二零零六年中期人口統計 2006 Population By-census

應用性別觀點主流化
Application of Gender Mainstreaming
和 and

女性及男性的主要統計數字 Key Statistics on Women and Men

> 婦女事務委員會 Women's Commission

二零零七年三月二十七日 27 March 2007



背景 Background

▶ 人口普查: 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001

Population Census

中期人口統計: 1966, 1976, 1986, 1996, 2006

Population By-census

- > 特點 Special features
 - 大規模 Huge scale
 - 可為細小地理分區及特定人口分組編製數據 Enables data on small geographical area and on particular population sub-groups to be compiled

背景 Background

人口普查

Population Census

- ▶ 全面人口點算 Complete headcount
- ► 長問卷及短問卷 Long and short form

中期人口統計

Population By-census

- 只進行大規模抽樣調查 (只有長問卷)
 - Only a very large scale sample survey (long form only)
- ▶ 在內容及性質上與人口普查相同 Similar in contents and features to Population Census

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- ▶ 對全港十分之一的屋宇單位進行詳細訪問
 Detailed enquiry on one-tenth (1/10) of the quarters in Hong Kong
- 資料搜集期: 二零零六年七月十五日至八月一日(十八天)Data collection period: 15 July 1 August 2006 (18 days)
- 約五千名臨時外勤工作人員探訪被抽選的二十三萬住戶進行 訪問

About 5 000 temporary field workers visited 230 000 sampled households to conduct interviews



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- ▶ 中期人口統計的結果會在社會上廣泛應用 Results has wide applications in the community
- ▶ 外勤工作在不同界 別有多方面的影響 Many facets of the fieldwork operation may affect different sectors

在二零零六年中 期人口統計應用 性別觀點主流化 十分重要

Important that gender mainstreaming should be applied in the By-census

四個認定工作範圍 Four areas identified

- ① 問卷 Questionnaire
- ② 招聘 Recruitment
- ③ 培訓 Training
- ④ 宣傳 Publicity

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問卷 Questionnaire

▶ 對象:受訪者

Target: Respondents

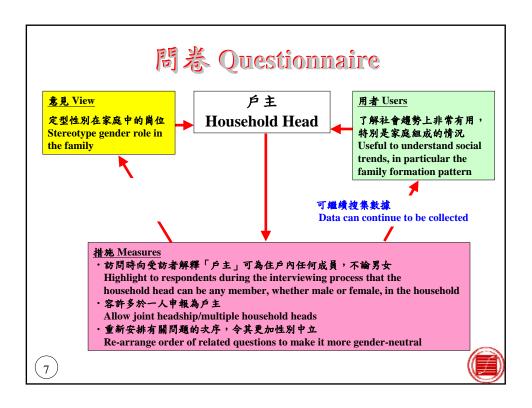
- ➤ 在釐定問卷內容及設計問題編排時曾進行廣泛諮詢 Extensive consultation conducted to determine the questionnaire content and design the flow
- 應用性別觀點主流化 ⇒ 調節那些性別敏感的問題母 保持搜集數據的素質及性別中立性

Apply gender mainstreaming

Adjust gendersensitive questions

Ensure quality and gender neutrality of data collected





結果 Results

表 1 - 單戶主住戶及多戶主住戶的戶主性別比率及所佔百分比 Table 1 - Percentage share of households and sex ratio of household

Table 1 - Percentage share of households and sex ratio of househo heads from single head and multi-head households

	單戶主住戶 Single head households		總數 Overall
在所有住戶中所佔百分比 Percentage share in all households	84.5%	15.5%	100.0%
性別比率(男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率) Sex ratio (No. of males per 1000 females)	1 924	1 003	1 602

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結果 Results

表2 - 雙戶主住戶的戶主性別組合

Table 2 - Two-head Households by combination of sex of household heads

户主性別組合 Combination of sex of household heads	住户數目 No. of households	%
ー男一女 One male & One female	317 283	93.1
兩男 Two Males	12 107	3.6
兩女 Two Females	11 276	3.3
總計 Total	340 666	100.0

