

# 主題性住戶統計調查 第 66 號報告書

## Thematic Household Survey Report No. 66

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Hong Kong residents having studied  
outside Hong Kong

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Training needs of economically active persons

非從事經濟活動人士接受工作的意願  
Desire of economically inactive  
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Keeping of dogs and cats

語言使用情況  
Use of language



香港特別行政區 政府統計處  
Census and Statistics Department  
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region



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# 1 引言 Introduction

## 背景

1.1 因應各政策局與政府部門對各類社會事項的統計數據的需求增加，政府統計處於1999年開始進行一系列的主題性住戶統計調查。政府統計處將各政策局及政府部門就搜集所需社會事項的統計數據而提議進行的專題訪問結集，組成不同的主題性住戶統計調查，並外判予私營市場調查公司進行。

1.2 每一輪的主題性住戶統計調查均是獨立及涵蓋全港的統計調查，並且委託私營市場調查公司進行。政府統計處在該些統計調查中擔任協調及管理的角色，並負責監察承辦商的工作，以確保他們的服務質素能夠符合要求的標準。

## 本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在2018年3月至6月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關香港居民曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的情況、從事經濟活動人士的培訓需要、非從事經濟活動人士接受工作的意願、飼養貓狗的情況，以及語言使用情況的資料。本報告書載列了是項統計調查的一些主要結果。

1.4 就曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的香港居民的課題而言，類似的主題性住戶統計調查曾於2010年3月至4月期間進行<sup>1</sup>，但涵蓋的範圍有所不同。本調查涵蓋在統計前5年內曾在香港以外地方完成修讀為期至少一個學年課程的50歲以下人士，而2010年的調查則涵蓋在統計前3年內曾在香港以外地方完成修讀為期至少一個學年課程的所有年齡的人士。因此，在比較統計調查結果時務必留意。

<sup>1</sup> 該項統計調查的主要結果載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第46號 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140\\_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201))。

## Background

1.1 To meet the growing demand for statistical data on selected social issues by policy bureaux and government departments, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has been conducting a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) since 1999. Enquiries for collecting the required statistical data on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments are packaged together to form different rounds of THS and contracted out to private research firms.

1.2 Each round of THS is an independent, territory-wide survey commissioned to a private research firm. C&SD plays a co-ordination and management role in the THS and is responsible for monitoring the work of the contractor to ensure that the required standards of quality of their services are met.

## Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during March to June 2018 to collect information on Hong Kong residents having studied outside Hong Kong, training needs of economically active persons, desire of economically inactive persons to take up jobs, keeping of dogs and cats, and use of language. Some major findings of the survey are set out in this report.

1.4 Regarding the topic on Hong Kong residents having studied outside Hong Kong, a similar enquiry was conducted during March to April 2010 in the THS series<sup>1</sup>, but with different coverage. The current survey covered persons aged below 50 who had completed study outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration, whereas the THS in 2010 covered persons of all ages who had completed study outside Hong Kong during the 3 years before enumeration. Therefore, care should be taken in comparing the findings of these surveys.

<sup>1</sup> Major findings of the survey were presented in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 46 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201)).

1.5 就從事經濟活動人士的培訓需要的課題而言，類似的主題性住戶統計調查曾在2002年7月至9月進行<sup>2</sup>。由於兩次統計調查進行時間相隔頗遠，加上此課題涉及不少受訪者的主觀意見，在比較統計調查結果時務必留意。

1.6 就非從事經濟活動人士接受工作的意願的課題而言，類似的統計調查曾透過綜合住戶統計調查以專題訪問形式於1987年10月至12月、1992年10月至1993年1月、1995年9月至10月、1997年10月至12月、1999年10月至12月、2002年1月至3月、2004年10月至12月、2009年1月至3月及2011年4月至6月進行<sup>3</sup>，但其涵蓋的目標人士年齡範圍（15歲及以上）與本調查（15 - 69歲）有所不同。因此，在比較統計調查結果時務必留意。

1.7 就住戶飼養貓狗的課題而言，類似的主题性住戶統計調查曾分別於2005年2月至5月及2010年10月至12月期間進行<sup>4</sup>。

1.8 就語言使用情況的課題而言，類似的主题性住戶統計調查曾分別於2012年2月至5月及2015年5月至8月期間進行<sup>5</sup>。

<sup>2</sup> 該項統計調查的主要結果載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第13號 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140\\_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201))。

<sup>3</sup> 各項統計調查的主要結果分別載列在《從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料專題報告書》第4、11、14、19、26、31、41、51及59號 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140\\_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130121](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130121))。

<sup>4</sup> 各項統計調查的主要結果分別載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第26及48號 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140\\_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201))。

<sup>5</sup> 各項統計調查的主要結果分別載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第51及59號 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140\\_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201))。

1.5 Regarding the topic on training needs of economically active persons, a similar enquiry was conducted during July to September 2002 in the THS series<sup>2</sup>. As the periods of two surveys were far apart, and the topic involves quite some subjective views of respondents, care should be taken in comparing the findings of these surveys.

1.6 Regarding the topic on desire of economically inactive persons to take up jobs, similar enquiries were conducted in October to December 1987, October 1992 to January 1993, September to October 1995, October to December 1997, October to December 1999, January to March 2002, October to December 2004, January to March 2009 and April to June 2011 in the form of Special Topic Enquiry via the General Household Survey<sup>3</sup>, where the age coverage of target persons (15 and above) was different from that of this survey (15 - 69). Therefore, care should be taken in comparing the findings of these surveys.

1.7 Regarding the topic on keeping of dogs and cats, similar surveys were conducted during February to May 2005 and October to December 2010 in the THS series<sup>4</sup>.

1.8 Regarding the topic on use of language, similar surveys were conducted during February to May 2012 and May to August 2015 in the THS series<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> Major findings of the survey were presented in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 13 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201)).

<sup>3</sup> Major findings of each of the surveys were presented respectively in the Special Topics Report on Social Data Collected via the General Household Survey No. 4, 11, 14, 19, 26, 31, 41, 51 and 59 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130121](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130121)).

<sup>4</sup> Major findings of each of the surveys were presented respectively in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 26 and 48 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201)).

<sup>5</sup> Major findings of each of the surveys were presented respectively in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 51 and 59 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201)).

## 統計調查方法簡述

1.9 是項統計調查在經科學方法抽選的屋宇單位樣本內，成功訪問了約 10 000 個住戶，回應率為 75%。

1.10 受訪住戶內有關人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）會被抽選作個別訪問。有關各課題的目標人士的詳情，請參閱相關章節的引言。

1.11 有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍及統計調查方法詳情，請參閱本報告書的附錄 1。

## 資料的局限

1.12 在飼養貓狗的課題中所估計在家庭住戶中飼養的狗隻／貓隻數目，不能代表在全香港所飼養的狗隻／貓隻數目，因為飼養在家庭住戶以外的貓狗，如在工廠、地盤、零售店及寵物店所飼養的貓狗，均沒有包括在內。再者，住戶內飼養的狗隻／貓隻數目是受訪者報稱的數目。若有些住戶是在不允許的情況下飼養貓狗（例如違反大廈或屋邨管理條例），有關的受訪者可能會隱瞞他們於住戶內飼養貓狗的實況。故此，本統計調查所獲得的飼養狗隻／貓隻數目，可能在某程度上被低估。因此，讀者必須謹慎闡釋各項的估算。

## 數字進位

1.13 由於進位關係，統計圖表內個別項目加起來的總和可能與總計略有出入。統計圖表內有關百分比分布的數字是根據未經進位的實際數字計算。

## Brief description of survey method

1.9 In this survey, some 10 000 households within a scientifically selected sample of quarters were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 75%.

1.10 Within each enumerated household, relevant persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were selected for interview. More detailed descriptions of the target persons of respective topics are given in the introduction in relevant chapters.

1.11 More detailed descriptions of the population coverage and methodology of the survey are given in Appendix 1.

## Limitations

1.12 Regarding the topic on keeping of dogs and cats, it should be noted that the estimated number of dogs / cats kept by domestic households as obtained from this survey does not represent the total number of dogs / cats being kept in Hong Kong, since dogs and cats being kept in places other than domestic households, such as factories, construction sites, retail stores and pet shops are not included. Moreover, the number of dogs / cats kept by domestic households was recorded as claimed by respondents. Where households were keeping dogs and cats under impermissible circumstances (e.g. against building or estate management regulations), the respondents concerned might hide the fact that they were keeping dogs and cats in their households. Hence, the number of dogs / cats kept as obtained from this survey might be under-reported. Readers should therefore interpret the respective estimates with caution.

## Rounding of figures

1.13 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in charts and tables. It should also be noted that actual figures without rounding are used in compiling the percentage shares in charts and tables.

## 2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

### 第一部分 Part 1

#### 2018 年統計調查的主要結果 Key survey findings for 2018

##### (i) 曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的香港居民

##### (i) Hong Kong residents having studied outside Hong Kong

###### 主要指標

###### Key indicators

###### 2018 年統計調查結果 2018 Survey findings

- 在統計前 5 年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的 50 歲以下人士數目
- 在統計前 5 年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的 50 歲以下人士佔所有 50 歲以下人士的百分比

- Number of persons aged below 50 who had studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration
- Percentage of persons aged below 50 who had studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration among all persons aged below 50

54 800

1.3%

##### (ii) 從事經濟活動人士的培訓需要

##### (ii) Training needs of economically active persons

###### 主要指標

###### Key indicators

###### 2018 年統計調查結果 2018 Survey findings

- 在統計前 12 個月內有參加由僱主安排及／或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目
- 在統計前 12 個月內有參加由僱主安排及／或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比

- Number of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration
- Percentage of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration among all economically active persons

752 800

20.4%

(ii) 從事經濟活動人士的培訓需要  
(續)(ii) Training needs of economically  
active persons (Cont'd)

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2018 年統計調查結果  
2018 Survey findings

- 在統計前 12 個月內有參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比

- Percentage of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration among all economically active persons

18.3%

- 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士的百分比

- Percentage of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration by type of job-related training / retraining courses attended

培訓／再培訓課程類別<sup>@</sup>Type of job-related training /  
retraining courses<sup>@</sup>

- 特定工作技能
- 管理技能
- 個人及人際技能
- 資訊科技技能
- 語文技能
- 內地的知識及世界視野

- Job-specific skills 45.1%
- Management skills 35.4%
- Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills 22.0%
- IT skills 6.6%
- Language skills 2.9%
- Mainland-related knowledge and world vision 1.5%

- 在統計前 12 個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比

- Percentage of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration among all economically active persons

4.3%

註釋：@ 可選擇多項答案。

Note: @ Multiple answers were allowed.



(ii) 從事經濟活動人士的培訓需要  
(續)(ii) Training needs of economically  
active persons (Cont'd)

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2018 年統計調查結果  
2018 Survey findings

- 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士的百分比

- Percentage of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration by type of job-related training / retraining courses attended

培訓／再培訓課程類別<sup>@</sup>Type of job-related training /  
retraining courses<sup>@</sup>

- 特定工作技能
- 個人及人際技能
- 管理技能
- 語文技能
- 資訊科技技能
- 內地的知識及世界視野

- Job-specific skills 49.6%
- Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills 21.5%
- Management skills 16.8%
- Language skills 9.9%
- IT skills 8.8%
- Mainland-related knowledge and world vision 2.1%

- 在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

- Number of economically active persons who had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future 240 400

- 在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士的百分比

- Percentage of economically active persons who had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future among all economically active persons 6.5%

註釋：@ 可選擇多項答案。

Note: @ Multiple answers were allowed.

(ii) 從事經濟活動人士的培訓需要  
(續)

## (ii) Training needs of economically active persons (Cont'd)

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2018 年統計調查結果  
2018 Survey findings

- 按將會參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別劃分的在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士的百分比

- Percentage of economically active persons who had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future by type of job-related training / retraining courses to be attended

培訓／再培訓課程類別<sup>@</sup>Type of job-related training / retraining courses<sup>@</sup>

- 特定工作技能
- 管理技能
- 語文技能
- 資訊科技技能
- 個人及人際技能
- 內地的知識及世界視野

- Job-specific skills 41.8%
- Management skills 29.4%
- Language skills 20.0%
- IT skills 16.1%
- Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills 15.5%
- Mainland-related knowledge and world vision 3.0%

## (iii) 非從事經濟活動人士接受工作的意願

## (iii) Desire of economically inactive persons to take up jobs

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2018 年統計調查結果  
2018 Survey findings

- 在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的 15 - 69 歲人士數目

- Number of persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment

99 100

- 30 - 59 歲女性料理家務者
- 50 - 64 歲提早退休人士
- 小計

- Female home-makers aged 30 - 59 50 100
- Early retirees aged 50 - 64 16 500
- Sub-total 66 600

- 在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的 15 - 69 歲人士佔所有 15 - 69 歲非從事經濟活動人士的百分比

- Percentage of persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment among all persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive

5.7%

註釋：@ 可選擇多項答案。

Note: @ Multiple answers were allowed.

(iii) 非從事經濟活動人士接受工作的意願 (續)

(iii) Desire of economically inactive persons to take up jobs (Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2018 年統計調查結果  
2018 Survey findings

- 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的 15 - 69 歲人士的百分比

- Percentage of persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment by economic activity status

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

- 料理家務者
- 退休人士
- 學生
- 其他

- Home-makers 61.5%
- Retired persons 23.4%
- Students 12.9%
- Others ‡

- 按首 6 個投入工作的主要考慮因素<sup>#</sup>劃分的在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的 15 - 69 歲人士的百分比

- Percentage of persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment by top 6 main considerations<sup>#</sup> for taking up jobs

投入工作的主要考慮因素<sup>#</sup>

Main considerations<sup>#</sup> for taking up jobs

- 彈性／方便的工作時間
- 優厚／合理薪金
- 工作地點接近居所
- 簡單／輕鬆／安全的工作
- 工作地點交通方便
- 有人協助照顧家中兒童

- Flexible / convenient working hours 63.6%
- High / reasonable salary 38.9%
- Work place near home 37.3%
- Simple / comfortable / safe job available 28.2%
- Work place with easy transportation available 24.6%
- Children at home being taken care of 17.5%

註釋：‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。  
# 受訪者可選擇最多三個投入工作的考慮因素。

Notes: ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.  
# Respondents can choose at most three considerations for taking up jobs.

## (iv) 飼養貓狗的情況

## (iv) Keeping of dogs and cats

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2018 年統計調查結果#  
2018 Survey findings#*有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶**Households keeping dogs / cats*

- |                        |   |                      |
|------------------------|---|----------------------|
| • 有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶數目        | • Number of households keeping dogs / cats                          | 241 900<br>(249 400) |
| • 有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 | • Percentage of households keeping dogs / cats among all households | 9.4%<br>(10.6%)      |
| • 有飼養狗隻的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比    | • Percentage of households keeping dogs among all households        | 5.7%<br>(7.1%)       |
| • 有飼養貓隻的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比    | • Percentage of households keeping cats among all households        | 4.0%<br>(4.1%)       |

*住戶飼養狗隻／貓隻的情況**Pattern of keeping dogs / cats by households*

- |              |   |                      |
|--------------|---|----------------------|
| • 住戶所飼養的狗隻總數 | • Total number of dogs being kept by households | 221 100<br>(247 500) |
| • 住戶所飼養的貓隻總數 | • Total number of cats being kept by households | 184 100<br>(167 600) |

註釋：# 括號內的數字為 2010 年進行的一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

Note: # Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2010.

## (v) 語言使用情況

## (v) Use of language

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2018 年統計調查結果<sup>#</sup>  
2018 Survey findings<sup>#</sup>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 按首 3 項母語劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 廣州話</li> <li>- 普通話</li> <li>- 其他中國方言</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 按使用廣州話能力的自我評估劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 非常好</li> <li>- 良好</li> <li>- 一般</li> <li>- 較遜色</li> <li>- 不懂</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 按使用英語口語能力的自我評估劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 非常好</li> <li>- 良好</li> <li>- 一般</li> <li>- 較遜色</li> <li>- 不懂</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 by the top 3 mother tongues               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Cantonese</i> 88.8% (88.1%)</li> <li>- <i>Putonghua</i> 3.9% (3.9%)</li> <li>- <i>Other Chinese dialects</i> 3.3% (3.7%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>+</sup> by perceived language competence in using Cantonese               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Very good</i> 61.4% (54.9%)</li> <li>- <i>Good</i> 26.2% (31.7%)</li> <li>- <i>Average</i> 8.1% (9.1%)</li> <li>- <i>Not so good</i> 2.0% (2.4%)</li> <li>- <i>No knowledge</i> 2.2% (2.0%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>+</sup> by perceived language competence in using spoken English               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Very good</i> 5.1% (4.6%)</li> <li>- <i>Good</i> 23.9% (18.6%)</li> <li>- <i>Average</i> 37.9% (41.8%)</li> <li>- <i>Not so good</i> 22.7% (21.6%)</li> <li>- <i>No knowledge</i> 10.4% (13.4%)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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註釋：<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字為 2015 年進行的一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

+ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2015.

+ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

## (v) 語言使用情況 (續)

## (v) Use of language (Cont'd)

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2018 年統計調查結果#  
2018 Survey findings#

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 按使用普通話能力的自我評估劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 非常好</li> <li>- 良好</li> <li>- 一般</li> <li>- 較遜色</li> <li>- 不懂</li> </ul> </li> <li>● 按中文書寫能力的自我評估劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士<sup>^</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 非常好</li> <li>- 良好</li> <li>- 一般</li> <li>- 較遜色</li> <li>- 不懂</li> </ul> </li> <li>● 按英文書寫能力的自我評估劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士<sup>^</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 非常好</li> <li>- 良好</li> <li>- 一般</li> <li>- 較遜色</li> <li>- 不懂</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>+</sup> by perceived language competence in using Putonghua               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Very good</i> 5.2% (4.8%)</li> <li>- <i>Good</i> 22.8% (19.9%)</li> <li>- <i>Average</i> 39.3% (41.1%)</li> <li>- <i>Not so good</i> 22.1% (22.1%)</li> <li>- <i>No knowledge</i> 10.6% (12.0%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>^</sup> by perceived language competence in written Chinese               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Very good</i> 39.4% (30.9%)</li> <li>- <i>Good</i> 38.7% (42.1%)</li> <li>- <i>Average</i> 16.2% (20.9%)</li> <li>- <i>Not so good</i> 2.9% (3.1%)</li> <li>- <i>No knowledge</i> 2.7% (2.9%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>^</sup> by perceived language competence in written English               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Very good</i> 5.0% (4.6%)</li> <li>- <i>Good</i> 23.6% (18.7%)</li> <li>- <i>Average</i> 39.2% (41.6%)</li> <li>- <i>Not so good</i> 22.9% (20.8%)</li> <li>- <i>No knowledge</i> 9.3% (14.3%)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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註釋：# 括號內的數字為 2015 年進行的一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

+ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

^ 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Notes：# Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2015.

+ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

^ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

## (v) 語言使用情況 (續)

## (v) Use of language (Cont'd)

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2018 年統計調查結果<sup>#</sup>  
2018 Survey findings<sup>#</sup>

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話劃分的 15 - 65 歲的就業人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 是                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>最需要學習／進修的口語                       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 英語口語</li> <li>- 普通話</li> <li>- 廣州話</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>- 否</li> </ul> </li> <li>● 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫劃分的 15 - 65 歲的就業人士<sup>^</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 是                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>最需要學習／進修的書寫語言                       <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 英文書寫</li> <li>- 中文書寫</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>- 否</li> </ul> </li> <li>● 按是否願意在課餘時間學習英語劃分的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 是</li> <li>- 否</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 65<sup>+</sup> by whether would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Spoken language which they would learn / further study most</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spoken English [79.1%]</li> <li>- Putonghua [16.7%]</li> <li>- Cantonese [4.2%]</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>- No 25.4% 74.6%</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 65<sup>^</sup> by whether would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Written language which they would learn / further study most</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Written English [94.9%]</li> <li>- Written Chinese [5.1%]</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>- No 24.1% 75.9%</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>+</sup> who were attending schools / educational institutions by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying English               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes 57.6% (68.8%)</li> <li>- No 42.4% (31.2%)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
|--|---|

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 圓括號內的數字為 2015 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。方括號內的數字為佔所有因工作需要而將會學習／進修各種口語／書寫語言的 15 - 65 歲就業人士的百分比。

<sup>+</sup> 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

<sup>^</sup> 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Notes：<sup>#</sup> Figures in round brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2015. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons aged 15 - 65 who would learn / further study various spoken / written languages for the sake of work.

<sup>+</sup> Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

<sup>^</sup> Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

## (v) 語言使用情況 (續)

## (v) Use of language (Cont'd)

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2018 年統計調查結果<sup>#</sup>  
2018 Survey findings<sup>#</sup>

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 按是否願意在課餘時間學習普通話劃分的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比</li> <li>- 是</li> <li>- 否</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>+</sup> who were attending schools / educational institutions by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying Putonghua</li> <li>- <i>Yes</i></li> <li>- <i>No</i></li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>49.4%</li> <li>(57.9%)</li> <li>50.6%</li> <li>(42.1%)</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 按使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分的有母語為非英語的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 - 65 歲人士*的百分比</li> <li>- 必定用</li> <li>- 經常用</li> <li>- 間中用</li> <li>- 很少用</li> <li>- 沒有用</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Percentage of persons aged 18 - 65* having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not English and not yet attended primary school by frequency of using English to communicate with children</li> <li>- <i>Must</i></li> <li>- <i>Often</i></li> <li>- <i>Sometimes</i></li> <li>- <i>Seldom</i></li> <li>- <i>Never</i></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.6%</li> <li>(1.0%)</li> <li>11.1%</li> <li>(15.1%)</li> <li>38.2%</li> <li>(35.6%)</li> <li>22.4%</li> <li>(20.7%)</li> <li>25.7%</li> <li>(27.6%)</li> </ul> |

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字為 2015 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。  
<sup>+</sup> 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。  
<sup>\*</sup> 不包括在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女。

Notes：<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2015.  
<sup>+</sup> Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.  
<sup>\*</sup> Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulties, be they the respondents or their children.



