

# 香港社會及經濟趨勢

## Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends

二零零七年版  
2007 Edition

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# 序言

## Foreword

每兩年出版一次的《香港社會及經濟趨勢》是政府統計處編製的綜合性統計刊物之一，其他綜合性統計刊物包括《香港經濟趨勢》(半月刊)、《香港統計月刊》和《香港統計年刊》。這些綜合性統計刊物輯錄香港社會及經濟各方面的統計資料，提供範圍十分廣泛的數據，涉及社會、經濟和工商業各主題。它們各具特色，出版頻次、所載數列的統計期、詳細程度及形式均有所不同，相輔相成，組成一個全面的參考系列。

《香港統計月刊》收錄本港各項最新社會及經濟統計數列，並盡可能將資料齊備的最近十五個月份的按月統計數字，連同最近三個完整年份的按年統計數字一同刊載。由於月刊輯錄需時，政府統計處每半月出版《香港經濟趨勢》，列載主要經濟指標的最新按月及按季資料，讓讀者在其他詳盡數據尚未齊備前，盡快掌握香港的經濟脈搏。

若需要較詳細的社會及經濟統計資料或較遠年份的按年數據，則可參考《香港統計年刊》。該刊物所載大部分數據是以七個年份的時間數列發表，而數列跨越的年期為十年。

本刊，即《香港社會及經濟趨勢》，於單數年份出版，旨在選錄與社會及經濟各方面有關的主要按年統計數列並加以分析。本刊除載有統計圖表外，兼有短評闡釋，讓讀者綜觀香港過去十年的社會及經濟趨勢。二零零七年版的《香港社會及經濟趨勢》的主要統計分析期為一九九六年至二零零六年。

The biennial publication, *Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends*, is one of the general statistical digests compiled by the Census and Statistics Department. Other digests include the *Hong Kong Economic Trends* (half-monthly), *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics* and *Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics*. Each digest brings together statistical data covering various social and economic aspects of Hong Kong. Statistical data contained cover a very wide range of topics relating to the society, economy and businesses. The digests are each featured in its own way. They are published at different frequencies with statistical data series presented in various length, depth and format. Complementing each other, together they form a comprehensive series for reference.

The *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics* is a collection of up-to-date statistical series on various aspects of the social and economic situation of Hong Kong. Statistical data are presented wherever possible in the form of monthly figures for the latest fifteen months for which data are available together with annual figures for the latest three complete years. Since collation of data takes time, the Census and Statistics Department compiles the *Hong Kong Economic Trends* on a half-monthly basis. This publication presents up-to-date monthly and quarterly data of major economic indicators which help readers grasp the pulse of Hong Kong's economy before more detailed statistics become available.

In case users require more detailed social and economic data or more back-dated annual data, they should refer to the *Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics*. Most of the data are presented for seven years, spanning a period of ten years.

This publication, i.e. *Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends*, is published biennially in odd-number years. It aims to present selected major annual data series relating to various social and economic aspects of Hong Kong for analysis. With the use of tables and charts, plus commentaries, this publication is meant to give readers an overall view of Hong Kong's social and economic trends in the past decade. The main period of statistical analysis covered by the 2007 edition of the *Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends* is from 1996 to 2006.

本刊亦載列由一九九六年至二零零七年十月間，有關香港的社會及經濟大事紀要，其中不少是有助締造香港社會及經濟發展的重要事情，它們所導致的影響在本刊所載統計數據中亦反映出來。

本刊內有一節是關於「用語及定義」，以協助讀者明白一些專門詞彙的定義。有意研究個別主題的讀者，亦可參考每章最後所示的資料來源及其他有關刊物，作更深入的探討。

政府統計處處長 馮興宏

二零零七年十一月

This publication also contains a list of major social and economic events about Hong Kong during the period from 1996 to October 2007. Many of the events on the list are those that have shaped Hong Kong's social and economic developments during the period, the effect of which is also reflected in statistics presented in the publication.

A section on terms and definitions is included in the publication to assist readers in understanding certain technical terms. Readers who wish to make more in-depth studies on individual themes can also refer to the data sources and further references as indicated at the end of each chapter.

**H. W. FUNG**

Commissioner for Census and Statistics

November 2007

# 目錄

## Contents

		頁數 Page
統計表一覽	<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>ix</b>
統計圖一覽	<b>List of Charts</b>	<b>xv</b>
慣例及代號	<b>Conventions and Symbols</b>	<b>xix</b>
<b>1. 人口及生命事件</b>	<b>Population and Vital Events</b>	<b>1</b>
人口數據系統	Population Data System	1
人口增長	Population growth	1
人口結構	Population structure	1
人口的地區分布	Geographical distribution of the population	2
住戶	Households	2
出生	Births	3
死亡	Deaths	4
婚姻	Marriages	5
資料來源	<i>Data sources</i>	21
其他有關刊物	<i>Further references</i>	21
<b>2. 勞工</b>	<b>Labour</b>	<b>22</b>
勞動人口	Labour force	22
就業	Employment	23
工資率	Wage rates	24
資料來源	<i>Data sources</i>	36
其他有關刊物	<i>Further references</i>	36
<b>3. 國民收入</b>	<b>National Income</b>	<b>37</b>
本地生產總值	Gross Domestic Product	37
按開支組成部分劃分的本地生產總值	GDP by expenditure component	37
按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值	GDP by economic activity	39
本地居民生產總值	Gross National Product	40
對外要素收益流動	External Factor Income Flows	41
資料來源	<i>Data sources</i>	54
其他有關刊物	<i>Further references</i>	54
<b>4. 國際收支平衡</b>	<b>Balance of Payments</b>	<b>55</b>
國際收支平衡表	Balance of Payments Account	55
對外債務統計	External Debt Statistics	56
國際投資頭寸統計	International Investment Position Statistics	57
資料來源	<i>Data sources</i>	62
其他有關刊物	<i>Further references</i>	62

		頁數 Page
<b>5. 製造業</b>	<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>	<b>63</b>
營運特徵及生產活動	Operating characteristics and production activities	63
工業生產指數	Index of industrial production	64
資料來源	Data sources	68
其他有關刊物	Further references	68
<b>6. 屋宇建築業、建造業及地產業</b>	<b>Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors</b>	<b>69</b>
屋宇建造及土木工程	Building and civil engineering	69
地產發展、租賃、經紀及 保養管理服務	Real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management	69
建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務	Architectural, surveying and project engineering	70
資料來源	Data sources	73
其他有關刊物	Further references	73
<b>7. 商業</b>	<b>Commerce</b>	<b>74</b>
批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食 及酒店業	Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels	74
製造業相關活動	Manufacturing-related activities	76
運輸及有關服務	Transport and related services	77
倉庫、通訊、金融、保險及 商用服務行業	Storage, communications, financing, insurance and business services	78
資料來源	Data sources	87
其他有關刊物	Further references	88
<b>8. 科技</b>	<b>Science and Technology</b>	<b>89</b>
研究及發展	Research and development	89
工商業創新活動	Innovation activities in the business sector	90
創新及科技基金	Innovation and Technology Fund	90
專利	Patents	90
高等教育機構的研究成果	Research output of higher education institutions	91
高科技產品	High technology products	91
技術國際收支平衡表	Technology balance of payments	92
資料來源	Data sources	103
其他有關刊物	Further references	103
<b>9. 對外貿易</b>	<b>External Trade</b>	<b>104</b>
對外商品貿易	External merchandise trade	104
港產品出口	Domestic exports of goods	105
商品轉口	Re-exports of goods	105
商品進口	Imports of goods	106
涉及外發中國內地加工的 貿易	Trade involving outward processing in the mainland of China	106
服務貿易	Trade in services	107
資料來源	Data sources	123
其他有關刊物	Further references	124

<b>10. 旅遊、通訊、運輸</b>	<b>Tourism, Communications and Transport</b>	<b>125</b>
旅遊	Tourism	125
通訊	Communications	125
運輸	Transport	127
資料來源	<i>Data sources</i>	138
其他有關刊物	<i>Further references</i>	139
<b>11. 消費物價指數</b>	<b>Consumer Price Indices</b>	<b>140</b>
通貨膨脹與消費物價指數	Inflation and Consumer Price Indices	140
各項消費物價指數數列 及其變動	Different series of Consumer Price Indices and their movements	140
住戶開支模式	Household expenditure patterns	141
資料來源	<i>Data sources</i>	149
其他有關刊物	<i>Further references</i>	149
<b>12. 貨幣、銀行、金融</b>	<b>Money, Banking and Finance</b>	<b>150</b>
接受存款機構	Deposit-taking institutions	150
貨幣供應量	Money supply	150
外幣兌換率	Exchange rates	150
資料來源	<i>Data sources</i>	159
其他有關刊物	<i>Further references</i>	159
<b>13. 公共財政</b>	<b>Public Finance</b>	<b>160</b>
政府帳目	Government accounts	160
政府收入	Government revenue	160
公共開支	Public expenditure	160
資料來源	<i>Data sources</i>	163
其他有關刊物	<i>Further references</i>	163
<b>14. 房屋</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>164</b>
房屋類型	Housing type	164
共住程度	Degree of sharing	164
居處租住權	Tenure of accommodation	164
住房支出	Housing cost	165
資料來源	<i>Data sources</i>	172
其他有關刊物	<i>Further references</i>	172
<b>15. 教育</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>173</b>
教育程度	Educational attainment	173
學生人數	Student enrolment	173
學生與教師比率	Pupil-teacher ratios	174
資料來源	<i>Data sources</i>	181
其他有關刊物	<i>Further references</i>	181

	頁數 <i>Page</i>
<b>16. 醫療衛生</b>	<b>182</b>
病床及醫護專業人員	182
死亡原因	182
住院及門診服務	183
資料來源	191
其他有關刊物	191
<b>17. 社會福利</b>	<b>192</b>
社會保障計劃	192
社會保障援助物價指數	194
資料來源	198
其他有關刊物	198
<b>18. 罪案</b>	<b>199</b>
舉報的罪案	199
犯罪被捕人數	199
資料來源	203
其他有關刊物	203
<b>用語及定義</b>	<b>204</b>
<b>一九九六年至二零零七年十月 社會及經濟大事紀要</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>附錄 — 半對數圖的應用</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>一些主要統計項目的最新數字</b>	<b>U1</b>
<b>政府統計處刊物一覽(截至二零零七年十 二月一日)</b>	<b>A1</b>
<b>政府統計處唯讀光碟產品一覽(截至二零 零七年十二月一日)</b>	<b>A5</b>
<b>郵購表格</b>	<b>A7</b>
<b>獲取政府統計處刊物及其他統計產品的 方法</b>	<b>A9</b>
<b>香港特別行政區地圖</b>	<b>M1</b>



# 統計表一覽

## List of Tables

頁數  
Page

### 1. 人口及生命事件

### Population and Vital Events

表 1.1	年中人口年齡結構	Table 1.1	Age structure of mid-year population	7
表 1.2	年中人口的地區分布	Table 1.2	Geographical distribution of mid-year population	8
表 1.3	按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目分布	Table 1.3	Distribution of domestic households by household size	9
表 1.4	按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目分布	Table 1.4	Distribution of domestic households by household composition	9
表 1.5	年中人口、出生率及死亡率	Table 1.5	Mid-year population, birth rate and death rate	11
表 1.6	出生統計數字	Table 1.6	Birth statistics	11
表 1.7	年齡別生育率	Table 1.7	Age specific fertility rates	12
表 1.8	年齡性別死亡率	Table 1.8	Age-sex specific mortality rates	15
表 1.9	死亡率及出生時平均預期壽命	Table 1.9	Mortality rates and expectation of life at birth	16
表 1.10	按婚姻類別劃分的結婚數目	Table 1.10	Number of marriages by type of marriage	17
表 1.11	按性別劃分的結婚率及初婚年齡中位數	Table 1.11	Marriage rates and median age at first marriage by sex	17
表 1.12	跨境婚姻（在香港登記結婚而新郎/新娘來自中國內地的人士數目及成功申請無結婚紀錄證明書（作為在中國內地申請結婚之用）的人士數目）	Table 1.12	Cross boundary marriages (number of marriages registered in Hong Kong with bridegrooms/brides from the mainland of China and successful applicants of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Record (CAMR) for the purpose of marrying in the mainland of China)	18
表 1.13	按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布	Table 1.13	Distribution of population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status	19

### 2. 勞工

### Labour

表 2.1	勞動人口、勞動人口參與率及失業率	Table 2.1	Labour force, labour force participation rate and unemployment rate	25
表 2.2	按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率	Table 2.2	Labour force participation rates by age and sex	26
表 2.3	按職業劃分的就業人數分布	Table 2.3	Distribution of employed persons by occupation	28
表 2.4	選定行業類別的就業人數	Table 2.4	Number of persons engaged in selected industry sectors	28
表 2.5	按選定行業類別劃分的工資指數	Table 2.5	Wage indices by selected industry sector	34
表 2.6	按選定職業組別劃分的工資指數	Table 2.6	Wage indices by selected occupational group	35

### 3. 國民收入

### National Income

表 3.1	本地生產總值	Table 3.1	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	43
-------	--------	-----------	------------------------------	----

			頁數 Page
表 3.2	以環比物量計算的本地生產總值及其開支組成部分和平均按年實質增長率	Table 3.2	Chain volume measures and average annual growth rates in real terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its expenditure components 45
表 3.3	以當時市價計算的開支組成部分及其對本地生產總值的比率	Table 3.3	Expenditure components and their ratios to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices 47
表 3.4	以當時價格計算按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值	Table 3.4	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by economic activity at current prices 48
表 3.5	按主要經濟活動劃分的增加價值的實質變動百分率	Table 3.5	Percentage changes in real terms of value added by major economic activities 50
表 3.6	本地居民生產總值	Table 3.6	Gross National Product (GNP) 51
表 3.7	按收益組成部分和交易者類別劃分的以當時市值計算對外要素收益流動	Table 3.7	External Factor Income Flows (EFIF) at current market prices by income component and type of transactor 52
<b>4.</b>	<b>國際收支平衡</b>	<b>Balance of Payments</b>	
表 4.1	國際收支平衡表	Table 4.1	Balance of Payments Account 58
表 4.2	對外債務統計數字	Table 4.2	External Debt Statistics 60
表 4.3	按概括組成部分劃分的國際投資頭寸	Table 4.3	International Investment Position by broad component 61
<b>5.</b>	<b>製造業</b>	<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>	
表 5.1	製造業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字	Table 5.1	Selected principal statistics for all manufacturing establishments 65
表 5.2	按行業大組別劃分的工業生產指數	Table 5.2	Indices of industrial production by broad industry group 66
<b>6.</b>	<b>屋宇建築業、建造業及地產業</b>	<b>Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors</b>	
表 6.1	屋宇建造及土木工程業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字	Table 6.1	Selected principal statistics for all building and civil engineering establishments 70
表 6.2	地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字	Table 6.2	Selected principal statistics for all real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management establishments 71
表 6.3	建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字	Table 6.3	Selected principal statistics for all architectural, surveying and project engineering establishments 71
<b>7.</b>	<b>商業</b>	<b>Commerce</b>	
表 7.1	批發、零售、進口與出口貿易業及飲食、酒店及旅舍業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字	Table 7.1	Selected principal statistics for all establishments in the wholesale, retail and import and export trades and the restaurants, hotels and boarding houses industries 79
表 7.2	按零售商類別劃分的零售價值及零售量指數	Table 7.2	Value and volume indices of retail sales by type of retail outlet 81

頁數  
Page

表 7.3	按食肆類別劃分的食肆收益價值及數量指數	Table 7.3	Value and volume indices of restaurant receipts by type of restaurant	83
表 7.4	二零零一年至二零零五年製造業公司及從事製造業相關活動的進口與出口貿易公司的選定主要統計數字	Table 7.4	Selected principal statistics for manufacturing firms and import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities, 2001 – 2005	84
表 7.5	運輸及有關服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字	Table 7.5	Selected principal statistics for all establishments in the transport and related services sector	84
表 7.6	倉庫、通訊、金融、保險及商用服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字	Table 7.6	Selected principal statistics for all establishments in the storage, communications, financing, insurance and business services sectors	85
<b>8.</b>	<b>科技</b>	<b>Science and Technology</b>		
表 8.1	按進行機構類別劃分的研究及發展開支	Table 8.1	Research and development expenditure by performing sector	93
表 8.2	按資金來源劃分的研究及發展開支	Table 8.2	Research and development expenditure by source of funds	94
表 8.3	研究及發展人員數目	Table 8.3	Number of research and development personnel	95
表 8.4	按計劃類別劃分的創新及科技基金資助的研究及發展和創新及科技提升項目撥款	Table 8.4	Funding for research and development, and innovation and technology upgrading projects through the Innovation and Technology Fund by type of programme	97
表 8.5	按科技範疇劃分的創新及科技基金資助的研究及發展和創新及科技提升項目撥款	Table 8.5	Funding for research and development, and innovation and technology upgrading projects through the Innovation and Technology Fund by technology area	98
表 8.6	高科技產品貿易統計數字	Table 8.6	Trade statistics of high technology products	101
表 8.7	技術國際收支平衡表整體統計數字	Table 8.7	Overall technology balance of payments statistics	102
<b>9.</b>	<b>對外貿易</b>	<b>External Trade</b>		
表 9.1	對外商品貿易統計數字	Table 9.1	External merchandise trade statistics	109
表 9.2	按主要目的地劃分的港產品出口	Table 9.2	Domestic exports of goods by main destination	112
表 9.3	按主要貨品劃分的港產品出口	Table 9.3	Domestic exports by principal commodity	113
表 9.4	按主要目的地劃分的商品轉口	Table 9.4	Re-exports of goods by main destination	115
表 9.5	按主要貨品劃分的轉口	Table 9.5	Re-exports by principal commodity	115
表 9.6	按主要供應地劃分的商品進口	Table 9.6	Imports of goods by main supplier	117
表 9.7	涉及外發中國內地加工的貿易	Table 9.7	Trade involving outward processing in the mainland of China	117
表 9.8	按主要服務組別劃分的服務輸出、輸入及輸出淨額	Table 9.8	Exports, imports and net exports of services by major service group	118
表 9.9	按目的地劃分的服務輸出	Table 9.9	Exports of services by destination	121
表 9.10	按來源地劃分的服務輸入	Table 9.10	Imports of services by source	121

表 9.11	按目的地/來源地的區域劃分的服務輸出、輸入及輸出淨額	Table 9.11	Exports, imports and net exports of services by region of destination/source	122
--------	----------------------------	------------	--	-----

## 10. 旅遊、通訊、運輸

表 10.1	按居住國家/地區劃分的訪港旅客人數	Table 10.1	Visitor arrivals by country/territory of residence	128
表 10.2	按居住國家/地區劃分過夜旅客及入境不過夜旅客的境內消費開支	Table 10.2	Destination consumption expenditure of overnight and same-day in-town visitors by country/territory of residence	129
表 10.3	通訊服務	Table 10.3	Communications services	130
表 10.4	資訊科技在住戶的普及程度	Table 10.4	Information technology penetration in the households sector	131
表 10.5	資訊科技在工商業的普及程度	Table 10.5	Information technology penetration in the business sector	132
表 10.6	按車輛類別劃分的領有牌照及新登記車輛數字	Table 10.6	Number of licensed and newly registered of motor vehicles by type of vehicle	133
表 10.7	按交通營辦商劃分的平均每日乘客人次	Table 10.7	Daily average number of passenger journeys by public transport operator	134
表 10.8	交通意外及傷亡	Table 10.8	Traffic accidents and casualties	136
表 10.9	按運輸方式劃分的進出香港的貨物	Table 10.9	Inward and outward movements of cargo by mode of transport	136
表 10.10	按主要貨物裝卸地點劃分的貨櫃吞吐量	Table 10.10	Container throughput by main cargo handling location	137

## 11. 消費物價指數

表 11.1	消費物價指數	Table 11.1	Consumer Price Indices	143
表 11.2	以一九九九/二零零零年及二零零四/零五年為基期的消費物價指數中九個商品/服務類別的開支權數	Table 11.2	Expenditure weights for nine commodity/service sections of the 1999/2000-based and 2004/05-based Consumer Price Indices (CPIs)	148

## 12. 貨幣、銀行、金融

表 12.1	按機構類別劃分的認可機構數目及其於客戶總存款和貸款及墊款總額所佔比例	Table 12.1	Number of authorized institutions and their shares in customer deposits, loans and advances by type of institutions	152
表 12.2	客戶存款	Table 12.2	Customer deposits	152
表 12.3	按貨幣及類別劃分的貸款及墊款	Table 12.3	Loans and advances by currency and by type	153
表 12.4	按經濟行業劃分的在香港使用的貸款及墊款	Table 12.4	Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong by economic sector	154
表 12.5	貨幣供應量	Table 12.5	Money supply	155
表 12.6	外幣兌換率及港匯指數	Table 12.6	Exchange rates and the Effective Exchange Rate Index	156

## Tourism, Communications and Transport

## Consumer Price Indices

## Money, Banking and Finance

**13. 公共財政****Public Finance**

表 13.1	政府收入及儲備	Table 13.1	Government revenue and reserves	161
表 13.2	按用途劃分的公共開支	Table 13.2	Public expenditure by function	162

**14. 房屋****Housing**

表 14.1	按房屋類型劃分的新落成居住單位數目	Table 14.1	Number of residential flats newly completed by type of housing	166
表 14.2	按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目	Table 14.2	Number of domestic households by type of housing	167
表 14.3	按房屋類型劃分的共住程度	Table 14.3	Degree of sharing by type of housing	167
表 14.4	按居處租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目	Table 14.4	Number of domestic households by tenure of accommodation	169
表 14.5	按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數以及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數	Table 14.5	Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio by type of housing	169
表 14.6	居住在永久性房屋的家庭住戶按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數及租金與收入比率中位數	Table 14.6	Median monthly domestic household rent and median rent to income ratios of domestic households in permanent housing by type of quarters	170

**15. 教育****Education**

表 15.1	按性別劃分的十五歲及以上人口的教育程度	Table 15.1	Educational attainment of population aged 15 and over by sex	175
表 15.2	按教育程度劃分的毛入學率	Table 15.2	Gross enrolment ratios by education level	177
表 15.3	按教育及培訓機構類別劃分的學生人數	Table 15.3	Student enrolment by type of educational and training institution	178
表 15.4	按教育及培訓機構類別劃分的學生與教師比率	Table 15.4	Pupil-teacher ratios by type of educational and training institution	180

**16. 醫療衛生****Medical and Health**

表 16.1	病床及註冊醫護專業人員數目	Table 16.1	Number of hospital beds and registered healthcare professionals	184
表 16.2	按性別及死因劃分的標準化死亡率	Table 16.2	Standardised cause-specific mortality rates by sex	186
表 16.3	按區域及機構類別劃分的住院病人出院及死亡人數	Table 16.3	In-patient discharges and deaths by area and type of institutions	188
表 16.4	按服務類別劃分的衛生署門診服務到診人次	Table 16.4	Attendances of out-patient services provided by the Department of Health by type	189
表 16.5	按服務類別劃分的醫院管理局轄下機構提供的門診服務到診人次	Table 16.5	Attendances of out-patient services provided by the Hospital Authority Institutions by type	190

頁數  
**Page**

**17. 社會福利****Social Welfare**

表 17.1	按類別劃分的綜合社會保障援助個案數目	Table 17.1	Number of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance cases by type	195
表 17.2	社會保障計劃	Table 17.2	Social security schemes	196
表 17.3	二零零四/零五年為基期的社會保障援助物價指數的開支權數	Table 17.3	Expenditure weights of the 2004/05-based Social Security Assistance Index of Prices	197

**18. 罪案****Crime**

表 18.1	按罪案類別劃分的舉報罪案數目	Table 18.1	Number of reported crimes by type	200
表 18.2	按罪案類別劃分的罪案率	Table 18.2	Crime rates by type	201
表 18.3	按年齡組別劃分的犯罪被捕人數	Table 18.3	Number of offenders arrested by age group	202

# 統計圖一覽

## List of Charts

頁數  
Page

<b>1. 人口及生命事件</b>	<b>Population and Vital Events</b>	
圖 1.1 人口增長	Chart 1.1 Population growth	6
圖 1.2 人口金字塔	Chart 1.2 Population pyramids	8
圖 1.3 按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目分布	Chart 1.3 Distribution of domestic households by household composition	10
圖 1.4 總和生育率	Chart 1.4 Total fertility rate	13
圖 1.5 年齡別生育率	Chart 1.5 Age specific fertility rates	14
圖 1.6 按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布	Chart 1.6 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status	20
<b>2. 勞工</b>	<b>Labour</b>	
圖 2.1 工作年齡人口及勞動人口	Chart 2.1 Population of working age and labour force	26
圖 2.2 按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率	Chart 2.2 Labour force participation rates by age and sex	27
圖 2.3 選定行業類別的就業人數	Chart 2.3 Number of persons engaged in selected industry sectors	29
圖 2.4 製造業的就業人數	Chart 2.4 Number of persons engaged in the manufacturing sector	30
圖 2.5 批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的就業人數	Chart 2.5 Number of persons engaged in the wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels sector	31
圖 2.6 金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的就業人數	Chart 2.6 Number of persons engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector	32
圖 2.7 社區、社會及個人服務業的就業人數	Chart 2.7 Number of persons engaged in the community, social and personal services sector	33
<b>3. 國民收入</b>	<b>National Income</b>	
圖 3.1 本地生產總值	Chart 3.1 Gross Domestic Product	44
圖 3.2 本地生產總值的按年增長率	Chart 3.2 Annual growth rates of Gross Domestic Product	44
圖 3.3 私人消費開支及本地固定資本形成總額的實質變動百分率	Chart 3.3 Percentage changes in real terms of private consumption expenditure and gross domestic fixed capital formation	46
圖 3.4 貨品出口及服務輸出的實質變動百分率	Chart 3.4 Percentage changes in real terms of exports of goods and exports of services	46
圖 3.5 貨品進口及服務輸入的實質變動百分率	Chart 3.5 Percentage changes in real terms of imports of goods and imports of services	47
圖 3.6 各經濟活動在以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值內所佔的百分比	Chart 3.6 Percentage contribution of individual economic activities to Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost	49

			頁數 Page
圖 3.7	各收益組成部分在要素收益流入總計內所佔的百分比	Chart 3.7	Percentage contribution of individual income components to total factor income inflow 53
圖 3.8	各收益組成部分在要素收益流出總計內所佔的百分比	Chart 3.8	Percentage contribution of individual income components to total factor income outflow 53
<b>4.</b>	<b>國際收支平衡</b>	<b>Balance of Payments</b>	
圖 4.1	國際收支平衡表	Chart 4.1	Balance of Payments Account 59
圖 4.2	對外債務	Chart 4.2	External Debt 60
圖 4.3	國際投資頭寸	Chart 4.3	International Investment Position 61
<b>5.</b>	<b>製造業</b>	<b>Manufacturing Industries</b>	
圖 5.1	各行業大組別增加價值的比較	Chart 5.1	Comparison of value added by broad industry group 65
圖 5.2	按選定行業大組別劃分的工業生產指數	Chart 5.2	Indices of industrial production by selected broad industry group 67
<b>6.</b>	<b>屋宇建築業、建造業及地產業</b>	<b>Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors</b>	
圖 6.1	屋宇建築業、建造業及地產業的增加價值	Chart 6.1	Value added of the building, construction and real estate sectors 72
<b>7.</b>	<b>商業</b>	<b>Commerce</b>	
圖 7.1	批發、零售、進口與出口貿易業及飲食、酒店及旅舍業的增加價值	Chart 7.1	Value added of the wholesale, retail and import and export trades and the restaurants, hotels and boarding houses industries 80
圖 7.2	倉庫、通訊、金融及商用服務業的增加價值	Chart 7.2	Value added of the storage, communications, financing and business services sectors 86
<b>8.</b>	<b>科技</b>	<b>Science and Technology</b>	
圖 8.1	本地研究及發展總開支相對本地生產總值的比率	Chart 8.1	Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) as a ratio to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 93
圖 8.2	按資金來源劃分的研究及發展開支分布	Chart 8.2	Distribution of research and development expenditure by source of funds 94
圖 8.3	研究及發展人員數目	Chart 8.3	Number of research and development personnel 95
圖 8.4	從事創新活動的工商機構數目百分比	Chart 8.4	Percentage of firms with innovation activities 96
圖 8.5	創新及科技基金資助的研究及發展和創新及科技提升項目撥款	Chart 8.5	Funding for research and development, and innovation and technology upgrading projects through the Innovation and Technology Fund 99
圖 8.6	在香港申請專利及獲批予專利的數目	Chart 8.6	Number of patent applications and patents granted in Hong Kong 99
圖 8.7	每百萬名人口的研究成果數目	Chart 8.7	Research output per million population 100



圖 8.8	高科技產品進口及出口貨值佔本地貿易總值的百分比	Chart 8.8	Percentage share of imports and exports of high technology products in total trade	101
圖 8.9	技術國際收支平衡表流向/結餘相對本地生產總值的比率	Chart 8.9	Technology balance of payments flows/balance as a ratio to Gross Domestic Product	102
<b>9.</b>	<b>對外貿易</b>	<b>External Trade</b>		
圖 9.1	港產品出口、轉口及進口佔商品貿易總額的百分比	Chart 9.1	Percentage shares of domestic exports, re-exports and imports of goods in total merchandise trade	109
圖 9.2	商品貿易的實質增長率	Chart 9.2	Real growth rates of merchandise trade	110
圖 9.3	商品貿易指數	Chart 9.3	Merchandise trade index numbers	111
圖 9.4	按主要貨品劃分的港產品出口	Chart 9.4	Domestic exports by principal commodity	114
圖 9.5	按主要貨品劃分的轉口	Chart 9.5	Re-exports by principal commodity	116
圖 9.6	服務輸出、輸入及輸出淨額	Chart 9.6	Exports, imports and net exports of services	119
圖 9.7	按主要服務組別劃分的服務輸出及輸入	Chart 9.7	Exports and imports of services by major service group	120
<b>10.</b>	<b>旅遊、通訊、運輸</b>	<b>Tourism, Communications and Transport</b>		
圖 10.1	按居住國家/地區劃分的訪港旅客人數分布	Chart 10.1	Distribution of visitor arrivals by country/territory of residence	128
圖 10.2	資訊科技在住戶的普及程度	Chart 10.2	Information technology penetration in the households sector	131
圖 10.3	資訊科技在工商業的普及程度	Chart 10.3	Information technology penetration in the business sector	132
<b>11.</b>	<b>消費物價指數</b>	<b>Consumer Price Indices</b>		
圖 11.1	消費物價指數及其按年變動率	Chart 11.1	Consumer Price Indices and their year-on-year rates of change	144
<b>12.</b>	<b>貨幣、銀行、金融</b>	<b>Money, Banking and Finance</b>		
圖 12.1	港匯指數(貿易總值(進口及整體出口)加權)的組成部分	Chart 12.1	Components of the Effective Exchange Rate Index (trade (import and export) - weighted)	157
圖 12.2	外幣兌換率及港匯指數	Chart 12.2	Exchange rates and the Effective Exchange Rate Index	158
<b>13.</b>	<b>公共財政</b>	<b>Public Finance</b>		
圖 13.1	政府收入	Chart 13.1	Government revenue	161
圖 13.2	按用途劃分的公共開支	Chart 13.2	Public expenditure by function	162

**14. 房屋****Housing**

圖 14.1	按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶分布	Chart 14.1	Distribution of domestic households by type of housing	168
圖 14.2	按居處租住權劃分的家庭住戶分布	Chart 14.2	Distribution of domestic households by tenure of accommodation	171

**15. 教育****Education**

圖 15.1	按性別劃分的十五歲及以上人口的教育程度	Chart 15.1	Educational attainment of population aged 15 and over by sex	176
--------	---------------------	------------	--	-----

**17. 社會福利****Social Welfare**

圖 17.1	一九九六年至二零零六年社會保障援助物價指數及其按年變動百分率	Chart 17.1	Movements of the Social Security Assistance Index of Prices and its year-on-year percentage change, 1996 – 2006	197
--------	--------------------------------	------------	---	-----

**18. 罪案****Crime**

圖 18.1	按年齡組別劃分的犯罪被捕人數比率	Chart 18.1	Rates of offenders arrested by age group	202
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# 1

## 人口及生命事件

## Population and Vital Events

### 人口數據系統

1.1 編製各種人口數字的資料來源，除了人口普查及中期人口統計的資料外，也包括較小規模的統計調查及行政系統所產生的統計數據。不同來源的數據各有其用途，但結合起來便成為一個詳盡的人口數據系統。

1.2 概括來說，人口普查及中期人口統計的數據是基準性的人口數據，並且是細小分區及人口分組資料的重要來源。基準資料配合從行政系統得來的統計數據（例如出生、死亡及出入境記錄）和從統計調查（特別是持續進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」）所得的數據，構成用途多樣的人口統計數據庫。

1.3 自二零零零年八月起，「居住人口」方法已取代「廣義時點」方法用以編製香港的人口數字。有關「居住人口」方法的詳情，請參閱本刊「用語及定義」一節內的「年中及年底人口」部分。

### 人口增長

1.4 二零零七年年中的香港人口為 692 萬，較二零零一年年中增加了 21 萬。二零零六年年中至二零零七年年中的人口增長率為 0.9%，比二零零一年至二零零七年期間的平均每年增長率 0.5% 高。

### 人口結構

1.5 香港人口年齡結構亦有變化。少年兒童撫養比率由一九九六年的 263 下降至二零零七年的 179。與此同時，老年撫養比率由 143 上

### Population Data System

1.1 The data sources for compiling various types of population figures include the results of population censuses and by-censuses, sample surveys of smaller scale and statistical data compiled based on information from administrative systems. While data from different sources may serve different purposes, in combination they form a comprehensive system of population data.

1.2 Broadly speaking, population census/by-census data are benchmarking population data, while also serving as the prime sources of data for small areas and population sub-groups. These benchmark data are taken together with statistical data from administrative systems (such as birth, death and passenger movement records) and sample surveys (in particular the continuously conducted General Household Survey) to provide a population statistical database which serves a multitude of purposes.

1.3 Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted in place of the “extended de facto” approach for compiling Hong Kong population figures. For more detailed information about the “resident population” approach, please refer to the part on “Mid-year and year-end population” given in the section of “Terms and Definitions” of this publication.

### Population growth

1.4 The population of Hong Kong in mid-2007 was 6.92 million, representing an increase of 0.21 million when compared with mid-2001. The population growth rate between mid-2006 and mid-2007 was 0.9%, which was higher than the average annual growth rate of 0.5% over the period from 2001 to 2007.

### Population structure

1.5 There was also a change in the age structure of the population. The child dependency ratio decreased from 263 in 1996 to 179 in 2007, whilst the elderly dependency ratio increased from 143 to 170. The

升至 170。人口金字塔可顯示此年齡結構轉變的趨勢。與一九九六年比較，二零零七年的金字塔的頂部有所擴闊，但底部卻稍微收窄，顯示老年人的比例顯著增加。

1.6 隨着人口老化現象持續，人口的年齡中位數由一九九六年的 34.2 歲上升至二零零七年的 40.1 歲。由於生育持續下降，十五歲以下小童所佔人口的比例由一九九六年的 18.7% 下降至二零零七年的 13.2%，同期的六十五歲及以上老年人所佔人口的比例，則由 10.2% 上升至 12.6%。

## 人口的地區分布

1.7 居於香港島的人口佔全港總人口的百分比由一九九六年年中的 21.6% 下降至二零零六年年中的 18.5%。居於九龍區的人口所佔的百分比亦由 31.4% 下降至 29.4%。另一方面，居於新界區的人口所佔的百分比則由一九九六年年中的 46.6% 上升至二零零六年年中的 52.0%。這人口在地區分布的轉變正好反映政府的新市鎮發展政策的成效。

## 住戶

1.8 家庭住戶的平均人數由一九九六年的 3.4 人下降至二零零六年的 3.0 人，顯示家庭住戶成員人數普遍較以前減少。同期間，有六名或以上成員的家庭住戶佔所有家庭住戶的百分比由 7.9% 下跌至 3.9%。

1.9 根據人口普查及中期人口統計資料顯示，一九九六年至二零零六年期間，住戶結構出現一些轉變。未擴展的單核心家庭住戶所佔的比例，由 63.6% 增至 67.0%；而垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶所佔的比例，則由 9.9% 減至 7.4%。

population pyramid gives a pictorial representation of this shift in age structure of the population. Compared with that for 1996, the apex of the pyramid for 2007 had widened whilst its base had slightly narrowed, indicating that the proportion of old people had increased substantially.

1.6 Ageing of the population continued. Along this trend, the median age of the population increased from 34.2 in 1996 to 40.1 in 2007. In view of a continual decline in fertility, the proportion of children aged under 15 in the population decreased from 18.7% in 1996 to 13.2% in 2007. During the period, the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over increased from 10.2% to 12.6%.

## Geographical distribution of the population

1.7 The proportion of population living on Hong Kong Island in the total population of Hong Kong decreased from 21.6 % in mid-1996 to 18.5% in mid-2006. The proportion of population living in Kowloon also decreased from 31.4% to 29.4%. On the other hand, the proportion of population living in the New Territories increased from 46.6% in mid-1996 to 52.0% in mid-2006. This change in the geographical distribution of the population reflects the effectiveness of the government's policy in regard to the development of new towns in the New Territories.

## Households

1.8 The average size of domestic households dropped from 3.4 persons per household in 1996 to 3.0 in 2006, indicating that the number of members per domestic household had generally decreased. During the same period, the proportion of domestic households with six or more members in all domestic households dropped from 7.9% to 3.9%.

1.9 According to results of population censuses/ by-censuses, there were some changes in the household composition between 1996 and 2006. The proportion of domestic households consisting of one unextended nuclear family increased from 63.6% to 67.0%. In contrast, the proportion of domestic households consisting of one vertically extended nuclear family decreased from 9.9% to 7.4%.

## 出生

1.10 過去十年間，活產嬰兒出生數目由一九九六年的63 291名下跌至一九九九年的51 281名。出生數目雖然在二零零零年回升至54 134名，但隨後卻陸續回落至二零零三年的46 965名，在二零零六年則反彈至65 626名水平。在過去十年間，粗出生率（即某一年內活產嬰兒數目相對該年年中每千名人口的比率）由一九九六年的每千名人口有9.9個活產嬰兒下降至二零零六年的9.6個。

1.11 一個反映生育意向的指標是年齡別生育率。年齡別生育率是指在某一年內，某一年齡組別中每千名女性的活產嬰兒數目。過去十年，婦女的年齡別生育率，在大部分年齡組別均普遍下降，其中以十五至三十四歲間各年齡組別的跌幅最為顯著。

1.12 總和生育率是某年的年齡別生育率的總和。它是指一千名女性若她們在生育齡期（即15 – 49歲）經歷了一如該年的年齡別生育率，其一生之中活產子女的平均數目。總和生育率是量度現今生育水平對香港人口的潛在影響的一個指標。總和生育率從一九九六年的每千名女性有1 191名活產嬰兒下降至二零零六年的984名。香港的生育水平已低於如日本及瑞典等低生育率經濟地區。

1.13 近年來，由中國內地女性（其配偶為香港永久性居民）在港所生的活產嬰兒數目保持在頗高水平（一九九六年的6 494名和二零零六年的9 438名）。這可能是由於中港的關係密切。

1.14 再者，終審法院在二零零一年七月裁定中國公民在香港所生的嬰兒均擁有香港居留權。自此，由中國內地女性（其配偶為非香港永久性居民）在港所生的活產嬰兒，數目有明顯上升趨勢（從二零零一年的620名上升至二零零六年的16 044名）。

## Births

1.10 During the past decade, the number of live births declined from 63 291 in 1996 to 51 281 in 1999. Although the number of live births increased to 54 134 in 2000, it subsequently declined steadily to 46 965 in 2003 and then rebounded to the level of 65 626 in 2006. In the past decade, the crude birth rate (which relates the number of live births in a given year per thousand mid-year population of that year) decreased from 9.9 live births per 1 000 population in 1996 to 9.6 in 2006.

1.11 An indicator which reflects the propensity to give birth is the age specific fertility rate (AFR). It relates the number of live births occurring among 1 000 women in a given age group in a given year. The AFR over the past decade dropped for most age groups. The drop was more significant for the age groups between 15 and 34.

1.12 The total fertility rate (TFR) is the sum of the age specific fertility rates in a given year and represents the average number of children that would be born alive to 1 000 women during their lifetime if they were to pass through their childbearing ages 15 – 49 experiencing the age specific fertility rates prevailing in that year. TFR is one of the measures to assess the potential impact of current fertility on the Hong Kong Population. It decreased from 1 191 in 1996 to 984 in 2006. The current fertility level of Hong Kong has fallen below those experienced in low fertility economies such as Japan and Sweden.

1.13 In recent years, the number of live births born in Hong Kong to women from the mainland of China (Mainland) whose spouses are Hong Kong Permanent Residents maintained at a relatively high level (6 494 in 1996 and 9 438 in 2006). This could be attributed to the close ties between Hong Kong and the Mainland.

1.14 Moreover, the Court of Final Appeal ruled in July 2001 that babies born in Hong Kong to Chinese nationals have the right of abode in Hong Kong. Since then, there has been an obvious increasing trend (from 620 in 2001 to 16 044 in 2006) of live births born in Hong Kong to Mainland women whose spouses are not Hong Kong Permanent Residents.

1.15 另一方面，香港居民在香港以外地方所生的嬰兒，並在他們少於一歲時被帶回香港的數目從一九九六年的3 653名下降至二零零六年的1 601名。

## 死亡

1.16 每年的死亡人數，由一九九六年的32 176人逐漸上升至二零零六年的37 457人。過去十年，粗死亡率（即某一年內死亡人數相對該年年中每千名人口的比率）徘徊於每千名人口有5人死亡的水平。

1.17 由於粗死亡率沒有顧及人口的年齡及性別結構轉變，所以並非一個量度死亡水平的好指標。標準化死亡率則兼顧這些轉變，所以是一項較理想的死亡趨勢指標。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，標準化死亡率由每千名人口有6.8人死亡，下降至每千名人口有5.5人死亡。

1.18 隨著醫療服務的不斷改進和市民對健康的日益關注，大眾市民普遍較以前長壽。各個年齡組別的死亡率均大幅下降。作為反映健康情況的一項重要指標，嬰兒死亡率（即某年內一歲以下嬰兒死亡人數相對該年每千名活產嬰兒數目的比率）更由一九九六年的每千名活產嬰兒有4.1名顯著下降至二零零六年的1.8名。

1.19 平均預期壽命是一項描述及比較不同年齡人口死亡情況的有用指標。出生時平均預期壽命是指某年出生的嬰兒，若他們一生經歷了一如該年的年齡性別死亡率，而預期能活的平均年數。過去十年，男女性出生時平均預期壽命均有所增加。在二零零六年，男嬰出生時預期可活到79.4歲，而女嬰則可活到85.5歲。與世界各地比較，這些出生時平均預期壽命是屬於很高的水平。

1.15 On the other hand, the number of babies born to Hong Kong residents outside Hong Kong and were brought back to Hong Kong when they were less than one year old decreased from 3 653 in 1996 to 1 601 in 2006.

## Deaths

1.16 The annual number of deaths gradually increased from 32 176 in 1996 to 37 457 in 2006. Over the past decade, the crude death rate (CDR), which relates the number of deaths in a given year per thousand mid-year population of that year, fluctuated around 5 deaths per 1 000 population.

1.17 The CDR is not a good indicator of changes in the level of mortality as it disregards the changes in the age and sex structures of the population. The standardised death rate (SDR), which takes account of these changes, is a better measure of mortality trend. During the period from 1996 to 2006, the SDR edged down from 6.8 deaths per 1 000 population to 5.5.

1.18 With better provision of medical services and greater health consciousness of the general public, people are now living longer than before. There was a substantial fall in the death rate in all age groups. As an important indicator of health conditions, the infant mortality rate, which relates the number of deaths of infants aged under one in a given year per thousand live births in that year, decreased significantly from 4.1 per thousand live births in 1996 to 1.8 in 2006.

1.19 Expectation of life is a useful measure to describe and compare mortality conditions at specific ages. The expectation of life at birth defines the average number of years of life that a cohort of births born in a given year can expect to live if they were subjected throughout their lifetime to the age-sex specific mortality rates prevailing in that year. Over the past ten years, expectation of life at birth increased for both sexes. A male born in 2006 was expected to live 79.4 years and a female, 85.5 years. These levels of expectation of life at birth are remarkably high when compared with other parts of the world.

## 婚姻

1.20 在一九九六年至二零零零年間，登記結婚數目呈現下降趨勢，而在二零零一年至二零零六年間則相反。二零零六年的登記結婚數目為50 328宗（這數字包括按傳統習俗形式結婚，或那些在香港以外地方結婚而再辦理登記的人士），較一九九六年的登記數字（37 045宗）上升35.9%。

1.21 登記結婚總數中，再婚數目在過去十年顯著上升。再婚數目在一九九六年佔結婚總數15.9%，至二零零六年則為33.6%。再婚比率大幅增加，主要是由於離婚率上升及離婚者再婚的比率高所引致。

1.22 未婚男性的初婚年齡中位數，由一九九六年的30.0歲上升至二零零六年的31.2歲，而同期的未婚女性初婚年齡中位數，則由26.9歲上升至28.2歲。初婚年齡中位數的上升顯示男女性均有遲婚的趨勢。

1.23 除了與香港女性結婚外，香港男性可以從以下兩個途徑與中國內地女性結婚：(i)內地女性以旅客身分來港，然後與香港男性在香港登記結婚；及(ii)香港男性可以申請無結婚紀錄證明書後在內地結婚。同樣地，香港女性亦可循上述兩個途徑與內地男性結婚。

1.24 這類跨境婚姻的數目估計在一九九六年及二零零六年分別有26 385宗及34 628宗。

## Marriages

1.20 There was a downward trend in the number of registered marriages from 1996 to 2000 and a rising trend from 2001 to 2006. In 2006, 50 328 marriages were registered in Hong Kong, including the re-registration of couples who were either customarily married or married outside Hong Kong. This constituted an increase of 35.9%, as compared with 37 045 registered marriages in 1996.

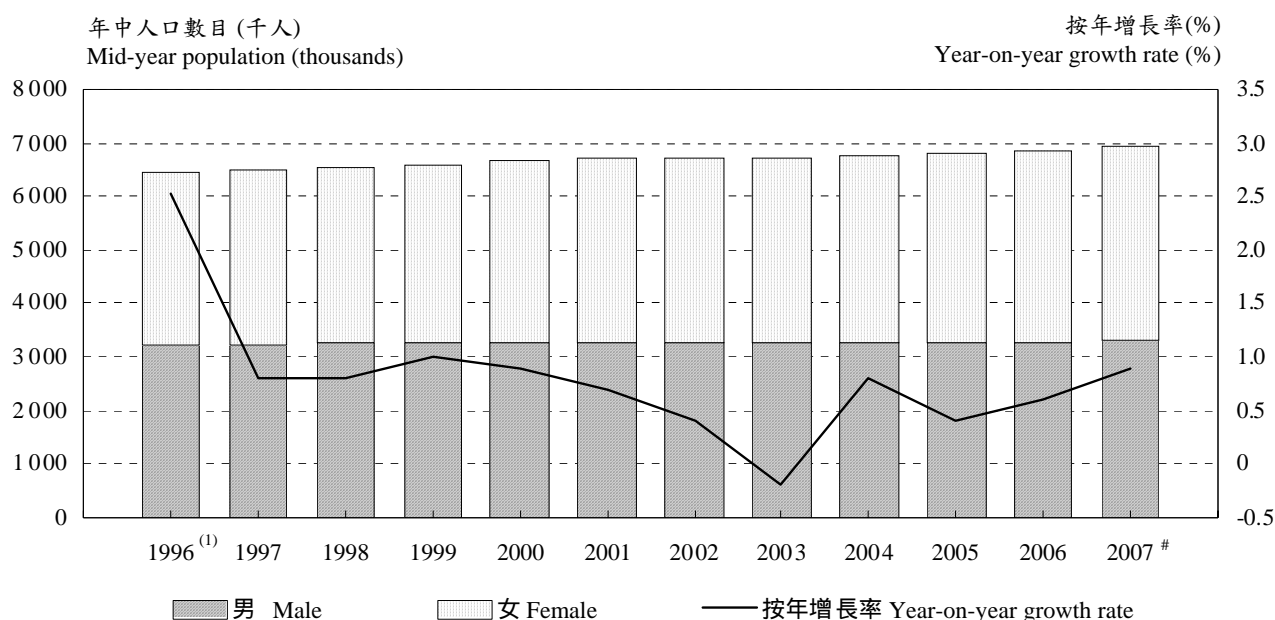
1.21 Within the total number of registered marriages, the number of remarriages rose significantly during the past 10 years. In 1996, such marriages amounted to 15.9% of all marriages; by 2006 the corresponding percentage was 33.6%. The significant increase in the proportion of remarriages is largely due to the increasing rate of divorce and a high rate of remarriage among the divorced.

1.22 The median age at first marriage for bachelors increased from 30.0 in 1996 to 31.2 in 2006, while that for spinsters, from 26.9 to 28.2. The increase in the median age at first marriage for both men and women indicated a trend of late marriage.

1.23 Other than marrying females from Hong Kong, Hong Kong males may marry females from the Mainland in two ways: (i) females from the Mainland may come to Hong Kong as a visitor and registered their marriages with Hong Kong males in Hong Kong; and (ii) males from Hong Kong may apply for a Certificate of Absence of Marriage Record (CAMR) and get married in the Mainland. Similarly, Hong Kong females may marry males from the Mainland in the above two ways.

1.24 The number of such cross-boundary marriages was estimated at 26 385 in 1996 and 34 628 in 2006.

圖 1.1 人口增長  
Chart 1.1 Population growth



註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上圖由二零零一年至二零零五年的人口數字已作出相應修訂。

- (1) 一九九六年及以後的人口數字是根據「居港人口」方法編製，與一九九五年及以前的數字可作概括性比較。然而，在計算一九九六年的按年人口增長率時，則採用了以「廣義時點」方法編製的一九九六年人口數字（即 6 311 000）。

Notes: The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above chart, population figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

- (1) Population figures from 1996 onwards are compiled based on the "resident population" method and are broadly comparable with figures for 1995 and before. Notwithstanding this, the population figure for 1996 compiled based on the "extended de facto" method (i.e. 6 311 000) has been used in calculating the annual population growth rate from 1995 to 1996.



表 1.1 年中人口年齡結構  
Table 1.1 Age structure of mid-year population

			1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>#</sup>				
											(百分比) (Percentage)			
年中人口(千人)														
Mid-year population														
(thousands)														
年齡組別														
Age group														
0 – 14	男	Male	623.6	568.1	553.7	535.5	518.1	498.8	484.0	472.9	9.7	8.5	6.8	
	女	Female	580.5	530.4	520.3	504.1	487.1	470.1	455.2	443.9	9.0	7.9	6.4	
15 – 34	男	Male	1 030.5	950.8	935.3	916.5	914.6	908.9	910.5	905.5	16.0	14.2	13.1	
	女	Female	1 092.5	1 069.5	1 049.1	1 030.2	1 036.5	1 039.3	1 048.8	1 054.4	17.0	15.9	15.2	
35 – 64	男	Male	1 270.7	1 415.2	1 432.0	1 440.2	1 456.5	1 471.6	1 482.4	1 505.8	19.7	21.1	21.8	
	女	Female	1 184.0	1 427.0	1 476.6	1 508.9	1 551.7	1 589.8	1 624.1	1 664.8	18.4	21.3	24.1	
≥65	男	Male	295.2	347.9	358.6	366.9	377.6	384.7	393.2	404.7	4.6	5.2	5.8	
	女	Female	358.5	405.4	418.5	428.5	441.4	450.0	458.9	469.7	5.6	6.0	6.8	
小計	男	Male	3 220.0	3 282.0	3 279.6	3 259.1	3 266.8	3 264.0	3 270.1	3 288.9	50.0	48.9	47.5	
Sub-total	女	Female	3 215.5	3 432.3	3 464.5	3 471.7	3 516.7	3 549.2	3 587.0	3 632.8	50.0	51.1	52.5	
總計			6 435.5	6 714.3	6 744.1	6 730.8	6 783.5	6 813.2	6 857.1	6 921.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Total														
人口年齡中位數			34.2	36.8	37.5	38.1	38.6	39.2	39.6	40.1				
Median age of population														
性別比率 (男性人口數目相對 每千名女性人口的比率)			1 001	956	947	939	929	920	912	905				
Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)														
撫養比率														
(按每千名十五至六十四歲人口計算)														
Dependency ratios														
(per 1 000 population aged 15-64)														
少年兒童撫養比率 <sup>(1)</sup>			263	226	219	212	203	193	185	179				
Child dependency ratio <sup>(1)</sup>														
老年撫養比率 <sup>(2)</sup>			143	155	159	162	165	167	168	170				
Elderly dependency ratio <sup>(2)</sup>														
總撫養比率			406	381	378	375	368	360	354	349				
Overall dependency ratio														

註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年的人口及與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

(1) 少年兒童撫養比率是十五歲以下人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率。

(2) 老年撫養比率是六十五歲及以上人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率。

Notes: The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population and population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

(1) The child dependency ratio is the number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

(2) The elderly dependency ratio is the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

圖 1.2 人口金字塔  
Chart 1.2 Population pyramids

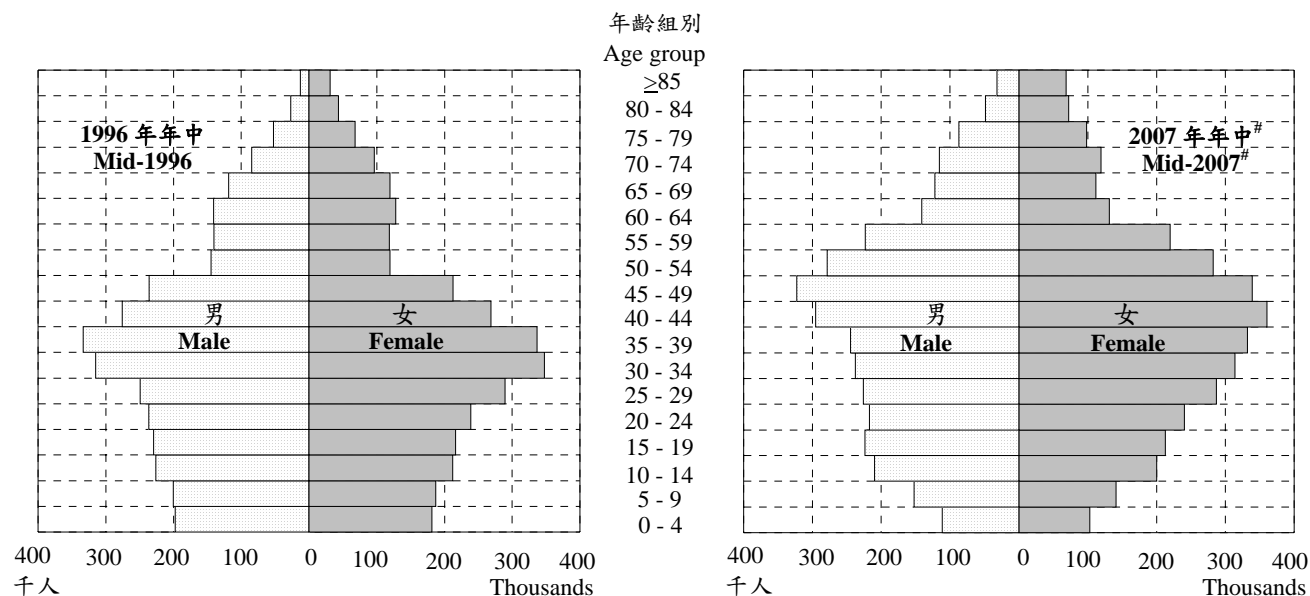


表 1.2 年中人口的地區分布  
Table 1.2 Geographical distribution of mid-year population

	百分比 Percentage						
人口分布 Distribution of the population	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
香港島 Hong Kong Island	21.6	19.7	19.2	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.5
九龍 Kowloon	31.4	30.1	29.8	29.6	29.5	29.7	29.4
新界 New Territories	46.6	50.1	50.9	51.6	51.9	51.8	52.0
其他 <sup>(1)</sup> Others <sup>(1)</sup>	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	§
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

(1) 包括水上人口及越南船民。自二零零一年起，沒有越南船民的獨立數字。

§ 少於0.05%

Notes : The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. Population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 in the above table have been revised accordingly.

(1) Include marine population and Vietnamese migrants. Starting from 2001, separate figure for Vietnamese migrants is not available.

§ Less than 0.05%

**表 1.3 按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目分布**  
**Table 1.3 Distribution of domestic households by household size**

	百分比(另行說明除外) Percentage (unless otherwise specified)						
	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
家庭住戶數目分布 Distribution of domestic households							
住戶人數 Household size							
1	13.1	14.2	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.9	16.2
2	18.9	21.6	22.3	22.9	23.9	23.9	24.1
3	20.6	21.6	21.9	22.4	22.8	22.9	23.2
4	25.3	24.8	24.5	23.9	23.4	23.2	22.9
5	14.3	12.1	11.6	10.9	10.5	10.0	9.7
≥ 6	7.9	5.7	5.0	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.9
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0

註釋：數字是根據該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據編製。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

Notes : Figures are compiled based on the data obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. Population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 in the above table have been revised accordingly.

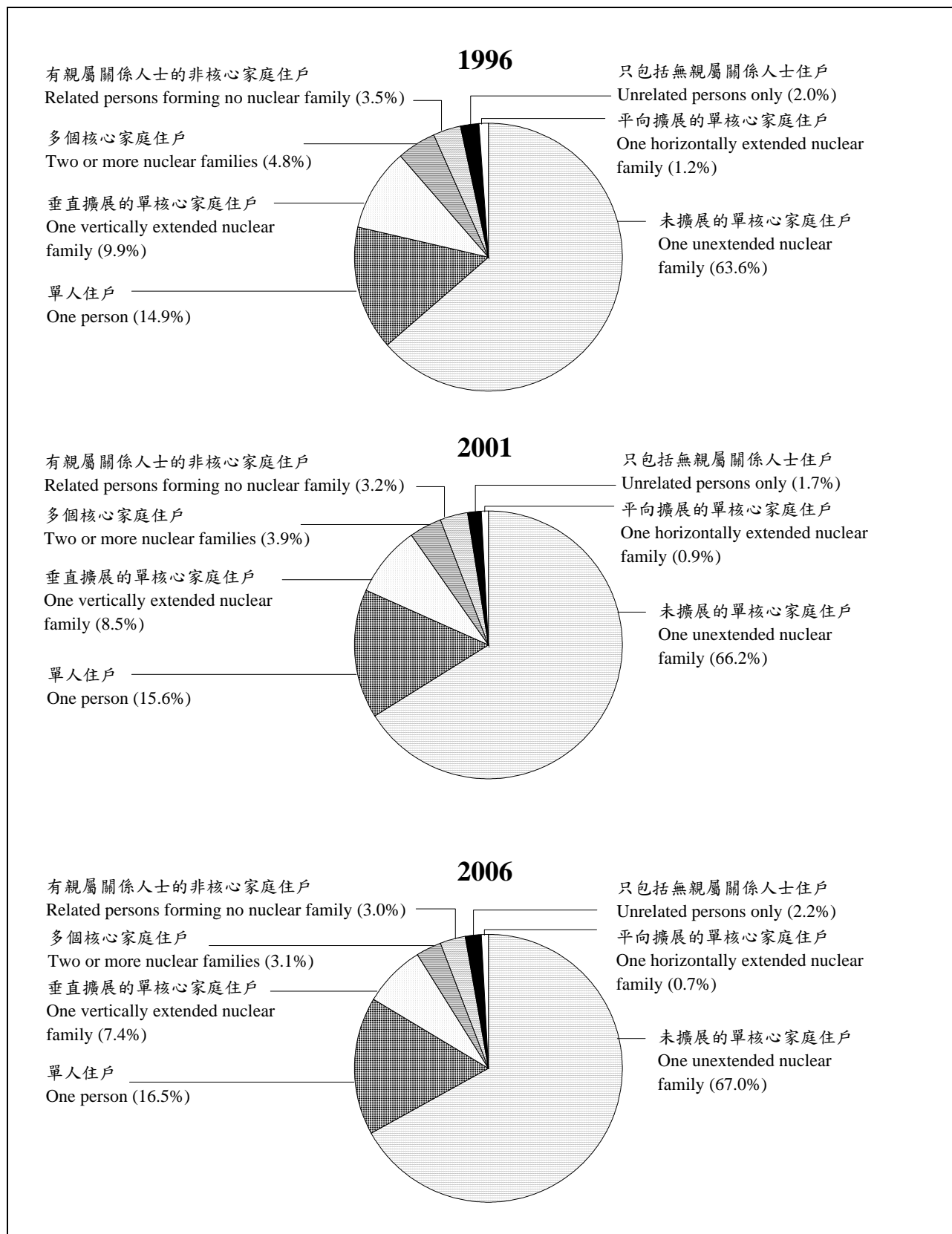
**表 1.4 按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目分布**  
**Table 1.4 Distribution of domestic households by household composition**

	百分比 Percentage		
	1996 中期人口統計 Population By-census	2001 人口普查 Population Census	2006 中期人口統計 Population By-census
住戶結構 <sup>(1)</sup> Household composition <sup>(1)</sup>			
單人住戶 One person	14.9	15.6	16.5
未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One unextended nuclear family	63.6	66.2	67.0
垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One vertically extended nuclear family	9.9	8.5	7.4
平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One horizontally extended nuclear family	1.2	0.9	0.7
多個核心家庭住戶 Two or more nuclear families	4.8	3.9	3.1
有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶 <sup>(1)</sup> Related persons forming no nuclear family <sup>(1)</sup>	3.5	3.2	3.0
只包括無親屬關係人士住戶 <sup>(1)</sup> Unrelated persons only <sup>(1)</sup>	2.0	1.7	2.2
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 在一九九六年的「包括有親屬關係人士及無親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶」，過往被歸類在「包括無親屬關係人士住戶」，由二零零一年人口普查開始，重新被界定為「有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶」。一九九六年中期人口統計有關的數字已作出相應修改。

Note : (1) "Non-family nucleus households with unrelated persons and related persons" that were previously classified as "Unrelated persons" in 1996 had been re-classified as "Related persons forming no nuclear family" since the 2001 Population Census. The figures of the 1996 Population By-census have been revised accordingly.

**圖 1.3** 按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目分布  
**Chart 1.3** Distribution of domestic households by household composition



**表 1.5 年中人口、出生率及死亡率**  
**Table 1.5 Mid-year population, birth rate and death rate**

	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 <sup>#</sup>
年中人口 (千人) Mid-year population (thousands)	6 436	6 714	6 744	6 731	6 783	6 813	6 857	6 922
人口增長率 (%) Population growth rate (%)	2.5 <sup>(1)</sup>	0.7	0.4	-0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.9
總出生人數 (千人) Total births (thousands)	63	48	48	47	50	57	66	N.A.
粗出生率 (按每千名人口計算) Crude birth rate (per 1 000 population)	9.9	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.3	8.4	9.6	N.A.
總死亡人數 (千人) Total deaths (thousands)	32	33	34	37	37	39	37	N.A.
粗死亡率 (按每千名人口計算) Crude death rate (per 1 000 population)	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.5	N.A.
自然增長率 (按每千名人口計算) Rate of natural increase (per 1 000 population)	4.8	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.9	2.7	4.1	N.A.

註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年的人口及與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

(1) 一九九六年及以後的人口數字是根據「居港人口」方法編製，與一九九五年及以前的數字可作概括性比較。然而，在計算一九九六年的按年人口增長率時，則採用了以「廣義時點」方法編製的一九九六年人口數字（即 6 311 000）。

Notes: The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population and population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Population figures from 1996 onwards are compiled based on the "resident population" method and are broadly comparable with figures for 1995 and before. Notwithstanding this, the population figure for 1996 compiled based on the "extended de facto" method (i.e. 6 311 000) has been used in calculating the annual population growth rate from 1995 to 1996.

**表 1.6 出生統計數字**  
**Table 1.6 Birth statistics**

	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
活產嬰兒數目 <sup>(1)</sup> Number of live births <sup>(1)</sup>	63 291	48 219	48 209	46 965	49 796	57 098	65 626
其中由中國內地女性在香港所生的活產嬰兒數目： Of which number of live births born in Hong Kong to women from the mainland of China :	6 494	7 810	8 506	10 128	13 209	19 538	26 132
其配偶為香港永久性居民 whose spouses are Hong Kong Permanent Residents	6 494	7 190	7 256	7 962	8 896	9 879	9 438
其配偶為非香港永久性居民 <sup>(2)</sup> whose spouses are not Hong Kong Permanent Residents <sup>(2)</sup>	N.A.	620	1 250	2 070	4 102	9 273	16 044
其他 <sup>(3)</sup> Others <sup>(3)</sup>	N.A.	-	-	96	211	386	650
香港居民在香港以外地方所生的嬰兒數目 <sup>(4)</sup> Births born outside Hong Kong to Hong Kong residents <sup>(4)</sup>	3 653	2 034	1 694	1 553	1 588	1 538	1 601

註釋：(1) 數字是按事件的發生時間計算某統計期間內在香港出生的活產嬰兒總數（即該統計期間內的活產嬰兒）。

(2) 包括香港非永久性居民（來港少於七年的中國內地人士包括在這類別）及非香港居民。

(3) 在出生登記時，中國內地母親並沒有提供嬰兒父親居民身分的資料。

(4) 數字並不包括在香港出生的活產嬰兒數目。

Notes: (1) The figures refer to the total number of live births born in Hong Kong in the reference period counted by the occurrence time of the events (i.e. births actually taking place in that reference period).

(2) Include Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents (Persons from the mainland of China having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years being grouped in this category) and non-Hong Kong residents.

(3) Mothers from the mainland of China chose not to provide the father's residential status during birth registration.

(4) The figures are not included in the number of live births born in Hong Kong.

**表 1.7**                      **年齡別生育率**  
**Table 1.7**                    **Age specific fertility rates**

	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2006
	(年齡組別內每千名婦女的活產嬰兒數目) (Number of live births per 1 000 women in each age group)							生育率指數 Index of rate (1996=100)	
年齡別生育率 Age specific fertility rates									
母親年齡組別 Age group of mothers									
15 – 19	5.9	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.2	73	54
20 – 24	37.1	29.1	30.5	29.0	28.9	27.2	25.0	78	67
25 – 29	80.7	57.2	58.8	57.4	57.4	58.0	56.5	71	70
30 – 34	78.6	61.7	62.3	57.9	61.3	66.9	71.6	78	91
35 – 39	31.8	29.3	27.6	26.9	27.8	31.2	35.1	92	110
40 – 44	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.2	94	104
45 – 49	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	100	150
總和生育率 <sup>(1)</sup> (按每千名婦女計算) Total fertility rate <sup>(1)</sup> (per 1 000 women)	1 191	931	941	901	922	959	984	78	83

註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

本表所列出的生育率，均是用沒有包括女性外籍家庭傭工的人口作分母編製。

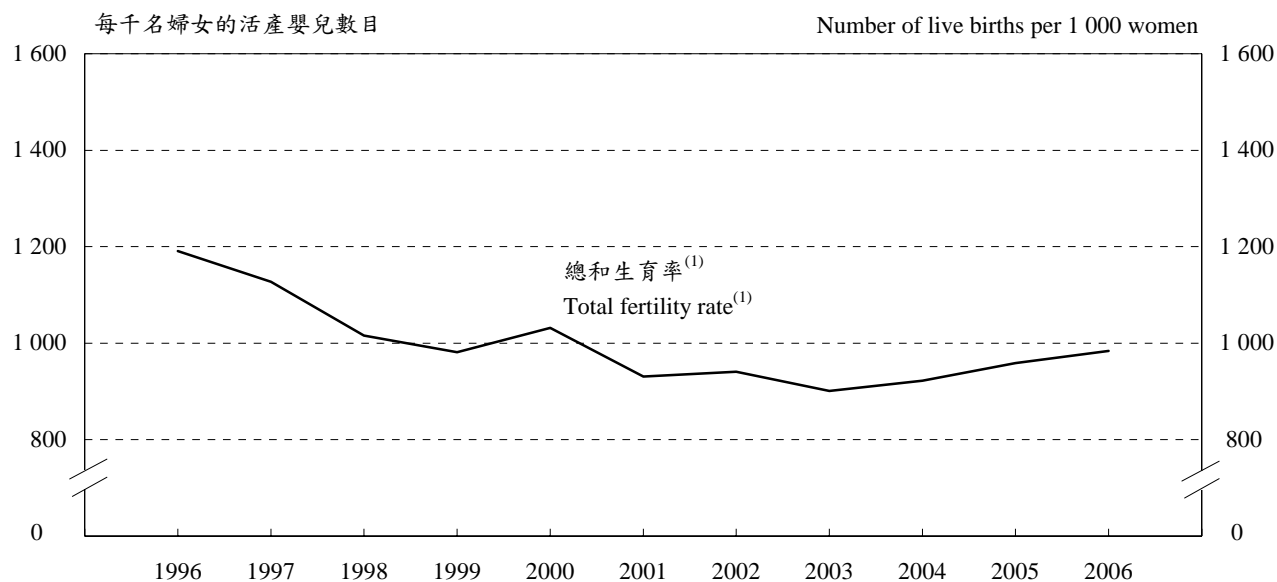
(1) 某年的總和生育率是指每一千名婦女，若她們在生育齡期（即十五至四十九歲）經歷了一如該年的年齡別生育率，其一生中活產子女的平均數目。

Notes: The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

All the fertility rates presented in this table are compiled using a population denominator which has excluded female foreign domestic helpers.

(1) The total fertility rate in a given year refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to 1 000 women during their lifetime if they were to pass through their childbearing ages 15 – 49 experiencing the age specific fertility rates prevailing in the given year.

圖 1.4 總和生育率  
Chart 1.4 Total fertility rate



註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上圖由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

本圖所列出的生育率，均是用沒有包括女性外籍家庭傭工的人口作分母編製。

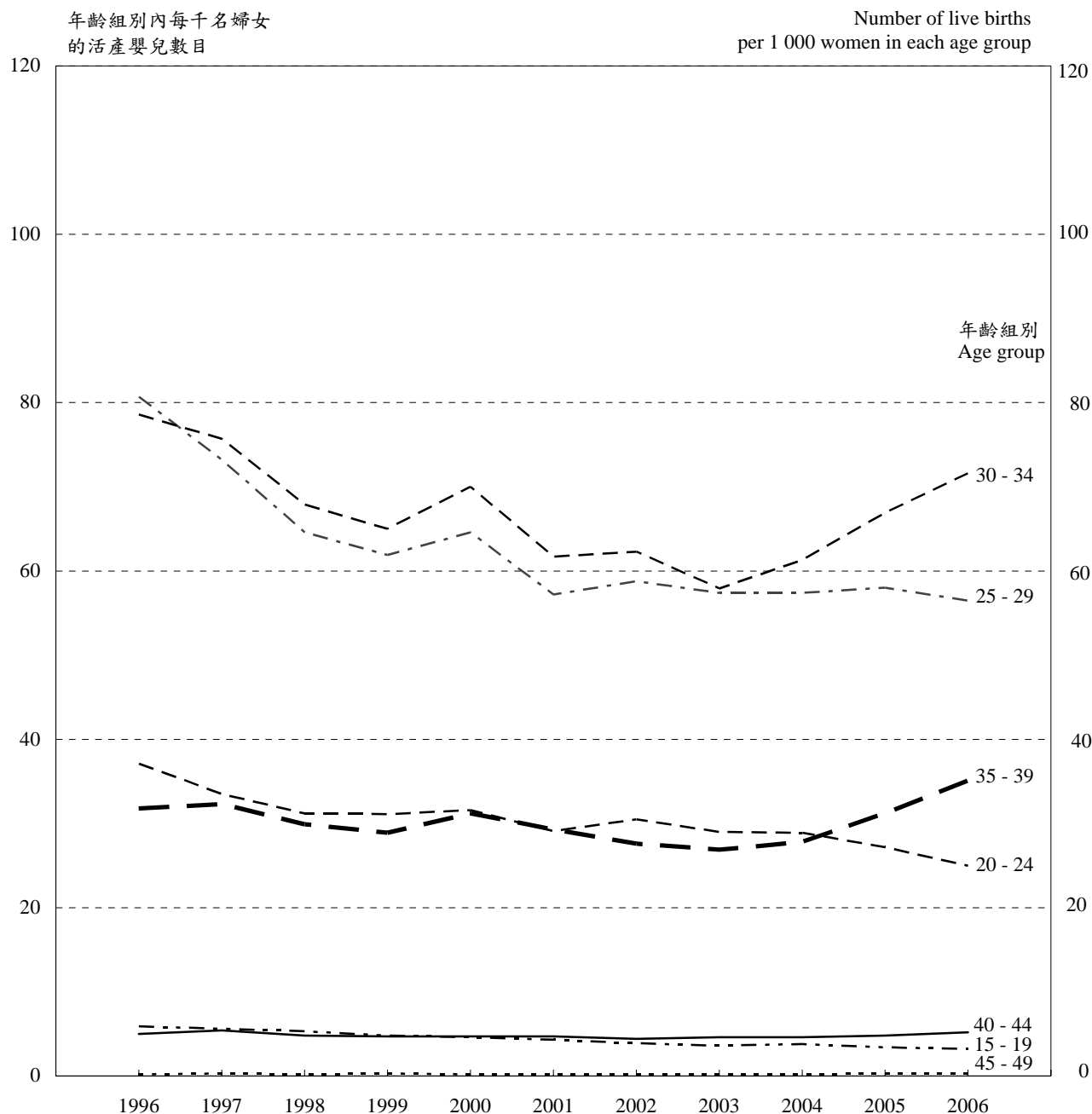
(1) 某年的總和生育率是指每一千名婦女，若她們在生育齡期（即十五至四十九歲）經歷了一如該年的年齡別生育率，其一生中活產子女的平均數目。

Notes: The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above chart, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

All the fertility rates presented in this chart are compiled using a population denominator which has excluded female foreign domestic helpers.

(1) The total fertility rate in a given year refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to 1 000 women during their lifetime if they were to pass through their childbearing ages 15 – 49 experiencing the age specific fertility rates prevailing in the given year.

**圖 1.5 年齡別生育率**  
**Chart 1.5 Age specific fertility rates**



註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上圖由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

本圖所列出的生育率，均是用沒有包括女性外籍家庭傭工的人口作分母編製。

Notes: The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above chart, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

All the fertility rates presented in this chart are compiled using a population denominator which has excluded female foreign domestic helpers.



**表 1.8**                      年齡性別死亡率  
**Table 1.8**                  **Age-sex specific mortality rates**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2006
									死亡率指數	
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	(年齡組別內每千名人口的死亡數目) (Number of deaths per 1 000 population in each age group)							Index of rate (1996=100)	
男 Male										
	0	4.3	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.8	2.8	67	67
	1 – 14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	93	88
	15 – 44	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	91	80
	45 – 54	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.8	98	82
	55 – 64	10.4	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.2	7.6	7.2	83	70
	65 – 74	26.8	23.3	22.6	22.6	21.9	22.4	20.8	87	78
	≥ 75	73.9	70.1	69.6	74.1	72.6	74.3	68.9	95	93
女 Female										
	0	3.5	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.7	69	78
	1 – 14	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	71	69
	15 – 44	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	90	81
	45 – 54	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	93	94
	55 – 64	4.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	80	69
	65 – 74	14.0	12.2	11.9	11.4	11.1	11.0	10.0	87	72
	≥ 75	57.4	51.0	50.6	55.3	53.1	55.4	50.1	89	87

註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

Note : The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

**表 1.9**                      **死亡率及出生時平均預期壽命**  
**Table 1.9**                    **Mortality rates and expectation of life at birth**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
死亡數目 <sup>(1)</sup>	Total deaths <sup>(1)</sup>	32 176	33 378	34 267	36 971	36 918	38 830	37 457
粗死亡率 (按每千名人口計算)	Crude death rate (per 1 000 population)	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.5
標準化死亡率 <sup>(2)</sup> (按每千名人口計算)	Standardised death rate <sup>(2)</sup> (per 1 000 population)	6.8	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.5
標準化死亡率指數 <sup>(2)</sup> (1996=100)	Index of standardised death rate <sup>(2)</sup> (1996=100)	100	88	86	90	87	87	81
嬰兒死亡率 (按每千名活產嬰兒數目計算)	Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	4.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.8
出生時平均預期壽命 (年)	Expectation of life at birth (years)							
男	Male	76.7	78.4	78.5	78.5	79.0	78.8	79.4
女	Female	82.7	84.6	84.5	84.4	84.8	84.6	85.5

註釋： 在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

(1) 本表所載死亡人數及其相關的統計數字是使用按生命事件發生時間計算的死亡數字編製。

(2) 標準化死亡率是根據二零零六年中期人口統計時刻的人口年齡及性別分布情況作為標準而計算。

Notes: The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Number of deaths and their related statistics presented in this table are compiled using deaths counted by the occurrence time of the vital events.

(2) Standardised mortality rate is computed using the age-sex structure of the population at 2006 Population By-census moment as standard.

**表 1.10** 按婚姻類別劃分的結婚數目  
**Table 1.10** Number of marriages by type of marriage

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
雙方均屬初婚	First marriage of both parties	29 397	25 285	23 515	25 836	29 306	27 834	33 352
一方初婚而另 一方再婚	First marriage of one party and remarriage of other party	4 689	5 416	6 029	6 822	8 440	10 162	11 302
雙方均屬再婚	Remarriage of both parties	1 207	1 857	2 325	2 652	3 482	4 880	5 588
其他類別 <sup>(1)</sup>	Others <sup>(1)</sup>	1 752	267	201	129	148	142	86
總計	Total	37 045	32 825	32 070	35 439	41 376	43 018	50 328

註釋：(1) 數字是指於一九七一年婚姻制度改革條例制定前在香港以傳統風俗形式結婚，或是在外地結婚，而再辦理登記手續的人士。

Note: (1) Figures refer to re-registration of couples who had either customarily married in Hong Kong before the Marriage Reform Ordinance was enacted in 1971 or had married outside Hong Kong.

**表 1.11** 按性別劃分的結婚率及初婚年齡中位數  
**Table 1.11** Marriage rates and median age at first marriage by sex

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
粗結婚率 (按每千名人口計算)	Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 population)							
男	Male	11.0	9.9	9.7	10.8	12.6	13.1	15.4
女	Female	11.0	9.5	9.2	10.2	11.7	12.1	14.0
標準化結婚率 <sup>(1)</sup> (按每千名人口計算)	Standardised marriage rate <sup>(1)</sup> (per 1 000 population)							
男	Male	9.5	9.3	9.3	10.5	12.4	13.1	15.4
女	Female	9.8	8.9	8.9	10.1	11.7	12.1	14.0
初婚年齡中位數	Median age at first marriage							
男	Male	30.0	30.2	30.5	30.8	31.1	31.2	31.2
女	Female	26.9	27.5	27.6	27.8	28.1	28.0	28.2

註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

(1) 標準化結婚率是根據二零零六年中期人口統計時刻的人口年齡及性別分布情況作為標準而計算。

Notes: The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Standardised marriage rate is computed using the age-sex structure of the population at 2006 Population By-census moment as standard.

**表 1.12** 跨境婚姻（在香港登記結婚而新郎/新娘來自中國內地的人士數目及成功申請無結婚紀錄證明書（作為在中國內地申請結婚之用）的人士數目）

**Table 1.12** **Cross boundary marriages (number of marriages registered in Hong Kong with bridegrooms/brides from the mainland of China and successful applicants of Certificate of Absence of Marriage Record (CAMR) for the purpose of marrying in the mainland of China)**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
		新郎為香港人而新娘為中國內地人 Bridegrooms are Hong Kong residents and brides from the mainland of China						
男性	Male							
香港登記結婚	Marriages registered in HK	2 215	5 169	7 724	10 185	13 126	16 775	18 182
成功申請無結婚紀錄證明書	Issue of CAMR	22 349	13 211	10 127	7 501	7 842	8 094	9 963
總計	Total	24 564	18 380	17 851	17 686	20 968	24 869	28 145
		新娘為香港人而新郎為中國內地人 Brides are Hong Kong residents and bridegrooms from the mainland of China						
女性	Female							
香港登記結婚	Marriages registered in HK	269	723	977	1 324	1 888	2 726	3 406
成功申請無結婚紀錄證明書	Issue of CAMR	1 552	1 636	1 394	1 083	1 504	2 193	3 077
總計	Total	1 821	2 359	2 371	2 407	3 392	4 919	6 483

註釋：中國內地新郎/新娘是指從內地來港未足一年人士。有關數字是根據入境事務處按月提供的個人結婚登記紀錄內的兩項資料：「來港前居住的地方」是中國內地和「在香港的逗留時間」少於一年。這數字可能包括一些持有單程通行證來港未足一年的結婚人士。然而，這數字仍是提供跨境婚姻統計一個很好的指標。

由於成功申請無結婚紀錄證明書（作為在中國內地申請結婚之用）人士最後未必結婚，以上的總計數字只是結婚總數的一個粗略指標。

Notes : Bridegrooms/brides from the mainland of China refer to persons from the mainland of China whose duration of stay in Hong Kong is less than one year. This figure is estimated with reference to two data items in the individual registered marriage records provided by the Immigration Department on a monthly basis: "place of previous residence" being in the mainland of China and "duration of stay in Hong Kong" being less than one year. The figure thus compiled might have included a few one-way permit holders entering Hong Kong and getting married in less than one year. Nevertheless, it still provides a good proxy indicator to cross-boundary marriage statistics.

Since successful applicants of CAMR for the purpose of marrying in the mainland of China may not eventually marry, the total figure above only gives a crude indicator of the total number of marriages.

**表 1.13** 按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布  
**Table 1.13** **Distribution of population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1996 2001 2006 (標準化百分比 <sup>(1)</sup> ) (Standardised percentage <sup>(1)</sup> )		
性別/ 婚姻狀況	Sex / Marital status	(百分比) (Percentage)									
男	Male										
從未結婚	Never married	34.4	34.4	34.2	34.0	34.2	34.5	34.5	30.1	32.3	34.5
已婚	Married	62.1	61.5	61.7	61.8	61.5	61.1	61.2	65.9	63.3	61.2
喪偶	Widowed	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.0
離婚/分居	Divorced/separated	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.1	1.8	2.3
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女	Female										
從未結婚	Never married	29.1	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.7	29.9	30.3	25.1	27.5	30.3
已婚	Married	58.7	57.5	57.6	57.2	56.7	56.1	55.9	61.8	58.9	55.9
喪偶	Widowed	10.6	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	10.0	9.5	11.3	10.4	9.5
離婚/分居	Divorced/separated	1.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.2	1.8	3.1	4.2
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：數字是根據該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據編製。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

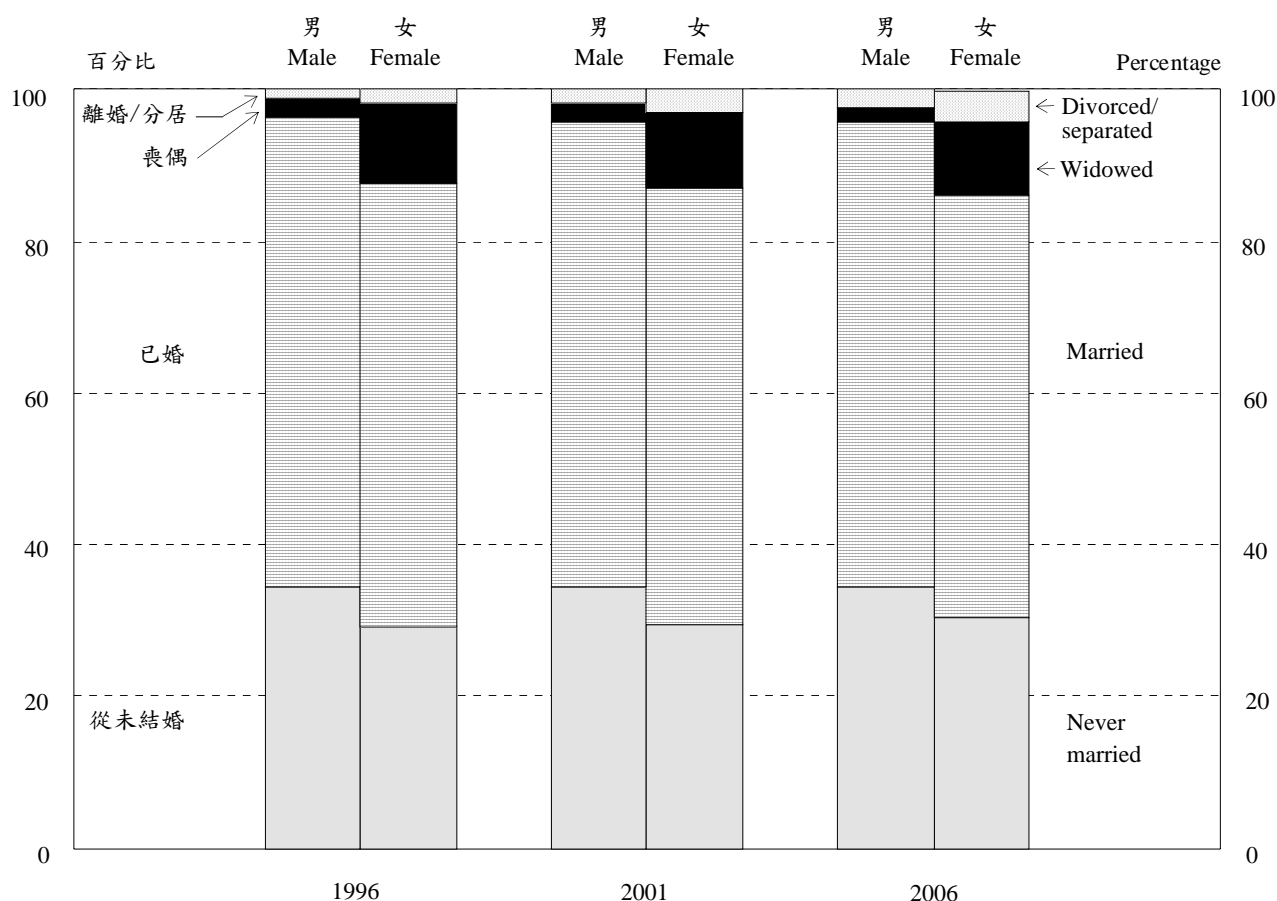
(1) 標準化百分比是按二零零六年十五歲及以上人口年齡及性別分布情況作為標準而計算。

Notes: Figures are compiled based on the data obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Standardised percentage is computed using the age-sex distribution of the 2006 population aged 15 and over as standard.

**圖 1.6** 按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布  
**Chart 1.6** Distribution of population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status



註釋：數字是根據該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據編製。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上圖二零零一年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

Notes: Figures are compiled based on the data obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above chart, population-related figures for 2001 have been revised accordingly.

## 資料來源

表1.1、表1.4 – 表1.12、  
圖1.1 – 圖1.5

- 政府統計處  
(人口統計組及普查資料組)

表1.2

- 按地區劃分的年中人口估計數字是由政府統計處及跨部門的人口分布推算小組共同編製。

表1.3、表1.13、圖1.6

- 政府統計處  
(綜合住戶統計調查組(二))

資料是從持續進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」搜集所得。該統計調查涵蓋香港的陸上非住院人口，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。同時，亦有搜集一些有關人口和社會經濟特徵資料。

## 其他有關刊物

- 人口普查及中期人口統計報告
- 綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告

## Data Sources

Table 1.1, Table 1.4 – Table 1.12,  
Chart 1.1 – Chart 1.5

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Demographic Statistics Section and Census Data Section)

Table 1.2

- The breakdown of the mid-year population estimate by geographical district is compiled jointly by the Census and Statistics Department and an inter-departmental Working Group on Population Distribution Projections.

Table 1.3, Table 1.13, Chart 1.6

- Census and Statistics Department  
(General Household Survey Section (2))

The data are obtained from the continuously conducted General Household Survey which covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. Its main objective is to collect information on labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. In addition, information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also collected.

## Further References

- Population Census and By-census reports
- Quarterly Report on General Household Survey

# 2

## 勞工 Labour

### 勞動人口

2.1 香港的勞動人口數目穩步上升，由一九九六年的316萬人增加至二零零六年的358萬人。勞動人口參與率則由一九九六年的61.6%輕微下降至二零零六年的61.3%。換言之，在這段期間工作年齡人口（即十五歲及以上的人口）的增長較勞動人口的增長為快。

2.2 失業率從一九九六年的2.8%上升至二零零二年的7.3%。由於嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症爆發，失業率在二零零三年進一步攀升至7.9%的高位。但勞工市場在二零零三年後期開始顯著改善，失業率在二零零四年下跌至6.8%，隨着經濟有強勁及持續的增長，失業率進一步下跌至二零零五年的5.6%及二零零六年的4.8%。

2.3 男性勞動人口參與率由一九九六年的75.7%下降至二零零六年的70.9%。一般較男性勞動人口參與率顯著為低的女性勞動人口參與率，則由一九九六年的47.8%漸漸上升至二零零六年的52.6%。按年齡分析，在二零零六年，男性勞動人口參與率以三十至三十四歲年齡組別為最高，而女性勞動人口參與率則以十五至二十九歲年齡組別為最高。就兩性而言，十五至十九歲和六十歲及以上年齡組別人士的勞動人口參與率均明顯較其他年齡組別的為低。這是由於大多數十五至十九歲年齡組別的成員仍然在學，而退休人士則在六十歲及以上年齡組別的人口中佔頗大比例。

### Labour force

2.1 The labour force of Hong Kong increased steadily from 3.16 million in 1996 to 3.58 million in 2006; whereas the labour force participation rate edged down from 61.6% in 1996 to 61.3% in 2006. This means that the growth in population of working age (i.e. population aged 15 and over) was faster than the growth of the labour force during this period.

2.2 The unemployment rate increased from 2.8% in 1996 to 7.3% in 2002. It further rose to the high level of 7.9% in 2003 as a result of the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome. Yet, the labour market improved drastically towards the end of 2003 and the unemployment rate dropped to 6.8% in 2004. Amidst a strong and sustained economic growth, the unemployment rate further fell to 5.6% in 2005 and then to 4.8% in 2006.

2.3 The labour force participation rate for men decreased from 75.7% in 1996 to 70.9% in 2006. The labour force participation rate for women, which had always been significantly lower than that for men, gradually increased from 47.8% in 1996 to 52.6% in 2006. Analysed by age, men had the highest labour force participation rate for the 30 – 34 age group in 2006. For women, the highest rate was recorded for the 25 – 29 age group. For both sexes, the labour force participation rates for persons in the age groups 15 – 19 and 60 and over were substantially lower than those for other age groups, as most members of the former group (15 – 19) were still at school while a fair proportion of those in the latter group (60 and over) were retired people.



## 就業

2.4 根據「綜合住戶統計調查」結果，就業人數在過去十年穩步上升。在二零零六年，輔助專業人員佔所有就業人士的19.3%，而非技術工人則佔18.7%。與一九九六年相比，輔助專業人員、專業人員及非技術工人所佔百分比均見上升。工藝及有關人員、文員以及機台及機器操作員及裝配員所佔百分比則見下降。

2.5 各主要行業類別的就業及空缺情況可以反映勞工市場的需求。有關數據是透過「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」從機構單位（即僱主）搜集所得，有別於由「綜合住戶統計調查」從住戶搜集所得用作反映勞工供應的數據。從僱主搜集所得的就業統計數字中，同時為超過一個僱主服務的僱員會被計算多於一次。

2.6 香港的就業結構在過去十年有顯著改變，就業人數持續由製造業轉往批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業；金融、保險、地產及商用服務業；以及社區、社會及個人服務業。

2.7 根據「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」的結果，在製造業中，就業人數最多的兩個行業分別是印刷及出版業和食品製造業，在二零零六年合共佔製造業總就業人數的38%。其他僱用較多就業人員的製造行業包括紡織製品業、服裝製品業及運輸設備製造業，這些行業的就業人數共約佔製造業總就業人數的29%。

2.8 在批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業中，仍以進口與出口貿易業僱用最多人員。在二零零六年，進口與出口貿易業就業人數佔整個行業類別總就業人數50%，與一九九六年時的51%相若。

## Employment

2.4 According to the findings of the General Household Survey, the size of the employed population grew steadily in the past decade. In 2006, 19.3% of the employed persons were associate professionals and another 18.7% were workers in elementary occupations. Compared with 1996, percentage increases were observed in occupations such as associate professionals, professionals and elementary occupations. Percentage decreases were observed in occupations like craft and related workers, clerks as well as plant and machine operators and assemblers.

2.5 The demand for labour can be reflected by the employment and vacancy situation in the major industry sectors of the economy. Unlike the measure of labour supply which is derived from data collected from households in the General Household Survey, data on labour demand are collected from establishments (i.e. employers) in the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies. Employees serving more than one employer are counted more than once in the employment statistics collected from employers.

2.6 There was a significant change in the structure of employment in the past decade, with a continuous shift in employment from the manufacturing sector to the wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector as well as the community, social and personal services sector.

2.7 According to the results of the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies, printing and publishing industries and food manufacturing were the two largest industries in terms of employment within the manufacturing sector. They accounted for 38% of the manufacturing employment in 2006. Other manufacturing industries with relatively large employment included textiles industries, wearing apparel industries and transport equipment manufacturing industries. They together accounted for about 29% of the manufacturing employment.

2.8 In the wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels industries, the import and export trade remained the largest employer. It contributed 50% of the total employment in the sector in 2006, which did not differ much from its share of 51% in 1996.

2.9 以就業人數而論，在金融、保險、地產及商用服務業中，仍以商用服務業及金融機構為兩個最大行業，在二零零六年共佔整個行業類別總就業人數的74%。特別值得注意的是，商用服務業所佔的百分比由一九九六年的40%上升至二零零六年的46%。商用服務業包括法律服務、會計服務、廣告、公共關係及市場研究服務，以及機械及設備租賃服務。

2.10 至於社區、社會及個人服務業，當中仍以教育服務業僱用最多人員。在二零零六年，教育服務業就業人數佔整個行業類別總就業人數31%，與一九九六年時的30%相若。

## 工資率

2.11 工資率（定義載於「定義及詞彙」內有關勞工統計數字的章節）由於可視為勞工價格，因此是勞工市場的其中一個重要經濟指標。工資指數通常是用來量度工資率在一段時間內的變動及趨勢。

2.12 工資率的統計數字只涵蓋督導級及以下的僱員，並不包括經理級與專業僱員。本章節有關分析工資率變動情況的數字是以一九九六年至二零零六年期間每年九月份的工資指數計算出來。

2.13 名義工資指數的變動顯示，在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，所有行業類別的整體工資率以貨幣計算有8.2%的增幅，即平均每年上升0.8%。按實質工資指數計算，在扣除通脹的影響後，有關的實質工資率上升12.2%，即平均每年上升1.2%。

2.14 按行業類別分析，在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的工資率增幅最大，以貨幣計算平均每年上升1.1%，以實質計算則上升1.5%。緊隨的是製造業，以

2.9 In the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector, business services and financial institutions continued to be the two largest industries in terms of employment. They accounted for 74% of the total employment in the sector in 2006. In particular, the percentage share of business services rose from 40% in 1996 to 46% in 2006. Business services included legal services, accounting services, advertising, public relations and market research services, and rental of machinery and equipment.

2.10 As for the community, social and personal services sector, education services remained the largest employer. It contributed 31% of the total employment in the sector in 2006, which did not differ much from its share of 30% in 1996.

## Wage rates

2.11 Wage rate (the definition of which is given in the section on “Definitions and Terms” pertaining to labour statistics) is one of the important economic indicators of labour market as it can be regarded as the price of labour. Wage indices are often compiled to measure trends and changes in wage rates over a period of time.

2.12 The statistics of wage rates cover employees up to the supervisory level only and do not include employees at managerial and professional levels. The analyses of changes in wage rates presented in this section are based on the wage indices for September of each year during 1996 to 2006.

2.13 Based on the Nominal Wage Index, the wage rate for all the industry sectors taken as a whole rose by 8.2% in money terms from 1996 to 2006, representing an average annual increase of 0.8%. Discounting the changes in consumer prices, the corresponding real wage rate, based on the Real Wage Index, registered an increase of 12.2% during this period. This represented an average annual increase of 1.2%.

2.14 Analysed by industry sector, the wage rate for the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector showed the largest increase between 1996 and 2006, at an average rate of 1.1% per year in money terms, or 1.5% per year in real terms. This was followed closely by the manufacturing sector, with an average

貨幣計算平均每年工資率的增幅為0.9%，以實質計算則為1.3%。同期，運輸服務業工資率的升幅最小，以貨幣計算平均每年為0.5%，以實質計算則為0.9%。

2.15 在各職業組別中，於一九九六年至二零零六年期間，以「督導級及技術員級人員」工資率的升幅最大，以貨幣計算平均每年為1.2%，以實質計算則為1.6%。其次是「文員級及秘書級人員」，以貨幣計算平均每年工資率的增幅為0.9%，以實質計算則為1.3%。「服務人員」組別工資率以貨幣計算則平均每年下跌0.1%，以實質工資計算則平均每年上升0.3%。

annual rise of 0.9% in money terms, or 1.3% in real terms. During the same period, the transport services sector recorded the smallest increase in wage rate, at an average of 0.5% per year in money terms, or 0.9% in real terms.

2.15 Analysed by occupational groups, “supervisory and technical workers” had the largest increase in wage rate during 1996 to 2006, at an average of 1.2% per year in money terms, or 1.6% per year in real terms. This was followed by the group of “clerical and secretarial workers”, which registered an average annual growth of 0.9% in money terms, or 1.3% in real terms. The group of “service workers” registered an average decrease of 0.1% per annum in money terms, or an average increase of 0.3% in real terms.

**表 2.1 勞動人口、勞動人口參與率及失業率**  
**Table 2.1 Labour force, labour force participation rate and unemployment rate**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
十五歲及以上的人口 (千人)	Population aged 15 and over (thousands)	5 129	5 574	5 621	5 652	5 733	5 801	5 846
勞動人口 (千人)	Labour force (thousands)							
男	Male	1 925	1 965	1 959	1 947	1 953	1 951	1 954
女	Female	1 236	1 461	1 515	1 526	1 563	1 587	1 628
總計	Total	3 161	3 426	3 474	3 473	3 516	3 538	3 581
勞動人口參與率 (%)	Labour force participation rate (%)	61.6	61.5	61.8	61.4	61.3	61.0	61.3
就業人口 (千人)	Employed population (thousands)	3 073	3 251	3 220	3 197	3 277	3 341	3 410
失業率 (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	2.8	5.1	7.3	7.9	6.8	5.6	4.8

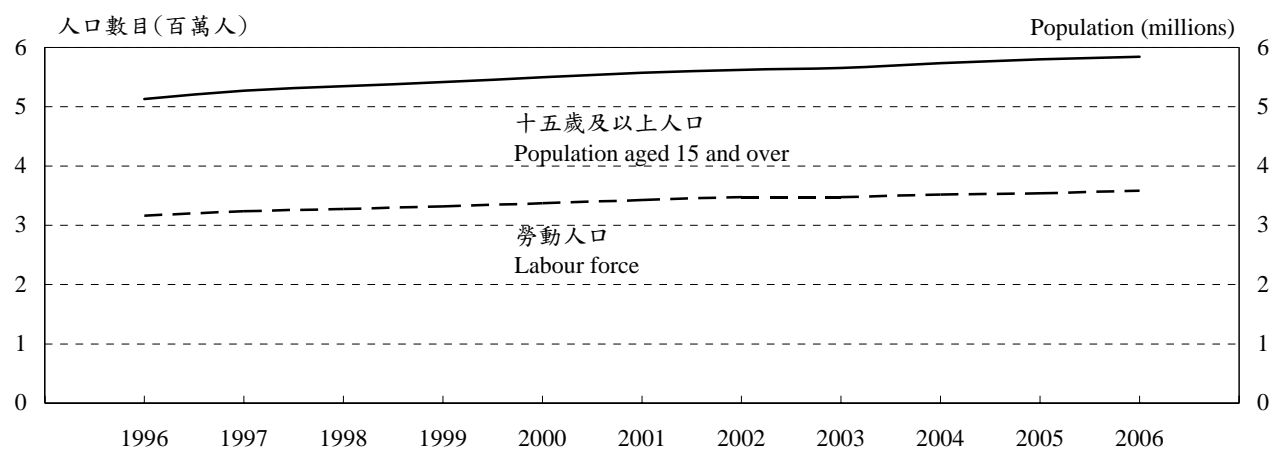
註釋：數字是根據該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據編製。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

Notes: Figures are compiled based on the data obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

圖 2.1 工作年齡人口及勞動人口  
Chart 2.1 Population of working age and labour force



註釋：數字是根據該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據編製。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上圖由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

Notes: Figures are compiled based on the data obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above chart, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

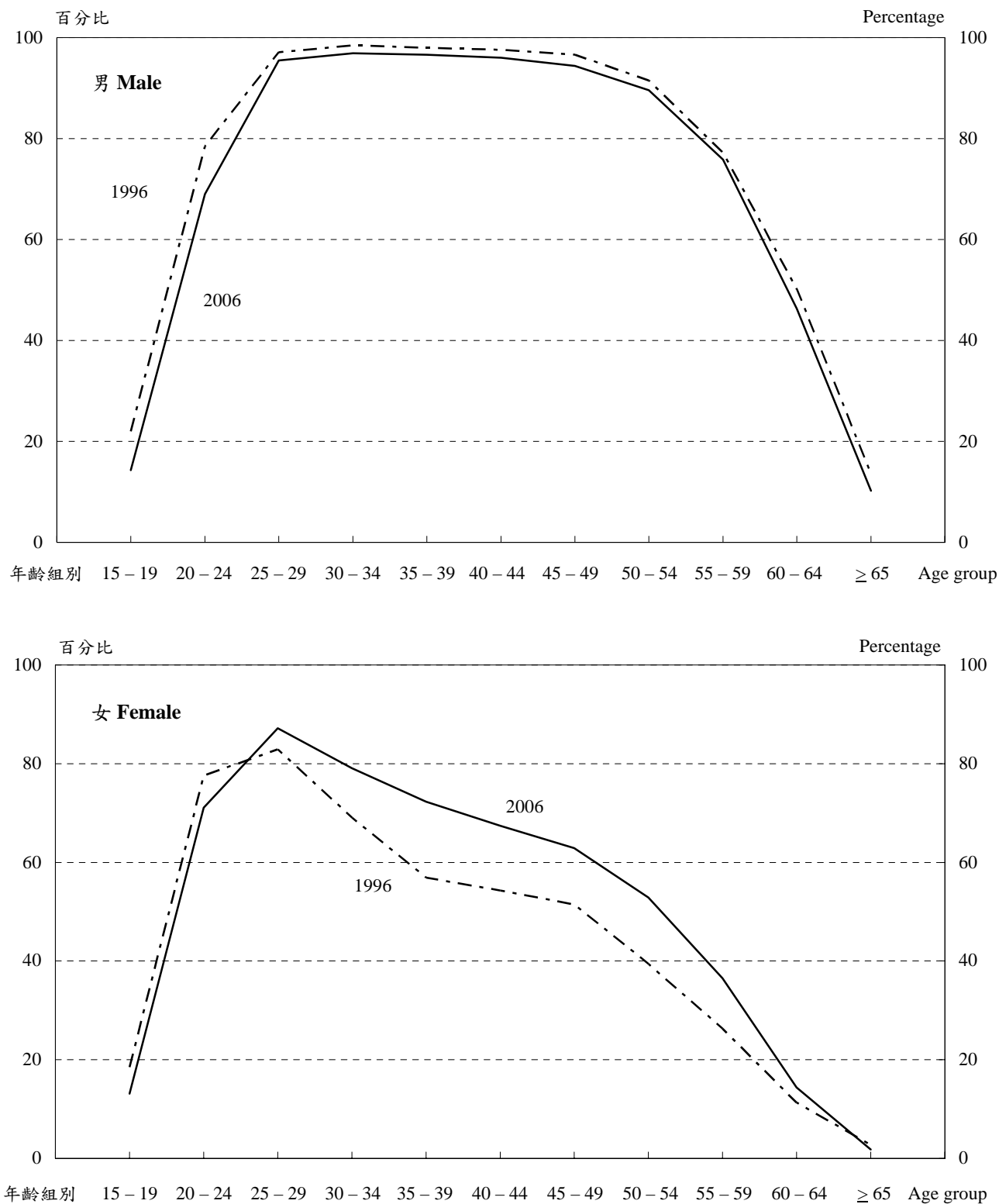
表 2.2 按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率  
Table 2.2 Labour force participation rates by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	性別 Sex	Sex	百分比 Percentage						
			1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
15 – 19	男	Male	22.0	17.1	17.7	17.2	16.5	15.7	14.3
	女	Female	18.5	15.5	16.1	15.1	14.8	13.2	13.1
20 – 24	男	Male	78.5	72.4	71.1	71.8	71.0	69.5	69.0
	女	Female	77.6	72.5	72.9	73.0	72.9	72.6	71.1
25 – 29	男	Male	97.1	96.4	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.4	95.5
	女	Female	82.9	86.7	87.2	87.0	86.2	86.3	87.2
30 – 34	男	Male	98.5	97.6	97.5	96.9	97.0	97.0	96.9
	女	Female	69.1	76.3	77.2	76.7	77.5	78.9	79.1
35 – 39	男	Male	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.0	97.2	96.5	96.6
	女	Female	56.9	65.9	67.6	69.2	70.7	71.6	72.3
40 – 44	男	Male	97.6	96.9	96.5	96.2	96.7	96.2	96.0
	女	Female	54.3	60.5	62.9	64.5	65.5	67.1	67.4
45 – 49	男	Male	96.6	95.4	94.9	94.7	94.7	94.5	94.4
	女	Female	51.5	56.3	60.3	59.7	60.9	60.4	62.9
50 – 54	男	Male	91.5	90.4	90.0	90.1	89.8	89.7	89.6
	女	Female	39.4	47.4	50.8	50.6	52.3	51.0	52.9
55 – 59	男	Male	77.2	77.6	75.8	76.2	75.6	76.0	75.8
	女	Female	26.3	32.5	34.0	33.4	34.9	35.6	36.5
60 – 64	男	Male	50.1	46.0	46.1	43.4	43.6	44.8	46.3
	女	Female	11.3	10.2	13.5	13.5	12.5	13.5	14.4
≥ 65	男	Male	13.5	10.5	10.0	9.8	10.0	9.7	10.2
	女	Female	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
合計	男	Male	75.7	73.0	72.5	72.0	71.6	71.1	70.9
Overall	女	Female	47.8	50.7	51.9	51.7	52.0	51.9	52.6

請參照圖 2.1 的註釋。

Please refer to the notes to Chart 2.1.

