

2011 Gross Domestic Product

GNP statistics are also included in Section 5 of this report

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February 2012

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1. Introduction

1.1 This report contains the latest statistics on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for Hong Kong compiled by the Census and Statistics Department. Data series of GDP by expenditure component and by economic activity are presented. GDP by expenditure component includes (1) annual series from 1961 to 2011 and (2) quarterly series from the first quarter of 2001 to the fourth quarter of 2011. As for GDP by economic activity, data presented in this report include (1) annual series at current prices from 2000 to 2010 and (2) annual and quarterly series in volume terms from the first quarter of 2001 to the third quarter of 2011. Statistics on Gross National Product (GNP) for 2006 to 2010 and the first quarter of 2010 to the third quarter of 2011 are also presented in Section 5 of this report. Historical data series is available upon request.

Conceptual framework and methods of compiling GDP

1.2 The compilation framework of GDP accords essentially with the international statistical standards as stipulated in the *System of National Accounts*. GDP is a measure of the total value of production of all resident producing units of a country or territory in a specified period, before deducting allowance for consumption of fixed capital. A producing unit is considered as resident in a country or territory if it maintains a centre of economic interest in the economic territory of that country or territory. The economic territory of a country or territory consists of the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely. GDP can be measured using different approaches. In Hong Kong, annual GDP at current prices and in volume terms are compiled using the expenditure approach and the production approach. For quarterly GDP, volume measures are compiled using both approaches while quarterly GDP at current prices is compiled using the expenditure approach only.

1.3 The GDP compiled from the expenditure approach is computed as total final expenditures on goods and services (including private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, gross domestic fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, and exports of goods and services), *less* imports of goods and services. It shows final demand for goods and services by type. Under the production approach, GDP is the sum of the value added of resident producing units, *e.g.* factories, shops and service organisations. Value added is defined as the value of gross output *less* the value of intermediate consumption (the value of goods and services used up in the course of production). From an alternative angle, value added can be seen as the sum of factor incomes, *i.e.* compensation of employees (wages, salaries, bonuses, employee benefits, *etc.*) and gross operating surplus (the value attributed to non-labour factors of production inclusive of the allowance for consumption of fixed capital), and taxes on production. The GDP by economic activity shows the contribution of individual economic activities to the total GDP.

1.4 Under the expenditure approach, GDP is measured as the total value of goods and services produced for final use, net of their import content. Goods and services for final use include those consumed by households and government, those for capital formation and those for export. Domestically produced goods and services used as input in producing other domestically produced goods and services are excluded. The determination of which goods and services are for intermediate consumption in producing other goods and services would appear straightforward, but problems sometimes arise. For instance, cloth used in the manufacture of clothing is obviously input, but cloth bought by a household to be made into an article of clothing is for final use. Often there are problems in obtaining accurate data on how goods and services are used. As regards the removal of import content of goods and services for final use, it is not practical to do so in respect of individual items.

Rather, the deduction is made at the aggregate level by deducting the value of all imports of goods and services from the value of all goods and services for final use.

1.5 The problem of classifying goods and services between final use and intermediate use does not arise under the production approach because of its use of the “value added” concept, under which that part of the value of a producing unit’s output attributable to other producers is excluded. Hence, the direct summation of value added of all producing units will give an unduplicated measure of output of the economy.

1.6 The production measure of GDP can be valued either at market prices or at basic prices. At market prices it is valued at market or imputed prices and is thus inclusive of taxes on production and taxes on products such as customs and excise duties. At basic prices it is valued at the cost of production and thus includes taxes on production only. Hence they differ by the amount of taxes on products.

1.7 GDP figures may be expressed at current prices or in volume terms. In a volume series, the effects of price changes are eliminated and the series reflects the real changes (*i.e.* the changes in the volume) of goods and services produced or purchased from period to period. In Hong Kong, data series of GDP by expenditure component in volume terms are available since 1961 while GDP by economic activity in volume terms are available since 2000. In compiling the volume measures of GDP, the annually re-weighted chain linking approach is adopted. Details are given in paragraphs 3.49-3.59.

1.8 The compilation of GDP is a technical exercise. It follows basically the international standard as laid down in the *System of National Accounts*, being the results of researches and consultations amongst statistical experts in many different countries or territories. Nevertheless, there are differences in economic structure and commercial practices in different economies so that the technical standard has to be adapted to suit local circumstances.

1.9 The compilation of GDP using the expenditure approach is based on many different sources of data including industrial and commercial establishment surveys, household expenditure surveys, government accounts, trade statistics and other administrative sources. Annual and quarterly data series of GDP by expenditure component are presented in Tables 1 to 11. Figures for the fourth quarter of 2011 and the whole year of 2011 are advance preliminary figures and are available for the major expenditure aggregates only.

1.10 Annual data series of GDP by economic activity at current prices are compiled mainly based on data collected from the Annual Survey of Economic Activities (ASEA) which cover all major economic activities, and administrative records. Data sources for compiling quarterly chain volume measures of GDP by economic activity mainly include quarterly and monthly surveys on industrial/business establishments and on households, government accounts and administrative data from government departments and other organisations. Annual chain volume measures of GDP by economic activity are the sum of the quarterly figures of the year. Annual data series of GDP by economic activity at current prices are presented in Tables 12 to 14 while annual and quarterly series in chain volume terms are presented in Tables 15 to 16.

1.11 On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China. In respect of statistics in this report, “Hong Kong” stands for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from July 1997. Data on transactions vis-à-vis the mainland of China (*e.g.* trade in goods and trade in services) are treated as international transactions.

Nomenclature, revision and publication of GDP statistics

1.12 To achieve a balance between timeliness and data quality, the Census and Statistics Department follows the international practice to compile and release GDP figures at the earliest possible time by using partial data, and revise these figures as more information become available. In Hong Kong, the first released GDP statistics are called “Preliminary figures”. The subsequently revised GDP statistics are called “Revised figures”. In general, GDP statistics with data from all regular sources incorporated are called “Final figures”. For the first release of GDP statistics in respect of the fourth quarter of 2011 and the whole year of 2011 in this report, they are called “Advance preliminary figures” as they were released three weeks earlier than the normal release of “Preliminary figures”. This earlier schedule was adopted as the timetable of the 2012-13 Budget has been advanced. As an illustration, GDP by expenditure component for 2011 and 2010 in this report are respectively advance preliminary figures and revised figures, while those for 2009 and before are final figures. The GDP series are also subject to revision to incorporate benchmark data available at regular intervals, *e.g.* results of the Household Expenditure Survey conducted once every five years, and results of the Bank for International Settlements triennial survey of foreign exchange and derivatives market turnover.

1.13 At present, preliminary figures for annual GDP by expenditure component are released about two months after the reference year (*i.e.* in February of the following year). For annual GDP by economic activity at current prices, preliminary figures are available about eleven months after the reference year. Subsequently, both sets of annual GDP figures are revised based on latest information available until they become final figures around the third February after the reference year.

1.14 Preliminary figures for quarterly GDP by expenditure component are released less than two months after the reference quarter. The quarterly data will be revised and released based on latest information available, in particular when the annual data are incorporated. Quarterly GDP statistics are published in the quarterly report on *Gross Domestic Product*.

1.15 Preliminary figures for quarterly GDP by economic activity in volume terms are released slightly less than three months after the reference quarter in a press release. The time lag for producing GDP by economic activity is longer than that of GDP by expenditure component. This is because the estimates of the quarterly GDP by economic activity in volume terms are mainly compiled from various surveys on firms, for which more time is normally required for the companies to report data to the Census and Statistics Department.

1.16 In addition to the above routine revisions, major revisions are introduced once in a number of years to incorporate new data sources, improved estimation methods, and changes in definitions and classifications which are results of continuous research and development on the GDP compilation framework. This is in line with international practice to improve the quality and reliability of GDP statistics.

1.17 The Census and Statistics Department has conducted six rounds of major revision of Hong Kong’s GDP so far. Results of these revisions were released in 1980, 1984, 1987, 1991, 1994 and 2002 respectively. In 2005, the Census and Statistics Department further introduced the enhanced estimation method for financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) and their allocation by users/sectors as recommended in the *System of National Accounts 1993*. This recommendation enables national accounts statistics to reflect in a better way the economic contribution of banks in facilitating the channeling of funds from units with surplus funds (*e.g.* depositors) to units with demand for funds (*e.g.* borrowers).

1.18 Another major methodological enhancement is the adoption of the chain volume measures of GDP in place of the previous constant price measures in October 2007. This is to gear with the latest international guidelines on the compilation of GDP in volume terms in order to provide a better measure of the real growth of the aggregate economic activity of an economy. In order to maintain the comparability of the volume series of GDP and its components, backdating of historical series based on the new calculation method of the annually re-weighted chain linking approach was made as far as possible. For GDP and its expenditure components, the historical volume series was backdated to 1987. Application of the new calculation method for the earlier period of 1961 to 1986 was not feasible due to limited input data available for re-calculation of reliable volume estimates of GDP and its components. In order to obtain a continuous time series, the data series for 1961 to 1986 was linked to the chain volume series by extrapolation based on real growth rates calculated from the constant price GDP data. On the production side, the entire volume series of the value added by economic activity was backdated to 2000. To follow international standard, the valuation of the value added was also changed from factor cost to basic prices in February 2011. Value added at basic prices, which is defined as output at basic prices *less* intermediate consumption valued at purchasers' prices, can better represent the prices actually received and paid by the producers. Basic price is the amount receivable by the producer for a unit of good or service provided which excludes any taxes on products, but includes subsidies on products.

1.19 With the introduction of the quarterly volume measures of GDP by economic activity in August 2002, the practice of using GDP compiled from the expenditure approach as the single measure of GDP is to continue. GDP compiled from the expenditure approach has been produced for a long time, providing a timely and accurate measure of economic growth in real terms.

1.20 After the release of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0 (HSIC V2.0) by the Census and Statistics Department, the presentation of quarterly and annual GDP by economic activity has been changed from HSIC V1.1 to HSIC V2.0 starting from the reference year of 2009. The data series was backcasted to 2000.

1.21 In presenting GDP by economic activity at current prices, the sum of value added of respective economic activities at basic prices *plus* taxes on products *plus* statistical discrepancy is equal to the GDP.

1.22 Statistical discrepancy refers to the difference in values of current price GDP compiled using the expenditure and production approaches, as a result of the adoption of different data sources and estimation methods. The differences between the current price GDP compiled using the expenditure approach and the production approach are generally within 2% (Table 12). This is considered quite satisfactory by international standard. Ideally, if complete and accurate data were available, GDP figures using different approaches would be identical. In practice, however, data sources and methods of estimation are subject to limitations and imperfections. As a result, different approaches of compilation do not give identical results. When GDP figures using alternative approaches differ widely, the data sources and methods of both approaches have to be thoroughly investigated. Nevertheless, if the data sources and methods of compilation are generally reliable, close results would be expected.

Seasonally adjusted GDP

1.23 Seasonally adjusted data series are currently compiled for the quarterly series of the aggregate GDP and some of its expenditure components. Seasonal adjustment is performed using the X-12 ARIMA method which is a standard method used for removing seasonal effect from a data series statistically.

2. Statistical Tables

Notes to statistical tables

The following symbols are used in statistical tables throughout this report:

ap, r ‘ap’ refers to “advance preliminary figures” and ‘r’ refers to “revised figures”. Please see paragraph 1.12 for details.

* Change within $\pm 0.05\%$

** Percentage distribution/contribution less than 0.05%

§ Statistical discrepancy within $\pm 0.05\%$

— Not applicable

N.A. Not available

All values, unless otherwise indicated, are shown in Hong Kong dollars rounded to the nearest million. Where figures have been rounded, there may be slight discrepancies between the sum of individual items and the total.

Percentage changes in nominal terms are calculated based on the current price data of GDP and its components.

Percentage changes in real terms are calculated based on the chain volume measures of GDP and its components.

Per capita GDP is obtained by dividing total GDP in a year by the mid-year population in the same year.

The entire series of chain volume measures of GDP and its components have been re-referenced from 2008 to 2009 in May 2011.

(A) Annual and quarterly GDP by expenditure component

Table 1 GDP by major expenditure component
(a) At current market prices

HK\$ million

Year	Quarter	Gross domestic product ^a	Per capita GDP (HK\$)	Domestic demand ^b	Final demand ^c	(1)	(2)
						Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure
1961		7,453	2,353	8,019	14,210	5,612	619
1962		8,678	2,626	9,400	16,206	6,275	654
1963		10,420	3,046	11,162	18,782	6,924	746
1964		11,884	3,391	12,795	21,464	7,639	847
1965		13,948	3,877	14,428	24,031	8,610	949
1966		14,276	3,933	14,781	25,622	9,763	1,070
1967		15,470	4,155	14,750	27,227	10,439	1,199
1968		16,529	4,347	15,639	30,554	11,592	1,300
1969		19,423	5,027	17,708	36,167	13,117	1,412
1970		23,100	5,835	21,320	42,852	14,975	1,630
1971		26,647	6,587	25,526	49,367	17,290	1,741
1972		32,168	7,801	29,609	56,793	19,987	2,078
1973		41,284	9,733	38,675	73,977	26,659	2,559
1974		47,165	10,774	44,901	85,827	30,306	3,171
1975		49,567	11,110	46,794	88,151	31,922	3,493
1976		63,141	13,975	56,396	112,884	36,358	4,008
1977		73,222	15,974	68,434	129,525	44,343	4,655
1978		85,698	18,361	84,828	158,244	54,747	5,436
1979		112,533	22,828	111,076	212,083	67,544	6,755
1980		143,402	28,323	144,088	271,569	85,411	8,706
1981		172,965	33,369	175,534	333,352	102,788	12,211
1982		195,408	37,118	194,223	362,344	119,091	14,547
1983		216,383	40,482	212,371	420,397	138,268	16,336
1984		260,761	48,308	239,617	518,454	157,843	18,027
1985		276,823	50,735	248,680	546,396	169,387	19,751
1986		319,232	57,784	289,765	639,777	192,143	22,843
1987		393,541	70,521	352,165	824,523	224,020	25,672
1988		465,245	82,672	423,267	1,027,641	261,754	29,943
1989		536,268	94,310	474,336	1,172,054	296,603	36,168
1990		598,950	104,996	547,195	1,329,574	342,168	43,141
1991		690,324	120,015	642,667	1,569,659	406,466	51,294
1992		805,082	138,795	762,417	1,873,277	472,798	63,795
1993		927,996	157,261	865,107	2,120,933	541,082	72,283
1994		1,047,470	173,554	1,034,577	2,438,874	624,409	83,148
1995		1,115,739	181,241	1,165,351	2,763,121	691,708	93,624
1996		1,229,481	191,047	1,247,297	2,930,599	755,508	103,541
1997		1,365,024	210,350	1,410,780	3,153,324	833,825	112,751
1998		1,292,764	197,559	1,285,578	2,895,326	795,948	116,550
1999		1,266,668	191,731	1,199,957	2,825,342	765,248	119,993
2000		1,317,650	197,697	1,259,087	3,146,788	777,141	120,172
2001		1,299,218	193,500	1,240,834	3,042,620	782,984	128,866
2002		1,277,314	189,397	1,171,378	3,081,335	748,402	131,291
2003		1,234,761	183,449	1,120,711	3,232,220	719,873	130,151
2004		1,291,923	190,451	1,177,360	3,633,975	767,923	127,327
2005		1,382,590	202,928	1,210,780	3,957,918	804,936	121,435
2006		1,475,357	215,158	1,307,186	4,339,597	863,591	123,033
2007		1,615,574	233,266	1,440,639	4,800,336	972,028	130,404
2008		1,677,011	240,339	1,504,956	5,067,584	1,022,862	139,262
2009	^r	1,622,516	231,666	1,501,508	4,666,083	1,012,774	142,924
2010	^r	1,741,658	246,422	1,646,981	5,532,984	1,091,613	147,393
2011	^{ap}	1,890,939	266,026	1,822,183	6,171,916	1,232,147	157,257

Table 1 GDP by major expenditure component
(a) At current market prices

HK\$ million

(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Year	Quarter
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Changes in inventories	Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	Exports of services	Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	Imports of services		
1,733	55	3,930	2,261	5,673	1,084	1961	
2,407	64	4,387	2,419	6,332	1,196	1962	
3,415	77	4,991	2,629	7,062	1,300	1963	
4,221	88	5,784	2,885	8,147	1,433	1964	
4,766	103	6,530	3,073	8,560	1,523	1965	
3,841	107	7,563	3,278	9,651	1,695	1966	
2,997	115	8,781	3,696	10,002	1,755	1967	
2,625	122	10,570	4,345	11,952	2,073	1968	
3,036	143	13,197	5,262	14,298	2,446	1969	
4,544	171	15,238	6,294	16,897	2,855	1970	
6,298	197	17,164	6,677	19,456	3,264	1971	
7,308	236	19,400	7,784	20,914	3,711	1972	
9,154	303	25,999	9,303	27,912	4,781	1973	
10,746	678	30,036	10,890	32,833	5,829	1974	
10,648	731	29,832	11,525	32,281	6,303	1975	
13,051	2,979	41,557	14,931	41,939	7,804	1976	
17,734	1,702	44,833	16,258	47,060	9,243	1977	
22,578	2,067	53,908	19,508	61,074	11,472	1978	
33,521	3,256	75,934	25,073	83,437	16,113	1979	
46,226	3,745	98,242	29,239	108,120	20,047	1980	
56,582	3,953	122,163	35,655	134,815	25,572	1981	
59,182	1,403	127,385	40,736	139,321	27,615	1982	
53,438	4,329	160,699	47,327	171,279	32,735	1983	
57,944	5,803	221,441	57,396	218,252	39,441	1984	
58,073	1,469	235,152	62,564	226,037	43,536	1985	
68,596	6,183	276,530	73,482	269,913	50,632	1986	
92,727	9,746	378,034	94,324	369,935	61,047	1987	
117,438	14,132	493,069	111,305	488,360	74,036	1988	
138,102	3,463	570,509	127,209	551,246	84,540	1989	
156,158	5,728	639,874	142,505	629,846	100,778	1990	
180,809	4,098	765,886	161,106	764,124	115,211	1991	
217,637	8,187	924,953	185,907	937,349	130,846	1992	
249,443	2,299	1,046,250	209,576	1,052,962	139,975	1993	
305,757	21,263	1,170,013	234,284	1,229,041	162,363	1994	
334,363	45,656	1,344,127	253,643	1,466,759	180,623	1995	
378,486	9,762	1,397,917	285,385	1,511,365	189,753	1996	
451,891	12,313	1,455,949	286,595	1,589,876	198,424	1997	
388,731	-15,651	1,347,649	262,099	1,408,317	194,245	1998	
325,328	-10,612	1,349,000	276,385	1,373,500	185,174	1999	
347,375	14,399	1,572,689	315,012	1,636,711	192,427	2000	
333,044	-4,060	1,480,987	320,799	1,549,222	194,180	2001	
286,025	5,660	1,562,121	347,836	1,601,527	202,494	2002	
261,576	9,111	1,749,089	362,420	1,794,059	203,400	2003	
275,034	7,076	2,027,031	429,584	2,099,545	242,507	2004	
289,170	-4,761	2,251,744	495,394	2,311,091	264,237	2005	
322,691	-2,129	2,467,357	565,054	2,576,340	287,900	2006	
325,366	12,841	2,698,850	660,847	2,852,522	332,240	2007	
334,352	8,480	2,843,998	718,630	3,024,089	366,484	2008	
322,869	22,941	2,494,746	669,829	2,702,966	340,601	2009	
370,453	37,522	3,061,252	824,751	3,395,057	396,269	2010 ^r	
414,285	18,494	3,409,192	940,541	3,846,474	434,503	2011 ^{ap}	

Table 1 (a) ---- Continued

HK\$ million

Year	Quarter	Gross domestic product ^a	Per capita GDP (HK\$)	Domestic demand ^b	Final demand ^c	(1)	(2)
						Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure
2001	1	314,557	-	311,617	735,630	192,962	32,958
	2	317,779	-	312,359	752,899	200,003	30,778
	3	331,215	-	311,775	795,747	193,623	32,516
	4	335,666	-	305,083	758,344	196,396	32,614
2002	1	302,981	-	288,418	690,982	187,941	34,217
	2	310,943	-	293,509	748,465	189,319	31,572
	3	328,762	-	295,154	823,673	184,787	33,453
	4	334,627	-	294,297	818,215	186,355	32,049
2003	1	299,502	-	279,124	748,477	177,704	33,659
	2	287,670	-	268,273	758,411	174,894	30,577
	3	317,747	-	276,319	842,743	178,035	32,502
	4	329,842	-	296,995	882,589	189,240	33,413
2004	1	308,143	-	297,839	830,641	185,559	34,405
	2	310,687	-	300,305	896,057	192,688	29,648
	3	327,651	-	286,768	948,060	188,753	31,242
	4	345,442	-	292,448	959,217	200,923	32,032
2005	1	321,331	-	290,214	882,647	192,172	32,267
	2	331,485	-	300,538	968,519	200,770	28,518
	3	356,460	-	303,248	1,049,320	199,943	30,263
	4	373,314	-	316,780	1,057,432	212,051	30,387
2006	1	349,049	-	314,357	983,142	206,741	33,054
	2	350,588	-	325,155	1,041,954	218,074	28,472
	3	375,411	-	322,084	1,138,219	210,381	30,368
	4	400,310	-	345,590	1,176,283	228,395	31,139
2007	1	373,685	-	331,171	1,071,062	221,680	34,241
	2	378,215	-	355,908	1,159,941	239,841	30,602
	3	415,535	-	355,437	1,253,563	243,465	32,209
	4	448,139	-	398,123	1,315,770	267,042	33,352
2008	1	410,910	-	374,898	1,199,419	253,146	35,875
	2	402,577	-	386,964	1,262,923	262,565	33,201
	3	429,336	-	375,380	1,332,441	253,255	34,699
	4	434,189	-	367,714	1,272,801	253,896	35,487
2009	1	380,733	-	338,209	1,004,381	236,036	37,632
	2	387,476	-	361,491	1,123,841	257,621	33,735
	3	412,318	-	391,867	1,225,534	250,719	35,420
	4	441,989	-	409,941	1,312,327	268,398	36,137
2010	1 ^r	414,024	-	403,037	1,233,730	256,176	38,742
	2 ^r	404,441	-	408,780	1,367,531	270,336	34,862
	3 ^r	448,864	-	392,922	1,451,190	267,107	36,804
	4 ^r	474,329	-	442,242	1,480,533	297,994	36,985
2011	1 ^r	451,642	-	426,535	1,444,082	285,336	40,443
	2 ^r	446,871	-	460,281	1,509,926	310,287	37,245
	3 ^r	490,280	-	453,916	1,595,169	307,743	39,594
	4 ^{ap}	502,146	-	481,451	1,622,739	328,781	39,975

^a Gross domestic product = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5) + (6) - (7) - (8)

^b Domestic demand = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4)

^c Final demand = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5) + (6)

Table 1 (a) ---- Continued*HK\$ million*

(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Year	Quarter
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Changes in inventories	Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	Exports of services	Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	Imports of services		
84,769	928	347,384	76,629	372,029	49,044	2001	1
79,929	1,649	363,449	77,091	387,337	47,783		2
88,269	-2,633	400,989	82,983	413,747	50,785		3
80,077	-4,004	369,165	84,096	376,110	46,568		4
67,827	-1,567	326,087	76,477	338,531	49,470	2002	1
70,996	1,622	373,691	81,265	390,072	47,450		2
75,029	1,885	435,519	93,000	440,498	54,413		3
72,173	3,720	426,824	97,094	432,427	51,161		4
64,026	3,735	383,436	85,917	399,421	49,554	2003	1
61,300	1,502	419,318	70,820	429,129	41,612		2
67,368	-1,586	467,515	98,909	468,901	56,095		3
68,882	5,460	478,820	106,774	496,608	56,139		4
67,901	9,974	434,433	98,369	467,247	55,251	2004	1
69,322	8,647	497,894	97,858	527,326	58,044		2
69,064	-2,291	546,732	114,560	555,243	65,166		3
68,747	-9,254	547,972	118,797	549,729	64,046		4
69,857	-4,082	479,096	113,337	498,773	62,543	2005	1
73,537	-2,287	555,352	112,629	574,998	62,036		2
72,276	766	614,625	131,447	621,566	71,294		3
73,500	842	602,671	137,981	615,754	68,364		4
75,363	-801	538,460	130,325	568,261	65,832	2006	1
79,334	-725	586,741	130,058	622,110	69,256		2
84,365	-3,030	667,228	148,907	685,797	77,011		3
83,629	2,427	674,929	155,764	700,172	75,801		4
74,340	910	587,298	152,593	621,522	75,855	2007	1
81,706	3,759	656,509	147,524	702,713	79,013		2
79,745	18	722,092	176,034	749,449	88,579		3
89,575	8,154	732,951	184,696	778,838	88,793		4
87,046	-1,169	650,631	173,890	696,708	91,801	2008	1
87,034	4,164	708,742	167,217	770,762	89,584		2
85,612	1,814	764,283	192,778	805,638	97,467		3
74,660	3,671	720,342	184,745	750,980	87,632		4
71,831	-7,290	512,316	153,856	547,074	76,574	2009	1
75,952	-5,817	618,781	143,569	658,136	78,229		2
90,795	14,933	657,215	176,452	723,129	90,087		3
84,291	21,115	706,434	195,952	774,627	95,711		4
82,887	25,232	640,479	190,214	728,114	91,592	2010	1 ^r
93,968	9,614	773,959	184,792	871,131	91,959		2 ^r
94,517	-5,506	838,073	220,195	898,127	104,199		3 ^r
99,081	8,182	808,741	229,550	897,685	108,519		4 ^r
91,600	9,156	795,731	221,816	889,542	102,898	2011	1 ^r
105,301	7,448	834,799	214,846	960,405	102,650		2 ^r
108,447	-1,868	891,033	250,220	990,906	113,983		3 ^r
108,937	3,758	887,629	253,659	1,005,621	114,972		4 ^{ap}

Table 1 GDP by major expenditure component
(b) Year-on-year percentage changes in nominal terms

						(1)	(2)
Year	Quarter	Gross domestic product	Per capita GDP	Domestic demand	Final demand	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure
1961		-	-	-	-	-	-
1962		16.4	11.6	17.2	14.0	11.8	5.7
1963		20.1	16.0	18.7	15.9	10.3	14.1
1964		14.0	11.3	14.6	14.3	10.3	13.5
1965		17.4	14.3	12.8	12.0	12.7	12.0
1966		2.4	1.4	2.4	6.6	13.4	12.8
1967		8.4	5.6	-0.2	6.3	6.9	12.1
1968		6.8	4.6	6.0	12.2	11.0	8.4
1969		17.5	15.6	13.2	18.4	13.2	8.6
1970		18.9	16.1	20.4	18.5	14.2	15.4
1971		15.4	12.9	19.7	15.2	15.5	6.8
1972		20.7	18.4	16.0	15.0	15.6	19.4
1973		28.3	24.8	30.6	30.3	33.4	23.1
1974		14.2	10.7	16.1	16.0	13.7	23.9
1975		5.1	3.1	4.2	2.7	5.3	10.2
1976		27.4	25.8	20.5	28.1	13.9	14.7
1977		16.0	14.3	21.3	14.7	22.0	16.1
1978		17.0	14.9	24.0	22.2	23.5	16.8
1979		31.3	24.3	30.9	34.0	23.4	24.3
1980		27.4	24.1	29.7	28.0	26.5	28.9
1981		20.6	17.8	21.8	22.8	20.3	40.3
1982		13.0	11.2	10.6	8.7	15.9	19.1
1983		10.7	9.1	9.3	16.0	16.1	12.3
1984		20.5	19.3	12.8	23.3	14.2	10.4
1985		6.2	5.0	3.8	5.4	7.3	9.6
1986		15.3	13.9	16.5	17.1	13.4	15.7
1987		23.3	22.0	21.5	28.9	16.6	12.4
1988		18.2	17.2	20.2	24.6	16.8	16.6
1989		15.3	14.1	12.1	14.1	13.3	20.8
1990		11.7	11.3	15.4	13.4	15.4	19.3
1991		15.3	14.3	17.4	18.1	18.8	18.9
1992		16.6	15.6	18.6	19.3	17.2	17.7
1993		15.3	13.3	13.5	13.2	14.4	13.3
1994		12.9	10.4	19.6	15.0	15.4	15.0
1995		6.5	4.4	12.6	13.3	10.8	12.6
1996		10.2	5.4	7.0	6.1	9.2	10.6
1997		11.0	10.1	13.1	7.6	10.4	8.9
1998		-5.3	-6.1	-8.9	-8.2	-4.5	3.4
1999		-2.0	-3.0	-6.7	-2.4	-3.9	3.0
2000		4.0	3.1	4.9	11.4	1.6	0.1
2001		-1.4	-2.1	-1.4	-3.3	0.8	7.2
2002		-1.7	-2.1	-5.6	1.3	-4.4	1.9
2003		-3.3	-3.1	-4.3	4.9	-3.8	-0.9
2004		4.6	3.8	5.1	12.4	6.7	-2.2
2005		7.0	6.6	2.8	8.9	4.8	-4.6
2006		6.7	6.0	8.0	9.6	7.3	1.3
2007		9.5	8.4	10.2	10.6	12.6	6.0
2008		3.8	3.0	4.5	5.6	5.2	6.8
2009	r	-3.2	-3.6	-0.2	-7.9	-1.0	2.6
2010	r	7.3	6.4	9.7	18.6	7.8	3.1
2011	ap	8.6	8.0	10.6	11.5	12.9	6.7

Table 1 GDP by major expenditure component
(b) Year-on-year percentage changes in nominal terms

	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		%
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	Exports of services	Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	Imports of services	Year	Quarter	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1961	
38.9	11.6	7.0	11.6	10.3	1962		
41.9	13.8	8.7	11.5	8.7	1963		
23.6	15.9	9.7	15.4	10.2	1964		
12.9	12.9	6.5	5.1	6.3	1965		
-19.4	15.8	6.7	12.7	11.3	1966		
-22.0	16.1	12.8	3.6	3.5	1967		
-12.4	20.4	17.6	19.5	18.1	1968		
15.7	24.9	21.1	19.6	18.0	1969		
49.7	15.5	19.6	18.2	16.7	1970		
38.6	12.6	6.1	15.1	14.3	1971		
16.0	13.0	16.6	7.5	13.7	1972		
25.3	34.0	19.5	33.5	28.8	1973		
17.4	15.5	17.1	17.6	21.9	1974		
-0.9	-0.7	5.8	-1.7	8.1	1975		
22.6	39.3	29.6	29.9	23.8	1976		
35.9	7.9	8.9	12.2	18.4	1977		
27.3	20.2	20.0	29.8	24.1	1978		
48.5	40.9	28.5	36.6	40.5	1979		
37.9	29.4	16.6	29.6	24.4	1980		
22.4	24.3	21.9	24.7	27.6	1981		
4.6	4.3	14.3	3.3	8.0	1982		
-9.7	26.2	16.2	22.9	18.5	1983		
8.4	37.8	21.3	27.4	20.5	1984		
0.2	6.2	9.0	3.6	10.4	1985		
18.1	17.6	17.5	19.4	16.3	1986		
35.2	36.7	28.4	37.1	20.6	1987		
26.6	30.4	18.0	32.0	21.3	1988		
17.6	15.7	14.3	12.9	14.2	1989		
13.1	12.2	12.0	14.3	19.2	1990		
15.8	19.7	13.1	21.3	14.3	1991		
20.4	20.8	15.4	22.7	13.6	1992		
14.6	13.1	12.7	12.3	7.0	1993		
22.6	11.8	11.8	16.7	16.0	1994		
9.4	14.9	8.3	19.3	11.2	1995		
13.2	4.0	12.5	3.0	5.1	1996		
19.4	4.2	0.4	5.2	4.6	1997		
-14.0	-7.4	-8.5	-11.4	-2.1	1998		
-16.3	0.1	5.5	-2.5	-4.7	1999		
6.8	16.6	14.0	19.2	3.9	2000		
-4.1	-5.8	1.8	-5.3	0.9	2001		
-14.1	5.5	8.4	3.4	4.3	2002		
-8.5	12.0	4.2	12.0	0.4	2003		
5.1	15.9	18.5	17.0	19.2	2004		
5.1	11.1	15.3	10.1	9.0	2005		
11.6	9.6	14.1	11.5	9.0	2006		
0.8	9.4	17.0	10.7	15.4	2007		
2.8	5.4	8.7	6.0	10.3	2008		
-3.4	-12.3	-6.8	-10.6	-7.1	2009 ^r		
14.7	22.7	23.1	25.6	16.3	2010 ^r		
11.8	11.4	14.0	13.3	9.6	2011 ^{ap}		

Table 1 (b) ---- Continued

		%					
					(1)	(2)	
Year	Quarter	Gross domestic product	Per capita GDP	Domestic demand	Final demand	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure
2001	1	-0.3	-	0.6	2.0	1.7	3.0
	2	-0.7	-	0.2	-1.9	2.5	7.2
	3	-2.0	-	-1.5	-4.4	0.9	9.6
	4	-2.5	-	-5.0	-8.2	-1.9	9.4
2002	1	-3.7	-	-7.4	-6.1	-2.6	3.8
	2	-2.2	-	-6.0	-0.6	-5.3	2.6
	3	-0.7	-	-5.3	3.5	-4.6	2.9
	4	-0.3	-	-3.5	7.9	-5.1	-1.7
2003	1	-1.1	-	-3.2	8.3	-5.4	-1.6
	2	-7.5	-	-8.6	1.3	-7.6	-3.2
	3	-3.4	-	-6.4	2.3	-3.7	-2.8
	4	-1.4	-	0.9	7.9	1.5	4.3
2004	1	2.9	-	6.7	11.0	4.4	2.2
	2	8.0	-	11.9	18.1	10.2	-3.0
	3	3.1	-	3.8	12.5	6.0	-3.9
	4	4.7	-	-1.5	8.7	6.2	-4.1
2005	1	4.3	-	-2.6	6.3	3.6	-6.2
	2	6.7	-	0.1	8.1	4.2	-3.8
	3	8.8	-	5.7	10.7	5.9	-3.1
	4	8.1	-	8.3	10.2	5.5	-5.1
2006	1	8.6	-	8.3	11.4	7.6	2.4
	2	5.8	-	8.2	7.6	8.6	-0.2
	3	5.3	-	6.2	8.5	5.2	0.3
	4	7.2	-	9.1	11.2	7.7	2.5
2007	1	7.1	-	5.3	8.9	7.2	3.6
	2	7.9	-	9.5	11.3	10.0	7.5
	3	10.7	-	10.4	10.1	15.7	6.1
	4	11.9	-	15.2	11.9	16.9	7.1
2008	1	10.0	-	13.2	12.0	14.2	4.8
	2	6.4	-	8.7	8.9	9.5	8.5
	3	3.3	-	5.6	6.3	4.0	7.7
	4	-3.1	-	-7.6	-3.3	-4.9	6.4
2009	1	-7.3	-	-9.8	-16.3	-6.8	4.9
	2	-3.8	-	-6.6	-11.0	-1.9	1.6
	3	-4.0	-	4.4	-8.0	-1.0	2.1
	4	1.8	-	11.5	3.1	5.7	1.8
2010	1 ^r	8.7	-	19.2	22.8	8.5	2.9
	2 ^r	4.4	-	13.1	21.7	4.9	3.3
	3 ^r	8.9	-	0.3	18.4	6.5	3.9
	4 ^r	7.3	-	7.9	12.8	11.0	2.3
2011	1 ^r	9.1	-	5.8	17.1	11.4	4.4
	2 ^r	10.5	-	12.6	10.4	14.8	6.8
	3 ^r	9.2	-	15.5	9.9	15.2	7.6
	4 ^{ap}	5.9	-	8.9	9.6	10.3	8.1

Table 1 (b) ---- Continued

	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		%
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	Exports of services	Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	Imports of services	Year	Quarter	
1.6	2.3	6.5	3.7	4.7	2001	1	
-4.1	-4.7	3.7	-3.4	2.4		2	
-3.1	-7.2	-0.7	-6.5	-1.4		3	
-10.6	-12.0	-1.2	-13.4	-1.8		4	
-20.0	-6.1	-0.2	-9.0	0.9	2002	1	
-11.2	2.8	5.4	0.7	-0.7		2	
-15.0	8.6	12.1	6.5	7.1		3	
-9.9	15.6	15.5	15.0	9.9		4	
-5.6	17.6	12.3	18.0	0.2	2003	1	
-13.7	12.2	-12.9	10.0	-12.3		2	
-10.2	7.3	6.4	6.4	3.1		3	
-4.6	12.2	10.0	14.8	9.7		4	
6.1	13.3	14.5	17.0	11.5	2004	1	
13.1	18.7	38.2	22.9	39.5		2	
2.5	16.9	15.8	18.4	16.2		3	
-0.2	14.4	11.3	10.7	14.1		4	
2.9	10.3	15.2	6.7	13.2	2005	1	
6.1	11.5	15.1	9.0	6.9		2	
4.7	12.4	14.7	11.9	9.4		3	
6.9	10.0	16.1	12.0	6.7		4	
7.9	12.4	15.0	13.9	5.3	2006	1	
7.9	5.7	15.5	8.2	11.6		2	
16.7	8.6	13.3	10.3	8.0		3	
13.8	12.0	12.9	13.7	10.9		4	
-1.4	9.1	17.1	9.4	15.2	2007	1	
3.0	11.9	13.4	13.0	14.1		2	
-5.5	8.2	18.2	9.3	15.0		3	
7.1	8.6	18.6	11.2	17.1		4	
17.1	10.8	14.0	12.1	21.0	2008	1	
6.5	8.0	13.3	9.7	13.4		2	
7.4	5.8	9.5	7.5	10.0		3	
-16.7	-1.7	*	-3.6	-1.3		4	
-17.5	-21.3	-11.5	-21.5	-16.6	2009	1	
-12.7	-12.7	-14.1	-14.6	-12.7		2	
6.1	-14.0	-8.5	-10.2	-7.6		3	
12.9	-1.9	6.1	3.1	9.2		4	
15.4	25.0	23.6	33.1	19.6	2010	1 ^r	
23.7	25.1	28.7	32.4	17.6		2 ^r	
4.1	27.5	24.8	24.2	15.7		3 ^r	
17.5	14.5	17.1	15.9	13.4		4 ^r	
10.5	24.2	16.6	22.2	12.3	2011	1 ^r	
12.1	7.9	16.3	10.2	11.6		2 ^r	
14.7	6.3	13.6	10.3	9.4		3 ^r	
9.9	9.8	10.5	12.0	5.9		4 ^{ap}	

Table 1 GDP by major expenditure component
(c) In chained (2009) dollars [#]

HK\$ million

Year	Quarter	Gross domestic product	Per capita GDP (HK\$)	Domestic demand	Final demand	(1)	(2)
						Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure
1961		82,121	25,921	77,153	110,045	46,615	10,182
1962		93,750	28,364	90,771	125,104	51,587	10,679
1963		108,479	31,711	108,168	142,508	56,563	11,835
1964		117,772	33,605	118,762	156,157	61,530	12,994
1965		134,834	37,476	133,135	173,169	69,468	14,070
1966		137,187	37,794	134,662	181,893	77,890	15,642
1967		139,503	37,473	128,624	184,991	78,881	17,298
1968		144,226	37,927	133,211	198,543	86,849	18,293
1969		160,502	41,539	143,060	220,309	94,299	19,865
1970		175,298	44,278	159,009	244,366	104,281	21,023
1971		187,842	46,435	183,313	268,204	117,778	21,520
1972		207,625	50,350	197,335	290,290	126,632	22,843
1973		233,175	54,973	222,286	322,321	143,476	25,160
1974		238,485	54,476	221,348	316,718	140,320	27,476
1975		239,468	53,673	227,486	323,420	145,364	29,215
1976		278,328	61,604	258,581	383,923	156,384	31,202
1977		311,165	67,885	299,592	424,580	182,834	34,099
1978		337,253	72,256	342,966	481,991	214,531	37,491
1979		376,455	76,365	383,087	547,944	234,907	41,464
1980		415,381	82,041	436,705	621,905	263,508	44,548
1981		454,380	87,661	475,704	689,492	283,638	54,315
1982		467,933	88,885	486,721	696,539	298,773	57,286
1983		495,634	92,727	505,284	748,385	321,766	60,750
1984		544,727	100,915	530,523	832,372	340,160	63,126
1985		548,623	100,550	536,483	860,666	354,885	64,853
1986		609,172	110,265	587,444	964,712	385,020	69,045
1987		690,836	123,795	655,854	1,162,805	425,892	71,742
1988		749,175	133,125	717,120	1,362,889	465,438	74,441
1989		765,823	134,681	725,645	1,440,477	482,760	78,340
1990		795,678	139,483	778,405	1,555,643	513,351	82,632
1991		840,987	146,208	847,003	1,749,426	561,197	88,957
1992		892,228	153,819	924,988	2,000,458	607,974	100,720
1993		946,147	160,337	971,985	2,190,577	655,200	102,807
1994		1,003,042	166,193	1,076,271	2,409,455	697,062	106,668
1995		1,026,044	166,671	1,134,724	2,604,001	709,183	109,911
1996		1,069,065	166,120	1,163,611	2,716,035	735,376	113,986
1997		1,123,121	173,073	1,255,718	2,883,437	775,609	116,540
1998		1,055,437	161,291	1,158,440	2,712,479	732,619	117,076
1999		1,082,414	163,841	1,116,400	2,736,461	741,401	120,754
2000		1,168,481	175,316	1,202,396	3,082,379	778,870	123,196
2001		1,174,292	174,894	1,213,245	3,061,859	793,077	130,648
2002		1,195,910	177,327	1,204,466	3,216,463	786,070	133,841
2003		1,231,859	183,018	1,202,433	3,470,331	775,717	136,265
2004		1,336,156	196,971	1,262,231	3,879,231	829,929	137,242
2005		1,430,785	210,002	1,282,151	4,176,717	854,829	132,805
2006		1,531,222	223,305	1,358,440	4,526,273	905,477	133,180
2007		1,629,058	235,212	1,465,854	4,897,898	982,797	137,144
2008		1,666,629	238,851	1,489,975	5,010,625	1,006,215	139,593
2009		1,622,516	231,666	1,501,508	4,666,083	1,012,774	142,924
2010 ^f		1,736,773	245,730	1,613,486	5,307,255	1,080,968	146,971
2011 ^{ap}		1,823,160	256,490	1,711,531	5,559,622	1,171,964	149,544

Table 1 GDP by major expenditure component
(c) In chained (2009) dollars [#]

HK\$ million

(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Year	Quarter
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Changes in inventories	Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	Exports of services	Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	Imports of services		
20,150	478	18,398	26,314	26,761	7,184	1961	
27,159	555	20,936	27,314	31,148	8,008	1962	
36,621	647	22,838	28,313	34,294	8,621	1963	
40,826	709	26,010	29,645	38,075	9,269	1964	
45,557	825	29,816	30,496	39,985	9,787	1965	
39,599	833	35,526	31,333	45,649	10,887	1966	
32,766	847	40,601	33,507	46,944	11,114	1967	
29,787	878	46,311	36,731	54,506	12,660	1968	
31,013	977	54,558	40,951	60,833	13,987	1969	
35,394	1,070	59,634	46,196	68,421	15,495	1970	
43,804	1,147	63,440	45,697	77,280	17,291	1971	
47,834	1,270	68,516	50,452	80,493	18,872	1972	
53,441	1,431	77,398	51,777	88,757	20,816	1973	
52,564	2,424	74,226	50,639	81,272	20,173	1974	
53,615	1,947	74,860	51,580	83,881	21,576	1975	
60,974	9,337	96,430	61,791	104,801	25,177	1976	
76,744	5,135	100,871	63,766	112,464	28,123	1977	
84,629	5,897	113,558	71,244	136,610	32,864	1978	
97,245	8,051	136,397	77,916	158,277	41,348	1979	
116,901	8,098	161,773	78,386	188,813	46,796	1980	
127,709	8,214	185,246	86,859	211,852	54,083	1981	
130,115	2,563	180,170	90,798	207,600	54,667	1982	
119,420	6,969	206,815	96,463	227,505	61,436	1983	
122,594	8,663	252,492	106,848	261,414	69,699	1984	
122,667	2,225	267,083	113,281	277,559	75,287	1985	
130,184	9,539	307,831	128,145	315,190	84,927	1986	
148,630	14,068	410,981	150,033	415,259	99,160	1987	
160,676	19,243	521,005	162,422	526,415	114,761	1988	
166,932	4,538	575,353	165,360	573,394	121,891	1989	
180,556	7,698	630,092	171,808	639,542	135,123	1990	
197,550	5,485	739,200	179,726	761,906	149,884	1991	
215,300	8,184	885,709	195,676	931,852	166,435	1992	
221,660	3,128	1,006,289	209,770	1,053,282	175,666	1993	
255,007	25,431	1,106,764	224,443	1,197,281	190,888	1994	
272,818	49,968	1,233,010	231,398	1,362,523	194,778	1995	
301,853	11,731	1,289,342	256,779	1,421,290	204,344	1996	
343,342	14,071	1,366,996	254,695	1,524,510	213,725	1997	
317,206	-18,875	1,304,556	244,728	1,418,670	219,822	1998	
264,061	-12,085	1,351,937	266,488	1,417,890	212,297	1999	
284,945	16,040	1,580,147	302,170	1,678,406	216,969	2000	
292,496	-5,347	1,527,453	321,485	1,646,162	221,415	2001	
278,776	7,212	1,658,569	357,044	1,775,859	230,144	2002	
281,361	10,703	1,890,890	384,111	2,007,940	225,040	2003	
288,355	8,792	2,172,020	453,068	2,283,981	257,860	2004	
300,042	-5,227	2,397,318	505,631	2,466,913	278,087	2005	
321,425	-1,548	2,620,111	556,601	2,694,077	300,581	2006	
332,493	14,091	2,804,195	634,995	2,931,661	336,945	2007	
335,952	8,323	2,858,526	668,133	2,985,559	358,020	2008	
322,869	22,941	2,494,746	669,829	2,702,966	340,601	2009	
347,680	37,867	2,926,041	767,728	3,193,461	377,021	2010 ^r	
372,995	17,028	3,032,270	815,821	3,347,985	388,477	2011 ^{ap}	

Table 1 (c) ---- Continued

HK\$ million

Year	Quarter	Gross domestic product	Per capita GDP (HK\$)	Domestic demand	Final demand	(1)	(2)
						Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure
2001	1	282,808	-	303,623	732,650	194,471	33,958
	2	286,177	-	303,559	754,247	201,539	30,971
	3	300,631	-	305,063	803,087	196,768	32,791
	4	304,676	-	301,000	771,875	200,299	32,928
2002	1	280,005	-	292,484	715,971	195,457	34,724
	2	287,707	-	300,242	778,311	197,911	31,958
	3	309,026	-	304,814	860,426	195,030	33,940
	4	319,172	-	306,926	861,755	197,672	33,219
2003	1	291,589	-	295,214	793,392	188,502	35,023
	2	285,247	-	287,372	813,010	188,491	32,107
	3	320,886	-	301,413	912,345	194,616	34,106
	4	334,137	-	318,434	951,584	204,108	35,029
2004	1	314,055	-	318,385	890,541	200,003	37,057
	2	319,477	-	320,827	957,444	208,747	32,076
	3	342,063	-	309,485	1,011,626	204,515	33,659
	4	360,561	-	313,534	1,019,620	216,664	34,450
2005	1	333,399	-	308,954	932,695	206,055	35,382
	2	342,136	-	316,975	1,021,399	213,007	31,278
	3	369,679	-	321,007	1,106,782	211,453	33,085
	4	385,571	-	335,215	1,115,841	224,314	33,060
2006	1	363,397	-	330,179	1,036,624	218,420	35,952
	2	363,124	-	337,073	1,086,727	228,125	30,848
	3	393,392	-	335,274	1,185,229	220,943	32,804
	4	411,309	-	355,914	1,217,693	237,989	33,576
2007	1	383,908	-	344,817	1,108,808	230,010	36,857
	2	385,317	-	365,086	1,192,042	245,529	32,017
	3	420,064	-	362,675	1,279,144	246,110	33,598
	4	439,769	-	393,276	1,317,904	261,148	34,672
2008	1	411,385	-	372,677	1,201,975	250,041	37,060
	2	401,563	-	380,513	1,249,020	255,408	32,909
	3	425,280	-	370,469	1,304,370	248,002	34,279
	4	428,401	-	366,316	1,255,260	252,764	35,345
2009	1	378,819	-	343,181	1,013,248	235,848	37,650
	2	388,015	-	361,931	1,133,412	256,880	33,756
	3	416,564	-	389,624	1,226,383	251,397	35,431
	4	439,118	-	406,772	1,293,040	268,649	36,087
2010	1 ^r	409,105	-	401,841	1,209,685	254,531	38,944
	2 ^r	414,235	-	401,511	1,325,167	268,649	34,747
	3 ^r	445,273	-	384,648	1,385,624	265,948	36,590
	4 ^r	468,160	-	425,486	1,386,779	291,840	36,690
2011	1 ^r	440,324	-	405,952	1,335,401	274,741	39,920
	2 ^r	436,270	-	432,192	1,370,858	294,626	35,105
	3 ^r	464,575	-	424,234	1,419,094	291,949	37,092
	4 ^{ap}	481,991	-	449,153	1,434,269	310,648	37,427

A discrepancy may exist between the volume estimate of an aggregate and the sum of its components. Non-additivity is a technical feature of the chain volume measures. For details, please see paragraphs 3.58-3.59.