(v) 語言使用情況 (續)

(v) Use of language (Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2018 年統計調查結果<sup>#</sup>  
2018 Survey findings<sup>#</sup>

- 按使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分的有母語為非普通話的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 - 65 歲人士\*的百分比

- Percentage of persons aged 18 - 65\* having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not Putonghua and not yet attended primary school by frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children

- 必定用
- 經常用
- 間中用
- 很少用
- 沒有用

- *Must* †
- *Often* 5.7% (8.6%)
- *Sometimes* 21.3% (17.4%)
- *Seldom* 22.3% (22.4%)
- *Never* 49.5% (50.5%)

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字為 2015 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。  
\* 不包括在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女。  
† 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes：<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2015.  
\* Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulties, be they the respondents or their children.  
† Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

## 第二部分 Part 2

### 主要觀察 - 與上次類近統計調查結果比較

以下陳述 2018 年與上次類近統計調查的主要結果的變化：

#### (i) 曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的香港居民 - 與 2010 年的統計調查結果比較

- 54 800 名 50 歲以下人士在統計前 5 年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程，佔 50 歲以下人士 1.3%。2010 年，在所有年齡的人士中，27 700 名(0.4%)在統計前 3 年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程。

#### (ii) 從事經濟活動人士的培訓需要 - 與 2002 年的統計調查結果比較

*於統計前 12 個月內曾參加由僱主安排及／或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士有所上升*

- 752 800 名從事經濟活動人士(20.4%)於統計前 12 個月內曾參加由僱主安排及／或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。在 2002 年，相應的數字為 499 200 人(14.6%)。

### Key observations as compared to previous round of similar survey

Changes in key findings of the 2018 round of the survey as compared to the previous round of similar survey are given below:

#### (i) Hong Kong residents having studied outside Hong Kong – as compared to the survey conducted in 2010

- 54 800 persons had studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration, constituting 1.3% of persons below 50. In 2010, 27 700 persons (0.4%) of all ages had studied outside Hong Kong during the 3 years before enumeration.

#### (ii) Training needs of economically active persons – as compared to the survey conducted in 2002

*Increase in economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration*

- 752 800 (20.4%) economically active persons had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration. The corresponding figure in 2002 was 499 200 persons (14.6%).

**(iii) 非從事經濟活動人士接受工作的意願 - 與 2011 年的統計調查結果比較**

若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的人士有所上升

- 99 100 名 15 - 69 歲人士在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作。在 2011 年，有 96 600 名 15 歲及以上人士若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作時願意接受工作。

**(iv) 飼養貓狗的情況 - 與 2010 年的統計調查結果比較**

有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶百分比下降

- 有飼養狗隻／貓隻的整體住戶百分比由 2010 年的 10.6% 下降至 2018 年的 9.4%。當中，有飼養狗隻的住戶的百分比由 2010 年的 7.1% 下降至 2018 年的 5.7%，而有飼養貓隻的住戶的百分比則大致維持不變（2010 年和 2018 年的數字分別為 4.1% 及 4.0%）。
- 住戶所飼養的狗隻總數，由 2010 年的 247 500 隻，下降至 2018 年的 221 100 隻。住戶所飼養的貓隻總數，則由 2010 年的 167 600 隻，上升至 2018 年的 184 100 隻。

**(iii) Desire of economically inactive persons to take up jobs – as compared to the survey conducted in 2011**

*Increase in persons willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment*

- 99 100 persons aged 15 - 69 were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment. In 2011, 96 600 persons aged 15 and above were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment.

**(iv) Keeping of dogs and cats - as compared to the survey conducted in 2010**

*Decrease in percentage of households keeping dogs / cats*

- The overall percentage of households keeping dogs / cats dropped from 10.6% in 2010 to 9.4% in 2018. In particular, the percentage of households keeping dogs dropped from 7.1% in 2010 to 5.7% in 2018, whereas the percentage of households keeping cats remained more or less the same in 2010 and 2018, at 4.1% and 4.0% respectively.
- The total number of dogs being kept by households dropped from 247 500 in 2010 to 221 100 in 2018, whereas the total number of cats being kept by households increased from 167 600 in 2010 to 184 100 in 2018.

**(v) 語言使用情況 - 與 2015 年的統計調查結果比較**

*認為自己使用英語口語及普通話的能力非常好或良好的百分比有所上升*

- 在 2018 年，6 - 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>當中，認為自己使用廣州話的能力非常好或良好的百分比為 87.7%，與 2015 年相應百分比(86.5%)相若。認為自己使用英語口語及普通話的能力非常好或良好的百分比分別為 29.0% 及 28.0%，高於 2015 年的相應百分比（分別為 23.1% 及 24.7%）。

*認為自己中文書寫能力及英文書寫能力非常好或良好的百分比有所上升*

- 認為自己中文書寫能力非常好或良好的 6 - 65 歲人士<sup>^</sup>的百分比，由 2015 年的 73.1% 上升至 2018 年的 78.2%。
- 至於在英文書寫方面，認為自己的使用能力非常好或良好的 6 - 65 歲人士<sup>^</sup>的百分比，亦由 2015 年的 23.3% 上升至 2018 年的 28.6%。

註釋：+ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。  
^ 不包括視力有困難的人士。

**(v) Use of language - as compared to the survey conducted in 2015**

*Increase in percentages of persons perceiving their language competence in using spoken English and Putonghua as very good or good*

- In 2018, the percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>+</sup> who perceived their language competence in using Cantonese as very good or good were 87.7%, similar to the corresponding percentage in 2015 (86.5%). The percentages of persons who perceived their language competence in using spoken English and Putonghua as very good or good were 29.0% and 28.0% respectively, higher than the corresponding percentages in 2015 (at 23.1% and 24.7% respectively).

*Increase in percentages of persons perceiving their language competence in written Chinese and written English as very good or good*

- The percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>^</sup> who perceived their language competence in written Chinese as very good or good was 78.2% in 2018, up from 73.1% in 2015.
- As for written English, the percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>^</sup> who perceived their language competence as very good or good also rose from 23.3% in 2015 to 28.6% in 2018.

Notes：+ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.  
^ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

*不懂英語口語及書寫人士的百分比有所下降*

- 認為自己不懂英語口語的 6 - 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比，由 2015 年的 13.4% 下降至 2018 年的 10.4%。同樣地，不懂英文書寫的人士<sup>^</sup>的相應百分比，亦由 2015 年的 14.3% 下降至 2018 年的 9.3%。

*願意在課餘時間學習英語及普通話的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的人士有所下降*

- 正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>當中，願意在課餘時間學習英語的百分比，由 2015 年的 68.8% 下降至 2018 年的 57.6%。願意在課餘時間學習普通話的相應百分比，亦由 2015 年的 57.9% 下降至 2018 年的 49.4%。

*Drop in percentages of persons having no knowledge of spoken and written English*

- The percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>+</sup> who perceived themselves as having no knowledge of spoken English was 10.4% in 2018, dropping from 13.4% in 2015. Similarly, the corresponding percentage of persons<sup>^</sup> having no knowledge of written English also dropped, from 14.3% in 2015 to 9.3% in 2018.

*Willingness of persons who were attending schools / educational institutions to spend spare time on studying English and Putonghua dropped*

- The percentage of persons aged 6 - 65<sup>+</sup> who were attending schools / educational institutions and willing to spend spare time on studying English was 57.6% in 2018, dropping from 68.8% in 2015. Willingness on studying Putonghua also dropped, with the corresponding percentage declining from 57.9% in 2015 to 49.4% in 2018.

註釋：+ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。  
^ 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Notes：+ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.  
^ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

## 3 曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的香港居民 Hong Kong residents having studied outside Hong Kong

### 引言

3.1 在每個受訪住戶中，所有 50 歲以下人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）會被問及曾否在統計前 5 年內在香港以外地方完成修讀為期至少一個學年的課程。

### 概念及定義

3.2 在本章，「曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的人士」指在統計前 5 年內曾在香港以外地方完成修讀為期至少一個學年的課程的香港居民。

### 主要結果

#### 在統計前 5 年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的 50 歲以下人士

3.3 54 800 名 50 歲以下人士在統計前 5 年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程，佔 50 歲以下人士 1.3%。（表 3.1a）

#### 年齡／性別

3.4 按性別分析，在統計前 5 年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的 54 800 名 50 歲以下人士中，41.6% 為男性，而 58.4% 則為女性。按年齡組別分析，約一半 (50.9%) 為 25 - 49 歲，38.0% 為 18 - 24 歲，其餘 11.1% 為 17 歲及以下。在統計前 5 年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程人士的比率在 18 - 24 歲人士中最高，達 3.8%。（表 3.1a）

### Introduction

3.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged below 50 (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were asked about whether they had completed study outside Hong Kong which lasted for at least one academic year during the 5 years before enumeration.

### Concepts and definitions

3.2 In this chapter, “persons who had studied outside Hong Kong” refer to those Hong Kong residents who had completed study outside Hong Kong which lasted for at least one academic year during the 5 years before enumeration.

### Major findings

#### Persons aged below 50 who had studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration

3.3 It was estimated that of all persons aged below 50, 54 800 persons had studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration, constituting 1.3% of persons below 50. (Table 3.1a)

#### Age / sex

3.4 Analysed by sex, of those 54 800 persons aged below 50 who had studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration, 41.6% were males and 58.4% were females. Analysed by age group, about half of them (50.9%) were aged 25 - 49; 38.0% were aged 18 - 24. The remaining 11.1% were aged 17 and below. The rate of persons having studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration was the highest for persons aged 18 - 24, at 3.8%. (Table 3.1a)

*在香港以外地方所完成的最高教育程度*

3.5 按在香港以外地方所完成的最高教育程度分析，在統計前 5 年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的 54 800 名 50 歲以下人士中，77.9% 完成修讀專上教育程度的課程，13.3% 完成中學教育程度的課程及 8.7% 完成小學及以下教育程度的課程。（表 3.1b）

*The highest level of education completed outside Hong Kong*

3.5 Analysed by the highest level of education completed outside Hong Kong, of those 54 800 persons aged below 50 who had studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration, 77.9% had completed post-secondary education, 13.3%, secondary education, and 8.7%, primary education and below. (Table 3.1b)

**表 3.1a** 按年齡／性別劃分的統計前5年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的50歲以下人士數目  
**Table 3.1a** Persons aged below 50 who had studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別／性別 Age group / sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
≤17	6.1	11.1	0.6
18 - 24	20.8	38.0	3.8
25 - 49	27.9	50.9	1.1
性別 Sex			
男 Male	22.8	41.6	1.2
女 Female	32.0	58.4	1.5
合計 Overall	54.8	100.0	1.3

註釋： \* 在個別年齡或性別分組中佔所有人士數目的百分比。例如，在所有男性中，1.2%在統計前5年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程。

Note : \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age or sex sub-groups. For example, among all males, 1.2% had studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration.



**表 3.1b** 按在香港以外地方所完成的最高教育程度劃分的統計前5年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的50歲以下人士數目

**Table 3.1b** Persons aged below 50 who had studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration by the highest level of education completed outside Hong Kong

在香港以外地方所完成的最高教育程度 <sup>#</sup>	人數	百分比
Highest level of education completed outside Hong Kong <sup>#</sup>	No. of persons ('000)	%
小學及以下 Primary and below	4.8	8.7
中學 Secondary	7.3	13.3
專上教育 Post-secondary	42.7	77.9
總計 Total	54.8	100.0

註釋： # 指相等於香港的程度。

Note : # Referring to the equivalent level in Hong Kong.

# 4 從事經濟活動人士的培訓需要

## Training needs of economically active persons

### 引言

4.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，從事經濟活動的人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）會被詢問曾否於統計前 12 個月內參加由僱主安排及／或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程，以及有沒有計劃在未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。

### 概念及定義

4.2 從事經濟活動人口，即勞動人口，可分為就業人口及失業人口。勞動人口指 15 歲及以上陸上非住院人口，並符合就業人口或失業人口定義的人士。

### 主要結果

#### 曾否於統計前 12 個月內參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程

4.3 在統計時的 3 689 100 名從事經濟活動人士當中，752 800 人(20.4%)於統計前 12 個月內曾參加由僱主安排及／或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。（表 4.1）

#### 曾否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程

4.4 至於由僱主安排參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程，3 689 100 名從事經濟活動人士中，有 674 400 人（18.3%）於統計前 12 個月內曾參加該類培訓／再培訓課程。（表 4.1）

### Introduction

4.1 Within each enumerated household, economically active persons, excluding foreign domestic helpers, were asked about whether they had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration, and whether they had plans to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future.

### Concepts and definitions

4.2 The economically active population, synonymous with the labour force, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population. The labour force refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the employed population or the unemployed population.

### Major findings

#### Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses during the 12 months before enumeration

4.3 Of the 3 689 100 economically active persons at the time of enumeration, 752 800 persons (20.4%) had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on their own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration. (Table 4.1)

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

4.4 Regarding job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers, 674 400 persons (18.3% of the 3 689 100 economically active persons) had attended such training / retraining courses during the 12 months before enumeration. (Table 4.1)

*年齡／性別*

4.5 有較大百分比的青年及中年人士曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。從事經濟活動的 35 - 44 歲及 25 - 34 歲人士當中，分別有 22.8%及 21.4%在統計前 12 個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。15 - 24 歲、45 - 54 歲、55 - 64 歲和 65 歲及以上的從事經濟活動人士的相應百分比，分別為 14.3%、18.0%、12.7%和 5.8%。

(表 4.2a)

4.6 按性別分析，男性曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的百分比為 18.7%，略高於女性的 17.8%。

(表 4.2a)

*教育程度*

4.7 按教育程度分析，具專上教育程度及中學程度的從事經濟活動人士在統計前 12 個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的百分比比較高，分別達 26.8%及 13.8%。具小學及以下教育程度的人士當中，只有 6.0%在統計前 12 個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。(表 4.2b)

*行業*

4.8 按行業分析，27.0%從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業的人士，及 26.0%從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業的人士於統計前 12 個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程，較其他行業高。(表 4.3a)

*Age / sex*

4.5 A higher percentage of young and middle-aged persons had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers. Of those economically active persons aged 35 - 44 and 25 - 34, 22.8% and 21.4% respectively had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration. The corresponding percentages for those economically active persons aged 15 - 24, 45 - 54, 55 - 64 and 65 and over were 14.3%, 18.0%, 12.7% and 5.8% respectively.

(Table 4.2a)

4.6 Analysed by sex, the percentage of male economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses was 18.7%, slightly higher than the female counterparts at 17.8%. (Table 4.2a)

*Educational attainment*

4.7 Analysed by educational attainment, higher percentages of economically active persons with post-secondary and secondary educational attainment had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration, at 26.8% and 13.8% respectively. Only 6.0% of those with primary and below educational attainment had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration. (Table 4.2b)

*Industry*

4.8 Analysed by industry, 27.0% of persons engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector, and 26.0% of persons engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration, higher than other industries. (Table 4.3a)

*職業*

4.9 29.7%的經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員於統計前12個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程，較其他職業（15.6%及以下）為高。（表 4.3b）

### 於統計前12個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的人士

*參加有關課程的動機*

4.10 在674 400名於統計前12個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的人士當中，79.9%是因為僱主／上司指派而參加有關課程，21.9%希望藉此令自己可應付現時的工作要求及12.5%希望藉此增強競爭力或提升自己的工作能力。（表 4.4a）

*曾參加的課程類別*

4.11 該674 400人曾參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程當中，有關特定工作技能的課程最受歡迎，曾參加該類課程的人士佔45.1%。其次是有關管理技能(35.4%)和個人及人際技能(22.0%)的課程。（圖 4.1 及表 4.4b）

### 曾否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程

4.12 在3 689 100名從事經濟活動人士當中，160 400人（4.3%）於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。（表 4.1）

*Occupation*

4.9 29.7% of managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration, higher than other occupations (at 15.6% and below). (Table 4.3b)

### Persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration

*Incentive for attending the courses*

4.10 Of the 674 400 economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration, 79.9% did so as directed by their employers or supervisors. 21.9% wanted to meet the current job requirement and 12.5% wanted to increase their competitiveness or upgrade themselves. (Table 4.4a)

*Type of courses attended*

4.11 The most popular job-related training / retraining courses attended by those 674 400 persons were related to job-specific skills, having been attended by 45.1% of those persons. This was followed by courses related to management skills (35.4%) and interpersonal and intrapersonal skills (22.0%). (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.4b)

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

4.12 Of the 3 689 100 economically active persons, 160 400 persons (4.3%) had attended job-related training / retraining courses on their own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration. (Table 4.1)

*年齡／性別*

4.13 相對而言，青年及中年人士有較大百分比曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。從事經濟活動的 25 - 34 歲及 35 - 44 歲人士當中，分別有 6.4% 及 4.8% 於統計前 12 個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。15 - 24 歲、45 - 54 歲和 55 歲及以上的從事經濟活動人士的相應百分比，分別為 4.0%、3.6% 和 2.6%。（表 4.5a）

4.14 按性別分析，有略高百分比的女性曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。4.7% 從事經濟活動的女性於統計前 12 個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程，而男性則有 4.0%。（表 4.5a）

*教育程度*

4.15 按教育程度分析，教育程度較高的人士，有較大百分比於統計前 12 個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。具專上教育程度的人士的有關百分比為 7.0%，具中學教育程度的人士的百分比為 2.9%，而具小學及以下教育程度的人士的百分比則為 1.1%。（表 4.5b）

*行業*

4.16 按行業分析，6.8% 從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業的人士，及 6.2% 從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業的人士，於統計前 12 個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程，較其他行業高。（表 4.6a）

*Age / sex*

4.13 Relatively speaking, a larger percentage of young and middle-aged persons had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative. Of those economically active persons aged 25 - 34 and 35 - 44, 6.4% and 4.8% respectively had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration. The corresponding percentages for those economically active persons aged 15 - 24, 45 - 54 and 55 and over were 4.0%, 3.6% and 2.6% respectively. (Table 4.5a)

4.14 Analysed by sex, a slightly higher percentage of females had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative. 4.7% of the female economically active persons had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration, as against 4.0% for their male counterparts. (Table 4.5a)

*Educational attainment*

4.15 Analysed by educational attainment, a higher percentage of persons with higher educational attainment had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration. The respective percentages were 7.0% for those with post-secondary educational attainment, 2.9% for those with secondary educational attainment and 1.1% for those with primary and below educational attainment. (Table 4.5b)

*Industry*

4.16 Analysed by industry, 6.8% of persons engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector, and 6.2% of persons engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration, higher than other industries. (Table 4.6a)

*職業*

4.17 按職業分析，7.4%經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員的人士，及3.7%文書支援人員於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程，較其他職業高。（表4.6b）

### 於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的人士

*參加有關課程的動機*

4.18 在160 400名於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的人士當中，43.9%是希望增強競爭力／提升自己的工作能力。其他普遍提及的原因為「令自己可應付現時的工作要求」（37.3%）、「僱主／上司鼓勵」（18.1%）、「令自己可應付現職的未來工作要求」（15.5%）和「令自己可應付將來的工作要求」（10.6%）。（表4.7a）

*曾參加的課程類別*

4.19 在該160 400人當中，49.6%於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與特定工作技能有關的培訓／再培訓課程，21.5%曾參加與個人及人際技能有關的課程及16.8%曾參加與管理技能有關的課程。（圖4.2及表4.7b）

### 在統計時有否計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程

4.20 在統計時的3 689 100名從事經濟活動人士當中，240 400人（6.5%）有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。（表4.8a）

*Occupation*

4.17 Analysed by occupation, 7.4% of managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals, and 3.7% of clerical support workers had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration, higher than other occupations. (Table 4.6b)

### Persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration

*Incentive for attending the courses*

4.18 Of the 160 400 economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration, 43.9% had done so because they wanted to increase their competitiveness or upgrade themselves. Other commonly cited reasons were “to meet current job requirement” (37.3%), “encouraged by employer / supervisor” (18.1%), “to meet future job requirement of existing employment” (15.5%), and “to meet job requirement of future employment” (10.6%). (Table 4.7a)

*Type of courses attended*

4.19 49.6% of those 160 400 persons had attended training / retraining courses related to job-specific skills on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration. 21.5% had attended courses on interpersonal and intrapersonal skills and 16.8% on management skills. (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.7b)

### Whether had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future

4.20 Of the 3 689 100 economically active persons at the time of enumeration, 240 400 persons (6.5%) had plans to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future. (Table 4.8a)

*年齡／性別*

4.21 在從事經濟活動人士當中，以青年及中年人士有較高百分比在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。從事經濟活動的 25 - 34 歲及 35 - 44 歲人士當中，分別有 8.6% 及 7.7% 有該計劃。15 - 24 歲、45 - 54 歲和 55 歲及以上的從事經濟活動人士的相應百分比，分別為 6.5%、6.4% 和 3.1%。（表 4.8a）

4.22 按性別分析，7.2% 從事經濟活動的女性在統計時表示有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。男性的相應百分比比較低，為 5.9%。（表 4.8a）

*教育程度*

4.23 9.8% 具專上教育程度的從事經濟活動人士在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。具中學教育程度的人士的相應百分比為 4.8%，而具小學及以下教育程度的人士的相應百分比則為 1.8%。（表 4.8b）

*行業*

4.24 按行業分析，9.9% 從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業的人士，及 8.0% 金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業的人士在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程，較其他行業高。（表 4.9a）

*Age / sex*

4.21 A higher percentage of young and middle-aged economically active persons had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future. Of those economically active persons aged 25 - 34 and 35 - 44, 8.6% and 7.7% respectively had such plans. The corresponding percentages for those economically active persons aged 15 - 24, 45 - 54 and 55 and over were 6.5%, 6.4% and 3.1% respectively. (Table 4.8a)