圖 2.2 按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率  
Chart 2.2 Labour force participation rates by age and sex



註釋：數字是根據該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據編製。

Note : Figures are compiled based on the data obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

**表 2.3** 按職業劃分的就業人數分布  
**Table 2.3** Distribution of employed persons by occupation

		百分比(另行說明除外) Percentage (unless otherwise stated)						
		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
職業	Occupation							
經理及行政級人員	Managers and administrators	9.8	8.6	9.4	8.5	8.6	9.4	10.1
專業人員	Professionals	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.9
輔助專業人員	Associate professionals	13.9	17.6	17.8	18.3	18.7	18.5	19.3
文員	Clerks	18.3	17.2	16.6	16.5	16.6	16.3	15.6
服務工作及商店 銷售人員	Service workers and shop sales workers	14.1	14.6	14.6	15.0	15.7	15.7	15.1
工藝及有關人員	Craft and related workers	11.1	9.4	8.9	8.4	8.1	7.9	7.6
機台及機器操作員及 裝配員	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.8	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.1	6.7	6.5
非技術工人	Elementary occupations	17.4	18.7	18.9	19.3	18.5	18.3	18.7
其他	Others	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
總就業人數 (千人)	Total employed persons (thousands)	3 073.3	3 251.3	3 220.3	3 197.4	3 276.5	3 340.8	3 410.2

註釋：數字是根據該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據編製。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

Notes: Figures are compiled based on the data obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

**表 2.4** 選定行業類別的就業人數  
**Table 2.4** Number of persons engaged in selected industry sectors

		千人 Thousands						
行業類別	Industry sector	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
製造業	Manufacturing	325.1	203.0	184.5	168.3	165.3	167.4	159.3
批發、零售、進口與出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 <sup>(1)</sup>	Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels <sup>(1)</sup>	1 056.1	997.0	983.0	973.9	1 003.5	1 023.7	1 047.7
金融、保險、地產及 商用服務業 <sup>(2)</sup>	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services <sup>(2)</sup>	395.9	433.9	441.3	423.8	447.4	464.4	491.6
社區、社會及個人 服務業 <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	Community, social and personal services <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	320.1	385.1	402.6	416.5	435.2	446.8	460.8

註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。

(1) 小販及零售攤檔並不包括在內。

(2) 沒有商業登記的自僱保險代理並不包括在內。

(3) 公共行政、宗教組織、作家及其他獨立藝術工作者、家務助理及其他康樂和個人服務並不包括在內。

(4) 由二零零二年開始，這個行業類別涵蓋多五個行業，包括獸醫服務、桌球中心、保齡球中心、電子遊戲機中心及殯儀服務。

Notes: Figures refer to December of the year. Figures relating to the Civil Service are not included.

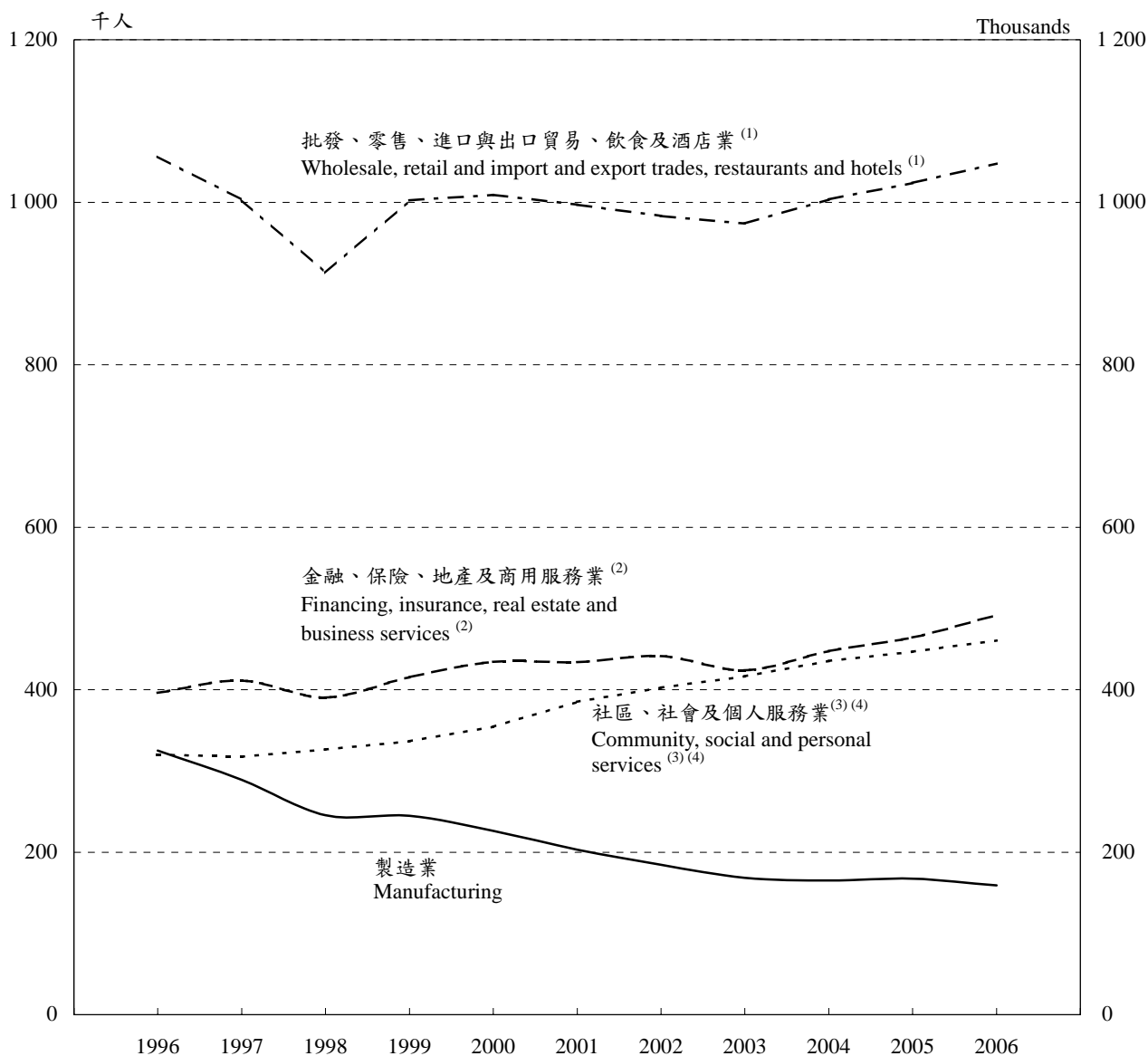
(1) Hawkers and retail pitches are not included.

(2) Self-employed insurance agents with no business registration are not included.

(3) Public administration, religious organisations, authors and other independent artists, domestic helpers, and miscellaneous recreational and personal services are not included.

(4) Starting from 2002, five more industries have been included in this industry sector. They are veterinary services, billiard centres, bowling centres, electronic game centres and funeral services.

圖 2.3 選定行業類別的就業人數  
Chart 2.3 Number of persons engaged in selected industry sectors



註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。

(1) 小販及零售攤檔並不包括在內。

(2) 沒有商業登記的自僱保險代理並不包括在內。

(3) 公共行政、宗教組織、作家及其他獨立藝術工作者、家務助理及其他康樂和個人服務並不包括在內。

(4) 由二零零二年開始，這個行業類別涵蓋多五個行業，包括獸醫服務、桌球中心、保齡球中心、電子遊戲機中心及殯儀服務。

Notes: Figures refer to December of the year. Figures relating to the Civil Service are not included.

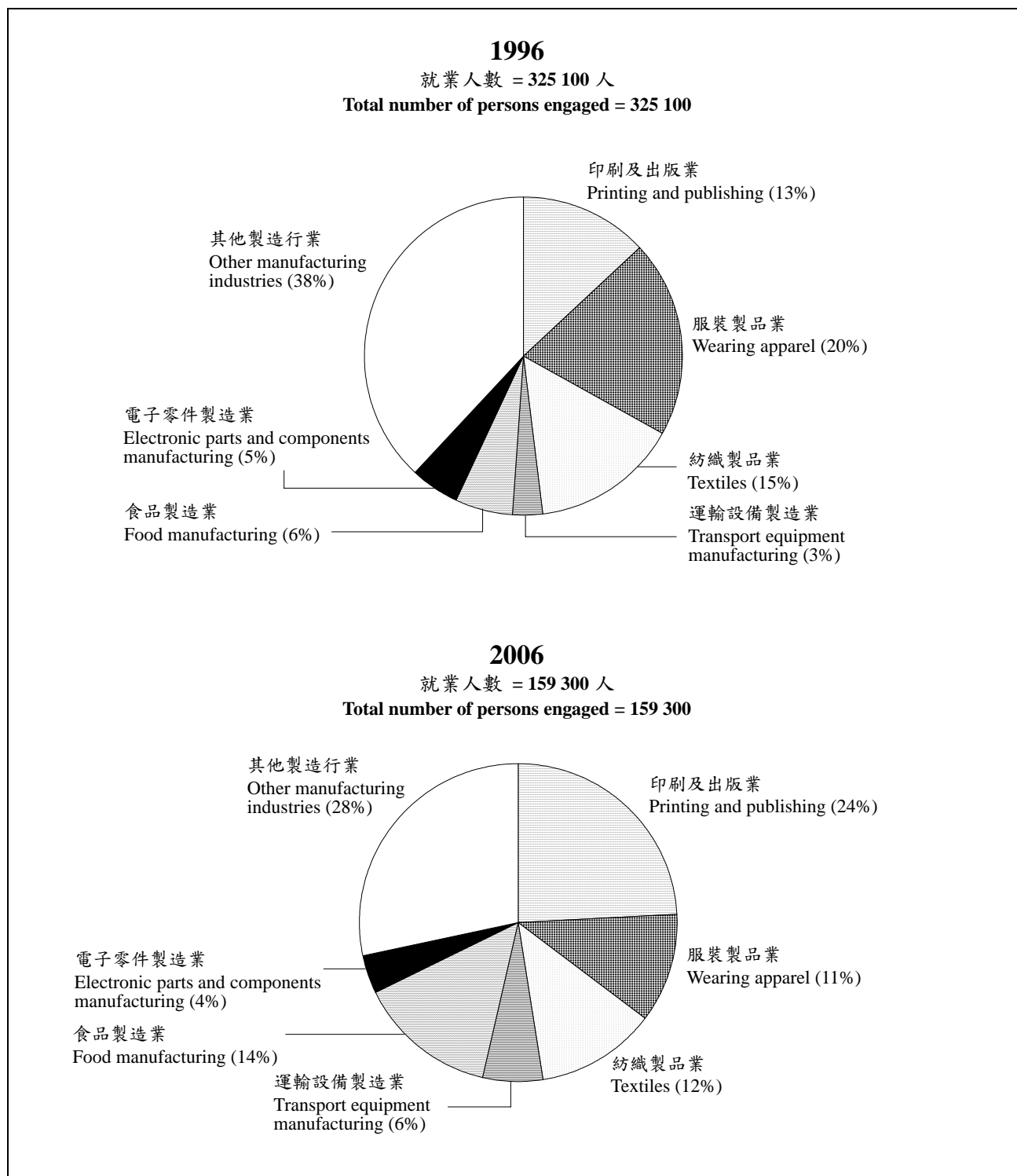
(1) Hawkers and retail pitches are not included.

(2) Self-employed insurance agents with no business registration are not included.

(3) Public administration, religious organisations, authors and other independent artists, domestic helpers, and miscellaneous recreational and personal services are not included.

(4) Starting from 2002, five more industries have been included in this industry sector. They are veterinary services, billiard centres, bowling centres, electronic game centres and funeral services.

**圖 2.4 製造業的就業人數**  
**Chart 2.4 Number of persons engaged in the manufacturing sector**

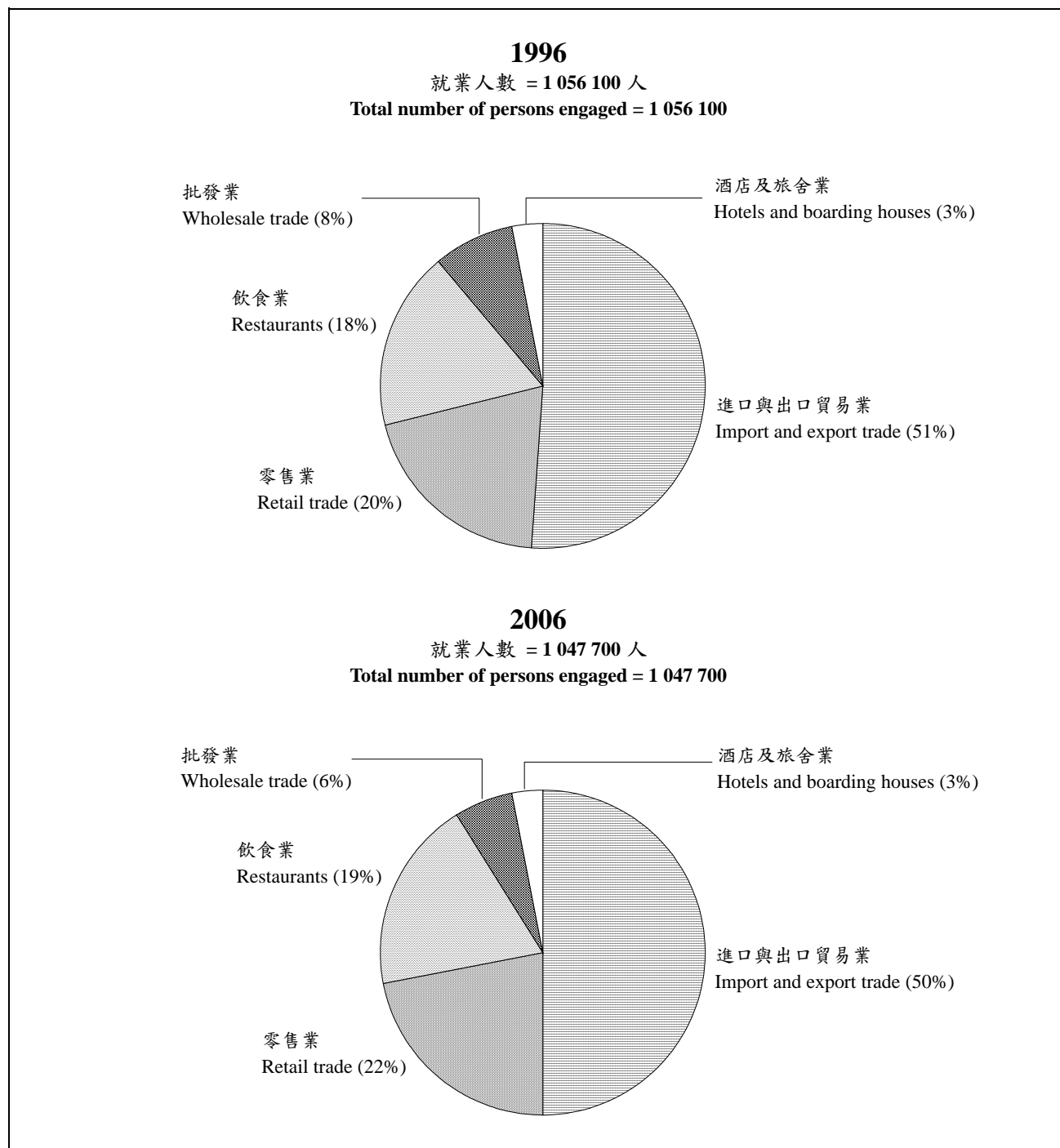


註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。

Note : Figures refer to December of the year. Figures relating to the Civil Service are not included.



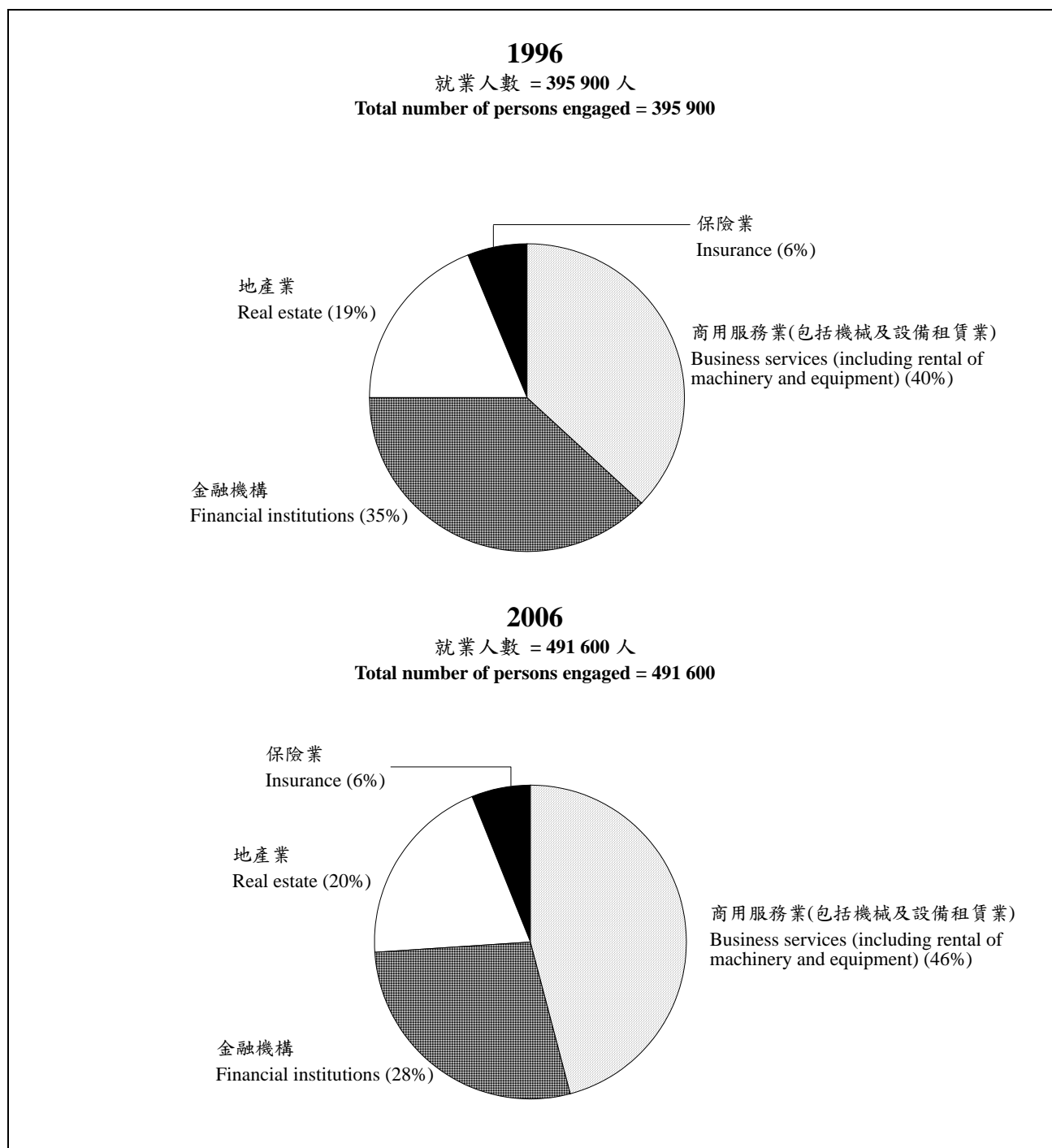
**圖 2.5** 批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的就業人數  
**Chart 2.5** Number of persons engaged in the wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels sector



註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。小販及零售攤檔亦不包括在內。

Note：Figures refer to December of the year. Figures relating to the Civil Service as well as hawkers and retail pitches are not included.

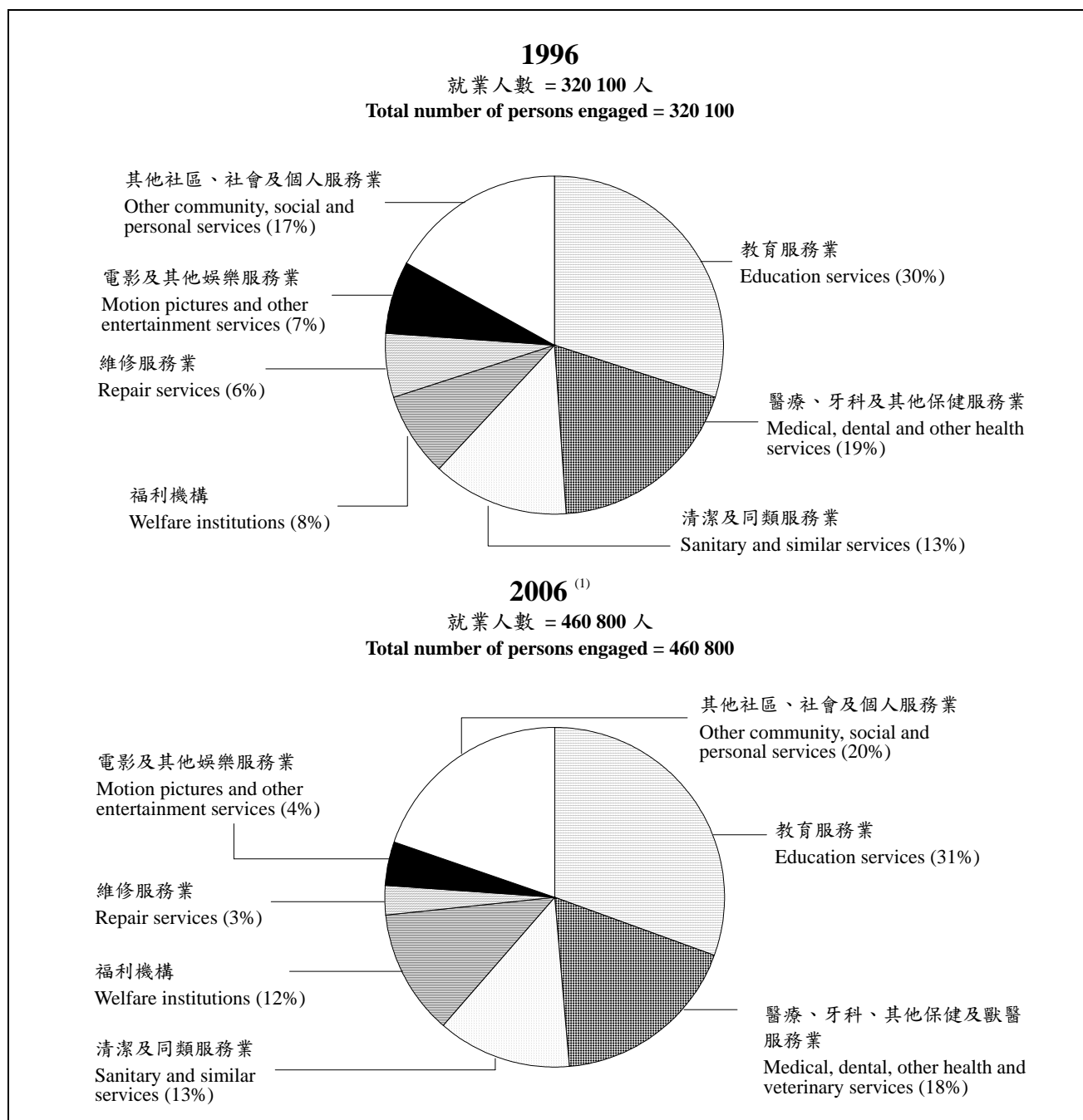
**圖 2.6** 金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的就業人數  
**Chart 2.6** Number of persons engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector



註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。沒有商業登記的自僱保險代理亦不包括在內。

Note : Figures refer to December of the year. Figures relating to the Civil Service and self-employed insurance agents with no business registration are not included.

**圖 2.7** 社區、社會及個人服務業的就業人數  
**Chart 2.7** Number of persons engaged in the community, social and personal services sector



註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。公共行政、宗教組織、作家及其他獨立藝術工作者、家務助理及其他康樂和個人服務亦不包括在內。

(1) 由二零零二年開始，這個行業類別涵蓋多五個行業，包括獸醫服務、桌球中心、保齡球中心、電子遊戲機中心及殯儀服務。

Notes : Figures refer to December of the year. Figures relating to the Civil Service are not included. Public administration, religious organisations, authors and other independent artists, domestic helpers, and miscellaneous recreational and personal services are also not included.

(1) Starting from 2002, five more industries have been included in this industry sector. They are veterinary services, billiard centres, bowling centres, electronic game centres and funeral services.

**表 2.5 按選定行業類別劃分的工資指數**  
**Table 2.5 Wage indices by selected industry sector**

**(I) 名義工資指數**  
**(I) Nominal wage index**

		指數 (一九九二年九月 = 100) Index (September 1992 = 100)						
行業類別	Industry sector	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
製造業	Manufacturing	135.0	149.6	147.3	141.8	140.3	141.0	147.5
批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業	Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels	136.4	152.3	148.9	145.1	142.4	144.5	146.8
運輸服務業	Transport services	139.9	149.4	149.4	146.9	146.5	147.2	147.2
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	143.2	157.7	157.8	157.3	154.2	155.0	160.5
個人服務業	Personal services	141.0	156.9	152.2	146.0	150.9	144.2	151.2
所有選定行業	All selected industries	137.6 (+6.4)	152.1 (+0.7)	149.7 (-1.5)	146.6 (-2.1)	144.7 (-1.3)	145.8 (+0.8)	148.9 (+2.2)

**(II) 實質工資指數**  
**(II) Real wage index**

		指數 (一九九二年九月 = 100) Index (September 1992 = 100)						
行業類別	Industry sector	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
製造業	Manufacturing	100.8	112.7	115.9	114.7	112.1	111.1	114.2
批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業	Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels	101.9	114.8	117.2	117.4	113.7	113.8	113.6
運輸服務業	Transport services	104.5	112.6	117.5	118.9	117.0	116.0	113.9
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	106.9	118.9	124.1	127.3	123.2	122.1	124.2
個人服務業	Personal services	105.3	118.2	119.8	118.2	120.6	113.6	117.0
所有選定行業	All selected industries	102.8 (+1.1)	114.6 (+1.6)	117.8 (+2.8)	118.6 (+0.7)	115.5 (-2.6)	114.9 (-0.6)	115.3 (+0.3)

註釋：數字為該年九月份數字。

括弧內數字表示與上年同期比較的變動百分率。

實質工資指數是以名義工資指數，按二零零四至零五年為基期的甲類消費物價指數的變幅，扣除通脹的影響而計算出來。

Notes: Figures refer to September of the year.

Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the preceding year.

The real wage indices are derived by deflating the respective nominal wage indices by the 2004/05-based Consumer Price Index (A).

**表 2.6 按選定職業組別劃分的工資指數**  
**Table 2.6 Wage indices by selected occupational group**

**(I) 名義工資指數**  
**(I) Nominal wage index**

		指數 (一九九二年九月 = 100) Index (September 1992 = 100)						
職業組別	Occupational group	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
督導級及技術員級人員	Supervisory and technical workers	143.0	159.9	158.8	158.3	155.5	156.8	161.2
文員級及秘書級人員	Clerical and secretarial workers	142.1	159.2	156.2	152.1	150.0	151.8	155.7
服務人員	Service workers	130.7	139.7	135.0	129.6	127.7	127.6	129.5
其他非生產級人員	Miscellaneous non-production workers	134.5	149.5	146.9	141.0	139.7	140.9	142.5
技工	Craftsmen	133.8	146.5	144.3	141.6	139.7	143.1	144.9
操作工	Operatives	129.8	139.9	138.0	134.7	138.8	137.4	138.6
所有選定職業組別	All selected occupational groups	137.6 (+6.4)	152.1 (+0.7)	149.7 (-1.5)	146.6 (-2.1)	144.7 (-1.3)	145.8 (+0.8)	148.9 (+2.2)

**(II) 實質工資指數**  
**(II) Real wage index**

		指數 (一九九二年九月 = 100) Index (September 1992 = 100)						
職業組別	Occupational group	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
督導級及技術員級人員	Supervisory and technical workers	106.8	120.5	125.0	128.0	124.2	123.6	124.8
文員級及秘書級人員	Clerical and secretarial workers	106.2	119.9	122.9	123.0	119.8	119.6	120.5
服務人員	Service workers	97.6	105.3	106.2	104.8	102.0	100.5	100.2
其他非生產級人員	Miscellaneous non-production workers	100.5	112.7	115.6	114.1	111.6	111.0	110.3
技工	Craftsmen	99.9	110.4	113.5	114.5	111.5	112.7	112.1
操作工	Operatives	96.9	105.4	108.6	109.0	110.9	108.3	107.3
所有選定職業組別	All selected occupational groups	102.8 (+1.1)	114.6 (+1.6)	117.8 (+2.8)	118.6 (+0.7)	115.5 (-2.6)	114.9 (-0.6)	115.3 (+0.3)

註釋：數字為該年九月份數字。

括弧內數字表示與上年同期比較的變動百分率。

實質工資指數是以名義工資指數，按二零零四至零五年為基期的甲類消費物價指數的變幅，扣除通脹的影響而計算出來。

Notes: Figures refer to September of the year.

Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the preceding year.

The real wage indices are derived by deflating the respective nominal wage indices by the 2004/05-based Consumer Price Index (A).

## 資料來源

表2.1 – 表2.3、圖2.1 – 圖2.2

- 政府統計處  
(綜合住戶統計調查組(二))

資料是從持續進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」搜集所得。該統計調查涵蓋香港的陸上非住院人口，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。同時，亦有搜集一些有關人口和社會經濟特徵的資料。

表2.4、圖2.3 – 圖2.7

- 政府統計處  
(就業統計組)

資料是從「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」搜集所得。

表2.5、表2.6

- 政府統計處  
(工資及勞工成本統計組)

工資率的數據是從「勞工收入統計調查」搜集所得。這些數據只涵蓋五個主要行業類別內督導級及以下的僱員，計有製造業；批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業；運輸服務業；金融、保險、地產及商用服務業；以及個人服務業。

## 其他有關刊物

- 綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告
- 就業及空缺按季統計報告
- 工資及薪金總額按季統計報告

## Data Sources

Table 2.1 – Table 2.3, Chart 2.1 – Chart 2.2

- Census and Statistics Department  
(General Household Survey Section (2))

The data are obtained from the continuously conducted General Household Survey which covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. Its main objective is to collect information on labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. In addition, information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also collected.

Table 2.4, Chart 2.3 – Chart 2.7

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Employment Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies.

Table 2.5, Table 2.6

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Wages and Labour Costs Statistics Section)

Obtained from the Labour Earnings Survey, data on wage rates only cover workers up to the supervisory level in five major industry sectors, namely, manufacturing; wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels; transport services; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and personal services.

## Further References

- Quarterly Report on General Household Survey
- Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics
- Quarterly Report of Wage and Payroll Statistics

# 3

## 國民收入 National Income

### 本地生產總值

3.1 本地生產總值是反映一個經濟體系表現的重要指標。它是指一個國家或地區的所有常住生產單位，在一個指定的期間內（例如一年），未扣除固定資本消耗的生產總值。香港的本地生產總值由政府統計處分別以「開支」面和「生產」面計算。

### 按開支組成部分劃分的本地生產總值

3.2 以開支面編製的本地生產總值，是將貨品和服務的最終開支（包括私人消費開支、政府消費開支、本地固定資本形成總額、存貨增減以及貨品出口及服務輸出）的總和，減去貨品進口及服務輸入。

3.3 為方便就不同目的進行分析，本地生產總值可以當時價格和以物量計算來表示。以物量計算的數列已剔除價格變動的影響，所反映的是每年貨品及服務產量的實質變動情況。本地生產總值的環比物量價值估計數列是以二零零五年為參照年。

3.4 二零零六年以當時市價計算的本地生產總值為14,743億元，約為一九九六年12,295億元的1.2倍。以二零零五年環比物量計算的二零零六年本地生產總值是14,764億元，約為一九九六年10,331億元的1.4倍。換言之，在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，本地生產總值平均每年的實質增長率為3.6%。

### Gross Domestic Product

3.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an important indicator of the economic performance of an economy. It is a measure of the total value of production of all resident producing units of a country or territory in a specified period (say, a calendar year), before deducting allowance for consumption of fixed capital. GDP in Hong Kong is compiled by the Census and Statistics Department using two approaches: the “expenditure approach” and the “production approach”.

### GDP by expenditure component

3.2 Under the expenditure approach, GDP is compiled as total final expenditures on goods and services (including private consumption expenditure (PCE), government consumption expenditure (GCE), gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF), changes in inventories, and exports of goods and services), less imports of goods and services.

3.3 To facilitate analyses of various purposes, GDP is expressed at current prices and in volume terms. In a series of volume measures of GDP, the effects of price changes have been eliminated and the data series reflects the changes in real terms (i.e. changes in the volume) of goods and services produced from year to year. The reference year adopted for the chained dollar series of GDP is 2005.

3.4 GDP for 2006 at current market prices amounted to \$1,474.3 billion, about 1.2 times the corresponding figure of \$1,229.5 billion for 1996. GDP for 2006 in chained (2005) dollars was \$1,476.4 billion, or 1.4 times the corresponding figure of \$1,033.1 billion for 1996. This represented an average annual growth rate of 3.6% in real terms between 1996 and 2006.

3.5 本地生產總值內含平減物價指數可用作概括量度一個經濟體系的整體通脹情況。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，該指數平均每年的跌幅為1.7%，反映期間本地經濟的成本及價格有所調整。二零零六年的本地生產總值內含平減物價指數較二零零五年輕微下跌0.1%。

3.6 一個國家或地區的按人口平均計算的本地生產總值，是指把該國家或地區在某統計年的本地生產總值除以該國家或地區在該年的人口總數而得的數字。以二零零五年環比物量計算，這數值由一九九六年的160,526元上升至二零零六年的215,314元。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間的平均每年實質增長率為3.0%。

3.7 香港是一個外向型的經濟體系。多年來，以當時市價計算的貨品出口和貨品進口的價值均高於本地生產總值。以當時市價計算，貨品出口總額對本地生產總值的比率在一九九六年為1.137，二零零六年則為1.674。而貨品進口對本地生產總值的比率在一九九六年為1.229，二零零六年則為1.747。事實上，香港經濟表現與對外貿易表現有十分緊密的連繫。

3.8 除貨品貿易外，服務貿易對香港的經濟也日趨重要。以當時市價計算，服務輸出對本地生產總值的比率在一九九六年為0.232，二零零六年則為0.381。而服務輸入對本地生產總值的比率在一九九六年為0.154，二零零六年則為0.192。

3.5 The implicit price deflator of GDP is a broad measure of overall inflation in the economy. The average annual rate of decrease of the implicit price deflator of GDP between 1996 and 2006 was 1.7%, reflecting the cost and price adjustments in the local economy during the period. In 2006, it recorded a marginal decrease of 0.1% over 2005.

3.6 The per capita GDP of a country or territory is obtained by dividing the total GDP in a year by the population of that country or territory in the same year. In chained (2005) dollars, per capita GDP increased from \$160,526 in 1996 to \$215,314 in 2006. The average annual growth rate between 1996 and 2006 was 3.0% in real terms.

3.7 Hong Kong is an externally oriented economy. For many years, both the value of total exports of goods and the value of imports of goods were bigger than that of GDP at current market prices. The ratio of total exports of goods to GDP at current market prices was 1.137 in 1996 and 1.674 in 2006, while that of imports of goods to GDP at current market prices was 1.229 in 1996 and 1.747 in 2006. Indeed, the economic performance of Hong Kong is highly related to the performance of external trade.

3.8 Apart from trade in goods, trade in services is becoming increasingly important to Hong Kong. The ratio of exports of services to GDP at current market prices was 0.232 in 1996 and 0.381 in 2006, while that of imports of services to GDP at current market prices was 0.154 in 1996 and 0.192 in 2006.



3.9 以當時市價計算，私人消費開支對本地生產總值的比率頗高，近年大約為0.6。私人消費開支在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，平均每年的實質增長率為2.1%，反映本港居民的生活水平普遍有所改善。至於按國民經濟核算定義計算的政府消費開支，在一九九六年至二零零六年期間的平均每年實質增長率為1.6%。

3.10 本地固定資本形成總額是指一個經濟體系在固定資產方面的投資總值，主要包括樓宇及建造與機器、設備及電腦軟件。以當時市價計算，二零零六年本地固定資本形成總額對本地生產總值的比率為0.215。

#### 按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值

3.11 從「生產」面計算的本地生產總值，是本地各生產單位（例如工廠、商店及服務機構）的增加價值的總和。一個生產單位的增加價值是其生產的貨物和服務的價值（即生產總額）減去在其生產過程中耗用的貨物和服務的價值（即中間投產消耗）。

3.12 按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值數據，有助進行有關不同行業的各種分析。一方面，以當時價格計算按經濟活動劃分的按年本地生產總值，可以用來分析各類經濟活動較長期趨勢的相對重要性，有助展示經濟結構的變化。另一方面，以環比物量計算按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值按年變動百分率，則為評估不同經濟活動的相對表現提供所需數據。以環比物量計算的數列已剔除價格變動引起的影響。

3.9 PCE has borne a high ratio to GDP at current market prices of around 0.6 in recent years. In real terms, PCE grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.1% between 1996 and 2006, reflecting a general improvement in the standard of living of Hong Kong residents. As regards GCE in national accounts terms, the average annual growth rate in real terms between 1996 and 2006 was 1.6%.

3.10 GDFCF represents the gross investment of an economy in fixed assets, including mainly building and construction as well as machinery, equipment and computer software. The ratio of GDFCF to GDP at current market prices was 0.215 in 2006.

#### GDP by economic activity

3.11 Under the “production approach”, GDP is the sum of the value added of resident producing units, such as factories, shops and service organisations. Value added of a producing unit is the value of goods and services it produces (i.e. gross output) less the value of goods and services it uses up in the course of production (i.e. intermediate consumption).

3.12 GDP by economic activity provides data to support sectoral analyses from various perspectives. On the one hand, the annual current price GDP by economic activity provides data for analysing the longer-term trend in the relative importance of different economic activities. This helps depict changes in the underlying economic structure. On the other hand, the year-on-year percentage changes of chain volume measures of GDP by economic activity provide data for assessing the relative performance of different economic activities. In the chain volume series, the effect of price changes has been removed.

3.13 在過去十年，本港經濟經歷了結構性的轉變。製造業佔本地生產總值的比重，由一九九六年的6.8%下跌至二零零六年的3.1%。這主要是與香港廠商將生產線遷移至中國內地有關，即使它們很多仍以進出口貿易公司方式在香港繼續經營。與此同時，隨着香港發展成為區內的一個重要商貿及金融中心，服務業佔本地生產總值的比重持續增加，由一九九六年的85.2%上升至二零零六年的91.3%。

3.14 以環比物量計算，所有服務行業的淨產值在二零零一年至二零零六年期間，以平均每年實質6.4%的幅度增長。另一方面，本地製造業的淨產值在二零零一年至二零零六年期間，平均每年實質下跌3.1%。

### 本地居民生產總值

3.15 本地居民生產總值是指一個國家或地區的居民，由從事各項經濟活動而賺取的收益，不論該等經濟活動是否在該國家或地區的經濟領域內進行。編製方法是從本地生產總值加進本地居民從經濟領域外所賺取的要素收益，及扣除非本地居民在經濟領域內所賺取的要素收益。

3.16 一個國家或地區的居民包括個人及機構。概念上，任何人士或機構在某經濟領域的居民身分主要是以其經濟利益中心為依歸。一個國家或地區的經濟領域，是指該國家或地區政府所管治的地域，而在該領域內的人士、貨物及資本均可自由流動。

3.13 Over the past decade, the Hong Kong economy underwent structural changes. The share of the manufacturing sector to GDP declined from 6.8% in 1996 to 3.1% in 2006. This was mainly related to the relocation of manufacturing processes of Hong Kong manufacturing firms to the mainland of China despite the fact that many of them continued to operate in Hong Kong as import/export firms. Meanwhile, along with the development of Hong Kong into an important trading and financial centre in the region, the share of the service sectors taken as a whole in GDP increased further, from 85.2% in 1996 to 91.3% in 2006.

3.14 In chain volume measure, net output in all the service sectors taken together grew at an average annual growth rate of 6.4% in real terms from 2001 to 2006. On the other hand, net output in the local manufacturing sector decreased at an average annual rate of 3.1% in real terms from 2001 to 2006.

### Gross National Product

3.15 Gross National Product (GNP) is a measure of the total income earned by residents of a country or territory from engaging in various economic activities, irrespective of whether the economic activities are carried out within the economic territory or outside. It is derived from GDP by adding factor income earned by residents from outside the economic territory and subtracting factor income earned by non-residents from within the economic territory.

3.16 Residents of a country or territory include individuals and organisations. Conceptually, an individual or an organisation is a resident unit of a country or territory when its centre of economic interest is in the economic territory of the country or territory. The economic territory of a country or territory is the geographic territory administered by the government of the country or territory within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely.

3.17 首次發表的香港本地居民生產總值是一九九三年度的統計數字。以當時市價計算，二零零六年本地居民生產總值為14,794億元，較二零零五年上升6.8%。與同年的以當時市價計算的本地生產總值（14,743億元）比較，顯示有51億元的要素收益淨流入香港。這相等於該年本地生產總值的0.3%。事實上，自一九九八年起至二零零六年止，香港居民每年從境外所賺取的總收益，均較非香港居民從香港境內所賺取的總收益為多。

3.18 因應本地生產總值已採用以環比物量計算的數字，取代以前以固定價格計算的數字，本地居民生產總值亦編製了以二零零五年環比物量計算的新數列。以二零零五年環比物量計算的本地居民生產總值，亦即扣除價格變動後並以二零零五年為參照年而得的數字，在二零零六年為14,815億元，較二零零五年增加7.0%。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間平均每年的增長率為3.8%。

3.19 以本地居民生產總值除以年中人口數目而得的按人口平均計算的本地居民生產總值，在一九九六年至二零零六年期間錄得的平均按年名義增長率為1.3%。

### 對外要素收益流動

3.20 在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，香港與世界各地之間的收益流動非常龐大，反映香港作為主要國際金融中心的地位。期間以當時市價計算的要素收益流入及流出，相對本地生產總值的比率均為30%左右。

3.21 要素收益主要分為投資收益及僱員報酬，而投資收益包括直接投資收益、有價證券投資收益，以及其他投資收益。

3.17 GNP statistics for Hong Kong were first available for the reference year 1993. GNP for 2006 was \$1,479.4 billion at current market prices, representing an increase of 6.8% from 2005. Comparison with the GDP at current market prices for the same year (\$1,474.3 billion) indicated that there was a net factor income inflow of \$5.1 billion to Hong Kong. This was equivalent to 0.3% of GDP in the year. Indeed, total factor income earned by Hong Kong residents from abroad was higher than that earned by non-Hong Kong residents from within Hong Kong throughout the years from 1998 to 2006.

3.18 To be in line with the adoption of the chain volume measures of GDP in place of the previous constant price measures, the new data series of the chained (2005) dollars for GNP have also been compiled. GNP in chained (2005) dollars for 2006, obtained by discounting the effect of price changes with 2005 as the reference year, was \$1,481.5 billion. This represented an increase of 7.0% over 2005. The average annual increase between 1996 and 2006 was 3.8%.

3.19 Per capita GNP, derived from dividing total GNP by the mid-year population, recorded an average annual increase of 1.3% in nominal terms between 1996 and 2006.

### External Factor Income Flows

3.20 Between 1996 and 2006, the income flows between Hong Kong and the rest of the world were enormous, reflecting Hong Kong's status as a major international financial centre. During the period, the ratios of both factor income inflow and outflow to GDP at current market prices were around 30%.

3.21 Factor income is mainly classified into investment income and compensation of employees (CE). Investment income includes direct investment income (DII), portfolio investment income (PII) and other investment income (OII).

3.22 直接投資收益流入在要素收益流入總計中所佔的比重顯著增加，由一九九六年的 32.1% 上升至二零零六年的 52.4%。期間，有價證券投資收益流入在要素收益流入總計中所佔的比重，由一九九六年的 21.7% 上升至二零零六年的 26.7%。至於其他投資收益流入的比重，則由一九九六年的 46.0% 顯著下跌至二零零六年的 20.6%。

3.23 在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，直接投資收益流出及其他投資收益流出在要素收益流出總計中所佔的比重，亦分別錄得一些變動。有關變動所顯示的趨勢，與其相應的收益流入所錄得的變動一樣。在二零零六年，直接投資收益流出及其他投資收益流出佔要素收益流出總計的比率分別為 75.0% 及 16.5%。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，有價證券投資收益流出在要素收益流出總計中所佔比重變動不大。在二零零六年，有價證券投資收益流出佔要素收益流出總計的比率為 8.1%。

3.24 僱員報酬在收益流入及流出中所佔的比重相對於其他收益組成部分較不顯著。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間所佔比重為 0.8% 或更少。

3.25 銀行業於對外要素收益流動仍然有着重大的貢獻。以交易者類別分析，銀行業佔所有收益流入及流出的比重雖然在近年有所下跌，但在二零零六年仍分別達 25.6% 及 28.4%。在不同收益組成部分中，銀行業對其他投資收益流動的貢獻尤為重要。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，銀行業佔其他投資收益流入及流出分別超過 70% 及 90%。銀行業的龐大收益流入及流出，顯示香港作為國際銀行中心的重要地位。

3.22 The proportion of DII inflow increased significantly from 32.1% in 1996 to 52.4% in 2006. During the period, the proportion of PII inflow in total factor income inflow increased from 21.7% in 1996 to 26.7% in 2006, while that of OII inflow fell remarkably from 46.0% in 1996 to 20.6% in 2006.

3.23 The proportions of DII and OII outflow in total factor income outflow also recorded some changes between 1996 and 2006. These changes were similar to those recorded by the respective factor income inflow as far as the direction of the movements was concerned. In 2006, the proportions of DII and OII outflow in total factor income outflow were 75.0% and 16.5% respectively. The proportion of PII outflow in total factor income outflow was fairly stable during the period from 1996 to 2006. In 2006, the proportion of PII outflow in total factor income outflow was 8.1%.

3.24 CE represents only a relatively insignificant share of income inflow and outflow at 0.8% or less during the period from 1996 to 2006.

3.25 The banking sector remains an important contributor to external factor income flows. Analysed by type of transactors, it accounted for 25.6% and 28.4% of income inflow and outflow respectively in 2006, despite the decline in recent years. Among the various income components, the contribution of the banking sector to OII flows was particularly significant. During the period from 1996 to 2006, it accounted for over 70% and 90% of OII inflow and outflow respectively. The huge amount of income inflow into and outflow from the banking sector indicated the important role of Hong Kong as an international banking centre.

**表 3.1 本地生產總值**  
**Table 3.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 <sup>@</sup>	2006 <sup>@</sup>
以當時市價計算	At current market prices							
本地生產總值 (十億元)	GDP (\$ billion)	1,229.5 (10.2)	1,299.2 (-1.4)	1,277.3 (-1.7)	1,234.8 (-3.3)	1,291.9 (4.6)	1,383.0 (7.1)	1,474.3 (6.6)
按人口平均計算的	Per capita GDP <sup>(1)</sup>							
本地生產總值 <sup>(1)</sup> (千元)	(\$ thousand)	191.0 (5.4)	193.5 (-2.1)	189.4 (-2.1)	183.4 (-3.1)	190.4 (3.8)	203.0 (6.6)	215.0 (5.9)
以二零零五年環比物量計算	In chained (2005) dollars							
本地生產總值 (十億元)	GDP (\$ billion)	1,033.1 (4.2)	1,134.7 (0.5)	1,155.6 (1.8)	1,190.4 (3.0)	1,291.1 (8.5)	1,383.0 (7.1)	1,476.4 (6.8)
按人口平均計算的	Per capita GDP <sup>(1)</sup>							
本地生產總值 <sup>(1)</sup> (千元)	(\$ thousand)	160.5 (-0.3)	169.0 (-0.2)	171.4 (1.4)	176.9 (3.2)	190.3 (7.6)	203.0 (6.7)	215.3 (6.1)
本地生產總值	Implicit price deflator							
內含平減物價指數	of GDP	119.0 (5.8)	114.5 (-1.9)	110.5 (-3.5)	103.7 (-6.2)	100.1 (-3.5)	100.0 (-0.1)	99.9 (-0.1)
(指數二零零五年 = 100)	(Index 2005 = 100)							

註釋：載於本表內的數字已根據在二零零七年十月發表以環比物量計算本地生產總值及其組成部分新的數列而作出修訂。新的數列取代以固定價格計算的數列。這是配合最新的國際指引來編製本地生產總值的物量數字。以前所採用的以固定價格的編製方法，用作計算本地生產總值各組成部分的權數的價格結構，只是隔若干年才更新一次。而以環比物量計算的新方法則有所改良，改為每年更新有關的價格結構，所以能較佳地量度本地生產總值的實質增長數字。以當時市價計算的數字，亦由於納入了各資料來源的最新數字及最新的基準數字而作出修訂。有關詳情，請參閱《本地生產總值統計特刊—本地生產總值的環比物量計算》。該特刊亦載於政府統計處的網站內 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index\\_tc.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index_tc.jsp))。

括弧內數字表示與上年比較的變動百分率。

(1) 在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年的按人口平均計算的本地生產總值數字已作出相應修訂。

Notes: Figures presented in this table have been revised due to the release of the new data series of chain volume measures of GDP and its components in place of the constant price measures in October 2007. This is to gear with the latest international guidelines on the compilation of GDP in volume terms. Compared with the previous constant price approach where the price structure as weights for aggregating the volume estimates of the GDP components is only updated once every several years, the new calculation method of chain volume measure is a more enhanced approach, as the price structure is updated every year, thus providing a better measure of the growth of GDP in real terms. Figures in current market prices have also been updated based on latest data sources and benchmark data. For details, please see the *Special Report on Gross Domestic Product – Chain Volume Measures of Gross Domestic Product*. The special report is also available on the website of the Census and Statistics Department ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index.jsp)).

Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the preceding year.

(1) The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, per capita GDP figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

圖 3.1 本地生產總值  
Chart 3.1 Gross Domestic Product

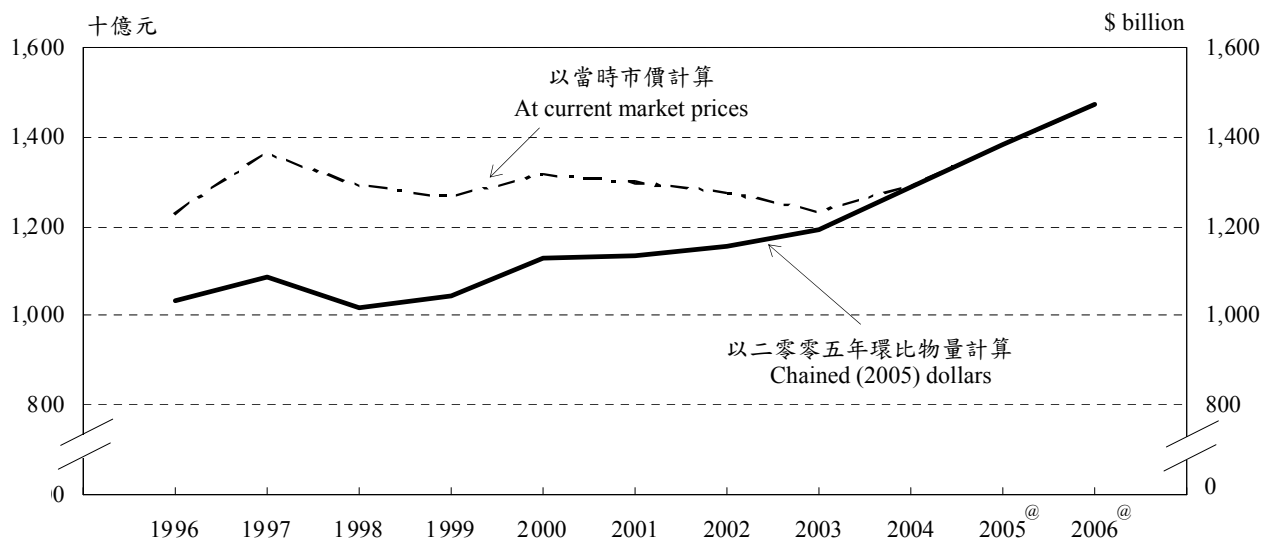
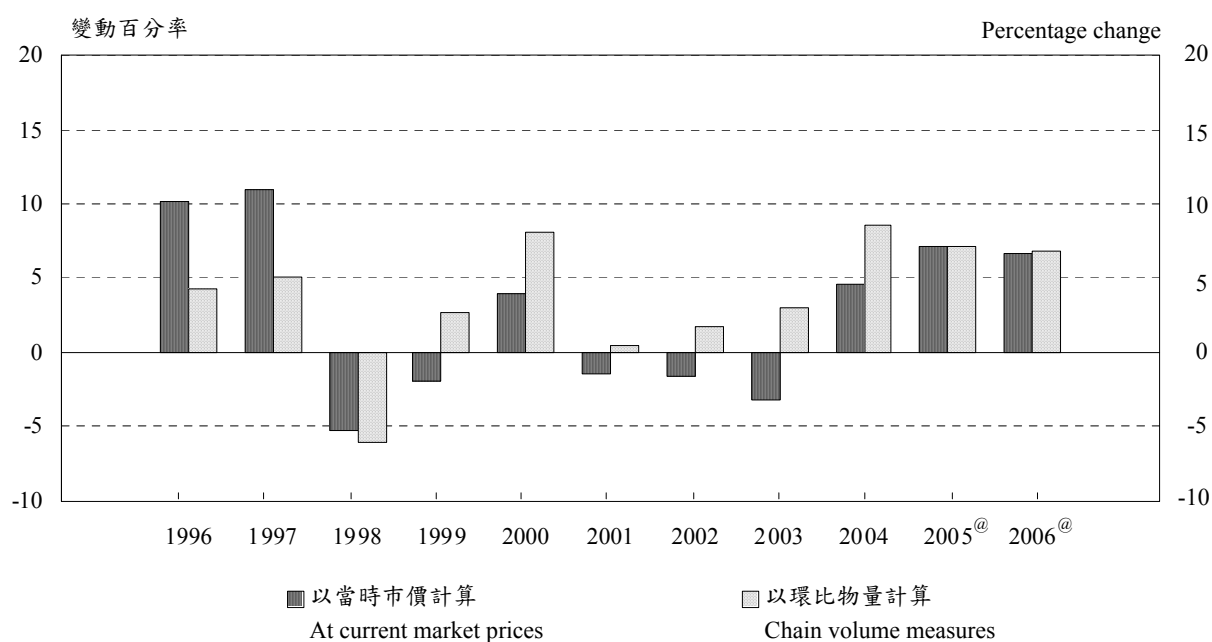


圖 3.2 本地生產總值的按年增長率  
Chart 3.2 Annual growth rates of Gross Domestic Product



**表 3.2** 以環比物量計算的本地生產總值及其開支組成部分和平均按年實質增長率

**Table 3.2** Chain volume measures and average annual growth rates in real terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its expenditure components

	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 <sup>@</sup>	2006 <sup>@</sup>	1996 – 2006 <sup>@</sup>
	以二零零五年環比物量計算 (十億元) Chained (2005) dollars (\$ billion)							平均按年 增長率 (%) Average annual growth rate (%)
按開支組成部分劃分的本地生產總值 GDP by expenditure component								
私人消費開支 Private consumption expenditure	692.5	746.8	740.2	730.4	781.5	804.9	852.2	2.1
政府消費開支 Government consumption expenditure	104.2	119.5	122.4	124.6	125.5	121.4	121.8	1.6
本地固定資本形成總額 Gross domestic fixed capital formation	290.9	281.9	268.7	271.2	277.9	289.2	307.5	0.6
存貨增減 Changes in inventories	10.3	-4.7	6.4	9.4	7.7	-4.8	-0.2	-
貨品出口總額 (離岸價) Total exports of goods (f.o.b.)	1,211.0	1,434.7	1,557.9	1,776.1	2,040.1	2,251.7	2,461.0	7.3
本地產品出口 Domestic exports of goods	179.3	151.6	134.9	125.6	128.4	136.3	140.4	-2.4
轉口 Re-exports of goods	1,031.9	1,284.6	1,424.0	1,650.7	1,911.7	2,115.4	2,320.6	8.4
服務輸出 Exports of services	251.6	315.0	349.8	376.3	443.9	495.8	539.9	7.9
貨品進口 (離岸價) Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	1,331.5	1,542.2	1,663.7	1,881.1	2,139.7	2,311.1	2,523.9	6.6
服務輸入 Imports of services	194.2	210.4	218.7	213.8	245.0	264.2	281.8	3.8
本地生產總值 GDP	1,033.1	1,134.7	1,155.6	1,190.4	1,291.1	1,383.0	1,476.4	3.6
按人口平均計算的本地生產總值 <sup>(1)</sup> (千元) Per capita GDP <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ thousand)	160.5	169.0	171.4	176.9	190.3	203.0	215.3	3.0

註釋：載於本表內的數字是根據在二零零七年十月發表以環比物量計算的本地生產總值及其組成部分編製而成的新數列。有關詳情，請參閱《本地生產總值統計特刊—本地生產總值的環比物量計算》。該特刊亦載於政府統計處的網站內 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index\\_tc.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index_tc.jsp))。

以二零零五年環比物量計算的數列的編製方法，是把參照年份二零零五年的當時價值，採用有關的環比物量指數向前及向後延伸而得。由於本地生產總值及其組成部分的外推過程是獨立地進行，所以組成部分外推值的統計匯總，一般並不完全相等於本地生產總值的外推值。

本表沒有列出存貨增減的平均按年增長率。

(1) 在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年的按人口平均計算的本地生產總值數字已作出相應修訂。

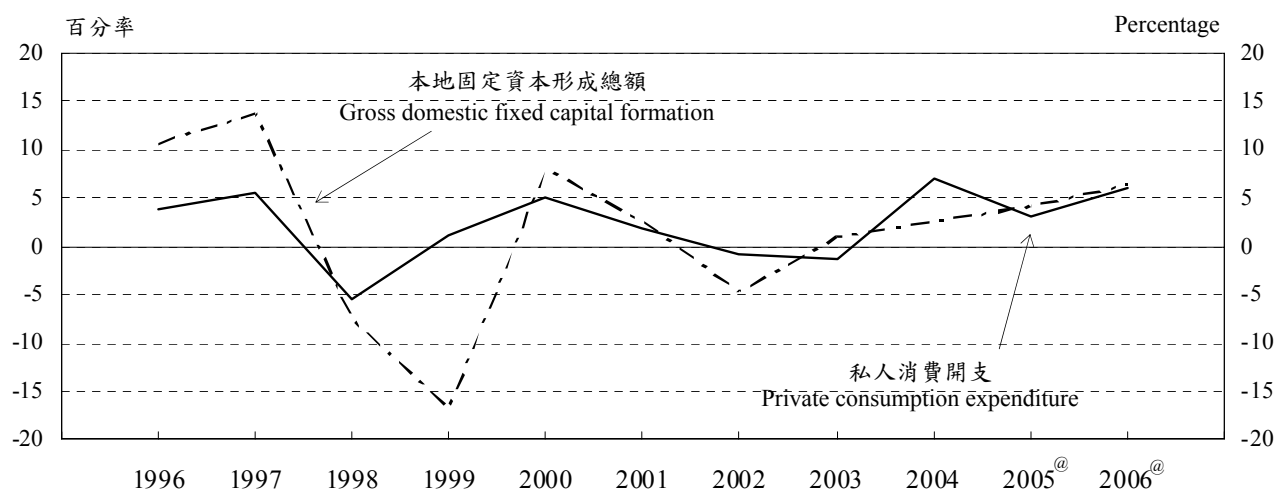
Notes: Figures presented in this table are new data series based on the chain volume measures of GDP and its components released in October 2007. For details, please see the *Special Report on Gross Domestic Product – Chain Volume Measures of Gross Domestic Product*. The special report is also available on the website of the Census and Statistics Department ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index.jsp)).

In calculating the chained (2005) dollar series, the current price value in the reference year of 2005 is extrapolated backwards and forwards using the corresponding chain volume index. Because the extrapolation process is carried out for the GDP and its components independently, the extrapolated values of the components do not, in general, aggregate exactly to the extrapolated value of GDP.

Average annual growth rates are not computed for changes in inventories.

(1) The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, per capita GDP figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

**圖 3.3** 私人消費開支及本地固定資本形成總額的實質變動百分率  
**Chart 3.3** Percentage changes in real terms of private consumption expenditure and gross domestic fixed capital formation



**圖 3.4** 貨品出口及服務輸出的實質變動百分率  
**Chart 3.4** Percentage changes in real terms of exports of goods and exports of services

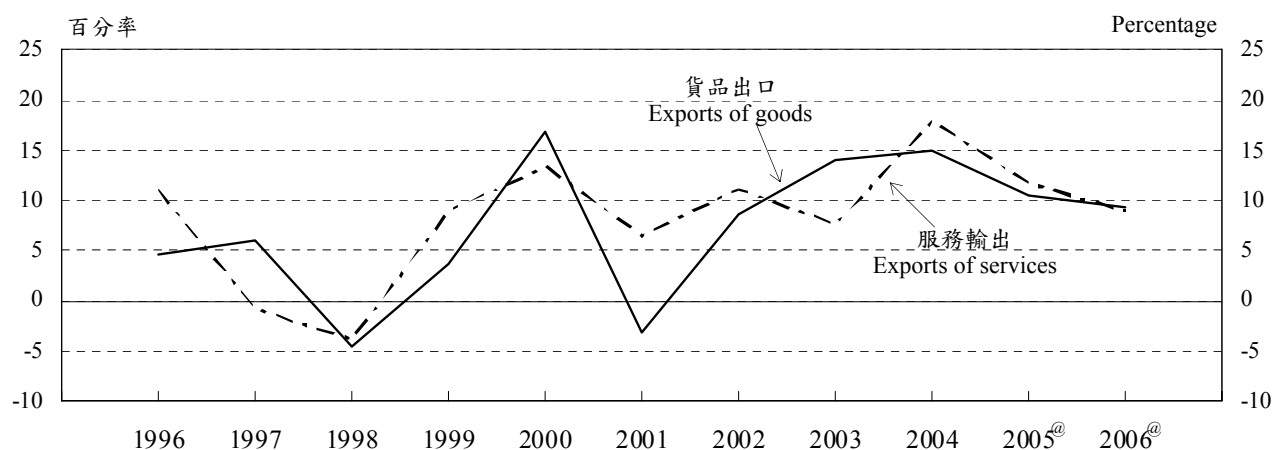




圖 3.5 貨品進口及服務輸入的實質變動百分率

Chart 3.5 Percentage changes in real terms of imports of goods and imports of services

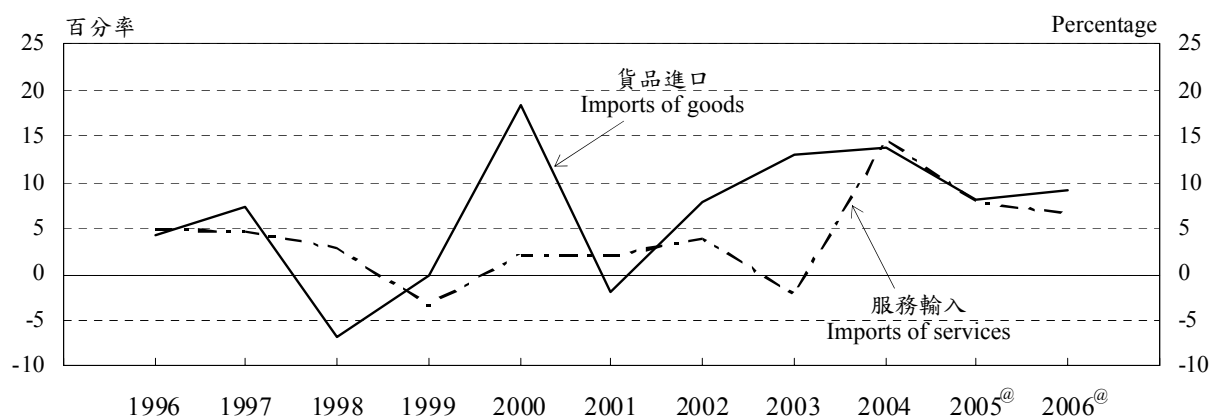


表 3.3 以當時市價計算的開支組成部分及其對本地生產總值的比率  
 Table 3.3 Expenditure components and their ratios to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices

	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 <sup>@</sup>	2006 <sup>@</sup>	1996	2001	2006 <sup>@</sup>
	(十億元) (\$ billion)							對本地生產總值的比率(%) Ratio to GDP (%)		
本地生產總值的開支組成部分 Expenditure component of GDP										
私人消費開支 Private consumption expenditure	755.5	783.0	748.4	719.9	767.9	804.9	866.1	61.4	60.3	58.7
政府消費開支 Government consumption expenditure	103.5	128.9	131.3	130.2	127.3	121.4	123.4	8.4	9.9	8.4
本地固定資本形成總額 Gross domestic fixed capital formation	378.5	333.0	286.0	261.6	275.0	289.2	317.0	30.8	25.6	21.5
存貨增減 Changes in inventories	9.8	-4.1	5.7	9.1	7.1	-4.8	-0.9	0.8	-0.3	-0.1
貨品出口 (離岸價) Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	1,397.9	1,481.0	1,562.1	1,749.1	2,027.0	2,251.7	2,467.4	113.7	114.0	167.4
服務輸出 Exports of services	285.4	320.8	347.8	362.4	429.6	495.8	561.5	23.2	24.7	38.1
減：貨品進口 (離岸價) Less: Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	1,511.4	1,549.2	1,601.5	1,794.1	2,099.5	2,311.1	2,576.3	122.9	119.2	174.7
服務輸入 Imports of services	189.8	194.2	202.5	203.4	242.5	264.2	283.8	15.4	14.9	19.2
本地生產總值 GDP	1,229.5	1,299.2	1,277.3	1,234.8	1,291.9	1,383.0	1,474.3	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：由於資料來源的定期更新以及納入了最新的基準數字，載於本表內的數字已作出修訂。

Note: Figures presented in this table have been revised due to regular updating of data sources and incorporation of latest benchmark data.

**表 3.4 以當時價格計算按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值**  
**Table 3.4 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by economic activity at current prices**

	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 <sup>@</sup>	2006 <sup>@</sup>	1996	2001	2006 <sup>@</sup>
經濟活動 Economic activity	(十億元) (\$ billion)							佔以當時要素成本計算的 本地生產總值百分比 Percentage contribution to GDP at current factor cost		
農業及漁業 Agriculture and fishing	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
採礦及採石業 Mining and quarrying	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	\$	\$	\$
製造業 Manufacturing	79.5	59.8	51.4	44.4	44.5	45.5	44.2	6.8	4.8	3.1
電力、燃氣及水務業 Electricity, gas and water	29.0	38.0	39.6	38.8	39.7	39.9	40.2	2.5	3.1	2.8
建造業 Construction	64.1	57.2	51.5	44.9	40.4	38.5	39.1	5.4	4.6	2.7
服務業 Services	1,003.1	1,077.0	1,079.5	1,062.7	1,119.3	1,208.3	1,300.3	85.2	87.3	91.3
批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels	293.7	309.9	310.5	308.9	345.1	386.7	399.2	24.9	25.1	28.0
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	108.5	117.5	121.8	117.4	126.8	135.1	137.1	9.2	9.5	9.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	274.9	251.5	247.0	251.1	266.8	294.7	355.8	23.3	20.4	25.0
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	197.5	257.7	259.9	256.1	257.6	253.3	255.7	16.8	20.9	17.9
樓宇業權 Ownership of premises	128.5	140.3	140.3	129.2	122.9	138.5	152.5	10.9	11.4	10.7
本地生產總值(以當時要素成本計算) GDP at current factor cost	1,177.5	1,233.1	1,223.2	1,191.8	1,244.8	1,333.2	1,424.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
生產及入口稅 Taxes on production and imports	59.7	53.9	43.3	48.1	58.7	62.9	71.3			
統計差額 <sup>(1)</sup> Statistical discrepancy <sup>(1)</sup>	-0.6%	0.9%	0.8%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-1.5%			
以當時市價計算的本地生產總值 GDP at current market prices	1,229.5	1,299.2	1,277.3	1,234.8	1,291.9	1,383.0	1,474.3			

註釋：由於資料來源的定期更新以及納入了最新的基準數字，載於本表內的數字已作出修訂。

(1) 統計差額是以開支面編製的本地生產總值與以生產面編製的本地生產總值的差額。這差額是由於使用不同資料來源及估算方法而引起。統計差額是以佔本地生產總值的百分比形式作表達。

\$ 少於 0.05%。

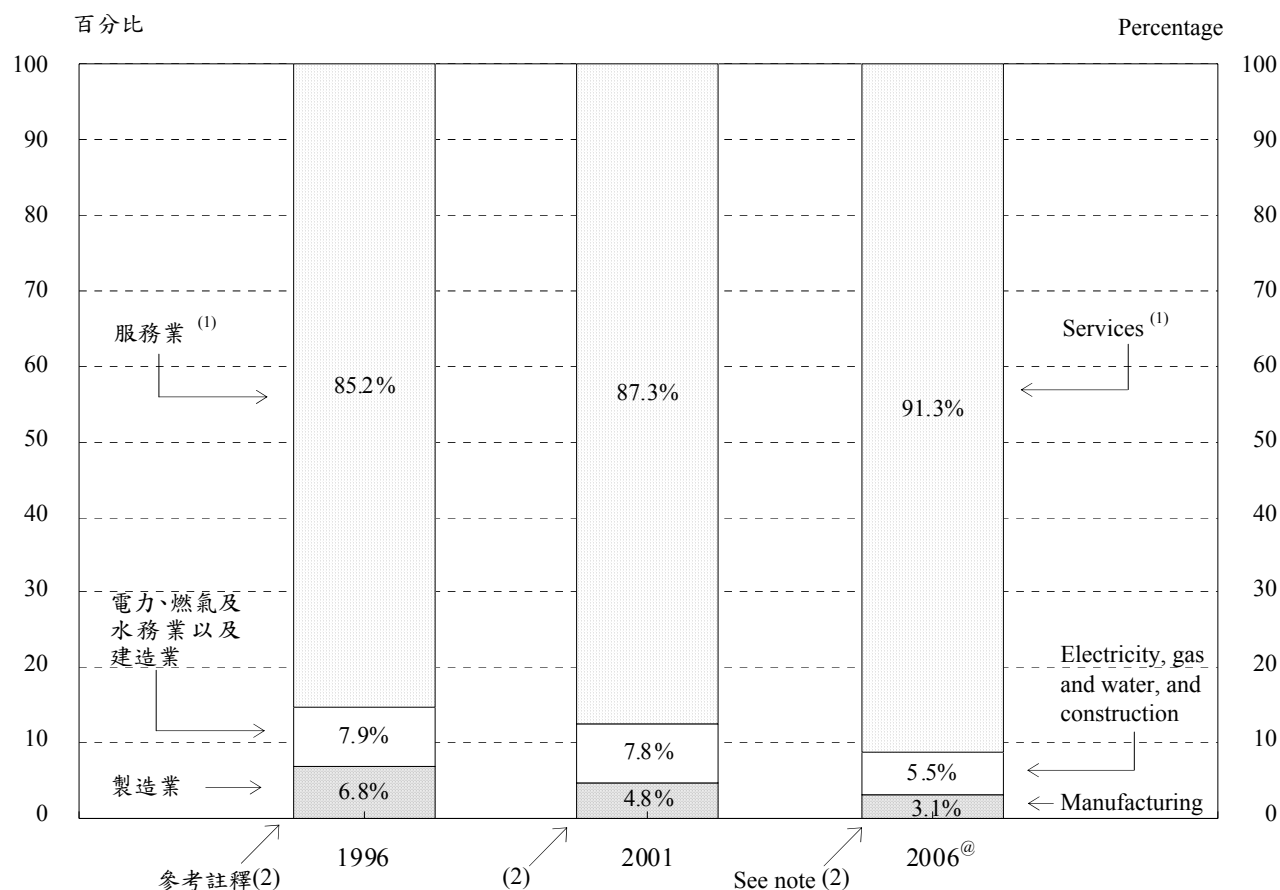
Notes: Figures presented in this table have been revised due to regular updating of data sources and incorporation of latest benchmark data.

(1) Statistical discrepancy refers to the difference in values of GDP compiled using the expenditure and production approaches, as a result of the adoption of different data sources and estimation methods. It is expressed as a percentage to GDP.

\$ Less than 0.05%.

圖 3.6 各經濟活動在以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值內所佔的百分比

Chart 3.6 Percentage contribution of individual economic activities to Gross Domestic Product at current factor cost



註釋：(1) 服務業包括批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業；運輸、倉庫及通訊業；金融、保險、地產及商用服務業；以及社區、社會及個人服務業等。

(2) 農業、漁業、採礦及採石業在一九九六年、二零零一年及二零零六年所佔的百分比皆是 0.1%。

Notes：(1) Services sector includes wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels; transport, storage and communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services, etc.

(2) Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying sector accounted for 0.1% in 1996, 2001 and 2006.

**表 3.5 按主要經濟活動劃分的增加價值的實質變動百分率**  
**Table 3.5 Percentage changes in real terms of value added by major economic activities**

經濟活動	Economic activity	百分率 Percentage						
		2001 – 2006@ 平均按年增長率 Average annual growth rate						
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005@	2006@	
農業及漁業	Agriculture and fishing	4.1	-1.1	-6.3	2.7	-1.0	-3.3	-1.8
採礦及採石業	Mining and quarrying	-14.1	-11.3	2.3	-16.7	10.1	10.2	-1.9
製造業	Manufacturing	-9.1	-10.0	-10.3	1.7	2.1	2.2	-3.1
電力、燃氣及水務業	Electricity, gas and water	1.7	3.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	0.8	2.2
建造業	Construction	-2.0	-1.9	-4.6	-9.3	-8.1	-8.3	-6.5
服務業	Services	1.7	2.7	4.3	9.9	7.6	7.7	6.4
批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業	Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels	0.3	4.4	8.9	15.1	14.1	9.4	10.3
運輸、倉庫及通訊業	Transport, storage and communications	1.9	6.4	0.6	13.9	7.4	7.9	7.2
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.4	2.7	5.5	13.4	8.8	12.7	8.6
社區、社會及個人服務業	Community, social and personal services	4.0	-0.4	0.4	2.6	-0.1	1.9	0.9
樓宇業權	Ownership of premises	3.4	1.8	2.8	1.5	2.9	2.6	2.3

註釋：載於本表內的數字已根據在二零零七年十月發表以環比物量計算本地生產總值新的數列而作出修訂。有關詳情，請參閱表 3.1 的註釋。

Note: Figures presented in this table have been revised based on the new data series of chain volume measures of Gross Domestic Product released in October 2007. For details, please see the notes to Table 3.1.

**表 3.6 本地居民生產總值**  
**Table 3.6 Gross National Product (GNP)**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 <sup>@</sup>	2006 <sup>@</sup>
以當時市價計算	At current market prices							
本地居民生產總值 (十億元)	GNP (\$ billion)	1,218.4 (8.3)	1,327.8 (0.1)	1,283.0 (-3.4)	1,263.3 (-1.5)	1,315.3 (4.1)	1,384.7 (5.3)	1,479.4 (6.8)
按人口平均計算的 本地居民生產總值 <sup>(1)</sup> (千元)	Per capita GNP <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ thousand)	189.3 (3.6)	197.8 (-0.6)	190.2 (-3.8)	187.7 (-1.3)	193.9 (3.3)	203.2 (4.8)	215.8 (6.2)
以二零零五年 環比物量計算	In chained (2005) dollars							
本地居民生產總值 (十億元)	GNP (\$ billion)	1,024.9 (2.4)	1,161.0 (2.0)	1,162.1 (0.1)	1,218.5 (4.9)	1,314.5 (7.9)	1,384.7 (5.3)	1,481.5 (7.0)
按人口平均計算的 本地居民生產總值 <sup>(1)</sup> (千元)	Per capita GNP <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ thousand)	159.3 (-2.1)	172.9 (1.3)	172.3 (-0.3)	181.0 (5.1)	193.8 (7.0)	203.2 (4.9)	216.1 (6.3)

註釋：載於本表內以二零零五年環比物量計算的本地居民生產總值及有關統計數字是根據在二零零七年十月發表以環比物量計算的本地生產總值編製而成的新數列。

括弧內數字表示與去年比較的變動百分比。

(1) 在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年的按人口平均計算的本地居民生產總值數字已作出相應修訂。

Notes : The chained (2005) dollars for GNP and related figures presented in this table are new data series based on the chain volume measures of Gross Domestic Product released in October 2007.

Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the preceding year.

(1) The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, per capita GNP figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

**表 3.7** 按收益組成部分和交易者類別劃分的以當時市值計算對外要素收益流動

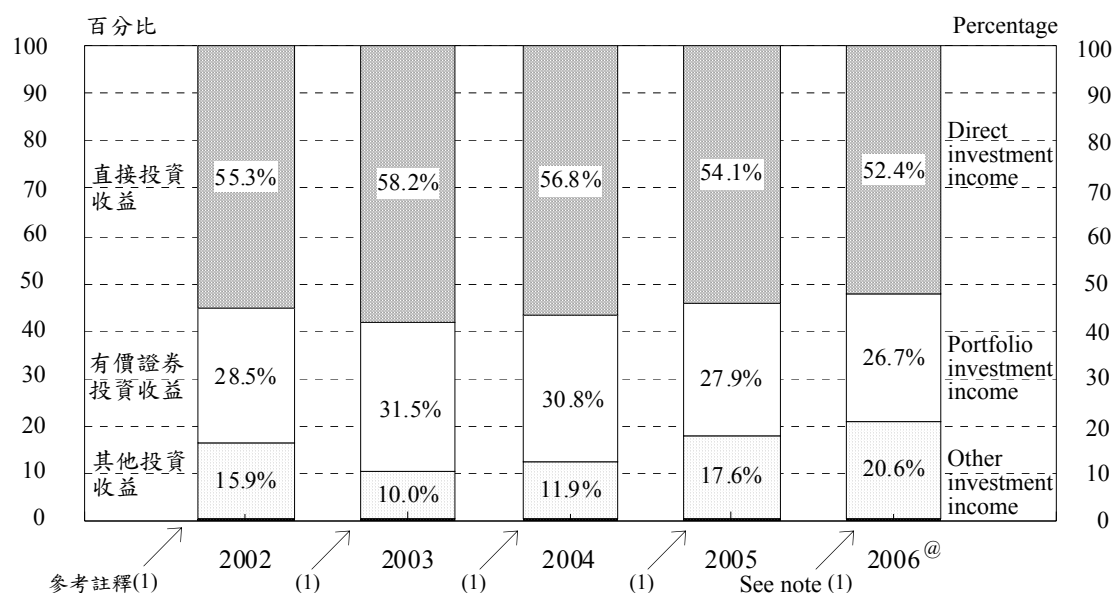
**Table 3.7** External Factor Income Flows (EFIF) at current market prices by income component and type of transactor

		百萬元 \$ million						
收益組成部分類別/ 交易者類別	Type of Income component/ Type of transactor	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>@</sup>
<b>直接投資收益</b>	<b>Direct Investment Income</b>							
流入總計	Inflow total	125,557	168,497	179,008	195,783	230,066	272,525	336,872
銀行	Banking	9,082	8,152	8,697	6,651	9,151	13,311	17,136
其他 <sup>(1)</sup>	Others <sup>(1)</sup>	116,474	160,345	170,311	189,132	220,915	259,215	319,736
流出總計	Outflow total	201,267	244,838	254,730	254,594	313,591	394,982	478,649
銀行	Banking	59,530	63,156	57,657	51,462	53,301	69,476	78,480
其他 <sup>(1)</sup>	Others <sup>(1)</sup>	141,737	181,681	197,073	203,132	260,290	325,506	400,169
流動淨值總計	Net flow total	-75,710	-76,341	-75,723	-58,811	-83,525	-122,456	-141,777
銀行	Banking	-50,448	-55,004	-48,960	-44,811	-44,150	-56,166	-61,344
其他 <sup>(1)</sup>	Others <sup>(1)</sup>	-25,262	-21,337	-26,763	-14,000	-39,375	-66,291	-80,433
<b>有價證券投資收益</b>	<b>Portfolio Investment Income</b>							
流入總計	Inflow total	84,583	96,338	92,208	105,789	124,934	140,595	171,406
銀行	Banking	23,828	27,077	25,726	28,244	29,713	36,617	50,428
其他 <sup>(1)</sup>	Others <sup>(1)</sup>	60,755	69,261	66,482	77,545	95,221	103,978	120,979
流出總計	Outflow total	28,333	26,835	26,981	28,016	31,411	38,317	51,389
銀行	Banking	5,961	4,569	4,087	3,892	3,322	4,014	4,566
其他 <sup>(1)</sup>	Others <sup>(1)</sup>	22,372	22,266	22,894	24,124	28,089	34,303	46,823
流動淨值總計	Net flow total	56,250	69,503	65,227	77,774	93,523	102,278	120,017
銀行	Banking	17,867	22,507	21,639	24,353	26,391	32,603	45,861
其他 <sup>(1)</sup>	Others <sup>(1)</sup>	38,383	46,995	43,588	53,421	67,132	69,675	74,156
<b>其他投資收益</b>	<b>Other Investment Income</b>							
流入總計	Inflow total	179,608	108,763	51,589	33,737	48,122	88,534	132,555
銀行	Banking	169,255	91,292	41,441	26,779	36,953	63,968	97,386
其他 <sup>(1)</sup>	Others <sup>(1)</sup>	10,352	17,471	10,148	6,957	11,169	24,566	35,169
流出總計	Outflow total	171,196	72,166	34,051	22,671	34,082	66,309	105,152
銀行	Banking	161,239	65,985	30,872	20,953	31,557	61,933	97,913
其他 <sup>(1)</sup>	Others <sup>(1)</sup>	9,957	6,181	3,178	1,718	2,525	4,376	7,239
流動淨值總計	Net flow total	8,412	36,596	17,538	11,066	14,040	22,225	27,403
銀行	Banking	8,017	25,307	10,568	5,827	5,396	2,035	-527
其他 <sup>(1)</sup>	Others <sup>(1)</sup>	395	11,289	6,970	5,239	8,644	20,189	27,930
<b>僱員報酬</b>	<b>Compensation of Employees</b>							
流入總計	Inflow total	792	1,190	940	932	1,869	2,309	2,307
流出總計	Outflow total	820	2,405	2,331	2,470	2,497	2,708	2,837
流動淨值總計	Net flow total	-28	-1,215	-1,391	-1,538	-628	-399	-529
<b>對外要素收益總計</b>	<b>Total External Factor Income</b>							
流入總計	Inflow total	390,539	374,787	323,745	336,242	404,991	503,964	643,141
流出總計	Outflow total	401,616	346,244	318,093	307,751	381,581	502,316	638,027
流動淨值總計	Net flow total	-11,076	28,543	5,652	28,491	23,410	1,648	5,114

註釋：(1) 其他包括住戶、政府單位、非牟利機構及經營銀行業務以外的公司。

Note：(1) Others include households, government units, non-profit institutions and companies other than those in the banking business.

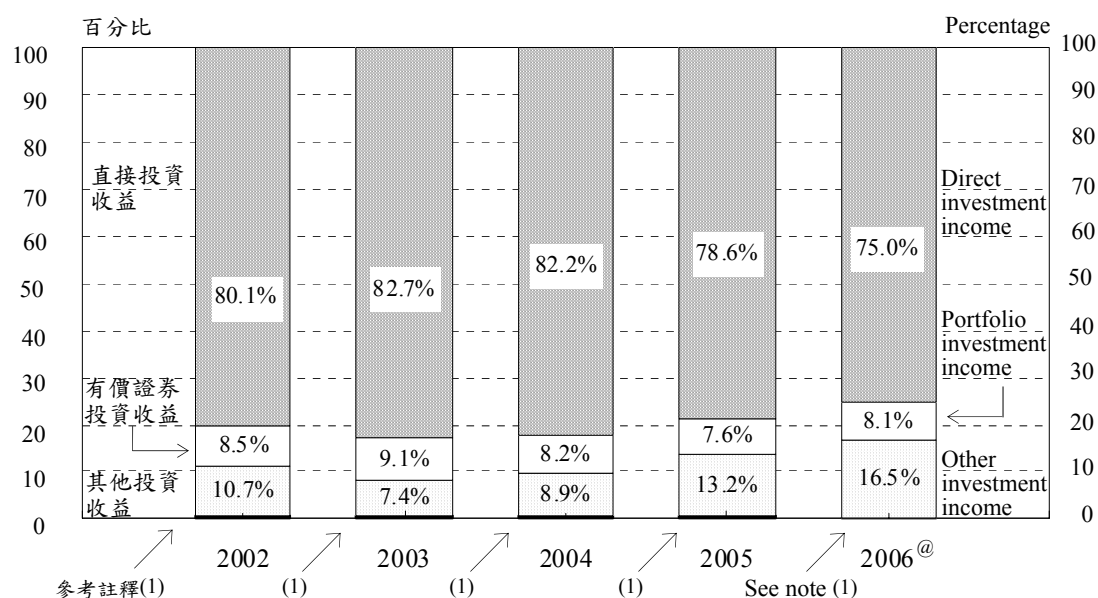
圖 3.7 各收益組成部分在要素收益流入總計內所佔的百分比  
**Chart 3.7 Percentage contribution of individual income components to total factor income inflow**



註釋：(1) 僱員報酬在二零零二年至二零零六年所佔的百分比分別是 0.3%、0.3%、0.5%、0.5%及 0.4%。

Note : (1) The percentage contribution of compensation of employees from 2002 to 2006 was 0.3%, 0.3%, 0.5%, 0.5% and 0.4% respectively.

圖 3.8 各收益組成部分在要素收益流出總計內所佔的百分比  
**Chart 3.8 Percentage contribution of individual income components to total factor income outflow**



註釋：(1) 僱員報酬在二零零二年至二零零六年所佔的百分比分別是 0.7%、0.8%、0.7%、0.5%及 0.4%。

Note : (1) The percentage contribution of compensation of employees from 2002 to 2006 was 0.7%, 0.8%, 0.7%, 0.5% and 0.4% respectively.

## 資料來源

表 3.1 – 表 3.3、圖 3.1 – 圖 3.5

- 政府統計處  
(國民收入統計科(一))

表 3.4 – 表 3.5、圖 3.6

- 政府統計處  
(國民收入統計科(二))

表 3.6 – 表 3.7、圖 3.7 – 圖 3.8

- 政府統計處  
(國際收支平衡統計科(二))

## 其他有關刊物

- 二零零六年本地生產總值
- 本地生產總值按季報告
- 本地生產總值統計特刊—本地生產總值的環比物量計算
- 國民收入統計小冊子系列
  - 本地生產總值、本地居民生產總值和國際收支平衡統計簡介
  - 理解本地生產總值及本地居民生產總值的概念
  - 認識「本地生產總值」中「金融中介服務」的編製

## Data Sources

Table 3.1 – Table 3.3, Chart 3.1 – Chart 3.5

- Census and Statistics Department  
(National Income Branch (1))

Table 3.4 – Table 3.5, Chart 3.6

- Census and Statistics Department  
(National Income Branch (2))

Table 3.6 – Table 3.7, Chart 3.7 – Chart 3.8

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Balance of Payments Branch (2))

## Further References

- 2006 Gross Domestic Product
- Quarterly Report of Gross Domestic Product
- Special Report on Gross Domestic Product – Chain Volume Measures of Gross Domestic Product
- Pamphlet Series on National Income
  - Introduction to Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product and Balance of Payments Statistics
  - Understanding the Concepts of Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product
  - Understanding the “Financial Intermediation Services” in “Gross Domestic Product Compilation”



# 4

## 國際收支平衡

## Balance of Payments

### 國際收支平衡表

4.1 國際收支平衡表是有系統地載錄，在指定期間內，某經濟體系與世界其他各地的各類經濟交易的統計表。

4.2 完整的國際收支平衡表包括以下兩個主要核算帳：（甲）經常帳；及（乙）資本及金融帳。

4.3 經常帳是主要量度實質資源的流動，包括貨物的進出口、服務的輸入及輸出、從外地應收及應付予外地的收益，以及從外地及往外地的經常轉移。資本帳是用來量度資本轉移及非生產/非金融資產的對外交易。金融帳記錄本地居民與非本地居民之間的金融資產及負債交易。金融帳內的交易可歸類為直接投資、有價證券投資、金融衍生工具、其他投資及儲備資產。國際收支平衡表量度在一段期間內對外的交易，是一個以流動為主的概念。

4.4 按季的香港國際收支平衡表是由一九九九年第一季統計期開始編製，而按年的國際收支平衡表則可以追溯至一九九八年統計期。

4.5 過往幾年，香港的經常帳均錄得盈餘。顯示香港的儲蓄大於投資，並向其他經濟體系提供相等於該數額的實質資源以作消費和投資。二零零六年經常帳錄得達1,566億元的盈餘（相當於本地生產總值的10.6%），二零零五年的盈餘為1,573億元（相當於本地生產總值的11.4%）。

### Balance of Payments Account

4.1 A Balance of Payments (BoP) account is a statistical statement that systematically summarises, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world.

4.2 A complete BoP account comprises the following two broad accounts : (a) current account; and (b) capital and financial account.

4.3 Current account largely measures flow of real resources including exports and imports of goods and services, income receivable and payable abroad, and current transfers from and to abroad. Capital account measures external transactions in capital transfers, and in acquisition or disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets. Financial account records transactions in financial assets and liabilities between residents and non-residents. Transactions in the financial account are classified into direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investment and reserve assets. BoP account measures external transactions during a period. It is a flow-oriented concept.

4.4 Quarterly BoP account of Hong Kong is compiled as from the reference period of the first quarter of 1999, whereas annual BoP account can be dated back to the reference period of 1998.

4.5 In the past few years, Hong Kong's balances on current account were in surplus. This indicated that Hong Kong was saving more than it was investing, and was providing such amount of real resources to other economies for their consumption and investment. A surplus for the current account at \$156.6 billion (10.6% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)) was recorded for 2006, compared with that of \$157.3 billion (11.4% of GDP) in 2005.

4.6 香港與世界各地的投資流動數額相當龐大及波動，正好反映香港作為區內投資及金融中心的地位。二零零六年屬非儲備性質的金融資產錄得 1,528 億元淨流出（相當於本地生產總值的 10.4%），而二零零五年則錄得 1,668 億元淨流出（相當於本地生產總值的 12.1%）。

4.7 本港國際收支平衡表內有關儲備資產的數字反映香港金融管理局所管理外匯儲備資產的淨變動。二零零六年儲備資產錄得 467 億元的增加（相當於本地生產總值的 3.2%），二零零五年的增加為 107 億元（相當於本地生產總值的 0.8%）。

## 對外債務統計

4.8 對外債務總額是指在任何一個時點上，一個經濟體系的本地居民對非本地居民尚未償還且屬非或有的實際現有負債數額，而負債人須於將來償還本金及/或利息。

4.9 按季的香港對外債務統計數字是由二零零二年第一季統計期開始編製。

4.10 在二零零六年年底，量度有關香港除股本負債以外，尚未償還債務總額的對外債務總和為 39,890 億元。與二零零五年年底比較，對外債務增加了 4,646 億元。這主要是由於銀行界別、其他界別及直接投資的債務負債（公司間借貸）對外債務的上升。

4.6 The investment flows between Hong Kong and the rest of the world were huge and volatile, reflecting the characteristics of Hong Kong as a regional investment hub and financial centre. In 2006, a net outflow of financial non-reserve assets amounting to \$152.8 billion (at 10.4% of GDP) was recorded, compared with a net outflow of \$166.8 billion (at 12.1% of GDP) in 2005.

4.7 Reserve assets in the BoP account reflect the net change in Hong Kong's foreign currency reserve assets, which come under the management of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA). Net increase in reserve assets amounting to \$46.7 billion (at 3.2% of GDP) was recorded in 2006, compared with a net increase of \$10.7 billion (at 0.8% of GDP) in 2005.

## External Debt Statistics

4.8 Gross External Debt (ED), at any time, is the outstanding amount of those actual current, and not contingent, liabilities that are owed to non-residents by residents of an economy, and require payment(s) of principal and/or interest by the debtor at some point(s) in the future.

4.9 Quarterly ED statistics of Hong Kong are compiled as from the reference period of the first quarter of 2002.

4.10 At end-2006, Hong Kong's gross ED, measuring the total outstanding gross external liabilities other than equity liabilities, amounted to \$3,989.0 billion. Compared with end-2005, gross ED increased by \$464.6 billion. This was mainly attributable to the increases in ED of the banking sector, other sectors and direct investment debt liabilities (inter-company lending).

## 國際投資頭寸統計

4.11 國際投資頭寸是在一特定時點上一個經濟體系的對外金融資產及負債存量的資產負債表。國際投資頭寸中的資產意指本地居民以指定投資工具方式所擁有對非本地居民有商業和交易價值的申索，而負債則指本地居民對非本地居民在這方面所要承擔的欠債。

4.12 有關香港的國際投資頭寸統計數字於二零零二年六月首次發表。按年的香港國際投資頭寸報表是由二零零零年統計期開始編製。

4.13 在二零零六年年底，香港的對外金融資產和負債總值分別為153,346億元和111,838億元，因此產生41,508億元的國際投資淨頭寸。這顯示香港是淨債權的經濟體系，其對外金融資產總值比對外金融負債總值為多。

4.14 與二零零五年同期比較，二零零六年年底的國際投資淨頭寸增加了7,447億元。這主要是由於有價證券投資和其他投資資產淨頭寸的上升，遠超直接投資負債淨頭寸的上升所致。

## International Investment Position Statistics

4.11 An economy's International Investment Position (IIP) is a balance sheet of the stock of its external financial assets and liabilities at a particular point in time. In IIP, assets pertain to possessions, in the form of prescribed investment instruments, having commercial or exchange value that are owned by residents with claims on non-residents, whereas liabilities refer to those which are owed by residents with obligations to non-residents.

4.12 The IIP statistics of Hong Kong were first released in June 2002. Annual IIP statement of Hong Kong is compiled as from the reference period of 2000.

4.13 At end-2006, Hong Kong's external financial assets and liabilities amounted to \$15,334.6 billion and \$11,183.8 billion respectively, resulting in a net IIP of \$4,150.8 billion. This indicates that Hong Kong was a net creditor and the value of its total external financial assets exceeded that of its total external financial liabilities.

4.14 Compared with end-2005, net IIP at end-2006 rose by \$744.7 billion. This was mainly attributable to the increases in the net asset position of portfolio investment and other investment, which exceeded considerably the increase in the net liability position of direct investment.

**表 4.1 國際收支平衡表**  
**Table 4.1 Balance of Payments Account**

		十億元 \$ billion					
標準組成部分	Standard Component	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>@</sup>
經常帳 <sup>(1)</sup>	Current Account <sup>(1)</sup>	76.3	96.8	128.2	122.5	157.3	156.6
貸方	Credit	2,189.3	2,239.8	2,451.9	2,866.5	3,258.8	3,679.3
借方	Debit	-2,113.0	-2,143.0	-2,323.6	-2,744.0	-3,101.5	-3,522.7
貨物	Goods	-65.0	-39.4	-45.0	-72.5	-59.3	-109.0
貸方	Credit	1,489.0	1,562.1	1,749.1	2,027.0	2,251.7	2,467.4
借方	Debit	-1,554.0	-1,601.5	-1,794.1	-2,099.5	-2,311.1	-2,576.3
服務	Services	126.6	145.3	159.0	187.1	231.6	277.7
貸方	Credit	320.8	347.8	362.4	429.6	495.8	561.5
借方	Debit	-194.2	-202.5	-203.4	-242.5	-264.2	-283.8
收益	Income	28.5	5.7	28.5	23.4	1.6	5.1
貸方	Credit	374.8	323.7	336.2	405.0	504.0	643.1
借方	Debit	-346.2	-318.1	-307.8	-381.6	-502.3	-638.0
經常轉移	Current transfers	-13.9	-14.8	-14.3	-15.5	-16.5	-17.3
貸方	Credit	4.7	6.1	4.1	4.9	7.3	7.3
借方	Debit	-18.6	-20.9	-18.4	-20.3	-23.9	-24.6
資本及金融帳 <sup>(1)</sup>	Capital and Financial Account <sup>(1)</sup>	-97.4	-151.2	-179.1	-184.6	-182.4	-201.7
非儲備性質的資本及金融 資產(變動淨值) <sup>(2)</sup>	Capital and financial non- reserve assets (net change) <sup>(2)</sup>	-60.8	-169.7	-171.5	-159.2	-171.8	-155.0
資本轉移	Capital transfers	-9.2	-15.7	-8.3	-2.6	-4.9	-2.2
貸方	Credit	0.3	0.2	1.0	9.0	7.8	11.0
借方	Debit	-9.5	-15.9	-9.3	-11.5	-12.7	-13.2
非儲備性質的金融 資產(變動淨值) <sup>(2)</sup>	Financial non-reserve assets (net change) <sup>(2)</sup>	-51.7	-154.0	-163.2	-156.6	-166.8	-152.8
直接投資	Direct investment	96.9	-60.7	63.4	-91.0	50.0	-4.4
在外地的直接投資	Direct investment abroad	-88.5	-136.2	-42.9	-356.1	-211.5	-337.6
在香港的直接投資	Direct investment in HK	185.4	75.5	106.3	265.1	261.5	333.2
有價證券投資	Portfolio investment	-322.0	-302.5	-264.6	-306.4	-245.0	-258.1
資產	Assets	-313.0	-294.0	-275.3	-336.5	-316.9	-393.0
負債	Liabilities	-9.1	-8.5	10.7	30.2	71.8	134.9
金融衍生工具	Financial derivatives	39.6	51.6	78.3	44.3	30.5	38.9
資產	Assets	140.1	156.3	233.7	160.4	161.8	142.8
負債	Liabilities	-100.5	-104.7	-155.4	-116.1	-131.3	-103.9
其他投資	Other investment	133.8	157.6	-40.2	196.5	-2.3	70.9
資產	Assets	461.2	363.6	-222.5	-253.7	-144.6	-391.3
負債	Liabilities	-327.4	-206.0	182.2	450.2	142.3	462.1
儲備資產(變動淨值) <sup>(2)</sup>	Reserve assets (net change) <sup>(2)</sup>	-36.5	18.5	-7.6	-25.5	-10.7	-46.7
淨誤差及遺漏 <sup>(3)</sup>	Net errors and omissions <sup>(3)</sup>	21.0	54.4	50.8	62.1	25.1	45.1
整體的國際收支	Overall Balance of Payments	36.5	-18.5	7.6	25.5	10.7	46.7
		(盈餘)	(赤字)	(盈餘)	(盈餘)	(盈餘)	(盈餘)
		(in surplus)	(in deficit)	(in surplus)	(in surplus)	(in surplus)	(in surplus)

註釋：(1) 根據國際收支平衡表的會計常規，經常帳差額的正數顯示盈餘而負數則顯示赤字。在資本及金融帳方面，正數顯示淨資金流入而負數則顯示淨資金流出。由於對外資產的增加是屬於借方帳目而減少則屬貸方帳目，因此負數的儲備資產變動淨值顯示儲備資產的增加，而正數則顯示減少。

(2) 在國際收支平衡架構下儲備及非儲備資產變動淨值的估計是指交易數字。因計價方式改變(包括價格變動及匯率變動)及分類重組所導致的影響並不包括在內。

(3) 原則上，貸方和借方各項帳目的淨總和應相等於零。但實際上，貸方和借方帳目的資料是透過不同的來源搜集，基於各種原因會有差異。為了令貸方和借方帳目的總和相等，便須加進一個餘額項目，以反映平衡表的「淨誤差及遺漏」。

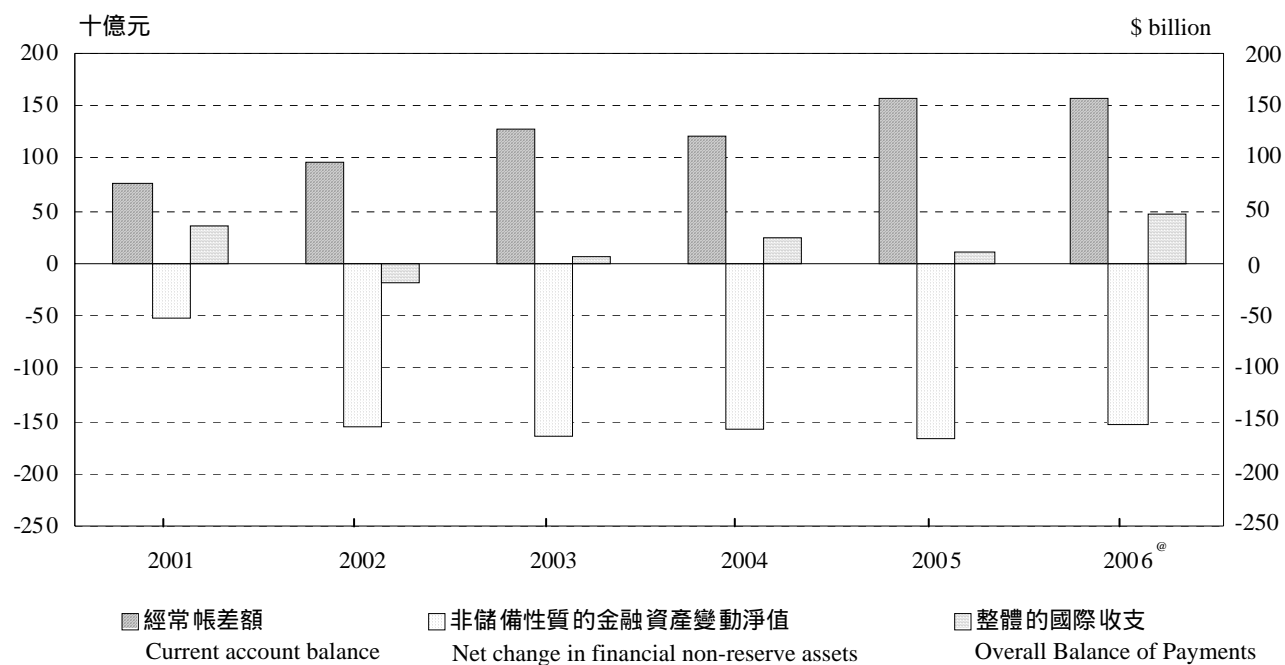
Notes：(1) In accordance with the Balance of Payments accounting rules, a positive value for the balance figure in the current account represents a surplus whereas a negative value represents a deficit. For the capital and financial account, a positive value indicates a net capital and financial inflow and a negative value indicates a net outflow. As increases in external assets are debit entries and decreases are credit entries, a negative value for net change in reserve assets represents a net increase and a positive value represents a net decrease.

