

# 統計專題講座

## Talks on Specific Statistical Series

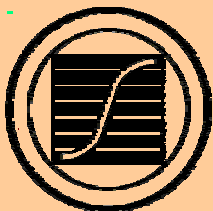
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### 消費物價指數與住戶開支統計調查

### Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Household Expenditure Survey (HES)

二零零九年十月十二日

12 October 2009



政府統計處

Census and Statistics Department

# 統計專題講座

## Talks on Specific Statistical Series

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- 討論及總結  
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# 簡介

## Introduction

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- 編製消費物價指數，需要各項消費商品和服務的兩類資料：
  - ◆ 開支權數
  - ◆ 價格變動情況
  
- Two types of data of consumer goods and services are required for compiling the CPI :
  - ◆ expenditure weights
  - ◆ price movements

# 簡介

## Introduction

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- 由於住戶在某些項目上的開支較其他的為多，即使不同項目的價格變動相若，其對整體價格變動的影響亦可能不同。
- As households spend more on some items and less on the others, similar price movements in different items may have different effects on the overall price change.

# 簡介

## Introduction

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- 在編製消費物價指數時必須制訂一組開支權數，以代表住戶所購買的一籃子消費商品和服務中個別項目的不同重要性。每個項目的開支權數代表該項目在住戶總開支中所佔的比重。
- A weighting system which represents the relative importance, in terms of expenditure, of individual items in the basket of consumer goods and services bought by households is required for the compilation of the CPI.  
The weight of each item represents the share of the item in the total expenditure of households.

# 簡介

## Introduction

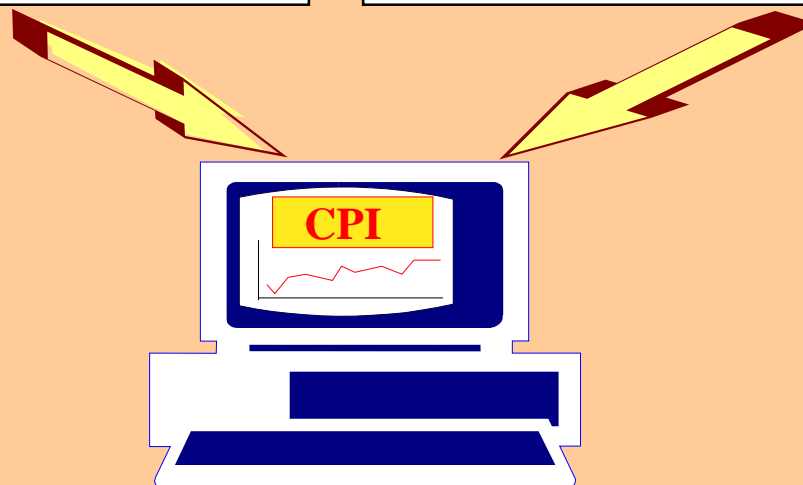
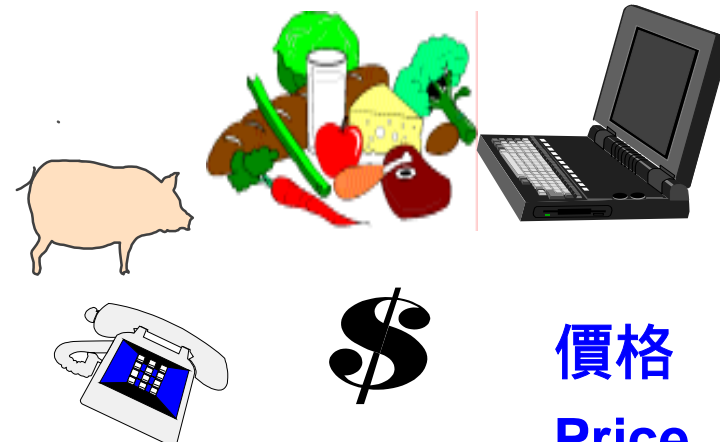
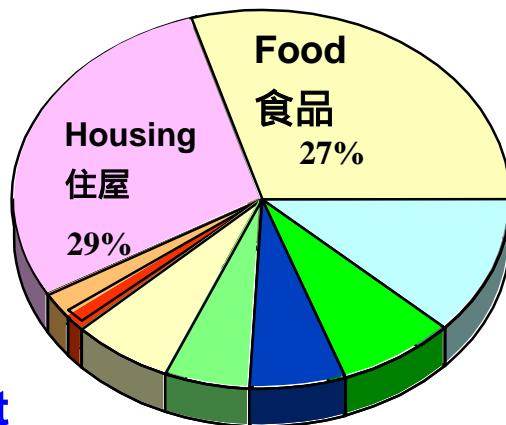
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- 消費物價指數所採用的一組開支權數是
  - ◆ 透過住戶開支統計調查的結果而制訂的。
  - ◆ 每隔五年更新一次，以確保指數能準確地反映不同開支範圍的住戶的最新開支模式。這措施足以確保消費物價指數的準確性，亦符合國際慣例。
  
- The set of expenditure weights used in the CPI is
  - ◆ derived from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) results.
  - ◆ updated once every five years to ensure that up-to-date expenditure patterns of households in different expenditure ranges can be accurately reflected in the compilation of the CPI. This practice conforms with international practices and is considered adequate for maintaining accuracy of the CPI.

## 住戶開支統計調查 Household Expenditure Survey

## 按月零售物價統計調查 Monthly Retail Price Survey

權數  
Weight





# 消費物價指數

## Consumer Price Index

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- 消費物價指數的基本概念  
Basic concepts of the CPI
- 消費物價指數的編製方法  
Compilation method of the CPI
- 整體及基本消費物價指數  
Headline and underlying CPI
- 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤  
Common fallacies in interpreting CPI

# 消費物價指數的基本概念

## Basic Concepts of the CPI

- 消費物價指數量度一固定籃子指定商品和服務的總值隨著時間相對於基期的變動。
- 購買同一籃子的消費商品和服務：
  - ◆ 在基期需要5,000元 指數 = 100.0
  - ◆ 在本月需要5,500元 指數 = 110.0
- CPI measures the change in the value of a fixed basket of selected goods and services relative to that in the base period over time.
- Purchase the same basket of goods and services during:
  - ◆ base period at \$5,000 Index = 100.0
  - ◆ this month at \$ 5,500 Index = 110.0

# 消費物價指數的基本概念

## Basic Concepts of the CPI

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- 「通脹率」或「通縮率」泛指消費物價指數的按年變動率，即是把某時期的指數和上一年同期的指數相比所得出的變動率。
- “Inflation rate” or “deflation rate” broadly refers to the year-on-year rate of change in the CPI, which is obtained by comparing the index for the current period with that for the same period of the preceding year.

# 消費物價指數的基本概念

## Basic Concepts of the CPI

- 在分析普遍價格變動時，很多時會作按年比較，例如把一個月的指數與上一年同月的指數比較，因為進行比較的兩個時期均受類似的季節性因素影響。
- 另一方法是採用經季節性調整的消費物價指數，以統計方法估算出季節性因素的影響，把該等影響從原有指數剔除所得。
- When studying changes in the CPI, it is common to refer to year-on-year changes (e.g. comparing the CPI of a month with that of the same month in the preceding year) on the ground that both periods under comparison are subject to the effects of similar seasonal factors.
- Another alternative is to use the seasonally adjusted CPI. It is obtained by using statistical methods that estimate and remove the seasonal variations from the original index.

# 消費物價指數的基本概念

## Basic Concepts of the CPI

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- 消費物價指數反映物價轉變對住戶的影響，顯示我們使用的貨幣在購買力方面的變動情況。
- 政府在制訂和監察其政策時，作為指標或分析工具。
- 一些機構在調整薪金/工資及收費時，亦會參考消費物價指數。
- CPI reflects changes in consumer prices that affect households and tells us the change in the purchasing power of the currency we use.
- Government uses CPI as an indicator or analytical tool to formulate and monitor its policies.
- Some organizations refer to CPI to adjust salary/wage and charge.