Table 1 (c) ---- Continued

HK\$ million

(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	Year	Quarter
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Changes in inventories	Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	Exports of services	Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	Imports of services		
73,682	1,038	353,416	75,084	389,040	56,010	2001	1
69,612	1,866	374,501	76,167	409,322	54,285		2
77,170	-3,221	414,671	84,131	440,657	57,671		3
72,032	-5,030	384,865	86,103	407,143	53,449		4
64,705	-1,999	344,388	78,595	373,020	57,728	2002	1
68,749	2,131	396,334	82,251	433,345	53,912		2
73,465	2,355	462,109	95,425	488,463	60,912		3
71,857	4,725	455,738	100,773	481,031	57,592		4
67,966	4,458	409,223	89,849	442,894	55,928	2003	1
65,469	1,702	452,359	75,266	480,759	46,175		2
74,047	-1,992	507,505	105,613	528,595	62,037		3
73,879	6,535	521,803	113,383	555,692	60,900		4
70,544	12,587	469,208	104,577	515,242	60,059	2004	1
71,464	10,190	535,507	103,209	576,832	62,104		2
74,113	-2,959	583,716	120,634	601,199	68,802		3
72,234	-11,026	583,589	124,648	590,708	66,895		4
72,210	-4,952	508,482	117,077	531,759	66,507	2005	1
75,328	-2,720	591,039	115,568	614,339	65,164		2
75,889	820	653,465	134,513	662,649	74,675		3
76,615	1,625	644,332	138,473	658,166	71,741		4
76,905	-983	578,378	129,894	602,511	70,208	2006	1
78,460	-368	623,663	128,296	651,206	72,441		2
83,596	-2,269	705,289	147,045	712,193	79,764		3
82,464	2,072	712,781	151,366	728,167	78,168		4
77,131	1,056	615,890	149,024	645,586	79,144	2007	1
83,568	4,063	685,853	143,521	726,101	80,653		2
82,704	219	748,865	169,616	769,826	89,231		3
89,090	8,753	753,587	172,834	790,148	87,917		4
86,321	-808	667,212	162,985	699,700	90,506	2008	1
88,959	3,271	715,810	154,946	761,241	86,417		2
86,273	1,946	758,875	176,731	785,397	93,742		3
74,399	3,914	716,629	173,471	739,221	87,355		4
75,638	-5,986	515,931	153,244	554,114	80,421	2009	1
77,057	-5,954	624,237	148,443	665,130	80,253		2
87,553	15,431	658,389	178,267	720,398	89,358		3
82,621	19,450	696,189	189,875	763,324	90,569		4
81,657	26,709	627,154	180,690	710,819	89,761	2010	1 ^r
89,125	8,990	750,033	173,623	820,890	90,042		2 ^r
87,220	-5,110	795,294	205,682	841,030	99,321		3 ^r
89,678	7,278	753,560	207,733	820,722	97,897		4 ^r
82,273	9,018	732,363	197,086	800,560	94,517	2011	1 ^r
95,957	6,504	751,936	186,730	841,955	92,633		2 ^r
97,014	-1,821	777,945	216,915	852,913	101,606		3 ^r
97,751	3,327	770,026	215,090	852,557	99,721		4 ^{ap}

Table 1 GDP by major expenditure component
(d) Year-on-year percentage changes in real terms

%							
					(1)	(2)	
Year	Quarter	Gross domestic product	Per capita GDP	Domestic demand	Final demand	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure
1961		-	-	-	-	-	-
1962		14.2	9.4	17.7	13.7	10.7	4.9
1963		15.7	11.8	19.2	13.9	9.6	10.8
1964		8.6	6.0	9.8	9.6	8.8	9.8
1965		14.5	11.5	12.1	10.9	12.9	8.3
1966		1.7	0.9	1.1	5.0	12.1	11.2
1967		1.7	-0.9	-4.5	1.7	1.3	10.6
1968		3.4	1.2	3.6	7.3	10.1	5.8
1969		11.3	9.5	7.4	11.0	8.6	8.6
1970		9.2	6.6	11.1	10.9	10.6	5.8
1971		7.2	4.9	15.3	9.8	12.9	2.4
1972		10.5	8.4	7.6	8.2	7.5	6.1
1973		12.3	9.2	12.6	11.0	13.3	10.1
1974		2.3	-0.9	-0.4	-1.7	-2.2	9.2
1975		0.4	-1.5	2.8	2.1	3.6	6.3
1976		16.2	14.8	13.7	18.7	7.6	6.8
1977		11.8	10.2	15.9	10.6	16.9	9.3
1978		8.4	6.4	14.5	13.5	17.3	9.9
1979		11.6	5.7	11.7	13.7	9.5	10.6
1980		10.3	7.4	14.0	13.5	12.2	7.4
1981		9.4	6.8	8.9	10.9	7.6	21.9
1982		3.0	1.4	2.3	1.0	5.3	5.5
1983		5.9	4.3	3.8	7.4	7.7	6.0
1984		9.9	8.8	5.0	11.2	5.7	3.9
1985		0.7	-0.4	1.1	3.4	4.3	2.7
1986		11.0	9.7	9.5	12.1	8.5	6.5
1987		13.4	12.3	11.6	20.5	10.6	3.9
1988		8.4	7.5	9.3	17.2	9.3	3.8
1989		2.2	1.2	1.2	5.7	3.7	5.2
1990		3.9	3.6	7.3	8.0	6.3	5.5
1991		5.7	4.8	8.8	12.5	9.3	7.7
1992		6.1	5.2	9.2	14.3	9.1	7.1
1993		6.0	4.2	5.1	9.5	7.8	2.1
1994		6.0	3.7	10.7	10.0	6.4	3.8
1995		2.3	0.3	5.4	8.1	1.7	3.0
1996		4.2	-0.3	2.5	4.3	3.7	3.7
1997		5.1	4.2	7.9	6.2	5.5	2.2
1998		-6.0	-6.8	-7.7	-5.9	-5.5	0.5
1999		2.6	1.6	-3.6	0.9	1.2	3.1
2000		8.0	7.0	7.7	12.6	5.1	2.0
2001		0.5	-0.2	0.9	-0.7	1.8	6.0
2002		1.8	1.4	-0.7	5.0	-0.9	2.4
2003		3.0	3.2	-0.2	7.9	-1.3	1.8
2004		8.5	7.6	5.0	11.8	7.0	0.7
2005		7.1	6.6	1.6	7.7	3.0	-3.2
2006		7.0	6.3	6.0	8.4	5.9	0.3
2007		6.4	5.3	7.9	8.2	8.5	3.0
2008		2.3	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.4	1.8
2009		-2.6	-3.0	0.8	-6.9	0.7	2.4
2010 ^r		7.0	6.1	7.5	13.7	6.7	2.8
2011 ^{ap}		5.0	4.4	6.1	4.8	8.4	1.8

Table 1 GDP by major expenditure component
(d) Year-on-year percentage changes in real terms

						%
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Year	Quarter
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	Exports of services	Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	Imports of services		
-	-	-	-	-	1961	
34.8	13.8	3.8	16.4	11.5	1962	
34.8	9.1	3.7	10.1	7.7	1963	
11.5	13.9	4.7	11.0	7.5	1964	
11.6	14.6	2.9	5.0	5.6	1965	
-13.1	19.2	2.7	14.2	11.2	1966	
-17.3	14.3	6.9	2.8	2.1	1967	
-9.1	14.1	9.6	16.1	13.9	1968	
4.1	17.8	11.5	11.6	10.5	1969	
14.1	9.3	12.8	12.5	10.8	1970	
23.8	6.4	-1.1	12.9	11.6	1971	
9.2	8.0	10.4	4.2	9.1	1972	
11.7	13.0	2.6	10.3	10.3	1973	
-1.6	-4.1	-2.2	-8.4	-3.1	1974	
2.0	0.9	1.9	3.2	7.0	1975	
13.7	28.8	19.8	24.9	16.7	1976	
25.9	4.6	3.2	7.3	11.7	1977	
10.3	12.6	11.7	21.5	16.9	1978	
14.9	20.1	9.4	15.9	25.8	1979	
20.2	18.6	0.6	19.3	13.2	1980	
9.2	14.5	10.8	12.2	15.6	1981	
1.9	-2.7	4.5	-2.0	1.1	1982	
-8.2	14.8	6.2	9.6	12.4	1983	
2.7	22.1	10.8	14.9	13.5	1984	
0.1	5.8	6.0	6.2	8.0	1985	
6.1	15.3	13.1	13.6	12.8	1986	
14.2	33.5	17.1	31.7	16.8	1987	
8.1	26.8	8.3	26.8	15.7	1988	
3.9	10.4	1.8	8.9	6.2	1989	
8.2	9.5	3.9	11.5	10.9	1990	
9.4	17.3	4.6	19.1	10.9	1991	
9.0	19.8	8.9	22.3	11.0	1992	
2.9	13.6	7.2	13.0	5.6	1993	
15.0	10.0	7.0	13.7	8.7	1994	
7.0	11.4	3.1	13.8	2.0	1995	
10.6	4.6	11.0	4.3	4.9	1996	
13.7	6.0	-0.8	7.3	4.6	1997	
-7.6	-4.6	-3.9	-6.9	2.8	1998	
-16.7	3.6	8.9	-0.1	-3.4	1999	
7.9	16.9	13.4	18.4	2.2	2000	
2.6	-3.3	6.4	-1.9	2.0	2001	
-4.7	8.6	11.1	7.9	3.9	2002	
0.9	14.0	7.6	13.1	-2.2	2003	
2.5	14.9	18.0	13.7	14.6	2004	
4.1	10.4	11.6	8.0	7.8	2005	
7.1	9.3	10.1	9.2	8.1	2006	
3.4	7.0	14.1	8.8	12.1	2007	
1.0	1.9	5.2	1.8	6.3	2008	
-3.9	-12.7	0.3	-9.5	-4.9	2009 ^r	
7.7	17.3	14.6	18.1	10.7	2010 ^r	
7.3	3.6	6.3	4.8	3.0	2011 ^{ap}	

Table 1 (d) ---- Continued

		%					
					(1)	(2)	
Year	Quarter	Gross domestic product	Per capita GDP	Domestic demand	Final demand	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure
2001	1	2.7	-	4.1	4.2	3.3	5.3
	2	1.5	-	2.3	0.5	3.2	4.5
	3	-0.1	-	0.4	-1.5	1.4	7.2
	4	-1.7	-	-3.0	-5.2	-0.6	7.1
2002	1	-1.0	-	-3.7	-2.3	0.5	2.3
	2	0.5	-	-1.1	3.2	-1.8	3.2
	3	2.8	-	-0.1	7.1	-0.9	3.5
	4	4.8	-	2.0	11.6	-1.3	0.9
2003	1	4.1	-	0.9	10.8	-3.6	0.9
	2	-0.9	-	-4.3	4.5	-4.8	0.5
	3	3.8	-	-1.1	6.0	-0.2	0.5
	4	4.7	-	3.7	10.4	3.3	5.4
2004	1	7.7	-	7.8	12.2	6.1	5.8
	2	12.0	-	11.6	17.8	10.7	-0.1
	3	6.6	-	2.7	10.9	5.1	-1.3
	4	7.9	-	-1.5	7.1	6.2	-1.7
2005	1	6.2	-	-3.0	4.7	3.0	-4.5
	2	7.1	-	-1.2	6.7	2.0	-2.5
	3	8.1	-	3.7	9.4	3.4	-1.7
	4	6.9	-	6.9	9.4	3.5	-4.0
2006	1	9.0	-	6.9	11.1	6.0	1.6
	2	6.1	-	6.3	6.4	7.1	-1.4
	3	6.4	-	4.4	7.1	4.5	-0.8
	4	6.7	-	6.2	9.1	6.1	1.6
2007	1	5.6	-	4.4	7.0	5.3	2.5
	2	6.1	-	8.3	9.7	7.6	3.8
	3	6.8	-	8.2	7.9	11.4	2.4
	4	6.9	-	10.5	8.2	9.7	3.3
2008	1	7.2	-	8.1	8.4	8.7	0.6
	2	4.2	-	4.2	4.8	4.0	2.8
	3	1.2	-	2.1	2.0	0.8	2.0
	4	-2.6	-	-6.9	-4.8	-3.2	1.9
2009	1	-7.9	-	-7.9	-15.7	-5.7	1.6
	2	-3.4	-	-4.9	-9.3	0.6	2.6
	3	-2.0	-	5.2	-6.0	1.4	3.4
	4	2.5	-	11.0	3.0	6.3	2.1
2010	1 ^r	8.0	-	17.1	19.4	7.9	3.4
	2 ^r	6.8	-	10.9	16.9	4.6	2.9
	3 ^r	6.9	-	-1.3	13.0	5.8	3.3
	4 ^r	6.6	-	4.6	7.2	8.6	1.7
2011	1 ^r	7.6	-	1.0	10.4	7.9	2.5
	2 ^r	5.3	-	7.6	3.4	9.7	1.0
	3 ^r	4.3	-	10.3	2.4	9.8	1.4
	4 ^{ap}	3.0	-	5.6	3.4	6.4	2.0

Table 1 (d) ---- Continued

							%
(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Year	Quarter	
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	Exports of services	Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	Imports of services			
10.0	3.6	8.4	5.6	5.2	2001	1	
2.8	-2.4	7.9	-0.7	3.5		2	
3.0	-4.1	4.4	-2.7	-0.1		3	
-4.4	-9.0	5.3	-8.4	-0.1		4	
-12.2	-2.6	4.7	-4.1	3.1	2002	1	
-1.2	5.8	8.0	5.9	-0.7		2	
-4.8	11.4	13.4	10.8	5.6		3	
-0.2	18.4	17.0	18.1	7.8		4	
5.0	18.8	14.3	18.7	-3.1	2003	1	
-4.8	14.1	-8.5	10.9	-14.4		2	
0.8	9.8	10.7	8.2	1.8		3	
2.8	14.5	12.5	15.5	5.7		4	
3.8	14.7	16.4	16.3	7.4	2004	1	
9.2	18.4	37.1	20.0	34.5		2	
0.1	15.0	14.2	13.7	10.9		3	
-2.2	11.8	9.9	6.3	9.8		4	
2.4	8.4	12.0	3.2	10.7	2005	1	
5.4	10.4	12.0	6.5	4.9		2	
2.4	11.9	11.5	10.2	8.5		3	
6.1	10.4	11.1	11.4	7.2		4	
6.5	13.7	10.9	13.3	5.6	2006	1	
4.2	5.5	11.0	6.0	11.2		2	
10.2	7.9	9.3	7.5	6.8		3	
7.6	10.6	9.3	10.6	9.0		4	
0.3	6.5	14.7	7.1	12.7	2007	1	
6.5	10.0	11.9	11.5	11.3		2	
-1.1	6.2	15.3	8.1	11.9		3	
8.0	5.7	14.2	8.5	12.5		4	
11.9	8.3	9.4	8.4	14.4	2008	1	
6.5	4.4	8.0	4.8	7.1		2	
4.3	1.3	4.2	2.0	5.1		3	
-16.5	-4.9	0.4	-6.4	-0.6		4	
-12.4	-22.7	-6.0	-20.8	-11.1	2009	1	
-13.4	-12.8	-4.2	-12.6	-7.1		2	
1.5	-13.2	0.9	-8.3	-4.7		3	
11.1	-2.9	9.5	3.3	3.7		4	
8.0	21.6	17.9	28.3	11.6	2010	1 ^r	
15.7	20.2	17.0	23.4	12.2		2 ^r	
-0.4	20.8	15.4	16.7	11.2		3 ^r	
8.5	8.2	9.4	7.5	8.1		4 ^r	
0.8	16.8	9.1	12.6	5.3	2011	1 ^r	
7.7	0.3	7.5	2.6	2.9		2 ^r	
11.2	-2.2	5.5	1.4	2.3		3 ^r	
9.0	2.2	3.5	3.9	1.9		4 ^{ap}	

Table 2 Implicit price deflators of GDP and of its expenditure components
(a) Index (2009=100)

Year	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
	Gross domestic product	Domestic demand	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	Exports of services	Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	Imports of services
1961	9.1	10.4	12.0	6.1	8.6	21.4	8.6	21.2	15.1
1962	9.3	10.4	12.2	6.1	8.9	21.0	8.9	20.3	14.9
1963	9.6	10.3	12.2	6.3	9.3	21.9	9.3	20.6	15.1
1964	10.1	10.8	12.4	6.5	10.3	22.2	9.7	21.4	15.5
1965	10.3	10.8	12.4	6.7	10.5	21.9	10.1	21.4	15.6
1966	10.4	11.0	12.5	6.8	9.7	21.3	10.5	21.1	15.6
1967	11.1	11.5	13.2	6.9	9.1	21.6	11.0	21.3	15.8
1968	11.5	11.7	13.3	7.1	8.8	22.8	11.8	21.9	16.4
1969	12.1	12.4	13.9	7.1	9.8	24.2	12.8	23.5	17.5
1970	13.2	13.4	14.4	7.8	12.8	25.6	13.6	24.7	18.4
1971	14.2	13.9	14.7	8.1	14.4	27.1	14.6	25.2	18.9
1972	15.5	15.0	15.8	9.1	15.3	28.3	15.4	26.0	19.7
1973	17.7	17.4	18.6	10.2	17.1	33.6	18.0	31.4	23.0
1974	19.8	20.3	21.6	11.5	20.4	40.5	21.5	40.4	28.9
1975	20.7	20.6	22.0	12.0	19.9	39.9	22.3	38.5	29.2
1976	22.7	21.8	23.2	12.8	21.4	43.1	24.2	40.0	31.0
1977	23.5	22.8	24.3	13.7	23.1	44.4	25.5	41.8	32.9
1978	25.4	24.7	25.5	14.5	26.7	47.5	27.4	44.7	34.9
1979	29.9	29.0	28.8	16.3	34.5	55.7	32.2	52.7	39.0
1980	34.5	33.0	32.4	19.5	39.5	60.7	37.3	57.3	42.8
1981	38.1	36.9	36.2	22.5	44.3	65.9	41.0	63.6	47.3
1982	41.8	39.9	39.9	25.4	45.5	70.7	44.9	67.1	50.5
1983	43.7	42.0	43.0	26.9	44.7	77.7	49.1	75.3	53.3
1984	47.9	45.2	46.4	28.6	47.3	87.7	53.7	83.5	56.6
1985	50.5	46.4	47.7	30.5	47.3	88.0	55.2	81.4	57.8
1986	52.4	49.3	49.9	33.1	52.7	89.8	57.3	85.6	59.6
1987	57.0	53.7	52.6	35.8	62.4	92.0	62.9	89.1	61.6
1988	62.1	59.0	56.2	40.2	73.1	94.6	68.5	92.8	64.5
1989	70.0	65.4	61.4	46.2	82.7	99.2	76.9	96.1	69.4
1990	75.3	70.3	66.7	52.2	86.5	101.6	82.9	98.5	74.6
1991	82.1	75.9	72.4	57.7	91.5	103.6	89.6	100.3	76.9
1992	90.2	82.4	77.8	63.3	101.1	104.4	95.0	100.6	78.6
1993	98.1	89.0	82.6	70.3	112.5	104.0	99.9	100.0	79.7
1994	104.4	96.1	89.6	78.0	119.9	105.7	104.4	102.7	85.1
1995	108.7	102.7	97.5	85.2	122.6	109.0	109.6	107.7	92.7
1996	115.0	107.2	102.7	90.8	125.4	108.4	111.1	106.3	92.9
1997	121.5	112.3	107.5	96.7	131.6	106.5	112.5	104.3	92.8
1998	122.5	111.0	108.6	99.6	122.5	103.3	107.1	99.3	88.4
1999	117.0	107.5	103.2	99.4	123.2	99.8	103.7	96.9	87.2
2000	112.8	104.7	99.8	97.5	121.9	99.5	104.2	97.5	88.7
2001	110.6	102.3	98.7	98.6	113.9	97.0	99.8	94.1	87.7
2002	106.8	97.3	95.2	98.1	102.6	94.2	97.4	90.2	88.0
2003	100.2	93.2	92.8	95.5	93.0	92.5	94.4	89.3	90.4
2004	96.7	93.3	92.5	92.8	95.4	93.3	94.8	91.9	94.0
2005	96.6	94.4	94.2	91.4	96.4	93.9	98.0	93.7	95.0
2006	96.4	96.2	95.4	92.4	100.4	94.2	101.5	95.6	95.8
2007	99.2	98.3	98.9	95.1	97.9	96.2	104.1	97.3	98.6
2008	100.6	101.0	101.7	99.8	99.5	99.5	107.6	101.3	102.4
2009	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010 ^r	100.3	102.1	101.0	100.3	106.6	104.6	107.4	106.3	105.1
2011 ^{ap}	103.7	106.5	105.1	105.2	111.1	112.4	115.3	114.9	111.8

Table 2 Implicit price deflators of GDP and of its expenditure components
(b) Percentage changes of implicit price deflators

Year	%									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)			
	Gross domestic product	Domestic demand	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	Exports of services	Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	Imports of services	
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	2.0	-0.4	1.0	0.7	3.0	-1.9	3.1	-4.1	-1.0	
1963	3.8	-0.4	0.6	2.9	5.2	4.3	4.8	1.3	1.0	
1964	5.1	4.4	1.4	3.4	10.9	1.8	4.8	3.9	2.5	
1965	2.5	0.6	-0.2	3.5	1.2	-1.5	3.5	0.1	0.7	
1966	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	-7.3	-2.8	3.8	-1.2	*	
1967	6.6	4.5	5.6	1.3	-5.7	1.6	5.4	0.8	1.4	
1968	3.3	2.4	0.9	2.5	-3.7	5.5	7.2	2.9	3.7	
1969	5.6	5.4	4.2	*	11.1	6.0	8.6	7.2	6.8	
1970	8.9	8.3	3.2	9.1	31.1	5.6	6.0	5.1	5.4	
1971	7.7	3.9	2.2	4.3	12.0	5.9	7.2	1.9	2.5	
1972	9.2	7.8	7.5	12.4	6.3	4.7	5.6	3.2	4.2	
1973	14.3	16.0	17.7	11.8	12.1	18.6	16.5	21.0	16.8	
1974	11.7	16.6	16.2	13.5	19.3	20.5	19.7	28.5	25.8	
1975	4.7	1.4	1.7	3.6	-2.9	-1.5	3.9	-4.7	1.1	
1976	9.6	6.0	5.9	7.4	7.8	8.1	8.1	4.0	6.1	
1977	3.7	4.7	4.3	6.3	8.0	3.1	5.5	4.6	6.0	
1978	8.0	8.3	5.2	6.2	15.5	6.8	7.4	6.8	6.2	
1979	17.6	17.2	12.7	12.4	29.2	17.3	17.5	17.9	11.6	
1980	15.5	13.8	12.7	20.0	14.7	9.1	15.9	8.6	9.9	
1981	10.3	11.8	11.8	15.0	12.0	8.6	10.0	11.1	10.4	
1982	9.7	8.1	10.0	13.0	2.7	7.2	9.3	5.5	6.8	
1983	4.5	5.3	7.8	5.9	-1.6	9.9	9.4	12.2	5.5	
1984	9.6	7.5	8.0	6.2	5.6	12.9	9.5	10.9	6.2	
1985	5.4	2.6	2.9	6.6	0.2	0.4	2.8	-2.5	2.2	
1986	3.9	6.4	4.6	8.6	11.3	2.0	3.8	5.2	3.1	
1987	8.7	8.9	5.4	8.2	18.4	2.4	9.6	4.0	3.3	
1988	9.0	9.9	6.9	12.4	17.2	2.9	9.0	4.1	4.8	
1989	12.8	10.7	9.2	14.8	13.2	4.8	12.3	3.6	7.5	
1990	7.5	7.5	8.5	13.1	4.5	2.4	7.8	2.4	7.5	
1991	9.0	7.9	8.7	10.4	5.8	2.0	8.1	1.8	3.1	
1992	9.9	8.6	7.4	9.8	10.4	0.8	6.0	0.3	2.3	
1993	8.7	8.0	6.2	11.0	11.3	-0.4	5.2	-0.6	1.4	
1994	6.5	8.0	8.5	10.9	6.5	1.7	4.5	2.7	6.7	
1995	4.1	6.8	8.9	9.3	2.2	3.1	5.0	4.9	9.0	
1996	5.8	4.4	5.3	6.6	2.3	-0.5	1.4	-1.2	0.1	
1997	5.7	4.8	4.6	6.5	5.0	-1.8	1.2	-1.9	*	
1998	0.8	-1.2	1.1	2.9	-6.9	-3.0	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	
1999	-4.5	-3.1	-5.0	-0.2	0.5	-3.4	-3.2	-2.4	-1.3	
2000	-3.6	-2.6	-3.3	-1.8	-1.0	-0.3	0.5	0.7	1.7	
2001	-1.9	-2.3	-1.1	1.1	-6.6	-2.6	-4.3	-3.5	-1.1	
2002	-3.5	-4.9	-3.6	-0.5	-9.9	-2.9	-2.4	-4.2	0.3	
2003	-6.2	-4.2	-2.5	-2.6	-9.4	-1.8	-3.1	-0.9	2.7	
2004	-3.5	0.1	-0.3	-2.9	2.6	0.9	0.5	2.9	4.1	
2005	-0.1	1.2	1.8	-1.4	1.0	0.6	3.3	1.9	1.0	
2006	-0.3	1.9	1.3	1.0	4.2	0.3	3.6	2.1	0.8	
2007	2.9	2.1	3.7	2.9	-2.5	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.9	
2008	1.5	2.8	2.8	4.9	1.7	3.4	3.4	4.1	3.8	
2009	-0.6	-1.0	-1.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	-7.0	-1.3	-2.3	
2010 ^r	0.3	2.1	1.0	0.3	6.6	4.6	7.4	6.3	5.1	
2011 ^{ap}	3.4	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.2	7.5	7.3	8.1	6.4	

Table 3 Ratio of expenditure components to GDP at current market prices

%				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Year	Gross domestic product	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure	Gross ^a domestic capital formation
1961	100.0	75.3	8.3	24.0
1962	100.0	72.3	7.5	28.5
1963	100.0	66.4	7.2	33.5
1964	100.0	64.3	7.1	36.3
1965	100.0	61.7	6.8	34.9
1966	100.0	68.4	7.5	27.7
1967	100.0	67.5	7.8	20.1
1968	100.0	70.1	7.9	16.6
1969	100.0	67.5	7.3	16.4
1970	100.0	64.8	7.1	20.4
1971	100.0	64.9	6.5	24.4
1972	100.0	62.1	6.5	23.5
1973	100.0	64.6	6.2	22.9
1974	100.0	64.3	6.7	24.2
1975	100.0	64.4	7.0	23.0
1976	100.0	57.6	6.3	25.4
1977	100.0	60.6	6.4	26.5
1978	100.0	63.9	6.3	28.8
1979	100.0	60.0	6.0	32.7
1980	100.0	59.6	6.1	34.8
1981	100.0	59.4	7.1	35.0
1982	100.0	60.9	7.4	31.0
1983	100.0	63.9	7.5	26.7
1984	100.0	60.5	6.9	24.4
1985	100.0	61.2	7.1	21.5
1986	100.0	60.2	7.2	23.4
1987	100.0	56.9	6.5	26.0
1988	100.0	56.3	6.4	28.3
1989	100.0	55.3	6.7	26.4
1990	100.0	57.1	7.2	27.0
1991	100.0	58.9	7.4	26.8
1992	100.0	58.7	7.9	28.0
1993	100.0	58.3	7.8	27.1
1994	100.0	59.6	7.9	31.2
1995	100.0	62.0	8.4	34.1
1996	100.0	61.4	8.4	31.6
1997	100.0	61.1	8.3	34.0
1998	100.0	61.6	9.0	28.9
1999	100.0	60.4	9.5	24.8
2000	100.0	59.0	9.1	27.5
2001	100.0	60.3	9.9	25.3
2002	100.0	58.6	10.3	22.8
2003	100.0	58.3	10.5	21.9
2004	100.0	59.4	9.9	21.8
2005	100.0	58.2	8.8	20.6
2006	100.0	58.5	8.3	21.7
2007	100.0	60.2	8.1	20.9
2008	100.0	61.0	8.3	20.4
2009	100.0	62.4	8.8	21.3
2010 ^r	100.0	62.7	8.5	23.4
2011 ^{ap}	100.0	65.2	8.3	22.9

^a Gross domestic capital formation consists of gross domestic fixed capital formation and changes in inventories.

Table 3 Ratio of expenditure components to GDP at current market prices

				%
(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	Exports of services	Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	Imports of services	Year
52.7	30.3	76.1	14.5	1961
50.6	27.9	73.0	13.8	1962
47.9	25.2	67.8	12.5	1963
48.7	24.3	68.6	12.1	1964
46.8	22.0	61.4	10.9	1965
53.0	23.0	67.6	11.9	1966
56.8	23.9	64.7	11.3	1967
63.9	26.3	72.3	12.5	1968
67.9	27.1	73.6	12.6	1969
66.0	27.2	73.1	12.4	1970
64.4	25.1	73.0	12.2	1971
60.3	24.2	65.0	11.5	1972
63.0	22.5	67.6	11.6	1973
63.7	23.1	69.6	12.4	1974
60.2	23.3	65.1	12.7	1975
65.8	23.6	66.4	12.4	1976
61.2	22.2	64.3	12.6	1977
62.9	22.8	71.3	13.4	1978
67.5	22.3	74.1	14.3	1979
68.5	20.4	75.4	14.0	1980
70.6	20.6	77.9	14.8	1981
65.2	20.8	71.3	14.1	1982
74.3	21.9	79.2	15.1	1983
84.9	22.0	83.7	15.1	1984
84.9	22.6	81.7	15.7	1985
86.6	23.0	84.6	15.9	1986
96.1	24.0	94.0	15.5	1987
106.0	23.9	105.0	15.9	1988
106.4	23.7	102.8	15.8	1989
106.8	23.8	105.2	16.8	1990
110.9	23.3	110.7	16.7	1991
114.9	23.1	116.4	16.3	1992
112.7	22.6	113.5	15.1	1993
111.7	22.4	117.3	15.5	1994
120.5	22.7	131.5	16.2	1995
113.7	23.2	122.9	15.4	1996
106.7	21.0	116.5	14.5	1997
104.2	20.3	108.9	15.0	1998
106.5	21.8	108.4	14.6	1999
119.4	23.9	124.2	14.6	2000
114.0	24.7	119.2	14.9	2001
122.3	27.2	125.4	15.9	2002
141.7	29.4	145.3	16.5	2003
156.9	33.3	162.5	18.8	2004
162.9	35.8	167.2	19.1	2005
167.2	38.3	174.6	19.5	2006
167.1	40.9	176.6	20.6	2007
169.6	42.9	180.3	21.9	2008
153.8	41.3	166.6	21.0	2009 ^r
175.8	47.4	194.9	22.8	2010 ^r
180.3	49.7	203.4	23.0	2011 ^{ap}

Table 4 Private consumption expenditure on food, consumer goods and services
(a) At current market prices

HK\$ million

Year	Quarter	(1)							(2)	(3)
		Consumption expenditure in the domestic market							Expenditure of residents abroad	Expenditure of non-residents in the domestic market
		Private ^a consumption expenditure	Total	Food	Sub-total	Consumer goods		Services		
					Consumer durables	non-durables				
1966		9,763	10,688	3,145	3,646	866	2,780	3,897	437	1,362
1967		10,439	11,474	3,506	3,763	875	2,888	4,205	432	1,467
1968		11,592	12,749	3,716	4,444	1,183	3,261	4,589	496	1,653
1969		13,117	14,512	4,209	5,186	1,476	3,710	5,117	578	1,973
1970		14,975	16,755	4,842	6,042	1,797	4,245	5,871	670	2,450
1971		17,290	18,772	5,428	6,998	1,913	5,085	6,346	787	2,269
1972		19,987	21,705	6,121	8,178	2,063	6,115	7,406	995	2,713
1973		26,659	28,222	7,806	10,741	2,574	8,167	9,675	1,277	2,840
1974		30,306	31,710	9,603	11,037	2,646	8,391	11,070	1,677	3,081
1975		31,922	33,132	9,530	10,718	2,187	8,531	12,884	2,039	3,249
1976		36,358	38,130	10,408	12,418	3,187	9,231	15,304	2,399	4,171
1977		44,343	45,717	11,620	16,033	4,300	11,733	18,064	2,987	4,361
1978		54,747	56,664	14,078	21,139	6,320	14,819	21,447	3,533	5,450
1979		67,544	69,434	16,292	26,299	8,688	17,611	26,843	4,888	6,778
1980		85,411	85,943	19,226	31,811	9,705	22,106	34,906	6,483	7,015
1981		102,788	103,674	22,604	37,364	12,801	24,563	43,706	7,833	8,719
1982		119,091	119,682	25,871	40,745	13,072	27,673	53,066	8,830	9,421
1983		138,268	139,726	29,484	49,074	16,339	32,735	61,168	10,646	12,104
1984		157,843	160,110	32,223	57,136	19,142	37,994	70,751	12,558	14,825
1985		169,387	171,870	32,112	60,463	20,403	40,060	79,295	13,336	15,819
1986		192,143	196,192	33,893	73,269	26,179	47,090	89,030	14,712	18,761
1987		224,020	232,277	37,087	90,729	32,950	57,779	104,461	17,523	25,780
1988		261,754	272,112	40,818	110,669	42,709	67,960	120,625	21,997	32,355
1989		296,603	305,747	44,786	118,409	43,560	74,849	142,552	26,383	35,527
1990		342,168	347,943	50,351	131,123	48,455	82,668	166,469	31,823	37,598
1991		406,466	407,514	55,430	159,753	58,218	101,535	192,331	37,803	38,851
1992		472,798	478,178	58,983	194,973	73,300	121,673	224,222	41,522	46,902
1993		541,082	546,585	64,436	225,375	84,406	140,969	256,774	47,628	53,131
1994		624,409	623,358	74,179	253,819	90,443	163,376	295,360	56,189	55,138
1995		691,708	685,114	84,402	270,529	94,342	176,187	330,183	67,422	60,828
1996		755,508	754,769	92,475	297,167	103,104	194,063	365,127	72,819	72,080
1997		833,825	815,920	96,492	313,321	115,105	198,216	406,107	78,059	60,154
1998		795,948	757,204	89,502	259,174	89,699	169,475	408,528	83,090	44,346
1999		765,248	726,256	87,277	231,350	82,195	149,155	407,629	82,273	43,281
2000		777,141	743,252	88,757	234,427	89,218	145,209	420,068	80,433	46,544
2001		782,984	749,727	90,604	223,284	84,511	138,773	435,839	80,236	46,979
2002		748,402	728,785	89,320	202,964	74,799	128,165	436,501	78,179	58,562
2003		719,873	705,598	86,500	192,696	72,218	120,478	426,402	70,280	56,005
2004		767,923	756,326	92,443	217,219	79,232	137,987	446,664	82,120	70,523
2005		804,936	803,665	98,149	227,179	80,790	146,389	478,337	81,784	80,513
2006		863,591	867,912	103,750	243,328	83,618	159,710	520,834	86,551	90,872
2007		972,028	986,822	115,673	274,041	93,569	180,472	597,108	93,005	107,799
2008		1,022,862	1,045,913	139,282	301,953	101,990	199,963	604,678	96,637	119,688
2009		1,012,774	1,044,793	148,620	299,971	97,196	202,775	596,202	95,698	127,717
2010 ^r		1,091,613	1,158,409	161,260	362,926	123,439	239,487	634,223	106,222	173,018
2011 ^{ap}		1,232,147	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

Table 4 (a) ---- Continued

HK\$ million

Year	Quarter	(1)							(2)	(3)
		Consumption expenditure in the domestic market							Expenditure of residents abroad	Expenditure of non-residents in the domestic market
		Private^a consumption expenditure		Consumer goods						
		Total	Food	Sub-total	Consumer durables	non-durables	Services			
2001	1	192,962	182,488	19,586	54,544	22,403	32,141	108,358	21,499	11,025
	2	200,003	192,967	25,751	56,821	21,054	35,767	110,395	19,372	12,336
	3	193,623	183,880	21,958	55,065	20,727	34,338	106,857	20,577	10,834
	4	196,396	190,392	23,309	56,854	20,327	36,527	110,229	18,788	12,784
2002	1	187,941	179,143	19,770	50,419	20,174	30,245	108,954	20,282	11,484
	2	189,319	186,226	25,254	50,600	17,590	33,010	110,372	18,178	15,085
	3	184,787	177,687	21,454	49,175	18,436	30,739	107,058	20,750	13,650
	4	186,355	185,729	22,842	52,770	18,599	34,171	110,117	18,969	18,343
2003	1	177,704	174,071	19,013	47,880	19,260	28,620	107,178	18,104	14,471
	2	174,894	168,001	24,197	41,813	15,771	26,042	101,991	12,891	5,998
	3	178,035	173,863	20,800	47,860	17,759	30,101	105,203	20,224	16,052
	4	189,240	189,663	22,490	55,143	19,428	35,715	112,030	19,061	19,484
2004	1	185,559	183,791	19,996	52,714	20,724	31,990	111,081	18,424	16,656
	2	192,688	189,065	24,884	52,846	18,094	34,752	111,335	20,184	16,561
	3	188,753	183,346	22,626	52,083	19,352	32,731	108,637	23,125	17,718
	4	200,923	200,124	24,937	59,576	21,062	38,514	115,611	20,387	19,588
2005	1	192,172	191,462	21,003	55,987	21,320	34,667	114,472	20,144	19,434
	2	200,770	200,814	26,775	55,837	18,903	36,934	118,202	18,551	18,595
	3	199,943	196,987	23,973	53,586	19,712	33,874	119,428	22,811	19,855
	4	212,051	214,402	26,398	61,769	20,855	40,914	126,235	20,278	22,629
2006	1	206,741	208,318	22,277	58,526	21,679	36,847	127,515	20,442	22,019
	2	218,074	218,208	28,396	59,599	19,256	40,343	130,213	20,804	20,938
	3	210,381	209,557	24,906	58,001	20,392	37,609	126,650	23,177	22,353
	4	228,395	231,829	28,171	67,202	22,291	44,911	136,456	22,128	25,562
2007	1	221,680	226,253	24,527	62,633	22,370	40,263	139,093	20,996	25,569
	2	239,841	240,527	31,133	65,086	21,081	44,005	144,308	22,993	23,679
	3	243,465	245,104	28,883	66,768	23,868	42,900	149,453	24,850	26,489
	4	267,042	274,938	31,130	79,554	26,250	53,304	164,254	24,166	32,062
2008	1	253,146	257,206	30,504	73,604	25,666	47,938	153,098	25,059	29,119
	2	262,565	266,367	38,287	74,240	23,409	50,831	153,840	23,225	27,027
	3	253,255	257,413	34,804	74,089	27,047	47,042	148,520	25,996	30,154
	4	253,896	264,927	35,687	80,020	25,868	54,152	149,220	22,357	33,388
2009	1	236,036	246,714	33,572	68,411	22,631	45,780	144,731	22,063	32,741
	2	257,621	260,026	40,839	68,465	20,448	48,017	150,722	23,370	25,775
	3	250,719	256,228	36,471	72,205	24,856	47,349	147,552	24,600	30,109
	4	268,398	281,825	37,738	90,890	29,261	61,629	153,197	25,665	39,092
2010	1 ^f	256,176	272,625	35,688	83,383	29,179	54,204	153,554	24,825	41,274
	2 ^f	270,336	283,138	43,677	81,858	25,643	56,215	157,603	25,381	38,183
	3 ^f	267,107	284,154	40,084	87,341	31,570	55,771	156,729	28,330	45,377
	4 ^f	297,994	318,492	41,811	110,344	37,047	73,297	166,337	27,686	48,184
2011	1 ^f	285,336	307,834	39,429	103,142	35,226	67,916	165,263	26,684	49,182
	2 ^f	310,287	329,850	46,748	110,597	36,309	74,288	172,505	28,358	47,921
	3 ^f	307,743	332,550	44,353	116,255	42,690	73,565	171,942	30,322	55,129
	4 ^{ap}	328,781	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

^a Private consumption expenditure = (1) + (2) - (3)

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 4 Private consumption expenditure on food, consumer goods and services
(b) In chained (2009) dollars[#]

HK\$ million

		(1)							(2)	(3)
		Consumption expenditure in the domestic market								
		Consumer goods								
Year	Quarter	Private consumption expenditure	Total	Food	Sub-total	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables	Services	Expenditure of residents abroad	Expenditure of non-residents in the domestic market
1966		77,890	91,418	32,096	21,414	2,614	23,191	40,089	3,374	16,477
1967		78,881	92,955	31,915	21,256	2,538	23,320	42,780	3,176	17,143
1968		86,849	101,719	32,730	25,381	3,143	27,572	46,068	3,474	18,144
1969		94,299	110,971	34,629	28,395	3,787	30,148	50,406	3,820	20,344
1970		104,281	123,866	36,438	33,947	4,355	36,461	55,344	4,217	24,145
1971		117,778	134,769	38,879	39,340	4,544	43,676	57,108	4,712	21,077
1972		126,632	144,950	41,139	42,196	4,734	47,284	62,404	5,655	23,678
1973		143,476	158,301	42,586	45,209	5,227	50,248	72,123	6,894	20,744
1974		140,320	153,502	44,486	37,913	4,583	41,743	75,965	7,489	19,675
1975		145,364	158,211	45,570	36,643	3,712	42,259	82,791	8,135	20,277
1976		156,384	173,205	47,740	40,451	5,189	43,935	92,889	8,828	25,613
1977		182,834	198,546	50,453	52,190	6,893	56,047	102,018	10,168	25,480
1978		214,531	232,924	58,048	65,672	9,621	68,029	113,681	11,407	29,016
1979		234,907	250,954	61,032	70,908	11,894	69,576	124,009	14,880	30,549
1980		263,508	272,868	64,138	76,142	12,614	75,115	138,401	17,806	25,613
1981		283,638	293,710	66,163	82,170	15,531	76,147	152,085	19,841	28,886
1982		298,773	307,843	69,361	83,439	15,379	78,337	163,476	21,180	28,887
1983		321,766	331,142	72,617	91,688	18,069	83,105	175,048	24,554	32,825
1984		340,160	349,170	73,531	97,240	19,167	88,129	187,075	27,629	35,829
1985		354,885	363,899	75,026	100,411	20,455	89,289	198,095	28,424	36,564
1986		385,020	395,338	78,810	113,157	24,209	97,526	211,649	30,702	40,191
1987		425,892	441,289	82,016	131,555	28,856	111,965	234,571	35,600	50,092
1988		465,438	480,974	82,845	150,466	35,348	122,814	251,359	42,745	57,095
1989		482,760	497,623	83,003	152,579	35,033	126,375	267,619	44,992	58,574
1990		513,351	523,354	88,484	159,250	37,814	129,291	281,942	49,600	58,124
1991		561,197	562,466	88,715	181,431	43,582	146,286	294,763	57,423	56,737
1992		607,974	613,153	88,853	208,497	52,909	162,618	314,416	60,488	63,855
1993		655,200	657,895	92,431	228,462	59,093	176,075	333,904	67,226	67,672
1994		697,062	693,489	100,713	243,778	61,130	191,224	345,214	70,881	64,619
1995		709,183	703,957	106,297	244,199	62,195	189,924	350,914	75,782	67,469
1996		735,376	732,589	110,419	255,735	66,824	196,129	363,453	80,038	74,241
1997		775,609	754,473	112,466	258,469	73,348	189,238	380,971	84,325	58,919
1998		732,619	694,714	101,577	213,705	57,039	161,831	380,059	92,392	48,180
1999		741,401	706,067	104,325	211,537	55,502	161,696	391,705	92,702	51,551
2000		778,870	749,510	109,742	228,417	63,042	169,604	412,549	89,781	55,623
2001		793,077	764,668	112,321	222,684	61,791	164,801	431,041	90,752	57,686
2002		786,070	771,725	115,251	209,861	59,912	152,585	448,260	88,685	72,431
2003		775,717	769,587	113,456	202,948	60,611	143,587	454,480	77,587	70,027
2004		829,929	827,685	118,673	223,005	67,403	156,638	486,719	86,107	83,376
2005		854,829	861,457	122,432	233,149	70,886	163,206	506,391	85,524	91,966
2006		905,477	913,720	127,106	250,706	77,591	173,758	535,929	89,809	97,860
2007		982,797	1,000,952	132,869	279,919	89,990	190,069	587,173	93,615	111,626
2008		1,006,215	1,031,417	140,266	303,683	99,859	203,765	587,496	93,596	118,724
2009		1,012,774	1,044,793	148,620	299,971	97,196	202,775	596,202	95,698	127,717
2010 [†]		1,080,968	1,140,822	156,057	355,741	125,178	230,563	629,024	100,699	160,553
2011 ^{ap}		1,171,964	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

Table 4 (b) ---- Continued

HK\$ million

		(1)							(2)	(3)
		Consumption expenditure in the domestic market								
		Consumer goods								
Year	Quarter	Private consumption expenditure	Total	Food	Sub-total	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables	Services	Expenditure of residents abroad	Expenditure of non-residents in the domestic market
2001	1	194,471	184,757	23,940	53,886	15,846	38,402	106,605	24,585	13,386
	2	201,539	195,607	31,822	56,225	15,104	42,432	108,553	21,768	14,798
	3	196,768	188,813	27,352	56,036	15,599	41,386	105,680	23,066	13,828
	4	200,299	195,491	29,207	56,537	15,242	42,581	110,203	21,333	15,674
2002	1	195,457	187,419	25,175	51,506	15,225	36,602	110,574	23,824	14,553
	2	197,911	196,061	32,704	51,372	14,085	38,295	113,078	20,554	18,429
	3	195,030	190,084	27,719	52,009	15,115	37,379	110,630	23,049	17,437
	4	197,672	198,161	29,653	54,974	15,487	40,309	113,978	21,258	22,012
2003	1	188,502	186,364	24,741	49,631	15,312	34,386	111,752	20,595	18,159
	2	188,491	183,419	31,751	44,350	13,318	31,270	108,560	14,276	7,840
	3	194,616	193,251	27,323	51,727	15,273	36,856	114,295	22,235	20,792
	4	204,108	206,553	29,641	57,240	16,708	41,075	119,873	20,481	23,236
2004	1	200,003	200,227	25,827	53,666	17,004	36,581	120,370	20,035	20,160
	2	208,747	207,333	32,205	54,049	15,532	39,107	121,742	21,269	19,555
	3	204,515	202,195	28,943	54,486	16,702	37,937	118,932	23,844	21,495
	4	216,664	217,930	31,698	60,804	18,165	43,013	125,675	20,959	22,166
2005	1	206,055	207,092	26,183	56,837	18,175	38,592	123,657	21,546	22,613
	2	213,007	215,127	33,365	56,852	16,313	41,094	125,544	19,357	21,218
	3	211,453	211,239	29,796	55,947	17,230	38,869	125,664	23,488	23,378
	4	224,314	227,999	33,088	63,513	19,168	44,651	131,526	21,133	24,757
2006	1	218,420	221,103	27,523	60,649	19,542	41,053	132,448	21,902	24,608
	2	228,125	229,224	34,794	60,708	17,559	43,637	134,235	21,595	22,485
	3	220,943	221,726	30,416	60,497	19,007	41,568	130,765	23,627	24,442
	4	237,989	241,667	34,373	68,852	21,483	47,500	138,481	22,685	26,325
2007	1	230,010	234,914	29,209	64,535	21,000	43,523	140,620	22,041	26,933
	2	245,529	246,884	36,689	65,862	19,878	46,240	144,711	23,198	24,436
	3	246,110	249,800	32,656	69,559	23,275	46,161	147,258	24,542	28,219
	4	261,148	269,354	34,315	79,963	25,837	54,145	154,584	23,834	32,038
2008	1	250,041	254,499	31,695	74,682	25,020	49,603	147,700	24,502	28,941
	2	255,408	259,951	38,865	73,829	22,701	51,263	147,668	21,923	26,355
	3	248,002	253,890	34,461	75,385	26,507	48,700	144,066	24,422	30,325
	4	252,764	263,077	35,245	79,787	25,631	54,199	148,062	22,749	33,103
2009	1	235,848	246,040	33,022	69,447	22,569	46,875	143,461	23,047	33,274
	2	256,880	259,242	40,997	68,406	20,291	48,191	149,779	23,525	25,834
	3	251,397	257,979	36,786	72,932	24,923	47,956	148,226	24,091	30,674
	4	268,649	281,532	37,815	89,186	29,413	59,753	154,736	25,035	37,935
2010	1 ^f	254,531	270,062	34,715	82,740	29,401	53,339	152,607	24,090	39,621
	2 ^f	268,649	279,707	42,621	79,653	25,771	53,882	157,433	24,314	35,372
	3 ^f	265,948	282,201	38,751	86,624	31,920	54,704	156,826	26,511	42,764
	4 ^f	291,840	308,852	39,970	106,724	38,086	68,638	162,158	25,784	42,796
2011	1 ^f	274,741	294,026	35,965	100,078	36,499	63,579	157,983	24,536	43,821
	2 ^f	294,626	310,534	42,237	104,952	37,493	67,459	163,345	24,994	40,902
	3 ^f	291,949	312,273	38,867	110,748	44,120	66,628	162,658	26,465	46,789
	4 ^{ap}	310,648	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

A discrepancy may exist between the volume estimate of an aggregate and the sum of its components. Non-additivity is a technical feature of the chain volume measures. For details, please see paragraphs 3.58-3.59.