(2) The estimates on net change in reserve and non-reserve assets under the Balance of Payments framework are transaction figures. Effects from valuation changes (including price changes and exchange rate changes) and reclassifications are excluded.

(3) In principle, the net sum of credit entries and debit entries is zero. In practice, discrepancies between the credit and debit entries may however occur for various reasons as the data are collected from different sources. Equality between the sum of credit entries and debit entries is brought about by the inclusion of a balancing item which reflects net errors and omissions.

圖 4.1 國際收支平衡表

Chart 4.1 Balance of Payments Account



**表 4.2 對外債務統計數字**  
**Table 4.2 External Debt Statistics**

		十億元 \$ billion				
對外債務頭寸總額	Gross External Debt Position	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>@</sup>
政府機構	General Government	0.0	0.0	12.5	12.2	13.0
短期	Short-term	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
長期	Long-term	0.0	0.0	12.3	12.2	13.0
金融當局	Monetary Authority	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.7	3.2
短期	Short-term	1.7	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.3
長期	Long-term	†	†	0.1	0.5	3.0
銀行	Banks	1,722.5	1,882.2	2,358.4	2,346.3	2,681.7
短期	Short-term	1,674.0	1,848.4	2,313.0	2,293.2	2,633.4
長期	Long-term	48.5	33.7	45.4	53.2	48.3
其他界別	Other Sectors	225.3	248.7	224.8	334.0	398.6
短期	Short-term	69.5	95.5	84.7	112.4	183.1
長期	Long-term	155.9	153.1	140.2	221.6	215.5
直接投資：公司間借貸	Direct Investment: Inter-company Lending	785.5	761.4	747.7	830.2	892.5
對有聯繫企業的債務負債	Debt liabilities to affiliated enterprises	241.6	249.8	162.7	204.4	184.9
對直接投資者的債務負債	Debt liabilities to direct investors	543.9	511.7	585.0	625.8	707.7
對外債務負債總額	Gross External Debt	2,735.0	2,893.3	3,343.8	3,524.5	3,989.0

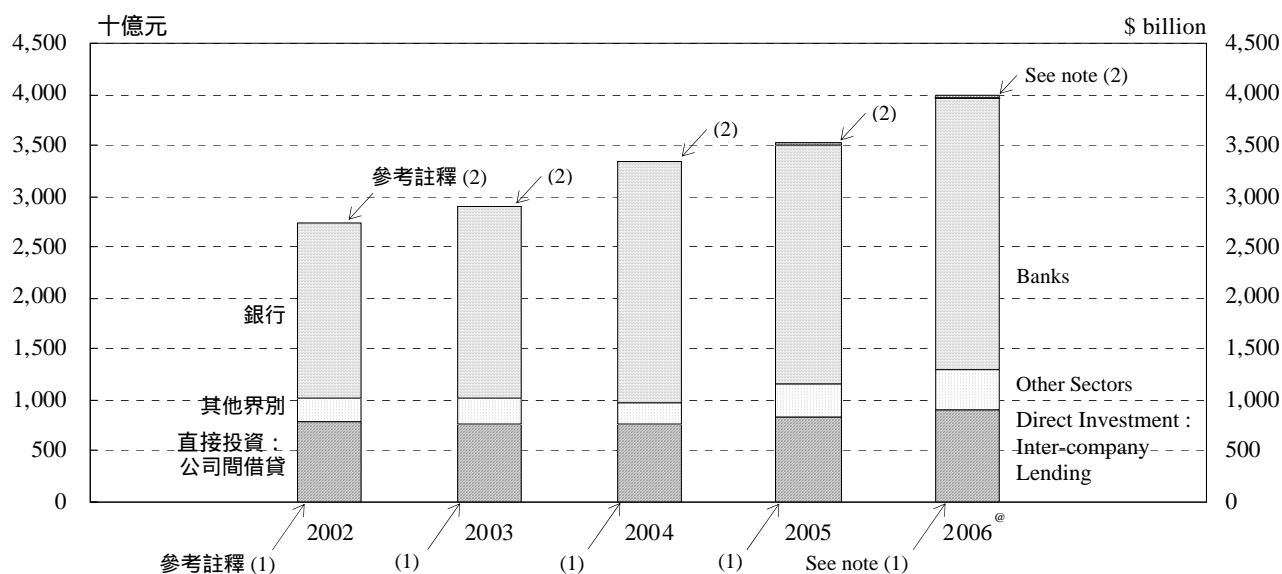
註釋：數字為該年年底數字。

† 少於五千萬元。

Notes: Figures refer to end of the year.

† Less than \$50 million.

**圖 4.2 對外債務**  
**Chart 4.2 External Debt**



註釋：數字為該年年底數字。

(1) 金融當局在二零零二年、二零零三年、二零零四年、二零零五年及二零零六年的對外債務分別是 17、11、3、17 及 32 億元。

(2) 政府機構在二零零二年和二零零三年並無對外債務，在二零零四年、二零零五年及二零零六年的對外債務分別是 125、122 及 130 億元。

Notes: Figures refer to end of the year.

(1) External debt of the Monetary Authority for 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 were \$1.7, \$1.1, \$0.3, \$1.7 and \$3.2 billion respectively.

(2) The General Government was debt free for 2002 and 2003, while the external debt of the General Government for 2004, 2005 and 2006 were \$12.5, \$12.2 and \$13.0 billion respectively.

**表 4.3 按概括組成部分劃分的國際投資頭寸**  
**Table 4.3 International Investment Position by broad component**

		十億元 \$ billion					
概括組成部分	Broad Component	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>®</sup>
資產	Assets	8,350.6	8,032.7	9,202.3	10,698.7	11,588.3	15,334.6
在外地的直接投資	Direct investment abroad	2,749.2	2,412.9	2,636.7	3,133.6	3,653.9	5,356.8
有價證券投資	Portfolio investment	1,603.1	1,903.2	2,599.9	3,116.3	3,384.7	4,614.8
金融衍生工具	Financial derivatives	136.7	175.6	154.1	174.4	133.3	176.5
其他投資	Other investment	2,994.7	2,668.2	2,892.5	3,313.8	3,452.8	4,150.6
儲備資產	Reserve assets	866.9	872.8	919.1	960.5	963.6	1,036.0
負債	Liabilities	6,282.7	5,355.4	6,142.5	7,396.9	8,182.2	11,183.8
在香港的直接投資	Direct investment in Hong Kong	3,269.7	2,622.3	2,960.4	3,521.9	4,056.3	5,979.2
有價證券投資	Portfolio investment	912.5	729.5	972.8	1,206.9	1,383.3	2,041.9
金融衍生工具	Financial derivatives	94.0	165.3	152.1	164.3	132.6	161.1
其他投資	Other investment	2,006.5	1,838.3	2,057.2	2,503.8	2,610.0	3,001.6
國際投資頭寸淨值 <sup>(1)</sup>	Net International Investment Position <sup>(1)</sup>	2,068.0	2,677.4	3,059.8	3,301.8	3,406.1	4,150.8
直接投資	Direct investment	-520.4	-209.4	-323.7	-388.2	-402.4	-622.4
有價證券投資	Portfolio investment	690.6	1,173.8	1,627.2	1,909.4	2,001.4	2,572.9
金融衍生工具	Financial derivatives	42.7	10.3	1.9	10.1	0.7	15.4
其他投資	Other investment	988.2	829.8	835.3	810.0	842.8	1,148.9
儲備資產	Reserve assets	866.9	872.8	919.1	960.5	963.6	1,036.0

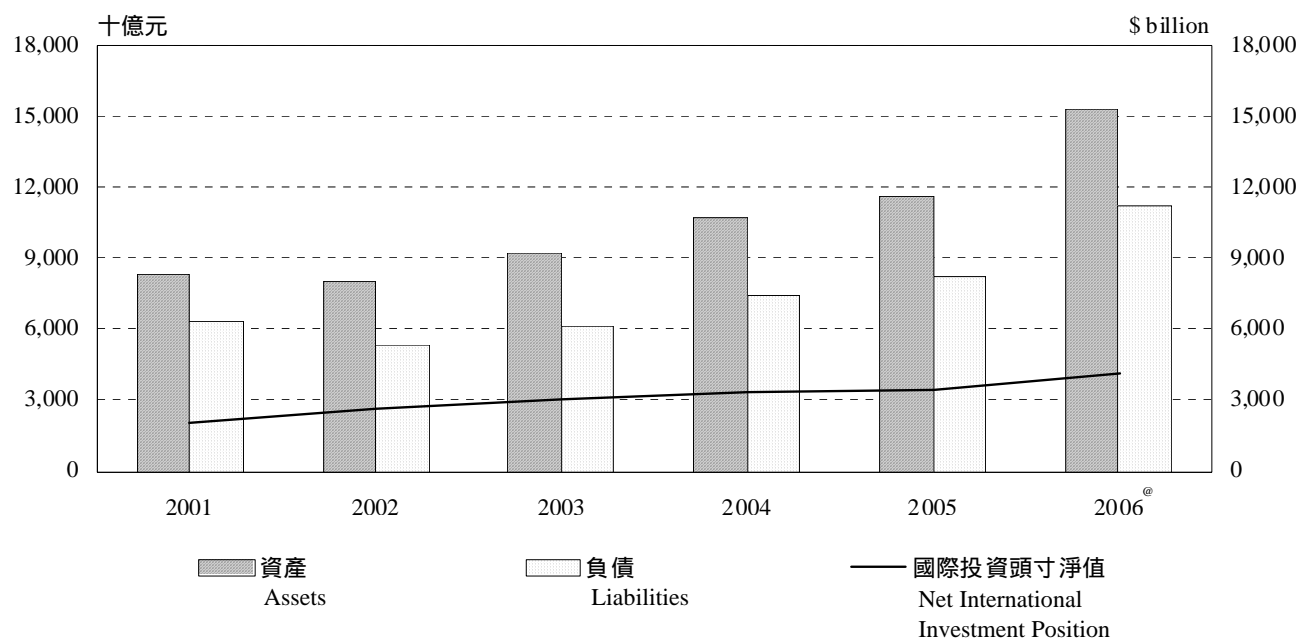
註釋：數字為該年年底數字。

(1) 國際投資頭寸淨值是對外金融資產總值與對外金融負債總值之差。

Notes: Figures refer to end of the year.

(1) Net international investment position is the difference between total external financial assets and total external financial liabilities.

**圖 4.3 國際投資頭寸**  
**Chart 4.3 International Investment Position**



註釋：數字為該年年底數字。

Note: Figures refer to end of the year.

## 資料來源

表 4.1 – 4.3、圖 4.1 – 4.3

- 政府統計處  
(國際收支平衡統計科(一))

## 其他有關刊物

- 香港國際收支平衡統計一九九七年至一九九九年
- 香港國際收支平衡統計(季刊)
- 國際收支平衡統計小冊子系列
  - 國際收支平衡表概念簡介
  - 國際收支平衡統計的用途
  - 淺述國際收支平衡核算法
  - 編製香港特別行政區國際收支平衡表的資料來源
  - 闡釋國際收支平衡經常帳
  - 闡釋國際收支平衡的資本及金融帳
  - 國際投資頭寸、對外債務與國際收支平衡的關係
  - 認識「本地生產總值」中「金融中介服務」的編製

## Data Sources

Table 4.1 – 4.3, Chart 4.1 – 4.3

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Balance of Payments Branch (1))

## Further References

- Balance of Payments Statistics of Hong Kong 1997 to 1999
- Balance of Payments Statistics of Hong Kong (Quarterly)
- Pamphlet series on Balance of Payments Statistics
  - A Brief Guide to Concepts of Balance of Payments
  - Uses of Balance of Payments Statistics
  - Introduction to Balance of Payments Accounting
  - Data Sources for Compiling the Balance of Payments Account of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
  - Interpreting the Current Account of Balance of Payments
  - Interpreting the Capital and Financial Account of Balance of Payments
  - International Investment Position, External Debt and their Relationships with Balance of Payments
  - Understanding the “Financial Intermediation Services” in Gross Domestic Product Compilation



# 5

## 製造業

## Manufacturing Industries

### 營運特徵及生產活動

5.1 由於很多本地製造商將生產程序遷移往中國內地，本港製造業的機構單位數目和就業人數在過去十年間顯著下跌。製造業機構單位的平均就業人數亦見下降。

5.2 「工業生產按年統計調查」的結果顯示，製造業的就業人數從一九九五年的367 995人顯著下跌至二零零五年的164 248人。以當時價格計算的生產總值和增加價值亦分別下跌45.6%和43.9%。同期間，就業人員的平均增加價值則上升25.6%。除了價格變動的影響外，上述變動亦可能由其他因素導致，如產品配套的改變、產品素質的改善、勞工生產力的提升和生產程序機械化等。

5.3 在這十年間，製造業的增加價值與生產總值的比率保持在約30%的水平。增加價值反映工人和僱主對產出的貢獻，前者以僱員薪酬作為量計指標，而後者則以經營盈餘量計。

5.4 以佔整個製造業增加價值的百分比計算，在一九九五年至二零零五年期間，有些行業的相對重要性有所增加。於二零零五年，在各行業大組別中，以紙品、印刷及出版業的增加價值佔製造業增加價值總額的比重最高。此外，紙品、印刷及出版業和食品、飲品及煙草製品業的重要性亦有所提高。

5.5 隨着中國經濟開放及受到中國內地低廉的勞工及土地成本所吸引，本港製造商紛紛參與分判製造工序予中國內地的活動。

### Operating characteristics and production activities

5.1 As many local manufacturers had shifted their production processes to the mainland of China (Mainland), the number of establishments and persons engaged in the local manufacturing sector decreased significantly over the past decade. The average employment size per establishment also declined.

5.2 Results of the Annual Survey of Industrial Production showed that the number of persons engaged in the manufacturing sector decreased significantly from 367 995 in 1995 to 164 248 in 2005. The gross output and value added at current prices of the manufacturing sector also decreased by 45.6% and 43.9% respectively. Over the same period, average value added per person engaged increased by 25.6%. Apart from price fluctuations, such changes might be attributable to other factors such as changes in product mix, upgrading of product quality, improvement in labour productivity and mechanisation of production processes.

5.3 The ratio of value added to gross output of the manufacturing sector amounted to about 30% during the ten-year period under review. Value added reflects the output accrued to workers as compensation of employees and to employers as operating surplus.

5.4 In terms of percentage contribution to total value added of the manufacturing sector, some industries were gaining their relative importance between 1995 and 2005. In 2005, the paper products, printing and publishing industry was the major industry group with the greatest share of the total value added of the manufacturing sector. Besides, the paper products, printing and publishing industry and the food, beverages and tobacco industry was also gaining their importance.

5.5 With the opening up of the economy of the Mainland coupled with low labour and land costs there, local manufacturers have been relocating their manufacturing processes rapidly across the boundary

這種遷移現象在各類製造業中均愈來愈普遍。有關這方面的資料已詳列於第七章「商業」內的第7.9至第7.12段。

## 工業生產指數

5.6 工業生產指數是根據「工業生產按季統計調查」的結果定期編製而成，旨在反映本地製造業生產量的實質變動。該指數可用作最新指標，以分析各工業活動趨勢，並可作「工業生產按年統計調查」結果以外的補充資料。該按年統計調查能提供各製造行業在生產、營運特徵和成本結構方面的詳細統計資料。

5.7 本地製造業的生產量自一九八零年代後期起開始放緩。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，所有製造行業的整體生產指數平均每年下跌3.3%。

5.8 一九九六年至二零零六年期間，基本金屬及金屬製品業和化學產品、橡膠製品、塑膠製品及非金屬礦產製品業的生產指數，分別錄得較大的平均按年跌幅（分別為7.9%及6.1%）。

through sub-contract processing arrangement in the Mainland. Such relocation phenomenon is becoming more and more popular among different manufacturing industries. Further information in this respect is detailed in paragraphs 7.9 to 7.12 under Chapter 7 on “Commerce”.

## Index of industrial production

5.6 The indices of industrial production are compiled regularly based on the results of the Quarterly Survey of Industrial Production. The indices aim to reflect the changes of local manufacturing output in real terms over time. They may be used as up-to-date indicators for analysing the trend in industrial activities and as supplements to the statistics obtained through the Annual Survey of Industrial Production, which provide detailed information on the performance, operating characteristics and cost structure of different manufacturing industries.

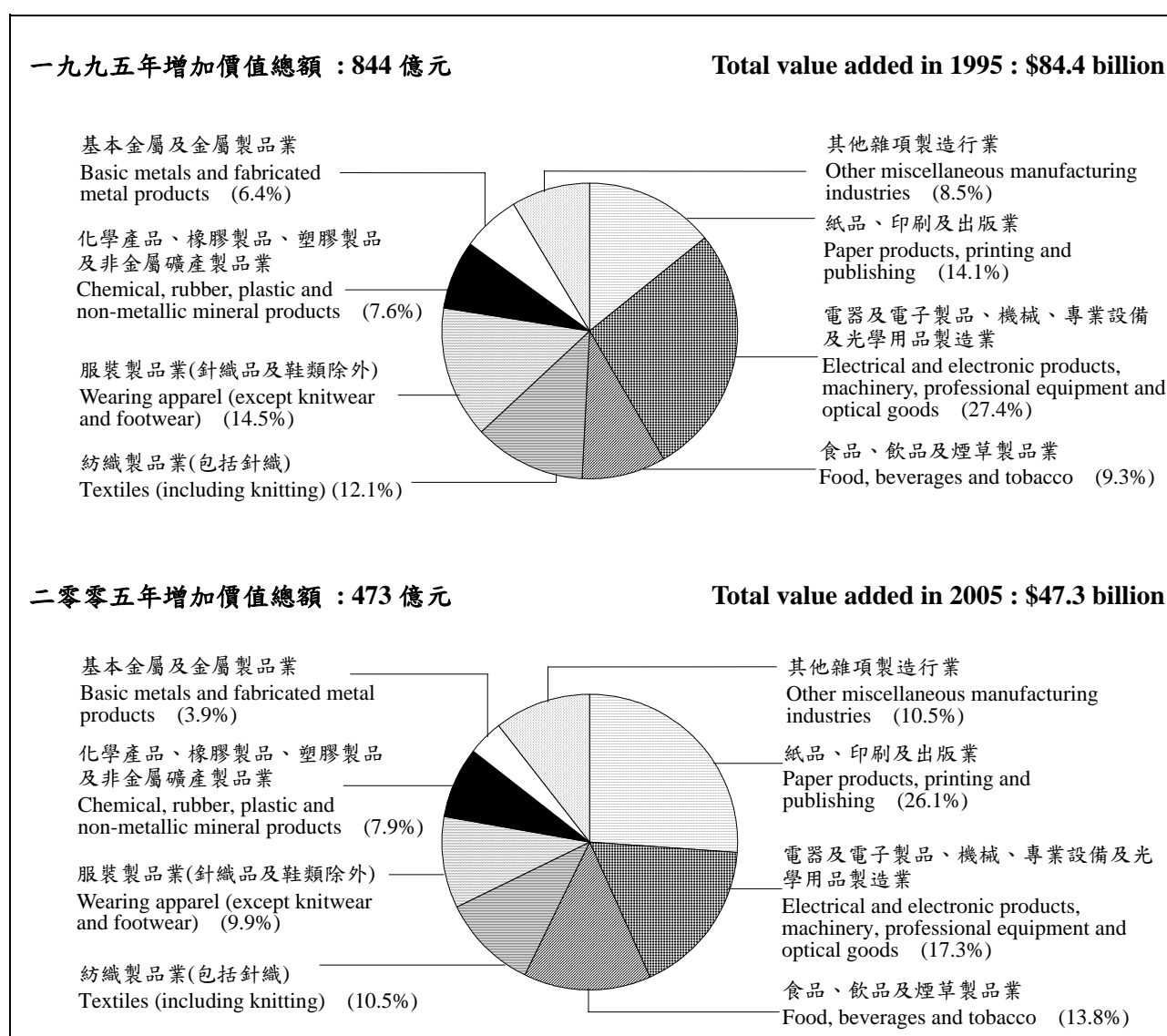
5.7 The local manufacturing output had slackened since the late 1980s. For the period from 1996 to 2006, there was an average annual decrease of 3.3% in the overall industrial production index for all manufacturing industries.

5.8 From 1996 to 2006, the industrial production indices of the basic metal and fabricated metal products industry group and the chemical, rubber, plastic and non-metallic mineral products industry group recorded larger average annual decreases (7.9% and 6.1% respectively).

**表 5.1** 製造業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字  
**Table 5.1** Selected principal statistics for all manufacturing establishments

		1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	27 599	18 958	17 258	16 460	15 156	14 681	14 050
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	367 995	214 221	197 878	186 402	172 404	167 398	164 248
生產總值 (十億元)	Gross output (\$ billion)	300.2	225.7	198.2	172.4	156.4	157.6	163.2
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	84.4	69.8	61.8	53.4	46.7	46.7	47.3
固定資產的買入淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	9.7	5.9	4.6	2.8	3.3	2.4	3.0
每名就業人員的平均增加價值 (千元)	Value added per person engaged (\$ thousand)	229	326	312	287	271	279	288
增加價值佔生產總值的比率 (%)	Ratio of value added to gross output (%)	28.1	30.9	31.2	31.0	29.9	29.6	29.0

**圖 5.1** 各行業大組別增加價值的比較  
**Chart 5.1** Comparison of value added by broad industry group



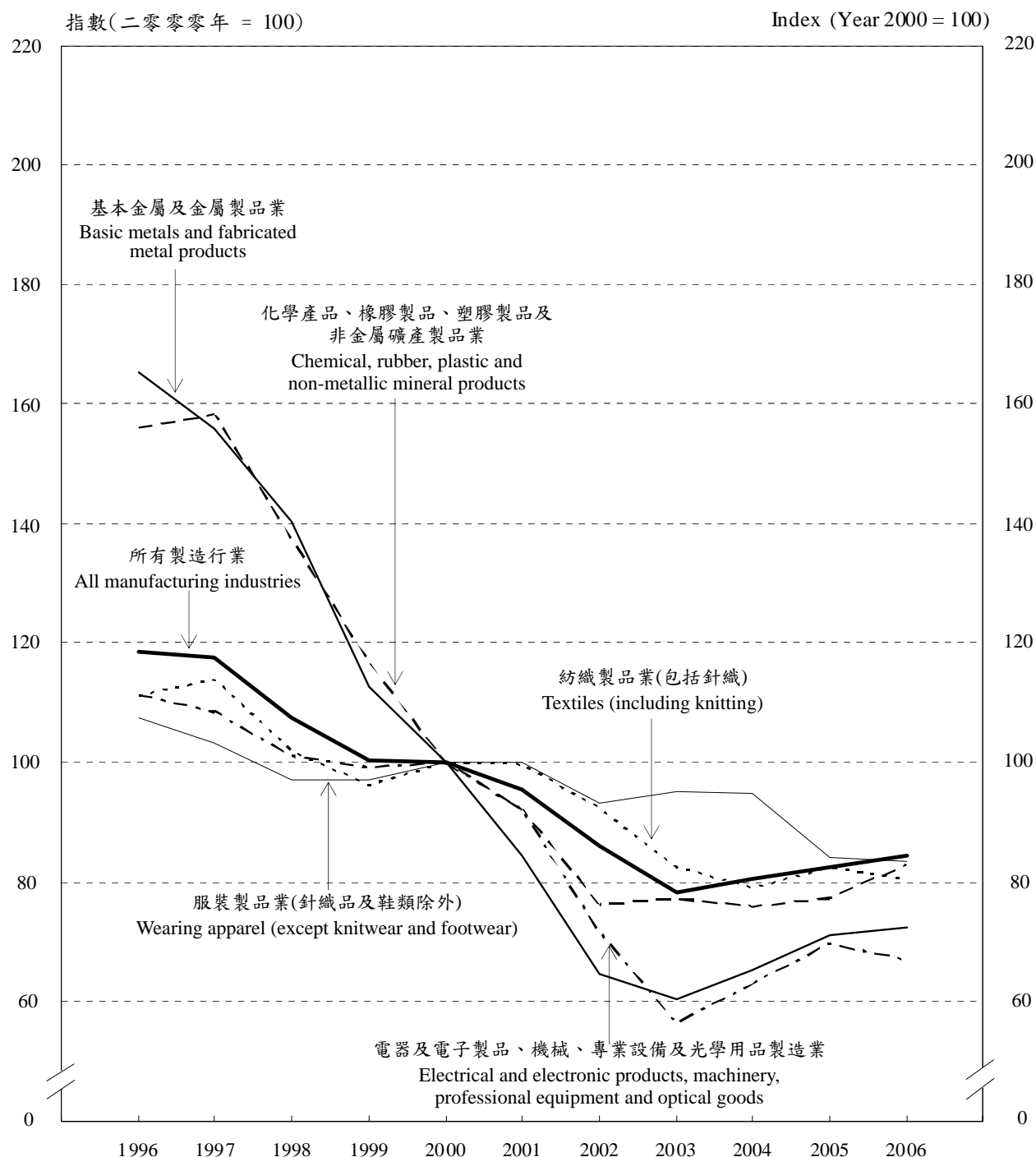
**表 5.2 按行業大組別劃分的工業生產指數**  
**Table 5.2 Indices of industrial production by broad industry group**

行業大組別	Broad industry group	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1996 – 2006
		指數 (二零零零年 = 100) <sup>(1)</sup> Index (Year 2000 = 100) <sup>(1)</sup>							平均按年 變動百分率 Average annual % change
食品、飲品及煙草 製品業	Food, beverages and tobacco	115.8	98.4	106.4	94.1	99.4	100.5	110.3	-0.5
服裝製品業(針織品 及鞋類除外)	Wearing apparel (except knitwear and footwear)	107.5	99.9	93.3	95.1	94.7	84.2	83.6	-2.5
紡織製品業(包括針織)	Textiles (including knitting)	111.2	99.7	92.5	82.6	79.1	82.5	80.6	-3.2
紙品、印刷及 出版業	Paper products, printing and publishing	115.2	98.8	98.6	98.2	95.9	95.9	98.9	-1.5
化學產品、橡膠製品、 塑膠製品及非金屬 礦產製品業	Chemical, rubber, plastic and non-metallic mineral products	156.1	92.2	76.3	77.3	76.0	77.3	82.9	-6.1
基本金屬及金屬 製品業	Basic metals and fabricated metal products	165.2	84.6	64.5	60.3	65.4	71.1	72.4	-7.9
電器及電子製品、 機械、專業設備及 光學用品製造業	Electrical and electronic products, machinery, professional equipment and optical goods	111.3	92.1	71.7	56.4	63.0	69.7	67.0	-4.9
其他雜項製造行業	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	120.6	94.9	98.5	91.8	95.9	102.6	107.0	-1.2
所有製造行業	All manufacturing industries	118.6	95.6	86.2	78.3	80.6	82.6	84.4	-3.3

註釋：(1) 自二零零二年第三季起，工業生產指數的基期轉為二零零零年。上表所列出的指數已根據新的基期重新編製。

Note：(1) As from the third quarter of 2002, the base period of the Index of Industrial Production has been changed to the year 2000. All indices presented in this table have been rebased to the new base period.

圖 5.2 按選定行業大組別劃分的工業生產指數  
Chart 5.2 Indices of industrial production by selected broad industry group



## 資料來源

### 表 5.1、圖 5.1

- 政府統計處  
(工業生產及旅遊統計組)  
資料來自「工業生產按年統計調查」。

### 表 5.2、圖 5.2

- 政府統計處  
(工業生產及旅遊統計組)  
資料來自「工業生產按季統計調查」。

## 其他有關刊物

- 工業生產按年統計調查報告
- 工業生產按季指數報告

## Data Sources

### Table 5.1, Chart 5.1

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Industrial Production and Tourism Statistics Section)  
The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Industrial Production.

### Table 5.2, Chart 5.2

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Industrial Production and Tourism Statistics Section)  
The data are obtained from the Quarterly Survey of Industrial Production.

## Further References

- Report on Annual Survey of Industrial Production
- Report on the Quarterly Index of Industrial Production

# 6

## 屋宇建築業、建造業及地產業 Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors

### 屋宇建造及土木工程

6.1 屋宇建造及土木工程機構單位數目由一九九五年的18 845間下跌至二零零五年的17 985間，平均每年的減幅為0.5%。期間，就業人數則平均每年下跌2.1%。另一方面，屋宇建造及土木工程業的增加價值自一九九三年起穩步增長，並在一九九七年達至高峯。但是，增加價值的上升勢頭自一九九八年開始逆轉，並持續不振。在一九九五年至二零零五年這十年間，增加價值平均每年錄得3.3%的跌幅。

### 地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務

6.2 地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務機構單位數目由一九九五年的8 360間逐年遞減至二零零五年的4 938間，平均每年下跌5.1%。期間，就業人數卻平均每年上升4.9%。

6.3 物業市道氣氛對該行業的業務表現有直接影響。由於物業市場在一九九七年開始萎縮及呈現不景氣，地產服務業的增加價值在該年起持續向下調整，直至二零零四年才稍為整固。整體而言，二零零五年地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務業的增加價值為607億元，雖已較二零零四年回升12.6%，但仍未恢復一九九五年時855億元的水平。

6.4 增加價值佔生產總值的比率，由一九九五年的84.5%下降至二零零五年的71.3%。這是由於僱主的經營盈餘佔生產總值的比率下跌所致。

### Building and civil engineering

6.1 The number of establishments engaged in building and civil engineering construction reduced from 18 845 in 1995 to 17 985 in 2005, representing an average annual decrease of 0.5%. During the period, the number of persons engaged dropped at an average rate of 2.1% per year. On the other hand, the value added of the industry increased steadily from 1993 and peaked in 1997. Experienced a downturn in 1998 and remained sluggish thereafter, the value added recorded a 3.3% decrease per year during the ten-year period from 1995 to 2005.

### Real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management

6.2 The number of establishments engaged in real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management services dropped continuously from 8 360 in 1995 to 4 938 in 2005, representing an average annual decrease of 5.1%. During the period, the number of persons engaged, however, increased at an average rate of 4.9% per year.

6.3 Property market sentiment had a direct impact on the business performance of the industry. Owing to the contraction and slackening of the property market, value added of the real estate services underwent a downward adjustment as from 1997 until reaching a consolidation stage in 2004. Overall speaking, the value added of the real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management services industry was \$60.7 billion in 2005, 12.6% higher than that in 2004 but still lagged behind the \$85.5 billion in 1995.

6.4 The ratio of value added to gross output declined from 84.5% in 1995 to 71.3% in 2005. It was attributable to the decrease in the share of gross output accrued to employers as operating surplus.

## 建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務

## Architectural, surveying and project engineering

6.5 在二零零五年，從事建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務的機構單位有1 231間，就業人數共16 752人，產出的增加價值接近58億元，均遜於一九九五年的相應數字。在一九九五年至二零零五年期間，機構單位數目平均每年下跌1.2%，而就業人數和增加價值的平均按年跌幅則分別為0.4%及1.7%。

6.5 In 2005, there were 1 231 establishments in the architectural, surveying and project engineering industry, engaging 16 752 persons and generating a value added of about \$5.8 billion, which were all lower than the corresponding figures in 1995. During 1995 to 2005, the average annual rate of decrease of the number of establishments in the industry was 1.2%, while those of the number of persons engaged and the value added were 0.4% and 1.7% respectively.

**表 6.1** 屋宇建造及土木工程業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字  
**Table 6.1** Selected principal statistics for all building and civil engineering establishments

		1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	18 845	20 181	19 521	19 878	19 520	18 302	17 985
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	152 102	154 676	141 079	135 870	124 933	122 077	122 870
生產總值(十億元)	Gross output (\$ billion)	204.4	215.5	203.0	190.9	170.1	153.8	142.3
增加價值(十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	54.7	63.2	58.1	52.3	45.6	40.7	39.3
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	2.2	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4
每名就業人員的平均增加 價值(千元)	Value added per person engaged (\$ thousand)	360	408	412	385	365	333	320
增加價值佔生產總值 的比率(%)	Ratio of value added to gross output (%)	26.8	29.3	28.6	27.4	26.8	26.5	27.6

註釋：只供應勞工以按件論值方式承接工程的分判承建商，並不包括在屋宇建造及土木工程的統計範圍內。然而，其工程價值已計算在判出工程的承建商工程總值內。

Note: Labour-only sub-contractors (i.e. those who only supply labour to work on construction projects on a job-to-job basis) are not covered in the survey for the building and civil engineering construction sectors. However, their output has already been included in that of the contractors commissioning their services.



**表 6.2** 地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字

**Table 6.2** Selected principal statistics for all real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management establishments

		1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	8 360	5 641	5 686	5 073	5 011	4 618	4 938
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	57 451	74 959	77 574	77 509	80 461	85 905	93 086
生產總值 (十億元)	Gross output (\$ billion)	101.2	82.0	83.1	83.8	78.3	77.1	85.0
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	85.5	60.3	60.6	58.5	53.3	53.9	60.7
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	12.5	6.4	8.0	8.6	11.4	12.2	6.5
每名就業人員的平均增加價值 (千元)	Value added per person engaged (\$ thousand)	1,489	805	782	755	663	627	652
增加價值佔生產總值的比率 (%)	Ratio of value added to gross output (%)	84.5	73.5	73.0	69.8	68.1	69.9	71.3

註釋：有關地產租賃、經紀及保養管理服務的數字只包括僱用兩人或以上的機構單位或地產企業的附屬機構單位。

Note: Figures for real estate leasing, brokerage and maintenance management establishments only cover those establishments engaging two or more persons or which were subsidiaries of real estate enterprises.

**表 6.3** 建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字

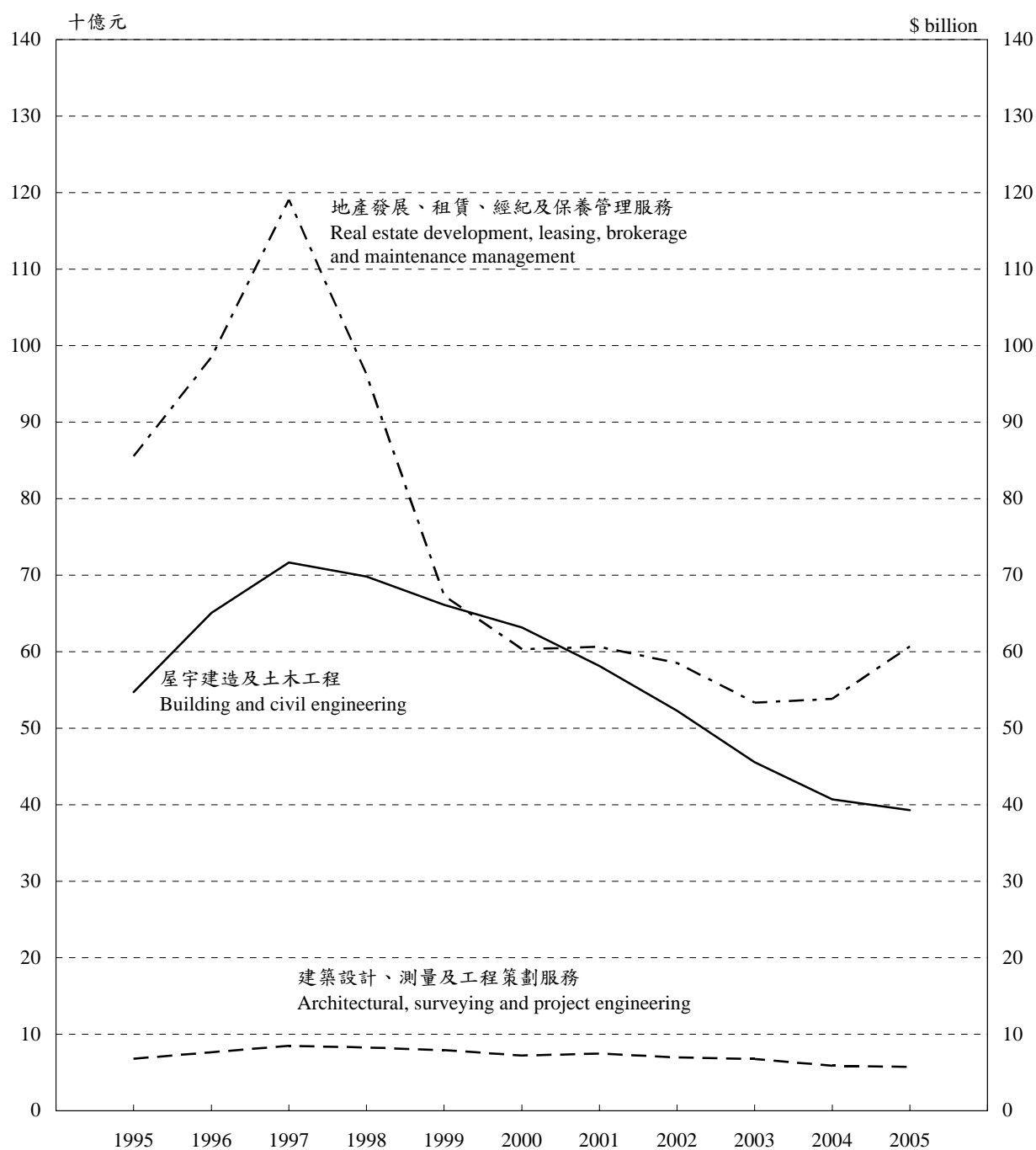
**Table 6.3** Selected principal statistics for all architectural, surveying and project engineering establishments

		1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	1 388	1 164	1 104	1 206	1 159	1 186	1 231
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	17 433	19 466	19 894	19 680	19 409	18 244	16 752
生產總值 (十億元)	Gross output (\$ billion)	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.0	10.8	9.7	8.5
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	6.8	7.2	7.5	7.0	6.8	5.9	5.8
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	†	†
每名就業人員的平均增加價值 (千元)	Value added per person engaged (\$ thousand)	390	371	376	354	348	323	344
增加價值佔生產總值的比率 (%)	Ratio of value added to gross output (%)	62.4	65.1	66.3	63.3	62.5	60.8	67.4

註釋：† 少於五千萬元。

Note: † Less than \$50 million.

圖 6.1 屋宇建築業、建造業及地產業的增加價值  
 Chart 6.1 Value added of the building, construction and real estate sectors



### 資料來源

- 政府統計處  
(建造及雜項服務統計組)

資料來自「屋宇建築、建造及地產業按年統計調查」。

### 其他有關刊物

- 屋宇建築、建造及地產業按年統計調查報告

### Data Sources

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Construction and Miscellaneous Services Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors.

### Further References

- Report on Annual Survey of Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors

# 7

## 商業 Commerce

批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業

7.1 在二零零五年，批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的機構單位數目和就業人數分別為156 198間及955 420人，與一九九五年比較平均按年跌幅分別為2.1%及1.2%。

7.2 批發、零售、進口與出口貿易業的銷售及其他收益由一九九五年的27,237億元，增加至二零零五年的30,312億元，每年平均增長達1.1%。其增加價值則由2,507億元上升至3,542億元，即每年平均有3.5%的增長。期間，飲食、酒店及旅舍業的銷售及其他收益則錄得每年平均0.4%的跌幅，由871億元下跌至836億元。其增加價值亦由一九九五年的362億元下跌至二零零五年的352億元，每年平均跌幅約為0.3%。

7.3 在一九九五年至二零零五年期間，批發、零售、進口與出口貿易業的固定資產買賣淨值上升，由一九九五年的132億元，上升至二零零五年的161億元。同時，飲食、酒店及旅舍業的固定資產買賣淨值亦上升，由35億元上升至51億元。

7.4 零售業銷售額及食肆收益的統計數字，是根據「零售業銷售額按月統計調查」及「食肆的收入及購貨額按季統計調查」所搜集的資料編製而成。價值指數是量度價值的變動；數量指數則是價值指數用一個特別編製的平減價格指數調整後得出，以量度實質的變動。

**Wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels**

7.1 In 2005, the number of establishments and number of persons engaged in the wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels were 156 198 and 955 420 respectively, representing average annual decrease rates of 2.1% and 1.2% respectively compared with 1995.

7.2 The sales and other receipts for the wholesale, retail and import and export trades increased from \$2,723.7 billion in 1995 to \$3,031.2 billion in 2005, at an average annual growth of 1.1%. Their value added grew from \$250.7 billion to \$354.2 billion, representing an average annual increase of 3.5%. During the period, the sales and other receipts for the restaurants, hotels and boarding houses, however, decreased at an average annual rate of 0.4% from \$87.1 billion to \$83.6 billion. Their value added also decreased, from \$36.2 billion in 1995 to \$35.2 billion in 2005, at an average annual rate of about 0.3%.

7.3 Between 1995 and 2005, the gross additions to fixed assets for the wholesale, retail and import and export trades increased, from \$13.2 billion in 1995 to \$16.1 billion in 2005. Increase in the gross additions to fixed assets was also recorded for the restaurants, hotels and boarding houses from \$3.5 billion to \$5.1 billion, over the same period.

7.4 Statistics on retail sales and restaurant receipts are compiled from the Monthly Survey of Retail Sales and the Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases respectively. Value indices measure the changes in value terms, while the volume indices, obtained by deflating the value indices by specially constructed price indices, measure the changes in real terms.

7.5 零售業銷售額數字主要是用零售業機構單位銷售貨品的收益，以評估零售業短期的業務表現。數據包括消費者在貨品方面（但不包括在服務方面）的開支。此外，它們包括訪港旅客（但不包括香港居民在境外）在貨品方面的開支。因此，數據不應視為消費者整體開支的一個全面指標。

7.6 在分析消費者整體開支趨勢時，應參考作為本地生產總值一個主要組成部分的私人消費開支的按季數列。根據廣泛資料來源編製的私人消費開支統計數字，涵蓋了香港居民不論在本地或境外在貨品（包括從所有途徑購買的貨品）和服務兩方面的消費開支。

7.7 一九九六年至一九九七年期間，整體零售價值指數均向上。以數量計，整體零售指數有所上升。受到一九九七年的區內金融風暴影響，整體零售價值及數量指數在一九九八年同時大幅滑落16.7%。除了二零零零年價值及數量指數均上升及二零零一年數量指數有輕微升幅外，在一九九九年至二零零三年期間，價值指數及數量指數大部分時間均錄得跌幅。然而在整體經濟復蘇及蓬勃的訪港旅遊業的帶動下，二零零四年至二零零六年期間，整體零售價值及數量指數顯著回升。以每年平均變動而言，一九九六年至二零零六年期間，整體零售指數以價值計錄得0.2%的跌幅，但以數量計則錄得0.8%的升幅。

7.8 飲食業總收益價值在一九九六年至二零零六年期間頗為波動。以整段期間而言，錄得的平均按年增長率少於1.1%。期間，以數量計算的食肆總收益亦頗為波動；以每年平均變動而言，則錄得多於0.7%的升幅。

7.5 Retail sales statistics are primarily intended to measure the sales receipts in respect of goods sold by local retail establishments, for gauging the short-term business performance of the local retail sector. They cover consumer spending on goods, but not on services. Moreover, they include spending on goods by visitors in Hong Kong but not by Hong Kong residents outside Hong Kong. Hence, they should not be regarded as a comprehensive indicator of overall consumer spending.

7.6 The quarterly series of private consumption expenditure (PCE), which is a major component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), should be referred to when analysing the trend of overall consumer spending. Compiled from a wide range of data sources, PCE covers consumer spending on both goods (including goods purchased from all channels) and services by Hong Kong residents whether domestically or abroad.

7.7 During 1996 to 1997, the overall value index of retail sales was on an uptrend. In volume terms, the overall index of retail sales showed increases. Affected by the regional financial turmoil in 1997, the overall indices of retail sales in value and volume terms both fell notably by 16.7% in 1998. Except for a pickup in both the value and volume indices in 2000 and a slight increase in the volume index in 2001, the value and volume indices of retail sales registered decreases most of the time over the period from 1999 to 2003. Nevertheless, the overall indices of retail sales revived notably in both value and volume terms, underpinned by the overall economic recovery and the buoyancy in inbound tourism from 2004 to 2006. As far as the average annual change is concerned, the overall indices of retail sales decreased by 0.2% in value terms but increased by 0.8% in volume terms during the period from 1996 to 2006.

7.8 Between 1996 and 2006, the value of total receipts for the restaurants industry in general fluctuated. Over the whole period, an average annual growth rate of less than 1.1% was registered. In volume terms, the total restaurant receipts also fluctuated considerably during the period. As far as the average annual change is concerned, an increase of more than 0.7% was recorded.

## 製造業相關活動

7.9 隨着中國經濟開放政策，很多香港廠商已把生產線移至中國內地。然而，很多此類公司仍然會以進口與出口貿易公司方式在香港繼續營業，以方便把在內地的聯繫生產機構所製造的貨物進口香港再轉口至外地市場。這些在香港經營的進口與出口貿易公司，亦會為中國內地的聯繫生產機構提供與製造業相關的技術支援服務，例如產品設計、樣本及工模製造及生產籌劃。

7.10 此外，不少傳統的進口與出口貿易公司亦紛紛從事分判製造工序予中國內地的活動，藉此利用內地廉宜及豐富的資源。在一九九零年代中本港亦有不少新機構成立，作為內地新生的機構的香港基地，但此等公司的經營方式與傳統的進口與出口貿易公司卻有所不同。

7.11 在評估製造業對本港經濟的貢獻時，在若干分析層面上可能須將從事製造業相關活動的貿易公司計算在內。在這基礎上，可參考刊載於表7.4內一些近年的統計數字，以補足現有關乎製造業的統計數字。

7.12 統計數字顯示，二零零一年至二零零五年本港製造公司數目及從事工業生產的人數均錄得跌幅，製造公司數目由17 258間減少至14 050間，就業人數則由197 878人減少至164 248人。期間，從事分判製造工序予中國內地及從事製造業相關活動的進口與出口公司數目亦有所下跌。這些公司的數目由15 647間下降至14 387間，而就業人數則由108 161人上升至109 896人。從事分判製造工序予中國內地及從事製造業相關活動的進口與出口公司佔所有公司（包括所有製造公司與從事分判製造工序予中國內地及從事製造業相關活動的進口與出口公司）的百分比由47.6%上

## Manufacturing-related activities

7.9 Driven by the open economic policies of China, many Hong Kong manufacturers have relocated their manufacturing processes to the mainland of China (Mainland). However, many of these firms continue to operate in Hong Kong, as import and export firms, so as to facilitate importation of goods produced by their associate manufacturing firms in the Mainland for subsequent re-exportation to foreign markets. These firms, operating as import and export firms in Hong Kong, also provide manufacturing-related technical support services, e.g. product design, sample and mould making and production planning, to the associate manufacturing firms in the Mainland.

7.10 Besides, many traditional import and export firms have also become engaged in sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China (SPAC) to take advantage of the abundant supply of cheap resources in the Mainland. Furthermore, quite a large number of new firms, which operate in a way different from traditional importers and exporters, were set up in mid-1990s to serve as a local base for new manufacturing firms in the Mainland.

7.11 In assessing the contribution of manufacturing to the economy, it may be appropriate for certain analytical purposes to also take into account the activities of trading firms with manufacturing-related activities. On this basis, the statistics presented in Table 7.4 for recent years can be used to supplement the existing statistics on manufacturing.

7.12 Statistics indicated that both the number of manufacturing firms and persons engaged in industrial production decreased during the period from 2001 to 2005. The number of manufacturing firms decreased from 17 258 to 14 050 and the number of persons engaged in industrial production decreased from 197 878 to 164 248. A decline was also recorded for the number of import and export firms engaged in SPAC and manufacturing-related activities over the same period. The number of such establishments decreased from 15 647 to 14 387 but their number of persons engaged increased from 108 161 to 109 896. The share of the import and export firms engaged in SPAC and manufacturing-related activities out of the total number of firms (including all manufacturing firms and import and export firms with SPAC and manufacturing-related activities) increased both in terms of number of establishments (from 47.6% to 50.6%) and number of

升至50.6%，而有關的就業人數則由35.3%上升至40.1%。

## 運輸及有關服務

7.13 香港的運輸及有關服務業包括以下行業：

- (a) 陸路客運業；
- (b) 陸路貨運業；
- (c) 陸路運輸輔助服務業，例如汽車隧道和停車場；
- (d) 遠洋及沿岸海上運輸業；
- (e) 港內海上運輸業；
- (f) 海上運輸輔助服務業，例如貨櫃裝卸和貨物起卸服務；
- (g) 空運業；及
- (h) 其他與運輸有關的服務業，例如旅行社和貨運代理。

7.14 在一九九五年至二零零五年期間，運輸及有關服務業的機構單位數目，由41 436間減少至33 459間，下降19.3%。在這期間，由於陸路貨運業出現調整，運輸及有關服務業的機構數目有所下調。

7.15 期間，運輸及有關服務業的就業人數由210 080人增加至215 701人，升幅為2.7%。

7.16 在一九九五年至二零零五年期間，運輸及有關服務業的業務收益及其他收入一般都有所增長。值得一提的是，業務收益及其他收入在這期間所錄得的6.2%平均按年變動率，主要是由遠洋及沿岸海上運輸業帶動。

7.17 在一九九五年至二零零五年期間，運輸及有關服務業的增加價值亦有可觀的升幅，達58.5%。當中其他與運輸有關的服務業及空運業的增加價值錄得的升幅最為顯著，分別達117%和103%。

persons engaged (from 35.3% to 40.1%).

## Transport and related services

7.13 The transport and related services sector in Hong Kong includes the following industries :

- (a) land passenger transport;
- (b) land freight transport;
- (c) supporting services to land transport such as vehicular tunnels and car parks;
- (d) ocean and coastal water transport;
- (e) inland water transport;
- (f) supporting services to water transport such as haulage of containers and stevedoring;
- (g) air transport; and
- (h) services incidental to transport such as travel agents and cargo forwarding companies.

7.14 Between 1995 and 2005, the number of establishments in the transport and related services sector decreased by 19.3%, from 41 436 to 33 459. The consolidation of the land freight transport industry had resulted in a gradual reduction in the number of related establishments in this sector during this period.

7.15 During the period, the number of persons engaged in the transport and related services sector increased by 2.7% from 210 080 to 215 701.

7.16 Throughout the period from 1995 to 2005, the business receipts and other income for the transport and related services sector were generally on the increase. In particular, the average annual rate of change of 6.2% for business receipts and other income during this period was largely brought about by the growth of ocean and coastal water transport.

7.17 During the period from 1995 to 2005, the value added for the transport and related services sector also increased considerably by 58.5%. Within the sector, substantial increase in value added was recorded in the services incidental to transport and air transport industries, at 117% and 103% respectively.

**倉庫、通訊、金融、保險及商用服務行業**

7.18 倉庫、通訊、金融、保險及商用服務行業包括：

- (a) 倉庫；
- (b) 通訊；
- (c) 金融（例如銀行、私人貸款、融資租賃、投資及控股公司、外匯經紀/交易商、證券及股票經紀/交易商）；
- (d) 保險；及
- (e) 商用服務（例如法律、會計、資訊科技及雜項商用服務）。

7.19 通訊業的機構單位數目由一九九五年的694間增加至二零零五年的781間，上升12.5%。錄得第二大升幅的是商用服務業（5.8%）。

7.20 在一九九五年至二零零五年期間，金融業（主要來自銀行業）的增加價值增長達60.4%。商用服務業的增加價值亦上升54.1%。

**Storage, communications, financing, insurance and business services**

7.18 The storage, communications, financing, insurance and business services sector covers the following industries :

- (a) Storage;
- (b) Communications;
- (c) Financing (e.g. banking, personal loans, finance leasing, investment and holding companies, foreign exchange dealers/brokers, stocks and shares dealers/brokers);
- (d) Insurance; and
- (e) Business services (e.g. legal, accounting, information technology and miscellaneous business services).

7.19 Number of establishments in the communications industry increased significantly by 12.5% from 694 in 1995 to 781 in 2005. The second largest increase was in the business services industry (5.8%).

7.20 Value added of the financing industry (largely contributed by the banking industry) showed a growth of 60.4% from 1995 to 2005. Value added of the business services industry also increased by 54.1%.



**表 7.1** 批發、零售、進口與出口貿易業及飲食、酒店及旅舍業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字

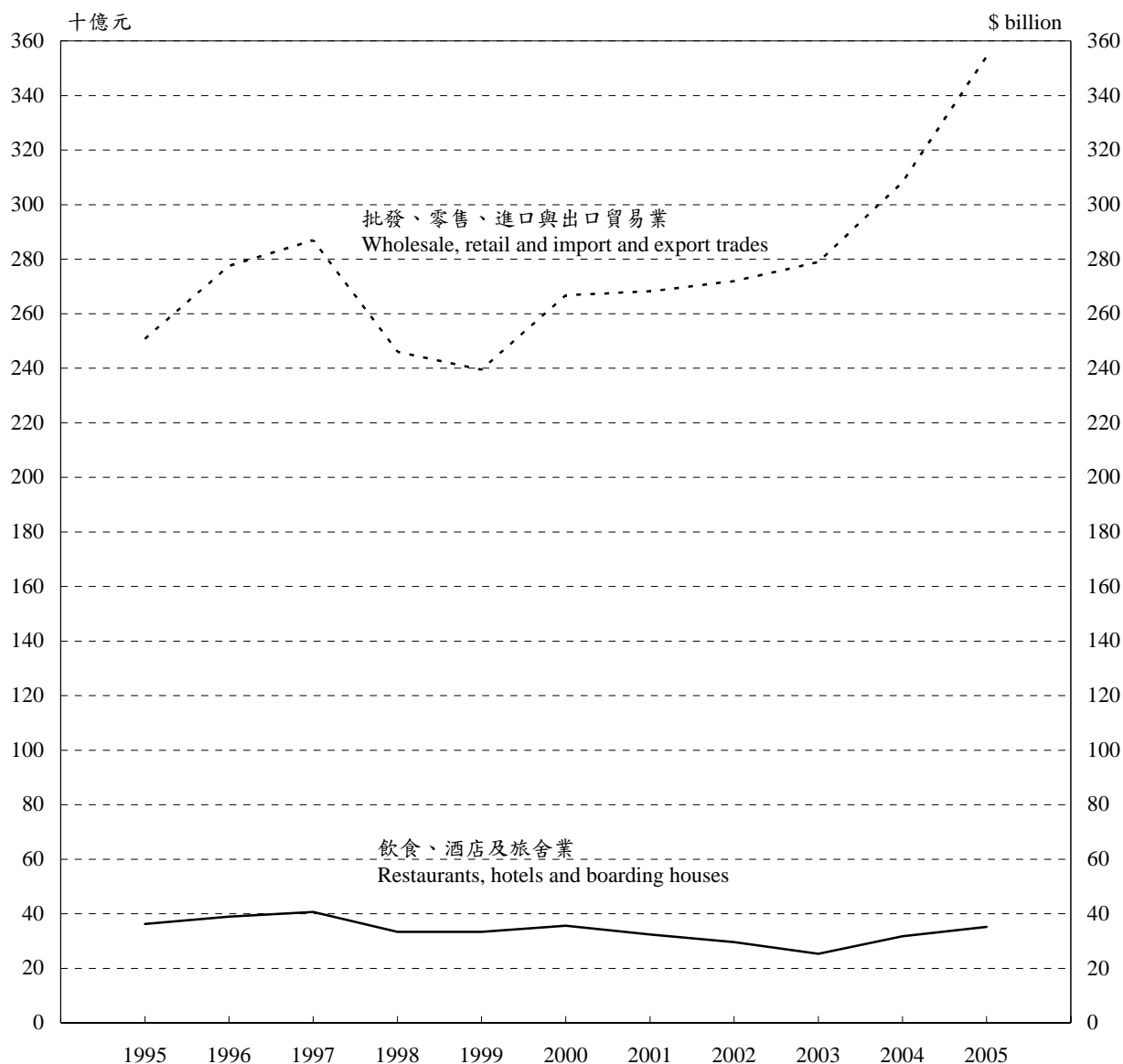
**Table 7.1** Selected principal statistics for all establishments in the wholesale, retail and import and export trades and the restaurants, hotels and boarding houses industries

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
批發、零售、進口與出口貿易業							
Wholesale, retail and import and export trades							
機構單位數目	181 467	162 851	158 192	152 587	147 072	138 914	143 069
Number of establishments							
就業人數	840 475	751 594	729 137	703 961	695 959	703 301	728 646
Number of persons engaged							
銷售及其他收益 (十億元)	2,723.7	2,354.0	2,252.9	2,227.9	2,394.3	2,698.0	3,031.2
Sales and other receipts (\$ billion)							
增加價值 (十億元)	250.7	266.7	268.2	271.9	278.9	308.3	354.2
Value added (\$ billion)							
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	13.2	15.4	16.9	12.7	6.3	17.6	16.1
Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)							
毛利 (十億元)	445.9	464.5	463.4	461.6	468.0	516.5	592.6
Gross margin (\$ billion)							
飲食、酒店及旅舍業							
Restaurants, hotels and boarding houses							
機構單位數目	11 519	11 289	12 245	12 023	11 746	12 257	13 129
Number of establishments							
就業人數	237 098	237 292	237 964	221 281	203 659	209 102	226 774
Number of persons engaged							
銷售及其他收益 (十億元)	87.1	88.1	82.4	75.9	65.5	76.9	83.6
Sales and other receipts (\$ billion)							
增加價值 (十億元)	36.2	35.6	32.4	29.6	25.4	31.7	35.2
Value added (\$ billion)							
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	3.5	4.9	3.4	2.9	1.6	2.0	5.1
Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)							

註釋：數字不包括政府及非牟利機構。

Note: Figures do not include government and non-profit institutions.

**圖 7.1** 批發、零售、進口與出口貿易業及飲食、酒店及旅舍業的增加價值  
**Chart 7.1** Value added of the wholesale, retail and import and export trades and the restaurants, hotels and boarding houses industries



註釋：數字不包括政府及非牟利機構。

Note: Figures do not include government and non-profit institutions.

**表 7.2 按零售商類別劃分的零售價值及零售量指數**  
**Table 7.2 Value and volume indices of retail sales by type of retail outlet**

**(I) 價值指數**  
**(I) Value index**

指數 (二零零四年十月至二零零五年九月期內每月平均指數=100)

Index (Monthly average of October 2004 – September 2005 = 100)

零售商類別	Type of retail outlet	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
食品、酒類飲品及煙草 (超級市場除外)	Food, alcoholic drinks and tobacco (other than supermarkets)	93.3	97.8	94.7	94.2	96.7	101.2	108.6
新鮮及急凍魚類及 禽畜肉類 <sup>(1)</sup>	Fish, livestock and poultry, fresh or frozen <sup>(1)</sup>	-	113.3	111.4	111.7	100.3	101.3	107.2
新鮮蔬果 <sup>(1)</sup>	Fruits and vegetables, fresh <sup>(1)</sup>	-	119.1	96.1	87.8	101.7	99.4	101.1
麵包、糕餅、糖果及 餅乾 <sup>(1)</sup>	Bread, pastry, confectionery and biscuits <sup>(1)</sup>	-	82.2	86.0	88.7	95.4	101.1	107.7
其他食品 <sup>(1)</sup>	Other foodstuffs <sup>(1)</sup>	-	90.4	86.2	88.3	93.7	101.2	110.3
酒類飲品及煙草 <sup>(1)</sup>	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco <sup>(1)</sup>	-	92.7	92.5	81.5	94.2	102.9	116.4
超級市場 <sup>(2)</sup>	Supermarkets <sup>(2)</sup>	78.3	93.6	94.3	93.3	96.1	101.7	105.9
燃料	Fuels	139.3	119.7	102.2	94.4	95.1	103.5	113.3
衣物、鞋類及有關製品 服裝 <sup>(3)</sup>	Clothing, footwear and allied products Wearing apparel <sup>(3)</sup>	147.4	87.1	85.1	79.0	92.3	101.7	107.6
鞋類、有關製品及其他 衣物配件 <sup>(3)</sup>	Footwear, allied products and other clothing accessories <sup>(3)</sup>	-	86.4	84.5	78.0	92.1	101.9	107.7
耐用消費品	Consumer durable goods	-	91.0	89.2	85.1	94.0	100.7	106.8
汽車及汽車零件	Motor vehicles and parts	102.4	95.2	88.0	85.7	97.2	99.6	103.5
電器及攝影器材 <sup>(1)</sup>	Electrical goods and photographic equipment <sup>(1)</sup>	132.4	100.0	94.7	82.3	99.1	98.2	110.5
傢具及固定裝置 <sup>(3)</sup>	Furniture and fixtures <sup>(3)</sup>	-	82.7	78.1	81.0	94.2	100.6	101.8
其他未分類耐用消費品 <sup>(1)</sup>	Other consumer durable goods, not elsewhere classified <sup>(1)</sup>	-	110.9	97.3	92.5	99.3	98.8	102.0
		-	115.6	101.8	103.1	102.8	99.2	97.4
百貨公司	Department stores	102.4	89.8	84.6	85.7	94.0	101.8	109.2
珠寶首飾、鐘錶及名貴禮物	Jewellery, watches and clocks, and valuable gifts	120.4	81.5	78.2	76.0	93.4	101.2	116.6
其他消費品	Other consumer goods	102.0	89.8	84.6	85.7	94.0	101.8	109.2
書報、文具及禮品 <sup>(1)</sup>	Books, newspapers, stationery and gifts <sup>(1)</sup>	-	105.7	100.5	93.9	94.0	101.0	105.4
中藥 <sup>(1)</sup>	Chinese drugs and herbs <sup>(1)</sup>	-	104.3	102.7	106.2	95.5	101.7	105.4
眼鏡店 <sup>(1)</sup>	Optical shops <sup>(1)</sup>	-	106.6	106.4	95.1	98.9	100.2	103.5
藥物及化粧品 <sup>(1)</sup>	Medicines and cosmetics <sup>(1)</sup>	-	81.5	81.5	86.7	97.0	101.9	106.4
其他未分類消費品 <sup>(1)</sup>	Other consumer goods, not elsewhere classified <sup>(1)</sup>	-	87.1	75.1	75.8	89.8	102.2	115.4
所有零售商	All retail outlets	110.9	91.3	87.6	85.6	94.9	101.3	108.7

表 7.2 (續) 按零售商類別劃分的零售價值及零售量指數  
Table 7.2 (Cont'd.) Value and volume indices of retail sales by type of retail outlet

(II) 數量指數  
(II) Volume index

指數 (二零零四年十月至二零零五年九月期內每月平均指數=100)  
Index (Monthly average of October 2004 – September 2005 = 100)

零售商類別	Type of retail outlet	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
食品、酒類飲品及煙草 (超級市場除外)	Food, alcoholic drinks and tobacco (other than supermarkets)	90.9	97.6	97.6	99.1	99.1	100.7	107.2
新鮮及急凍魚類及 禽畜肉類 <sup>(1)</sup>	Fish, livestock and poultry, fresh or frozen <sup>(1)</sup>	-	111.7	114.9	120.2	103.4	100.5	103.2
新鮮蔬果 <sup>(1)</sup>	Fruits and vegetables, fresh <sup>(1)</sup>	-	127.3	108.7	98.1	110.2	97.5	92.4
麵包、糕餅、糖果及 餅乾 <sup>(1)</sup>	Bread, pastry, confectionery and biscuits <sup>(1)</sup>	-	80.6	85.6	89.9	96.1	101.0	107.7
其他食品 <sup>(1)</sup>	Other foodstuffs <sup>(1)</sup>	-	89.7	88.3	91.7	95.6	100.9	110.4
酒類飲品及煙草 <sup>(1)</sup>	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco <sup>(1)</sup>	-	93.6	93.2	80.8	94.6	102.9	120.5
超級市場 <sup>(2)</sup>	Supermarkets <sup>(2)</sup>	85.4	93.9	94.1	93.4	96.1	101.9	106.1
燃料	Fuels	184.3	137.1	117.3	104.6	99.8	101.6	105.9
衣物、鞋類及有關製品	Clothing, footwear and allied products	115.2	93.7	90.5	86.6	94.0	101.9	105.7
服裝 <sup>(3)</sup>	Wearing apparel <sup>(3)</sup>	-	95.0	91.0	86.4	93.8	102.1	105.0
鞋類、有關製品及其他 衣物配件 <sup>(3)</sup>	Footwear, allied products and other clothing accessories <sup>(3)</sup>	-	86.7	87.6	88.1	95.2	101.1	109.9
耐用消費品	Consumer durable goods	61.7	74.1	74.9	79.3	94.4	100.9	111.0
汽車及汽車零件	Motor vehicles and parts	91.7	88.0	92.5	80.4	100.2	98.0	112.2
電器及攝影器材 <sup>(1)</sup>	Electrical goods and photographic equipment <sup>(1)</sup>	-	59.7	61.7	72.6	90.0	102.8	113.8
傢具及固定裝置 <sup>(3)</sup>	Furniture and fixtures <sup>(3)</sup>	-	100.0	90.3	90.1	98.6	99.5	103.9
其他未分類耐用消費品 <sup>(1)</sup>	Other consumer durable goods, not elsewhere classified <sup>(1)</sup>	-	84.8	84.0	93.8	98.2	101.1	105.8
百貨公司	Department stores	119.6	87.9	88.3	85.8	94.5	101.9	110.4
珠寶首飾、鐘錶及名貴禮物	Jewellery, watches and clocks, and valuable gifts	136.6	106.6	95.8	86.3	96.7	100.3	101.3
其他消費品	Other consumer goods	107.7	88.2	84.4	86.6	94.5	101.6	108.1
書報、文具及禮品 <sup>(1)</sup>	Books, newspapers, stationery and gifts <sup>(1)</sup>	-	109.0	102.4	95.5	94.6	101.2	106.1
中藥 <sup>(1)</sup>	Chinese drugs and herbs <sup>(1)</sup>	-	102.7	105.9	110.2	97.3	101.4	103.6
眼鏡店 <sup>(1)</sup>	Optical shops <sup>(1)</sup>	-	102.5	105.0	99.2	103.0	99.4	99.7
藥物及化粧品 <sup>(1)</sup>	Medicines and cosmetics <sup>(1)</sup>	-	79.4	80.4	85.9	96.5	101.9	104.7
其他未分類消費品 <sup>(1)</sup>	Other consumer goods, not elsewhere classified <sup>(1)</sup>	-	85.5	75.5	77.6	90.8	101.6	114.5
所有零售商	All retail outlets	99.4	90.3	88.0	87.5	95.5	101.3	107.2

註釋：由二零零六年六月開始，零售指數的基期已重訂為二零零四年十月至二零零五年九月。上表所列出的指數已根據新的基期重新編製。有關重訂零售指數的詳情已在二零零六年六月份的《零售業銷貨額按月統計調查報告》內說明。

(1) 二零零零年之前沒有數字。

(2) 超級市場不包括百貨公司內的超級市場部門。

(3) 一九九八年之前沒有數字。

Notes: As from June 2006, retail sales indices have adopted the new base period of October 2004 to September 2005. All indices presented in this table have been rebased to the new base period. More details on the rebasing of the retail sales indices are described in the June 2006 Report on Monthly Survey of Retail Sales.

(1) Figures prior to 2000 are not available.

(2) Supermarkets do not include supermarket sections of department stores.

(3) Figures prior to 1998 are not available.

**表 7.3 按食肆類別劃分的食肆收益價值及數量指數**  
**Table 7.3 Value and volume indices of restaurant receipts by type of restaurant**

**(I) 價值指數**  
**(I) Value index**

指數 (二零零四年十月至二零零五年九月期內按季平均指數 = 100)  
Index (Quarterly average of October 2004 – September 2005 = 100)

食肆類別	Type of restaurant	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
中式餐館	Chinese restaurants	110.6	104.9	96.4	84.5	94.6	101.6	111.2
非中式餐館	Non-Chinese restaurants	96.6	104.0	99.8	90.2	98.2	101.5	114.6
快餐店	Fast food shops	82.3	96.6	93.1	89.2	96.2	102.7	110.0
酒吧	Bars	100.8	91.5	101.6	93.0	99.2	100.0	103.2
其他飲食場所	Other eating and drinking places	42.6	78.5	89.1	91.9	99.7	101.1	104.8
所有食肆類別	All restaurants	100.2	102.1	96.6	87.2	96.0	101.7	111.4

**(II) 數量指數**  
**(II) Volume index**

指數 (二零零四年十月至二零零五年九月期內按季平均指數 = 100)  
Index (Quarterly average of October 2004 – September 2005 = 100)

食肆類別	Type of restaurant	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
中式餐館	Chinese restaurants	108.4	101.7	95.2	85.1	95.2	101.2	109.2
非中式餐館	Non-Chinese restaurants	100.3	101.7	98.8	90.2	98.3	101.4	113.5
快餐店	Fast food shops	89.0	97.4	94.4	90.9	97.0	102.4	108.0
酒吧	Bars	113.5	96.8	102.4	93.7	100.0	100.7	102.7
其他飲食場所	Other eating and drinking places	45.7	76.9	88.2	92.3	100.7	100.8	101.9
所有食肆類別	All restaurants	101.9	100.2	96.0	87.8	96.5	101.5	109.7

註釋：由二零零六年第二季開始，食肆收益指數的基期已重訂為二零零四年十月至二零零五年九月。上表所列出的指數已根據新的基期重新編製。有關重訂食肆收益指數的詳情已在二零零六年第二季的《食肆的收入及購貨額按季統計調查報告》內說明。

Note: As from the second quarter of 2006, indices of restaurant receipts have adopted the new base period of October 2004 to September 2005. All indices presented in this table have been rebased to the new base period. More details on the rebasing of the restaurant receipts indices are described in the second quarter 2006 *Report on Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases*.

**表 7.4** 二零零一年至二零零五年製造業公司及從事製造業相關活動的進口與出口貿易公司的選定主要統計數字

**Table 7.4** Selected principal statistics for manufacturing firms and import and export firms with manufacturing-related activities, 2001 – 2005

	年份	機構單位 數目	就業 人數	銷貨收益 (十億元)
	Year	No. of establishments	No. of persons engaged	Sales revenue (\$ billion)
(I) 製造業公司 Manufacturing firms	2001	17 258	197 878	224.8
	2002	16 460	186 402	189.0
	2003	15 156	172 404	157.9
	2004	14 681	167 398	162.0
	2005	14 050	164 248	165.8
(II) 從事分判製造工序予中國內地及 提供與製造業相關的技術支援的 進口與出口公司 Import/export firms engaged in SPAC and manufacturing-related technical support services	2001	15 647	108 161	436.0
	2002	16 378	112 772	461.6
	2003	15 231	109 090	428.8
	2004	13 934	95 499	480.4
	2005	14 387	109 896	538.5
(I) + (II)	2001	32 905	306 039	660.8
	2002	32 838	299 174	650.6
	2003	30 387	281 494	586.7
	2004	28 614	262 897	642.4
	2005	28 437	274 144	704.3
(II)在(I) + (II) 中的百分比 (II) as % of (I) + (II)	2001	47.6%	35.3%	66.0%
	2002	49.9%	37.7%	70.9%
	2003	50.1%	38.8%	73.1%
	2004	48.7%	36.3%	74.8%
	2005	50.6%	40.1%	76.5%

註釋：(1) 有關製造業公司的統計數字是從「工業生產按年統計調查」所得。至於有關進口與出口貿易公司的統計數字則從「批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、食肆及酒店按年統計調查」所得。

(2) 銷貨收益包括銷售自行生產的貨物和轉售從外購買的貨物所得的收益。有關貨物包括本地生產貨品及透過分判製造工序予中國內地生產的產品。

Notes：(1) Statistics on manufacturing firms are obtained from the Annual Survey of Industrial Production while those on import and export firms are from the Annual Survey of Wholesale, Retail and Import and Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels.

(2) Sales revenue includes revenue from selling of goods produced in-house and those purchased from external parties. It also covers goods produced locally and those produced through sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China (SPAC).

**表 7.5** 運輸及有關服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字

**Table 7.5** Selected principal statistics for all establishments in the transport and related services sector

		1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	41 436	35 069	35 589	34 935	34 828	33 259	33 459
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	210 080	202 337	208 223	204 275	208 056	209 264	215 701
業務收益及其他收入 (十億元)	Business receipts and other income (\$ billion)	230.0	292.0	278.1	302.4	300.8	375.9	418.0
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	65.8	88.0	84.9	89.5	87.2	99.2	104.2
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	17.7	16.5	25.4	29.8	20.5	17.1	15.0

註釋：數字不包括政府運輸服務。

Note：Figures do not include government transport.

**表 7.6** 倉庫、通訊、金融、保險及商用服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字

**Table 7.6** Selected principal statistics for all establishments in the storage, communications, financing, insurance and business services sectors

		1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>倉庫業</b>		<b>Storage</b>						
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	312	260	250	260	267	275	283
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	5 852	4 401	4 119	4 055	3 984	4 189	5 102
業務收益及其他收入 (十億元)	Business receipts and other income (\$ billion)	4.9	3.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.4
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	0.1	0.1	(1)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
<b>通訊業</b>		<b>Communications</b>						
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	694	1 034	1 091	1 072	986	952	781
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	37 282	37 655	35 700	32 371	32 236	30 706	30 802
業務收益及其他收入 (十億元)	Business receipts and other income (\$ billion)	46.6	67.4	59.8	58.6	58.1	61.9	66.2
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	24.2	24.0	25.6	25.7	23.6	20.4	21.5
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	7.7	7.1	9.3	8.4	8.1	8.2	9.6
<b>金融業<sup>(2)</sup></b>		<b>Financing<sup>(2)</sup></b>						
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	5 310	5 433	5 595	5 226	5 262	4 830	4 965
就業人數 <sup>(3)</sup>	Number of persons engaged <sup>(3)</sup>	123 454	124 838*	124 015*	121 286*	120 763*	125 405	130 895
增加價值 (十億元) <sup>(4)</sup>	Value added (\$ billion) <sup>(4)</sup>	94.7	137.3	125.9	124.6	130.3	135.4	151.9
<b>保險業<sup>(5)</sup></b>		<b>Insurance<sup>(5)</sup></b>						
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	2 513	2 126	2 200	2 260	2 109	1 936	1 783
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	31 697	37 868	40 487	43 503	41 910	43 690	46 060
業務收益及其他收入 (十億元)	Business receipts and other income (\$ billion)	46.2	72.0	80.1	87.4	109.1	130.3	155.5
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6
<b>商用服務業</b>		<b>Business services</b>						
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	23 159	21 804	21 624	23 352	24 407	24 995	24 494
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	128 449	147 005	145 124	150 516	159 913	172 073	178 087
業務收益及其他收入 (十億元)	Business receipts and other income (\$ billion)	69.9	83.2	77.8	74.8	82.3	93.6	105.8
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	33.8	41.9	40.3	39.9	42.1	48.7	52.0
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	3.3	4.9	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.5

註釋：(1) 二零零一年的倉庫業固定資產的買賣淨值約為二千六百萬元。

(2) 由於有關統計調查並無搜集持牌銀行、有限制牌照銀行及接受存款公司的業務收益及其他收入和固定資產的買賣淨值數據，因此沒有金融業的有關整體統計數字。

(3) 一九九五年的就業人數是由「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」搜集所得。

(4) 數字不包括投資及控股公司的數額。

(5) 由於有關統計調查並無編製保險業的增加價值數據，因此沒有保險業的有關統計數字。

Notes：(1) The gross additions to fixed assets for the storage sector amounted to about \$26 million in 2001.

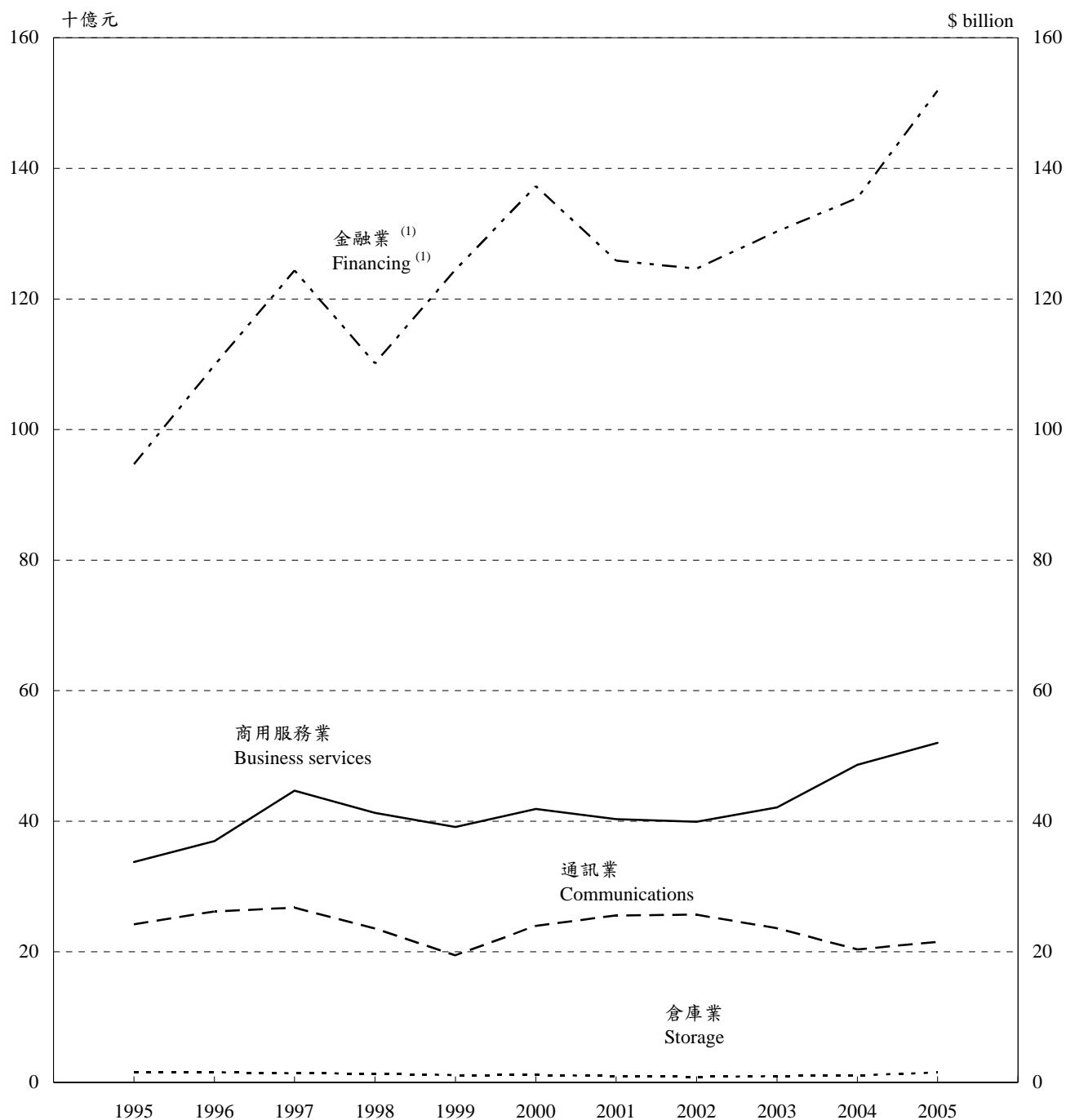
(2) Statistics on business receipts and other income and gross additions to fixed assets for the “Financing” sector are not available as such data in relation to licensed banks, restricted licence banks and deposit-taking companies are not collected in the relevant statistical survey.

(3) Number of persons engaged for year 1995 is obtained from the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies.

(4) Figures do not include those of investment and holding companies.

(5) Statistics on value added are not available for insurance companies as such data are not compiled in the relevant survey.

圖 7.2 倉庫、通訊、金融及商用服務業的增加價值  
 Chart 7.2 Value added of the storage, communications, financing and business services sectors



註釋：(1) 數字不包括投資及控股公司的增加價值。

Note：(1) Figures do not include the value added of investment and holding companies.



## 資料來源

### 表 7.1、圖 7.1

- 政府統計處  
(經銷服務統計組)

資料是從「批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、食肆及酒店按年統計調查」搜集所得。

### 表 7.2

- 政府統計處  
(經銷服務統計組)

資料是從「零售業銷貨額按月統計調查」搜集所得。

### 表 7.3

- 政府統計處  
(經銷服務統計組)

資料是從「食肆的收入及購貨額按季統計調查」搜集所得。

### 表 7.4

- 政府統計處  
(經銷服務統計組)

資料是從「工業生產按年統計調查」及「批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、食肆及酒店按年統計調查」搜集所得。

### 表 7.5

- 政府統計處  
(物流及生產者價格統計組)

資料是從「運輸及有關服務按年統計調查」搜集所得。

### 表 7.6、圖 7.2

- 政府統計處  
(商業服務統計組)

資料是從「倉庫、通訊、財務、保險及商用服務按年統計調查」、「銀行、接受存款公司、有限制牌照銀行及外地銀行代表辦事處按年統計調查」及「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」搜集所得。

## Data Sources

### Table 7.1, Chart 7.1

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Distribution Services Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Wholesale, Retail and Import and Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels.

### Table 7.2

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Distribution Services Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Monthly Survey of Retail Sales.

### Table 7.3

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Distribution Services Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases.

### Table 7.4

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Distribution Services Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Industrial Production and the Annual Survey of Wholesale, Retail and Import and Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels.

### Table 7.5

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Logistics and Producer Prices Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Transport and Related Services.

### Table 7.6, Chart 7.2

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Business Services Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Storage, Communication, Financing, Insurance and Business Services and the Annual Survey of Banks, Deposit-taking Companies, Restricted Licence Banks and Representative Offices of Foreign Banks; and the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies.

## 其他有關刊物

- 批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、食肆及酒店按年統計調查報告
- 零售業銷貨額按月統計調查報告
- 食肆的收入及購貨額按季統計調查報告
- 工業生產按年統計調查報告
- 運輸及有關服務按年統計調查報告
- 倉庫業、通訊業、銀行業、財務業、保險業及商用服務業按年統計調查報告
- 就業及空缺按季統計報告

## Further References

- Report on Annual Survey of Wholesale, Retail and Import and Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels
- Report on Monthly Survey of Retail Sales
- Report on Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases
- Report on Annual Survey of Industrial Production
- Report on Annual Survey of Transport and Related Services
- Report on Annual Surveys of Storage, Communication, Banking, Financing, Insurance and Business Services
- Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics

# 8

## 科技

## Science and Technology

### 研究及發展

8.1 一個經濟體系的創新和科技能力是提升其競爭力的必需元素，而研究及發展（研發）是推動技術進步的主要動力之一。在各類科技指標當中，有關研發的統計數字是其中一項至為重要的指標。香港的研發統計數字涵蓋三個機構類別，即工商機構、高等教育機構及政府機構，並自一九九八統計年開始編製。

8.2 二零零五年的研發總開支達109億元，較一九九八年及二零零四年分別增加95%及15%。研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率，亦由一九九八年的0.43%，上升至二零零五年的0.79%。值得注意的是工商業進行研發活動的勢頭日益增強，工商界的研發開支佔整體研發開支的比例由一九九八年的29%大幅增長至二零零五年的51%。此比率在二零零五年更首次超越高等教育機構所佔的比率(47%)。

8.3 政府一直擔任協作者的角色，通過基礎建設和撥款資助，推動研發活動。按資金來源分析，在二零零零年，77%的研發資金來自政府。隨着工商機構愈來愈重視研發活動，工商界自二零零四年開始已超越政府機構成為最大的研發資金來源。

8.4 二零零五年，從事研發活動的人員總數達22 054人（以相當於全日制的人數計算），較二零零四年上升17%。大部分的研發人員受僱於工商機構和高等教育機構，他們分別佔二零零五年研發人員總數的55%和43%。

### Research and development

8.1 Capabilities in innovation and technology are essential elements to enhance the economy's competitiveness while research and development (R&D) is one of the key forces for technological advancement. Of the various categories of science and technology indicators, statistics on R&D are among the most important ones. R&D statistics for Hong Kong cover three institutional sectors, viz. business, higher education and government, and are available as from 1998 reference year.

8.2 Total R&D expenditure in 2005 amounted to \$10.9 billion, being 95% and 15% higher than that recorded in 1998 and 2004 respectively. Total R&D expenditure as a ratio to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) also increased from 0.43% in 1998 to 0.79% in 2005. A noteworthy feature is the growing momentum of the business sector in undertaking R&D, with the share of business R&D expenditure to total R&D expenditure expanding substantially from 29% in 1998 to 51% in 2005. In 2005, this share was even higher than that of the higher education sector (47%) for the first time.

8.3 The government sector has been playing the role of a facilitator in promoting R&D through infrastructural and funding support. Analysed by source of funds, the government sector accounted for 77% of the R&D funding in 2000. As business firms were putting more and more emphasis on R&D activities, the business sector had replaced the government sector to become the most important source of R&D funding as from 2004.

8.4 A total of 22 054 persons (in terms of full-time equivalent) were employed for R&D activities in 2005, up by 17% over 2004. Most of them were engaged in the business and higher education sectors, which accounted for 55% and 43% of the total number of R&D personnel in 2005 respectively.

## 工商業創新活動

8.5 創新有助增加產品和服務的價值，同時亦有利於提升經濟體系的競爭力。創新通常被認為是推動經濟增長及領導邁向知識型經濟的動力。創新活動包含廣泛而不同類型的活動，涵蓋科學、技術、組織架構、金融及商業等範疇。

8.6 在二零零六年，有進行創新活動的工商機構佔42%，遠較二零零一年時的相應比率(16%)為高。涉及的創新活動絕大部分屬非技術性質，主要與機構策略、管理常規、架構、市場推廣方法及產品外觀的嶄新或重大變革有關。這與香港大部分工商機構主要是經營服務業的情況有關。只有約5%的工商機構有為其產品或業務程序引入技術性的創新元素。

## 創新及科技基金

8.7 由政府成立，創新科技署負責管理的創新及科技基金，為業界具創新和科技提升的項目，以及有利於行業發展的計劃提供資助。

8.8 在二零零六年，創新及科技基金批出約6.41億元以資助141項計劃，當中以創新及科技支援計劃所批出的金額佔最多，約佔整體批出金額的95%。

## 專利

8.9 專利為工商機構、教育機構或個人的創新發明提供保障。在香港申請專利的數目由一九九六年的2 100項增加至二零零六年的14 310項，按年增長率平均達21%。而在香港獲批予的專利總數，則由一九九六年的2 205項上升至二零零六年的5 583項，平均每年增長10%。

## Innovation activities in the business sector

8.5 Innovation adds value to products and services, and enhances competitiveness of the economy. Innovation is commonly recognised as the impetus to propel economic growth in spearheading towards a knowledge-based economy. Innovation activities cover a wide range of heterogeneous activities in such areas as science, technology, organisational structures, finance and commerce.

8.6 In 2006, 42% of firms had conducted innovation activities, significantly higher than the corresponding percentage in 2001 (16%). The large majority of the innovation activities undertaken were non-technological in nature, mainly involving novel changes to corporate strategies, management practices, organisation, marketing policies and aesthetic aspects of products. This was largely due to the service-oriented nature of the majority of business firms in Hong Kong. Only about 5% of firms had realised technological innovation in their products or business processes.

## Innovation and Technology Fund

8.7 Managed by the Innovation and Technology Commission, the Innovation and Technology Fund (ITF) is set up by the Government to provide funding support to projects that contribute to innovation and technology upgrading in industry, as well as those essential to the upgrading and development of industry.

8.8 A funding amount of about \$641 million was approved in 2006 to finance 141 projects under the ITF, with the Innovation and Technology Support Programme taking a prominent share of about 95% in terms of total approved funding.

## Patents

8.9 Patents protect innovations developed by firms, education institutions or individuals. The total number of patent applications in Hong Kong increased at an average annual rate of 21% from 2 100 in 1996 to 14 310 in 2006, while the number of patents granted in Hong Kong increased at an average annual rate of 10% from 2 205 in 1996 to 5 583 in 2006.

## 高等教育機構的研究成果

8.10 研究成果涵蓋高等教育機構在指定統計期內（即每年七月一日至翌年六月三十日）所有與教學無直接關係的創意作品。至於在統計期內獲期刊接納但並未出版的作品則不包括在內。

8.11 由大學教育資助委員會資助的八所高等教育院校在二零零五至零六學年的研究成果數目共有23 058項，較一九九五至九六學年增加44%。在二零零五至零六學年，每百萬名人口的研究成果有3 384項。

## 高科技產品

8.12 高科技產品貿易是促進一個經濟體系的科技傳播和競爭力的主要元素之一。有關高科技產品跨經濟體系流入的統計數據，顯示一個經濟體系從外界獲取已開發的科技，以應付內部的消費需求和增進本身的科技實力的程度。相關的外流數字，則有助反映一個經濟體系向世界市場出口帶有科技成分的貨品的能力。

8.13 香港的高科技產品貿易總額從一九九六年的5,128億元上升至二零零六年的18,524億元。高科技產品的進口及出口佔貨物貿易總額的百分比也由一九九六年的17.5%躍升至二零零六年的36.6%。過去十年，香港的高科技產品貿易均錄得逆差。然而，近年的逆差額相對高科技產品進口貨值的百分比已有所收窄，由一九九六年的25.5%縮減至二零零六年的14.5%。

## Research output of higher education institutions

8.10 Research output covers the higher education institutions' overall creative output that is not directly related to teaching during the specified reference period (i.e. 1 July of a year to 30 June of the following year). Items accepted by journals but not yet published within the reference period are not included.

8.11 The total number of items of research output by the eight higher education institutions funded through the University Grants Committee in 2005/06 academic year was 23 058. This represented an increase of 44% over 1995/96 academic year. The number of items of research output per million population stood at 3 384 in 2005/06 academic year.

## High technology products

8.12 Trade in high technology (high-tech) products is one of the core components that underpins the technological diffusion and competitiveness of an economy. Statistics on cross-economy inflow of high-tech products serve to capture the extent to which an economy is acquiring externally developed technology to meet its consumption needs and to boost its own technology capability. The related outflow statistics help reflect the economy's capability in exporting goods that have substantial technological content to the world market.

8.13 Hong Kong's total trade value of high-tech products attained \$1,852.4 billion in 2006, up from \$512.8 billion in 1996. The percentage share of imports and exports of high-tech products in total merchandise trade also leaped from 17.5% in 1996 to 36.6% in 2006. Although deficits in respect of Hong Kong's trade in high-tech products were recorded throughout the past decade, the deficit amount as a percentage of the value of imports of high-tech products tended to narrow down in recent years, diminishing from 25.5% in 1996 to 14.5% in 2006.

## 技術國際收支平衡表

8.14 技術可以循三種途徑轉移，包括通過機器、設備及產品（即以資本形式具體表現出來的技術）；人物（以人具體表現出來的技術）；及書面文件/影音及其他媒體（非以具體形式表現出來的技術）轉移。國家/經濟體系之間的高科技產品貿易可反映以資本形式具體表現的技術的外流情況，而以人具體表現的技術則多以提供技術援助和培訓的方式轉移。至於非以具體形式表現出來的技術在國際間的轉移情況，則可以用「技術國際收支平衡表」量度。

8.15 簡單而言，技術國際收支平衡表統計數字，有助了解國家/經濟體系之間就技術知識以及與技術有關的服務所進行的無形交易的多寡及流向。

8.16 香港的技術國際收支平衡表在二零零零年至二零零四年間均出現赤字。二零零四年的赤字是68億元（相當於本地生產總值的0.5%）。由於香港的工商業一向積極提升科技水平，故平衡表出現赤字亦屬意料中事。輸入大量的技術，可用以滿足本地進行創新及科技活動與日俱增的需求，從而提高香港的競爭力。

## Technology balance of payments

8.14 Technology may be conveyed in three ways, viz. via machine, equipment and products (capital-embodied technology); people (human-embodied technology); and written documents/audiovisual and other media (disembodied technology). While external flows of capital-embodied technology are reflected by trade in high-tech products between countries/economies, transfers of human-embodied technology usually take the form of provision of technical assistance and training. As for international transfer of disembodied technology, they can be measured by technology balance of payments (TBP).

8.15 In short, TBP statistics help understand the amounts and directions of flow involved in all intangible transactions relating to trade in technical knowledge and technology-related services among countries/economies.

8.16 Hong Kong recorded deficits in its TBP account from 2000 to 2004. In 2004, a deficit of \$6.8 billion (at 0.5% of GDP) was recorded. The deficits are not unexpected as Hong Kong's businesses had been playing an active role in technology upgrading. The large amount of imports of technology could help meet the rising local needs on more innovative and technological activities which in turn would enhance the competitiveness of the economy.

**表 8.1** 按進行機構類別劃分的研究及發展開支  
**Table 8.1** Research and development expenditure by performing sector

		百萬元 \$ million							
機構類別	Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
工商機構	Business	1,598.6 (29%) [0.12%]	1,407.7 (24%) [0.11%]	1,117.5 (18%) [0.08%]	2,082.9 (29%) [0.16%]	2,505.8 (33%) [0.20%]	3,545.1 (41%) [0.29%]	4,590.3 (48%) [0.36%]	5,621.6 (51%) [0.41%] <sup>@</sup>
高等教育機構	Higher education	3,912.3 (70%) [0.30%]	4,316.9 (73%) [0.34%]	4,989.2 (80%) [0.38%]	4,846.6 (68%) [0.37%]	4,800.7 (64%) [0.38%]	4,796.2 (56%) [0.39%]	4,707.3 (50%) [0.36%]	5,085.0 (47%) [0.37%] <sup>@</sup>
政府機構	Government	91.6 (2%) [0.01%]	160.8 (3%) [0.01%]	111.8 (2%) [0.01%]	157.8 (2%) [0.01%]	237.1 (3%) [0.02%]	207.5 (2%) [0.02%]	207.6 (2%) [0.02%]	215.2 (2%) [0.02%] <sup>@</sup>
總計	Total	5,602.5 (100%) [0.43%]	5,885.4 (100%) [0.46%]	6,218.4 (100%) [0.47%]	7,087.3 (100%) [0.55%]	7,543.6 (100%) [0.59%]	8,548.8 (100%) [0.69%]	9,505.2 (100%) [0.74%]	10,921.8 (100%) [0.79%] <sup>@</sup>

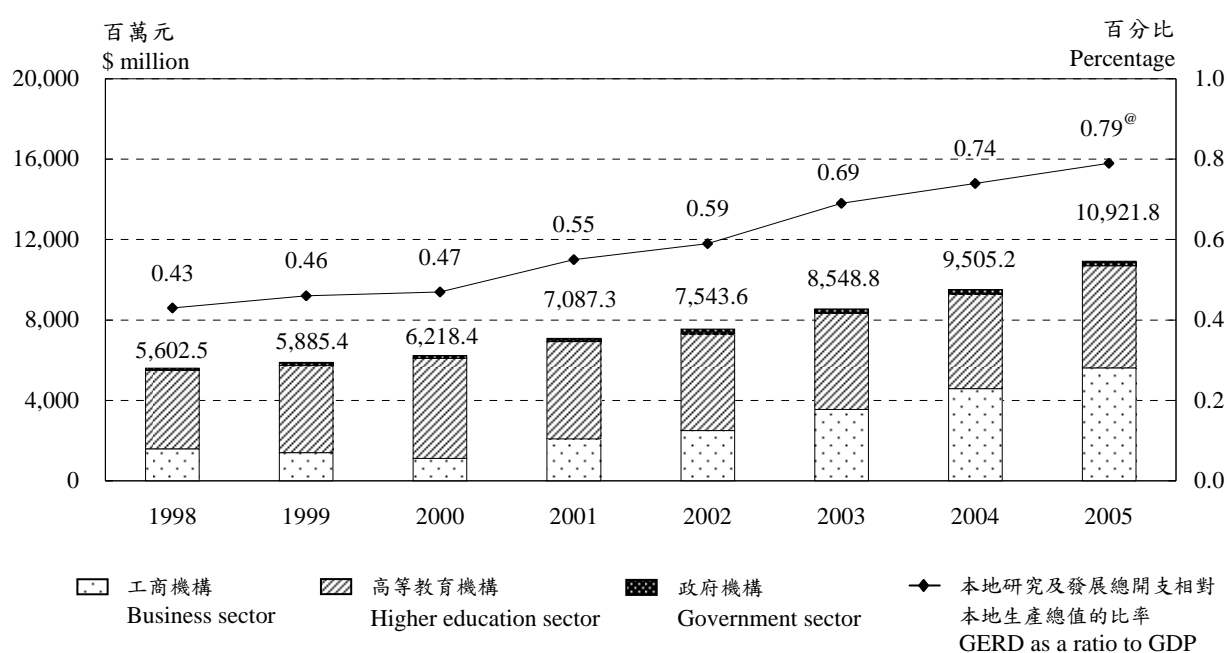
註釋：圓括號內數字代表佔總計的百分比。

方括號內數字代表研究及發展開支相對本地生產總值的比率。本地生產總值是指以開支面編製的以當時市價計算的本地生產總值。

Notes：Figures in round brackets represent the percentages to total.

Figures in square brackets represent the ratios of research and development expenditure to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The GDP refers to the expenditure-based GDP at current market prices.

**圖 8.1** 本地研究及發展總開支相對本地生產總值的比率  
**Chart 8.1** Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) as a ratio to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



**表 8.2** 按資金來源劃分的研究及發展開支  
**Table 8.2** Research and development expenditure by source of funds

		百萬元 \$ million					
資金來源	Source of funds	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
本地機構	Local parties						
工商機構	Business sector	1,416.7 (23%)	2,223.4 (31%)	2,655.3 (35%)	3,641.9 (43%)	4,538.3 (48%)	5,786.7 (53%)
高等教育機構	Higher education sector	0.2 (\$)	6.5 (0.1%)	14.9 (0.2%)	22.2 (0.3%)	5.7 (0.1%)	48.4 (0.4%)
政府機構	Government sector	4,769.3 (77%)	4,773.7 (67%)	4,736.6 (63%)	4,704.3 (55%)	4,467.8 (47%)	4,816.7 (44%)
其他	Others	1.4 (\$)	0.4 (\$)	7.4 (0.1%)	1.6 (\$)	7.4 (0.1%)	0.8 (\$)
香港以外機構	Parties outside Hong Kong	30.8 (0.5%)	83.2 (1%)	129.4 (2%)	178.9 (2%)	486.0 (5%)	269.1 (2%)
總計	Total	6,218.4 (100%)	7,087.3 (100%)	7,543.6 (100%)	8,548.8 (100%)	9,505.2 (100%)	10,921.8 (100%)

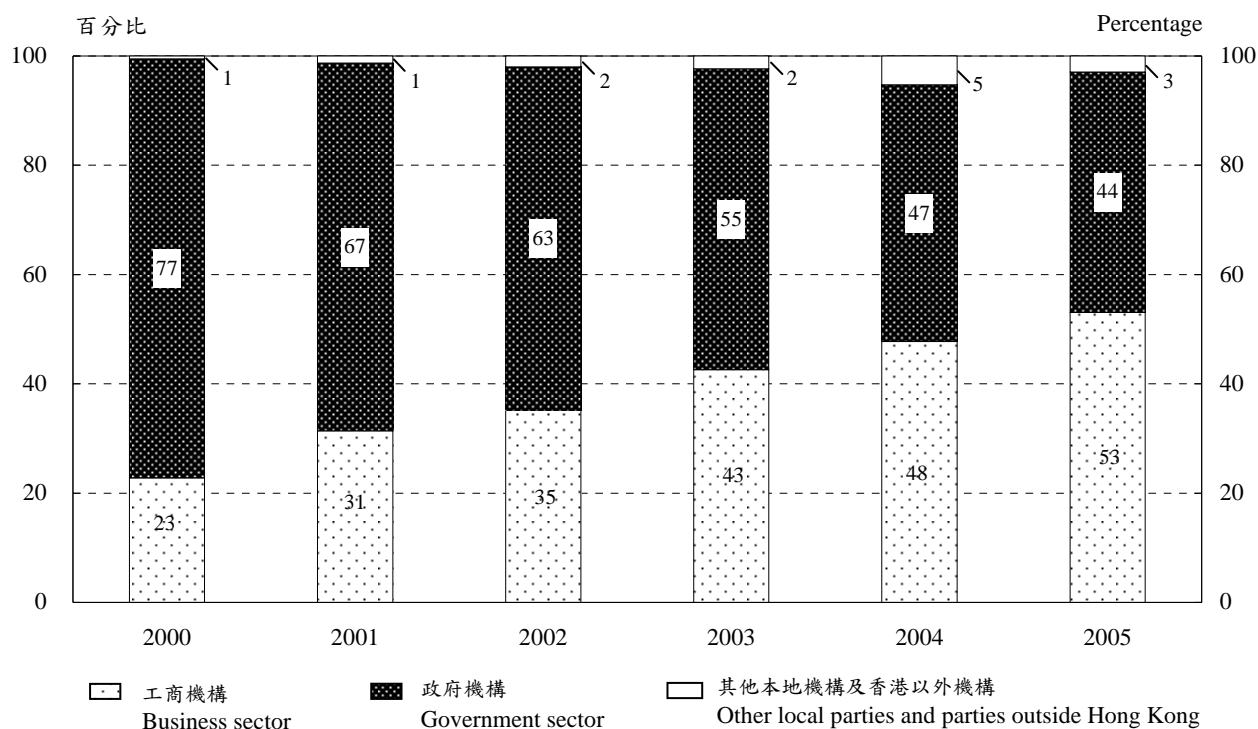
註釋：括號內數字代表佔總計的百分比。

§ 少於0.05%

Notes: Figures in brackets represent the percentages to total.

