	11.3
6.5 - 8.4	226.3	11.9
8.5 - 10.4	198.3	10.4
10.5 - 12.4	148.2	7.8
12.5 - 16.4	126.5	6.6
16.5 and over	97.9	5.1
Total	1 904.6	100.0
Median expenditure (HK\$)	5.7	

* Subsidies on public transport journeys received from the employers/companies were not included.

Table D4 : Employed persons who had to pay for the public transport expenses in commuting to and from work by proportion of monthly employment earnings spent on public transport*

Proportion of monthly employment earnings spent on public transport*	No. ('000)	%
Less than 1%	99.1	5.2
1% - < 2%	388.1	20.4
2% - < 3%	384.3	20.2
3% - < 4%	257.8	13.5
4% - < 5%	204.9	10.7
5% - < 10%	443.2	23.3
10% or more	127.2	6.7
Total	1 904.6	100.0
Median proportion (%)	3.3	

* Refers to the ratio of monthly expenses on public transport to monthly employment earnings. The monthly expenses on public transport was derived by taking the amount of expenses in the past working day as the average expenses per working day and multiplied by 24. Subsidies on public transport journeys received from the employers/companies were not included.

Topic E : Taxi Waiting Time

INTRODUCTION

An enquiry on taxi waiting time was conducted via the General Household Survey in March 1989. The aim of the survey was to collect information on the use of taxi and the taxi waiting time of users for the review and formulation of policies on taxi.

2. The sample for the survey consisted of 4 857 households, of which 4 755 (or 97.9%) were successfully enumerated. A total of 14 222 persons aged 12 and over in the sampled households were asked the frequency of using taxi in the three months preceding the survey time and whether or not they had taken a taxi in the past 30 days. For people who had used taxi in the past 30 days, information on their last taxi trip, including the taxi waiting time, was collected. For the purpose of this survey, use of "shared-ride" taxi was excluded and taxi on the Lantau Island was regarded as N.T. taxi.

3. Similar enquiries on the use of taxi had been conducted three times in the past, respectively in May - June 1983, August - September 1984 and August - September 1987. For comparison purpose, reference is drawn to the findings of the previous surveys, where appropriate.

4. Readers are advised to note that the differences as observed among these surveys may be influenced by the following factors :-

- (a) changes in the demand for taxi service;
- (b) changes in the taxi fares over the respective periods of time; and
- (c) seasonal variations in the use of taxi as the present survey and the previous ones covered different months of a year.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Frequency of using taxi in the past three months

5. It was estimated that of the 4.62 million persons aged 12 and over, 35% had never used taxi in the three months preceding the survey time; another 37% had used taxi less than once a month, about 16% had used taxi once a month or more but less than once a week, and 12% had used taxi once a week or more but less than once a day. Only less than 1% had used taxi once a day or more. (Table E1)

6. Similar distribution pattern was observed in the last survey in 1987. (Table E1)

Number of taxi users in the past 30 days

7. Some 1.99 million persons, representing about 43.1% of the population aged 12 and over, reported that they had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration. The proportion of taxi users showed a slowly increasing trend when compared with the results of the past three surveys. (Table E2)

8. The following analysis refers to the last taxi trip made during the 30 days before enumeration by the 1.99 million persons aged 12 and over.

Type of taxi taken in the last trip

9. Of the 1.99 million persons who had used taxi during the 30 days before enumeration, the majority (or 86%) had used urban taxi in their last trip. (Table E2)

Reason for using taxi in the last trip

10. When analysed by the main reason for making the last trip by taxi, "pressed for time" was cited by 34% of the taxi users. "More comfortable/convenient" and "cheaper when shared among friends/relatives" were each cited by one-fifth of users. Compared with the last survey, while the proportion of users who cited "cheaper when shared among friends/relatives" had increased, the proportion of those who reported "destination not accessible by public transport" and "public transport not available at the time of the trip" had dropped. (Table E3)

11. The urban and N.T. taxi users showed slightly different patterns. Whilst the most common reason reported by urban taxi users was "pressed for time" (36%), that by the N.T. taxi users was "more comfortable/convenient" (37%). "Destination not accessible by public transport" and "public transport not available at the time of the trip" were quoted by a larger proportion of N.T. taxi users, being 10% and 7% respectively, as compared with the corresponding proportion of 5% and 4% for urban taxi users. Similar distribution patterns were noted in the previous surveys. (Table E3)

Purpose of last taxi trip

12. Over three-fifths of the taxi users reported that the trips were for social (visiting friends or relatives/attending a dinner party) or recreational purposes. More than one-eighth took taxi to/from work and about one-tenth for shopping/marketing purposes. Both the urban and N.T. taxi users showed similar distribution patterns of purpose of the last trip except a much higher proportion of N.T. taxi users (23%) used taxi for shopping/marketing purposes than the urban counterpart (7%). Compared with the previous surveys, the patterns of purpose of the last taxi trip did not show great difference. (Table E4)

Time of taking the last taxi trip

13. When analysed by day of the week of the last taxi trip made in the past 30 days, 54% of the taxi users used taxi on weekdays with relatively more people taking taxi on Monday (11%) and Tuesday (10%); and 46% used taxi on weekend with 30% on Sunday and 16% on Saturday. (Table E5)

14. There was a relatively higher proportion (55%) of the urban taxi users taking taxi on weekdays, as against their N.T. counterpart (48%). On the other hand, a higher proportion (52%) of N.T. taxi users took their last trip on weekend than their urban counterpart (45%). (Table E5)

15. About seven-tenths of the taxi users took their last trip in the past 30 days between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. On weekdays, the peak hours of using taxi were between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.; whereas on weekend, the peak hours fell between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. There were also relatively more people using taxi between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. and between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. during weekend. (Table E6)

Actual waiting time of last taxi trip

16. About 57% reported that when taking their last taxi trip, they had waited for less than five minutes before boarding a taxi. Less than one quarter reported to have waited for 5 to less than 10 minutes. Only about 3% had waited for 20 minutes or more. The median actual waiting time was about 3.7 minutes. (Table E7)