4.22 Analysed by sex, 7.2% of the female economically active persons indicated that they had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future. A lower percentage of 5.9% was recorded for their male counterparts. (Table 4.8a)

*Educational attainment*

4.23 9.8% of economically active persons with post-secondary educational attainment had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future. The corresponding percentages were 4.8% for those with secondary educational attainment and 1.8% for those with primary educational and below. (Table 4.8b)

*Industry*

4.24 Analysed by industry, 9.9% of persons engaged in the public administration, social and personal services, and 8.0% of persons engaged in financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future, higher than other industries. (Table 4.9a)

*職業*

4.25 按職業分析，10.3%經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程，較其他職業高。（表 4.9b）

### 在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的人士

*有該計劃的動機*

4.26 在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的 240 400 名從事經濟活動人士當中，逾半(52.2%)是因為希望增強競爭力或提升自己的工作能力而有該計劃。其他普遍提及的原因為「令自己可應付現時的工作要求」(27.2%)、「令自己可應付現職的未來工作要求」(20.5%)、「令自己可應付將來的工作要求」(14.6%)和「改善工作表現」(14.5%)。（表 4.10a）

*將會參加的課程類別*

4.27 在該 240 400 人中，41.8%在統計時有計劃參加與特定工作技能有關的課程。29.4%有計劃參加與管理技能有關的課程，而 20.0%有計劃參加與語文技能有關的課程。（圖 4.3 及表 4.10b）

*Occupation*

4.25 Analysed by occupation, 10.3% of managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals had plans to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future, higher than other occupations. (Table 4.9b)

### Persons who had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future

*Incentive for having such plans*

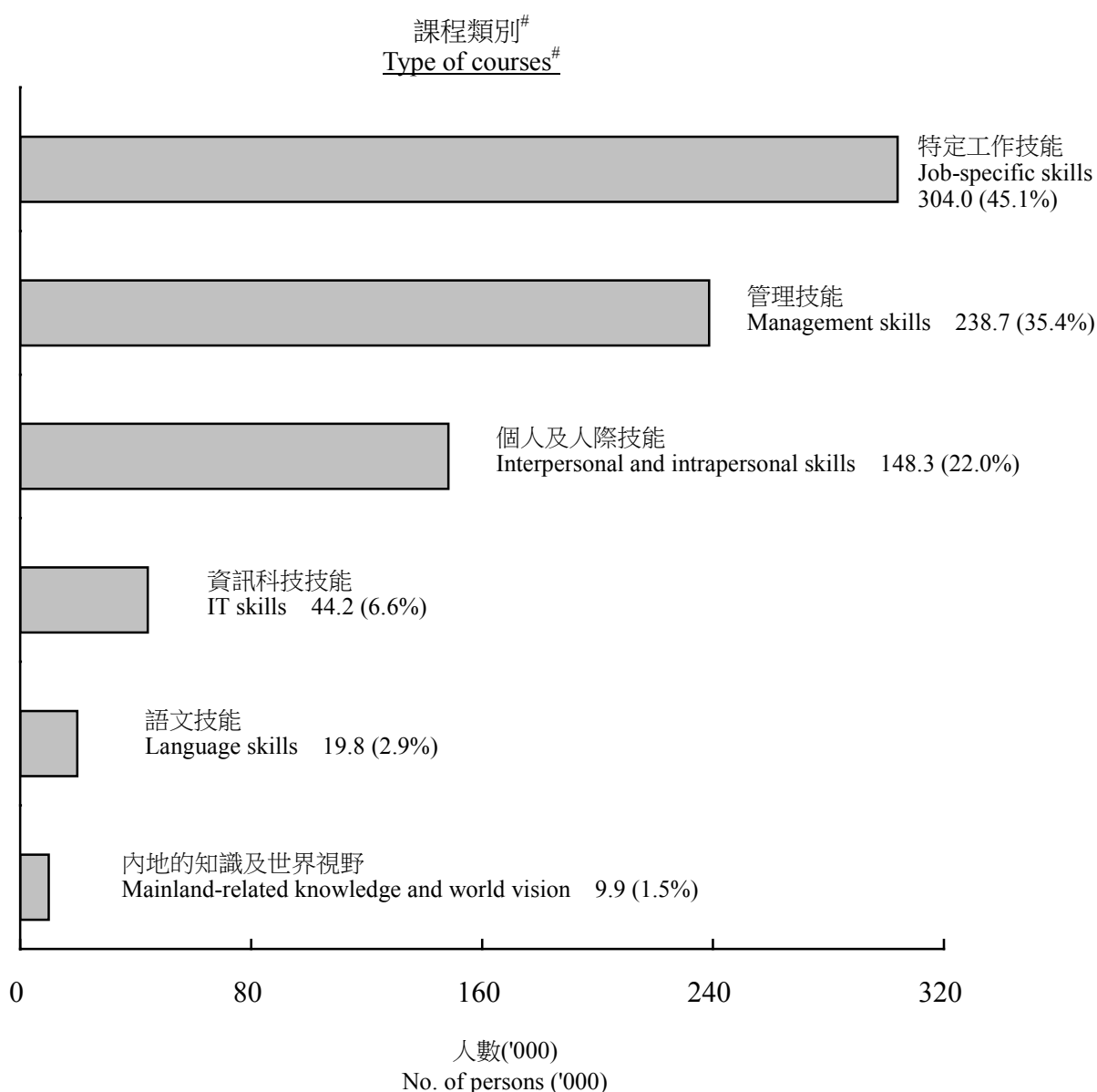
4.26 Of the 240 400 economically active persons having plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future, over half (52.2%) had such plans because they wanted to increase their competitiveness or upgrade themselves. Other commonly cited reasons were “to meet current job requirement” (27.2%), “to meet future job requirement of existing employment” (20.5%), “to meet job requirement of future employment” (14.6%) and “to improve work performance” (14.5%). (Table 4.10a)

*Type of courses to be attended*

4.27 At the time of enumeration, 41.8% of those 240 400 persons planned to attend courses related to job-specific skills. 29.4% planned to attend courses on management skills and 20.0%, language skills. (Chart 4.3 and Table 4.10b)



**圖 4.1** 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別劃分的於統計前12個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目  
**Chart 4.1** Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration by type of job-related training / retraining courses attended

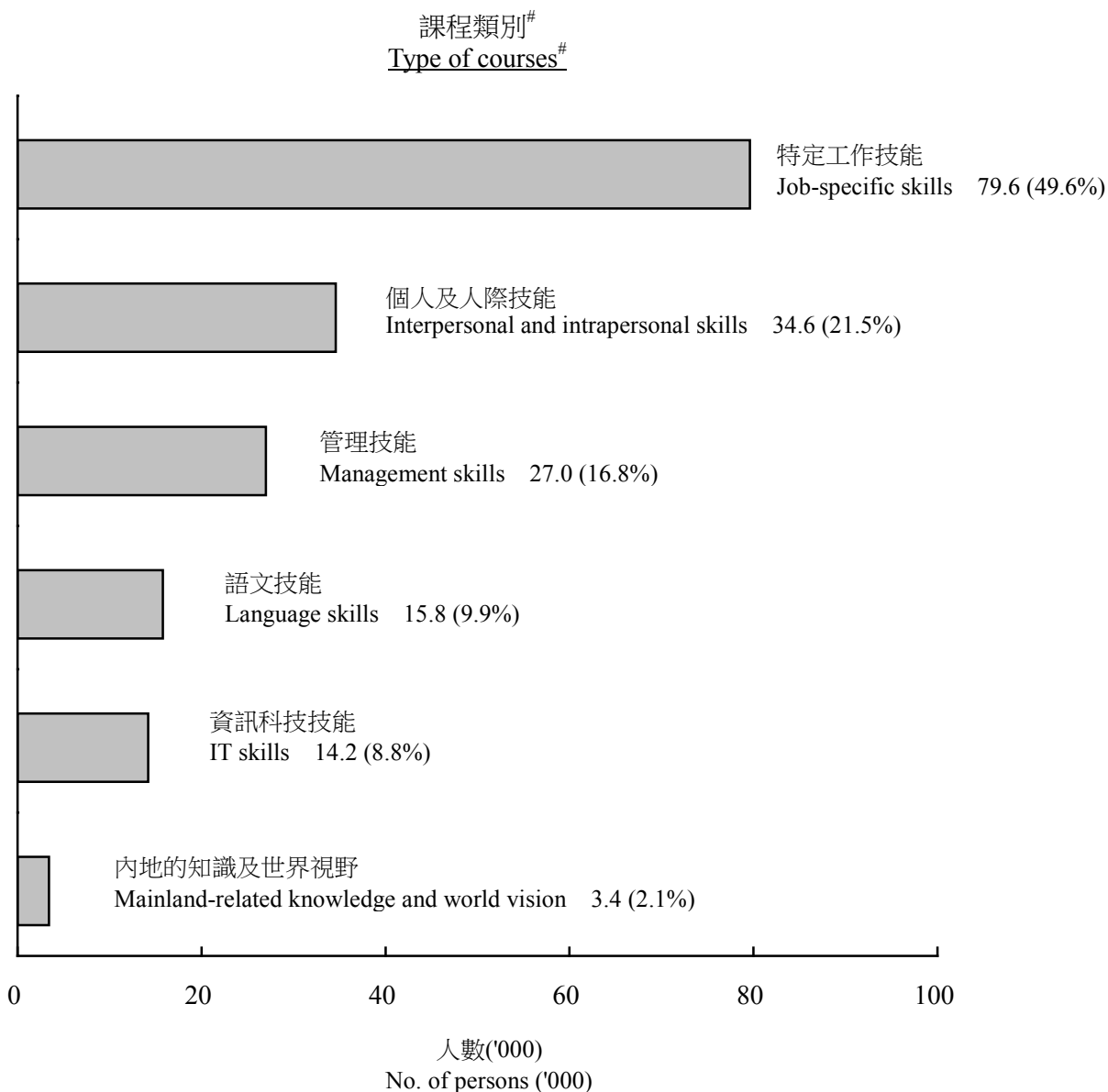


註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。  
 括號內的數字表示在所有於統計前 12 個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: # Multiple answers were allowed.  
 Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration.

圖 4.2 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別劃分的於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

Chart 4.2 Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration by type of job-related training / retraining courses attended

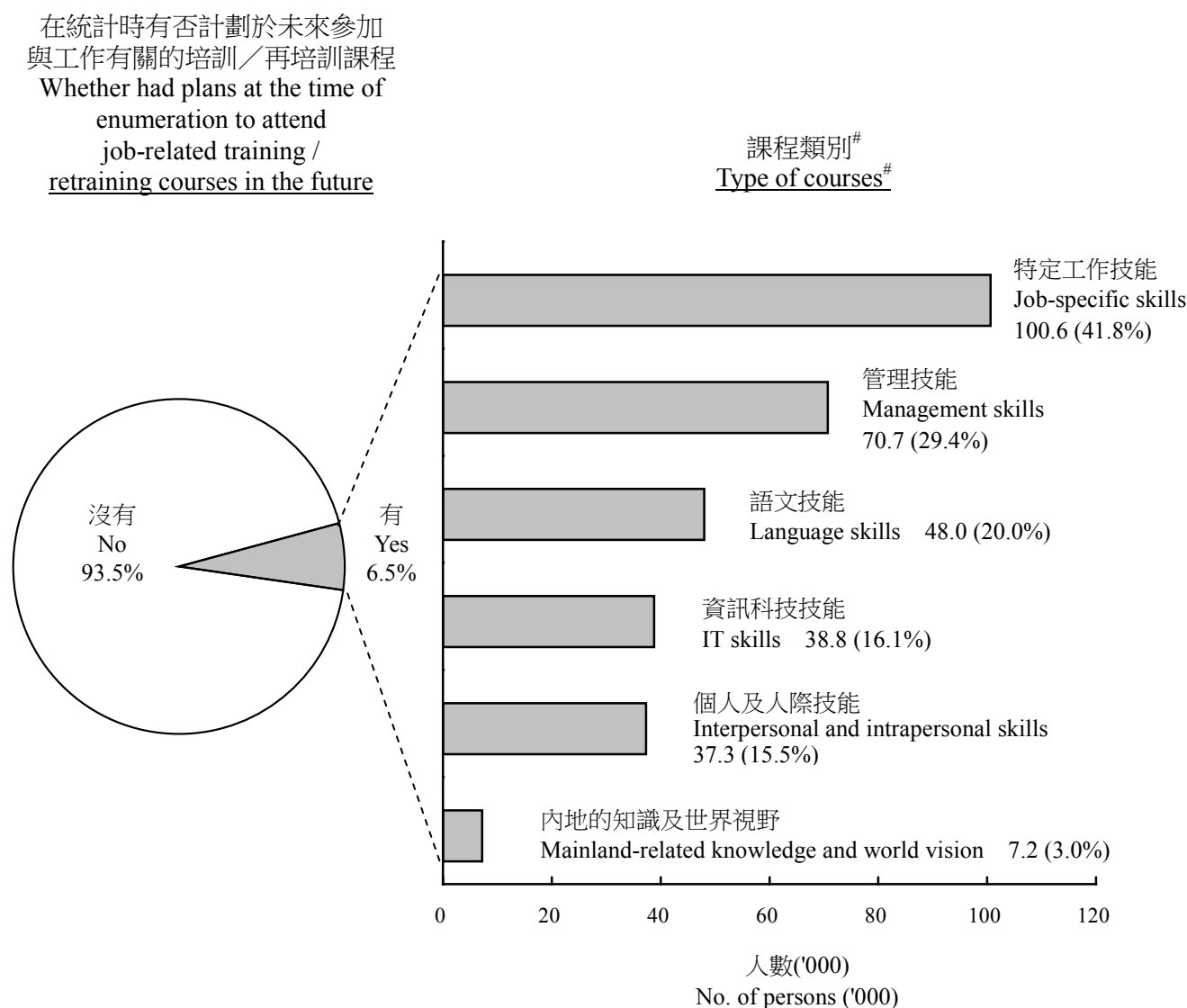


註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。  
括號內的數字表示在所有於統計前 12 個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.  
Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration.

圖 4.3 按在統計時有否計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士的百分比分布及其將會參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別

Chart 4.3 Percentage distribution of economically active persons by whether had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future and types of job-related training / retraining courses to be attended



註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。  
括號內的數字表示在所有在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.  
Figures in brackets represent the percentages of all economically active persons who had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future.

**表 4.1** 按於統計前12個月內有否參加由僱主安排及／或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目

**Table 4.1** Economically active persons by whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration

	於統計前12個月內有否參加由僱主安排及／或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程					
	Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程 Job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers	674.4	18.3	3 014.7	81.7	3 689.1	100.0
主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程 Job-related training / retraining courses attended on own initiative	160.4	4.3	3 528.7	95.7	3 689.1	100.0
合計* Overall*	752.8	20.4	2 936.3	79.6	3 689.1	100.0

註釋： \* 一名人士可能於統計前12個月內同時參加過由僱主安排及主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。

Note : \* A person might have attended both the job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and those on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration.

**表 4.2a** 按年齡／性別及於統計前12個月內有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目

**Table 4.2a** Economically active persons by age / sex and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration

年齡組別／性別 Age group / sex	於統計前12個月內有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 24	40.4	14.3	242.1	85.7	282.5	100.0
25 - 34	183.4	21.4	674.2	78.6	857.6	100.0
35 - 44	197.1	22.8	666.1	77.2	863.2	100.0
45 - 54	161.2	18.0	735.6	82.0	896.7	100.0
55 - 64	85.4	12.7	586.5	87.3	672.0	100.0
≥ 65	6.8	5.8	110.2	94.2	117.0	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	378.0	18.7	1 646.7	81.3	2 024.7	100.0
女 Female	296.4	17.8	1 368.0	82.2	1 664.4	100.0
合計 Overall	674.4	18.3	3 014.7	81.7	3 689.1	100.0

表 4.2b 按教育程度及於統計前12個月內有否參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 4.2b Economically active persons by educational attainment and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration

教育程度 Educational attainment	於統計前12個月內有否參加由僱主安排與工作 有關的培訓／再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below	16.6	6.0	257.3	94.0	273.9	100.0
中學 Secondary	272.4	13.8	1 706.9	86.2	1 979.3	100.0
專上教育 Post-secondary	385.5	26.8	1 050.4	73.2	1 435.9	100.0
合計 Overall	674.4	18.3	3 014.7	81.7	3 689.1	100.0

表 4.3a 按行業劃分的於統計前12個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的就業人士數目

Table 4.3a Employed persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration by industry

行業 Industry	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造 Manufacturing	9.2	1.4	9.9
建造 Construction	83.6	12.5	18.9
進出口貿易及批發 Import / export trade and wholesale	61.5	9.2	13.8
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	68.6	10.2	9.9
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	88.0	13.1	18.1
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	180.0	26.8	26.0
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	173.3	25.8	27.0
其他行業 Other industries	6.8	1.0	35.5
合計 Overall	670.9	100.0	19.1

註釋： \* 在個別行業中佔所有就業人士的百分比。例如，在所有從事製造業的就業人士中，9.9%於統計前12個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。

Note : \* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective industries. For example, among all employed persons engaged in the manufacturing sector, 9.9% had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration.

**表 4.3b 按職業劃分的於統計前12個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的就業人士數目**  
**Table 4.3b Employed persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration by occupation**

職業 Occupation	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	339.8	50.6	29.7
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	112.1	16.7	15.3
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	103.5	15.4	14.3
工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	72.6	10.8	15.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	42.4	6.3	9.5
其他職業 Other occupations	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	670.9	100.0	19.1

註釋： \* 在個別職業中佔所有就業人士的百分比。例如，在所有經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員中，29.7%於統計前12個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective occupations. For example, among all managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals, 29.7% had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.



**表 4.4a** 按參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的動機劃分的於統計前12個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

**Table 4.4a** Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration by incentive for attending the job-related training / retraining courses

參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的動機 <sup>#</sup> Incentive for attending the job-related training / retraining courses <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
僱主／上司指派 Directed by employer / supervisor	538.6	79.9
令自己可應付現時的工作要求 To meet current job requirement	148.0	21.9
增強競爭力／提升自己的工作能力 To increase competitiveness / to upgrade oneself	84.5	12.5
令自己可應付現職的未來工作要求 To meet future job requirement of existing employment	23.2	3.4
應付轉變中的勞工市場環境 To cope with the changing labour market situation	18.0	2.7
改善工作表現 To improve work performance	13.7	2.0
合計 Overall	674.4	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 4.4b** 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別劃分的於統計前12個月內曾參加由僱主安排與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

**Table 4.4b Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers during the 12 months before enumeration by type of job-related training / retraining courses attended**

曾參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of job-related training / retraining courses attended <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
特定工作技能 Job-specific skills	304.0	45.1
管理技能 Management skills	238.7	35.4
個人及人際技能 Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills	148.3	22.0
資訊科技技能 IT skills	44.2	6.6
語文技能 Language skills	19.8	2.9
內地的知識及世界視野 Mainland-related knowledge and world vision	9.9	1.5
合計 Overall	674.4	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.5a 按年齡／性別及於統計前12個月內有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目

Table 4.5a Economically active persons by age / sex and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration

年齡組別／性別 Age group / sex	於統計前12個月內有否主動報讀與工作 有關的培訓／再培訓課程 Whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 24	11.3	4.0	271.3	96.0	282.5	100.0
25 - 34	54.5	6.4	803.1	93.6	857.6	100.0
35 - 44	41.4	4.8	821.8	95.2	863.2	100.0
45 - 54	32.7	3.6	864.0	96.4	896.7	100.0
≥ 55	20.5	2.6	768.4	97.4	789.0	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	81.8	4.0	1 942.8	96.0	2 024.7	100.0
女 Female	78.6	4.7	1 585.8	95.3	1 664.4	100.0
合計 Overall	160.4	4.3	3 528.7	95.7	3 689.1	100.0

**表 4.5b** 按教育程度及於統計前12個月內有否主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目

**Table 4.5b** Economically active persons by educational attainment and whether had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration

	於統計前12個月內有否主動報讀與工作 有關的培訓／再培訓課程					
	有		沒有		總計	
	Yes		No		Total	
教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below	3.1	1.1	270.8	98.9	273.9	100.0
中學 Secondary	56.8	2.9	1 922.5	97.1	1 979.3	100.0
專上教育 Post-secondary	100.5	7.0	1 335.4	93.0	1 435.9	100.0
合計 Overall	160.4	4.3	3 528.7	95.7	3 689.1	100.0

**表 4.6a** 按行業劃分的於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的就業人士數目

**Table 4.6a** Employed persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration by industry

行業 Industry	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造 Manufacturing	‡	‡	‡
建造 Construction	19.7	13.1	4.5
進出口貿易及批發 Import / export trade and wholesale	13.9	9.2	3.1
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	10.8	7.1	1.6
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	17.4	11.5	3.6
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	43.3	28.7	6.2
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	43.5	28.8	6.8
其他行業 Other industries	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	150.9	100.0	4.3

- 註釋：
- \* 在個別行業中佔所有就業人士的百分比。例如，在所有從事建造業的就業人士中，4.5%於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。
  - ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。
- Notes :
- \* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective industries. For example, among all employed persons engaged in the construction sector, 4.5% had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration.
  - ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 4.6b** 按職業劃分的於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的就業人士數目  
**Table 4.6b** Employed persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration by occupation

職業 Occupation	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	84.7	56.1	7.4
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	27.4	18.2	3.7
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	13.9	9.2	1.9
工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	14.0	9.3	3.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	10.7	7.1	2.4
其他職業 Other occupations	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	150.9	100.0	4.3

註釋： \* 在個別職業中佔所有就業人士的百分比。例如，在所有經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員中，7.4%於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective occupations. For example, among all managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals, 7.4% had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 4.7a** 按參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的動機劃分的於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

**Table 4.7a** Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration by incentive for attending the job-related training / retraining courses

參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的動機 <sup>#</sup> Incentive for attending the job-related training / retraining courses <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
增強競爭力／提升自己的工作能力 To increase competitiveness / to upgrade oneself	70.4	43.9
令自己可應付現時的工作要求 To meet current job requirement	59.8	37.3
僱主／上司鼓勵 Encouraged by employer / supervisor	29.1	18.1
令自己可應付現職的未來工作要求 To meet future job requirement of existing employment	24.9	15.5
令自己可應付將來的工作要求 To meet job requirement of future employment	17.0	10.6
改善工作表現 To improve work performance	12.1	7.6
希望可找一份更好的工作 Hoping to find a better job	10.5	6.5
應付轉變中的勞工市場環境 To cope with the changing labour market situation	8.3	5.2
其他 Others	‡	‡
合計 Overall	160.4	

註釋：  
# 可選擇多項答案。  
‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes :  
# Multiple answers were allowed.  
‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 4.7b** 按曾參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別劃分的於統計前12個月內曾主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

**Table 4.7b** Economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration by type of job-related training / retraining courses attended

曾參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of job-related training / retraining courses attended <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
特定工作技能 Job-specific skills	79.6	49.6
個人及人際技能 Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills	34.6	21.5
管理技能 Management skills	27.0	16.8
語文技能 Language skills	15.8	9.9
資訊科技技能 IT skills	14.2	8.8
內地的知識及世界視野 Mainland-related knowledge and world vision	3.4	2.1
合計 Overall	160.4	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.