§ Less than 0.05%

**圖 8.2** 按資金來源劃分的研究及發展開支分布  
**Chart 8.2** Distribution of research and development expenditure by source of funds





**表 8.3** 研究及發展人員數目  
**Table 8.3** Number of research and development personnel

以相當於全日制的人數計算  
In full-time equivalent

機構類別	Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
工商機構	Business	2 750 (30%)	3 216 (32%)	2 633 (27%)	3 294 (30%)	4 560 (35%)	7 452 (44%)	9 482 (50%)	12 184 (55%)
高等教育機構 <sup>(1)</sup>	Higher education <sup>(1)</sup>	6 094 (68%)	6 704 (66%)	6 909 (70%)	7 456 (68%)	7 969 (62%)	8 995 (53%)	9 010 (48%)	9 502 (43%)
政府機構	Government	178 (2%)	198 (2%)	260 (3%)	291 (3%)	361 (3%)	417 (3%)	353 (2%)	368 (2%)
總計	Total	9 022 (100%)	10 118 (100%)	9 802 (100%)	11 041 (100%)	12 890 (100%)	16 864 (100%)	18 845 (100%)	22 054 (100%)

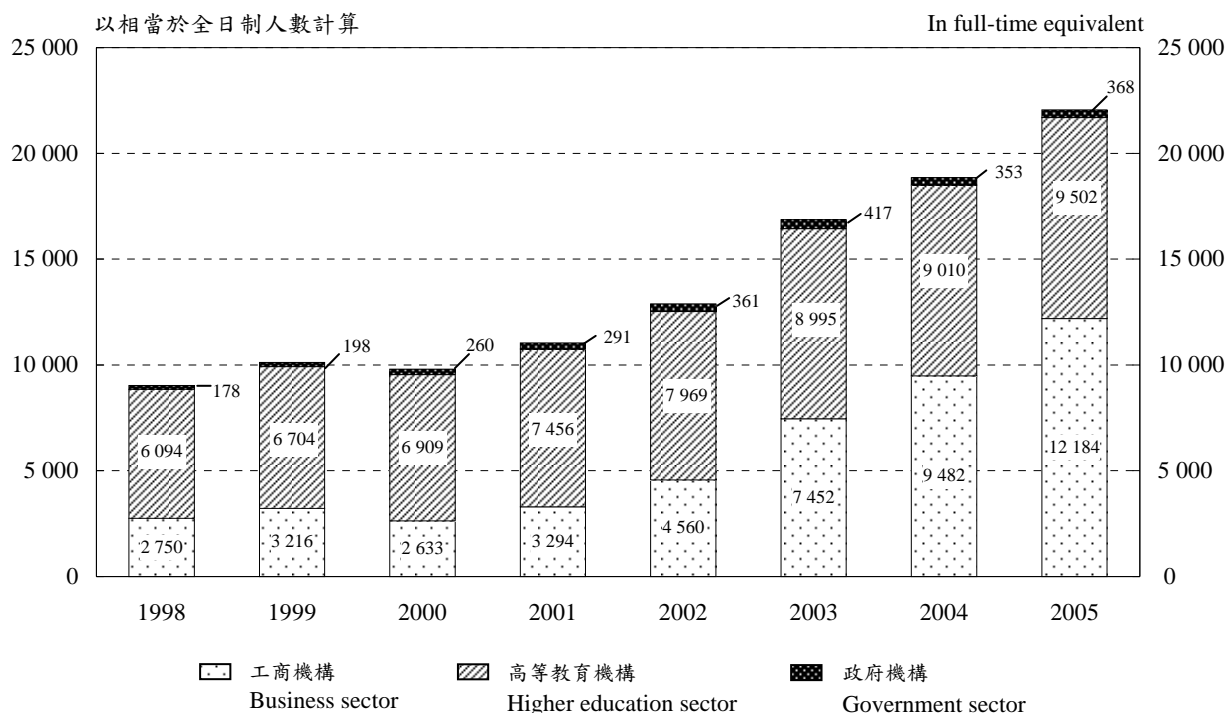
註釋：括號內數字代表佔總計的百分比。

(1) 高等教育機構的研究及發展人員數字包括大學教育資助委員會資助的八間高等教育院校的「與研究有關的人員」及全日制「研究課程研究生」。「與研究有關的人員」是指80%或以上的工作時間是用於進行與研究有關工作的員工。

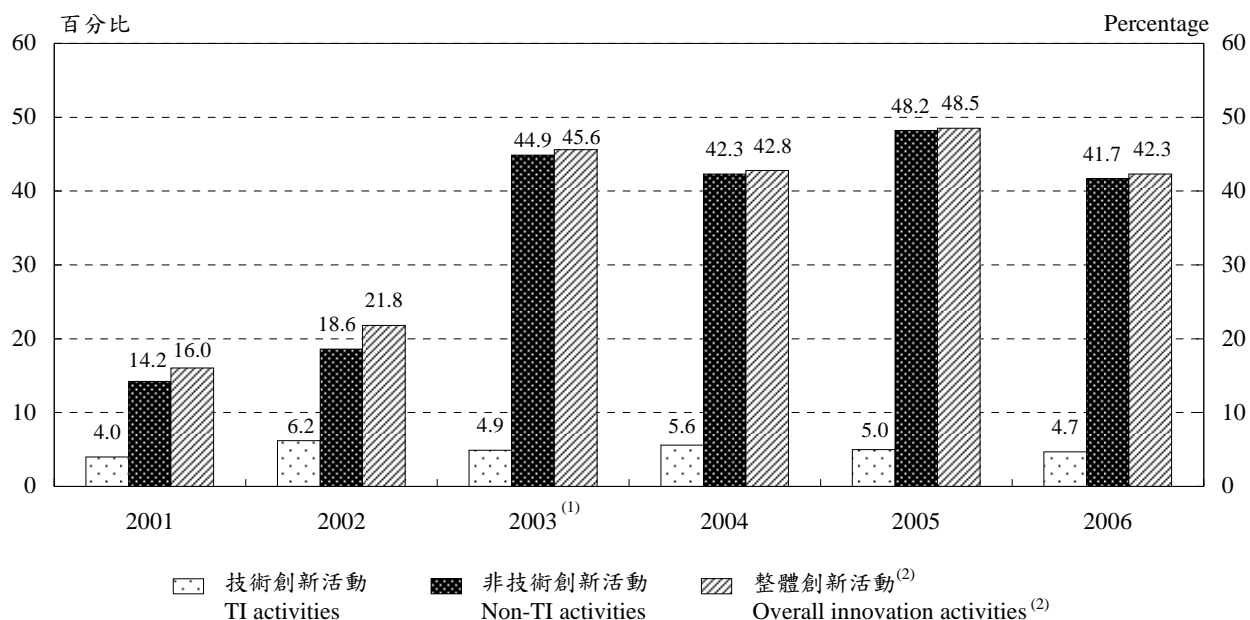
Notes: Figures in brackets represent the percentages to total.

(1) Research and development personnel figures in the higher education sector cover "research related staff" and full-time "research postgraduate students" of the 8 higher education institutions which are funded by the University Grants Committee. "Research related staff" refers to staff having devoted 80% or more of their time to research related activities.

**圖 8.3** 研究及發展人員數目  
**Chart 8.3** Number of research and development personnel



**圖 8.4 從事創新活動的工商機構數目百分比**  
**Chart 8.4 Percentage of firms with innovation activities**



註釋：(1) 基於非技術創新活動對工商機構的生產力和競爭力的重要性日漸提高，政府統計處自二零零三年度的統計調查開始搜集更詳盡的非技術創新活動資料，包括在問卷設計中，提供一系列非技術創新活動的選擇，藉以加深了解創新活動在工商業的普遍程度。

(2) 數字代表在該統計年有進行技術創新活動或非技術創新活動或兩者皆有進行的工商機構百分比。

Notes：(1) Given the increasing importance of non-technological innovation in raising a firm's productivity and competitiveness, more detailed information pertaining to non-technological innovation has been collected by the Census and Statistics Department since the 2003 survey. Specifically, an elaborated set of choices of non-technological innovation activities was adopted in the questionnaire design with a view to throwing light on the pervasiveness of innovation activities in the business sector.

(2) The figures refer to the percentages of firms that had undertaken, in the respective years, technological innovation activities or non-technological innovation activities or both.

**表 8.4** 按計劃類別劃分的創新及科技基金資助的研究及發展和創新及科技提升項目撥款

**Table 8.4** **Funding for research and development, and innovation and technology upgrading projects through the Innovation and Technology Fund by type of programme**

計劃類別	Type of programme	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>@</sup>
創新及科技支援計劃	Innovation and Technology Support Programme							
項目數量	Number of projects	49	23	42	73	59	43	109
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	204.9	113.0	251.3	462.8	183.0	313.7	610.4
大學與產業合作計劃	University-Industry Collaboration Programme							
項目數量	Number of projects	40	31	25	28	22	12	3
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	64.1	33.1	21.6	46.4	11.4	6.1	0.5
小型企業研究資助計劃	Small Entrepreneur Research Assistance Programme							
項目數量	Number of projects	34	37	28	64	44	27	21
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	28.2	49.6	39.8	48.6	40.9	22.7	22.2
一般支援計劃	General Support Programme							
項目數量	Number of projects	15	5	6	5	36	8	8
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	25.5	3.7	14.4	20.4	23.0	11.7	7.9
總計	Total							
項目數量	Number of projects	138	96	101	170	161	90	141
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	322.8	199.4	327.2	578.2	258.3	354.2	641.0

註釋：(1) 批出金額包括在該年度核准項目的補充撥款或核准項目的第二期撥款。

Note：(1) The approved amount includes supplementary funding or funding for the phase-2 projects approved in the year.

**表 8.5** 按科技範疇劃分的創新及科技基金資助的研究及發展和創新及科技提升項目撥款

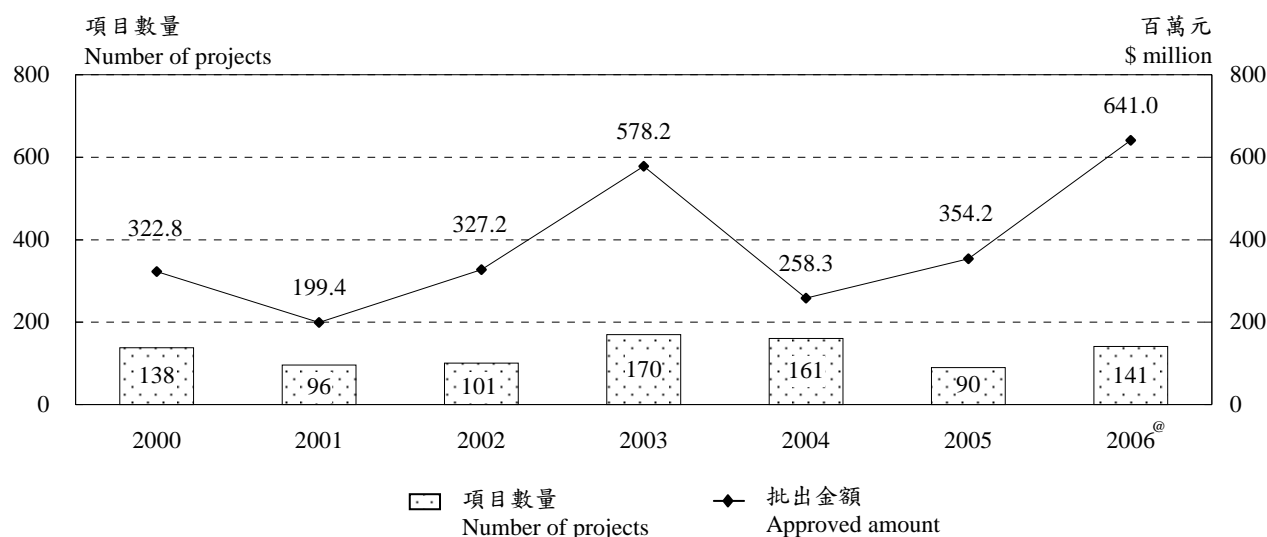
**Table 8.5 Funding for research and development, and innovation and technology upgrading projects through the Innovation and Technology Fund by technology area**

科技範疇	Technology area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>@</sup>
生物科技	Biotechnology							
項目數量	Number of projects	14	10	12	14	10	6	12
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	32.4	13.2	60.3	34.0	22.2	3.0	26.3
中醫藥	Chinese medicine							
項目數量	Number of projects	12	2	2	2	2	0	6
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	40.7	6.1	4.0	3.9	1.0	0.0	15.0
電機及電子	Electrical and electronics							
項目數量	Number of projects	19	23	26	41	37	28	42
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	90.4	43.1	109.9	128.3	82.1	84.2	151.1
環境科技	Environmental technology							
項目數量	Number of projects	14	1	0	7	6	4	5
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	27.4	6.0	0.4	5.6	11.5	9.1	7.3
資訊科技	Information technology							
項目數量	Number of projects	42	40	28	67	49	24	34
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	69.0	81.4	52.8	241.2	97.4	139.4	145.9
製造科技	Manufacturing technology							
項目數量	Number of projects	24	10	16	26	24	15	19
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	34.6	16.6	42.7	70.8	27.0	92.2	193.3
材料科學	Materials science							
項目數量	Number of projects	6	3	4	7	1	1	12
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	7.0	9.1	4.0	8.7	1.8	0.6	29.2
納米科技	Nanotechnology							
項目數量	Number of projects	0	3	5	3	0	3	2
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	0.0	16.1	33.9	72.6	0.0	15.4	63.2
其他	Others							
項目數量	Number of projects	7	4	8	3	32	9	9
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	21.3	7.9	19.2	13.0	15.2	10.4	9.5
總計	Total							
項目數量	Number of projects	138	96	101	170	161	90	141
批出金額 <sup>(1)</sup> (百萬元)	Approved amount <sup>(1)</sup> (\$ million)	322.8	199.4	327.2	578.2	258.3	354.2	641.0

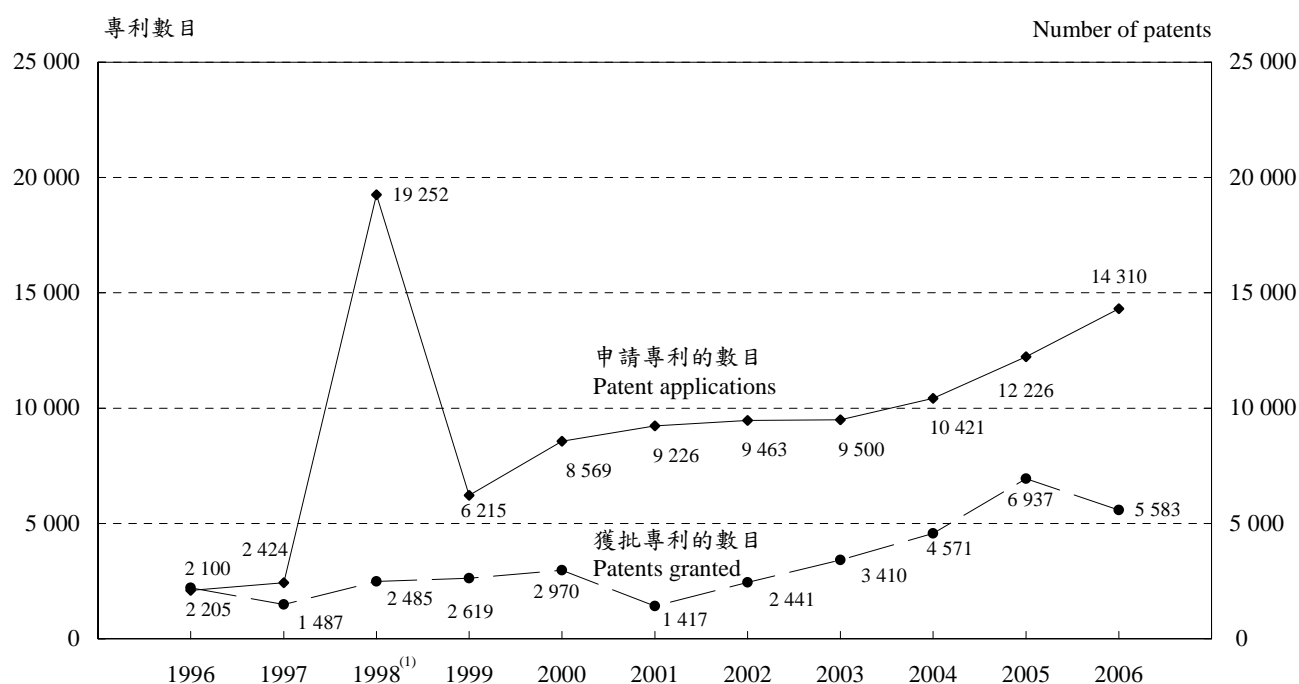
註釋 : (1) 批出金額包括在該年度核准項目的補充撥款或核准項目的第二期撥款。

Note : (1) The approved amount includes supplementary funding or funding for the phase-2 projects approved in the year.

**圖 8.5** 創新及科技基金資助的研究及發展和創新及科技提升項目撥款  
**Chart 8.5** Funding for research and development, and innovation and technology upgrading projects through the Innovation and Technology Fund



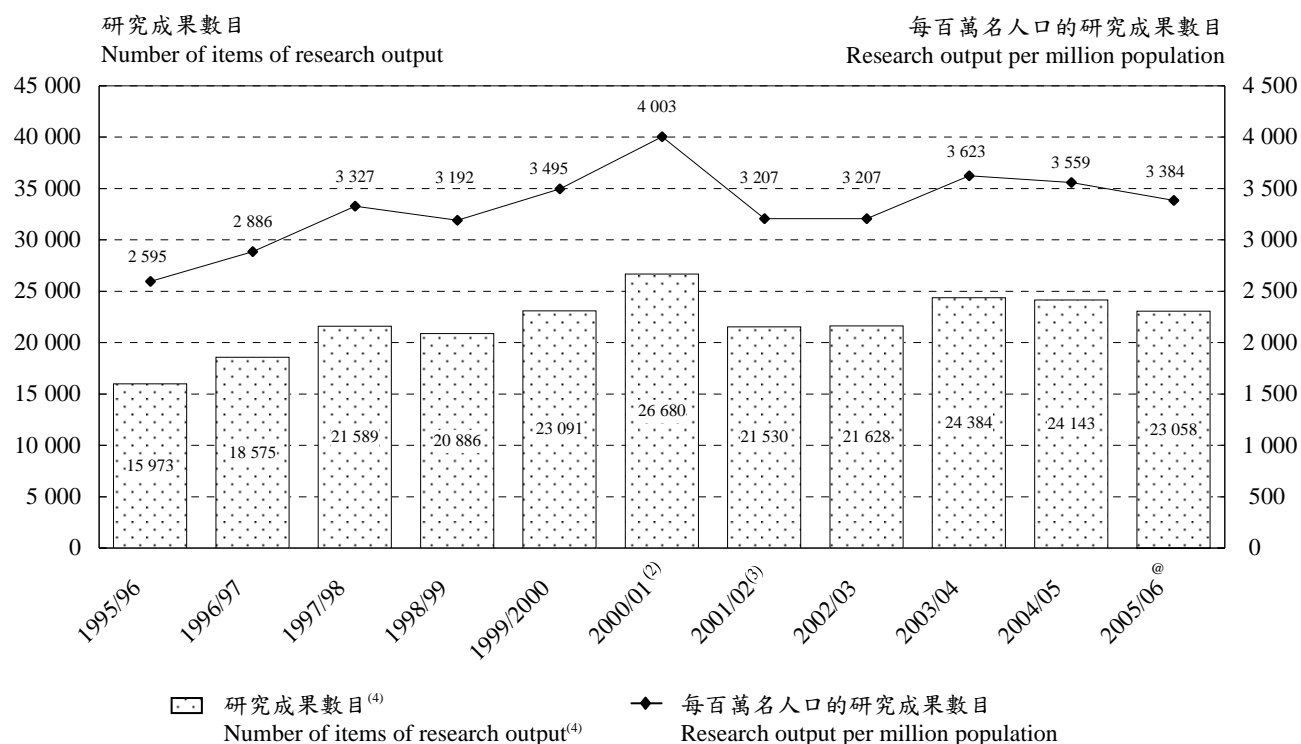
**圖 8.6** 在香港申請專利及獲批予專利的數目  
**Chart 8.6** Number of patent applications and patents granted in Hong Kong



註釋：(1) 現行的《專利條例》在一九九七年六月二十七日開始生效。一九九八年標準專利申請數目的飆升，主要是因為有大量根據《專利（過渡性安排）規則》提出的申請。

Note：(1) The existing Patents Ordinance came into force on 27 June 1997. The surge of standard patent applications in 1998 was mainly due to the large number of applications filed under the Patents (Transitional Arrangements) Rules.

圖8.7 每百萬名人口的研究成果<sup>(1)</sup>數目  
Chart 8.7 Research output<sup>(1)</sup> per million population



註釋：(1) 數字只包括大學教育資助委員會（教資會）資助的八間高等教育院校。香港教育學院自一九九六年七月一日起成為教資會資助院校。  
 (2) 由二零零零至零一學年開始，研究院研究課程學生的研究成果亦包括在內。  
 (3) 由二零零一至零二學年開始採納新的研究成果涵蓋範圍。因此，二零零一至零二學年及以後的數字不能與較早年份的數字作嚴格比較。  
 (4) 研究成果數目指當年七月一日至翌年六月三十日的數字。

Notes: (1) The figures covered only the 8 higher education institutions which are funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC). The Hong Kong Institute of Education came under the aegis of the UGC with effect from 1 July 1996.  
 (2) Starting from 2000/01 academic year, research outputs of research postgraduate students are also included.  
 (3) New coverage of research output was adopted as from 2001/02 academic year. Figures from 2001/02 academic year onwards are therefore not strictly comparable to those of earlier years.  
 (4) Figures on the number of items of research output refer to 1 July of a year to 30 June of the following year.

**表 8.6** 高科技產品貿易統計數字  
**Table 8.6** Trade statistics of high technology products

		十億元 \$ billion						
		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
港產品出口貨值	Value of domestic exports	38.4 (-13.8%)	29.0 (-28.2%)	21.0 (-27.5%)	14.4 (-31.5%)	16.7 (15.9%)	19.5 (17.0%)	13.9 (-28.8%)
轉口貨值	Value of re-exports	180.6 (11.2%)	337.0 (6.5%)	388.0 (15.1%)	492.9 (27.1%)	613.6 (24.5%)	724.1 (18.0%)	840.1 (16.0%)
整體出口貨值	Value of total exports	219.0 (5.8%)	366.0 (2.6%)	409.0 (11.8%)	507.3 (24.0%)	630.3 (24.2%)	743.6 (18.0%)	854.0 (14.8%)
進口貨值	Value of imports	293.8 (5.7%)	451.2 (1.5%)	475.0 (5.3%)	571.5 (20.3%)	723.2 (26.5%)	848.2 (17.3%)	998.4 (17.7%)
貿易總額	Total trade value	512.8 (5.7%) [17.5%]	817.2 (2.0%) [26.8%]	884.0 (8.2%) [27.8%]	1,078.8 (22.0%) [30.4%]	1,353.5 (25.5%) [32.8%]	1,591.8 (17.6%) [34.8%]	1,852.4 (16.4%) [36.6%]
貿易逆差 <sup>(1)</sup>	Trade deficit <sup>(1)</sup>	74.8	85.3	66.0	64.1	92.8	104.6	144.4
貿易逆差相對進口 貨值的百分比	Trade deficit as a percentage of the value of imports	25.5%	18.9%	13.9%	11.2%	12.8%	12.3%	14.5%

註釋：圓括號內數字表示與上年比較的變動百分率。

方括號內數字代表高科技產品進口及出口貨值佔本地貿易總值的百分比。

(1) 貿易逆差 = 整體進口 - 出口。

Notes: Figures in round brackets represent the percentage changes over the preceding year.

Figures in square brackets represent the percentage share of imports and exports of high technology products in total trade of Hong Kong.

(1) Trade deficit = Total imports - Exports.

**圖 8.8** 高科技產品進口及出口貨值佔本地貿易總值的百分比  
**Chart 8.8** Percentage share of imports and exports of high technology products in total trade

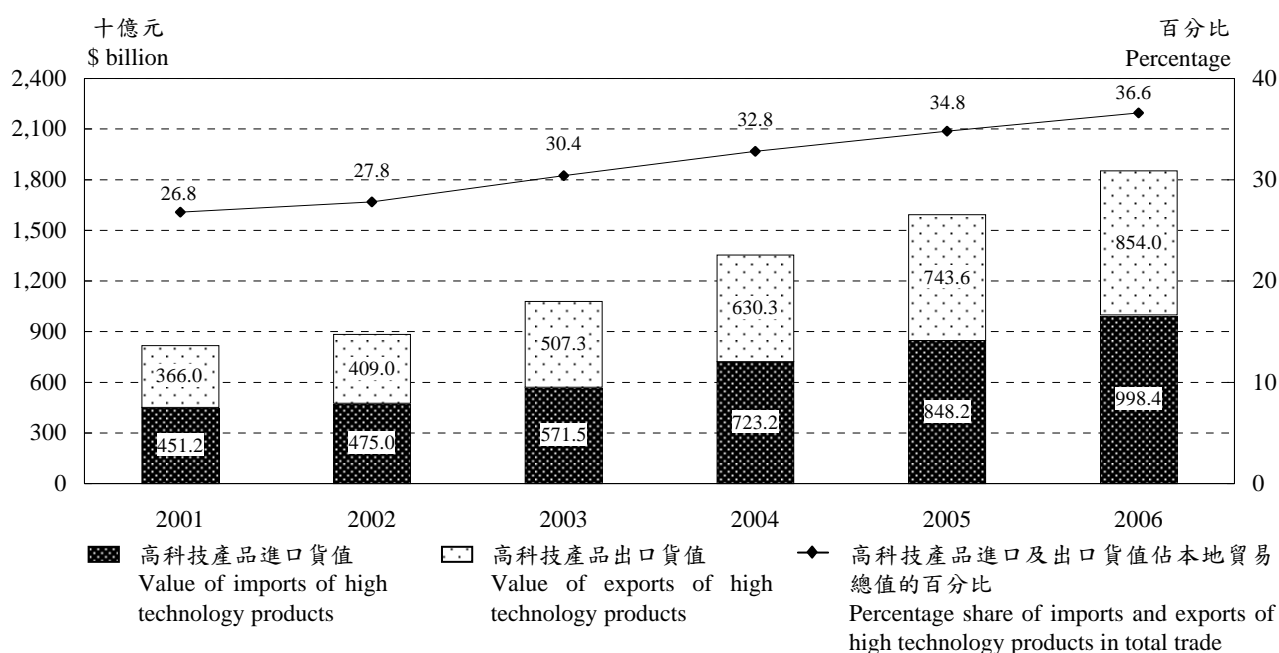


表 8.7 技術國際收支平衡表整體統計數字  
Table 8.7 Overall technology balance of payments statistics

		百萬元 \$ million				
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
收入	Receipts	373 [0.03%]	808 [0.06%]	891 [0.07%]	1,715 [0.14%]	1,311 [0.10%]
支出	Payments	3,381 [0.26%]	3,514 [0.27%]	4,694 [0.37%]	5,644 [0.46%]	8,107 [0.63%]
結餘 <sup>(1)</sup>	Balance <sup>(1)</sup>	-3,009 [-0.23%]	-2,706 [-0.21%]	-3,804 [-0.30%]	-3,930 [-0.32%]	-6,796 [-0.53%]

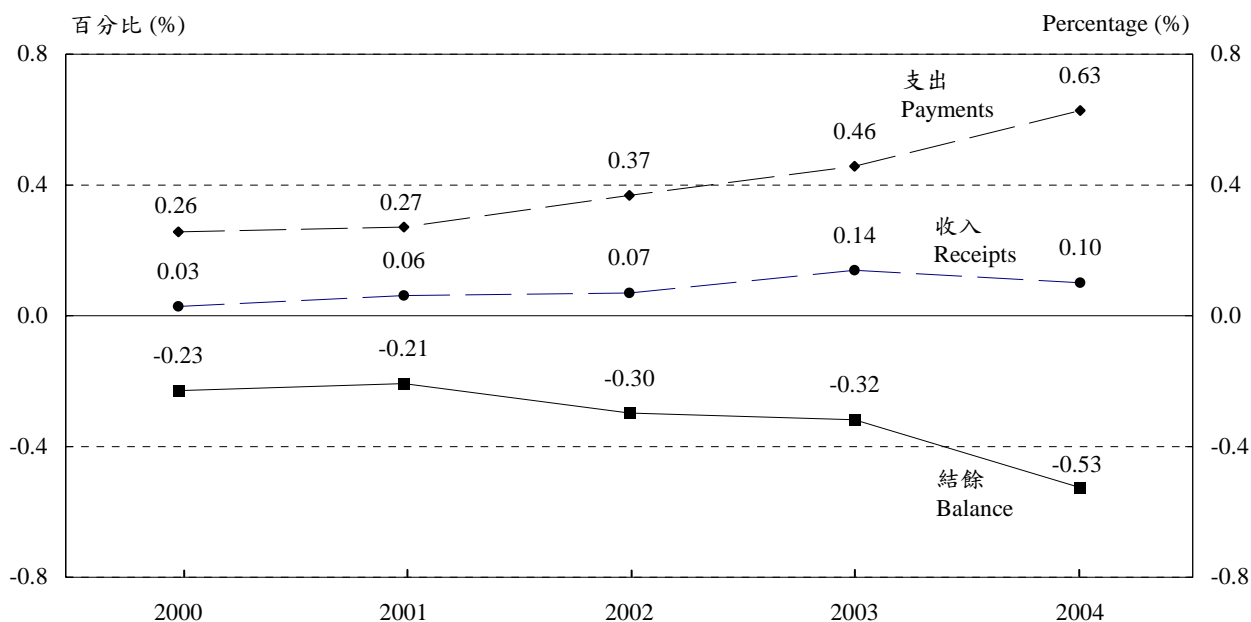
註釋：方括號內數字代表技術國際收支平衡表流向/結餘相對本地生產總值的比率。本地生產總值是指以開支面編製的以當時市價計算的本地生產總值。

(1) 結餘 = 收入 - 支出。由於數字經過四捨五入，個別年份的收入與支出的差額未必與相關的結餘數字一致。

Notes: Figures in square brackets represent the ratios of technology balance of payments flows/balance to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The GDP refers to the expenditure-based GDP at current market prices.

(1) Balance = Receipts - Payments. The difference between the receipts and payments for individual years may not tally with the corresponding balance figure because of rounding.

圖 8.9 技術國際收支平衡表流向/結餘相對本地生產總值的比率  
Chart 8.9 Technology balance of payments flows/balance as a ratio to Gross Domestic Product





### 資料來源

表 8.1 – 表 8.3、表 8.6 – 表 8.7、  
圖 8.1 – 圖 8.4、圖 8.8 – 圖 8.9

- 政府統計處  
(科技統計組)

表 8.4 – 表 8.5、圖 8.5

- 創新科技署

圖 8.6

- 知識產權處

圖 8.7

- 大學教育資助委員會

### 其他有關刊物

- 香港－知識型經濟統計透視  
(二零零七年版)
- 工商業創新活動按年統計調查  
報告

### Data Sources

Table 8.1 – Table 8.3, Table 8.6 – Table 8.7,  
Chart 8.1 – Chart 8.4, Chart 8.8 – Chart 8.9

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Science and Technology Statistics Section)

Table 8.4 – Table 8.5, Chart 8.5

- Innovation and Technology Commission

Chart 8.6

- Intellectual Property Department

Chart 8.7

- University Grants Committee

### Further References

- Hong Kong as a Knowledge-based Economy  
A Statistical Perspective  
(2007 Edition)
- Report on Annual Survey of Innovation Activities  
in the Business Sector

# 9

## 對外貿易

## External Trade

### 對外商品貿易

9.1 香港對外貿易包括對外商品貿易及服務貿易。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，對外商品貿易貨值由 29,335 億元增至 50,608 億元，即平均每年增長 5.6%。商品進口和整體出口的平均按年增長率分別為 5.4% 及 5.8%。扣除了價格變動的影響後，進口及整體出口貨量的平均按年增長率分別為 6.7% 及 7.6%。

9.2 商品整體出口包括港產品出口及轉口。在過去十年，商品轉口貿易的重要性進一步增加。在一九九六年與二零零六年期間，轉口貨值的平均按年增長率為 7.0%，而港產品出口貨值則平均每年下跌 4.5%。因此，轉口在整體出口中所佔的比重，亦由一九九六年的 84.8% 上升至二零零六年的 94.5%。

9.3 一九九六年至一九九七年期間，商品的進口及轉口貿易均持續增長。受到亞洲區內金融風暴的影響，進口及轉口貨值在一九九八年均錄得按年跌幅。另一方面，受到全球經濟衰退的影響，進口及轉口貨值在二零零一年亦下跌。然而，隨着整體經濟在二零零二年開始復蘇，商品進口及轉口貨值在二零零二年至二零零六年錄得增長。

9.4 在過去十年間，香港每年的對外商品貿易均錄得逆差。在過去五年，逆差額普遍維持在 600 – 1,400 億元的水平，而在二零零六年，逆差額為 1,388 億元，相等於進口貨值的 5.3%。

### External merchandise trade

9.1 Hong Kong external trade comprises merchandise trade and trade in services of Hong Kong with external parties. Between 1996 and 2006, the value of external merchandise trade increased at an average annual growth rate of 5.6%, from \$2,933.5 billion to \$5,060.8 billion. The average annual growth rates for imports of goods and total exports of goods were 5.4% and 5.8% respectively. Discounting the effects of price changes, the volume of imports and that of total exports both rose at average annual growth rates of 6.7% and 7.6% respectively.

9.2 Total exports of goods comprise domestic exports and re-exports. Over the past decade, the importance of re-exports of goods became more pronounced. Between 1996 and 2006, the value of re-exports of goods increased at an average annual growth rate of 7.0%, while domestic exports of goods decreased by 4.5% on average per annum. Consequently, the share of re-exports of goods among total exports of goods rose from 84.8% in 1996 to 94.5% in 2006.

9.3 Between 1996 and 1997, imports and re-exports of goods expanded continuously. Affected by the Asian financial turmoil, the value of both imports of goods and re-exports of goods registered year-on-year decreases in 1998. Meanwhile, due to the global economic downturn, the values of imports of goods and re-exports of goods also decreased in 2001. Amidst the economic recovery since 2002, the values of imports of goods and re-exports of goods experienced growth during 2002 – 2006.

9.4 Over the past decade, deficits were recorded in Hong Kong's external merchandise trade every year. In the past 5 years, the deficits ranged between \$60 – 140 billion. In 2006, a trade deficit of \$138.8 billion was recorded. This represented 5.3% of imports of goods.

## 港產品出口

9.5 二零零六年港產品出口的首兩個目的地是中國內地和美國，分別佔港產品出口總貨值29.9%及24.6%。大部分輸往中國內地的港產品出口均涉及外發中國內地加工活動，其中將原料及半製成品出口往中國內地加工，然後再度進口香港。

9.6 港產品出口主要包括「成衣」、「電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件」、「首飾、金器及銀器，及其他寶石或半寶石製成品」、「紡織品」、「印刷品」，以及「適用於辦公室機器及自動資料處理機器的零件及附件」。以往十年，「成衣」穩佔港產品出口的首位，其所佔港產品出口總貨值的百分比由一九九六年的32.7%上升至二零零六年的38.8%。「電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件」名列第二，在二零零六年佔港產品出口總貨值10.0%，而在一九九六年這類貨品則佔14.3%。

## 商品轉口

9.7 香港的轉口貿易因中國內地的開放政策而得益。作為目的地，中國內地穩佔香港轉口總貨值的最大百分比，由一九九六年的35.2%，上升至二零零六年的48.0%。同期，輸往美國的轉口貨值名列第二，當中大部分貨品來源自中國內地。在二零零六年，輸往美國的轉口佔香港轉口總貨值14.5%，而一九九六年則佔20.4%。

9.8 香港轉口貨品主要包括「電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件」、「電訊設備」、「適用於辦公室機器及自動資料處理機器的零件及附件」、「成衣」、「紡織品」及「嬰兒車、玩具、遊戲及運動貨品」。其中，「成衣」的重要性有下跌趨勢，其佔轉口總貨值的百分比由一九九六年的8.5%

## Domestic exports of goods

9.5 In 2006, the mainland of China (Mainland) and the United States of America (USA) were the top two destinations of domestic exports of goods, accounting for 29.9% and 24.6% respectively of the value of Hong Kong's total domestic exports of goods. A significant proportion of Hong Kong's domestic exports to the Mainland were related to outward processing activities there, as raw materials and semi-manufactured goods were exported to the Mainland for processing and subsequently re-imported into Hong Kong.

9.6 Hong Kong's domestic exports of goods mainly include "clothing", "electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof", "jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, and other articles of precious or semi-precious materials", "textiles", "printed matter" and "parts and accessories suitable for use solely with office machines and automatic data processing machines". Over the past ten years, "clothing" remained the top product group in Hong Kong's domestic exports. Its share in Hong Kong's total domestic exports of goods rose from 32.7% in 1996 to 38.8% in 2006. "Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof" ranked second, taking a share of 10.0% in 2006. This compared with 14.3% in 1996.

## Re-exports of goods

9.7 Hong Kong's re-export trade has benefited from the open door policy of the Mainland. As a destination, the Mainland maintained the largest share in the value of Hong Kong's total re-exports of goods, rising from 35.2% in 1996 to 48.0% in 2006. During the same period, re-exports of goods to the USA, mostly originating from the Mainland, came second, taking a share of 14.5% in 2006. This compared with 20.4% in 1996.

9.8 The major commodities in Hong Kong's re-exports include "electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof", "telecommunications equipment", "parts and accessories suitable for use solely with office machines and automatic data processing machines", "clothing", "textiles" and "baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods". Of these, the relative importance of "clothing" declined from 8.5% in 1996 to 7.2% in 2006.

下跌至二零零六年的 7.2%。同期，「電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件」所佔的百分比則由一九九六年的 10.4% 顯著上升至二零零六年的 23.3%。

## 商品進口

9.9 香港的進口商品大部分來自中國內地、日本、台灣、新加坡、美國和韓國。二零零六年的進口中，來自中國內地的貨品佔進口總貨值的 45.9%，而有關的比重在一九九六年為 37.1%。由中國內地進口的貨值上升，部分是由於外發加工活動增加所致，因為這些進口包括曾經在內地加工的貨品。日本是香港進口貨品的第二大供應地。然而，其所佔香港進口總貨值的比重已由一九九六年的 13.6% 減至二零零六年的 10.3%。

## 涉及外發中國內地加工的貿易

9.10 過去十年，不少本港商業機構將其生產基地遷往中國內地，令外發加工活動迅速發展。

9.11 輸往中國內地的港產出口貨品中，作外發加工用途的貨值由一九九六年的 431 億元回落到二零零六年的 207 億元。至於輸往內地的轉口貨品中，作外發加工用途的貨值則從一九九六年的 1,792 億元上升至二零零六年的 3,892 億元。同期，從內地進口的貨品中，涉及外發加工的貨值則由 4,529 億元大幅增加至 7,693 億元。至於原產地為內地並曾經被安排在內地加工的轉口貨值，亦由一九九六年的 5,528 億元攀升至二零零六年的 8,148 億元。

Meanwhile, the relative importance of “electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof” grew significantly from 10.4% in 1996 to 23.3% in 2006.

## Imports of goods

9.9 Most of Hong Kong's imports of goods come from the Mainland, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, the USA and Korea. In 2006, the Mainland accounted for 45.9% of the value of total imports of goods, compared with 37.1% in 1996. The increase in imports of goods from the Mainland was partly attributable to outward processing activities because imports from the Mainland included goods having undergone outward processing there. Japan was the second largest supplier of Hong Kong's imports of goods. However, its share in Hong Kong's total imports of goods decreased from 13.6% in 1996 to 10.3% in 2006.

## Trade involving outward processing in the mainland of China

9.10 Over the past decade, many business firms in Hong Kong have relocated their manufacturing base to the Mainland, leading to the rapid development of outward processing activities.

9.11 The value of domestic exports to the Mainland for outward processing decreased from \$43.1 billion in 1996 to \$20.7 billion in 2006. As regards re-exports to the Mainland, the outward processing value rose from \$179.2 billion in 1996 to \$389.2 billion in 2006. Over the same period, the value of imports from the Mainland involving outward processing grew substantially from \$452.9 billion to \$769.3 billion. Also, re-exports of the Mainland origin to other places produced through outward processing rose remarkably from \$552.8 billion in 1996 to \$814.8 billion in 2006.

## 服務貿易

9.12 隨着香港經濟的轉型，香港的服務業日趨重要。作為一個外向型及以服務業為主的經濟體系，香港不僅是重要的商品貿易中心，同時亦是重要的服務貿易中心。

9.13 服務貿易是指服務的輸出及輸入，所涉及的服務根據國際統計標準及按本地情況分為六個主要服務組別，即運輸、旅遊、保險服務、金融服務、商貿服務及其他與貿易相關的服務，以及其他服務。

9.14 在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，服務輸出總額由 2,854 億元增加至 5,615 億元，即平均每年增長 7.0%。而服務輸入總額亦由 1,898 億元增加至 2,838 億元，平均每年的增長率為 4.1%。

9.15 在過去十年，香港的服務貿易每年均錄得盈餘，而且有擴大的趨勢。在一九九六年，服務貿易錄得 956 億元的盈餘；而二零零六年的盈餘額則已大幅增至 2,777 億元，即平均每年以 11.3% 的速度增長。在這期間，服務貿易的盈餘在大多數年份均足以抵銷同期所錄得的商品貿易赤字。

9.16 在服務輸出方面，商貿服務及其他與貿易相關的服務以及運輸在近年來一直是最重要的兩大主要服務組別，在二零零六年分別佔服務輸出總額的 32.4% 及 30.8%。其次是旅遊（16.1%）、金融服務（11.7%）及保險服務（0.6%）。其他服務所佔的比重則為 8.4%。

## Trade in services

9.12 With the structural change in the Hong Kong economy, the service industries of Hong Kong had been increasing in significance. Being an externally oriented and service-based economy, Hong Kong is an important centre not only for trade in goods, but also for trade in services (TIS).

9.13 TIS refers to exports and imports of services. The services involved are categorised based on international statistical standards with local adaptation into six major service groups, i.e. transportation, travel, insurance services, financial services, merchandising and other trade-related services, and other services.

9.14 Between 1996 and 2006, the value of exports of services increased at an average annual rate of 7.0%, from \$285.4 billion to \$561.5 billion. Meanwhile, the value of imports of services increased at an average rate of 4.1% per year, from \$189.8 billion to \$283.8 billion.

9.15 Over the past decade, TIS in Hong Kong recorded surpluses every year. Following an increasing trend, the surplus surged substantially from \$95.6 billion in 1996 to \$277.7 billion in 2006, representing an average annual growth rate of 11.3%. Such surpluses in TIS had more than offset the deficits in trade in goods in most of the years during the period.

9.16 Among the major service groups in exports of services, merchandising and other trade-related services and transportation remained to be the two most important groups in recent years. In 2006, they accounted for 32.4% and 30.8% of the total value of exports of services respectively. They were followed by travel (16.1%), financial services (11.7%) and insurance services (0.6%). Other services had a share of 8.4%.

9.17 就服務輸入而言，在各主要服務組別中，以旅遊所佔的比重最大，其次是運輸。在二零零六年分別佔服務輸入總額的38.4%及30.7%。商貿服務及其他與貿易相關的服務、金融服務、保險服務以及其他服務所佔的比重分別為6.8%、4.1%、1.8%及18.1%。

9.18 正如對外商品貿易一樣，中國內地及美國是香港服務貿易的主要伙伴。在服務輸出方面，以中國內地及美國為目的地的服務輸出分別佔二零零五年總額（不包括沒有按區域細分的金融中介服務）的26.3%及20.6%。其他較重要的目的地有台灣、日本及英國。在服務輸入方面，中國內地及美國分別佔二零零五年服務輸入總額（不包括沒有按區域細分的金融中介服務）的27.0%及15.0%。日本、英國及澳大利亞亦是香港服務輸入的一些主要來源地。

9.17 Among the major service groups in imports of services, travel had the largest share in total value and transportation the second largest. They accounted for 38.4% and 30.7% of the total value of imports of services in 2006 respectively. The respective shares of merchanting and other trade-related services, financial services, insurance services and other services were 6.8%, 4.1%, 1.8% and 18.1%.

9.18 Similar to external merchandise trade, the Mainland and the USA are the two major partners of Hong Kong's TIS. For exports of services, the respective shares of the Mainland and the USA in total value (excluding financial intermediation services which had no geographical breakdowns) were 26.3% and 20.6% in 2005. They were followed by Taiwan, Japan and the United Kingdom. For imports of services, the Mainland and the USA accounted for 27.0% and 15.0% of the total value (excluding financial intermediation services which had no geographical breakdowns) in 2005 respectively. Japan, the United Kingdom and Australia were some of the important sources of Hong Kong's imports of services.

**表 9.1**                      對外商品貿易統計數字  
**Table 9.1**                      **External merchandise trade statistics**

		十億元 \$ billion						
		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
港產品出口	Domestic exports	212.2 (-8.4)	153.5 (-15.2)	130.9 (-14.7)	121.7 (-7.1)	126.0 (+3.5)	136.0 (+8.0)	134.5 (-1.1)
轉口	Re-exports	1,185.8 (+6.6)	1,327.5 (-4.6)	1,429.6 (+7.7)	1,620.7 (+13.4)	1,893.1 (+16.8)	2,114.1 (+11.7)	2,326.5 (+10.0)
整體出口	Total exports	1,397.9 (+4.0)	1,481.0 (-5.8)	1,560.5 (+5.4)	1,742.4 (+11.7)	2,019.1 (+15.9)	2,250.2 (+11.4)	2,461.0 (+9.4)
減除進口	Less imports	1,535.6 (+3.0)	1,568.2 (-5.4)	1,619.4 (+3.3)	1,805.8 (+11.5)	2,111.1 (+16.9)	2,329.5 (+10.3)	2,599.8 (+11.6)
商品貿易差額	Merchandise trade balance	-137.7 [9.0]	-87.2 [5.6]	-58.9 [3.6]	-63.3 [3.5]	-92.0 [4.4]	-79.3 [3.4]	-138.8 [5.3]

註釋：括弧內數字表示與上年比較的變動百分率。

方括弧內數字表示商品貿易差額比對進口貨品價值的百分比。

Notes: Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the preceding year.

Figures in square brackets refer to merchandise trade balance expressed as a percentage of the value of imports of goods.

**圖 9.1**                      港產品出口、轉口及進口佔商品貿易總額的百分比  
**Chart 9.1**                      **Percentage shares of domestic exports, re-exports and imports of goods in total merchandise trade**

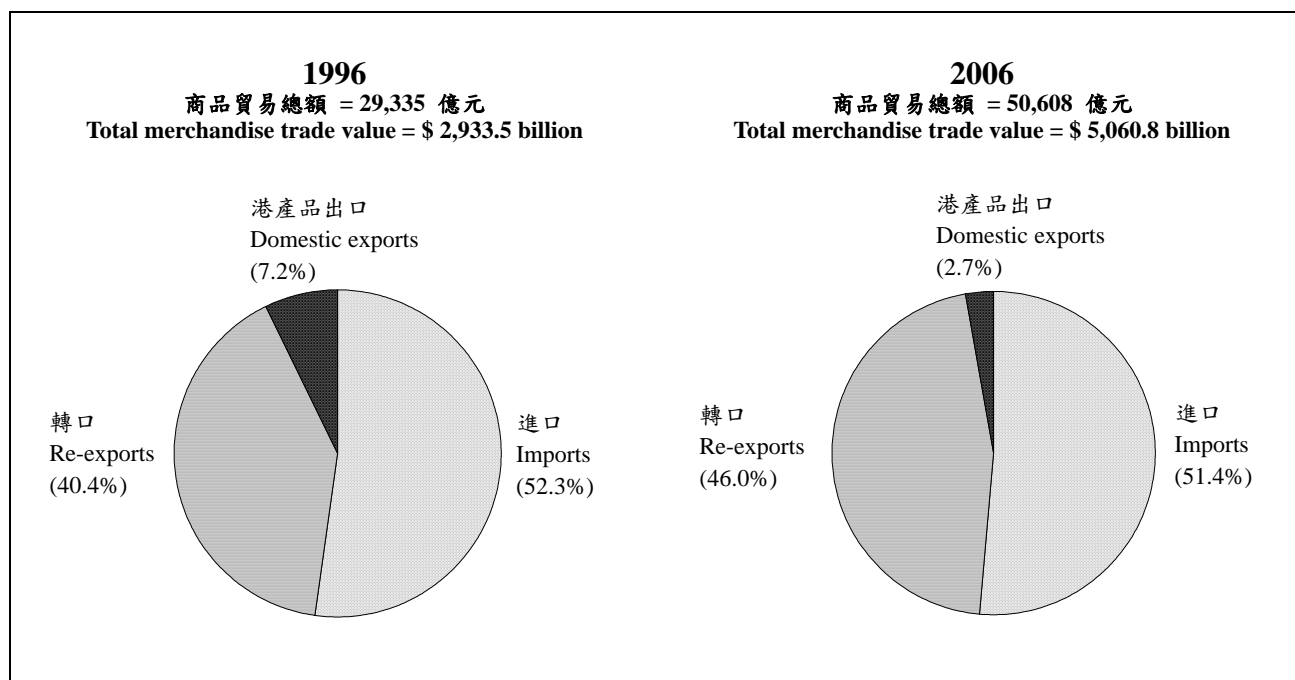


圖 9.2 商品貿易的實質增長率  
Chart 9.2 Real growth rates of merchandise trade

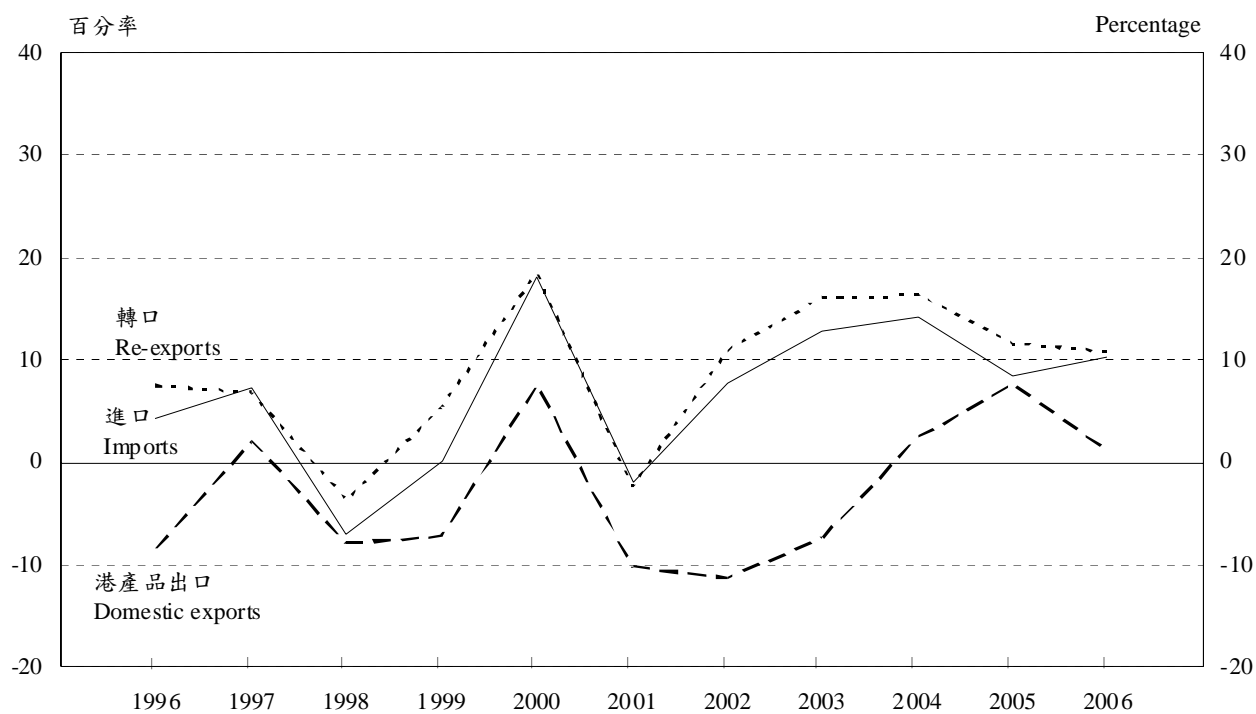




圖 9.3 商品貿易指數  
Chart 9.3 Merchandise trade index numbers

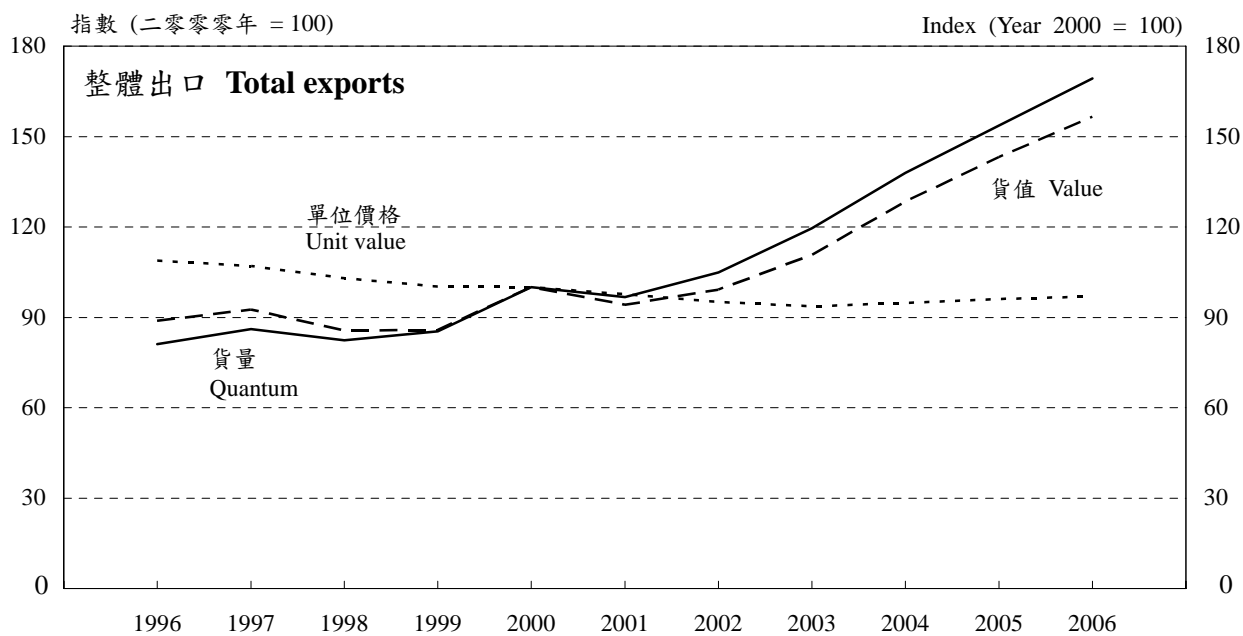
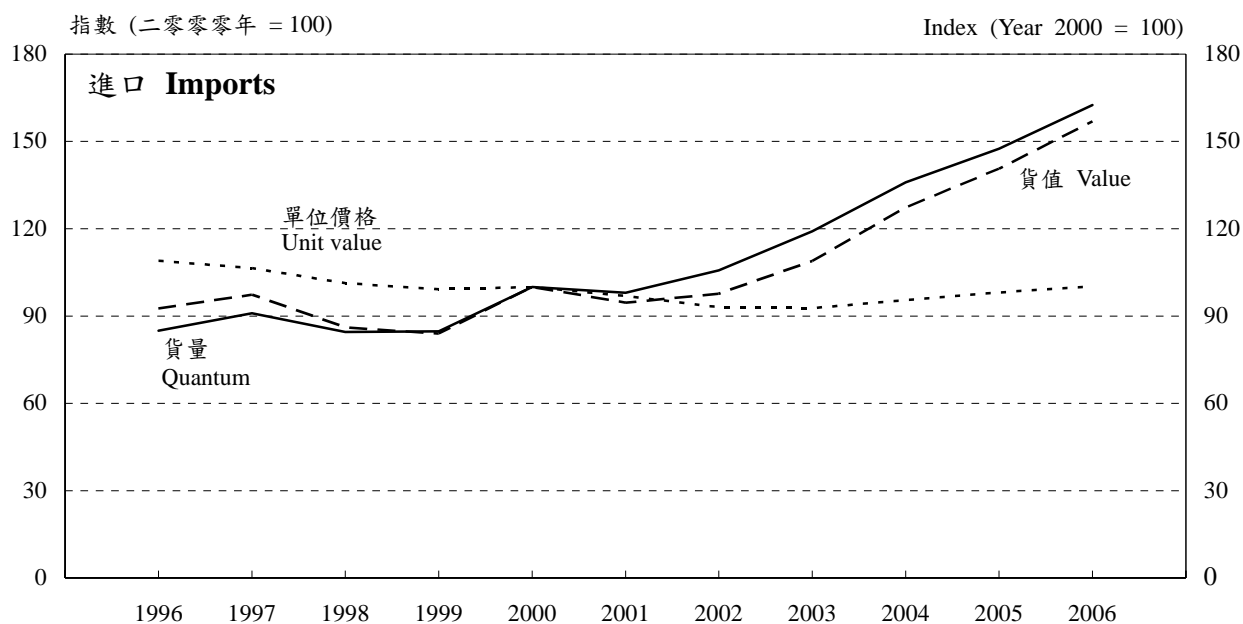
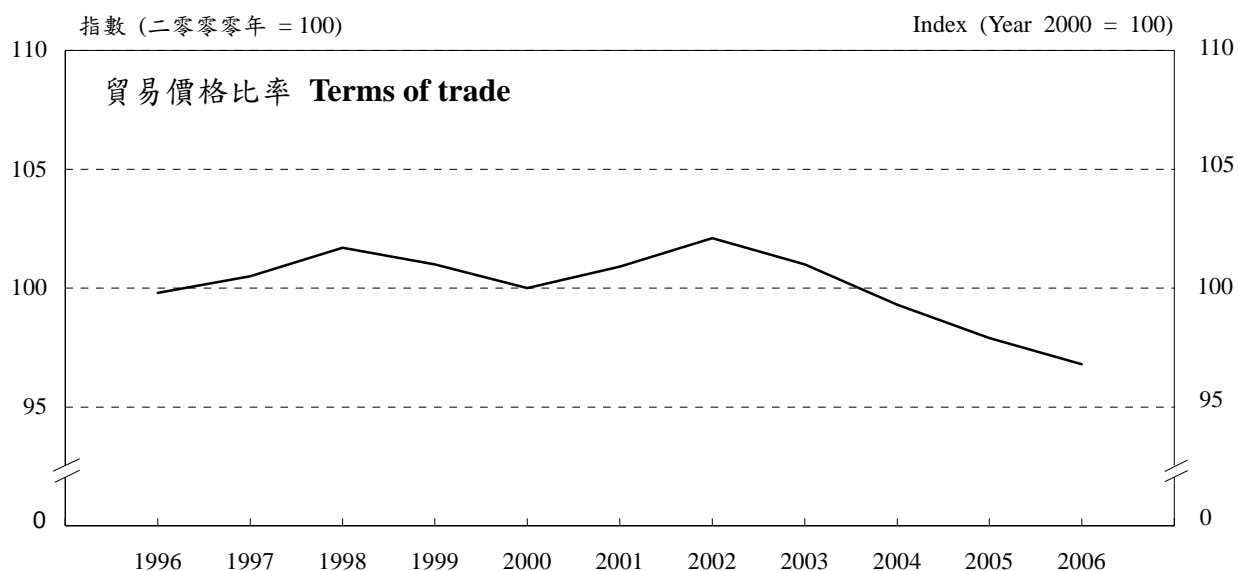


圖 9.3 (續) 商品貿易指數  
Chart 9.3 (Cont'd) Merchandise trade index numbers



註釋：貿易價格比率指數是根據商品整體出口(即港產品出口和商品轉口)的單位價格指數與商品進口的單位價格指數的比率計算出來。

Note: The terms of trade index is derived from the ratio of the unit value index for total exports of goods (i.e. domestic exports and re-exports of goods) to that for imports of goods.

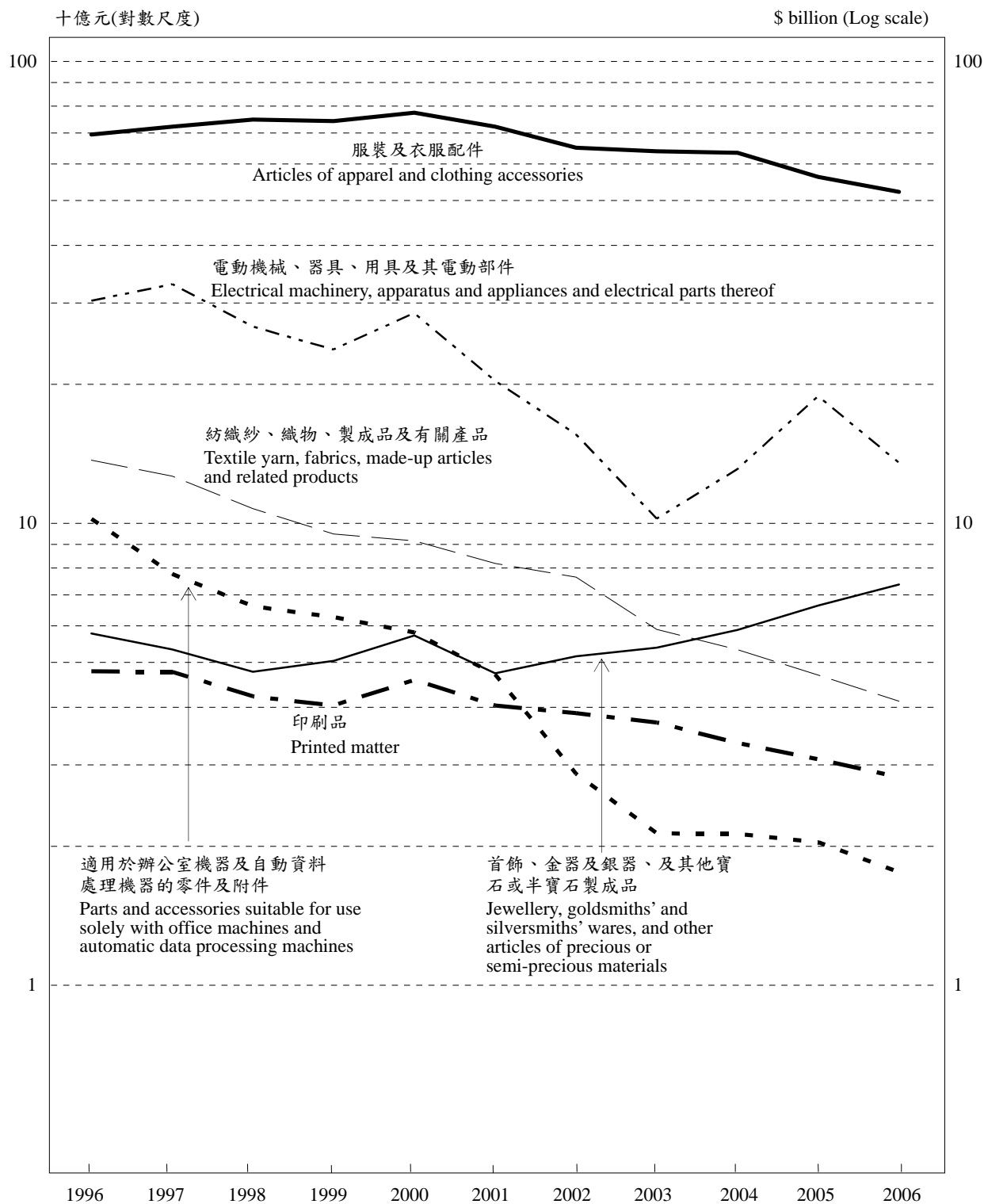
表 9.2 按主要目的地劃分的港產品出口  
Table 9.2 Domestic exports of goods by main destination

主要目的地	Main destination	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1996	2001	2006
		(十億元) (\$ billion)							佔整體港產品 出口的百分比 Percentage of total domestic exports		
中國內地	The mainland of China	61.6	49.5	41.4	36.8	37.9	44.6	40.3	29.0	32.3	29.9
美國	United States of America	53.9	47.6	41.9	39.1	38.6	37.8	33.2	25.4	31.0	24.6
荷蘭	Netherlands	4.7	4.6	3.5	2.5	2.6	5.4	8.0	2.2	3.0	5.9
英國	United Kingdom	10.6	8.6	7.6	7.8	8.2	7.3	7.9	5.0	5.6	5.8
日本	Japan	11.3	4.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	4.3	4.9	5.3	2.6	3.7
德國	Germany	11.4	5.8	4.3	4.9	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.4	3.8	3.7

**表 9.3**                      **按主要貨品劃分的港產品出口**  
**Table 9.3**                      **Domestic exports by principal commodity**

	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1996	2001	2006
主要貨品 Principal commodity	(十億元) (\$ billion)							佔整體港產品 出口的百分比 Percentage of total domestic exports		
服裝及衣服配件 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	69.4	72.2	65.0	63.9	63.4	56.2	52.2	32.7	47.1	38.8
電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	30.4	20.3	15.6	10.2	13.1	18.8	13.5	14.3	13.2	10.0
首飾、金器及銀器、及其他寶石 或半寶石製成品 Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, and other articles of precious or semi-precious materials	5.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.6	7.4	2.7	3.1	5.5
紡織紗、織物、製成品 及有關產品 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	13.7	8.2	7.6	5.9	5.3	4.7	4.1	6.5	5.3	3.1
印刷品 Printed matter	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.1
適用於辦公室機器及自動資料 處理機器的零件及附件 Parts and accessories suitable for use solely with office machines and automatic data processing machines	10.2	4.7	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	4.8	3.1	1.3

圖 9.4 按主要貨品劃分的港產品出口  
Chart 9.4 Domestic exports by principal commodity



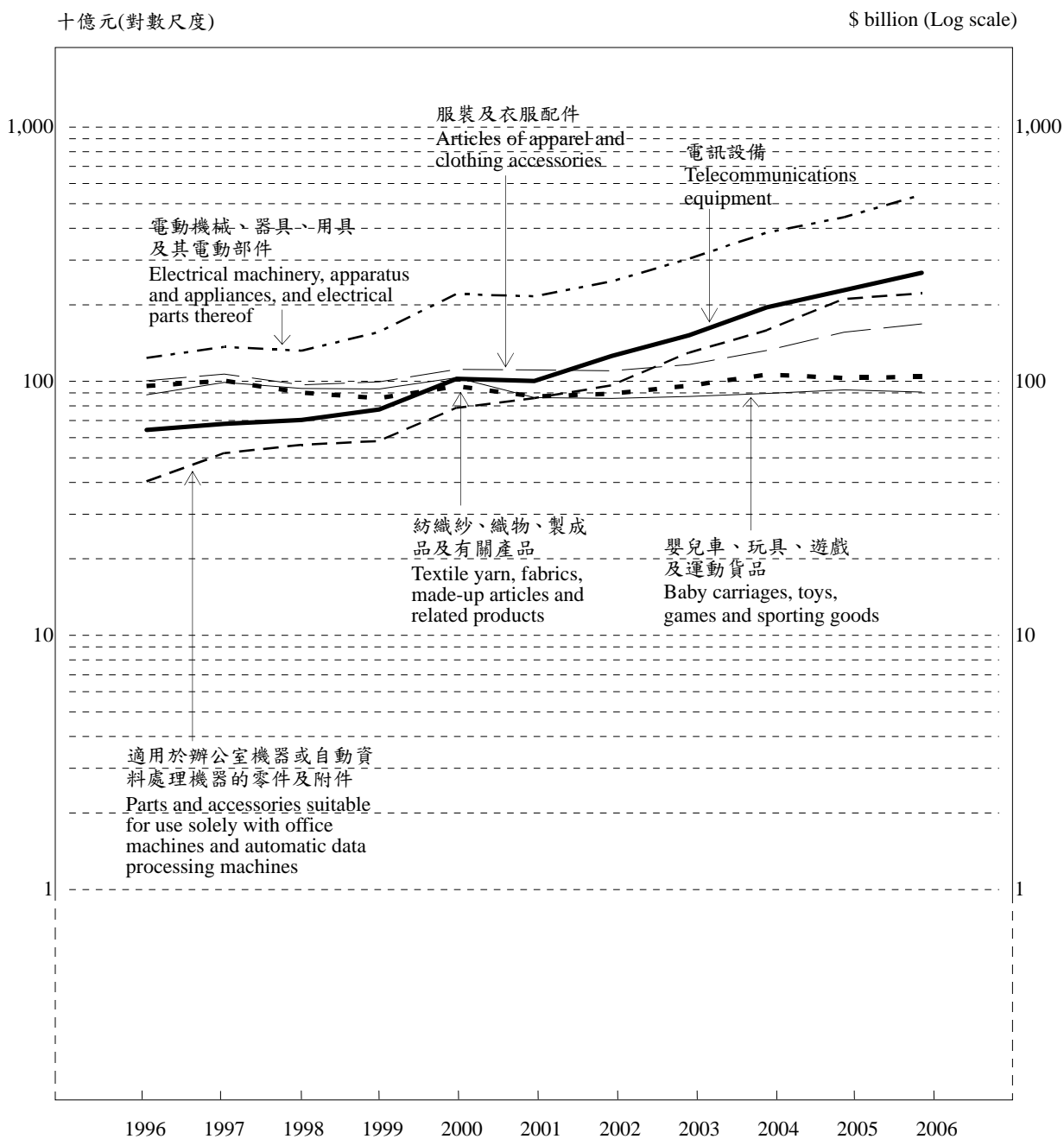
**表 9.4** 按主要目的地劃分的商品轉口  
**Table 9.4** Re-exports of goods by main destination

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1996	2001	2006
									佔整體轉口的百分比 Percentage of total re-exports		
主要目的地	Main destination	(十億元) (\$ billion)									
中國內地	The mainland of China	417.8	496.6	571.9	705.8	850.7	967.9	1,115.9	35.2	37.4	48.0
美國	United States of America	242.3	282.2	291.0	285.1	303.0	322.9	338.0	20.4	21.3	14.5
日本	Japan	80.2	83.6	80.7	91.2	104.7	114.3	115.5	6.8	6.3	5.0
德國	Germany	47.2	45.8	44.6	51.4	57.9	68.4	70.8	4.0	3.4	3.0
英國	United Kingdom	36.0	46.8	46.6	49.6	57.7	61.9	65.8	3.0	3.5	2.8
韓國	Korea	20.1	24.6	29.3	34.3	42.7	46.6	50.1	1.7	1.9	2.2

**表 9.5** 按主要貨品劃分的轉口  
**Table 9.5** Re-exports by principal commodity

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1996	2001	2006
									佔整體轉口的百分比 Percentage of total re-exports		
主要貨品	Principal commodity	(十億元) (\$ billion)									
電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof		123.8	215.9	247.3	303.7	383.8	442.2	541.0	10.4	16.3	23.3
電訊設備 Telecommunications equipment		64.3	100.2	125.8	151.7	195.2	228.5	267.6	5.4	7.6	11.5
適用於辦公室機器及自動資料處理機器的零件及附件 Parts and accessories suitable for use solely with office machines and automatic data processing machines		40.4	85.8	96.4	129.6	158.9	210.4	222.2	3.4	6.5	9.5
服裝及衣服配件 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories		100.5	110.6	109.9	116.5	132.1	156.0	168.3	8.5	8.3	7.2
紡織紗、織物、製成品及有關產品 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products		95.7	87.1	89.2	96.0	106.0	102.9	103.9	8.1	6.6	4.5
嬰兒車、玩具、遊戲及運動貨品 Baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods		88.4	86.1	85.5	87.0	89.6	92.4	90.7	7.5	6.5	3.9

圖 9.5 按主要貨品劃分的轉口  
Chart 9.5 Re-exports by principal commodity



**表 9.6** 按主要供應地劃分的商品進口  
**Table 9.6** Imports of goods by main supplier

主要 供應地	Main supplier	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1996	2001	2006
		(十億元) (\$ billion)							佔整體進口 的百分比 Percentage of total imports		
中國內地	The mainland of China	570.4	682.0	717.1	785.6	918.3	1,049.3	1,193.0	37.1	43.5	45.9
日本	Japan	208.2	176.6	182.6	214.0	256.1	256.5	268.1	13.6	11.3	10.3
台灣	Taiwan	123.2	107.9	115.9	125.2	153.8	168.2	194.9	8.0	6.9	7.5
新加坡	Singapore	81.5	72.9	75.7	90.6	111.0	135.2	164.8	5.3	4.6	6.3
美國	United States of America	121.1	104.9	91.5	98.7	112.0	119.3	123.6	7.9	6.7	4.8
韓國	Korea	73.3	70.8	76.0	87.3	100.5	103.0	119.6	4.8	4.5	4.6

**表 9.7** 涉及外發中國內地加工的貿易  
**Table 9.7** Trade involving outward processing in the mainland of China

	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
涉及外發加工貿易的估計貨值 (十億元) Estimated value of outward processing trade (\$ billion)							
輪往中國內地的港產出口貨品 Domestic exports to the mainland of China	43.1	35.2	28.8	24.9	24.8	25.1	20.7
輪往中國內地的轉口貨品 Re-exports to the mainland of China	179.2	224.4	248.8	301.2	361.6	363.4	389.2
從中國內地進口的貨品 Imports from the mainland of China	452.9	532.0	531.0	564.9	661.5	692.0	769.3
原產地為中國內地經本港輪往其他地方的貨品 Re-exports of the mainland of China origin to other places	552.8	578.3	594.7	603.6	685.1	756.6	814.8
涉及外發加工貿易的估計比重 (百分比) Estimated proportion of outward processing trade (%)							
輪往中國內地的港產出口貨品 Domestic exports to the mainland of China	72.8	71.0	69.8	68.0	65.7	56.3	51.6
輪往中國內地的轉口貨品 Re-exports to the mainland of China	43.2	45.2	43.5	42.7	42.5	37.6	34.9
從中國內地進口的貨品 Imports from the mainland of China	79.9	78.0	74.0	71.7	72.0	65.9	64.5
原產地為中國內地經本港輪往其他地方的貨品 Re-exports of the mainland of China origin to other places	86.0	82.2	82.5	79.5	79.3	79.3	80.7

**表 9.8** 按主要服務組別劃分的服務輸出、輸入及輸出淨額  
**Table 9.8** Exports, imports and net exports of services by major service group

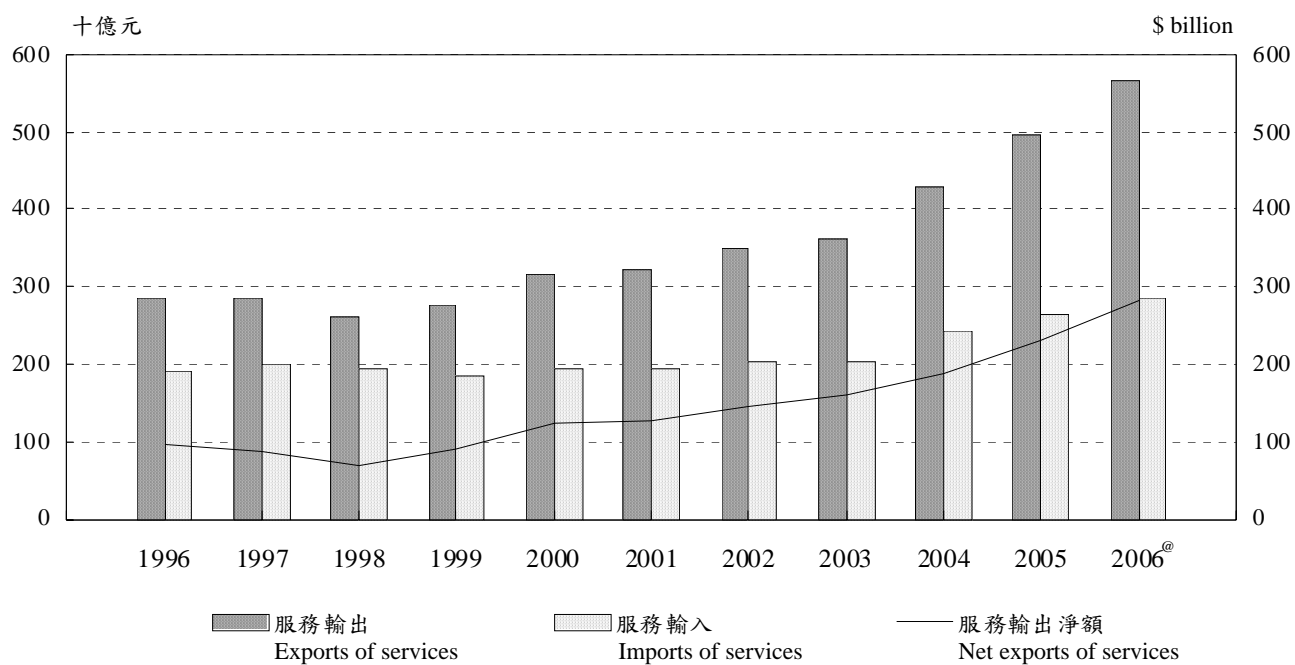
		十億元 \$ billion						
主要服務組別	Major service group	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>®</sup>
服務輸出	Exports of services							
運輸	Transportation	88.4 (4.0)	93.7 (-5.9)	103.8 (10.8)	107.7 (3.8)	135.2 (25.5)	158.0 (16.9)	173.1 (9.6)
旅遊	Travel	71.3 (18.9)	46.4 (0.7)	58.1 (25.4)	55.6 (-4.4)	70.1 (26.1)	80.1 (14.2)	90.3 (12.8)
保險服務	Insurance services	2.4 (-32.5)	3.6 (3.0)	3.4 (-3.8)	3.1 (-10.4)	3.2 (4.3)	3.2 (0.7)	3.6 (13.1)
金融服務	Financial services	30.8 (7.7)	35.0 (2.7)	32.7 (-6.5)	29.3 (-10.4)	35.5 (21.0)	49.2 (38.6)	65.6 (33.5)
商貿服務及其他 與貿易相關的服務	Merchanting and other trade-related services	65.1 (32.8)	106.4 (9.0)	116.0 (9.0)	130.2 (12.2)	146.5 (12.6)	162.2 (10.7)	181.8 (12.1)
其他服務	Other services	27.3 (-0.4)	35.8 (4.2)	33.8 (-5.5)	36.6 (8.2)	39.1 (6.8)	43.2 (10.4)	47.1 (9.0)
所有服務	All services	285.4 (12.5)	320.8 (1.8)	347.8 (8.4)	362.4 (4.2)	429.6 (18.5)	495.8 (15.4)	561.5 (13.3)
服務輸入	Imports of services							
運輸	Transportation	51.1 (-0.1)	50.9 (4.7)	48.5 (-4.7)	52.3 (7.8)	67.7 (29.4)	81.4 (20.3)	87.2 (7.2)
旅遊	Travel	88.6 (9.2)	96.1 (-1.4)	96.8 (0.8)	89.1 (-8.0)	103.3 (15.9)	103.5 (0.1)	109.1 (5.4)
保險服務	Insurance services	4.7 (-22.0)	4.0 (-2.0)	4.6 (14.6)	4.8 (4.8)	4.8 (-1.6)	4.7 (-1.1)	5.2 (10.3)
金融服務	Financial services	7.3 (3.7)	7.0 (8.5)	7.7 (10.4)	6.8 (-11.2)	9.1 (32.7)	10.9 (20.5)	11.8 (7.6)
商貿服務及其他 與貿易相關的服務	Merchanting and other trade-related services	10.9 (13.2)	11.8 (5.7)	14.7 (24.2)	16.0 (9.2)	16.5 (3.2)	18.6 (12.8)	19.2 (2.9)
其他服務	Other services	27.1 (6.1)	24.4 (-1.2)	30.2 (23.6)	34.3 (13.7)	41.2 (20.1)	45.1 (9.7)	51.4 (13.9)
所有服務	All services	189.8 (5.1)	194.2 (0.9)	202.5 (4.3)	203.4 (0.4)	242.5 (19.2)	264.2 (9.0)	283.8 (7.4)
服務輸出淨額	Net exports of services							
運輸	Transportation	37.2	42.8	55.2	55.4	67.5	76.6	85.9
旅遊	Travel	-17.3	-49.7	-38.7	-33.6	-33.3	-23.4	-18.7
保險服務	Insurance services	-2.3	-0.5	-1.2	-1.8	-1.6	-1.5	-1.6
金融服務	Financial services	23.5	28.0	25.0	22.5	26.4	38.2	53.9
商貿服務及其他 與貿易相關的服務	Merchanting and other trade-related services	54.2	94.6	101.3	114.2	130.0	143.6	162.6
其他服務	Other services	0.2	11.4	3.7	2.3	-2.0	-2.0	-4.3
所有服務	All services	95.6	126.6	145.3	159.0	187.1	231.6	277.7

註釋：括弧內數字表示與上年比較的變動百分率。按年變動百分率是以未經進位數字計算。

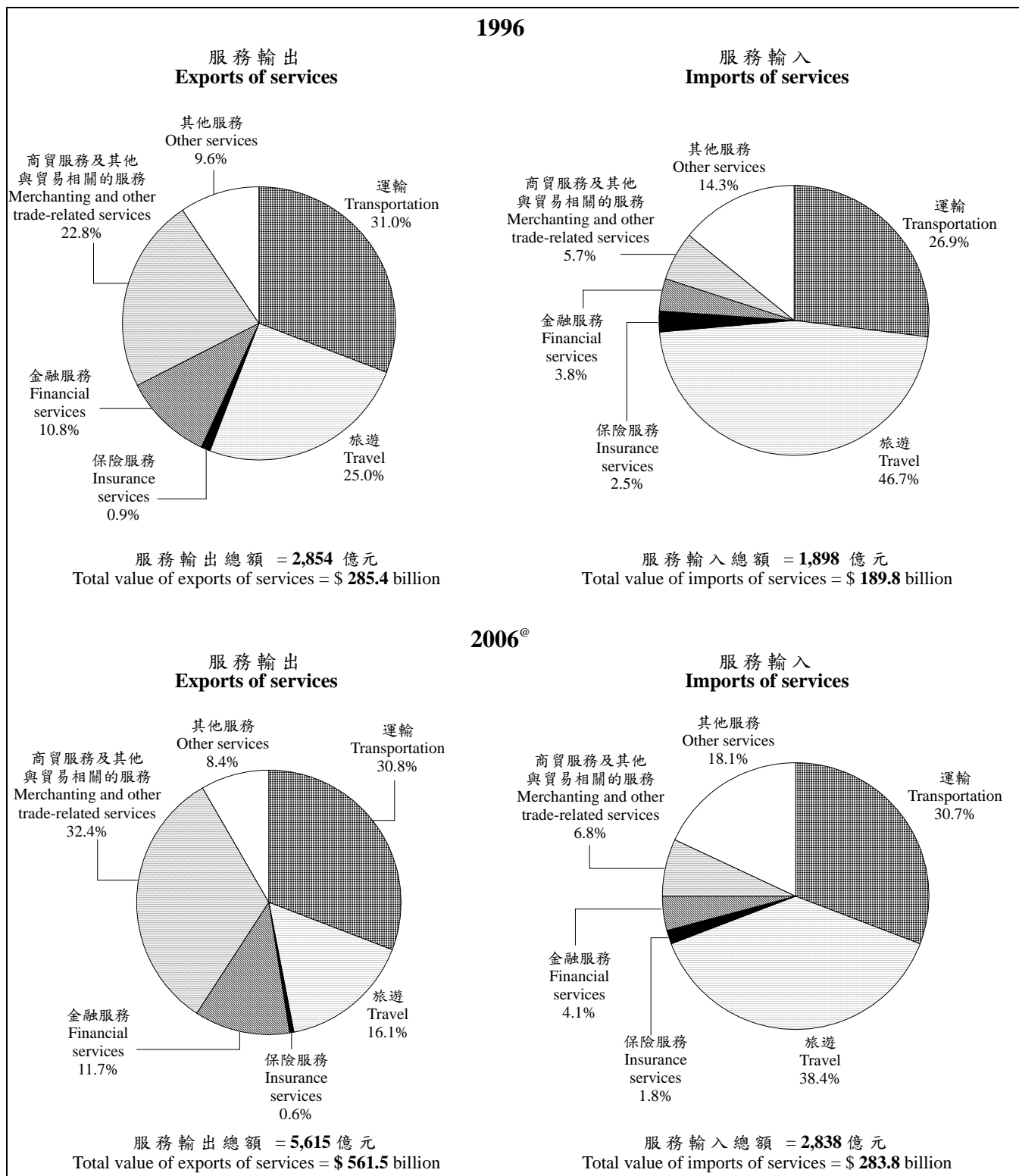
Note: Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the preceding year. The year-on-year percentage changes are derived from unrounded figures.



**圖 9.6**      服務輸出、輸入及輸出淨額  
**Chart 9.6**      **Exports, imports and net exports of services**



**圖 9.7** 按主要服務組別劃分的服務輸出及輸入  
**Chart 9.7** Exports and imports of services by major service group



**表 9.9** 按目的地劃分的服務輸出  
**Table 9.9** Exports of services by destination

		十億元 \$ billion						
目的地	Destination	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>@</sup>
中國內地	The mainland of China	46.5	76.5	94.5	102.3	116.8	127.9	N.A.
美國	United States of America	58.8	70.2	70.6	74.4	87.5	100.4	N.A.
台灣	Taiwan	19.6	20.9	22.0	25.4	31.2	35.4	N.A.
日本	Japan	39.7	26.9	29.8	25.5	30.7	34.8	N.A.
英國	United Kingdom	15.2	18.0	19.8	19.1	26.3	33.6	N.A.
其他	Others	92.5	95.1	98.5	108.6	133.1	154.0	N.A.
所有目的地	All destinations	272.2	307.7	335.4	355.2	425.6	486.1	539.9

註釋：二零零六年的詳細數字，暫未齊備。

由於金融中介服務輸出沒有按區域細分數字，本統計表內的數字不包括金融中介服務輸出數字，因此載於本統計表內所有目的地的服務輸出數字不等於香港所有服務輸出的相關數字。

Notes: Detailed figures for 2006 are not yet available.

Since data on geographical breakdowns of exports of financial intermediation services are not available, the figures in respect of exports of financial intermediation services are not included in this table. Hence, figures for exports of services to all destinations in this table are not equal to the corresponding figures for exports of all services of Hong Kong.

**表 9.10** 按來源地劃分的服務輸入  
**Table 9.10** Imports of services by source

		十億元 \$ billion						
來源地	Source	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>@</sup>
中國內地	The mainland of China	53.4	59.6	60.9	58.1	66.0	71.2	N.A.
美國	United States of America	36.2	30.2	31.7	32.8	35.5	39.6	N.A.
日本	Japan	13.6	13.0	14.8	15.5	21.0	22.7	N.A.
英國	United Kingdom	13.0	11.8	12.9	13.6	17.6	20.3	N.A.
澳大利亞	Australia	8.7	11.3	11.6	12.6	14.9	16.0	N.A.
其他	Others	62.9	66.5	67.8	69.2	85.9	93.3	N.A.
所有來源地	All sources	187.8	192.5	199.7	201.8	240.8	263.2	283.0

註釋：二零零六年的詳細數字，暫未齊備。

由於金融中介服務輸入沒有按區域細分數字，本統計表內的數字不包括金融中介服務輸入數字，因此載於本統計表內所有來源地的服務輸入數字不等於香港所有服務輸入的相關數字。

Notes: Detailed figures for 2006 are not yet available.

Since data on geographical breakdowns of imports of financial intermediation services are not available, the figures in respect of imports of financial intermediation services are not included in this table. Hence, figures for imports of services from all sources in this table are not equal to the corresponding figures for imports of all services of Hong Kong.

**表 9.11** 按目的地/來源地的區域劃分的服務輸出、輸入及輸出淨額  
**Table 9.11** Exports, imports and net exports of services by region of destination/source

		十億元 \$ billion						
區域	Region	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 <sup>®</sup>
服務輸出	Exports of services							
亞洲	Asia	146.8	163.7	189.6	196.4	228.5	256.5	N.A.
澳大利西亞及大洋洲	Australasia and Oceania	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.2	10.0	13.4	N.A.
中美洲及南美洲	Central and South America	2.9	5.4	4.6	4.9	6.7	6.6	N.A.
北美洲	North America	64.3	74.8	74.7	80.6	94.6	108.3	N.A.
西歐	Western Europe	48.0	51.0	53.0	59.1	76.2	89.8	N.A.
其他	Others	3.9	6.2	7.6	8.0	9.6	11.5	N.A.
所有區域	All regions	272.2	307.7	335.4	355.2	425.6	486.1	539.9
服務輸入	Imports of services							
亞洲	Asia	103.7	111.6	114.4	113.8	136.0	146.4	N.A.
澳大利西亞及大洋洲	Australasia and Oceania	9.5	12.2	13.1	14.1	16.6	17.7	N.A.
中美洲及南美洲	Central and South America	0.6	0.7	1.2	2.1	2.7	3.6	N.A.
北美洲	North America	44.5	37.6	39.1	39.8	43.0	47.1	N.A.
西歐	Western Europe	23.9	23.7	25.5	26.9	35.5	40.6	N.A.
其他	Others	5.6	6.7	6.5	5.2	6.9	7.8	N.A.
所有區域	All regions	187.8	192.5	199.7	201.8	240.8	263.2	283.0
服務輸出淨額	Net exports of services							
亞洲	Asia	43.2	52.1	75.3	82.6	92.5	110.1	N.A.
澳大利西亞及大洋洲	Australasia and Oceania	-3.2	-5.7	-7.3	-7.9	-6.6	-4.3	N.A.
中美洲及南美洲	Central and South America	2.2	4.7	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.0	N.A.
北美洲	North America	19.8	37.2	35.7	40.8	51.6	61.2	N.A.
西歐	Western Europe	24.1	27.4	27.5	32.2	40.7	49.2	N.A.
其他	Others	-1.7	-0.5	1.1	2.8	2.7	3.6	N.A.
所有區域	All regions	84.4	115.2	135.7	153.4	184.8	222.9	256.9

註釋：二零零六年的詳細數字，暫未齊備。

由於金融中介服務沒有按區域細分數字，本統計表內的數字不包括金融中介服務，因此載於本統計表內所有區域的數字不等同於香港所有服務的相關數字。

Notes: Detailed figures for 2006 are not yet available.

Since data on geographical breakdowns of financial intermediation services are not available, the figures in respect of financial intermediation services are not included in this table. Hence, figures for all regions in this table are not equal to the corresponding figures for all services of Hong Kong.

## 資料來源

表 9.1 – 表 9.6、圖 9.1 – 圖 9.5

- 政府統計處  
(貿易統計科(一))

香港的對外商品貿易統計是根據進出口報關單上的資料編製。《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法》說明，香港特別行政區為單獨的關稅地區。香港與中國內地之間的商品貿易，亦須辦理進出口報關。而有關的統計資料，亦包括在香港的對外商品貿易統計數字內。

表 9.7

- 政府統計處  
(貿易統計調查及研究組)

資料是從「涉及外發中國內地加工貿易統計調查」搜集所得。

表 9.8 – 表 9.11、圖 9.6 – 圖 9.7

- 政府統計處  
(服務貿易統計組)

香港服務貿易統計資料是從各項有關機構或住戶的統計調查搜集，以及從行政記錄得來。於一九九七年七月一日，香港成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區。按照「一國兩制」的方針，香港是一個單獨的經濟領域，而香港特別行政區與中國內地之間的所有服務交易均視作對外交易，並包括在香港服務貿易統計數字內。

## Data Sources

Table 9.1 – Table 9.6, Chart 9.1 – Chart 9.5

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Trade Statistics Branch (1))

Hong Kong's external merchandise trade statistics are compiled based on information contained in import/export declarations. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is a separate customs territory, as stated in "The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China". Import/export declaration is also required of Hong Kong's merchandise trade with the mainland of China, and statistics relating to this are included in Hong Kong's external merchandise trade statistics.

Table 9.7

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Trade Surveys and Research Section)

The data are obtained from the Survey on Trade Involving Outward Processing in the Mainland of China.

Table 9.8 – Table 9.11, Chart 9.6 – Chart 9.7

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Trade in Services Statistics Section)

Data on trade in services (TIS) are collected via establishment or household surveys and from administrative records. On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Under the principle of "one country, two systems", Hong Kong is a separate economic territory. All TIS transactions with the mainland of China are treated as external transactions of Hong Kong and are included in the TIS statistics of Hong Kong.

## 其他有關刊物

- 香港對外商品貿易
- 香港商品貿易統計：  
進口  
港產品出口及轉口
- 香港商品貿易指數
- 香港對外商品貿易回顧
- 香港商品貿易統計周年附刊：  
進口  
港產品出口及轉口
- 香港商品貿易統計分類表二零零二年版
- 香港進出口貨物分類表（協調制度）二零零二年版，第一冊至第三冊
- 香港服務貿易統計報告

## Further References

- Hong Kong External Merchandise Trade
- Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics :  
Imports  
Domestic Exports and Re-exports
- Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Index Numbers
- Annual Review of Hong Kong External Merchandise Trade
- Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics Annual Supplement :  
Imports  
Domestic Exports and Re-exports
- Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics Classification 2002 Edition
- Hong Kong Import and Export Classification List (Harmonized System) 2002 Edition, Volume One to Volume Three
- Report on Hong Kong Trade in Services Statistics

# 10

## 旅遊、通訊、運輸

# Tourism, Communications and Transport

### 旅遊

10.1 一九九六年至二零零六年期間，訪港旅客人數以平均每年6.9%的增幅上升，在二零零六年達2 525萬人。在二零零六年，中國內地仍然是訪港旅客的最大來源地區。南亞及東南亞則居於第二位，而緊隨的是台灣，以及北亞地區。

10.2 隨着訪港旅客人數的增長，在二零零二年至二零零六年期間，與入境旅遊相關的總開支以平均每年11.7%的增幅上升。在二零零六年，與入境旅遊相關的總開支達1,194億元，當中到港旅客的境內消費開支為894億元，而國際客運服務開支為300億元。

10.3 到港旅客的境內消費開支包括過夜旅客、入境不過夜旅客，郵輪旅客、軍人、過境旅客及機組人員在本港的開支。而二零零六年過夜旅客及入境不過夜旅客的境內消費開支總額為855億元。

### 通訊

10.4 香港郵政處理的信件郵件（包括特快專遞服務所處理的郵件）數量由一九九六年的12億件增加至二零零六年的13億件。相反地，所處理的包裹數量由一九九六年的多於160萬件下降至二零零六年的不足100萬件。

10.5 截至二零零六年年底，全港有超過384萬條電話線，較一九九六年增加12.8%。二零零六年年底，平均每100名人口便有56條電話線，電話密度為全球最高地區之一。

### Tourism

10.1 The number of visitor arrivals in Hong Kong went up at an annual average growth rate of 6.9% between 1996 and 2006, reaching 25.25 million in 2006. The mainland of China remained the largest source of visitors to Hong Kong in 2006. Visitors from South and Southeast Asia came second, followed by Taiwan and North Asia.

10.2 In tandem with the growth in number of visitors, total tourism expenditure associated with inbound tourism went up at an annual average rate of 11.7% between 2002 and 2006. In 2006, total tourism expenditure associated with inbound tourism amounted to \$119.4 billion, comprising \$89.4 billion in destination consumption expenditure of incoming visitors and travellers and \$30.0 billion in passenger international transportation expenditure.

10.3 Total destination consumption expenditure includes expenditure of overnight visitors, same-day in-town visitors, cruise passengers, servicemen, transit/transfer passengers and aircrew members in Hong Kong. For overnight visitors and same-day in-town visitors, total destination consumption expenditure amounted to \$85.5 billion in 2006.

### Communications

10.4 The volume of letter mail (including items handling by Speedpost service) handled by the Hongkong Post increased from 1.2 billion items in 1996 to 1.3 billion items in 2006. In contrast, the number of parcels handled declined from more than 1.6 million in 1996 to less than 1.0 million in 2006.

10.5 The number of telephone exchange lines in Hong Kong was over 3.84 million by the end of 2006, representing a 12.8% increase over 1996. The telephone density was 56 telephone exchange lines per 100 population, which was among the highest in the world.

10.6 在二零零六年，流動電話用戶(包括使用儲值智能咭的用戶)數目達944萬人，較二零零五年的用戶數目增加10.5%。截至二零零六年年底，每100名人口中便有137個流動電話用戶，使香港成為全球最普遍使用有關服務的地區之一。因受到來自流動電話的激烈競爭，無線電傳呼用戶數目由一九九六年的109萬銳減至二零零六年的約123 000。

10.7 在二零零六年，對外電訊通訊量達88億分鐘，較一九九六年增加大約一倍半。圖文傳真服務在一九九六年至二零零六年期間亦錄得接近22%的增長。截至二零零六年年底，全港共有超過37萬條圖文傳真線路。

10.8 在本港，市民可透過電話撥號網絡或私人租用線路將電腦接駁至互聯網。在二零零六年，透過電話撥號接駁的互聯網用戶數目達95萬，而這些客戶的互聯網通訊量為6.2億分鐘。

10.9 經寬頻接駁互聯網服務在香港日趨普及。在二零零六年，使用寬頻接駁互聯網的客戶超過170萬，而這些客戶透過寬頻網絡接駁互聯網的使用量更已接近780萬兆比特。

10.10 在二零零六年，全港約有166萬個住戶在家中裝置了個人電腦。其中，約有156萬個住戶已把他們家中的個人電腦(不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理)接駁上互聯網。這數字相等於全港所有住戶的一半以上(67%)，遠較二零零零年的相應比率為高(36%)。另一方面，全港約有18萬間機構單位有使用個人電腦，而當中超過92%的機構單位有連接互聯網。整體而言，有連接互聯網的機構單位佔全港所有機構單位的比率由二零零零年的37%顯著上升至二零零六年的56%，而有設置網頁/網站的機構單位所佔的比率則由二零零零年的7%增加至二零零六年的18%。這顯示資訊科技及互聯網的應用已愈趨普及。

10.6 In 2006, the number of mobile telephone users (including those using pre-paid SIM cards) reached 9.4 million, which was 10.5% higher than the number of users in 2005. As at end of 2006, there were on average 137 mobile phone service subscribers per 100 population, making Hong Kong one of the places with the highest penetration of this service in the world. Competition from mobile phones had led to a substantial decline in the number of radio paging users from 1.09 million in 1996 to some 123 000 in 2006.

10.7 External traffic time hit 8.8 billion minutes in 2006, representing almost a one and a half fold increase over 1996. Facsimile service also recorded nearly 22% growth in the period from 1996 to 2006, with more than 370 000 facsimile lines by the end of 2006.

10.8 In Hong Kong, the public can easily connect their computers to the Internet network through dial-up access or leased line access. In 2006, the number of Internet customer accounts with dial-up access reached some 0.95 million and the Internet traffic volume in respect of these customers was recorded at 0.62 billion minutes.

10.9 Broadband Internet access is becoming more and more popular in Hong Kong. In 2006, there were 1.7 million broadband Internet customer accounts and the Internet traffic volume via broadband networks almost reached 7.8 million terabits.

10.10 In 2006, there were some 1.66 million households in Hong Kong having personal computers (PCs) at home. Among them, about 1.56 million households had their PCs (excluding palm top and Personal Data Assistant (PDA)) at home connected to the Internet. This was equivalent to more than half (67%) of all the households in Hong Kong, and was significantly higher than the corresponding rate (36%) in 2000. Meanwhile, the number of business establishments using PCs increased to about 180 000, with over 92% of them having Internet connection. Among all the establishments operating in Hong Kong, the percentage of establishments with Internet connection increased substantially from 37% in 2000 to 56% in 2006, while the percentage of establishments having their own webpages or websites went up from 7% in 2000 to 18% in 2006. This indicated that the use of information technology and the Internet is becoming increasingly popular in Hong Kong.



## 運輸

10.11 二零零六年，本港領有牌照的車輛共有552 980部，較一九九六年增加16%。這增幅主要是來自私家車數目增加。過去五年，每年平均有27 000輛新登記的私家車。

10.12 二零零六年，各公共交通工具合計的每日平均載客量為1 140萬人次。專營巴士是最多人選擇的交通工具，載客量佔所有公共交通工具載客量超過三分之一，每日達390萬人次。地下鐵路名列第二，每日載客240萬人次，而緊隨其後的是紅色小巴及專線小巴，兩者每日合共載客180萬人次。

10.13 一九九六年至二零零六年期間，涉及傷亡的交通意外每年約有14 000至15 700宗，而有關的傷亡人數每年約有18 300至20 600人。按人口計算的交通意外傷亡率則由一九九六年的每千名人口有3.0名傷亡，下降至二零零六年的2.8名。

10.14 至於進出香港的貨物，其運輸方式包括經海運、河運、空運、鐵路運輸及道路運輸等。過去十年，卸下和裝上的貨物總噸數每年平均增加了3.7%，在二零零六年達2.79億公噸。海運及河運貨物佔總貨物吞吐量的85%。

10.15 在二零零六年，香港仍是全球最繁忙的貨櫃港之一，港口貨櫃吞吐量由一九九六年的1 300萬標準貨櫃單位增加至2 400萬標準貨櫃單位，每年平均增長率為6%。

## Transport

10.11 In 2006, there were altogether 552 980 licensed motor vehicles in Hong Kong, an increase of 16% over 1996. The increase was mainly contributed by the increase in the number of private cars. In the recent five years, on average 27 000 private cars were newly registered per year.

10.12 In 2006, the daily average number of passenger journeys taken on all modes of public transport totalled 11.4 million. Franchised buses were the most popular, handling more than one-third of all public transport passenger journeys and carrying 3.9 million passenger journeys a day. Mass Transit Railway ranked second, carrying 2.4 million passenger journeys a day. This was followed by red minibuses and green minibuses, which together carried 1.8 million passengers a day.

10.13 Over the period from 1996 to 2006, the total number of traffic accidents involving injury was approximately between 14 000 and 15 700 each year. The corresponding number of casualties was approximately between 18 300 and 20 600 each year. Relating to the size of population, the number of casualties owing to traffic accidents declined from 3.0 per 1 000 population in 1996 to 2.8 in 2006.

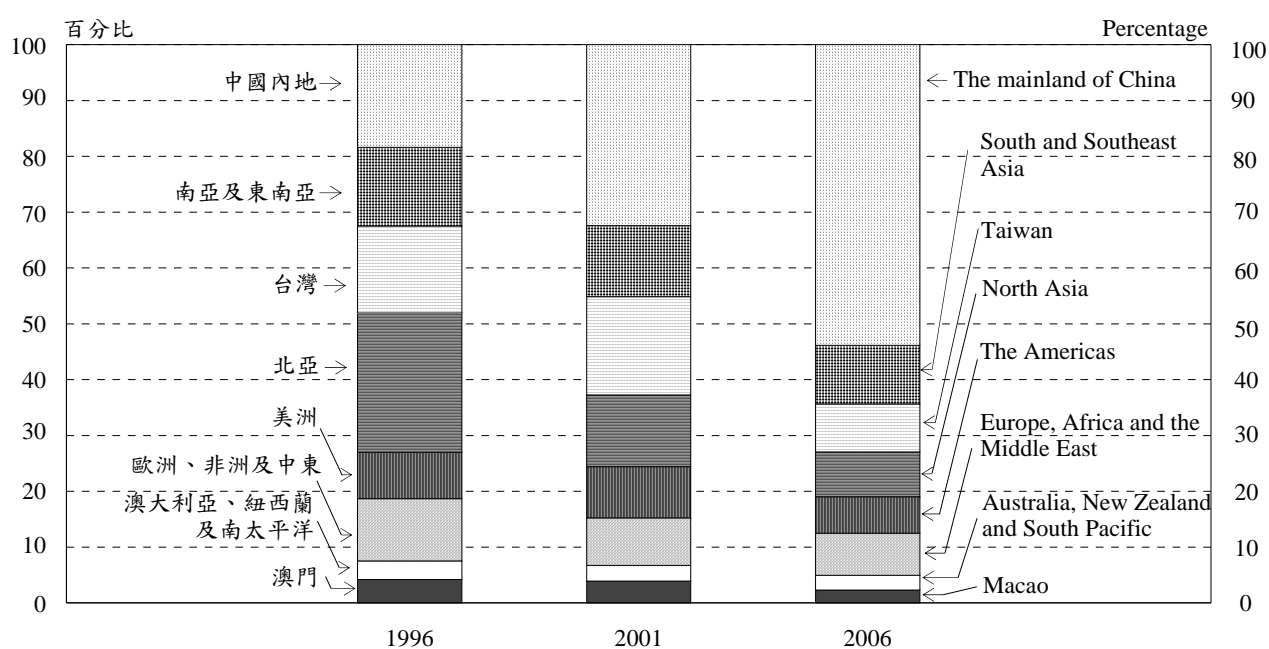
10.14 As regards cargo movements into and out of Hong Kong, the modes of transport include ocean, river, air, rail and road. The total tonnage of cargo discharged and loaded rose by 3.7% per annum in the past ten years, reaching 279 million tonnes in 2006. Transport by ocean and river accounted for 85% of the total cargo throughput.

10.15 Hong Kong remained one of the busiest container ports in the world in 2006. The total port container throughput increased from 13.0 million TEUs (20-foot equivalent units) in 1996 to 24.0 million TEUs, recording an average annual growth rate of 6%.