17. When analysed by the type of taxi taken, about four-fifths of the urban taxi users and nearly nine-tenths of the N.T. taxi users had waited for less than 10 minutes. A great majority (or 77%) of the N.T. taxi users had waited for less than five minutes as compared with 54% for their urban counterpart. The median actual waiting time for the N.T. taxi users was 1.9 minutes which was much shorter than 4.0 minutes for urban taxi users. (Table E7)

18. The waiting time patterns for weekdays and weekend were quite similar. The great majority of the taxi users had waited for less than 10 minutes, 81% for those on weekdays as compared with 82% for those on weekend. The median actual waiting time for weekdays and weekend was 3.8 minutes and 3.7 minutes respectively. (Table E8 and E9)

19. Analysed by hour of using taxi, the waiting time patterns for weekdays and weekend again did not show much difference. Between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m. and between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m., the waiting time (as reflected by the median actual waiting time) was relatively longer on weekdays than on weekend. However, between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m., taxi users had to wait a bit longer on weekend than on weekdays. (Table E8 and E9)

Whether the taxi users considered the actual waiting time tolerable

20. On the question of whether or not they considered the actual waiting time tolerable, a great majority (or 88%) of the taxi users replied in the affirmative. This included 21% of the taxi users who had waited for less than one minute in their last taxi trip, which was assumed for obvious reason to be tolerable to them. The proportion of persons who considered their actual waiting time tolerable decreased with the increase in the length of waiting time, from nearly 100% among those who had waited for less than five minutes to 57% for those who had waited for 10 to less than 15 minutes and to 21% for those who had waited for 20 minutes or more. (Table E10)

21. Of the 1.74 million persons who considered the waiting time tolerable, the majority (or 65%) had waited for less than five minutes, another one quarter had waited for 5 to less than 10 minutes, whilst only less than 3% had waited for 15 minutes or more. The median actual waiting time was estimated to be 3.2 minutes. On the other hand, of the 246 200 persons who considered the waiting time intolerable, the majority (or 62%) had waited for 10 to less than 20 minutes and only 17% had waited for less than 10 minutes, with the median actual waiting time being much higher at 12.1 minutes. (Table E10)

Whether the taxi users who considered the actual waiting time tolerable considered increasing the waiting time by five minutes still tolerable

22. Of the 1.74 million persons who considered the actual waiting time tolerable, the majority (or 73%) indicated that they would consider the waiting time still tolerable if they had to wait for five minutes more. It is interesting to note that four-fifths of those who had waited for less than five minutes and three-fifths of those who had waited for 20 minutes or more would consider the waiting time still tolerable if they had to wait for five minutes more. Of all the 1.27 million persons who would consider the waiting time still tolerable if they had to wait for five minutes more, more than seven-tenths had an actual waiting time of less than five minutes before boarding the taxi in their last trip and only less than one-tenth had actually waited for 10 minutes or more. The median actual waiting time for taxi users who considered increasing the waiting time by five minutes still tolerable and those who considered it intolerable was 2.8 minutes and 5.0 minutes respectively. (Table E11)

Reasonable waiting time as conceived by those persons who considered the actual waiting time intolerable

23. Of the 246 200 persons who did not consider the waiting time of their last taxi trip tolerable, 48% indicated the reasonable length of waiting time to be 5 to less than 10 minutes, another two-fifths considered less than five minutes as reasonable. The median reasonable waiting time was 5.8 minutes. (Table E12)

TABLE SUMMARY

Table No.

- E1. Persons aged 12 and over by frequency of using taxi in the past three months
- E2. Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days by type of taxi of last trip
- E3. Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days by main reason for using taxi in the last trip by type of taxi
- E4. Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days by purpose of last trip by type of taxi
- E5. Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days by day of the week of taking last trip by type of taxi
- E6. Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days by hour of using taxi by whether weekdays/weekend of taking last trip
- E7. Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days by actual waiting time of last trip by type of taxi
- E8. Persons aged 12 and over who had taken their last taxi trip on weekdays in the past 30 days by hour of using taxi
- E9. Persons aged 12 and over who had taken their last taxi trip on weekend in the past 30 days by hour of using taxi
- E10. Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days by actual waiting time by whether they considered the waiting time of last trip tolerable
- E11. Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days and considered the actual waiting time tolerable by actual waiting time by whether they considered the waiting time still tolerable if they had to wait for five minutes more
- E12. Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days and considered the actual waiting time intolerable by length of waiting time they considered reasonable

Table E1 : Persons aged 12 and over by frequency
of using taxi in the past three months

Frequency of using taxi	Aug - Sept 87		March 89	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Once a day or more	61.8	1.4	32.1	0.7
Once a week or more but less than once a day	607.2	13.4	534.3	11.5
Once a month or more but less than once a week	900.8	20.0	740.2	16.0
Less than once a month	1 458.3	32.4	1 687.0	36.6
Never	1 475.1	32.8	1 625.6	35.2
Total	4 503.2	100.0	4 619.2	100.0

Table E2 : Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi
in the past 30 days by type of taxi of last trip

Type of taxi	May-Jun 83		Aug-Sept 84		Aug-Sept 87		March 89	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Urban	1 512.1	91.0	1 587.8	91.2	1 509.2	84.9	1 719.1	86.4
N. T.	147.7	8.9	151.8	8.7	267.4	15.0	267.9	13.5
Combination*	1.2	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.1
Both types	1 661.0 (39.6)	100.0	1 742.0 (41.0)	100.0	1 776.9 (42.3)	100.0	1 989.0 (43.1)	100.0

Note : Figures in brackets represent the percentage of persons who had used taxi in the past 30 days to the total number of persons aged 12 and over in the respective reference periods.

* Refers to those who had used a combination of both urban and N.T. taxi.