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 4 Private consumption expenditure on food, consumer goods and services
(c) Year-on-year percentage changes in real terms

%

		(1)						(2)		(3)
		Consumption expenditure in the domestic market								
		Consumer goods							Expenditure of	
		Private consumption		Consumer			Consumer		Expenditure	non-residents
Year	Quarter	expenditure	Total	Food	Sub-total	durables	non-durables	Services	of residents	in the domestic
								abroad	market	
1966		12.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967		1.3	1.7	-0.6	-0.7	-2.9	0.6	6.7	-5.9	4.0
1968		10.1	9.4	2.6	19.4	23.9	18.2	7.7	9.4	5.8
1969		8.6	9.1	5.8	11.9	20.5	9.3	9.4	10.0	12.1
1970		10.6	11.6	5.2	19.6	15.0	20.9	9.8	10.4	18.7
1971		12.9	8.8	6.7	15.9	4.3	19.8	3.2	11.7	-12.7
1972		7.5	7.6	5.8	7.3	4.2	8.3	9.3	20.0	12.3
1973		13.3	9.2	3.5	7.1	10.4	6.3	15.6	21.9	-12.4
1974		-2.2	-3.0	4.5	-16.1	-12.3	-16.9	5.3	8.6	-5.2
1975		3.6	3.1	2.4	-3.3	-19.0	1.2	9.0	8.6	3.1
1976		7.6	9.5	4.8	10.4	39.8	4.0	12.2	8.5	26.3
1977		16.9	14.6	5.7	29.0	32.8	27.6	9.8	15.2	-0.5
1978		17.3	17.3	15.1	25.8	39.6	21.4	11.4	12.2	13.9
1979		9.5	7.7	5.1	8.0	23.6	2.3	9.1	30.4	5.3
1980		12.2	8.7	5.1	7.4	6.0	8.0	11.6	19.7	-16.2
1981		7.6	7.6	3.2	7.9	23.1	1.4	9.9	11.4	12.8
1982		5.3	4.8	4.8	1.5	-1.0	2.9	7.5	6.7	*
1983		7.7	7.6	4.7	9.9	17.5	6.1	7.1	15.9	13.6
1984		5.7	5.4	1.3	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.9	12.5	9.2
1985		4.3	4.2	2.0	3.3	6.7	1.3	5.9	2.9	2.1
1986		8.5	8.6	5.0	12.7	18.3	9.2	6.8	8.0	9.9
1987		10.6	11.6	4.1	16.3	19.2	14.8	10.8	16.0	24.6
1988		9.3	9.0	1.0	14.4	22.6	9.7	7.2	20.1	14.0
1989		3.7	3.5	0.2	1.4	-0.9	2.9	6.5	5.2	2.6
1990		6.3	5.2	6.6	4.4	7.9	2.3	5.3	10.3	-0.8
1991		9.3	7.5	0.3	13.9	15.2	13.2	4.5	15.7	-2.4
1992		9.1	9.8	0.2	14.9	21.5	11.2	8.3	5.4	12.5
1993		7.8	7.3	4.0	9.5	11.7	8.2	6.2	11.1	6.0
1994		6.4	5.4	9.0	6.7	3.5	8.6	3.4	5.4	-4.5
1995		1.7	1.5	5.6	0.2	1.7	-0.7	1.6	6.9	4.4
1996		3.7	4.1	3.9	4.7	7.5	3.3	3.6	5.6	10.0
1997		5.5	3.0	1.9	1.1	9.7	-3.5	4.8	5.3	-20.6
1998		-5.5	-7.9	-9.7	-17.3	-22.2	-14.5	-0.2	9.6	-18.2
1999		1.2	1.6	2.7	-1.0	-2.7	-0.1	3.1	0.3	7.0
2000		5.1	6.2	5.2	8.0	13.6	4.9	5.3	-3.2	7.9
2001		1.8	2.0	2.4	-2.5	-2.0	-2.8	4.5	1.1	3.7
2002		-0.9	0.9	2.6	-5.8	-3.0	-7.4	4.0	-2.3	25.6
2003		-1.3	-0.3	-1.6	-3.3	1.2	-5.9	1.4	-12.5	-3.3
2004		7.0	7.5	4.6	9.9	11.2	9.1	7.1	11.0	19.1
2005		3.0	4.1	3.2	4.5	5.2	4.2	4.0	-0.7	10.3
2006		5.9	6.1	3.8	7.5	9.5	6.5	5.8	5.0	6.4
2007		8.5	9.5	4.5	11.7	16.0	9.4	9.6	4.2	14.1
2008		2.4	3.0	5.6	8.5	11.0	7.2	0.1	*	6.4
2009		0.7	1.3	6.0	-1.2	-2.7	-0.5	1.5	2.2	7.6
2010 ^r		6.7	9.2	5.0	18.6	28.8	13.7	5.5	5.2	25.7
2011 ^{ap}		8.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

Table 4 (c) ---- Continued

		(1)							(2)	(3)	%
		Consumption expenditure in the domestic market									
		Consumer goods									
Year	Quarter	Private consumption expenditure	Total	Food	Sub-total	Consumer		Services	Expenditure of residents abroad	Expenditure of non-residents in the domestic market	
						durables	non-durables				
2001	1	3.3	3.2	3.0	*	1.8	-1.2	4.9	2.6	0.7	
	2	3.2	3.6	2.2	2.0	4.9	0.5	4.7	1.2	5.7	
	3	1.4	1.6	2.4	-3.5	-2.0	-4.5	4.5	-0.4	1.0	
	4	-0.6	-0.2	1.9	-7.8	-11.2	-5.7	3.9	0.9	7.2	
2002	1	0.5	1.4	5.2	-4.4	-3.9	-4.7	3.7	-3.1	8.7	
	2	-1.8	0.2	2.8	-8.6	-6.7	-9.8	4.2	-5.6	24.5	
	3	-0.9	0.7	1.3	-7.2	-3.1	-9.7	4.7	-0.1	26.1	
	4	-1.3	1.4	1.5	-2.8	1.6	-5.3	3.4	-0.4	40.4	
2003	1	-3.6	-0.6	-1.7	-3.6	0.6	-6.1	1.1	-13.6	24.8	
	2	-4.8	-6.4	-2.9	-13.7	-5.4	-18.3	-4.0	-30.5	-57.5	
	3	-0.2	1.7	-1.4	-0.5	1.0	-1.4	3.3	-3.5	19.2	
	4	3.3	4.2	*	4.1	7.9	1.9	5.2	-3.7	5.6	
2004	1	6.1	7.4	4.4	8.1	11.1	6.4	7.7	-2.7	11.0	
	2	10.7	13.0	1.4	21.9	16.6	25.1	12.1	49.0	149.4	
	3	5.1	4.6	5.9	5.3	9.4	2.9	4.1	7.2	3.4	
	4	6.2	5.5	6.9	6.2	8.7	4.7	4.8	2.3	-4.6	
2005	1	3.0	3.4	1.4	5.9	6.9	5.5	2.7	7.5	12.2	
	2	2.0	3.8	3.6	5.2	5.0	5.1	3.1	-9.0	8.5	
	3	3.4	4.5	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.5	5.7	-1.5	8.8	
	4	3.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	5.5	3.8	4.7	0.8	11.7	
2006	1	6.0	6.8	5.1	6.7	7.5	6.4	7.1	1.7	8.8	
	2	7.1	6.6	4.3	6.8	7.6	6.2	6.9	11.6	6.0	
	3	4.5	5.0	2.1	8.1	10.3	6.9	4.1	0.6	4.6	
	4	6.1	6.0	3.9	8.4	12.1	6.4	5.3	7.3	6.3	
2007	1	5.3	6.2	6.1	6.4	7.5	6.0	6.2	0.6	9.4	
	2	7.6	7.7	5.4	8.5	13.2	6.0	7.8	7.4	8.7	
	3	11.4	12.7	7.4	15.0	22.5	11.0	12.6	3.9	15.5	
	4	9.7	11.5	-0.2	16.1	20.3	14.0	11.6	5.1	21.7	
2008	1	8.7	8.3	8.5	15.7	19.1	14.0	5.0	11.2	7.5	
	2	4.0	5.3	5.9	12.1	14.2	10.9	2.0	-5.5	7.9	
	3	0.8	1.6	5.5	8.4	13.9	5.5	-2.2	-0.5	7.5	
	4	-3.2	-2.3	2.7	-0.2	-0.8	0.1	-4.2	-4.6	3.3	
2009	1	-5.7	-3.3	4.2	-7.0	-9.8	-5.5	-2.9	-5.9	15.0	
	2	0.6	-0.3	5.5	-7.3	-10.6	-6.0	1.4	7.3	-2.0	
	3	1.4	1.6	6.7	-3.3	-6.0	-1.5	2.9	-1.4	1.2	
	4	6.3	7.0	7.3	11.8	14.8	10.2	4.5	10.1	14.6	
2010	1 ^r	7.9	9.8	5.1	19.1	30.3	13.8	6.4	4.5	19.1	
	2 ^r	4.6	7.9	4.0	16.4	27.0	11.8	5.1	3.4	36.9	
	3 ^r	5.8	9.4	5.3	18.8	28.1	14.1	5.8	10.0	39.4	
	4 ^r	8.6	9.7	5.7	19.7	29.5	14.9	4.8	3.0	12.8	
2011	1 ^r	7.9	8.9	3.6	21.0	24.1	19.2	3.5	1.9	10.6	
	2 ^r	9.7	11.0	-0.9	31.8	45.5	25.2	3.8	2.8	15.6	
	3 ^r	9.8	10.7	0.3	27.8	38.2	21.8	3.7	-0.2	9.4	
	4 ^{ap}	6.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 5 Consumption expenditure in the domestic market by commodity group
(a) At current market prices

HK\$ million

Year	(1) Consumption expenditure of goods and services in the domestic market	(2) Food and non- alcoholic beverages	(3) Alcoholic beverages	(4) Tobacco	(5) Clothing, footwear and other personal effects	(6) Rent, rates, water and housing main- tenance charges	(7) Fuel and light	(8) Furniture, furnishings and household equipment
1966	10,688	3,145	231	238	1,600	1,433	190	687
1967	11,474	3,506	241	273	1,686	1,568	212	629
1968	12,749	3,716	252	261	2,018	1,707	227	830
1969	14,512	4,209	306	272	2,426	1,791	249	932
1970	16,755	4,842	358	304	2,814	1,901	264	1,168
1971	18,772	5,428	439	306	3,397	2,014	331	1,233
1972	21,705	6,121	499	334	4,189	2,196	351	1,337
1973	28,222	7,806	578	338	5,705	2,639	410	1,778
1974	31,710	9,603	550	401	5,469	3,348	624	1,991
1975	33,132	9,530	591	466	4,995	4,088	706	1,932
1976	38,130	10,408	672	512	5,482	4,815	746	2,691
1977	45,717	11,620	752	549	7,569	5,599	883	3,297
1978	56,664	14,078	891	613	10,678	6,562	919	4,277
1979	69,434	16,292	1,021	779	12,640	8,176	1,263	6,147
1980	85,943	19,226	1,040	907	14,646	10,022	2,031	7,539
1981	103,674	22,604	1,319	1,058	16,248	12,293	2,477	9,597
1982	119,682	25,871	1,470	1,262	18,797	15,195	2,501	9,743
1983	139,726	29,484	1,580	1,406	22,826	17,879	2,907	12,179
1984	160,110	32,223	1,564	1,570	26,629	20,128	3,362	15,107
1985	171,870	32,112	1,688	1,762	28,810	22,379	3,215	15,400
1986	196,192	33,893	2,083	1,682	36,526	25,001	3,385	18,793
1987	232,277	37,087	2,527	1,815	45,328	28,232	3,719	24,037
1988	272,112	40,818	2,944	2,179	55,895	33,068	3,950	29,129
1989	305,747	44,786	2,603	2,724	61,531	38,228	4,511	30,555
1990	347,943	50,351	2,927	3,033	69,772	44,206	5,177	31,733
1991	407,514	55,430	3,157	3,255	78,286	52,580	5,781	42,764
1992	478,178	58,983	3,341	3,891	95,616	63,328	6,453	51,767
1993	546,585	64,436	3,274	3,460	115,424	74,542	6,743	56,615
1994	623,358	74,179	3,601	3,461	126,536	91,873	7,448	66,468
1995	685,114	84,402	3,651	4,135	131,484	106,716	8,716	73,229
1996	754,769	92,475	4,320	4,447	151,695	122,500	9,945	73,393
1997	815,920	96,492	3,869	4,327	159,997	136,317	11,118	75,654
1998	757,204	89,502	2,957	3,870	129,329	146,674	11,982	64,764
1999	726,256	87,277	3,320	3,394	110,245	139,828	11,859	63,057
2000	743,252	88,757	2,478	2,754	104,688	132,621	13,329	71,974
2001	749,727	90,604	2,672	2,567	96,892	134,989	13,810	69,220
2002	728,785	89,320	2,715	2,459	81,537	134,828	14,009	61,050
2003	705,598	86,500	2,614	2,782	73,547	133,199	14,760	60,138
2004	756,326	92,443	2,842	2,706	90,017	130,579	14,921	62,646
2005	803,665	98,149	3,071	2,948	93,541	136,329	15,916	63,338
2006	867,912	103,750	3,600	3,463	101,371	145,472	16,222	63,058
2007	986,822	115,673	4,612	4,210	115,798	151,150	15,953	67,559
2008	1,045,913	139,282	4,945	5,532	124,370	162,461	17,588	72,348
2009	1,044,793	148,620	5,853	5,919	123,231	169,741	16,613	68,049
2010 ^r	1,158,409	161,260	8,118	5,652	153,138	173,131	17,669	83,122

Table 5 Consumption expenditure in the domestic market by commodity group
(a) At current market prices

HK\$ million

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Household operation	Personal care	Medical care and health expenses	Transport and communication	Recreation and entertainment	Education	Other services	Year
164	218	320	710	716	202	834	1966
182	226	363	747	732	217	892	1967
203	255	335	841	813	233	1,058	1968
245	292	373	1,027	924	253	1,213	1969
276	318	463	1,233	1,085	288	1,441	1970
306	365	489	1,370	1,127	296	1,671	1971
334	436	495	1,500	1,257	332	2,324	1972
446	570	834	1,837	1,557	409	3,315	1973
516	712	934	1,866	1,698	455	3,543	1974
527	729	1,017	2,103	1,899	520	4,029	1975
599	785	1,164	2,550	2,281	570	4,855	1976
722	868	1,734	2,924	2,782	601	5,817	1977
872	1,071	2,014	3,671	3,373	667	6,978	1978
1,097	1,269	2,482	4,654	4,338	795	8,481	1979
1,344	1,509	3,060	6,354	5,605	966	11,694	1980
1,654	1,855	3,572	7,602	7,112	1,173	15,110	1981
1,948	2,084	4,179	9,050	8,259	1,393	17,930	1982
2,147	2,677	5,459	9,619	9,646	1,616	20,301	1983
2,427	3,038	6,160	10,959	11,460	1,890	23,593	1984
2,684	3,217	6,766	12,056	13,135	2,035	26,611	1985
3,007	3,477	7,703	13,356	14,506	2,335	30,445	1986
3,350	4,201	8,700	16,019	17,362	2,654	37,246	1987
3,900	4,686	9,567	20,156	20,367	3,003	42,450	1988
4,471	5,492	10,233	22,398	22,771	3,492	51,952	1989
5,077	6,437	13,240	27,232	24,547	4,102	60,109	1990
5,650	8,007	16,144	33,899	28,824	4,713	69,024	1991
6,434	8,279	19,217	44,530	30,765	5,349	80,225	1992
7,175	10,385	20,934	48,022	39,616	6,335	89,624	1993
7,802	12,827	25,305	53,297	43,657	7,941	98,963	1994
8,985	15,351	29,034	54,141	49,512	9,409	106,349	1995
10,280	16,258	31,049	57,113	56,489	11,170	113,635	1996
11,442	15,325	31,745	67,848	56,336	13,237	132,213	1997
12,274	11,234	30,962	67,267	48,820	14,747	122,822	1998
11,952	10,538	30,846	65,805	43,167	15,785	129,183	1999
12,271	10,585	31,028	71,331	45,184	16,935	139,317	2000
12,769	11,152	31,133	74,051	43,547	17,803	148,518	2001
14,091	11,680	31,618	71,662	45,619	18,046	150,151	2002
13,160	13,057	31,298	66,318	39,774	18,530	149,921	2003
13,987	15,054	32,985	71,992	46,814	18,915	160,425	2004
15,246	16,713	33,988	72,632	51,297	18,921	181,576	2005
16,709	19,514	37,133	75,344	57,076	19,301	205,899	2006
19,264	23,491	40,566	83,309	61,560	19,617	264,060	2007
19,981	28,787	44,658	85,940	67,563	19,581	252,877	2008
20,876	34,797	47,341	84,122	63,072	19,389	237,170	2009
21,962	40,538	51,674	95,482	73,982	20,724	251,957	2010 ^r

Table 5 Consumption expenditure in the domestic market by commodity group
(b) Percentage distribution at current market prices

%		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Year	Consumption expenditure of goods and services in the domestic market	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Alcoholic beverages	Tobacco	Clothing, footwear and other personal effects	Rent, rates, water and housing maintenance charges	Fuel and light	Furniture, furnishings and household equipment
1966	100.0	29.4	2.2	2.2	15.0	13.4	1.8	6.4
1967	100.0	30.6	2.1	2.4	14.7	13.7	1.8	5.5
1968	100.0	29.1	2.0	2.0	15.8	13.4	1.8	6.5
1969	100.0	29.0	2.1	1.9	16.7	12.3	1.7	6.4
1970	100.0	28.9	2.1	1.8	16.8	11.3	1.6	7.0
1971	100.0	28.9	2.3	1.6	18.1	10.7	1.8	6.6
1972	100.0	28.2	2.3	1.5	19.3	10.1	1.6	6.2
1973	100.0	27.7	2.0	1.2	20.2	9.4	1.5	6.3
1974	100.0	30.3	1.7	1.3	17.2	10.6	2.0	6.3
1975	100.0	28.8	1.8	1.4	15.1	12.3	2.1	5.8
1976	100.0	27.3	1.8	1.3	14.4	12.6	2.0	7.1
1977	100.0	25.4	1.6	1.2	16.6	12.2	1.9	7.2
1978	100.0	24.8	1.6	1.1	18.8	11.6	1.6	7.5
1979	100.0	23.5	1.5	1.1	18.2	11.8	1.8	8.9
1980	100.0	22.4	1.2	1.1	17.0	11.7	2.4	8.8
1981	100.0	21.8	1.3	1.0	15.7	11.9	2.4	9.3
1982	100.0	21.6	1.2	1.1	15.7	12.7	2.1	8.1
1983	100.0	21.1	1.1	1.0	16.3	12.8	2.1	8.7
1984	100.0	20.1	1.0	1.0	16.6	12.6	2.1	9.4
1985	100.0	18.7	1.0	1.0	16.8	13.0	1.9	9.0
1986	100.0	17.3	1.1	0.9	18.6	12.7	1.7	9.6
1987	100.0	16.0	1.1	0.8	19.5	12.2	1.6	10.3
1988	100.0	15.0	1.1	0.8	20.5	12.2	1.5	10.7
1989	100.0	14.6	0.9	0.9	20.1	12.5	1.5	10.0
1990	100.0	14.5	0.8	0.9	20.1	12.7	1.5	9.1
1991	100.0	13.6	0.8	0.8	19.2	12.9	1.4	10.5
1992	100.0	12.3	0.7	0.8	20.0	13.2	1.3	10.8
1993	100.0	11.8	0.6	0.6	21.1	13.6	1.2	10.4
1994	100.0	11.9	0.6	0.6	20.3	14.7	1.2	10.7
1995	100.0	12.3	0.5	0.6	19.2	15.6	1.3	10.7
1996	100.0	12.3	0.6	0.6	20.1	16.2	1.3	9.7
1997	100.0	11.8	0.5	0.5	19.6	16.7	1.4	9.3
1998	100.0	11.8	0.4	0.5	17.1	19.4	1.6	8.6
1999	100.0	12.0	0.5	0.5	15.2	19.3	1.6	8.7
2000	100.0	11.9	0.3	0.4	14.1	17.8	1.8	9.7
2001	100.0	12.1	0.4	0.3	12.9	18.0	1.8	9.2
2002	100.0	12.3	0.4	0.3	11.2	18.5	1.9	8.4
2003	100.0	12.3	0.4	0.4	10.4	18.9	2.1	8.5
2004	100.0	12.2	0.4	0.4	11.9	17.3	2.0	8.3
2005	100.0	12.2	0.4	0.4	11.6	17.0	2.0	7.9
2006	100.0	12.0	0.4	0.4	11.7	16.8	1.9	7.3
2007	100.0	11.7	0.5	0.4	11.7	15.3	1.6	6.8
2008	100.0	13.3	0.5	0.5	11.9	15.5	1.7	6.9
2009	100.0	14.2	0.6	0.6	11.8	16.2	1.6	6.5
2010 ^r	100.0	13.9	0.7	0.5	13.2	14.9	1.5	7.2

Table 5 Consumption expenditure in the domestic market by commodity group
(b) Percentage distribution at current market prices

%

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Household operation	Personal care	Medical care and health expenses	Transport and communication	Recreation and entertainment	Education	Other services	Year
1.5	2.0	3.0	6.6	6.7	1.9	7.8	1966
1.6	2.0	3.2	6.5	6.4	1.9	7.8	1967
1.6	2.0	2.6	6.6	6.4	1.8	8.3	1968
1.7	2.0	2.6	7.1	6.4	1.7	8.4	1969
1.6	1.9	2.8	7.4	6.5	1.7	8.6	1970
1.6	1.9	2.6	7.3	6.0	1.6	8.9	1971
1.5	2.0	2.3	6.9	5.8	1.5	10.7	1972
1.6	2.0	3.0	6.5	5.5	1.4	11.7	1973
1.6	2.2	2.9	5.9	5.4	1.4	11.2	1974
1.6	2.2	3.1	6.3	5.7	1.6	12.2	1975
1.6	2.1	3.1	6.7	6.0	1.5	12.7	1976
1.6	1.9	3.8	6.4	6.1	1.3	12.7	1977
1.5	1.9	3.6	6.5	6.0	1.2	12.3	1978
1.6	1.8	3.6	6.7	6.2	1.1	12.2	1979
1.6	1.8	3.6	7.4	6.5	1.1	13.6	1980
1.6	1.8	3.4	7.3	6.9	1.1	14.6	1981
1.6	1.7	3.5	7.6	6.9	1.2	15.0	1982
1.5	1.9	3.9	6.9	6.9	1.2	14.5	1983
1.5	1.9	3.8	6.8	7.2	1.2	14.7	1984
1.6	1.9	3.9	7.0	7.6	1.2	15.5	1985
1.5	1.8	3.9	6.8	7.4	1.2	15.5	1986
1.4	1.8	3.7	6.9	7.5	1.1	16.0	1987
1.4	1.7	3.5	7.4	7.5	1.1	15.6	1988
1.5	1.8	3.3	7.3	7.4	1.1	17.0	1989
1.5	1.9	3.8	7.8	7.1	1.2	17.3	1990
1.4	2.0	4.0	8.3	7.1	1.2	16.9	1991
1.3	1.7	4.0	9.3	6.4	1.1	16.8	1992
1.3	1.9	3.8	8.8	7.2	1.2	16.4	1993
1.3	2.1	4.1	8.5	7.0	1.3	15.9	1994
1.3	2.2	4.2	7.9	7.2	1.4	15.5	1995
1.4	2.2	4.1	7.6	7.5	1.5	15.1	1996
1.4	1.9	3.9	8.3	6.9	1.6	16.2	1997
1.6	1.5	4.1	8.9	6.4	1.9	16.2	1998
1.6	1.5	4.2	9.1	5.9	2.2	17.8	1999
1.7	1.4	4.2	9.6	6.1	2.3	18.7	2000
1.7	1.5	4.2	9.9	5.8	2.4	19.8	2001
1.9	1.6	4.3	9.8	6.3	2.5	20.6	2002
1.9	1.9	4.4	9.4	5.6	2.6	21.2	2003
1.8	2.0	4.4	9.5	6.2	2.5	21.2	2004
1.9	2.1	4.2	9.0	6.4	2.4	22.6	2005
1.9	2.2	4.3	8.7	6.6	2.2	23.7	2006
2.0	2.4	4.1	8.4	6.2	2.0	26.8	2007
1.9	2.8	4.3	8.2	6.5	1.9	24.2	2008
2.0	3.3	4.5	8.1	6.0	1.9	22.7	2009
1.9	3.5	4.5	8.2	6.4	1.8	21.8	2010 ^r

Table 5 Consumption expenditure in the domestic market by commodity group
(c) In chained (2009) dollars[#]

HK\$ million

Year	(1) Consumption expenditure of goods and services in the domestic market	(2) Food and non- alcoholic beverages	(3) Alcoholic beverages	(4) Tobacco	(5) Clothing, footwear and other personal effects	(6) Rent, rates, water and housing main- tenance charges	(7) Fuel and light	(8) Furniture, furnishings and household equipment
1966	91,418	32,096	1,434	6,717	11,204	11,257	1,666	1,645
1967	92,955	31,915	1,522	7,708	11,107	12,391	1,804	1,397
1968	101,719	32,730	1,558	7,485	14,585	13,525	1,899	1,713
1969	110,971	34,629	1,870	7,856	16,518	14,253	2,156	1,826
1970	123,866	36,438	2,165	8,244	21,252	14,577	2,166	2,186
1971	134,769	38,879	2,498	8,158	25,793	14,901	2,698	2,321
1972	144,950	41,139	2,660	9,041	27,821	15,387	2,714	2,479
1973	158,301	42,586	2,881	8,762	28,304	17,168	2,955	2,907
1974	153,502	44,486	2,312	9,110	21,155	20,245	3,109	2,839
1975	158,211	45,570	2,407	8,808	20,093	22,674	3,341	2,817
1976	173,205	47,740	2,608	8,894	21,541	25,429	3,376	3,719
1977	198,546	50,453	2,907	8,936	30,718	27,453	3,969	4,440
1978	232,924	58,048	3,349	9,238	41,634	30,287	4,080	5,521
1979	250,954	61,032	3,416	10,173	41,925	32,716	4,544	7,257
1980	272,868	64,138	3,307	10,233	42,889	36,117	4,973	8,474
1981	293,710	66,163	3,785	10,743	44,822	39,842	4,794	9,961
1982	307,843	69,361	4,073	11,521	47,333	44,217	4,724	9,894
1983	331,142	72,617	3,557	8,099	52,452	48,185	5,077	11,697
1984	349,170	73,531	3,061	7,692	55,351	50,533	5,884	13,230
1985	363,899	75,026	3,128	7,806	57,862	52,881	5,643	13,545
1986	395,338	78,810	3,462	6,888	66,283	57,103	6,392	15,520
1987	441,289	82,016	3,893	6,990	76,580	62,171	7,041	18,992
1988	480,974	82,845	4,425	7,988	87,886	70,346	7,439	21,832
1989	497,623	83,003	3,639	9,380	91,002	76,554	8,314	22,239
1990	523,354	88,484	3,522	8,691	97,018	81,519	8,715	22,583
1991	562,466	88,715	3,534	6,205	101,642	86,699	9,247	29,497
1992	613,153	88,853	3,301	6,459	115,449	94,309	9,816	34,732
1993	657,895	92,431	3,062	5,113	130,641	103,125	9,932	37,389
1994	693,489	100,713	3,597	5,331	133,064	109,177	10,591	42,535
1995	703,957	106,297	2,932	5,995	128,041	112,576	11,505	45,774
1996	732,589	110,419	3,322	6,150	138,453	117,009	12,478	44,972
1997	754,473	112,466	3,593	5,152	138,721	119,923	13,230	45,246
1998	694,714	101,577	2,671	4,593	113,880	122,027	13,985	37,970
1999	706,067	104,325	2,899	3,912	115,807	123,694	13,872	39,191
2000	749,510	109,742	2,333	3,248	121,817	127,375	14,683	46,986
2001	764,668	112,321	2,499	2,884	116,085	133,732	15,370	46,921
2002	771,725	115,251	2,509	2,773	98,043	141,533	15,779	45,691
2003	769,587	113,456	2,642	3,244	88,447	146,654	16,585	47,439
2004	827,685	118,673	2,623	3,161	102,267	151,457	15,778	50,185
2005	861,457	122,432	2,827	3,456	105,144	157,724	16,126	52,572
2006	913,720	127,106	3,486	4,236	110,768	161,096	15,993	56,024
2007	1,000,952	132,869	4,293	5,189	121,300	164,314	15,828	63,150
2008	1,031,417	140,266	4,808	6,704	127,263	167,505	16,289	70,031
2009	1,044,793	148,620	5,853	5,919	123,231	169,741	16,613	68,049
2010 ^r	1,140,822	156,057	8,060	5,212	147,626	172,459	16,719	85,255

[#] A discrepancy may exist between the volume estimate of an aggregate and the sum of its components. Non-additivity is a technical feature of the chain volume measures. For details, please see paragraphs 3.58-3.59.

Table 5 Consumption expenditure in the domestic market by commodity group
(c) In chained (2009) dollars[#]

HK\$ million

(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
Household operation	Personal care	Medical care and health expenses	Transport and communication	Recreation and entertainment	Education	Other services	Year
3,075	1,812	5,198	4,697	7,374	6,097	11,264	1966
3,132	1,845	5,828	4,940	7,504	6,495	11,639	1967
3,272	1,993	5,117	5,486	8,110	6,893	13,374	1968
3,336	2,150	5,526	6,638	8,717	7,467	15,085	1969
3,459	2,150	6,402	7,728	9,716	8,735	17,138	1970
3,616	2,307	6,596	8,365	9,845	8,572	18,037	1971
3,706	2,559	6,460	8,729	10,539	9,500	22,229	1972
3,975	3,021	10,099	9,911	11,493	11,179	26,265	1973
4,073	3,213	10,072	8,880	11,189	11,562	26,343	1974
4,130	3,239	9,962	9,214	11,362	11,825	29,051	1975
4,294	3,449	10,345	10,577	13,096	11,753	32,830	1976
4,638	3,588	13,930	11,759	14,831	11,782	36,904	1977
5,080	4,154	14,560	13,973	16,783	12,475	41,465	1978
5,325	4,329	16,638	14,575	19,168	14,493	44,931	1979
5,718	4,451	18,062	16,696	21,467	15,522	51,275	1980
6,077	4,852	18,555	17,573	24,502	16,288	57,286	1981
6,192	4,904	19,349	17,964	25,891	16,494	59,805	1982
6,216	5,802	22,167	17,932	28,796	16,068	62,880	1983
6,346	6,054	21,264	18,688	31,615	16,392	68,191	1984
6,543	6,116	21,975	19,351	34,608	15,727	73,579	1985
6,935	6,224	24,061	20,066	36,610	15,575	79,480	1986
7,228	7,252	25,716	22,854	40,912	15,827	90,204	1987
7,652	7,627	26,029	27,354	43,222	15,355	92,964	1988
7,944	8,300	25,400	27,717	43,358	15,078	99,429	1989
8,180	9,021	29,820	30,525	43,286	14,797	101,977	1990
8,462	10,408	33,178	34,271	47,503	14,454	105,738	1991
8,846	10,063	35,655	42,782	46,681	14,046	112,650	1992
9,344	12,079	35,825	43,914	54,679	14,261	116,121	1993
9,352	14,229	39,267	45,630	54,663	15,203	119,002	1994
10,018	16,020	41,441	43,524	56,946	15,380	117,443	1995
10,932	16,261	41,178	44,887	60,286	16,148	121,497	1996
11,654	14,737	39,133	53,051	56,077	17,187	134,297	1997
12,337	10,495	36,394	53,863	51,295	17,673	127,579	1998
12,158	9,934	35,469	56,378	47,256	18,452	133,531	1999
12,722	10,422	35,553	61,519	50,072	19,495	141,439	2000
13,158	10,967	35,301	63,913	48,344	20,217	149,826	2001
14,565	11,699	35,770	66,539	51,755	20,235	154,486	2002
13,777	13,448	35,343	64,615	45,782	20,645	159,859	2003
15,116	15,728	36,932	71,737	52,253	20,953	173,353	2004
16,702	17,577	37,609	72,500	54,995	20,637	183,550	2005
18,165	20,315	40,574	75,320	58,755	20,671	202,452	2006
20,526	24,208	43,403	83,399	60,923	20,536	239,402	2007
20,404	29,090	45,698	85,425	65,279	19,928	232,825	2008
20,876	34,797	47,341	84,122	63,072	19,389	237,170	2009
21,815	39,895	50,036	93,445	70,669	20,350	253,224	2010 ^r

Table 6 Government consumption expenditure by social and economic function at current market prices

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Year	Government consumption expenditure	General public services	Public order, safety and defence	Economic affairs	Environmental protection	Housing and community amenities	Health	Recreation, culture and religion	Education	Social protection
<i>HK\$ million</i>										
2000	120,172	13,901	36,002	9,741	4,074	1,736	37,088	6,796	8,230	2,604
2001	128,866	15,525	38,183	10,226	4,107	1,886	39,282	7,864	8,923	2,870
2002	131,291	15,203	37,983	11,211	4,314	2,078	39,647	8,001	9,548	3,306
2003	130,151	14,776	36,989	11,572	4,266	1,932	39,654	7,771	9,439	3,752
2004	127,327	14,607	37,460	11,731	4,198	1,655	37,282	7,701	8,799	3,894
2005	121,435	13,865	35,716	10,786	3,927	1,351	36,540	7,611	8,097	3,542
2006	123,033	14,349	36,393	10,767	3,891	1,508	36,760	7,727	8,076	3,562
2007	130,404	15,313	39,162	11,123	4,335	1,571	38,493	8,288	8,474	3,645
2008	139,262	15,768	41,751	11,894	4,655	1,780	41,240	9,146	9,265	3,763
2009	142,924	16,003	42,555	12,305	4,572	2,011	42,636	9,107	9,790	3,945
2010 ^r	147,393	16,259	45,133	12,225	4,637	2,064	43,623	9,350	10,021	4,081
2011 ^{ap}	157,257	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Percentage distribution (%)</i>										
2000	100.0	11.6	30.0	8.1	3.4	1.4	30.9	5.7	6.8	2.2
2001	100.0	12.0	29.6	7.9	3.2	1.5	30.5	6.1	6.9	2.2
2002	100.0	11.6	28.9	8.5	3.3	1.6	30.2	6.1	7.3	2.5
2003	100.0	11.4	28.4	8.9	3.3	1.5	30.5	6.0	7.3	2.9
2004	100.0	11.5	29.4	9.2	3.3	1.3	29.3	6.0	6.9	3.1
2005	100.0	11.4	29.4	8.9	3.2	1.1	30.1	6.3	6.7	2.9
2006	100.0	11.7	29.6	8.8	3.2	1.2	29.9	6.3	6.6	2.9
2007	100.0	11.7	30.0	8.5	3.3	1.2	29.5	6.4	6.5	2.8
2008	100.0	11.3	30.0	8.5	3.3	1.3	29.6	6.6	6.7	2.7
2009	100.0	11.2	29.8	8.6	3.2	1.4	29.8	6.4	6.8	2.8
2010 ^r	100.0	11.0	30.6	8.3	3.1	1.4	29.6	6.3	6.8	2.8
2011 ^{ap}	100.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 7 Government consumption expenditure by component
(a) At current market prices

HK\$ million

Year	Government consumption expenditure ^a	(1)	(2)	(3)
		Compensation of employees	Purchases of goods and services	Sales by government departments not engaged in market activities to households and enterprises
1966	1,070	720	409	59
1967	1,199	758	499	58
1968	1,300	833	527	60
1969	1,412	916	562	66
1970	1,630	1,029	680	79
1971	1,741	1,142	687	88
1972	2,078	1,533	646	101
1973	2,559	1,674	996	111
1974	3,171	2,074	1,227	130
1975	3,493	2,320	1,322	149
1976	4,008	2,658	1,552	202
1977	4,655	3,071	1,806	222
1978	5,436	3,573	2,107	244
1979	6,755	4,255	2,790	290
1980	8,706	5,661	3,431	386
1981	12,211	7,126	5,599	514
1982	14,547	9,631	5,569	653
1983	16,336	11,237	5,937	838
1984	18,027	12,942	6,080	995
1985	19,751	14,750	6,062	1,061
1986	22,843	17,009	6,963	1,129
1987	25,672	19,086	7,907	1,321
1988	29,943	21,933	9,543	1,533
1989	36,168	26,029	11,812	1,673
1990	43,141	31,169	14,042	2,070
1991	51,294	38,181	15,617	2,504
1992	63,795	48,425	18,420	3,050
1993	72,283	54,775	21,141	3,633
1994	83,148	62,867	24,584	4,303
1995	93,624	70,996	27,851	5,223
1996	103,541	79,560	30,032	6,051
1997	112,751	86,451	33,277	6,977
1998	116,550	91,309	32,719	7,478
1999	119,993	95,784	32,454	8,245
2000	120,172	95,430	32,850	8,108
2001	128,866	105,534	32,678	9,346
2002	131,291	105,570	34,989	9,268
2003	130,151	103,911	35,177	8,937
2004	127,327	101,984	35,248	9,905
2005	121,435	95,470	35,770	9,805
2006	123,033	96,123	37,525	10,615
2007	130,404	100,674	41,019	11,289
2008	139,262	106,514	44,112	11,364
2009	142,924	109,810	44,985	11,871
2010 ^r	147,393	111,711	48,652	12,970
2011 ^{ap}	157,257	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

^a Government consumption expenditure = (1) + (2) - (3)

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 7 Government consumption expenditure by component
(b) In chained (2009) dollars [#]

HK\$ million

Year	Government consumption expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3)
		Compensation of employees	Purchases of goods and services	Sales by government departments not engaged in market activities to households and enterprises
1966	15,642	14,580	3,394	2,155
1967	17,298	15,043	4,236	2,043
1968	18,293	15,636	4,579	1,992
1969	19,865	16,956	4,897	1,938
1970	21,023	17,483	5,513	2,340
1971	21,520	18,868	5,217	2,693
1972	22,843	22,034	4,465	2,981
1973	25,160	21,639	6,310	2,994
1974	27,476	23,487	6,946	3,199
1975	29,215	25,136	7,176	3,046
1976	31,202	26,456	7,995	3,583
1977	34,099	28,105	9,042	3,487
1978	37,491	30,283	10,319	3,819
1979	41,464	32,327	12,051	4,214
1980	44,548	35,535	12,316	3,984
1981	54,315	38,114	17,893	4,420
1982	57,286	44,635	16,346	4,786
1983	60,750	48,519	16,548	4,775
1984	63,126	51,541	16,469	4,609
1985	64,853	53,581	16,368	4,350
1986	69,045	55,707	18,058	4,189
1987	71,742	58,180	18,724	4,654
1988	74,441	60,379	19,469	4,908
1989	78,340	62,813	20,771	4,756
1990	82,632	65,815	22,450	5,373
1991	88,957	71,906	23,310	5,690
1992	100,720	81,988	25,708	6,098
1993	102,807	83,565	26,651	6,661
1994	106,668	87,051	27,368	6,916
1995	109,911	89,211	28,986	7,703
1996	113,986	92,222	30,540	8,319
1997	116,540	93,503	32,230	8,937
1998	117,076	93,231	33,541	9,672
1999	120,754	96,861	34,635	10,913
2000	123,196	98,094	35,734	10,679
2001	130,648	106,980	35,554	12,272
2002	133,841	107,192	39,158	12,762
2003	136,265	107,738	40,040	11,313
2004	137,242	109,272	39,805	11,743
2005	132,805	105,320	39,136	11,548
2006	133,180	105,736	39,582	12,069
2007	137,144	107,450	41,897	12,170
2008	139,593	108,257	43,310	11,966
2009	142,924	109,810	44,985	11,871
2010 ^r	146,971	112,340	47,526	12,895
2011 ^{ap}	149,544	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

[#] A discrepancy may exist between the volume estimate of an aggregate and the sum of its components. Non-additivity is a technical feature of the chain volume measures. For details, please see paragraphs 3.58-3.59.