**表 10.1** 按居住國家/地區劃分的訪港旅客人數  
**Table 10.1** Visitor arrivals by country/territory of residence

居住國家/ 地區	Country/ territory of residence	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1996	2001	2006
		(千人次) (Thousands)							百分比 Percentage		
中國內地	The mainland of China	2 389	4 449	6 825	8 467	12 246	12 541	13 591	18.4	32.4	53.8
南亞及東南亞	South and Southeast Asia	1 823	1 747	1 905	1 360	2 078	2 413	2 660	14.1	12.7	10.5
台灣	Taiwan	2 024	2 419	2 429	1 852	2 075	2 131	2 177	15.6	17.6	8.6
北亞	North Asia	3 231	1 762	1 852	1 235	1 665	1 853	2 030	24.9	12.8	8.0
歐洲、非洲及 中東	Europe, Africa and the Middle East	1 455	1 171	1 263	946	1 380	1 726	1 917	11.2	8.5	7.6
美洲	The Americas	1 083	1 259	1 347	926	1 400	1 565	1 631	8.3	9.2	6.5
澳大利亞、 紐西蘭及 南太平洋	Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific	425	387	410	306	483	620	668	3.3	2.8	2.6
澳門	Macao	542	532	535	444	484	510	578	4.2	3.9	2.3
總計	Total	12 974	13 725	16 566	15 537	21 811	23 359	25 251	100.0	100.0	100.0

**圖 10.1** 按居住國家/地區劃分的訪港旅客人數分布  
**Chart 10.1** Distribution of visitor arrivals by country/territory of residence



**表 10.2** 按居住國家/地區劃分過夜旅客及入境不過夜旅客的境內消費開支  
**Table 10.2** Destination consumption expenditure of overnight and same-day in-town visitors by country/territory of residence

居住國家/ 地區	Country/ territory of residence	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001	2006
		(百萬元) (\$ million)						百分比 Percentage	
<b>過夜旅客</b>	<b>Overnight visitors</b>								
中國內地	The mainland of China	15,823	26,056	29,800	33,941	36,570	39,679	38.8	52.3
南亞及東南亞	South and Southeast Asia	5,577	6,021	4,631	6,736	7,780	9,036	13.7	11.9
歐洲、非洲及 中東	Europe, Africa and the Middle East	4,405	4,830	3,472	5,302	6,778	7,568	10.8	10.0
美洲	The Americas	5,272	4,927	3,907	5,730	6,554	6,769	12.9	8.9
北亞	North Asia	5,207	5,699	3,384	4,395	5,118	5,748	12.8	7.6
台灣	Taiwan	2,726	2,612	2,107	2,619	3,047	3,607	6.7	4.8
澳大利亞、紐西蘭 及南太平洋	Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific	1,409	1,329	1,114	1,942	2,506	2,895	3.5	3.8
澳門	Macao	370	293	363	478	534	625	0.9	0.8
總計	Total	40,789	51,768	48,778	61,142	68,888	75,926	100.0	100.0
<b>入境不過夜旅客</b>	<b>Same-day in-town visitors</b>								
中國內地	The mainland of China	1,610	1,996	3,578	4,642	5,627	7,926	50.9	83.0
南亞及東南亞	South and Southeast Asia	130	177	107	119	155	181	4.1	1.9
歐洲、非洲及 中東	Europe, Africa and the Middle East	75	107	99	112	135	209	2.4	2.2
美洲	The Americas	86	93	99	95	115	128	2.7	1.3
北亞	North Asia	134	191	152	99	135	138	4.2	1.4
台灣	Taiwan	831	910	511	239	294	337	26.3	3.5
澳大利亞、紐西蘭 及南太平洋	Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific	27	32	34	44	68	63	0.9	0.7
澳門	Macao	271	131	168	264	407	564	8.6	5.9
總計	Total	3,164	3,637	4,748	5,612	6,935	9,547	100.0	100.0

**表 10.3**                      **通訊服務**  
**Table 10.3**                    **Communications services**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
郵遞服務	Postal services							
信件郵件 (百萬件物品) <sup>(1)</sup>	Letter mail (million articles) <sup>(1)</sup>	1 175	1 360	1 274	1 257	1 273	1 274	1 322
包裹(千件)	Parcels (thousand articles)	1 678	923	928	946	938	927	929
電話服務 (千條操作線路) <sup>(2)</sup>	Telephone service (thousand working lines) <sup>(2)</sup>							
住宅	Residential	2 028	2 161	2 134	2 119	2 118	2 116	2 135
商用	Business	1 374	1 765	1 708	1 701	1 662	1 677	1 701
總計	Total	3 402	3 926	3 842	3 820	3 780	3 793	3 836
圖文傳真 (千條線路) <sup>(2)</sup>	Facsimile service (thousand lines) <sup>(2)</sup>	308	411	546	491	456	410	375
對外電話通訊量 (百萬分鐘)	External telephone traffic volume (million minutes)							
撥出 <sup>(3)</sup>	Outgoing <sup>(3)</sup>	1 737.5	3 487.3	3 950.9	4 232.6	4 936.5	5 638.4	6 542.2
撥入 <sup>(4)</sup>	Incoming <sup>(4)</sup>	1 844.6	1 942.3	1 756.0	1 676.2	2 037.3	2 167.5	2 233.0
互聯網服務	Internet service							
使用量 (百萬分鐘) <sup>(5)</sup>	Traffic volume (million minutes) <sup>(5)</sup>	-	11 056	5 550	3 564	1 897	1 060	619
(兆兆比特) <sup>(6)</sup>	(Terabits) <sup>(6)</sup>	-	73 607	215 296	933 728	2 949 652	5 392 294	7 794 032
經電話撥號接駁 戶口數目 (千戶) <sup>(4)(7)</sup>	Customer accounts with dial-up access (thousand) <sup>(4)(7)</sup>	-	2 018	1 372	1 084	1 004	975	945
寬頻互聯網接駁 客戶戶口數目 (千戶) <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	Registered broadband Internet access customers accounts <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	-	623	989	1 231	1 484	1 648	1 744
經私人租用線路 接駁戶口數目 (千戶) <sup>(4)(7)</sup>	Customer accounts with leased line access (thousand) <sup>(4)(7)</sup>	-	7	3	3	2	2	2
公共流動無線電話 數目(千用戶) <sup>(2)(8)</sup>	Public mobile radio telephone subscribers (thousand) <sup>(2)(8)</sup>	1 211 (-)	4 256 (5 702)	4 207 (6 219)	4 408 (7 194)	4 575 (8 158)	4 754 (8 544)	5 153 (9 444)
公共無線電傳呼機 數目(千用戶) <sup>(2)</sup>	Public radio paging receivers (thousand) <sup>(2)</sup>	1 090	253	197	178	158	132	123

註釋：(1) 數字包括特快專遞服務所處理的郵件。

(2) 數字是指於該年年底的數字。

(3) 數字包括圖文傳真及數據傳送的通訊量。

(4) 估計數字。

(5) 電訊管理局由一九九七年八月開始編製有關互聯網服務的數字。有關數字指經電話撥號接駁的互聯網服務，並不包括經私人租用線路接駁的互聯網服務。

(6) 電訊管理局由二零零零年十一月開始編製有關數字。寬頻是指採用各類數字式用戶線路(xDSL)、本地多點配送系統(LMDS)、光纖到樓(FTTB)、電纜解調器(cable modem)等技術以每秒1.5兆比特或以上的速度傳送數據的容量。

(7) 有關戶口數字指在互聯網服務供應商的已登記用戶。

(8) 括號內數字包括使用儲值智能咭的用戶。

Notes：(1) Figures include items handled by Speedpost service.

(2) Figures are as at end of the year.

(3) Figures include traffic of facsimile and data transmission.

(4) Estimated figures.

(5) Figures were first compiled by the Telecommunications Authority in August 1997. They refer to Internet service provided via dial-up access and do not include that via leased line access.

(6) Figures were first compiled by the Telecommunications Authority in November 2000. Broadband means the capacity to transmit data at the rate of 1.5Mbps or above using family of Digital Subscriber Line (xDSL), Local Multipoint Distribution Services (LMDS), Fibre-to-the-Building (FTTB), cable modem or other technologies.

(7) Customer accounts figures refer to the registered customer accounts of Internet Services Providers only.

(8) Figures in brackets include subscribers using pre-paid SIM cards.

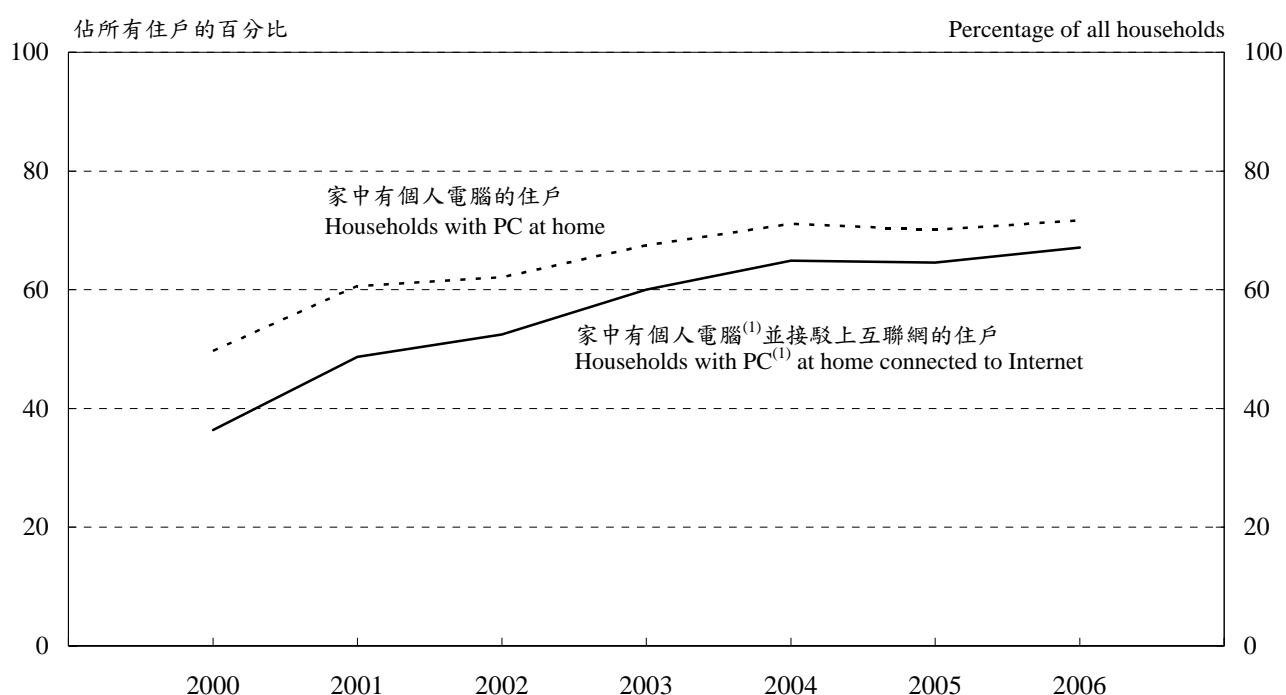
**表 10.4 資訊科技在住戶的普及程度**  
**Table 10.4 Information technology penetration in the households sector**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
家中有個人電腦的住戶的百分比 Percentage of households with personal computer (PC) at home	49.7	60.6	62.1	67.5	71.1	70.1	71.7
家中有個人電腦 <sup>(1)</sup> 並接駁上互聯網的住戶的百分比 Percentage of households with PC <sup>(1)</sup> at home connected to the Internet	36.4	48.7	52.5	60.0	64.9	64.6	67.1

註釋： (1) 不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理。

Note: (1) Excluding palm top and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

**圖 10.2 資訊科技在住戶的普及程度**  
**Chart 10.2 Information technology penetration in the households sector**



註釋： (1) 不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理。

Note: (1) Excluding palm top and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

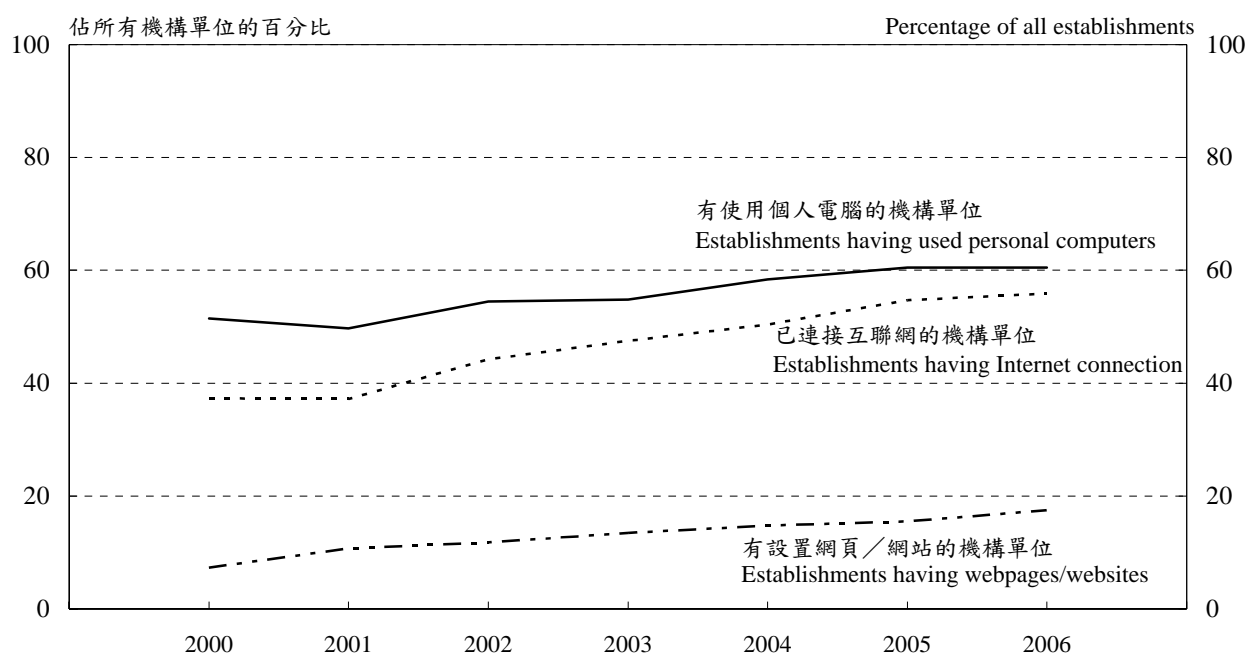
**表 10.5 資訊科技在工商業的普及程度**  
**Table 10.5 Information technology penetration in the business sector**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
有使用個人電腦 <sup>(1)</sup> 的機構單位的百分比 Percentage of establishments having used personal computers (PCs) <sup>(1)</sup>	51.5	49.7	54.5	54.8	58.4	60.5	60.5
已連接互聯網的機構單位的百分比 Percentage of establishments having Internet connection	37.3	37.2	44.2	47.5	50.4	54.7	55.9
有設置網頁/網站的機構單位的百分比 Percentage of establishments having webpages/websites	7.3	10.7	11.8	13.5	14.8	15.5	17.5

註釋： (1) 個人電腦是指為個人使用而設的電腦，包括桌面電腦，便攜式電腦/筆記簿型電腦和個人數碼助理。不包括伺服器及用於主機或小型電腦的工作站和終端機。把個人電腦接駁一起可組成區域網絡或廣域網絡系統。

Note: (1) PC refers to a computer designed for individual use. It includes desktop computer, laptop/notebook computer and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA). Servers, workstations and terminals of mainframe or minicomputer are not included. PCs may be connected to form a Local Area Network (LAN) or Wide Area Network (WAN) system.

**圖 10.3 資訊科技在工商業的普及程度**  
**Chart 10.3 Information technology penetration in the business sector**



**表 10.6** 按車輛類別劃分的領有牌照及新登記車輛數字  
**Table 10.6** Number of licensed and newly registered of motor vehicles by type of vehicle

		數目 Number						
車輛類別	Type of vehicles	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
領有牌照車輛 <sup>(1)</sup>	Licensed motor vehicles <sup>(1)</sup>							
私家車	Private cars	293 381	340 568	340 855	338 930	344 713	350 753	360 427
電單車 <sup>(2)</sup>	Motor cycles <sup>(2)</sup>	22 650	27 116	28 350	30 266	32 735	34 025	35 920
的士	Taxis	17 789	18 045	18 040	18 114	18 043	18 010	18 031
公共巴士	Public buses	9 931	12 564	12 957	12 998	12 865	12 795	12 753
私家巴士	Private buses	359	469	479	477	473	477	472
公共小型巴士	Public light buses	4 313	4 340	4 343	4 334	4 328	4 347	4 349
私家小型巴士	Private light buses	2 303	2 012	1 983	1 925	1 889	1 857	1 871
貨車	Goods vehicles	116 791	112 585	111 025	109 777	110 477	110 989	111 726
特別用途車輛	Special purpose vehicles	316	550	696	774	851	994	1 023
政府車輛 <sup>(3)</sup>	Government vehicles <sup>(3)</sup>	7 282	7 127	6 823	6 654	6 498	6 394	6 408
總計	Total	475 115	525 376	525 551	524 249	532 872	540 641	552 980
新登記車輛	New registration of motor vehicles							
私家車	Private cars	22 203	34 943	30 417	22 821	27 411	27 032	27 488
電單車 <sup>(2)</sup>	Motor cycles <sup>(2)</sup>	3 769	4 314	4 570	4 485	4 715	4 210	3 964
的士	Taxis	2 022	9 917	2 665	1 511	587	451	389
公共巴士	Public buses	1 162	1 058	1 051	837	687*	621	654
私家巴士	Private buses	71	65	52	34	35	26	17
公共小型巴士	Public light buses	219	180	340	470	872	1 169	75
私家小型巴士	Private light buses	110	89	89	59	65	63	82
貨車	Goods vehicles	7 187	6 479	5 362	4 500	6 042	6 501	6 762
特別用途車輛	Special purpose vehicles	53	97	160	103	107	159	85
政府車輛 <sup>(3)</sup>	Government vehicles <sup>(3)</sup>	673	755	945	409	584	742	500
總計	Total	37 469	57 897	45 651	35 229	41 105*	40 974	40 016

註釋 : (1) 數字是指於該年年底的數字。

(2) 包括機動三輪車。

(3) 不包括軍用車輛。

Notes : (1) Figures are as at end of the year.

(2) Including motor tricycles.

(3) Excluding military vehicles.

**表 10.7 按交通營辦商劃分的平均每日乘客人次**  
**Table 10.7 Daily average number of passenger journeys by public transport operator**

		千人次 Thousand journeys						
營辦商	Transport operator	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
專營巴士	Franchised Buses							
九巴	Kowloon Motor Bus	2 819	3 044	3 108	2 906	2 907	2 767	2 761
中巴/新巴 <sup>(1)</sup>	China Motor Bus/New World First Bus <sup>(1)</sup>	490	533	535	495	504	486	502
城巴	Citybus	327	593	604	568	576	562	569
龍運巴士 <sup>(2)</sup>	Long Win Bus <sup>(2)</sup>	-	52	56	53	61	67	73
新大嶼山巴士	New Lantau Bus	14	19	25	27	33	37	39
鐵路	Railways							
地鐵 <sup>(3)</sup>	MTR <sup>(3)</sup>	2 231	2 103	2 153	2 130	2 299	2 374	2 401
本地線	Local Line	2 231	2 078	2 129	2 111	2 277	2 351	2 375
機場快線	Airport Express Line	-	25	23	19	22	23	26
九廣鐵路 <sup>(4)</sup>	Kowloon-Canton Railway <sup>(4)</sup>							
東鐵	East Rail	679	802	812	763	803	896	922
西鐵	West Rail	-	-	-	106 <sup>†</sup>	131	177	198
輕鐵	Light Rail	342	319	314	291	360	373	374
電車	Hongkong Tramways	295	240	239	224	232	231	230
公共小巴	Public Light Buses							
專線小巴	Green minibus	909	1 102	1 148	1 143	1 240 *	1 306	1 366
紅色小巴 <sup>(5)</sup>	Red minibus <sup>(5)</sup>	860	532	507	488	470	453	434
渡輪	Ferries							
油蔴地小輪/新渡輪 <sup>(6)</sup>	Hongkong and Yaumati Ferry/New World First Ferry <sup>(6)</sup>	93	40	41	39	40	39	39
天星小輪	"Star" Ferry	96	78	79	75	81	79	80
持牌小輪(不包括街渡)	Licensed Ferry (excluding Kaitos)	24	34	31	33	35	35	35
其他	Others							
山頂纜車	Peak Tramways	12	10	10	8	11	11	12
九廣鐵路輕鐵接駁巴士 <sup>(7)</sup>	Kowloon-Canton Railway Light Rail Transit Feeder Bus <sup>(7)</sup>	104	55	70	71	55	74	82
居民巴士 <sup>(8)</sup>	Residents' services <sup>(8)</sup>	106	153	170	174	177 *	178	181
的士 <sup>(9)</sup>	Taxis <sup>(9)</sup>	1 056	974	979	975	1 032	1 026	1 067
總計 <sup>(10)</sup>	Total <sup>(10)</sup>	10 457	10 683	10 879	10 465	11 046 *	11 171	11 365

註釋：(1) 中巴於一九九八年九月一日停辦。新世界第一巴士(簡稱新巴)則於同日開辦。

(2) 龍運巴士於一九九七年六月一日開辦。

(3) 地鐵本地線包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線、將軍澳線及迪士尼線。地鐵東涌線和機場快線服務分別在一九九八年六月二十二日及七月六日開辦。將軍澳線在二零零二年八月十八日開辦，迪士尼線在二零零五年八月一日開辦。地鐵機場快線包括博覽館站。博覽館站在二零零五年十二月二十日啟用。

(4) 九廣鐵路東鐵包括馬鞍山鐵路。東鐵尖東站在二零零四年十月二十四日啟用。馬鞍山鐵路在二零零四年十二月二十一日開辦。西鐵在二零零三年十二月二十日開辦。

(5) 二零零三年一月至二零零四年十一月的紅色小巴乘客人次已於二零零五年二月修訂。二零零三年前的數字是基於一九九七年進行的「使用公共小巴服務情況統計調查」的結果估計。而二零零三年及以後的乘客人次則基於二零零二年底進行的相似統計調查的結果估計。由於數據的限制，這些估計數字不能全面反映這些月份乘客人次的波動。

(6) 香港油蔴地小輪船有限公司的渡輪服務牌照由二零零零年一月十五日起轉交新世界第一渡輪服務有限公司(簡稱新渡輪)。

(7) 一九九九年五月三日之前包括九廣鐵路東鐵接駁巴士的乘客。九廣鐵路東鐵接駁巴士在一九九九年五月三日開始由九巴接辦。

(8) 居民巴士服務是由或代任何住宅發展的管理機構、住客或擁有人提供，以運載乘客往返該住宅發展的服務。居民巴士服務是非專營公共巴士服務的其中一種。非專營公共巴士亦提供遊覽服務、酒店服務、學生服務、僱員服務、國際乘客服務及合約式出租服務。但因沒有相關資料，這些服務的乘客人次數字未能提供。



(9) 一九八九年一月至二零零四年十一月的的士乘客人次已於二零零五年二月修訂。二零零三年二月起的按月乘客人次，乃根據該月的士的營運資料而估計。至於較前月份的乘客人次，由於沒有相似的資料，只能使用一些較粗略的假設作出估算。這些估計數字未必能全面反映這些月份乘客人次的波動。

(10) 因應的士及紅色小巴乘客人次的修訂，一九八九年一月至二零零四年十一月的總公共交通乘客人次已於二零零五年二月修訂。

† 數字是指總乘客人次除以營運日數。所以各數相加可能不等於總計。

- Notes :
- (1) China Motor Bus Co. Ltd. ceased operation on 1 September 1998. New World First Bus Services Ltd. started operation on the same day.
  - (2) Long Win Bus Co. Ltd. started operation on 1 June 1997.
  - (3) MTR Local Line includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line, Tseung Kwan O Line and Disneyland Resort Line. Tung Chung Line and Airport Express Line of MTR were introduced on 22 June 1998 and 6 July 1998 respectively. Tseung Kwan O Line was introduced on 18 August 2002, Disneyland Resort Line was introduced on 1 August 2005. MTR Airport Express Line includes AsiaWorld-Expo Station. AsiaWorld-Expo Station was introduced on 20 December 2005.
  - (4) KCRC East Rail includes Ma On Shan Rail. East Tsim Sha Tsui Station of East Rail was introduced on 24 October 2004. Ma On Shan Rail was introduced on 21 December 2004. West Rail was introduced on 20 December 2003.
  - (5) The whole series of red minibus patronage figures for the period from January 2003 to November 2004 was revised in February 2005. Figures before 2003 are estimated based on the results of the Survey on Patronage of Public Light Buses conducted in 1997, while those for 2003 and after are based on the results of a similar survey conducted in end 2002. Due to limitation of data, the figures may not fully reflect the fluctuations in red minibus patronage over the months.
  - (6) The ferry service licences of the Hongkong & Yaumati Ferry Co. Ltd. were transferred to the New World First Ferry Services Ltd. on 15 January 2000.
  - (7) Passengers of KCRC-East Rail Feeder Bus were included before 3 May 1999. KCRC-East Rail Feeder Bus has been operated by Kowloon Motor Bus starting from 3 May 1999.
  - (8) Residents' services are services provided by or on behalf of the management, residents or owners of any residential development for the carriage of passengers to or from the residential development. Residents' services are a type of non-franchised public bus services. Non-franchised public buses also provide tour service, hotel service, student service, employees' service, international passenger service and contract hire service. As relevant data are not available, the patronage figures for these services cannot be provided.
  - (9) The whole series of taxi patronage figures for the period from January 1989 to November 2004 was revised in February 2005. Figures for the months since February 2003 are estimated using the taxi operating data of the corresponding month. Since similar data are not available for earlier months, figures for these months are only based on some crude assumptions and therefore may not fully reflect the fluctuations in taxi patronage in these months.
  - (10) The whole series of total public transport patronage figures for the period from January 1989 to November 2004 was revised in February 2005 owing to the revisions in taxi and red minibus patronage.
- † The figures are derived by dividing the total number of passenger journeys carried by the number of days in operation and hence may not add up to total.

**表 10.8 交通意外及傷亡**  
**Table 10.8 Traffic accidents and casualties**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
意外 (宗數) <sup>(1)</sup>	Accidents (number) <sup>(1)</sup>	14 397	15 631	15 576	14 436	15 026	15 062	14 849
傷亡 (人數)	Casualties (number of persons)							
致命	Killed	263	173	171	202	166	151	144
嚴重	Serious	3 432	3 517	3 426	2 951	2 803	2 688	2 508
輕微	Slight	15 447	16 628	17 003	15 157	16 433	16 381	16 221
總計 <sup>(2)</sup>	Total <sup>(2)</sup>	19 142 (3.0)	20 318 (3.0)	20 600 (3.1)	18 310 (2.7)	19 402 (2.9)	19 220 (2.8)	18 873 (2.8)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括只造成損毀的交通意外。

(2) 括弧內的數字表示按每千名人口計算的傷亡比率。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude accidents involving damages only.

(2) Figures in brackets denote the number of casualties per 1 000 population.

**表 10.9 按運輸方式劃分的進出香港的貨物**  
**Table 10.9 Inward and outward movements of cargo by mode of transport**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
							千公噸 Thousand tonnes	
卸下貨物	Cargo discharged							
海運 <sup>(1)</sup>	Ocean <sup>(1)</sup>	86 694	88 506	93 444	99 363	104 612	106 695	106 579
河運 <sup>(1)</sup>	River <sup>(1)</sup>	14 235	21 966	26 284	29 191	30 242	34 261	34 963
空運	Air	734	894	1 004	1 035	1 165	1 246	1 300
鐵路運輸 <sup>(2)</sup>	Rail <sup>(2)</sup>	684	273	283	253	208	166	155
道路運輸	Road	17 343	20 409	21 085	20 751	21 561	20 964	20 660
總計	Total	119 689	132 048	142 100	150 594	157 789	163 332	163 657
裝上貨物	Cargo loaded							
海運 <sup>(1)</sup>	Ocean <sup>(1)</sup>	39 145	42 170	44 857	49 255	54 006	54 772	59 629
河運 <sup>(1)</sup>	River <sup>(1)</sup>	17 226	25 568	27 925	29 803	32 019	34 411	37 068
空運	Air	830	1 180	1 475	1 607	1 925	2 156	2 280
鐵路運輸 <sup>(2)</sup>	Rail <sup>(2)</sup>	255	97	102	76	64	49	29
道路運輸	Road	17 817	16 509	18 288	19 192	18 913	17 755	16 660
總計	Total	75 272	85 524	92 647	99 933	106 926	109 143	115 665

註釋：(1) 自一九九三年開始，海運貨物的定義已修訂為越過內河航限操作的船隻所運輸的貨物，而河運貨物則指僅於內河航限內操作的船隻所運輸的貨物。一九九三年以前的數字是根據舊定義編製，因此不能與一九九三年起的數字作嚴格比較。

(2) 經鐵路運輸的貨物不包括家畜。

Notes: (1) Starting from 1993, ocean cargo has been redefined to refer to cargo transported by vessels operating beyond the river trade limits while river cargo refers to cargo transported by vessels operating exclusively within the river trade limits. Figures from 1993 onwards are not strictly comparable with those prior to 1993 which are compiled based on the old definition.

(2) Cargo transported by rail excludes livestock.

**表 10.10** 按主要貨物裝卸地點劃分的貨櫃吞吐量  
**Table 10.10** Container throughput by main cargo handling location

		千個標準貨櫃單位 Thousand TEUs						
主要貨物裝卸地點	Main cargo handling location	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
貨櫃碼頭	Container terminals							
抵港	Inward	4 147	5 376	5 706	5 910	6 554	6 985	7 879
離港	Outward	4 539	5 909	6 186	6 160	6 871	7 298	8 169
小計	Sub-total	8 686	11 285	11 892	12 070	13 425	14 284	16 048
貨櫃碼頭以外	Other than container terminals							
海運	Ocean							
抵港	Inward	1 625	1 669	1 775	1 988	2 267	1 968	1 482
離港	Outward	1 420	1 341	1 551	1 917	1 936	1 288	843
小計	Sub-total	3 045	3 011	3 326	3 904	4 204	3 257	2 326
河運	River							
抵港	Inward	881	1 788	2 011	2 288	2 268	2 646	2 703
離港	Outward	848	1 743	1 916	2 186	2 087	2 416	2 462
小計	Sub-total	1 729	3 531	3 926	4 475	4 355	5 061	5 165
總吞吐量	Total throughput	13 460	17 826	19 144	20 449	21 984	22 602	23 539

註釋：數字包括載貨貨櫃及空貨櫃。

由一九九八年起，一系列新的貨櫃吞吐量數字已經開始編製。因此，一九九八年及以後的數字不能與較早年份的數字作嚴格比較。

Notes: Figures include laden and empty containers.

Starting from 1998, a new series of container throughput statistics has been compiled. Hence, figures for 1998 onwards are not strictly comparable with those of earlier years.

## 資料來源

以下的流動及交易統計數字包括香港與中國內地的相關數據：

- (i) 訪港旅客人數；
- (ii) 郵遞服務；
- (iii) 國際電話及電報服務；及
- (iv) 進出香港的貨物。

表10.1 – 表 10.2、圖 10.1

- 香港旅遊發展局  
(前稱香港旅遊協會)

表10.3

- 香港郵政
- 電訊管理局

表10.4、圖10.2

- 政府統計處  
(社會統計調查組)

表10.5、圖 10.3

- 政府統計處  
(科技統計組)

表10.6 – 表10.8

- 運輸署

表10.9

- 政府統計處  
(船隻及貨運統計組)
- 民航處
- 九廣鐵路公司
- 香港海關

表10.10

- 海事處

## Data Sources

Data on the following types of statistics include the corresponding flows/transactions between Hong Kong and the mainland of China :

- (i) Visitor arrivals;
- (ii) Postal services;
- (iii) International telephone and telegram services; and
- (iv) Inward and outward movements of cargoes.

Table 10.1 – Table 10.2, Chart 10.1

- Hong Kong Tourism Board  
(formerly known as the Hong Kong Tourist Association)

Table 10.3

- Hongkong Post
- Office of the Telecommunications Authority

Table 10.4, Chart 10.2

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Social Surveys Section)

Table 10.5, Chart 10.3

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Science and Technology Statistics Section)

Table 10.6 – Table 10.8

- Transport Department

Table 10.9

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Shipping and Cargo Statistics Section)
- Civil Aviation Department
- Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation
- Customs and Excise Department

Table 10.10

- Marine Department

## 其他有關刊物

- 香港旅遊業統計  
(香港旅遊發展局編製)
- 與入境旅遊相關的開支  
(香港旅遊發展局編製)
- 運輸資料年報  
(運輸署編製)
- 交通運輸資料月報  
(運輸署編製)
- 香港船務統計
- 海事處統計年報  
(海事處編製)
- 香港港口統計(月/季刊)  
(海事處編製)
- 香港港口統計數字一覽(年刊)  
(海事處編製)

## Further References

- A Statistical Review of Hong Kong Tourism  
(compiled by the Hong Kong Tourism Board)
- Tourism Expenditure Associated to Inbound Tourism  
(compiled by the Hong Kong Tourism Board)
- Annual Transport Digest  
(compiled by the Transport Department)
- Monthly Traffic and Transport Digest  
(compiled by the Transport Department)
- Hong Kong Shipping Statistics
- Annual Statistical Tables of Marine Department  
(compiled by the Marine Department)
- Hong Kong Port Statistics (Monthly/Quarterly)  
(compiled by the Marine Department)
- Port of Hong Kong in Figures (Annual)  
(compiled by the Marine Department)

# 11

## 消費物價指數

## Consumer Price Indices

### 通貨膨脹與消費物價指數

11.1 消費物價指數是一個重要的經濟指標，用以量度住戶一般所購買的消費商品及服務的價格水平變動情況。消費物價指數的按年變動率亦通常用作反映住戶面對的通貨膨脹或通貨緊縮（一般分別稱為「通脹」及「通縮」）情況。確切一點說，它量度住戶經常購買的一籃子指定商品和服務的總值在指定期間的變動情況。

### 各項消費物價指數數列及其變動

11.2 政府統計處編製不同的消費物價指數數列，以反映消費物價轉變對不同開支組別住戶的影響。甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數分別根據較低、中等及較高開支範圍的住戶的開支模式編製而成。綜合消費物價指數是根據以上所有住戶的整體開支模式而編製，反映消費物價轉變對整體住戶的影響。

11.3 消費物價指數在一九九八年底至二零零四年中，因經濟下調和零售商之間的競爭激烈而錄得按年跌幅。但隨着經濟復蘇，以及消費需求增強和勞工及租金成本回升，消費物價指數自二零零四年起普遍錄得按年升幅。

### Inflation and Consumer Price Indices

11.1 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an important economic indicator. It measures the changes in the price level of consumer goods and services which households generally purchase. The year-on-year rate of change in the CPI is commonly used to reflect the inflation or deflation affecting households. Specifically, it measures changes in the total cost of a given basket of goods and services representative of the purchases made by households in a specified time period.

### Different series of Consumer Price Indices and their movements

11.2 Different series of CPIs are compiled by the Census and Statistics Department to reflect the impact of consumer price changes on households in different expenditure ranges. The CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) are compiled based on the expenditure patterns of households in the relatively low, medium and relatively high expenditure ranges respectively. The Composite CPI is compiled based on the overall expenditure pattern of all the above households taken together to reflect the impact of consumer price changes on the household sector as a whole.

11.3 The CPIs recorded year-on-year decreases during late 1998 to mid-2004, on account of the economic downturn and keen competition among retailers. However, with the economic recovery, the strengthening consumer demand and the rise-back in labour and rental cost, year-on-year increases were generally recorded since mid-2004.

## 住戶開支模式

11.4 編製各項消費物價指數所採用的開支模式是根據每隔五年進行一次的「住戶開支統計調查」的結果計算出來。最新一輪的「住戶開支統計調查」在二零零四年十月至二零零五年九月期間進行，其結果亦已用於更新消費物價指數數列的開支範圍及權數。自二零零六年四月的統計月份起，每月定期公布的消費物價指數數列，已採用以二零零四至零五年為基期的新數列，用以分析消費物價的變動。換言之，新數列已取代了以一九九九至二零零零年為基期的舊消費物價指數數列。

11.5 與較高開支組別的住戶比較，屬較低開支組別的住戶用於生活必需品（例如食品、電力、燃氣及水）的開支比重通常較大，而用於衣履、交通、耐用物品和雜項服務的開支比重則較小。

11.6 在各項消費物價指數數列中，食品、住屋及雜項服務合共的開支比重，約佔總開支權數的70%。

11.7 相對於以一九九九至二零零零年為基期的消費物價指數中所佔的開支權數，電力、燃氣及水的開支權數，在以二零零四至零五年為基期的所有四項消費物價指數數列中均有所上升。相反，雜項物品在各項消費物價指數中的開支權數卻同時下降。至於食品、住屋、煙酒、衣履、耐用物品、交通和雜項服務的開支權數，在不同消費物價指數中的變動則方向不一。以住屋為例，在甲類消費物價指數中有所增加，但在乙類和丙類消費物價指數中則有所減少。

## Household expenditure patterns

11.4 The expenditure pattern used in compiling each CPI series is derived from results of the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) which is conducted once every five years. The latest round of the HES was conducted from October 2004 to September 2005. Based on the survey results, the expenditure ranges and the weighting patterns of the CPI series were updated. The new 2004/05-based CPI series was adopted for regular release of monthly CPIs and had replaced the old 1999/2000-based CPI series for analysing movements in consumer prices since the reference month of April 2006.

11.5 Compared with households in the higher expenditure group, households in the lower expenditure group generally spend a larger proportion of their expenditure on necessities (e.g. food, electricity, gas and water) and a smaller proportion on clothing and footwear, transport, durable goods and miscellaneous services.

11.6 In all the CPI series, food, housing and miscellaneous services together account for about 70% of the total expenditure weights.

11.7 Compared with the expenditure weights for the 1999/2000-based CPIs, the expenditure weights of electricity, gas and water increased in all the four 2004/05-based CPI series. On the contrary, the expenditure weights of miscellaneous goods declined in all the CPIs. As regards food, housing, alcoholic drinks and tobacco, clothing and footwear, durable goods, transport and miscellaneous services, the expenditure weights in different CPIs did not change in the same direction. For example, the weights for housing increased in CPI(A) but decreased in CPI(B) and CPI(C).

11.8 住戶開支水平會受收入和物價變動等因素的影響而改變，但用作計算消費物價指數的住戶開支模式（即各項商品及服務的相對開支），則相對較為穩定，只會隨時間逐漸地轉變。再者，用作編製消費物價指數的開支權數輕微改變，對消費物價指數變動的影響並不顯著。因此，每次重訂基期後，採用固定的開支權數編製數年的消費物價指數是恰當的做法。

11.9 消費物價指數反映通脹/通縮對整體住戶的影響，與個別住戶的體驗未必一致。由於每個住戶有各自的開支模式，而不同商品及服務的價格升跌幅度亦各異，通脹/通縮對個別住戶的影響因而有所不同。因此，個別人士所體驗到的價格變動可能與消費物價指數反映的價格變動有所不同。

11.10 消費物價指數量度住戶購買的所有商品及服務的平均價格變動，是一個客觀的指標。有一些商品或服務的價格變動幅度或會很大，另一些則只會有輕微變幅。一般人在心理上可能較容易察覺部分消費項目價格大幅變動所帶來的影響，但沒有注意到這些影響可能受其他價格只有輕微升跌的項目所抵銷。消費物價指數能全面地顧及這些往往被人所忽略的抵銷效應。

11.8 The expenditure levels of households change in response to factors such as changes in income level and prices. However, the household expenditure patterns (i.e. relative expenditure among various items of goods and services), which are used in the computation of the CPIs, are relatively stable and change only gradually over time. Furthermore, slight changes in the expenditure weights for compiling CPIs would not have significant impact on the movements of CPIs. Hence, it is appropriate to adopt fixed expenditure weights for compiling CPIs for several years after each round of rebasing.

11.9 The CPI reflects the collective experience of inflation/deflation for all households in general. It may not correspond to the experience of an individual household. As each household has its own expenditure pattern and prices of different consumer goods and services increase or decrease at varying rates, inflation/deflation does not affect all households to the same extent. Hence, individual experience of price changes may differ from movements of the CPI.

11.10 The CPI is an objective measure of the average price changes of all goods and services purchased by households. Some items of goods and services may have drastic price changes while some others may have only moderate changes. The impact of drastic price changes in some items, which people tend to be psychologically more aware of, may be offset by other items with only moderate price increases or decreases, which people tend to pay little notice to. The CPI takes a full account of such offsetting effects, which are often overlooked by people.



**表 11.1**                      **消費物價指數**  
**Table 11.1**                    **Consumer Price Indices**

指數(二零零四年十月至二零零五年九月 = 100)

Index (October 2004 – September 2005 = 100)

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
綜合消費物價指數	Composite CPI	106.7 (6.3)	105.7 (-1.6)	102.4 (-3.0)	99.8 (-2.6)	99.4 (-0.4)	100.3 (1.0)	102.4 (2.0)
食品	Food	100.6 (3.9)	101.2 (-0.8)	99.1 (-2.1)	97.6 (-1.5)	98.6 (1.0)	100.4 (1.8)	102.1 (1.7)
住屋	Housing	122.5 (10.2)	118.2 (-3.1)	111.5 (-5.7)	106.2 (-4.8)	100.6 (-5.2)	100.7 (0.1)	105.4 (4.7)
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	99.1 (6.1)	105.2 (0.5)	102.8 (-2.3)	99.5 (-3.2)	99.3 (-0.2)	100.3 (1.0)	102.2 (1.9)
甲類消費物價指數	CPI(A)	104.6 (6.0)	104.8 (-1.7)	101.4 (-3.2)	99.3 (-2.1)	99.3 §	100.3 (1.1)	102.1 (1.7)
食品	Food	100.9 (4.0)	100.8 (-1.0)	98.6 (-2.2)	97.0 (-1.6)	98.4 (1.4)	100.4 (2.1)	102.2 (1.8)
住屋	Housing	118.0 (9.4)	114.6 (-3.6)	108.1 (-5.7)	104.9 (-3.0)	100.5 (-4.1)	100.6 §	104.4 (3.8)
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	98.7 (6.9)	107.9 (0.6)	104.3 (-3.3)	100.4 (-3.7)	99.9 (-0.7)	100.0 (0.2)	101.0 (1.1)
乙類消費物價指數	CPI(B)	108.1 (6.4)	105.9 (-1.6)	102.6 (-3.1)	99.8 (-2.7)	99.4 (-0.5)	100.4 (1.0)	102.4 (2.1)
食品	Food	100.7 (4.0)	101.3 (-1.0)	99.1 (-2.1)	97.5 (-1.6)	98.6 (1.1)	100.4 (1.9)	102.1 (1.7)
住屋	Housing	126.7 (9.9)	119.3 (-2.8)	112.3 (-5.9)	106.6 (-5.1)	100.7 (-5.6)	100.8 (0.1)	106.0 (5.1)
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	98.2 (6.5)	104.8 (0.4)	102.4 (-2.3)	99.4 (-2.9)	99.4 (-0.1)	100.3 (0.9)	102.5 (2.2)
丙類消費物價指數	CPI(C)	107.2 (6.6)	106.3 (-1.5)	103.3 (-2.8)	100.3 (-2.9)	99.6 (-0.9)	100.3 (0.8)	102.6 (2.2)
食品	Food	99.6 (3.5)	101.8 (-0.2)	100.1 (-1.7)	98.8 (-1.3)	99.2 (0.4)	100.2 (1.0)	102.0 (1.8)
住屋	Housing	122.3 (11.2)	121.2 (-2.8)	114.5 (-5.5)	107.1 (-6.5)	100.7 (-6.0)	100.7 §	105.8 (5.1)
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	100.7 (5.0)	103.5 (0.2)	102.1 (-1.4)	99.1 (-3.0)	98.9 (-0.3)	100.5 (1.7)	102.8 (2.3)

註釋：括弧內數字為與上年比較的變動百分率，通常用作量度影響住戶的通脹/通縮指標。

二零零四年十月起的消費物價指數是根據「二零零四至零五年住戶開支統計調查」所得的開支權數編製。較早的指數則是根據舊的開支權數而經過按比例換算與新基期的指數拼接。

§ 在±0.05%之內。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage changes over the preceding year, which are commonly used as measures of inflation/deflation affecting households.

The CPIs from October 2004 onwards are compiled based on expenditure weights obtained from the 2004/05 Household Expenditure Survey. The CPIs for earlier periods are compiled based on old weights and have been *re-scaled* to the new base period for linking with the new index series.

§ Within ±0.05%.

圖 11.1 消費物價指數及其按年變動率  
 Chart 11.1 Consumer Price Indices and their year-on-year rates of change

(I) 綜合消費物價指數  
 (I) Composite Consumer Price Index

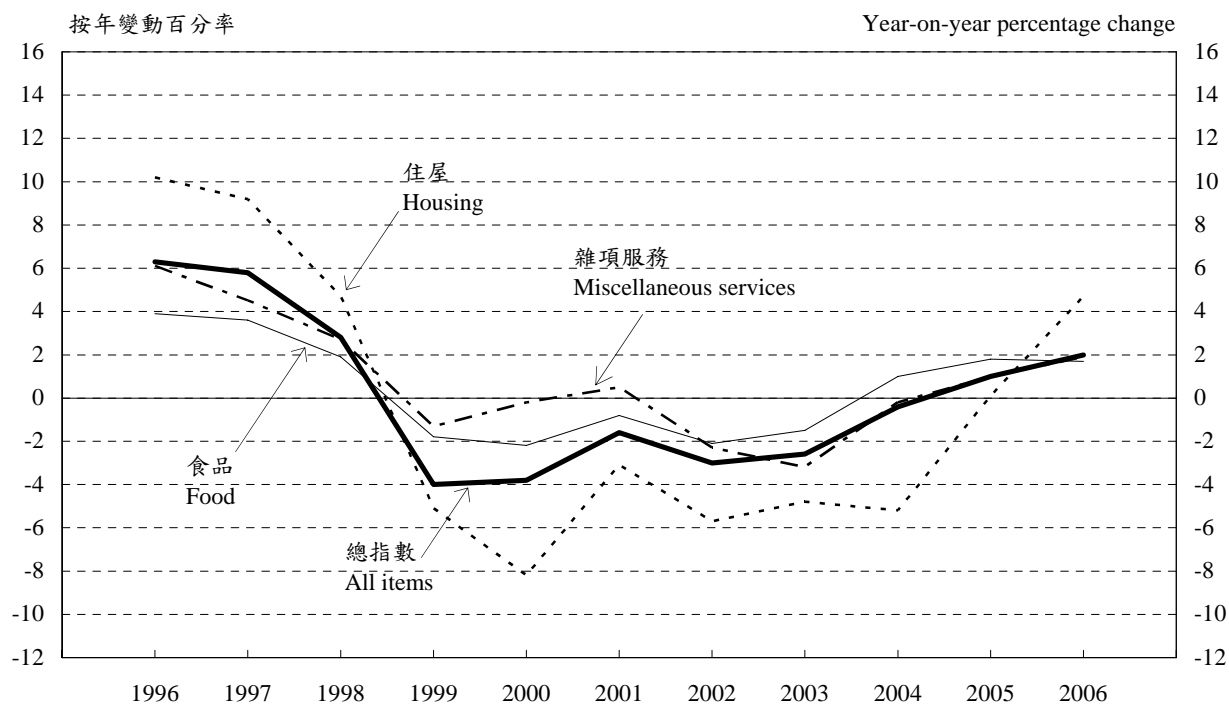
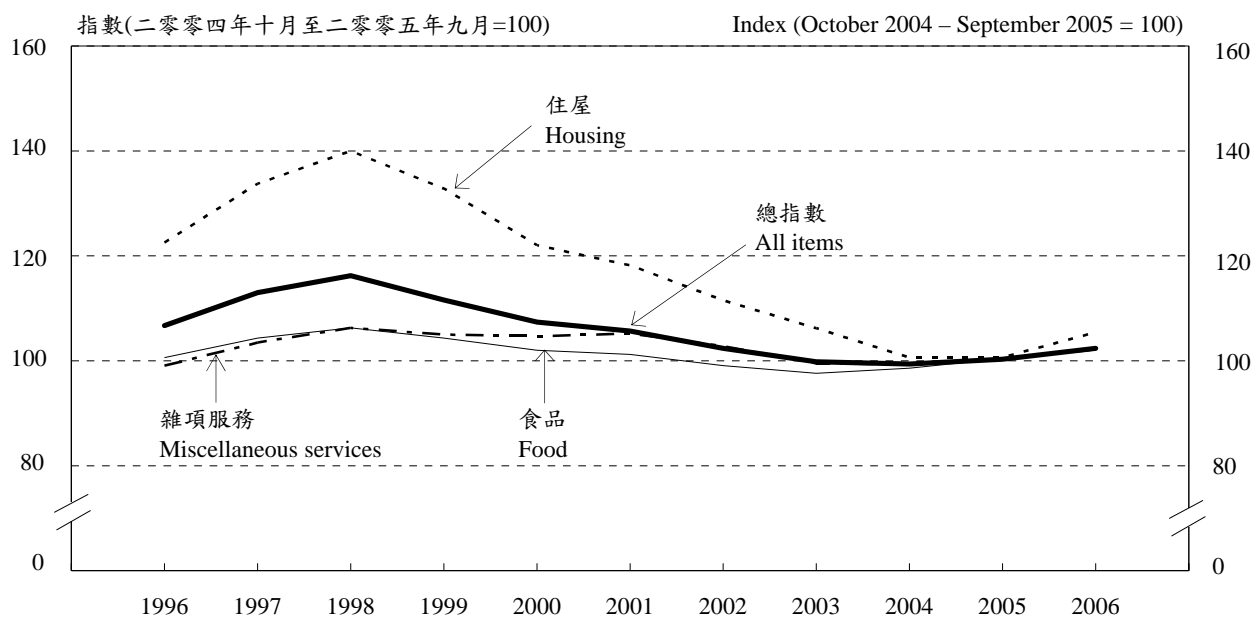


圖 11.1 (續) 消費物價指數及其按年變動率  
**Chart 11.1 (Cont'd.) Consumer Price Indices and their year-on-year rates of change**

(II) 甲類消費物價指數  
 (II) **Consumer Price Index (A)**

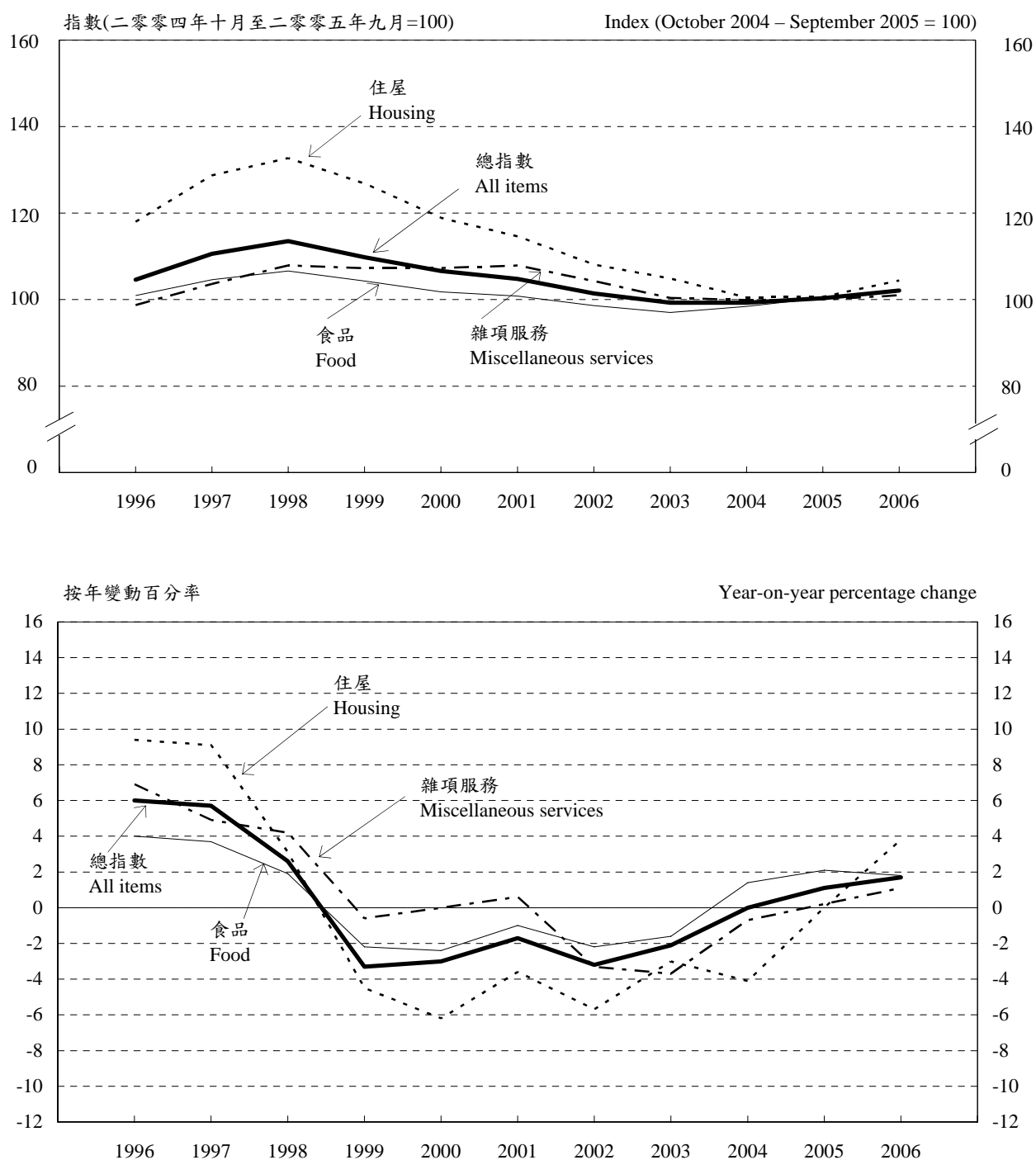


圖 11.1 (續) 消費物價指數及其按年變動率

Chart 11.1 (Cont'd.) Consumer Price Indices and their year-on-year rates of change

## (III) 乙類消費物價指數

## (III) Consumer Price Index (B)

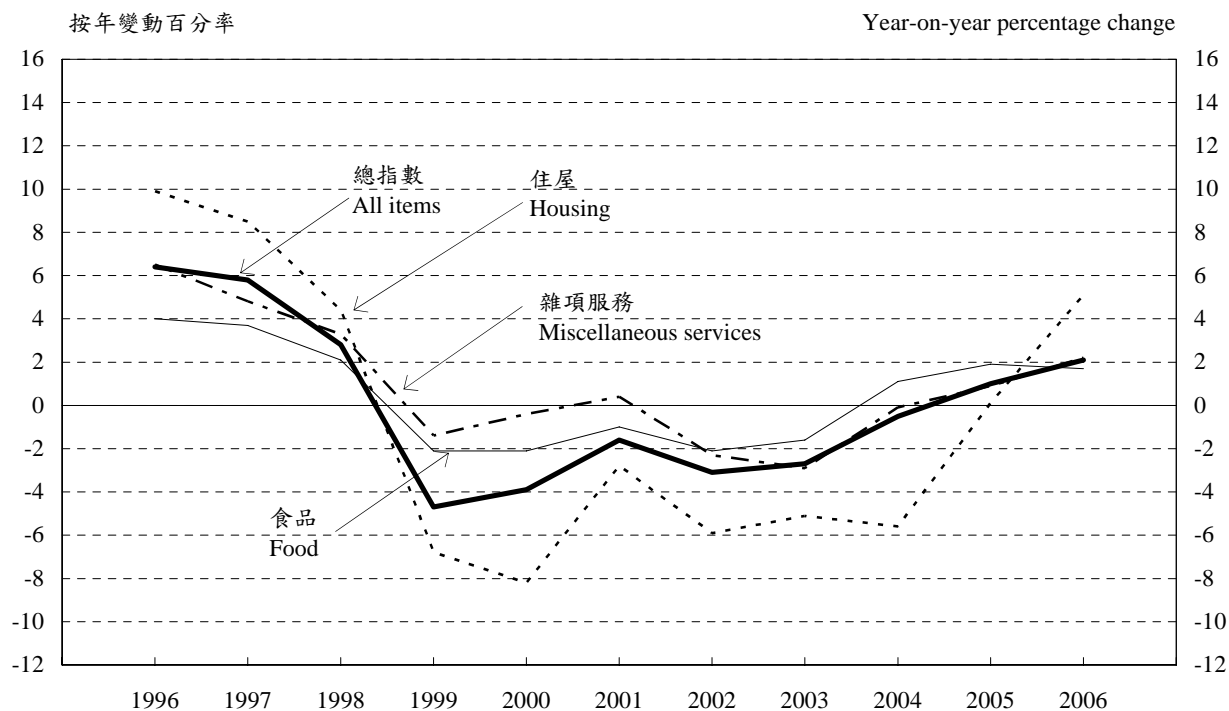
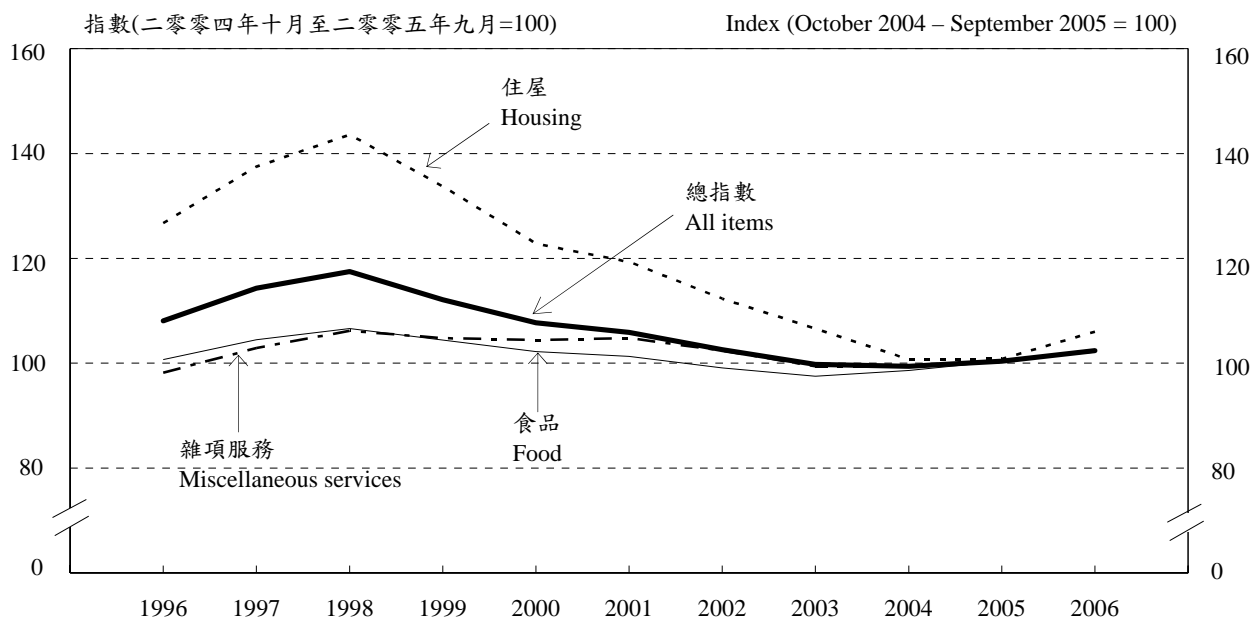
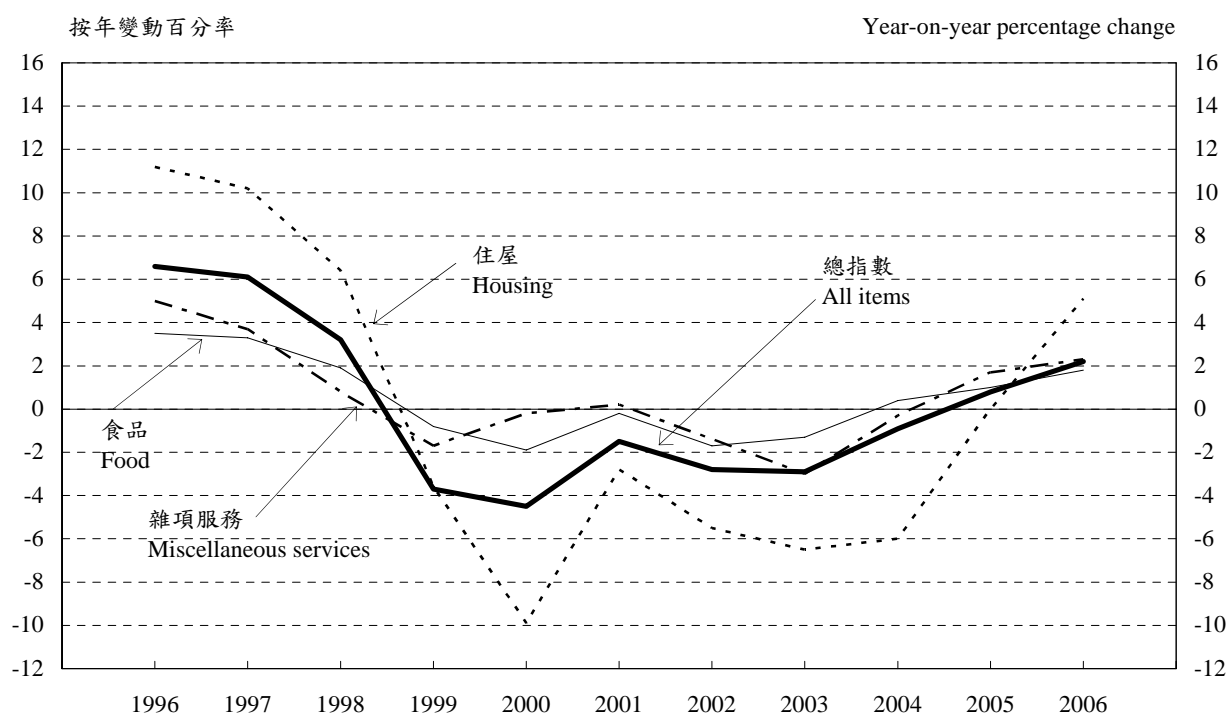
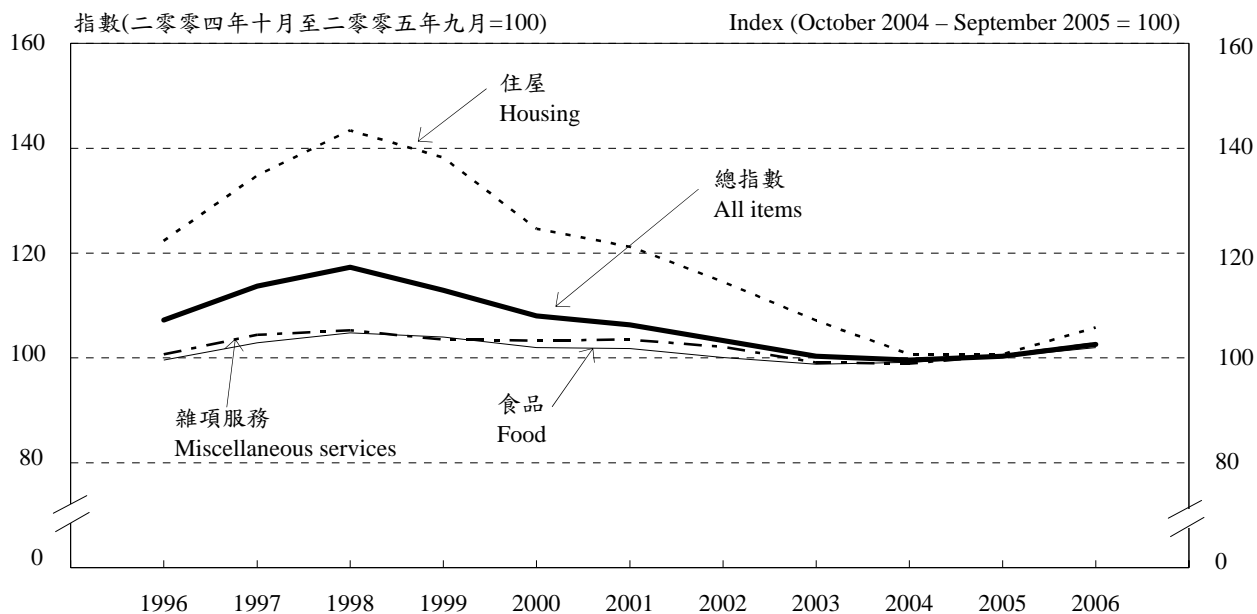


圖 11.1 (續) 消費物價指數及其按年變動率  
 Chart 11.1 (Cont'd.) Consumer Price Indices and their year-on-year rates of change

(IV) 丙類消費物價指數

(IV) Consumer Price Index (C)



**表 11.2** 以一九九九/二零零零年及二零零四/零五年為基期的消費物價指數中九個商品/服務類別的開支權數

**Table 11.2** Expenditure weights for nine commodity/service sections of the 1999/2000-based and 2004/05-based Consumer Price Indices (CPIs)

商品/服務類別 Commodity/Service section	百分比 Percentage							
	一九九九/二零零零年為基期 1999/2000-based				二零零四/零五年為基期 2004/05-based			
	綜合消費 物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費 物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費 物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費 物價指數 CPI(C)	綜合消費 物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費 物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費 物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費 物價指數 CPI(C)
食品 Food	26.67	31.88	25.94	21.38	26.94	32.10	27.32	20.41
住屋 Housing	29.91	29.13	29.68	31.22	29.17	30.54	27.70	29.66
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	2.98	3.99	2.81	2.02	3.59	4.84	3.37	2.45
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	0.94	1.50	0.86	0.39	0.87	1.35	0.79	0.42
衣履 Clothing and footwear	4.13	3.36	4.47	4.55	3.91	2.81	4.28	4.67
耐用物品 Durable goods	6.24	4.96	6.93	6.73	5.50	4.01	5.67	6.99
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	5.70	5.25	5.58	6.43	4.78	4.68	4.76	4.91
交通 Transport	9.01	8.23	9.05	9.94	9.09	8.07	9.05	10.35
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	14.42	11.70	14.68	17.34	16.15	11.60	17.06	20.14
總計 Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**資料來源**

- 政府統計處  
(消費物價指數組)

**其他有關刊物**

- 消費物價指數月報
- 消費物價指數年報
- 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

**Data Sources**

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Consumer Price Index Section)

**Further References**

- Monthly Report on the Consumer Price Index
- Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index
- 2004/05 Household Expenditure Survey and the Rebasing of the Consumer Price Indices

# 12

## 貨幣、銀行、金融

## Money, Banking and Finance

### 接受存款機構

12.1 本港的接受存款機構，以三級制分類：即持牌銀行、有限牌照銀行及接受存款公司，統稱為認可機構。過去數年，持牌銀行的數目以及其在客戶存款所佔的比例大致穩定，但它們在貸款及墊款所佔的比例卻錄得增長。

12.2 二零零一年至二零零六年期間，認可機構的客戶存款總額增長平均每年6.9%。其中外幣存款的增長率較港元存款為高。

12.3 一九九六年至二零零六年期間，在香港使用的貸款及墊款以平均每年1.9%的幅度增長。其中與地產有關的貸款為主要的貸款項目。

12.4 另一方面，主要因為入帳於香港的歐洲日圓貸款活動收縮，導致在香港以外使用的貸款在同期大幅減少。因此，貸款及墊款總額在過去十年平均每年錄得4.5%的跌幅。

### 貨幣供應量

12.5 截至二零零六年年底的五年當中，廣義貨幣供應量（即貨幣供應量M3）以平均每年7.2%的幅度增長。

### 外幣兌換率

12.6 《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法》說明，港元是香港特別行政區的法定貨幣。外幣指港元以外的其他貨幣，因而人民幣亦視作外幣。

### Deposit-taking institutions

12.1 Hong Kong maintains a three-tier system of deposit-taking institutions, i.e. licensed banks, restricted licence banks and deposit-taking companies, which are collectively known as authorized institutions (AIs). While the number of licensed banks and their relative share in customer deposits remained broadly stable, their relative share in loans and advances increased in recent years.

12.2 Total customer deposits with authorized institutions grew at an average annual rate of 6.9% between 2001 and 2006, with slightly faster increases for foreign currency deposits than Hong Kong Dollar deposits.

12.3 Between 1996 and 2006, loans and advances for use in Hong Kong recorded an average annual increase of 1.9%. Property-related loans were the major type of bank lending.

12.4 On the other hand, loans for use outside Hong Kong fell sharply over the same period, mainly due to a contraction in Euroyen loans booked in Hong Kong. Therefore, total loans and advances fell at an average annual rate of 4.5% during the past ten years.

### Money supply

12.5 During the five years ending 2006, the broad money supply (i.e. money supply M3) increased by an average annual rate of 7.2%.

### Exchange rates

12.6 Hong Kong Dollar is the legal tender in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, as stated in "The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China". Foreign currency refers to any currency other than the Hong Kong currency. Accordingly, Chinese Renminbi is also treated as foreign currency.



12.7 由於香港實施港元與美元的聯繫匯率，港元相對其他貨幣的兌換價因而受到美元的強弱所影響。在一九九六年至二零零一年期間，港元跟隨美元的升勢，相對其他主要貨幣有所升值，港匯指數上升了11.4%。然而，美元價值在近年顯著回落，港匯指數由二零零一年的104.7下降至二零零六年的96.1，下跌8.2%。

12.7 With the implementation of the linked exchange rate system between the Hong Kong Dollar and the US Dollar, exchange rates between the Hong Kong Dollar and other foreign currencies are affected by the strength of the US Dollar. Along with strengthening of the US Dollar, the Hong Kong Dollar appreciated against other major foreign currencies during 1996 and 2001. The Effective Exchange Rate Index (EERI) increased by 11.4% over the period. Nevertheless, the US Dollar weakened considerably in recent years, with the EERI dropped by 8.2% from 104.7 in 2001 to 96.1 in 2006.

**表 12.1** 按機構類別劃分的認可機構數目及其於客戶總存款和貸款及墊款總額所佔比例

**Table 12.1** Number of authorized institutions and their shares in customer deposits, loans and advances by type of institutions

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
認可機構數目	Number of authorized institutions							
持牌銀行	Licensed banks	182	147	133	134	133	133	138
有限制牌照銀行	Restricted licence banks	62	49	46	42	40	33	31
接受存款公司	Deposit-taking companies	124	54	45	39	35	33	33
於客戶總存款所佔百分比	Percentage share in total customer deposits							
持牌銀行	Licensed banks	97.6	98.8	98.7	98.8	99.5	99.4	99.3
有限制牌照銀行	Restricted licence banks	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
接受存款公司	Deposit-taking companies	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
於貸款及墊款總額所佔百分比	Percentage share in total loans and advances							
持牌銀行	Licensed banks	94.7	92.8	93.3	94.0	95.4	97.3	97.3
有限制牌照銀行	Restricted licence banks	3.3	5.6	5.4	4.8	3.6	1.7	1.7
接受存款公司	Deposit-taking companies	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0

註釋：數字是指於該年年底的數字。

Note: Figures are as at end of the year.

**表 12.2** 客戶存款

**Table 12.2** Customer deposits

	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001 – 2006 平均按年 增長率 (%) Average annual growth rate (%)
	(十億港元) (HK\$ billion)							
港元存款 <sup>(1)</sup> Hong Kong Dollar deposits <sup>(1)</sup>	1,400.1	1,854.7	1,824.9	1,930.8	2,017.9	2,131.6	2,568.4	6.7
外幣存款 <sup>(2)</sup> Foreign currency deposits <sup>(2)</sup>	1,058.2	1,551.9	1,492.6	1,636.2	1,848.1	1,936.3	2,189.0	7.1
客戶總存款 Total customer deposits	2,458.3	3,406.5	3,317.5	3,567.0	3,866.1	4,067.9	4,757.4	6.9

註釋：由二零零二年六月起，一個月以下的短期外匯基金存款列入貨幣整體數字內。根據這定義修訂的存款數字，已追溯至一九九七年四月。

所有客戶存款數字是指於該年年底的數字。

(1) 數字經調整以包括外幣掉期存款。

(2) 數字經調整以扣除外幣掉期存款。

Notes: As from June 2002, short-term Exchange Fund placements of less than one month are included as part of the monetary aggregates. The data series on customer deposits are backdated to April 1997 using this revised definition.

All figures on customer deposits are as at end of the year.

(1) Figures have been adjusted to include foreign currency swap deposits.

(2) Figures have been adjusted to exclude foreign currency swap deposits.

**表 12.3 按貨幣及類別劃分的貸款及墊款**  
**Table 12.3 Loans and advances by currency and by type**

	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1996 – 2006 平均按年 增長率 (%) Average annual growth rate (%)
	(十億港元) (HK\$ billion)							
<b>貨幣</b> Currency								
港元 Hong Kong Dollar	1,447.8	1,647.7	1,615.7	1,573.1	1,666.7	1,797.4	1,917.4	2.8
外幣 Foreign currency	2,467.0	537.3	460.7	462.0	489.0	514.6	550.4	-13.9
總計 Total	3,914.9	2,185.0	2,076.3	2,035.1	2,155.7	2,312.0	2,467.8	-4.5
<b>類別</b> Type								
香港貨物的出入口及轉口融資 To finance imports to and exports and re-exports from Hong Kong	165.0	80.7	81.7	89.1	117.0	123.5	130.3	-2.3
香港境外的商品貿易融資 To finance merchandising trade not touching Hong Kong	20.0	8.0	9.1	11.1	13.1	18.2	21.8	0.9
在香港使用的貸款及墊款 Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong	1,637.2	1,790.1	1,742.9	1,708.5	1,792.4	1,930.3	1,974.0	1.9
其他在香港境外使用的貸款及墊款 Other loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong	2,052.1	296.7	232.7	206.4	213.2	218.2	319.4	-17.0
其他使用地區不明確的貸款及墊款 Other loans and advances where the place of use is not known	40.6	9.6	9.8	20.0	20.0	21.8	22.3	-5.8
總計 Total	3,914.9	2,185.0	2,076.3	2,035.1	2,155.7	2,312.0	2,467.8	-4.5

註釋：所有貸款及墊款數字是指於該年年底的數字。

Note : All figures on loans and advances are as at end of the year.

**表 12.4 按經濟行業劃分的在香港使用的貸款及墊款**  
**Table 12.4 Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong by economic sector**

	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1996 – 2006
經濟行業 Economic sector	(十億港元) (HK\$ billion)							平均按年 增長率(%) Average annual growth rate (%)
製造業 Manufacturing	107.5	71.2	70.7	80.1	99.3	119.2	103.0	-0.4
農業及漁業 <sup>(1)</sup> Agriculture and fisheries <sup>(1)</sup>	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	-	-	-	-
運輸及運輸設備 Transport and transport equipment	82.9	101.7	104.1	110.3	121.0	122.5	123.3	4.1
電力、氣體燃料及電訊 <sup>(2)</sup> Electricity, gas and telecommunications <sup>(2)</sup>	25.0	57.8	56.2	46.3	-	-	-	-
電力及氣體燃料 Electricity and gas	-	-	-	-	23.1	33.7	32.6	-
康樂活動 Recreational activities	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.6	1.9	-
建造業、物業發展及投資 Building, construction, property development and investment	333.0	388.9	378.9	360.4	386.5	450.6	491.8	4.0
批發及零售業 Wholesale and retail trade	176.5	101.2	100.3	93.6	99.2	100.6	105.5	-5.0
資訊科技 Information technology	-	-	-	-	16.0	24.6	19.6	-
採礦及採石業 <sup>(1)</sup> Mining and quarrying <sup>(1)</sup>	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-
其他經濟行業 Miscellaneous	910.9	1,068.1	1,032.0	1,017.2	1,046.3	1,076.5	1,096.4	1.9
與財務及金融有關的公司 (認可機構除外) Financial concerns (other than authorized institutions)	207.5	142.0	125.5	147.0	167.8	178.9	185.1	-1.1
專業人士及個人 Professional and private individuals	548.7	796.7	785.1	752.8	760.2	775.6	776.9	3.5
購買住宅樓宇 Purchase of residential property	421.9	646.9	641.6	616.2	610.7	606.8	594.8	3.5
其他用途 Other purposes	126.8	149.8	143.4	136.6	149.5	168.8	182.1	3.7
其他 Others	154.7	129.4	121.4	117.4	118.3	122.0	134.4	-1.4
總計 Total	1,637.2	1,790.1	1,742.9	1,708.5	1,792.4	1,930.3	1,974.0	1.9

註釋：所有貸款及墊款數字是指於該年年底數字。有關數字不包括貿易融資的貸款及墊款。

(1) 由二零零四年三月起，數字包括在「其他經濟行業」項的「其他」之內。

(2) 由二零零四年三月起，電訊業貸款分別重新分類於「資訊科技」及「製造業」項之下。

Notes: All figures on loans and advances are as at end of the year. Figures do not include loans and advances for trade financing.

(1) As from March 2004, figures have been included in "Miscellaneous" under the item of "Others".

(2) As from March 2004, loans for telecommunications have been reclassified under "Information technology" and "Manufacturing" respectively.

**表 12.5 貨幣供應量**  
**Table 12.5 Money supply**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2001 – 2006 平均按年 增長率 (%) Average annual growth rate (%)
		(十億港元) (HK\$ billion)							
貨幣供應量M1	M1								
港元	Hong Kong Dollar	198.3	229.8	259.4	354.8	412.6	348.2	387.9	11.0
外幣	Foreign currency	19.1	28.2	36.2	58.7	71.9	86.4	103.7	29.7
總計	Total	217.5	258.1	295.6	413.4	484.5	434.7	491.7	13.8
貨幣供應量M2	M2								
港元 <sup>(1)</sup>	Hong Kong Dollar <sup>(1)</sup>	1,503.6	1,998.8	1,984.0	2,107.3	2,208.6	2,329.7	2,777.8	6.8
外幣 <sup>(2)</sup>	Foreign currency <sup>(2)</sup>	1,028.6	1,551.3	1,534.3	1,706.2	1,958.1	2,049.4	2,276.7	8.0
總計	Total	2,532.2	3,550.1	3,518.3	3,813.4	4,166.7	4,379.1	5,054.5	7.3
貨幣供應量M3	M3								
港元 <sup>(1)</sup>	Hong Kong Dollar <sup>(1)</sup>	1,520.5	2,016.6	2,004.2	2,122.9	2,219.6	2,345.8	2,795.7	6.8
外幣 <sup>(2)</sup>	Foreign currency <sup>(2)</sup>	1,091.2	1,577.5	1,557.6	1,735.2	1,970.0	2,061.4	2,294.2	7.8
總計	Total	2,611.6	3,594.1	3,561.9	3,858.0	4,189.5	4,407.2	5,089.9	7.2

註釋：由二零零二年六月起，一個月以下的短期外匯基金存款列入貨幣整體數字內。根據這定義修訂的貨幣供應量數字，已追溯至一九九七年四月。

所有貨幣供應數字是指於該年年底數字。

(1) 數字經調整以包括外幣掉期存款。

(2) 數字經調整以扣除外幣掉期存款。

Notes: As from June 2002, short-term Exchange Fund placements of less than one month are included as part of the monetary aggregates. The data series on money supply are backdated to April 1997 using this revised definition.

All figures on money supply are as at end of the year.

(1) Figures have been adjusted to include foreign currency swap deposits.

(2) Figures have been adjusted to exclude foreign currency swap deposits.

**表 12.6 外幣兌換率及港匯指數**  
**Table 12.6 Exchange rates and the Effective Exchange Rate Index**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
每單位外幣兌換港元	HKD per unit of foreign currency							
美元	US Dollar	7.734	7.799	7.799	7.787	7.788	7.777	7.768
英鎊	Pound Sterling	12.08	11.24	11.73	12.73	14.27	14.15	14.33
歐元 <sup>(1)</sup>	Euro <sup>(1)</sup>	-	6.99	7.38	8.81	9.69	9.68	9.77
日圓	Japanese Yen	0.0712	0.0643	0.0625	0.0673	0.0720	0.0707	0.0669
人民幣 (每百港元)	Chinese Renminbi (per HK\$100)	107.49	106.04	105.84	105.86	106.21	105.26	102.65
港匯指數 (貿易總值(進口及整體出口) 加權) <sup>(2)</sup> (二零零零年一月=100)	Effective exchange rate index for the Hong Kong Dollar (trade (import and export) - weighted) <sup>(2)</sup> (January 2000 = 100)	94.0	104.7	104.0	100.7	98.3	97.4	96.1

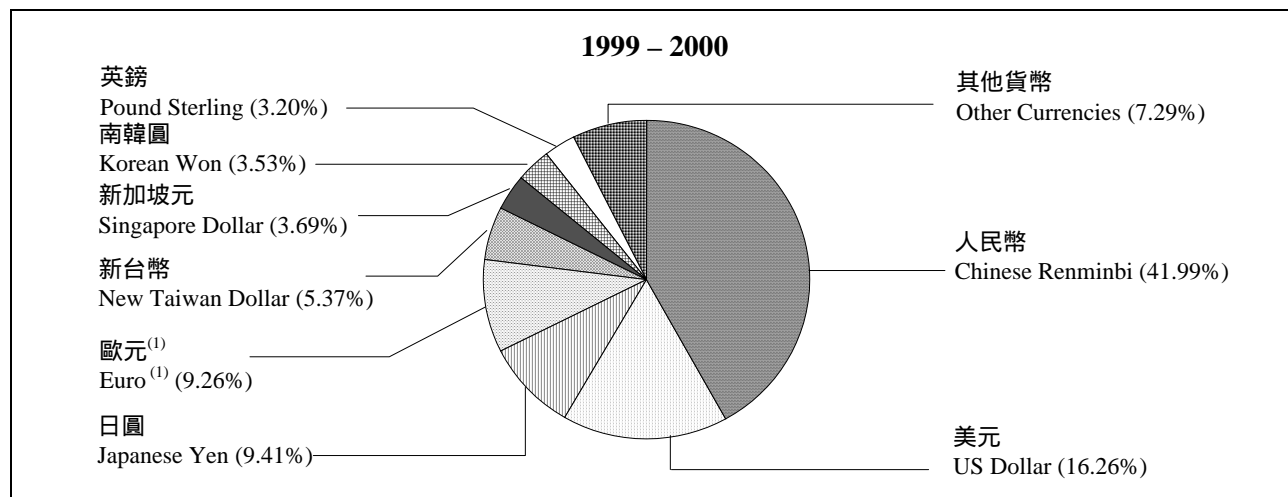
註釋：數字是指年內每日電匯收市中間兌換價的平均值。

- (1) 歐元是十二個歐洲聯盟會員國的統一貨幣，於一九九九年一月一日推出。該十二國家為奧地利、比利時、芬蘭、法國、德國、希臘、愛爾蘭、意大利、盧森堡、荷蘭、葡萄牙及西班牙。歐元鈔票與硬幣於二零零二年一月一日開始流通。
- (2) 由二零零二年一月二日起公布的新系列。詳情請參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零一年十二月號題為「新系列港幣匯率指數」的專題文章。

Notes: Figures are the averages of the daily closing middle market telegraphic transfer rates for the year.

- (1) Euro is a unified currency of 12 European Union's member countries, which was launched on 1 January 1999. The 12 European nations are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Euro notes and coins entered into circulation on 1 January 2002.
- (2) New series released since 2 January 2002. For details, please refer to the feature article entitled "New Series of Effective Exchange Rate Index for Hong Kong Dollar" in the December 2001 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

**圖 12.1 港匯指數(貿易總值(進口及整體出口)加權)的組成部分**  
**Chart 12.1 Components of the Effective Exchange Rate Index (trade (import and export) - weighted)**



註釋：港匯指數的權數是以一九九九年至二零零零年香港對外商品貿易的模式作為根據。除了上圖所列的主要貨幣外，編製港匯指數亦有採用其他國家的貨幣，它們的相應權數如下：馬來西亞元(1.67%)、泰銖 (1.38%)、加拿大元 (1.17%)、澳元 (1.12%)、菲律賓披索 (1.04%)及瑞士法郎 (0.91%)。

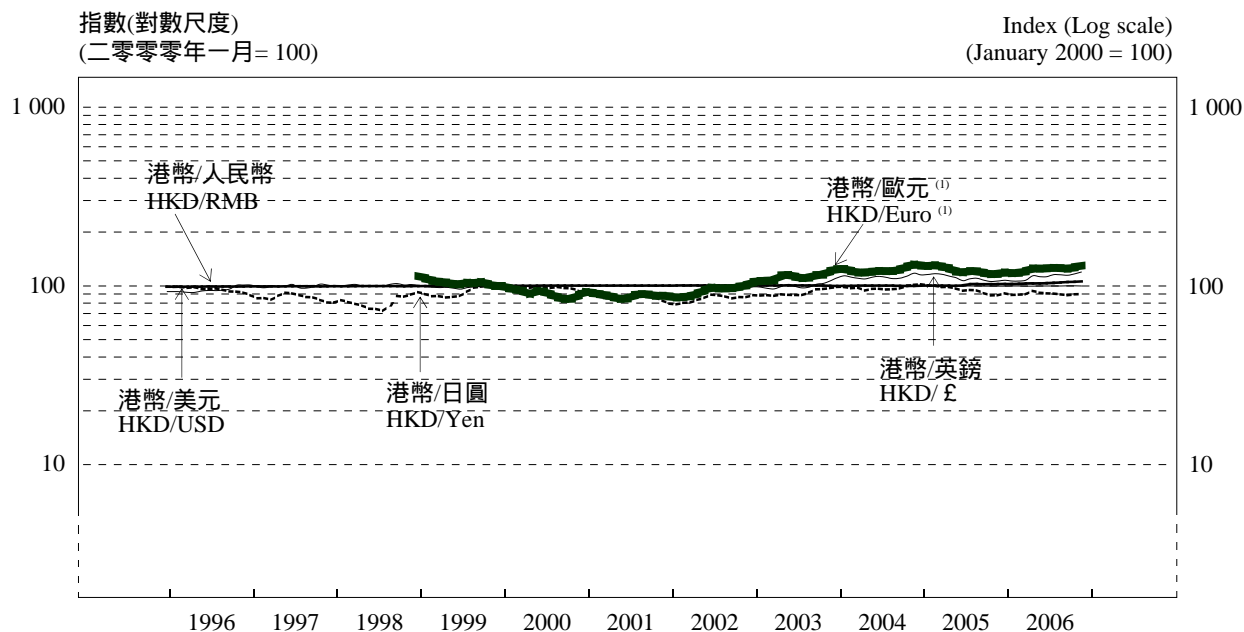
(1) 歐元是十二個歐洲聯盟會員國的統一貨幣，於一九九九年一月一日推出。該十二國家為奧地利、比利時、芬蘭、法國、德國、希臘、愛爾蘭、意大利、盧森堡、荷蘭、葡萄牙及西班牙。歐元鈔票與硬幣於二零零二年一月一日開始流通。

Notes: The weights adopted in compiling the Effective Exchange Rate Index (EERI) are based on the average merchandise trade pattern of Hong Kong from 1999 to 2000. Besides the major currencies shown in the above chart, other countries whose currencies are also included in the compilation of the EERI and their corresponding weights are: Malaysian Ringgit (1.67%), Thai Baht (1.38%), Canadian Dollar (1.17%), Australian Dollar (1.12%), Philippine Peso (1.04%) and Swiss Franc (0.91%).

(1) Euro is a unified currency of 12 European Union's member countries, which was launched on 1 January 1999. The 12 European nations are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Euro notes and coins entered into circulation on 1 January 2002.

**圖 12.2 外幣兌換率及港匯指數**  
**Chart 12.2 Exchange rates and the Effective Exchange Rate Index**

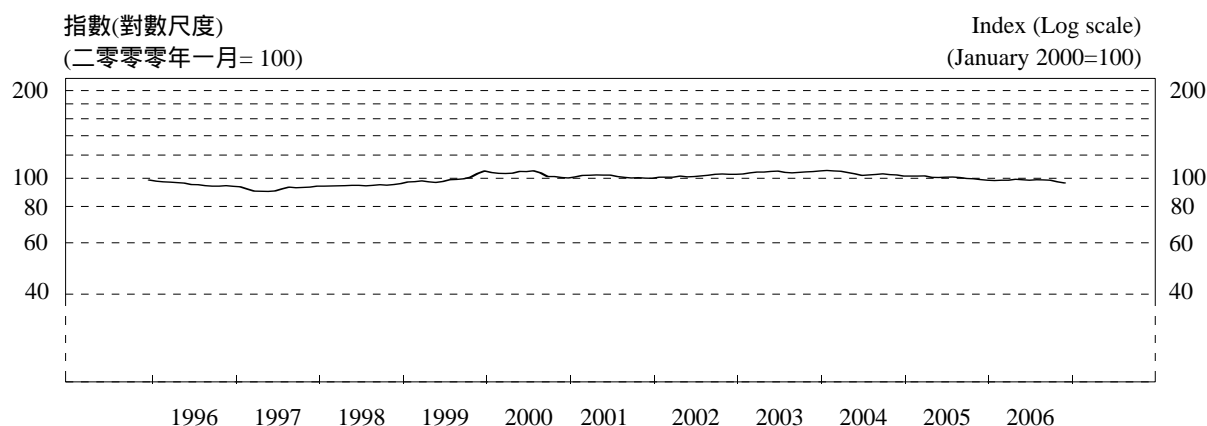
**(I) 名義指數**  
**(I) Nominal Indices**



註釋：(1) 歐元是十二個歐洲聯盟會員國的統一貨幣，於一九九九年一月一日推出。該十二國家為奧地利、比利時、芬蘭、法國、德國、希臘、愛爾蘭、意大利、盧森堡、荷蘭、葡萄牙及西班牙。歐元鈔票與硬幣於二零零二年一月一日開始流通。

Note：(1) Euro is a unified currency of 12 European Union's member countries, which was launched on 1 January 1999. The 12 European nations are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Euro notes and coins entered into circulation on 1 January 2002.

**(II) 港匯指數(貿易總值(進口及整體出口)加權)<sup>(1)</sup>**  
**(II) Effective Exchange Rate Index (trade (import and export) – weighted)<sup>(1)</sup>**



註釋：(1) 由二零零二年一月二日起公布的新系列。詳情請參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零一年十二月號題為「新系列港幣匯率指數」的專題文章。

Note：(1) New series released since 2 January 2002. For details, please refer to the feature article entitled "New Series of Effective Exchange Rate Index for Hong Kong Dollar" in the December 2001 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.



**資料來源**

表12.1 – 表12.5

- 香港金融管理局

表12.6、圖12.1 – 圖12.2

- 政府統計處  
(貿易資料分析組)

**其他有關刊物**

- 金融數據月報  
(香港金融管理局編製)

**Data Sources**

Table 12.1 – Table 12.5

- Hong Kong Monetary Authority

Table 12.6, Chart 12.1 – Chart 12.2

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Trade Analysis Section)

**Further References**

- Monthly Statistical Bulletin  
(compiled by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority)

# 13

## 公共財政 Public Finance

### 政府帳目

13.1 政府透過多項基金帳目來管理財政。政府一般收入帳目，主要負責各部門的日常收支。此外，另有八個法定基金，主要用以支付資本投資、非經常開支，以及政府貸款。這八個基金是基本工程儲備基金、資本投資基金、公務員退休金儲備基金、賑災基金、貸款基金、土地基金、創新及科技基金和獎券基金。

### 政府收入

13.2 一九九六至九七年度及二零零六至零七年度，來自直接稅的收入均佔政府總收入的40%。間接稅收入所佔比率由一九九六至九七年度的30%下降至二零零六至零七年度的25%。其他政府收入來源包括罰款，沒收款項及罰金、公用事業、各項收費(不包括含徵稅成分的費用)、物業收益、償款及供款、利息、股息、地價，以及償還的貸款等。

### 公共開支

13.3 公共開支包括房屋委員會和各營運基金的開支、由政府各項法定基金(資本投資基金除外)支付的開支，以及所有記入政府一般收入帳目的開支。這幾年間，包括衛生和社會福利在內的社會服務開支，佔公共開支總額的比重增加至二零零六至零七年度的27%，而五年前的比重則為24%。其他主要公共開支項目包括教育、房屋、保安和基礎建設。

### Government accounts

13.1 The Government controls its finances through a series of fund accounts. The General Revenue Account is the main account for day-to-day departmental expenditure and revenue collection. Eight other statutory funds exist, mainly to finance capital investment and expenditure and government loans. They are the Capital Works Reserve Fund, Capital Investment Fund, Civil Service Pension Reserve Fund, Disaster Relief Fund, Loan Fund, Land Fund, Innovation and Technology Fund and Lotteries Fund.

### Government revenue

13.2 Revenue from direct taxes accounted for 40% of total Government revenue in both 1996 – 97 and 2006 – 07. The proportion accounted for by indirect taxes reduced from 30% in 1996 – 97 to 25% in 2006 – 07. Other sources of revenue included fines, forfeiture and penalties, utilities, fees and charges (excluding tax-loaded fees), income from properties, reimbursements and contributions, interest, dividends, land premia and repayment of loans.

### Public expenditure

13.3 Public expenditure comprises expenditure by the Housing Authority, the trading funds, expenditure financed by the Government's statutory funds (other than the Capital Investment Fund) and all expenditure charged to the General Revenue Account. The share of social services, including health and social welfare, in total public expenditure increased over the years to 27% in 2006 – 07, compared with 24% five years ago. Other major policy areas of public expenditure include education, housing, security and infrastructure.

**表 13.1 政府收入及儲備**  
**Table 13.1 Government revenue and reserves**

		十億元 \$ billion						
		1996 – 97	2001 – 02	2002 – 03	2003 – 04	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07
政府收入 <sup>(1)</sup>	Government revenue <sup>(1)</sup>							
直接稅	Direct taxes	84.0	77.7	73.0	80.5	96.7	111.8	115.3
間接稅 <sup>(2)</sup>	Indirect taxes <sup>(2)</sup>	61.5	52.0	44.4	52.0	59.6	63.8	73.0
其他收入 <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	Other revenue <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	62.9	45.9	60.1	74.8	107.3	71.5	99.7
總計	Total	208.4	175.6	177.5	207.3	263.6	247.1	288.0
政府期末儲備結餘 <sup>(4)</sup>	Government closing reserve balances <sup>(4)</sup>	173.6	372.5	311.4	275.3	296.0	310.7	369.3

註釋：(1) 政府收入不包括房屋委員會和各個營運基金的收入。

(2) 各項收費之中含徵稅成分的費用已重新歸類為稅項收入。

(3) 二零零四至零五年度數字包括發行債券及票據的收入。

(4) 數字包括政府一般收入帳目及各個基金帳目(始於一九八二至八三年度的基本工程儲備基金；始於一九九零至九一年度的資本投資基金及貸款基金；始於一九九三至九四年度的賑災基金；始於一九九四至九五年度的公務員退休金儲備基金；始於一九九七至九八年度土地基金；始於一九九九年至二零零零年度的創新及科技基金；以及始於二零零三至零四年度的獎券基金)。

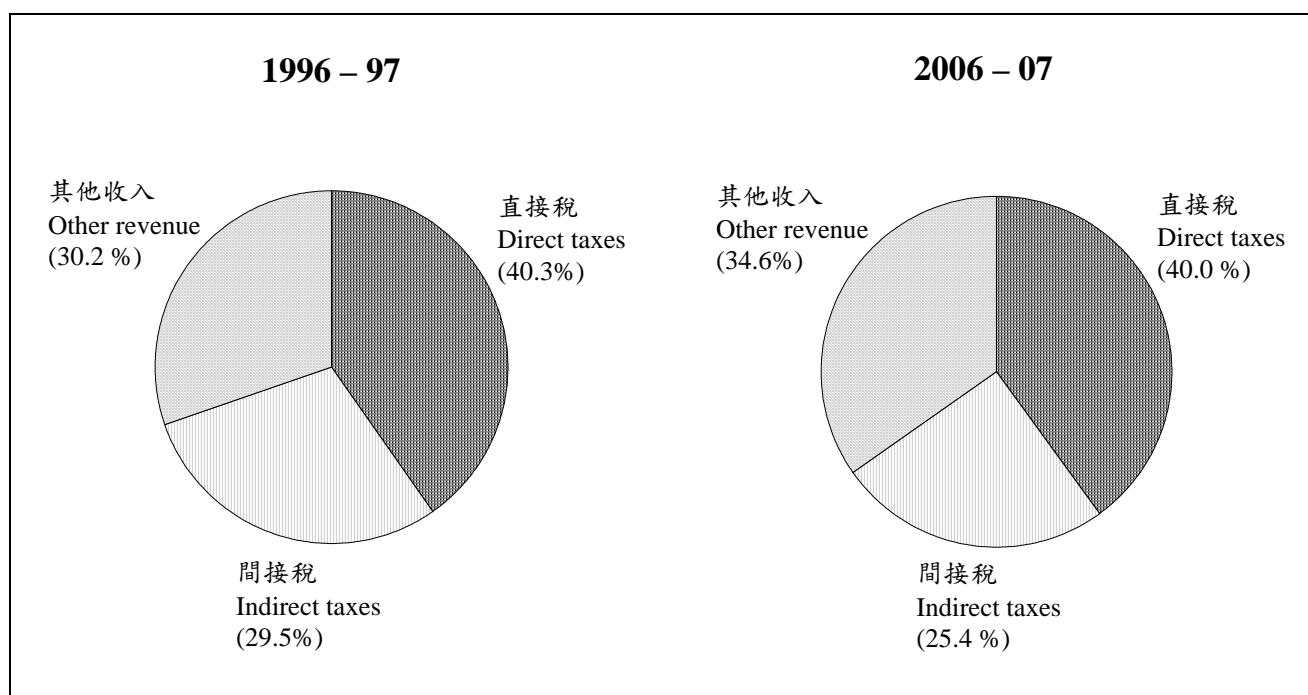
Notes：(1) Revenues of the Housing Authority and the Trading Funds are excluded.

(2) The tax-loaded portion of fees and charges is re-classified under tax revenue.

(3) Figure for 2004 – 05 includes the proceeds from issuance of bonds and notes.

(4) Figures include the General Revenue Account and the Fund Accounts (the Capital Works Reserve Fund from 1982 – 83 onwards, the Capital Investment Fund and the Loan Fund from 1990 – 91 onwards, the Disaster Relief Fund from 1993 – 94 onwards, the Civil Service Pension Reserve Fund from 1994 – 95 onwards, the Land Fund from 1997 – 98 onwards, the Innovation and Technology Fund from 1999 – 2000 and the Lotteries Fund from 2003 – 04 onwards).

**圖 13.1 政府收入**  
**Chart 13.1 Government revenue**



**表 13.2**            **按用途劃分的公共開支**  
**Table 13.2**        **Public expenditure by function**

		十億元 HK\$ billion						
用途	Function	1996 – 97	2001 – 02	2002 – 03	2003 – 04	2004 – 05	2005 – 06	2006 – 07 <sup>(1)(2)</sup>
教育	Education	38.2	52.7	55.2	57.0	54.1	53.9	53.1
社會福利	Social welfare	17.6	29.6	31.8	33.3	33.3	33.3	34.0
衛生	Health	25.1	34.2	33.2	34.2	32.2	31.6	32.1
輔助服務	Support	28.6	35.2	34.3	35.0	34.3	30.2	31.3
保安	Security	24.4	27.6	27.1	26.6	25.5	24.8	25.5
基礎建設	Infrastructure	23.3	26.3	26.0	27.1	28.8	25.5	22.9
房屋	Housing	23.7	31.6	23.6	24.9	18.0	15.4	14.7
經濟	Economic	11.2	12.8	12.8	14.1	13.0	12.9	13.6
環境及食物	Environment and food	11.5	11.2	11.4	10.8	10.1	9.6	10.3
公共及對外事務	Community and external affairs	7.6	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.1
總計	Total	211.2	269.4	263.5	271.1	257.1	245.0	245.6

註釋：公共開支包括政府開支及房屋委員會和各個營運基金的開支。

(1) 數字指二零零六至零七年度修訂預算。

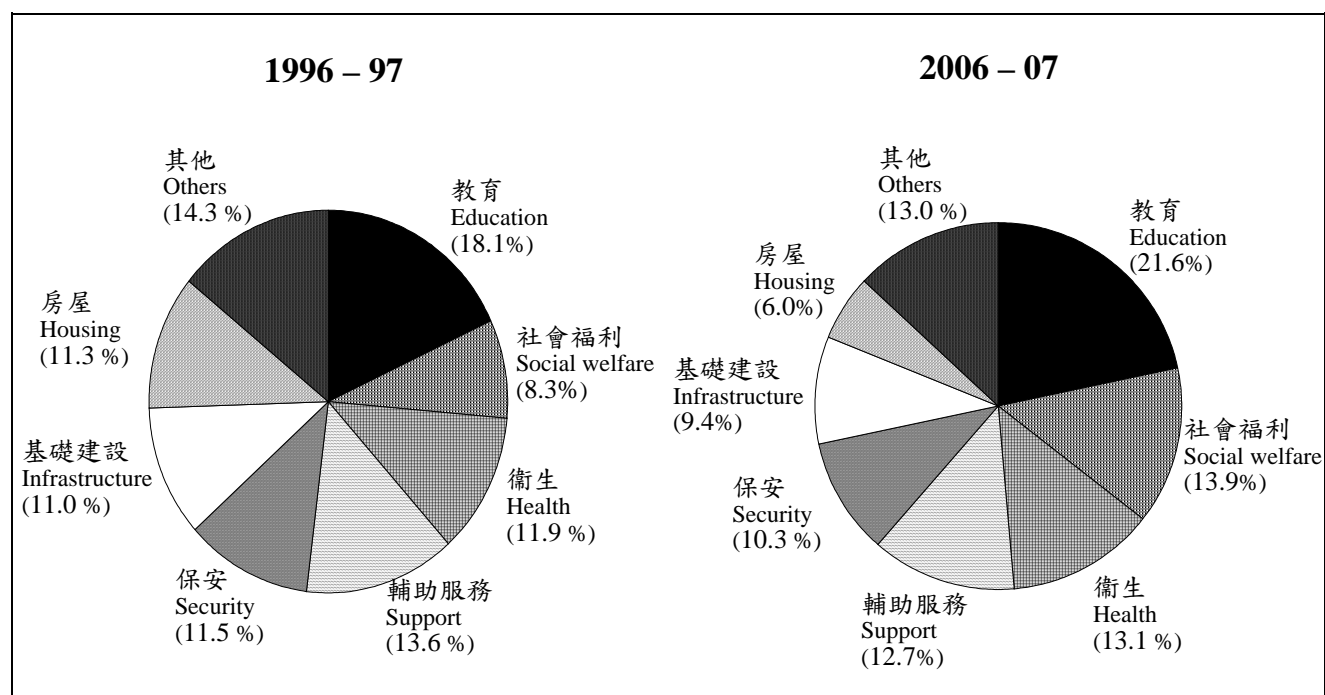
(2) 二零零六至零七年度及之前的開支數字，已根據在二零零七至零八年度預算中各用途之間不涉及額外開支的轉撥，作出調整。

Notes: Public expenditure includes government expenditure and expenditure by the Housing Authority and the trading funds.

(1) Figures refer to Revised Estimates 2006 – 07.

(2) Expenditure figures for 2006 – 07 and before have been adjusted to align with the cost-neutral transfers between functions adopted in the 2007 – 08 Estimate.

**圖 13.2**            **按用途劃分的公共開支**  
**Chart 13.2**        **Public expenditure by function**



### 資料來源

- 政府總部財經事務及庫務局

### 其他有關刊物

- 香港年報  
（政府新聞處編製）

### Data Sources

- Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau,  
Government Secretariat

### Further References

- Hong Kong Year Book  
(compiled by the Information Services Department)

# 14

## 房屋 Housing

### 房屋類型

14.1 在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，香港約有624 000個新居住單位（包括公營租住、資助出售及私人住宅單位）落成，以應付居民的住屋需要。

14.2 在二零零六年，約222萬個家庭住戶當中，30.2%居住在公營租住房屋，而52.5%則居住在私人永久性房屋。居住在資助出售單位的家庭住戶比例，由一九九六年的10.4%顯著增加至二零零六年的16.4%。同期，居住在臨時房屋的家庭住戶比例，則由2.7%下降至0.9%。

### 共住程度

14.3 共住程度可由居住在同一屋宇單位內的平均家庭住戶數目反映出來。這數字由一九九六年的1.04戶下降至二零零六年的1.00戶。在不同類型的房屋當中，以私人永久性房屋的共住程度有最顯著的改善，在同一屋宇單位內的平均家庭住戶數目由一九九六年的1.07戶下降至二零零六年的1.00戶。

### 居處租住權

14.4 在家庭住戶的居處租住權方面，自置居所住戶（即居住在自置屋宇單位的家庭住戶）的比例，由一九九六年的45.9%顯著上升至二零零六年的53.7%。另一方面，租戶（包括全租戶、合租戶、二房東及三房客）在同期的比例，則由49.3%下降至42.1%。

### Housing type

14.1 Between 1996 and 2006, about 624 000 residential flats (including public rental, subsidised sale and private flats) were completed to meet the housing needs of people of Hong Kong.

14.2 Of some 2.22 million domestic households in 2006, 30.2% resided in public rental housing and 52.5% in private permanent housing. While the proportion of domestic households in subsidised sale flats increased significantly from 10.4% in 1996 to 16.4% in 2006, the proportion of domestic households in temporary housing declined from 2.7% to 0.9%.

### Degree of sharing

14.3 The degree of sharing, which is measured by the average number of domestic households per unit of quarters, decreased from 1.04 in 1996 to 1.00 in 2006. Among the various types of housing, the improvement in the degree of sharing in private permanent housing was the most significant. The average number of domestic households per unit of quarters dropped from 1.07 in 1996 to 1.00 in 2006.

### Tenure of accommodation

14.4 Regarding the tenure of accommodation of domestic households, the proportion of owner-occupiers (i.e. domestic households owning the quarters they occupy) in all domestic households increased significantly from 45.9% in 1996 to 53.7% in 2006. On the other hand, the proportion of tenants (including sole tenants, co-tenants, main tenants and sub-tenants) decreased from 49.3% to 42.1% in the same period.

## 住房支出

14.5 根據人口普查及中期人口統計資料顯示，在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，居住在公營租住單位的家庭住戶的住戶月租中位數以及租金與收入比率中位數均有所增加；而租住私人住宅單位(整個單位/洋房)的家庭住戶的相應數字於同期則有所下降。

14.6 就居住在自置屋宇單位及有按揭或貸款的家庭住戶而言，在二零零一年至二零零六年期間，不論其房屋類型，其每月支付按揭供款及借貸還款的中位數，以及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率，均有所減少。

## Housing cost

14.5 According to the results obtained from the population censuses/by-censuses, both the median monthly household rent and the median rent to income ratio of domestic households living in public rental housing increased during the period from 1996 to 2006, while the corresponding figures for domestic households renting private residential flats (whole house/flat) decreased over the same period.