# 消費物價指數數列

## Various CPI series

消費物價指數 數列 CPI Series	住戶開支範圍 Household Expenditure Range	每月平均住戶開支(元) Average monthly household expenditure (\$) (以2004/2005年價格計算) (at 2004/2005 prices)	Percentage of households covered (%)
甲類 CPI(A)	較低 relatively low	4,000 - 15,499	50
乙類 CPI(B)	中等 medium	15,500 - 27,499	30
丙類 CPI(C)	較高 relatively high	27,500 - 59,999	10
綜合 Composite CPI	以上所有住戶 all the above households	4,000 - 59,999	90

# 消費物價指數的分類方法

## Classification system of the CPI

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981 項目 items



240 分組 sub-groups



94 組別 groups



9 類別 sections

食品

Food

住屋

Housing

電力、燃氣及水

Electricity, gas and water

煙酒

Alcoholic drinks and tobacco

衣履

Clothing and footwear

耐用物品

Durable goods

雜項物品

Miscellaneous goods

交通

Transport

雜項服務

Miscellaneous services

# 價格數據搜集 - 按月零售物價統計調查

## Price data collection - Monthly Retail Price Survey

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### ➤ 價格數據搜集方法：

- ◆ 外勤訪問
- ◆ 電話查詢
- ◆ 郵遞問卷
- ◆ 直接從有關機構搜集 (例如:公屋租金、交通費用、水費、電費)
- ◆ 私人住宅租金統計調查

### ➤ Methods of price data collection:

- ◆ field visit
- ◆ telephone interview
- ◆ postal questionnaire
- ◆ obtain directly from relevant organizations (e.g. public housing rent, transport fare, water charge, electricity charge)
- ◆ Private Housing Rent Survey



# 價格數據搜集 - 按月零售物價統計調查

## Price data collection - Monthly Retail Price Survey

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- 平均每月向大約四千間零售商店及服務行業商號搜集約四萬五千個價目。
  - ◆ 零售商店（例如超級市場、街市檔位、百貨公司、時裝店等）
  - ◆ 服務行業商號（例如電影院、醫院、旅行社、美容院、電力公司等）
- On average, about 45 000 price quotations are collected from some 4 000 retail outlets and service providers each month.
  - ◆ retail outlets (e.g. supermarkets, market stalls, department stores, fashion shops, etc.)
  - ◆ service providers (e.g. cinemas, hospitals, tour companies, beauty salons, electricity companies, etc.)

# 消費物價指數的基本概念

## Basic Concepts of the CPI

例 Example:

商品/服務 Commodity/ service	權數 Weight ( $W_k$ ) %	基期價格 Price in base period ( $P_{ok}$ ) \$	當期價格 Price in current period ( $P_{tk}$ ) \$	相對價格 Price relative ( $P_{tk}/P_{ok}$ )	$W_k (P_{tk}/P_{ok})$
k1	50	1.00	1.10	1.10	0.55
k2	30	2.50	3.00	1.20	0.36
k3	20	3.30	4.30	1.30	0.26
	<hr/> 100				<hr/> $\Sigma=1.17$

**拉氏類型指數**  
*Laspeyres' formula*

$$L = \frac{\sum P_{tk} Q_{ok}}{\sum P_{ok} Q_{ok}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{指數 Index} &= \sum W_k \left( \frac{P_{tk}}{P_{ok}} \right) \times 100 \\ &= 117 \end{aligned}$$

# 整體及基本消費物價指數

## Headline and underlying CPI

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- 消費物價指數的變動率偶爾會受到數項一次性紓困措施所帶來的影響。已經/正在實施的一次性措施包括
  - ◆ 豁免 / 代繳公營房屋租金
  - ◆ 寬減差餉
  - ◆ 電費補貼
  - ◆ 豁免僱用所有外地勞工的僱主繳付僱員再培訓徵款的責任
- The rates of change in CPIs were occasionally affected by a number of one-off relief measures. One-off measures implemented/being implemented include
  - ◆ Waiver/Government's payment of public housing rentals
  - ◆ Rates concession
  - ◆ Electricity charge subsidy
  - ◆ Suspension of obligation on employers of all imported labour to pay the Employees Retraining Levy

# 一次性紓困措施

## One-off relief measures implemented

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- 一次性紓緩措施的實施會對
  - ◆ 消費物價指數造成波動
  - ◆ 消費物價指數按年變動率(即整體通脹率)造成波動。
- 然而，由於住戶的實際開支會受這些一次性措施所影響，因此，這些影響須涵蓋在消費物價指數內。
- One-off measures would result in
  - ◆ fluctuations in the CPIs
  - ◆ fluctuations in CPI year-on-year rates of change (i.e. the headline inflation rates).
- However, as these one-off measures affect the actual prices paid by households, their impacts need to be incorporated in the compilation of CPIs.

# 整體及基本消費物價指數

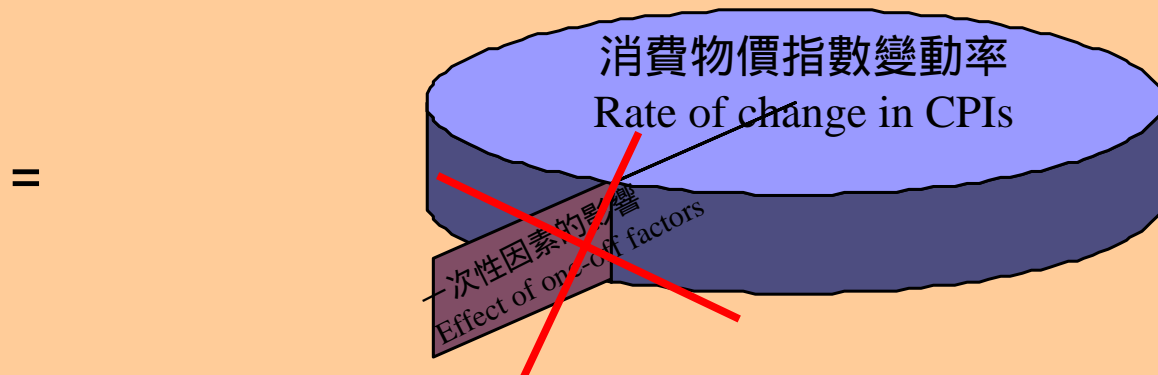
## Headline and underlying CPI

整體消費物價指數 – 反映一次性紓緩措施的影響

Headline CPI – reflecting the impact of one-off relief measures

基本消費物價指數 – 假設沒有 一次性紓緩措施

Underlying CPI – assuming no such one-off relief measures



- 基本通脹率可辨析消費物價的基本趨勢。
- It may present the underlying inflationary trend.