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 7 Government consumption expenditure by component
(c) Percentage changes in real terms

%

Year	Government consumption expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3)
		Compensation of employees	Purchases of goods and services	Sales by government departments not engaged in market activities to households and enterprises
1966	11.2	-	-	-
1967	10.6	3.2	24.8	-5.2
1968	5.8	3.9	8.1	-2.5
1969	8.6	8.4	6.9	-2.7
1970	5.8	3.1	12.6	20.7
1971	2.4	7.9	-5.4	15.1
1972	6.1	16.8	-14.4	10.7
1973	10.1	-1.8	41.3	0.4
1974	9.2	8.5	10.1	6.9
1975	6.3	7.0	3.3	-4.8
1976	6.8	5.3	11.4	17.6
1977	9.3	6.2	13.1	-2.7
1978	9.9	7.7	14.1	9.5
1979	10.6	6.8	16.8	10.3
1980	7.4	9.9	2.2	-5.5
1981	21.9	7.3	45.3	10.9
1982	5.5	17.1	-8.6	8.3
1983	6.0	8.7	1.2	-0.2
1984	3.9	6.2	-0.5	-3.5
1985	2.7	4.0	-0.6	-5.6
1986	6.5	4.0	10.3	-3.7
1987	3.9	4.4	3.7	11.1
1988	3.8	3.8	4.0	5.4
1989	5.2	4.0	6.7	-3.1
1990	5.5	4.8	8.1	13.0
1991	7.7	9.3	3.8	5.8
1992	7.1	7.7	4.2	-1.3
1993	2.1	1.9	3.7	9.3
1994	3.8	4.2	2.7	3.8
1995	3.0	2.5	5.9	11.3
1996	3.7	3.4	5.4	8.0
1997	2.2	1.4	5.5	7.3
1998	0.5	-0.3	4.1	8.3
1999	3.1	3.9	3.3	12.8
2000	2.0	1.3	3.2	-2.1
2001	6.0	9.1	-0.5	14.9
2002	2.4	0.2	10.1	4.0
2003	1.8	0.5	2.3	-11.4
2004	0.7	1.4	-0.6	3.8
2005	-3.2	-3.6	-1.7	-1.7
2006	0.3	0.4	1.1	4.5
2007	3.0	1.6	5.8	0.8
2008	1.8	0.8	3.4	-1.7
2009	2.4	1.4	3.9	-0.8
2010 ^r	2.8	2.3	5.6	8.6
2011 ^{ap}	1.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 8 Individual and collective consumption
(a) At current market prices

HK\$ million

Year	(1) Private consumption expenditure	(2) Government consumption expenditure	(3) Government consumption expenditure for individual use	(4) Individual ^a consumption	(5) Collective ^b consumption
1961	5,612	619	134	5,746	485
1962	6,275	654	142	6,417	512
1963	6,924	746	162	7,086	584
1964	7,639	847	184	7,823	663
1965	8,610	949	206	8,816	743
1966	9,763	1,070	235	9,998	835
1967	10,439	1,199	260	10,699	939
1968	11,592	1,300	282	11,874	1,018
1969	13,117	1,412	309	13,426	1,103
1970	14,975	1,630	350	15,325	1,280
1971	17,290	1,741	374	17,664	1,367
1972	19,987	2,078	452	20,439	1,626
1973	26,659	2,559	641	27,300	1,918
1974	30,306	3,171	839	31,145	2,332
1975	31,922	3,493	926	32,848	2,567
1976	36,358	4,008	1,067	37,425	2,941
1977	44,343	4,655	1,212	45,555	3,443
1978	54,747	5,436	1,383	56,130	4,053
1979	67,544	6,755	1,689	69,233	5,066
1980	85,411	8,706	2,213	87,624	6,493
1981	102,788	12,211	2,950	105,738	9,261
1982	119,091	14,547	3,582	122,673	10,965
1983	138,268	16,336	4,253	142,521	12,083
1984	157,843	18,027	4,677	162,520	13,350
1985	169,387	19,751	5,087	174,474	14,664
1986	192,143	22,843	6,249	198,392	16,594
1987	224,020	25,672	7,149	231,169	18,523
1988	261,754	29,943	8,321	270,075	21,622
1989	296,603	36,168	10,049	306,652	26,119
1990	342,168	43,141	11,952	354,120	31,189
1991	406,466	51,294	14,958	421,424	36,336
1992	472,798	63,795	22,338	495,136	41,457
1993	541,082	72,283	25,899	566,981	46,384
1994	624,409	83,148	30,111	654,520	53,037
1995	691,708	93,624	35,184	726,892	58,440
1996	755,508	103,541	39,717	795,225	63,824
1997	833,825	112,751	45,901	879,726	66,850
1998	795,948	116,550	49,109	845,057	67,441
1999	765,248	119,993	51,230	816,478	68,763
2000	777,141	120,172	48,388	825,529	71,784
2001	782,984	128,866	51,968	834,952	76,898
2002	748,402	131,291	52,715	801,117	78,576
2003	719,873	130,151	52,963	772,836	77,188
2004	767,923	127,327	50,274	818,197	77,053
2005	804,936	121,435	49,140	854,076	72,295
2006	863,591	123,033	49,400	912,991	73,633
2007	972,028	130,404	51,857	1,023,885	78,547
2008	1,022,862	139,262	55,368	1,078,230	83,894
2009	1,012,774	142,924	57,208	1,069,982	85,716
2010 ^r	1,091,613	147,393	58,539	1,150,152	88,854
2011 ^{ap}	1,232,147	157,257	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

^a Individual consumption covers goods and services which are actually consumed by households (e.g. educational services), irrespective of the ultimate bearers of the expenses are households themselves (e.g. employing private tutors) or private non-profit institutions (e.g. Caritas schools) or government (e.g. attending government schools). It is equal to the sum of columns (1) and (3).

^b Collective consumption refers to government services provided to the community as a whole (e.g. security services provided by police). In economic terms, they are called public goods. It is equal to column (2) less column (3).

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 8 Individual and collective consumption
(b) Percentage changes in nominal terms

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Year	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure for individual use	Individual consumption	Collective consumption
1961	-	-	-	-	-
1962	11.8	5.7	6.0	11.7	5.6
1963	10.3	14.1	14.1	10.4	14.1
1964	10.3	13.5	13.6	10.4	13.5
1965	12.7	12.0	12.0	12.7	12.1
1966	13.4	12.8	14.1	13.4	12.4
1967	6.9	12.1	10.6	7.0	12.5
1968	11.0	8.4	8.5	11.0	8.4
1969	13.2	8.6	9.6	13.1	8.3
1970	14.2	15.4	13.3	14.1	16.0
1971	15.5	6.8	6.9	15.3	6.8
1972	15.6	19.4	20.9	15.7	18.9
1973	33.4	23.1	41.8	33.6	18.0
1974	13.7	23.9	30.9	14.1	21.6
1975	5.3	10.2	10.4	5.5	10.1
1976	13.9	14.7	15.2	13.9	14.6
1977	22.0	16.1	13.6	21.7	17.1
1978	23.5	16.8	14.1	23.2	17.7
1979	23.4	24.3	22.1	23.3	25.0
1980	26.5	28.9	31.0	26.6	28.2
1981	20.3	40.3	33.3	20.7	42.6
1982	15.9	19.1	21.4	16.0	18.4
1983	16.1	12.3	18.7	16.2	10.2
1984	14.2	10.4	10.0	14.0	10.5
1985	7.3	9.6	8.8	7.4	9.8
1986	13.4	15.7	22.8	13.7	13.2
1987	16.6	12.4	14.4	16.5	11.6
1988	16.8	16.6	16.4	16.8	16.7
1989	13.3	20.8	20.8	13.5	20.8
1990	15.4	19.3	18.9	15.5	19.4
1991	18.8	18.9	25.2	19.0	16.5
1992	17.2	17.7	24.9	17.5	14.1
1993	14.4	13.3	15.9	14.5	11.9
1994	15.4	15.0	16.3	15.4	14.3
1995	10.8	12.6	16.8	11.1	10.2
1996	9.2	10.6	12.9	9.4	9.2
1997	10.4	8.9	15.6	10.6	4.7
1998	-4.5	3.4	7.0	-3.9	0.9
1999	-3.9	3.0	4.3	-3.4	2.0
2000	1.6	0.1	-5.5	1.1	4.4
2001	0.8	7.2	7.4	1.1	7.1
2002	-4.4	1.9	1.4	-4.1	2.2
2003	-3.8	-0.9	0.5	-3.5	-1.8
2004	6.7	-2.2	-5.1	5.9	-0.2
2005	4.8	-4.6	-2.3	4.4	-6.2
2006	7.3	1.3	0.5	6.9	1.9
2007	12.6	6.0	5.0	12.1	6.7
2008	5.2	6.8	6.8	5.3	6.8
2009	-1.0	2.6	3.3	-0.8	2.2
2010 [†]	7.8	3.1	2.3	7.5	3.7
2011 ^{ap}	12.9	6.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

**Table 9 Gross domestic fixed capital formation
by type of assets and by private/public sector
(a) At current market prices**

HK\$ million

Year	Quarter	^a Gross domestic fixed capital formation			(1) Building and construction		(2) Costs ^c of ownership transfer		(3) Machinery, equipment and computer software		
		Total	Private ^{b,c} sector	Public ^b sector	Total	Private ^b sector	Public ^b sector	Total	Private ^b sector	Public ^b sector	
1966		3,841	3,289	552	2,767	2,256	511	52	1,022	981	41
1967		2,997	2,572	425	1,903	1,508	395	42	1,052	1,022	30
1968		2,625	2,270	355	1,448	1,121	327	44	1,133	1,105	28
1969		3,036	2,705	331	1,446	1,142	304	52	1,538	1,511	27
1970		4,544	4,146	398	2,337	1,978	359	77	2,130	2,091	39
1971		6,298	5,722	576	3,496	2,963	533	99	2,703	2,660	43
1972		7,308	6,583	725	4,285	3,619	666	161	2,862	2,803	59
1973		9,154	8,049	1,105	5,406	4,395	1,011	216	3,532	3,438	94
1974		10,746	9,027	1,719	6,826	5,229	1,597	145	3,775	3,653	122
1975		10,648	8,967	1,681	6,620	5,027	1,593	186	3,842	3,754	88
1976		13,051	11,108	1,943	7,982	6,119	1,863	279	4,790	4,710	80
1977		17,734	14,703	3,031	11,741	8,819	2,922	372	5,621	5,512	109
1978		22,578	18,139	4,439	14,450	10,304	4,146	563	7,565	7,272	293
1979		33,521	27,614	5,907	21,491	16,204	5,287	669	11,361	10,741	620
1980		46,226	39,361	6,865	29,959	23,796	6,163	1,110	15,157	14,455	702
1981		56,582	48,167	8,415	35,972	28,700	7,272	1,965	18,645	17,502	1,143
1982		59,182	47,282	11,900	39,519	28,929	10,590	1,601	18,062	16,752	1,310
1983		53,438	40,867	12,571	32,510	21,439	11,071	1,262	19,666	18,166	1,500
1984		57,944	46,467	11,477	30,934	20,648	10,286	1,373	25,637	24,446	1,191
1985		58,073	49,193	8,880	29,810	21,842	7,968	2,064	26,199	25,287	912
1986		68,596	59,785	8,811	33,997	25,955	8,042	2,726	31,873	31,104	769
1987		92,727	81,656	11,071	45,206	35,088	10,118	4,283	43,238	42,285	953
1988		117,438	103,867	13,571	59,347	47,204	12,143	5,052	53,039	51,611	1,428
1989		138,102	120,310	17,792	73,166	57,212	15,954	7,636	57,300	55,462	1,838
1990		156,158	136,110	20,048	85,669	67,462	18,207	8,296	62,193	60,352	1,841
1991		180,809	159,959	20,850	93,814	75,226	18,588	12,958	74,037	71,775	2,262
1992		217,637	194,859	22,778	107,666	87,161	20,505	17,917	92,054	89,781	2,273
1993		249,443	215,880	33,563	130,034	99,636	30,398	19,873	99,536	96,371	3,165
1994		305,757	264,970	40,787	164,916	128,504	36,412	21,320	119,521	115,146	4,375
1995		334,363	280,732	53,631	158,898	111,833	47,065	13,903	161,562	154,996	6,566
1996		378,486	313,391	65,095	185,648	130,109	55,539	22,186	170,652	161,096	9,556
1997		451,891	387,665	64,226	223,264	170,104	53,160	37,867	190,760	179,694	11,066
1998		388,731	327,519	61,212	208,235	157,247	50,988	15,319	165,177	154,953	10,224
1999		325,328	259,677	65,651	171,930	116,952	54,978	12,049	141,349	130,676	10,673
2000		347,375	286,975	60,400	155,441	104,125	51,316	11,730	180,204	171,120	9,084
2001		333,044	275,049	57,995	142,659	94,409	48,250	10,374	180,011	170,266	9,745
2002		286,025	232,480	53,545	131,757	88,482	43,275	9,436	144,832	134,562	10,270
2003		261,576	210,120	51,456	116,628	74,406	42,222	8,411	136,537	127,303	9,234
2004		275,034	226,589	48,445	107,692	67,533	40,159	16,797	150,545	142,259	8,286
2005		289,170	247,851	41,319	105,993	70,821	35,172	19,890	163,287	157,140	6,147
2006		322,691	287,823	34,868	106,268	77,508	28,760	16,792	199,631	193,523	6,108
2007		325,366	293,610	31,756	111,776	86,982	24,794	24,497	189,093	182,131	6,962
2008		334,352	298,511	35,841	127,312	99,755	27,557	24,851	182,189	173,905	8,284
2009		322,869	281,967	40,902	123,752	91,665	32,087	24,238	174,879	166,064	8,815
2010 ^r		370,453	313,191	57,262	139,212	91,278	47,934	38,035	193,206	183,878	9,328
2011 ^{ap}		414,285	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

Table 9 (a) ---- Continued

HK\$ million

Year	Quarter	Gross domestic ^a fixed capital formation			(1) Building and construction			(2) Costs ^c of ownership transfer	(3) Machinery, equipment and computer software		
		Total	Private ^{b,c} sector	Public ^b sector	Total	Private ^b sector	Public ^b sector	Total	Private ^b sector	Public ^b sector	
			Total	Private ^b sector		Public ^b sector	Total		Private ^b sector	Public ^b sector	
2001	1	84,769	66,291	18,478	38,348	23,012	15,336	2,618	43,803	40,661	3,142
	2	79,929	67,384	12,545	33,689	23,108	10,581	2,714	43,526	41,562	1,964
	3	88,269	75,369	12,900	34,080	23,118	10,962	3,019	51,170	49,232	1,938
	4	80,077	66,005	14,072	36,542	25,171	11,371	2,023	41,512	38,811	2,701
2002	1	67,827	51,895	15,932	34,012	21,832	12,180	2,360	31,455	27,703	3,752
	2	70,996	58,725	12,271	33,168	22,851	10,317	2,632	35,196	33,242	1,954
	3	75,029	63,185	11,844	33,160	23,428	9,732	2,269	39,600	37,488	2,112
	4	72,173	58,675	13,498	31,417	20,371	11,046	2,175	38,581	36,129	2,452
2003	1	64,026	49,466	14,560	31,057	19,726	11,331	1,841	31,128	27,899	3,229
	2	61,300	49,768	11,532	28,379	18,550	9,829	1,696	31,225	29,522	1,703
	3	67,368	54,956	12,412	29,748	19,337	10,411	1,934	35,686	33,685	2,001
	4	68,882	55,930	12,952	27,444	16,793	10,651	2,940	38,498	36,197	2,301
2004	1	67,901	53,486	14,415	27,700	16,495	11,205	3,951	36,250	33,040	3,210
	2	69,322	58,800	10,522	25,635	16,758	8,877	4,482	39,205	37,560	1,645
	3	69,064	58,363	10,701	26,458	17,261	9,197	3,561	39,045	37,541	1,504
	4	68,747	55,940	12,807	27,899	17,019	10,880	4,803	36,045	34,118	1,927
2005	1	69,857	55,966	13,891	28,845	17,478	11,367	5,078	35,934	33,410	2,524
	2	73,537	64,989	8,548	25,068	17,742	7,326	6,535	41,934	40,712	1,222
	3	72,276	62,834	9,442	26,824	18,469	8,355	4,540	40,912	39,825	1,087
	4	73,500	64,062	9,438	25,256	17,132	8,124	3,737	44,507	43,193	1,314
2006	1	75,363	64,532	10,831	27,464	18,807	8,657	3,557	44,342	42,168	2,174
	2	79,334	72,081	7,253	26,090	19,904	6,186	4,429	48,815	47,748	1,067
	3	84,365	76,613	7,752	26,142	19,619	6,523	4,698	53,525	52,296	1,229
	4	83,629	74,597	9,032	26,572	19,178	7,394	4,108	52,949	51,311	1,638
2007	1	74,340	64,940	9,400	27,508	20,536	6,972	4,702	42,130	39,702	2,428
	2	81,706	74,677	7,029	28,768	22,816	5,952	5,350	47,588	46,511	1,077
	3	79,745	72,650	7,095	27,163	21,541	5,622	6,375	46,207	44,734	1,473
	4	89,575	81,343	8,232	28,337	22,089	6,248	8,070	53,168	51,184	1,984
2008	1	87,046	76,008	11,038	34,054	26,005	8,049	9,237	43,755	40,766	2,989
	2	87,034	79,693	7,341	32,577	26,658	5,919	7,423	47,034	45,612	1,422
	3	85,612	77,876	7,736	29,976	23,990	5,986	5,148	50,488	48,738	1,750
	4	74,660	64,934	9,726	30,705	23,102	7,603	3,043	40,912	38,789	2,123
2009	1	71,831	60,079	11,752	30,879	22,249	8,630	2,908	38,044	34,922	3,122
	2	75,952	67,423	8,529	30,460	23,646	6,814	5,556	39,936	38,221	1,715
	3	90,795	81,124	9,671	31,102	23,387	7,715	8,107	51,586	49,630	1,956
	4	84,291	73,341	10,950	31,311	22,383	8,928	7,667	45,313	43,291	2,022
2010	1 ^r	82,887	68,476	14,411	30,824	19,712	11,112	8,035	44,028	40,729	3,299
	2 ^r	93,968	81,597	12,371	36,362	25,454	10,908	8,911	48,695	47,232	1,463
	3 ^r	94,517	80,444	14,073	35,695	23,752	11,943	10,600	48,222	46,092	2,130
	4 ^r	99,081	82,674	16,407	36,331	22,360	13,971	10,489	52,261	49,825	2,436
2011	1 ^r	91,600	71,342	20,258	38,939	22,466	16,473	10,592	42,069	38,284	3,785
	2 ^r	105,301	91,086	14,215	39,007	26,239	12,768	10,874	55,420	53,973	1,447
	3 ^r	108,447	92,779	15,668	39,959	26,276	13,683	8,054	60,434	58,449	1,985
	4 ^{ap}	108,937	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

^a Gross domestic fixed capital formation = (1) + (2) + (3)

^b For the coverage of private and public sectors, see paragraphs 3.32-3.33 and 3.37-3.38.

^c Costs of ownership transfer are classified to the private sector.

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

**Table 9 Gross domestic fixed capital formation
by type of assets and by private/public sector
(b) In chained (2009) dollars #**

HK\$ million

Year	Quarter	(1)						(2)	(3)		
		Gross domestic fixed capital formation			Building and construction			Costs ^b of ownership transfer	Machinery, equipment and computer software		
		Total	Private ^{a,b} sector	Public ^a sector	Total	Private ^a sector	Public ^a sector		Total	Private ^a sector	Public ^a sector
1966		39,599	31,567	8,085	50,834	40,635	9,224	2,782	4,159	3,940	184
1967		32,766	25,997	7,039	39,521	30,770	8,088	2,468	4,329	4,186	138
1968		29,787	23,426	6,516	33,558	25,571	7,487	2,835	4,584	4,473	127
1969		31,013	24,997	5,779	31,910	24,765	6,617	3,238	5,815	5,704	115
1970		35,394	29,568	4,857	36,195	29,929	5,447	3,325	6,834	6,689	139
1971		43,804	36,568	6,116	46,793	38,744	6,985	3,659	7,853	7,715	138
1972		47,834	39,853	6,884	50,944	42,043	7,753	5,583	8,193	8,003	187
1973		53,441	43,567	9,098	55,098	43,900	10,125	6,651	9,679	9,357	286
1974		52,564	40,853	12,110	59,043	44,540	13,633	3,676	8,533	8,208	310
1975		53,615	41,567	12,694	61,726	46,259	14,601	4,201	8,066	7,838	206
1976		60,974	47,424	14,231	69,459	52,004	16,472	4,796	9,467	9,233	178
1977		76,744	58,279	20,223	91,489	66,903	23,489	5,532	10,613	10,341	228
1978		84,629	61,994	25,785	96,395	66,461	29,234	6,722	13,202	12,639	565
1979		97,245	73,850	25,571	103,845	75,133	27,530	5,863	18,254	17,153	1,105
1980		116,901	92,213	25,344	123,110	94,020	27,129	6,107	22,847	21,674	1,157
1981		127,709	100,600	27,784	133,277	102,325	28,766	8,627	24,873	23,219	1,641
1982		130,115	97,553	36,026	146,233	106,141	38,421	8,346	21,642	19,958	1,724
1983		119,420	86,990	37,052	131,152	90,645	39,524	7,891	20,940	19,236	1,770
1984		122,594	92,738	32,696	123,776	87,101	35,581	7,874	25,519	24,195	1,302
1985		122,667	97,250	25,573	119,589	89,977	27,898	11,271	26,141	25,084	994
1986		130,184	105,299	24,046	125,457	96,599	26,787	14,442	27,576	26,751	731
1987		148,630	121,239	25,966	131,005	100,079	28,787	20,107	35,008	34,031	849
1988		160,676	132,336	26,057	134,137	104,196	27,759	18,705	40,473	39,146	1,202
1989		166,932	135,621	29,859	142,532	108,720	31,571	16,389	41,526	39,957	1,464
1990		180,556	147,307	31,406	156,692	120,716	33,450	17,497	44,046	42,473	1,447
1991		197,550	163,882	30,451	158,633	124,371	31,651	24,186	51,532	49,660	1,732
1992		215,300	179,234	32,287	156,403	120,084	33,829	27,629	62,504	60,589	1,711
1993		221,660	176,838	45,088	163,741	115,607	47,518	26,259	63,979	61,557	2,265
1994		255,007	202,245	53,821	192,431	135,648	56,136	23,677	74,771	71,651	2,973
1995		272,818	211,753	65,542	191,657	127,359	67,232	16,767	92,416	88,140	4,129
1996		301,853	232,056	76,188	203,424	132,457	74,763	24,688	103,410	97,112	6,290
1997		343,342	273,671	71,298	229,162	162,161	67,120	31,992	116,575	109,305	7,260
1998		317,206	254,036	63,985	225,917	165,285	59,026	17,980	107,756	100,660	7,137
1999		264,061	203,076	64,554	188,803	128,782	59,605	15,777	88,938	81,874	7,190
2000		284,945	228,165	58,307	173,883	119,017	54,489	16,730	113,219	107,075	6,089
2001		292,496	236,586	56,968	171,966	120,041	51,718	16,442	120,205	113,269	6,908
2002		278,776	224,099	55,884	169,652	121,294	48,604	16,462	111,048	102,948	8,186
2003		281,361	226,369	56,193	160,406	111,075	48,911	15,949	118,812	110,678	8,204
2004		288,355	236,769	52,751	143,212	95,730	46,336	25,285	131,064	123,727	7,378
2005		300,042	255,576	45,291	132,347	91,115	40,666	25,383	147,824	142,155	5,654
2006		321,425	283,625	38,062	122,983	89,797	33,179	21,292	176,173	170,590	5,545
2007		332,493	297,862	34,421	122,667	94,896	27,788	28,233	181,390	174,621	6,761
2008		335,952	299,309	36,543	130,972	102,548	28,407	24,963	180,100	171,986	8,124
2009		322,869	281,967	40,902	123,752	91,665	32,087	24,238	174,879	166,064	8,815
2010 ^r		347,680	292,090	55,590	130,712	84,145	46,567	30,832	186,136	177,113	9,023
2011 ^{ap}		372,995	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

Table 9 (b) ---- Continued

HK\$ million

Year	Quarter	Gross domestic fixed capital formation		(1) Building and construction			(2) Costs ^b of ownership transfer	(3) Machinery, equipment and computer software			
		Total	Private ^{a,b}	Public ^a	Total	Private ^a	Public ^a	Total	Private ^a	Public ^a	
			sector	sector		sector	sector		sector	sector	
2001	1	73,682	56,551	18,050	45,152	28,561	16,325	4,042	29,296	27,097	2,227
	2	69,612	57,379	12,257	40,337	29,055	11,299	4,208	28,809	27,406	1,377
	3	77,170	64,358	12,674	41,281	29,477	11,800	4,798	33,807	32,408	1,353
	4	72,032	58,298	13,987	45,196	32,948	12,294	3,394	28,293	26,358	1,951
2002	1	64,705	48,939	16,483	42,786	29,134	13,484	3,975	23,822	20,937	2,977
	2	68,749	56,166	12,754	42,163	30,758	11,564	4,461	27,036	25,474	1,556
	3	73,465	61,057	12,440	43,169	32,432	11,045	3,996	30,260	28,575	1,675
	4	71,857	57,937	14,207	41,534	28,970	12,511	4,030	29,930	27,962	1,978
2003	1	67,966	52,647	15,777	42,088	29,009	12,944	3,512	26,862	24,054	2,863
	2	65,469	53,226	12,479	39,189	27,898	11,327	3,350	26,694	25,205	1,491
	3	74,047	60,650	13,622	41,216	29,126	12,087	3,758	32,055	30,232	1,827
	4	73,879	59,846	14,315	37,913	25,042	12,553	5,329	33,201	31,187	2,023
2004	1	70,544	55,221	15,645	37,058	23,570	12,922	6,199	30,779	27,994	2,817
	2	71,464	60,361	11,370	34,095	23,887	10,182	6,866	33,091	31,651	1,441
	3	74,113	62,568	11,819	35,241	24,405	10,743	5,419	35,172	33,794	1,377
	4	72,234	58,619	13,917	36,818	23,868	12,489	6,801	32,022	30,288	1,743
2005	1	72,210	57,343	15,241	36,397	22,631	13,159	6,660	32,282	29,995	2,308
	2	75,328	66,155	9,297	30,793	22,495	8,408	8,138	37,684	36,559	1,114
	3	75,889	65,718	10,333	33,170	23,533	9,624	5,752	37,974	36,937	1,024
	4	76,615	66,360	10,420	31,987	22,456	9,475	4,833	39,884	38,664	1,208
2006	1	76,905	65,207	11,928	32,266	22,059	10,053	4,633	40,419	38,411	2,012
	2	78,460	70,530	7,913	29,946	22,914	7,137	5,550	42,807	41,829	962
	3	83,596	75,147	8,429	29,880	22,446	7,496	5,922	47,073	45,946	1,111
	4	82,464	72,741	9,792	30,891	22,378	8,493	5,187	45,874	44,404	1,460
2007	1	77,131	66,938	10,377	31,130	23,188	7,942	5,776	40,578	38,221	2,381
	2	83,568	75,871	7,536	31,634	24,982	6,659	6,418	45,448	44,400	1,027
	3	82,704	74,871	7,696	29,507	23,233	6,280	7,396	45,626	44,157	1,460
	4	89,090	80,182	8,812	30,396	23,493	6,907	8,643	49,738	47,843	1,893
2008	1	86,321	74,785	11,655	35,547	26,891	8,677	9,109	42,377	39,469	2,924
	2	88,959	81,162	7,641	32,598	26,357	6,214	7,250	48,977	47,510	1,460
	3	86,273	78,397	7,745	30,118	24,097	6,003	5,164	50,361	48,619	1,738
	4	74,399	64,965	9,502	32,709	25,203	7,513	3,440	38,385	36,388	2,002
2009	1	75,638	63,736	11,941	32,045	23,398	8,648	3,309	40,366	37,097	3,259
	2	77,057	68,461	8,577	30,329	23,465	6,861	5,869	40,891	39,172	1,722
	3	87,553	77,933	9,595	30,404	22,659	7,745	7,910	49,137	47,281	1,861
	4	82,621	71,837	10,789	30,974	22,143	8,833	7,150	44,485	42,514	1,973
2010	1 ^r	81,657	67,457	14,200	29,621	18,752	10,869	7,040	44,996	41,665	3,331
	2 ^r	89,125	77,065	12,060	34,059	23,424	10,635	7,456	47,610	46,185	1,425
	3 ^r	87,220	73,597	13,623	32,896	21,307	11,589	8,417	45,907	43,873	2,034
	4 ^r	89,678	73,971	15,707	34,136	20,662	13,474	7,919	47,623	45,390	2,233
2011	1 ^r	82,273	62,971	19,302	34,895	19,227	15,668	7,416	39,962	36,328	3,634
	2 ^r	95,957	82,600	13,357	32,620	20,700	11,920	7,231	56,106	54,669	1,437
	3 ^r	97,014	82,599	14,415	33,484	20,980	12,504	5,376	58,154	56,243	1,911
	4 ^{ap}	97,751	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

A discrepancy may exist between the volume estimate of an aggregate and the sum of its components. Non-additivity is a technical feature of the chain volume measures. For details, please see paragraphs 3.58-3.59.

^a For the coverage of private and public sectors, see paragraphs 3.32-3.33 and 3.37-3.38.

^b Costs of ownership transfer are classified to the private sector.

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

**Table 9 Gross domestic fixed capital formation
by type of assets and by private/public sector
(c) Year-on-year percentage changes in real terms**

		(1)						(2)	(3)		
		Gross domestic fixed capital formation			Building and construction			Costs ^b of ownership transfer	Machinery, equipment and computer software		
Year	Quarter	Total	Private ^{a,b} sector	Public ^a sector	Total	Private ^a sector	Public ^a sector		Total	Private ^a sector	Public ^a sector
1966		-13.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967		-17.3	-17.6	-12.9	-22.3	-24.3	-12.3	-11.3	4.1	6.2	-25.2
1968		-9.1	-9.9	-7.4	-15.1	-16.9	-7.4	14.9	5.9	6.9	-7.9
1969		4.1	6.7	-11.3	-4.9	-3.2	-11.6	14.2	26.9	27.5	-9.1
1970		14.1	18.3	-16.0	13.4	20.9	-17.7	2.7	17.5	17.3	21.3
1971		23.8	23.7	25.9	29.3	29.5	28.2	10.0	14.9	15.3	-1.0
1972		9.2	9.0	12.6	8.9	8.5	11.0	52.6	4.3	3.7	36.0
1973		11.7	9.3	32.2	8.2	4.4	30.6	19.1	18.1	16.9	52.9
1974		-1.6	-6.2	33.1	7.2	1.5	34.7	-44.7	-11.8	-12.3	8.5
1975		2.0	1.7	4.8	4.5	3.9	7.1	14.3	-5.5	-4.5	-33.6
1976		13.7	14.1	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.8	14.2	17.4	17.8	-13.5
1977		25.9	22.9	42.1	31.7	28.7	42.6	15.4	12.1	12.0	27.8
1978		10.3	6.4	27.5	5.4	-0.7	24.5	21.5	24.4	22.2	147.9
1979		14.9	19.1	-0.8	7.7	13.0	-5.8	-12.8	38.3	35.7	95.4
1980		20.2	24.9	-0.9	18.6	25.1	-1.5	4.2	25.2	26.4	4.7
1981		9.2	9.1	9.6	8.3	8.8	6.0	41.3	8.9	7.1	41.9
1982		1.9	-3.0	29.7	9.7	3.7	33.6	-3.3	-13.0	-14.0	5.1
1983		-8.2	-10.8	2.8	-10.3	-14.6	2.9	-5.5	-3.2	-3.6	2.7
1984		2.7	6.6	-11.8	-5.6	-3.9	-10.0	-0.2	21.9	25.8	-26.4
1985		0.1	4.9	-21.8	-3.4	3.3	-21.6	43.1	2.4	3.7	-23.6
1986		6.1	8.3	-6.0	4.9	7.4	-4.0	28.1	5.5	6.6	-26.5
1987		14.2	15.1	8.0	4.4	3.6	7.5	39.2	27.0	27.2	16.1
1988		8.1	9.1	0.4	2.4	4.1	-3.5	-6.9	15.6	15.0	41.9
1989		3.9	2.5	14.6	6.3	4.4	13.8	-12.5	2.7	2.2	21.6
1990		8.2	8.6	5.1	10.0	11.2	5.9	6.8	6.0	6.2	-1.0
1991		9.4	11.3	-3.0	1.2	3.0	-5.4	38.4	16.9	16.8	19.9
1992		9.0	9.4	6.0	-1.4	-3.5	6.9	14.3	21.2	21.9	-1.4
1993		2.9	-1.3	39.6	4.7	-3.7	40.4	-4.9	2.5	1.7	32.6
1994		15.0	14.4	19.4	17.5	17.3	18.2	-10.1	16.8	16.3	31.1
1995		7.0	4.7	21.8	-0.4	-6.2	19.8	-29.1	23.7	23.1	38.9
1996		10.6	9.6	16.2	6.2	4.1	11.1	47.2	11.9	10.2	52.5
1997		13.7	17.9	-6.4	12.7	22.5	-10.2	29.6	12.8	12.6	15.6
1998		-7.6	-7.2	-10.3	-1.6	1.7	-12.2	-43.9	-7.5	-7.9	-1.6
1999		-16.7	-20.0	1.0	-16.4	-22.1	1.1	-12.2	-17.6	-18.8	0.5
2000		7.9	12.4	-9.7	-7.9	-7.6	-8.6	6.0	27.3	30.8	-15.3
2001		2.6	3.7	-2.3	-1.1	0.9	-5.1	-1.7	6.2	5.8	13.5
2002		-4.7	-5.3	-1.9	-1.3	1.0	-6.0	0.1	-7.6	-9.1	18.5
2003		0.9	1.0	0.6	-5.4	-8.4	0.6	-3.1	7.0	7.5	0.2
2004		2.5	4.6	-6.1	-10.7	-13.8	-5.3	58.5	10.3	11.8	-10.1
2005		4.1	7.9	-14.1	-7.6	-4.8	-12.2	0.4	12.8	14.9	-23.4
2006		7.1	11.0	-16.0	-7.1	-1.4	-18.4	-16.1	19.2	20.0	-1.9
2007		3.4	5.0	-9.6	-0.3	5.7	-16.3	32.6	3.0	2.4	21.9
2008		1.0	0.5	6.2	6.8	8.1	2.2	-11.6	-0.7	-1.5	20.2
2009		-3.9	-5.8	11.9	-5.5	-10.6	13.0	-2.9	-2.9	-3.4	8.5
2010 ^f		7.7	3.6	35.9	5.6	-8.2	45.1	27.2	6.4	6.7	2.4
2011 ^{ap}		7.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

Table 9 (c) ---- Continued

Year	Quarter	%										
		(1)			(2)			(3)				
		Gross domestic fixed capital formation			Building and construction			Costs ^b of ownership transfer	Machinery, equipment and computer software			
	Total	Private ^{a,b} sector	Public ^a sector	Total	Private ^a sector	Public ^a sector		Total	Private ^a sector	Public ^a sector		
2001	1	10.0	12.0	2.3	-1.4	-3.5	1.7	1.6	23.2	24.8	5.2	
	2	2.8	3.1	1.9	3.0	4.4	0.4	9.3	2.1	1.8	10.7	
	3	3.0	5.3	-8.5	-5.5	-3.1	-10.5	3.7	9.8	10.0	3.8	
	4	-4.4	-4.2	-5.3	-0.1	5.7	-12.2	-20.7	-7.0	-9.0	36.8	
2002	1	-12.2	-13.5	-8.7	-5.2	2.0	-17.4	-1.7	-18.7	-22.7	33.7	
	2	-1.2	-2.1	4.1	4.5	5.9	2.3	6.0	-6.2	-7.1	13.0	
	3	-4.8	-5.1	-1.8	4.6	10.0	-6.4	-16.7	-10.5	-11.8	23.8	
	4	-0.2	-0.6	1.6	-8.1	-12.1	1.8	18.7	5.8	6.1	1.4	
2003	1	5.0	7.6	-4.3	-1.6	-0.4	-4.0	-11.7	12.8	14.9	-3.8	
	2	-4.8	-5.2	-2.2	-7.1	-9.3	-2.0	-24.9	-1.3	-1.1	-4.2	
	3	0.8	-0.7	9.5	-4.5	-10.2	9.4	-6.0	5.9	5.8	9.1	
	4	2.8	3.3	0.8	-8.7	-13.6	0.3	32.2	10.9	11.5	2.3	
2004	1	3.8	4.9	-0.8	-12.0	-18.7	-0.2	76.5	14.6	16.4	-1.6	
	2	9.2	13.4	-8.9	-13.0	-14.4	-10.1	105.0	24.0	25.6	-3.4	
	3	0.1	3.2	-13.2	-14.5	-16.2	-11.1	44.2	9.7	11.8	-24.6	
	4	-2.2	-2.1	-2.8	-2.9	-4.7	-0.5	27.6	-3.6	-2.9	-13.8	
2005	1	2.4	3.8	-2.6	-1.8	-4.0	1.8	7.4	4.9	7.1	-18.1	
	2	5.4	9.6	-18.2	-9.7	-5.8	-17.4	18.5	13.9	15.5	-22.7	
	3	2.4	5.0	-12.6	-5.9	-3.6	-10.4	6.1	8.0	9.3	-25.6	
	4	6.1	13.2	-25.1	-13.1	-5.9	-24.1	-28.9	24.6	27.7	-30.7	
2006	1	6.5	13.7	-21.7	-11.4	-2.5	-23.6	-30.4	25.2	28.1	-12.8	
	2	4.2	6.6	-14.9	-2.8	1.9	-15.1	-31.8	13.6	14.4	-13.6	
	3	10.2	14.3	-18.4	-9.9	-4.6	-22.1	2.9	24.0	24.4	8.5	
	4	7.6	9.6	-6.0	-3.4	-0.3	-10.4	7.3	15.0	14.8	20.8	
2007	1	0.3	2.7	-13.0	-3.5	5.1	-21.0	24.7	0.4	-0.5	18.3	
	2	6.5	7.6	-4.8	5.6	9.0	-6.7	15.6	6.2	6.1	6.7	
	3	-1.1	-0.4	-8.7	-1.2	3.5	-16.2	24.9	-3.1	-3.9	31.4	
	4	8.0	10.2	-10.0	-1.6	5.0	-18.7	66.6	8.4	7.7	29.7	
2008	1	11.9	11.7	12.3	14.2	16.0	9.3	57.7	4.4	3.3	22.8	
	2	6.5	7.0	1.4	3.0	5.5	-6.7	13.0	7.8	7.0	42.2	
	3	4.3	4.7	0.6	2.1	3.7	-4.4	-30.2	10.4	10.1	19.1	
	4	-16.5	-19.0	7.8	7.6	7.3	8.8	-60.2	-22.8	-23.9	5.8	
2009	1	-12.4	-14.8	2.5	-9.9	-13.0	-0.3	-63.7	-4.7	-6.0	11.5	
	2	-13.4	-15.6	12.3	-7.0	-11.0	10.4	-19.1	-16.5	-17.6	17.9	
	3	1.5	-0.6	23.9	1.0	-6.0	29.0	53.2	-2.4	-2.8	7.1	
	4	11.1	10.6	13.5	-5.3	-12.1	17.6	107.8	15.9	16.8	-1.4	
2010	1 ^r	8.0	5.8	18.9	-7.6	-19.9	25.7	112.8	11.5	12.3	2.2	
	2 ^r	15.7	12.6	40.6	12.3	-0.2	55.0	27.0	16.4	17.9	-17.2	
	3 ^r	-0.4	-5.6	42.0	8.2	-6.0	49.6	6.4	-6.6	-7.2	9.3	
	4 ^r	8.5	3.0	45.6	10.2	-6.7	52.5	10.8	7.1	6.8	13.2	
2011	1 ^r	0.8	-6.7	35.9	17.8	2.5	44.2	5.3	-11.2	-12.8	9.1	
	2 ^r	7.7	7.2	10.8	-4.2	-11.6	12.1	-3.0	17.8	18.4	0.8	
	3 ^r	11.2	12.2	5.8	1.8	-1.5	7.9	-36.1	26.7	28.2	-6.0	
	4 ^{ap}	9.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	

^a For the coverage of private and public sectors, see paragraphs 3.32-3.33 and 3.37-3.38.

^b Costs of ownership transfer are classified to the private sector.

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 10 Exports and imports of services by major service group
(a) At current market prices

HK\$ million

		(1)							
		Exports of services ^a							
Year	Quarter	Total	Other services						Others
			Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	
1980		29,239	12,325	6,529	5,618	4,767	582	1,274	2,911
1981		35,655	15,100	8,143	6,510	5,902	562	1,904	3,436
1982		40,736	16,976	8,771	7,594	7,395	600	2,798	3,997
1983		47,327	19,605	11,378	7,315	9,029	734	3,824	4,471
1984		57,396	22,274	14,035	9,845	11,241	874	4,690	5,677
1985		62,564	22,967	15,003	11,932	12,663	870	5,556	6,237
1986		73,482	26,005	17,909	13,325	16,243	763	7,924	7,556
1987		94,324	32,411	24,880	15,884	21,149	1,147	10,086	9,916
1988		111,305	38,117	31,395	18,506	23,287	1,013	10,826	11,448
1989		127,209	43,852	34,485	22,467	26,406	1,087	12,652	12,667
1990		142,505	50,760	36,474	26,431	28,839	1,299	13,749	13,791
1991		161,106	59,517	37,645	29,434	34,510	1,460	16,406	16,644
1992		185,907	67,178	45,618	32,672	40,440	2,295	18,361	19,784
1993		209,576	72,564	51,849	39,583	45,581	3,413	24,250	17,918
1994		234,284	81,115	53,953	44,531	54,684	3,430	29,135	22,119
1995		253,643	84,937	60,028	49,032	59,646	3,617	28,627	27,402
1996		285,385	88,367	71,349	65,111	60,558	2,443	30,819	27,296
1997		286,595	87,342	59,661	73,441	66,151	2,665	32,786	30,700
1998		262,099	85,074	43,965	76,866	56,195	3,102	21,007	32,086
1999		276,385	89,230	42,840	81,524	62,791	3,065	30,054	29,672
2000		315,012	99,513	46,019	97,616	71,865	3,452	34,058	34,355
2001		320,799	93,675	46,362	106,447	74,316	3,556	34,966	35,794
2002		347,836	103,751	58,134	115,996	69,955	3,421	32,708	33,826
2003		362,420	107,688	55,575	130,183	68,975	3,065	29,301	36,609
2004		429,584	135,188	70,084	146,527	77,785	3,197	35,481	39,107
2005		495,394	158,007	80,061	162,179	95,147	3,218	48,753	43,176
2006		565,054	174,186	90,399	178,270	122,200	3,240	71,997	46,963
2007		660,847	199,561	107,304	198,976	155,007	3,648	97,049	54,310
2008		718,630	224,953	119,171	215,939	158,566	4,262	93,425	60,879
2009		669,829	183,618	127,193	206,755	152,262	3,847	87,484	60,931
2010 ^r		824,751	232,198	172,472	243,871	176,209	4,183	102,090	69,936
2011 ^{ap}		940,541	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2001	1	76,629	23,501	10,873	23,205	19,050	779	9,285	8,986
	2	77,091	24,281	12,182	22,460	18,168	921	8,832	8,415
	3	82,983	23,655	10,678	30,018	18,632	865	8,534	9,233
	4	84,096	22,238	12,629	30,764	18,466	991	8,315	9,160
2002	1	76,477	23,456	11,376	23,779	17,866	750	8,524	8,592
	2	81,265	25,473	14,978	23,547	17,267	870	8,438	7,959
	3	93,000	28,278	13,543	33,592	17,587	830	8,141	8,616
	4	97,094	26,544	18,237	35,078	17,235	971	7,605	8,659

Table 10 Exports and imports of services by major service group
(a) At current market prices

HK\$ million

(2)									
Imports of services ^a									
Total	Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Other services				Year	Quarter
				Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	Others		
20,047	9,038	5,379	1,322	4,308	819	286	3,203	1980	
25,572	10,876	6,930	1,537	6,229	823	424	4,982	1981	
27,615	11,516	7,978	1,777	6,343	906	706	4,731	1982	
32,735	13,279	9,794	1,740	7,923	1,084	982	5,857	1983	
39,441	15,625	12,052	2,316	9,448	1,486	1,209	6,753	1984	
43,536	16,186	14,432	2,767	10,151	1,603	1,487	7,061	1985	
50,632	18,621	16,294	3,100	12,617	1,683	2,351	8,583	1986	
61,047	22,636	19,717	3,709	14,985	2,065	2,689	10,231	1987	
74,036	27,434	24,933	4,318	17,350	2,231	2,798	12,321	1988	
84,540	30,409	29,401	5,208	19,522	2,507	3,128	13,887	1989	
100,778	34,057	37,117	7,008	22,596	3,231	3,038	16,327	1990	
115,211	37,029	43,742	9,175	25,266	3,636	3,662	17,968	1991	
130,846	42,816	47,488	10,095	30,447	4,790	3,948	21,709	1992	
139,975	44,274	54,907	8,058	32,736	4,508	5,910	22,318	1993	
162,363	48,233	66,745	8,149	39,235	6,417	7,643	25,175	1994	
180,623	51,181	81,203	9,600	38,641	6,048	7,035	25,558	1995	
189,753	51,122	88,640	10,866	39,126	4,720	7,292	27,114	1996	
198,424	50,240	98,155	9,856	40,172	4,501	7,853	27,818	1997	
194,245	42,865	104,361	8,505	38,513	4,600	7,423	26,490	1998	
185,174	39,238	101,889	10,510	33,536	4,975	6,850	21,711	1999	
192,427	48,628	97,402	11,170	35,227	4,111	6,421	24,695	2000	
194,180	50,916	96,057	11,802	35,405	4,028	6,969	24,408	2001	
202,494	48,518	96,846	14,660	42,470	4,618	7,694	30,158	2002	
203,400	52,305	89,133	16,008	45,954	4,840	6,835	34,279	2003	
242,507	67,657	103,347	16,517	54,986	4,761	9,070	41,155	2004	
264,237	81,361	103,474	18,628	60,774	4,710	10,932	45,132	2005	
287,900	90,234	109,088	20,967	67,611	4,764	15,671	47,176	2006	
332,240	108,627	117,346	24,298	81,968	5,543	21,895	54,530	2007	
366,484	123,289	125,326	26,866	91,002	5,651	24,426	60,925	2008	
340,601	94,930	121,462	27,005	97,204	5,270	25,619	66,315	2009	
396,269	113,606	135,987	32,829	113,846	6,414	27,443	79,989	2010 ^r	
434,503	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	2011 ^{ap}	
49,044	12,083	25,754	2,549	8,658	915	1,764	5,979	2001	1
47,783	13,531	23,342	2,466	8,444	1,058	1,727	5,659		2
50,785	13,538	24,874	3,328	9,045	967	1,748	6,330		3
46,568	11,764	22,087	3,459	9,258	1,088	1,730	6,440		4
49,470	10,906	25,315	2,946	10,303	977	1,964	7,362	2002	1
47,450	11,880	22,548	2,902	10,120	1,120	1,975	7,025		2
54,413	13,419	25,964	4,236	10,794	1,186	1,900	7,708		3
51,161	12,313	23,019	4,576	11,253	1,335	1,855	8,063		4

Table 10 (a) ---- Continued

HK\$ million

		(1) Exports of services ^a							
Year	Quarter	Total	Other services						Others
			Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	
2003	1	85,917	26,294	14,362	27,599	17,662	695	7,629	9,338
	2	70,820	22,704	5,890	26,166	16,060	773	7,004	8,283
	3	98,909	28,935	15,946	36,711	17,317	732	7,182	9,403
	4	106,774	29,755	19,377	39,707	17,936	865	7,486	9,585
2004	1	98,369	30,839	16,546	31,279	19,705	739	9,077	9,889
	2	97,858	32,755	16,451	30,335	18,317	821	8,603	8,893
	3	114,560	36,471	17,609	40,907	19,573	758	8,695	10,120
	4	118,797	35,123	19,478	44,006	20,190	879	9,106	10,205
2005	1	113,337	36,369	19,322	34,781	22,865	742	11,357	10,766
	2	112,629	38,546	18,482	33,942	21,659	827	11,024	9,808
	3	131,447	42,393	19,742	44,959	24,353	757	12,315	11,281
	4	137,981	40,699	22,515	48,497	26,270	892	14,057	11,321
2006	1	130,325	40,268	21,902	38,514	29,641	778	17,434	11,429
	2	130,058	42,827	20,820	37,085	29,326	818	17,839	10,669
	3	148,907	46,358	22,234	49,873	30,442	769	17,132	12,541
	4	155,764	44,733	25,443	52,798	32,791	875	19,592	12,324
2007	1	152,593	44,834	25,447	41,145	41,167	897	25,546	14,724
	2	147,524	49,120	23,556	40,790	34,058	944	21,152	11,962
	3	176,034	54,123	26,365	55,713	39,833	842	25,578	13,413
	4	184,696	51,484	31,936	61,328	39,949	965	24,773	14,211
2008	1	173,890	52,531	28,991	45,693	46,675	1,165	29,106	16,404
	2	167,217	57,043	26,897	45,943	37,334	1,108	22,009	14,217
	3	192,778	62,291	30,024	61,101	39,362	943	23,469	14,950
	4	184,745	53,088	33,259	63,202	35,195	1,046	18,841	15,308
2009	1	153,856	40,177	32,610	40,728	40,341	1,017	23,299	16,025
	2	143,569	44,771	25,644	41,609	31,545	983	17,630	12,932
	3	176,452	49,982	29,979	57,025	39,466	853	23,734	14,879
	4	195,952	48,688	38,960	67,393	40,910	994	22,821	17,095
2010	1 ^r	190,214	52,532	41,138	49,747	46,797	1,146	27,453	18,198
	2 ^r	184,792	59,047	38,046	50,291	37,408	1,060	20,509	15,839
	3 ^r	220,195	62,727	45,242	67,352	44,874	912	26,779	17,183
	4 ^r	229,550	57,892	48,046	76,481	47,130	1,065	27,349	18,716
2011	1 ^r	221,816	56,991	49,041	59,647	56,137	1,264	33,970	20,903
	2 ^r	214,846	66,888	47,777	56,477	43,704	1,156	25,297	17,251
	3 ^r	250,220	68,031	54,985	74,895	52,309	965	31,870	19,474
	4 ^{ap}	253,659	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

^a For the coverage of service groups, see paragraph 3.45.