14.6 For domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan, both the median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment, and the median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio decreased during the period from 2001 to 2006 for all types of housing.

**表 14.1 按房屋類型劃分的新落成居住單位數目**  
**Table 14.1 Number of residential flats newly completed by type of housing**

房屋類型	Type of housing	居住單位數目 Number of residential flats						
		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
公營租住單位 <sup>(1)</sup>	Public rental flats <sup>(1)</sup>	18 358	47 590	20 154	13 948	20 947	24 691	4 430
資助出售單位 <sup>(2)</sup>	Subsidised sale flats <sup>(2)</sup>	10 725	26 174	1 072	320	0	0	0
私人住宅單位 <sup>(3)</sup>	Private flats <sup>(3)</sup>	15 981*	22 895	31 052	26 397	26 036	17 321	16 579
總計	Total	45 064*	96 659	52 278	40 665	46 983	42 012	21 009

註釋：從二零零五年五月起，房屋委員會和房屋協會的公營房屋建屋量的房屋類別之分類經修訂如下列註釋(1)、(2)和(3)所述。本表中的數字已按新分類編製，因此與載於較早期號的數字有差異。

- (1) 房屋委員會租住房屋建屋落成量包括公營租住房屋、中轉房屋和那些由剩餘居者有其屋計劃(剩餘居屋)轉作公營租住房屋的項目單位。由公營租住房屋轉作出售用途的可租可買計劃/重建置業計劃的項目單位不包括在內。房屋協會租住房屋建屋落成量包括租住房屋單位和長者安居樂住屋計劃單位。長者安居樂住屋計劃單位將以「長期租約」的形式推出，而每位長者安居樂住屋計劃單位的申請者需繳付一筆租住權費。
- (2) 資助出售單位建屋落成量包括房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、私人參建居屋計劃和可租可買計劃/重建置業計劃(這類單位多數是由公營租住房屋轉作出售用途)、房屋協會的住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃及市區改善計劃。從二零零三年起，居者有其屋計劃/私人參建居屋計劃單位已經無限期停止興建。至於已落成和興建中的居者有其屋計劃/私人參建居屋計劃單位的房屋類別則以實際用途為準，並以更改用途的時間計算入建屋落成量。
- (3) 私人房屋建屋落成量包括一個由剩餘居屋項目轉作私人房屋(海濱南岸)的項目。由二零零三年開始，這些數字已修訂為不包括村屋。由於差餉物業估價署沒有一九九七年以前村屋落成量的數字，因此一九九零年至一九九六年及由二零零三年開始的數字是根據地政總署發出的合約完成證明書數目的三倍來估計，而一九九七年至二零零二年的數字則根據差餉物業估價署的數據。

Notes: Since May 2005, the housing type classifications of production of Housing Authority (HA) and Housing Society (HS) public housing have been revised as stated in notes (1), (2) and (3) below. Statistics in this table are compiled based on new classification. They are thus different from figures shown in table of earlier issues.

- (1) HA rental flat production figures include the production of Public Rental Housing (PRH), Interim Housing (IH) and projects converted from surplus Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) to PRH but exclude the production of projects built as rental housing but subsequently converted to Buy or Rent Option Scheme (BRO) / Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) housing. HS rental flat production figures include rental flats and Senior Citizen Residences Scheme (SEN) flats. SEN flats are offered on a "Long Term Lease" basis and a lump sum consideration is payable for each SEN flat by the applicant.
- (2) Subsidised sale flat production figures include the production of HA HOS, Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), BRO/MSS (which were mainly transferred from PRH), HS Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS), Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) and Urban Improvement Scheme (UIS). The production of HOS/PSPS flats has ceased indefinitely since 2003. For those HOS/PSPS flats that were completed or are under construction, they are counted as production according to their actual usage at the time they are disposed.
- (3) Private housing production figures include the production of one project converted from surplus HOS to private housing (Harbour Place). With effect from 2003, these figures have been revised to exclude the production of village housing. Since village housing production figures are not available from Rating and Valuation Department (RVD) before 1997, figures from 1990 to 1996 and from 2003 onwards are estimated based on Lands Department record on number of certificates of compliance issued multiplied by 3, whereas figures from 1997 – 2002 are based on RVD figures.



**表 14.2 按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 14.2 Number of domestic households by type of housing**

	千個住戶 Thousand households						
房屋類型 Type of housing	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	667.3 (35.8)	617.6 (29.9)	633.9 (30.1)	645.5 (30.3)	652.3 (30.1)	662.0 (30.2)	670.1 (30.2)
資助出售單位 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> Subsidised sale flats <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	194.8 (10.4)	360.0 (17.4)	354.2 (16.8)	361.6 (17.0)	361.3 (16.7)	360.9 (16.4)	365.0 (16.4)
私人永久性房屋 <sup>(2)(3)</sup> Private permanent housing <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	952.8 (51.1)	1 058.0 (51.3)	1 087.7 (51.7)	1 097.2 (51.6)	1 130.2 (52.2)	1 151.3 (52.4)	1 166.1 (52.5)
臨時房屋 <sup>(4)</sup> Temporary housing <sup>(4)</sup>	49.5 (2.7)	28.5 (1.4)	27.5 (1.3)	22.9 (1.1)	22.1 (1.0)	21.0 (1.0)	19.0 (0.9)
總計 Total	1 864.5 (100.0)	2 064.0 (100.0)	2 103.3 (100.0)	2 127.1 (100.0)	2 165.9 (100.0)	2 195.1 (100.0)	2 220.2 (100.0)

註釋：數字是根據該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據編製。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

括弧內的數字代表佔總數的百分比。

- (1) 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及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位，則不包括在內。
- (2) 在一九九八年以前的「綜合住戶統計調查」中，由於香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位，與香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位歸類同一組別內，因而沒有它們個別的數字。故此有關住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位的數字，均包括在「私人永久性房屋」的類別內。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。
- (3) 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及其他永久性房屋。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。
- (4) 臨時房屋包括公營臨時房屋及私人臨時房屋。

Notes: Figures are compiled based on the data obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

Figures in the brackets denote percentage shares of the total.

- (1) Include 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 include flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society. As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are excluded.
- (2) Prior to 1998, flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society were not separately identifiable as they were grouped with the flats under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society in the General Household Survey and were classified under "Private permanent housing". As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also put under "Private permanent housing".
- (3) 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 and other permanent housing. As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also included.
- (4) Includes public temporary housing and private temporary housing.

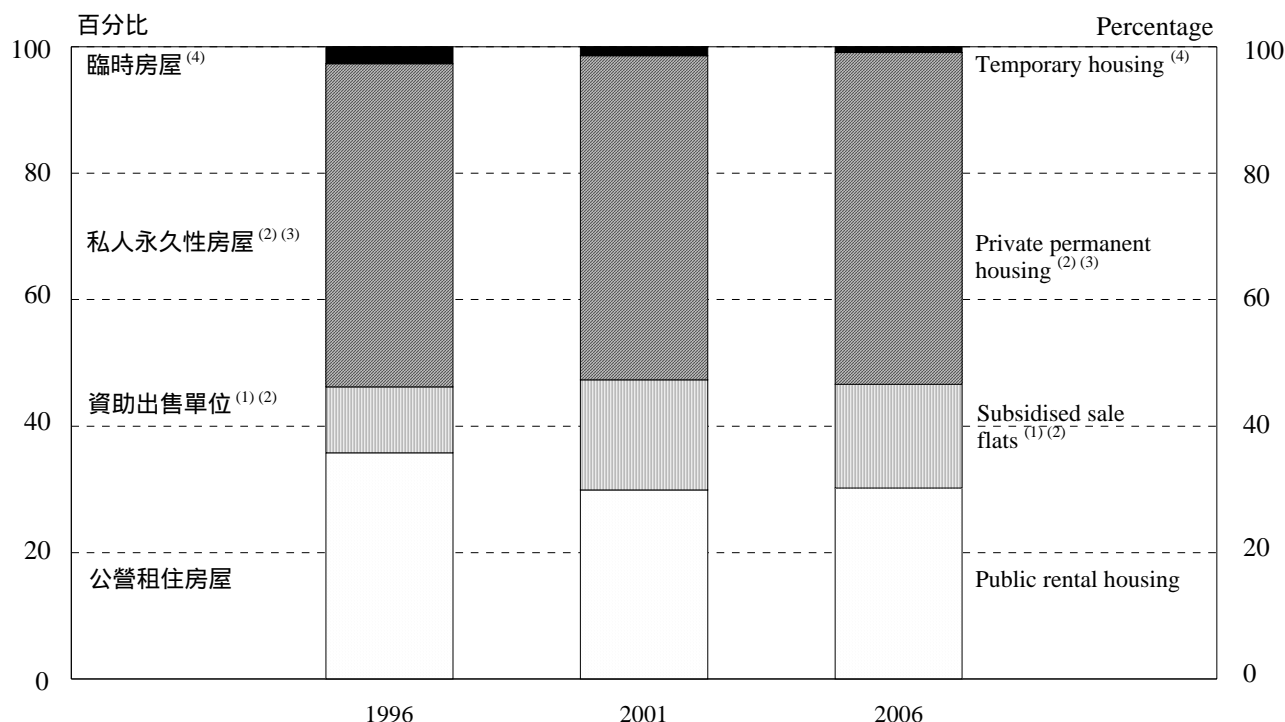
**表 14.3 按房屋類型劃分的共住程度**  
**Table 14.3 Degree of sharing by type of housing**

		每個屋宇單位內的平均家庭住戶數目 Average number of domestic households per unit of quarters						
房屋類型 Type of housing		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing		1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
資助出售單位 <sup>(1)(2)</sup> Subsidised sale flats <sup>(1)(2)</sup>		1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
私人永久性房屋 <sup>(2)(3)</sup> Private permanent housing <sup>(2)(3)</sup>		1.07	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.00
臨時房屋 <sup>(4)</sup> Temporary housing <sup>(4)</sup>		1.03	1.07	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.06	1.04
合計 Overall		1.04	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00

請參照表 14.2 的註釋。

Please refer to the notes to Table 14.2.

**圖 14.1 按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶分布**  
**Chart 14.1 Distribution of domestic households by type of housing**



註釋：數字是根據該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據編製。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上圖二零零一年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

- (1) 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及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位，則不包括在內。
- (2) 在一九九八年以前的「綜合住戶統計調查」中，由於香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位，與香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位歸類同一組別內，因而沒有它們個別的數字。故此有關住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位的數字，均包括在「私人永久性房屋」的類別內。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在「私人永久性房屋」內。
- (3) 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及其他永久性房屋。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。
- (4) 包括公營臨時房屋及私人臨時房屋。

Notes : Figures are compiled based on the data obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above chart, population-related figures for 2001 have been revised accordingly.

- (1) Include 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 include flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society. As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are excluded.
- (2) Prior to 1998, flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society were not separately identifiable as they were grouped with the flats under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society in the General Household Survey and were classified under "Private permanent housing". As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also put under "Private permanent housing".
- (3) 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 and other permanent housing. As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also included.
- (4) Includes public temporary housing and private temporary housing.

**表 14.4 按居處租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目**  
**Table 14.4 Number of domestic households by tenure of accommodation**

		千個住戶 Thousand households						
居處租住權	Tenure of accommodation	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
自置居所住戶	Owner-occupiers	855.2 (45.9)	1 075.1 (52.1)	1 111.8 (52.9)	1 134.2 (53.3)	1 170.8 (54.1)	1 176.6 (53.6)	1 191.7 (53.7)
全租戶	Sole tenants	825.3 (44.3)	821.8 (39.8)	825.5 (39.2)	836.6 (39.3)	854.3 (39.4)	877.8 (40.0)	895.0 (40.3)
合租戶	Co-tenants	64.0 (3.4)	58.2 (2.8)	52.0 (2.5)	49.5 (2.3)	43.0 (2.0)	41.0 (1.9)	33.2 (1.5)
二房東	Main tenants	7.2 (0.4)	3.7 (0.2)	2.3 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)	1.7 (0.1)	1.3 (0.1)	1.4 (0.1)
三房客	Sub-tenants	23.3 (1.2)	12.9 (0.6)	11.4 (0.5)	7.7 (0.4)	6.8 (0.3)	5.7 (0.3)	6.0 (0.3)
免租	Rent free	24.0 (1.3)	34.2 (1.7)	44.6 (2.1)	44.0 (2.1)	40.5 (1.9)	40.6 (1.8)	41.6 (1.9)
居處由僱主提供	Provided by employers	65.6 (3.5)	58.1 (2.8)	55.9 (2.7)	52.9 (2.5)	49.0 (2.3)	52.1 (2.4)	51.4 (2.3)
總計	Total	1 864.5 (100.0)	2 064.0 (100.0)	2 103.3 (100.0)	2 127.1 (100.0)	2 165.9 (100.0)	2 195.1 (100.0)	2 220.2 (100.0)

註釋：數字是根據該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據編製。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

括弧內的數字代表佔總數的百分比。

Notes: Figures are compiled based on the data obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares of the total.

**表 14.5 按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數以及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數**  
**Table 14.5 Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio by type of housing**

房屋類型 Type of housing	家庭住戶每月按揭供款 及借貸還款中位數 (元) Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (\$)		按揭供款及借貸還款 與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)	
	2001 人口普查 Population Census	2006 中期人口統計 Population By-census	2001 人口普查 Population Census	2006 中期人口統計 Population By-census
資助出售單位 Subsidised sale flats	5,900	5,200	23.4	21.7
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	11,000	9,500	30.7	28.6

註釋：這些數字只包括居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭或貸款的家庭住戶。另外，按揭供款及/或借貸還款是由非住戶成員支付的家庭住戶，並不包括在本統計表內。

Note: The figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan. Also, domestic households with mortgage payment and/or loan repayment paid by non-household members are not included in this table.

**表 14.6** 居住在永久性房屋的家庭住戶按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶<sup>(1)</sup>  
每月租金中位數及租金與收入比率中位數<sup>(2)</sup>

**Table 14.6** Median monthly domestic household<sup>(1)</sup> rent and median rent to income ratios<sup>(2)</sup> of domestic households in permanent housing by type of quarters

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	家庭住戶月租中位數 (元) Median monthly domestic household rent (\$)			租金與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median rent to income ratio (%)		
	1996 中期人口統計 Population By-census	2001 人口普查 Population Census	2006 中期人口統計 Population By-census	1996 中期人口統計 Population By-census	2001 人口普查 Population Census	2006 中期人口統計 Population By-census
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	1,132	1,297	1,390	8.0	10.4	13.5
私人住宅單位 <sup>(3)</sup> Private residential flats <sup>(3)</sup>						
整個單位/洋房 Whole house/flat	6,500	6,500	5,500	26.2	28.6	25.2
房間/閣仔/床位 Room/Cockloft/Bedspace	2,200	1,900	1,600	19.9	24.0	25.0
別墅/平房/新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	4,320	4,880	4,100	20.8	25.3	23.3
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 Simple stone structures	1,000	1,500	1,600	9.7	16.7	17.6
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	779	1,050	1,660	3.4	3.7	4.9
非住宅用屋宇單位 <sup>(4)</sup> Non-domestic quarters <sup>(4)</sup>	680	4,600	4,620	18.9	21.1	26.9

註釋：(1) 這些數字不包括住在船上的家庭住戶。

(2) 這些數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製。

(3) 「私人住宅單位」在一九九六年中期人口統計時，可在公開市場買賣的房屋委員會資助出售單位及房屋協會資助出售單位均不包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

(4) 由於一九九六年中期人口統計、二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查及二零零六年中期人口統計時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

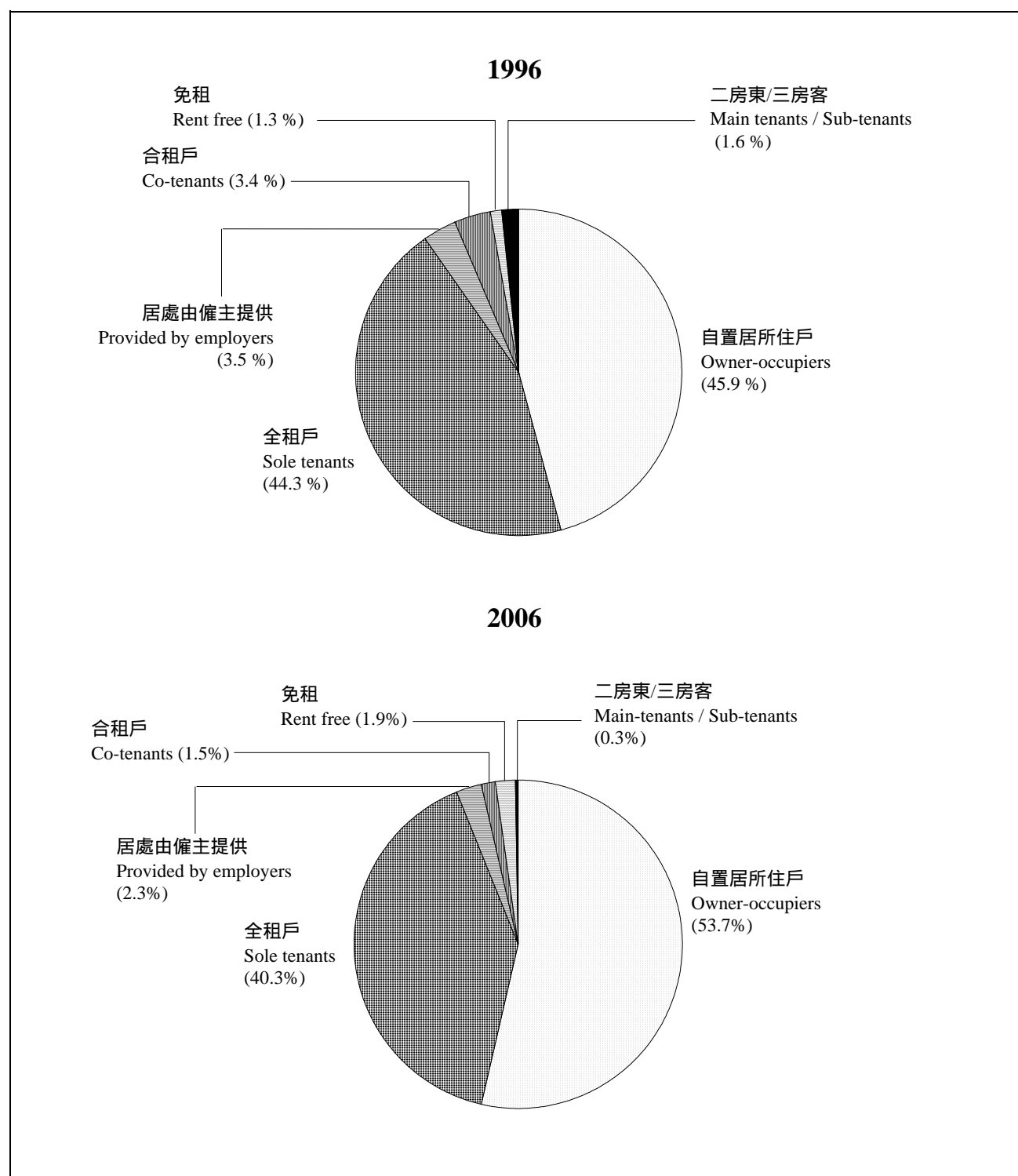
Notes：(1) The figures exclude domestic households living on board vessels.

(2) The figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy.

(3) Housing Authority subsidised sale flats and Housing Society subsidised sale flats tradable in open market were not classified under "Private residential flats" in the 1996 Population By-census.

(4) Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1996 Population By-census, the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census are different; caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in "domestic households" in the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in "collective households" in the 2001 Population Census and the 2006 Population By-census.

**圖 14.2 按居處租住權劃分的家庭住戶分布**  
**Chart 14.2 Distribution of domestic households by tenure of accommodation**



## 資料來源

表14.1

- 香港房屋協會
- 房屋署
- 地政總署
- 差餉物業估價署

表14.2 – 表14.4、圖14.1 – 圖14.2

- 政府統計處  
(綜合住戶統計調查組(二))

資料是從持續進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」搜集所得。該統計調查涵蓋香港的陸上非住院人口，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。同時，亦有搜集一些有關人口和社會經濟特徵的資料。

表14.5 – 表14.6

- 政府統計處  
(人口統計組及普查資料組)

## 其他有關刊物

- 綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告
- 人口普查及中期人口統計報告

## Data Sources

Table 14.1

- Hong Kong Housing Society
- Housing Department
- Lands Department
- Rating and Valuation Department

Table 14.2 – Table 14.4, Chart 14.1 – Chart 14.2

- Census and Statistics Department  
(General Household Survey Section (2))

The data are obtained from the continuously conducted General Household Survey which covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. Its main objective is to collect information on labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. In addition, information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also collected.

Table 14.5 – Table 14.6

- Census and Statistics Department  
(Demographic Statistics Section and Census Data Section)

## Further References

- Quarterly Report on General Household Survey
- Population Census and By-census reports

# 15

## 教育 Education

### 教育程度

15.1 本港人口的教育水平在過去十年有顯著改善。在一九九六年，十五歲及以上人口中，只有66.7%具中學及以上教育程度，但在二零零六年已增加至75.5%。具專上學位教育程度的人士的百分比，亦由一九九六年的9.0%增加至二零零六年的15.8%。按性別分析，在二零零六年，79.5%的男性具中學及以上教育程度，而女性則有72.1%。人口的教育水平得以提升，主要是由於過去十年接受教育的機會有所增加所致。

### 學生人數

15.2 教育機會包括幼稚園、小學、中學、特殊學校、職業教育/培訓機構及高等教育院校提供的學額。而夜中學及提供成人教育的院校亦為有志進修人士提供了持續進修的機會。

15.3 因應二零零五年九月實施協調學前服務的措施，在幼稚園暨幼兒中心（轉型自前幼兒中心）就讀幼稚園班的學生人數資料得以齊備。因此，由二零零五年開始，幼稚園毛入學率更能全面反映適齡兒童（即年齡介乎三至五歲的兒童）接受幼稚園教育的情況。在二零零五及二零零六年，這比率均為97%，顯示相當高比例的兒童有接受幼稚園教育。

15.4 政府為兒童提供九年的普及基礎教育，包括小學和初中教育。一九九六年至二零零六年期間，小學和初中的毛入學率間中會超過100%。這主要是由於有超齡及年齡不足的學生就讀，而令學生人數超過適齡兒童人數所致。

### Educational attainment

15.1 The general educational level of the population of Hong Kong improved significantly over the past ten years. In 1996, only 66.7% of the population aged 15 and over had attended secondary education and above. The percentage increased to 75.5% in 2006. There were proportionately more people who had attended tertiary degree education, from 9.0% in 1996 to 15.8% in 2006. Analysed by sex, the proportion of men having attended secondary education and above in 2006 was 79.5%, as against 72.1% for women. The upgrading in educational attainment of the population was mainly due to the increase in education opportunities over the past decade.

### Student enrolment

15.2 Education opportunities encompass school places provided by kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools, special schools, vocational education/training institutions and tertiary institutions. Secondary evening schools and institutes offering adult education also provide continuing education opportunities to people who wish to pursue further education.

15.3 Upon harmonisation of pre-primary services in September 2005, information on student enrolment of kindergarten classes operated in kindergarten-cum-child care centres (converted from former child care centres) has become available. Accordingly, the gross enrolment ratio at kindergarten level as from 2005 can better reflect the full picture of participation of school-age children (i.e. those aged 3 to 5) in kindergarten education. This ratio stood at 97% in both 2005 and 2006, indicating a high proportion of children receiving kindergarten education.

15.4 Nine years of universal basic education, which includes primary and lower secondary education, is provided to children in Hong Kong. The gross enrolment ratio at primary and lower secondary levels sometimes exceeded 100% between 1996 and 2006, as the number of pupils was greater than the number of children whose ages were appropriate for that level of education owing to over-aged and under-aged pupils.

15.5 高中及預科程度的毛入學率近年徘徊於70%左右。

15.6 繼一九九零年代初期的迅速擴展，高等教育於最近數年持續增長。修讀高等教育課程（包括受大學教育資助委員會資助的全日制和兼讀制課程及自資全日制經評審的專上課程）的學生總人數，由二零零一/零二學年的81 664人增至二零零六/零七學年的91 564人，平均每年增加2.3%。

### 學生與教師比率

15.7 在過去十年間，無論是中學、小學或幼稚園的學生與教師人數比率均有顯著改善。中學學生與教師人數比率由一九九六/九七學年的20.5比1改進至二零零六/零七學年的17.0比1，小學學生與教師人數比率則由23.7比1改進至17.6比1。而幼稚園學生與教師人數比率，亦由一九九六/九七學年的12.9比1改進至二零零六/零七學年的9.4比1。至於高等教育方面，大學教育資助委員會資助院校的學生與教師人數比率，由二零零一/零二學年的12.3比1改進至二零零六/零七學年的11.5比1。

15.5 The gross enrolment ratio at upper secondary and matriculation level was around 70% in recent years.

15.6 Following a rapid expansion in the early 1990s, higher education continued to grow in recent years. The total number of students enrolled on higher education programmes (including both full-time and part-time programmes funded by the University Grants Committee and full-time accredited self-financing post-secondary programmes) increased from 81 664 in 2001/02 to 91 564 in 2006/07, representing an average annual growth rate of 2.3%.

### Pupil-teacher ratios

15.7 In the past ten years, the pupil-teacher ratios in secondary schools, primary schools and kindergartens improved notably. The ratio for secondary schools improved from 20.5 : 1 in 1996/97 to 17.0 : 1 in 2006/07 while that for primary schools improved from 23.7 : 1 to 17.6 : 1. As for kindergartens, the ratio improved from 12.9 : 1 in 1996/97 to 9.4 : 1 in 2006/07. In the case of higher education, the pupil-teacher ratio in the institutions funded by the University Grants Committee improved from 12.3 : 1 in 2001/02 to 11.5 : 1 in 2006/07.



**表 15.1 按性別劃分的十五歲及以上人口的教育程度**  
**Table 15.1 Educational attainment of population aged 15 and over by sex**

		百分比 Percentage						
性別/教育程度	Sex/Educational attainment	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>男</b>	<b>Male</b>							
未受教育/幼稚園	No schooling/kindergarten	4.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8
小學	Primary	24.6	21.5	20.5	19.7	19.0	18.6	17.7
中學 <sup>(1)</sup>	Secondary <sup>(1)</sup>	48.2	48.4	48.2	47.6	47.9	47.7	47.9
預科 <sup>(1)</sup>	Matriculation <sup>(1)</sup>	4.5	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0
專上教育 (包括工業及職業教育)	Post-secondary (including technical/vocational)	7.1	7.8	8.3	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.0
學位課程	Degree course	10.7	14.4	14.9	15.5	16.2	17.0	17.5
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>女</b>	<b>Female</b>							
未受教育/幼稚園	No schooling/kindergarten	14.4	10.8	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.4	8.6
小學	Primary	22.7	21.6	21.1	20.6	19.8	19.9	19.3
中學 <sup>(1)</sup>	Secondary <sup>(1)</sup>	44.1	44.9	44.8	44.0	44.5	44.4	44.4
預科 <sup>(1)</sup>	Matriculation <sup>(1)</sup>	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.6
專上教育 (包括工業及職業教育)	Post-secondary (including technical/vocational)	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.7
學位課程	Degree course	7.4	11.0	11.6	11.9	12.9	13.6	14.4
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>合計</b>	<b>Overall</b>							
未受教育/幼稚園	No schooling/kindergarten	9.6	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.4	5.9
小學	Primary	23.7	21.5	20.8	20.2	19.4	19.2	18.6
中學 <sup>(1)</sup>	Secondary <sup>(1)</sup>	46.1	46.6	46.4	45.7	46.1	46.0	46.1
預科 <sup>(1)</sup>	Matriculation <sup>(1)</sup>	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3
專上教育 (包括工業及職業教育)	Post-secondary (including technical/vocational)	7.1	7.4	7.9	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.4
學位課程	Degree course	9.0	12.6	13.2	13.7	14.5	15.2	15.8
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：數字是根據該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的數據編製。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

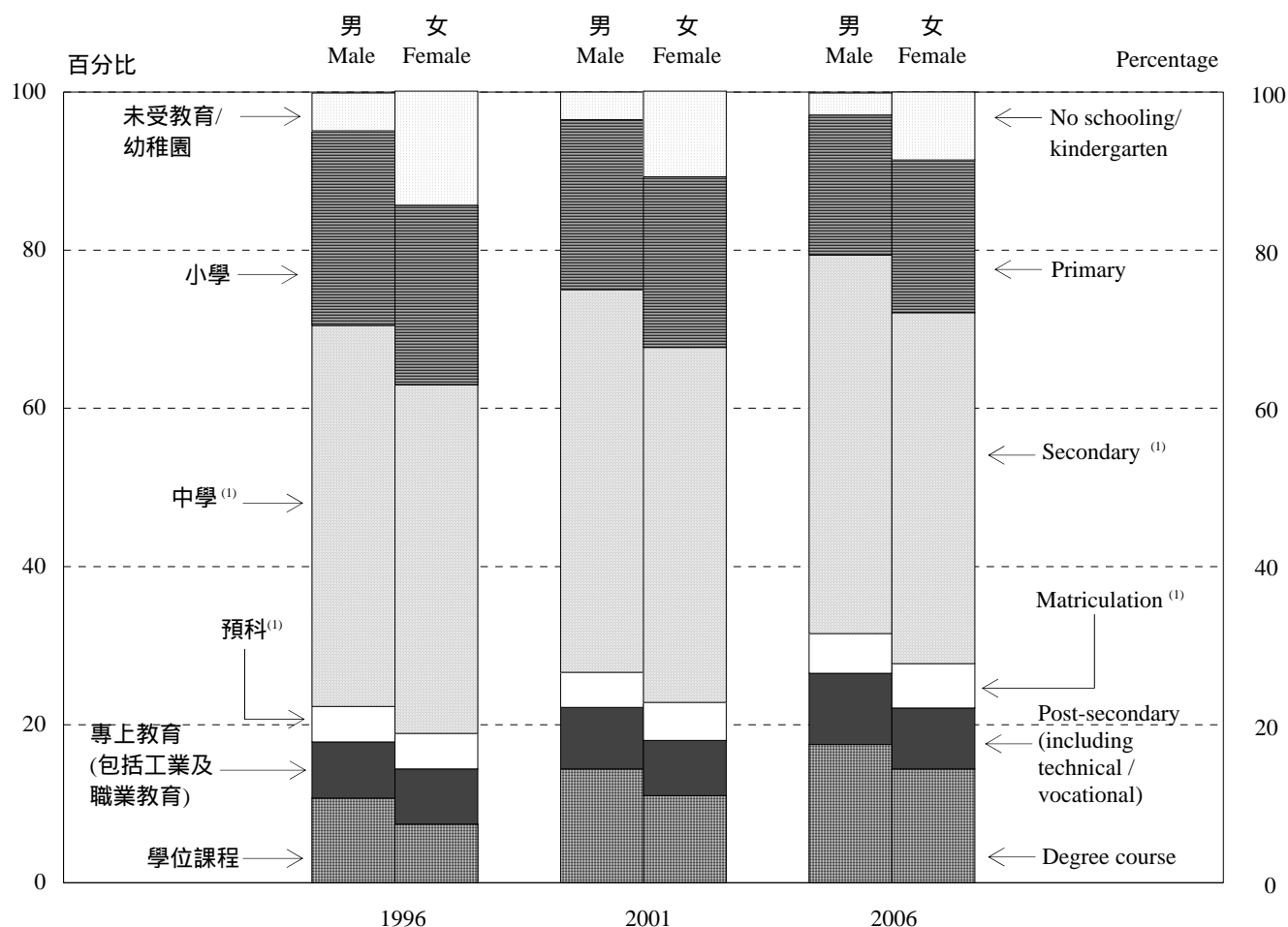
(1) 具中學教育程度的人士包括中一至中五教育程度或同等學歷的人士，而具預科教育程度的人士則包括中六及中七教育程度或同等學歷的人士。

Notes: Figures are compiled based on the data obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 education or equivalent level while persons with matriculation educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 education or equivalent level.

**圖 15.1 按性別劃分的十五歲及以上人口的教育程度**  
**Chart 15.1 Educational attainment of population aged 15 and over by sex**



註釋：教育程度是指某人在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論是否完成該課程。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上圖二零零一年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

(1) 具中學教育程度的人士包括中一至中五教育程度或同等學歷的人士，而具預科教育程度的人士則包括中六及中七教育程度或同等學歷的人士。

Notes: Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education ever attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether the course was completed.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above chart, population-related figures for 2001 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 education or equivalent level while persons with matriculation educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 education or equivalent level.

**表 15.2 按教育程度劃分的毛入學率**  
**Table 15.2 Gross enrolment ratios by education level**

		百分比 Percentage						
教育程度	Education level	1996/97	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07 <sup>#</sup>
幼稚園 <sup>(1)</sup>	Kindergarten <sup>(1)</sup>	78	80	79	79	80	97	97
小學	Primary	100	102	102	100	99	100	100
初中	Lower secondary	103	98	98	100	102	104	104
高中及預科 <sup>(2)</sup>	Upper secondary and matriculation <sup>(2)</sup>	71	70	70	71	73	72	72

註釋：由於有超齡及年齡不足的學生就讀，某些教育程度的毛入學率可能會超過100%。

數字指該學年九月時的情況，包括就讀夜校、特殊教育學校及特殊班的學生。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

(1) 因應二零零五年九月實施協調學前服務的措施，二零零五/零六學年開始的數字包括由前幼兒中心轉型為幼稚園暨幼兒中心的幼稚園班(即幼兒班、低班及高班)學生。由於缺乏在前幼兒中心就讀幼稚園班的準確學生人數資料，二零零五/零六學年以前的數字未能全面反映適齡學童接受幼稚園教育的情況。

(2) 數字由二零零零/零一學年開始亦包括技工級課程及毅進計劃課程的學生。政府在二零零零年十月展開毅進計劃，以便開闢另一個途徑，為中五離校生和成年學員提供更多持續進修的機會。成功完成毅進課程的學生可獲頒發全科畢業證書。這張證書已獲香港學術及職業資歷評審局評定為相當於中學會考五科及格的水平。

Notes: The gross enrolment ratio for a certain level of education may be greater than 100%, which can be attributed to over-aged and under-aged students attending that level of education.

Figures refer to the position as at September of the respective school years. They include students attending evening schools, special education schools and special classes.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Figures from 2005/06 onwards include pupils attending kindergarten classes (i.e. nursery, lower and upper classes) in kindergarten-cum-child care centres converted from former child care centres upon harmonisation of pre-primary services in September 2005. Owing to lack of accurate information on student enrolment of kindergarten classes operated in the former child care centres, figures prior to 2005/06 cannot reflect the full picture of participation of school-age children in kindergarten education.

(2) Figures from 2000/01 onwards also cover students attending craft level courses and programmes of the Project Yi Jin. Project Yi Jin was launched in October 2000 to provide an alternative route and to expand the continuing education opportunities for secondary 5 school leavers and adult learners. Students who can successfully complete the programme will be awarded a full certificate which has been assessed by the Hong Kong Council for Accreditation of Academic and Vocational Qualifications as comparable to five passes in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination.

**表 15.3 按教育及培訓機構類別劃分的學生人數**  
**Table 15.3 Student enrolment by type of educational and training institution**

類別	Type	學生人數						
		Number of students						
		1996/97	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
幼稚園 <sup>(1)</sup>	Kindergarten <sup>(1)</sup>	180 771	156 202	143 725	136 096	130 157	149 141	140 783
小學 <sup>(2)</sup>	Primary school <sup>(2)</sup>	466 507	493 075	483 218	468 792	447 137	425 864	410 516
中學	Secondary school	477 608	465 403	465 926	470 487	476 954	482 273	484 195
特殊教育學校 <sup>(3)</sup>	Special education school <sup>(3)</sup>	8 697	9 538	9 889	10 177	8 556 *	7 734	7 737
認可專上學院 <sup>(4)(5)</sup>	Approved post-secondary college <sup>(4)(5)</sup>	2 434	4 180	4 011	4 043	3 960	4 069	1 381
其他學院 <sup>(6)</sup>	Other colleges <sup>(6)</sup>	3 000	3 492	3 695	3 953	5 983	7 146	8 163 #
教資會資助院校 <sup>(7)(8)(9)</sup>	UGC-funded institutions <sup>(7)(8)(9)</sup>	83 078	81 664	85 602	90 355	91 865	91 786	91 564
香港樹仁大學 <sup>(5)</sup>	Hong Kong Shue Yan University <sup>(5)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 335
香港演藝學院	The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts	638	738	743	749	756	752	741
香港公開大學 <sup>(10)</sup>	The Open University of Hong Kong <sup>(10)</sup>							
- 大學本部 <sup>(8)(11)</sup>	- University-based <sup>(8)(11)</sup>	20 451	26 875	25 115	22 473	20 400	18 552	17 223
- 李嘉誠專業進修學院 <sup>(8)(12)(13)</sup>	- Li Ka Shing Institute of Professional and Continuing Education <sup>(8)(12)(13)</sup>	-	-	-	9 655	9 441	9 046	9 920 #
職業訓練局 <sup>(13)(14)</sup>	Vocational Training Council <sup>(13)(14)</sup>	67 215	58 238*	59 714	59 694	60 074	61 662	60 123 #
建造業訓練局	Construction Industry Training Authority	2 208	1 859	1 456	1 664	1 236	966	932
製衣業訓練局	Clothing Industry Training Authority	708	486	615	853	1 191	913	961
醫院管理局 <sup>(15)</sup>	Hospital Authority <sup>(15)</sup>	-	-	108	213*	311	302	411
菲臘牙科醫院 <sup>(16)</sup>	The Prince Philip Dental Hospital <sup>(16)</sup>	13	59	101	90	93	88	80
毅進計劃 <sup>(17)</sup>	Project Yi Jin <sup>(17)</sup>	-	4 293	4 170	4 529	6 585	5 936	9 360
提供成人教育/補習/職業課程的院校 <sup>(13)</sup>	Institutes offering adult education / tutorial vocational courses <sup>(13)</sup>	92 631	182 717	210 092	201 073	220 400	235 853	238 918

註釋：數字只包括就讀為期一年或以上長期課程的全日制及兼讀制的學生人數。「提供成人教育/補習/職業課程的院校」的數字則包括長期及短期課程。

表內列載有關幼稚園、小學、中學及特殊教育學校的數字是截至該學年九月為止。「提供成人教育/補習/職業課程的院校」的數字是截至該學年十月為止。至於有關職業訓練及專上教育，學年開始和完結月份則會因應各教育及培訓機構而有所不同。

(1) 因應二零零五年九月實施協調學前服務的措施，二零零五/零六學年開始的數字包括幼稚園暨幼兒中心幼稚園班(即幼兒班、低班及高班)的學生，因此不能與較早學年的數字作直接比較。

(2) 一九九六/九七學年的小學夜校數字包括在「提供成人教育/補習/職業課程的院校」之內。由一九九九年九月開始，並沒有開辦小學夜校。

(3) 由二零零一/零二學年開始的數字包括當年正在逐步主流化的實用中學及技能訓練學校中已主流化的班級的學生，當某所實用中學及技能訓練學校完成主流化時，相關學校的學生數字即被納入「中學」內。所有實用中學及技能訓練學校分別於二零零四年八月及二零零五年八月完成主流化。

(4) 認可專上學院指根據《專上學院條例》(第320章)註冊的專上學院。珠海學院已於二零零四年七月註冊為「認可專上學院」。

(5) 「香港樹仁學院」於二零零六年十二月十九日正名為「香港樹仁大學」。在二零零六/零七學年之前，香港樹仁學院的數字歸納於「認可專上學院」之下。

(6) 其他學院指提供專上課程的私立學校，例如：香港三育書院、香港能仁書院、香港專業進修學校及恆生商學書院等。

(7) 大學教育資助委員會(教資會)資助的大專院校，是指香港城市大學、香港浸會大學、嶺南大學、香港中文大學、香港教育學院、香港理工大學、香港科技大學和香港大學。除非另有說明，數字指修讀教資會資助課程的學生人數。

(8) 自二零零一/零二學年起，數字亦包括就讀自資全日制經評審專上課程的學生人數。

(9) 在二零零三/零四學年起，數字亦包括那些不計算在教資會學生人數指標內，但受教資會資助的研究院研究課程的學生人數。

(10) 香港公開進修學院在一九八九年六月成立，並於一九九七年五月三十日升格為大學及正名為香港公開大學。

(11) 香港公開大學「大學本部」是指人文社會科學院、商業管理學院、教育及語文學院，以及科技學院開辦的課程。這些學術部門主要開辦學士學位及副學位課程。

(12) 李嘉誠專業進修學院是香港公開大學五個學術部門之一，主要開辦海外學位課程及職業培訓課程。數字從二零零三/零四學年起開始提供。

(13) 數字不包括就讀毅進計劃課程的學生人數。

(14) 數字包括入讀香港專業教育學院(一九九九/二零零零學年以前分為科技學院及工業學院)、訓練及發展中心、工商資訊學院、青年學院及專業進修中心(二零零六/零七學年前)的學生人數。

(15) 數字是指護士訓練課程，並從二零零二/零三學年起開始提供。

- (16) 數字是指牙科訓練課程。
- (17) 政府在二零零零年十月展開毅進計劃，以便開闢另一個途徑，為中五離校生和成年學員提供更多持續進修的機會。成功完成毅進課程的學生可獲頒發全科畢業證書。這張證書已獲香港學術及職業資歷評審局評定為相當於中學會考五科及格的水平。

Notes : Figures cover both full-time and part-time students attending long programmes lasting for at least one academic year, except for “Institutes offering adult education/tutorial/vocational courses” where long and short programmes are included.

Figures for kindergartens, primary, secondary and special education schools are as at September of the respective school years. Figures for “Institutes offering adult education/tutorial/vocational courses” are as at October of the respective school years. For vocational and post-secondary education, beginning and ending months of an academic year vary among educational and training institutions.

- (1) Figures from 2005/06 onwards include pupils attending kindergarten classes (i.e. nursery, lower and upper classes) in kindergarten-cum-child care centres upon harmonisation of pre-primary services in September 2005. Accordingly, they are not directly comparable to figures for earlier years.
- (2) For primary evening schools, figure for 1996/97 is included in “Institutes offering adult education/tutorial/vocational courses”. As from September 1999, no primary evening schools were in operation.
- (3) Figures from 2001/02 onwards include students of mainstreamed classes in practical schools and skills opportunity schools which were still undergoing mainstreaming by phase then. Once the schools concerned completed mainstreaming, their enrolment figures were subsumed in “Secondary schools”. All practical schools and skills opportunity schools completed mainstreaming in August 2004 and August 2005 respectively.
- (4) Approved post-secondary colleges refer to colleges registered under the Post Secondary Colleges Ordinance (Cap. 320). Chu Hai College of Higher Education has been registered as an approved post-secondary college as from July 2004.
- (5) “Hong Kong Shue Yan College” changed its title to “Hong Kong Shue Yan University” on 19 December 2006. Figures prior to 2006/07 in respect of Hong Kong Shue Yan College are grouped under “Approved post-secondary colleges”.
- (6) Other colleges refer to private schools which provide post-secondary courses, such as Hong Kong Adventist College, Hong Kong Buddhist College, Hong Kong College of Technology and Hang Seng School of Commerce, etc.
- (7) Institutions funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC) are City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Institute of Education, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and The University of Hong Kong. Figures refer to students attending UGC-funded programmes unless otherwise specified.
- (8) Starting from 2001/02, figures also include students attending full-time accredited self-financing post-secondary programmes.
- (9) Starting from 2003/04, figures also include research postgraduate students counted outside the UGC student number target but wholly funded by UGC.
- (10) The Open Learning Institute of Hong Kong was established in June 1989. It was upgraded into a university and renamed as the Open University of Hong Kong on 30 May 1997.
- (11) “University-based” programmes of the Open University of Hong Kong refer to those offered by School of Arts and Social Sciences, School of Business and Administration, School of Education and Languages, and School of Science and Technology. These schools mainly offer degree and sub-degree programmes.
- (12) Li Ka Shing Institute of Professional and Continuing Education, which is one of the five academic units of the Open University of Hong Kong, offers overseas degree programmes and workplace training courses. Figures are available since 2003/04.
- (13) Figures do not include students attending programmes of the Project Yi Jin.
- (14) Figures refer to students of the Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (formerly Technical Colleges and Technical Institutes before 1999/2000), Training and Development Centres, School of Business and Information Systems, Youth College and Continuing Professional Development Centre (prior to 2006/07).
- (15) Figures refer to nurse training programmes and are available since 2002/03.
- (16) Figures refer to dental training programmes.
- (17) Project Yi Jin was launched in October 2000 to provide an alternative route and to expand the continuing education opportunities for secondary 5 school leavers and adult learners. Student who can successfully complete the programme will be awarded a full certificate which has been assessed by the Hong Kong Council for Accreditation for Academic and Vocational Qualifications as comparable to five passes in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination.

**表 15.4 按教育及培訓機構類別劃分的學生與教師比率**  
**Table 15.4 Pupil-teacher ratios by type of educational and training institution**

類別	Type	1996/97	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
幼稚園 <sup>(1)</sup>	Kindergarten <sup>(1)</sup>	12.9	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.4
小學 <sup>(2)</sup>	Primary school <sup>(2)</sup>	23.7	20.9	20.6	19.5	19.1	18.5	17.6
中學 <sup>(2)</sup>	Secondary school <sup>(2)</sup>	20.5	18.2	18.3	18.0	18.0	17.8	17.0
職業訓練局	Vocational Training Council							
- 香港專業教育學院及 工商資訊學院 <sup>(3)</sup>	- Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education and School of Business and Information Systems <sup>(3)</sup>	-	-	-	22.1	23.7	23.9	21.3
- 訓練及發展中心 <sup>(4)</sup>	- Training and Development Centres <sup>(4)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.6
大學教育資助委員會 資助的院校 <sup>(5)</sup>	UGC-funded institutions <sup>(5)</sup>	12.1	12.3	12.0	12.7	13.1	12.3	11.5
香演演藝學院 <sup>(6)</sup>	The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts <sup>(6)</sup>	8.3	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.2

註釋：數字是指按每名教師計算的學生人數。

(1) 數字指該學年九月的情況，是以相等於半日制單位為基礎而計算的學生人數與教師人數（包括校長）的比率，不包括國際幼稚園。另外，因應二零零五年九月實施協調學前服務的措施，二零零五/零六學年開始的數字包括幼稚園暨幼兒中心的幼稚園班（即幼兒班、低班及高班），因此不能與較早年份的數字作直接比較。

(2) 數字是指該學年九月的情況，只包括本地普通日校。

(3) 數字指相當於全日制的整體計劃學額數目與全職教學人員編制數目的比率。

(4) 數字由二零零六/零七學年開始提供，指全日制的計劃學額數目與全職教學人員編制數目的比率。

(5) 數字指大學教育資助委員會（教資會）資助課程（相當於全日制）的學生人數與獲綜合撥款支付薪金（相當於全職）的教務部門教學人員於該學年十二月底的比率。計算二零零三/零四以前的學年的比率時，除研究院研究課程的學生人數是指在一般修業期內及在教資會學生人數指標內的學生外，就讀於教資會資助課程的所有學生均已包括在內。由二零零三/零四學年開始，計算中所採用的研究院研究課程的學生人數，亦包括在一般修業期內及在教資會學生人數指標外的受教資會資助的學生。

(6) 數字指相當於全日制學生與全職教職員的比率。

Notes：Figures refer to the number of pupils to one teacher.

(1) Figures refer to the position as at September of the respective school years. They refer to the ratios of the total number of pupils to the total number of teachers (including principals) calculated on the basis of half-day equivalent unit, excluding international kindergartens. Figures from 2005/06 onwards include pupils/teachers in kindergarten classes (i.e. nursery, lower and upper classes) of kindergarten-cum-child care centres upon harmonisation of pre-primary services in September 2005. Accordingly, they are not directly comparable to figures for earlier years.

(2) Figures refer to the position as at September of the respective school years, including local ordinary day schools only.

(3) Figures denote the ratios of planned building full-time equivalent student places to working establishment of full-time teaching staff.

(4) Figures provided with effect from 2006/07 and denote the ratios of planned full-time student places to working establishment of full-time teaching staff.

(5) Figures refer to the ratios of full-time equivalent students of the University Grants Committee (UGC)-funded programmes to full-time equivalent departmental academic staff with salary wholly funded from General Funds as at end December of the respective years. For the academic years prior to 2003/04, all students on UGC-funded programmes are included in the compilation of the ratios, except for research postgraduate (RPg) programmes in which only students counted within the formal time limits and within the UGC student number targets are included. Starting from 2003/04, RPg student number used in the calculation also include students counted within the formal time limits and outside the UGC student number targets who are funded by UGC.

(6) Figures refer to the ratios of full-time equivalent students to full-time teaching staff.

## 資料來源

表15.1、圖15.1

- 政府統計處  
(綜合住戶統計調查組(二))

資料是從持續進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」搜集所得。該統計調查涵蓋香港的陸上非住院人口，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。同時，亦有搜集一些有關人口和社會經濟特徵的資料。

表15.2

- 教育局

表15.3

- 教育局
- 香港公開大學
- 大學教育資助委員會秘書處
- 職業訓練局
- 香港演藝學院
- 建造業訓練局
- 製衣業訓練局
- 醫院管理局
- 菲臘牙科醫院

表15.4

- 大學教育資助委員會秘書處
- 教育局
- 香港演藝學院

## 其他有關刊物

- 綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告
- 學生人數統計報告  
(教育局編製)
- 幼稚園教師統計報告  
(教育局編製)
- 中小學教師統計報告  
(教育局編製)
- 資料與統計數字  
(大學教育資助委員會編製)

## Data Sources

Table 15.1, Chart 15.1

- Census and Statistics Department  
(General Household Survey Section (2))

The data are obtained from the continuously conducted General Household Survey which covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. Its main objective is to collect information on labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. In addition, information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also collected.

Table 15.2

- Education Bureau

Table 15.3

- Education Bureau
- Open University of Hong Kong
- University Grants Committee Secretariat
- Vocational Training Council
- The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts
- Construction Industry Training Authority
- Clothing Industry Training Authority
- Hospital Authority
- The Prince Philip Dental Hospital

Table 15.4

- University Grants Committee Secretariat
- Education Bureau
- The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts

## Further References

- Quarterly Report on General Household Survey
- Report on Student Enrolment Statistics  
(compiled by the Education Bureau)
- Report on Statistics on Kindergarten Teachers  
(compiled by the Education Bureau)
- Report on Statistics on Primary and Secondary School Teachers  
(compiled by the Education Bureau)
- Facts and Figures  
(compiled by the University Grants Committee)

# 16

## 醫療衛生

## Medical and Health

### 病床及醫護專業人員

16.1 衛生署、醫院管理局、私家執業醫生、護養院及私家醫院為本港人口提供一系列完善的醫療衛生服務。

16.2 由一九九六年至二零零六年，按每千名人口計算的病床數目由 4.6 張上升至 5.0 張。在二零零六年年底，41 間醫院管理局轄下的醫院及機構、23 間懲教機構的醫院、30 間護養院及 12 間私家醫院，合共提供 34 532 張病床。由二零零三年七月開始，衛生署轄下的留產所及普通科門診診所已轉交醫院管理局。

16.3 在過去十年，註冊醫生、牙醫及藥劑師人數有所增加，相對每千名人口的數目亦相應提高。一九九六年，每千名人口有 1.39 名醫生、0.26 名牙醫及 0.17 名藥劑師。在二零零六年分別上升至每千名人口有 1.70 名醫生、0.29 名牙醫及 0.24 名藥劑師。在二零零二年共 2 385 名表列中醫獲註冊為首批註冊中醫。在二零零六年每千名人口有 0.76 名註冊中醫、0.01 名有限制註冊中醫及 0.42 名表列中醫。

### 死亡原因

16.4 過去十年，死亡原因仍以腫瘤（包括癌症）、循環系統疾病（例如心臟病）和呼吸系統疾病（例如肺炎）為主。在一九九六年至二零零六年期間，按死因劃分的標準化死亡率均明顯下降。這個趨勢可能是由於現今社會經濟狀況改善，大眾對有關健康問題日益關注，以及高素質的醫療服務日漸普及所致。

### Hospital beds and healthcare professionals

16.1 The Department of Health, Hospital Authority, private practitioners, nursing homes and private hospitals provide a comprehensive range of medical and health services to the population of Hong Kong.

16.2 From 1996 to 2006, the number of hospital beds per 1 000 population rose from 4.6 to 5.0. As at the end of 2006, there were altogether 34 532 beds in 41 hospitals and institutions operated by the Hospital Authority, 23 hospitals in correctional institutions, 30 nursing homes and 12 private hospitals. Starting from July 2003, all maternity homes and public general out-patient clinics under the Department of Health have been transferred to the Hospital Authority.

16.3 The number of registered doctors, dentists and pharmacists increased in the past ten years. Their corresponding numbers per 1 000 population also grew accordingly. For each 1 000 population in 1996, there were 1.39 doctors, 0.26 dentist and 0.17 pharmacist. In 2006, the respective figures increased to 1.70 doctors, 0.29 dentist and 0.24 pharmacist. In 2002, 2 385 listed Chinese medicine practitioners were registered as the first batch of registered Chinese medicine practitioners. There were 0.76 registered Chinese medicine practitioner, 0.01 Chinese medicine practitioner with limited registration and 0.42 listed Chinese medicine practitioner per 1 000 population in 2006.

### Causes of death

16.4 Neoplasms (including cancers), diseases of the circulatory system (like heart diseases) and diseases of the respiratory system (like pneumonia) remained the dominant causes of death in Hong Kong during the past ten years. The standardised cause-specific mortality rates showed decreases during the period from 1996 to 2006. Such trend might be attributable to the improved socio-economic situation, greater awareness of health related issues and the improved accessibility to high quality medical services.



## 住院及門診服務

16.5 在二零零六年，醫院管理局轄下醫院、懲教機構的醫院、護養院及私家醫院的住院病人出院及死亡總人次逾 144 萬，較一九九六年上升 23.2%。位於新界的醫療機構的住院病人出院及死亡人數錄得 34.5% 的顯著增幅，增長速度遠超逾香港島及九龍。這主要是由於人口自市區向新界遷移及建於新界的新醫院相繼落成所致。

16.6 除了為病人提供住院服務外，普通科門診診所、家庭醫學專科診所、分科或專科門診診所、母嬰健康院、康復中心及醫院的急症室部門亦為大眾提供不同類別的門診服務。

16.7 由二零零三年七月開始，衛生署轄下的公共普通科門診診所已轉交醫院管理局。在二零零六年，衛生署轄下的非公共普通科門診診所、家庭醫學訓練中心及懲教署內的普通科門診診所仍提供普通科門診服務，其到診人次合共 66 萬。而接受醫院管理局轄下機構提供的普通科門診服務的人次則有 489 萬。

## In-patient and out-patient services

16.5 The total number of in-patient discharges and deaths in Hospital Authority hospitals, hospitals in correctional institutions, nursing homes and private hospitals exceeded 1.44 million in 2006, which was 23.2% higher than the figure in 1996. The number of in-patient discharges and deaths in the medical institutions in the New Territories recorded a pronounced increase of 34.5%, much faster than those on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. This was mainly attributable to the redistribution of population from urban areas to the New Territories and the opening of new hospitals there.

16.6 Apart from services for patients requiring hospitalisation, a variety of out-patient services is available to the public in general out-patient clinics, family medicine specialty clinics, polyclinics or specialist clinics, maternal and child health centres, medical rehabilitation centres and accident and emergency departments in hospitals.

16.7 Starting from July 2003, all public general out-patient clinics under the Department of Health have been transferred to the Hospital Authority. In 2006, non-public general out-patient clinics, family medicine training centre and general out-patient clinics in correctional institutions still provided general out-patient services. The total number of attendances was 0.66 million. In addition, there were 4.89 million attendances of general out-patient service provided by the Hospital Authority institutions in 2006.

**表 16.1 病床及註冊醫護專業人員數目**  
**Table 16.1 Number of hospital beds and registered healthcare professionals**

		1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
病床	Hospital beds							
病床數目	Number of beds	29 955	34 852	35 159	35 526	34 400	34 119	34 532
按每千名人口計算 的病床數目	Number of beds per 1 000 population	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0
註冊醫護專業人員數目	Number of registered healthcare professionals							
醫生 <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Doctors <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	8 976	10 412	10 731	11 016	11 242	11 505	11 739
中醫	Chinese medicine practitioners							
註冊中醫 <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	Registered Chinese medicine practitioners <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	-	-	2 385	4 738	4 986	5 133	5 268
有限制註冊中醫 <sup>(5)</sup>	Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration <sup>(5)</sup>	-	-	49	58	55	61	68
表列中醫 <sup>(6)</sup>	Listed Chinese medicine practitioners <sup>(6)</sup>	-	7 707	5 484	3 227	3 015	2 957	2 897
牙醫 <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Dentists <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	1 654	1 855	1 907	1 848 <sup>†</sup>	1 896	1 941	1 976
藥劑師 <sup>(1)</sup>	Pharmacists <sup>(1)</sup>	1 067	1 362	1 414	1 457	1 517	1 583	1 649
護士 <sup>(3)</sup>	Nurses <sup>(3)</sup>	36 395	42 032	43 383	43 782*	44 402	35 465 <sup>&amp;</sup>	36 444
按每千名人口計算的 註冊醫護專業人員數目	Number of registered healthcare professionals per 1 000 population							
醫生 <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Doctors <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	1.39	1.55	1.60	1.63	1.65	1.68	1.70
中醫	Chinese medicine practitioners							
註冊中醫 <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	Registered Chinese medicine practitioners <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	-	-	0.35	0.70	0.73	0.75	0.76
有限制註冊中醫 <sup>(5)</sup>	Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration <sup>(5)</sup>	-	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
表列中醫 <sup>(6)</sup>	Listed Chinese medicine practitioners <sup>(6)</sup>	-	1.15	0.82	0.48	0.44	0.43	0.42
牙醫 <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Dentists <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.29
藥劑師 <sup>(1)</sup>	Pharmacists <sup>(1)</sup>	0.17	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.24
護士 <sup>(3)</sup>	Nurses <sup>(3)</sup>	5.63	6.25	6.45	6.47	6.53	5.19 <sup>&amp;</sup>	5.27

註釋：數字是指該年年底的數目。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

(1) 醫生、牙醫及藥劑師須每年重新申請執業證明書。

(2) 數字包括本地及海外名冊上的正式註冊醫生/牙醫。

(3) 註冊中醫及護士須每三年重新申請執業證明書。

(4) 數字自二零零二年開始提供。《中醫藥條例》全面實施後，所有在香港作中醫執業的人士都必須在執業前註冊。任何人士如要成為註冊中醫，都必須已圓滿地完成認可的中醫執業本科訓練學位課程，並參加中醫執業資格試，取得合格後，才可申請註冊。

(5) 數字自二零零二年開始提供。有限制註冊中醫可在指定的教育或科研機構進行中醫藥學方面的臨床教學和研究工作。有限制註冊中醫的註冊有效期不超過一年，他們並且不可作私人執業。

(6) 數字自二零零一年開始提供。表列中醫可在中醫註冊過渡性安排下在香港合法地執業，直至食物及衛生局局長日後在憲報上公布的日期為止。表列中醫在過渡性安排期間，可分別循直接註冊，通過註冊審核或通過執業資格試成為「註冊中醫」。

† 在二零零三年，有關當局根據香港法例《牙醫註冊條例》〔第156章〕第15(3)條把154名註冊牙醫的姓名從名冊中除去。同年，新增的註冊牙醫數目有95名，因此二零零三年註冊牙醫的淨刪減人數為59名。

& 在二零零五年護士的數目及比率下降，是由於有超過9 000名護士的姓名根據《護士註冊條例》(第164章)第7(3)(e)條及第13(3)(e)條從名冊中除去。

Notes: Figures are as at end of the year.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Annual renewal of practising certificate is required for doctors, dentists and pharmacists.

(2) Figures refer to the doctors/dentists with full registration on the local/overseas lists.

(3) Registered Chinese medicine practitioners and nurses are required to renew the practising certificates every three years.

- (4) Figures have been made available since 2002. After full implementation of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance, all Chinese medicine practitioners (CMPs) should be registered before they can practise Chinese medicine in Hong Kong. Any person who wishes to be a registered CMP should have satisfactorily completed an approved undergraduate degree course of training in Chinese medicine practice, take and pass the Licensing Examination.
- (5) Figures have been made available since 2002. CMPs with limited registration are allowed to perform clinical teaching and research in Chinese medicine in the specified educational and scientific research institutions. The registration period of CMPs with limited registration should not exceed 1 year and they cannot engage in private practice with patients.
- (6) Figures have been made available since 2001. Listed CMPs can practise lawfully in Hong Kong under the transitional arrangements for registration of CMPs until a date to be announced by the Secretary for Food and Health in the Gazette. Listed CMPs may become registered CMPs through direct registration, registration assessment or licensing examination during the transitional arrangements.
- † In accordance with Section 15(3) of the Dentists Registration Ordinance, Cap. 156 Laws of Hong Kong, the names of 154 registered dentists were removed from the register in 2003. Offsetting by 95 new dentists registered in 2003, there was a net decrease of 59 dentists in that year.
- & The number and rate of nurses had dropped in 2005 due to the removal of names of more than 9 000 nurses from the register/roll in accordance with Section 7(3)(e) and Section 13(3)(e) of the Nurses Registration Ordinance (Cap. 164).

**表 16.2** 按性別及死因劃分的標準化死亡率  
**Table 16.2** Standardised cause-specific mortality rates by sex

		按每十萬名標準人口計算的死亡人數 Number of deaths per 100 000 standard population					
性別/死因 <sup>(1)</sup>	Sex/Cause of death <sup>(1)</sup>	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
男	Male						
腫瘤	Neoplasms	182	177	173	169	170	162
循環系統疾病	Diseases of the circulatory system	111	112	116	120	112	104
呼吸系統疾病	Diseases of the respiratory system	86	86	94	87	93	83
疾病和死亡的外因 <sup>(2)</sup>	External causes of morbidity and mortality <sup>(2)</sup>	33	37	36	39	36	31
消化系統疾病	Diseases of the digestive system	20	18	18	18	17	18
泌尿生殖系統疾病	Diseases of the genitourinary system	18	16	18	17	17	17
某些傳染病和寄生蟲病	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	15	13	14	15	13	13
其他	Others	30	29	29	30	30	30
所有死因	All causes	494	489	498	494	489	458
女	Female						
腫瘤	Neoplasms	95	95	89	90	90	85
循環系統疾病	Diseases of the circulatory system	77	77	79	78	76	68
呼吸系統疾病	Diseases of the respiratory system	40	37	41	37	40	35
疾病和死亡的外因 <sup>(2)</sup>	External causes of morbidity and mortality <sup>(2)</sup>	15	15	15	16	16	14
消化系統疾病	Diseases of the digestive system	11	9	11	10	10	10
泌尿生殖系統疾病	Diseases of the genitourinary system	15	15	17	16	15	15
某些傳染病和寄生蟲病	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7	7	8	8	7	7
其他	Others	23	23	25	24	23	21
所有死因	All causes	282	278	285	278	279	256

表 16.2 (續) 按性別及死因劃分的標準化死亡率  
Table 16.2 (Cont'd.) Standardised cause-specific mortality rates by sex

		按每十萬名標準人口計算的死亡人數 Number of deaths per 100 000 standard population				
性別/死因 <sup>(1)</sup>	Sex/Cause of death <sup>(1)</sup>	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
男	Male					
腫瘤	Neoplasms	181	183	185	185	185
循環系統疾病	Diseases of the circulatory system	132	126	132	131	133
呼吸系統疾病	Diseases of the respiratory system	124	116	110	98	95
損傷和中毒	Injury and poisoning	33	37	37	39	34
消化系統疾病	Diseases of the digestive system	25	24	23	22	22
泌尿生殖系統疾病	Diseases of the genitourinary system	17	17	18	20	18
傳染病和寄生蟲病	Infectious and parasitic diseases	17	15	13	13	12
其他	Others	25	24	25	27	29
所有死因	All causes	555	543	543	536	527
女	Female					
腫瘤	Neoplasms	100	98	100	100	97
循環系統疾病	Diseases of the circulatory system	92	89	93	94	92
呼吸系統疾病	Diseases of the respiratory system	62	60	53	48	43
損傷和中毒	Injury and poisoning	14	17	16	16	16
消化系統疾病	Diseases of the digestive system	13	13	12	12	13
泌尿生殖系統疾病	Diseases of the genitourinary system	15	16	17	18	17
傳染病和寄生蟲病	Infectious and parasitic diseases	12	10	8	7	6
其他	Others	21	19	18	22	23
所有死因	All causes	329	320	317	316	306

註釋：年齡標準化死亡率是根據GPE Discussion Paper Series: No.31, EIP/GPE/EBD, World Health Organization, 2001刊載的新標準世界人口而編製。上表內的數字已作出相應修訂。

在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

(1) 由二零零一年起疾病及死因乃根據《疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類》第十次修訂本分類；而在二零零一年以前疾病及死因則根據《國際疾病、傷害及死因統計分類》第九次修訂本分類。因此，在二零零一年以前的數字與二零零一年及以後的數字未必可以作嚴格的比較。

(2) 根據《疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類》第十次修訂本，死亡個案的死因若屬於第十九章「損傷、中毒和外因的某些其他後果」，則應以第二十章「疾病和死亡的外因」作分類。

Notes: The age-standardised death rate is compiled based on the world standard population specified in GPE Discussion Paper Series: No.31, EIP/GPE/EBD, World Health Organization, 2001. Figures in the above table have been revised accordingly.

The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

(1) As from 2001 onwards, the classification of diseases and causes of death is based on the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) 10<sup>th</sup> Revision*. Prior to 2001, the classification of diseases and causes of death was based on the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD) 9<sup>th</sup> Revision*. Therefore, figures prior to 2001 and figures for 2001 and thereafter may not be strictly comparable.

(2) According to the ICD 10<sup>th</sup> Revision, when the morbid condition is classifiable under Chapter XIX as “injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes”, the codes under Chapter XX for “external causes of morbidity and mortality” should be used as the primary cause of death.

**表 16.3** 按區域及機構類別劃分的住院病人出院及死亡人數<sup>(1)</sup>  
**Table 16.3** In-patient discharges and deaths by area and type of institutions<sup>(1)</sup>

區域/機構類別	Area/Type of institutions	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
香港島	Hong Kong Island							
醫院管理局轄下醫院 <sup>(2)</sup>	Hospital Authority hospitals <sup>(2)</sup>	249 396	294 142	289 085	245 021	258 424	261 018	264 756
懲教機構的醫院	Hospitals in Correctional Institutions	3 085	4 209	4 847	4 684	5 251	4 242	2 997
護養院 <sup>(3)</sup>	Nursing homes <sup>(3)</sup>	0	0	0	401	617	145	101
私家醫院 <sup>(3)</sup>	Private hospitals <sup>(3)</sup>	73 702	71 590	70 047	66 712	82 569	83 639	97 290
小計	Sub-total	326 183	369 941	363 979	316 818	346 861	349 044	365 144
九龍	Kowloon							
醫院管理局轄下醫院 <sup>(2)</sup>	Hospital Authority hospitals <sup>(2)</sup>	337 657	417 741	411 630	353 884	379 061	383 517	383 662
懲教機構的醫院	Hospitals in Correctional Institutions	9 641	8 078	8 104	8 606	8 741	8 572	9 117
護養院 <sup>(3)</sup>	Nursing homes <sup>(3)</sup>	20	290	379	449	549	633	592
私家醫院 <sup>(3)</sup>	Private hospitals <sup>(3)</sup>	97 992	103 691	101 654	93 315	113 952	122 356	146 071
小計	Sub-total	445 310	529 800	521 767	456 254	502 303	515 078	539 442
新界	New Territories							
醫院管理局轄下醫院 <sup>(2)</sup>	Hospital Authority hospitals <sup>(2)</sup>	375 608	497 870	504 839	406 994	469 553	483 408	491 810
懲教機構的醫院	Hospitals in Correctional Institutions	8 209	8 411	8 955	9 580	8 155	8 668	9 352
政府留產所 <sup>(4)</sup>	Government maternity homes <sup>(4)</sup>	926	32	47	21	-	-	-
護養院 <sup>(3)</sup>	Nursing homes <sup>(3)</sup>	2 265	3 319	3 276	3 104	3 025	2 862	2 490
私家醫院 <sup>(3)</sup>	Private hospitals <sup>(3)</sup>	14 309	24 732	24 742	25 062	30 614	31 403	36 109
小計	Sub-total	401 317	534 364	541 859	444 761	511 347*	526 341	539 761
所有區域	All areas							
醫院管理局轄下醫院 <sup>(2)</sup>	Hospital Authority hospitals <sup>(2)</sup>	962 661	1 209 753	1 205 554	1 005 899	1 107 038	1 127 943	1 140 228
懲教機構的醫院	Hospitals in Correctional Institutions	20 935	20 698	21 906	22 870	22 147	21 482	21 466
政府留產所 <sup>(4)</sup>	Government maternity homes <sup>(4)</sup>	926	32	47	21	-	-	-
護養院 <sup>(3)</sup>	Nursing homes <sup>(3)</sup>	2 285	3 609	3 655	3 954	4 191	3 640	3 183
私家醫院 <sup>(3)</sup>	Private hospitals <sup>(3)</sup>	186 003	200 013	196 443	185 089	227 135	237 398	279 470
總計	Total	1 172 810	1 434 105	1 427 605	1 217 833	1 360 511*	1 390 463	1 444 347

註釋：(1) 指出院人次及死亡數目，單位以人次計算。

(2) 數字包括日間病人出院及死亡人數。

(3) 指根據《醫院、護養院及留產院註冊條例》〔第 165 章〕註冊的機構。

(4) 所有政府留產所均設於新界區內。由二零零三年七月開始，衛生署轄下的留產所已轉交醫院管理局。

Notes：(1) Refers to discharges and deaths on an attendance basis.

(2) Figures include day-patient discharges and deaths.

(3) Refers to the institutions licensed under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap. 165).

(4) Government maternity homes are all located in the New Territories. Starting from July 2003, all maternity homes under the Department of Health have been transferred to the Hospital Authority.

**表 16.4** 按服務類別劃分的衛生署門診服務到診人次  
**Table 16.4** Attendances of out-patient services provided by the Department of Health by type

		千人次 Thousand attendances						
門診服務類別	Type of out-patient services	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
普通科門診服務 <sup>(1)</sup>	General out-patient service <sup>(1)</sup>	5 722	6 475	6 139	3 125	780	713	664
醫生診視	Doctor consultations	4 914	5 575	5 257	2 710	695	622	570
注射	Injections	147	172	171	85	14	15	16
敷藥	Dressings	593	713	697	321	68	74	75
急症	Accident and emergency	67	15	13	8	3	2	3
其他門診服務	Other out-patient services	6 843*	7 230	7 424	7 050*	7 049*	6 998	6 836
母嬰健康服務	Maternal and child health Service							
兒童健康	Child health	1 028	783	716	648	660	694	691
產前	Ante-natal	172	137	137	117	114	111	124
產後	Post-natal	22	19	19	18	16	18	20
家庭計劃	Family planning	342	298	310	318	250	203	179
子宮頸普查 <sup>(2)</sup>	Cervical Screening <sup>(2)</sup>	-	-	-	-	78	97	96
婦女健康服務	Woman health service	8	34	38	34	43	39	38
長者健康服務 <sup>(3)</sup>	Elderly health services <sup>(3)</sup>	-	222	218	201	202	195	186
胸肺科	Tuberculosis and chest service	848	961	909	839	820	836	799
社會衛生科	Social hygiene service							
社會衛生	Social hygiene	247	316	312	255	243	209	201
皮膚	Dermatology	81	101	127	137	160	176	176
麻風	Leprosy	4	3	3	2	2	2	2
兒童體能智力測驗服務	Child assessment service	20	28	29	25	26	28	29
醫學遺傳服務	Clinical genetics service	3	4	4	3	3	3	3
職業健康服務 <sup>(4)</sup>	Occupational health service <sup>(4)</sup>	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
學生健康服務 <sup>(5)(6)</sup>	Student health service <sup>(5)(6)</sup>	339	539	584	592	629	627	627
愛滋病	AIDS unit	4	9	9	10	11	11	11
美沙酮診所	Methadone clinics	2 619	2 385	2 592	2 575	2 485	2 474	2 402
牙科服務 <sup>(7)</sup>	Dental service <sup>(7)</sup>	617	770	783	706	730	743	724
學童牙科保健服務 <sup>(6)</sup>	School dental care service <sup>(6)</sup>	486	621	635	571*	575*	533	529

註釋：(1) 由二零零三年七月開始，衛生署轄下的公共普通科門診診所已轉交醫院管理局。

(2) 子宮頸普查由二零零四年三月開始運作。

(3) 長者健康服務由一九九八年開始運作，其到診人次是指在長者健康中心接受健康評估和診症治療的人次。

(4) 職業健康診所由一九九三年十一月三十日開始運作。職業健康服務的行政工作由一九九八年十二月起正式由勞工處接管。

(5) 學生健康服務由一九九五年九月開始運作。

(6) 數字是指於該年完結的學年內的到診/到訪人次。例如，二零零六年的數字是指在二零零五至零六學年內的到診/到訪人次。

(7) 牙科服務只包括提供給公務員及其家屬、醫院病人(包括需要特別口腔健康服務的病人)和懲教所犯人的牙科服務，以及向公眾提供的牙科急症服務，但不包括學童牙科保健服務。

Notes: (1) Starting from July 2003, all public general out-patient clinics under the Department of Health have been transferred to the Hospital Authority.

(2) Cervical screening commenced operation in March 2004.

(3) Elderly health services commenced operation in 1998. Figures refer to health assessment and medical consultation attendances in elderly health centres.

(4) Occupation health clinic commenced operation on 30 November 1993. The administration of occupation health service was officially transferred to the Labour Department with effect from December 1998.

(5) Student health service commenced operation in September 1995.

(6) Figures refer to attendances in school year ending in the year. For example, figure for 2006 refers to attendances in the 2005 – 06 school year.

(7) Dental service refers to that provided to Government servants and dependants, hospital patients (including those with special oral health needs) and inmates of correctional institutions, and emergency dental service provided to the general public. School dental care service is not included.

**表 16.5** 按服務類別劃分的醫院管理局轄下機構提供的門診服務到診人次  
**Table 16.5** Attendances of out-patient services provided by the Hospital Authority Institutions by type

		千人次 Thousand attendances						
門診服務類別	Type of out-patient services	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
急症室服務 <sup>(1)</sup>	Accident and emergency service <sup>(1)</sup>	2 074	2 521	2 425	1 912	2 074	2 049	2 029
普通科門診服務 <sup>(2)</sup>	General out-patient service <sup>(2)</sup>	773	831	1 207	3 298	5 343	5 212	4 894
專科門診服務(臨床)	Specialist out-patient service (Clinical)							
內科 <sup>(3)</sup>	Medicine <sup>(3)</sup>	1 141	1 612	1 671	1 571	1 671	1 676	1 680
外科 <sup>(4)</sup>	Surgery <sup>(4)</sup>	606	816	825	700	758	734	728
矯形外科及創傷科	Orthopaedics and Traumatology	452	627	642	541	553	515	503
婦產科	Obstetrics and Gynaecology	517	612	628	520	565	537	509
兒科	Paediatrics	260	282	286	239	269	272	263
眼科	Eye	558	826	853	767	829	843	861
耳鼻喉科	Ear, Nose and Throat	298	326	324	268	285	273	270
精神科 <sup>(5)</sup>	Psychiatric <sup>(5)</sup>	336	504	544	539	573	598	610
臨床腫瘤科	Clinical Oncology	223	267	272	278	292	291	296
其他 <sup>(6)</sup>	Others <sup>(6)</sup>	81	58	65	66	70	65	66
總計	Total	4 471	5 932	6 111	5 490	5 864	5 805	5 786
家庭醫學專科診所 <sup>(7)</sup>	Family medicine specialty clinic <sup>(7)</sup>	-	132	188	190	178	175	192
專職醫療服務 <sup>(8)</sup>	Allied health service <sup>(8)</sup>	1 920	2 447	2 509	2 038	2 127	2 130	1 867

註釋：(1) 數字包括首次求診及覆診人次。

(2) 數字是指由醫生診治的個案數目。由二零零三年七月開始，衛生署轄下的公共普通科門診改由醫院管理局管理。

(3) 內科亦包括老人科及呼吸系統科。

(4) 外科亦包括腦外科及心臟胸腔科。

(5) 精神科包括精神病及弱智人士服務。

(6) 其他指麻醉科、牙科、善終科及康復科等。

(7) 由二零零五年十二月起，「綜合診所」已改名為「家庭醫學專科診所」。

(8) 由於專職醫療服務求診人次數據的涵蓋範圍有所改變，一九九七年及以後的數字不能與以前數字作嚴格比較。自二零零三年四月起，醫務社工服務的門診病人人次不包括跟進個案。二零零六年四月及以後的數字也不包括視光及視覺矯正部門與醫生匯診的個案。

Notes：(1) Figures include first and follow-up attendances.

(2) Figures refer to cases seen by doctors. Starting from July 2003, all public general out-patient clinics under the Department of Health have been transferred to the Hospital Authority.

(3) Medicine also includes Geriatrics and Respiratory Medicine.

(4) Surgery also includes Neurosurgery and Cardiothoracic Surgery.

(5) Psychiatric includes Mentally-ill and Mentally-handicapped services.

(6) Others include Anaesthesiology, Dental, Hospice, Rehabilitation, etc.

(7) As from December 2005 onwards, "Integrated clinic" has been renamed as "Family medicine specialty clinic".

(8) Figures from 1997 onwards are not strictly comparable with those of previous years owing to the change in coverage on allied health attendances. From April 2003 onwards, outpatient attendance figures for medical social service exclude follow-up consultations. Figures from April 2006 onwards also exclude joint clinic consultations provided by the Optometry & Orthoptics Department with doctors.



## 資料來源

### 表16.1、表16.3

- 衛生署
- 醫院管理局

### 表16.2

- 政府統計處
- 衛生署

### 表16.4

- 衛生署

### 表16.5

- 醫院管理局

## 其他有關刊物

- 衛生署年報  
(衛生署編製)
- 醫院管理局統計年報  
(醫院管理局編製)

## Data Sources

### Table 16.1, Table 16.3

- Department of Health
- Hospital Authority

### Table 16.2

- Census and Statistics Department
- Department of Health

### Table 16.4

- Department of Health

### Table 16.5

- Hospital Authority

## Further References

- Department of Health Annual Report  
(compiled by the Department of Health)
- Hospital Authority Statistical Report  
(compiled by the Hospital Authority)

# 17

## 社會福利 Social Welfare

### 社會保障計劃

17.1 社會保障計劃旨在幫助社會上需要經濟或物質援助的人士，應付他們的基本和特別需要。這個毋須供款的社會保障制度，包括綜合社會保障援助計劃（簡稱綜援計劃）、公共福利金計劃、暴力及執法傷亡賠償計劃、交通意外傷亡援助計劃和緊急救濟。

17.2 綜援計劃的目的，是以入息補助方法為那些在經濟上無法自給的人士提供安全網。這項計劃旨在為有需要的人士或家庭提供經濟援助，使他們的入息達到一定的水平，以應付生活上的基本需要。申請人必須接受經濟狀況調查。這項計劃由一九九三年七月起取代以往實行的公共援助計劃。在二零零六至零七年度終結時，接受綜援的個案當中，大部分為年老個案，佔所有個案的52%。其他主要受助個案類別為失業、單親、健康欠佳、低收入和精神病患。

17.3 綜援金大致可分為下列三類：

- (a) 按受助人的類別而發放的「標準金額」，以應付基本需要；
- (b) 發放給有高齡、傷殘或經醫生證明為健康欠佳成員的受助家庭的「長期個案補助金」，作為他們更換家居用品和耐用品之用；「單親補助金」，以顧及單親人士獨力照顧家庭所遭遇的特別困難；和「社區生活補助金」，以顧及嚴重殘疾但非居於院舍的受助人在社區生活可能需要較多的費用；以及

### Social security schemes

17.1 Social security schemes aim to provide members of the community who are in need of financial and material aids with assistance to meet their basic and special needs. The non-contributory social security system comprises the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme, the Social Security Allowance (SSA) Scheme, the Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation Scheme, the Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme and Emergency Relief.

17.2 The CSSA Scheme, which is means-tested, is designed to bring the income of needy individuals or families up to a prescribed level to meet their basic needs. It provides a safety net for those who cannot support themselves financially. It has replaced the previous Public Assistance Scheme since July 1993. As at the end of 2006 – 07, the majority of the cases under the CSSA Scheme were old age cases. Such cases accounted for 52% of the total number of CSSA cases. Other major categories are unemployment, single parent, ill-health, low earnings and mentally ill.

17.3 CSSA payments can be broadly classified into three categories :

- (a) different “standard rates” for different categories of recipients to meet their basic needs;
- (b) “long-term supplement” which is payable to families involving any member who is old, disabled or medically certified to be in ill-health for the replacement of household and durable goods, “single parent supplement” to recognise the special difficulties which single parents face in bringing up a family, and “community living supplement” to severely disabled persons who are not living in institutions in recognition of the heavier expenses they may incur while living in the community; and

- (c) 按受助人的類別而發放的「特別津貼」以應付個人或家庭的特別需要。

特別津貼大部分是按合理的實際所需費用支付，其餘則以計劃所訂的最高額為限。所有援助金額，會參照社會保障援助物價指數及相關的消費物價指數的變動而作出相應的調整。

17.4 公共福利金計劃由一九九三年七月起取代特別需要津貼計劃，為65歲或以上人士及嚴重殘疾人士發放每月津貼，以應付因年老或殘疾所帶來的特別需要。領取這項津貼的人士不能同時領取綜援。

17.5 在二零零六至零七年度，綜援及公共福利金計劃共發放款項232億元，為一九九六至九七年度的綜援及公共福利金發放總額的兩倍多。

17.6 暴力及執法傷亡賠償計劃提供現金援助給因暴力罪行或因執法人員使用武器執行職務以致受傷的人士或這些人士的受養人（如受害人因傷死亡）。交通意外傷亡援助計劃旨在向道路交通意外受害人士，或這些人士的受養人（如受害人因傷死亡）迅速提供經濟援助，而毋須考慮有關交通意外是因誰人的過失而造成。兩項計劃的受惠人均毋須接受經濟狀況調查。援助金會按意外受害人的傷亡情況支付；至於財物損失，則不在援助範圍內。緊急救濟是為天災或其他不幸事故的災民提供熱飯（或以現金代替膳食）及必需物品。在二零零六至零七年度，這三項計劃合共發放的款項較一九九六至九七年度增加19%。

- (c) different “special grants” for different categories of recipients to meet the special needs of individual recipients/families.

Many of the special grants are paid to meet actual costs provided they are reasonable while some others are paid up to the maximum levels set under the Scheme. The payment rates under the Scheme are adjusted with reference to the changes in the Social Security Assistance Index of Prices (SSAIP) and the relevant Consumer Price Index (CPI) as appropriate.

17.4 The SSA Scheme, which has replaced the Special Needs Allowance Scheme since July 1993, provides monthly allowance to elderly persons aged 65 or over and severely disabled persons to meet special needs arising from old age or disability. People receiving SSA are not allowed to receive CSSA concurrently.

17.5 The total amount paid under the CSSA Scheme and the SSA Scheme in 2006 – 07 was \$23.2 billion, more than two times the total amount paid for CSSA and SSA in 1996 – 97.

17.6 The Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation Scheme provides cash assistance to persons (or to their dependants in cases of death) who are injured as a result of a crime of violence, or by a law enforcement officer using a weapon in the execution of his/her duties. The Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme aims to provide speedy financial assistance to road traffic accident victims (or to their surviving dependants in cases of death), regardless of the element of fault leading to the occurrence of the accident. Both schemes are non-means-tested. Payments are made for personal injuries, while loss of or damage to property is not included. Emergency Relief is provided for victims of natural and other disasters in the form of cooked meals (or cash grant in lieu of cooked meals) and other essential articles. The total amount paid under these three schemes in 2006 – 07 increased by 19% when compared with 1996 – 97.

## 社會保障援助物價指數

17.7 社會保障援助物價指數（簡稱社援指數）是一個具有其他消費物價指數的功能，而只關乎綜援計劃受助人的消費物價指數。這個指數反映綜援標準金額所包括的商品和服務的價格變動對綜援受助人的影響，是特別為定期調整綜援及公共福利金的金額作為參考而編製的。

17.8 該指數的權數系統，即各商品和服務的相對重要性，乃參照「住戶開支統計調查」的結果編算及更新。「住戶開支統計調查」每五年進行一次。最近一次的統計調查於二零零四年十月至二零零五年九月期間進行。

17.9 要注意的是，由於編製社援指數的主要目的是為調整標準金額，社援指數的商品及服務籃子不包括由特別津貼支付的項目（如租金）及由政府免費提供的項目（如與醫療有關的開支）。

17.10 社援指數在一九九六至一九九八年期間，上升6.0%，平均每年升幅為3.0%。這指數在一九九八至二零零三年期間下跌8.3%，平均每年跌幅為1.7%。社援指數於二零零四年年初開始上升。這指數在二零零三至二零零六年期間上升5.0%，平均每年升幅為1.7%。

## The Social Security Assistance Index of Prices

17.7 The Social Security Assistance Index of Prices (SSAIP) is a consumer price index which has functions like the other CPIs but directed towards CSSA recipients. The Index is compiled to reflect the impact of price changes on this group of persons insofar as the items of goods and services covered under the CSSA standard rates are concerned. It is specially computed as reference for making regular adjustments for the payments rates under the CSSA and SSA schemes.

17.8 The weighting system, which represents the relative importance of the goods and services covered by the index, is derived from and updated according to the results of the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The HES is conducted once every five years. The latest round of the HES was conducted during October 2004 to September 2005.

17.9 It should be noted that, as the compilation of the SSAIP is primarily for adjustment of the standard rates, the basket of goods and services in the SSAIP excludes those goods and services which are covered by special grants (e.g. rents) and items which are provided free by the Government (e.g. medical related expenses).

17.10 The SSAIP increased by 6.0% during the period from 1996 to 1998, representing an average annual increase of 3.0%. This index decreased by 8.3% during the period from 1998 to 2003, representing an average annual decrease of 1.7%. The SSAIP started to increase in early 2004. The index increased by 5.0% during the period from 2003 to 2006, representing an average annual increase of 1.7%.

**表 17.1**                    **按類別劃分的綜合社會保障援助個案數目**  
**Table 17.1**                **Number of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance cases by type**

個案類別	Type of cases	1996-97	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
年老	Old age	98 765	139 288	143 585	147 433	150 399	151 918	152 788
失業	Unemployment	14 964	31 602	43 237	48 450	44 224	40 658	36 744
單親	Single parent	13 303	29 534	34 249	37 949	39 821	39 497	38 278
健康欠佳	Ill health	17 948	20 082	20 852	22 251	23 341	23 922	24 292
低收入	Low earnings	3 102	9 140	10 982	14 215	16 902	18 237	18 039
精神病患/智障	Mentally ill/Mentally retarded	7 913	9 208	9 992	10 665	11 374	12 055	12 384
肢體殘疾	Physically disabled	3 209	3 948	4 359	4 600	4 845	4 886	4 874
失明	Blind	495	294	313	325	320	338	342
聽覺受損	Deaf	195	278	312	352	381	391	408
其他	Others	6 826	3 818	4 012	4 465	5 081	5 532	6 055
總計	Total	166 720	247 192	271 893	290 705	296 688	297 434	294 204

**表 17.2 社會保障計劃**  
**Table 17.2 Social security schemes**

		1996-97	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
發放款項 (百萬元)	Amount paid (\$ million)							
綜合社會保障援助	Comprehensive Social Security Assistance	7,127.8	14,404.6	16,130.8	17,306.2	17,631.0	17,766.2	17,637.7 <sup>@</sup>
公共福利金	Social Security Allowance	4,041.6	5,240.7	5,281.5	5,213.9	5,245.4	5,339.3	5,516.2 <sup>@</sup>
傷殘津貼	Disability Allowance	1,036.6	1,659.5	1,707.5	1,577.6	1,586.6	1,633.1	1,717.5 <sup>@</sup>
高齡津貼	Old Age Allowance	3,005.0	3,581.2	3,574.0	3,636.3	3,658.8	3,706.2	3,798.6 <sup>@</sup>
暴力及執法傷亡賠償	Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation	11.4	10.3	9.9	8.3	12.0	9.8	6.5 <sup>@</sup>
交通意外傷亡援助	Traffic Accident Victims Assistance	122.8	142.0	151.3	151.1	154.3	163.5	155.1 <sup>@</sup>
緊急救濟	Emergency Relief	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.2 <sup>@</sup>
個案數目	Number of cases							
綜合社會保障援助 <sup>(1)</sup>	Comprehensive Social Security Assistance <sup>(1)</sup>	166 720	247 192	271 893	290 705	296 688	297 434	294 204
公共福利金 <sup>(1)</sup>	Social Security Allowance <sup>(1)</sup>	510 091	561 208	560 215	563 908	567 859	574 135	583 474
傷殘津貼	Disability Allowance	72 264	103 167	105 282	107 110	109 959	113 111	117 202
高齡津貼	Old Age Allowance	437 827	458 041	454 933	456 798	457 900	461 024	466 272
暴力及執法傷亡賠償 <sup>(2)</sup>	Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation <sup>(2)</sup>	568	399	455	387	431	413	292
交通意外傷亡援助 <sup>(2)</sup>	Traffic Accident Victims Assistance <sup>(2)</sup>	5 558	6 733	7 102	7 190	7 360	7 893	7 604
緊急救濟 <sup>(3)</sup>	Emergency Relief <sup>(3)</sup>	807	1 119	278	93	77	604	60

註釋：(1) 綜合社會保障援助及公共福利金的個案數字是於該財政年度終結時的數字。

(2) 暴力及執法傷亡賠償及交通意外傷亡援助的個案數字，是指整個財政年度內首次獲批准發放款項的個案數字。

(3) 緊急救濟的個案數字是指受助災民人數。

Notes: (1) Figures for Comprehensive Social Security Assistance and Social Security Allowance refer to number of cases as at end of the financial year.

(2) Figures for Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation and Traffic Accident Victims Assistance refer to the number of cases authorised for first payment during the financial year.

(3) Figures for Emergency Relief refer to number of victims being assisted.

**表 17.3 二零零四/零五年為基期的社會保障援助物價指數的開支權數**  
**Table 17.3 Expenditure weights of the 2004/05-based Social Security Assistance Index of Prices**

		百分比 Percentage	
商品及服務	Goods and services	2004/05	
食品	Food	55.26	(36.78)
住屋 <sup>(1)</sup>	Housing <sup>(1)</sup>	-	(-)
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	8.07	(5.37)
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	2.59	(1.72)
衣履	Clothing and footwear	4.50	(3.00)
耐用物品	Durable goods	3.03	(2.02)
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	9.12	(6.07)
交通	Transport	6.55	(4.36)
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	10.88	(7.24)
所有社援指數項目	All SSAIP items	100.00	(66.57)
所有不包括在社援指數內的项目	All items not included in SSAIP		(33.43)
所有商品及服務	All goods and services		(100.00)

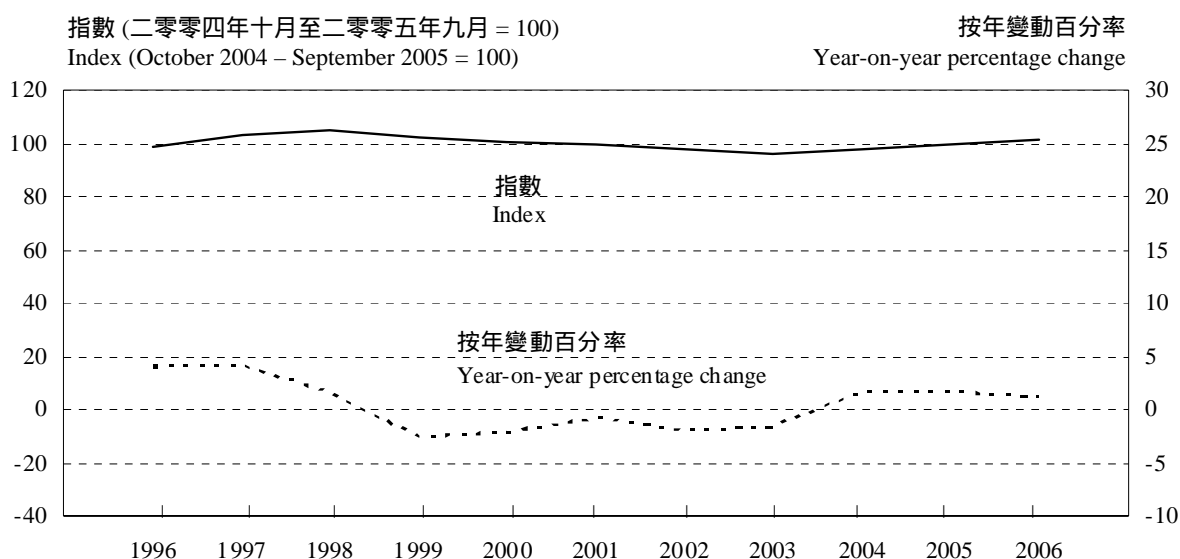
註釋：括號內數字為各項商品及服務在總開支（包括由特別津貼支付及由政府免費提供的項目）中的比重。

(1) 所有住屋及有關開支都不包括在社援指數之內。

Notes: Figures in brackets represent the corresponding proportions to the total expenditure on all goods and services (including those items covered by special grants and provided free by the Government).

(1) All housing and related expenditures are not included in the Social Security Assistance Index of Prices.

**圖 17.1 一九九六年至二零零六年社會保障援助物價指數及其按年變動百分率**  
**Chart 17.1 Movements of the Social Security Assistance Index of Prices and its year-on-year percentage change, 1996 – 2006**



## 資料來源

- 社會福利署

## 其他有關刊物

- 社會福利署年報
- 社會福利服務統計數字一覽  
(社會福利署編製)

## Data Sources

- Social Welfare Department

## Further References

- Social Welfare Department Annual Report
- Social Welfare Services in Figures  
(compiled by the Social Welfare Department)



# 18

## 罪案 Crime

### 舉報的罪案

18.1 在過去十年，舉報的罪案總數以一九九七年的水平為最低，約有67 400宗。其後數字均保持於每年約78 000宗的水平，顯示治安情況保持穩定。盜竊案和爆竊案是兩類最常見的罪案，約佔每年所有舉報罪案總數的一半。行劫案的數目由一九九六年約3 900宗，下降至二零零六年約1 600宗的低位。與失車有關的罪案數目，亦從一九九六年約2 600宗，大幅下降至二零零六年約1 800宗。

18.2 罪案率代表舉報的罪案數目與人口數目的比率。二零零六年的整體罪案率為每十萬名人口有1 183宗，數字較二零零三年及二零零四年低。

### 犯罪被捕人數

18.3 在二零零六年，青年（即16歲至20歲人士）和少年（即10歲至15歲人士）共佔被捕人數約22%。以該年齡組別每十萬名人口計算，青年人的被捕人數比率顯著地高於其他年齡組別。

### Reported crimes

18.1 The total number of reported crimes was around 67 400 in 1997, the lowest level in the past ten years. The figure remained at a level of about 78 000 each year thereafter, indicating that a stable law and order situation had been maintained. Theft and burglary were the two most common types of crime, accounting for nearly half of the total reported crimes each year. Robbery dropped from some 3 900 in 1996 to a low level of about 1 600 in 2006. The number of crimes relating to missing motor vehicles dropped substantially from about 2 600 in 1996 to about 1 800 in 2006.

18.2 The crime rate relates the number of reported crimes to the size of population. The crime rate per 100 000 population in Hong Kong was 1 183 in 2006, lower than that in 2003 and 2004.

### Offenders arrested

18.3 Young persons (i.e. persons aged between 16 and 20) and juveniles (i.e. persons aged between 10 and 15) together constituted about 22% of the total number of offenders arrested in 2006. The number of offenders arrested per 100 000 population of the relevant age group was substantially higher for young persons than the other age groups.

**表 18.1 按罪案類別劃分的舉報罪案數目**  
**Table 18.1 Number of reported crimes by type**

		舉報個案數目 Number of cases reported						
罪案類別	Type of crimes	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>暴力罪案</b>	<b>Violent crime</b>							
傷人及嚴重毆打	Wounding and serious assault	6 962	6 472	6 845	7 147	7 161	7 509	8 091
行劫	Robbery	3 928	3 167	3 493	3 215	2 237	1 675	1 574
非禮	Indecent assault	1 214	1 007	991	1 018	1 034	1 136	1 195
強姦	Rape	86	95	95	70	92	99	96
謀殺及誤殺	Murder and manslaughter	77	66	69	52	45	34	35
其他暴力罪案	Other violent crime	2 924	2 744	2 647	3 040	3 321	3 437	3 856
<b>暴力罪案總計</b>	<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>15 191</b>	<b>13 551</b>	<b>14 140</b>	<b>14 542</b>	<b>13 890</b>	<b>13 890</b>	<b>14 847</b>
<b>非暴力罪案</b>	<b>Non-violent crime</b>							
盜竊 <sup>(1)</sup>	Theft <sup>(1)</sup>	25 557	26 969	29 593	38 517	35 698	33 593	35 304
爆竊 <sup>(2)</sup>	Burglary <sup>(2)</sup>	10 504	8 637	8 202	9 066	6 996	5 490	5 312
刑事毀壞	Criminal damage	5 222	5 904	6 192	7 608	6 920	7 076	6 736
詐騙及偽造	Deception, fraud and forgery	4 167	5 351	6 041	6 279	5 336	5 275	5 941
擅自取去交通工具	Taking conveyance without authority	2 639	2 573	2 432	2 370	1 802	1 620	1 785
嚴重毒品罪行	Serious narcotics offences	4 645	2 473	2 243	2 142	2 167	1 780	2 122
其他非暴力罪案	Other non-violent crime	11 125	7 550	7 034	7 853	8 506	8 713	9 078
<b>非暴力罪案總計</b>	<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>63 859</b>	<b>59 457</b>	<b>61 737</b>	<b>73 835</b>	<b>67 425</b>	<b>63 547</b>	<b>66 278</b>
<b>總計</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>79 050</b>	<b>73 008</b>	<b>75 877</b>	<b>88 377</b>	<b>81 315</b>	<b>77 437</b>	<b>81 125</b>

註釋：(1) 包括店舖盜竊、扒竊、搶掠、車輛內盜竊、建築地盤內盜竊、偷電及雜項盜竊。

(2) 不包括屬於暴力罪案其中一類的嚴重爆竊。

Notes: (1) Including shop theft, pickpocketing, snatching, theft from vehicles, theft from construction sites, abstracting of electricity and miscellaneous theft.

(2) Excluding aggravated burglary, which belongs to a type of violent crime.

**表 18.2**            **按罪案類別劃分的罪案率**  
**Table 18.2**        **Crime rates by type**

		每十萬名人口的舉報罪案數目 Number of reported crimes per 100 000 population						
罪案類別	Type of crimes	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>暴力罪案</b>	<b>Violent crime</b>							
傷人及嚴重毆打	Wounding and serious assault	108.2	96.4	101.5	106.2	105.6	110.2	118.0
行劫	Robbery	61.0	47.2	51.8	47.8	33.0	24.6	23.0
非禮	Indecent assault	18.9	15.0	14.7	15.1	15.2	16.7	17.4
強姦	Rape	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
謀殺及誤殺	Murder and manslaughter	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5
其他暴力罪案	Other violent crime	45.4	40.9	39.2	45.2	49.0	50.4	56.2
<b>非暴力罪案</b>	<b>Non-violent crime</b>							
盜竊 <sup>(1)</sup>	Theft <sup>(1)</sup>	397.1	401.7	438.8	572.2	526.2	493.1	514.9
爆竊 <sup>(2)</sup>	Burglary <sup>(2)</sup>	163.2	128.6	121.6	134.7	103.1	80.6	77.5
刑事毀壞	Criminal damage	81.1	87.9	91.8	113.0	102.0	103.9	98.2
詐騙及偽造	Deception, fraud and forgery	64.8	79.7	89.6	93.3	78.7	77.4	86.6
擅自取去交通工具	Taking conveyance without authority	41.0	38.3	36.1	35.2	26.6	23.8	26.0
嚴重毒品罪行	Serious narcotics offences	72.2	36.8	33.3	31.8	31.9	26.1	30.9
其他非暴力罪案	Other non-violent crime	172.9	112.4	104.3	116.7	125.4	127.9	132.4
<b>整體罪案率</b>	<b>Overall crime rate</b>	<b>1 228.3</b>	<b>1 087.4</b>	<b>1 125.1</b>	<b>1 313.0</b>	<b>1 198.7</b>	<b>1 136.6</b>	<b>1 183.1</b>

註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

(1) 包括店舖盜竊、扒竊、搶掠、車輛內盜竊、建築地盤內盜竊、偷電及雜項盜竊。

(2) 不包括屬於暴力罪案其中一類的嚴重爆竊。

Notes: The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Including shop theft, pickpocketing, snatching, theft from vehicles, theft from construction sites, abstracting of electricity and miscellaneous theft.

(2) Excluding aggravated burglary, which belongs to a type of violent crime.

**表 18.3 按年齡組別劃分的犯罪被捕人數**  
**Table 18.3 Number of offenders arrested by age group**

年齡組別	Age group	1996	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
十至十五歲(少年) <sup>(1)</sup>	10 to 15 (Juveniles) <sup>(1)</sup>	6 479 (844.1)	5 909 (779.4)	5 335 (703.3)	5 156 (840.6)	4 897 (953.8)	4 531 (902.6)	4 510 (905.8)
十六至二十歲(青年)	16 to 20 (Young persons)	7 941 (1 796.2)	6 145 (1 357.4)	6 027 (1 355.3)	6 018 (1 382.2)	5 812 (1 331.5)	4 780 (1 092.6)	4 974 (1 133.5)
二十一歲及以上(成人)	21 and over (Adults)	32 737 (696.9)	26 775 (527.4)	28 303 (550.5)	30 877 (597.2)	32 282 (614.9)	31 493 (592.0)	32 744 (607.1)
合計	Overall	47 157 (798.3)	38 829 (617.5)	39 665 (625.1)	42 051 (674.4)	42 991 (693.4)	40 804 (651.9)	42 228 (667.1)

註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上表由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

括弧內數字是該年齡組別的每十萬名人口的犯罪被捕人數。

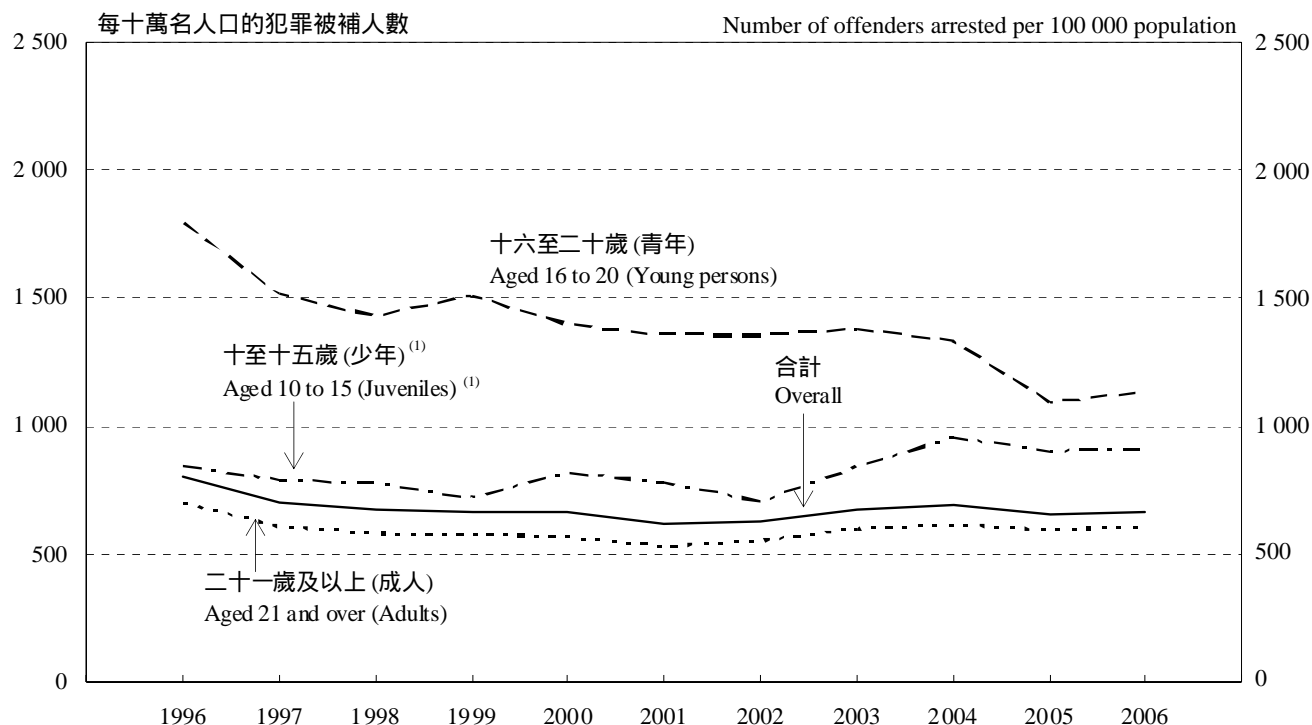
(1) 由二零零三年七月一日開始，刑事責任的最低年齡由七歲提升至十歲。在此日前，少年的年齡組別是指七至十五歲。

Notes：The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

Figures in brackets denote number of offenders arrested per 100 000 population of the corresponding age group.