# 整體綜合消費物價指數及其按年變動百分率

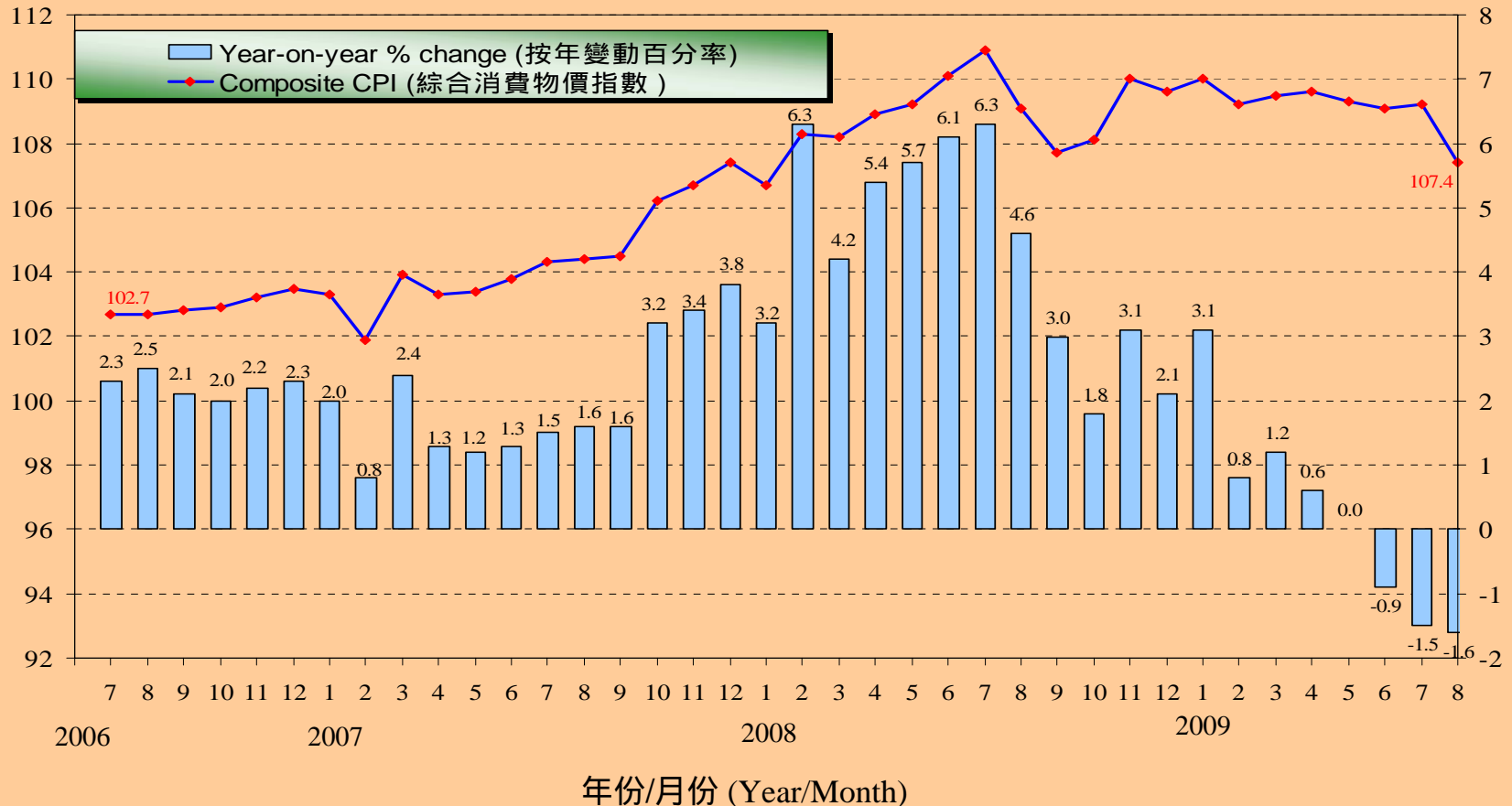
## Headline Composite CPI and its Year-on-year change (%)

指數 (2004/05 = 100)

Index (2004/05 = 100)

按年變動百分率 (%)

Year-on-year change (%)



# 基本綜合消費物價指數及其按年變動百分率

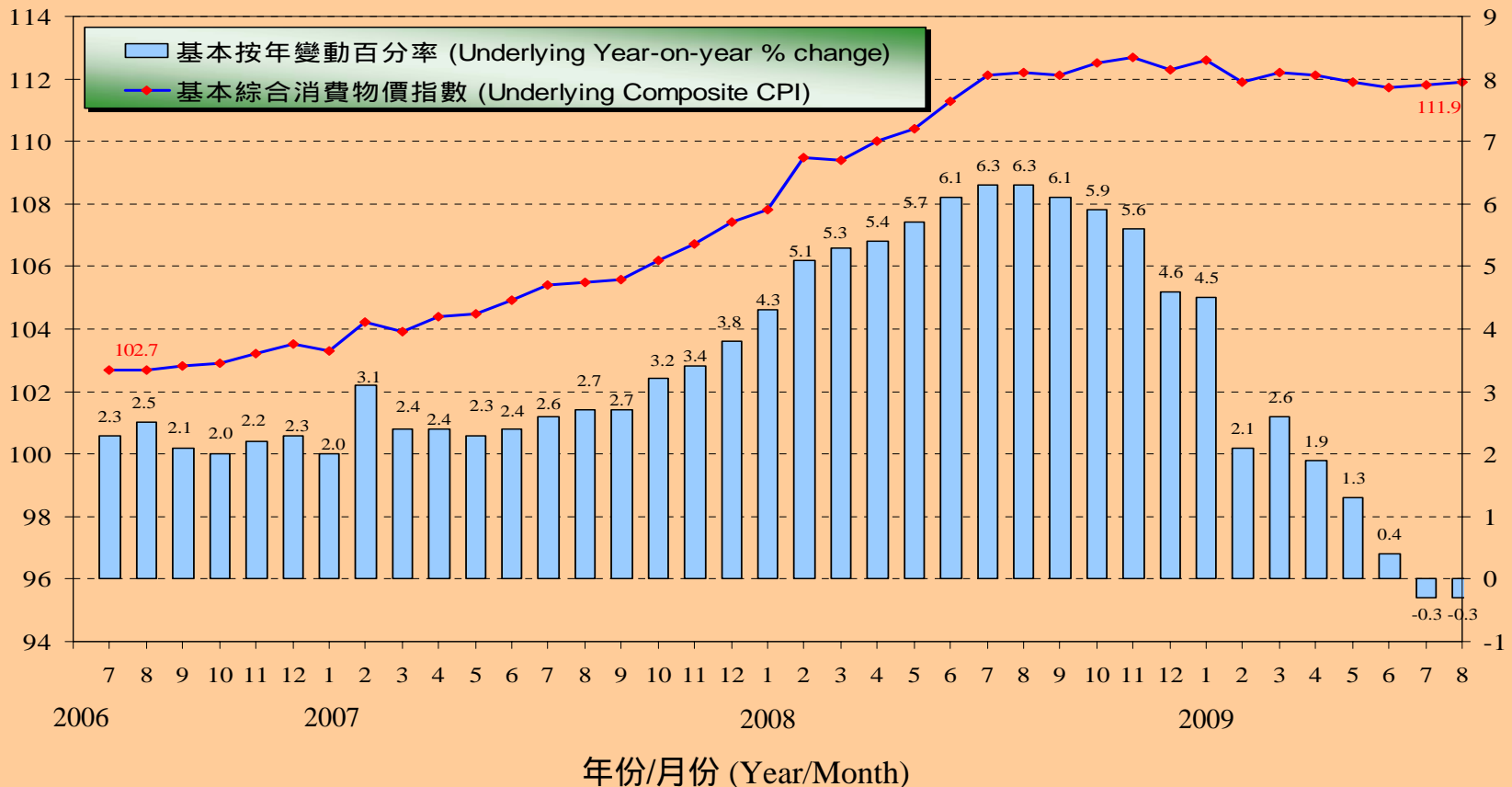
## Underlying Composite CPI and its Year-on-year change (%)

指數 (2004/05 = 100)

Index (2004/05 = 100)

按年變動百分率 (%)

Year-on-year change (%)



# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI

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- 為何通脹率跟我所感受到的不同？  
Why the inflation rate is different from what I felt?
- 混合整體和基本通脹率  
Mixing up the headline and underlying inflation rates
- 不明確地描述統計數字  
Unclear description of statistics
- 指數點、百分率及百分點的分別  
Differences between index point, percentage and percentage point
- 消費物價指數的變動率及消費物價的下降/上升  
Fall/rise in the rate of change in CPI and consumer prices



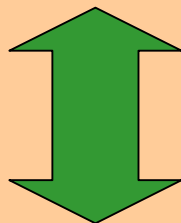
# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤(一)

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI (1)

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個人經驗：可能主觀或帶偏向性

Personal experience: May be subjective or biased



消費物價指數：反映物價變動對住戶的普遍影響

CPI: An objective assessment of price changes affecting household in general

# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤(一)

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI (1)

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- 消費物價指數反映物價變動對所有住戶的整體影響
  - 各住戶的開支模式不盡相同
- 
- The CPI reflects the collective experience of price changes for all households.
  - Each household has its own pattern of expenditure.

# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤(二)

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI (2)

### ➤ 混合不同時期的整體和基本通脹率作直接比較

	2008	1月 Jan	2月 Feb	3月 Mar	4月 Apr
整體通脹率 Headline inflation rate		+3.2%	+6.3%	+4.2%	+5.4%
基本通脹率 Underlying inflation rate		+4.3%	+5.1%	+5.3%	+5.4%

- ◆ 例：「二零零八年四月份的基本通脹率為5.4%，較三月份4.2%高1.2個百分點。」

### ➤ Mixing up the headline and underlying inflation rates of different periods for direct comparison

- ◆ For example: “The underlying inflation rate in April 2008 was 5.4%, which was higher than March (4.2%) by 1.2 percentage point.”

# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤(二)

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI (2)

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➤ 正確的描述應為：

- ◆ 「二零零八年四月份的基本通脹率為5.4%，較三月份5.3%高0.1個百分點。」或
- ◆ 「二零零八年四月份的整體通脹率為5.4%，較三月份4.2%高1.2個百分點。」

➤ An appropriate description is:

- ◆ “The underlying inflation rate in April 2008 was 5.4%, which was higher than March (5.3%) by 0.1 percentage point.” or
- ◆ “The headline inflation rate in April 2008 was 5.4%, which was higher than March (4.2%) by 1.2 percentage point.”

# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤(三)

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI (3)

### ➤ 不明確地描述統計數字

2009	6月 Jun	7月 Jul	8月 Aug
整體綜合消費物價指數按年變動率 Year-on-year change of headline Composite CPI	-0.9%	-1.5%	-1.6%

- ◆ 例：「八月份的綜合消費物價指數為-1.6%。」
- ◆ 以上句子有什麼遺漏？

### ➤ Unclear description of statistics

- ◆ For example: “Composite CPI in August was -1.6%.”
- ◆ Anything is missing in the above sentence?

# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤(三)

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI (3)

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- 這句子應該以較明確的方法表達
  - ◆ 「八月份綜合消費物價指數的按年跌幅為1.6%。」或
  - ◆ 「八月份的綜合消費物價指數較去年同月下跌1.6%。」
  
- This statement should be written in a more precise manner
  - ◆ “The year-on-year rate of decrease in the Composite CPI in August was 1.6%.” or
  - ◆ “Composite CPI in August was 1.6% lower than that in the same month last year.”

# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤(四)

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI (4)

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- 以指數點、百分率及百分點來反映消費物價指數轉變的分別
  - ◆ 例一：指數點對百分率
  
- Differences in using index point, percentage and percentage point to reflect changes in CPI
  - ◆ Example 1: Index point vs. percentage

# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤(四)

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI (4)

綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI (10/2004- /2005=100)			指數點 Index Point	百分率 Percentage
(a)		(b)	(b)-(a)	$[(b)-(a)]/(a)*100$
105	至 to	115	上升十個指數點 Increased by 10 index points	+9.5%
180	至 to	190	上升十個指數點 Increased by 10 index points	+5.6%
95	至 to	90	下跌五個指數點 Decreased by 5 index points	-5.3%
130	至 to	125	下跌五個指數點 Decreased by 5 index points	-3.8%



# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤 (四)

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI (4)

➤ 例二：百分率對百分點

➤ Example 2: Percentage vs. percentage point

百分率 Percentage			百分點 Percentage Point
(a)	(b)		(b)-(a)
+5%	至 To	+10%	升幅擴大五個百分點 Increase widened by 5 percentage points
+10%	至 To	+5%	升幅收窄五個百分點 Increase narrowed by 5 percentage points
-5%	至 To	-15%	跌幅擴大十個百分點 Decrease enlarged by 10 percentage points
-15%	至 To	-5%	跌幅收窄十個百分點 Decrease reduced by 10 percentage points

# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤(五)

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI (5)

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- 消費物價指數的變動率下降 / 上升是否意味消費物價下降 / 上升？
  - ◆ 並不一定。
- Does a fall/rise in the rate of change in CPI mean a fall/rise in consumer prices?
  - ◆ Not necessary.

# 分析消費物價指數時常見的謬誤(五)

## Common fallacies in interpreting CPI (5)

	綜合消費物價指數 (10/2004-9/2005=100)	按年變動率
08年3月	108.2	+4.2%
08年4月	108.9	+5.4%
08年5月	109.2	+5.7%
⋮	⋮	⋮
09年3月	109.5	+1.2%
09年4月	109.6	+0.6%
09年5月	109.3	+0.0*%

價格按月上升      按年升幅收窄  
 價格按月下跌      按年升幅收窄

\* 少於0.05%  
Less than 0.05%

# 住戶開支統計調查

## Household Expenditure Survey (HES)

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### ➤ 簡介

Introduction

### ➤ 資料搜集方法

Data collection method

### ➤ 統計調查結果的應用

Application of survey results

### ➤ 2009/10年住戶開支統計調查的進展

Progress of the 2009/10 HES

# 統計調查的背景資料

## Background of Survey

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- 第一輪住戶開支統計調查：1963/64  
1st HES: 1963/64
- 第二輪住戶開支統計調查：1973/74  
2nd HES: 1973/74
- 1977年確立每五年進行一次住戶開支統計調查，以更新消費物價指數的開支權數。  
In 1977, a policy was established that HES would be conducted once every 5 years to update expenditure weights of CPIs.

# 統計調查的背景資料

## Background of Survey

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- 自1979/80起，已進行六輪住戶開支統計調查。  
6 rounds HES were conducted since 1979/80.
- 上一輪住戶開支統計調查：2004/05  
Last round of HES: 2004/05
- 2009/10住戶開支統計調查已於2009年10月開始，為期一年。  
2009/10 HES will last for one year since Oct 09.

# 統計調查範圍

## Survey Coverage

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### ➤ 統計調查範圍 Survey Coverage

#### 本港所有陸上住戶

All land domestic households in Hong Kong

#### 接受綜合社會保障援助的住戶: 包括在一個與住戶 開支統計調查同時進行的特別統計調查內

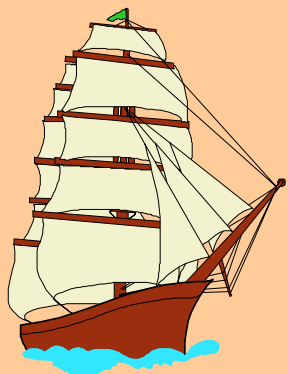
Households receiving CSSA: covered in a special survey conducted along with the HES

# 統計調查範圍

## Survey Coverage

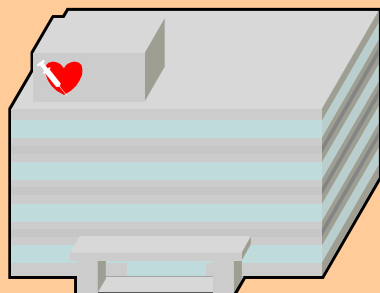
### ➤ 不包括

Not Including



水上住戶

Marine households



集體住戶

Collective households



在統計調查進行期間  
離開香港的住戶

Households away from  
HK during the survey  
reference period



# 資料搜集方法 – 問卷設計

## Data Collection Method – *questionnaire design*

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問卷的四部分：

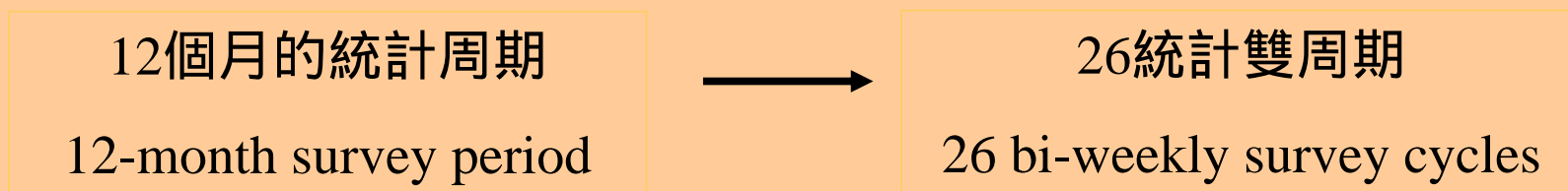
4 parts of the questionnaire:

- HES (1) :  
住戶統計表 Household Schedule
- HES (2) :  
開支日記 Expenditure Diary
- + 定期付款 Regular Payments
- HES (4) :  
非經常性開支問卷 Questionnaire on Infrequently-purchased Items
- HES (3) :  
補充問卷 Supplementary Questionnaire