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 10 (a) ---- Continued

HK\$ million

(2)									
Imports of services ^a									
Total	Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Other services				Year	Quarter
				Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	Others		
49,554	12,262	22,926	3,314	11,052	1,059	1,673	8,320	2003	1
41,612	10,977	16,986	3,153	10,496	1,221	1,632	7,643		2
56,095	14,146	25,852	4,498	11,599	1,146	1,701	8,752		3
56,139	14,920	23,369	5,043	12,807	1,414	1,829	9,564		4
55,251	15,247	23,483	3,399	13,122	1,005	2,344	9,773	2004	1
58,044	16,389	25,650	3,381	12,624	1,169	2,223	9,232		2
65,166	18,055	28,434	4,618	14,059	1,160	2,192	10,707		3
64,046	17,966	25,780	5,119	15,181	1,427	2,311	11,443		4
62,543	18,679	25,456	3,848	14,560	1,038	2,756	10,766	2005	1
62,036	19,896	24,091	3,929	14,120	1,183	2,692	10,245		2
71,294	21,989	28,465	5,183	15,657	1,175	2,696	11,786		3
68,364	20,797	25,462	5,668	16,437	1,314	2,788	12,335		4
65,832	20,351	25,545	4,411	15,525	1,061	3,574	10,890	2006	1
69,256	22,584	26,547	4,405	15,720	1,200	3,748	10,772		2
77,011	24,131	29,235	5,873	17,772	1,153	4,022	12,597		3
75,801	23,168	27,761	6,278	18,594	1,350	4,327	12,917		4
75,855	23,686	26,334	4,880	20,955	1,295	5,771	13,889	2007	1
79,013	27,368	28,874	4,988	17,783	1,346	4,356	12,081		2
88,579	29,416	31,573	6,804	20,786	1,360	5,863	13,563		3
88,793	28,157	30,565	7,626	22,444	1,542	5,905	14,997		4
91,801	29,429	32,508	5,572	24,292	1,486	7,103	15,703	2008	1
89,584	32,658	30,910	5,745	20,271	1,456	4,975	13,840		2
97,467	33,268	33,536	7,587	23,076	1,362	6,610	15,104		3
87,632	27,934	28,372	7,962	23,363	1,347	5,738	16,278		4
76,574	20,493	27,813	5,194	23,074	1,222	5,939	15,913	2009	1
78,229	23,785	29,531	5,434	19,479	1,284	5,045	13,150		2
90,087	25,669	31,963	7,385	25,070	1,254	7,551	16,265		3
95,711	24,983	32,155	8,992	29,581	1,510	7,084	20,987		4
91,592	25,036	31,458	6,478	28,620	1,612	7,511	19,497	2010	1 ^r
91,959	29,248	32,500	6,822	23,389	1,543	5,093	16,753		2 ^r
104,199	30,365	36,520	9,011	28,303	1,539	7,202	19,562		3 ^r
108,519	28,957	35,509	10,518	33,534	1,720	7,637	24,177		4 ^r
102,898	27,483	34,436	7,976	33,003	1,819	9,665	21,519	2011	1 ^r
102,650	31,945	36,735	7,843	26,127	1,882	6,275	17,970		2 ^r
113,983	32,834	39,791	9,828	31,530	1,833	7,886	21,811		3 ^r
114,972	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.		4 ^{ap}

Table 10 Exports and imports of services by major service group
(b) In chained (2009) dollars [#]

HK\$ million

		(1)								
		Exports of services ^a								
Year	Quarter	Total					Other services			
			Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	Others	
1980		78,386	27,055	23,953	24,694	9,596	2,220	2,280	6,081	
1981		86,859	30,270	27,208	25,558	10,718	1,955	3,076	6,487	
1982		90,798	31,209	27,143	26,504	12,419	1,919	4,245	6,945	
1983		96,463	33,678	31,048	22,734	13,966	2,142	5,429	7,073	
1984		106,848	36,495	33,978	26,167	16,068	2,382	6,195	8,274	
1985		113,281	37,924	34,758	28,695	17,993	2,346	7,323	9,000	
1986		128,145	42,931	38,406	28,822	22,549	2,011	10,274	10,581	
1987		150,033	49,085	48,328	30,331	27,855	2,742	12,593	12,946	
1988		162,422	53,808	55,325	30,900	28,836	2,247	12,712	14,067	
1989		165,360	53,742	56,837	33,177	28,640	2,018	13,180	13,507	
1990		171,808	59,921	56,437	33,983	28,221	2,121	13,062	13,156	
1991		179,726	65,453	55,086	33,962	30,924	2,135	14,301	14,539	
1992		195,676	71,713	62,299	34,677	33,703	2,972	14,980	16,067	
1993		209,770	76,519	66,219	39,123	35,210	3,934	18,553	13,374	
1994		224,443	82,474	63,289	42,318	41,449	3,831	21,707	16,391	
1995		231,398	81,945	66,578	43,903	43,972	3,929	20,375	20,117	
1996		256,779	88,559	73,349	57,705	43,522	2,490	21,305	19,680	
1997		254,695	88,643	58,090	64,256	47,089	2,702	22,583	21,782	
1998		244,728	89,782	47,711	68,176	42,772	3,092	15,467	24,536	
1999		266,488	93,954	51,043	73,866	50,285	3,259	22,822	24,313	
2000		302,170	101,253	55,046	91,271	56,294	3,895	24,415	28,251	
2001		321,485	99,657	56,989	103,682	61,624	3,947	26,957	30,893	
2002		357,044	111,723	71,968	116,827	60,344	3,570	25,939	30,996	
2003		384,111	112,507	69,541	138,042	65,982	3,162	28,181	34,755	
2004		453,068	135,050	82,888	158,024	79,351	3,385	38,608	37,525	
2005		505,631	149,394	91,472	176,034	91,105	3,303	46,244	41,922	
2006		556,601	161,273	97,355	191,482	108,332	3,320	60,230	45,061	
2007		634,995	181,457	111,109	208,810	133,932	3,608	78,205	51,883	
2008		668,133	186,999	118,204	218,049	144,936	4,183	83,166	57,613	
2009		669,829	183,618	127,193	206,755	152,262	3,847	87,484	60,931	
2010 ^r		767,728	199,218	160,021	232,572	175,917	4,054	100,915	70,948	
2011 ^{ap}		815,821	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	
2001	1	75,084	23,868	13,214	22,186	15,699	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2	76,167	25,703	14,625	21,407	14,897	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3	84,131	25,510	13,652	29,358	15,529	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4	86,103	24,576	15,498	30,731	15,499	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
2002	1	78,595	25,614	14,433	23,477	15,344	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	2	82,251	27,512	18,314	23,053	14,631	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	3	95,425	29,725	17,321	34,176	15,012	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
	4	100,773	28,872	21,900	36,121	15,357	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

Table 10 Exports and imports of services by major service group
(b) In chained (2009) dollars [#]

HK\$ million

(2)									
Imports of services ^a									
Total	Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Other services				Year	Quarter
				Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	Others		
46,796	16,286	16,438	2,299	9,057	1,714	575	6,657	1980	
54,083	17,986	19,041	2,409	11,852	1,582	771	9,309	1981	
54,667	17,850	20,628	2,632	11,072	1,623	1,214	8,119	1982	
61,436	19,425	24,563	2,302	13,003	1,843	1,632	9,410	1983	
69,699	21,093	29,387	2,757	14,582	2,370	1,905	10,204	1984	
75,287	21,352	34,085	3,376	15,316	2,494	2,289	10,457	1985	
84,927	23,807	37,778	3,609	18,287	2,553	3,567	12,139	1986	
99,160	28,091	44,245	4,149	21,001	3,033	4,008	13,919	1987	
114,761	31,997	53,897	4,639	23,412	3,110	4,053	16,147	1988	
121,891	33,742	55,481	5,399	25,659	3,426	4,389	17,728	1989	
135,123	35,569	63,367	7,090	27,919	4,128	4,019	19,603	1990	
149,884	37,083	73,873	9,109	29,660	4,431	4,547	20,530	1991	
166,435	43,010	76,646	9,995	34,673	5,720	4,737	24,026	1992	
175,666	45,178	84,574	8,019	37,150	5,378	7,049	24,620	1993	
190,888	49,016	90,196	7,930	42,600	7,337	8,662	26,615	1994	
194,778	49,552	96,633	8,914	39,360	6,412	7,586	25,320	1995	
204,344	52,715	100,990	10,214	39,903	5,195	7,686	26,893	1996	
213,725	52,136	110,072	9,441	42,058	5,117	8,372	28,413	1997	
219,822	49,215	118,584	8,559	43,960	5,602	9,781	28,488	1998	
212,297	47,613	116,773	10,865	37,146	6,009	7,890	23,253	1999	
216,969	55,577	110,854	11,449	39,488	4,973	7,702	26,609	2000	
221,415	57,292	111,897	12,506	40,041	5,047	7,617	27,154	2001	
230,144	55,594	111,226	16,135	47,182	5,611	7,744	33,547	2002	
225,040	57,435	99,504	17,689	50,177	5,575	7,278	37,094	2003	
257,860	71,546	109,801	17,712	58,441	5,291	9,463	43,332	2004	
278,087	84,482	109,155	19,469	64,564	5,159	12,409	46,550	2005	
300,581	93,354	113,605	21,644	71,499	5,093	18,128	48,147	2006	
336,945	108,541	118,410	24,785	84,712	5,703	24,627	54,581	2007	
358,020	118,471	121,283	26,815	90,918	5,522	25,746	59,771	2008	
340,601	94,930	121,462	27,005	97,204	5,270	25,619	66,315	2009	
377,021	106,816	129,176	30,786	110,243	6,113	28,106	76,024	2010 ^r	
388,477	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	2011 ^{ap}	
56,010	13,602	30,246	2,657	9,646	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2001	1
54,285	15,187	27,066	2,598	9,571	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
57,671	15,174	28,812	3,527	10,217	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
53,449	13,329	25,773	3,724	10,607	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
57,728	12,648	30,281	3,232	11,696	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2002	1
53,912	13,638	25,817	3,202	11,281	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
60,912	15,297	29,061	4,658	11,854	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
57,592	14,011	26,067	5,043	12,351	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4

Table 10 (b) ---- Continued

HK\$ million

		(1) Exports of services ^a							
Year	Quarter	Total	Other services						
			Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	Others
2003	1	89,849	27,630	18,038	28,513	16,381	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	75,266	24,024	7,710	27,062	15,454	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	105,613	29,831	20,674	39,499	16,623	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	113,383	31,022	23,119	42,968	17,524	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2004	1	104,577	31,856	20,037	33,206	19,946	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	103,209	33,025	19,433	32,423	18,808	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	120,634	35,528	21,374	44,538	19,834	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	124,648	34,641	22,044	47,857	20,763	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2005	1	117,077	35,140	22,489	36,665	23,279	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	115,568	36,598	21,095	36,945	21,266	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	134,513	39,098	23,255	49,573	23,234	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	138,473	38,558	24,633	52,851	23,326	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2006	1	129,894	38,314	24,481	40,717	26,620	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	128,296	40,146	22,360	40,112	25,575	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	147,045	41,614	24,316	54,197	27,617	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	151,366	41,199	26,198	56,456	28,520	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2007	1	149,024	42,413	26,803	42,348	36,492	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	143,521	46,348	24,308	43,269	29,064	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	169,616	48,292	28,090	59,370	34,288	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	172,834	44,404	31,908	63,823	34,088	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2008	1	162,985	44,782	28,811	45,818	42,239	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	154,946	48,455	26,226	46,925	32,765	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	176,731	49,165	30,195	62,135	35,847	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	173,471	44,597	32,972	63,171	34,085	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2009	1	153,244	40,115	33,143	39,856	39,930	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	148,443	46,864	25,704	42,175	32,544	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	178,267	49,898	30,543	57,864	39,869	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	189,875	46,741	37,803	66,860	39,919	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2010	1 ^r	180,690	45,331	39,488	47,343	48,528	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2 ^r	173,623	51,557	35,239	49,009	37,818	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3 ^r	205,682	53,919	42,631	64,958	44,174	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4 ^r	207,733	48,411	42,663	71,262	45,397	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2011	1 ^r	197,086	45,617	43,688	52,770	55,011	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2 ^r	186,730	54,034	40,769	50,685	41,242	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3 ^r	216,915	54,972	46,656	66,520	48,767	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4 ^{ap}	215,090	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

A discrepancy may exist between the volume estimate of an aggregate and the sum of its components. Non-additivity is a technical feature of the chain volume measures. For details, please see paragraphs 3.58-3.59.

^a For the coverage of service groups, see paragraph 3.45.

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 10 (b) ---- Continued

HK\$ million

(2)									
Imports of services ^a									
Total	Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Other services				Year	Quarter
				Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	Others		
55,928	13,521	26,494	3,640	12,256	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2003	1
46,175	12,098	18,992	3,490	11,510	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
62,037	15,718	28,632	4,989	12,668	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
60,900	16,098	25,386	5,570	13,743	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
60,059	16,121	25,877	3,708	14,268	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2004	1
62,104	17,449	27,394	3,658	13,531	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
68,802	19,232	29,721	4,923	14,842	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
66,895	18,744	26,809	5,423	15,800	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
66,507	19,199	27,520	4,037	15,651	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2005	1
65,164	20,599	25,363	4,115	14,981	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
74,675	23,004	29,529	5,406	16,624	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
71,741	21,680	26,743	5,911	17,308	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
70,208	21,140	27,563	4,581	16,828	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2006	1
72,441	23,356	27,673	4,567	16,718	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
79,764	25,085	29,863	6,040	18,639	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
78,168	23,773	28,506	6,456	19,314	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
79,144	23,943	27,756	5,003	22,381	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2007	1
80,653	27,455	29,286	5,120	18,645	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
89,231	29,515	31,218	6,928	21,415	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
87,917	27,628	30,150	7,734	22,271	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
90,506	28,232	31,578	5,612	25,001	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2008	1
86,417	31,088	29,030	5,753	20,348	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
93,742	31,939	31,524	7,516	22,591	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
87,355	27,212	29,151	7,934	22,978	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
80,421	21,157	29,289	5,181	24,825	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2009	1
80,253	24,548	29,819	5,485	20,277	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
89,358	25,944	31,110	7,431	24,856	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
90,569	23,281	31,244	8,908	27,246	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
89,761	23,957	30,524	6,237	29,043	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2010	1 ^r
90,042	28,490	31,316	6,459	23,777	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2 ^r
99,321	29,014	34,290	8,461	27,556	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3 ^r
97,897	25,355	33,046	9,629	29,867	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4 ^r
94,517	24,875	31,615	7,052	30,975	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2011	1 ^r
92,633	28,847	32,434	6,869	24,483	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2 ^r
101,606	29,202	34,832	8,495	29,077	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3 ^r
99,721	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4 ^{ap}

Table 10 Exports and imports of services by major service group
(c) Year-on-year percentage changes in real terms

%		(1)							
		Exports of services ^a							
								Other services	
Year	Quarter	Total	Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	Others
1980		0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981		10.8	11.9	13.6	3.5	11.7	-11.9	34.9	6.7
1982		4.5	3.1	-0.2	3.7	15.9	-1.9	38.0	7.1
1983		6.2	7.9	14.4	-14.2	12.5	11.6	27.9	1.8
1984		10.8	8.4	9.4	15.1	15.0	11.2	14.1	17.0
1985		6.0	3.9	2.3	9.7	12.0	-1.5	18.2	8.8
1986		13.1	13.2	10.5	0.4	25.3	-14.3	40.3	17.6
1987		17.1	14.3	25.8	5.2	23.5	36.4	22.6	22.4
1988		8.3	9.6	14.6	1.9	3.5	-18.0	0.9	8.7
1989		1.8	-0.1	2.7	7.4	-0.7	-10.2	3.7	-4.0
1990		3.9	11.5	-0.7	2.4	-1.5	5.2	-0.9	-2.6
1991		4.6	9.2	-2.4	-0.1	9.6	0.6	9.5	10.5
1992		8.9	9.6	13.0	2.1	9.0	39.2	4.7	10.5
1993		7.2	6.7	6.3	12.8	4.5	32.4	23.9	-16.8
1994		7.0	7.8	-4.4	8.2	17.7	-2.6	17.0	22.6
1995		3.1	-0.7	5.2	3.7	6.1	2.6	-6.1	22.7
1996		11.0	8.1	10.3	31.4	-1.0	-36.6	4.6	-2.2
1997		-0.8	0.1	-20.7	11.4	8.2	8.5	6.0	10.7
1998		-3.9	1.3	-18.0	6.1	-9.2	14.4	-31.5	12.6
1999		8.9	4.7	7.0	8.3	17.6	5.4	47.6	-0.9
2000		13.4	7.8	7.8	23.6	12.0	19.5	7.0	16.2
2001		6.4	-1.6	3.5	13.6	9.5	1.3	10.4	9.3
2002		11.1	12.1	26.3	12.7	-2.1	-9.6	-3.8	0.3
2003		7.6	0.7	-3.4	18.2	9.3	-11.4	8.6	12.1
2004		18.0	20.0	19.2	14.5	20.3	7.0	37.0	8.0
2005		11.6	10.6	10.4	11.4	14.8	-2.4	19.8	11.7
2006		10.1	8.0	6.4	8.8	18.9	0.5	30.2	7.5
2007		14.1	12.5	14.1	9.0	23.6	8.7	29.8	15.1
2008		5.2	3.1	6.4	4.4	8.2	16.0	6.3	11.0
2009		0.3	-1.8	7.6	-5.2	5.1	-8.0	5.2	5.8
2010	^r	14.6	8.5	25.8	12.5	15.5	5.4	15.4	16.4
2011	^{ap}	6.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2001	1	8.4	2.1	0.4	19.4	8.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	7.9	0.9	5.5	13.1	13.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	4.4	-4.7	0.8	11.5	9.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	5.3	-4.1	7.0	12.0	7.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2002	1	4.7	7.3	9.2	5.8	-2.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	8.0	7.0	25.2	7.7	-1.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	13.4	16.5	26.9	16.4	-3.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	17.0	17.5	41.3	17.5	-0.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Table 10 Exports and imports of services by major service group
(c) Year-on-year percentage changes in real terms

%

(2)									
Imports of services ^a									
Total	Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Other services				Year	Quarter
				Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	Others		
13.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1980	
15.6	10.4	15.8	4.8	30.9	-7.7	34.0	39.8	1981	
1.1	-0.8	8.3	9.3	-6.6	2.6	57.5	-12.8	1982	
12.4	8.8	19.1	-12.5	17.4	13.5	34.5	15.9	1983	
13.5	8.6	19.6	19.8	12.1	28.6	16.7	8.4	1984	
8.0	1.2	16.0	22.4	5.0	5.2	20.2	2.5	1985	
12.8	11.5	10.8	6.9	19.4	2.4	55.8	16.1	1986	
16.8	18.0	17.1	15.0	14.8	18.8	12.4	14.7	1987	
15.7	13.9	21.8	11.8	11.5	2.6	1.1	16.0	1988	
6.2	5.4	2.9	16.4	9.6	10.2	8.3	9.8	1989	
10.9	5.4	14.3	31.3	8.8	20.5	-8.4	10.6	1990	
10.9	4.3	16.6	28.5	6.2	7.3	13.2	4.7	1991	
11.0	16.0	3.8	9.7	16.9	29.1	4.2	17.0	1992	
5.6	5.0	10.4	-19.8	7.2	-6.0	48.8	2.5	1993	
8.7	8.5	6.6	-1.1	14.7	36.4	22.9	8.1	1994	
2.0	1.1	7.1	12.4	-7.6	-12.6	-12.4	-4.9	1995	
4.9	6.4	4.5	14.6	1.4	-19.0	1.2	6.3	1996	
4.6	-1.1	9.0	-7.6	5.5	-1.5	9.1	5.7	1997	
2.8	-5.6	7.7	-9.4	4.5	9.5	16.7	0.2	1998	
-3.4	-3.2	-1.5	27.0	-15.5	7.3	-19.3	-18.4	1999	
2.2	16.7	-5.1	5.4	6.3	-17.2	-2.4	14.4	2000	
2.0	3.1	0.9	9.2	1.4	1.5	-1.1	2.0	2001	
3.9	-3.0	-0.6	29.0	17.8	11.2	1.7	23.5	2002	
-2.2	3.3	-10.5	9.6	6.3	-0.6	-6.0	10.6	2003	
14.6	24.6	10.3	0.1	16.5	-5.1	30.0	16.8	2004	
7.8	18.1	-0.6	9.9	10.5	-2.5	31.1	7.4	2005	
8.1	10.5	4.1	11.2	10.7	-1.3	46.1	3.4	2006	
12.1	16.3	4.2	14.5	18.5	12.0	35.8	13.4	2007	
6.3	9.1	2.4	8.2	7.3	-3.2	4.5	9.5	2008	
-4.9	-19.9	0.1	0.7	6.9	-4.5	-0.5	10.9	2009	^r
10.7	12.5	6.4	14.0	13.4	16.0	9.7	14.6	2010	^r
3.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	2011	^{ap}
5.2	10.7	3.4	14.7	1.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2001	1
3.5	5.7	1.3	8.9	4.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
-0.1	-0.2	-1.1	6.9	0.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
-0.1	-2.8	0.1	8.0	-0.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
3.1	-7.0	0.1	21.7	21.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2002	1
-0.7	-10.2	-4.6	23.3	17.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
5.6	0.8	0.9	32.1	16.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
7.8	5.1	1.1	35.4	16.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4

Table 10 (c) ---- Continued

%									
(1)									
Exports of services ^a									
Year	Quarter	Total	Other services						
			Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	Others
2003	1	14.3	7.9	25.0	21.5	6.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	-8.5	-12.7	-57.9	17.4	5.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	10.7	0.4	19.4	15.6	10.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	12.5	7.4	5.6	19.0	14.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2004	1	16.4	15.3	11.1	16.5	21.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	37.1	37.5	152.0	19.8	21.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	14.2	19.1	3.4	12.8	19.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	9.9	11.7	-4.6	11.4	18.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2005	1	12.0	10.3	12.2	10.4	16.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	12.0	10.8	8.6	13.9	13.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	11.5	10.0	8.8	11.3	17.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	11.1	11.3	11.7	10.4	12.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2006	1	10.9	9.0	8.9	11.1	14.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	11.0	9.7	6.0	8.6	20.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	9.3	6.4	4.6	9.3	18.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	9.3	6.9	6.4	6.8	22.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2007	1	14.7	10.7	9.5	4.0	37.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	11.9	15.4	8.7	7.9	13.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	15.3	16.0	15.5	9.5	24.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	14.2	7.8	21.8	13.1	19.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2008	1	9.4	5.6	7.5	8.2	15.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	8.0	4.5	7.9	8.4	12.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	4.2	1.8	7.5	4.7	4.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	0.4	0.4	3.3	-1.0	*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2009	1	-6.0	-10.4	15.0	-13.0	-5.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2	-4.2	-3.3	-2.0	-10.1	-0.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3	0.9	1.5	1.2	-6.9	11.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4	9.5	4.8	14.7	5.8	17.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2010	1 ^r	17.9	13.0	19.1	18.8	21.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2 ^r	17.0	10.0	37.1	16.2	16.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3 ^r	15.4	8.1	39.6	12.3	10.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4 ^r	9.4	3.6	12.9	6.6	13.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
2011	1 ^r	9.1	0.6	10.6	11.5	13.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	2 ^r	7.5	4.8	15.7	3.4	9.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	3 ^r	5.5	2.0	9.4	2.4	10.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	4 ^{ap}	3.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

^a For the coverage of service groups, see paragraph 3.45.

n.y.a. Not yet available. An advance schedule has been adopted in compiling the GDP figures for Q4 2011. Due to insufficient data, figures of sub-components are not available.

Table 10 (c) ---- Continued

%

(2)									
Imports of services ^a									
Total	Transportation services	Travel services	Merchanting and other trade-related services	Other services				Year	Quarter
				Sub-total	Insurance services	Financial services	Others		
-3.1	6.9	-12.5	12.6	4.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2003	1
-14.4	-11.3	-26.4	9.0	2.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
1.8	2.8	-1.5	7.1	6.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
5.7	14.9	-2.6	10.4	11.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
7.4	19.2	-2.3	1.9	16.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2004	1
34.5	44.2	44.2	4.8	17.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
10.9	22.4	3.8	-1.3	17.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
9.8	16.4	5.6	-2.6	15.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
10.7	19.1	6.3	8.9	9.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2005	1
4.9	18.1	-7.4	12.5	10.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
8.5	19.6	-0.6	9.8	12.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
7.2	15.7	-0.2	9.0	9.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
5.6	10.1	0.2	13.5	7.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2006	1
11.2	13.4	9.1	11.0	11.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
6.8	9.0	1.1	11.7	12.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
9.0	9.7	6.6	9.2	11.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
12.7	13.3	0.7	9.2	33.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2007	1
11.3	17.5	5.8	12.1	11.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
11.9	17.7	4.5	14.7	14.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
12.5	16.2	5.8	19.8	15.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
14.4	17.9	13.8	12.2	11.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2008	1
7.1	13.2	-0.9	12.4	9.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
5.1	8.2	1.0	8.5	5.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
-0.6	-1.5	-3.3	2.6	3.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
-11.1	-25.1	-7.2	-7.7	-0.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2009	1
-7.1	-21.0	2.7	-4.7	-0.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2
-4.7	-18.8	-1.3	-1.1	10.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3
3.7	-14.4	7.2	12.3	18.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4
11.6	13.2	4.2	20.4	17.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2010	1 ^r
12.2	16.1	5.0	17.8	17.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2 ^r
11.2	11.8	10.2	13.9	10.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3 ^r
8.1	8.9	5.8	8.1	9.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4 ^r
5.3	3.8	3.6	13.1	6.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2011	1 ^r
2.9	1.3	3.6	6.3	3.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		2 ^r
2.3	0.6	1.6	0.4	5.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		3 ^r
1.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.		4 ^{ap}

Table 11 Seasonally adjusted chain volume measures of GDP and implicit price deflator of GDP
Percentage changes over the preceding quarter

		%							
Year	Quarter	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
		Gross domestic product	Private consumption expenditure	Government consumption expenditure	Exports of goods	Exports of services	Imports of goods	Imports of services	Implicit price deflator of GDP
1990	1	1.4	1.9	2.0	-0.1	0.9	7.1	0.4	1.1
	2	2.1	2.8	-1.2	7.8	1.3	6.3	6.2	1.4
	3	1.0	2.7	4.9	1.5	1.0	3.3	4.0	1.8
	4	1.0	1.2	0.9	10.3	0.3	8.4	0.3	2.1
1991	1	1.6	1.3	2.6	-1.8	0.9	1.5	2.9	1.8
	2	1.3	3.4	1.8	6.2	2.3	5.0	1.9	2.7
	3	1.3	4.5	-0.2	3.2	0.5	3.8	1.8	3.0
	4	2.1	-0.3	3.4	7.6	2.8	5.5	6.1	1.9
1992	1	1.0	1.6	6.5	1.6	3.2	5.0	1.5	3.4
	2	1.7	2.3	2.9	8.3	2.5	8.0	1.8	1.5
	3	1.8	4.6	1.6	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.7	1.9
	4	0.9	-1.2	1.0	6.3	0.3	6.9	2.0	2.3
1993	1	1.3	1.7	-4.1	3.0	2.2	3.1	-1.0	3.5
	2	1.6	3.3	5.3	1.2	3.0	0.1	4.4	1.1
	3	2.3	1.9	-0.1	3.3	3.1	3.6	0.5	1.5
	4	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.5	-1.4	-0.3	-1.3	1.6
1994	1	2.3	2.5	-0.7	1.4	3.4	4.4	5.9	2.4
	2	0.7	-0.3	3.7	4.2	0.3	6.8	1.8	1.2
	3	0.8	0.8	-0.6	1.7	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.2
	4	1.2	1.6	0.6	4.2	2.3	3.4	1.0	0.9
1995	1	0.7	0.1	0.4	4.1	-2.0	6.8	-0.4	0.3
	2	-0.2	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4
	3	-0.3	-1.0	2.1	2.0	1.1	1.5	-0.2	1.6
	4	1.3	2.0	0.2	-0.9	1.4	-1.0	-1.2	1.1
1996	1	1.7	1.9	*	1.6	6.3	3.2	3.1	1.0
	2	0.7	-0.9	1.4	2.0	2.3	-0.1	1.9	1.7
	3	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.3	0.6	1.1	-0.3	1.4
	4	2.2	2.9	0.6	0.1	1.6	1.6	4.6	2.3
1997	1	1.8	1.3	0.1	1.3	0.1	5.0	-0.4	0.6
	2	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.8	0.8	-1.3	-0.6	1.8
	3	0.3	1.6	-3.2	0.5	-5.2	1.0	3.3	0.9
	4	-2.3	-1.9	0.4	3.7	-3.7	3.7	0.1	1.5
1998	1	-2.8	-2.7	-0.1	-5.7	0.7	-5.4	2.1	-0.7
	2	-1.6	-1.9	-0.2	0.4	-1.2	-0.5	-1.3	*
	3	-1.5	-2.2	3.5	-6.1	2.1	-7.7	-1.6	-0.3
	4	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	1.4	2.1	-0.9	3.5	-1.0
1999	1	1.1	1.4	0.9	-1.1	-0.2	-1.6	-3.9	-1.8
	2	2.2	2.5	0.2	5.8	2.9	3.8	-2.1	-1.1
	3	1.9	*	0.4	3.1	7.1	5.5	1.3	-1.5
	4	2.8	0.9	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.6	-0.3	-1.0
2000	1	3.0	2.8	-0.9	5.6	2.2	7.1	-0.4	-0.1
	2	0.2	0.6	0.1	3.8	3.3	2.0	3.9	-1.5
	3	1.6	0.3	-0.4	2.8	3.3	4.3	0.8	-0.6
	4	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.5	-0.1	0.8	-2.2	-1.5

Table 11 ---- Continued

		%							
Year	Quarter	(1) Gross domestic product	(2) Private consumption expenditure	(3) Government consumption expenditure	(4) Exports of goods	(5) Exports of services	(6) Imports of goods	(7) Imports of services	(7) Implicit price deflator of GDP
2001	1	-0.4	0.8	4.7	-3.1	2.0	-1.1	3.3	0.6
	2	-0.2	0.9	0.2	-4.0	2.4	-4.2	1.8	-0.6
	3	-0.4	-1.1	1.6	0.6	*	1.3	-3.1	-0.3
	4	-1.1	-0.8	0.3	-3.8	0.5	-5.5	-2.4	-0.3
2002	1	0.3	1.2	-0.1	4.1	1.7	4.0	7.6	-1.6
	2	2.2	-1.0	1.8	5.6	6.3	6.8	-2.2	-0.4
	3	1.7	0.1	1.5	5.9	4.8	6.0	2.5	-1.1
	4	0.4	-1.7	-2.6	3.0	3.5	1.6	-0.6	-1.8
2003	1	-0.3	-1.0	-0.1	2.4	-1.0	3.3	-2.0	-1.9
	2	-2.2	-2.2	2.2	1.7	-13.9	-0.2	-13.8	-2.0
	3	6.3	5.3	1.0	3.2	25.7	3.7	21.2	-1.3
	4	0.8	1.0	2.0	6.1	5.2	7.3	2.6	-0.8
2004	1	2.5	2.1	0.3	2.4	1.3	3.9	0.9	-0.5
	2	2.0	1.8	-2.8	6.3	2.3	4.1	6.7	-1.1
	3	1.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.6	4.0	-1.8	-0.1	-0.8
	4	1.9	1.3	1.1	3.0	2.1	0.3	1.3	-0.8
2005	1	0.9	-0.3	-3.2	-0.5	2.6	0.9	3.1	0.9
	2	3.0	0.6	0.6	8.3	2.7	7.3	0.5	0.3
	3	1.9	1.8	0.4	1.5	3.3	1.9	3.3	0.3
	4	1.0	1.3	-1.9	0.5	2.5	1.0	0.1	-0.6
2006	1	2.4	2.4	2.1	3.0	1.6	2.3	1.1	-0.3
	2	0.9	1.1	-1.9	-0.2	3.8	0.3	5.4	0.1
	3	1.7	*	1.1	4.8	0.6	4.5	0.7	*
	4	1.7	2.4	0.9	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.5	0.6
2007	1	1.2	2.0	2.7	1.9	6.7	2.2	4.3	0.7
	2	1.7	3.3	-1.2	-0.5	1.6	1.0	3.2	0.8
	3	1.9	2.7	0.1	1.1	3.3	0.2	1.5	1.2
	4	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.5	1.4	4.1	2.6	1.8
2008	1	1.5	1.1	*	3.6	2.6	0.4	6.3	-1.3
	2	-1.0	-1.3	0.8	-3.6	0.6	-0.1	-3.2	0.6
	3	-1.1	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.9
	4	-2.2	-2.6	1.6	-4.9	-2.1	-7.0	-3.2	-0.7
2009	1	-3.5	-1.1	-0.3	-14.2	-3.5	-12.5	-5.0	-0.3
	2	3.5	5.0	1.5	5.7	2.9	7.2	1.7	*
	3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	4.0	4.7	2.2	-1.2
	4	2.1	1.6	0.5	7.9	6.0	5.6	4.9	0.8
2010	1 ^r	1.9	0.9	1.0	6.2	3.8	7.5	2.1	0.9
	2 ^r	1.9	1.6	0.8	3.9	2.1	3.3	2.6	-2.4
	3 ^r	0.9	1.9	0.8	1.8	2.4	-0.6	1.0	2.4
	4 ^r	1.7	3.7	-0.8	-3.5	0.7	-2.3	2.0	-0.1
2011	1 ^r	3.0	0.6	1.7	13.8	3.5	11.7	-0.6	1.3
	2 ^r	-0.5	3.1	-0.8	-11.1	0.6	-5.9	0.5	1.4
	3 ^r	0.1	2.1	1.1	*	0.5	-1.0	0.3	1.9
	4 ^{ap}	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	-1.1	-0.5	1.5	-1.7

(B) Annual GDP by economic activity at current prices

Table 12 GDP by major economic activity
(a) At current prices

HK\$ million

Year	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Total	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)
	Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management	Construction		Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	Accommodation and food services	Transportation, storage, postal and courier services
2000	1,168	61,084	37,611	62,484	1,108,159	276,486	37,840	97,501
2001	1,182	53,091	38,685	57,541	1,108,540	281,165	34,446	93,908
2002	1,143	45,227	40,310	51,809	1,101,556	282,905	30,947	97,165
2003	945	38,599	39,587	45,222	1,088,699	286,759	26,502	95,201
2004	963	38,845	40,474	40,774	1,148,064	316,463	34,125	108,510
2005	953	39,143	40,719	38,984	1,239,446	355,185	37,492	115,311
2006	947	39,303	41,239	39,124	1,332,191	361,169	42,697	116,104
2007	1,015	31,729	40,685	40,611	1,466,109	374,614	48,827	119,728
2008	925	30,993	39,585	48,357	1,473,037	393,914	53,596	98,245
2009	1,090	28,227	34,961	50,146	1,436,427	365,880	48,787	99,048
2010 ^f	948	29,965	34,466	56,277	1,581,310	408,361	56,409	137,769

a Gross domestic product at basic prices = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5)

b Statistical discrepancy = [(9) - (6) - (7)] / (9) x 100%

Table 12 GDP by major economic activity
(b) Percentage contribution to GDP at basic prices

%

Year	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) Total	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)
	Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management	Construction		Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	Accommodation and food services	Transportation, storage, postal and courier services
2000	0.1	4.8	3.0	4.9	87.2	21.8	3.0	7.7
2001	0.1	4.2	3.1	4.6	88.0	22.3	2.7	7.5
2002	0.1	3.6	3.3	4.2	88.8	22.8	2.5	7.8
2003	0.1	3.2	3.3	3.7	89.7	23.6	2.2	7.8
2004	0.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	90.5	24.9	2.7	8.6
2005	0.1	2.9	3.0	2.9	91.2	26.1	2.8	8.5
2006	0.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	91.7	24.9	2.9	8.0
2007	0.1	2.0	2.6	2.6	92.8	23.7	3.1	7.6
2008	0.1	1.9	2.5	3.0	92.5	24.7	3.4	6.2
2009	0.1	1.8	2.3	3.2	92.6	23.6	3.1	6.4
2010 ^f	0.1	1.8	2.0	3.3	92.9	24.0	3.3	8.1

Table 12 GDP by major economic activity
(a) At current prices

HK\$ million

(5)					(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Services					Gross^a domestic product at basic prices	Taxes on products	Statistical ^b discrepancy (%)	Gross domestic product at current market prices	Year
(5d)	(5e)	(5f)	(5g)	(5h)					
Information and communications	Financing and insurance	Real estate, professional and business services	Public administration, social and personal services	Ownership of premises					
42,504	150,825	118,068	238,807	146,127	1,270,506	31,231	1.2	1,317,650	2000
44,202	142,024	111,180	250,355	151,260	1,259,039	26,747	1.0	1,299,218	2001
45,159	142,924	105,660	249,808	146,988	1,240,045	25,229	0.9	1,277,314	2002
44,487	149,449	102,553	245,556	138,192	1,213,052	25,729	-0.3	1,234,761	2003
42,255	154,612	112,608	247,073	132,418	1,269,121	33,296	-0.8	1,291,923	2004
44,813	172,108	121,748	243,792	148,997	1,359,245	35,305	-0.9	1,382,590	2005
48,243	228,178	128,111	245,295	162,393	1,452,803	40,348	-1.2	1,475,357	2006
50,873	304,764	146,562	254,391	166,352	1,580,148	64,634	-1.8	1,615,574	2007
48,258	255,586	165,594	269,601	188,244	1,592,897	59,919	1.4	1,677,011	2008
46,808	235,581	173,583	279,453	187,286	1,550,851	55,967	1.0	1,622,516	2009
54,318	262,021	187,850	285,630	188,952	1,702,966	68,707	-1.7	1,741,658	2010 ^r

Table 12 GDP by major economic activity
(b) Percentage contribution to GDP at basic prices

(5)					(6)	% ^r	
Services					Gross domestic product at basic prices	Year	
(5d)	(5e)	(5f)	(5g)	(5h)			
Information and communications	Financing and insurance	Real estate, professional and business services	Public administration, social and personal services	Ownership of premises			
3.3	11.9	9.3	18.8	11.5	100.0	2000	
3.5	11.3	8.8	19.9	12.0	100.0	2001	
3.6	11.5	8.5	20.1	11.9	100.0	2002	
3.7	12.3	8.5	20.2	11.4	100.0	2003	
3.3	12.2	8.9	19.5	10.4	100.0	2004	
3.3	12.7	9.0	17.9	11.0	100.0	2005	
3.3	15.7	8.8	16.9	11.2	100.0	2006	
3.2	19.3	9.3	16.1	10.5	100.0	2007	
3.0	16.0	10.4	16.9	11.8	100.0	2008	
3.0	15.2	11.2	18.0	12.1	100.0	2009	
3.2	15.4	11.0	16.8	11.1	100.0	2010 ^r	

Table 12 GDP by major economic activity
(c) Percentage changes in nominal terms

%								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)				
	Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management	Construction	(5)	(5a)	(5b)	(5c)
Year					Total	Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	Accommodation and food services	Transportation, storage, postal and courier services
2001	1.2	-13.1	2.9	-7.9	*	1.7	-9.0	-3.7
2002	-3.3	-14.8	4.2	-10.0	-0.6	0.6	-10.2	3.5
2003	-17.3	-14.7	-1.8	-12.7	-1.2	1.4	-14.4	-2.0
2004	1.9	0.6	2.2	-9.8	5.5	10.4	28.8	14.0
2005	-1.0	0.8	0.6	-4.4	8.0	12.2	9.9	6.3
2006	-0.6	0.4	1.3	0.4	7.5	1.7	13.9	0.7
2007	7.2	-19.3	-1.3	3.8	10.1	3.7	14.4	3.1
2008	-8.9	-2.3	-2.7	19.1	0.5	5.2	9.8	-17.9
2009	17.8	-8.9	-11.7	3.7	-2.5	-7.1	-9.0	0.8
2010 ^f	-13.0	6.2	-1.4	12.2	10.1	11.6	15.6	39.1

Table 12 GDP by major economic activity
(c) Percentage changes in nominal terms

								%
(5)					(6)	(7)	(8)	
Services								
(5d)	(5e)	(5f)	(5g)	(5h)	Gross domestic product at basic prices	Taxes on products	Gross domestic product at current market prices	Year
Information and communications	Financing and insurance	Real estate, professional and business services	Public administration, social and personal services	Ownership of premises	-0.9	-14.4	-1.4	2001
4.0	-5.8	-5.8	4.8	3.5	-1.5	-5.7	-1.7	2002
2.2	0.6	-5.0	-0.2	-2.8	-2.2	2.0	-3.3	2003
-1.5	4.6	-2.9	-1.7	-6.0	4.6	29.4	4.6	2004
-5.0	3.5	9.8	0.6	-4.2	7.1	6.0	7.0	2005
6.1	11.3	8.1	-1.3	12.5	6.9	14.3	6.7	2006
7.7	32.6	5.2	0.6	9.0	8.8	60.2	9.5	2007
5.5	33.6	14.4	3.7	2.4	0.8	-7.3	3.8	2008
-5.1	-16.1	13.0	6.0	13.2	-2.6	-6.6	-3.2	2009
-3.0	-7.8	4.8	3.7	-0.5	9.8	22.8	7.3	2010 ^r
16.0	11.2	8.2	2.2	0.9				

Table 13 Gross output, intermediate consumption, value added and factor income by major economic activity at current prices