Table E3 : Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days
by main reason for using taxi in the last trip by type of taxi

Main reason	May - Jun 83			Aug - Sept 84			Aug - Sept 87			March 89		
	Urban taxi	N.T. taxi	Both types*	Urban taxi	N.T. taxi	Both types*	Urban taxi	N.T. taxi	Both types*	Urban taxi	N.T. taxi	Both types*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Pressed for time	38.1	23.2	36.8	36.1	20.6	34.7	33.1	23.9	31.7	36.1	21.3	34.1
More comfortable/ convenient	24.5	23.5	24.4	22.1	27.9	22.6	28.1	28.6	28.2	17.8	37.0	20.4
Cheaper when shared among friends/ relatives	6.6	11.6	7.0	8.9	14.4	9.4	10.2	10.9	10.3	20.8	17.0	20.2
Old age	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	2.2	4.1	8.1	5.1	7.8
Destination not accessible by public transport	8.8	12.4	9.1	9.6	13.7	10.0	10.4	12.4	10.7	5.3	10.1	5.9
At the time of the trip, public transport not available	8.2	19.0	9.2	8.0	10.3	8.2	7.1	12.4	7.9	3.7	7.4	4.2
Security reason	2.7	1.0	2.6	2.3	0.4	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.6	4.1	0.1	3.5
Did not know the way	2.3	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.7	1.8	2.6
Bad weather	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.6	4.9	4.6	3.0	5.7	3.4	1.1	0.2	1.0
Others+	3.4	2.8	3.3	6.2	6.7	6.3	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	-	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Including those who had used a combination of both urban and N.T. taxi not separately shown.

+ In the 1983 and 1984 surveys, 'Others' included those who accompanied their friends/relatives in using taxi and could not give any reason for making the trip. In the 1987 and 1989 surveys, the main reason for these people was considered the same as those of their friends/relatives.

Table E4 : Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the
past 30 days by purpose of the last trip by type of taxi

Main purpose	May - Jun 83			Aug - Sept 84			Aug - Sept 87			March 89		
	Urban taxi	N.T. taxi	Both types*	Urban taxi	N.T. taxi	Both types*	Urban taxi	N.T. taxi	Both types*	Urban taxi	N.T. taxi	Both types*
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Visiting friends or relatives/Attending a dinner party	23.9	18.2	23.4	26.7	18.3	26.0	21.9	17.3	21.2	34.1	31.4	33.7
Recreational purpose	25.8	22.5	25.5	26.9	36.6	27.7	30.9	29.5	30.6	28.0	25.6	27.6
To/from work	16.0	24.3	16.8	13.3	14.9	13.4	15.9	21.8	16.8	13.3	8.7	12.7
Shopping/ Marketing	8.0	18.4	8.9	7.2	16.3	8.0	8.6	20.6	10.4	7.4	23.4	9.6
On business	5.7	1.8	5.4	6.3	2.4	6.0	6.1	1.8	5.5	5.3	0.6	4.7
Special urgent trip to hospital, etc.	7.4	5.5	7.2	7.4	5.0	7.2	6.1	4.4	5.9	4.8	3.0	4.5
Travel connected purpose	3.4	0.5	3.1	4.3	0.9	4.0	5.5	1.4	4.9	3.6	2.0	3.4
To/from school	3.0	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1
Others+	6.8	5.6	6.7	6.0	3.5	5.8	2.8	0.9	2.5	1.4	3.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Including those who had used a combination of both urban and N.T. taxi not separately shown.

+ In the 1983 and 1984 surveys, 'Others' included those who accompanied their friends/relatives in using taxi and could not give any purpose for making the trip. In the 1987 and 1989 surveys, the main purpose for these people was considered the same as those of their friends/relatives.

Table E5 : Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past
30 days by day of the week of taking last trip by type of taxi

Day of using taxi	Urban taxi		N.T. taxi		Both types*	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Weekdays	951.0	55.3	129.2	48.2	1 081.2	54.4
Monday	195.5	11.4	18.2	6.8	214.4	10.8
Tuesday	179.0	10.4	23.3	8.7	202.3	10.2
Wednesday	160.5	9.3	20.1	7.5	180.9	9.1
Thursday	126.0	7.3	12.3	4.6	138.3	7.0
Friday	145.5	8.5	21.8	8.1	167.3	8.4
Unknown weekdays	144.5	8.4	33.5	12.5	178.0	8.9
Weekend	768.1	44.7	138.7	51.8	907.8	45.6
Saturday	270.9	15.8	44.2	16.5	315.1	15.8
Sunday	497.2	28.9	94.5	35.3	592.7	29.8
All days	1 719.1	100.0	267.9	100.0	1 989.0	100.0

* Including those who had used a combination of both urban and N.T. taxi not separately shown.

Table E6 : Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days
by hour of using taxi by whether weekdays/weekend of taking last trip

Hour of using taxi	<u>Weekdays</u>		<u>Weekend</u>		<u>All days</u>	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
0100 - 0659	26.9	2.5	22.1	2.4	49.0	2.5
0700 - 0859	144.2	13.3	42.9	4.7	187.1	9.4
0900 - 1059	127.6	11.8	163.1	18.0	290.7	14.6
1100 - 1259	112.1	10.4	113.3	12.5	225.4	11.3
1300 - 1459	138.7	12.8	95.1	10.5	233.8	11.7
1500 - 1659	125.4	11.6	82.8	9.1	208.2	10.5
1700 - 1859	118.5	11.0	79.6	8.8	198.1	10.0
1900 - 2059	126.4	11.7	113.0	12.5	239.4	12.0
2100 - 2259	82.5	7.6	98.4	10.8	180.9	9.1
2300 - 0059	78.9	7.3	97.5	10.7	176.4	8.9
Total	1 081.2	100.0	907.8	100.0	1 989.0	100.0

Table E7 : Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past
30 days by actual waiting time of last trip by type of taxi

Actual waiting time	<u>Urban taxi</u>		<u>N.T. taxi</u>		<u>Both types*</u>	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Less than 5 mins.	931.8	54.2	204.9	76.5	1 138.0	57.2
5 - < 10 mins.	441.4	25.7	33.5	12.5	474.9	23.9
10 - < 15 mins.	197.8	11.5	15.6	5.8	213.4	10.7
15 - < 20 mins.	88.7	5.2	7.8	2.9	97.2	4.9
20 mins. or more	59.4	3.4	6.1	2.3	65.5	3.3
Total	1 719.1	100.0	267.9	100.0	1 989.0	100.0
Median actual waiting time (minutes)	4.0		1.9		3.7	

* Including those who had used a combination of both urban and N.T. taxi not separately shown.