**表 4.8a** 按年齡／性別及在統計時有否計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目

**Table 4.8a** Economically active persons by age / sex and whether had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future

年齡組別／性別 Age group / sex	在統計時有否計劃於未來參加與工作 有關的培訓／再培訓課程 Whether had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 24	18.4	6.5	264.1	93.5	282.5	100.0
25 - 34	74.0	8.6	783.6	91.4	857.6	100.0
35 - 44	66.6	7.7	796.6	92.3	863.2	100.0
45 - 54	57.2	6.4	839.5	93.6	896.7	100.0
≥ 55	24.2	3.1	764.7	96.9	789.0	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	120.0	5.9	1 904.6	94.1	2 024.7	100.0
女 Female	120.4	7.2	1 544.0	92.8	1 664.4	100.0
合計 Overall	240.4	6.5	3 448.7	93.5	3 689.1	100.0

**表 4.8b** 按教育程度及在統計時有否計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程劃分的從事經濟活動人士數目

**Table 4.8b** Economically active persons by educational attainment and whether had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future

教育程度 Educational attainment	在統計時有否計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程 Whether had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
小學及以下 Primary and below	5.0	1.8	268.9	98.2	273.9	100.0
中學 Secondary	94.2	4.8	1 885.0	95.2	1 979.3	100.0
專上教育 Post-secondary	141.2	9.8	1 294.7	90.2	1 435.9	100.0
合計 Overall	240.4	6.5	3 448.7	93.5	3 689.1	100.0

**表 4.9a** 按行業劃分的在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的就業人士數目  
**Table 4.9a** Employed persons who had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future by industry

行業 Industry	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造 Manufacturing	4.8	2.1	5.2
建造 Construction	24.9	10.9	5.6
進出口貿易及批發 Import / export trade and wholesale	22.6	9.8	5.1
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	25.0	10.9	3.6
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	32.5	14.2	6.7
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	55.4	24.2	8.0
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	63.5	27.7	9.9
其他行業 Other industries	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	229.2	100.0	6.5

註釋： \* 在個別行業中佔所有就業人士的百分比。例如，在所有從事製造業的就業人士中，5.2%在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective industries. For example, among all employed persons engaged in the manufacturing sector, 5.2% had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 4.9b** 按職業劃分的在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的就業人士數目  
**Table 4.9b** Employed persons who had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future by occupation

職業 Occupation	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	118.5	51.7	10.3
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	46.9	20.5	6.4
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	32.8	14.3	4.5
工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	14.5	6.3	3.1
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	16.1	7.0	3.6
其他職業 Other occupations	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	229.2	100.0	6.5

註釋： \* 在個別職業中佔所有就業人士的百分比。例如，在所有經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員中，10.3%在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective occupations. For example, among all managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals, 10.3% had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 4.10a** 按有計劃參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的動機劃分的在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

**Table 4.10a** Economically active persons who had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future by incentive for having plans to attend job-related training / retraining courses

有計劃參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的動機 <sup>#</sup> Incentive for having plans to attend job-related training / retraining courses <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
增強競爭力／提升自己的工作能力 To increase competitiveness / to upgrade oneself	125.4	52.2
令自己可應付現時的工作要求 To meet current job requirement	65.4	27.2
令自己可應付現職的未來工作要求 To meet future job requirement of existing employment	49.2	20.5
令自己可應付將來的工作要求 To meet job requirement of future employment	35.0	14.6
改善工作表現 To improve work performance	34.8	14.5
希望可找一份更好的工作 Hoping to find a better job	32.1	13.4
應付轉變中的勞工市場環境 To cope with the changing labour market situation	23.7	9.9
僱主／上司鼓勵 Encouraged by employer / supervisor	23.1	9.6
其他 Others	3.2	1.3
合計 Overall	240.4	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 4.10b** 按將會參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別劃分的在統計時有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士數目

**Table 4.10b** Economically active persons who had plans at the time of enumeration to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future by type of job-related training / retraining courses to be attended

將會參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of job-related training / retraining courses to be attended <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
特定工作技能 Job-specific skills	100.6	41.8
管理技能 Management skills	70.7	29.4
語文技能 Language skills	48.0	20.0
資訊科技技能 IT skills	38.8	16.1
個人及人際技能 Interpersonal and intrapersonal skills	37.3	15.5
內地的知識及世界視野 Mainland-related knowledge and world vision	7.2	3.0
合計 Overall	240.4	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

# 5 非從事經濟活動人士接受工作的意願

## Desire of economically inactive persons to take up jobs

### 引言

5.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有被界定為非從事經濟活動的 15 - 69 歲人士，會被詢問他們在統計時若遇上有人聘請其做一份合適的工作時是否願意接受工作。對於那些在該假設性的情況下表示願意接受工作的人士，他們再被問及有關他們所期望從事的工作的條件，例如他們投入工作的主要考慮因素、準備從事全職或兼職工作及期望從事的行業和職業。

### 概念及定義

5.2 「非從事經濟活動人口」指在統計前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在該七天內正在休假的人士及失業人士除外。本部分的調查只涵蓋 15 - 69 歲非從事經濟活動人士，料理家務者及退休人士均包括在內。

### 主要結果

5.3 約有 99 100 名 15 - 69 歲人士在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請其做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作。（表 5.1a）

#### 年齡及性別

5.4 在該 99 100 人當中，74 100 人(74.7%)為女性，而 25 000 人 (25.3%)為男性。男性與女性的年齡分布顯著不同。女性中，35 - 54 歲人士佔 50.6%，55 - 69 歲人士佔 34.9%，而 15 - 34 歲人士只佔 14.5%。相比之下，男性中 55 - 69 歲人士佔 55.0%，其餘 15 - 24 歲人士佔 34.2%，25 - 54 人士只佔小部分。（表 5.1a）

### Introduction

5.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 15 - 69 identified to be economically inactive persons were asked whether they were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment at the time of enumeration. For those who indicated their willingness to do so under that hypothetical situation, they were further asked about their preferred conditions in respect of the desired job, such as their main considerations for taking up the job, whether they were prepared to be engaged in the full-time or part-time job, and the desired industry and occupation to be engaged in.

### Concepts and definitions

5.2 “Economically inactive persons” refer to those persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before enumeration, excluding persons who have been on leave / holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. This part of the survey covered economically inactive persons aged 15 - 69, including home-makers and retired persons.

### Major findings

5.3 Some 99 100 persons aged 15 - 69 were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment. (Table 5.1a)

#### Age and sex

5.4 Of those 99 100 persons, 74 100 (74.7%) were females and 25 000 (25.3%) were males. Their age profiles were noticeably different from each other. 50.6% of the females were aged 35 - 54; 34.9% were aged 55 - 69; and only 14.5% were aged 15 - 34. In comparison, 55.0% of the males were aged 55 - 69; the remaining 34.2% were aged 15 - 24. Only a minority of them were aged 25 - 54. (Table 5.1a)

*經濟活動身分*

5.5 按經濟活動身分分析，有 59 200 名女性料理家務者，若遇上有人聘請其做一份合適的工作時願意接受工作。當中 50 100 名（即 84.5%）為年齡介乎 30 - 59 歲的人士。此外，有 23 200 名退休人士，若遇上有人聘請其做一份合適的工作時願意接受工作。當中有 16 500 名（即 71.2%）為年齡介乎 50 - 64 歲的提早退休人士。（表 5.1b）

*教育程度*

5.6 在該 99 100 名 15 - 69 歲在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請其做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的人士當中，76.2% 只具有中學及以下教育程度。若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意工作的比率，在不同教育程度之間有所不同。這個比率在具有專上教育（非學位）程度人士中最高，達 8.1%。（表 5.1c）

*投入工作的主要考慮因素*

5.7 就該些若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作時願意接受工作的受訪者，他們會進一步被問及投入工作的主要考慮因素，最多可列舉三項。按普遍程度的遞降次序排列，該 99 100 人投入工作的主要考慮因素包括「彈性／方便的工作時間」（63.6% 提及此因素）、「優厚／合理薪金」（38.9%）、「工作地點接近居所」（37.3%）及「簡單／輕鬆／安全的工作」（28.2%）。按性別分析，男士較普遍提及「彈性／方便的工作時間」及「優厚／合理薪金」；女士則較普遍提及「彈性／方便的工作時間」及「工作地點接近居所」作為主要考慮因素。（表 5.2）

*Economic activity status*

5.5 Analysed by economic activity status, 59 200 female home-makers were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment. Among them, 50 100 (or 84.5%) were aged 30 - 59. Besides, 23 200 retired persons were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment, among whom 16 500 (or 71.2%) being early retirees aged 50 - 64. (Table 5.1b)

*Educational attainment*

5.6 Of those 99 100 economically inactive persons but willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment at the time of enumeration, 76.2% of them attained only secondary education and below. The rates of willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment were different across educational attainments. Such rate was the highest for persons having attained post-secondary (non-degree) education, at 8.1%. (Table 5.1c)

*Main considerations for taking up jobs*

5.7 Respondents who were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment were further asked about their main considerations for taking up jobs. Three considerations could be cited at most. The main considerations of those 99 100 persons in taking up jobs were, in descending order of popularity, “flexible / convenient working hours” (cited by 63.6%), “high / reasonable salary” (38.9%), “work place near home” (37.3%) and “simple / comfortable / safe job available” (28.2%). Analysed by sex, “flexible / convenient working hours” and “high / reasonable salary” were commonly cited by males, whereas “flexible / convenient working hours” and “work place near home” were commonly cited by females as main considerations. (Table 5.2)



*有意從事全職或兼職工作*

5.8 在該 99 100 人當中，60 700 人(61.3%)只有意從事兼職工作，而 27 800 人(28.1%)對從事全職或兼職工作沒有特別意願。其中，在該 61 000 名料理家務者和 16 500 名 50 - 64 歲的提早退休人士中，大部分只有意從事兼職工作(分別為 59.6%及 67.1%)。(表 5.3)

*期望從事的行業*

5.9 在該 99 100 人當中，超過三分二(69.1%)沒有期望從事特定行業。另外 11.1%期望從事零售、住宿及膳食服務業，而 7.1%則期望從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業。(表 5.4a)

*期望從事的職業*

5.10 在該 99 100 人中，68.5%沒有期望從事特定職業。另一方面，12.1%期望任職服務工作及銷售人員；9.1%期望任職文書支援人員；而 5.3%則期望任職經理及行政級人員、專業人員與輔助專業人員。(表 5.4b)

*Preference of taking up a full-time or part-time job*

5.8 Of those 99 100 persons, 60 700 (61.3%) preferred only to take up a part-time job, whereas 27 800 (28.1%) had no preference for taking up a full-time or part-time job. In particular, among the 61 000 home-makers and the 16 500 early retirees aged 50 - 64, the majority preferred only to take up a part-time job (59.6% and 67.1% respectively). (Table 5.3)

*Desired industry to be engaged in*

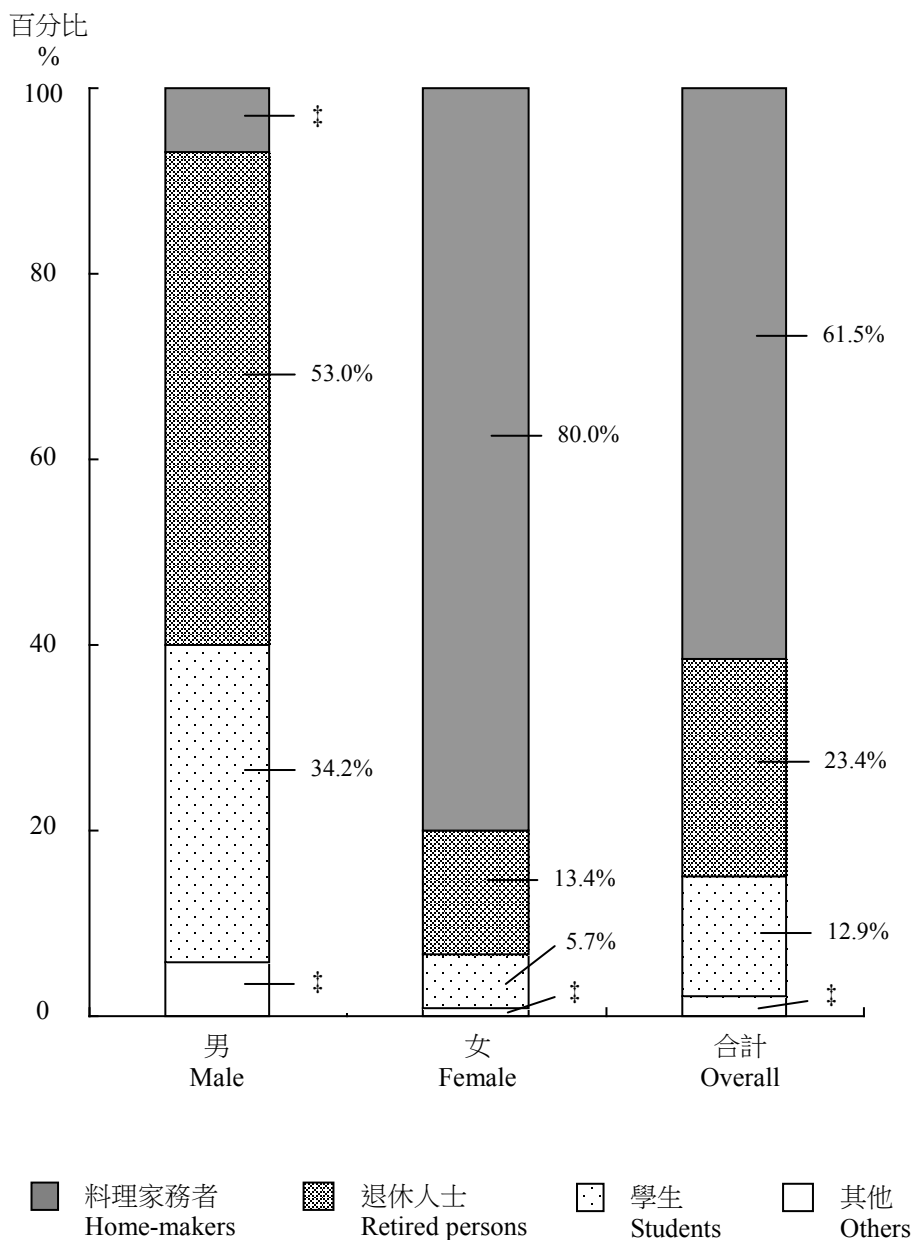
5.9 More than two-thirds (69.1%) of those 99 100 persons had no preference for any particular industry. Another 11.1% desired to be engaged in the retail, accommodation and food services sector, while 7.1% desired to be engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector. (Table 5.4a)

*Desired occupation to be engaged in*

5.10 68.5% of those 99 100 persons had no preference for any particular occupation. On the other hand, 12.1% desired to work as service and sales workers; 9.1% desired to work as clerical support workers; and 5.3% desired to work as managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals. (Table 5.4b)

圖5.1 按經濟活動身分及性別劃分的在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的15 - 69歲人士的百分比分布

Chart 5.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment by economic activity status and sex



註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note : ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 5.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的15 - 69歲人士數目**

**Table 5.1a Persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment by age and sex**

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 24	8.6	34.2	4.0	4.3	5.8	2.0	12.9	13.0	3.0
25 - 34	‡	‡	‡	6.4	8.7	8.4	6.9	6.9	8.0
35 - 44	‡	‡	‡	14.0	18.9	9.2	14.5	14.6	9.0
45 - 54	‡	‡	‡	23.5	31.7	11.3	25.2	25.5	10.7
55 - 64	10.0	39.9	6.3	20.5	27.7	5.9	30.5	30.8	6.1
65 - 69	3.8	15.1	2.7	5.3	7.2	2.9	9.1	9.2	2.8
合計# Overall#	25.0	100.0	4.5	74.1	100.0	6.3	99.1	100.0	5.7
		(25.3)			(74.7)			(100.0)	

註釋： \* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有在統計時沒有從事經濟活動的15 - 69歲人士的百分比。例如，在所有在統計時沒有從事經濟活動的15 - 24歲男性中，4.0%表示若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作。

# 括號內的數字表示所有在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的15 - 69歲人士中所佔的百分比。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 15 - 24 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration, 4.0% were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 5.1b** 按在非從事經濟活動人口中的經濟活動身分／年齡組別及性別劃分的在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的15 - 69歲人士數目

**Table 5.1b Persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment by economic activity status within the economically inactive population / age group and sex**

在非從事經濟活動 人口中的經濟活動 身分／年齡組別 Economic activity status within the economically inactive population / age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
料理家務者 Home-makers	‡	‡	‡	59.2	80.0	9.3	61.0	61.5	9.2
15 - 29	‡	(‡)	‡	‡	(‡)	‡	‡	(‡)	‡
30 - 59	‡	(‡)	‡	50.1	(84.5)	10.3	51.8	(85.0)	10.3
60 - 69	‡	(‡)	‡	7.9	(13.3)	6.2	7.9	(13.0)	5.7
退休人士 Retired persons	13.3	53.0	4.7	10.0	13.4	3.3	23.2	23.4	4.0
15 - 49	‡	(‡)	‡	‡	(‡)	‡	‡	(‡)	‡
50 - 64	9.5	(71.5)	6.6	7.1	(70.8)	4.4	16.5	(71.2)	5.4
65 - 69	3.8	(28.5)	2.8	2.9	(29.2)	2.1	6.7	(28.8)	2.4
學生 Students	8.6	34.2	3.9	4.2	5.7	1.9	12.7	12.9	2.9
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	25.0	100.0	4.5	74.1	100.0	6.3	99.1	100.0	5.7

註釋： \* 在個別經濟活動身分／年齡組別及性別分組中佔所有在統計時沒有從事經濟活動的15 - 69歲人士的百分比。例如，在所有在統計時沒有從事經濟活動的15 - 69歲男性退休人士中，4.7%表示若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

括號內的數字表示佔所有15 - 69歲在統計時沒有從事經濟活動的人士，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的相應經濟活動身分及性別分組的百分比。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration in the respective economic activity status / age groups and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male retired persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration, 4.7% were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment in the respective economic activity status and sex sub-groups.

表 5.1c 按教育程度劃分的在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的15 - 69歲人士數目

Table 5.1c Persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
小學及以下 Primary and below	13.7	13.9	3.6
中學 Secondary	61.7	62.3	6.4
專上教育 Post-secondary	23.6	23.8	6.1
非學位 <sup>@</sup> non-degree <sup>@</sup>	10.5	10.6	8.1
學位 degree	13.1	13.3	5.0
合計 Overall	99.1	100.0	5.7

註釋： \* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有在統計時沒有從事經濟活動的15 - 69歲人士的百分比。例如，在所有在統計時沒有從事經濟活動及具小學及以下教育程度的15 - 69歲人士中，3.6%表示若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作。

@ 具專上非學位教育程度的人士包括具本地及非本地教育機構的證書、文憑、高級證書、高級文憑、專業文憑、副學士、副學士先修、增修證書、院士銜或同等課程及其他非學位課程。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration and with primary and below educational attainment, 3.6% were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment.

@ Persons with post-secondary non-degree educational attainment include Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship or equivalent courses and other non-degree level courses in local or non-local institutions.