HK\$ million

Year		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5a)
		Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management	Construction	Total	Import/export, wholesale and retail trades
2000	Gross output	3,502	210,254	48,455	124,208	1,808,912	495,050
	Intermediate consumption	2,334	149,170	10,844	61,724	700,753	218,564
	Value added	1,168	61,084	37,611	62,484	1,108,159	276,486
	Compensation of employees	457	31,550	6,097	53,678	581,541	138,090
	Gross operating surplus	704	28,765	31,342	8,375	502,523	133,520
	Taxes on production	6	769	172	431	24,095	4,875
	<i>Value added as % of gross output</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>55.9</i>
	<i>Compensation of employees as % of value added</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>85.9</i>	<i>52.5</i>	<i>49.9</i>
2001	Gross output	3,504	183,404	50,056	114,278	1,792,018	496,194
	Intermediate consumption	2,322	130,313	11,371	56,737	683,478	215,029
	Value added	1,182	53,091	38,685	57,541	1,108,540	281,165
	Compensation of employees	415	29,744	6,172	49,093	594,689	136,252
	Gross operating surplus	761	22,656	32,324	8,074	489,129	140,150
	Taxes on production	6	690	189	374	24,722	4,763
	<i>Value added as % of gross output</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>56.7</i>
	<i>Compensation of employees as % of value added</i>	<i>35.1</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>85.3</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>48.5</i>
2002	Gross output	3,154	158,155	51,678	106,277	1,782,036	493,010
	Intermediate consumption	2,012	112,927	11,368	54,469	680,479	210,105
	Value added	1,143	45,227	40,310	51,809	1,101,556	282,905
	Compensation of employees	354	27,172	5,763	45,769	589,386	132,842
	Gross operating surplus	785	17,573	34,365	5,765	496,223	147,026
	Taxes on production	4	483	183	275	15,948	3,038
	<i>Value added as % of gross output</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>57.4</i>
	<i>Compensation of employees as % of value added</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>88.3</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>47.0</i>
2003	Gross output	2,973	142,992	51,234	93,409	1,769,811	494,772
	Intermediate consumption	2,028	104,393	11,647	48,187	681,112	208,014
	Value added	945	38,599	39,587	45,222	1,088,699	286,759
	Compensation of employees	352	24,171	5,815	39,093	581,238	129,502
	Gross operating surplus	589	13,951	33,578	5,817	487,204	153,252
	Taxes on production	4	477	195	312	20,257	4,005
	<i>Value added as % of gross output</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>77.3</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>58.0</i>
	<i>Compensation of employees as % of value added</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>86.4</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>45.2</i>
2004	Gross output	3,020	144,219	52,773	86,667	1,894,624	542,049
	Intermediate consumption	2,057	105,374	12,299	45,892	746,560	225,586
	Value added	963	38,845	40,474	40,774	1,148,064	316,463
	Compensation of employees	321	23,401	5,526	34,863	595,461	132,399
	Gross operating surplus	636	14,844	34,660	5,514	529,594	179,146
	Taxes on production	5	600	289	398	23,009	4,918
	<i>Value added as % of gross output</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>76.7</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>60.6</i>	<i>58.4</i>
	<i>Compensation of employees as % of value added</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>41.8</i>

Table 13 Gross output, intermediate consumption, value added and factor income by major economic activity at current prices

HK\$ million

(5)								(6)	
Services									
(5b)	(5c)	(5d)	(5e)	(5f)	(5g)	(5h)			
Accommodation and food services	Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	Information and communications	Financing and insurance	Real estate, professional and business services	Public administration, social and personal services	Ownership of premises	All major economic activities	Year	
66,581	206,627	102,444	224,569	191,507	364,917	157,217	2,195,330	2000	
28,741	109,126	59,940	73,744	73,438	126,110	11,090	924,824		
37,840	97,501	42,504	150,825	118,068	238,807	146,127	1,270,506		
30,394	44,940	24,754	76,225	58,311	208,827	0	673,323		
6,229	50,089	17,099	73,368	58,527	28,037	135,653	571,710		
1,217	2,472	651	1,232	1,231	1,944	10,474	25,473		
56.8	47.2	41.5	67.2	61.7	65.4	92.9	57.9		
80.3	46.1	58.2	50.5	49.4	87.4	0.0	53.0		
62,402	198,958	100,071	213,985	185,647	373,561	161,199	2,143,259	2001	
27,956	105,051	55,869	71,961	74,467	123,206	9,939	884,220		
34,446	93,908	44,202	142,024	111,180	250,355	151,260	1,259,039		
28,994	46,623	24,301	76,158	59,958	222,402	0	680,113		
4,235	44,655	18,988	64,700	50,036	26,041	140,326	552,946		
1,217	2,630	913	1,166	1,186	1,912	10,934	25,980		
55.2	47.2	44.2	66.4	59.9	67.0	93.8	58.7		
84.2	49.6	55.0	53.6	53.9	88.8	0.0	54.0		
57,565	209,615	94,729	214,703	181,439	369,244	161,730	2,101,300	2002	
26,618	112,450	49,569	71,779	75,779	119,436	14,743	861,255		
30,947	97,165	45,159	142,924	105,660	249,808	146,988	1,240,045		
26,097	46,286	22,268	75,345	59,487	227,061	0	668,443		
4,166	49,136	22,179	66,682	45,244	21,517	140,273	554,710		
684	1,742	712	897	929	1,230	6,715	16,892		
53.8	46.4	47.7	66.6	58.2	67.7	90.9	59.0		
84.3	47.6	49.3	52.7	56.3	90.9	0.0	53.9		
49,276	214,801	94,468	221,518	179,571	364,421	150,984	2,060,419	2003	
22,774	119,600	49,981	72,069	77,018	118,865	12,792	847,367		
26,502	95,201	44,487	149,449	102,553	245,556	138,192	1,213,052		
22,376	47,139	21,946	78,110	60,127	222,039	0	650,669		
3,415	46,124	21,739	70,250	41,360	21,860	129,203	541,138		
711	1,938	802	1,089	1,067	1,657	8,988	21,245		
53.8	44.3	47.1	67.5	57.1	67.4	91.5	58.9		
84.4	49.5	49.3	52.3	58.6	90.4	0.0	53.6		
59,067	252,409	95,865	243,519	185,943	368,205	147,568	2,181,304	2004	
24,942	143,899	53,610	88,907	73,335	121,132	15,150	912,183		
34,125	108,510	42,255	154,612	112,608	247,073	132,418	1,269,121		
26,220	50,179	20,840	82,457	63,068	220,298	0	659,572		
6,980	55,926	20,587	70,891	48,244	24,914	122,906	585,247		
926	2,406	828	1,264	1,296	1,861	9,511	24,302		
57.8	43.0	44.1	63.5	60.6	67.1	89.7	58.2		
76.8	46.2	49.3	53.3	56.0	89.2	0.0	52.0		

Table 13 ---- Continued

HK\$ million

Year		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5a)
		Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management	Construction	Total	Import/export, wholesale and retail trades
2005	Gross output	3,088	149,431	55,297	82,249	2,054,184	613,376
	Intermediate consumption	2,135	110,288	14,578	43,265	814,738	258,191
	Value added	953	39,143	40,719	38,984	1,239,446	355,185
	Compensation of employees	309	22,231	5,346	32,727	628,975	143,363
	Gross operating surplus	639	16,443	35,034	5,811	585,316	206,578
	Taxes on production	5	469	339	446	25,155	5,245
	<i>Value added as % of gross output</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>60.3</i>	<i>57.9</i>
	<i>Compensation of employees as % of value added</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>40.4</i>
2006	Gross output	3,128	157,153	56,387	81,241	2,221,684	622,569
	Intermediate consumption	2,181	117,850	15,148	42,118	889,494	261,400
	Value added	947	39,303	41,239	39,124	1,332,191	361,169
	Compensation of employees	299	21,440	5,446	32,828	667,142	153,188
	Gross operating surplus	643	17,372	35,432	5,860	636,838	202,096
	Taxes on production	5	491	362	436	28,210	5,886
	<i>Value added as % of gross output</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>58.0</i>
	<i>Compensation of employees as % of value added</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>50.1</i>	<i>42.4</i>
2007	Gross output	3,016	144,772	57,761	82,960	2,506,248	659,261
	Intermediate consumption	2,002	113,044	17,076	42,350	1,040,138	284,646
	Value added	1,015	31,729	40,685	40,611	1,466,109	374,614
	Compensation of employees	274	19,612	5,701	34,516	734,337	161,268
	Gross operating surplus	735	11,713	34,623	5,637	704,941	207,758
	Taxes on production	6	404	360	458	26,831	5,588
	<i>Value added as % of gross output</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>58.5</i>	<i>56.8</i>
	<i>Compensation of employees as % of value added</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>61.8</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>50.1</i>	<i>43.0</i>
2008	Gross output	2,854	158,938	60,429	103,846	2,577,463	695,840
	Intermediate consumption	1,929	127,944	20,844	55,488	1,104,427	301,927
	Value added	925	30,993	39,585	48,357	1,473,037	393,914
	Compensation of employees	266	20,416	5,811	39,314	753,477	162,587
	Gross operating surplus	655	10,240	33,451	8,607	697,025	226,806
	Taxes on production	5	338	323	436	22,534	4,521
	<i>Value added as % of gross output</i>	<i>32.4</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>56.6</i>
	<i>Compensation of employees as % of value added</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>81.3</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>41.3</i>
2009	Gross output	2,954	146,858	54,405	94,459	2,478,632	655,298
	Intermediate consumption	1,864	118,631	19,444	44,313	1,042,205	289,418
	Value added	1,090	28,227	34,961	50,146	1,436,427	365,880
	Compensation of employees	330	19,721	5,829	39,986	770,530	170,090
	Gross operating surplus	754	8,173	28,849	9,750	643,519	191,294
	Taxes on production	6	333	282	409	22,378	4,497
	<i>Value added as % of gross output</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>58.0</i>	<i>55.8</i>
	<i>Compensation of employees as % of value added</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>69.9</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>46.5</i>

Table 13 ---- Continued

HK\$ million

(5) Services							(6)	
(5b)	(5c)	(5d)	(5e)	(5f)	(5g)	(5h)	All major economic activities	Year
Accommodation and food services	Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	Information and communications	Financing and insurance	Real estate, professional and business services	Public administration, social and personal services	Ownership of premises		
63,513	274,439	102,446	272,706	199,361	368,045	160,297	2,344,248	2005
26,021	159,129	57,633	100,598	77,613	124,253	11,299	985,004	
37,492	115,311	44,813	172,108	121,748	243,792	148,997	1,359,245	
26,934	52,134	21,990	101,244	65,848	217,464	0	689,588	
9,528	60,444	21,994	69,513	54,442	24,362	138,455	643,242	
1,030	2,733	830	1,351	1,459	1,966	10,542	26,415	
59.0	42.0	43.7	63.1	61.1	66.2	93.0	58.0	
71.8	45.2	49.1	58.8	54.1	89.2	0.0	50.7	
72,075	312,910	104,891	348,270	212,256	375,085	173,626	2,519,594	2006
29,378	196,807	56,648	120,092	84,145	129,790	11,233	1,066,791	
42,697	116,104	48,243	228,178	128,111	245,295	162,393	1,452,803	
29,502	51,554	23,428	124,194	67,761	217,516	0	727,154	
11,985	61,644	23,915	102,316	58,808	25,666	150,408	696,145	
1,210	2,906	899	1,669	1,543	2,113	11,985	29,504	
59.2	37.1	46.0	65.5	60.4	65.4	93.5	57.7	
69.1	44.4	48.6	54.4	52.9	88.7	0.0	50.1	
84,182	342,829	118,032	475,851	242,314	395,952	187,828	2,794,757	2007
35,356	223,101	67,159	171,087	95,752	141,561	21,476	1,214,609	
48,827	119,728	50,873	304,764	146,562	254,391	166,352	1,580,148	
32,665	52,372	23,703	156,967	78,853	228,510	0	794,440	
15,024	64,484	26,246	145,708	66,005	23,085	156,631	757,650	
1,138	2,873	924	2,089	1,704	2,795	9,721	28,058	
58.0	34.9	43.1	64.0	60.5	64.2	88.6	56.5	
66.9	43.7	46.6	51.5	53.8	89.8	0.0	50.3	
89,812	367,721	119,463	410,774	263,738	418,471	211,645	2,903,530	2008
36,216	269,476	71,205	155,188	98,144	148,870	23,401	1,310,632	
53,596	98,245	48,258	255,586	165,594	269,601	188,244	1,592,897	
35,437	55,201	23,472	149,935	86,022	240,824	0	819,284	
17,256	40,212	23,978	103,825	77,980	26,431	180,537	749,978	
903	2,832	808	1,826	1,592	2,345	7,706	23,636	
59.7	26.7	40.4	62.2	62.8	64.4	88.9	54.9	
66.1	56.2	48.6	58.7	51.9	89.3	0.0	51.4	
85,893	303,179	108,862	387,272	283,477	436,411	218,240	2,777,308	2009
37,106	204,131	62,054	151,692	109,894	156,958	30,953	1,226,456	
48,787	99,048	46,808	235,581	173,583	279,453	187,286	1,550,851	
34,427	53,753	24,610	144,207	93,646	249,797	0	836,396	
13,415	43,167	21,438	89,602	78,243	27,590	178,769	691,046	
944	2,128	760	1,771	1,694	2,066	8,517	23,409	
56.8	32.7	43.0	60.8	61.2	64.0	85.8	55.8	
70.6	54.3	52.6	61.2	53.9	89.4	0.0	53.9	

Table 13 ---- Continued

HK\$ million

Year	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5a)
	Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management	Construction	Total	Import/export, wholesale and retail trades
2010 ^r Gross output	3,060	188,516	56,220	107,608	2,728,394	717,918
Intermediate consumption	2,112	158,551	21,754	51,332	1,147,084	309,557
Value added	948	29,965	34,466	56,277	1,581,310	408,361
Compensation of employees	345	19,009	5,939	45,350	828,139	182,529
Gross operating surplus	597	10,640	28,220	10,434	728,388	220,746
Taxes on production	6	315	307	493	24,782	5,087
<i>Value added as % of gross output</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>52.3</i>	58.0	<i>56.9</i>
<i>Compensation of employees as % of value added</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>80.6</i>	52.4	<i>44.7</i>

Table 13 ---- Continued

HK\$ million

(5)								(6)
Services								
(5b)	(5c)	(5d)	(5e)	(5f)	(5g)	(5h)		
Accommodation and food services	Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	Information and communications	Financing and insurance	Real estate, professional and business services	Public administration, social and personal services	Ownership of premises	All major economic activities	Year
95,953	369,940	121,450	444,436	306,282	446,668	225,746	3,083,799	2010 [†]
39,543	232,171	67,132	182,415	118,432	161,038	36,795	1,380,832	
56,409	137,769	54,318	262,021	187,850	285,630	188,952	1,702,966	
37,776	57,421	26,942	167,137	102,942	253,392	0	898,783	
17,553	77,387	26,516	92,815	82,968	30,496	179,908	778,280	
1,080	2,961	860	2,069	1,941	1,741	9,044	25,904	
58.8	37.2	44.7	59.0	61.3	63.9	83.7	55.2	
67.0	41.7	49.6	63.8	54.8	88.7	0.0	52.8	

Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(a) At current prices

HK\$ million

Year	(1)					(2)		
	Import/export, wholesale and retail trades					Accommodation and food services		
	(1)	(1b)				(2)	(2a)	(2b)
		Wholesale and retail trades						
	(1a)	(1b)	(1bi)	(1bii)				
	Total	Import and export trade	Sub-total	Wholesale	Retail trade	Total	Accommodation services	Food and beverage services
2000	276,486	234,171	42,315	11,982	30,333	37,840	9,777	28,063
2001	281,165	238,472	42,693	13,196	29,497	34,446	8,778	25,669
2002	282,905	243,281	39,624	11,926	27,698	30,947	8,363	22,583
2003	286,759	250,050	36,709	10,717	25,992	26,502	6,932	19,570
2004	316,463	270,238	46,225	12,335	33,891	34,125	10,545	23,580
2005	355,185	305,555	49,630	12,506	37,124	37,492	12,985	24,506
2006	361,169	308,008	53,162	13,778	39,383	42,697	15,492	27,206
2007	374,614	319,778	54,837	12,257	42,580	48,827	16,827	32,000
2008	393,914	331,914	61,999	14,583	47,416	53,596	17,998	35,598
2009	365,880	305,458	60,422	13,225	47,197	48,787	14,453	34,334
2010 ^r	408,361	336,937	71,424	15,196	56,227	56,409	19,064	37,346

Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(b) Percentage contribution to GDP at basic prices

%

Year	(1)					(2)		
	Import/export, wholesale and retail trades					Accommodation and food services		
	(1)	(1b)				(2)	(2a)	(2b)
		Wholesale and retail trades						
	(1a)	(1b)	(1bi)	(1bii)				
	Total	Import and export trade	Sub-total	Wholesale	Retail trade	Total	Accommodation services	Food and beverage services
2000	21.8	18.4	3.3	0.9	2.4	3.0	0.8	2.2
2001	22.3	18.9	3.4	1.0	2.3	2.7	0.7	2.0
2002	22.8	19.6	3.2	1.0	2.2	2.5	0.7	1.8
2003	23.6	20.6	3.0	0.9	2.1	2.2	0.6	1.6
2004	24.9	21.3	3.6	1.0	2.7	2.7	0.8	1.9
2005	26.1	22.5	3.7	0.9	2.7	2.8	1.0	1.8
2006	24.9	21.2	3.7	0.9	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.9
2007	23.7	20.2	3.5	0.8	2.7	3.1	1.1	2.0
2008	24.7	20.8	3.9	0.9	3.0	3.4	1.1	2.2
2009	23.6	19.7	3.9	0.9	3.0	3.1	0.9	2.2
2010 ^r	24.0	19.8	4.2	0.9	3.3	3.3	1.1	2.2

Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(a) At current prices

HK\$ million

(3)							
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services							
(3)	(3a)					(3b)	
	Transportation and storage						
Total	(3a)	(3ai)	(3aii)	(3aiii)	(3aiv)	Postal and courier services	Year
	Sub-total	Land transport	Water transport	Air transport	Warehousing and other transportation services		
97,501	92,035	37,752	24,030	28,494	1,758	5,466	2000
93,908	89,023	37,441	23,375	26,759	1,448	4,884	2001
97,165	92,410	36,022	23,421	31,581	1,386	4,755	2002
95,201	90,421	33,676	26,658	28,523	1,564	4,780	2003
108,510	103,010	35,875	29,458	35,876	1,802	5,500	2004
115,311	109,606	38,238	28,318	40,561	2,488	5,705	2005
116,104	110,562	38,772	30,106	39,486	2,197	5,542	2006
119,728	114,252	38,860	31,484	41,689	2,219	5,476	2007
98,245	93,186	38,082	25,171	27,375	2,558	5,059	2008
99,048	93,936	37,942	16,315	37,422	2,257	5,112	2009
137,769	132,126	41,314	33,814	54,456	2,542	5,643	2010 ^r

Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(b) Percentage contribution to GDP at basic prices

%

(3)							
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services							
(3)	(3a)					(3b)	
	Transportation and storage						
Total	(3a)	(3ai)	(3aii)	(3aiii)	(3aiv)	Postal and courier services	Year
	Sub-total	Land transport	Water transport	Air transport	Warehousing and other transportation services		
7.7	7.2	3.0	1.9	2.2	0.1	0.4	2000
7.5	7.1	3.0	1.9	2.1	0.1	0.4	2001
7.8	7.5	2.9	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.4	2002
7.8	7.5	2.8	2.2	2.4	0.1	0.4	2003
8.6	8.1	2.8	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.4	2004
8.5	8.1	2.8	2.1	3.0	0.2	0.4	2005
8.0	7.6	2.7	2.1	2.7	0.2	0.4	2006
7.6	7.2	2.5	2.0	2.6	0.1	0.3	2007
6.2	5.9	2.4	1.6	1.7	0.2	0.3	2008
6.4	6.1	2.4	1.1	2.4	0.1	0.3	2009
8.1	7.8	2.4	2.0	3.2	0.1	0.3	2010 ^r

**Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(a) At current prices**

HK\$ million

Year	(4)			(5)		
	Information and communications			Financing and insurance		
	(4)	(4a)	(4b)	(5)	(5a)	(5b)
	Total	Telecommunications	Other information and communications services	Total	Financing	Insurance
2000	42,504	20,896	21,607	150,825	136,441	14,384
2001	44,202	23,440	20,762	142,024	126,928	15,096
2002	45,159	23,582	21,577	142,924	127,104	15,820
2003	44,487	21,992	22,495	149,449	131,521	17,927
2004	42,255	17,742	24,513	154,612	137,163	17,449
2005	44,813	18,723	26,091	172,108	154,668	17,440
2006	48,243	20,021	28,222	228,178	208,526	19,652
2007	50,873	20,557	30,316	304,764	281,031	23,733
2008	48,258	20,925	27,333	255,586	232,761	22,825
2009	46,808	20,978	25,830	235,581	214,219	21,362
2010 [†]	54,318	23,184	31,134	262,021	235,924	26,097

**Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(b) Percentage contribution to GDP at basic prices**

%

Year	(4)			(5)		
	Information and communications			Financing and insurance		
	(4)	(4a)	(4b)	(5)	(5a)	(5b)
	Total	Telecommunications	Other information and communications services	Total	Financing	Insurance
2000	3.3	1.6	1.7	11.9	10.7	1.1
2001	3.5	1.9	1.6	11.3	10.1	1.2
2002	3.6	1.9	1.7	11.5	10.2	1.3
2003	3.7	1.8	1.9	12.3	10.8	1.5
2004	3.3	1.4	1.9	12.2	10.8	1.4
2005	3.3	1.4	1.9	12.7	11.4	1.3
2006	3.3	1.4	1.9	15.7	14.4	1.4
2007	3.2	1.3	1.9	19.3	17.8	1.5
2008	3.0	1.3	1.7	16.0	14.6	1.4
2009	3.0	1.4	1.7	15.2	13.8	1.4
2010 [†]	3.2	1.4	1.8	15.4	13.9	1.5

**Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(a) At current prices**

HK\$ million

(6)			
Real estate, professional and business services			
(6)	(6a)	(6b)	
Total	Real estate	Professional and business services	Year
118,068	64,419	53,649	2000
111,180	57,950	53,230	2001
105,660	53,374	52,286	2002
102,553	48,907	53,647	2003
112,608	52,919	59,689	2004
121,748	61,200	60,548	2005
128,111	63,447	64,665	2006
146,562	71,980	74,581	2007
165,594	84,919	80,675	2008
173,583	86,833	86,749	2009
187,850	88,907	98,943	2010 ^r

**Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(b) Percentage contribution to GDP at basic prices**

%

(6)			
Real estate, professional and business services			
(6)	(6a)	(6b)	
Total	Real estate	Professional and business services	Year
9.3	5.1	4.2	2000
8.8	4.6	4.2	2001
8.5	4.3	4.2	2002
8.5	4.0	4.4	2003
8.9	4.2	4.7	2004
9.0	4.5	4.5	2005
8.8	4.4	4.5	2006
9.3	4.6	4.7	2007
10.4	5.3	5.1	2008
11.2	5.6	5.6	2009
11.0	5.2	5.8	2010 ^r

Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(c) Percentage changes in nominal terms

%

Year	(1)					(2)		
	Import/export, wholesale and retail trades					Accommodation and food services		
	(1)	(1b)				(2)	(2a)	(2b)
		Wholesale and retail trades						
	(1a)	(1b)	(1bi)	(1bii)				
	Import and							
	Total	export trade	Sub-total	Wholesale	Retail trade	Total	Accommodation	Food and
							services	beverage
								services
2001	1.7	1.8	0.9	10.1	-2.8	-9.0	-10.2	-8.5
2002	0.6	2.0	-7.2	-9.6	-6.1	-10.2	-4.7	-12.0
2003	1.4	2.8	-7.4	-10.1	-6.2	-14.4	-17.1	-13.3
2004	10.4	8.1	25.9	15.1	30.4	28.8	52.1	20.5
2005	12.2	13.1	7.4	1.4	9.5	9.9	23.1	3.9
2006	1.7	0.8	7.1	10.2	6.1	13.9	19.3	11.0
2007	3.7	3.8	3.2	-11.0	8.1	14.4	8.6	17.6
2008	5.2	3.8	13.1	19.0	11.4	9.8	7.0	11.2
2009	-7.1	-8.0	-2.5	-9.3	-0.5	-9.0	-19.7	-3.6
2010 ^r	11.6	10.3	18.2	14.9	19.1	15.6	31.9	8.8

Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(c) Percentage changes in nominal terms

							%
(3)							
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services							
(3)	(3a)					(3b)	
Transportation and storage							
	(3a)	(3ai)	(3aii)	(3aiii)	(3aiv)		
Total	Sub-total	Land transport	Water transport	Air transport	Warehousing and other transportation services	Postal and courier services	Year
-3.7	-3.3	-0.8	-2.7	-6.1	-17.6	-10.6	2001
3.5	3.8	-3.8	0.2	18.0	-4.3	-2.6	2002
-2.0	-2.2	-6.5	13.8	-9.7	12.8	0.5	2003
14.0	13.9	6.5	10.5	25.8	15.2	15.1	2004
6.3	6.4	6.6	-3.9	13.1	38.1	3.7	2005
0.7	0.9	1.4	6.3	-2.7	-11.7	-2.9	2006
3.1	3.3	0.2	4.6	5.6	1.0	-1.2	2007
-17.9	-18.4	-2.0	-20.1	-34.3	15.3	-7.6	2008
0.8	0.8	-0.4	-35.2	36.7	-11.8	1.0	2009
39.1	40.7	8.9	107.3	45.5	12.6	10.4	2010 ^r

Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(c) Percentage changes in nominal terms

%

Year	(4)			(5)		
	Information and communications			Financing and insurance		
	(4)	(4a)	(4b)	(5)	(5a)	(5b)
	Total	Telecommunications	Other information and communications services	Total	Financing	Insurance
2001	4.0	12.2	-3.9	-5.8	-7.0	4.9
2002	2.2	0.6	3.9	0.6	0.1	4.8
2003	-1.5	-6.7	4.3	4.6	3.5	13.3
2004	-5.0	-19.3	9.0	3.5	4.3	-2.7
2005	6.1	5.5	6.4	11.3	12.8	-0.1
2006	7.7	6.9	8.2	32.6	34.8	12.7
2007	5.5	2.7	7.4	33.6	34.8	20.8
2008	-5.1	1.8	-9.8	-16.1	-17.2	-3.8
2009	-3.0	0.3	-5.5	-7.8	-8.0	-6.4
2010 ^r	16.0	10.5	20.5	11.2	10.1	22.2

Table 14 Value added of selected economic activities
(c) Percentage changes in nominal terms

				%
				(6)
				Real estate, professional and business services
				(6)
				(6a)
				(6b)
				Professional and business services
Total	Real estate	Professional and business services	Year	
-5.8	-10.0	-0.8	2001	
-5.0	-7.9	-1.8	2002	
-2.9	-8.4	2.6	2003	
9.8	8.2	11.3	2004	
8.1	15.6	1.4	2005	
5.2	3.7	6.8	2006	
14.4	13.4	15.3	2007	
13.0	18.0	8.2	2008	
4.8	2.3	7.5	2009	
8.2	2.4	14.1	2010 ^r	

**(C) Annual and quarterly GDP by economic activity
in chained (2009) dollars**

Table 15 GDP by major economic activity**(a) In chained (2009) dollars [#]**

HK\$ million

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5a)	(5b)
Year	Quarter	Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management	Construction	Total	Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	Accommodation and food services
2000		1,603	43,162	29,750	72,403	969,380	208,774	48,072
2001		1,608	39,234	30,285	70,904	986,092	212,215	43,420
2002		1,566	35,298	31,408	69,599	1,012,025	224,809	39,560
2003		1,483	31,622	32,008	66,377	1,054,670	250,081	34,138
2004		1,489	32,176	32,720	60,331	1,158,118	285,944	41,938
2005		1,486	32,738	33,459	55,565	1,244,246	327,973	44,540
2006		1,437	33,464	33,739	50,369	1,331,801	356,311	48,845
2007		1,375	32,982	34,189	49,856	1,424,183	377,968	54,075
2008		1,142	30,779	34,443	54,283	1,460,329	403,710	55,000
2009		1,090	28,227	34,961	50,146	1,436,427	365,880	48,787
2010 ^r		1,132	29,228	34,908	57,854	1,536,526	426,971	53,415
2001	1	403	9,199	6,326	19,271	236,784	48,597	11,371
	2	409	10,357	7,566	16,445	239,888	48,954	10,530
	3	380	10,168	9,038	16,780	253,209	58,332	10,577
	4	417	9,513	7,356	18,408	256,214	56,332	10,943
2002	1	394	8,099	6,464	17,859	235,356	47,232	10,342
	2	416	9,169	8,158	17,168	242,254	49,541	9,661
	3	357	9,424	9,362	17,252	262,466	62,809	9,624
	4	400	8,608	7,425	17,321	271,951	65,227	9,934
2003	1	379	7,303	6,719	17,431	248,008	54,817	9,501
	2	397	7,895	7,899	16,020	243,196	53,718	6,268
	3	337	8,449	9,666	16,843	274,446	68,064	8,856
	4	371	7,976	7,725	16,084	289,022	73,482	9,514
2004	1	373	7,340	6,911	15,704	272,261	61,860	10,683
	2	394	7,895	8,093	14,230	275,846	63,486	10,073
	3	336	8,657	9,853	14,643	296,756	77,428	10,166
	4	387	8,284	7,864	15,754	313,257	83,170	11,017
2005	1	361	7,136	7,168	15,583	290,507	70,466	11,286
	2	407	7,836	8,372	12,713	297,896	73,826	10,594
	3	342	9,009	9,809	13,781	319,721	88,819	10,761
	4	377	8,756	8,110	13,488	336,124	94,862	11,899
2006	1	353	7,643	7,146	13,495	314,642	78,393	12,341
	2	383	8,267	8,563	12,068	316,228	78,071	11,761
	3	337	8,934	10,202	12,048	340,062	96,708	11,717
	4	364	8,619	7,828	12,757	360,870	103,139	13,026
2007	1	337	7,541	7,316	12,735	333,364	81,540	13,357
	2	372	8,086	8,795	12,611	338,793	82,664	12,900
	3	322	8,754	10,225	11,899	363,230	102,341	13,295
	4	344	8,600	7,853	12,610	388,797	111,424	14,523
2008	1	282	7,202	7,694	14,743	357,571	91,217	14,207
	2	311	7,749	8,563	13,332	352,286	91,195	13,373
	3	271	8,141	10,148	12,418	370,462	110,020	13,366
	4	278	7,687	8,039	13,790	380,011	111,278	14,054
2009	1	259	6,472	7,618	12,947	334,273	74,662	12,668
	2	288	7,010	8,727	11,927	342,138	79,898	11,338
	3	265	7,438	10,622	12,100	366,339	98,730	11,826
	4	278	7,307	7,995	13,173	393,677	112,590	12,955
2010	1 ^r	265	6,495	7,840	13,224	361,491	91,281	14,037
	2 ^r	316	7,166	8,746	14,424	363,226	95,303	12,774
	3 ^r	269	7,841	10,324	14,469	392,764	115,972	12,957
	4 ^r	282	7,726	8,000	15,739	419,045	124,415	13,646
2011	1 ^r	228	6,722	7,615	16,323	388,201	105,323	14,158
	2 ^r	304	7,306	9,028	14,385	381,849	102,069	12,890
	3 ^r	259	7,857	10,460	14,648	408,031	121,605	13,234

[#] A discrepancy may exist between the volume estimate of an aggregate and the sum of its components. Non-additivity is a technical feature of the chain volume measures. For details, please see paragraphs 3.58-3.59.

Table 15 GDP by major economic activity
(a) In chained (2009) dollars #

HK\$ million

(5)							(6)		
Services									
(5c)	(5d)	(5e)	(5f)	(5g)	(5h)		Year	Quarter	
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	Information and communications	Financing and insurance	Real estate, professional and business services	Public administration, social and personal services	Ownership of premises	Taxes on products			
71,802	29,929	105,398	140,794	247,099	151,655	40,197	2000		
71,785	33,529	105,050	140,613	255,812	157,206	37,494	2001		
75,356	35,022	109,266	143,478	253,509	160,509	36,837	2002		
74,869	36,566	119,717	143,572	253,166	164,976	38,526	2003		
85,312	39,893	144,722	147,303	259,905	167,203	45,022	2004		
91,288	40,927	161,819	154,142	260,514	172,228	44,355	2005		
97,219	44,207	193,554	157,680	262,067	176,643	47,783	2006		
102,227	47,092	227,799	167,898	265,905	181,526	59,690	2007		
104,787	46,375	225,950	170,694	271,822	184,812	58,693	2008		
99,048	46,808	235,581	173,583	279,453	187,286	55,967	2009		
105,076	47,516	252,765	177,660	284,522	188,601	59,399	2010	^r	
17,450	8,056	25,927	34,094	61,336	38,676	10,523	2001	1	
17,177	8,071	27,285	33,738	63,978	38,558	10,424		2	
18,668	8,911	25,535	35,700	63,206	39,764	6,834		3	
18,491	8,490	26,303	37,081	67,290	40,208	9,714		4	
17,270	8,526	25,891	34,904	60,425	39,730	10,372	2002	1	
17,889	8,445	28,305	34,782	62,587	38,949	10,270		2	
20,027	9,086	26,810	36,709	63,018	40,622	6,138		3	
20,170	8,964	28,261	37,083	67,477	41,207	10,058		4	
18,133	8,577	27,199	35,626	60,895	40,700	9,877	2003	1	
16,220	8,445	29,743	33,610	60,974	40,036	9,473		2	
19,919	9,633	30,057	36,923	63,976	42,032	7,200		3	
20,598	9,911	32,718	37,412	67,319	42,208	11,978		4	
19,945	9,564	34,903	36,437	62,459	41,355	12,716	2004	1	
20,238	9,767	35,884	35,485	64,211	40,694	11,675		2	
22,356	10,289	35,033	37,156	64,892	42,373	8,136		3	
22,773	10,272	38,902	38,225	68,340	42,781	12,496		4	
21,969	9,861	38,332	37,809	62,108	42,336	12,538	2005	1	
21,820	9,585	41,595	37,088	64,327	41,841	11,475		2	
23,806	10,327	39,223	39,037	65,489	43,778	9,233		3	
23,693	11,154	42,668	40,209	68,587	44,273	11,109		4	
23,923	10,612	46,767	38,432	62,591	43,502	11,997	2006	1	
22,716	10,204	50,411	37,349	64,660	42,845	12,402		2	
25,150	11,242	45,177	40,234	65,868	44,630	9,977		3	
25,430	12,149	51,198	41,666	68,946	45,666	13,407		4	
24,669	11,418	53,819	40,663	63,645	44,767	13,536	2007	1	
23,666	10,918	58,933	39,799	65,367	44,217	14,195		2	
26,695	11,994	54,193	42,254	66,670	46,109	14,227		3	
27,198	12,762	60,852	45,183	70,221	46,433	17,731		4	
26,778	11,463	58,871	43,977	64,766	45,837	15,983	2008	1	
24,738	10,763	58,814	40,737	67,219	44,785	14,868		2	
27,329	11,847	52,530	41,994	68,604	46,794	12,941		3	
25,943	12,302	55,734	43,987	71,232	47,395	14,900		4	
24,262	11,591	54,779	42,946	66,473	46,754	11,998	2009	1	
22,814	10,700	60,463	41,136	69,405	45,598	14,823		2	
25,686	12,072	56,939	43,969	70,443	47,219	14,158		3	
26,286	12,446	63,400	45,532	73,132	47,715	14,988		4	
25,385	11,786	59,600	44,101	68,281	47,020	13,873	2010	1 ^r	
24,960	10,865	61,272	41,701	70,435	45,914	14,626		2 ^r	
27,326	12,321	60,076	44,356	72,176	47,582	14,481		3 ^r	
27,404	12,545	71,817	47,501	73,630	48,084	16,419		4 ^r	
27,730	12,027	66,898	45,096	69,865	47,104	14,940	2011	1 ^r	
26,095	11,031	69,167	42,244	72,128	46,223	14,112		2 ^r	
28,965	12,414	65,084	44,738	73,985	48,009	13,712		3 ^r	

Table 15 GDP by major economic activity
(b) Year-on-year percentage changes in real terms

%		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5a)	(5b)
Year	Quarter	Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management	Construction	Total	Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	Accommodation and food services
2001		0.3	-9.1	1.8	-2.1	1.7	1.6	-9.7
2002		-2.6	-10.0	3.7	-1.8	2.6	5.9	-8.9
2003		-5.3	-10.4	1.9	-4.6	4.2	11.2	-13.7
2004		0.4	1.8	2.2	-9.1	9.8	14.3	22.8
2005		-0.2	1.7	2.3	-7.9	7.4	14.7	6.2
2006		-3.3	2.2	0.8	-9.4	7.0	8.6	9.7
2007		-4.3	-1.4	1.3	-1.0	6.9	6.1	10.7
2008		-17.0	-6.7	0.7	8.9	2.5	6.8	1.7
2009		-4.6	-8.3	1.5	-7.6	-1.6	-9.4	-11.3
2010 ^r		3.9	3.5	-0.2	15.4	7.0	16.7	9.5
2001	1	-7.7	-4.4	3.7	-1.2	3.5	8.1	-8.0
	2	4.3	-4.6	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.0	-6.8
	3	0.7	-12.2	1.0	-6.3	1.1	1.6	-11.4
	4	4.7	-14.4	1.2	-2.3	0.3	-3.6	-12.4
2002	1	-2.2	-12.0	2.2	-7.3	-0.6	-2.8	-9.0
	2	1.7	-11.5	7.8	4.4	1.0	1.2	-8.3
	3	-6.2	-7.3	3.6	2.8	3.7	7.7	-9.0
	4	-4.1	-9.5	0.9	-5.9	6.1	15.8	-9.2
2003	1	-3.9	-9.8	3.9	-2.4	5.4	16.1	-8.1
	2	-4.6	-13.9	-3.2	-6.7	0.4	8.4	-35.1
	3	-5.6	-10.3	3.3	-2.4	4.6	8.4	-8.0
	4	-7.3	-7.3	4.0	-7.1	6.3	12.7	-4.2
2004	1	-1.7	0.5	2.9	-9.9	9.8	12.8	12.4
	2	-0.8	*	2.5	-11.2	13.4	18.2	60.7
	3	-0.2	2.5	1.9	-13.1	8.1	13.8	14.8
	4	4.3	3.9	1.8	-2.1	8.4	13.2	15.8
2005	1	-3.2	-2.8	3.7	-0.8	6.7	13.9	5.6
	2	3.2	-0.7	3.4	-10.7	8.0	16.3	5.2
	3	1.7	4.1	-0.4	-5.9	7.7	14.7	5.9
	4	-2.5	5.7	3.1	-14.4	7.3	14.1	8.0
2006	1	-2.2	7.1	-0.3	-13.4	8.3	11.2	9.3
	2	-5.8	5.5	2.3	-5.1	6.2	5.8	11.0
	3	-1.5	-0.8	4.0	-12.6	6.4	8.9	8.9
	4	-3.4	-1.6	-3.5	-5.4	7.4	8.7	9.5
2007	1	-4.6	-1.3	2.4	-5.6	6.0	4.0	8.2
	2	-2.8	-2.2	2.7	4.5	7.1	5.9	9.7
	3	-4.5	-2.0	0.2	-1.2	6.8	5.8	13.5
	4	-5.6	-0.2	0.3	-1.2	7.7	8.0	11.5
2008	1	-16.4	-4.5	5.2	15.8	7.3	11.9	6.4
	2	-16.4	-4.2	-2.6	5.7	4.0	10.3	3.7
	3	-15.9	-7.0	-0.8	4.4	2.0	7.5	0.5
	4	-19.2	-10.6	2.4	9.4	-2.3	-0.1	-3.2
2009	1	-8.3	-10.1	-1.0	-12.2	-6.5	-18.1	-10.8
	2	-7.5	-9.5	1.9	-10.5	-2.9	-12.4	-15.2
	3	-2.1	-8.6	4.7	-2.6	-1.1	-10.3	-11.5
	4	0.1	-4.9	-0.5	-4.5	3.6	1.2	-7.8
2010	1 ^r	2.4	0.4	2.9	2.1	8.1	22.3	10.8
	2 ^r	9.8	2.2	0.2	20.9	6.2	19.3	12.7
	3 ^r	1.5	5.4	-2.8	19.6	7.2	17.5	9.6
	4 ^r	1.3	5.7	0.1	19.5	6.4	10.5	5.3
2011	1 ^r	-13.9	3.5	-2.9	23.4	7.4	15.4	0.9
	2 ^r	-3.9	2.0	3.2	-0.3	5.1	7.1	0.9
	3 ^r	-3.6	0.2	1.3	1.2	3.9	4.9	2.1

Table 15 GDP by major economic activity
(b) Year-on-year percentage changes in real terms

							%		
(5)					(6)				
Services									
(5c)	(5d)	(5e)	(5f)	(5g)	(5h)				
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	Information and communications	Financing and insurance	Real estate, professional and business services	Public administration, social and personal services	Ownership of premises	Taxes on products	Year	Quarter	
*	12.0	-0.3	-0.1	3.5	3.7	-6.7	2001		
5.0	4.5	4.0	2.0	-0.9	2.1	-1.8	2002		
-0.6	4.4	9.6	0.1	-0.1	2.8	4.6	2003		
13.9	9.1	20.9	2.6	2.7	1.3	16.9	2004		
7.0	2.6	11.8	4.6	0.2	3.0	-1.5	2005		
6.5	8.0	19.6	2.3	0.6	2.6	7.7	2006		
5.2	6.5	17.7	6.5	1.5	2.8	24.9	2007		
2.5	-1.5	-0.8	1.7	2.2	1.8	-1.7	2008		
-5.5	0.9	4.3	1.7	2.8	1.3	-4.6	2009		
6.1	1.5	7.3	2.3	1.8	0.7	6.1	2010 ^r		
6.0	18.8	-7.5	0.5	6.1	3.7	-10.2	2001	1	
-1.2	12.7	7.4	-1.6	1.9	2.8	3.1		2	
-2.1	12.0	-1.8	-1.7	3.7	3.4	-14.7		3	
-2.0	5.7	1.3	2.3	2.7	4.6	-6.3		4	
-1.0	5.8	-0.1	2.4	-1.5	2.7	-1.4	2002	1	
4.1	4.6	3.7	3.1	-2.2	1.0	-1.5		2	
7.3	2.0	5.0	2.8	-0.3	2.2	-10.2		3	
9.1	5.6	7.4	*	0.3	2.5	3.5		4	
5.0	0.6	5.1	2.1	0.8	2.4	-4.8	2003	1	
-9.3	*	5.1	-3.4	-2.6	2.8	-7.8		2	
-0.5	6.0	12.1	0.6	1.5	3.5	17.3		3	
2.1	10.6	15.8	0.9	-0.2	2.4	19.1		4	
10.0	11.5	28.3	2.3	2.6	1.6	28.7	2004	1	
24.8	15.7	20.6	5.6	5.3	1.6	23.3		2	
12.2	6.8	16.6	0.6	1.4	0.8	13.0		3	
10.6	3.6	18.9	2.2	1.5	1.4	4.3		4	
10.1	3.1	9.8	3.8	-0.6	2.4	-1.4	2005	1	
7.8	-1.9	15.9	4.5	0.2	2.8	-1.7		2	
6.5	0.4	12.0	5.1	0.9	3.3	13.5		3	
4.0	8.6	9.7	5.2	0.4	3.5	-11.1		4	
8.9	7.6	22.0	1.6	0.8	2.8	-4.3	2006	1	
4.1	6.5	21.2	0.7	0.5	2.4	8.1		2	
5.6	8.9	15.2	3.1	0.6	1.9	8.1		3	
7.3	8.9	20.0	3.6	0.5	3.1	20.7		4	
3.1	7.6	15.1	5.8	1.7	2.9	12.8	2007	1	
4.2	7.0	16.9	6.6	1.1	3.2	14.5		2	
6.1	6.7	20.0	5.0	1.2	3.3	42.6		3	
7.0	5.0	18.9	8.4	1.8	1.7	32.3		4	
8.5	0.4	9.4	8.1	1.8	2.4	18.1	2008	1	
4.5	-1.4	-0.2	2.4	2.8	1.3	4.7		2	
2.4	-1.2	-3.1	-0.6	2.9	1.5	-9.0		3	
-4.6	-3.6	-8.4	-2.6	1.4	2.1	-16.0		4	
-9.4	1.1	-7.0	-2.3	2.6	2.0	-24.9	2009	1	
-7.8	-0.6	2.8	1.0	3.3	1.8	-0.3		2	
-6.0	1.9	8.4	4.7	2.7	0.9	9.4		3	
1.3	1.2	13.8	3.5	2.7	0.7	0.6		4	
4.6	1.7	8.8	2.7	2.7	0.6	15.6	2010	1 ^r	
9.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.7	-1.3		2 ^r	
6.4	2.1	5.5	0.9	2.5	0.8	2.3		3 ^r	
4.3	0.8	13.3	4.3	0.7	0.8	9.5		4 ^r	
9.2	2.0	12.2	2.3	2.3	0.2	7.7	2011	1 ^r	
4.5	1.5	12.9	1.3	2.4	0.7	-3.5		2 ^r	
6.0	0.8	8.3	0.9	2.5	0.9	-5.3		3 ^r	

Table 16 Value added of selected economic activities**(a) In chained (2009) dollars #***HK\$ million*

Year	Quarter	(1)			(2)			(3)		
		Import/export, wholesale and retail trades			Transportation, storage, postal and courier services			Real estate, professional and business services		
		(1)	(1a)	(1b)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(3)	(3a)	(3b)
		Total	Import and export trade	Wholesale and retail trades	Total	Transportation and storage	Postal and courier services	Total	Real estate	Professional and business services
2000		208,774	168,199	44,456	71,802	68,065	3,775	140,794	75,630	66,055
2001		212,215	171,025	45,110	71,785	68,255	3,582	140,613	75,187	66,333
2002		224,809	183,904	43,765	75,356	71,348	4,049	143,478	77,059	67,359
2003		250,081	208,313	43,228	74,869	70,641	4,295	143,572	79,053	65,669
2004		285,944	240,358	46,357	85,312	80,491	4,897	147,303	79,715	68,430
2005		327,973	278,298	50,226	91,288	85,901	5,499	154,142	80,542	73,795
2006		356,311	303,165	53,653	97,219	91,681	5,612	157,680	80,463	77,273
2007		377,968	321,176	57,340	102,227	96,401	5,905	167,898	84,995	82,923
2008		403,710	344,464	59,773	104,787	98,989	5,831	170,694	85,765	84,912
2009		365,880	305,458	60,422	99,048	93,936	5,112	173,583	86,833	86,749
2010 ^r		426,971	356,293	70,678	105,076	99,057	6,019	177,660	85,606	92,053
2001	1	48,597	38,990	10,583	17,450	16,613	850	34,094	17,885	16,448
	2	48,954	38,919	11,185	17,177	16,327	862	33,738	18,140	15,811
	3	58,332	47,769	11,287	18,668	17,804	881	35,700	18,979	16,956
	4	56,332	45,345	12,051	18,491	17,512	988	37,081	20,185	17,117
2002	1	47,232	37,980	10,163	17,270	16,349	930	34,904	19,031	16,114
	2	49,541	39,886	10,588	17,889	16,921	977	34,782	18,880	16,138
	3	62,809	52,192	11,029	20,027	19,061	981	36,709	19,923	17,034
	4	65,227	53,845	11,982	20,170	19,018	1,159	37,083	19,226	18,071
2003	1	54,817	45,213	10,130	18,133	17,170	972	35,626	19,766	16,163
	2	53,718	44,610	9,483	16,220	15,242	999	33,610	18,541	15,342
	3	68,064	57,189	11,043	19,919	18,897	1,029	36,923	20,566	16,678
	4	73,482	61,300	12,569	20,598	19,333	1,293	37,412	20,181	17,485
2004	1	61,860	51,504	10,727	19,945	18,853	1,105	36,437	20,440	16,381
	2	63,486	52,970	10,849	20,238	19,127	1,124	35,485	18,900	16,714
	3	77,428	65,766	11,587	22,356	21,181	1,182	37,156	20,075	17,286
	4	83,170	70,117	13,192	22,773	21,331	1,485	38,225	20,301	18,048
2005	1	70,466	59,049	11,630	21,969	20,734	1,254	37,809	20,529	17,512
	2	73,826	62,150	11,862	21,820	20,573	1,268	37,088	19,552	17,623
	3	88,819	76,364	12,476	23,806	22,500	1,322	39,037	20,431	18,663
	4	94,862	80,734	14,257	23,693	22,095	1,655	40,209	20,030	19,994
2006	1	78,393	66,145	12,421	23,923	22,646	1,276	38,432	20,224	18,267
	2	78,071	65,650	12,617	22,716	21,437	1,293	37,349	19,186	18,185
	3	96,708	83,276	13,458	25,150	23,806	1,342	40,234	20,450	19,792
	4	103,139	88,093	15,156	25,430	23,792	1,701	41,666	20,604	21,027
2007	1	81,540	68,748	12,924	24,669	23,319	1,356	40,663	21,062	19,634
	2	82,664	69,565	13,235	23,666	22,317	1,368	39,799	20,260	19,550
	3	102,341	87,944	14,519	26,695	25,275	1,418	42,254	21,315	20,939
	4	111,424	94,918	16,662	27,198	25,491	1,763	45,183	22,359	22,799
2008	1	91,217	77,251	14,110	26,778	25,373	1,391	43,977	23,549	20,509
	2	91,195	77,231	14,106	24,738	23,341	1,414	40,737	20,435	20,295
	3	110,020	95,037	15,078	27,329	25,887	1,431	41,994	20,746	21,222
	4	111,278	94,944	16,480	25,943	24,389	1,595	43,987	21,035	22,885
2009	1	74,662	61,467	13,134	24,262	23,114	1,139	42,946	22,333	20,577
	2	79,898	66,170	13,690	22,814	21,657	1,156	41,136	20,797	20,329
	3	98,730	83,431	15,370	25,686	24,438	1,241	43,969	21,865	22,108
	4	112,590	94,390	18,228	26,286	24,727	1,576	45,532	21,837	23,734
2010	1 ^r	91,281	75,770	15,511	25,385	24,029	1,357	44,101	22,056	22,045
	2 ^r	95,303	79,404	15,899	24,960	23,574	1,387	41,701	20,245	21,456
	3 ^r	115,972	97,943	18,028	27,326	25,872	1,453	44,356	21,177	23,178
	4 ^r	124,415	103,176	21,239	27,404	25,582	1,822	47,501	22,127	25,373
2011	1 ^r	105,323	87,199	18,124	27,730	26,188	1,543	45,096	21,923	23,173
	2 ^r	102,069	83,362	18,707	26,095	24,525	1,571	42,244	19,609	22,635
	3 ^r	121,605	100,747	20,857	28,965	27,448	1,517	44,738	20,293	24,445

A discrepancy may exist between the volume estimate of an aggregate and the sum of its components. Non-additivity is a technical feature of the chain volume measures. For details, please see paragraphs 3.58-3.59.