Table E8 : Persons aged 12 and over who had taken their last taxi trip
on weekdays in the past 30 days by hour of using taxi

Actual waiting time	Hour of using taxi										Total
	0100- 0659	0700- 0859	0900- 1059	1100- 1259	1300- 1459	1500- 1659	1700- 1859	1900- 2059	2100- 2259	2300- 0059	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Less than 5 mins.	79.5	48.4	56.5	61.4	51.5	51.0	46.3	62.2	63.4	71.2	56.4
5 - < 10 mins.	13.3	31.1	21.1	23.2	26.2	27.5	26.0	20.6	20.5	20.6	24.2
10 - < 15 mins.	4.8	12.6	14.0	6.7	9.4	11.4	16.2	10.8	9.1	5.8	10.8
15 - < 20 mins.	1.2	3.8	3.6	4.9	8.0	6.7	6.6	4.1	3.1	1.6	4.8
20 mins. or more	1.2	4.1	4.8	3.8	4.9	3.4	4.9	2.3	3.9	0.8	3.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median actual waiting time (minutes)	0.8	5.1	3.9	3.3	4.6	4.7	5.2	3.6	3.2	2.2	3.8

Table E9 : Persons aged 12 and over who had taken their last taxi
trip on weekend in the past 30 days by hour of using taxi

Actual waiting time	Hour of using taxi										Total
	0100- 0659	0700- 0859	0900- 1059	1100- 1259	1300- 1459	1500- 1659	1700- 1859	1900- 2059	2100- 2259	2300- 0059	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Less than 5 mins.	75.0	62.1	60.4	59.0	58.0	49.8	67.3	48.3	59.4	58.3	58.2
5 - < 10 mins.	4.4	21.2	22.5	21.5	24.2	23.5	13.1	31.3	27.7	26.7	23.4
10 - < 15 mins.	10.3	9.1	10.7	11.8	8.2	17.7	11.0	12.1	4.3	10.7	10.6
15 - < 20 mins.	1.5	6.1	3.6	5.4	6.8	5.9	8.2	4.0	5.6	2.0	5.0
20 mins. or more	8.8	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.1	0.4	4.3	3.0	2.3	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median actual waiting time (minutes)	1.2	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6	5.0	3.1	5.1	3.7	3.6	3.7

Table E10 : Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days by actual waiting time by whether they considered the waiting time of last trip tolerable

Actual waiting time	Whether they considered the actual waiting time tolerable					
	Tolerable		Intolerable		Total	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Less than 5 mins.	1 131.9	64.9 (99.5%)	6.1	2.5 (0.5%)	1 138.0	57.2 (100.0%)
5 - < 10 mins.	438.5	25.2 (92.3%)	36.4	14.8 (7.7%)	474.9	23.9 (100.0%)
10 - < 15 mins.	122.1	7.0 (57.2%)	91.3	37.1 (42.8%)	213.4	10.7 (100.0%)
15 - < 20 mins.	36.4	2.1 (37.5%)	60.8	24.6 (62.5%)	97.2	4.9 (100.0%)
20 mins. or more	13.9	0.8 (21.3%)	51.6	21.0 (78.7%)	65.5	3.3 (100.0%)
Total	1 742.8	100.0 (87.6%)	246.2	100.0 (12.4%)	1 989.0	100.0 (100.0%)
Median actual waiting time (minutes)	3.2		12.1		3.7	

Table E11 : Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days and considered the actual waiting time tolerable by actual waiting time by whether they considered the waiting time still tolerable if they had to wait for five minutes more

Actual waiting time	Whether they considered the waiting time still tolerable if they had to wait for five minutes more					
	Tolerable		Intolerable		Total	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Less than 5 mins.	901.6	70.8 (79.7%)	230.3	49.1 (20.3%)	1 131.9	64.9 (100.0%)
5 - < 10 mins.	272.8	21.4 (62.2%)	165.7	35.3 (37.8%)	438.5	25.2 (100.0%)
10 - < 15 mins.	66.3	5.2 (54.3%)	55.8	11.9 (45.7%)	122.1	7.0 (100.0%)
15 - < 20 mins.	24.4	1.9 (67.0%)	12.0	2.6 (33.0%)	36.4	2.1 (100.0%)
20 mins. or more	8.4	0.7 (60.5%)	5.5	1.1 (39.5%)	13.9	0.8 (100.0%)
Total	1 273.5	100.0 (73.1%)	469.3	100.0 (26.9%)	1 742.8	100.0 (100.0%)
Median actual waiting time (minutes)	2.8		5.0		3.2	

Table E12 : Persons aged 12 and over who had used taxi in the past 30 days and considered the actual waiting time intolerable by length of waiting time they considered reasonable

Reasonable waiting time	No. ('000)	%
Less than 5 mins.	98.4	40.0
5 - < 10 mins.	117.6	47.8
10 - < 15 mins.	26.3	10.7
15 - < 20 mins.	3.6	1.4
20 mins. or more	0.3	0.1
Total	246.2	100.0
Median reasonable waiting time (minutes)	5.8	

Topic F : Domestic Helpers

INTRODUCTION

An enquiry was conducted via the General Household Survey during the quarter from October to December 1988 to obtain information on the number and characteristics of domestic helpers employed in Hong Kong as well as the characteristics of households employing them.

2. The sample consisted of 14 532 households, of which 14 183 (or 97.6%) were successfully enumerated. Heads of domestic households were asked whether they were employing any domestic helper and, if they did, to report the characteristics of the domestic helper(s) being employed.

3. 'Domestic helpers' in the survey was defined to include maids, cooks and baby-sitters. Gardeners and drivers were not included. Domestic helpers, irrespective of their nationality/race, were classified into 'live-in', full-time and part-time domestic helpers. Those who stayed overnight in their employers' home were classified as 'live-in' domestic helpers. The remaining ones were classified as full-time domestic workers if they worked 40 hours or more per week and part-time domestic workers if they worked less than 40 hours per week.