表 5.2 按首6個投入工作的主要考慮因素<sup>#</sup>及性別劃分的在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的15 - 69歲人士數目

Table 5.2 Persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment by top 6 main considerations<sup>#</sup> for taking up jobs and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
首6個投入工作的主要考慮因素 <sup>#</sup> Top 6 main considerations <sup>#</sup> for taking up jobs						
彈性／方便的工作時間 Flexible / convenient working hours	12.7	50.7	50.3	67.9	63.0	63.6
優厚／合理薪金 High / reasonable salary	12.0	47.8	26.5	35.9	38.5	38.9
工作地點接近居所 Work place near home	7.9	31.7	29.1	39.2	37.0	37.3
簡單／輕鬆／安全的工作 Simple / comfortable / safe job available	9.1	36.2	18.8	25.4	27.9	28.2
工作地點交通方便 Work place with easy transportation available	5.5	22.0	18.9	25.5	24.4	24.6
有人協助照顧家中兒童 Children at home being taken care of	‡	‡	16.6	22.4	17.3	17.5

註釋：  
# 受訪者可選擇最多三個投入工作的考慮因素。  
‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes :  
# Respondents could choose at most three considerations for taking up jobs.  
‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 5.3 按在非從事經濟活動人口中的經濟活動身分／年齡組別及有意從事全職或兼職工作劃分的在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的15 - 69歲人士數目

**Table 5.3 Persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment by economic activity status within the economically inactive population / age group and preference for taking up a full-time or part-time job**

在非從事經濟活動人口中的經濟活動身分／年齡組別 Economic activity status within the economically inactive population / age group	有意從事全職或兼職工作 Preference for taking up a full-time or part-time job							
	全職 Full-time job		兼職 Part-time job		兩者皆可 No preference		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
料理家務者 Home-makers	6.8	11.1	36.3	59.6	17.9	29.3	61.0	100.0
15 - 29	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100.0
30 - 59	5.8	11.1	29.6	57.2	16.4	31.7	51.8	100.0
60 - 69	‡	‡	6.5	82.3	‡	‡	7.9	100.0
退休人士 Retired persons	‡	‡	15.3	65.7	6.5	28.0	23.2	100.0
15 - 49	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100.0
50 - 64	‡	‡	11.1	67.1	4.4	26.5	16.5	100.0
65 - 69	‡	‡	4.2	62.2	2.1	31.9	6.7	100.0
學生 Students	‡	‡	8.0	62.6	3.0	23.4	12.7	100.0
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	10.5	10.6	60.7	61.3	27.8	28.1	99.1	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note : ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 5.4a 按期望從事的行業劃分的在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的15 - 69歲人士數目

**Table 5.4a Persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment by desired industry to be engaged in**

期望從事的行業 Desired industry to be engaged in	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
製造 Manufacturing	‡	‡
建造 Construction	‡	‡
進出口貿易及批發 Import / export trade and wholesale	5.3	5.3
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	11.0	11.1
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	‡	‡
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	4.0	4.0
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	7.1	7.1
無特別意願 No preference	68.5	69.1
總計 Total	99.1	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note : ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.



**表 5.4b** 按期望從事的職業劃分的在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請做一份合適的工作則願意接受工作的15 - 69歲人士數目

**Table 5.4b** Persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment by desired occupation to be engaged in

期望從事的職業 Desired occupation to be engaged in	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員、專業人員與 輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, professionals and associate professionals	5.2	5.3
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	9.0	9.1
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	12.0	12.1
工藝及有關人員、機台及機器操作員及 裝配員 Craft and related workers, plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.4	2.4
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	2.5	2.5
無特別意願 No preference	67.9	68.5
總計 Total	99.1	100.0

## 6 飼養貓狗的情況 Keeping of dogs and cats

### 引言

6.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員邀請該住戶中最熟悉飼養寵物的情況的人士（包括外籍家庭傭工）進行訪問。被選中的住戶主要會被詢問有否在家中飼養貓狗；若有，再被問及所飼養的狗隻／貓隻的種類、數目、年齡、有否為其狗隻／貓隻進行絕育手術及進行定期防疫注射或杜蟲的資料。最後，所有有飼養任何寵物的住戶會被詢問曾否考慮放棄正在飼養的寵物。

### 概念及定義

6.2 在是項統計調查中，「住戶飼養的貓狗」是指在統計時正在有關住戶內居住的貓狗，包括親友暫時寄養而不屬於該住戶的貓狗，但不包括那些寄居或受訓於養狗場或用作配種／商業售賣的貓狗。

### 主要結果

#### 有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶的特徵

6.3 在統計時，全港有 241 900 個住戶有飼養狗隻／貓隻，佔所有住戶的 9.4%。當中，有飼養狗隻的住戶佔所有住戶的 5.7%，而有飼養貓隻的住戶則佔所有住戶的 4.0%。  
(表 6.1)

### Introduction

6.1 Within each enumerated household, the most knowledgeable person about the pattern of keeping pets in that household (including foreign domestic helpers) was interviewed in respect of the survey on keeping of dogs and cats by households. The selected respondent was mainly asked whether there were any dogs and cats kept by the household, and if so, the type, number, age of the dogs / cats, whether the dogs / cats were de-sexed and regularly vaccinated or de-wormed was also sought. Finally, all households keeping any pets were asked if they had ever considered giving away their pets.

### Concepts and definitions

6.2 For the purpose of this survey, “dogs / cats kept by households” referred to dogs / cats living in the household concerned at the time of enumeration, including those temporarily kept for their friends or relatives, but excluding those being trained or kept in kennels or those being bred / commercially traded.

### Major findings

#### Characteristics of households keeping dogs / cats

6.3 It was estimated from the survey that 241 900 households were keeping dogs / cats at the time of enumeration, representing 9.4% of all households in Hong Kong. 5.7% of all households were keeping dogs, while 4.0% were keeping cats. (Table 6.1)

## 有飼養狗隻的住戶的特徵

### 房屋類別

6.4 在統計時有飼養狗隻的 147 500 個住戶中，85.0%住在私人房屋。居住在私人房屋的住戶有較大比率(9.1%)在家中飼養狗隻；而居住在公營租住房屋及資助自置居所房屋的住戶的相應比率分別為 1.5%及 2.6%。（表 6.2a）

### 住戶人數

6.5 按住戶人數分析，該 147 500 個有飼養狗隻的住戶的平均住戶人數為 2.9 人。有飼養狗隻的住戶的比率在五人及以上住戶最高，達 7.3%。（表 6.2b）

### 住戶每月入息

6.6 按住戶每月入息分析，有飼養狗隻的住戶的每月入息中位數為\$36,300。每月入息較高的住戶有飼養狗隻的比率較高。有飼養狗隻的比率在每月入息為\$40,000 及以上的住戶中最高，為 8.1%。（表 6.2c）

## 有飼養貓隻的住戶的特徵

### 房屋類型

6.7 在統計時有飼養貓隻的 103 000 個住戶中，63.8%住在私人房屋。居住在私人房屋的住戶有較大比率(4.8%)在家中飼養貓隻；居住在公營租住房屋及資助自置居所房屋的住戶的相應比率分別為 2.8%及 3.9%。（表 6.2a）

## Characteristics of households keeping dogs

### Type of housing

6.4 Of those 147 500 households keeping dogs at the time of enumeration, 85.0% were residing in private housing. Households residing in private housing had higher rate (9.1%) of keeping dogs in their households. The corresponding rates for households in the public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing were 1.5% and 2.6% respectively. (Table 6.2a)

### Household size

6.5 Analysed by household size, the average household size of those 147 500 households keeping dogs was 2.9 members. The rate of keeping dogs was the highest for households with five persons and over, at 7.3%. (Table 6.2b)

### Monthly household income

6.6 Analysed by monthly household income, the median monthly household income for those households keeping dogs was \$36,300. The rate of keeping dogs was higher for households with higher monthly household income. The rate of households keeping dogs was the highest for those with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over, at 8.1%. (Table 6.2c)

## Characteristics of households keeping cats

### Type of housing

6.7 Of those 103 000 households keeping cats at the time of enumeration, 63.8% were residing in private housing. Households residing in private housing had higher rate (4.8%) of keeping cats in their households; the corresponding rates for households in the public rental housing and subsidised home ownership housing were 2.8% and 3.9% respectively. (Table 6.2a)

*住戶人數*

6.8 按住戶人數分析，該 103 000 個有飼養貓隻的住戶的平均住戶人數為 2.9 人。有飼養貓隻的住戶的比率在五人及以上住戶人中最高，達 4.8%。（表 6.2b）

*住戶每月入息*

6.9 有飼養貓隻的住戶的每月入息中位數為 \$37,000。與飼養狗隻的住戶類似，每月入息較高的住戶有較大比率有飼養貓隻。有飼養貓隻的比率由每月入息少於 \$10,000 的住戶的 1.9% 增加至每月入息為 \$40,000 及以上的住戶的 5.7%。（表 6.2c）

**住戶飼養狗隻／貓隻的情況**

6.10 在統計時有飼養貓狗的住戶中，大部分只飼養一隻狗及／或一隻貓。（表 6.2d）

住戶飼養狗隻的情況*所飼養的狗隻數目*

6.11 在該 147 500 個在統計時有飼養狗隻的住戶中，67.6% 飼養一隻狗；21.8%，兩隻；而其餘 10.6%，三隻及以上。在統計時住戶共飼養了 221 100 隻狗。（表 6.2d）

*有否為其狗隻作定期防疫注射或杜蟲*

6.12 在該些有飼養狗隻的住戶中，94.3% 有為其狗隻作定期防疫注射或杜蟲。（表 6.2e）

*Household size*

6.8 Analysed by household size, the average household size of those 103 000 households keeping cats was 2.9 members. The rate of keeping cats was the highest for households with five persons and over, at 4.8%. (Table 6.2b)

*Monthly household income*

6.9 The median monthly household income for households keeping cats was \$37,000. Similar to those keeping dogs, households with higher monthly household income were also more likely to keep cats. The rate of households keeping cats increased from 1.9% for households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000 to 5.7% for those with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. (Table 6.2c)

**Pattern of keeping dogs / cats by households**

6.10 For those households keeping dogs and cats at the time of enumeration, most of them were keeping only one dog and / or one cat. (Table 6.2d)

Pattern of keeping dogs by households*Number of dogs being kept*

6.11 Regarding those 147 500 households keeping dogs at the time of enumeration, 67.6% kept one dog; another 21.8%, two dogs; and the remaining 10.6%, three and more. A total of 221 100 dogs were being kept by households at the time of enumeration. (Table 6.2d)

*Whether had their dogs regularly vaccinated / de-wormed*

6.12 94.3% of those households keeping dogs had their dogs regularly vaccinated / de-wormed. (Table 6.2e)

住戶飼養貓隻的情況*所飼養的貓隻數目*

6.13 至於該 103 000 個有飼養貓隻的住戶方面，59.2%飼養一隻貓；26.5%，兩隻；而其餘 14.3%，三隻及以上。在統計時住戶共飼養了 184 100 隻貓。（表 6.2d）

*有否為其貓隻作定期防疫注射或杜蟲*

6.14 在該些有飼養貓隻的住戶中，73.5%有為其貓隻作定期防疫注射或杜蟲。（表 6.2e）

住戶所飼養的狗隻／貓隻的特徵

6.15 該些在統計時為住戶所飼養的 221 100 隻狗和 184 100 隻貓當中，平均年齡分別為 6.9 和 6.0 歲。牠們大部分為住戶在寵物店購買或由親友贈送的。（表 6.3a 及 6.3b）

住戶所飼養的狗隻的特徵*年齡*

6.16 該 221 100 隻住戶所飼養的狗隻平均年齡為 6.9 歲。當中，31.9%年齡介乎 3 - 6 歲；29.9%，介乎 7 - 11 歲；16.8%，介乎 1 - 2 歲；15.4%，12 歲及以上。（表 6.3a）

*獲取的途徑*

6.17 住戶普遍獲取狗隻的途徑是「在寵物店購買」(34.8%)、「親友贈送」(32.1%)及「領養」(17.8%)。（表 6.3b）

*曾否進行絕育手術*

6.18 在統計時，在該 221 100 隻住戶所飼養的狗隻中，82.3%已進行絕育手術。（表 6.3c）

Pattern of keeping cats by households*Number of cats being kept*

6.13 As regards those 103 000 households keeping cats, 59.2% kept one cat; another 26.5%, two cats; and the remaining 14.3%, three and more. A total of 184 100 cats were being kept by households at the time of enumeration. (Table 6.2d)

*Whether had their cats regularly vaccinated / de-wormed*

6.14 For those households keeping cats, 73.5% had their cats regularly vaccinated / de-wormed. (Table 6.2e)

**Characteristics of dogs / cats being kept by households**

6.15 For those 221 100 dogs and 184 100 cats kept by households at the time of enumeration, the average ages were respectively 6.9 and 6.0 years. Most of them were either bought from pet shops or being gifts from relatives / friends of households. (Tables 6.3a and 6.3b)

Characteristics of dogs being kept by households*Age*

6.16 The average age of those 221 100 dogs being kept by households was 6.9 years, where 31.9% were aged 3 - 6; 29.9%, aged 7 - 11; 16.8%, aged 1 - 2; 15.4%, aged 12 and above. (Table 6.3a)

*Channel of obtaining*

6.17 The common channels for households to obtain dogs were “bought from pet shops” (34.8%), “gifts from relatives / friends” (32.1%) and “adoption” (17.8%). (Table 6.3b)

*Whether had been de-sexed*

6.18 At the time of enumeration, 82.3% of those 221 100 dogs being kept by households had been de-sexed. (Table 6.3c)

住戶所飼養的貓隻的特徵*年齡*

6.19 該 184 100 隻住戶所飼養的貓隻平均年齡為 6.0 歲。當中，28.7% 年齡介乎 3 - 6 歲；23.0%，介乎 7 - 11 歲；22.1%，介乎 1 - 2 歲；13.4%，12 歲及以上。（表 6.3a）

*獲取的途徑*

6.20 該些有飼養貓隻的住戶普遍獲取貓隻的途徑是「親友贈送」(33.4%)、「在寵物店購買」(19.9%)及「領養」(19.8%)。（表 6.3b）

*曾否進行絕育手術*

6.21 在統計時，在該 184 100 隻住戶所飼養的貓隻中，77.2% 已進行絕育手術。（表 6.3c）

**對放棄飼養寵物的意見***曾否打算不再飼養其寵物*

6.22 在該 241 900 個在統計時有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶中，222 400 個住戶只飼養狗隻／貓隻，當中 10 300 個住戶(4.6%)曾考慮不再飼養其狗隻／貓隻。若包括同時飼養狗隻／貓隻及其他寵物的住戶，共有 11 200 個住戶(4.6%)曾考慮不再飼養其寵物。（表 6.4）

*考慮不再飼養其寵物的原因*

6.23 就該 11 200 個曾考慮不再飼養其寵物的住戶中，最普遍提及的不再飼養的原因是由寵物引起的(86.4%)，包括由於寵物長大以致地方不足夠飼養牠們等。（表 6.5a）

Characteristics of cats being kept by households*Age*

6.19 The average age of those 184 100 cats being kept by households was 6.0 years, where 28.7% were aged 3 - 6; 23.0%, aged 7 - 11; 22.1%, aged 1 - 2; 13.4%, aged 12 and above. (Table 6.3a)

*Channels of obtaining*

6.20 For those households keeping cats, the commonly cited channels of obtaining cats were “gifts from relatives / friends” (33.4%), “bought from pet shops” (19.9%) and “adoption” (19.8%). (Table 6.3b)

*Whether had been de-sexed*

6.21 At the time of enumeration, 77.2% of those 184 100 cats being kept by households had been de-sexed. (Table 6.3c)

**Views on giving away pets***Whether had considered not keeping their pets*

6.22 Of those 241 900 households keeping dogs / cats at the time of enumeration, 222 400 households were keeping only dogs / cats where 10 300 households (4.6%) had considered not keeping their dogs / cats. Including households with keeping dogs / cats and other pets, 11 200 households in total had considered not keeping their pets. (Table 6.4)

*Reasons for considering not keeping their pets*

6.23 For those 11 200 households which had considered not keeping their pets, the most commonly cited reasons for not keeping them were related to the pets (86.4%), including that the pets had grown up and thus the households did not have enough space to keep them, etc. (Table 6.5a)

*放棄飼養寵物的方法*

6.24 就該 11 200 個曾考慮不再飼養其寵物的住戶中，最普遍提及的放棄飼養方法是「賣給寵物店」(63.4%)。(表 6.5b)

*Methods of giving away pets*

6.24 For those 11 200 households which had considered not keeping their pets, the most commonly cited method of giving away their pets was “sell to pet shops” (63.4%). (Table 6.5b)

**表 6.1** 有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶數目  
**Table 6.1** Households keeping dogs / cats

狗隻／貓隻 <sup>#</sup> Dogs / Cats <sup>#</sup>	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	比率* Rate*
狗隻 Dogs	147.5	5.7
貓隻 Cats	103.0	4.0
合計 Overall	241.9	9.4

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。  
 \* 佔統計時所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有住戶中，5.7% 在統計時有飼養狗隻。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.  
 \* As a percentage of all households at the time of enumeration. For example, among all households, 5.7% were keeping dogs at the time of enumeration.



表 6.2a 按房屋類型劃分的有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶數目  
Table 6.2a Households keeping dogs / cats by type of housing

房屋類型 Type of housing	有飼養狗隻的住戶 Households keeping dogs			有飼養貓隻的住戶 Households keeping cats		
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	12.0	8.1	1.5	22.0	21.4	2.8
資助自置居所房屋 <sup>#</sup> Subsidised home ownership housing <sup>#</sup>	10.1	6.8	2.6	15.3	14.8	3.9
私人房屋 <sup>@</sup> Private housing <sup>@</sup>	125.4	85.0	9.1	65.7	63.8	4.8
合計 Overall	147.5	100.0	5.7	103.0	100.0	4.0

註釋： \* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶中，1.5%有飼養狗隻。

# 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃及重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃及資助出售房屋項目下興建的屋宇單位；及市區重建局資助出售房屋計劃的屋宇單位。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位則不包括在內。

@ 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物、非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及臨時房屋。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all households in the respective types of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 1.5% were keeping dogs.

# Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme, Buy or Rent Option Scheme and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Also includes flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme, Sandwich Class Housing Scheme and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects of the Hong Kong Housing Society; and flats in Urban Renewal Authority Subsidised Sale Flats Scheme. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in the open market are excluded.

@ Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas / bungalows / modern village houses, simple stone structures, quarters in non-residential buildings and temporary housing. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in the open market are also included.

表 6.2b 按住戶人數劃分的有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶數目  
Table 6.2b Households keeping dogs / cats by household size

住戶人數 <sup>#</sup> Household size <sup>#</sup>	有飼養狗隻的住戶 Households keeping dogs			有飼養貓隻的住戶 Households keeping cats		
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
1	19.9	13.5	4.4	9.3	9.1	2.1
2	45.6	30.9	6.1	33.0	32.0	4.4
3	35.7	24.2	5.6	27.6	26.8	4.3
4	31.0	21.0	5.9	22.8	22.2	4.4
≥ 5	15.3	10.4	7.3	10.2	9.9	4.8
合計 Overall	147.5	100.0	5.7	103.0	100.0	4.0
平均住戶人數 Average household size		2.9			2.9	

- 註釋：
- # 住戶人數指通常居住在有關住戶內的人數。
  - \* 在個別住戶人數組別中佔所有住戶數目的百分比。例如，在所有一人住戶中，4.4% 有飼養狗隻。
- Notes :
- # Household size refers to the number of persons who usually live in the household concerned.
  - \* As a percentage of all households in the respective household size groups. For example, among all one-person households, 4.4% were keeping dogs.

表 6.2c 按住戶每月入息劃分的有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶數目  
Table 6.2c Households keeping dogs / cats by monthly household income

住戶每月入息（港元） Monthly household income (HK\$)	有飼養狗隻的住戶 Households keeping dogs			有飼養貓隻的住戶 Households keeping cats		
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 10,000	21.9	14.8	4.3	9.5	9.3	1.9
10,000 - 19,999	14.4	9.8	3.3	12.3	11.9	2.8
20,000 - 29,999	23.1	15.7	5.0	17.3	16.8	3.7
30,000 - 39,999	22.8	15.4	6.5	17.7	17.2	5.0
≥ 40,000	65.4	44.3	8.1	46.1	44.8	5.7
合計 Overall	147.5	100.0	5.7	103.0	100.0	4.0
住戶每月入息中位數（港元） Median monthly household income (HK\$)		36,300			37,000	

註釋： \* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶數目的百分比。例如，在所有住戶每月入息少於 \$10,000 的住戶中，4.3% 有飼養狗隻。

Note : \* As a percentage of all households in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all households with monthly household income below \$10,000, 4.3% were keeping dogs.