(1) As from 1 July 2003, the minimum age of criminal liability has been raised from 7 to 10. Before that date, juveniles refer to the age group of 7 – 15.

**圖 18.1 按年齡組別劃分的犯罪被捕人數比率**  
**Chart 18.1 Rates of offenders arrested by age group**



註釋：在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行的中期人口統計提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零一年人口普查以來編製的人口數字。上圖由二零零一年至二零零五年與人口有關的數字已作出相應修訂。

(1) 由二零零三年七月一日開始，刑事責任的最低年齡由七歲提升至十歲。在此日前，少年的年齡組別是指七至十五歲。

Notes：The Population By-census conducted in July to August 2006 provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. In the above chart, population-related figures from 2001 to 2005 have been revised accordingly.

(1) As from 1 July 2003, the minimum age of criminal liability has been raised from 7 to 10. Before that date, juveniles refer to the age group of 7 – 15.

**資料來源**

- 香港警務處

**其他有關刊物**

- 香港警察年報  
(香港警務處編製)

**Data Sources**

- Hong Kong Police Force

**Further References**

- Hong Kong Police Review  
(compiled by the Hong Kong Police Force)

# 用語及定義

## Terms and Definitions

### 1. 人口及生命事件

- 年中及年底人口數字在一九九六年之前是以「廣義時點」方法編製，數字包括在統計時點身在香港的永久性居民、非永久性居民和旅客，亦包括暫時離港前往中國內地及澳門的香港永久性居民。自二零零零年八月起，「居住人口」方法已取代「廣義時點」方法用以編製香港的人口數字。追溯至一九九六年的修訂人口數字經已編製。

採用「居住人口」方法所編製的人口估計，稱為「居港人口」。「居港人口」包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。根據「居住人口」方法，旅客並不包括在香港人口內。(有關香港人口估計編製方法的詳細資料，請參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零二年二月號內一篇題為「香港人口估計的編製」的專題文章。該文章亦載於政府統計處的網站內([www.censtatd.gov.hk/press\\_release/pc\\_rm/method\\_hk/compiling/index\\_tc.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/press_release/pc_rm/method_hk/compiling/index_tc.jsp).)

### 1. Population and Vital Events

- Figures on the *mid-year and year-end population* before 1996 were compiled using the “extended de facto” approach. It included Hong Kong Permanent and Non-permanent Residents and visitors who were in Hong Kong at the reference time-point. Hong Kong Permanent Residents temporarily away to the mainland of China (the Mainland) and Macao were also included. Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted in place of the “extended de facto” approach for compiling Hong Kong population figures. Revised population figures backdated to 1996 have also been compiled.

The population estimate compiled under the “resident population” approach is referred to as the “Hong Kong Resident Population”. The “Hong Kong Resident Population” comprises “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people : (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before, or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point. Under the “resident population” approach, visitors are not included in the Hong Kong Population. (For details regarding the method for compiling population estimates of Hong Kong, please refer to the feature article entitled “Compiling Population Estimates of Hong Kong” published in the February 2002 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*. The article is also available on the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) website ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/press\\_release/pc\\_rm/method\\_hk/compiling/index.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/press_release/pc_rm/method_hk/compiling/index.jsp).)

香港在二零零六年七月至八月期間進行了一次中期人口統計。該統計除了是細小分區及人口分組資料的重要來源外，亦提供一個基準，用作修訂二零零一年人口普查後所編製的人口數字。於較早前發布的由二零零一年至二零零六年的人口數字，已因應於二零零七年二月製備的二零零六年中期人口統計結果作出修訂。同樣地，在適用的情況下，其他在編製過程中涉及應用人口數字的統計數字亦已作出修訂。

- **粗出生率**是指在某一年內活產嬰兒數目相對該年年中每千名人口的比率。
- **年齡別生育率**是指在某一年內，某一年齡組別中每千名女性的活產嬰兒數目。
- **總和生育率**是指一千名婦女，若她們在生育齡期（即十五至四十九歲）經歷了一如該年的年齡別生育率，其一生中活產子女的平均數目。
- **粗死亡率**是指在某一年內死亡人數相對該年年中每千名人口的比率。
- **年齡性別死亡率**是指在某一年內，某一年齡、性別組別中每千名人口的死亡人數。
- **標準化死亡率**是指標準化死亡人數除以標準人口所得的數字（按每千名人口計算）。計算某年齡及性別組別的標準化死亡人數的方法，是把在某年該年齡及性別組別的死亡率與標準人口相乘。
- **嬰兒死亡率**是指在某年內一歲以下嬰兒死亡人數相對該年每千名活產嬰兒人數的比率。
- **自然增長率**是指在某一年內出生及死亡人數差額相對該年年中每千名人口的比率。
- **出生時平均預期壽命**是指某年出生的人士，若其一生經歷一如該年的年齡性別死亡率所反映的死亡情況，他/她預期能活的年數。
- **少年兒童撫養比率**是指十五歲以下人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率。

A Population By-census was conducted in July to August 2006 in Hong Kong. Apart from serving as the prime source of data for small areas and population sub-groups, the 2006 Population By-census provides a benchmark for revising the population figures compiled since the 2001 Population Census. With the availability of the results of the 2006 Population By-census in February 2007, population figures released earlier in respect of 2001 to 2006 have been revised accordingly. Similarly, other statistics which in the process of their compilation involve the use of population figures have also been revised where appropriate.

- The *crude birth rate* refers to the number of live births in a given year per thousand mid-year population of that year.
- The *age specific fertility rate* refers to the number of live births occurring among 1 000 women in a given age group in a given year.
- The *total fertility rate* refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to 1 000 women during their lifetime if they were to pass through their childbearing ages 15 – 49 experiencing the age specific fertility rates prevailing in a given year.
- The *crude death rate* refers to the number of deaths in a given year per thousand mid-year population of that year.
- The *age-sex specific mortality rate* refers to the number of deaths occurring among 1 000 persons for a given sex in a given age group in a given year.
- The *standardised death rate* is obtained by dividing the standardised number of deaths by the standard population (expressed as per 1 000 population). The standardised number of deaths for a given age and sex group is computed by multiplying the age-sex specific mortality rate in a particular year by the number of persons of the same age and sex group in the standard population.
- The *infant mortality rate* refers to the number of deaths of age under one in a given year per thousand live births in that year.
- The *rate of natural increase* refers to the balance of live births over deaths in a year per thousand mid-year population of that year.
- The *expectation of life at birth* refers to the number of years of life that a person born in a given year is expected to live if he/she was subjected to the prevalent mortality conditions as reflected by the set of age-sex specific mortality rates for that year.
- The *child dependency ratio* refers to the number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

- 老年撫養比率是指六十五歲及以上人口數目相對每千名十五至六十四歲人口的比率。
- 粗結婚率是指在某一年內登記結婚數目相對該年年中每千名人口的比率。
- 標準化結婚率是指標準化結婚數目除以標準人口所得的數字（按每千名人口計算）。計算某年齡及性別組別的標準化結婚數目的方法，是把在某年該年齡及性別組別的結婚率與標準人口相乘。
- 家庭住戶是指一羣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」。成員只有流動居民的住戶並不包括在二零零一年及以後的家庭住戶數字內。
- *The elderly dependency ratio* refers to the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.
- The *crude marriage rate* refers to the number of marriages registered in a given year per thousand mid-year population of that year.
- The *standardised marriage rate* is obtained by dividing the standardised number of marriages by the standard population (expressed as per 1 000 population). The standardised number of marriages for a given age and sex group is computed by multiplying the age-sex specific marriage rate in a particular year by the number of persons of the same age and sex group in the standard population.
- A *domestic 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". Households comprising Mobile Residents only are not included in the figures of domestic households for 2001 and thereafter.

## 2. 勞工

- 勞動人口是指十五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。
- 就業人口包括在統計前七天內有做工賺取薪酬或利潤或有一份正式工作的十五歲及以上人士。無酬家庭從業員及在統計前七天內正休假的就業人士亦包括在內。
- 失業人口包括所有符合下列條件的十五歲及以上人士：
  - (a) 在統計前七天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；
  - (b) 在統計前七天內隨時可工作；及
  - (c) 在統計前三十天內有找尋工作。

不過，一名十五歲或以上的人士，如果符合上述(a)和(b)的條件，但沒有在統計前三十天內找尋工作的原因為相信沒有工作可做，則會被界定為失業，即所謂「因灰心而不求職的人士」。

## 2. Labour

- 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.
- The *employed population* consists of those persons aged 15 and over who have been at work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration or have had formal job attachment. Unpaid family workers and persons who were on leave/holiday during the seven days before enumeration are included.
- The *unemployed population* comprises all those persons aged 15 and over who fulfil the following conditions :
  - (a) have not had a job and have not performed any work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration;
  - (b) have been available for work during the seven days before enumeration; and
  - (c) have sought work during the thirty days before enumeration.

However, if a person aged 15 or over fulfils the conditions (a) and (b) above but has not sought work during the thirty days before enumeration because he/she believes that work is not available, he/she is still classified as unemployed, being regarded as a so-called "discouraged worker".



除上述情況外，下列人士亦視作失業人士：

- (a) 並無職位，有找尋工作，但由於暫時生病而不能工作的人士；及
  - (b) 並無職位，且隨時可工作，但由於下列原因並無找尋工作的人士：
    - (i) 已為於稍後時間擔當的新工作或開展的業務作出安排；或
    - (ii) 正期待返回原來的工作崗位。
- 勞動人口參與率是指勞動人口佔所有十五歲及以上陸上非住院人口的比例。
  - 失業率是指失業人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例。
  - 就業人數包括：
    - (i) 於統計日期工作最少一小時及經常參與機構單位業務的東主、合夥人，以及與東主或合夥人有親屬關係並在機構單位工作而無正薪的人士；
    - (ii) 於統計日期向機構單位直接支取薪酬的全職受薪僱員，以及有限公司的在職董事，其中包括長期或臨時聘用的，無論這些僱員正在本港或其他地方工作或暫時缺勤（即正在放病假、分娩假、年假、事假的工人及罷工者）；及
    - (iii) 在統計日期工作最少一小時的兼職僱員，以及夜班或通宵班的僱員。
  - 工資率指在正常工作時數下支付給僱員的款額，因此並不包括超時補薪。工資率的定義包括下列各元素：
    - (i) 基本工資及薪金；
    - (ii) 佣金及小費；
    - (iii) 輪班津貼；
    - (iv) 生活津貼；
    - (v) 膳食津貼及膳食福利；
    - (vi) 勤工獎；
    - (vii) 固定發放的年終花紅；及
    - (viii) 其他固定及定期發放的津貼和花紅。

Notwithstanding the above, the following types of persons are also classified as unemployed :

- (a) persons without a job, have sought work but have not been available for work because of temporary sickness; and
  - (b) persons without a job, have been available for work but have not sought work because they :
    - (i) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business on a subsequent date; or
    - (ii) were expecting to return to their original jobs.
- The *labour force participation rate* refers to the proportion of labour force in the total land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over.
  - The *unemployment rate* refers to the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force.
  - *Persons engaged* include :
    - (i) individual proprietors, partners and persons having family ties with any of the proprietors or partners and working in the establishment without regular pay, who are actively engaged in the work of the establishment for at least one hour on the survey reference date;
    - (ii) full-time salaried personnel or employees and working directors of limited companies directly paid by the establishment, both permanent and temporary, who are either at work (whether or not in Hong Kong) or temporarily absent from work (viz. those on sick leave, maternity leave, annual vacation or casual leave, and on strike) on the survey reference date; and
    - (iii) part-time employees and employees on night/irregular shifts working for at least one hour on the survey reference date.
  - *Wage rate* refers to the amount of money paid for normal hours of work and thus excludes overtime pay. It is defined to include the following elements :
    - (i) basic wages and salaries;
    - (ii) commissions and tips;
    - (iii) shift allowance;
    - (iv) cost-of-living allowance;
    - (v) meal allowance and meal benefits;
    - (vi) good attendance allowance;
    - (vii) guaranteed year-end bonus; and
    - (viii) other guaranteed and regular allowances and bonuses.

- 名義及實質工資指數是用來量度在保持接連兩個統計期內，行業及職業結構不變的情況下，督導級及以下僱員工資率的變動。名義工資指數以貨幣計算的工資率變動。實質工資指數是從名義工資指數中，扣除消費物價變動的影響而得出，可量度所賺取工資購買力的轉變。

### 3. 國民收入

- 於一九九七年七月一日，香港成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區。按照「一國兩制」的方針，香港是一個單獨的經濟領域。而香港特別行政區與中國內地之間的所有經濟交易均視作對外交易（例如貨品貿易及服務貿易）。
- 私人消費開支是指住戶和為住戶服務的私人非牟利機構在貨品和服務方面的最終消費開支價值。計算方法的是把本地市場內對貨品及服務的消費開支，加上本港居民在外地的開支，減去非本地居民在本地市場的開支。
- 政府的消費開支是指非參與商業活動的各個政府部門及非牟利半政府機構用於購買貨品及服務的開支。政府消費開支的計算方法，是把僱員報酬加上購買貨品及服務的支出，扣除銷售貨品及服務的收入。參與商業活動的政府部門並不包括在內。這些政府部門和非參與商業活動政府部門的分別，是前者所生產的貨品和服務主要是售予市民使用。
- 本地固定資本形成總額包括機器、設備及電腦軟件的開支總額、樓宇及建造開支和擁有權轉讓費用。
- 存貨增減是指商業機構（主要是製造商及分銷商）所持有的半製成品、原料及製成品存貨的實質增減價值。
- 貨品出口及進口：
  - (i) 貨品出口包括以離岸價計算的本地產品出口和貨品轉口總值。

- The *Nominal and Real Wage Indices* are designed to measure changes in wage rates of workers up to supervisory level by holding the industrial and occupational structure between two successive reference periods constant. The Nominal Wage Index measures changes in wage rates in money terms. The Real Wage Index, obtained by discounting changes in consumer prices from the Nominal Wage Index, measures changes in the purchasing power of the amount of money earned as wages.

### 3. National Income

- On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Under the principle of "one country, two systems", Hong Kong is a separate economic territory. Data on transactions with the Mainland are treated as external transactions (e.g. trade in goods and trade in services).
- *Private consumption expenditure* refers to the value of final consumption expenditure on goods and services by households and private non-profit institutions serving households. It is calculated as the sum of consumption expenditure on goods and services in the domestic market and the expenditure of Hong Kong residents abroad, less the expenditure of non-residents in the domestic market.
- *Government consumption expenditure* refers to the current expenditure on goods and services by government departments which are not engaged in market activities and quasi-government non-profit institutions. It is calculated as the sum of compensation of employees and purchases of goods and services, less receipts from sales of goods and services. Government departments engaged in market activities are not covered. They are distinguished from other government departments in that they are engaged in the production of goods and services mainly for sale to the public.
- *Gross domestic fixed capital formation* covers the gross value of expenditure on machinery, equipment and computer software; expenditure on building and construction; and costs of ownership transfer.
- *Changes in inventories* refer to the value of physical change in the inventories of work-in-progress, raw materials and finished goods held by business enterprises, mainly manufacturers and distributors.
- *Exports and imports of goods* :
  - (i) *Exports of goods* include domestic exports and re-exports of goods recorded on f.o.b. basis.

(ii) 貨品進口是指以離岸價計算的貨品進口總值。

非貨幣黃金的對外貿易亦包括在內。

- 服務輸出及輸入包括本港居民與世界各地進行的服務交易。主要服務組別包括運輸、旅遊、商貿服務及其他與貿易相關的服務，以及其他服務。而其他服務包括多類服務例如金融服務、保險服務，以及商業及專業服務。
- 在國民收入中，樓宇業權被視為一項經濟活動，包括業主（如住戶、政府及私人非牟利機構）為本身提供的租賃服務，亦包括業主以個人身分為租客提供的這類服務。按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值已將設算租金計算在內，以反映這類服務的價值。
- 本地生產總值內含平減物價指數通常會用作概括地量度一個經濟體系的整體通貨膨脹。這個指數涵蓋有關消費、投資和進出口的價格變動。本地生產總值內含平減物價指數是用隱含方式，將以當時價格計算的本地生產總值，除以以環比物量計算的本地生產總值計算出來的。
- 直接投資收益是指本地居民在經濟領域以外從直接投資所賺取的收益及非本地居民在經濟領域以內從直接投資所賺取的收益，而直接投資者對該業務擁有持久利益及在管理經營決定上具有相當程度的影響力或控制權。這些收益的形式包括派發紅利的收益、應佔的未派盈利、公司間債務的淨利息收益及租金。
- 有價證券投資收益是指本地居民從投資非本地股本證券（例如股票）及債務證券（例如中長期債券及貨幣市場工具）及非本地居民從投資本地股本證券及債務證券所得的收益。與直接投資者不同，有價證券投資者投資在投資該等股本證券及債務證券時，對有關企業並無持久的利益或在管理方面的

(ii) *Imports of goods* are valued on f.o.b. basis.

External trade of non-monetary gold is also included.

- *Exports and imports of services* cover transactions in services between Hong Kong residents and the rest of the world. The major service groups include transportation, travel, merchanting and other trade-related services, and other services. Other services cover a wide variety of services including financial services; insurance services; and business and professional services.
- *Ownership of premises* is treated as an economic activity in the national income. It covers leasing services which owners of premises like households, government and private non-profit institutions provide to themselves, and which owners of premises provide to tenants in their individual capacity. An imputed rent is introduced into the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by economic activity to reflect the value of this kind of services rendered.
- *Implicit price deflator (IPD) of GDP* is generally used as a broad measure of overall inflation in an economy. It takes account of all price changes relating to consumption, investment, exports and imports. The IPD of GDP is implicitly obtained by dividing the current price GDP by the chained dollar estimates of GDP.
- *Direct investment income (DII)* refers to earnings of residents from their direct investment outside the economic territory and earnings of non-residents from their direct investment within the economic territory, in which direct investors have a lasting interest and a significant degree of influence or effective voice in the management. These earnings are in the form of receipts of distributed dividends, share of undistributed profits, net interest receipts from inter-company debts and gross rentals.
- *Portfolio investment income (PII)* refers to earnings of residents from investment in non-resident equity (e.g. stocks and shares) and debt securities (e.g. bonds and notes, and money market instruments), and earnings of non-residents from investment in resident equity and debt securities. Different from investors making direct investment, portfolio investors in such equity and debt securities have no lasting interest or influence in the management of the companies they invest.

- 其他投資收益是指由本地居民從非本地居民因其其他金融申索及負債所得的利息收益流入及本地居民向非本地居民所支付的利息收益流出，而這些收益並不屬於直接投資收益或有價證券投資收益。該等對非本地居民的金融申索及負債包括非作銷售的貸款、貨幣和存款、貿易信貸及金融租賃等。應收及應付的利息並不包括金融中介服務。金融中介服務的價值是根據「參照利率」方法間接地量度。
- 僱員報酬是指非本地居民從香港經濟領域內受僱及本地居民從經濟領域外受僱所賺取的勞工收益，包括工資、薪金及其他現金或實物報酬。
- *Other investment income (OII)* refers to interest inflow from, and outflow to, non-residents arising from other financial claims and liabilities that are not classified as DII or PII. Examples of these claims and liabilities include non-marketable loans, currency and deposits, trade credits and financial leases. Interest income receivable and payable are net of the financial intermediation services. The value of the financial intermediation services is indirectly measured using the “reference rate” method.
- *Compensation of employees (CE)* refers to labour income earned by non-residents from their employment within the economic territory of Hong Kong and labour income earned by residents from their employment outside the economic territory. It comprises wages, salaries and other remuneration whether paid in cash or in kind.

#### 4. 國際收支平衡

- 於一九九七年七月一日，香港成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區。按照「一國兩制」的方針，香港是一個單獨的經濟領域。而香港特別行政區與中國內地之間的所有經濟交易均視作對外交易，並包括在香港國際收支平衡、國際投資頭寸及對外債務數據內。
- 編製國際收支平衡表須採用複式記帳制，當中所載的每項交易均由相反符號而價值相等的兩項帳目（貸方及借方）作記錄，用以反映交易的提供方和接收方。
- 經常帳是主要量度實質資源的流動，包括貨物的進出口、服務的輸入及輸出、從外地應收及應付予外地的收益，以及從外地及往外地的經常轉移。經常帳的交易按總額記錄，反映一個經濟體系向世界各地提供，或從世界各地獲取實質資源的情況。
- 貨物包括所有可移動的貨物，其擁有權由本地居民轉至非本地居民（出口）及由非本地居民轉至本地居民（進口）。貨物包括一般商品、用作加工的物資、各種運輸工具在港口購買的貨物、貨物修理，以及非貨幣黃金。

#### 4. Balance of Payments

- On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Under the principle of “one country, two systems”, Hong Kong is a separate economic territory. Data on transactions with the Mainland are treated as external transactions and are included in the Balance of Payments (BoP), International Investment Position (IIP) and External Debt (ED) statistics of Hong Kong.
- Compilation of a BoP account follows a double-entry accounting system where every external transaction is presented by two entries, a credit and a debit, with exact equal values but in opposite sign. The two BoP entries are used to denote the giving and receiving sides of external transactions.
- *Current account* largely measures flow of real resources including exports and imports of goods and services, income receivable and payable abroad, and current transfers from and to abroad. Current account transactions are recorded on a gross basis, reflecting the provision and acquisition of real resources by an economy to and from other economies.
- *Goods* comprise all movable goods that change ownership from residents to non-residents (exports) and from non-residents to residents (imports). Goods cover general merchandise, goods for processing, goods procured in ports by carriers, repairs on goods, and non-monetary gold.

- 服務包括由本地居民向非本地居民（輸出）和由非本地居民向本地居民（輸入）所提供的服務。服務交易是按服務類別分類，分別為運輸、旅遊、保險服務、金融服務及其他服務。金融中介服務價值是根據「參照利率」方法間接地量度。
- 收益是提供生產要素而賺取的所得，包括本地居民從非本地居民（應收收益）或非本地居民從本地居民（應付收益）所賺取的所得。收益組成部分主要分為僱員報酬及投資收益，而投資收益包括了直接投資收益、有價證券投資收益及其他投資收益。應收及應付的利息是不包括金融中介服務。
- 經常轉移是指一個經濟體系的本地居民，在無同等經濟價值回報的情況下，對非本地居民提供/從非本地居民接受實質及金融資源，而該等資源在轉移後會被立刻或短時間內消耗。經常轉移在形式上單向是，並在國際收支平衡表內是一項互相抵銷的帳目。經常轉移包括職工匯款、捐款、官方援助及退休金等。
- 資本轉移是指在無報償下，固定資產的轉移或債務的減免。與收買或放棄固定資產相連或作為條件的現金轉移亦屬資本轉移。資本轉移主要是債務減免及移民轉移。移民轉移是個因人因移民而產生的兩個經濟體系之間的貨物流動及金融項目變動之互相抵銷帳目。
- 金融帳記錄本地居民與非本地居民之間的金融資產及負債交易。它顯示某經濟體系如何融資以進行其對外交易。金融帳內的交易可歸類為直接投資、有價證券投資、金融衍生工具、其他投資及儲備資產。
- 直接投資是指一個經濟體系的投資者對另一經濟體系的企業所作對外的投資，並對該企業擁有持久利益及在管理經營決定上具有相當程度的影響力或控制權。在統計上，若投資者持有某企業10%或以上的股權，便被視為能長期有效地影響有關企業的管理經營決定。
- *Services* include services rendered by residents to non-residents (exports) and by non-residents to residents (imports). Service transactions are classified by type of services, namely transportation, travel, insurance services, financial services and other services. The value of financial intermediation services is indirectly measured using the “reference rate” method.
- *Income* consists of earnings by residents from non-residents (income receivable) and by non-residents from residents (income payable) for the provision of factors of production. Income is mainly classified into compensation of employees and investment income which includes direct investment income, portfolio investment income and other investment income. Interest income receivable and payable are net of the financial intermediation services.
- *Current transfers* are transactions in which residents of an economy provide/receive real and financial resources that are likely to be consumed immediately or shortly, to/from non-residents without the receipt/provision of equivalent economic values in return. Current transfers are unilateral in nature and they are offsetting entries in the BoP account for one-sided transactions. They include workers’ remittances, donations, official assistance and pensions, etc.
- *Capital transfers* are transfers of ownership of a fixed asset or the forgiveness of a liability without receiving any economic value in return. Cash transfers that are linked to, or conditional on, the acquisition or disposal of a fixed asset are also capital transfers. Capital transfers consist mainly of debt forgiveness and migrants’ transfers. Migrants’ transfers are contra-entries to flows of goods and changes in financial items that arise from the migration of individuals between two economies.
- *Financial account* records transactions in financial assets and liabilities between residents and non-residents. It shows how an economy’s external transactions are financed. Transactions in the financial account are classified into direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investment and reserve assets.
- *Direct investment* refers to external investment which allows an investor of an economy to have a lasting interest and a significant degree of influence or effective voice in the management of an enterprise located in another economy. For statistical purpose, an effective voice is taken as equivalent to a holding of 10% or more of the equity in an enterprise.

- 有價證券投資是指對非本地的股本及債務證券（例如中長期的債券及貨幣市場工具）所作的投資。與直接投資者相比，有價證券投資者在投資非本地企業所發行的股本及債務證券時，對該等企業並無持久的利益或在管理方面具影響力。凡持有一間公司不足 10% 的股份，均視為有價證券投資。
- 金融衍生工具是一種與某種特定的金融工具、指標或商品有連繫的金融工具，使特定的金融風險本身能透過這種工具而進行交易（包括在交易所內及場外）。金融衍生工具包括期權類合約（如認股權證和期權）及遠期類合約（如期貨、利率掉期、貨幣掉期、遠期利率協議、遠期外匯合約）。
- 其他投資是指直接投資、有價證券投資、金融衍生工具或儲備資產以外對非本地居民的其其他金融申索及負債，包括非作銷售的貸款、貨幣和存款、貿易信貸及金融租賃等。
- 儲備資產是指一個經濟體系的金融當局（在香港是指香港金融管理局）可直接用來支付對外收支赤字，兼且可用於干預外匯市場以影響匯率從而間接調節該等赤字的外幣資產。
- 在一個特定期間內，如果一個經濟體系在進行貨物、服務、收益及資產的對外交交易，以及在對外轉移及匯款中，所收取的外匯總額比支付的多，該體系便有國際收支盈餘，其金額相等於其從世界各地的淨流入資金總額。相反地，便有國際收支赤字，其金額相等於它的淨流出資金總額。
- 對於對外債務頭寸的發布格式，數據分類為四個不同界別（政府機構、金融當局、銀行及其他界別），接着再以原訂期限（長期及短期）及以工具（中長期債券、貨幣市場工具、貸款、貨幣和存款、貿易信貸，以及其他債務負債）分項。而的直接投資關係的實體之間的公司間借貸則是分開列出的。
- *Portfolio investment* refers to investment in non-resident equity and debt securities (e.g. bonds and notes, and money market instruments). Compared with direct investors, portfolio investors in equity and debt securities of non-resident enterprises have no lasting interest or influence in the management of the companies they invest. A holding of less than 10% equity in an enterprise is regarded as portfolio investment.
- *Financial derivatives* are financial instruments that are linked to a specific financial instrument or indicator or commodity, and through which specific financial risks can be traded in financial markets (including on exchanges and over-the-counter) in their own right. Financial derivatives include option-type contracts (e.g. warrant and option) and forward-type contracts (e.g. future, interest rate swap, currency swap, forward rate agreement, forward foreign exchange contract).
- *Other investment* refers to other financial claims on and liabilities to non-residents that are not classified as direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives or reserve assets. Other investment includes non-marketable loans, currency and deposits, trade credits and financial leases.
- *Reserve assets* consist of foreign currency assets that are readily available to and controlled by the monetary authority of an economy (in the case of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority) for directly financing payment imbalances and for indirectly regulating the magnitude of such imbalances through intervention in foreign exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate of that economy.
- For a reference period, if an economy receives more foreign currencies than it pays in external transactions in goods, services, income and assets, as well as in external transfers and remittances, then it is said to have a *BoP surplus*, which is equal to its overall net inflow of funds from the rest of the world. Conversely, there will be a *BoP deficit* which is equal to its net outflow of funds.
- In presenting the *External Debt (ED)* position, the data are classified by four sectors (general government, the monetary authority, banks and other sectors), followed by term of original maturity (long- and short-term), and by instrument (bonds and notes, money market instruments, loans, currency and deposits, trade credits, and other debt liabilities). Inter-company lending between entities in a direct investment relationship is separately presented.

- 長期債務是指原訂期限為多於一年或無期限的債務，而短期債務是指即期或以一年或以下為期限的債務。
- 國際收支平衡表記錄了在一段期間內所產生的經濟交易，而對外債務則反映在期末的非股本的負債的水平。前者是一個流動的概念，而後者則是存量的概念。
- 國際投資頭寸的分類與國際收支平衡表內的金融帳完全一致。資產及負債分為直接投資、有價證券投資、金融衍生工具及其他投資。國際投資頭寸的資產項目亦包括儲備資產在內。資產及負債之差額代表國際投資頭寸淨值。
- 國際收支平衡表的金融帳是量度在一段期間內對外金融資產及負債的交易，而國際投資頭寸報表則反映在期末這些資產和負債的水平。前者是一個以流動為主的概念，而後者則以存量為主的概念。
- *Long-term debt* is defined as debt with a maturity of more than one year or with no stated maturity. *Short-term debt* is debt payable on demand or with a maturity of one year or less.
- While a BoP account records economic transactions occurred during a period, ED reflects the level of non-equity liabilities at the end of the period. The former is a flow concept whilst the latter is a stock concept.
- Fully consistent with the BoP financial account, *International Investment Position (IIP)* is categorised by type of investment. Assets and liabilities are divided into direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives and other investment. The asset side of IIP also includes the reserve assets. The difference between assets and liabilities represents the net international investment position.
- While BoP financial account measures transactions in external financial assets and liabilities during a period, IIP statement reflects the level of such assets and liabilities at the end of the period. The former is mainly a flow concept and the latter mainly a stock concept.

## 5. 製造業

- 機構單位是指在單一擁有權或控制權下，在單一地點從事一種或主要從事一種經濟活動（即生產貨物或提供服務）的經濟單位。倘若在同一管理下有關不同活動或不同地點的個別數字並不齊備，則合併的資料亦予接納。在這情況下，該填報單位會被視作一個機構單位。
- 製造業的生產總值包括產品銷售、自產自用的機器、原件轉售貨品的銷售、為其他廠商提供的加工及工業服務所得收益、租項收入、其他收入，以及製成品、半製成品和原件待轉售貨品的存貨增長，再減去購入作原件轉售的貨品總值。
- 製造業的增加價值是指生產淨值。它的計算方法是從生產總值減去原料、物料及工業加工與服務的消耗和其他開支（僱員薪酬和利息支付除外）。

## 5. Manufacturing Industries

- An *establishment* is defined as an economic unit (i.e. a unit engaged in the production of goods or services) which engages, under a single ownership or control, in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single physical location. Where separate figures relating to different activities or different locations under the same management are not available, a combined return is accepted, and in this case, the reporting unit is treated as an establishment.
- *Gross output* for the manufacturing sector is the sum of the sales of goods produced, machinery produced for own use, resales of goods in same condition as purchased, receipts for industrial work/services rendered to other establishments, rental income, income from other sources, as well as increase in stocks of finished products, work in progress and goods for resale, less the purchases of goods for resale in same condition.
- *Value added* for the manufacturing sector refers to the net output which is the value of gross output less the consumption of materials, supplies and industrial work/services, and other expenses (excluding compensation of employees and interest payments).

- 固定資產的買賣淨值是固定資產的添置和出售所得的差額。
- 分判製造工序予中國內地的活動是指香港機構與內地機構之間的一種合約安排，香港機構根據合約將生產工序由香港分判予內地進行。

## 6. 屋宇建築業、建造業及地產業

- 屋宇建造及土木工程機構單位的生產總值等於所有主要承建商及分判承建商的建造工程總值以及其他業務收益（利息收入除外）的總和。
- 屋宇建造及土木工程機構單位的增加價值是指有關機構單位的生產總值，減去連工包料的分判承建商費用、材料物料的消耗及雜項營運開支（僱員薪酬及付予只供應勞工的分判承建商費用及利息支付除外）。
- 地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務機構單位的生產總值等於地產發展計劃的毛利、服務及租項收入，以及其他業務收益（利息收入除外）的總和。
- 地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務機構單位的增加價值的計算法是從生產總值減去雜項物料的消耗及雜項營運開支（僱員薪酬及利息支付除外）。
- 建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務機構單位的生產總值等於服務收入及其他業務收益（利息收入除外）的總和。
- 建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務機構單位的增加價值的計算法是從生產總值扣除設計與顧問費用支出、雜項物料的消耗及雜項營運開支（僱員薪酬及利息支付除外）。

（備註：刊載於第 213 頁及 214 頁有關機構單位及固定資產的買賣淨值的定義，亦適用於本節。）

- *Gross additions to fixed assets* is the difference between the acquisitions and proceeds from disposal of fixed assets.
- *Sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China (SPAC)* is defined as a contractual agreement between a party in Hong Kong and a party in the Mainland, whereby the Hong Kong party places an order with the party in the Mainland to carry out production processing in the Mainland.

## 6. Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors

- *Gross output* for the building and civil engineering establishments is the sum of all construction works performed by main contractors and sub-contractors and other business receipts (excluding interest income).
- *Value added* for the building and civil engineering establishments refers to the value of their gross output less the value of sub-contract works rendered by fee sub-contractors, consumption of materials and supplies, and miscellaneous operating expenses (excluding compensation of employees, payments to labour-only sub-contractors and interest payments).
- *Gross output* for the real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management establishments is the sum of gross margin of real estate development projects, service and rental income, and other business receipts (excluding interest income).
- *Value added* for the real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management establishments is obtained by deducting from the gross output the consumption of sundry supplies, and miscellaneous operating expenses (excluding compensation of employees and interest payments).
- *Gross output* for the architectural, surveying and project engineering establishments is the sum of their service income and other business receipts (excluding interest income).
- *Value added* for the architectural, surveying and project engineering establishments is obtained by deducting from the gross output the payments for commission works, consumption of sundry supplies and miscellaneous operating expenses (excluding compensation of employees and interest payments).

(Note: Definitions for *establishment* and *gross additions to fixed assets* given on pages 213 and 214 are also applicable to this section.)



## 7. 商業

- 批發、零售、進口與出口貿易業的銷售及其他收益是銷貨價值、服務收益、紡織品出口配額轉讓收益、房屋地產的租金或分租收入，以及其他收入的總和。食肆、酒店及旅舍的銷售及其他收益則是食品、飲料及其他貨品的銷售額、房租及服務收益、房屋地產的租金或分租收入，以及其他收入的總和。
- 批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的增加價值的計算方法是從銷貨價值、服務收益及房屋地產的租金或分租收入總和扣除貨品成本（食肆及酒店的銷貨成本是指食品、飲料及其他貨品的成本）及營運開支（不包括員工薪酬及利息支付）。
- 只編製批發、零售、進口與出口貿易業的毛利，毛利的計算方法是從服務收益及銷貨價值的總和扣除貨品成本。
- 分判製造工序予中國內地的活動是指香港機構與內地機構根據合約安排將生產工序由香港分判予內地進行。
- 運輸及有關服務機構單位的業務收益及其他收入包括多種收益，例如客運及貨運收入、出租運輸工具的收入、租金及其他收入。
- 運輸及有關服務的增加值的計算方法是從業務收益及其他收入扣除從其他來源所得的收入及營運開支（不包括外聘工支出及利息支付）。
- 各服務行業組別的機構單位的業務收益及其他收入是指服務收益、銷貨總額、保費（只適用於保險業）、租金及其他收入的總額。

## 7. Commerce

- *Sales and other receipts* for the wholesale, retail and import and export trades is the sum of the value of sales of goods; receipts for services rendered; textiles export quota transfer receipts; rental income from letting/subletting land and premises; and other income. Sales and other receipts for restaurants, hotels and boarding houses is the sum of the sales of food, beverages and other goods; room sales and receipts for services; rental income from letting/subletting land and premises; and other income.
- *Value added* for the wholesale, retail and import and export trades, restaurants and hotels sector is given by the value of sales of goods, receipts for services rendered and rental income from letting/subletting land and premises after the deduction of cost of goods sold (cost of food, beverages and other goods for sale in the case of restaurants and hotels), and operating expenses (excluding compensation of employees and interest payments).
- *Gross margin* is compiled for the wholesale, retail and import and export trades only and is given by the sum of the receipts for services rendered and value of sales of goods after the deduction of the cost of goods sold.
- *Sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China (SPAC)* is defined as a contractual agreement between a party in Hong Kong and a party in the Mainland, whereby the Hong Kong party places an order with the party in the Mainland to carry out production processing in the Mainland.
- *Business receipts and other income* for establishments in transport and related services include a wide range of receipts such as passenger and freight revenue, rental for charter hire of transport equipment, rental and other income.
- *Value added* for the transport and related services sector is given by the business receipts and other income after the deduction of income from other sources and operating expenses (excluding payments to outworkers and interest payments).
- *Business receipts and other income* for establishments in the service sectors refer to the sum of the receipts from services rendered, value of all sales of goods, premiums (for insurance sector only), rental and other income.

- 各服務行業組別的增加價值的計算方法是從服務收益減除營運開支（不包括員工報酬及利息支付）。基於保險公司及金融業內投資及控股公司的經營特色，沒有編製其增加價值。然而，在估計本地生產總值時則有包括這些公司。

（備註：刊載於第 213 頁及 214 頁有關機構單位及固定資產的買賣淨值的定義，亦適用於本節。）

- *Value added* for the service sectors is obtained by deducting operating expenses (excluding workers' remuneration and interest payments) from the receipts from services rendered. For insurance companies as well as investment and holding companies in the financing industry, value added is not compiled because of the special features of their business operation. However, the estimated contributions of these companies are included in the total estimates of the Gross Domestic Product for Hong Kong.

(Note: Definitions for *establishment* and *gross additions to fixed assets* given on pages 213 and 214 are also applicable to this section.)

## 8. 科技

- 本地研究及發展總開支（本地研發總開支）指在某段期間在一個國家或地區內進行的內部研究及發展（研發）開支總額，包括資本開支及經常開支，並涵蓋由境外機構資助在該國家或地區內進行的研發活動，但不包括支付給境外機構進行的研發活動的開支。根據上述定義，本地研發總開支是全面計算一個國家或地區的研發活動的量數，涵蓋下列機構類別的研發開支：

- (a) 工商機構；
- (b) 高等教育機構；及
- (c) 政府機構。

- 高科技產品包括航天設備、辦公室機器及自動資料處理機、電訊及聲音收錄及重播器具及設備、醫療及藥用產品、科學儀器、電動機械設備、化學材料及產品，以及非電動機械設備。
- 創新活動大致可歸納為技術創新及非技術創新。技術創新是指一間機構在市場上推出一個技術嶄新或經顯著改良的產品（貨品或服務），或在機構內部實施一個技術嶄新或經顯著改良的程序。這項技術創新可源自新技術發展、現有技術的重新結合或機構所汲取的其他知識的運用。非技術創新則指所有在技術創新活動以外的創新活動。非技術創新活動主要包括機構在機構策略、管理技術、組織架構、市場推廣概念/策略，以及產品外觀這幾方面所實施的重要改變。

## 8. Science and Technology

- *Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)* is the total in-house research and development (R&D) expenditure performed within a country or territory during a given period. It includes capital and current expenditures on R&D activities performed within a country or territory and funded from abroad but excludes payments made abroad for R&D activities. As implied by its definition, GERD is a comprehensive measure of R&D activities in a country or territory and it covers the following sectoral R&D expenditure:

- (a) Business sector;
- (b) Higher education sector; and
- (c) Government sector.

- *High technology products* include aerospace equipment; office machines and automatic data processing machines; telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment; medicinal and pharmaceutical products; scientific instruments; electrical machinery; chemical materials and products; and non-electrical machinery.
- *Innovation activities* are broadly classified as technological innovation (TI) and non-technological innovation (non-TI). TI refers to the introduction of a technologically new or significantly improved product (goods or service) to the market or of a technologically new or significantly improved process within the firm. The TI can be based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or utilisation of other knowledge acquired by the firm. Non-TI covers all innovation activities which are not TI activities. The major types of non-TI activities are in the areas of instituting important changes in the firm's corporate strategy, management techniques, organisational structures, marketing concepts/strategies and aesthetic aspects of products.

- 專利為工商機構、教育機構或個人的創新發明提供的保障。專利是由國家或地區的官方機構賦予發明人法律權利。專利賦予發明人在限定期間和地區內，享有有關發明的專用權，並可就有關發明進行的工業或商業方面的開發。專利的全部或部分可供買賣或經特許而轉讓。《專利條例》(第514章)在九九七年六月二十七日開始生效，這法例讓香港特別行政區設立獨立的專利制度，可自行批予標準專利及短期專利。在符合繳付續期費的規定下，香港標準專利有效期最長為20年，而短期專利有效期則最長達8年。
- *Patents* protect innovations developed by firms, education institutions or individuals. A patent is a right in law conferred by a national or territorial official agency to an inventor. It gives the patent owner a monopoly of the invention and its industrial or commercial exploitation for a limited period and within a given territory. A patent can be bought/sold or transferred under a licence, either in whole or in part. The Patents Ordinance (Cap 514) came into force on 27 June 1997. The Ordinance provides for the establishment of an independent patents regime in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the granting of standard patents and short-term patents. Subject to payment of renewal fees, a standard patent in Hong Kong has a maximum term of protection of 20 years, whereas a short-term patent has a maximum term of protection of 8 years.
- 研發活動是指有系統的創意活動，目的是增進知識，從而運用這些知識來發明新產品、提供新服務或擴大用途，以及改良現有產品、服務或用途。它們通常都帶有相當的新穎或創新元素，並可於自然科學、工程及技術、醫學、社會科學和人文科學等範疇進行。
- *R&D activities* refer to creative work undertaken on a systematic basis so as to increase the stock of knowledge and the use of this knowledge to devise new products/services/applications and improve existing products/services/applications. They usually carry an appreciable element of novelty or innovation and can be conducted in such fields as natural sciences, engineering and technology, medical sciences, social sciences and humanities.
- 研發人員是指直接從事研發活動的人員，包括研究員、技術員及其他輔助人員。概念上，研發人員的計算單位是「相當於全日制的人數」，其定義為僱員於統計年內實際參與內部研發活動的工作月數除以12。
- *R&D personnel* refer to persons directly engaged in R&D activities, covering researchers, technicians and other supporting staff. Conceptually, the counting unit for R&D personnel is full-time equivalent, which is defined as the actual number of employee man-months deployed to in-house R&D activities during the reference year divided by 12.
- 研究成果根據大學教育資助委員會所制定的定義，一般包括：學術書籍、專題論文及章節；雜誌期刊；會議論文；創意及文學作品、顧問報告及個案研究；以及專利、許可證協議、知識產權及註冊公司。計算研究成果數目時，共同著作的作品亦包括在內。就文字作品、設計、專利及類似項目而言，計算方法是根據作者人數按比例分攤。例如由四名作者共同著作的一篇文章，每名作者算作各佔0.25篇。至於表演、展覽及類似作品，亦採用同樣的計算方法（而二零零五至二零零六年以前以二至零六名參與者作1次計算）。數字包括教學及研究人員的研究成果，以及研究課程研究生的一學年研究成果（由二零零零至二零零一學年開始）。
- *Research output* of higher education institutions generally include: scholarly books, monographs and chapters; journal publications; conference papers; creative and literary works, consulting reports and case studies; and patents, agreements, assignments and companies as according to the definition set out by the University Grants Committee. In counting the number of items of research output, co-authorships are also included. For written work, designs, patents and similar items, the counting rule is to pro-rata according to the number of authors. For example, a paper with 4 authors will be counted as 0.25 item for each author. For performance, exhibitions and similar items, the same counting method is adopted (each participant is however counted as 1 for the figures prior to 2005/06 academic year). While research output of both academic and research staff is covered, research output of research postgraduate students is also covered starting from 2000/01 academic year.

- 技術國際收支平衡統計數字涵蓋一個國家/地區與全球其他地方之間的無形技術交易，包括以下主要組成部分的收入和支出：
  - (a) 技術貿易（通過專利發明及非專利發明的轉移、發出特許專利及披露技術知識）；
  - (b) 與商標、設計及圖案有關的交易；
  - (c) 帶技術性的服務，包括技術及工程研究與技術支援；以及
  - (d) 研發活動。
- 創新及科技基金之下有四個為不同目的而設的計劃：
  - (a) 創新及科技支援計劃－支援主要由大學、產業支援組織、專業團體和商會負責推行的中下游研發計劃；
  - (b) 大學與產業合作計劃－支援由私人公司與本地大學合作推行的商業性研發項目，目的是在香港的公司中推廣研發的風氣。計劃透過等額出資的安排提供資助，參與公司和創新及科技基金以現金方式各自承擔半數的項目費用；
  - (c) 一般支援計劃－支援有助促進創新科技風氣的項目，例如會議、展覽、座談會等；以及
  - (d) 小型企業研究資助計劃－為尚未獲創業資金投資的科技創業者提供資助，藉此協助他們創立業務，進行研發，及確立市場需求的工作。資助以一元對一元的等額出資方式批出，最高撥款額為 200 萬元。若項目於完成後能夠吸引投資或獲取收益，政府會向該公司收回資助款額。
- *Technology balance of payments statistics* encompass receipts and payments of the following major components of invisible technology transactions between a country/territory and the rest of the world:
  - (a) Trade in techniques (through transfer of patents, non-patented inventions, patent licensing, and disclosure of know-how);
  - (b) Transactions involving trademarks, designs, patterns;
  - (c) Services with a technical content, including technical and engineering studies as well as technical assistance; and
  - (d) R&D activities.
- *The Innovation and Technology Fund (ITF)* has four programmes which are designed for different purposes. They are:
  - (a) Innovation and Technology Support Programme which supports midstream/downstream R&D projects undertaken mainly by universities, industry support organisations, professional bodies and trade associations;
  - (b) University-Industry Collaboration Programme which supports commercial R&D projects undertaken by private companies in collaboration with local universities. This is to promote the R&D culture in Hong Kong companies. Funding is provided on a matching basis, with the private company and the ITF each bearing half of the project cost in cash;
  - (c) General Support Programme which supports projects that contribute to fostering an innovation and technology culture, such as conferences, exhibitions and seminars; and
  - (d) Small Entrepreneur Research Assistance Programme which provides financing for pre-venture capital stage of technology entrepreneurs for starting up, carrying out R&D, and conducting market validation. A grant of up to \$2 million will be provided by ITF on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis. The grant will only be recouped if the project is able to attract follow-on investment or generate revenue.

## 9. 對外貿易

- 香港對外商品貿易統計是有關香港與其貿易伙伴間的貨品進出口，包括經陸路、航空、水路運輸及郵寄貨品。豁免貨品、黃金及金幣的進出口則不包括在內。
- 香港的對外商品貿易統計是根據進/出口報關單上的資料編製。《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法》說明，香港特別行政區為單獨的關稅地區。香港與中國內地之間的商品貿易，亦須辦理進/出口報關。而有關的統計資料，亦包括在香港的對外商品貿易統計數字內。
- 進口貨品是指在香港以外生產或製成的貨品，輸入香港供本地使用或轉口，以及再進口的香港產品。經香港過境的貨物及在聯運提單上列明屬轉運的貨物並不納入商品貿易統計的範圍。
- 港產品出口貨物是指香港的天然產品或在本港經過製造工序，以致其基本原料的形狀、性質、式樣或用途受到永久改變的產品。如果產品在香港只進行簡單的稀釋、包裝、入樽、烘乾、簡單裝配、分類、裝飾等過程，則該產品並不能以香港作為來源地。
- 轉口貨品是指輸出曾經自外地輸入本港的貨品，而這些貨品並沒有在本港經過任何製造工序，以致永久改變其形狀、性質、式樣或用途。
- 進口貨值是以到岸價值計算，港產品出口貨值及轉口貨值則以離岸價值計算。

## 9. External Trade

- The Hong Kong *external merchandise trade* statistics refer to movements of merchandise between Hong Kong and her trading partners, by land, air, water and by post. Movements of exempted articles, gold and specie are not included.
- Hong Kong's external *merchandise* trade statistics are compiled based on information contained in import/export declarations. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is a separate customs territory, as stated in "The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China". Import/export declaration is also required of Hong Kong's *merchandise* trade with the Mainland, and statistics relating to this are included in Hong Kong's external merchandise trade statistics.
- *Imports of goods* are goods which have been produced or manufactured in places outside the jurisdiction of Hong Kong and brought into Hong Kong for domestic use or for subsequent re-export as well as Hong Kong products re-imported. Goods in transit through Hong Kong and goods entered for transshipment under a through bill of lading are excluded from the merchandise trade statistics.
- *Domestic exports of goods* are the natural produce of Hong Kong or the products of a manufacturing process in Hong Kong which has changed permanently the shape, nature, form or utility of the basic materials used in manufacture. Processes such as simple diluting, packing, bottling, drying, simple assembling, sorting, decorating, etc., do not confer Hong Kong origin.
- *Re-exports of goods* are products which have previously been imported into Hong Kong and which are re-exported without having undergone in Hong Kong a manufacturing process which has changed permanently the shape, nature, form or utility of the products.
- Imports are *c.i.f.* (cost, insurance, freight) valued, while domestic exports and re-exports are *f.o.b.* (free-on-board) valued.

- 貨值指數、單位價格指數及貨量指數分別量度對外商品的貿易變動。由二零零二年六月開始，商品貿易指數經已更新，新系列是以二零零零年為基期。二零零零年以前的新系列指數是以一九九零年為基期（以換算得來，所用的換算因子是根據新舊系列在二零零零年重疊期間的數值而計算的。
- 輸往中國內地作外發加工用途的出口貨品是指那些由香港或經香港出口往中國內地加工的原料或半製成品，並有合約安排排在加工成為製成品後，將會再進口香港。
- 從中國內地進口與外發內地加工有關的貨品是指那些在中國內地加工後進口本港的貨品，其中全部或部分原料或半製成品是以合約安排由香港或經香港出口往內地加工。
- 原產地為中國內地而曾經安排在地加工之轉口貨品是指那些原產地為中國內地的轉口貨品，其中全部或部分原料或半製成品是由香港或經香港出口往內地加工，而有合約安排於加工後再進口本港。
- 服務輸出是指香港的「居民」向世界各地出售服務；而服務輸入則是香港的「居民」從世界各地購入服務。以個人而言，居民是指通常在香港居住的人士，與其國籍無關。以機構而言，居民是指通常在香港經營業務的機構。
- 服務輸出淨額是指服務輸出減去服務輸入的差額。
- 香港服務貿易的數據主要是從各項有關機構和住戶的統計調查搜集，或是從行政記錄得來。於一九九七年七月一日，香港成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區。按照「一國兩制」的方針，香港是一個單獨的經濟領域，而香港特別行政區與中國內地之間的所有服務交易均視作對外交易，並包括在香港服務貿易統計數字內。
- The *value index*, *unit value index* and *quantum index* measure changes in value, price and volume of external merchandise trade respectively. As from June 2002, the merchandise trade index numbers have been updated. The new series has year 2000 as the base year. In the new series, indices for periods prior to 2000 are obtained by re-scaling the previously published series, which has 1990 as the base year, using a conversion factor derived from the levels of the old and new series in the overlapping period of 2000.
- *Exports to the mainland of China for outward processing* refer to the exportation of raw materials or semi-manufactures from or through Hong Kong to the Mainland for processing with a contractual arrangement for subsequent re-importation of the processed goods into Hong Kong.
- *Imports from the mainland of China related to outward processing* refer to the importation of processed goods from the Mainland of which all or part of the raw materials or semi-manufactures have been under contractual arrangement exported from or through Hong Kong to the Mainland for processing.
- *Re-exports of the mainland of China origin produced through outward processing in the mainland of China* refer to those re-exports of the Mainland origin of which all or part of the raw materials or semi-manufactures have been exported from or through Hong Kong to the Mainland for processing with a contractual arrangement for subsequent re-importation of the processed goods into Hong Kong.
- *Exports of services* are the sales of services by “residents” of Hong Kong to the rest of the world, whereas *Imports of services* are the purchases of services by “residents” of Hong Kong from the rest of the world. For individuals, residents refer to those who normally stay in Hong Kong, irrespective of their nationality. For organisations, residents refer to those which ordinarily operate in Hong Kong.
- *Net exports of services* refer to the balance of exports of services less imports of services.
- Data on Hong Kong’s trade in services (TIS) are mainly collected via establishment surveys and household survey, or from administrative records. On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China. Under the principle of “one country, two systems”, Hong Kong is a separate economic territory. All TIS transactions with the Mainland are treated as external transactions of Hong Kong and are included in the TIS statistics of Hong Kong.

## 10. 旅遊、通訊、運輸

- 訪港旅客人數是指經辦理入境手續的非香港居民抵港人數。
- 過夜旅客是指入住本港公眾或私人住宿設施最少一晚的旅客。
- 入境不過夜旅客是指通過香港入境處，但沒有在本港公眾或私人住宿設施過夜的旅客。
- 信件郵件包括信件、明信片、印刷品和小郵包。
- 一部車輛通常只需登記一次，由運輸署編配車輛登記號碼（車牌），並將車輛予以分類。
- 車輛牌照給予車輛在道路上行駛的權利。牌照有效期分四個月及一年兩種。
- 交通意外只包括向警方報案而涉及傷亡的交通事故。死亡者是指於發生意外後的三十日內死亡的人士。重傷者是指在醫院逗留超過十二小時的受傷人士。輕傷者是指不需留院或只留院不超過十二小時的受傷人士。
- 卸下貨物包括進口貨物及抵港的轉運貨物；而裝上貨物則包括出口貨物（包括港產品出口及轉口貨物）及離港的轉運貨物。

## 11. 消費物價指數

- 編製消費物價指數需要兩類資料。這些資料包括一組開支權數，用以反映住戶一般所購買的整籃子商品及服務內個別項目在開支方面所佔的比重；以及各類消費商品及服務價格的變動情況。
- 政府統計處每五年進行一次「住戶開支統計調查」，以制訂開支權數。現時編製消費物價指數所採用的開支權數，是根據最新一輪於二零零四年十月至二零零五年九月間進行的「住戶開支統計調查」的結果而制訂的。

## 10. Tourism, Communications and Transport

- *Visitor arrivals* refer to arrivals by all non-Hong Kong residents through immigration formalities.
- *Overnight visitors* are defined as those who stay at least one night in collective or private accommodation in Hong Kong.
- *Same-day in-town visitors* are those who pass through Hong Kong Immigration, but do not spend a night in collective or private accommodation in Hong Kong.
- *Letter mail* includes letters, postcards, printed papers and small packets.
- *Motor vehicle registration*, which is normally a one-off matter, means giving the vehicle a registration mark and putting it into its appropriate class.
- *Motor vehicle licensing* conveys the rights for a vehicle to be driven on a road. The valid period is either four months or a year.
- A *road accident* refers to a traffic incident which is reported to the Police and involves personal injuries. *Killed casualties* refer to those persons died within 30 days of the accident. *Serious injuries* refer to those persons detained in hospitals for more than twelve hours. *Slight injuries* refer to those persons either not detained in hospitals or detained for not more than twelve hours.
- *Cargo discharged* comprises imports and inward transshipment, and *cargo loaded* comprises exports (including domestic exports and re-exports) and outward transshipment.

## 11. Consumer Price Indices

- Two types of data are required for compiling the *Consumer Price Indices (CPIs)*. They include a *weighting system* which shows the relative importance in terms of expenditure of each item in the basket of commodities and services generally purchased by households, and the *price movements* of consumer commodities and services.
- To establish the weighting system, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) conducts a *Household Expenditure Survey (HES)* once every five years. The *expenditure weights* of the CPI currently in use are derived from the results of the latest round of HES conducted during October 2004 to September 2005.

- 統計處透過一項持續進行的「按月零售物價統計調查」，以及不同的行政紀錄，搜集有關個別商品/服務項目的價格數據。此外，統計處透過一項以私人房屋租戶為對象的按月抽樣統計調查，搜集有關私人房屋的租金數據。
- 甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數是根據不同開支組別住戶的開支模式編製而成；而綜合消費物價指數則是根據這些組別內所有住戶的整體開支模式編製。綜合消費物價指數差不多涵蓋所有住戶，是量度消費通脹/通縮的主要指標。
- 甲類消費物價指數是根據大約50%本港住戶的開支模式編製，這些住戶在「二零零四至零五年住戶開支統計調查」期間的每月平均住戶開支介乎4,000元至15,499元之間。乙類消費物價指數是根據接着的30%住戶的開支模式編製，這些住戶在該期間的每月平均住戶開支在15,500元至27,499元之間。丙類消費物價指數是根據再接着的10%住戶的開支模式編製，這些住戶在同期的每月平均住戶開支在27,500元至59,999元之間。綜合消費物價指數是根據上述住戶的整體開支模式編製，這些住戶在同期的每月平均住戶開支介乎4,000元至59,999元之間。
- 將自基期起物價轉變的影響計算在內，調整至二零零六年的價格水平，甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數所涵蓋住戶的每月平均開支，分別大約在4,100元至15,800元之間、15,800元至28,200元之間，以及28,200元至61,500元之間，而綜合消費物價指數所涵蓋住戶的每月平均開支則大約在4,100元至61,500元之間。
- The C&SD gathers information on prices of individual commodity/service items through the continuously conducted *Monthly Retail Price Survey* and various administrative records. The C&SD also carries out a monthly sample survey on renter households residing in private housing to collect rental data for private housing.
- While the *CPI(A)*, *CPI(B)* and *CPI(C)* are compiled based on the expenditure patterns of households in different expenditure ranges, the *Composite CPI* is compiled based on the overall expenditure pattern of all these households taken together. The Composite CPI, which covers almost the whole household sector, is the main indicator of consumer inflation/deflation.
- The *CPI(A)* is compiled based on the expenditure patterns of about 50% of the households in Hong Kong with an average monthly household expenditure of \$4,000–\$15,499 during the survey period of the 2004/05 HES. The *CPI(B)* is compiled based on the expenditure patterns of the next 30% of households with an average monthly household expenditure of \$15,500–\$27,499 in the same period. The *CPI(C)* covers the further next 10% of households with an average monthly household expenditure of \$27,500–\$59,999 in the period. The Composite CPI is compiled based on the aggregate expenditure pattern of the above households with an average monthly household expenditure of \$4,000–\$59,999 in the period.
- Taking into account the impact of price changes since the base period, the monthly household expenditure ranges of the *CPI(A)*, *CPI(B)* and *CPI(C)* adjusted to the price level of 2006 are broadly equivalent to \$4,100–\$15,800, \$15,800–\$28,200 and \$28,200–\$61,500 respectively, and that of the Composite CPI is broadly equivalent to \$4,100–\$61,500.



## 12. 貨幣、銀行、金融

- 貨幣供應量M1是指市民持有的法定紙幣和硬幣加上持牌銀行的活期存款。
- 貨幣供應量M2是指貨幣供應量M1所包括的項目，加上持牌銀行客戶的儲蓄及定期存款，再加上持牌銀行發行而非認可機構持有的可轉讓存款證。
- 貨幣供應量M3是指貨幣供應量M2所包括的各項，再加上有限制牌照銀行及接受存款公司客戶的存款，再加上此兩類認可機構發行而非認可機構持有的可轉讓存款證。
- 外幣掉期存款是指顧客在現貨市場上購買外幣，然後存入認可機構，但同時訂下遠期合約，將該筆外幣（本金加利息）在到期時售予認可機構。在大多數分析用途上，這類掉期存款應當作港幣定期存款。
- 港匯指數(EERI)是量度港元相對於其他主要貿易伙伴的貨幣匯率加權平均值的指數，作為反映港元相對各種選定貨幣強弱的整體指標。由二零零二年一月一日開始，歐元的紙幣及硬幣已取代各參與國家的貨幣成為法定貨幣。因此，港匯指數的貨幣籃子亦已更新。由二零零二年一月二日起，新系列港匯指數（包括十四種貨幣及以二零零零年一月=100）已取代舊港匯指數系列。有關詳情，請參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零一年十二月號一篇題為「新系列港幣匯率指數」的專題文章。

## 13. 公共財政

- 政府一般收入帳目是提供資源的主要機制，政府按需要把資源從該帳目轉撥到多個為資助特定事務而成立的基金。這些基金包括基本工程儲備基金、資本投資基金、公務員退休金儲備基金、賑災基金、貸款基金、土地基金、創新及科技基金和獎券基金。

## 12. Money, Banking and Finance

- *Money supply (M1)* refers to the sum of legal tender notes and coins held by the public plus customers' demand deposits placed with licensed banks.
- *Money supply (M2)* refers to the sum of M1 plus customers' savings and time deposits with licensed banks, plus negotiable certificates of deposits issued by licensed banks held by non-authorized institutions.
- *Money supply (M3)* refers to the sum of M2 plus customer deposits with restricted licence banks (RLBs) and deposit-taking companies (DTCs) plus negotiable certificates of deposits issued by RLBs and DTCs held by non-authorized institutions.
- *Foreign currency swap deposits* are deposits involving customers buying foreign currencies in the spot market and placing them as deposits with authorized institutions, while at the same time entering into a forward contract to sell such foreign currencies (principal plus interest) upon maturity of such deposits. For most analytical purposes, they should be regarded as Hong Kong dollar time deposits.
- The *effective exchange rate index (EERI)* for the Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) is an index which measures movements in the weighted average of the exchange rate of the HKD against the currencies of major trading partners of Hong Kong. It serves as an indicator for measuring the overall strength of HKD relative to selected currencies. As from 1 January 2002, Euro notes and coins have replaced notes and coins in national currencies of participating countries of the Euro. Hence, the currency basket for compiling EERI has been updated. A new series of EERI, which includes fourteen currencies and is based on January 2000 as 100, has replaced the old series as from 2 January 2002. For details, please refer to the feature article entitled "New Series of Effective Exchange Rate Index for Hong Kong Dollar" published in the December 2001 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

## 13. Public Finance

- The *General Revenue Account* acts as the main funding device with resources being transferred as necessary to a number of funds established to finance special activities namely, the Capital Works Reserve Fund, the Capital Investment Fund, the Civil Service Pension Reserve Fund, the Disaster Relief Fund, the Loan Fund, the Land Fund, the Innovation and Technology Fund and the Lotteries Fund.

- 基本工程儲備基金為工務計劃、徵用土地、非經常資助金、主要系統設備項目，以及電腦化計劃提供資金。基金的收入主要是來自賣地收入。
- 資本投資基金用以支付政府的資本投資（主要在法定公共機構），例如注入機場管理局及地鐵有限公司的資本，以及對香港房屋委員會作出的資本投資。基金的收入主要來自投資所得的股息和利息，以及政府一般收入帳目的撥款。
- 公務員退休儲備基金在一九九五年一月成立，目的是提供一筆儲備金，萬一政府未能自一般收入帳支付公務員退休金時，可以支付有關款項。基金的收入主要來自就基金結餘所作的投資，以及政府一般收入帳目的撥款。
- 賑災基金在一九九三年十二月成立，目的是提供資金，當香港以外地區發生災禍時，給予人道援助所需款項。基金的收入主要來自政府一般收入帳目的撥款。
- 貸款基金用以為政府貸款計劃，例如購屋貸款和學生貸款，提供資金。基金的收入主要來自借貸還款、貸款利息，以及政府一般收入帳目的撥款。
- 土地基金於一九九七年七月一日成立，以便先前的香港特別行政區政府土地基金受託人所持有的投資可正式投入政府帳目。由一九九八年十一月一日起，土地基金的資產與外匯基金的資產合併。由該日起，基金享有與外匯基金相同的投資回報率。
- 創新及科技基金在一九九九年六月三十日成立，目的是資助那些有助促進製造業和服務業創新及提升科技水平的項目。基金的收入主要來自就基金結餘所作的投資，以及政府一般收入帳目的撥款。
- 獎券基金以補助金、貸款及墊付款項形式，資助社會福利服務。基金的經常收入來源，主要是六合彩獎券的部分收益。
- The *Capital Works Reserve Fund* finances the public works programme, land acquisitions, capital subventions, major systems and equipment items and computerisation projects. The income of the fund is derived mainly from land premium.
- The *Capital Investment Fund* finances the government's capital investments (mainly in statutory public bodies), such as equity injections in the Airport Authority and the Mass Transit Railway (MTR) Corporation Limited, and capital investments in the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Its income is derived mainly from dividends and interest on investments and appropriations from the General Revenue Account.
- The *Civil Service Pension Reserve Fund* was established in January 1995 to be used for the exclusive purpose of paying civil service pensions in the most unlikely event that the Government cannot meet its liabilities for the payment of pensions from the General Revenue Account. Its income is derived mainly from investment of the fund balance and appropriations from the General Revenue Account.
- The *Disaster Relief Fund* was set up in December 1993 and finances grants for humanitarian aid in the event of disasters that occur outside Hong Kong. Its income is derived mainly from appropriations from the General Revenue Account.
- The *Loan Fund* finances government loan schemes such as housing loans and student loans. Its income is derived mainly from loan repayments, interest on loans and appropriations from the General Revenue Account.
- The *Land Fund* was established on 1 July 1997 to enable the investments held by the former trustees of the HKSAR Government Land Fund to be formally brought into the government's accounts. With effect from 1 November 1998, the assets of the Land Fund have been merged with those of the Exchange Fund, and will share the same rate of investment return as from that date.
- The *Innovation and Technology Fund* was established on 30 June 1999 to finance projects to help promote innovation and technology upgrading in manufacturing and service industries. Its income is derived mainly from investment of the fund balance and appropriation from the General Revenue Account.
- The *Lotteries Fund* finances social welfare services through grants, loans and advances. Its regular source of income is derived mainly from the sharing of the proceeds of the Mark Six lotteries.

## 14. 房屋

- 家庭住戶每月租金中位數是反映家庭住戶每月所付租金金額的平均值的一種指標。百分之五十居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月支付的租金高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十的家庭住戶所支付的租金則低於這數字。租金金額是零的住戶並不計算在內。

## 15. 教育

- 教育程度是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/她有否完成該項課程。計算教育程度時只包括正式課程。正式課程須為期最少一學年，入學須具備指定的學歷資格（香港公開大學的課程除外），並設有考試或指定評核成績的程序。
- 毛入學率是把就讀於某一教育程度的學生總人數（不論年齡）與適合就讀該程度年齡組別的兒童總人數相除所得的百分比。

## 16. 醫療衛生

- 按死因劃分的死亡率是以某一組死因的死亡數目為分子，與同年年中人口數目為分母構成比率（按每千名人口計算）。就某一組死因來看，按死因劃分的標準化死亡率是所有死於該組死因的年齡別死亡率的加權平均數。所採用的權數是標準人口中各年齡組別人口數目的比例。
- 由二零零一年起，疾病及死因分類乃根據《疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類》(ICD)第十次修訂本。二零零一年起的數字未必可以與以往年份以ICD第九次修訂本編製的數字作嚴格的比較。

## 14. Housing

- Median monthly domestic household rent* is an indicator of the average monthly rent paid by domestic households whereby 50% of the total number on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy pay more than that amount and other 50% pay less than that. Households with zero rent are excluded in the calculation.

## 15. Education

- Educational attainment* refers to the highest level of education attained by a person in a school or other educational institutions, regardless of whether he/she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course must be one that lasts for at least one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance (except for the courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.
- Gross enrolment ratio* is the total number of pupils enrolled at a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the age group considered appropriate for the same level of education concerned.

## 16. Medical and Health

- The *cause-specific mortality rate* is the total number of deaths due to a specific group of causes divided by the mid-year population (expressed as per 1 000 population). For a particular group of causes, the *standardised cause-specific mortality rate* is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates due to that group of causes. The weights used are the proportions of population in each age group in the standard population.
- From 2001 onwards, the classification of diseases and causes of death is based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) 10<sup>th</sup> Revision. Figures from 2001 onwards may not be strictly comparable with figures for previous years which were compiled based on the ICD 9<sup>th</sup> Revision.

## 17. 社會福利

- 綜合社會保障援助計劃的個案是以家庭為點算單位，個案數字是指一個單身受助人士或一個受助家庭。而每宗公共福利金計劃的個案則是指一位受助人士。
- 經濟狀況調查是一項行政程序，用以調查某一項特定的社會保障計劃申請人的收入和資產是否超過合資格申領援助的限額。

## 18. 罪案

- 罪案是泛指一些性質較為嚴重而需要警方作刑事調查的指定罪行。
- 舉報的罪案是指那些由警方分類並處理的案件。至於由其他執法機構，如入境事務處、香港海關及廉政公署所處理的案件，則不包括在內。
- 犯罪被捕人數是指因干犯罪行而被拘捕的人數，不論其最終有否被檢控。犯罪被捕人數的計算方法是按罪犯被補的次數而定。若某人在兩宗或以上事件中被捕，他/她會於每次事件中分別被記錄為一個犯罪被捕人士。若某人在一宗事件中因數項罪名被捕，則他/她只會被算作一名被捕人士。在編製有關的罪案統計數字時，當局會按被捕人士在事件中可被判最重刑罰的一項罪名分類。
- 年齡介乎十至十五歲因犯罪而被捕的人士稱為少年罪犯，年齡介乎十六至二十歲的則稱為青年罪犯。由二零零三年七月一日開始，刑事責任的最低年齡由七歲提升至十歲，在此日前，少年的年齡組別是指七至十五歲。

## 17. Social Welfare

- Cases under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme are counted on a household basis. A CSSA case refers to a single person or a family receiving assistance under the Scheme. A case under the Social Security Allowance Scheme refers to an individual recipient.
- Means-testing is an administrative procedure to investigate whether the levels of income and assets of the applicants of a particular social security scheme exceed the respective prescribed limits.

## 18. Crime

- Crimes refer to a group of designated offences which are generally considered more serious in nature and require investigation by the criminal investigation police officers.
- Reported crimes refer to the cases which are classified and dealt with by the police. Those cases which are handled by other law enforcement institutions such as Immigration Department, Customs and Excise Department and Independent Commission Against Corruption are excluded.
- Offenders arrested refer to persons arrested for crime regardless of whether they are prosecuted or not. The counting rule for offenders arrested is based on the number of occasions on which offenders are arrested. If a person is arrested on two or more occasions, each occasion is counted as a "separate" offender. If a person is arrested on one occasion for several offences, he/she will only be counted once. Offenders arrested are classified according to the offence with the heaviest maximum permissible penalty for the compilation of the related crime statistics.
- Persons arrested for crime who are between the ages of 10 and 15 are called *juvenile offenders* and those aged between 16 and 20, *young offenders*. As from 1 July 2003, the minimum age of criminal liability has been raised from 7 to 10. Before that date, juveniles refer to the age group of 7 – 15.

# 一九九六年至二零零七年十月社會及經濟大事紀要

## Major Social and Economic Events in 1996 – October 2007

### 一九九六

- 消費者委員會發表「廣播事業競爭研究報告」。除了其他事項，報告建議規管機制應靈活適應技術轉變，從而加強業內競爭和增加消費者的選擇。
- 財務委員會批准臨時成立強制性私營公積金（強積金）辦事處，為期十二個月。
- 金融管理局公布，該局會代表日本銀行在本港外匯市場上干預日圓匯價，藉以提高日圓兌美元的匯價穩定性。
- 地方法院首次以廣東話審理刑事案件。
- 政府統計處進行一九九六年中期人口統計。約有 14% 具代表性樣本的人口獲選為統計對象，被詢問他們的詳細人口統計和社會經濟資料。統計調查結果摘要隨後在一九九六年十一月五日發表。
- 在政府的土地拍賣中，紅磡灣填海用地成交價為 47 億港元，是政府拍賣單一土地以來最高的成交價。
- 香港特別行政區籌備委員會於三月二十四日決議，成立臨時立法會（臨立會）。臨立會是臨時的立法機關，目的是讓特區政府在第一屆立法會產生前能順利運作。根據臨立會成立的規定，該會會一直工作至香港特別行政區第一屆立法會產生為止，但時間不超過一九九八年六月三十日。特區首屆立法會選舉將於一九九八年五月二十四日舉行，任期由一九九八年七月一日開始。
- 政府成立法定語文事務署。政府的目標是要建立一支中英文兼擅的公務員隊伍，以應付工作上的需要。
- 電訊管理局闡明香港國際電訊有限公司所持牌照專營權以外的服務，將開放競爭。

### 1996

- The Consumer Council released a report on “Ensuring Competition in the Dynamic Television Broadcasting Market”, which proposed, inter alia, that the regulatory framework should be accommodative to technological changes in order to enhance competition and to widen consumers’ choice.
- The Finance Committee approved the establishment of the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) Office on a temporary basis, initially for 12 months.
- The Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) announced that it would act as an intervention agent on behalf of the Bank of Japan to enhance the stability of the Yen against the US Dollar in the Hong Kong foreign exchange market.
- A criminal case was conducted in Cantonese in the District Court for the first time.
- The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) conducted the 1996 Population By-census. A representative sample of about 14% of the population was enumerated and asked about their detailed demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The summary results were subsequently released on 5 November 1996.
- At a government auction, the site at Hung Hom Bay Reclamation fetched HK\$ 4.7 billion. This was the highest price ever achieved for a single site at government land auctions.
- The Preparatory Committee for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) resolved to establish the Provisional Legislative Council (PLC) on 24 March. The PLC was an interim legislature to enable the smooth functioning of the HKSAR until its first Legislative Council could be formed. Under the terms of its establishment, the PLC should cease to operate after the first Legislative Council of the HKSAR was formed but, in any case, its terms should not extend beyond 30 June 1998. The first election for the first Legislative Council of the HKSAR would be held on 24 May 1998 and its terms of office should commence on 1 July 1998.
- The Official Languages Agency was set up. The Government’s objective is to develop a civil service which is proficient in both Chinese and English to meet operational needs.
- The Telecommunications Authority announced that services outside the exclusivities of the Hong Kong Telecom International Limited’s licence would be opened to competition.

- 中英聯合聯絡小組機場委員會同意興建新機場第二條跑道及有關的設施。
- 香港期貨交易所推出長期恒生指數期權交易。
- 總督主持第三次高峰會議，研究如何解決失業問題，並商討本地僱員培訓計劃。會議結束時，政府承諾提高本地僱員的技能，加強打擊非法勞工，並制訂獲得廣泛接受的輸入勞工計劃。
- 電訊管理局公布可為消費者引進來電號碼顯示服務。
- 中英聯合聯絡小組就發展九號貨櫃碼頭達成協議。
- 為應付香港對公共流動無線電話服務的強烈需求，當局發出 6 個個人通訊服務牌照。
- 恒生指數收報 13 531 點，創全年新高。
- 董建華先生當選香港特別行政區首任行政長官。香港特別行政區於一九九七年七月一日成立。
- 公開資料守則計劃擴展至所有 91 個政府部門及各科。
- 一九九六年內經香港港口處理的貨物，約為 1 340 萬個廿呎標準貨櫃單位，創下新紀錄。
- The Airport Committee of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group agreed to bring forward the construction of the second runway and associated facilities at the new airport.
- The Hong Kong Futures Exchange Limited commenced trading in long-dated Hang Seng Index Options.
- The Governor chaired his third summit meeting to address unemployment and to discuss training programmes for local workers. The session concluded with a government commitment to raise local workers' skills, clamp down further on illegal workers, and to establish a generally accepted scheme for labour importation.
- The Telecommunications Authority announced that calling Number Display service could be introduced to consumers.
- The Sino-British Joint Liaison Group reached agreement on the development of Container Terminal 9.
- Six licences for personal communication services were issued to cope with the strong demand for public mobile radio telephone services in Hong Kong.
- The Hang Seng Index closed the day at an all-year high of 13 531.
- Mr Tung Chee-hwa was elected as the first Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), which came into being on 1 July 1997.
- The Code on Access to Information was extended to cover all 91 Government branches and departments.
- A record number of about 13.4 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers was put through the port of Hong Kong in 1996.

## 一九九七

- 電訊管理局宣布，透過智能網絡及資料庫技術，香港成功實現全面的電話號碼可攜功能。環顧世界各地，香港是首個實現全面號碼可攜功能的城市。
- 政府於四月一日推出透過電子資料聯通遞交進/出口報關單服務。
- The Office of the Telecommunications Authority (OFTA) announced that Hong Kong had successfully achieved full portability of telephone numbers using the intelligent network and database technique. Hong Kong was the first city in the world to achieve full number portability.
- Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) service for lodgment of import/export declarations was launched by the Government on 1 April.

- 於四月二十五日，香港列入國際貨幣基金組織的發布數據準則報告版（DSBB），表示國際貨幣基金組織正式接納香港簽署由該組織設立的發布數據特別準則（SDDS）。SDDS訂定了編製及發布統計數據的準則。簽署SDDS的經濟體系要承諾持續及完全遵守這些特別準則，並提供準確資料，在DSBB上公布。
- 青嶼幹線的開幕典禮在四月二十七日舉行，並由英國前任首相戴卓爾夫人主持。幹線於五月二十二日正式通車。青嶼幹線是服務新機場的交通網絡的重要部分，由青馬大橋、汲水門大橋和馬灣高架道路所組成。
- 西區海底隧道於四月三十日通車。這是香港第三條過海行車隧道，連接西九龍填海區和港島西營盤。
- 香港公開進修學院於五月三十日重新命名為香港公開大學。
- 恒指服務有限公司於六月十六日推出一項新指數—恒生香港中資企業指數。新指數反映在本港上市，而又有相當股權由中國機構持有的公司的股價表現。
- 中華人民共和國政府於一九九七年七月一日對香港恢復行使主權。香港特別行政區依據「一國兩制」的原則，於該日成立。根據《特別行政區基本法》，香港在回歸後實行高度自治，原有的生活方式不變，保留一切令香港繁榮及安定的成功要素。在統計工作方面，香港特別行政區保留其單獨運作的統計系統，並繼續編製和發布反映香港特別行政區情況的統計數據。而政府統計處對香港特別行政區負責，與中國內地的對口部門並無行政上的關係。
- 政府統計處發表的數字顯示，一九九七年年中的香港人口估計為6 502 100人。
- 恒生指數於八月七日創新高，收市報16 673點。
- Signifying the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s formal acceptance of Hong Kong's subscription to its Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), Hong Kong started to be listed on the Dissemination Standard Bulletin Board (DSBB) of the IMF on 25 April. The SDDS stipulates standards at which statistics are to be compiled and disseminated. Economies that subscribe to the SDDS make an on-going commitment to fully observe such standards and to provide accurate information for promulgation on the DSBB.
- The Lantau Link was officially opened by the former British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, on 27 April. It opened to traffic on 22 May. Lantau Link is the vital connection in the transport network serving the new airport, comprising the Tsing Ma Bridge, the Kap Shui Mun Bridge and the Ma Wan Viaduct.
- The Western Harbour Crossing opened to traffic on 30 April. It was the third road tunnel built under Hong Kong harbour, running from the reclaimed land at West Kowloon to Sai Ying Pun on Hong Kong Island.
- The Open Learning Institute of Hong Kong was renamed as the Open University of Hong Kong on 30 May.
- The HSI Services Limited announced the launch of a new index, the Hang Seng China-Affiliated Corporations Index, on 16 June. The new index was to track the performance of locally-listed companies with a significant equity interest held by entities in China.
- The Government of the People's Republic of China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong on 1 July 1997. On this date, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) was formed under the "One Country, Two Systems" principle. As stipulated in the Basic Law of the HKSAR, Hong Kong would exercise a high degree of autonomy. It would maintain its way of living after the Handover and would preserve a full range of elements underpinning Hong Kong's achievements in terms of prosperity and stability. In respect of statistical work, HKSAR would maintain its separate statistical systems and continue to compile and disseminate statistical data about the HKSAR. As regards the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD), it would be responsible to the Government of the HKSAR and there would be no administrative relationship between it and the counterpart departments in the mainland of China (Mainland).
- The estimated mid-1997 population of Hong Kong was 6 502 100, according to figures released by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD).
- The Hang Seng Index reached a record closing peak at 16 673 on 7 August.

- 第五十二屆世界銀行和國際貨幣基金組織理事會年會於九月二十三日至二十五日在香港舉行。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官在十月八日發表香港特別行政區首份施政報告，為未來五年的發展策略定下政策方針。
- 受到區內「金融風暴」蔓延所拖累和憂慮港元受投機者狙擊，恒生指數在十月二十日至二十三日期間共暴跌 3 175 點，在十月二十三日以 10 426 點收市。恒生指數在十月二十八日更急挫 1 438 點，收市報 9 059 點，創歷來最大跌幅。
- 國際貨幣基金組織在十一月七日發表聲明，贊同特區政府處理當前金融風暴的手法，並支持港元繼續與美元掛鈎，以穩定經濟。
- 為消除禽流感病毒，政府在十二月二十八日決定屠宰本地雞場所有雞隻，以及批發市場和零售地點的所有家禽。超過一百萬雞隻被銷毀。
- The 52<sup>nd</sup> Annual Meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund were held from 23 to 25 September in Hong Kong.
- The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) delivered his maiden Policy Address on 8 October, laying down the policy principles underlying Hong Kong's development strategy for the next five years.
- Prompted by the spreading of the regional financial turmoil and concern over speculative attack on the HK Dollar, the Hang Seng Index dropped sharply by a total of 3 175 points over the period of 20 to 23 October, to close at 10 426 on 23 October. The Hang Seng Index took its biggest-ever plunge of 1 438 points to close at 9 059 on 28 October.
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) issued a statement on 7 November supporting the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government (HKSARG)'s handling of the current financial turmoil and backing the maintenance of peg of HK Dollar to the US Dollar as a way to stabilise the economy.
- On 28 December, the Government decided that all chickens in local farms and all poultry at wholesale markets and retail outlets had to be slaughtered in an attempt to rid the territory of the avian flu virus. More than one million chickens were killed.

## 一九九八

- 香港的一間主要證券公司百富勤集團，由於在區內金融市場的業務遭受嚴重損失，以及流動資金逐漸縮減，在一月十二日宣布清盤。
- 財政司司長在二月十八日發表一九九八至九九九財政年度的政府財政預算案，並提出多項稅項寬減措施。大部分政府收費凍結十二個月。
- 創新科技委員會於三月二十日成立，由田長霖教授擔任主席。委員會的目標是把香港發展成為華南以至整個區域的科技創新中心。
- 香港電訊有限公司於三月二十三日正式開始提供互動電視服務，成為全球最先推出這類電訊服務的公司。
- Peregrine Group, a major securities house in Hong Kong, was liquidated due to heavy loss incurred from operations in the regional financial markets and liquidity evaporation on 12 January.
- The Financial Secretary announced a number of tax concessions in his Budget Speech for the financial year 1998 – 99 on 18 February. Most of the government fees and charges were frozen for the following twelve months.
- The Commission on Innovation and Technology, chaired by Professor Tien Chang-lin, was set up on 20 March. The Commission aimed to capitalise the vision for Hong Kong to become an innovation and technology centre for South China and the region.
- Hong Kong Telecommunications Limited officially launched its interactive TV service on 23 March, the first of such telecommunications services in the world.



- 恒指服務有限公司於四月二十日首次公布恒生 100 指數。該指數反映那些在香港聯合交易所上市的有限公司當中，在過去十二個月平均市值及過去二十四個月成交總額排名最高之一百間公司的股價表現。
- 香港特別行政區第一屆立法會選舉於五月二十四日舉行。香港市民首次以特區永久性居民的身分，選出立法會代表。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官在六月二十一日為機場鐵路主持開幕典禮。
- 第一屆立法會的任期於七月一日開始，並於翌日（七月二日）舉行首次會議。會上，范徐麗泰議員當選為立法會主席，也通過了立法會本身的議事規則。
- 新香港國際機場在七月六日開始正式啟用。雖然機場在啟用初期，發生了一些運作問題，但客運服務在兩星期內已有所改善。貨運服務亦按計劃分階段恢復服務，並於八月中全面回復正常運作。
- 隨着本地金融市場受到猛烈投機性狙擊，恒生指數在八月十三日下跌至 6 600 點的五年來新低位。為制止操控市場的行為，財政司司長決定行使《外匯基金條例》賦予的權力，指示金融管理局動用外匯基金，在股票和期貨市場採取適當的相應行動。
- 中華汽車有限公司的巴士專營權在八月三十一日屆滿。政府透過投標方式，把 88 條港島區巴士路線專營權批給新世界第一巴士服務有限公司。
- 強制性公積金計劃管理局在九月十七日成立，負責審慎規管和監察強制性公積金制度。
- 創新科技委員會於九月二十五日向香港特別行政區行政長官提交首份報告書，提出五點策略，推動工商業的創新科技發展，並建議成立一個 50 億港元創新科技基金及由政府撥款設立應用科技研究院。政府接納這些建議，並着手跟進實施有關建議的工作。
- The HSI Services Limited launched the Hang Seng 100 Index on 20 April. The index tracks the performance of the 100 companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited which have the largest market capitalisation over a 12-month average and the highest aggregate turnover over 24 months.
- The first Legislative Council election of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) was held on 24 May. It marked the first time that permanent residents of the HKSAR could elect their own representatives to the legislature.
- The Airport Railway was officially opened by the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) on 21 June.
- The first Legislative Council began its term on 1 July. Its first meeting was held on 2 July during which Mrs Rita Fan was elected President and the Council's Rules of Procedures were endorsed.
- The new Hong Kong International Airport at Chek Lap Kok commenced operation on 6 July. Despite the occurrence of some initial operational problems, the standard of passenger services was able to be improved within a couple of weeks' time. Full cargo operation also resumed by mid-August through a phased recovery programme.
- The Hang Seng Index fell to a five-year low of 6 660 on 13 August, amidst heavy speculative attack on the local financial markets. To curb market manipulation, the Financial Secretary exercised his power under the Exchange Fund Ordinance and asked the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA) to draw upon the resources of the Exchange Fund to mount appropriate counter activities in the stock and futures markets.
- The bus franchise of the China Motor Bus Company Limited expired on 31 August. A package of 88 bus routes on Hong Kong Island was awarded by tender to the New World First Bus Services Limited.
- The Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) Schemes Authority was established on 17 September and is responsible for the prudential regulation and supervision of the MPF system.
- The Commission on Innovation and Technology submitted its First Report to the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) on 25 September. The Report recommended a five-point strategy to promote innovation and technology improvement in industry and business. It also recommended the establishment of a HK\$ 5 billion Innovation and Technology Fund and a publicly-funded Applied Science and Technology Research Institute. The Government accepted the recommendations and followed up on their implementation.

- 香港特別行政區行政長官在十月七日發表上任後第二份施政報告，提出多個推動經濟增長、鞏固香港的根基，以及提高市民的生活質素的方案和計劃。
- 政府推行一項「資源增值計劃」，以持續提高公營部門的生產力。在二零零二年年底，各公營部門必須透過提高生產力，減低營運開支百分之五。
- 延長恒生指數期貨及期權市場交易時間的措施在十一月二十日正式生效，新的交易時間為上午 9 時 45 分至下午 4 時 15 分。
- 一九九八年內經香港港口處理的貨物，約為 1 460 萬個廿呎標準貨櫃單位，創下歷來最高紀錄。
- The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) presented his second Policy Address on 7 October. It set out the plans and programmes to be implemented by the Government to spur economic growth, anchor Hong Kong's fundamentals and improve quality of life.
- An Enhanced Productivity Programme which aimed to achieve a lasting improvement in civil service productivity was launched. Government departments were required to deliver productivity gains amounting to 5% of their operating expenditure by the year 2002.
- The extension of trading hours of Hang Seng Index futures and options markets came into effect on 20 November. The new trading hours are from 9:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.
- A record number of about 14.6 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers was put through the port of Hong Kong in 1998.

## 一九九九

- 香港特別行政區行政長官在一月十四日公布有關深入檢討公務員管理體制和進行必要革新措施的計劃，務求令公務員體制更為靈活和切合社會的需要。
- 終審法院在一月二十九日就香港居民在中國內地所生子女擁有居港權作出判決。
- 財政司司長在三月三日發表一九九九至二零零零年度的財政預算案。除了一系列寬減稅項措施外，亦公布了政府的一些重要決定，其中包括與迪士尼公司討論合作在大嶼山北部籌建大型的主題公園，以及以公營、私人機構合作形式發展的「數碼港」。
- 政府統計處在三月至五月進行了一個關於「有配偶或子女在中國內地的香港居民」的專題訪問，以估計香港居民在內地所生而仍居於內地的子女的數目及特徵。政府亦就該等子女來港對香港在房屋、教育、醫療服務等各方面可能帶來的影響作出評估。
- 政府根據《基本法》第一百五十八條，在五月二十日提請全國人民代表大會常務委員會解釋《基本法》，以澄清有關港人在中國內地所生子女居港權的問題。
- On 14 January, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) announced the initiative to review in depth the current civil service management system and to implement necessary reform measures in order that the civil service system will be more flexible and better meet the needs of the community.
- On 29 January, the Court of Final Appeal ruled on the eligibility for the right of abode in Hong Kong in respect of children born to Hong Kong residents in the Mainland.
- On 3 March, the Financial Secretary presented the Budget for the financial year 1999 – 2000. Apart from a series of tax concessions, he also announced that the Administration had decided to embark upon a number of major initiatives in the coming year which included the negotiation with the Walt Disney Company regarding the construction of a major theme park on North Lantau and the public-private sector development of a Cyberport.
- The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) conducted a special survey on “Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the mainland of China” during March to May to estimate the number and characteristics of children born to Hong Kong residents in the Mainland and still living there. The Government had also assessed the potential impact on various aspects such as housing, education and medical services brought about by those Mainland children coming to Hong Kong.
- On 20 May, the Government sought an interpretation of the Basic Law by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress in accordance with its Article 158 to clarify the eligibility of Mainland children for the right of abode in Hong Kong.

- 衛生署在六月三日宣布，由當日起禁止零售商售賣由比利時、法國、德國及荷蘭進口的雞蛋、家禽、豬肉、牛肉和有關副食品，因為這些物品可能受到致癌化學毒素污染。
- 全國人大常委會在六月二十六日的會議上一致通過解釋《基本法》內第二十二條及二十四條的條款，以清楚闡明哪一類中國內地子女擁有居港權。
- 於六月二十九日，衛生署宣布准許法國、德國及荷蘭的雞蛋、家禽、豬肉、牛肉和有關副食品即時恢復在港銷售。至於來自比利時的有關食品，則直至七月三十日始恢復在港銷售。
- 創新科技委員會於七月五日公布第二份亦即最後報告，當中包括就以下幾方面提出的建議：架構安排、累積人力資本、培養創新的科技風氣及營造有利商業創新的環境。政府已接納所有提出的建議。
- 工業署在七月六日發表有關香港中藥產業未來十年的發展大綱，其中包括把香港發展成為一個國際中醫藥中心。
- 嶺南學院於七月三十日起改稱為嶺南大學。
- 一架中華航空公司客機於八月二十二日在香港降落時發生意外，造成兩死及超過二百名搭客受傷。機場需關閉差不多六小時，期間共有46班航班受影響。
- 受到颱風約克的正面吹襲，香港於九月十六日早上懸掛十號強風信號。颱風約克是本港十六年來最強勁颱風。對上一次的十號颱風信號是於一九八三年九月九日颱風愛倫吹襲香港時懸掛。
- 由於台灣發生大地震，香港在九月二十三日遣派一支由消防隊員和救護員組成的志願救援隊前往該處，協助進行拯救工作。
- On 3 June, the Department of Health suspended the sale of eggs, poultry, pork, beef and their related products imported from Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands as they were suspected of being contaminated by cancer-causing dioxin.
- On 26 June, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress passed unanimously an interpretation of the provision under Article 22 and Article 24 of the Basic Law, which served to state clearly the type of Mainland children who had the right of abode in Hong Kong.
- On 29 June, the Department of Health announced that with immediate effect, the sale of eggs, poultry, pork, beef and related food items from France, Germany and the Netherlands were allowed to resume in Hong Kong. However, similar products from Belgium continued to be suspended from sale until the suspension was lifted on 30 July.
- The Commission on Innovation and Technology released on 5 July its Second and Final Report which contained recommendations on the following issues: institutional arrangement, building up human capital, fostering an innovation and technology culture, and creating an enabling business environment. The Government had accepted all the recommendations.
- The Industry Department announced on 6 July a 10-year outline plan to develop the Chinese medicine industry in Hong Kong. The plan included the development of Hong Kong as a world hub for Chinese medicine.
- The Lingnan College was renamed as the Lingnan University on 30 July.
- A China Airlines jet crashed when it landed in Hong Kong on 22 August. The accident caused two deaths and more than 200 passengers were injured. The airport had to be closed for about six hours during which 46 flights were affected.
- With Typhoon York directly affecting Hong Kong, Hurricane Signal No. 10 was hoisted on the morning of 16 September. Typhoon York was the strongest storm to hit Hong Kong in 16 years. The last Hurricane Signal No. 10 was hoisted on 9 September 1983 during the passage of Typhoon Ellen.
- Hong Kong sent a rescue team of volunteer firemen and ambulancemen on 23 September to help in rescue operations following a major earthquake in Taiwan.

- 香港特別行政區行政長官在十月六日發表上任後第三份施政報告，詳述在邁進二十一世紀之際，如何將香港定位為亞洲首要國際都會，其中提及到教育、環境及重建舊區方面的重點措施。
- 盈富基金在十月二十五日首次公開發售，供本地零售投資者及海外機構投資者申請認購。盈富基金在十一月十二日開始在聯交所買賣。盈富基金的成立，旨在把香港政府於一九九八年八月通過市場收購的一個龐大香港股票投資組合，以一個有秩序的方式沽售。
- 香港聯合交易所的創業板於十一月二十五日開始進行交易，為新興的公司提供另一個集資途徑，以擴展業務。
- 香港特別行政區於十一月二十八日舉行首屆區議會選舉。是次選舉在全港設有432個投票站，共有816 503人投票，打破歷次選舉的投票人數紀錄。
- 輸入優秀人才計劃在十二月十七日實施。這計劃旨在吸納一些擁有本港無法即時提供的知識和技能及有良好資歷的中國內地及海外優秀人才來港工作。他們必須能夠提高香港作為製造業或服務業中心的競爭能力，特別是屬科技性、知識密集或高增值的行業方面。
- 中華人民共和國於一九九九年十二月二十日對澳門恢復行使主權。澳門特別行政區依據「一國兩制」的原則，在該日成立，繼香港之後成為中國的第二個特別行政區。
- 十二月二十三日寒流襲港，市區氣溫跌至攝氏5.8度，是自一九九一年以來錄得的最低氣溫。
- 恒生指數在十二月三十日創歷史新高，年終收市報16 962點，較一九九八年年終時上升69%。
- 一九九九年內經香港港口處理的貨物，約為1 610萬個廿呎標準貨櫃單位，是歷年來最高的紀錄。
- The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) presented his third Policy Address on 6 October. He spelled out plans to position Hong Kong as Asia's premier international city for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, including major incentives in education, the environment and urban renewal.
- The initial offer of Tracker Fund of Hong Kong (TraHK), comprising a Hong Kong retail offer and an international institutional offer, commenced on 25 October. The TraHK units started trading on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong on 12 November. The TraHK was launched with an aim to dispose of, in an orderly manner, a substantial portfolio of Hong Kong shares acquired by the Hong Kong Government during a market operation in August 1998.
- On 25 November, trading on the Growth Enterprise Market (GEM) of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong began. The GEM provided an alternative avenue for emerging companies to raise funds for business development.
- On 28 November, a record 816 503 voters turned out for the inaugural District Council elections of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) at 432 polling stations across Hong Kong.
- The Admission of Talents Scheme was introduced on 17 December. The Scheme aims to admit talents from the Mainland and abroad who possess good qualifications and/or skills or knowledge not readily available locally. They should be able to enhance the comprehensiveness of the Hong Kong economy as a manufacturing and services centre, particularly in technology-based, knowledge-intensive or high value-added activities.
- The Government of the People's Republic of China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Macao on 20 December 1999. On this date, the Macao Special Administrative Region, the second Special Administrative Region of China after Hong Kong, was formed under the "One Country, Two Systems" principle.
- The temperature in the urban areas fell to 5.8°C on 23 December, the lowest reading since 1991, as a cold spell gripped Hong Kong.
- The Hang Seng Index closed the year at a record high of 16 962 on 30 December, representing a 69% gain over end-1998.
- A record number of about 16.1 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers was put through the port of Hong Kong in 1999.

- 立法會把十二月三十一日定為額外的公眾假期，讓香港能夠為電腦系統順利過渡公元二千年作最佳準備。

## 二 零 零 零

- 《電子交易條例》在一月七日獲得通過。該條例為進行電子交易提供明確的法律架構。
- 由一月十五日開始，新世界第一渡輪服務有限公司接替香港油蔴地小輪船有限公司經營八條離島航線渡輪服務。
- 香港國際機場的客運大樓西北客運廊於一月二十日全面啟用，使機場每年可處理的旅客人數增至4 500萬。
- 香港郵政核證機關於一月三十一日設立本地公開密碼匙基建設施，提供穩妥的電子核證服務，以推動香港電子商貿的發展。
- 香港聯合交易所於三月二十日推出創業板指數，為投資者提供評估創業板市場走勢的指標。
- 由四月一日起，提交政府的所有進/出口報關單，一律須以電子方式遞交，從而提高執行有關規定的工作效率及成本效益。
- 由六月一日開始，政府採用新入職制度及新附帶福利條件聘用公務員。根據新入職制度，新聘人員一般須按試用條款受聘三年，然後按合約條款受聘三年，才可按常額聘用條款受聘。
- 全球最後一個越南難民中心－望后石越南難民中心，於六月一日關閉。這標誌着越南船民問題已得到圓滿解決。自一九七九年以來，香港在有關事項上共動用了超過11億美元。
- 隨着恒生指數期貨及期權轉用自動交易系統進行買賣，香港期貨交易所（期交所）的交易於六月五日開始全面電子化。這標誌着在期交所交易大堂進行買賣的方式在香港已告結束。

## 2000

- The Legislative Council appointed 31 December as an additional general holiday to enable Hong Kong to best prepare for a smooth transition of its computer systems to the year 2000.
- The Electronic Transaction Ordinance was enacted on 7 January. It provided a clear legislative framework for the conduct of electronic transactions.
- As from 15 January, the New World First Ferry Services Limited took over eight outlying islands ferry services from the Hongkong and Yaumati Ferry Company Limited.
- The Passenger Terminal Northwest Concourse of the Hong Kong International Airport commenced full operation on 20 January. This new extension raised the airport's handling capacity to 45 million passengers a year.
- On 31 January, the Hongkong Post Certification Authority established the local Public Key Infrastructure to provide trustworthy electronic authentication services to facilitate the development of e-commerce in Hong Kong.
- On 20 March, the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong introduced the Growth Enterprise Index (GEI) to provide investors with a benchmark indicator to assess the movement of the Growth Enterprise Market (GEM).
- Starting from 1 April, all submissions of import/export declarations to the Government had to be made electronically, resulting in improved enforcement efficiency and cost-effectiveness.
- On 1 June, the Government started implementing a new entry system together with a new fringe benefits package for new recruits to the Civil Service. Under the new entry system, new recruits would normally be appointed on three-year probation to be followed by three-year agreement before being accepted into permanent terms.
- The Pillar Point Vietnamese Refugee Centre, the last Vietnamese refugee centre in the world, was closed on 1 June. This marked a successful eventual solution to the Vietnamese boat people issue, which had cost Hong Kong more than US\$ 1.1 billion since 1979.
- On 5 June, trading at the Hong Kong Futures Exchange became fully electronic with the migration of trading in Hang Seng Index Futures and Options to the Hong Kong Futures Automated Trading System. The migration marked the end of floor trading in the futures exchange in Hong Kong.

- 政府統計處於六月十九日首次公布一九九八年全年、一九九九年全年及一九九九年四個季度按詳細項目分類的香港國際收支平衡表，除了經常帳項目外，還包括詳盡細分的資本及金融流動項目。這是香港統計發展的另一重要里程碑，代表香港已完全符合國際貨幣基金組織的「發布數據特別準則」。
- 政府於七月三日推出自願退休計劃，讓59個已確定或預期有過剩人手的指定職系的合資格公務員自願退休，有關人員可獲得退休福利和額外補償金。有關計劃使政府在長遠來說可節省開支。
- 財政司司長於七月二十四日出席九號貨櫃碼頭的動土儀式。九號貨櫃碼頭首個停泊位可望在二零零二年五月啟用。
- 一批聲稱享有香港居留權的中國內地人士於八月二日在入境事務大樓一間辦事處縱火，導致一名高級入境事務主任和一名聲稱擁有居留權的內地人士死亡和另外44人受傷。警方把案件列作兇殺和縱火案處理，其後並對22人提出檢控。
- 政府統計處於八月十一日宣布以「居住人口」方法取代「廣義時點」方法來編製人口數字，以更能反映香港人口的居住和流動形態。
- 在九月十日舉行的第二屆立法會選舉中，共有超過133萬人投票，投票率約為44%。
- 教育統籌委員會於九月提交《香港教育制度改革建議》報告書，就改革教育制度提出多項建議，當中包括實施「一條龍」辦學模式。這個辦學模式旨在確保中、小學課程的連貫性、加強學校對學生的認識和照顧，以及減少小學生升讀中學的適應困難。
- On 19 June, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) released for the first time Hong Kong's detailed balance of payments (BoP) account for 1998 and 1999 as well as the four quarters of 1999, with complete breakdowns of the capital and financial flows in addition to breakdowns of the current account flows. This marked a significant milestone in statistical development for Hong Kong. With this, Hong Kong attained full compliance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- On 3 July, the Government launched a Voluntary Retirement Scheme to enable eligible civil servants belonging to 59 designated grades, where there were identified or anticipated staff surpluses, to retire voluntarily from the Civil Service with retirement benefits and extra compensation. The Scheme would bring about long-term savings to the Government.
- The Financial Secretary took part in a ground-breaking ceremony for Container Terminal 9 at Tsing Yi on 24 July. The first berth was expected to be ready in May 2002.
- Some Mainland claimants seeking the right of abode in Hong Kong set fire to an office in the Immigration Tower on 2 August. A senior immigration officer and a right of abode claimant died and another 44 persons were injured. Police classified the case as homicide and arson, and subsequently laid charges against 22 persons.
- On 11 August, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) announced the replacement of the "extended de facto" method by the "resident population" method for compiling population figures in order to better reflect the actual situation of residency and mobility patterns of Hong Kong people.
- More than 1.33 million people voted in the election for the Legislative Council on 10 September. The turnout rate was about 44%.
- The Education Commission submitted its Report on Reform Proposals for the Education System in Hong Kong in September, which had put forward a number of education reform proposals including the implementation of the "through-train" mode. The "through-train" mode aims to ensure the continuity of the primary and secondary curriculum, strengthen the school's understanding of and attention for its students and alleviate students' adaptation problems upon their promotion to the secondary school.