## 資料搜集方法 – 統計雙周期

### Data Collection Method – *the bi-weekly survey cycle*

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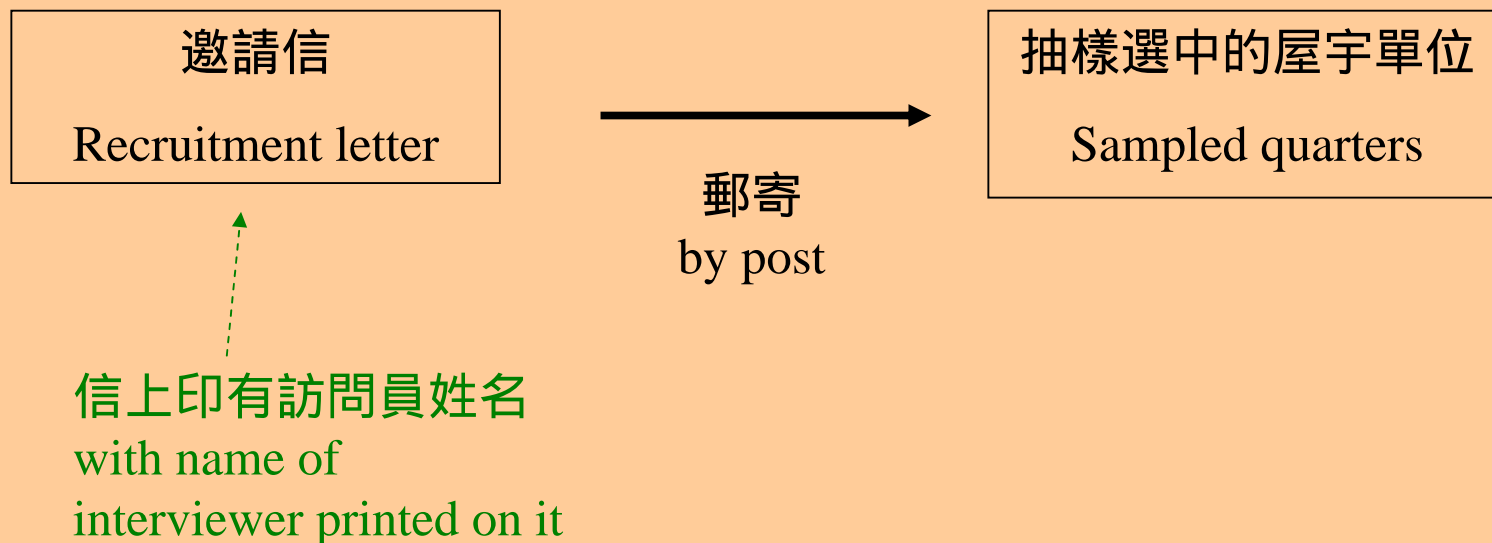
- 減低受訪者的填報負擔  
Reduce respondent burden
- 顧及消費方面的季節性變化  
Take into account variations in consumer spending in different seasons of a year

## 資料搜集方法 – 雙周期前

### Data Collection Method – *Before start of bi-weekly cycle*

➤ 統計雙周期前的約兩星期：

Around 2 weeks before the survey cycle :

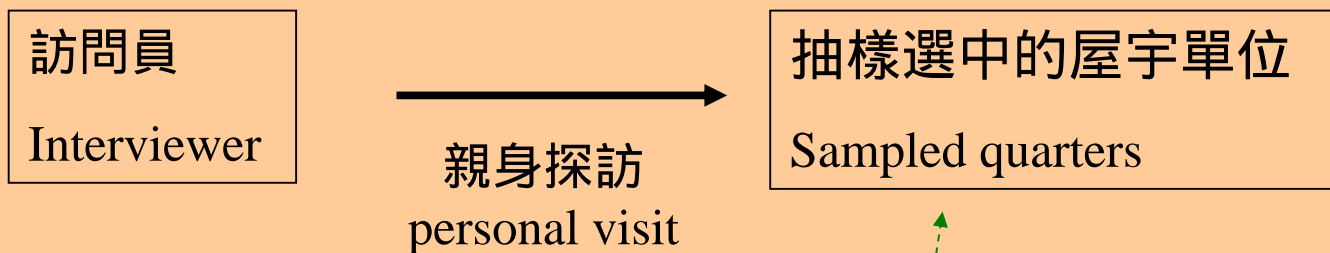


## 資料搜集方法 – 雙周期前

### Data Collection Method – *Before start of bi-weekly cycle*

#### ➤ 統計周期前：

Before start of the survey cycle :



屋宇單位內所有合適住戶會被邀請參與統計調查  
All suitable households residing in the quarters are  
invited to participate in the survey

# 資料搜集方法 – 雙周期前

## Data Collection Method – *Before start of bi-weekly cycle*

- 政府統計處簽發的工作人員身份證

Staff Identity Card issued by C&SD

- 獲委派進行這項統計調查的證明書

Certificate of Identity



## 資料搜集方法 – 在統計調查雙周期時

## Data Collection Method – *during the bi-weekly cycle*

---

- 住戶成員在日記內填寫開支資料

Household members to record detailed expenditure information on diaries

- 訪問員數次探訪參與統計的住戶以收集已完成的開支日記

Interviewer conducts several visits to the households to collect the completed expenditure diaries

## 資料搜集方法 – 在雙周期完結時

## Data Collection Method – *End of the bi-weekly cycle*

---

- 每個合作的住戶 => \$150 答謝金

Each co-operative household => Honorarium of \$150

- 住戶須繼續完成第二部分的問卷 – 非經常性開支問卷，填妥後以信封寄回政府統計處

The household continues to complete the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the questionnaire on infrequently-purchased items and mail back to C&SD with the pre-paid envelop

# 住戶開支統計調查的資料搜集 – 資料保密

## Data Collection Method – Confidentiality

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- 「2009/10年住戶開支統計調查」是根據《普查及統計條例》第316章第IIIA部進行的。

The 2009/10 HES is conducted under Part IIIA of the Census and Statistics Ordinance (Cap.316).

- 統計調查搜集所得有關個別人士及住戶的資料將嚴加保密，絕不會向任何未獲授權的機構(包括政府部門)透露。

Data collected in this survey regarding individual persons and households will be kept strictly confidential and will not be released to any unauthorized parties, including government departments.