4. A similar survey was conducted during the fourth quarter of 1987. The survey findings are also included for comparison, where appropriate. Broadly speaking, the distribution patterns on the characteristics of households employing domestic helpers and of the domestic helpers being employed were quite similar in both surveys.

MAJOR FINDINGS

A. Characteristics of households employing domestic helpers

5. It was estimated that some 59 000 domestic households in Hong Kong were employing one or more domestic helpers at the time of the survey. This number represented 3.8% of all domestic households in Hong Kong. The corresponding figure obtained from the last survey in the fourth quarter 1987 was 54 100, which represented 3.6% of all domestic households at that time. (Table F1)

Number and type of domestic helpers employed

6. The great majority (or 94%) of the 59 000 households were employing one domestic helper. By type of domestic helpers employed, 73% of these households were employing live-in domestic helpers, 21%, part-time domestic helpers and only 4%, full-time domestic helpers. (Table F2)

Preference for the type of domestic helpers to be employed

7. Of the 59 000 households employing domestic helpers, three-fifths preferred to employ those live-in, more than one-fifth those working part-time, and 6% those working full-time. The remaining 12% had no particular preference for the type of domestic helpers to be employed. (Table F3)

8. Of the 35 600 households that preferred live-in domestic helpers, 78% preferred so because they required their service any time during 24 hours of a day. (Table F4)

9. Of the 3 600 households that preferred full-time domestic helpers, more than one half did so because they needed more privacy, whilst one-third cited that there was no space for the domestic helper to stay overnight. When compared with the last survey, a relatively larger proportion cited 'more privacy' rather than 'lack of space' as the main reason for preferring full-time domestic helpers. (Table F4)

10. Among the 12 700 households that preferred part-time domestic helpers, three-fifths cited that they did not have enough work to keep the domestic helpers occupied. 'More privacy' was cited by 24% of these households as the reason for their preference. (Table F4)

Monthly household income

11. Of the 59 000 households employing domestic helpers, more than two-fifths had a monthly household income of \$30,000 or more. Households with higher monthly household income tended to have a higher rate of employing domestic helpers. Whilst households with monthly income of less than \$5,000 showed the lowest rate of 0.3%, households with a monthly income of \$50,000 and over had the highest, 70.8%. The median monthly household income of all these households was \$24,657, compared with \$23,518 recorded in the last survey. (Table F5)

Household size

12. Nearly half of these households employing domestic helpers had a household size of four to five and only less than one-seventh had a household size of one to two. Broadly speaking, the rate of employing domestic helpers increased with household size. Whilst those households with a household size of five had the highest rate of 6.2%, those with a household size of one had the lowest, 0.7%. The average household size was about four. (Table F6)

Proportion of households with children aged under 12 or elderly persons aged 65 and over

13. Nearly three-quarters of these households employing domestic helpers had either children aged under 12 or elderly persons aged 65 and over or both. In fact, some 58% had children aged under 12. As a proportion of the domestic households in the respective sub-groups, the rate of employing domestic helpers for those with children or elderly persons or both more than doubled that for those without, 5.1% as against 2.1%. (Table F7)

B. Characteristics of domestic helpers as reported by heads of households employing them

14. It was estimated that there were about 63 600 domestic-helper jobs filled in Hong Kong. This represented an increase of about 10% when compared with an estimate of 57 900 recorded in the last survey. It should be noted that this figure could not be taken as an estimate of the total number of domestic helpers in Hong Kong because a domestic helper, especially a part-time domestic helper, could be working for more than one employer and therefore could be counted more than once. (Table F8)

Type of domestic helpers

15. Among the 63 600 domestic-helper jobs filled, three-quarters were filled by live-in domestic helpers, one-fifth by part-time, and only 5% by full-time domestic helpers. (Table F8)

Main duties of domestic helpers

16. About three-fifths of the 47 400 live-in domestic helpers employed were required to do a combination of household work whilst the rest were employed to perform certain main duties : one-seventh for taking care of children or the elderly/handicapped/pregnant, another one-seventh for cleaning the house/washing and ironing and more than one-tenth for cooking meals. (Table F9)

17. Whilst half of the 3 000 full-time domestic helpers employed were required to undertake a combination of household work, 22% were mainly engaged in taking care of children or the elderly/handicapped/pregnant, followed by 15% in cooking meals, and another one-tenth in cleaning the house/washing and ironing. (Table F9)

18. Of the 13 200 part-time domestic helpers employed, more than half were mainly required to do cleaning, washing and ironing work. A relatively smaller proportion (or 31%) were required to do a combination of household work. (Table F9)

Salary/wage of domestic helpers

19. The median monthly salary figures for live-in and full-time domestic helpers employed were \$2,300 and \$3,000 respectively whilst those working part-time received a median hourly wage of \$25. These compared with the corresponding figures of \$2,160 and \$2,300 per month and \$23 per hour in the last survey. (Table F10)

Hours of work per week of part-time domestic helpers

20. Of the 13 200 part-time domestic helpers employed, about half of them worked less than 10 hours per week, with one-third working five to nine hours per week. The median number of working hours per week for these part-time domestic helpers was about nine. (Table F11)

TABLE SUMMARYTable No.