- 地鐵有限公司於九月二十五日至二十八日期間在香港公開招股，並首次同時使用電子方式進行公開招股程序。這次招股共收到超過60萬份申請，其中約6萬份是經互聯網提交的。地鐵有限公司股份於十月五日開始在香港聯合交易所進行買賣。
- 香港在九月首次以「中國香港」名義參加二零零零年悉尼奧運會，並派出一支由31名運動員組成的隊伍參賽，是歷來陣容最鼎盛的奧運代表隊。
- 美國國會通過給予中國永久正常貿易關係的法案後，美國總統克林頓在十月十日簽署該法案，使之成為法例，從而清除了中國加入世界貿易組織的其中一道最後障礙。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官在十月十一日發表《二零零零年施政報告》，集中闡述大眾關注的三大問題：教育、扶貧及管治。
- 經過長達一年的宣傳工作，香港最終未能取得二零零六年亞運會的主辦權。亞洲奧林匹克理事會於十一月十二日在韓國釜山進行投票，結果卡塔爾首都多哈獲得主辦權。其他競逐主辦權的城市包括香港、吉隆坡及新德里。
- 強制性公積金計劃在十二月一日全面實施，協助工作人口未雨綢繆，保障退休生活。
- 政府於十二月九日推出公共服務電子化計劃的互聯網服務，在網上為市民提供60多項公共服務。
- 香港在二零零零年仍然保持全球最繁忙貨櫃港的地位，吞吐量達1 800萬個廿呎標準貨櫃單位。
- Public offering of Mass Transit Railway (MTR) Corporation Limited shares was held during the period from 25 to 28 September in Hong Kong, in which electronic initial public offering was launched for the first time. Over 600 000 subscriptions, including about 60 000 applications made through the Internet, were received. Trading of the shares commenced on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong on 5 October.
- Hong Kong took part in its first Olympic Games as “Hong Kong, China” at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney in September. Hong Kong’s team of 31 athletes was the strongest sent to an Olympic Games.
- Following US Congress approval, US President Bill Clinton signed a bill into law on 10 October that granted Permanent Normal Trade Relations status to China and removed one of the last obstacles to China’s accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) delivered his 2000 Policy Address on 11 October. He focused on three major issues of public concern: education, poverty and governance.
- After a year-long campaign, Hong Kong lost its bid to host the 2006 Asian Games following a vote by the Olympic Council of Asia at Pusan in Korea on 12 November. Doha, the capital of Qatar, was chosen ahead of Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and New Delhi.
- The Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) System came into full operation on 1 December, assisting members of the workforce to accumulate financial resources for their retirement protection.
- On 9 December, the Government launched the Internet service of the Electronic Service Delivery Scheme, providing over 60 types of public services on-line to the community.
- Hong Kong retained its ranking as the world’s busiest port in 2000 with a throughput of 18 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers.

## 二零零一

- 政務司司長陳方安生在一月十二日宣布因私人理由退休，並會在二零零一年四月底離開公務員隊伍。

## 2001

- The Chief Secretary for Administration, Mrs Anson Chan, announced on 12 January that she would retire from the Civil Service for personal reasons at the end of April 2001.

- 財政司司長曾蔭權在二月十五日獲委任為新政務司司長，而行政會議成員兼投資銀行家梁錦松則獲委任為新財政司司長。兩人均在五月一日履新。
- 財政司司長曾蔭權在三月七日發表他任內第六份，也是最後一份財政預算案時表示，香港在二零零零年的本地生產總值的實質增長達10.5%，反映香港經濟已從一九九七年爆發的區內金融風暴的負面影響中恢復過來。
- 政府統計處於三月十五日至二十七日期間，進行二零零一年人口普查，訪問全港住戶，搜集全港人口的最新資料，包括人口的數目、年齡和性別結構、地區分布，以及社會和經濟特徵。
- 香港電影「臥虎藏龍」在三月二十六日舉行的第七十三屆奧斯卡金像獎典禮上，獲得四個獎項。
- 《財富》全球論壇於五月八日至十日期間在香港舉行。出席論壇嘉賓包括國家主席江澤民、泰國總理他信、前美國總統克林頓，以及數百位全球首屈一指的商界行政人員。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官於五月十日宣布推行一個嶄新的計劃，以向全球推廣香港作為亞洲國際都會的角色。這個計劃的一個重要部分，是為香港確立一個能顯示其積極進取精神和創新思維的新形象標誌——一條具有特色的飛龍標誌。
- 香港中央圖書館於五月十七日正式開放予市民使用。啟用初期的館藏量為120萬項的中央圖書館，不但是香港最大的公共圖書館，也是整個公共圖書館服務網絡的中樞。
- 為了控制禽流感在雞隻間蔓延，以保障公眾的健康，政府於五月十八日開始陸續銷毀各個零售市場、批發市場和本地農場約共120萬隻禽鳥，行動為期兩星期。中國內地活雞入口於六月十五日恢復，本地農場亦於同日開始出售家禽。零售市場則於六月十六日開始有活雞售賣。
- On 15 February, Mr Donald Tsang Yam-kuen, the Financial Secretary, was subsequently named as the new Chief Secretary for Administration, while Executive Councillor and investment banker Mr Antony Leung Kam-chung was named as the new Financial Secretary. Both took up their new posts on 1 May.
- The Financial Secretary, Mr Donald Tsang Yum-kuen, delivered his sixth and last Budget on 7 March, revealing that Hong Kong's Gross Domestic Product grew by 10.5% in real terms in 2000. This reflected that the Hong Kong economy had recovered from the negative impacts of the regional financial turmoil happened in 1997.
- The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) conducted the 2001 Population Census during the period from 15 to 27 March. All the households in Hong Kong were visited to obtain up-to-date benchmark information of the whole population in such aspects as size, age and sex composition, geographical distribution and socio-economic characteristics.
- Hong Kong's film "Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon" claimed four Oscars at the 73<sup>rd</sup> Annual Academy Awards on 26 March.
- Hong Kong hosted the FORTUNE Global Forum during the period from 8 to 10 May. It was attended by President Jiang Ze-min, the Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, former US President Bill Clinton and hundreds of the world's top business executives.
- On 10 May, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) announced the launching of a new Brand Hong Kong programme to promote Hong Kong's drive to be Asia's world city internationally. Among others, a new visual identity for Hong Kong, a stylised dragon representing Hong Kong's dynamism and creativity, was introduced.
- The Hong Kong Central Library was open on 17 May. With an initial stock of some 1.2 million items, it is not only the largest public library in Hong Kong but also the core of the entire public library service network.
- In order to arrest the spread of Avian Influenza amongst chickens and to protect public health, the Government started destroying some 1.2 million birds in the retail markets, wholesale markets and local farms on 18 May. The action took two weeks to complete. On 15 June, supply of live chickens resumed from the Mainland and local farms also resumed the sale of poultry. As for the retail outlets, live chickens were available for sale with effect from 16 June.



- 為進一步了解發展中國西部帶來的新機遇，香港特別行政區政府組織了歷來最龐大的商貿訪問團，於五月二十日至二十九日期間到西安、北京、成都和烏魯木齊考察及訪問。訪問團由政務司司長帶領，成員約二百人，包括本港工商企業翹楚、特區政府經貿高級官員和半官方經貿組織的領導。
- 輸入內地專業人才計劃於六月一日實施。這計劃旨在吸引從事資訊科技及金融服務行業的中國內地專業人士來港工作，以應付本港對人才的需求，並提高本地企業在國際市場的競爭力，從而促進香港的經濟發展。
- 為期三天的世界報業公會二零零一年年會於六月四日正式在香港展開。這正好標誌着香港作為國際新聞傳播中心的地位，也肯定了香港奉行新聞自由和言論自由的方針。
- 在七月十三日於莫斯科舉行的國際奧林匹克委員會會員大會上，北京擊敗其他四個城市（即日本大阪、法國巴黎、土耳其伊斯坦布蘭以及加拿大多倫多），成功取得將於二零零八年舉辦的第二十九屆奧林匹克運動會（奧運會）的主辦權。香港特別行政區將會協助奧運會和第十三屆殘疾人士奧運會在香港舉辦馬術賽事。
- 終審法院於七月二十日就莊豐源居港權個案作出判決。莊豐源是中國內地父母持雙程證來港時在香港出生，香港特別行政區政府認為他不符合居港權資格，但終審法院判政府敗訴。此外，終審法院就領養內地子女個案裁決政府勝訴，這肯定了根據《基本法》第二十四條第二款第（三）項，領養並不構成居港權。
- 環境影響評估上訴委員會於七月三十日確認環保署署長不批准上水至落馬洲鐵路支線的環境評估報告，以及不簽發環境許可證予該項工程的決定。這項工程由九廣鐵路公司提出，旨在解決羅湖交通擠塞的問題。
- To understand better the business opportunities arising from the development of the western region of China, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government (HKSARG) organised the biggest-ever business mission to the Mainland from 20 to 29 May, visiting Xian, Beijing, Chengdu and Urumqi. Led by the Chief Secretary for Administration, the delegation of some 200 people includes top business leaders from Hong Kong's key economic sectors as well as senior government officials and public organisations responsible for trade and economic activities.
- The Admission of Mainland Professionals Scheme was implemented on 1 June. The Scheme aimed to attract Mainland professionals engaged in the information technology and financial services sectors to come to work in Hong Kong in order to meet local manpower needs and to enhance the competitiveness of local companies in the globalised market with a view to facilitating the economic development of Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong hosted the 3-day Congress of the World Association of Newspapers which started on 4 June. The Congress did not only signify Hong Kong's position as an international media centre but also reassured Hong Kong's commitment to the principles in regard to press freedom and the freedom of speech.
- At the International Olympic Committee Meeting in Moscow on 13 July, Beijing won in the voting against the four other cities – Osaka, Paris, Istanbul and Toronto, for hosting the 29<sup>th</sup> Olympic Games in 2008. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) would assist to stage the equestrian events for both the Olympic and the 13<sup>th</sup> Paralympic Games in Hong Kong.
- The Court of Final Appeal (CFA) announced on 20 July the result of the ruling on the right of abode case involving Chong Fung-yuen. Chong Fung-yuen was born in Hong Kong when his Mainland parents came here on two-way permit. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government (HKSARG) was of the view that he was not eligible for right of abode in Hong Kong, but the CFA ruled against the Government. On the other hand, the CFA ruled in favour of the HKSARG on the right of abode of Mainland children adopted by Hong Kong residents. In this case, the CFA's judgment has affirmed that adoption does not confer the right of abode under Basic Law 24(2)(3).
- On 30 July, the Environmental Impact Assessment Appeal Board confirmed the decision of the Director of Environmental Protection not to approve the environmental impact assessment report for the Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau Spur Line and not to issue an environmental permit for the project. The project was proposed by the Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation with an aim to relieve congestion at Lo Wu.

- 政府統計處於八月三十一日公布二零零一年年中的香港人口臨時數字，並同時公布在二零零一年三月進行的人口普查初步結果。當局編製二零零一年年中的出口數字時，已採用了從二零零一年人口普查所得的最新基準資料。
- 美國在九月十一日，受到嚴重的恐怖襲擊。紐約金融市場經歷一九三零年代以來最長的四日停市後，於九月十七日復市。其間，港元及美元即時支付結算系統和香港的其他結算及支付系統仍然如常運作。
- 房屋委員會（房委會）於九月二十四日宣佈暫停發售居屋，直至二零零二年六月底為止。此外，房委會亦通過採取一系列措施，以處理減少推出居屋後的剩餘單位。
- 恒指服務有限公司於十月三日推出恒生綜合指數系列後，已停止編製恒生100、新恒生50中型股指數、恒生資訊科技指數及恒生資訊科技組合指數。擁有33隻成份股的恒生指數佔在香港聯合交易所上市股票總市值約80%，仍然是反映股票市場整體表現的基準。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官在十月十日發表上任後第五份施政報告，提出多項措施以紓緩經濟困境、提高教育及人力資源素質，提升香港作為商業樞紐的吸引，優化生活環境，以及推動社區精神。
- 世界貿易組織於十一月十日正式通過中國加入。
- 二零零一年內香港港口處理的貨物達1 780萬個廿呎標準貨櫃單位，使香港繼續成為全世界最繁忙的港口。
- On 31 August, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) released the provisional figures for the mid-2001 population of Hong Kong, together with the preliminary results of the Population Census conducted in March 2001. The compilation of the mid-2001 population figures had incorporated the latest benchmark data obtained from the 2001 Population Census.
- A serious terrorist attack on the USA took place on 11 September. New York's financial markets re-opened on 17 September after the longest four-day halt to trading since the 1930s. During the period, the HK Dollar and US Dollar Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) systems and other clearing and payment systems in Hong Kong continued to function.
- The Housing Authority (HA) announced on 24 September the implementation of a moratorium on all sales of Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) flats until end June 2002. The HA also approved a series of measures to dispose of the residual HOS flats.
- Following the launch of the Hang Seng Composite Index Series on 3 October, the HSI Services Limited had stopped compiling the Hang Seng 100, the New Hang Seng MidCap 50 Index, the Hang Seng IT Index and the Hang Seng IT Portfolio Index. The Hang Seng Index, with 33 constituent stocks and accounting for about 80% of the total market capitalisation of stocks listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong, remained the benchmark for tracking the overall performance of the stock market.
- The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) presented his fifth Policy Address on 10 October. He unveiled a number of initiatives to relieve economic hardship, upgrade education and human resources, enhance Hong Kong's attraction as a business hub, improve the living environment and foster community spirit.
- China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) was formally approved on 10 November.
- Hong Kong handled 17.8 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers in 2001, making it once again the world's busiest port for the year.

## 二零零二

- 財政司司長率領香港商界領袖代表團，出席世界經濟論壇於一月三十一日至二月四日在紐約舉行的周年大會。
- The Financial Secretary led a delegation of Hong Kong business leaders to attend the World Economic Forum's annual meeting held in New York from 31 January to 4 February.

## 2002

- 為期兩星期的香港特別行政區第二屆行政長官選舉提名期於二月二十八日結束。董建華先生是唯一提名有效的候選人，因此自動當選，並於三月四日獲中央政府委任為第二任行政長官，任期由二零零二年七月一日起至二零零七年六月三十日止。
- 香港大會堂於三月二日慶祝啟用四十周年。
- 政府於六月一日設立持續進修基金，為沒有大學學位資格而有意志持續進修的18至60歲本港居民提供資助，讓本港工作人口為應付知識型經濟所需作好準備。
- 立法會於六月二十日通過主要官員問責制的政府決議案。獲中央人民政府批准任命的14名問責制主要官員人選，以及出任常任秘書長的官員和新一屆行政會議成員名單於六月二十四日公布。問責制在第二屆香港特區政府任期開始時實施。
- 行政長官於六月二十七日主持香港科學園揭幕典禮。科學園匯聚了來自世界各地優秀的創新科技公司。
- 地鐵將軍澳支線於八月十八日正式通車，為往返將軍澳新市鎮與香港島之間的市民提供便捷的鐵路服務。
- 政府於九月二十四日公布實施《基本法》第二十三條的諮詢文件。第二十三條的內容關乎保障國家主權、領土完整、國家統一和國家安全。諮詢期在十二月二十四日結束，政府在諮詢期內共收到超過九萬份由團體和個人提交的意見書。
- 隨着政府重整公營醫護服務的費用和收費後，醫院管理局轄下公立醫院的急症室服務由十一月二十九日開始收費，每次求診的收費為100元。
- Mr Tung Chee-hwa was declared elected unopposed in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR)'s second Chief Executive election, at the close of the two-week nomination exercise on 28 February in which Mr Tung was the only validly nominated candidate. Mr Tung was appointed by the Central People's Government on 4 March to serve a second term from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2007.
- The City Hall celebrated the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its opening on 2 March.
- The Government launched the Continuing Education Fund on 1 June, which provided subsidies to local residents aged 18 to 60 without a university degree to pursue continuing education so as to prepare Hong Kong's workforce for the knowledge-based economy.
- The Legislative Council passed the Government's resolution on the Accountability System for Principal Officials on 20 June. The names of the 14 Principal Officials appointed under the Accountability System upon approval by the Central People's Government as well as Permanent Secretary postings and the composition of the new Executive Council were announced on 24 June. The Accountability System was implemented upon the commencement of the Second Term of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government (HKSARG).
- The Hong Kong Science Park, which attracted a cluster of quality and innovative technology-based companies, was opened by the Chief Executive on 27 June.
- The Mass Transit Railway (MTR) Tseung Kwan O Line started operation on 18 August, providing a convenient rail link between the new town and Hong Kong Island.
- On 24 September, the Government released a consultation document on its proposals to implement Article 23 of the Basic Law which concerned the protection of sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and national security. Over 90 000 submissions were received from organisations and individuals by the close of the consultation period on 24 December.
- Following a restructuring of fees and charges for public health care services, a charge of \$100 would be made for every attendance to Accident and Emergency service at public hospitals under the Hospital Authority from 29 November.

- 房屋及規劃地政局局長於十一月十三日公布一套清晰全面的房屋政策及一系列配套措施，協助房地產市場妥善運作，重建市民對市場的信心。
- 行政長官於十二月一日主持國際電信聯盟二零零二年亞洲電信展的開幕禮。這次是香港第二次獲選為電信展的主辦城市。
- 香港在二零零二年繼續保持全球最繁忙貨櫃港的地位，吞吐量達1 910 萬個廿呎標準貨櫃單位。
- On 13 November, the Secretary for Housing, Planning and Lands announced a set of clear and comprehensive housing policies and a package of measures to facilitate the efficient operation of the property market and to restore public confidence in it.
- On 1 December, the Chief Executive officiated at the opening of the International Telecommunication Union Telecom Asia 2002. Hong Kong was the host city for the second time.
- Hong Kong retained its position as the world's busiest port in 2002, with a throughput of 19.1 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers.

## 二零零三

- 政務司司長在二月二十六日發表《人口政策專責報告書》，制訂一系列有助香港未來發展的人口政策。
- 三月初，嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症（沙士綜合症）為香港帶來嚴峻挑戰，使短期經濟大受影響。根據世界衛生組織在八月十五日公布的資料，香港有1 755人感染了該病症，其中300人不治。
- 公務員第二輪自願退休計劃在四月一日推出，讓政府達致進一步節省開支的長遠目標。截至五月二十日的申請限期，共有近六千名公務員提出申請。
- 《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》於六月二十九日簽署，旨在加強中國內地與香港之間的經濟合作與融合。
- 國務院總理溫家寶在六月二十九日抵達香港，展開為期三日的訪問，並出席一系列慶祝香港特別行政區成立六周年的活動。
- 數十萬市民於七月一日上街遊行，表達對《基本法》第23條立法的關注。
- 七月十日，一輛雙層巴士在荃灣近汀九橋一段屯門公路發生嚴重的交通意外，事件中共有21人死亡及20人受傷。
- The Chief Secretary for Administration released on 26 February the Report of the Task Force on Population Policy, developing a series of comprehensive population policies for the further development of Hong Kong.
- The outbreak of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in early March was a severe challenge to Hong Kong, causing devastating consequences in the short term for its economy. According to data released by World Health Organization on 15 August, the epidemic in Hong Kong had affected 1 755 individuals, including 300 deaths.
- The second Voluntary Retirement Scheme for civil servants was launched on 1 April to bring about long-term savings to the Government. By the deadline on 20 May, nearly 6 000 civil servants applied to retire under the Scheme.
- The Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), which aimed at enhancing economic cooperation and integration between the Mainland and Hong Kong, was signed on 29 June.
- Premier Wen Jia-bao arrived in Hong Kong on 29 June. During his three-day visit, he attended a series of activities in commemorating the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR).
- On 1 July, hundreds of thousands of citizens took to the streets to express their concern over the legislative proposal to implement Article 23 of the Basic Law.
- A serious traffic accident, involving a double-decker, occurred on Tuen Mun Road near Ting Kau Bridge in Tsuen Wan on 10 July. A total of 21 persons died and 20 others were injured.

- 行政長官在七月十六日宣布，接受梁錦松及葉劉淑儀分別辭去財政司司長及保安局局長職務。
- 政府在七月十七日決定就《國家安全（立法條文）草案》再次向整個社會進行廣泛的諮詢。政府亦會於立法會草案委員會內繼續和議員展開詳細磋商。
- 《博彩稅（修訂）條例》由七月十八日開始生效，目的是把現有的足球博彩需求納入受規管的範圍，以打擊日益猖獗的非法足球賭博。同日，政府發出營辦足球博彩的牌照予香港賽馬會全資附屬的香港馬會足球博彩有限公司。
- 為重振香港動感之都的美譽，政府除了於七月二十七日及八月八日分別安排英國利物浦足球隊及西班牙皇家馬德里足球隊來港獻技外，亦於十月十七日至十一月九日期間，在添馬艦舉行「維港巨星匯」。
- 由七月二十八日開始，廣東省三個城市（包括東莞、中山及江門）的居民，可以申請以個人身分來港旅遊，而毋須參加旅行團來港。
- 行政長官在八月四日宣布新任財政司司長及三位主要官員，包括保安局局長、工商及科技局局長，以及廉政專員的任命。
- 為期四年的換領智能身份證計劃在八月十八日展開。
- 一架政府飛行服務隊直升機在八月二十六日於大嶼山東涌附近的山邊失事墜毀，機師及一名機員死亡。
- 政府在九月三十日宣布「資本投資者入境計劃」的詳情。凡管有淨值不少於650萬港元資產以投資於獲許投資資產類別的人士，可申請以資本投資者身分來港定居。這項計劃在十月二十七日開始接受申請。
- On 16 July, the Chief Secretary announced that he had accepted the resignations tendered by Mr Antony Leung and Mrs Regina Ip as the Financial Secretary and Secretary for Security respectively.
- On 17 July, the Government decided to put forward the National Security (Legislative Provisions) Bill to the whole community for consultation again. Among others, the Government would conduct further discussion with Legislative Council Members at the Bills Committee.
- The Betting Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, which aimed at combating the growing problem of illegal football gambling by diverting existing demand for football betting into a regulatory channel, commenced operation on 18 July. On the same day, the Government issued a licence for conducting football betting to the HKJC Football Betting Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.
- Apart from arranging exhibition matches by the Liverpool Football Club and the Real Madrid Football Club on 27 July and 8 August respectively, the Government also organised the "Harbour Fest" at the Tamar Site from 17 October to 9 November with an aim to rebuild the exciting spirit of the city.
- As from 28 July, residents of three cities in Guangdong Province (namely, Dongguan, Zhongshan and Jiangmen) might apply to visit Hong Kong in their individual capacity rather than as members of tour groups.
- The Chief Executive announced the appointments of the new Financial Secretary and three Principal Officials (including the Secretary for Security, Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Technology and Commissioner of Independent Commission Against Corruption) on 4 August.
- The territory-wide identity card replacement exercise commenced on 18 August. The exercise would take four years' time to complete.
- A Government Flying Service helicopter crashed on a hillside near Tung Chung on Lantau Island on 26 August. Its pilot and a crewman died in the accident.
- The Government announced the details regarding the Capital Investment Scheme on 30 September. Persons investing no less than HK\$6.5 million in permissible investment assets would be eligible for admission into Hong Kong as capital investment entrants. The Scheme started receiving applications on 27 October.

- 維港巨星匯在十月十七日至十一月九日期間，一連四個周末舉行。藉着推出多項世界級娛樂節目和綜合表演，向全球展示香港已在「沙士」之後復元，回復昔日的活力和生機。
- 行政長官於十月三十一日在禮賓府舉行酒會，歡迎中國首次載人航天飛行代表團，代表團成員包括中國第一位太空人楊利偉中校。
- 東亞運動會總會於十一月三日宣布香港獲得二零零九年第五屆東亞運動會的主辦權。
- 行政長官在十一月十八日宣布，國務院已批准中國人民銀行為香港銀行提供結算安排，以便後者試辦個人人民幣業務。
- 連接九龍和新界西北部的九廣鐵路西鐵於十二月二十日正式投入服務。
- 香港在二零零三年繼續保持全球最繁忙貨櫃港的地位，吞吐量達2 000萬個廿呎標準貨櫃單位。
- Hong Kong Harbour Fest, which staged world-class entertainment and variety shows, was conducted on four consecutive weekends from 17 October to 9 November to show the world that Hong Kong was safe, thriving and relaunched after the attack of SARS.
- The Chief Executive hosted a reception at Government House in honour of the delegation of China's first manned space mission on 31 October. The delegation included China's first spaceman, Colonel Yang Li-wei.
- The East Asian Games Association announced on 3 November that the 5<sup>th</sup> East Asian Games in 2009 was awarded to Hong Kong.
- The Chief Executive announced on 18 November that following approval from the State Council, the People's Bank of China would provide clearing arrangements for banks in Hong Kong to conduct personal Renminbi business on a trial basis.
- The West Rail of the Kowloon-Canton Railway that links Kowloon and the Northwest New Territories started operation on 20 December.
- Hong Kong retained its position as the world's busiest port in 2003, with a throughput of 20 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers.

## 二零零四

- 《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》（《安排》）的首階段開放措施由一月一日起實施。輸往中國內地的374個內地二零零四年稅則號列所涵蓋，並符合《安排》的原產地規則的香港產品，可獲零關稅優惠；而18種服務行業的香港服務提供者，則可享有優先進入內地市場的待遇。
- 政府於四月十九日發行60億港元的收費隧道和橋樑收入證券化債券，是香港有史以來規模最龐大的證券化債券發行。同時，這也是香港首次可供散戶投資者認購的證券化債券。
- 位於尖沙咀，以香港電影業為主題的新旅遊景點——「星光大道」，於四月二十七日開幕。
- The liberalisation measures covered by the first phase of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) were implemented on 1 January. Goods from Hong Kong in 374 Mainland 2004 tariff codes meeting CEPA origin rules would enjoy zero tariff upon entry into the Mainland, and Hong Kong service suppliers in 18 service sectors would enjoy preferential market access treatment in the Mainland.
- The Government launched the HK\$ 6 billion securitisation of revenues from toll tunnels and bridges on 19 April. It was the largest securitisation bond offer ever in Hong Kong and the first securitisation bond in Hong Kong offered to retail investors.
- The Avenue of Stars, a new Hong Kong tourist attraction, was opened on 27 April. Situated in Tsim Sha Tsui, the spot is a standing tribute to Hong Kong's film industry.

- 「個人遊」計劃在五月一日擴大至整個廣東省，並於同年七月一日進一步推展至江蘇省的南京、蘇州、無錫；浙江省的杭州、寧波、台州；以及福建省的福州、廈門、泉州。
- 衛生署於六月一日正式成立衛生防護中心，以強化公共衛生體系，防護香港免受傳染病和其他公共衛生危機的侵害。
- 大批市民於七月一日參加遊行，表達對政制發展等多方面的訴求。行政長官重視市民的訴求，表示會繼續改善施政，並會推動政制發展，務求最終達到普選目標。
- 衛生福利及食物局局長楊永強醫生及醫院管理局主席梁智鴻醫生分別在七月七日和八日請辭。
- 乒乓球選手高禮澤和李靜於八月二十一日在雅典舉行的奧運會中為香港贏得首面銀牌。
- 新任衛生福利及食物局局長及醫院管理局主席的任命分別於十月八日和十二日公布。
- 教育統籌局於十月二十日發出諮詢文件，徵詢市民對高中和高等教育學制改革的設計藍本、推出時間和財務安排的意見。
- 九廣鐵路公司尖沙咀支線於十月二十四日啟用。
- 入境事務處於十二月十六日在羅湖管制站推出自助出入境檢查系統（e-道），讓持有智能身份證的香港永久性居民以自助方式辦理出境手續。
- 有鑒於反對房屋委員會分拆出售轄下零售及停車場設施的法律程序仍未終結，房屋委員會及轄下小組委員會於十二月二十日決定擱置領匯房地產投資信託基金的原定上市計劃。
- 九廣鐵路公司馬鞍山鐵路路段於十二月二十一日正式通車。
- The Individual Visit Scheme was extended to the entire Guangdong Province with effect from 1 May. Further extension of the Scheme to Nanjing, Suzhou and Wuxi of Jiangsu Province; Hangzhou, Ningbo and Taizhou of Zhejiang Province; and Fuzhou, Xiamen and Quanzhou of Fujian Province would be implemented with effect from 1 July.
- The Centre for Health Protection was newly set up on 1 June by the Department of Health to strengthen Hong Kong's public health system against communicable diseases and other public health hazards.
- A large number of people took part in a procession on 1 July to voice their aspirations on various issues including constitutional development. In heeding their calls, the Chief Executive said that he would continue to improve governance and take forward constitutional development towards the ultimate aim of universal suffrage.
- The Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food, Dr Yeoh Eng-kiong, and the Chairman of the Hospital Authority, Dr Leong Che-hung, resigned on 7 and 8 July respectively.
- Table tennis athletes, Mr Ko Lai-chak and Mr Li Ching, won the first silver medal for Hong Kong on 21 August in the Athens Olympic Games.
- The appointments for the new Secretary for Health, Welfare and Food and the new Chairman of the Hospital Authority were announced on 8 and 12 October respectively.
- The Education and Manpower Bureau issued a consultative document seeking community feedback on the design blueprint, timing of implementation and financial arrangements for reforming the academic structure for senior secondary and higher education on 20 October.
- The Tsim Sha Tsui Extension of the Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation Limited started operation on 24 October.
- The Immigration Department introduced the automated passenger clearance system (e-channels) at the Lo Wu control point as from 16 December, permitting Hong Kong permanent residents holding smart identity cards to perform self-service departure clearance.
- In view of the legal proceeding against the legality of Housing Authority's divestment exercise, the Housing Authority and its sub-committee decided on 20 December that the public listing of The Link Real Estate Investment Trust would not proceed as originally scheduled.
- The Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation Limited's Ma On Shan Rail service was officially opened on 21 December.

- 十二月二十六日，在印度洋發生的海嘯，嚴重打擊南亞多個國家，據報導引致超過28萬人死亡，為人類歷史上最嚴重的自然災難之一。除派遣入境事務人員飛往協助受影響的香港居民外，政府其後舉辦籌款活動，為受海嘯影響的災民籌得3 300萬港元善款。
- 香港股票市場全年成交額達39 700億港元，打破一九九七年的紀錄。
- On 26 December, a tsunami across the Indian Ocean inflicted severe damage to a number of countries in South Asia, reportedly causing more than 280 000 deaths. This was amongst the worst natural disasters in human history. Apart from sending immigration officers there to provide assistance to Hong Kong residents affected by the tsunami, the Government also led a fund-raising event which raised HK\$ 33 million for the tsunami victims.
- Hong Kong's container throughput rose by 8% to reach about 22 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers in 2004. Hong Kong retained its position as the world's busiest port in 2004.
- The Hong Kong stock market annual turnovers broke the 1997 record by reaching HK\$ 3.97 trillion.

## 二零零五

- 《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》（《安排》）第二階段措施於一月一日全面實施。符合《安排》原產地規則的1 108項中國內地二零零五年稅則號列涵蓋的香港產品，在進入內地時可享零關稅優惠；同時，香港服務提供者亦可在27個服務行業領域享有進入內地市場的優惠待遇。
- 行政長官在一月十二日宣布成立扶貧委員會，委員會由財政司司長唐英年擔任主席。該會成立目的是研究和了解貧困人士的需要；就紓緩貧困和推動自力更生的政策提出建議；鼓勵社會參與；界定政府、社會福利界及民間團體的角色；推動公私營機構合作和運用社會資本，以改善貧窮問題。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官董建華於一月十三日發表其任內第八份施政報告。
- 董建華先生於三月十日向中央政府請求辭去香港特別行政區行政長官職務。
- 曾蔭權先生在六月十六日的行政長官選舉中自動當選。曾先生於六月二十四日在溫家寶總理監誓下宣誓就職，同時獲頒發任命令。
- The second phase of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA II) came into effect on 1 January. CEPA II allowed Hong Kong products in 1 108 Mainland 2005 tariff codes meeting CEPA origin rules to enter the Mainland tariff free, and provided Hong Kong service suppliers with preferential access to the Mainland market in 27 service areas.
- The Chief Executive announced on 12 January in his Policy Address the setting up of a Commission on Poverty. The Financial Secretary, Mr Henry Tang, chaired the commission. The aim of the commission was to study and identify the needs of the poor, make policy recommendations to alleviate poverty and promote self-reliance and encourage community engagement; delineate responsibility between the Government, social welfare sector and community organisations; foster public-private partnerships and mobilise social capital in alleviating poverty.
- Mr Tung Chee-hwa, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), delivered his eighth Policy Address on 13 January.
- On 10 March, Mr Tung Chee-hwa tendered his resignation as the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR).
- Mr Donald Tsang Yam-kuen was elected uncontested in the Chief Executive Election on 16 June. At a ceremony presided by Premier Wen Jia-bao on 24 June, Mr Tsang took his oath and was presented the instrument of appointment.



- 在六月三十日，行政長官曾蔭權宣布任命許仕仁先生即日出任香港特別行政區政務司司長。
- 西九龍文娛藝術區公眾諮詢在六月三十日結束。是次公眾諮詢自二零零四年十二月十六日開始，為期六個多月。
- 在七月十三日，終審法院裁決政府早前有關公務員減薪的決定完全符合《基本法》。
- 終審法院法官在七月二十日，一致裁定香港房屋委員會有權分拆出售轄下零售及停車場設施予領匯房地產投資信託基金。房屋及規劃地政局局長兼香港房屋委員會主席隨即發表聲明，表明房屋委員會將盡快安排領匯房地產投資信託基金重新上市。
- 中國人民銀行宣布，由七月二十一日起，人民幣匯率不再盯住單一美元。取而代之的是一個以市場供求為基礎、參考一籃子貨幣進行調節、有管理的浮動匯率制度。
- 地鐵有限公司迪士尼線於八月一日開始投入服務。迪士尼線全長3.5公里，設有兩個車站，即欣澳站和迪士尼站，提供鐵路穿梭服務來往香港迪士尼樂園。
- 政府於八月一日宣布把豬鏈球菌感染列為法定呈報傳染病，要求執業醫生通報豬鏈球菌感染個案。
- 政府於八月十九日建議修訂《公眾衛生及市政條例》的《食物內有害物質規例》，禁止在食物中使用孔雀石綠，以確保食物安全和公眾健康。有關修訂於八月二十六日正式生效。
- 加拿大西部城市卡加利宣布將八月二十八日訂為「香港日」，以表揚香港社區對加國多元文化的貢獻。
- On 30 June, the Chief Executive, Mr Donald Tsang Yum-kuen, announced the appointment of Mr Rafael Hui Si-yan as the new Secretary for Administration of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR). Mr Hui assumed the office on the same day.
- Public consultation on the development of the West Kowloon Cultural District, which started on 16 December 2004 and lasted for more than six months, closed on 30 June.
- On 13 July, the Court of Final Appeal ruled that the previous Government decisions to reduce the civil servants' salaries were fully consistent with the relevant provisions of the Basic Law.
- On 20 July, the Court of Final Appeal unanimously ruled that the sale of its retail and carpark facilities by the Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA) to The Link Real Estate Investment Trust (The Link REIT) was within the former's capacity. Following the judgement, the Secretary for Housing, Planning and Lands cum Chairman of the Hong Kong Housing Authority announced that the HA would re-launch the Initial Public Offering of The Link REIT as soon as practicable.
- The People's Bank of China announced that starting from 21 July, Renminbi would no longer be pegged to the US Dollar. Instead, the Renminbi exchange rate regime would move into a managed floating exchange rate regime based on market supply and demand with reference to a basket of foreign currencies.
- The Mass Transit Railway (MTR) Corporation Limited's Disneyland Resort Line commenced operation on 1 August, a 3.5 km new line comprising two stations, i.e. Sunny Bay and Disney Resort. It provided a rail shuttle to and from the Hong Kong Disneyland.
- The Government announced on 1 August to list Streptococcus suis as one of the statutory notifiable diseases that required medical practitioners to report the infectious disease contracted by their patients.
- On 19 August, the Government proposed to amend the Harmful Substances in Food Regulations under the Public Health and Municipal Services Ordinance to prohibit the use of malachite green in food in order to ensure food safety and protect public health. The legislative amendment was effective as from 26 August.
- The western Canadian city of Calgary proclaimed 28 August as Hong Kong Day to recognise the contribution of the Hong Kong community to the Canadian multi-cultural mosaic.

- 香港乒乓球代表隊在第十七屆亞洲乒乓球錦標賽女子團體及男子團體賽中表現突出，分別勇奪金牌和銅牌。
- 繼羅湖管制站及港澳客輪碼頭管制站後，入境事務處於八月三十一日在中國客運碼頭管制站推出自助出入境檢查開機。
- 香港迪士尼樂園於九月十二日正式開幕。
- 行政長官曾蔭權於十月十二日發表自六月上任以來首份施政報告，提出提升管治能力、創建和諧社會和全方位發展經濟的計劃。
- 行政長官曾蔭權在十月二十日任命黃仁龍先生接替梁愛詩女士出任律政司司長，該項任命即日生效。
- 香港為展示維港吸引力的旅遊項目「幻彩詠香江」燈光音樂匯演，於十一月二十一日獲列入健力士世界紀錄，成為全球「最大型燈光音樂匯演」。
- 世界貿易組織第六次部長級會議於十二月十三日至十八日期間，在香港成功舉行。由工商及科技局局長主持的會議通過香港部長級會議宣言，羅列成員在《多哈發展議程》主要談判範圍下所達成的協議，並為其後的最後階段談判訂定時間表。
- 位處香港國際機場的全港最大型展覽及活動場館－亞洲國際博覽館，於十二月二十一日正式開幕。這項耗資23.5億港元及具備先進設施的場館，為區內最大展館之一，旨在進一步加強香港作為主要展覽及活動中心的地位，並為香港帶來舉辦世界級地區性大型文娛活動及特別盛事的機會。同時，地鐵有限公司的機場快線服務亦在十二月二十日延展至新的博覽館站。
- 香港的貨櫃吞吐量在二零零五年約為2 240萬個廿呎標準貨櫃單位，較二零零四年上升2%，令香港成為世界第二最繁忙的貨櫃港。
- The Hong Kong table tennis team rendered its outstanding performances at the 17<sup>th</sup> Asian Table Tennis Championships, winning a gold medal and a bronze medal in the Women's Team and Men's Team events respectively.
- E-channel was rolled out at China Ferry Terminal control point on 31 August, following the rollout of the e-channels at Lo Wu and Macau Ferry Terminal control points.
- The Hong Kong Disneyland was opened on 12 September.
- On 12 October, the Chief Executive, Mr Donald Tsang Yum-kuen, released his first Policy Address since being sworn in as Chief Executive in June. The Policy Address outlined plans to pursue excellence in governance, foster harmony in the community and help the economy power ahead.
- On 20 October, the Chief Executive, Mr Donald Tsang Yum-kuen, announced the appointment of Mr Wong Yan-lung as Secretary for Justice vice Miss Elsie Leung Oi-see. Mr Wong took up the new post with immediate effect.
- On 21 November, "A Symphony of Lights" of Hong Kong which was to enhance the attraction of the Victoria Harbour by showcasing its vibrancy and spectacular night vista was awarded the world's "Largest Permanent Light and Sound Show" by Guinness World Records.
- The Sixth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) was successfully held in Hong Kong from 13 to 18 December. The Conference, chaired by the Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Technology, adopted the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration. The Declaration set out a series of agreements in the major negotiating areas and a timetable for the next and final phase of the negotiations under the Doha Development Agenda.
- AsiaWorld-Expo, Hong Kong's largest exhibition and events complex located at the Hong Kong International Airport, was opened on 21 December. The HK\$ 2.35 billion state-of-the-art facility, one of the largest in the region, would further enhance Hong Kong's position as a leading exhibition and events hub, and give Hong Kong the opportunity to host world-class entertainment and special events with a regional reach. In parallel, the Mass Transit Railway (MTR) Corporation Limited's Airport Express service was extended to the new terminus AsiaWorld-Expo Station on 20 December.
- In 2005, Hong Kong's container throughput rose by 2% over 2004 to about 22.4 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers, making Hong Kong the second busiest port in the world in terms of containers handled.

- 香港股市在二零零五年表現暢旺，股市交投量、透過初次公開招股籌集的股本資金及總市值均創新高。總市值在二零零五年年底達81,800億港元，與二零零四年年底比較上升約20%。

## 二零零六

- 《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》（《安排》）的第三階段於一月一日全面實施。所有符合雙方商定的《安排》原產地規則的香港產品，均可以零關稅進口中國內地。262項額外產品新增入《安排》原產地規則協議的貨物清單中，使產品總數增加至1 370項。此外，香港服務提供者在27個服務領域享有進入內地市場的優惠待遇。
- 中國人民銀行於一月三日公布進一步措施，以完善管理浮動匯率制度，以及促進中國內地外匯市場發展。有關措施包括由一月四日起，在銀行同業即期外匯市場引入場外交易。
- 由一月二十四日起，簽證身份書持有人如持有智能身份證，可於各邊境管制站使用旅客及車輛司機自助出入境檢查通道（e-道）出入境。
- 人民幣交收系統於三月六日開始運作。人民幣交收系統的主要功能包括：結算及交收由香港銀行付款、用作支付在廣東省的消費性支出的人民幣支票；自動化處理匯款、人民幣銀行卡支付及人民幣平倉；以及為系統參與機構提供即時帳戶查詢服務。
- 第十屆全國人民代表大會於三月十四日第四次會議通過十一五規劃綱要（二零零六年至二零一零年）（「十一五」規劃）。「十一五」規劃明確支持香港發展服務業，如金融服務、物流、旅遊和資訊服務，以及維持本港作為國際金融、貿易和航運中心的地位。

- The Hong Kong stock market staged a robust performance in 2005, with market turnover, initial public offering equity funds raised and total market capitalisation all hitting record highs. The total market capitalisation amounted to HK\$ 8,180 billion in end-2005, up some 20% from end-2004.

## 2006

- The third phase of the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA III) came into effect on 1 January. All products of Hong Kong origin could enter the Mainland tariff free, upon the CEPA rules of origin being agreed and met. A total of 262 additional products were added to the list of goods with CEPA rules of origin, making a total of 1 370. Moreover, Hong Kong service suppliers enjoyed preferential access to the Mainland market in 27 service areas.
- The People's Bank of China announced on 3 January further measures to improve the managed float exchange rate regime and promote development of the foreign exchange market in the Mainland. Among other measures, over-the-counter transactions were introduced in the inter-bank spot foreign exchange market on 4 January.
- Holders of Document of Identity for visa purposes who held smart identity cards could make use of the automated passenger clearance channels and automated vehicle clearance channels (e-channels) at boundary control points starting from 24 January.
- The Renminbi Settlement System was launched on 6 March. Key functions of the System included a clearing and settlement system for Renminbi cheques drawn on banks in Hong Kong for consumer spending in Guangdong; an automated system for remittance processing, Renminbi bank card payments and Renminbi position-squaring; and a real-time enquiry service for participants of the system.
- The Mainland's 11<sup>th</sup> Five-year Plan (2006 – 2010) was endorsed in the fourth session of the 10<sup>th</sup> National People's Congress held on 14 March. The Plan unequivocally supported Hong Kong in the development of its services industries such as financial services, logistics, tourism and information services, and the maintenance of its status as an international centre of financial services, trade and shipping.

- 香港濕地公園於五月二十日開幕。這個集自然護理、教育及旅遊用途於一身的世界級景點在啟用首六個月，已吸引逾75萬名訪客參觀。
- 入境事務處於五月三十一日在各邊境管制站完成安裝全部自助出入境檢查通道（e-道）。
- 政府自二零零三年起開始投入服務的電子倉單系統於二零零六年六月十六日全面實施。遠洋及內河貨物倉單從此須以電子方式提交。
- 香港政府與中央人民政府於六月二十七日簽署《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》（《安排》）補充協議三。由二零零七年一月一日起，中國內地將會實施15項涵蓋10個服務範疇的市場開放措施。同時，雙方同意將知識產權保護納入作為新的貿易投資便利化措施，令雙方在貿易投資便利化方面的合作範疇增至8項。另外，自二零零六年七月一日起，達到《安排》原產地規則的產品總數增至1 407項。
- 入境事務處於六月二十八日推出「優秀人才入境計劃」，以吸引中國內地和海外高技術人才或優秀人才來港定居，藉以進一步提升香港在全球市場的競爭力。第一次甄選結果於十一月公布，共有83份申請獲入境事務處原則上批准。
- 恒指服務有限公司於六月三十日公布把H股公司納入為恒指成分股，並把恒指成分股的上限由33隻增至38隻。這是自恆生指數在一九六九年設立以來首次調整恒指成分股的數目。
- 在七月一日，政府實行首階段五天工作周，以減輕員工的工作壓力和改善他們的家庭生活質素，而不影響各部門運作效率。這項計劃對社會帶來正面影響，首階段涵蓋超過7萬名公職人員。
- The Hong Kong Wetland Park, a world-class conservation, education and tourism facility, was opened on 20 May. The Park attracted a total of over 750 000 visitors in its first six months of operation.
- The Immigration Department completed the installation of all automated passenger clearance channels (e-channels) at boundary control points on 31 May.
- The system for electronic submission of cargo manifests of the Government which commenced operation in 2003 was fully implemented on 16 June 2006. Henceforth, manifests for ocean and river cargoes were to be submitted by electronic means.
- The Government and the Central People's Government signed the Supplement III to the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) on 27 June. From 1 January 2007, the Mainland would implement 15 new liberalisation measures in 10 existing service areas. The two sides also agreed to add protection of intellectual property as a new initiative under the trade and investment facilitation (TIF) framework of CEPA, bringing the number of TIF areas to 8. In addition, with effect from 1 July 2006, the number of products with CEPA rules of origin was increased to 1 407.
- The Immigration Department launched the Quality Migrant Admission Scheme on 28 June. The Scheme was to attract highly skilled or talented persons from the Mainland and overseas to settle in Hong Kong in order to further enhance Hong Kong's economic competitiveness in the global market. Results of the first selection exercise were announced in November with 83 applications approved in principle.
- The HSI Services Limited announced on 30 June the inclusion of H-share companies as Hang Seng Index (HSI) constituents and an increase of the maximum number of HSI constituents from 33 to 38. This was the first time that the number of HSI constituents was adjusted since the establishment of HSI in 1969.
- On 1 July, the Government implemented the first phase of the five-day week scheme to reduce the pressure on government staff and to improve the quality of their family life, without impairing operational efficiency. It was expected that the scheme would have a positive impact on the community. The first phase covered more than 70 000 public officers.

- 政府統計處於七月十五日至八月一日期間，進行二零零六年中期人口統計，以全港十分之一的住戶作為具代表性樣本，搜集詳細的人口及社會經濟特徵的資料。統計調查結果摘要隨後於二零零七年二月二十八日發布。
- 政府於九月六日初步推出嶄新的「香港政府一站通」入門網站供公眾試用。為方便市民尋找政府資訊和服務，該網站歸納各決策局/部門提供的相關內容，按市民熟悉的主題分類，例如教育及培訓、就業、保健及醫療服務、運輸及駕駛事務。
- 政府於九月十一日舉行「十一五與香港發展」經濟高峰會，以提供一個平台，讓政府與社會各界就香港應如何回應「十一五」規劃所帶來的挑戰和機遇作出討論，並提出策略建議。
- 昂坪360於九月十八日啟用，為香港再添一項嶄新旅遊設施，當中包括一段歷時20分鐘，可讓旅客飽覽大嶼山壯麗景緻的纜車旅程，以及富有中國傳統文化及佛教色彩的主題市集。
- 行政長官於十月十一日發表《二零零六至零七年的施政報告》，闡述政府未來一年的政策方向。行政長官在施政報告中公布，政府會與商界及勞工界攜手，為清潔工人及保安員推行「工資保障運動」。
- 第五間以香港為基地的客運航空公司甘泉航空於十月二十六日推出首航倫敦與香港之間的定期航班服務，每星期兩班。航班數目由十一月二十五日起增至每日一班。
- 香港前衛生署署長陳馮富珍醫生於十一月九日當選世界衛生組織總幹事。
- 《2006年強制性公積金計劃（一般）（修訂）規例》於十二月一日正式實施。該規例的目的是加強保障計劃成員的利益、改善投資規例的運作、增加強積金投資的靈活性，以及減除對強積金計劃資金投資的不必要限制。
- The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) conducted the 2006 Population By-census during the period from 15 July to 1 August. A representative sample comprising one-tenth of the households in Hong Kong was selected for enquiry to obtain detailed demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The summary results were subsequently released on 28 February 2007.
- A new one-stop portal, GovHK, was soft launched on 6 September to the general public for trial use. To facilitate access to government information and services, GovHK clustered related content offered by different Government bureaux and departments by subjects familiar to citizens, such as education and training, employment, health and medical services, transport and motoring.
- The Economic Summit on China's 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan and the Development of Hong Kong was held by the Government on 11 September to provide a platform for the Government and all sectors of the community to discuss how Hong Kong should respond to the challenges and opportunities arising from the 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan and to come up with a set of strategic proposals.
- Ngong Ping 360 was opened on 18 September, which brought about another brand new tourist attraction to Hong Kong. It comprises a 20-minute cable car ride offering a spectacular panoramic view of the beautiful landscape of Lantau Island, and a traditional Chinese and Buddhist themed village.
- The Chief Executive delivered his 2006 – 07 Policy Address on 11 October outlining the Government's policy direction for the coming year. He announced in the Policy Address that the Government would join hands with the business community and labour sector to launch a Wage Protection Movement for cleansing workers and security guards.
- Oasis, the fifth Hong Kong-based passenger carrier, launched its first scheduled service between London and Hong Kong with two frequencies per week on 26 October. The frequency was increased to daily since 25 November.
- Dr Margaret Chan, former Director of Health in Hong Kong, was appointed as the Director-General of the World Health Organization on 9 November.
- The Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes (General) (Amendment) Regulation 2006 came into operation on 1 December. The new regulation aimed to enhance protection of scheme members' interests, improve operation of the investment regulations, enhance flexibility of Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) investments and remove undue restrictions on investment of MPF scheme funds.

- 香港承辦的「國際電信聯盟2006年世界電信展」於十二月四日至八日在剛啟用的亞洲國際博覽館舉行。由國際電信聯盟每三至四年舉辦一次的世界電信展是資訊及通訊科技業的國際盛事，被譽為「電信界奧林匹克」。這是世界電信展自一九七一年創辦以來，首次在國際電信聯盟總部日內瓦以外的地方舉行。
- 香港樹仁學院於十二月十九日起改稱香港樹仁大學，成為本港首間私立大學。
- 行政長官於十二月二十七日宣布，中央人民政府已決定成立由國家發展和改革委員會牽頭，並由國家交通部、國務院港澳辦，以及粵、港、澳三地政府代表組成的港珠澳大橋專責小組，加速推動港珠澳大橋項目的進展。
- 恒生指數於十二月二十八日歷史性首次突破二萬點。整體而言，香港股市在二零零六年表現活躍，成交量、上市集資金額及整體市值均創出新高。截至二零零六年年底，香港股市市值逾13萬億港元，較二零零五年年底上升約六成。
- Hong Kong played host to a prestigious global information and communication technology (ICT) event, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) TELECOM WORLD 2006, at the newly opened AsiaWorld-Expo during 4 to 8 December. The event, organised by the ITU every three to four years, was often referred to as the Olympics of the telecommunications industry. This was the first time for the event to be held outside ITU's home-base in Geneva since its inception in 1971.
- The Hong Kong Shue Yan College changed its title into the Hong Kong Shue Yan University on 19 December, becoming the first private university in Hong Kong.
- The Chief Executive announced on 27 December that the Central People's Government had decided to establish the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge Task Force to help push the project ahead. The Task Force would be headed by the National Development and Reform Commission, with representatives from the Ministry of Communications, Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office and the three governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao as members.
- On 28 December, the Hang Seng Index broke 20 000 points for the first time in history. Overall, the Hong Kong stock market staged a robust performance in 2006, with market turnover, initial public offering equity funds raised and total market capitalisation all hitting record highs. The total market capitalisation as at end-2006 exceeded HK\$ 13 trillion, up by some 60% compared with end-2005.

## 二零零七

- 在一月一日，政府實施第二階段五天工作周，約有8 400名公職人員在第二階段改行五天工作。在制訂五天工作周的第二階段實施方案時，政府已考慮須履行的法定責任、對服務承諾的影響、職業安全 and 健康事宜，以及員工與私營界別的主要服務對象的意見。
- 《吸煙（公眾衛生）（修訂）條例》由一月一日起生效，香港絕大部分的工作和公眾地點（例如食肆、辦公室、學校、醫院、街市、卡拉OK、店舖及大部分的公眾遊樂場地）均全面禁煙。
- 根據《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》補充協議三，中國內地由一月一日起實施15項涵蓋10個服務範疇的市場開放措施。
- On 1 January, the Government implemented the phase two of its five-day week scheme. Around 8 400 public officers migrated to a five-day week in phase two. In drawing up the implementation plans for the phase two implementation, the Government had taken into account possible implications on statutory obligations, performance pledges, occupational safety and health concerns, and views of staff and major stakeholders in the private sector as appropriate.
- The Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Ordinance started to take effect from 1 January. Smoking would be banned in Hong Kong in most work and public areas, such as restaurants, workplaces, schools, hospitals, markets, karaoke lounges, shops and most of the public parks.
- According to Supplement III to the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement, the Mainland started implementing 15 new liberalisation measures in 10 existing service areas from 1 January.

- 國務院於一月十日宣布，中央人民政府落實進一步擴大香港人民幣的業務，即中國內地金融機構經批准後，可以在香港發行人民幣債券。
- 香港房屋委員會於一月二日至十五日期間恢復出售已停售四年的居者有其屋計劃(居屋)單位，供公屋居民及其他合資格人士申請購買。
- 食物安全中心於二零零七年年初宣布，有市民投訴進食標籤為「鱈魚」的魚類後出現排油腹瀉。經該中心調查後，相信涉及的魚製品是以「鱈魚」或相若名稱出售的「油魚」。該中心因應事件成立了工作小組，就「油魚」及「鱈魚」的定名及標籤工作向業界提供意見。
- 曾蔭權先生在三月二十五日的第三屆行政長官選舉中獲選連任為香港特別行政區行政長官。並於同年四月二日獲中央人民政府正式委任為行政長官，任期由二零零七年七月一日起至二零一二年六月三十日。
- 根據聯合國人口基金在六月二十七日公布，本港男性的預期壽命為全球男性之冠；而女性的預期壽命則僅次於日本。
- 香港政府與中央人民政府於六月二十九日簽署《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》補充協議四。由二零零八年一月一日起，中國內地將開放11個新的服務領域，包括安老、環境及公共事務等。
- 深港西部通道（深圳灣口岸與深圳灣公路大橋）於七月一日正式啟用。全長5.5公里的深圳灣公路大橋是香港與深圳之間的第四條行車過境通道，連接蛇口的深圳灣口岸與新界西北。深圳灣口岸在開通初期每天通關17.5小時，由早上六時三十分至午夜。深圳灣口岸開通後，實施一地兩檢安排。
- On 10 January, the State Council announced a further expansion of Renminbi business in Hong Kong as agreed by the Central People's Government. Financial institutions on the Mainland, upon obtaining approval, could issue Renminbi-denominated financial bonds in Hong Kong.
- The Hong Kong Housing Authority resumed Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) flats sale during 2 to 15 January after a four-year ban for application by public rental housing tenants and other eligible persons.
- The Centre for Food Safety announced in early 2007 that it had received complaints from members of the public of oily diarrhoea after consumption of fish products labelled as "codfish". After investigation by the Centre, the fish products in question were believed to be "oilfish" marketed as "cod" or using names similar to "cod". In response to the incident, a Working Group was set up by the Centre to advise the trade in the appropriate naming and labelling of "oilfish" and "cod".
- Mr Donald Tsang Yam-kuen was elected as the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) in the Third Term Chief Executive Election on 25 March. He was formally appointed by the Central People's Government on 2 April 2007 and his new term of office would run from 1 July 2007 to 30 June 2012.
- According to the life expectancy indicators published by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) on 27 June, the life expectancy for male in Hong Kong topped the list in the world while that for female was the second after Japan.
- The Government and the Central People's Government signed the Supplement IV to the Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement on 29 June. From 1 January 2008, the Mainland would further service liberalisation in 11 service areas, including elderly services, environment and public services.
- The Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Corridor (Shenzhen Bay Port and the Shenzhen Bay Bridge) commenced operation on 1 July. The 5.5-kilometre-long Shenzhen Bay Bridge is the fourth vehicular boundary crossing between Hong Kong and Shenzhen. It links the new control point at the Shenzhen Bay Port in Shekou with the northwest New Territories. It would initially run for 17.5 hours a day, from 6:30 a.m. to midnight. Co-location arrangement would be implemented at the new control point.

- 政府於七月一日起推行最後階段五天工作周，更多政府部門的服務單位由當天起改行五天工作。直至七月，所有適合五天工作的政府單位都已改行五天工作周，涉及約94 300名員工。
- 中國證券監督管理委員會頒布實施《合格境內機構投資者境外證券投資管理試行辦法》（QDII）的通知後，七月五日開始施行。預料有關措施有助香港金融業進一步發展。
- 因應活豬供應短缺，香港和中國內地於七月達成原則性共識，開放內地活豬輸港市場，即除五豐行代理輸港活豬外，加入廣南行作公平競爭，代理輸港活豬。雙方也原則上同意，增加第三家代理，並歡迎港人自行成立代理進口豬隻的公司，與其他兩間代理公平競爭。
- 行政長官於十月十日發表《二零零七至零八年施政報告》，闡述政府未來一年的政策方向。其中提及以基建帶動經濟發展、以活化帶動社區發展、以助人自助理念推動社會和諧的計劃；並宣布二零零八至零九學年開始推行12年免費教育。
- 恆生指數於十月二十六日歷史性首次突破三萬點。並於十月三十日進一步升至31 638點的歷史性新高，香港股市當日市值逾23萬億港元。
- More service units of Government departments moved to a five-day week from 1 July when the Government implemented the final phase of its five-day week scheme. By July, all suitable Government units moved to a five-day week, involving some 94 300 staff.
- The China Securities Regulatory Commission promulgated the Trial Measures Governing Securities Investment Outside the Mainland by Qualified Domestic Institutional Investors (QDII), which went into implementation on 5 July. This would further strengthen the development of the Financing Sector in Hong Kong.
- Prompted by the shortage of live pig supply, Hong Kong and Mainland authorities had agreed in July to open the live Mainland pig import market to one more agent other than Ng Fung Hong Limited, and agreed to introduce Guangnan Hong as Hong Kong's second agent. A third agent was being considered to enable local business people to invest and compete with the other two agents.
- On 10 October, the Chief Executive released his 2007 – 08 Policy Address outlining the Government's policy direction for the coming year. He spelled out plans to promote economic development through infrastructure projects, community development through revitalisation, and social harmony by helping people to help themselves. He also announced the implementation of 12-year free education starting from 2008 – 09 academic year.
- On 26 October, the Hang Seng Index broke 30 000 points for the first time in history. On 30 October, the Hang Seng Index further rose to 31 638 points and the total market capitalisation as at that day exceeded HK\$ 23 trillion.



## 附錄 - 半對數圖的應用

### Appendix - Application of Semi-logarithmic Charts

本刊物內有部分統計圖是半對數圖。以下簡述半對數圖的解釋和應用。

半對數圖同時使用對數尺度和算術尺度。通常其縱軸用對數尺度，而橫軸用算術尺度。

有別於使用算術尺度的圖表，半對數圖主要表達一個變數的變動率，而不是變數的絕對值變動。舉例說，在算術尺度上，由250增至300的增幅，以量值計，是相等於由25增至30的增幅的十倍，但兩者的增加率都是20%。因此，就變動率而言，兩者的增幅在對數尺度上完全相等。

#### 半對數圖的特點

半對數圖使用的對數尺度，或會包含多過一個循環來顯示資料。在一個循環中，位於頂部的數值是底部數值的十倍。因此，一個循環可表示十倍的增幅，兩個循環可表示一百倍的增幅，三個循環可表示一千倍的增幅，如此類推。舉例說，本刊第116頁的圖9.5是半對數圖，圖內使用對數尺度的縱軸共採用了四個完整循環，第一個循環的頂部數值為10億元，跟著的循環頂部數值依次為100億元，1,000億元及10,000億元。

有別於算術尺度，對數尺度不是由零開始，而是由任何大於零的數值開始。換句話說，用對數尺度的縱軸不設零底線。道理很明顯，零的對數是負無限大，若對數尺度有一條零底線，則位於循環頂部的數值亦隨之等於零（ $10 \times 0 = 0$ ），同樣地，所有在該尺度上的數值都會是零。那麼，這尺度在表達變數的變動上便沒有意義。

#### 半對數圖的闡釋和應用

在了解半對數圖所表達的信息時，最重要是注意曲線的斜率，因它反映數值的相對變動。曲線斜率越大，則變動率越大。以一條向上傾斜的曲線而言，若斜率不斷遞增，顯

Some of the statistical charts contained in this publication are *semi-logarithmic* charts. A brief description of the interpretation and applications of a semi-logarithmic chart is given below.

A semi-logarithmic chart uses a combination of logarithmic and arithmetic scales. Usually, its vertical axis is in logarithmic scale while its horizontal axis is in arithmetic scale.

Unlike charts in arithmetic scale, a semi-logarithmic chart is constructed to depict primarily the *rate of change* of a variable, rather than the absolute amount of change. As an illustration, an increase from 250 to 300 on arithmetic scale is ten times as great as an increase from 25 to 30 in terms of magnitude. However, the rate of increase is 20% in both cases. Thus, the two increases are exactly the same on logarithmic scale as far as the rate of change is concerned.

#### Features of semi-logarithmic chart

Logarithmic scale used in a semi-logarithmic chart may consist of more than one cycle for plotting data. The value placed at the top of a cycle will be ten times that at the bottom of the cycle. Thus, one cycle can accommodate a tenfold increase, two cycles a hundred fold increase, three cycles a thousand fold increase, and so on. As an illustration, in Chart 9.5 on page 116 of this publication, which is a semi-logarithmic chart, its vertical axis in logarithmic scale uses four complete cycles, with uppermost value of \$1 billion in the first cycle, \$10 billion, \$100 billion and \$1,000 billion in successive cycles.

Unlike arithmetic scale, logarithmic scale does not begin with zero but any value larger than zero. In other words, the vertical axis in logarithmic scale does not have a zero baseline. The rationale is obvious. The logarithm of zero is minus infinity. If logarithmic scale were to have a zero baseline, the top of the cycle would be zero ( $10 \times 0 = 0$ ), and likewise for all values on the scale. Such a scale would not make sense in interpretation.

#### Interpretation and applications of semi-logarithmic chart

In interpreting a semi-logarithmic chart, it is the slope which reflects the relative change that is of paramount importance. The steeper the slope, the more pronounced is the rate of change. An upward curve with increasingly steep slope indicates that the variable is increasing at an increasing

示變數正以愈來愈快的速度增加。另一方面，以一條向下傾斜的曲線而言，若斜率不斷遞增，則顯示變數正以愈來愈快的速度減少。固定速度的變動，可由一條直線反映出來。

要比較兩個或以上變數的變動率，可量度個別曲線的相對傾斜度。例如，若兩條曲線互相平行，即表示兩者的變動率相同。

半對數圖的另一有趣特點是，轉變縱軸尺度，可使曲線向上或向下移動，但不會改變曲線的斜率。這特點有助於將數值有顯著差距的數據互相比較。第116頁的圖9.5亦是一個很好的例子。由於圖表採用了對數尺度，雖然六項主要貨品的轉口值相差很大，但都可同時顯示在同一圖表內，以比較它們之間隨時間改變的相對變動。此外，半對數圖亦可在同一圖表上用作比較不同數列的變動率（例如以百人為單位的就業人數、千個單位的產量及以百萬元為單位的零售額等）。

rate. On the other hand, a downward curve with increasingly steep slope indicates that the variable is decreasing at an increasing rate. A straight line indicates a constant rate of change.

Comparison of rates of change between two or more variables can be made by measuring the relative steepness of the respective curves. For instance, when two curves are running parallel with each other, that means they have the same rate of change.

Another interesting feature of the semi-logarithmic chart is that shifting the vertical scale moves the curve upward or downward, but does not alter the slope. This feature enables comparison to be made of data of great contrast in magnitude. Again Chart 9.5 on page 116 serves as a good example. With logarithmic scale, the re-export value of the six principal commodities which are of largely different orders of magnitude can be shown on the same chart for comparison of their relative changes over time. Furthermore, a semi-logarithmic chart can also be used to compare the rate of change of dissimilar data series (e.g. employment in hundreds of persons, output in thousands of units, and sales in millions of dollars) on the same chart.

# 一些主要統計項目的最新數字

## Update of Certain Key Statistics

本刊物的主要統計分析期為一九九六年至二零零六年。為使讀者能夠了解香港社會和經濟的最新情況，本節內提供一些在二零零七年十一月中已公布的最新按月或按季主要統計數字。

The main period of statistical analysis covered by this publication is from 1996 to 2006. To enable readers to understand the most recent social and economic situations of Hong Kong, this section provides some latest monthly or quarterly statistics already released in mid November 2007.

### 人口 Population

二零零七年年中人口 Population as at mid-2007
6 921 700 <sup>#</sup>
與二零零六年年中比較 Compared with mid-2006
+0.9% <sup>#</sup>
表 Table : 1.1

### 生命事件 Vital Events

出生及死亡登記數字 Number of registered births and deaths
二零零七年一月至九月 January - September 2007
出生 Births 48 910
死亡 Deaths 30 487
婚姻 Marriages 31 963
與二零零六年一月至九月比較 Compared with January - September 2006
出生 Births +6.0%
死亡 Deaths +6.7%
婚姻 Marriages -1.2%
表 Table : 1.5

### 勞工 Labour

勞動人口(千人) Labour force (Thousands)
二零零七年八月至十月 August - October 2007
3 638 <sup>#</sup>
與二零零六年八月至十月比較 Compared with August - October 2006
+0.8% <sup>#</sup>
表 Table : 2.1

### 勞工 Labour

經季節性調整的失業率 Seasonally adjusted Unemployment rate
二零零七年八月至十月 August - October 2007
3.9% <sup>#</sup>
表 Table : 2.1

### 就業 Employment

製造業就業人數 Persons engaged in manufacturing sector
二零零七年六月 June 2007
157 274
與二零零六年六月比較 Compared with June 2006
-2.3%
與二零零七年三月比較 Compared with March 2007
-0.9% <sup>@§</sup>
表 Table : 2.4

### 就業 Employment

批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業就業人數 Persons engaged in wholesale, retail, import and export trades, restaurants and hotels sector
二零零七年六月 June 2007
1 053 226
與二零零六年六月比較 Compared with June 2006
+1.6%
與二零零七年三月比較 Compared with March 2007
+0.2% <sup>@§</sup>
表 Table : 2.4

### 就業 Employment

金融、保險、地產及 商用服務業就業人數 Persons engaged in financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector
二零零七年六月 June 2007
503 165
與二零零六年六月比較 Compared with June 2006
+5.7%
與二零零七年三月比較 Compared with March 2007
+1.5% <sup>@§</sup>
表 Table : 2.4

### 就業 Employment

社區、社會及 個人服務業就業人數 Persons engaged in community, social and services sector
二零零七年六月 June 2007
467 910
與二零零六年六月比較 Compared with June 2006
+3.6%
與二零零七年三月比較 Compared with March 2007
+0.8%
表 Table : 2.4

### 工資 Wages

名義工資指數 Nominal wage index
二零零七年六月 June 2007
152.6
與二零零六年六月比較 Compared with June 2006
+2.6%
表 Table : 2.5

§ 計算自經季節性調整後的數字。

§ Compiled based on the seasonally adjusted figures.

# 一些主要統計項目的最新數字

## Update of Certain Key Statistics

### 本地生產總值

### GDP

本地生產總值實質變動率  
Rate of change in GDP  
in real terms

二零零七年第三季  
Third quarter 2007

與二零零六年第三季比較  
Compared with third quarter 2006

+6.2%<sup>@</sup>

與二零零七年第二季比較  
Compared with second quarter 2007

+1.7%<sup>§@</sup>

表 Table : 3.1

### 本地生產總值

### GDP

二零零六年按人口平均計算的  
本地生產總值(以當時市價計算)  
Per capita GDP 2006  
(at current market prices)

\$215, 008<sup>@</sup>

與二零零五年比較  
Compared with 2005

+5.9%<sup>@</sup>

表 Table : 3.1

### 國際收支平衡表

### BoP Account

整體的國際收支  
(百萬元)  
Overall Balance of Payments  
(\$ million)

二零零七年第二季  
Second quarter 2007

+9, 981<sup>@</sup>  
(盈餘)  
(in surplus)

表 Table : 4.1

### 國際收支平衡表 BoP Account

經常帳差額  
(百萬元)  
Current Account Balance  
(\$ million)

二零零七年第二季  
Second quarter 2007

+26, 548<sup>@</sup>  
(盈餘)  
(in surplus)

與二零零六年第二季比較  
Compared with second quarter 2006

+12, 644<sup>@</sup>

表 Table : 4.1

### 國際收支平衡表 BoP Account

非儲備性質的金融資產(變動淨值)  
(百萬元)  
Financial Non-reserve Assets  
(Net change)  
(\$ million)

二零零七年第二季  
Second quarter 2007

-33, 973<sup>@</sup>

表 Table : 4.1

### 零售

### Retail

零售指數  
Retail sales index

與二零零六年同期比較  
Compared with same period in 2006

	價值 Value
二零零七年九月 <sup>#</sup> September 2007 <sup>#</sup>	+15.8%
二零零七年一月至九月 <sup>#</sup> January - September 2007 <sup>#</sup>	+11.2%

表 Table : 7.2

### 零售

### Retail

零售指數  
Retail sales index

與二零零六年同期比較  
Compared with same period in 2006

	數量 Volume
二零零七年九月 <sup>#</sup> September 2007 <sup>#</sup>	+13.0%
二零零七年一月至九月 <sup>#</sup> January - September 2007 <sup>#</sup>	+9.0%

截至二零零七年九月止的三個月  
與對上三個月的變動  
Change of the 3-month period ending  
September 2007 over the preceding  
3-month period

+5.5%<sup>§</sup>

表 Table : 7.2

### 對外貿易

### External Trade

進口(十億元)  
Imports (\$ billion)

二零零七年一月至九月  
January - September 2007

2, 088.3

與二零零六年一月至九月比較  
Compared with January - September 2006

+10.3%

截至二零零七年九月止的三個月  
與對上三個月的變動  
Change of the 3-month period ending  
September 2007 over the preceding  
3-month period

+0.7%<sup>§</sup>

表 Table : 9.1

### 對外貿易

### External Trade

整體出口(十億元)  
Total exports (\$ billion)

二零零七年一月至九月  
January - September 2007

1, 959.0

與二零零六年一月至九月比較  
Compared with January - September 2006

+9.6%

截至二零零七年九月止的三個月  
與對上三個月的變動  
Change of the 3-month period ending  
September 2007 over the preceding  
3-month period

+0.2%<sup>§</sup>

表 Table : 9.1

§ 計算自經季節性調整後的數字。

§ Compiled based on the seasonally adjusted figures.

# 一些主要統計項目的最新數字

## Update of Certain Key Statistics

### 對外貿易

### External Trade

轉口(十億元)  
**Re-exports (\$ billion)**  
二零零七年一月至九月  
January - September 2007  
**1, 879.4**

與二零零六年一月至九月比較  
Compared with January - September 2006  
**+11.7%**

截至二零零七年九月止的三個月  
與對上三個月的變動  
Change of the 3-month period ending  
September 2007 over the preceding  
3-month period  
**+0.8%<sup>§</sup>**

表 Table : 9.1

### 對外貿易

### External Trade

港產品出口(十億元)  
**Domestic exports (\$ billion)**  
二零零七年一月至九月  
January - September 2007  
**79.6**

與二零零六年一月至九月比較  
Compared with January - September 2006  
**-24.0%**

截至二零零七年九月止的三個月  
與對上三個月的變動  
Change of the 3-month period ending  
September 2007 over the preceding  
3-month period  
**-11.7%<sup>§</sup>**

表 Table : 9.1

### 對外貿易

### External Trade

商品貿易差額  
(十億元)  
**Merchandise trade balance  
(\$ billion)**

二零零七年一月至九月  
January - September 2007

**-129.3**

表 Table : 9.1

### 旅遊

### Tourism

訪港旅客人數  
**Visitor arrivals**

二零零七年一月至九月  
January - September 2007

**20 363 764**

與二零零六年一月至九月比較  
Compared with January - September 2006  
**+9.6%**

表 Table : 10.1

### 電訊

### Telecommunications

電話 / 圖文傳真 / 電文線路  
(千條操作線路)  
**Telephone/fax/datel lines  
(Thousand working lines)**

二零零七年八月  
August 2007

**3 866**

與二零零六年八月比較  
Compared with August 2006

**+1.2%**

表 Table : 10.3

### 運輸

### Transport

領牌車輛總數  
**Total number of motor vehicles  
licensed**

二零零七年九月  
September 2007

**558 594**

與二零零六年九月比較  
Compared with September 2006

**+1.7%**

表 Table : 10.6

### 運輸

### Transport

港口貨櫃吞吐量  
(千個標準貨櫃單位)  
**Port's Container Throughput  
('000 TEUs)**

二零零七年一月至七月  
January - July 2007

**13 599<sup>#</sup>**

與二零零六年一月至七月比較  
Compared with January - July 2006

**+1.6%<sup>#</sup>**

表 Table : 10.10

### 物價

### Price

綜合消費物價指數  
**Composite Consumer Price Index**

與二零零六年同期比較  
Compared with same period in 2006

二零零七年十月 **+3.2%**  
October 2007  
二零零七年一月至十月 **+1.7%**  
January - October 2007

最近三個月內的平均每月變動率  
Average monthly rate of change during the  
latest 3 months

二零零七年八月至十月 **+0.6%<sup>§</sup>**  
August - October 2007

表 Table : 11.1

### 物價

### Price

甲類消費物價指數  
**Consumer Price Index (A)**

與二零零六年同期比較  
Compared with same period in 2006

二零零七年十月 **+2.9%**  
October 2007  
二零零七年一月至十月 **+0.9%**  
January - October 2007

最近三個月內的平均每月變動率  
Average monthly rate of change during the  
latest 3 months

二零零七年八月至十月 **+0.6%<sup>§</sup>**  
August - October 2007

表 Table : 11.1

§ 計算自經季節性調整後的數字。

§ Compiled based on the seasonally adjusted figures.

# 一些主要統計項目的最新數字

## Update of Certain Key Statistics

### 貨幣

### Money

所有認可機構在港使用的貸款  
及墊款（十億元）  
**Loans and advances for use in Hong  
Kong of all authorized institutions  
(\$ billion)**

二零零七年第三季末  
End of third quarter 2007

**2,399.2<sup>@</sup>**

與二零零六年第三季末比較  
Compared with end of  
third quarter 2006

**+20.2%<sup>@</sup>**

表 Table : 12.4

### 貨幣

### Money

貨幣供應量 M3（十億元）  
**Money Supply M3 (\$ billion)**

二零零七年第三季末  
End of third quarter 2007

**5,976.0<sup>@</sup>**

與二零零六年第三季末比較  
Compared with end of  
third quarter 2006

**+22.3%<sup>@</sup>**

表 Table : 12.5

### 房屋

### Housing

新落成居住單位數目  
**Number of newly completed  
residential flats**

二零零七年第一至第三季  
First to third quarter 2007

**11 169**

與二零零六年第一至第三季比較  
Compared with first to third quarter 2006

**-32.5%**

表 Table : 14.1

### 醫療

### Health

普通科門診到診人次  
**General out-patient attendances**

二零零七年上半年  
First half 2007

**2 679 690<sup>#</sup>**

與二零零六年上半年比較  
Compared with first half 2006

**-3.4%<sup>#</sup>**

表 Tables : 16.4, 16.5

### 社會福利

### Social Welfare

綜合社會保障援助個案數目  
**Number of cases of Comprehensive  
Social Security Assistance**

二零零七年九月底  
End of September 2007

**291 276**

與二零零六年九月底比較  
Compared with end of September 2006

**-1.8%**

表 Table : 17.1

### 治安

### Law and Order

舉報罪案合計  
**Overall reported crime**

二零零七年第一至第三季  
First to third quarter 2007

**59 899**

與二零零六年第一至第三季比較  
Compared with first to third quarter 2006

**-0.4%**

表 Table : 18.1

政府統計處刊物一覽 (截至二零零七年十二月一日)  
List of Publications of the Census and Statistics Department (as at 1.12.2007)

名稱	Title	最新期號 <sup>##</sup>	印刷版售價(港元) Price of Print Version (HK\$)	
			不包括 郵費 Not Including Postage	連本地 郵費 Including Local Postage
<b>綜合性統計刊物</b>	<b>General Statistical Digests</b>			
香港經濟趨勢 (半月刊)	Hong Kong Economic Trends ( <i>half-monthly</i> )	30/11/2007	18.0	21.0
香港統計月刊 <sup>§</sup>	Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics <sup>§</sup>	11/2007	100.0	116.5
香港統計年刊 <sup>§</sup>	Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics <sup>§</sup>	2007	136.0	164.0
香港社會及經濟趨勢 (雙年刊) <sup>§</sup>	Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends ( <i>biennial</i> ) <sup>§</sup>	2007	151.0	167.4
香港的發展(1967 - 2002) - 統計圖表集 (特刊) <sup>§</sup>	A Graphic Guide on Hong Kong's Development (1967 - 2002) ( <i>ad hoc</i> ) <sup>§</sup>	-	38.0	54.4
香港統計數字一覽 (年刊) <sup>††</sup>	Hong Kong in Figures ( <i>annual</i> ) <sup>††</sup>	2007	<-----免費 Free ----->	
<b>對外貿易</b>	<b>External Trade</b>			
<b>商品貿易統計</b>	<b>Merchandise Trade Statistics</b>			
香港商品貿易統計：	Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics：			
進口 (月刊)	Imports ( <i>monthly</i> )	9/2007	363.0	391.0
港產品出口及轉口 (月刊)	Domestic Exports and Re-exports ( <i>monthly</i> )	9/2007	363.0	391.0
周年附刊，按國家及貨品劃分：	Annual Supplement, Country by Commodity：			
- 進口	- Imports	2006	278.0	306.0
- 港產品出口及轉口	- Domestic Exports and Re-exports	2006	278.0	325.0
香港對外商品貿易 (月刊)	Hong Kong External Merchandise Trade ( <i>monthly</i> )	9/2007	92.0	108.5
香港對外商品貿易回顧 (年刊)	Annual Review of Hong Kong External Merchandise Trade ( <i>annual</i> )	2006	86.0	94.2
香港商品貿易指數 (月刊)	Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Index Numbers ( <i>monthly</i> )	9/2007	26.0	30.0
對外商品貿易數字 (月刊)	External Merchandise Trade Figures ( <i>monthly</i> )	10/2007	<-----免費 Free ----->	
按產品所屬工業劃分的港產品出口統計數字 (季刊)	Domestic Exports Statistics Classified by Industrial Origin ( <i>quarterly</i> )	Q3/2007	<-----免費 Free ----->	
<b>船務統計</b>	<b>Shipping Statistics</b>			
香港船務統計 (季刊)	Hong Kong Shipping Statistics ( <i>quarterly</i> )	4-6/2007	60.0	68.5
<b>服務貿易統計</b>	<b>Trade in Services Statistics</b>			
香港服務貿易統計報告 (年刊)	Report on Hong Kong Trade in Services Statistics ( <i>annual</i> )	2005	74.0	82.2
<b>國民收入</b>	<b>National Income</b>			
本地生產總值 (季刊)	Gross Domestic Product ( <i>quarterly</i> )	Q3/2007	47.0	51.5
本地生產總值 (年刊) <sup>††</sup>	Gross Domestic Product ( <i>annual</i> ) <sup>††</sup>	2006	56.0	64.2
本地生產總值特刊，二零零七年十月 (特刊)	Special Report on Gross Domestic Product, October 2007 ( <i>ad hoc</i> )	-	54.0	58.0
<b>國際收支平衡</b>	<b>Balance of Payments</b>			
香港國際收支平衡統計 一九九七年至一九九九年 (特刊)	Balance of Payments Statistics of Hong Kong 1997 to 1999 ( <i>ad hoc</i> )	-	14.0	18.0
香港國際收支平衡統計 (季刊)	Balance of Payments Statistics of Hong Kong ( <i>quarterly</i> )	Q2/2007	33.0	37.5
香港對外直接投資統計 (年刊)	External Direct Investment Statistics of Hong Kong ( <i>annual</i> )	2005	42.0	46.0
<b>勞工</b>	<b>Labour</b>			
<b>勞動人口、就業及空缺統計</b>	<b>Labour Force, Employment and Vacancy Statistics</b>			
綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告書	Quarterly Report on General Household Survey	7-9/2007	56.0	64.5
就業及空缺按季統計報告	Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics	6/2007	33.0	37.5
建築地盤就業及空缺按季統計報告	Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies at Construction Sites	6/2007	28.0	32.0

政府統計處刊物一覽 (截至二零零七年十二月一日) (續)

List of Publications of the Census and Statistics Department (as at 1.12.2007) (Cont'd.)

名稱	Title	最新期號 <sup>##</sup>	印刷版售價(港元) Price of Print Version (HK\$)	
			不包括 郵費	連本地 郵費
			Not Including Postage	Including Local Postage
<b>勞工 (續)</b>	<b>Labour (Cont'd.)</b>			
<b>工資及勞工收入統計</b>	<b>Wages and Labour Earnings Statistics</b>			
工資及薪金總額按季統計報告	Quarterly Report of Wage and Payroll Statistics	6/2007	49.0	57.5
經理級與專業僱員薪金及僱員福利統計 報告 (高層管理人員除外) (年刊) <sup>§</sup>	Report of Salaries and Employee Benefits Statistics Managerial and Professional Employees (Excluding Top Management) (annual) <sup>§</sup>	2007	36.0	40.4
由主要承建商填報有關從事公營建築工程的 工人每日平均工資 (月刊)	Average Daily Wages of Workers Engaged in Public Sector Construction Projects as Reported by Main Contractors (monthly)	9/2007	<-----免費 Free ----->	
<b>人力統計</b>	<b>Manpower Statistics</b>			
二零零二年人力培訓及工作技能需求機構 單位統計調查報告 (特刊)	Report on 2002 Establishment Survey on Manpower Training and Job Skills Requirements (ad hoc)	-	48.0	56.2
<b>消費物價及住戶開支</b>	<b>Consumer Prices and Household Expenditure</b>			
消費物價指數月報	Monthly Report on the Consumer Price Index	10/2007	49.0	53.5
消費物價指數年報	Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index	2006	76.0	84.2
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 (特刊)	2004/05 Household Expenditure Survey and the Rebasing of the Consumer Price Indices (ad hoc)	-	47.0	55.2
<b>工商業</b>	<b>Commerce and Industry</b>			
<b>工業生產</b>	<b>Industrial Production</b>			
工業生產按年統計調查報告	Report on Annual Survey of Industrial Production	2005	80.0	84.0
工業生產按季指數	Quarterly Index of Industrial Production	Q2/2007	8.0	11.0
製造業按季生產者價格指數	Quarterly Producer Price Indices for Manufacturing Industries	Q2/2007	8.0	11.0
紡織業生產按季統計數字	Quarterly Textile Production Statistics	Q2/2007	5.0	8.0
<b>經銷及服務業</b>	<b>Distribution and Services</b>			
批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、食肆及 酒店按年統計調查報告	Report on Annual Survey of Wholesale, Retail and Import and Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels	2005	96.0	100.4
食肆的收入及購貨額按季統計調查報告	Report on Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases	Q3/2007	6.0	9.0
零售業銷貨額按月統計調查報告	Report on Monthly Survey of Retail Sales	9/2007	9.0	12.0
運輸及有關服務按年統計調查報告	Report on Annual Survey of Transport and Related Services	2005	79.0	83.0
倉庫業、通訊業、銀行業、財務業、保險業 及商用服務業按年統計調查報告	Report on Annual Surveys of Storage, Communication, Banking, Financing, Insurance and Business Services	2005	108.0	116.2
服務行業按季業務收益指數	Quarterly Business Receipts Indices for Service Industries	Q2/2007	11.0	14.0
服務業統計摘要 (年刊)	Statistical Digest of the Services Sector (annual)	2007	156.0	172.4
服務業統計摘要按季補充資料	Quarterly Supplement to Statistical Digest of the Services Sector	Q2/2007	58.0	67.0
<b>屋宇建築及建造</b>	<b>Building and Construction</b>			
屋宇建築、建造及地產業按年統計調查 報告	Report on Annual Survey of Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors	2005	90.0	94.0
建造工程完成量按季統計調查報告	Report on the Quarterly Survey of Construction Output	Q2/2007	25.0	29.0
特選建築材料平均批發價格 (月刊)	Average Wholesale Prices of Selected Building Materials (monthly)	8/2007	<-----免費 Free ----->	
公營建築工程的工資及材料成本指數 (1995年6月=100) (月刊)	Index Numbers of the Costs of Labour and Materials Used in Public Sector Construction Projects (June 1995=100) (monthly)	8/2007	<-----免費 Free ----->	
公營建築工程的工資及材料成本指數 (2003年4月=100) (月刊)	Index Numbers of the Costs of Labour and Materials Used in Public Sector Construction Projects (April 2003=100) (monthly)	9/2007	<-----免費 Free ----->	
<b>能源</b>	<b>Energy</b>			
香港能源統計 (季刊)	Hong Kong Energy Statistics (quarterly)	Q2/2007	25.0	29.0
香港能源統計 (年刊)	Hong Kong Energy Statistics (annual)	2006	67.0	71.0
<b>其他經濟及工商業統計</b>	<b>Other Economic and Business Statistics</b>			
業務展望按季統計調查報告	Report on Quarterly Business Tendency Survey	Q4/2007	26.0	30.0
手頭訂單按月統計調查	Monthly Survey of Orders-on-hand	10/2003	8.0	11.0
代表香港境外母公司的駐港公司 按年統計調查報告	Report on Annual Survey of Companies in Hong Kong Representing Parent Companies Located outside Hong Kong	2007	35.0	39.4



政府統計處刊物一覽 (截至二零零七年十二月一日) (續)

List of Publications of the Census and Statistics Department (as at 1.12.2007) (Cont'd.)

名稱	Title	最新期號 <sup>##</sup>	印刷版售價(港元)	
			Price of Print Version (HK\$)	
			不包括 郵費 Not Including Postage	連本地 郵費 Including Local Postage
<b>工商業 (續)</b>	<b>Commerce and Industry (Cont'd.)</b>			
<b>其他經濟及工商業統計 (續)</b>	<b>Other Economic and Business Statistics (Cont'd.)</b>			
資訊科技在工商業的使用情況 和普及程度按年統計調查報告	Report on Annual Survey on Information Technology Usage and Penetration in the Business Sector	2006	45.0	61.4
工商業創新活動按年統計調查 報告	Report on Annual Survey of Innovation Activities in the Business Sector	2006	68.0	76.2
香港 - 資訊社會 (年刊)	Hong Kong as an Information Society (annual)	2006	58.0	66.2
香港 - 知識型經濟統計透視, 二零零七年版 (特刊)	Hong Kong as a Knowledge-based Economy - A Statistical Perspective, 2007 Edition (ad hoc)	-	62.0	70.2
<b>人口</b>	<b>Population</b>			
<b>香港二零零六年中期人口統計</b>	<b>Hong Kong 2006 Population By-census</b>			
二零零六年中期人口統計 (特刊)	2006 Population By-census (ad hoc)			
簡要報告	Summary Results	-	41.0	49.2
統計圖解	Graphic Guide	-	91.0	99.2
有關各區議會分區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for District Council Districts	-	50.0	58.2
有關香港島各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas : Hong Kong Island	-	84.0	100.4
有關九龍各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas : Kowloon	-	112.0	128.4
有關新界各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas : New Territories	-	180.0	208.0
區議會分區及選區統計表的附件 - 區域分界地圖	Boundary Maps Complementary to Tables for District Council Districts and Constituency Areas	-	134.0	162.0
有關各小規劃統計區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Tertiary Planning Units	-	274.0	302.0
小規劃統計區統計表的附件 - 區域 分界地圖	Boundary Maps Complementary to Tables for Tertiary Planning Units	-	80.0	88.2
主題性報告 - 香港的住戶收入分布	Thematic Report - Household Income Distribution in Hong Kong	-	114.0	122.2
<b>香港二零零一年人口普查</b>	<b>Hong Kong 2001 Population Census</b>			
二零零一年人口普查 (特刊)	2001 Population Census (ad hoc)			
主要報告 - 第一冊	Main Report - Volume I	-	84.0	100.4
主要報告 - 第二冊	Main Report - Volume II	-	66.0	82.4
主要統計表	Main Tables	-	70.0	86.4
主題性報告 - 青年	Thematic Report - Youths	-	36.0	44.2
主題性報告 - 女性及男性	Thematic Report - Women and Men	-	40.0	48.2
主題性報告 - 長者	Thematic Report - Older Persons	-	36.0	44.2
主題性報告 - 少數族裔人士	Thematic Report - Ethnic Minorities	-	44.0	52.2
主題性報告 - 內地來港定居未足七年 人士	Thematic Report - Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years	-	38.0	46.2
主題性報告 - 單親人士	Thematic Report - Single Parents	-	36.0	44.2
<b>其他與人口有關的刊物</b>	<b>Other Publications relating to Population</b>			
香港人口推算 2007-2036 (特刊)	Hong Kong Population Projections 2007-2036 (ad hoc)	-	50.0	58.2
香港人口生命表 2001-2036 (特刊)	Hong Kong Life Tables 2001-2036 (ad hoc)	-	48.0	52.4
香港人口趨勢 1981-2001 (特刊)	Demographic Trends in Hong Kong 1981-2001 (ad hoc)	-	28.0	36.2
<b>社會資料</b>	<b>Social Data</b>			
從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料 第四十四號專題報告書 (特刊) : 就業人士轉工情況	Social Data Collected via the General Household Survey Special Topics Report No. 44 (ad hoc) : Job-changing of employed persons	-	50.0	54.4
主題性住戶統計調查第三十一號報告書 (特刊) : 二零零五年在香港發生的罪案及 罪案事主	Thematic Household Survey Report No. 31 (ad hoc) :  Crime and Its Victims in Hong Kong in 2005	-	82.0	90.2

# 政府統計處刊物一覽 (截至二零零七年十二月一日) (續)

## List of Publications of the Census and Statistics Department (as at 1.12.2007) (Cont'd.)

名稱	Title	最新期號 <sup>##</sup>	印刷版售價(港元)	
			Price of Print Version (HK\$)	
			不包括 郵費 Not Including Postage	連本地 郵費 Including Local Postage
<b>社會資料 (續)</b>	<b>Social Data (Cont'd.)</b>			
按區議會分區劃分的人口及住戶統計資料 ( <i>年刊</i> )	Population and Household Statistics Analysed by District Council District ( <i>annual</i> )	2006	18.0	21.7
一九九八年在香港發生的罪案及罪案事主 ( <i>特刊</i> )	Crime and Its Victims in Hong Kong in 1998 ( <i>ad hoc</i> )	-	38.0	54.4
香港的女性及男性 – 主要統計數字 ( <i>年刊</i> )	Women and Men in Hong Kong – Key Statistics ( <i>annual</i> )	2007	69.0	85.4
<b>統計分類表</b>	<b>Classification Lists</b>			
香港進出口貨物分類表 (協調制度) , 二零零七年版 ( <i>特刊</i> )	Hong Kong Imports and Exports Classification List (Harmonized System), 2007 Edition ( <i>ad hoc</i> )			
第一冊：第一至第十類貨物	Volume One: Commodity Section I – X	-	24.0	40.4
第二冊：第十一至第二十二類貨物	Volume Two: Commodity Section XI – XXII	-	28.0	44.4
香港商品貿易統計分類表，二零零七年版 ( <i>特刊</i> )	Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics Classification, 2007 Edition ( <i>ad hoc</i> )	-	97.0	113.4
香港標準行業分類 (第一冊) ( <i>特刊</i> ) <sup>††</sup>	Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (Volume One) ( <i>ad hoc</i> ) <sup>††</sup>	-	135.0	163.0
<b>統計發展報告</b>	<b>Report on Statistical Development</b>			
統計發展概要 ( <i>年刊</i> )	An Outline of Statistical Development ( <i>annual</i> )	2007	84.0	92.2

註釋：除另有註明外，所有刊物均以中、英文對照形式出版。獲取刊物的方法載於第 A9 頁。

用戶可以在政府統計處的網站 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index\\_tc.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index_tc.jsp)) 免費下載政府統計處的刊物和統計表。

## Q1、Q2、Q3、Q4代表第一、第二、第三和第四季。

†† 分別備有中文版和英文版。

§ 本刊物的印刷版亦於部分郵局出售(查詢熱線：(852) 2921 2222)。

所列售價及郵費日後或有修訂。外地郵費將於收到訂購要求後另行通知。

有關政府統計處刊物及其他統計產品的最新資料，請瀏覽本處網站內「產品及服務」一節 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/index\\_tc.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/index_tc.jsp))或致電刊物出版組查詢(電話：(852) 2582 3025)。

Notes: Unless otherwise specified, all publications are published in bilingual format. Means of obtaining the publications are given in page A9.

Users can download publications and statistical tables of the Census and Statistics Department free of charge at the website of the Census and Statistics Department ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index.jsp)).

## Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4 represent respectively the first, second, third and fourth quarter.

†† Available in separate Chinese and English versions.

§ Print version of this publication is also put for sale at selected Post Offices (enquiry hotline : (852) 2921 2222).

All quoted prices and postages are subject to revision. Postage for external mailings will be advised upon receipt of orders.

For up-to-date information of the publications and other statistical products of the Census and Statistics Department, please visit the “Products & Services” section on the website of the department ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/index.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/index.jsp)) or call the Publications Unit of the department at (852) 2582 3025.

# 政府統計處唯讀光碟產品一覽 (截至二零零七年十二月一日)

## List of CD-ROM Products of the Census and Statistics Department (as at 1.12.2007)

		售價不包括 郵費(港元) Price Not Including Postage (HK\$)	售價連本地 郵費(港元) Price Including Local Postage (HK\$)
<b>二零零一年人口普查</b>			
- <b>統計表唯讀光碟 (不定期)</b> <sup>††</sup> 載有372個常用統計表。有關統計表涉及的主題廣泛,包括人口、住戶、教育、經濟、房屋 內部遷移及人口分組等本港住戶及人口特徵 選定統計表亦載列按區議會分區 / 選區及規劃統計小區 / 街段劃分的統計數字。	- <b>TAB on CD-ROM (ad hoc)</b> <sup>††</sup> Contains 372 commonly used statistical tables. The tables cover a wide range of topics including demographic, household, education, economic, housing, internal migration and home moving, and population sub-group characteristics of the households and population in Hong Kong. There are also geographical breakdown of the statistics by District Council District/Constituency Area and Tertiary Planning Unit/Street Block in selected tables.	1,690.0	1,711.2
- <b>地圖唯讀光碟 (不定期)</b> 以常用的格式提供一套數碼化的香港地圖,內載的地域分界數碼地圖包括香港海岸線、區議會分區 / 選區分界、規劃統計小區 (及其合併組) 分界、街段 - 小合併組分界及新市鎮分界。配合適當的電腦軟件,這套數碼地圖可把載於《二零零一年人口普查 - 統計表唯讀光碟》內的統計數據作地理顯示之用。	- <b>MAP on CD-ROM (ad hoc)</b> Contains a set of digital maps of Hong Kong in commonly used formats. The digital maps for geographical delineation included therein are Coastline of Hong Kong, District Council District/Constituency Area Boundary, Tertiary Planning Unit (and Groupings) Boundary, Small Street Block Group Boundary and New Town Boundary. When used with suitable computer software, the digital maps can be used for geographical presentation of the statistical data contained in the 2001 Population Census - TAB on CD-ROM.	840.0	857.0
關於購買以上兩套光碟事宜,請致電人口統計組 (電話:(852) 2716 8025)。	Please call the Demographic Statistics Section at (852) 2716 8025 for matters relating to the purchase of the above two sets of CD-ROM.		
- <b>普查易2001 (不定期)</b> 普查易2001人口普查光碟套裝是一套功能強大的知識為本產品,它能幫助使用者有效地進行客戶資訊分析和客戶關係管理的工作。普查易2001光碟內載有超過400個由政府統計處提供的香港二零零一年人口普查統計表,分區數碼地圖及功能超卓的地理訊息系統,當中包含了全香港居民的人口特徵、經濟、教育、住戶、房屋等統計數據,使用者可以透過簡單和容易使用的功能介面,來選擇和提取資料。	- <b>Hong Kong CensusPro 2001 (ad hoc)</b> CensusPro 2001 GIS CD-ROM Package is a powerful knowledge-based product that enables users to perform customer profiling and Customer Relationship Management (CRM) easily and efficiently. CensusPro 2001 includes over 400 statistical tables of the Hong Kong 2001 Population Census provided by the Census and Statistics Department, digital boundary maps, and the superb Geographical Information System (GIS) functions and features. Statistical data on the demographic, economic, education, household and housing characteristics of the population are included and can be easily selected and retrieved through intuitive and easy-to-use application interface.	) 這光碟產品由 Info Mapping (Hong Kong) Limited生產及銷售。有關查詢及訂購,請直接與該公司聯絡。 ) (電話:(852) 2779 6088)。 ) This CD-ROM is produced and marketed by the Info Mapping (Hong Kong) Limited. For enquiries and purchase, please contact the company direct at (852) 2779 6088.	
普查易2001共有4種資料輸出模式:主題性地圖、預設格式報表、統計圖表、及檔案匯出(支援數據庫/試算表/純文字等格式)。普查易2001光碟可應用於規劃業務策略、直接市場推廣或宣傳、客戶資料分析、以及作其他的商業性分析等。	CensusPro 2001 provides output in mainly 4 ways : thematic maps, formatted reports, bar/pie charts, and export files in dbf/Excel files/text files. CensusPro 2001 can be used in areas like strategic business/service planning, direct marketing and promotion, customer analysis and profiling, and many other business analysis purposes and applications.	)	
- <b>SUPERMAP Hong Kong 2001 (不定期)</b> • 涵蓋全面的人口普查數據,配合最新數碼地圖作介面 • 採用具世界領導地位之地理信息系統進行處理及分析 • 可作多重圖像化分析人口普查數據 • 有助機構進行深入的市場及客戶資訊分析	- <b>SUPERMAP Hong Kong 2001 (ad hoc)</b> • Covers comprehensive population census datasets with the use of the latest digital maps as interface • Manipulates and analyses through employing world leading Geographical Information System (GIS) technology • Provides multiple views of population census data • Helps organisations with in-depth market analysis or customer profiling through data linkage	) 這些光碟產品由益百利香港有限公司生產及銷售。有關查詢及訂購,請直接與該公司聯絡 ) (電話:(852) 2839 5388)。 ) These CD-ROMs are produced and marketed by Experian Hong Kong Limited. For enquiries and purchase, please contact the company direct at (852) 2839 5388.	

政府統計處唯讀光碟產品一覽 (截至二零零七年十二月一日) (續)

List of CD-ROM Products of the Census and Statistics Department (as at 1.12.2007) (Cont'd.)

		售價不包括 郵費(港元) Price Not Including Postage (HK\$)	售價連本地 郵費(港元) Price Including Local Postage (HK\$)
<b>對外商品貿易</b>	<b>External Merchandise Trade</b>		
- <b>香港對外商品貿易唯讀光碟</b>	- <b>Hong Kong External Merchandise Trade CD-ROM</b>		這些光碟產品由益百利香港有 限公司生產及銷售。有關查詢 及訂購，請直接與該公司聯絡 (電話：(852) 2839 5388)。
列載過去二十五個月的按月貿易統計數字及過往十年的按年貿易統計數字(按年數字只載於周年報)，並包括按貨品類別(《標準國際貿易分類(第四次修訂版)》或《協調制度》)、國家/地區及運輸方式劃分的詳細貿易統計數字。	Contains monthly trade data for past 25 months and annual trade data for past 10 years (annual figures are only available in the annual edition). Detailed statistics classified by commodity (using the "Standard International Trade Classification (Revision 4)" or the "Harmonized System"), by country/territory and by mode of transport are also included.		) These CD-ROMs are produced ) and marketed by Experian Hong ) Kong Limited. For enquiries ) and purchase, please contact the ) company direct at (852) ) 2839 5388.
- <b>香港船務統計唯讀光碟 (按季產品)</b>	- <b>Hong Kong Shipping Statistics CD-ROM (quarterly)</b>		
列載自一九九三年以來，按運輸方式、裝運種類、裝貨/卸貨國家/地區及港口、貨品、貨物種類、貨物裝卸地點及與中國內地有關的轉運劃分的貨物及載貨貨櫃吞吐量統計數字。	Contains data back-dated to 1993 on cargo and laden container throughput statistics analysed by mode of transport, shipment type, country/territory and port of loading/discharge, commodity type, cargo handling location and transshipment related to the mainland of China.		)

註釋：†† 分別備有中文版和英文版。

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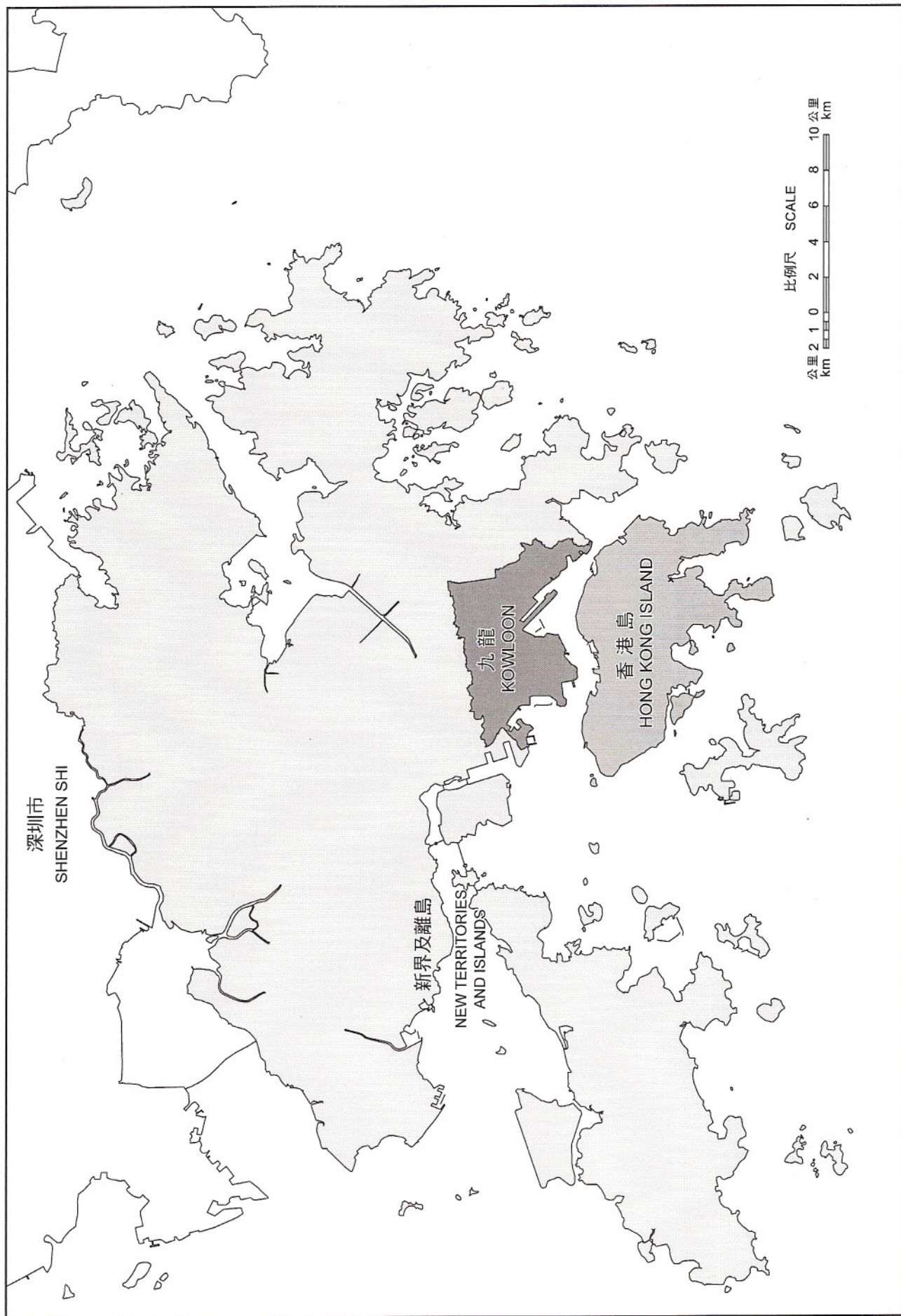
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