Table 16 Value added of selected economic activities
(b) Year-on-year percentage changes in real terms

%

Year	Quarter	(1)			(2)			(3)		
		Import/export, wholesale and retail trades			Transportation, storage, postal and courier services			Real estate, professional and business services		
		(1)	(1a)	(1b)	(2)	(2a)	(2b)	(3)	(3a)	(3b)
		Total	Import and export trade	Wholesale and retail trades	Total	Transportation and storage	Postal and courier services	Total	Real estate	Professional and business services
2001		1.6	1.7	1.5	*	0.3	-5.1	-0.1	-0.6	0.4
2002		5.9	7.5	-3.0	5.0	4.5	13.0	2.0	2.5	1.5
2003		11.2	13.3	-1.2	-0.6	-1.0	6.1	0.1	2.6	-2.5
2004		14.3	15.4	7.2	13.9	13.9	14.0	2.6	0.8	4.2
2005		14.7	15.8	8.3	7.0	6.7	12.3	4.6	1.0	7.8
2006		8.6	8.9	6.8	6.5	6.7	2.1	2.3	-0.1	4.7
2007		6.1	5.9	6.9	5.2	5.1	5.2	6.5	5.6	7.3
2008		6.8	7.3	4.2	2.5	2.7	-1.3	1.7	0.9	2.4
2009		-9.4	-11.3	1.1	-5.5	-5.1	-12.3	1.7	1.2	2.2
2010 ^r		16.7	16.6	17.0	6.1	5.5	17.8	2.3	-1.4	6.1
2001	1	8.1	8.8	4.1	6.0	6.3	1.5	0.5	-5.1	7.8
	2	2.0	1.9	2.9	-1.2	-0.5	-12.8	-1.6	-0.2	-3.2
	3	1.6	1.6	1.3	-2.1	-1.8	-8.8	-1.7	-2.8	-0.4
	4	-3.6	-3.9	-1.8	-2.0	-2.2	0.7	2.3	5.8	-1.8
2002	1	-2.8	-2.6	-4.0	-1.0	-1.6	9.4	2.4	6.4	-2.0
	2	1.2	2.5	-5.3	4.1	3.6	13.4	3.1	4.1	2.1
	3	7.7	9.3	-2.3	7.3	7.1	11.4	2.8	5.0	0.5
	4	15.8	18.7	-0.6	9.1	8.6	17.4	*	-4.7	5.6
2003	1	16.1	19.0	-0.3	5.0	5.0	4.5	2.1	3.9	0.3
	2	8.4	11.8	-10.4	-9.3	-9.9	2.2	-3.4	-1.8	-4.9
	3	8.4	9.6	0.1	-0.5	-0.9	4.9	0.6	3.2	-2.1
	4	12.7	13.8	4.9	2.1	1.7	11.5	0.9	5.0	-3.2
2004	1	12.8	13.9	5.9	10.0	9.8	13.6	2.3	3.4	1.4
	2	18.2	18.7	14.4	24.8	25.5	12.5	5.6	1.9	8.9
	3	13.8	15.0	4.9	12.2	12.1	14.9	0.6	-2.4	3.6
	4	13.2	14.4	5.0	10.6	10.3	14.8	2.2	0.6	3.2
2005	1	13.9	14.7	8.4	10.1	10.0	13.5	3.8	0.4	6.9
	2	16.3	17.3	9.3	7.8	7.6	12.8	4.5	3.5	5.4
	3	14.7	16.1	7.7	6.5	6.2	11.8	5.1	1.8	8.0
	4	14.1	15.1	8.1	4.0	3.6	11.4	5.2	-1.3	10.8
2006	1	11.2	12.0	6.8	8.9	9.2	1.8	1.6	-1.5	4.3
	2	5.8	5.6	6.4	4.1	4.2	2.0	0.7	-1.9	3.2
	3	8.9	9.1	7.9	5.6	5.8	1.5	3.1	0.1	6.0
	4	8.7	9.1	6.3	7.3	7.7	2.8	3.6	2.9	5.2
2007	1	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.0	6.3	5.8	4.1	7.5
	2	5.9	6.0	4.9	4.2	4.1	5.8	6.6	5.6	7.5
	3	5.8	5.6	7.9	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.0	4.2	5.8
	4	8.0	7.7	9.9	7.0	7.1	3.7	8.4	8.5	8.4
2008	1	11.9	12.4	9.2	8.5	8.8	2.6	8.1	11.8	4.5
	2	10.3	11.0	6.6	4.5	4.6	3.3	2.4	0.9	3.8
	3	7.5	8.1	3.8	2.4	2.4	0.9	-0.6	-2.7	1.4
	4	-0.1	*	-1.1	-4.6	-4.3	-9.5	-2.6	-5.9	0.4
2009	1	-18.1	-20.4	-6.9	-9.4	-8.9	-18.1	-2.3	-5.2	0.3
	2	-12.4	-14.3	-3.0	-7.8	-7.2	-18.3	1.0	1.8	0.2
	3	-10.3	-12.2	1.9	-6.0	-5.6	-13.3	4.7	5.4	4.2
	4	1.2	-0.6	10.6	1.3	1.4	-1.2	3.5	3.8	3.7
2010	1 ^r	22.3	23.3	18.1	4.6	4.0	19.1	2.7	-1.2	7.1
	2 ^r	19.3	20.0	16.1	9.4	8.9	20.0	1.4	-2.7	5.5
	3 ^r	17.5	17.4	17.3	6.4	5.9	17.1	0.9	-3.1	4.8
	4 ^r	10.5	9.3	16.5	4.3	3.5	15.6	4.3	1.3	6.9
2011	1 ^r	15.4	15.1	16.8	9.2	9.0	13.7	2.3	-0.6	5.1
	2 ^r	7.1	5.0	17.7	4.5	4.0	13.3	1.3	-3.1	5.5
	3 ^r	4.9	2.9	15.7	6.0	6.1	4.4	0.9	-4.2	5.5

3. Methods and Data Sources for Compilation of GDP by the Expenditure Approach

3.1 This section describes the methods and data sources used in compiling the current price and volume measures of GDP by the expenditure approach. The concepts and definitions used for the quarterly and the annual GDP are identical.

Current Price GDP by Expenditure Component

Private consumption expenditure

3.2 Private consumption expenditure (PCE) refers to the value of final consumption expenditure on goods and services by households and private non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs). It is obtained by first compiling consumption expenditure on goods and services in the domestic market, and then adding expenditure of residents abroad and deducting expenditure of non-residents in the domestic market.

3.3 The commodity flow method has been used extensively in compiling consumption expenditure in the domestic market. An allocation is made to commodities which can be used for both final and intermediate consumption. Data sources include trade statistics, administrative statistics, economic censuses and surveys, household expenditure surveys and other sample surveys conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. These are supplemented by other miscellaneous sources and in certain cases informed guesses.

3.4 Consumers' expenditure on any particular commodity group is compiled from the two principal sources of supply, viz. local production and retained imports. A large proportion of the commodities included in PCE is imported and the value of retained imports is derived from detailed trade statistics by deducting the value of re-exports from that of imports at commodity level. The value of re-exports is recorded on f.o.b. basis. It therefore includes an element of re-export margin, which has to be deducted in deriving the value of retained imports for consumption. Previously, a flat rate of 5% was assumed for the "rate of re-export margin" (RRXM) when compiling PCE. In view of the growing importance of re-export activities, the Census and Statistics Department has conducted the Survey of Re-export Trade since the reference year 1989. The survey results are used to estimate RRXMs at commodity group level for compiling the PCE. For the years prior to 1989, imputations on the rates of re-export margin were made with reference to the survey results for 1989 and 1990. Based on these imputed rates, the retained imports and PCE series for those years prior to 1989 were compiled. The RRXMs for 1999 to 2010 are listed below:

Broad commodity group	<u>RRXMs (%)</u>											
	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
Consumer goods	26.3	26.9	26.9	26.2	25.0	24.8	25.1	24.9	24.5	24.8	24.6	23.3
Raw materials and semi-manufactures	10.7	12.5	11.7	11.0	10.3	9.7	9.5	9.3	10.2	10.4	12.5	12.0
Capital goods	21.3	22.2	19.5	18.3	17.4	17.3	18.1	17.9	17.9	18.2	14.7	14.3
Food	10.0	9.0	9.3	10.5	11.4	12.2	11.6	11.0	8.8	5.1	7.8	6.2
Fuels	9.2	12.1	6.3	5.8	8.0	6.9	5.0	2.9	5.4	7.6	5.8	5.6
Overall	20.3	21.1	20.2	19.1	17.9	17.3	17.5	17.0	17.1	17.5	16.9	15.9

3.5 Statistics of local agricultural and fishery production for domestic consumption, both in value and in quantity terms, are regularly prepared by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department.

3.6 Statistics for other domestically manufactured goods are based mainly on information collected from economic censuses/surveys conducted by the Census and Statistics Department, supplemented where necessary by other statistics. In the censuses/annual surveys conducted for the manufacturing industry for the years 1970, 1973 and 1976-2010, detailed information on commodity sales was collected. In compiling consumers' expenditure on a commodity group, one of the following two methods is used: (i) "S-X" method, under which statistics of local consumption are based on the difference between the total sales of manufacturers and total exports of the commodity group concerned for a given period, or (ii) "FP" method, under which a fixed percentage of total sales of manufacturers is taken as consumed locally. Of the two methods, (i) is preferred in general, except where there are difficulties in reconciling the sales statistics and exports statistics.

3.7 The compilation methods described above do not apply to years for which a census/annual survey was not conducted, and alternative procedures had then to be adopted in such cases. For 1966-1969, the estimates for a given commodity group were based on the benchmark estimate for 1970 and extrapolated using changes in population and prices. With benchmark estimates available for 1970 and 1973, the 1971 and 1972 estimates were obtained by interpolation, assuming the same growth rates for these two years. The 1974 and 1975 estimates were similarly derived based on the 1973 and 1976 benchmarks.

3.8 An annual economic census/survey is an operationally complicated project requiring a long time to complete. The availability of detailed data from economic census/survey is usually subject to a time lag of about one year. In the meantime, statistics of consumers' expenditure on locally produced goods have been compiled based on production data collected from the Quarterly Survey of Industrial Production conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Revisions are made to the statistics when results from the Annual Survey of Economic Activities (ASEA) for Industrial Sector become available.

3.9 After values of consumers' expenditure on food and consumer goods have been compiled from the value of sales of producers and retained imports, they have to be adjusted. Since the commodities have to pass through distributive channels (*i.e.* wholesalers and retailers) before they ultimately reach final consumers, they may be temporarily held as inventories. Benchmark information for making adjustment for changes in inventories was obtained from the 1977 and 1979-2010 Census/Survey for Import/Export, Wholesale and Retail Trades, and Accommodation and Food Services Sectors. Data on the physical changes in inventories of goods held by the distributive trades for 1977 and 1979-2010 were compiled based on statistics of changes in inventories by end-use. Since data on changes in inventories of the distributive trades were not available for years before 1977, a cruder basis had to be adopted for making adjustment for changes in inventories to data in respect of earlier years using proxy indicators available.

3.10 Apart from the adjustment for changes in inventories, a second type of adjustment is required. In compiling PCE at current market prices, the retail value is used and this is arrived at by adding distributors' gross trade margins. The margin varies considerably among commodity groups and between years. The margins for 1977 and 1979-2010 were derived from results of the Census/Survey for Import/Export, Wholesale and Retail Trades. The percentage margins for 1978 were taken to be the averages of those for 1977 and 1979, and those for 1966-1976 were imputed by taking the averages of the percentage margins for the period 1977-1981. The percentage margins for 2010 are revised based on the results of the Survey for 2010. The trade margins of the following product groups are available

from the survey results: food, fuel, alcoholic drinks and tobacco, clothing and footwear, other consumer non-durables, consumer durables and capital goods.

3.11 Consumers' expenditure may also be compiled from government revenue statistics and other administrative statistics. Many service groups are compiled on this basis. Where such methods are used, the basic statistics provided are often expressed in purchasers' prices already and adjustments for trade margins and inventories are not necessary.

3.12 To compile expenditure on certain groups, data from Household Expenditure Surveys conducted in 1963/64, 1973/74, 1979/80, 1984/85, 1989/90, 1994/95, 1999/2000 and 2004/05 by the Census and Statistics Department have been used as benchmarks. Statistics for other years are compiled based on data from other sources or extrapolated by relevant indicators. A household expenditure survey is usually a convenient source of information, since its data can be analysed by type of goods or services and by type of households.

3.13 For certain groups where data cannot be obtained from other sources, special surveys are conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. These include the Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases and expenditure surveys on selected consumption goods and services.

3.14 Consumption expenditure on goods and services in the domestic market is classified based on the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) promulgated by the United Nations, with local adaptations as follows:

<u>Commodity group</u>	<u>Expenditure coverage</u>
(1) Food and non-alcoholic beverages	Bread and cereals; meat and poultry; fish and sea products; milk and eggs; oils and fats; vegetables and fruit; sugar and confectionery; non-alcoholic beverages and other food.
(2) Alcoholic beverages	Beer and liquor.
(3) Tobacco	Cigarettes, cigars and cut tobacco.
(4) Clothing, footwear and other personal effects	Ready-made clothing; clothing materials and tailoring charges; footwear; watches, cameras and optical goods; travel and sports goods; stationery; jewellery and other personal effects.
(5) Rent, rates, water and housing maintenance charges	Rent and rates; water charges; house insurance and other housing charges.
(6) Fuel and light	Kerosene; liquefied petroleum gas; coal gas; electricity and other fuel (<i>e.g.</i> charcoal, candles, matches).
(7) Furniture, furnishing and household equipment	Furniture; soft furnishings; electrical household appliances, visual and sound equipment, personal computers and other consumer durables; cutlery and tableware, kitchenware, sanitary ware and household ornamental articles; and maintenance and repair charges on these items.

(8)	Household operation	Domestic help and non-durable household goods not elsewhere included.
(9)	Personal care	Perfumes, cosmetics, soaps and toilet requisites; laundry and dry cleaning; shoe repairing; hairdressing and beauty shop services.
(10)	Medical care and health expenses	Chinese and western medical, pharmaceutical and healthcare products; hospital care; services of physicians, nurses, dentists, herbalists and other related medical practitioners; and service charges for medical insurance.
(11)	Transport and communication	Expenditure on transport includes purchases of motor cars, cycles and other vehicles and their maintenance; petrol and oil; motor licences, insurance and fees for transfer of ownership, parking and driving instructors' fees; railway, bus, tram and ferry fares and expenses on other forms of transport. Expenditure on communication includes postages, telephone (including mobile phone), telegram, paging and internet connection service charges.
(12)	Recreation and entertainment	Newspapers and periodicals; books and other recreation goods (<i>e.g.</i> toys, fresh and artificial flowers and pets); video disc and tape rental, cinema entertainment; betting; hotel accommodation and other recreational expenses.
(13)	Education	Education fees and related expenditure (<i>e.g.</i> examination fees, private tuition fees).
(14)	Other services	Life insurance; service charges in restaurants and cafes; brokers' commissions and stamp duties in the transaction of stocks; service charges for investment fund; service charges for financial intermediation services provided by banks; service charges for pension funds; expenditure on other services; and consumption expenditure of NPISHs.

3.15 Summing the components described above gives the total consumption expenditure in the domestic market. Apart from the above classification, breakdowns of consumption expenditures for food, consumer goods and services are also compiled and published in this report.

3.16 PCE is obtained by adding expenditure of residents abroad to the total consumption expenditure in the domestic market, and then deducting expenditure of non-residents in Hong Kong.

3.17 Expenditure of non-residents in the domestic market is quite substantial. Expenditure of the following eight categories of non-residents is included in the calculation: overnight visitors; same-day in-town visitors; cruise passengers; military personnel and servicemen on rest and recreation; transit and transfer passengers; foreign crews stopping in Hong Kong; non-resident students studying in Hong Kong and employees of extra-territorial bodies and their dependents in Hong Kong. Extra-territorial bodies include foreign consulates and trade commissions (the UK troops were also included before July 1997).

3.18 Expenditure of residents abroad includes expenditure of residents travelling outside Hong Kong for personal purpose (including personal travel in package tour mode and non-package tour mode) and expenditure on passenger fare on international transportation services provided by non-resident transport operators. It also includes expenditure of resident students studying abroad. Whereas overseas expenditure of all residents travelling abroad comes under imports of services, only expenditure of residents travelling abroad for non-business purposes comes under “expenditure of residents abroad” in PCE.

3.19 Following the recommendation in the *System of National Accounts*, supplementary statistics on actual consumption are also compiled and published in this report in addition to statistics on PCE and government consumption expenditure (GCE). Actual final consumption of households covers goods and services which are effectively available to households, irrespective of whether the ultimate bearers of the expense are government, NPISHs or households themselves. The actual consumption concept is based on the distinction between individual consumption (benefiting identifiable households) and collective consumption (benefiting society as a whole) of GCE.

Government consumption expenditure

3.20 Government consumption expenditure (GCE), for the purpose of calculating the GDP, relates to expenditure on consumption goods and services by government departments which are not engaged in market activities. It also includes consumption expenditure of quasi-government non-profit institutions, in addition to that of government units in the narrower sense. According to the *System of National Accounts*, these non-profit institutions which, by virtue of their relations with the government, are clearly instruments of the social or economic policies of the government, should be accounted for in government services, even though these institutions are not formally part of the government. Some examples of quasi-government institutions included in the GCE are the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Hong Kong Productivity Council, Hong Kong Tourism Board, Consumer Council, Hospital Authority, Vocational Training Council, Hong Kong Monetary Authority and Employees Retraining Board.

3.21 The GCE does not cover government units which are engaged in market activities. These government units are distinguished from other government departments in that they are engaged in the production of goods and services principally for sale to the public. Market activities are distinguished with reference to the following criteria: (i) the activity consists of the production of goods and services of a kind which might be provided by a private business, and (ii) sales to the public forms the major part of their activities.

3.22 Some examples of the government units that are taken as being engaged in market activities include the Housing Department; the Ferry Terminals Section, the Cargo Handling Section and the Port Logistics Section of the Marine Department; Hongkong Post; and Water Supplies Department.

3.23 The GCE also does not cover public corporations which are owned by government and engaged in market activities. These include the Mass Transit Railway (MTR) Corporation Limited (including Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation (KCRC) before merging into the MTR Corporation Limited in December 2007) and Airport Authority Hong Kong.

3.24 By convention, GCE is computed as the sum of:

- (i) Compensation of employees: This comprises wages and salaries, pensions, expenditure on housing and quarters for its staff including imputed rent for all government-owned quarters, and other miscellaneous benefits.
- (ii) Purchases of goods and services *less* sales: This refers to the expenses of the general government on goods and services in providing government services such as education, health services, services relating to fire fighting and protection, sanitation and social welfare, law and order enforcement and other general administration. Purchases of goods and services cover expenses on store and supplies, fuel and light, maintenance of buildings and works, rents (including imputed rent of non-residential buildings owned and occupied by the general government), and other services. Sales include school fees, sales of publications, medical and dental charges, ticket receipts from recreational and cultural programmes organised by the general government and revenues from other miscellaneous services rendered by the general government.

3.25 Expenditures incurred by the government in respect of subvention to private organisations are excluded in calculating GCE. Such expenditures are treated as transfer payments in the national accounting framework. Subvention expenditures are primarily utilised to finance the activities of NPISHs. The output of these institutions has been separately accounted for in the PCE. (See paragraph 3.2).

3.26 In view of the establishment of the Hospital Authority, the sectoral classification of the ex-subvented hospitals (now called public hospitals) has been reviewed in accordance with the guidelines published in the *System of National Accounts*. Ex-subvented hospitals, which were previously classified as “producers of private non-profit services”, are now classified as “producers of government services” because after the establishment of the Hospital Authority, ex-subvented hospitals started to function as instruments of the government to implement the provision of subsidised hospital services to the general public.

3.27 In calculating the year-on-year growth rate of GCE for 1992, the 1991 figure has been adjusted to include the expenditure of ex-subvented hospitals, so that it is comparable with the GCE figure for 1992. Similarly, in calculating the year-on-year growth rate of PCE for 1992, the expenditure of ex-subvented hospitals is excluded from the PCE figures for 1991 for comparability with the PCE figures for 1992. This avoids any distortion of the year-on-year growth rates due to the change in classification.

3.28 GCE data up to 1972 were obtained from the annual reports of Director of Accounting Services which give the actual expenditure of each department by financial year ending 31 March. The data were adjusted to a calendar year basis by assuming that expenditure by all departments was evenly spread throughout the financial year. Since 1973, quarterly figures have been available from the Treasury and such an adjustment was no longer required. Data in respect of quasi-government non-profit institutions were obtained from special enquiries on the income and expenditure of these institutions.

3.29 GCE is classified into nine social and economic functions according to the Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) promulgated by the United Nations. These include: (1) general public services; (2) public order, safety and defence; (3) economic affairs; (4) environmental protection; (5) housing and community amenities; (6) health; (7) recreation, culture and religion; (8) education and (9) social protection. Through grouping government units by common meaningful purpose, COFOG enables analysis of trends in government consumption on particular functions over time. Details of

COFOG are described in a feature article entitled “Analysis of Government Consumption Expenditure by Social and Economic Function, 2000 to 2004” published in the December 2005 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics* by the Census and Statistics Department.

Gross domestic capital formation

3.30 Gross domestic capital formation (GDCF) consists of gross domestic fixed capital formation and the value of physical changes in inventories.

3.31 Gross domestic fixed capital formation is measured by the gross value of investment expenditure on building and construction as well as machinery, equipment and computer software. It represents the gross addition to fixed assets. Expenditure incurred in the acquisition of existing fixed assets which corresponds simply to the transfer of ownership of the assets is therefore not included. Costs incurred in the transfer of ownership of assets (including related taxes or duties paid), representing services used in the course of the transfer, are nevertheless included.

Building and construction

3.32 Expenditure on building and construction relates to the value of construction work put in place (amounts payable to contractors, and other expenses directly related to property development, such as architectural design and technical consultancy services) in respect of residential buildings, non-residential buildings and other construction works as well as the real estate developers’ margin (REDM). Details of REDM are given in paragraphs 3.34-3.35. The statistics of expenditure on building and construction are classified into private and public sectors. REDM is applicable to the private sector only.

3.33 Statistics for the private sector from 1979 onwards are based on data from the ASEA for Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors. Quarterly statistics are compiled using data collected from the Quarterly Survey of Construction Output. Revisions are made when annual data become available from the annual survey. For earlier years, the statistics were compiled on a much cruder basis, using information on construction cost data of newly completed buildings for which occupation permits had been issued as recorded in the monthly reports of the Buildings Ordinance Office. The public sector covers government departments, quasi-government institutions and public corporations such as the MTR Corporation Limited (including KCRC before merging into the MTR Corporation Limited in December 2007) and Airport Authority Hong Kong, and relevant data are obtained from their administrative records. According to the ownership criterion for classifying fixed assets into public and private sectors, construction expenditure on public rental housing is classified to the public sector whereas that on Home Ownership Scheme is classified to the private sector.

3.34 REDM measures the services rendered by developers to new building projects through acquiring land; arranging and co-ordinating architects, building contractors, engineers, designers and other related professionals to carry out the development of building and construction projects; financing the development of the projects either with their own capital or borrowed capital; and marketing the building units. The gross margin from selling newly developed property is taken as a measure of their economic activity and is included as a component of fixed capital formation. The value of REDM is compiled by taking the sales value of property *less* the sum of the current cost of the land which the property stands on and the project development outlays (including payments to contractors, architectural, engineering, other professional fees and project related expenses). Adjustments are made to discount gains due to appreciation in land value over the course of project development.

3.35 The estimates of REDM for the years 1979 and 1981-2010 were compiled based on the results of the ASEA for Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors. Since no surveys were undertaken for 1980 and for years prior to 1979, the respective figures were derived from the 1979 benchmark data by applying relevant volume and price changes.

Costs of ownership transfer

3.36 Costs of ownership transfer include the expenditure incurred in connection with transfer of ownership of land and buildings, such as stamp duties, legal fees and agents' commissions. Expenditure on stamp duties is based on the amount of stamp duties collected by the government in connection with property transactions. The expenditure on legal fees and real estate agents' commission is computed based on the number of property transfer cases registered with the Land Registry, the average property transaction value and the average rate of charge.

Machinery, equipment and computer software

3.37 Investment expenditure on machinery and equipment is mainly compiled from the value of retained imports of capital goods. The method used is similar to that used to compile the consumption expenditure of commodities (see paragraph 3.4). A distributors' margin is added to this value to allow for dealers' profits, transport and assembly charges, installation and other expenses. The margin is derived from results of the ASEA for Import/Export, Wholesale and Retail Trades. Estimates of domestically manufactured machinery and equipment locally purchased are based on the results of the quarterly and annual surveys of the manufacturing industry where available, and extrapolation from the benchmark data for those years in which survey data were not available. An adjustment for changes in distributors' inventories of capital goods is also made, based on relevant data obtained from the ASEA for Import/Export, Wholesale and Retail Trades. Public sector expenditure on machinery and equipment comprises that of government departments, quasi-government institutions and public corporations (see paragraph 3.33). The data for government departments are derived from the accounts of government departments. Those for quasi-government institutions and public corporations are based on information supplied by the respective bodies. Private sector investment is taken to be the overall value, both imported and domestically produced, *less* the public sector figures.

3.38 Computer software can be distinguished into purchased software (both pre-packaged and custom-design) and software developed in-house. Computer software bundled with the hardware is already captured in the estimate of fixed capital formation of machinery and equipment. Data on expenditure on computer software (including computer software purchased and developed in-house) by the private sector are mainly collected through annual economic surveys conducted by the Census and Statistics Department since the reference year of 1998. Backdating of data series to earlier years is made using proxy indicators. Data on investment expenditure on purchased computer software by the public sector, *viz.* government departments, quasi-government institutions and public corporations are obtained from records of government accounts and returns of respective bodies. For computer software developed in-house by the public sector, estimates of the compensation of employees to professional computer specialists for system design and programming and the corresponding non-labour costs are capitalised as public sector fixed capital formation.

Changes in inventories

3.39 Changes in inventories (CIV) refer to the value of physical change, over an accounting period, in the inventories of work-in-progress and inventories of raw materials and all kinds of goods held by manufacturers and wholesalers, retailers and other distributors, and in fact all businesses in general.

However, businesses other than manufacturing and distribution are not expected to hold significant level of inventories.

3.40 CIV is measured by the value of the entries into inventories *less* the value of withdrawals, with adjustment for appreciation (or depreciation) in the value of inventories due to price changes during the accounting period. In national accounting, transactions involving inventories are treated in the same way as transactions involving other assets. When a good is entered into inventories, it is acquired as an asset by the owner. The CIV is an integral part of economic activities and is recorded under capital formation in the GDP measured by the expenditure approach.

3.41 Estimates of CIV cover the following categories of goods: fuel, food, consumer goods, capital goods, raw materials and work-in-progress. For fuel, data on quantities of hydrocarbon oil kept as inventory by oil companies are obtained from the Electrical and Mechanical Services Department on a quarterly basis. For other kinds of goods, data for compiling the CIV estimates are mainly obtained from the ASEA for Industrial Sector and ASEA for Import/Export, Wholesale and Retail Trades, and Accommodation and Food Services Sectors. For years in which data from surveys were not available, cruder methods of estimation were applied.

3.42 As data from the ASEA are available with a time lag, quarterly estimates of changes in manufacturers' and distributors' inventories are compiled based on data collected from the Monthly Survey of Retail Sales, the Quarterly Survey of Service Industries and the Quarterly Survey of Industrial Production.

3.43 Compilation of estimates of changes in inventories at current prices involves the elimination of increases in the book values of inventories between the beginning and the end of the period concerned due to appreciation of inventories, which is treated as purely a financial adjustment in national accounts. The adjustment for appreciation of inventories is made by revaluing the opening and closing book values of inventories at the average current prices of the period by means of appropriate price indices. The value of physical changes in inventories is then the difference of the two re-valued figures.

Imports and exports of goods and services

Imports and exports of goods

3.44 Exports of goods include domestic exports and re-exports of goods recorded on f.o.b. basis. Imports of goods are also valued on f.o.b. basis. External trade of non-monetary gold is also included. To derive import values on f.o.b. basis, values of insurance and freight costs as estimated from the Monthly Survey on Insurance and Freight Costs for Import Trade are removed from the import values recorded on c.i.f. basis under the trade statistics system.

Imports and exports of services

3.45 Imports and exports of services represent transactions between residents of an economy and non-residents. The concept, definition and classification of imports and exports of services are based on international recommendations given in the *Balance of Payments Manual* and the *System of National Accounts*. The coverage of different service groups is as follows:

- (1) Transportation services include freight and passenger transportation by all modes of transportation (air, sea and others) and other distributive and auxiliary services such as cargo forwarding, rentals of carriers with crew, container terminal and airport terminal services.

- (2) Travel services cover goods and services acquired from an economy by non-resident travellers for business and personal purposes during their visits in that economy. Exports of travel services cover mainly visitor spending whereas imports of travel services relate to expenditure on all goods and services acquired by Hong Kong residents travelling abroad.
- (3) Insurance services include services provided for direct insurance and reinsurance in respect of life, freight and other non-life insurance such as accident and health insurance; marine, aviation and other transport insurance.
- (4) Financial services include investment banking services; financial leasing services; financial asset dealing and brokerage services; portfolio management services, trust services, security custody services, foreign exchange services, financial intermediation services and other services auxiliary to financial intermediation.
- (5) Merchanting and other trade-related services include merchanting, merchandising and other trade-related services. Merchanting relates to services associated with the trading of goods which are purchased from and then sold to parties outside Hong Kong without the goods ever entering and leaving Hong Kong, while the one engaged in merchanting takes ownership of the goods involved. It also includes transactions of goods manufactured through sub-contract processing arrangement, which are subsequently sold to places outside Hong Kong without having been imported into Hong Kong after processing. Merchandising (also known as purchasing services) relates to services of arranging on behalf of the buyers/sellers outside Hong Kong the purchase/sales of goods according to their specification, *e.g.* multiple sourcing, marketing, contract and price negotiation, volume and sample procurement, shipment, inspection and arrangement for follow-up order.
- (6) Other services include a wide variety of services: communications services (postal, courier, and telecommunications services); computer and information services; construction services; architectural, engineering and other technical services; other business services (*e.g.* legal, accounting, auditing, book-keeping, tax consultancy, business and management consultancy, public relations, advertising, market research, public opinion polling, operational leasing, real estate, research and development, and other professional services); royalties and license fees; personal, cultural and recreational services and government services (expenditure of employees of extra-territorial bodies and their dependents in Hong Kong and expenditure of government offices abroad).

3.46 Estimates of residents' expenditure abroad (an imported service) are based on administrative data and household surveys. Expenditure of visitors in Hong Kong (an exported service) is based on data provided by the Hong Kong Tourism Board. Expenditure of employees of extra-territorial bodies and their dependents in Hong Kong is estimated based on the number of such persons staying in Hong Kong and their average expenditure. Extra-territorial bodies include foreign consulates and trade commissions (the UK troops were also included before July 1997). Data on expenditure abroad of overseas offices and miscellaneous expenditure abroad of the government are obtained from the government accounts. The values of financial intermediation services are based on data collected from the Survey of External Claims, Liabilities and Income and indirectly measured using the "reference rate" method. Please refer to paragraphs 4.35-4.36 for details. The Annual Survey of Banks, Deposit-taking Companies, Restricted Licence Banks and Representative Offices of Foreign Banks (replaced by the ASEA since reference year 2009) has been conducted since the reference year 1980 to collect data on imports and exports of banking services. Estimates of the other services categories are mainly based on data collected from the Annual Survey of Imports and Exports of Services, supplemented by administrative data. The Annual Survey of Imports and Exports of Services was launched starting from

the reference year 1978. For earlier years, the estimates were compiled with reference to the 1978 estimates and data on imports and exports of goods. Because of limitations in the data, breakdowns by services cannot be provided.

3.47 The Census and Statistics Department has made continuous effort to improve the coverage of imports and exports of services in economic surveys and other administrative data sources. The Annual Survey of Imports and Exports of Services has been enhanced as from the reference year of 1995 to collect trade in services data on a service basis. Benchmark data collected from the enhanced Annual Survey of Imports and Exports of Services are used for backdating the historical series to service basis.

3.48 Quarterly statistics of imports and exports of services are compiled with reference to external merchandise trade data, data from quarterly surveys conducted by the Census and Statistics Department, data from various government departments and the International Air Transport Association. For survey-based data, the preliminary figures are subsequently revised to incorporate latest available results from the Annual Survey of Imports and Exports of Services.

Chain Volume Measures of GDP by Expenditure Component

3.49 In compiling the volume measures of GDP and its components, the annually re-weighted chain linking approach is adopted. Under this calculation method, the volume measure of GDP for each year is compiled by aggregating the volume estimates of its components using the price structures in the preceding year as weights. The chain volume measures of GDP take account of the up-to-date price structures as weights in aggregating the volume estimates of the GDP components, thus providing a better measure of the real growth rate of the aggregate economic activity of an economy.

3.50 In the compilation of the volume measures of GDP, “base year” and “reference year” are two concepts that should be seen as independent.

3.51 *Base year* refers to the year from which the price structures are used as weights for deriving the aggregate volume measures. For the chain volume measures of GDP, the base year of the price weights for the volume estimates of a particular year is always the preceding year in principle. The price weights for the chain volume measures are updated every year (hence the concept of “annually re-weighted”).

3.52 *Reference year* refers to the year to which the time series of the volume measures has been referenced. The preceding-year weighted volume measures reflect the change in volume of GDP and its components between two adjacent years. The purpose of the reference year is to provide a reference time point for linking up these year-to-year movements in volume terms in order to obtain a continuous time series of the aggregate volume measure (hence the concept of “chain linking”). The reference year is updated annually.

3.53 For a particular year, the volume estimates of major components revalued at preceding year prices are first produced by “deflating” the current price values of sub-components by the relevant price indices (or in some cases by revaluing the current period quantities at base-year prices) at the most disaggregated levels. The volume estimate of GDP is then obtained by aggregating the volume estimates of GDP components revalued at preceding year prices.

3.54 Where revaluation at base-year prices is used, the procedure is relatively straightforward. But where the deflation method is used, there are some practical issues associated with index numbers. For instance, current-weighted price indices, strictly speaking, are required for deflating current values. But price index series, *e.g.* the Consumer Price Index (CPI), are usually available in base-weighted form and current-weighted series are not available. This, however, will unlikely introduce problems to the GDP volume series, especially when the deflation process is carried out at the most detailed level.

3.55 The methods for compiling the volume estimates of expenditure components of GDP are summarised below:

Methods

Private consumption expenditure

Consumption expenditure in the domestic market	For most items, the method used is deflation by CPIs at group level. For some items of expenditure, the volume estimates are compiled by revaluation at base-year prices. Expenditure of NPISHs is deflated by the salary rate index for government employees.
Expenditure of residents abroad	Deflated by a composite price index derived based on the CPIs of various countries.
Expenditure of non-residents in Hong Kong	Deflated by a tourist price index derived based on CPIs and average price changes of various tourist products and services, except for expenditure of non-resident students studying in Hong Kong and expenditure of employees of extra-territorial bodies and their dependents in Hong Kong which are obtained by multiplying the number of such persons and their corresponding average expenditure in the base year.

Government consumption expenditure

Compensation of employees	Deflated by the salary rate index for government employees.
Purchases of goods and services	Deflated by the price index for government purchases of goods and services.
Sales by government to households and enterprises	Deflated by the price index of sales by government to households and enterprises.

Methods

Gross domestic capital formation

Construction output	Starting from the reference period of first quarter 1991, construction output in real terms is derived based on a set of type-specific output deflators (see <i>Note</i> below). It is however not possible to adopt the type-specific output deflators for earlier periods mainly due to the lack of data (<i>e.g.</i> tender date of individual construction projects).
Real estate developers' margin (REDM)	The REDM in volume terms is derived by applying the annual real growth rates of the output of private sector buildings to the REDM in the reference year.
Costs of ownership transfer	The legal fees are deflated by the property price indices compiled by the Rating and Valuation Department and then further deflated by the index of the rate of legal charges. For stamp duties, data are deflated by the property price indices compiled by Rating and Valuation Department and then further deflated by the indices of stamp duty rates. The real estate agents' commission is deflated by the property price indices compiled by the Rating and Valuation Department and then further deflated by the index of the rate of commission for real estate agents.

Note : Deflators for different types of construction output are as follows:-

Type of construction output	Deflator for reference periods before first quarter 1991	Deflator for reference periods since first quarter 1991
Residential building		
- public	Construction Output Deflator derived with reference to Tender Price Index compiled by the Housing Department.	Construction Output Deflator derived with reference to Tender Price Index compiled by the Housing Department.
- private	Building Cost Index compiled by the Architectural Services Department.	Construction Output Deflator derived with reference to tender price indices compiled by private quantity surveying firms.
Non-residential building		
- public	Building Cost Index compiled by the Architectural Services Department.	Construction Output Deflator derived with reference to Tender Price Index compiled by the Architectural Services Department.
- private	Building Cost Index compiled by the Architectural Services Department.	Construction Output Deflator derived with reference to tender price indices compiled by private quantity surveying firms.
Civil engineering work	Building Cost Index compiled by the Architectural Services Department.	Construction Output Deflator derived with reference to Civil Engineering Work Index compiled by the Civil Engineering and Development Department.
Non-site work		
- those undertaken by special trade contractors (<i>e.g.</i> air-conditioning work)	Building Cost Index compiled by the Architectural Services Department.	Construction Output Deflator derived with reference to Building Services Tender Price Index compiled by the Architectural Services Department.
- those undertaken by general contractors (<i>e.g.</i> renovation at erected building)	Building Cost Index compiled by the Architectural Services Department.	A composite price index derived with reference to Civil Engineering Work Index compiled by the Civil Engineering and Development Department and the Building Cost Index compiled by the Architectural Services Department.

Methods

Machinery and equipment	The import value and the re-export value of machinery and equipment are deflated by the import price index and re-export price index of capital goods respectively to derive the volume measure of retained imports of machinery and equipment. The value of domestically manufactured machinery and equipment locally purchased is deflated by the implicit price deflator of the retained imports of machinery and equipment.
Computer software	The computer software price index compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis is adopted as the price deflator for purchased software because the U.S. is the major producer and supplier of pre-packaged software. For software developed in-house, the relevant salary indices and price indices of non-labour costs are used to deflate the current price data.
Changes in inventories	Inventories of the manufacturing industry are deflated by a composite price index based on the price indices of domestic exports and retained imports of raw materials whilst inventories of the distributive trades are deflated by the price indices of retained imports of the respective commodity groups (<i>i.e.</i> food, consumer goods, raw materials and capital goods). For petroleum products, the quantities of changes in inventories are revalued at base-year prices.
Imports and exports of goods	Real aggregates of domestic exports, re-exports and imports are derived by deflating the current price figures at disaggregated level and then adding up the deflated sub-aggregates.
Imports and exports of services	For most categories of services, the current price data are deflated by specially constructed specific price indices. These include tourist price index and consumer price indices of major destinations in respect of travel, producer price indices and other input-related price indices. For some categories, the volume estimates are derived using quantity indicators and revaluation at base-year prices.

3.56 The short-term volume index of GDP for each year is calculated by dividing the volume estimate of GDP for that year by the current price GDP for the preceding year. With the effect of price changes eliminated, the short-term volume index reflects the real growth of GDP. The short-term volume indices for GDP and its components measure year-to-year movements in volume terms. To obtain a continuous time series of the chain volume indices of GDP and its components, the preceding-year weighted short-term volume indices for various years are chain linked to a selected reference year.

3.57 The chain volume index series can be converted into the chained dollar series by multiplying the chain volume index for each year by the current price value in the reference year. In other words, the chained dollar series are derived by extrapolation of the current price value in the reference year

backward and forward using the chain volume index as the extrapolator. Thus, real growth rates of GDP (and its components) calculated from the chained dollar estimates are the same as those calculated from the corresponding chain volume indices.

3.58 While the chained dollar series of GDP (or an aggregate) and its components are additive in the reference year and the following year, a discrepancy may exist between an aggregate and the sum of its components for the earlier periods because the extrapolation process is carried out for the aggregate and its components independently in calculating the chained dollar series. The extent of non-additivity is usually small for periods around the reference year and the discrepancy enlarges as the data series move further away from the reference year.

3.59 It should be noted that non-additivity arises from purely mathematical reasons; the discrepancy should not be interpreted as an indication of the data quality of GDP statistics. International statistical guidelines do not recommend adjustments for non-additivity of the chained dollar GDP series which will undermine the quality of the GDP volume measures. After all, the primary purpose of compiling the volume measures of GDP is to provide a good indicator of the real growth over time of an economy.

Implicit Price Deflator of GDP and its Components

3.60 The implicit price deflators (IPDs) of GDP and its expenditure components are obtained by dividing the current price data by the corresponding volume estimates and then multiplying by 100. Both the IPDs of GDP and domestic demand are measures of inflation. GDP is compiled as total final expenditure on goods and services (including private consumption expenditure (PCE), government consumption expenditure (GCE), gross domestic capital formation (GDGF) and exports of goods and services), *less* imports of goods and services. Domestic demand is the sum of PCE, GCE and GDGF. The deflators are similarly derived by dividing the sum of the respective components at current market prices by the respective volume estimate and then multiplying by 100. Hence as it stands, the IPDs of GDP and its expenditure components are not used as input for compiling the corresponding volume measures. By the same token, the growth rates in real terms of GDP and its main expenditure components are not derived from their corresponding growth rates in money terms using the rates of change in the respective IPDs. Rather, the growth rates in real terms are directly calculated by comparing the volume measures at the two different periods.