- F1. Domestic households by whether employing domestic helpers
- F2. Domestic households employing domestic helpers by number of domestic helpers employed and type of domestic helpers employed
- F3. Domestic households employing domestic helpers by type of domestic helpers preferred
- F4. Domestic households employing domestic helpers by type of domestic helpers preferred by reason for such preference
- F5. Domestic households employing domestic helpers by monthly household income
- F6. Domestic households employing domestic helpers by household size
- F7. Domestic households employing domestic helpers by whether with children aged under 12 or elderly persons aged 65 and over
- F8. Domestic helpers employed by type
- F9. Domestic helpers employed by type by main duties of work
- F10. Median salary/wage of domestic helpers employed by type
- F11. Part-time domestic helpers employed by hours of work per week

Table F1 : Domestic households by whether employing domestic helpers

Whether employing domestic helpers	<u>Oct - Dec 87</u>		<u>Oct - Dec 88</u>	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Yes	54.1	3.6	59.0	3.8
No	1 469.0	96.4	1 505.0	96.2
Total	1 523.1	100.0	1 564.0	100.0

Table F2 : Domestic households employing domestic helpers by number of
domestic helpers employed and type of domestic helpers employed

Sub-group	<u>Oct - Dec 87</u>		<u>Oct - Dec 88</u>	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
<u>Number of domestic helpers employed</u>				
One	50.8	93.9	55.4	93.8
Two or more	3.3	6.1	3.6	6.2
<u>Type of domestic helpers employed</u>				
Live-in	37.2	68.8	43.0	72.8
Full-time	2.5	4.7	2.4	4.1
Part-time	13.3	24.5	12.4	21.0
Combination	1.1	2.0	1.2	2.1
Total	54.1	100.0	59.0	100.0

Table F3 : Domestic households employing domestic helpers
by type of domestic helpers preferred

Type of domestic helpers preferred	Oct - Dec 87		Oct - Dec 88	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Live-in	30.4	56.1	35.6	60.3
Full-time	5.1	9.4	3.6	6.2
Part-time	13.2	24.5	12.7	21.5
No preference	5.4	10.0	7.1	12.0
Total	54.1	100.0	59.0	100.0

Table F4 : Domestic households employing domestic helpers by type of
domestic helpers preferred by reason for such preference

Type of domestic helpers preferred/ Reason for such preference	Oct - Dec 87		Oct - Dec 88	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
<u>Reason for preferring live-in domestic helpers</u>	<u>30.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>35.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Requiring domestic work any time during the 24 hours	22.0	72.4	27.9	78.3
Taking care of children or the elderly during night time	7.2	23.6	7.7	21.7
Others	1.2	4.0	-	-
<u>Reason for preferring full-time domestic helpers</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>
More privacy	1.8	34.8	1.9	51.6
No space for domestic helpers to stay overnight	2.5	47.8	1.2	33.3
Others	0.8	17.4	0.5	15.1
<u>Reason for preferring part-time domestic helpers</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>12.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Not enough work/Not necessary for domestic helpers to work longer hours	7.5	56.6	7.6	60.0
More privacy	2.8	21.7	3.0	23.5
Others	2.9	21.7	2.1	16.5

Table F5 : Domestic households employing domestic
helpers by monthly household income

Monthly household income (HK\$)	Oct - Dec 87			Oct - Dec 88		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
Under 5,000	2.0	3.7	0.4	1.1	1.9	0.3
5,000 - 9,999	3.8	6.9	0.6	3.1	5.2	0.5
10,000 - 14,999	6.8	12.7	3.3	8.6	14.6	3.2
15,000 - 19,999	8.2	15.1	10.9	9.2	15.5	8.3
20,000 - 24,999	8.9	16.5	22.8	8.1	13.7	15.9
25,000 - 29,999	6.3	11.6	35.8	4.9	8.2	22.0
30,000 - 39,999	7.5	13.9	46.3	10.2	17.5	42.7
40,000 - 49,999	5.5	10.2	69.4	5.5	9.4	61.0
50,000 and over	5.1	9.4	65.7	8.3	14.0	70.8
Total	54.1	100.0	3.6	59.0	100.0	3.8
Median household income (HK\$)	23,518			24,657		

* As a percentage of the total number of domestic households in the respective sub-groups.

Table F6 : Domestic households employing domestic helpers by household size+

Household size+	Oct - Dec 87			Oct - Dec 88		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
One	1.1	2.0	0.5	1.5	2.6	0.7
Two	5.7	10.6	2.3	6.5	11.0	2.6
Three	8.4	15.5	3.2	10.9	18.5	3.9
Four	12.7	23.5	3.7	13.8	23.4	3.8
Five	13.8	25.5	5.8	15.0	25.4	6.2
Six or more	12.4	22.9	5.8	11.3	19.1	5.4
Total	54.1	100.0	3.6	59.0	100.0	3.8
Average household size		4.2			4.4	

* As a percentage of the total number of domestic households in the respective sub-groups.

+ Refers to the number of persons who usually lived in the households.

Table F7 : Domestic households employing domestic helpers by whether with children aged under 12 or elderly persons aged 65 and over+

Whether with children aged under 12 or elderly persons aged 65 and over+	Oct - Dec 87			Oct - Dec 88		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
Yes	40.4	74.7	4.8	43.7	74.2	5.1
With children only	27.5	50.8	5.8	28.5	48.3	5.9
With elderly persons only	8.4	15.5	2.9	9.8	16.7	3.5
With both children and elderly persons	4.5	8.4	5.4	5.4	9.2	6.1
No	13.7	25.3	2.0	15.3	25.8	2.1
Total	54.1	100.0	3.6	59.0	100.0	3.8

* As a percentage of the total number of domestic households in the respective sub-groups.

+ Refers to those persons who usually lived in the households.

Table F8 : Domestic helpers employed by type

Type of domestic helpers employed	<u>Oct - Dec 87</u>		<u>Oct - Dec 88</u>	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Live-in	41.5	71.7	47.4	74.5
Full-time	2.6	4.5	3.0	4.7
Part-time	13.8	23.8	13.2	20.8
Total	57.9	100.0	63.6	100.0

Note : These figures represent the numbers of domestic-helper jobs filled in Hong Kong and cannot be taken as estimates of the numbers of domestic helpers in Hong Kong because a domestic helper, especially part-time helper, could be working for more than one employer and therefore could be counted more than once.