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招聘 Recruitment

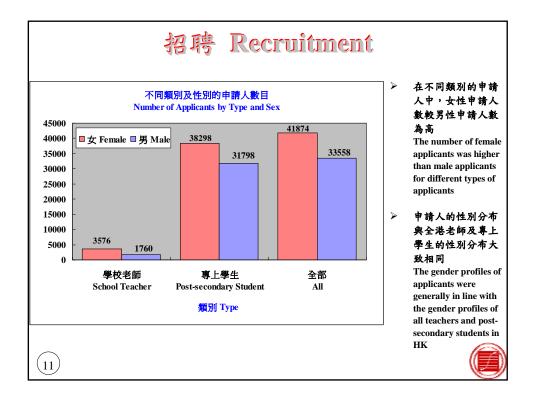
對象:臨時外勤工作人員申請人(中小學老師和專上學生) Target: Temporary field worker applicants (teachers of primary and secondary schools and post-secondary students)

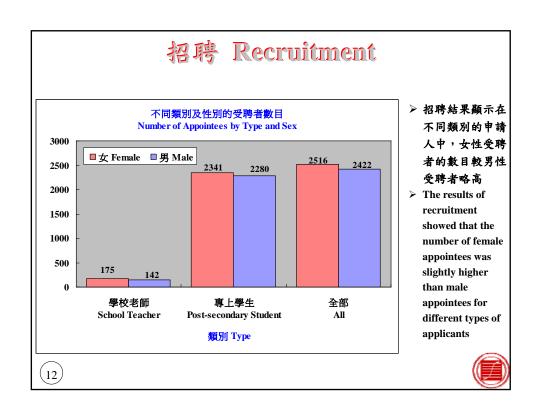
▶ 過程Process:

审算 Promotion FREE HERE SOUND HERE SOUN

挑選 Selection

- 客觀的條件 (如過往的統計 調查工作經驗) Objective criteria (like past experience in survey work)
- 過往的人口普查/中期人口統計,以至二零零六年中期人口統計,申請人的性別均不是挑選條件Gender is NOT a selection criterion in the past censuses/by-censuses and also in 06BC





培訓 Training

> 對象:臨時外勤工作人員

Target: Temporary field workers

▶ 方式:培訓導師

Approach: Train-the-trainer

▶ 導師:內部員工+組長(老師)

Trainers: In-house staff

+ Chief Enumerators (who are teachers)

▶ 材料:影片+工作手册

Materials: Film + Manuals

▶ 地點:學校

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Venues: Schools





培訓 Training

- 》 將性別範疇加進培訓課程,特別在以下項目: Integrate gender perspectives in the training programme in particular on the following:
 - □ 臨時外勤工作人員的安全 Safety of the temporary field workers
 - 適用於不論性別的一般安全措施,及男女工作人員的特別措施 General measures applicable for both sexes and specific measures for male and female workers
 - - 訪問男及女受訪者的技巧
 Skills to interview male and female respondents
 - 在培訓材料內容內提供性別中立的個案,如家務料理者不一定是女受訪者和司機不一定是男受訪者
 Include gender neutral cases in the training materials, e.g. homemaker not necessarily a female respondent and driver not necessarily a male respondent

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宣傳 Publicity

對象:一般市民,特別是中期人口統計的 受訪者

Target: The general public, in particular respondents to the By-census

活動:一系列的活動包括記者會、電視及電台節目、廣告、海報等

Programme: A series of activities including press conferences, TV and radio programmes, advertisements, posters, etc.

在設計及推行宣傳活動時會應用性別觀點 主流化(例如:宣傳物品展示統計員可以 是男性或女性;設計制服時選用男/女統 計員均合適的布料)

Apply gender mainstreaming when designing and implementing the publicity activities (e.g. Publicity items presented enumerator could be male or female, and the design of uniform using fabric of proper materials for both female and male enumerators)





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