表 6.2d 按在統計時所飼養的狗隻／貓隻數目劃分的有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶數目

Table 6.2d Households keeping dogs / cats by number of dogs / cats being kept at the time of enumeration

所飼養的狗隻／貓隻數目 Number of dogs / cats being kept	有飼養狗隻的住戶 Households keeping dogs		有飼養貓隻的住戶 Households keeping cats	
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
1	99.7	67.6	61.0	59.2
2	32.2	21.8	27.3	26.5
≥ 3	15.6	10.6	14.7	14.3
總計 Total	147.5	100.0	103.0	100.0
住戶飼養的狗隻／貓隻總數目 (‘000) Total number of dogs / cats being kept by households (‘000)	221.1		184.1	

表 6.2e 按有否為其狗隻／貓隻作定期防疫注射或杜蟲劃分的有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶數目

Table 6.2e Households keeping dogs / cats by whether had their dogs / cats regularly vaccinated / de-wormed

	有飼養狗隻的住戶 Households keeping dogs		有飼養貓隻的住戶 Households keeping cats	
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
有否為其狗隻／貓隻作定期防疫注射 或杜蟲 Whether had their dogs / cats regularly vaccinated / de-wormed				
有 Yes	139.2	94.3	75.7	73.5
只作定期防疫注射 <i>Regular vaccinated only</i>	4.1	2.8	5.2	5.0
只作定期杜蟲 <i>Regular de-wormed only</i>	‡	‡	4.0	3.9
兩者皆有 <i>Both</i>	134.8	91.4	66.5	64.6
非定期進行防疫注射及杜蟲 Both vaccinated and de-wormed irregularly	5.9	4.0	10.7	10.4
沒有為其狗隻／貓隻作防疫注射及杜蟲 Did not have their dogs / cats vaccinated and de-wormed	‡	‡	16.6	16.1
總計 Total	147.5	100.0	103.0	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note : ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 6.3a 按狗隻／貓隻的年齡劃分的在統計時住戶飼養的狗隻／貓隻數目**  
**Table 6.3a Dogs / cats being kept by households at the time of enumeration by age of dogs / cats**

狗隻／貓隻的年齡 Age of dogs / cats	住戶飼養的狗隻 Dogs being kept by households		住戶飼養的貓隻 Cats being kept by households	
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
< 1	10.3	4.7	21.9	11.9
1 - 2	37.2	16.8	40.6	22.1
3 - 6	70.6	31.9	52.9	28.7
7 - 11	66.2	29.9	42.4	23.0
≥ 12	34.1	15.4	24.6	13.4
不知道 Did not know	2.7	1.2	‡	‡
總計 Total	221.1	100.0	184.1	100.0
平均年齡 (歲) Average age (years)	6.9		6.0	

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note : ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 6.3b 按獲取狗隻／貓隻的途徑劃分的在統計時住戶飼養的狗隻／貓隻數目**  
**Table 6.3b Dogs / cats being kept by households at the time of enumeration by channel of obtaining them**

獲取狗隻／貓隻的途徑 Channel of obtaining the dogs / cats	住戶飼養的狗隻 Dogs being kept by households		住戶飼養的貓隻 Cats being kept by households	
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
在寵物店購買 Bought from pet shops	77.0	34.8	36.6	19.9
親友贈送 Gifts from relatives / friends	70.9	32.1	61.5	33.4
領養 Adoption	39.3	17.8	36.4	19.8
從愛護動物協會領養 <i>Adopted from the Society     for the Prevention of     Cruelty to Animals     (SPCA)</i>	17.3	7.8	14.4	7.8
從其他動物福利組織（如 保護遺棄動物協會等） 領養 <i>Adopted from other animal     welfare organisations     (such as Society for     Abandoned Animals     (SAA), etc.)</i>	22.0	9.9	22.0	12.0
自行繁殖 Bred at home	20.2	9.1	19.1	10.4
在住戶外的地方拾回來 Taken from areas outside households	9.5	4.3	25.9	14.1
其他 Others	4.2	1.9	4.5	2.4
總計 Total	221.1	100.0	184.1	100.0

表 6.3c 按狗隻／貓隻曾否進行絕育手術劃分的在統計時住戶飼養的狗隻／貓隻數目

Table 6.3c Dogs / cats being kept by households at the time of enumeration by whether dogs / cats had been de-sexed

狗隻／貓隻曾否進行絕育手術 Whether dogs / cats had been de-sexed	住戶飼養的狗隻 Dogs being kept by households		住戶飼養的貓隻 Cats being kept by households	
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	182.0	82.3	142.1	77.2
沒有 No	37.5	17.0	41.1	22.3
不知道 Did not know	‡	‡	‡	‡
總計 Total	221.1	100.0	184.1	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note : ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.



表 6.4 按有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶種類及曾否考慮不再飼養其寵物劃分的在統計時有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶數目

Table 6.4 Households keeping dogs / cats at the time of enumeration by type of households keeping dogs / cats and whether had considered not keeping their pets

有飼養狗隻／貓隻的 住戶種類 Type of households keeping dogs / cats	曾否考慮不再飼養其寵物 Whether had considered not keeping their pets					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
只有飼養狗隻／貓隻的 住戶 Households keeping dogs / cats only	10.3	4.6	212.1	95.4	222.4	100.0
有飼養狗隻／貓隻及其 他寵物的住戶 Households keeping dogs / cats and other pets	‡	‡	18.7	95.6	19.5	100.0
合計 Overall	11.2	4.6	230.8	95.4	241.9	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 6.5a** 按考慮不再飼養其寵物的原因劃分的有飼養狗隻／貓隻但曾考慮不再飼養其寵物的住戶數目

**Table 6.5a** Households keeping dogs / cats but considered not keeping their pets by reason for considering not keeping the pets

考慮不再飼養其寵物的原因 <sup>#</sup> Reason for considering not keeping their pets <sup>#</sup>	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
由寵物引起的原因* Reasons related to pets*	9.7	86.4
經濟無法負擔 Financial problem	5.9	52.6
由住戶成員引起的原因** Reasons related to household members**	4.8	43.0
其他 Others	‡	‡
合計 <sup>@</sup> Overall <sup>@</sup>	11.2	

註釋：  
 # 可選擇多項答案。  
 \* 包括例如由於寵物長大以致地方不足夠飼養牠們、寵物經常吠叫／滋擾鄰居、寵物年老、生病或抓刮傢俬。  
 \*\* 包括例如家人不允許或家庭多了小孩。  
 ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。  
 @ 包括在統計時有飼養除狗隻／貓隻外的其他寵物的住戶。

Notes :  
 # Multiple answers were allowed.  
 \* Including such examples as the pets had grown up and thus the household did not have enough space to keep them, pets often barked / disturbed neighbours, pets became too old or sick, or scratched furniture.  
 \*\* Including such examples as family objection or family had a new child.  
 ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.  
 @ Including households keeping pets other than dogs / cats at the time of enumeration.

**表 6.5b 按打算放棄飼養寵物的方法劃分的有飼養狗隻／貓隻但曾考慮不再飼養其寵物的住戶數目**

**Table 6.5b Households keeping dogs / cats but considered not keeping their pets by the expected methods of giving away their pets**

打算放棄飼養寵物的方法 <sup>#</sup> Expected methods of giving away pets <sup>#</sup>	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
賣給寵物店 Sell to pet shops	7.1	63.4
在寵物店寄賣 Sell through pet shops	4.9	43.4
賣給親友 Sell to friends / relatives	3.7	33.2
其他 Others	3.0	27.0
不知道／未有計劃 Did not know / no plan yet	‡	‡
合計 <sup>@</sup> Overall <sup>@</sup>	11.2	

註釋：  
# 可選擇多項答案。  
‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。  
@ 包括在統計時有飼養除狗隻／貓隻外的其他寵物的住戶。

Notes :  
# Multiple answers were allowed.  
‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.  
@ Including households keeping pets other than dogs / cats at the time of enumeration.

# 7 語言使用情況

## Use of language

### 引言

7.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員會以隨機抽樣方法抽選一位 6 - 65 歲人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工；如屬學生，他／她當時須就讀小學或以上程度）進行訪問。被抽選的受訪者會被問及關於在不同情境和與不同的人，例如父母、兄弟姊妹、上司及同輩，在使用中文（包括廣州話，普通話及其他方言）和英文在口語及書寫的資料。

### 主要結果

#### 6 - 65 歲人士

##### 母語

7.2 在統計時，估計全港有 5 605 100 名 6 - 65 歲人士。按母語分析，88.8%為廣州話，3.9%為普通話，3.3%為其他中國方言，1.4%為英語及餘下的 2.6%為其他語言。（表 7.1a）

##### 使用廣州話／英語口語／普通話能力的自我評估

7.3 6 - 65 歲人士（不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士）會被問及有關使用廣州話、英語口語及普通話能力的自我評估。在該些人士中，87.7%認為自己使用廣州話能力非常好或良好，8.1%認為一般及 4.2%認為較遜色或不懂。按經濟活動身分分析，在從事經濟活動及非從事經濟活動的人士中，認為自己使用廣州話的能力非常好或良好的百分比，分別為 87.8%及 87.4%。（表 7.1b）

### Introduction

7.1 Within each enumerated household, one person aged 6 - 65 (excluding foreign domestic helpers; if the person was a student, he/she needs to be attending primary school or above in order to be selected) was randomly selected for interview. The selected respondent would then be asked about information on the use of spoken and written Chinese (including Cantonese, Putonghua and other dialects) and English under various situations and with different persons, such as parents, siblings, supervisors and peers.

### Major findings

#### Persons aged 6 - 65

##### Mother tongue

7.2 It was estimated that a total of 5 605 100 persons were aged 6 - 65 at the time of enumeration. Analysed by mother tongue, 88.8% reported Cantonese, 3.9% Putonghua, 3.3% other Chinese dialects, 1.4% English and the remaining 2.6% other languages. (Table 7.1a)

##### Perceived language competence in using Cantonese / spoken English / Putonghua

7.3 Persons aged 6 - 65 (excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty) were asked about their perceived language competence in using Cantonese, spoken English and Putonghua. Among them, 87.7% perceived their language competence in using Cantonese as very good or good, 8.1% as average and 4.2% as not so good or having no knowledge. Analysed by economic activity status, the percentages of economically active and economically inactive persons who perceived their language competence in using Cantonese as very good or good were 87.8% and 87.4% respectively. (Table 7.1b)

7.4 在使用英語口語方面，29.0%認為自己的能力非常好或良好，37.9%認為一般及 33.1%認為較遜色或不懂。按經濟活動身分分析，從事經濟活動人士相對非從事經濟活動人士而言，有較大百分比認為自己使用英語口語能力為非常好或良好，達 31.4%，較非從事經濟活動人士的相應百分比 24.8%為高。（表 7.1c）

7.5 至於在使用普通話方面，28.0%認為自己的能力非常好或良好，39.3%認為一般及 32.7%認為較遜色或不懂。按經濟活動身分分析，27.4%從事經濟活動的人士及 29.0%非從事經濟活動的人士認為自己使用普通話能力非常好或良好。（表 7.1d）

#### 中文／英文書寫能力的自我評估

7.6 6 - 65 歲人士（不包括視力有困難的人士）會被問及有關中文和英文書寫能力的自我評估。在中文書寫方面，78.2%認為自己的能力非常好或良好，16.2%認為一般及 5.6%認為較遜色或不懂。按經濟活動身分分析，從事經濟活動人士相對非從事經濟活動人士而言，有較大百分比認為自己中文書寫能力為非常好或良好，所佔的百分比為 80.1%，非從事經濟活動人士的相應百分比為 74.8%。（表 7.1e）

7.7 至於在英文書寫方面，28.6%認為自己的能力非常好或良好，39.2%認為一般及 32.2%認為較遜色或不懂。按經濟活動身分分析，31.0%從事經濟活動的人士及 24.6%非從事經濟活動的人士認為自己英文書寫能力非常好或良好。（表 7.1f）

7.4 For using spoken English, 29.0% perceived their language competence as very good or good, 37.9% as average and 33.1% as not so good or having no knowledge. Analysed by economic activity status, the percentage of persons perceiving their language competence in using spoken English as very good or good was higher for economically active persons, at 31.4%, as against 24.8% for economically inactive persons. (Table 7.1c)

7.5 Regarding using Putonghua, 28.0% perceived their language competence as very good or good, 39.3% as average and 32.7% as not so good or having no knowledge. Analysed by economic activity status, 27.4% of economically active persons and 29.0% of economically inactive persons perceived their language competence in using Putonghua as very good or good. (Table 7.1d)

#### Perceived language competence in written Chinese / English

7.6 Persons aged 6 - 65 (excluding persons with visual difficulty) were asked about their perceived language competence in written Chinese and English. For written Chinese, 78.2% perceived their language competence as very good or good, 16.2% as average and 5.6% as not so good or having no knowledge. Analysed by economic activity status, the percentage of persons perceiving their language competence in written Chinese as very good or good was higher for economically active persons, at 80.1%, as against 74.8% for economically inactive persons. (Table 7.1e)

7.7 Regarding written English, 28.6% perceived their language competence as very good or good, 39.2% perceived as average, and 32.2% perceived as not so good or having no knowledge. Analysed by economic activity status, 31.0% of economically active persons and 24.6% of economically inactive persons perceived their language competence in written English as very good or good. (Table 7.1f)

在不同情境使用廣州話／普通話／英語口語的頻密程度

*Frequency of using Cantonese / Putonghua / spoken English in various situations*

7.8 6 - 65 歲人士會被問及在以下情境使用廣州話、普通話及英語口語的頻密程度：與配偶溝通、與子女溝通、與父母溝通、與朋友交談、看電視、看電影及聽歌和唱歌。撇除沒有經歷上述情境，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士（下文簡稱為「不適用」的人士），大部分人士在前述與溝通相關的情境中（即與配偶溝通、與子女溝通、與父母溝通及與朋友交談）必定、經常或間中使用廣州話，介乎 90.6% 至 95.7% 之間。在前述與娛樂相關的情境（即看電視、看電影及聽歌和唱歌）中必定、經常或間中使用廣州話的百分比介乎 88.7% 至 93.9% 之間。（表 7.1g）

7.8 Persons aged 6 - 65 were asked about their frequency of using Cantonese, Putonghua and spoken English in the following situations: communicating with spouse, communicating with children, communicating with parents, chatting with friends, watching TV, watching movies and listening to songs and singing. Excluding those who had not experienced the above situations, or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty (referred to as “not applicable” persons hereafter), majority of persons must use, often or sometimes used Cantonese in the above mentioned situations related to communication (viz. communicating with spouse, communicating with children, communicating with parents and chatting with friends), ranged from 90.6% to 95.7%. The percentages of persons who must use, often or sometimes used Cantonese in the above mentioned situations related to entertainment (viz. watching TV, watching movies and listening to songs and singing) ranged from 88.7% to 93.9%. (Table 7.1g)

7.9 在使用普通話方面，撇除「不適用」的人士，在前述與溝通相關情境中必定、經常或間中使用普通話的百分比介乎 9.5% 至 18.8% 之間，而在前述與娛樂相關的情境中必定、經常或間中使用普通話的百分比介乎 38.3% 至 47.5% 之間。至於在使用英語口語方面，撇除「不適用」的人士，在前述與溝通相關情境中必定、經常或間中使用英語口語的百分比介乎 11.0% 至 23.7% 之間，而在前述與娛樂相關的情境中必定、經常或間中使用英語口語的百分比介乎 46.7% 至 57.5% 之間。英語口語在日常生活中的使用仍一般較普通話頻密。（表 7.1h 及 7.1i）

7.9 In respect of using Putonghua, excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used Putonghua in the above mentioned situations related to communication ranged from 9.5% to 18.8%, while the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used Putonghua in the above mentioned situations related to entertainment ranged from 38.3% to 47.5%. Regarding using spoken English, excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used spoken English in the above mentioned situations related to communication ranged from 11.0% to 23.7%, while the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used spoken English in the above mentioned situations related to entertainment ranged from 46.7% to 57.5%. Spoken English was still generally more frequently used than Putonghua in daily life. (Tables 7.1h and 7.1i)

## 15 - 65 歲就業人士

在不同情境使用廣州話／普通話／英語口語的頻密程度

7.10 在統計時，估計全港有 3 371 000 名 15 - 65 歲就業人士。他們會被問及有關在以下情境中使用廣州話、普通話及英語口語的頻密程度：與同事開會、與外界／客戶開會、與同事閒談及與外界／客戶閒談。撇除「不適用」的人士，超過 9 成的就業人士在工作中必定、經常或間中使用廣州話，有關百分比介乎與外界／客戶開會的 90.1% 至與同事閒談的 94.9% 之間。（表 7.2a）

7.11 而在使用普通話方面，撇除「不適用」的人士，與外界／客戶閒談或開會中必定、經常或間中使用普通話的百分比（分別為 30.1% 和 28.9%）較與同事開會或閒談的相應百分比（分別為 20.6% 和 20.0%）為高。而在使用英語口語方面，撇除「不適用」的人士，與外界／客戶開會或閒談中必定、經常或間中使用英語口語的百分比（分別為 41.6% 和 38.2%）較與同事開會或閒談的相應百分比（分別為 34.7% 和 29.7%）為高。英語口語在工作中的使用一般較普通話頻密。（表 7.2b 及 7.2c）

## Employed persons aged 15 - 65

Frequency of using Cantonese / Putonghua / spoken English in various situations

7.10 It was estimated that there were 3 371 000 employed persons aged 15 - 65 at the time of enumeration. They were asked about the frequency of using Cantonese, Putonghua and spoken English in the following situations: meeting with colleagues, meeting with external parties / clients, chatting with colleagues and chatting with external parties / clients. Excluding “not applicable” persons, over 90% of employed persons must use, often or sometimes used Cantonese at work, ranged from 90.1% for meeting with external parties / clients to 94.9% for chatting with colleagues. (Table 7.2a)

7.11 For using Putonghua, excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used Putonghua for chatting or meeting with external parties / clients (30.1% and 28.9% respectively) was higher than that for meeting or chatting with colleagues (20.6% and 20.0% respectively). Regarding using spoken English, excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used spoken English for meeting or chatting with external parties / clients (41.6% and 38.2% respectively) was higher than that for meeting or chatting with colleagues (34.7% and 29.7% respectively). Spoken English was generally more frequently used than Putonghua at work. (Tables 7.2b and 7.2c)

在不同情境使用中文／英文書寫的頻密程度

7.12 15 - 65 歲的就業人士亦會被問及有關在以下情境中使用中文及英文書寫的頻密程度：向同事發電郵／書信、向外界／客戶發電郵／書信、工作報告／建議書／會議紀錄使用的文字及工作上需要閱讀的書籍／報章／文件／網頁。撇除「不適用」的人士，在所述情境中必定、經常或間中使用中文書寫的百分比介乎向同事發電郵／書信的 76.7%至工作上需要閱讀的書籍／報章／文件／網頁的 81.3%之間。在使用英文書寫方面，如不包括「不適用」的人士，在所述情境中必定、經常或間中使用英文書寫的百分比介乎工作上需要閱讀的書籍／報章／文件／網頁的 54.7%至向外界／客戶發電郵／書信的 59.5%之間。（表 7.2d 及 7.2e）

Frequency of using written Chinese / written English in various situations

7.12 Persons aged 15 - 65 were also asked about their frequency of using written Chinese and English in the following situations: sending emails / letters to colleagues, sending emails / letters to external parties / clients, languages used in working reports / proposals / meeting minutes, and reading books / newspapers / documents / web pages for work purposes. Excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used written Chinese in the above mentioned situations ranged from 76.7% for sending emails / letters to colleagues to 81.3% for reading books / newspapers / documents / web pages for work purposes. For using written English, excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used written English in the above mentioned situations ranged from 54.7% for reading books / newspapers / documents and web pages for work purposes to 59.5% for sending emails / letters to external parties / clients. (Tables 7.2d and 7.2e)

是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話

7.13 15 - 65 歲的就業人士（不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士）中，25.4%表示因工作而需要學習及進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話。當中，79.1%指在口語方面最需要學習及進修的是英語，其次是普通話(16.7%)及廣州話(4.2%)。（表 7.2f）

Whether would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work

7.13 Of employed persons aged 15 - 65 (excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty), 25.4% indicated that it was necessary for them to learn and further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work. Among them, 79.1% cited English as the spoken language that they would like to learn and further study most, followed by Putonghua (16.7%) and Cantonese (4.2%). (Table 7.2f)

是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫

7.14 15 - 65 歲的就業人士（不包括視力有困難的人士）中，24.1%表示因工作而需要學習及進修中文或英文書寫。當中，94.9%指英文是最需要學習及進修的書寫語言，餘下是中文(5.1%)。（表 7.2g）

Whether would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work

7.14 Of those employed persons aged 15 - 65 (excluding persons with visual difficulty), 24.1% indicated that it was necessary for them to learn and further study written Chinese or English for the sake of work. Among them, 94.9% cited English as the written language that they would like to learn and further study most. The remaining cited Chinese (5.1%). (Table 7.2g)



**正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士***是否願意在課餘時間學習英語／普通話*

7.15 在統計時，估計全港有 968 800 名正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士（不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士）。他們會被問及是否願意在課餘時間學習英語或普通話。57.6%表示願意在課餘時間學習英語，而願意學習普通話的相應百分比為 49.4%。（表 7.3）

**有母語為非英語的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 - 65 歲人士***使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度*

7.16 在統計時，估計全港有 484 600 名 18 - 65 歲人士（不包括在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女）有 6 歲及以下的子女，他們的母語並非英語，而且尚未入讀小學。當中，51.9%表示必定、經常或間中使用英語與子女溝通，22.4%表示很少用及 25.7%表示沒有用。使用英語與子女溝通的三個最普遍提及的原因為「可以給小朋友有接觸英語的機會」（58.1%）、「愈早學習英語愈好」（49.7%）及「可以幫助小朋友適應小學的學習」（14.3%）。（表 7.4a 及 7.4b）

**Persons aged 6 - 65 who were attending schools / educational institutions***Whether were willing to spend spare time on studying English / Putonghua*

7.15 It was estimated that there were 968 800 persons aged 6 - 65 who were attending schools / educational institutions (excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty) at the time of enumeration. They were asked whether they were willing to spend spare time on studying English or Putonghua. 57.6% said that they were willing to spend spare time on studying English. The corresponding percentage for studying Putonghua was 49.4%. (Table 7.3)

**Persons aged 18 - 65 having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not English and not yet attended primary school***Frequency of using English to communicate with children*

7.16 It was estimated that there were 484 600 persons (excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulties, be they the respondents or their children) aged 18 - 65 having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not English and who had not yet attended primary school at the time of enumeration. Among them, 51.9% said that they must use, often or sometimes used English to communicate with their children, 22.4% said seldom and 25.7% said never. The three most commonly cited reasons for using English to communicate with children were “offering children opportunities to expose to English” (58.1%), “the earlier to learn English the better” (49.7%) and “helping children adapt to the learning in primary school” (14.3%). (Tables 7.4a and 7.4b)

**有母語為非普通話的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 - 65 歲人士***使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度*

7.17 在統計時，估計全港有 477 500 名 18 - 65 歲人士（不包括在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女）有 6 歲及以下的子女，他們的母語並非普通話，而且尚未入讀小學。當中，28.3%表示必定、經常或間中使用普通話與子女溝通，22.3%表示很少用及 49.5%表示沒有用。使用普通話與子女溝通的三個最普遍提及的原因為「可以給小朋友有接觸普通話的機會」(57.7%)、「愈早學習普通話愈好」(42.1%)及「可以幫助小朋友適應小學的學習」(14.0%)。（表 7.5a 及 7.5b）

**Persons aged 18 - 65 having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not Putonghua and not yet attended primary school***Frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children*