# 2004/05年住戶開支統計調查的主要結果

## Major Results of the 2004/05 HES

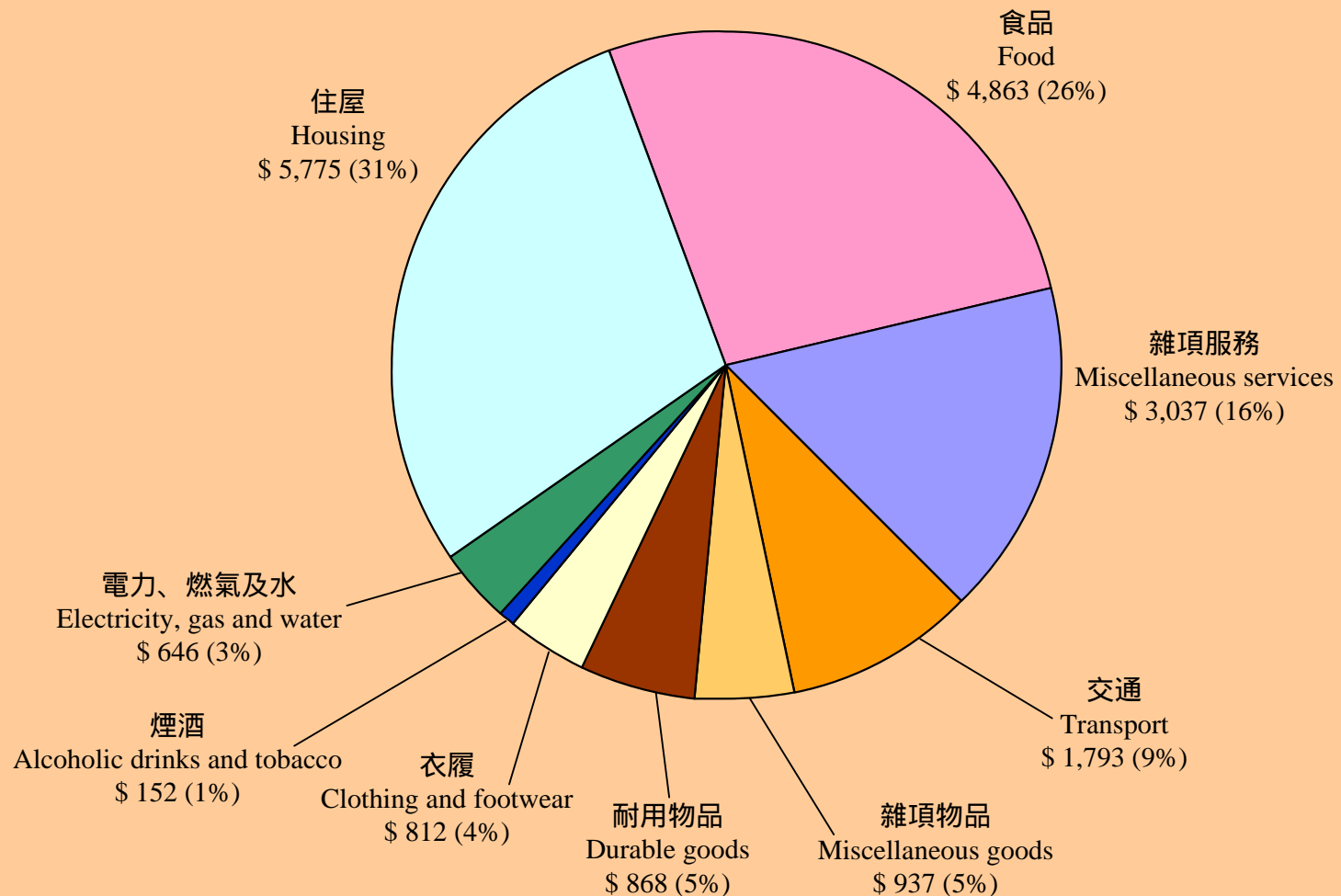
	<b>1999/2000</b>	<b>2004/05</b>	<b>變動率 (%)</b> <b>Rate of change (%)</b>
住戶每月平均開支 Average monthly household expenditure	\$ 21,797	\$ 18,884	-13.4 [-6.3]
平均住戶人數 Average household size	3.4	3.1	

註釋： 括弧內的數字為扣除價格變動後的變動率。

Note: Figure in brackets refers to rate of change after discounting for price changes.

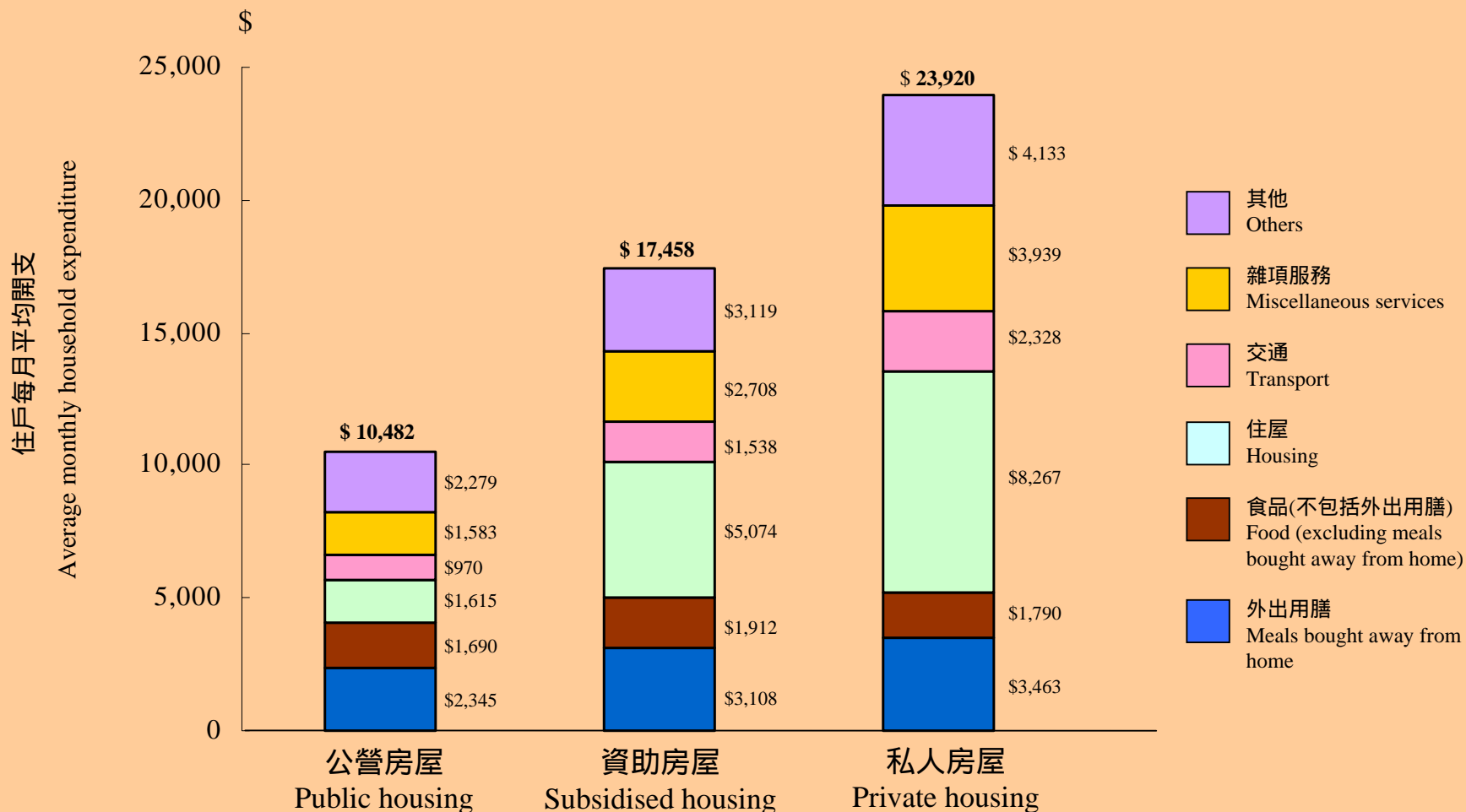
# 按商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支

## Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section (2004/05)