Table F9 : Domestic helpers employed by type by main duties of work
(Oct - Dec 1988)

Main duties	Type of domestic helpers employed							
	<u>Live-in</u>		<u>Full-time</u>		<u>Part-time</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Taking care of children or the elderly/ handicapped/pregnant	6.8	14.4	0.7	22.2	0.8	5.9	8.3	13.0
Cooking meals	5.4	11.2	0.4	14.8	1.5	11.8	7.3	11.5
Cleaning the house/ Washing and ironing	6.8	14.4	0.3	11.1	6.8	51.2	13.9	21.9
Others	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
A combination of some/ All of the above	28.3	59.8	1.6	51.9	4.1	31.1	34.0	53.4
Total	47.4 (74.5%)	100.0	3.0 (4.7%)	100.0	13.2 (20.8%)	100.0	63.6 (100.0%)	100.0

Note : (1) These figures represent the numbers of domestic-helper jobs filled in Hong Kong and cannot be taken as estimates of the numbers of domestic helpers in Hong Kong because a domestic helper, especially part-time helper, could be working for more than one employer and therefore could be counted more than once.

(2) Statistics for the 1987 survey are not shown due to different classification of main duties.

Table F10 : Median salary/wage of domestic helpers employed by type

Type of domestic helpers employed	Median salary/wage (HK\$)	
	<u>Oct - Dec 87</u>	<u>Oct - Dec 88</u>
Live-in*	2 160 per month	2 300 per month
Full-time*	2 300 per month	3 000 per month
Part-time	23 per hour	25 per hour

* Figures have been adjusted for any pay in excess of 12-month salary for the year.

Table F11 : Part-time domestic helpers employed by hours of work per week

Hours of work per week	<u>Oct - Dec 87</u>		<u>Oct - Dec 88</u>	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Less than 5	2.9	20.8	2.2	16.8
5 - 9	4.2	30.4	4.4	33.7
10 - 14	1.4	10.4	1.3	10.1
15 - 19	2.0	14.4	2.6	19.3
20 - 29	2.2	16.0	1.8	13.4
30 or more	1.1	8.0	0.9	6.7
Total	13.8	100.0	13.2	100.0
Median (Hours)	9		9	

Note : These figures represent the numbers of domestic-helper jobs filled in Hong Kong and cannot be taken as estimates of the numbers of domestic helpers in Hong Kong because a domestic helper, especially part-time helper, could be working for more than one employer and therefore could be counted more than once.

Topic G : Hong Kong Residents Working in China

INTRODUCTION

An enquiry was carried out via the General Household Survey during the quarter from October to December 1988 to estimate the number and characteristics of local residents who had ever worked in China during a reference period of the past 12 months before enumeration.

2. The sample for this survey consisted of 14 532 households of which 14 183 (or 97.6%) were successfully enumerated. Apart from making estimation on the number of persons as having ever worked in China during the past 12 months, further information about these persons was obtained on whether or not they were still working in China at the time of the survey, their employment status, occupation, line of business, year in which they first started working in China, number of times they had worked in China during the past 12 months and the average duration of stay in China each time.

3. For the purpose of this survey, Hong Kong residents working in China were defined as those persons reported by the household head as members of the household who usually lived there and who had ever worked in China during the past 12 months before enumeration. These persons were included irrespective of whether or not they were in Hong Kong at the survey reference night. However, those who went to China to attend meetings (including inspection of business), business-related entertainments and trade fairs were not considered as working in China. Transport workers travelling between Hong Kong and China and fishermen/seamen working within the water territory of China were also excluded.

MAJOR FINDINGS

4. It was estimated that there were 52 300 Hong Kong residents aged 15 and over who had ever worked in China during the past 12 months. They represented 1.9% of the labour force, which was estimated to be about 2.81 million in the fourth quarter of 1988. Out of these 52 300 persons, 42 300 were still working in the country at the time of the survey, representing 1.5% of the labour force. (Table G1)

Age and sex

5. Of the 52 300 Hong Kong residents who had ever worked in China, the majority (or 87%) were in the age groups 20-49, in particular in the age group 30-39, representing some 40%. As a percentage of the labour force in the corresponding age groups, those who were aged 30-39 and 40-49 had the highest rate, both being 2.6%. Nine-tenths of those who had ever worked in China were males. As a proportion of the respective labour force, males had a higher rate of having worked in China than females, 2.6% as against 0.5%. (Table G1)

6. Similar age and sex distribution patterns were noted for those who were still working in China. (Table G1)

Educational attainment

7. The educational attainment of those who had ever worked in China was relatively higher than that of the economically active population of Hong Kong generally. About four-fifths had secondary education and above, compared with less than two-thirds for the economically active population. (Table G2)

8. Those who were still working in China showed a similar educational attainment pattern. (Table G2)

Employment status

9. Of those who had ever worked in China, 77% were employees who were mostly employed by local companies in Hong Kong to work in China. About 19% were employers and 4% were self-employed workers. Compared with the overall employed population, the corresponding distribution was 87%, 5% and 5% respectively. (Table G3)

10. Similar pattern was noted for those who were still working in China. (Table G3)

Occupation

11. About 43% of those who had ever worked in China were in production occupations. The proportions for professional, administrative and managerial workers and sales workers were respectively 26% and 20%, which were higher than those for the overall employed population, both being 11%. (Table G4)

12. A similar pattern was observed for those who were still working in China. (Table G4)

Industry

13. Of those who had ever worked in China, 53% were in manufacturing industries, engaging mainly in the manufacturing of textiles and wearing apparel. This compared with only 32% for the overall employed population. About 26% were in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels, 11% in construction industries and 10% in services industries. The corresponding figures for the overall employed population were 24%, 9% and 34% respectively. (Table G5)

14. A similar industry distribution pattern was observed for those who were still working in China except the proportion of workers in construction industries was relatively lower, at 8%, while the proportion in manufacturing industries was relatively higher, at 57%. (Table G5)

Year first started working in China

15. More than three-tenths of those who had ever worked in China first started working in the country in 1988; more than half started working there in the three years from 1985 to 1987. (Table G6)

16. A similar pattern was observed for those who were still working in China. (Table G6)

Number of times having worked in China

17. The majority (or 60%) of those who had ever worked in China had gone to work there ten times or more during the past 12 months. More than one-tenth had worked there once only. (Table G7)

18. For those who were still working in China, a higher proportion of about two-thirds had worked there ten times or more during the past 12 months, and less than 5% had worked there once only. (Table G7)

Average duration of stay in China each time

19. The majority (or 77%) of those who had ever worked in China stayed there each time, on average, for one to nine days, with 37% staying for just one to two days. Less than 8% stayed for one month or more. The median average duration of stay each time was about three days. (Table G8)

20. Those who were still working in China exhibited a similar distribution pattern in respect of the average duration of stay. (Table G8)

TABLE SUMMARY

Table No.