7.17 It was estimated that there were 477 500 persons aged 18 - 65 (excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulties, be they the respondents or their children) having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not Putonghua and not yet attended primary school at the time of enumeration. Among them, 28.3% said that they must use, often or sometimes used Putonghua to communicate with their children, 22.3% said seldom and 49.5% said never. The three most commonly cited reasons for using Putonghua to communicate with children were “offering children opportunities to expose to Putonghua” (57.7%), “the earlier to learn Putonghua the better” (42.1%) and “helping children adapt to the learning in primary school” (14.0%). (Tables 7.5a and 7.5b)

**表 7.1a** 按母語及年齡劃分的6 - 65歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目  
**Table 7.1a** Persons aged 6 - 65<sup>@</sup> by mother tongue and age

母語 Mother tongue	年齡組別 <sup>#</sup> Age group <sup>#</sup>						合計
	6 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 65	Overall
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
廣州話 Cantonese	462.1 (91.6)	640.8 (90.1)	823.1 (87.2)	871.2 (85.1)	1 003.7 (88.6)	1 177.1 (91.3)	4 978.0 (88.8)
普通話 Putonghua	19.8 (3.9)	27.7 (3.9)	49.8 (5.3)	48.9 (4.8)	44.0 (3.9)	27.8 (2.2)	218.0 (3.9)
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	‡ (‡)	11.3 (1.6)	22.2 (2.4)	45.8 (4.5)	40.6 (3.6)	63.2 (4.9)	183.1 (3.3)
英語 English	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	19.6 (2.1)	19.9 (1.9)	17.6 (1.6)	5.5 (0.4)	79.0 (1.4)
其他歐洲語言 Other European languages	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	16.4 (0.3)
菲律賓語 Filipino	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	15.9 (0.3)
印尼語 Indonesian	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	6.4 (0.1)
其他亞洲語言 Other Asian languages	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	18.4 (1.9)	30.1 (2.9)	17.2 (1.5)	10.6 (0.8)	105.3 (1.9)
其他 Others	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)
總計 Total	504.3 (100.0)	711.1 (100.0)	943.7 (100.0)	1 023.8 (100.0)	1 132.3 (100.0)	1 289.9 (100.0)	5 605.1 (100.0)

註釋：  
 @ 包括聽力、言語或視力有困難的人士。  
 # 括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。  
 ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes：  
 @ Including persons with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.  
 # Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age groups.  
 ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 7.1b 按經濟活動身分及使用廣州話能力的自我評估劃分的6 - 65歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.1b Persons aged 6 - 65<sup>@</sup> by economic activity status and perceived language competence in using Cantonese**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	使用廣州話能力的自我評估 <sup>#</sup> Perceived language competence in using Cantonese <sup>#</sup>					總計 Total
	非常好 Very good	良好 Good	一般 Average	較遜色 Not so good	不懂 No knowledge	
	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	2 232.3 (63.0)	879.4 (24.8)	275.0 (7.8)	71.0 (2.0)	85.8 (2.4)	3 543.4 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 209.9 (58.7)	590.4 (28.7)	180.5 (8.8)	42.7 (2.1)	36.9 (1.8)	2 060.3 (100.0)
學生 Students	550.2 (59.0)	278.2 (29.8)	68.3 (7.3)	17.3 (1.8)	19.0 (2.0)	933.0 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	404.6 (59.7)	183.2 (27.0)	59.5 (8.8)	17.0 (2.5)	13.7 (2.0)	678.1 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	229.8 (57.4)	113.4 (28.3)	46.2 (11.5)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	400.5 (100.0)
其他 Others	25.3 (51.9)	15.5 (31.8)	6.5 (13.3)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	48.7 (100.0)
合計 Overall	3 442.2 (61.4)	1 469.7 (26.2)	455.5 (8.1)	113.7 (2.0)	122.6 (2.2)	5 603.7 (100.0)

註釋：  
 @ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。  
 # 括號內的數字表示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。  
 + 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。  
 ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes：  
 @ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.  
 # Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.  
 + Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.  
 ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 7.1c 按經濟活動身分及使用英語口語能力的自我評估劃分的6 - 65歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目  
 Table 7.1c Persons aged 6 - 65<sup>@</sup> by economic activity status and perceived language competence in using spoken English

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	使用英語口語能力的自我評估 <sup>#</sup> Perceived language competence in using spoken English <sup>#</sup>					總計 Total No. of persons ('000)
	非常好 Very good	良好 Good	一般 Average	較遜色 Not so good	不懂 No knowledge	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	202.9 (5.7)	911.4 (25.7)	1 362.2 (38.4)	761.7 (21.5)	305.4 (8.6)	3 543.4 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	81.8 (4.0)	428.7 (20.8)	759.8 (36.9)	511.9 (24.8)	278.1 (13.5)	2 060.3 (100.0)
學生 Students	59.6 (6.4)	286.5 (30.7)	447.3 (47.9)	128.7 (13.8)	‡ (‡)	933.0 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	14.5 (2.1)	93.4 (13.8)	203.3 (30.0)	231.6 (34.2)	135.3 (20.0)	678.1 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	6.6 (1.6)	45.0 (11.2)	101.4 (25.3)	132.8 (33.2)	114.6 (28.6)	400.5 (100.0)
其他 Others	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	7.8 (16.1)	18.8 (38.5)	17.4 (35.6)	48.7 (100.0)
合計 Overall	284.6 (5.1)	1 340.1 (23.9)	2 121.9 (37.9)	1 273.6 (22.7)	583.5 (10.4)	5 603.7 (100.0)

註釋：  
 @ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。  
 # 括號內的數字表示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。  
 + 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。  
 ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes :  
 @ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.  
 # Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.  
 + Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.  
 ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 7.1d 按經濟活動身分及使用普通話能力的自我評估劃分的6 - 65歲人士<sup>®</sup>數目

Table 7.1d Persons aged 6 - 65<sup>®</sup> by economic activity status and perceived language competence in using Putonghua

	使用普通話能力的自我評估 <sup>#</sup>					總計 Total
	非常好 Very good	良好 Good	一般 Average	較遜色 Not so good	不懂 No knowledge	
經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	175.7 (5.0)	795.3 (22.4)	1 462.2 (41.3)	771.7 (21.8)	338.6 (9.6)	3 543.4 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	116.5 (5.7)	482.0 (23.4)	741.5 (36.0)	466.8 (22.7)	253.5 (12.3)	2 060.3 (100.0)
學生 Students	65.5 (7.0)	281.0 (30.1)	388.6 (41.6)	143.8 (15.4)	54.2 (5.8)	933.0 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	45.9 (6.8)	147.2 (21.7)	218.1 (32.2)	172.3 (25.4)	94.5 (13.9)	678.1 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	4.7 (1.2)	47.1 (11.7)	118.7 (29.6)	139.2 (34.7)	90.9 (22.7)	400.5 (100.0)
其他 Others	‡ (‡)	6.7 (13.7)	16.2 (33.1)	11.5 (23.6)	14.0 (28.8)	48.7 (100.0)
合計 Overall	292.2 (5.2)	1 277.3 (22.8)	2 203.7 (39.3)	1 238.5 (22.1)	592.1 (10.6)	5 603.7 (100.0)

註釋：  
 @ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。  
 # 括號內的數字表示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。  
 + 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。  
 ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes：  
 @ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.  
 # Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.  
 + Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.  
 ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 7.1e 按經濟活動身分及中文書寫能力的自我評估劃分的6 - 65歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.1e Persons aged 6 - 65<sup>@</sup> by economic activity status and perceived language competence in written Chinese**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	中文書寫能力的自我評估 <sup>#</sup> Perceived language competence in written Chinese <sup>#</sup>					總計 Total No. of persons ('000)
	非常好 Very good	良好 Good	一般 Average	較遜色 Not so good	不懂 No knowledge	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	1 488.2 (42.0)	1 350.9 (38.1)	502.9 (14.2)	91.8 (2.6)	110.0 (3.1)	3 543.8 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	722.1 (35.0)	819.8 (39.8)	405.5 (19.7)	70.6 (3.4)	42.5 (2.1)	2 060.5 (100.0)
學生 <i>Students</i>	338.4 (36.3)	397.1 (42.6)	158.7 (17.0)	23.4 (2.5)	15.5 (1.7)	933.0 (100.0)
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	237.6 (35.0)	257.8 (38.0)	135.7 (20.0)	26.5 (3.9)	20.4 (3.0)	678.1 (100.0)
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	134.9 (33.7)	146.4 (36.5)	95.9 (24.0)	18.2 (4.5)	‡ (‡)	400.5 (100.0)
其他 <i>Others</i>	11.2 (23.0)	18.5 (37.9)	15.1 (31.0)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	48.9 (100.0)
合計 Overall	2 210.3 (39.4)	2 170.7 (38.7)	908.4 (16.2)	162.4 (2.9)	152.4 (2.7)	5 604.3 (100.0)

註釋：  
 @ 不包括視力有困難的人士。  
 # 括號內的數字表示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。  
 + 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。  
 ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes :  
 @ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.  
 # Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.  
 + Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.  
 ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 7.1f 按經濟活動身分及英文書寫能力的自我評估劃分的6 - 65歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目**  
**Table 7.1f Persons aged 6 - 65<sup>@</sup> by economic activity status and perceived language competence in written English**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	英文書寫能力的自我評估 <sup>#</sup> Perceived language competence in written English <sup>#</sup>					總計 Total No. of persons ('000)
	非常好 Very good	良好 Good	一般 Average	較遜色 Not so good	不懂 No knowledge	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	206.1 (5.8)	892.8 (25.2)	1 397.3 (39.4)	784.3 (22.1)	263.4 (7.4)	3 543.8 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	76.5 (3.7)	430.3 (20.9)	798.0 (38.7)	497.3 (24.1)	258.4 (12.5)	2 060.5 (100.0)
學生 <i>Students</i>	56.7 (6.1)	286.4 (30.7)	468.5 (50.2)	112.3 (12.0)	‡ (‡)	933.0 (100.0)
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	14.8 (2.2)	91.0 (13.4)	215.8 (31.8)	234.9 (34.6)	121.6 (17.9)	678.1 (100.0)
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	‡ (‡)	49.2 (12.3)	106.2 (26.5)	131.5 (32.8)	110.3 (27.6)	400.5 (100.0)
其他 <i>Others</i>	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	7.5 (15.3)	18.7 (38.1)	17.3 (35.3)	48.9 (100.0)
合計 Overall	282.5 (5.0)	1 323.1 (23.6)	2 195.3 (39.2)	1 281.6 (22.9)	521.7 (9.3)	5 604.3 (100.0)

註釋：  
 @ 不包括視力有困難的人士。  
 # 括號內的數字表示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。  
 + 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。  
 ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes :  
 @ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.  
 # Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.  
 + Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.  
 ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.



**表 7.1g 按語言使用情境及使用廣州話的頻密程度劃分的6 - 65歲人士數目**  
**Table 7.1g Persons aged 6 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using Cantonese**

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用廣州話的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using Cantonese <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
和配偶溝通 Communicating with spouse	2 556.3 (45.6) [81.7]	304.3 (5.4) [9.7]	41.2 (0.7) [1.3]	30.6 (0.5) [1.0]	196.4 (3.5) [6.3]	2 476.3 (44.2)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
和子女溝通 Communicating with children	2 250.4 (40.1) [82.6]	310.7 (5.5) [11.4]	39.3 (0.7) [1.4]	19.5 (0.3) [0.7]	104.0 (1.9) [3.8]	2 881.1 (51.4)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
和父母溝通 Communicating with parents	3 746.1 (66.8) [82.2]	341.3 (6.1) [7.5]	38.5 (0.7) [0.8]	57.7 (1.0) [1.3]	371.9 (6.6) [8.2]	1 049.5 (18.7)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
與朋友交談 Chatting with friends	4 279.8 (76.4) [76.4]	1 016.1 (18.1) [18.1]	67.7 (1.2) [1.2]	56.4 (1.0) [1.0]	182.7 (3.3) [3.3]	‡ (‡)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
看電視 Watching TV	3 120.7 (55.7) [55.8]	1 864.5 (33.3) [33.3]	272.0 (4.9) [4.9]	164.4 (2.9) [2.9]	175.0 (3.1) [3.1]	8.5 (0.2)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
看電影 Watching movies	2 749.7 (49.1) [49.2]	1 694.9 (30.2) [30.4]	560.8 (10.0) [10.0]	370.8 (6.6) [6.6]	208.2 (3.7) [3.7]	20.7 (0.4)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
聽歌和唱歌 Listening to songs and singing	2 725.4 (48.6) [48.8]	1 650.8 (29.5) [29.5]	580.2 (10.4) [10.4]	425.2 (7.6) [7.6]	207.4 (3.7) [3.7]	16.0 (0.3)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋：  
# 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes：  
# Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 7.1h 按語言使用情境及使用普通話的頻密程度劃分的6 - 65歲人士數目**  
**Table 7.1h Persons aged 6 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using Putonghua**

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用普通話的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using Putonghua <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
和配偶溝通 Communicating with spouse	52.8 (0.9) [1.7]	103.5 (1.8) [3.3]	141.2 (2.5) [4.5]	332.8 (5.9) [10.6]	2 498.5 (44.6) [79.9]	2 476.3 (44.2)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
和子女溝通 Communicating with children	37.4 (0.7) [1.4]	111.4 (2.0) [4.1]	169.5 (3.0) [6.2]	342.1 (6.1) [12.6]	2 063.6 (36.8) [75.8]	2 881.1 (51.4)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
和父母溝通 Communicating with parents	144.0 (2.6) [3.2]	171.3 (3.1) [3.8]	218.4 (3.9) [4.8]	405.3 (7.2) [8.9]	3 616.6 (64.5) [79.4]	1 049.5 (18.7)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
與朋友交談 Chatting with friends	69.1 (1.2) [1.2]	311.7 (5.6) [5.6]	670.8 (12.0) [12.0]	1 472.5 (26.3) [26.3]	3 078.8 (54.9) [55.0]	‡ (‡)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
看電視 Watching TV	56.6 (1.0) [1.0]	482.9 (8.6) [8.6]	1 604.3 (28.6) [28.7]	2 236.2 (39.9) [40.0]	1 216.5 (21.7) [21.7]	8.5 (0.2)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
看電影 Watching movies	58.7 (1.0) [1.1]	494.7 (8.8) [8.9]	1 672.3 (29.8) [29.9]	2 243.5 (40.0) [40.2]	1 115.2 (19.9) [20.0]	20.7 (0.4)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
聽歌和唱歌 Listening to songs and singing	78.4 (1.4) [1.4]	675.6 (12.1) [12.1]	1 901.1 (33.9) [34.0]	1 882.2 (33.6) [33.7]	1 051.7 (18.8) [18.8]	16.0 (0.3)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋：  
# 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes :  
# Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 7.1i 按語言使用情境及使用英語口語的頻密程度劃分的6 - 65歲人士數目**  
**Table 7.1i Persons aged 6 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using spoken English**

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用英語口語的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using spoken English <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
和配偶溝通 Communicating with spouse	69.4 (1.2) [2.2]	114.5 (2.0) [3.7]	179.8 (3.2) [5.7]	390.1 (7.0) [12.5]	2 375.0 (42.4) [75.9]	2 476.3 (44.2)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
和子女溝通 Communicating with children	49.1 (0.9) [1.8]	110.1 (2.0) [4.0]	282.1 (5.0) [10.4]	393.4 (7.0) [14.4]	1 889.4 (33.7) [69.4]	2 881.1 (51.4)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
和父母溝通 Communicating with parents	72.6 (1.3) [1.6]	195.6 (3.5) [4.3]	233.7 (4.2) [5.1]	432.6 (7.7) [9.5]	3 621.1 (64.6) [79.5]	1 049.5 (18.7)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
與朋友交談 Chatting with friends	114.3 (2.0) [2.0]	333.4 (5.9) [5.9]	879.4 (15.7) [15.7]	1 443.4 (25.8) [25.8]	2 832.4 (50.5) [50.6]	‡ (‡)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
看電視 Watching TV	160.5 (2.9) [2.9]	675.1 (12.0) [12.1]	1 775.7 (31.7) [31.7]	2 012.1 (35.9) [36.0]	973.1 (17.4) [17.4]	8.5 (0.2)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
看電影 Watching movies	219.5 (3.9) [3.9]	1 172.4 (20.9) [21.0]	1 821.5 (32.5) [32.6]	1 623.2 (29.0) [29.1]	747.8 (13.3) [13.4]	20.7 (0.4)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]
聽歌和唱歌 Listening to songs and singing	194.4 (3.5) [3.5]	856.0 (15.3) [15.3]	1 804.4 (32.2) [32.3]	1 855.0 (33.1) [33.2]	879.4 (15.7) [15.7]	16.0 (0.3)	5 605.1 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋：  
# 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes：  
# Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 7.2a 按語言使用情境及使用廣州話的頻密程度劃分的15 - 65歲的就業人士數目

Table 7.2a Employed persons aged 15 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using Cantonese

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用廣州話的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using Cantonese <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
與同事開會 Meeting with colleagues	1 918.8 (56.9) [65.4]	712.1 (21.1) [24.3]	81.5 (2.4) [2.8]	65.4 (1.9) [2.2]	157.9 (4.7) [5.4]	435.2 (12.9)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶開會 Meeting with external parties / clients	1 512.0 (44.9) [58.0]	754.4 (22.4) [28.9]	82.3 (2.4) [3.2]	61.9 (1.8) [2.4]	197.4 (5.9) [7.6]	763.0 (22.6)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
與同事閒談 Chatting with colleagues	2 319.6 (68.8) [69.4]	796.9 (23.6) [23.9]	55.0 (1.6) [1.6]	47.1 (1.4) [1.4]	121.8 (3.6) [3.6]	30.5 (0.9)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶閒談 Chatting with external parties / clients	1 898.4 (56.3) [61.9]	883.8 (26.2) [28.8]	80.8 (2.4) [2.6]	62.2 (1.8) [2.0]	143.9 (4.3) [4.7]	301.7 (9.0)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋： # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

表 7.2b 按語言使用情境及使用普通話的頻密程度劃分的15 - 65歲的就業人士數目

Table 7.2b Employed persons aged 15 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using Putonghua

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用普通話的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using Putonghua <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
與同事開會 Meeting with colleagues	30.9 (0.9) [1.1]	202.6 (6.0) [6.9]	371.6 (11.0) [12.7]	876.4 (26.0) [29.9]	1 454.3 (43.1) [49.5]	435.2 (12.9)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶開會 Meeting with external parties / clients	27.9 (0.8) [1.1]	229.8 (6.8) [8.8]	495.6 (14.7) [19.0]	795.7 (23.6) [30.5]	1 059.0 (31.4) [40.6]	763.0 (22.6)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
與同事閒談 Chatting with colleagues	33.0 (1.0) [1.0]	221.6 (6.6) [6.6]	413.3 (12.3) [12.4]	991.4 (29.4) [29.7]	1 681.2 (49.9) [50.3]	30.5 (0.9)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶閒談 Chatting with external parties / clients	34.9 (1.0) [1.1]	269.7 (8.0) [8.8]	618.9 (18.4) [20.2]	1 002.1 (29.7) [32.7]	1 143.6 (33.9) [37.3]	301.7 (9.0)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋： # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

表 7.2c 按語言使用情境及使用英語口語的頻密程度劃分的15 - 65歲的就業人士數目

Table 7.2c Employed persons aged 15 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using spoken English

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用英語口語的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using spoken English <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
與同事開會 Meeting with colleagues	156.0 (4.6) [5.3]	360.7 (10.7) [12.3]	501.7 (14.9) [17.1]	788.3 (23.4) [26.9]	1 129.1 (33.5) [38.5]	435.2 (12.9)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶開會 Meeting with external parties / clients	141.8 (4.2) [5.4]	370.0 (11.0) [14.2]	573.9 (17.0) [22.0]	718.6 (21.3) [27.6]	803.6 (23.8) [30.8]	763.0 (22.6)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
與同事閒談 Chatting with colleagues	145.7 (4.3) [4.4]	351.0 (10.4) [10.5]	494.4 (14.7) [14.8]	951.1 (28.2) [28.5]	1 398.2 (41.5) [41.9]	30.5 (0.9)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶閒談 Chatting with external parties / clients	148.0 (4.4) [4.8]	415.9 (12.3) [13.6]	607.9 (18.0) [19.8]	984.0 (29.2) [32.1]	913.5 (27.1) [29.8]	301.7 (9.0)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋： # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

表 7.2d 按語言使用情境及使用中文書寫的頻密程度劃分的15 - 65歲的就業人士數目

Table 7.2d Employed persons aged 15 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using written Chinese

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用中文書寫的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using written Chinese <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
向同事發電郵／書信 Sending emails / letters to colleagues	996.1 (29.5) [35.8]	845.3 (25.1) [30.4]	294.9 (8.7) [10.6]	281.0 (8.3) [10.1]	366.4 (10.9) [13.2]	587.3 (17.4)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
向外界／客戶發電郵／ 書信 Sending emails / letters to external parties / clients	912.3 (27.1) [34.2]	845.4 (25.1) [31.7]	293.9 (8.7) [11.0]	261.9 (7.8) [9.8]	355.3 (10.5) [13.3]	702.3 (20.8)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
工作報告／建議書／會議 紀錄使用的文字 Languages used in working reports / proposals / meeting minutes	1 206.5 (35.8) [39.7]	905.6 (26.9) [29.8]	308.2 (9.1) [10.1]	260.0 (7.7) [8.6]	356.4 (10.6) [11.7]	334.2 (9.9)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
工作上需要閱讀的書籍 ／報章／文件／網頁 Reading books / newspapers / documents / web pages for work purposes	1 281.6 (38.0) [41.3]	918.9 (27.3) [29.6]	323.3 (9.6) [10.4]	252.5 (7.5) [8.1]	328.6 (9.7) [10.6]	266.1 (7.9)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋： # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

表 7.2e 按語言使用情境及使用英文書寫的頻密程度劃分的15 - 65歲的就業人士數目

Table 7.2e Employed persons aged 15 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using written English

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用英文書寫的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using written English <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
向同事發電郵／書信 Sending emails / letters to colleagues	655.2 (19.4) [23.5]	535.9 (15.9) [19.3]	446.9 (13.3) [16.1]	476.4 (14.1) [17.1]	669.1 (19.8) [24.0]	587.3 (17.4)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
向外界／客戶發電郵／ 書信 Sending emails / letters to external parties / clients	616.8 (18.3) [23.1]	577.9 (17.1) [21.7]	392.5 (11.6) [14.7]	457.7 (13.6) [17.1]	623.8 (18.5) [23.4]	702.3 (20.8)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
工作報告／建議書／會議 紀錄使用的文字 Languages used in working reports / proposals / meeting minutes	676.8 (20.1) [22.3]	586.7 (17.4) [19.3]	406.4 (12.1) [13.4]	540.2 (16.0) [17.8]	826.7 (24.5) [27.2]	334.2 (9.9)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]
工作上需要閱讀的書籍 ／報章／文件／網頁 Reading books / newspapers / documents / web pages for work purposes	668.9 (19.8) [21.5]	618.3 (18.3) [19.9]	412.5 (12.2) [13.3]	565.5 (16.8) [18.2]	839.7 (24.9) [27.0]	266.1 (7.9)	3 371.0 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋： # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.