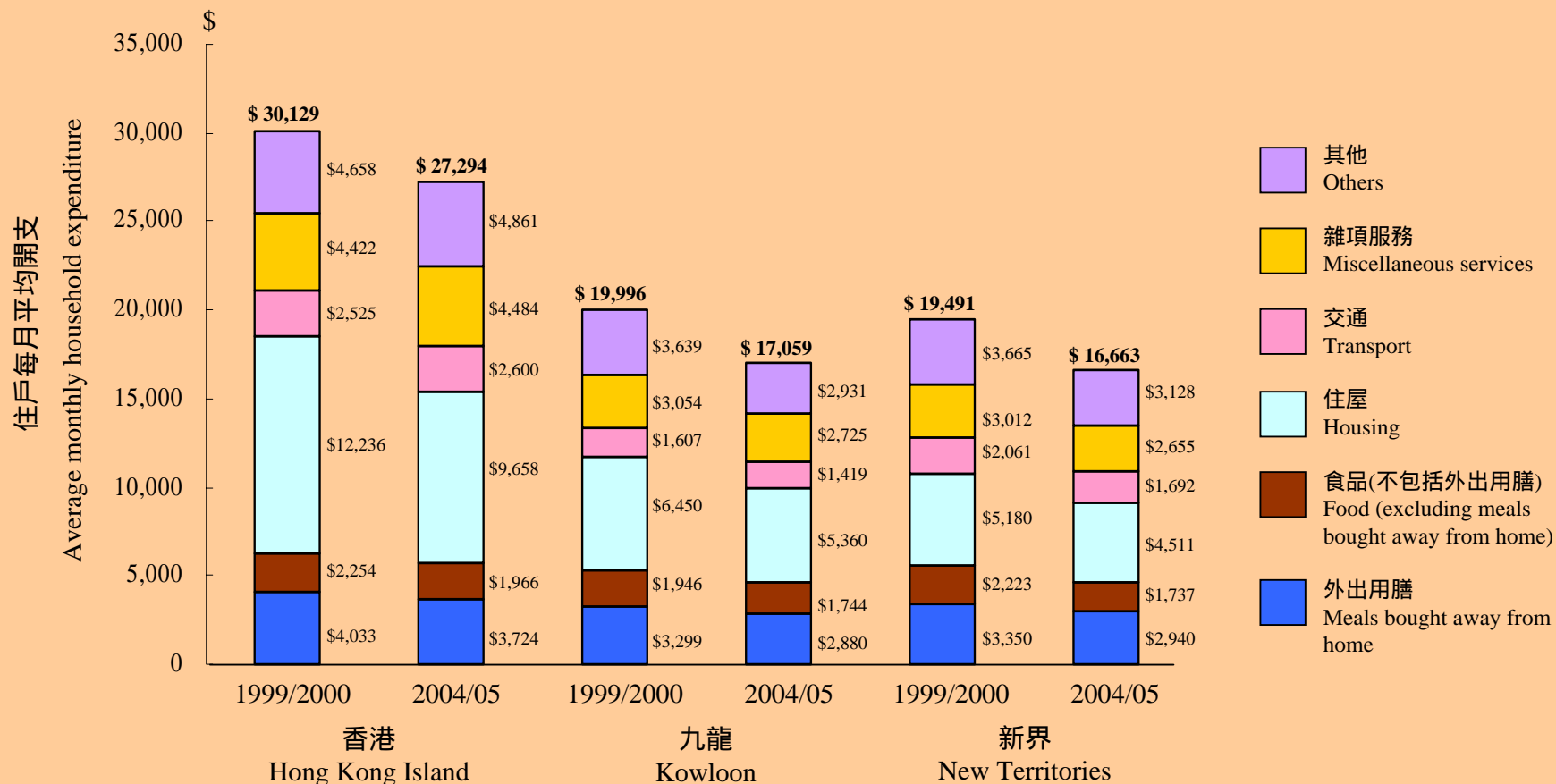
# 按房屋類型及選定商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支

## Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Selected Commodity/Service Sections by Type of Housing (2004/05)



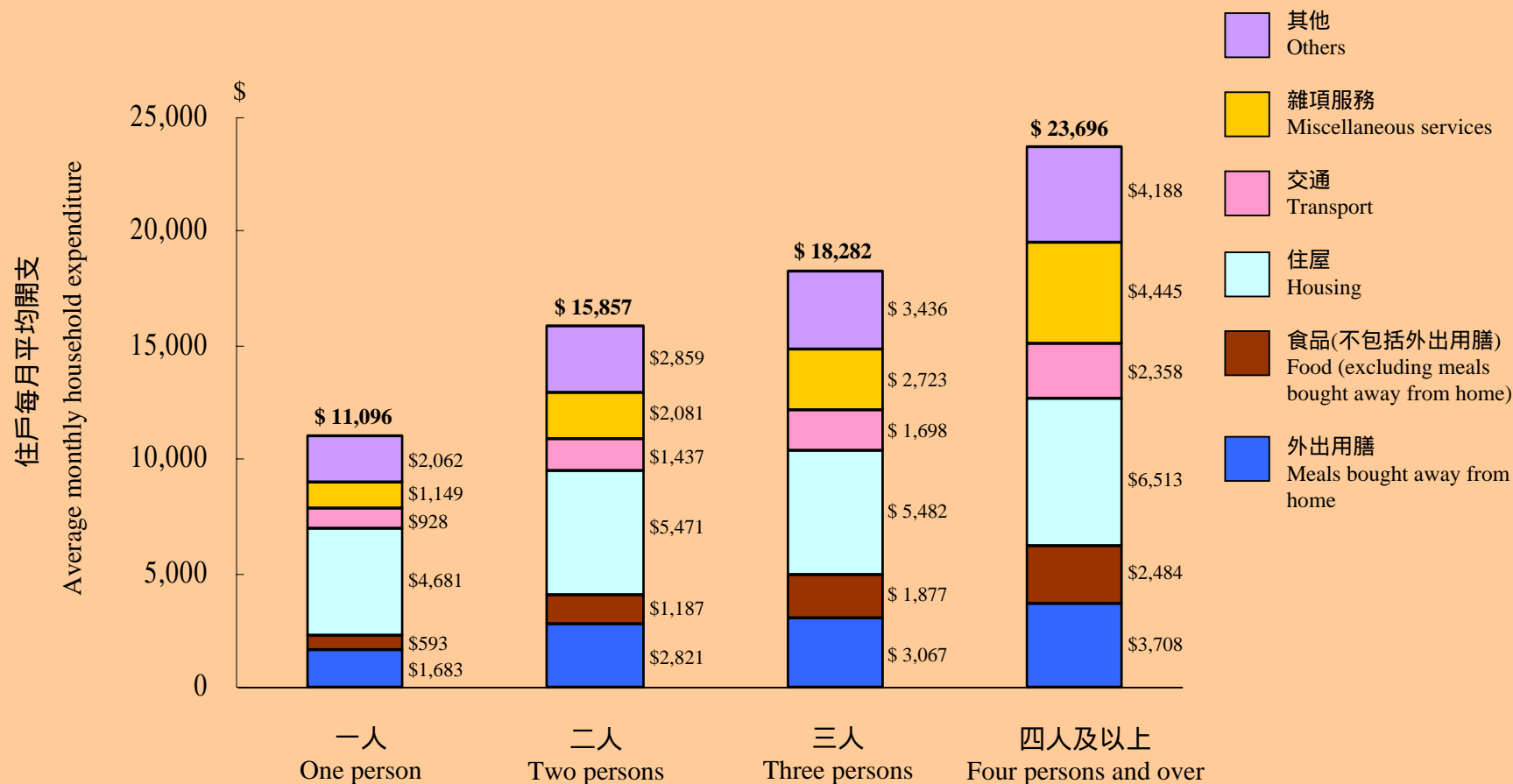
# 按地區及選定商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支

## Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Selected Commodity/Service Sections by Geographical Area



# 按住戶人數及選定商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支

## Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Selected Commodity/Service Sections by Household Size (2004/05)



# 美容及健身服務的開支

## Expenditure on Beauty Treatment and Fitness Services

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- 在2004/05年，住戶每月在美容及健身服務的平均開支較五年前上升。

Average monthly household expenditure on beauty treatment and fitness services in 2004/05 increased compared with 5 years earlier.

**1999/2000**

**\$54**

**2004/05**

**\$93**

- \* 這主要是住戶在健身、桑拿及水療、按摩及推拿，以及纖體服務的費用增加所致。

Mainly due to increase in expenditure on fitness charges, sauna and spa, massage and slimming services charges

# 補習\*開支

## Expenditure on Tuition\* (2004/05)

教育程度 Education Level	每名學生#每月 在補習的平均開支(\$) Average monthly per student <sup>#</sup> expenditure on tuition	有補習的學生的百分比 % of students with expenditure on tuition
小學 Primary	975	36.0
初中 Lower secondary	1,069	28.0
高中或同等程度 Upper secondary or equivalent	879	33.6
預科或同等程度 Sixth Form or equivalent	828	48.1

\* 包括學科補習及英語課程

Including tuition on academic subjects and English courses

# 以每名有補習的學生計算

Based on students with expenses on tuition

# 住戶開支統計調查結果的應用 – 更新消費籃子

## Application of HES results – updating consumption basket



### 例子

### Examples

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| ➤ 橄欖油                 | Olive oil                                |
| ➤ 數碼影像光碟錄影機 (DVD 錄影機) | DVD recorder                             |
| ➤ 數碼單鏡反光相機            | Digital single-lens reflex (DSLR) camera |
| ➤ 網吧收費                | Cyber café charges                       |
| ➤ 纖體服務費用              | Slimming service charges                 |
- 
- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| ➤ 耳筒收音機<br>及手提鐳射唱機 | Walkman/ Discman    |
| ➤ 手提卡式錄音機          | Portable cassette   |
| ➤ 傳呼機              | Radio pager         |
| ➤ 唱帶               | Recorded audio tape |