- G1. Hong Kong residents working in China by age and sex
- G2. Hong Kong residents working in China by educational attainment
- G3. Hong Kong residents working in China by employment status
- G4. Hong Kong residents working in China by occupation
- G5. Hong Kong residents working in China by industry
- G6. Hong Kong residents working in China by year first started working in China
- G7. Hong Kong residents working in China by number of times having worked in China during the past 12 months
- G8. Hong Kong residents working in China by average duration of stay in China each time

Table G1 : Hong Kong residents working in China by age and sex

Sub-group	<u>Persons who had ever worked in China in the past 12 months</u>			<u>Persons who were still working in China</u>		
	No. ('000)	%	Rate*	No. ('000)	%	Rate*
<u>Age</u>						
15 - 19	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
20 - 29	12.7	24.3	1.4	10.0	23.6	1.1
30 - 39	20.8	39.8	2.6	16.7	39.6	2.1
40 - 49	11.9	22.8	2.6	10.0	23.6	2.2
50 and over	6.5	12.3	1.3	5.5	12.9	1.1
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	46.8	89.5	2.6	37.9	89.6	2.1
Female	5.5	10.5	0.5	4.4	10.4	0.4
Total	52.3	100.0	1.9	42.3	100.0	1.5

* As a percentage of the labour force in the respective sub-groups.

Table G2 : Hong Kong residents working in China by educational attainment

Educational attainment	<u>Persons who had ever worked in China in the past 12 months</u>		<u>Persons who were still working in China</u>		<u>Economically active population</u>
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	%
No schooling/Kindergarten	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	5.6
Primary	10.4	19.9	8.5	20.2	28.2
Secondary/Matriculation	30.3	57.9	24.8	58.6	53.1
Post-secondary including technical/vocational	5.9	11.3	4.2	9.8	7.4
First degree/Post-graduate	5.5	10.5	4.6	10.9	5.7
Total	52.3	100.0	42.3	100.0	100.0

Table G3 : Hong Kong residents working in China by employment status

Employment status	Persons who had ever worked in China in the past 12 months		Persons who were still working in China		Employed population
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	%
Employees*	40.4	77.2	31.4	74.4	87.3
Employers	9.9	18.8	9.2	21.7	4.9
Self-employed	2.0	4.0	1.7	3.9	5.3
Others	-	-	-	-	2.5
Total	52.3	100.0	42.3	100.0	100.0

* Refers to those who were employed by local companies in Hong Kong to work in China and those who were directly employed by companies or units in China.

Table G4 : Hong Kong residents working in China by occupation

Occupation	Persons who had ever worked in China in the past 12 months		Persons who were still working in China		Employed population
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	%
Professional, administrative and managerial workers	13.7	26.1	11.6	27.5	11.4
Clerical and related workers	3.7	7.1	2.4	5.7	17.4
Sales workers	10.4	19.9	9.0	21.2	11.3
Service workers	2.2	4.2	2.1	4.9	17.0
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	22.3	42.7	17.2	40.7	41.6
Others	-	-	-	-	1.3
Total	52.3	100.0	42.3	100.0	100.0

Table G5 : Hong Kong residents working in China by industry

Industry	<u>Persons who had ever worked in China in the past 12 months</u>		<u>Persons who were still working in China</u>		<u>Employed population</u>
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%	%
<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>53.1</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>56.5</u>	<u>31.6</u>
Manufacturing of textiles and wearing apparel	8.6	16.5	7.5	17.6	13.6
Manufacturing of plastic products	3.7	7.1	3.3	7.8	2.3
Basic metal and other metal industries	4.3	8.1	3.9	9.3	3.1
Manufacturing of electrical machinery and electronics products	4.5	8.6	3.8	9.1	5.0
Other manufacturing	6.7	12.8	5.4	12.7	7.6
<u>Construction</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>10.7</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>8.7</u>
<u>Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>25.5</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>24.0</u>
<u>Services</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>10.1</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>33.8</u>
<u>Others</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Total	52.3	100.0	42.3	100.0	100.0

Table G6 : Hong Kong residents working in China by year first started working in China

Year	<u>Persons who had ever worked in China in the past 12 months</u>		<u>Persons who were still working in China</u>	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
Before 1980	1.8	3.4	1.6	3.9
1980 - 1982	2.5	4.8	2.1	4.9
1983	2.8	5.4	2.1	4.9
1984	2.2	4.2	2.0	4.7
1985	6.2	11.9	5.4	12.7
1986	10.8	20.7	9.4	22.3
1987	10.0	19.0	8.0	18.9
1988	16.0	30.6	11.7	27.7
Total	52.3	100.0	42.3	100.0

Table G7 : Hong Kong residents working in China by number of times
having worked in China during the past 12 months

Number of times	Persons who had ever worked in China in the past 12 months		Persons who were still working in China	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
1	5.6	10.7	2.0	4.7
2 - 3	7.3	14.0	5.4	12.7
4 - 5	5.0	9.5	4.3	10.1
6 - 7	1.9	3.7	1.5	3.6
8 - 9	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.6
10 or more	31.5	60.1	28.1	66.3
Total	52.3	100.0	42.3	100.0

Table G8 : Hong Kong residents working in China by
average duration of stay in China each time

Average duration of stay in China each time	Persons who had ever worked in China in the past 12 months		Persons who were still working in China	
	No. ('000)	%	No. ('000)	%
1 - 2 days	19.4	37.0	15.1	35.7
3 - 4 days	9.1	17.4	7.3	17.4
5 - 9 days	11.6	22.2	10.3	24.4
10 - 19 days	6.3	12.1	4.6	10.9
20 - 29 days	1.8	3.4	1.8	4.1
1 - < 6 months	3.7	7.1	2.9	6.7
6 months or more	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.8
Total	52.3	100.0	42.3	100.0
Median (days)	3		3	