表 7.2f 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話／最需要學習／進修的口語劃分的15 - 65歲的就業人士<sup>@</sup>數目

Table 7.2f Employed persons aged 15 - 65<sup>@</sup> by whether would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work / spoken language which they would learn / further study most

是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話／最需要學習／進修的口語

Whether would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work / spoken language which they would learn / further study most

	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
是 Yes	855.5	25.4
英語口語 Spoken English	676.7	(79.1)
普通話 Putonghua	143.1	(16.7)
廣州話 Cantonese	35.6	(4.2)
否 No	2 515.1	74.6
總計 Total	3 370.6	100.0

註釋： @ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

# 括號內的數字表示佔所有因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話的15 - 65歲的就業人士的百分比。

Notes : @ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons aged 15 - 65 who would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work.

表 7.2g 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫／最需要學習／進修的書寫語言劃分的15 - 65歲的就業人士<sup>@</sup>數目

Table 7.2g Employed persons aged 15 - 65<sup>@</sup> by whether would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work / written language which they would learn / further study most

是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或  
英文書寫／最需要學習／進修的書寫語言  
Whether would learn / further study written Chinese  
or written English for the sake of work / *written*  
*language which they would learn / further study*  
*most*

	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
是 Yes	813.0	24.1
英文書寫 <i>Written English</i>	771.1	(94.9)
中文書寫 <i>Written Chinese</i>	41.8	(5.1)
否 No	2 558.0	75.9
總計 Total	3 371.0	100.0

註釋： @ 不包括視力有困難的人士。

# 括號內的數字表示佔所有因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫的15 - 65歲的就業人士的百分比。

Notes : @ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons aged 15 - 65 who would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work.

表 7.3 按是否願意在課餘時間學習英語／普通話劃分的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的6 - 65歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目

Table 7.3 Persons aged 6 - 65<sup>@</sup> who were attending schools / educational institutions by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying English / Putonghua

是否願意在課餘時間學習英語／普通話 Whether were willing to spend spare time on studying English / Putonghua	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
英語 English		
是 Yes	557.6	57.6
否 No	411.2	42.4
普通話 Putonghua		
是 Yes	479.1	49.4
否 No	489.7	50.6
總計 Total	968.8	100.0

註釋： @ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

Note : @ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

**表 7.4a** 按使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分的有母語為非英語的6歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的18 - 65歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目

**Table 7.4a** Persons aged 18 - 65<sup>@</sup> having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not English and who had not yet attended primary school by frequency of using English to communicate with children

使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度 Frequency of using English to communicate with children	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
必定用 Must	12.7	2.6
經常用 Often	53.8	11.1
間中用 Sometimes	185.0	38.2
很少用 Seldom	108.6	22.4
沒有用 Never	124.6	25.7
總計 Total	484.6	100.0

註釋： @ 不包括在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女。

Note : @ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulties, be they the respondents or their children.

表 7.4b 按有否使用英語與子女溝通／使用英語與子女溝通的原因劃分的有母語為非英語的6歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的18 - 65歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目

Table 7.4b Persons aged 18 - 65<sup>@</sup> having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not English and who had not yet attended primary school by whether had used English to communicate with children / reasons for using English to communicate with children

有否使用英語與子女溝通／使用英語與子女溝通的原因\*

Whether had used English to communicate with children / reasons for using English to communicate with children*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
有 Yes	360.1	74.3
可以給小朋友有接觸英語的機會 <i>Offering children opportunities to expose to English</i>	209.0	(58.1)
愈早學習英語愈好 <i>The earlier to learn English the better</i>	179.1	(49.7)
可以幫助小朋友適應小學的學習 <i>Helping children adapt to the learning in primary school</i>	51.6	(14.3)
學校提供給小朋友學習英語的機會不足夠 <i>Inadequate opportunities offered by school for learning English</i>	10.3	(2.9)
其他 <i>Others</i>	‡	(‡)
沒有 No	124.6	25.7
合計 Overall	484.6	100.0

註釋： @ 不包括在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女。

\* 可選擇多項答案。

# 括號內的數字表示佔所有有使用英語與子女溝通的家長的百分比。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes : @ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulties, be they the respondents or their children.

\* Multiple answers were allowed.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all parents who had used English to communicate with children.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**表 7.5a** 按使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分的有母語為非普通話的6歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的18 - 65歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目

**Table 7.5a** Persons aged 18 - 65<sup>@</sup> having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not Putonghua and who had not yet attended primary school by frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children

使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度 Frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
必定用 Must	‡	‡
經常用 Often	27.1	5.7
間中用 Sometimes	101.9	21.3
很少用 Seldom	106.3	22.3
沒有用 Never	236.1	49.5
總計 Total	477.5	100.0

註釋： @ 不包括在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女。  
‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes : @ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulties, be they the respondents or their children.  
‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 7.5b 按有否使用普通話與子女溝通／使用普通話與子女溝通的原因劃分的有母語為非普通話的6歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的18 - 65歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目

**Table 7.5b Persons aged 18 - 65<sup>@</sup> having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not Putonghua and who had not yet attended primary school by whether had used Putonghua to communicate with children / reasons for using Putonghua to communicate with children**

有否使用普通話與子女溝通／使用普通話與子女溝通的原因\*

Whether had used Putonghua to communicate with children / reasons for using Putonghua to communicate with children*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
有 Yes	241.3	50.5
可以給小朋友有接觸普通話的機會 <i>Offering children opportunities to expose to Putonghua</i>	139.2	(57.7)
愈早學習普通話愈好 <i>The earlier to learn Putonghua the better</i>	101.5	(42.1)
可以幫助小朋友適應小學的學習 <i>Helping children adapt to the learning in primary school</i>	33.8	(14.0)
普通話是受訪者的母語 <i>Putonghua being the mother tongue of respondent</i>	17.6	(7.3)
學校提供給小朋友學習普通話的機會不足夠 <i>Inadequate opportunities offered by school for learning Putonghua</i>	11.8	(4.9)
沒有 No	236.1	49.5
合計 Overall	477.5	100.0

註釋：  
 @ 不包括在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女。  
 \* 可選擇多項答案。  
 # 括號內的數字表示佔所有有使用普通話與子女溝通的家長的百分比。

Notes：  
 @ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulties, be they the respondents or their children.  
 \* Multiple answers were allowed.  
 # Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all parents who had used Putonghua to communicate with children.

# 附錄 1：統計調查方法

## Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

### 統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

1. 主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

此外，這項統計調查涵蓋居港人口（包括常住居民<sup>1</sup>及流動居民<sup>2</sup>），但並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

2. 這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從全港所有供居住用途及只部分作居住用途的永久性屋宇單位和小區內的屋宇單位中，以一個根據科學方法設計的抽樣系統選出。抽樣單位包括在已建設地區內的永久性屋宇單位及在非建設地區內的小區。

### Survey coverage and sample design

1. The Thematic Household Survey (THS) covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people are excluded :

- (a) inmates of institutions; and
- (b) persons living on board vessels.

In addition, this survey covered the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. comprising Usual Residents<sup>1</sup> and Mobile Residents<sup>2</sup>), but did not include foreign domestic helpers.

2. The THS is based on a sample of quarters selected from all permanent quarters and quarters in segments which are for residential and partially residential purposes in Hong Kong in accordance with a scientifically designed sampling scheme. The sampling units are permanent quarters in built-up areas and segments in non-built-up areas.

<sup>1</sup> 「常住居民」指兩類人士：(a)在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(b)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

<sup>2</sup> 對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。

<sup>1</sup> “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (a) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (b) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

<sup>2</sup> For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who are not “Usual Residents”, they are classified as “Mobile Residents” if they have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.



3. 主題性住戶統計調查採用政府統計處設立的屋宇單位框作為抽樣框，當中包括兩部分：(i)屋宇單位檔案庫和(ii)小區檔案庫。屋宇單位檔案庫載有在已建設地區內所有永久性屋宇單位地址的紀錄，包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

4. 小區檔案庫載有在未建設地區內的小區的紀錄，有關紀錄以一些自然或容易辨識的分界（例如小溪、行人路、小巷及溝渠）來劃分。每個小區約有 8 至 15 個屋宇單位。由於在未建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址，以致未能個別識認，故此以小區作為在未建設地區內的抽樣單位的安排是有必要的。

### 統計調查問卷

5. 每一輪主題性住戶統計調查均採用獨立的問卷。就 2018 年 3 月至 6 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，相關問卷搜集本報告書所包括的 5 個專題的資料，即有關香港居民曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的情況、從事經濟活動人士的培訓需要、非從事經濟活動人士接受工作的意願、飼養貓狗的情況，以及語言使用情況。

3. The survey made use of the frame of quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department as the sampling frame. The frame consists of two parts: (i) Register of Quarters (RQ) and (ii) Register of Segments (RS). The RQ contains records of all addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas, including urban areas, new towns and other major developed areas. Each unit of quarters is identified by unique address with details such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

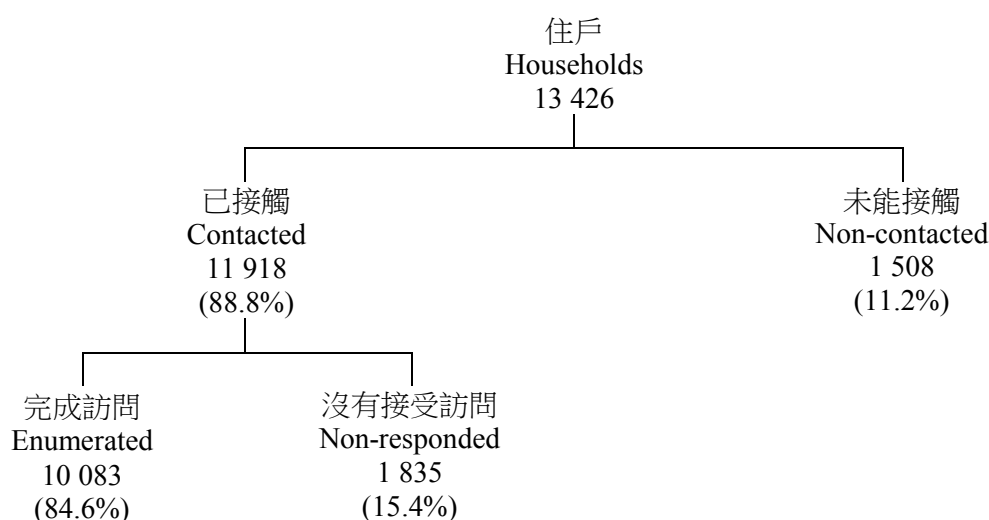
4. The RS contains records of area segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by some physical or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes, and ditches. Each area segment contains some 8 to 15 quarters. The use of area segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

### Survey questionnaire

5. Independent questionnaire was adopted for each round of the THS. Regarding the THS conducted during March to June 2018, the questionnaire was designed to collect information on the 5 topics covered in this report, viz. Hong Kong residents having studied outside Hong Kong, training needs of economically active persons, desire of economically inactive persons to take up jobs, keeping of dogs and cats, and use of language.

## 訪問結果

6. 就 2018 年 3 月至 6 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，在有人居住的 13 253 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 426 個住戶。於該 13 426 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 083 個住戶，回應率為 75%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：



## 估計的可靠性

7. 主題性住戶統計調查的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差的影響。本報告書所載的估計是根據一個特定樣本所得的資料編製。以同樣的抽樣方式，可抽選出許多大小相同的可能樣本，而是項統計調查的樣本為眾多樣本的其中之一。由於每次抽選的樣本都會略有不同，因此不同樣本得出的估計亦互有差異。「抽樣誤差」正是計算這些差異的統計量數，可用以量度從一個特定樣本所得的估計，在估算總體數據方面的精確程度。

## Enumeration experience

6. Regarding the THS conducted during March to June 2018, a total of 13 426 households were found in the sample of 13 253 occupied quarters. Among those 13 426 households, 10 083 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 75%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarised below :

## Reliability of the estimates

7. Results of the THS are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. The estimates contained in this report were based on information obtained from a particular sample, which was one of a large number of possible samples that could be selected using the same sample design. By chance, estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The “sampling error” is a measure of these variations and is thus a measure of the precision with which an estimate derived from a particular sample would approximate the population parameter to be measured.

8. 在比較本報告書所載列各種變數的估計的精確程度時，可採用離中系數。離中系數的計算方法，是將標準誤差除以有關估計，再以百分比表示。標準誤差是根據統計原理所訂的公式計算。一般而言，標準誤差與總體內各元素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設計相關。

8. For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables in this report, the *coefficient of variation (CV)* can be used. CV is obtained by expressing the *standard error (SE)* as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In turn, the SE is computed according to a formula which is established on the basis of statistical theory. Generally speaking, the SE is related to the variability of the elements in the population, the size of the sample and the sample design adopted for the survey.

9. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

9. The CV of the estimates of the selected variables presented in this report are given as follows :

變數* <u>Variable*</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u> (%)	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
統計前 5 年內曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的 50 歲以下人士佔所有 50 歲以下人士的百分比 Persons aged below 50 who had studied outside Hong Kong during the 5 years before enumeration among all persons aged below 50	1.3	10.2
於統計前 12 個月內曾參加由僱主安排及／或主動報讀與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 Percentage of economically active persons who had attended job-related training / retraining courses arranged by employers and / or on own initiative during the 12 months before enumeration among all economically active persons	20.4	1.6
有計劃於未來參加與工作有關的培訓／再培訓課程的從事經濟活動人士佔所有從事經濟活動人士的百分比 Percentage of economically active persons who had plans to attend job-related training / retraining courses in the future among all economically active persons	6.5	4.3
在統計時沒有從事經濟活動，但若遇上有人聘請其做一份合適的工作則願意工作的 15 - 69 歲人士佔所有 15 - 69 歲非從事經濟活動人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 15 - 69 who were economically inactive at the time of enumeration but were willing to take up jobs if being offered suitable employment among all economically inactive persons aged 15 - 69	5.7	4.7
有飼養狗隻／貓隻的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households keeping dogs / cats among all households	9.4	3.4
以廣州話為母語的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 with Cantonese as their mother tongues among all persons aged 6 - 65	88.8	0.4

變數* <u>Variable*</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u> (%)	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
認為自己使用廣州話能力非常好或良好的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 perceived their language competence on using Cantonese as very good or good among all persons aged 6 - 65	87.7	0.5
認為自己使用英語口語能力非常好或良好的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 perceived their language competence on using spoken English as very good or good among all persons aged 6 - 65	29.0	2.2
認為自己使用普通話能力非常好或良好的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 perceived their language competence on using Putonghua as very good or good among all persons aged 6 - 65	28.0	2.1
認為自己中文書寫能力非常好或良好的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 perceived their language competence on written Chinese as very good or good among all persons aged 6 - 65	78.2	0.5
認為自己英文書寫能力非常好或良好的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 perceived their language competence on written English as very good or good among all persons aged 6 - 65	28.6	2.1

註釋: \* 所有數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: \* All figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

## 附錄 2：主題性住戶統計調查系列常用用語及定義

### Appendix 2 : Terms and definitions commonly used in the Thematic Household Survey series

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#### 引言

本附錄載列於 2018 年 3 月至 6 月期間進行的一項主題性住戶統計調查所採用有關人口的社會經濟特徵的常用用語及定義。至於適用於是項統計調查所涵蓋的專題的指定用語的概念及定義，請參閱本報告書的相關章節。

#### 用語及定義

**年齡**：指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。

**經濟活動身分**：人口可劃分為從事經濟活動人口及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

**從事經濟活動人口**，即勞動人口，可分為就業人口及失業人口。

**非從事經濟活動人口**：包括所有在統計前 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在這 7 天內正在休假的人士及失業人士除外。料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士等均包括在內。

**教育程度**：指某人在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。

#### Introduction

This Appendix presents some common terms and definitions of the socio-economic characteristics of the population as adopted in the Thematic Household Survey conducted during March to June 2018. For the concepts and definitions of specific terms applicable to the topics covered in the survey, they are given in the respective chapters of this report.

#### Terms and definitions

**Age** refers to the number of complete years a person has passed since his/ her birth date.

**Economic activity status**: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population and economically inactive population.

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

The **economically inactive population** is made up of those persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before enumeration, excluding persons who have been on leave/ holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those below the age of 15 are thus included.

**Educational attainment** refers to the highest level of education ever attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had completed the course.

教育程度分類如下：

**小學及以下：**包括未受教育、所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級及所有小學的一至六年級。

**中學：**包括所有院校的中一至中七年級（舊學制）／中一至中六年級（新學制）或同等程度、毅進課程／毅進文憑課程以及工藝程度教育。

**專上教育：**包括本地及非本地教育機構的證書、文憑、高級證書、高級文憑、專業文憑、副學士、副學士先修、增修證書、院士銜或同等課程、其他非學位課程、學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

**住戶：**指一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。

**住戶每月入息：**指所有住戶成員每月的總現金入息（包括從所有工作獲得的收入及其他現金入息）。

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

**Primary and below:** Including no schooling, all classes in kindergartens and child care centres, and Primary 1-6 in all schools.

**Secondary:** Including Secondary 1-7 (old academic structure)/ Secondary 1-6 (new academic structure) or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin/ Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

**Post-secondary:** Including Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship or equivalent courses, other non-degree level courses, first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

**Household** consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he/ she is also regarded as a household. In this case, the household is a one-person household.

**Monthly household income** refers to the total monthly cash income (including earnings from all jobs and other cash incomes) of all members of the household.

## 附錄 3：於過去 5 年出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書\*

### Appendix 3 : Thematic Household Survey Reports published in the past 5 years\*

#### 主題性住戶統計調查第 54 號報告書 (統計期間：6/2014-8/2014)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

#### Thematic Household Survey Report No. 54 (Survey period: 6/2014-8/2014)

- Information technology usage and penetration

#### 主題性住戶統計調查第 55 號報告書 (統計期間：9/2013-12/2013)

- 短期逗留在中國內地的香港居民的特徵

#### Thematic Household Survey Report No. 55 (Survey period: 9/2013-12/2013)

- Characteristics of Hong Kong residents having short stay in the mainland of China

#### 主題性住戶統計調查第 56 號報告書 (統計期間：9/2013-12/2013)

- 運用時間的模式
- 參與無酬活動的情況
- 參與社交及消閒活動的情況
- 家務分擔的情況
- 進修的意向
- 料理家務者

#### Thematic Household Survey Report No. 56 (Survey period: 9/2013-12/2013)

- Time use pattern
- Pattern of participation in unpaid activities
- Pattern of participation in social and leisure activities
- Sharing of housework
- Intention of undertaking further study
- Home-makers

#### 主題性住戶統計調查第 57 號報告書 (統計期間：6/2014-11/2014)

- 香港分間樓宇單位的住屋狀況

#### Thematic Household Survey Report No. 57 (Survey period: 6/2014-11/2014)

- Housing conditions of sub-divided units in Hong Kong

#### 主題性住戶統計調查第 58 號報告書 (統計期間：3/2014-8/2014)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況

#### Thematic Household Survey Report No. 58 (Survey period: 3/2014-8/2014)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalisation
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

\* 所有以往曾出版的《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》可在政府統計處網站([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140\\_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201)) 免費下載。

\* All previously published *Thematic Household Survey Reports* are available for download free of charge from the Census and Statistics Department website ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201)).

主題性住戶統計調查第 59 號報告書  
(統計期間：5/2015-8/2015)

- 吸煙情況
- 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度
- 語言使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 59  
(Survey period: 5/2015-8/2015)

- Pattern of smoking
- Personal computer and Internet penetration
- Use of language

主題性住戶統計調查第 60 號報告書  
(統計期間：5/2015-9/2015)

- 香港分間樓宇單位的住屋狀況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 60  
(Survey period: 5/2015-9/2015)

- Housing conditions of sub-divided units in Hong Kong

主題性住戶統計調查第 61 號報告書  
(統計期間：10/2015-1/2016)

- 新媒體的使用情況
- 執行贍養令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 61  
(Survey period: 10/2015-1/2016)

- Use of new media
- Enforcement of maintenance orders

主題性住戶統計調查第 62 號報告書  
(統計期間：4/2016-7/2016)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 62  
(Survey period: 4/2016-7/2016)

- Information technology usage and penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 63 號報告書  
(統計期間：10/2016-1/2017)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 對器官捐贈的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 63  
(Survey period: 10/2016-1/2017)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalisation
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals
- Views on organ donation

主題性住戶統計調查第 64 號報告書  
(統計期間：6/2017-9/2017)

- 吸煙情況
- 個人電腦和互聯網普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 64  
(Survey period: 6/2017-9/2017)

- Pattern of smoking
- Personal computer and Internet penetration



主題性住戶統計調查第 65 號報告書  
(統計期間：11/2017-1/2018)

- 青年和中年人士的教育及就業歷程

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 65  
(Survey period: 11/2017-1/2018)

- Education and employment trajectories of young and middle-aged persons

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