根據2004/05年住戶開支統計調查結果

Based on the results of the 2004/05 round of HES



# 住戶開支統計調查結果的應用 – 更新消費籃子

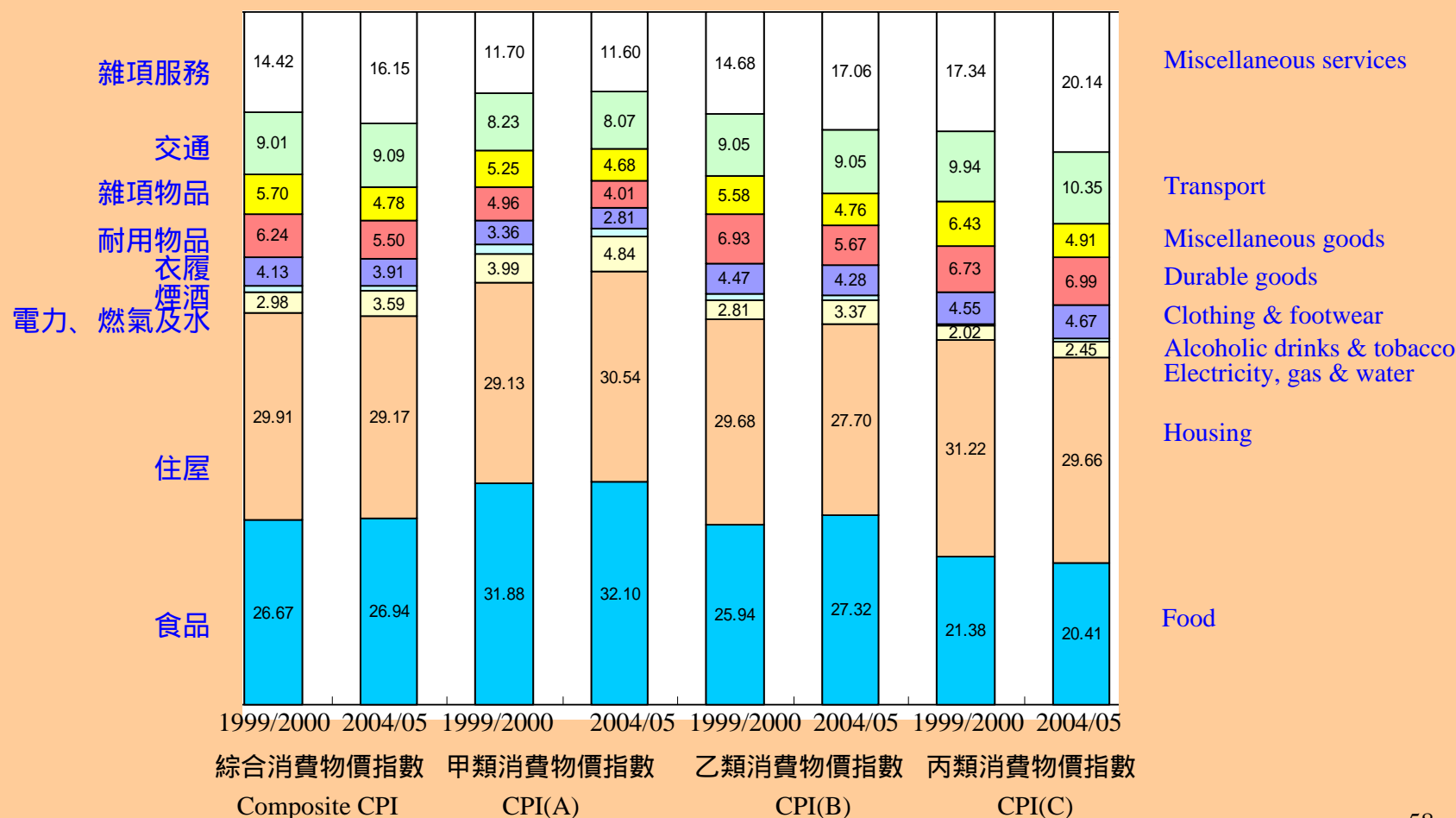
## Application of HES results – updating consumption basket

	加入 Addition	減除 Removal
1989/90	微波爐 Micro-wave oven 抽油煙機 Cooker hood 抽濕機 Dehumidifier 雷射唱機 CD player 雷射影碟機 LD player	非電動衣車 Non-electric sewing machine 蚊香 Anti-mosquito coils
1994/95	空氣清新機 Air purifier 雷射影碟 Laser video disk 手提鐳射唱機 Discman 圖文傳真機 Fax machine 電子辭典 Electronic dictionary	舊式唱片 Conventional record 舊式唱機 Conventional record player
1999/2000	壽司 Sushi 家居保險 Home insurance 電動按摩椅 Massage chair 筆記簿型電腦 Notebook computer 數碼相機 Digital camera 互聯網服務 Internet service	火水爐 Kerosene stove 租用影音設備 Rental of audio-visual equipment 打字機 Typewriter

# 住戶開支統計調查結果的應用 – 更新消費物價指數開支權數

## Application of HES results – updating CPI expenditure weights

消費物價指數開支權數 CPI Expenditure Weights (%)

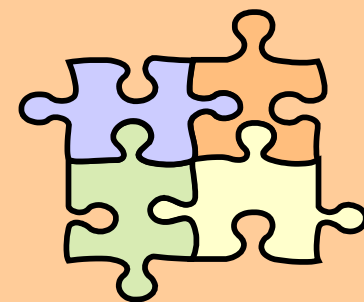


# 住戶開支統計調查結果的其他用途

## Other Applications of HES Results

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- 估計國民經濟核算體系中私人消費開支的某些組成部分  
For compiling estimates of certain components of private consumption expenditure in the national accounts.
- 制定社會及經濟政策  
Formulation of social and economic policies
- 進行市場調查及有關消費行為方面的研究  
Conduct of market research and economic studies on consumption behaviour
- 比較不同經濟體系的生活水平  
Comparison of standard of living among different economies



# 2009/10年住戶開支統計調查的進展

## Progress of the 2009/10 HES

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- 諮詢工作：2008年底  
Consultation: End 2008
- 試驗性調查：2009年6月  
Pretest survey: Jun 09
- 調查期：2009年10月至2010年9月  
Survey period: Oct 09 – Sep 10
- 樣本規模 ~ 10 000 屋宇單位  
Sample size ~ 10 000 quarters

# 2009/10年住戶開支統計調查的進展

## Progress of the 2009/10 HES

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- 政府公告 (2009年9月18日)  
Gazette Notice (18 Sep 09)
- 新聞發放 (2009年9月18日)  
Press release (18 Sep 09)
- 第一統計調查周期已於2009年10月5日開始  
1<sup>st</sup> survey cycle started on 5 Oct 09
- 第二統計調查周期的邀請信已於10月初寄出  
Recruitment letters for 2nd survey cycle were sent out in early October

# 參考資料

## Reference Materials

- 《消費物價指數簡介》小冊子

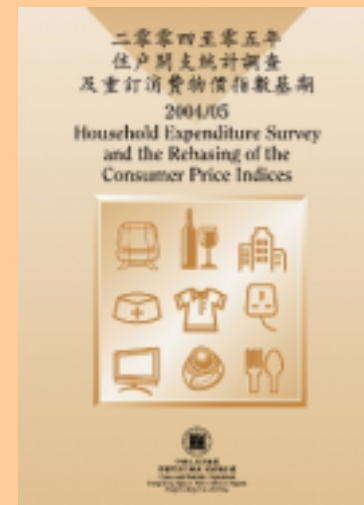
Pamphlet on 'Introduction to the Consumer Price Index'

- 二零零四至零五年住戶開支統計調查及重訂消費物價指數基期

2004/05 Household Expenditure Survey and the Rebasing of the Consumer Price Indices

- 消費物價指數月報

Monthly report on the Consumer Price Index



# 免費網站下載

## Free Download from Website

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- 政府統計處網站  
Website of C&SD

[www.censtatd.gov.hk](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk)

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# 討論及總結

Discussion and concluding remarks