3.61 The IPDs of GDP and its expenditure components are not direct measures of price change. They are derived measures of price change compiled based on the current price data and the volume estimates.

3.62 The rates of change of the IPD of GDP and Consumer Price Index (CPI) are commonly used as measures of inflation (*i.e.* change in price levels) by data users. However, the movement of the IPD of GDP may at times differ from that of the CPI. The IPD of GDP is an economy-wide measure of inflation and takes into account all the price changes relating to consumption, investment, exports and imports. The CPI only measures the price changes encompassing goods and services purchased by households.

Limitations of the Compilation Method

3.63 Compilation of GDP using the expenditure approach requires data from numerous sources, including trade statistics, establishment surveys, household expenditure surveys, government accounts

and other administrative statistics. While the development of statistics in Hong Kong since the 1980s has provided many new data sources, there are still areas where estimates are less firmly based because of various limitations. In general, data sources for compiling quarterly GDP are less solidly based than those for compiling annual GDP. Quarterly surveys, which are one main source of data for the quarterly GDP, are normally smaller in sample size and less detailed in the information collected as compared with the annual surveys on which the annual GDP figures are based. For details on the methodology of the survey data sources used in the compilation of the GDP, reference can be made to the reports of the respective surveys as mentioned in the previous paragraphs. The survey reports are available at the website of the Census and Statistics Department (www.censtatd.gov.hk). Besides, some price deflators for compiling volume measures of GDP are only available on an annual basis but not on a quarterly basis. Limitations relating to the specific expenditure components of GDP are briefly described below.

Private consumption expenditure

3.64 Although improvements have been made in valuing retained imports at market prices by introducing variable distributors' margins for different commodity groups based on results of the ASEA for Import/Export, Wholesale and Retail Trades, there are certain underlying assumptions in the method of estimation. To ascertain the true value of distributors' margin is very difficult, since strictly speaking the trade margins for each distributive channel of a given type of commodity have to be known. As the collection of this information is impracticable, the overall gross trading margins of the wholesalers and of the retailers are applied collectively to derive the distributors' margin for a given commodity group. There are certain limitations in this method which is based on partial information at best.

3.65 The values of imports and re-exports, which are used for deriving the value of retained imports, are subject to time lag in recording since a given commodity imported for re-export may not be re-exported in the same period. Moreover, each commodity has to be allocated to its respective end-use categories *viz.* final consumption, intermediate consumption or capital formation. The allocation of commodities cannot be very precise in practice unless full information is available on commodity flow. The present allocation adopted is based on knowledge about the relative disposition of the commodity and best judgement. Hence, this is subject to certain limitations. However, the scheme of allocation is constantly reviewed so as to account for necessary changes arising from structural developments in the economy.

Government consumption expenditure

3.66 The compilation of GCE is relatively straightforward. However, for years before 1973, data in respect of government departments were available only on a financial year basis, and expenditure was considered to be evenly spread out over the year so as to convert figures to a calendar year basis. Besides, as accounts data are used in compiling this component, the figures are derived on a cash-flow basis rather than accrual basis. To the extent that the cash-flow pattern varies from year to year, this component exhibits considerable short-term fluctuations in the quarterly series. However, adjustments have been made to some important types of expenditures to approximate accrual-based data.

Gross domestic capital formation

3.67 Figures prior to 1979 of the private sector investment in building and construction were based on information from the Buildings Ordinance Office's monthly statistical returns on the cost of construction of newly completed buildings and construction work for which occupation permits were issued. The method by which the cost of completed projects was distributed uniformly over the duration of the project implicitly assumed that work put in place over the entire period was evenly spread out. As detailed information regarding the progress of work is not available, the statistics so derived are subject to estimation errors arising from fluctuations in the work progress. The compilation of investment in machinery and equipment by the private sector is mainly based on statistics on retained imports. They are therefore subject to the same problems as the PCE mentioned in paragraphs 3.64-3.65.

3.68 As for public sector investment, since government accounts data are used, the figures are mainly on a cash-flow basis rather than accrual basis and thus may exhibit some short-term fluctuations in the quarterly series.

3.69 Changes in inventories, which are taken as the difference of the beginning and the ending values of inventories, always tend to be less reliable than other components as for most economies in the world. In particular, before results of ASEA become available, quarterly and annual statistics are estimated based on results of surveys with rather small sample sizes. The error margin of this estimate can be large even with small estimation errors on the beginning and the ending values of inventories. Revisions to this component can be substantial. The series of data on inventories must therefore be treated with particular caution.

Imports and exports of services

3.70 Data quality of this component for the years before 1978 depends much on the validity of the use of imports and exports of goods as indicators, which are applied to the benchmark data of imports and exports, respectively, of certain services derived in 1978. To the extent that the indicators are inadequate, the statistics for the earlier years would be subject to error. The series of data on imports and exports of services for 1961-1977 should therefore be used with caution. Although various sources of information are used as far as possible to develop specific deflators for different categories of imports and exports of services, there are still limitations in the volume measures. In compiling volume measures of imports and exports of services, there are difficulties not only in the lack of data but also in defining the relevant deflators for various types of services. Hence, the volume measures cannot be very precise.

3.71 Although most of the important sectors with significant trade in services transactions have been identified and included in the surveys, the coverage of the surveys requires regular reviews to identify any sectors which have grown in importance in respect of transactions in trade in services.

Seasonally Adjusted GDP and its Main Expenditure Components

3.72 Seasonally adjusted data series are compiled for the aggregate GDP and some of its expenditure components including private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, exports of goods, exports of services, imports of goods and imports of services. However, seasonally adjusted series is not compiled for gross domestic capital formation, as no clear seasonal pattern can be identified in this component.

3.73 In the seasonally adjusted series, seasonal effects have been removed statistically, thus enabling meaningful quarter-to-quarter comparison. When the year-on-year changes in the original GDP series and the quarter-to-quarter changes in the seasonally adjusted GDP series are analysed together, the trend of the GDP can be more clearly discerned, particularly in regard to turning points in the data series.

3.74 Starting from the fourth quarter of 2008, seasonal adjustments of GDP and its components are performed using the X-12 ARIMA¹ method to replace the previous X-11 ARIMA method. The seasonally adjusted figures since the first quarter of 2006 have also been revised using the new method. The X-12 ARIMA method is an update to the X-11 ARIMA method with enhanced modelling and diagnostic capabilities.

3.75 While the seasonally adjusted GDP series is more responsive to turns in economic cycle, there are some technical aspects that should be noted in the interpretation of the seasonally adjusted figures. There are some instances where the indicativeness of the seasonally adjusted series is reduced by the relatively significant extent of irregular factors at play in the original data series. Seasonal adjustment seeks to remove only the seasonal variations but not such irregularities. The presence of large irregularities could even disrupt the estimation of the underlying trend. Changes in the characteristics of the data series arising from structural changes in the economy may also affect the seasonally adjusted figures.

3.76 The seasonally adjusted series is subject to routine revision resulting from the updating of the seasonal factors when more new data are brought in over time. The extent of revision is normally more significant for the recent time points and less for earlier time points. Primarily, the degree of revision to the seasonally adjusted series is related to the extent of irregularity newly emerging in the original series, *e.g.* occurrence of new shocks and particular events. Apart from this, it should also be noted that part of the revision in the seasonally adjusted GDP data is due to routine revision in the original GDP data series brought about by the availability of updated and newly available data for GDP compilation.

Real Gross Domestic Income

3.77 In the national accounts context, the most comprehensive measure of performance or real output in the local economy is the GDP. However, for certain analytical purposes, it may also be of interest to compute a measure of real gross domestic income (RGDI), which is GDP adjusted for trading gains and losses from changes in the terms of trade. In this specific measure, RGDI purports to reflect the external purchasing power of the real output, as the relative movements in import and export prices result in a varying volume of imports (which come from overseas output) being exchangeable for a given volume of exports (which come from domestic output). The growth rate of real income could show noticeable deviations from that of GDP if there is appreciable difference in the movement of import and export prices in an economy which has a substantial turnover of trade relative to overall economic activity.

3.78 The adjustment that has to be applied to the real product series in producing the real income series is equal to $(\frac{X}{P_m} - \frac{X}{P_x})$, where X is the value of exports at current prices, P_m the import price index and P_x the export price index. In the event that export and import prices have risen to the same

¹ The X-12 ARIMA is a seasonal adjustment program developed by the U.S. Census Bureau. The program makes use of Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) model to backcast and forecast the time series prior to seasonal adjustment and then decompose the time series into three components, namely, trend-cycle, seasonal variations and irregular fluctuations.

degree since the base year, the terms of trade equals 1 and no adjustment is required in converting the real product series to the real income series. The RGDI is calculated using the annually re-weighted chain linking approach.

3.79 Previously, the value of the adjustment was computed with respect to goods only, while the effect due to the relative movement in import and export prices for services was taken to be insignificant. This is no longer valid in view of the growing importance of services. Hence, the adjustment is now made in respect of both goods and services. In other words, in the formula given above, X represents the total value of exports of goods and services. P_m and P_x denote price indices for imports and exports of goods and services, approximated by the implicit price deflators for imports and exports of goods and services respectively.

3.80 The method of using the import price as the deflator in calculating RGDI follows recommendation as given in the *System of National Accounts*. The use of import price is also particularly appropriate for an externally-oriented economy, given the significance of exports as a source of income to the economy, and also given the reliance on imports for meeting final demand. The adoption of import price in deriving the RGDI should better reflect the external purchasing power of real output of such economy.

3.81 The real income measure mentioned here is real gross domestic income (RGDI) (the figures are given in Table B of Section 5). For most applications, usually the preferred measure would be real gross national income (RGNI). RGNI at preceding year prices is obtained by adding to RGDI the real net external factor income flows. Data on factor incomes payable to and receivable from abroad are collected from the Survey of External Claims, Liabilities and Income (see paragraph 5.36). The RGNI is calculated using the annually re-weighted chain linking approach.

4. Methods and Data Sources for Compilation of GDP by the Production Approach

4.1 This section describes the methods and data sources for compiling the GDP by economic activity at current prices and in chain volume terms.

Current Price Annual GDP by Economic Activity

Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying

4.2 The statistics on agriculture and fishing activities are based on production data supplied regularly by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. The department also provides analysis of the input structure of production by major product, based on which statistics of intermediate consumption and factor inputs are compiled. For mining and quarrying, the Annual Survey of Economic Activities (ASEA) for Industrial Sector provides the required data and the compilation method is similar to that for the manufacturing industry as described in paragraphs 4.4-4.6 below.

Manufacturing; electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management

4.3 The ASEA for Industrial Sector provides the data for compiling statistics for these economic activities.

4.4 The major activity of manufacturing is the production of goods. In the annual survey, respondents reported the sales value of goods they produced. This is adjusted by the value of changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress. In deriving the estimates for changes in inventories, price appreciation is removed to give the value of physical changes in inventories. The data for adjusting price appreciation are collected in the survey.

4.5 Besides production of goods, manufacturing establishments are also engaged in other activities. In the case of manufacturing establishments performing contract work for other manufacturers, output is measured by their receipts for work performed. For sales of goods which have not been further processed by the selling establishment, such as sales of excess raw materials, output is measured by the resale margin, *i.e.* the difference between the sales value and the cost of goods resold. Rentals received from letting of premises, and commissions and fees received for services rendered are also included as components in gross output; such activities being considered as secondary activities of the manufacturing industry.

4.6 The intermediate consumption of manufacturing industries comprises rentals, expenses on materials and supplies consumed in production, repair and maintenance, transportation, *etc.* Payments for sub-contract work done by others are included in intermediate consumption, while payments to outworkers are included in compensation of employees. Consumption of materials and supplies is obtained by adjusting the value of purchases for changes in inventories of raw materials and semi-manufactures.

4.7 The compilation of statistics on electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management industries is similar to that for the manufacturing industry. The Water Supplies Department is treated as a government unit engaged in market activities and is classified to the electricity, gas and water supply, and waste management sector.

Construction

4.8 The construction industry here refers to construction contractors only. It does not cover the activities of property development. The construction of both buildings and other structures and facilities are covered. Construction contractors engaging in the erection of architectural superstructures, piling, demolition, site formation, civil engineering construction, electrical and mechanical installation work, *etc.* are included. Data for the construction industry are collected from construction contractors enumerated in the ASEA for Construction Sector.

4.9 The gross output of the construction industry is measured by the value of work put in place, or value of work performed during the reference period. The value of work put in place is derived from business accounting records of progress payments. It is equal to the value of progress payments received during the reporting period, *less* the value of work performed prior to the reporting period but only paid for subsequently, *plus* the value of work performed during the reporting period, but to be paid for thereafter.

4.10 In compiling the gross output from the survey results, the “net value of construction work performed” is applied. Sub-contracting is a common practice in the construction industry in Hong Kong. While main contractors are engaged by property developers for construction work, they may employ sub-contractors to do part of it. Moreover, a sub-contractor at a particular site may employ another sub-contractor. In addition, there are two types of sub-contractors, *viz.* fee sub-contractors and labour-only sub-contractors. Labour-only sub-contractors are responsible for supplying labour services only, in the form of site operatives. They are commonly known as “gang leaders” in the industry. Fee sub-contractors are responsible for completing a specified segment of work, including supplying the necessary materials. In the economic survey for the construction industry, the main contractor and all fee sub-contractors at a particular site are enumerated. They are required to report their “overall contract sum” from which all outgoings, including sub-contract payments, are to be met. Payments for sub-contract work are separately reported in the questionnaire. For main contractors employing fee sub-contractors for part of the site work, the value of work done by fee sub-contractors is thus reported more than once in the survey. Consequently, the net value of construction work performed in the economy is derived as the grand total of overall contract sum for all main contractors and fee sub-contractors *less* the value of payment for fee sub-contract work recorded. This is termed the “net value of construction work performed”.

4.11 Besides progress payments made in respect of construction work, a contractor may receive rental income from leased property, letting out of machinery and equipment without operator, or commissions and fees for consultancy or other services rendered. These are also included in the value of gross output.

4.12 The intermediate consumption of the construction industry comprises the expenses on consumption of building materials and supplies on sites and sundry supplies in business operation, rentals, expenses on repair and maintenance and other services such as transportation, technical consultancy, insurance, *etc.* Consumption of materials and supplies is obtained by adjusting the value of purchases by changes in inventories net of price appreciation. Payments to labour-only sub-contractors are included in compensation of employees.

Import/export, wholesale and retail trades

4.13 The ASEA for Wholesale, Retail and Import and Export Trades provides the data for compiling statistics for these activities.

4.14 The major activity involved in wholesale, retail and import and export trades is the distribution of goods. Output in respect of sales of goods is measured by the gross margin realised on trading, *i.e.* the sales value *less* the cost of goods sold. The cost of goods sold is obtained by adjusting the value of purchases for changes in inventories net of price appreciation. To remove the effects of price appreciation included in the book value of inventories collected in the economic survey, special price indices are applied to re-value the book values at the beginning and the end of the reference year at the average prices of the year. The difference between the re-valued figures then gives the value of physical changes in inventories for calculating the cost of goods sold.

4.15 Besides making a margin on resales of goods, firms in the wholesale, retail and import and export trades may also provide other kinds of services, such as agency services to their clients, thus receiving commissions, fees and other service charges. These forms of income, together with rentals, are added to the margin on sales of goods to give the value of gross output.

4.16 The intermediate consumption of wholesale, retail and import and export trades comprises rentals, expenses on materials and supplies consumed in business operation and other services such as advertising, insurance and transportation. Expenditures on purchases of goods for sale are not included in intermediate consumption because they are not consumed by these firms. Instead, these outlays are deducted from the sales value in calculating the gross margin on sales of goods.

4.17 As the activity of street hawking has not been included in the survey for the wholesale and retail trades, the contribution of hawkers is separately compiled using data on the number of hawkers from the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and their earnings collected from the General Household Survey.

Accommodation and food services

4.18 The activities of accommodation and food services are covered by the ASEA for Accommodation and Food Services Sector.

4.19 The output of accommodation services is measured mainly by receipts from room sales. This is supplemented by rentals received and other service charges. The intermediate consumption comprises rentals, expenses on materials and supplies consumed in business operation, fuel, electricity and water, and other services such as advertising, insurance and management. The accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses and boarding houses.

4.20 For the output of food and beverage services, it is measured by the value of sales receipts *less* food cost. The cost of food, beverages and other goods (*e.g.* cigarettes) sold is obtained by adjusting the value of purchases for changes in inventories. Receipts from other services rendered, rentals received, tips and other income such as fees and commissions are included to give the value of gross output of food and beverage services.

4.21 The intermediate consumption of food and beverage services comprises rentals, expenses on materials and supplies consumed in business operation and other services such as advertising and insurance. Expenditures on purchases of food, beverages and other goods which are served to customers are not included as intermediate consumption.

4.22 Chinese and other types of restaurants, fast food cafes, bars and other eating and drinking places are covered in the above economic survey. Cooked food stalls are not included in the survey for food and beverage services. The contribution of these stalls is compiled from administrative records and survey data on the number of stalls and their earnings.

Transportation, storage, postal and courier services

4.23 This industry sector covers land, water and air transport, cargo forwarding agents, storage, postal and courier, and other transportation services such as ship brokers, packing and crating services. Relevant data for compiling statistics for this industry are obtained from the ASEA for Transportation, Storage and Courier Services Sector.

4.24 Firms engaged in the land, water and air transport activities provide services in carrying passengers and goods. The value of services provided or output of these firms is measured by the service charges received, *viz.* passenger and freight revenue. The output of owners of vessels who charter their vessels to other operators is measured by the charter revenue. For cargo forwarding agents, their gross receipts from shippers often include freight charges to be paid to carriers. Freight charges which are paid on behalf of shippers are not included in measuring the output of cargo forwarding agents, as freight services are actually provided by the carriers. In compiling output of cargo forwarding agents, the freight charges have been deducted from their gross receipts. For ship agents/managers and firms engaged in other transportation services, the value of the services provided is measured by the service receipts or agency fees.

4.25 Branch offices set up in Hong Kong by foreign airlines and shipping companies are also covered in the transport industry. These offices provide services to their overseas parents and are considered to be operating without making an operating surplus. Thus the value of their output is imputed as the sum of all input costs *i.e.* expenses in maintaining the branch office, including compensation of employees.

4.26 The intermediate consumption of the transport industry comprises rentals, expenses on fuel, materials and supplies consumed in business operation, contract work, repair and maintenance, and other services such as advertising, legal services and insurance. For cargo forwarding agents, expenditure on freight services incurred on behalf of clients is not included as intermediate consumption. Instead, such expenditure is subtracted from the value of gross receipts in calculating gross output. For local branch offices in Hong Kong of foreign airlines and shipping companies, any expenditure incurred by their overseas parents in Hong Kong other than those expenditures for maintaining the branch offices are excluded in calculating the input costs, irrespective of whether these payments are settled in Hong Kong.

4.27 Several sections of the Marine Department engaged in market activities are classified to the transport industry. These include the Ferry Terminals Section, the Cargo Handling Section and the Port Logistics Section. Relevant data for compiling the estimates are supplied by the Marine Department.

4.28 Firms in the storage industry provide warehousing services and their output is measured by the warehousing rental. Output of firms engaged in postal and courier services is measured generally by the postal and courier service charges received. Hongkong Post is treated as a government unit engaged in market activities and is classified to the postal and courier industry.

4.29 The intermediate consumption of storage, postal and courier comprises rentals, expenses on materials and supplies consumed in business operation, payments for contract work and other services such as advertising, transportation and insurance. For postal and courier services which are jointly organised across international borders by operators from different countries, the payments made by Hong Kong companies to their overseas counterparts are included as payments for contract work.

Information and communications

4.30 The information and communications sector comprises publishing activities; motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities; programming and broadcasting activities; telecommunications; information technology services; and information service activities. Relevant data for compiling statistics for this industry are collected from the ASEA for the Information and Communications Sector.

4.31 The output of information and communications industries is measured generally by the service charges received, including provision of telecommunications services such as public local/long distance telephone services, mobile telephone services and internet access services, etc.; computer and related services such as consultancy services related to the installation of computer hardware, software implementation services and data processing services, etc.; and other fees and commissions received for services rendered as well as margins from sales of communications products (e.g. mobile telephones). The intermediate consumption comprises rentals, expenses on materials and supplies consumed in business operation, payments for contract work, repair and maintenance and other service charges such as advertising, transportation and insurance. For telecommunication services which are jointly organised across international borders by operators from different countries, the payments made by Hong Kong companies to their overseas counterparts are included as payments for contract work.

Financing and insurance

4.32 The ASEA covering the financing, insurance, banks, deposit-taking companies, and representative offices of foreign banks provides data for compiling estimates for these activities.

Financial intermediation services

4.33 The major activity of banks, deposit-taking companies and other firms dealing with personal loans, mortgages, instalment credit, factoring and bill discounting, *etc.* is to provide financial intermediation services. These financial intermediaries provide the financial intermediation services for which they do not collect explicit charge. Instead, they charge indirectly by paying and charging different interest rates to lenders and borrowers. They pay lower interest rates to those who lend them money and charge higher interest rates to those who borrow from them. The resulting net interest receipts (*i.e.* total interest received *less* total interest paid out) are used to compensate their expenses and provide the gross operating surplus.

4.34 The value of output of these services, namely “financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM)” (formerly called imputed bank services charge) is measured by the net interest receipts (*i.e.* total interest received *less* total interest paid out). The value of FISIM, together with other explicit services charges, rentals, commissions and other fees received, constitutes the gross output of financial intermediaries.

4.35 For estimating the values of financial intermediation services consumed by various users/sectors, Hong Kong has adopted the reference rate method. The “reference rate” of interest represents the pure cost of borrowing. In other words, the reference rate of interest can be regarded as

a risk-free interest rate and does not include any financial intermediation services. The interbank rates are suitable proxies of reference rate. This is because the borrowings/lendings among banks involve minimal risks, hence the interbank rates are considered to be free of financial intermediation services and close to the concept of “pure cost of borrowing” given in the *System of National Accounts 1993*.

4.36 Using the concept of reference rate of interest, the values of the financial intermediation services consumed by different types of depositors and borrowers (*e.g.* households, business establishments, non-residents) can be estimated as follows:

- (i) For each type of depositor, the value of financial intermediation services consumed is equal to the stock of deposits multiplied by the average interest margins of that type of depositor;
- (ii) Similarly, for each type of borrower, the value of financial intermediation services consumed is equal to the stock of loans multiplied by the average interest margins of that type of borrower.

4.37 The amount of financial intermediation services consumed by various economic sectors are included in the intermediate consumption of the various sectors, and subsequently deducted from the value added of the respective sectors. The amount of financial intermediation services consumed by households when they make deposits at banks and obtain loans from banks (other than dwelling loans) and the amount of financial intermediation services provided by resident banks to non-residents are included in private consumption expenditure and exports of services respectively in the GDP by expenditure component. Financial intermediation services relating to dwelling loans of households are included in the intermediate consumption of the item “Ownership of premises” in the GDP by economic activity.

4.38 For personal loan companies and pawnshops, any bad debts written off are deducted from their net interest receipts. This treatment is adopted because bad debts are common in the business of personal loan companies and pawnshops. For pawnshops, the gross output also includes the receipts from sales of unclaimed goods *less* the corresponding loan granted.

4.39 For representative offices of foreign banks in Hong Kong, the value of the services they provide to their overseas parents is taken as the sum of all input costs, including compensation of employees and other operating expenses.

4.40 The intermediate consumption of the financial intermediation services comprises rentals, expenses on materials and supplies consumed in business operation, advertising, legal, accounting, communication, transportation and other services.

Other financial services

4.41 Other financial services include investment and holding companies, trustees and custodians, fund management, securities brokerage, brokers and dealers in commodity futures, foreign exchange, gold bullion, *etc.*

4.42 Investment and holding companies provide management services to their subsidiaries, with or without making a charge. They also receive interest and dividends from loans and advances, investment in subsidiaries, and other types of investment. The value of services provided by holding and management companies is measured by the amount of management fees received and other forms of business receipts such as rentals received, commissions and other service charges.

4.43 For trustees and custodians, fund management, securities brokerage and brokers and dealers in other financial assets, the value of the services they provide to their clients is measured by their service

charges, commissions and brokerages, and other fees received. Rentals received are also included in compiling the gross output. However, any gain/loss from trading in financial and other assets on own account is excluded in compiling the gross output. For firms providing miscellaneous financial services to customers, the value of services they provide is also measured by their service charges, commissions and fees.

4.44 The intermediate consumption of other financial services comprises rentals, expenses on materials and supplies and services consumed in business operation, advertising, insurance, legal, accounting and other professional services. Interest payments are not included as intermediate consumption.

Insurance

4.45 The producers of insurance services comprise life and general insurers, insurance agents, and specialist firms providing professional insurance services. Other than those companies specialising in life insurance policies, insurance companies underwriting all other types of policies are referred to as general insurance companies.

4.46 Life insurance companies provide some form of financial security for the policy holder, and look after and invest that part of any individual's savings which are included in the premiums. The "payment" which life insurance companies receive for these services is difficult to measure. The United Nations recommends that the value of the services provided by life insurance companies should equal premiums *less* claims and net additions to life funds. The method was applied but resulted in a negative value added. Hence, other methods of compilation were investigated. After consulting a number of prominent insurance firms, a formula was devised based on methods of compiling the present values of future premiums and claims and net additions to life funds. The formula is believed to give the value of services rendered which are consistent with the actual practices of life insurance companies. The present data collected from the economic survey are however, not completed enough for using this formula. Recourse was therefore made to a method previously used by the U.S. Department of Commerce (See *Readings in Concepts and Methods of National Income Statistics*, p. 27, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 1976 issue). In this method, the imputed service charge of life insurance companies is the sum of operating expenses and compensation of employees. This method does not account for profits and no direct reference is made to additions to life funds.

4.47 For general insurance companies, the value of services rendered by general insurers to policy holders is measured by net retained premiums *less* net claims paid, *plus* income from investment of financial assets. Their receipts from agency or other services rendered (including reinsurance commission) and rentals received are also included in their gross output.

4.48 The value of services provided by insurance agents, brokers, and other specialist firms rendering professional insurance services to clients is measured by their service receipts, fees and commissions.

4.49 The intermediate consumption of insurance services comprises rentals, expenses on materials and supplies consumed in business operation, advertising, communication and other claim-handling services. Claim-handling services refer to investigatory and surveying services, *etc.* in processing applications for insurance compensation. For general insurers appointing agents in their underwriting business, the commissions paid to agents have been deducted from the value of gross premiums to obtain the value of net retained premium. Consequently these commissions are not included in the value of their intermediate consumption. The payments made by an insurance company to individual agents employed by the company and serving solely the company are treated as compensation of employees.

Real estate, professional and business services

4.50 The activities of real estate developers, real estate leasing, brokerage and maintenance management firms and architectural, surveying, engineering services related to real estate and construction are covered by the ASEA for Real Estate Development Sector; Architectural, Surveying and Engineering Services Sectors; and Real Estate Leasing, Brokerage and Agency, Maintenance Management Sectors. For other professional and business services, the ASEA for Professional and Business Services Sector provides the data for compiling estimates for these activities.

Real estate development, real estate leasing, brokerage and management services

4.51 Real estate developers provide services in arranging for contractors, architects, designers, *etc.* to construct residential and non-residential buildings and in financing the projects. Their reward in these activities is estimated by the difference between the selling prices of properties and the project outlays. In addition, real estate developers may lease out properties, act as estate agents and receive commissions or payments for the service of facilitating the transfer of property, or act as property managers. Any margin received from resales of existing properties must be excluded from the gross output. The resale margin of existing properties is not reckoned as an economic output. It is treated in the national accounts as a capital gain.

4.52 Practical difficulties arise in estimating the margin of real estate developers on property development. For buildings which are completely built within a year and sold in the same year, no major problems occur. The margin in this case would be equal to the selling price of the building *less* the value of the total costs incurred by the developer in respect of the project (excluding interest payments incurred). However, problems would arise if the buildings are not completely built and sold within the same year. The developer will then have incurred costs on the work-in-progress over the construction period but no sales receipts have been received as the building is still not yet completed or sold. Conceptually, this ambiguity (in the commercial accounting profit/loss sense) can be overcome in the national accounts by measuring the value of the work-in-progress to the real estate developer irrespective of whether payments have been made or received. This is a measure corresponding to the value of economic activity performed. However, there are practical difficulties in assessing the value of the work-in-progress to the real estate developer. In the economic survey for real estate developers, respondents are asked to give the actual or expected value of their properties at the beginning and the end of the reference period respectively. If the properties have actually been sold, the actual sales values are recorded, otherwise the catalogued selling prices of properties or other values given by the respondents are recorded. When the real estate market is good and properties are selling quickly, developers are well aware of the value of their properties. However when the market is falling and transactions are few, developers may not be able to give reasonable replies. For developers who fail to provide the data, property values are imputed from data on sales in similar areas by type and size of building. The property values as at the beginning and the end of the reference period are then expressed at current mid-year prices to reduce the effects of changes in prices on such values. Finally the property value at current mid-year prices is multiplied by the percentage of the property completed during the reference period, to give the value of the work-in-progress to the real estate developer. The developer's margin is obtained as the value of the work-in-progress *less* all project outlays incurred during the year, excluding interest payments. The value of gross output of the real estate developers comprises the margin on property development, service charges, commissions and rentals received, *etc.*

4.53 For firms engaged in real estate leasing, brokerage and management services, the gross output corresponds to their service receipts which comprise rentals received from leased properties owned by these companies, commissions earned in respect of property transactions, real estate management fees and other service receipts.

4.54 The intermediate consumption of real estate developers and real estate leasing, brokerage and management firms comprises expenses on sundry supplies consumed in business, rentals and expenses in relation to real estate activities like estate management expenses, advertising, professional fees and other overhead expenses.

Professional and business services

4.55 Professional and business services include (1) professional, scientific and technical activities such as legal, accounting, auditing, management consultancy, architectural design, surveying, engineering and related consultancy, advertising, market research; and (2) administrative and support service activities such as rental and leasing of machinery and equipment, employment activities, travel agency.

4.56 The value of professional and business services provided by firms is generally measured by the fees, commissions and other charges received, including rentals from buildings and machinery. For advertising agents, their gross receipts from advertisements often include charges paid to the media. These charges which are paid on behalf of their clients are not included in measuring the gross output of advertising agents. Hence only the net receipt, *i.e.* gross receipts *less* any amounts paid to the third party, is included in the gross output of advertising agents. Similar treatment applies to market research and public relations firms. For travel agency, reservation and tourist-related activities, their gross receipts from clients often include the value of tickets. In compiling output of travel agency, the value of tickets has been deducted from their gross receipts. For similar reasons, the value of services provided by tour operators in organising a tour is measured by their total sales revenue *less* the cost of the tour.

4.57 The value of intermediate consumption of professional and business services comprises expenses on materials and supplies consumed in business operation, rentals, commissions and cost of contract work and other operating expenses such as advertising, transport and communications. For travel agency, reservation and tourist-related activities, expenditures on purchase of tickets and tour cost incurred on behalf of clients are not included as intermediate consumption.

Public administration, social and personal services

4.58 Producers of social and personal services comprise organisations providing a wide range of services to individuals and households such as education; health and residential care; arts, entertainment and recreation; repair of motor vehicles and household goods; laundry, beauty, hairdressing, weight control and slimming services. Public administration includes general administration, public order and safety services and other services provided by government departments which are not engaged in market activities. Services such as education, health and welfare are mainly provided by the government and private non-profit institutions. Data sources for these services include government accounts and administrative records, accounts of private non-profit institutions and survey data collected from a sample of commercial establishments rendering personal services.

4.59 Government services and services provided by private non-profit institutions are usually provided to the public free or at prices below their input costs of production. The value of services rendered by these organisations is estimated as the sum of the input costs, *i.e.* operating expenses (including imputed rentals, for which a fuller description is provided in paragraph 4.64) and compensation of employees. The operating expenses are treated as intermediate consumption, and compensation of employees as value added for such kind of services.

4.60 For government services, detailed expenditure accounts reclassified by purpose are used for compiling the output estimates.

4.61 Compilation of the value of services provided by private non-profit institutions is based on two sources of data. For government-subsentved organisations, data on such activities are obtained based on administrative records provided by government departments overseeing these subventions. These include the Education Bureau overseeing subventions to schools, and the Department of Health overseeing subventions to clinics and health services. For other private non-profit institutions not receiving government subventions, the value of services is mainly estimated based on labour cost.

4.62 Statistics for commercial establishments are based on results from an annual small scale sample survey supplemented by data from other sources, including employment and earnings statistics and tax statistics. The C&SD has made continuous effort to improve the coverage of social and personal services in the annual survey with a view to collecting more comprehensive and reliable data for personal services. Gross output of these establishments comprises mainly receipts from services rendered in the form of fees, commissions and other service charges, margin on resale of goods and rentals received.

4.63 As in the case of other industries, the value of intermediate consumption for these services comprises expenses on materials and supplies consumed in business operation, rentals, repair and maintenance, and other operating expenses such as advertising, transport and communications.

Ownership of premises

4.64 Ownership of premises is treated as an economic activity in the national accounts. The rentals paid represent an expenditure for households or intermediate consumption for business firms, and the rentals received a sale of a commodity-type service or output derived from ownership of premises. For business firms letting out premises which they own, the services they provide are measured by rentals received, and are included in the gross output of the activity to which the firms belong. However, the leasing services provided to tenants by owners of premises in their individual capacity have not been accounted for in any of the activities described so far. Hence, a separate activity, *viz.* ownership of premises, is introduced for this purpose. Besides leasing services provided to tenants by owners of premises in their individual capacity, this activity also covers leasing services which owners of premises like households, government and private non-profit institutions, provide to themselves. An imputed figure on rentals for such properties is added to the national income calculations to reflect the value of the services rendered. Strictly speaking, any sums spent on maintenance and repair of such properties as well as the value of financial intermediation services relating to dwelling loans of households should be treated as a cost and the balance of imputed rentals over these sums taken to represent the operating surplus. In this way, the imputed expenditure on rentals by the owner-occupier is recorded in the expenditure approach and the imputed operating surplus in the production approach. Since data for compiling the cost of maintenance and repair of owner-occupied property are not available, a specific percentage of allowance has been made for such expenditure in the figures compiled from the production approach. For the value of the financial intermediation services relating to dwelling loans of households, it is indirectly measured using the reference rate method. Please see paragraphs 4.35-4.36 for details.

4.65 The estimate of ownership of private domestic premises includes both the rentals of private domestic premises received by households together with the imputed rentals of households occupying their own premises. It is estimated based on the rateable value of all private domestic premises supplied by the Rating and Valuation Department, after discounting the related rentals received by companies from households.

4.66 Similarly, for owner-occupied premises of government and private non-profit institutions, imputed rentals are compiled for the leasing services provided for their own consumption. The information of such premises was obtained from administrative records of the government, and a specially conducted survey on premises owned and occupied by private non-profit institutions. These buildings were broadly categorised into offices, quarters, schools, hospitals, and buildings for community, religious and recreational, public order and safety and other miscellaneous purposes. Structures and facilities for civil engineering and special purposes were excluded. Professional advice was sought from the Rating and Valuation Department in assessing the rentals for these properties. Based on the assessments, the imputed rentals were compiled. Notwithstanding the reasonably wide scope of data sources, the estimates still have technical limitations as information on market transactions is not available for many types of properties, particularly special purpose buildings. Hence the imputation method is far from perfect but the results should be reasonably good for national accounts purpose.

4.67 For owner-occupiers of non-residential properties *e.g.* offices, factories, shops in the business sector, no imputation of rentals has been made. This is because any imputed rentals will simultaneously be an expense (intermediate consumption) and a receipt (gross output) of the owner-occupier firm. The omission will not in consequence affect the statistics on value added.

4.68 The figures of ownership of premises are updated based on information furnished by government departments and private non-profit institutions on additions and deletions to existing stocks of buildings and rental indices for different types of buildings.

Chain Volume Measures of GDP by Economic Activity

4.69 With the development and enhancement of monthly and quarterly economic surveys conducted by the Census and Statistics Department in recent years, more economic data are available, including the availability of short-term economic indicators (*e.g.* quarterly business receipts of service industries) and producer price indices (PPIs) for selected services industries. PPI is a measure of the average change in prices of goods and services received by local producers. Producer prices are transacted prices, net of any discounts, rebates or allowances given to buyers but including surcharges received by producers. The availability of such data enables the compilation of quarterly volume measures of GDP by economic activity.

4.70 In compiling the volume measures of GDP by economic activity, the annually re-weighted chain linking approach is adopted (see paragraphs 3.49-3.54, 3.56-3.59). The volume estimates of GDP by economic activity in Hong Kong is generally compiled using four methods: (i) single extrapolation of previous year value added by deflated gross output measures, *e.g.* business receipts deflated by PPI; (ii) single extrapolation of previous year value added by volume/quantity measures such as volume of trade and physical units of outputs; (iii) single extrapolation of previous year value added by input indicators such as hours worked; and (iv) double indicators method. The first two methods are most frequently applied in Hong Kong for compiling quarterly volume estimates of value added, as in statistically advanced economies (*e.g.* Australia, New Zealand and U.K.).

Single extrapolation by deflated gross output measures

4.71 In calculating deflated gross output, relevant price deflators are needed. For construction, price deflators employed include type-specific construction output deflators (*e.g.* offices, residential buildings, civil engineering works), the Civil Engineering Works Index (CEWI), Building Services Tender Price Index (BSTPI) and other price indices. For accommodation services; air, land and water transport services, respective PPIs are also used.

Single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicators

4.72 The method of single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicators is commonly applied under two circumstances. The first circumstance is where the service prices of economic activities are both theoretically and practically very difficult to measure, as in the case of wholesale, retail and import and export trade services and financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM).

4.73 The services provided by wholesale, retail and import and export traders are to make available goods at a location and time convenient for their customers. While the value of the services can be estimated by trade margin (which is calculated as sales of goods *minus* cost of goods sold), the prices of the services provided are not readily observable. To estimate the volume of the services, the recommended approach by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Eurostat is to construct a volume indicator by using the volume of goods passing through the distributive channels. Likewise, the prices of FISIM are not readily observable. This is because in providing financial intermediation services, banks do not charge their customers explicitly. The recommended approach by IMF and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is to use deflated stock of assets and liabilities of banks as volume indicator.

4.74 The second circumstance is where quantity indicators are highly correlated with volume of output and hence provide good proxies for estimating value added in volume terms (*e.g.* statistics on outward external telephone traffic volume is used as an indicator to extrapolate the value added of international telephone services in volume terms).

Single extrapolation by input indicators

4.75 In extrapolation by input indicators, the commonly used indicators are deflated wages and hours worked. Deflated wages indicators are applied to economic activities of which the output is estimated by cost approach, *viz.* the output of government and private non-profit bodies in Hong Kong. For indicators of hours worked, they are at present applied to selected business service industries and other information and communications industries.

Double indicators method

4.76 In applying the double indicators method, volume estimates of value added is calculated by subtracting volume estimates of intermediate consumption from volume estimates of gross output. Volume estimates of intermediate consumption and gross output can be obtained by either deflation of current price figures or extrapolation by relevant indicators. Thus, the double indicators method requires detailed data on the outputs and inputs of respective economic activities and their prices. Owing to data availability problem, this method is not commonly used by statistically advanced economies in deriving quarterly value added in volume terms. In Hong Kong, double indicators method is applied to electricity and gas supply, and food and beverage services.

4.77 The methods for compiling the quarterly value added of individual economic activities in volume terms are summarised below:

Economic activity

Methods/Data sources

Agriculture, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying

Agriculture and fishing

Single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicators.

The quantities of local production of fish, vegetables, swine and poultry provided by the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department are used as the volume indicators.

Mining and quarrying Single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicator.
The quantity of quarry production supplied by the Civil Engineering and Development Department is used as the volume indicator.

Manufacturing

Manufacturing Single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicator.
The Quarterly Index of Industrial Production (QIIP) which reflects changes of local manufacturing output in real terms is used as volume indicator. Statistics of QIIP are compiled from the Quarterly Survey of Industrial Production (QSIP).

Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Waste Management

Electricity and gas supply Double indicators method.
The quantity of electricity/gas consumption supplied by the electricity companies/gas companies is used as the volume indicator for gross output. Volume estimates of intermediate consumption is obtained by direct deflation. Deflators used include price indices of related raw materials, relevant rental index and relevant Composite Consumer Price Index (CCPI) components.

Water supply Single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicator.
The quantity of water consumption supplied by the Water Supplies Department is used as the volume indicator.

Waste management Single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicator.
The QIIP is used as the volume indicator.

Construction

Construction Single extrapolation by deflated gross value of construction work.
Statistics on deflated gross value of construction work are obtained from the GDP by expenditure approach.

Import/Export, Wholesale and Retail Trades

Import/export, wholesale and retail trades Single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicators.
Deflated wholesale and retail sales, volume of external trade in goods and volume estimates of exports of merchanting and other trade-related services (mainly gross margin of merchanting and commissions from merchandising) are used as the volume indicators. Wholesale sales are obtained from the Quarterly Survey of Service Industries (QSSI), while retail sales from the Monthly Survey of Retail Sales. Statistics on external trade in goods are obtained from monthly external trade statistics. Statistics on exports of merchanting and other trade-related services are obtained from GDP compiled by the expenditure approach. Deflators are relevant CCPI components and external trade unit value indices (UVI).

Accommodation and Food Services

Accommodation services	Single extrapolation by deflated business receipts. Business receipt deflated by producer price index (PPI) obtained from the QSSI is used as volume indicator.
Food and beverage services	Double indicators method. Volume estimates of gross output and intermediate consumption are obtained by direct deflation. Statistics on restaurant receipts and purchases are obtained from the Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases. Deflators used for deflating gross output are relevant CCPI components. Deflators used for deflating intermediate consumption include rental indices and CCPI of electricity, fuels and water, <i>etc.</i>

Transportation, Storage, Postal and Courier Services

Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	Single extrapolation by deflated business receipts. Business receipts deflated by PPIs obtained from the QSSI are used as volume indicators.
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Information and Communications

Telecommunications	Single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicators. Outward external telephone traffic volume and deflated business receipts of relevant industries are used as the volume indicators. Outward external telephone traffic volume is available from the Office of Telecommunications Authority. Statistics on business receipts of the relevant industries and the corresponding PPIs are obtained from the QSSI.
Other information and communications services	Single extrapolation by input indicators. The number of hours worked is used for single extrapolation. The number of hours worked is compiled based on statistics collected from the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies and the General Household Survey.

Financing and Insurance

Financing	Single extrapolation by volume indicators/deflated business receipts. For banking, deflated banks' stock of various type of financial assets and liabilities, deflated foreign currency positions and deflated income from fees and commissions are used as the volume indicators. Statistics on financial assets and liabilities and income are obtained from the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and the Balance of Payments statistics system in Hong Kong. The deflators used are the implicit price deflators of GDP and exports of banking services. For other financing services, the deflated business receipts are used as the volume indicators. Statistics on business receipts and relevant PPIs are obtained from the QSSI.
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Insurance Single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicators.
Number of insurance policies and deflated net premiums obtained from the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance are used as the volume indicators. The implicit price deflator of GDP is used to deflate net premiums.

Real Estate, Professional and Business Services

Real estate Single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicators.
Real estate developers' margin (REDM) in volume terms, occupied floor area of private offices and commercial buildings, number of agreements for sale and purchase of building units, deflated business receipts and deflated rental income of Housing Authority are used as the volume indicators. REDM in volume terms is obtained from the GDP by expenditure approach, sale and purchase agreements from the Land Registry, and data on stock and vacancy in floor area from the Rating and Valuation Department. Statistics on business receipts and the relevant PPIs are obtained from the QSSI.

Professional and business services Single extrapolation by deflated business receipts/input indicators.
Deflated business receipts are used for single extrapolation when business receipts and PPIs are available. For other professional and business services, number of hours worked is used for single extrapolation. The number of hours worked is compiled based on statistics collected from the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies and the General Household Survey.

Public Administration, Social and Personal Services

Public administration Single extrapolation by input indicators.
The input indicators are wages supplied by the Treasury. The deflator used is the salary rate index for government employees.

Social and personal services Single extrapolation by deflated value of government subventions/private consumption expenditure on various services.
For services provided by private non-profit institutions, the value of government subventions is provided by the Treasury. The salary rate index for government employees is used as deflator.
For services provided by commercial establishments, statistics of private consumption expenditure on personal care, health, recreation and entertainment and domestic help are compiled based on results of the surveys conducted by the Census and Statistics Department, administrative data provided by the Hospital Authority, the Department of Health and the Hong Kong Jockey Club. The deflators used are relevant CCPI components.

Ownership of Premises

Ownership of premises	Single extrapolation by volume/quantity indicators. Deflated ratable value of private domestic premises and total floor area of government/private non-profit institutions owned buildings are used as the volume indicators. The data are mainly supplied by the Government Property Agency, the Rating and Valuation Department and private non-profit institutions.
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Taxes on Products

Taxes on products	Direct deflation. Value of taxes on products are obtained from the Treasury. The deflators used include indices of relevant tax rates and property price index, etc.
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Limitations of the Compilation Method

4.78 The ASEA is the main source of data for compiling GDP by economic activity. Information so collected may not be recorded on a calendar year basis, as quite a large number of respondents reported data on a fiscal year basis or for some other period, whilst annual GDP at current prices are compiled on a calendar year basis. Data on national accounts aggregates from the economic survey are therefore subject to imprecision arising from deviations from the calendar year basis of reporting. Under certain circumstances when deviations between data reported on calendar year basis and non-calendar year basis in the economic survey are considered to be significant, national accounting compilation procedures are needed to adjust the results from the survey.

4.79 For commercial establishments in social and personal services, only a small scale survey was undertaken. In view of the diversity in the range of services provided by these establishments, coverage may be incomplete. Other related sources of data such as employment and earnings statistics and profits tax statistics are used to cross-check the survey data and adjustments are made where necessary.

4.80 Imputed rentals are subject to limitations due to incomplete coverage with regard to buildings owned and occupied by private non-profit institutions. Also, the procedure for assessing the market rentals of different types of properties is necessarily imprecise, since market information on special purpose buildings such as hospitals and schools is virtually non-existent.

5. Gross National Product (GNP)

Introduction

5.1 The Census and Statistics Department has started to compile Gross National Product (GNP) since the reference year of 1993 to meet a growing demand for such data to analyse the Hong Kong economy. This Section provides the basic concepts and compilation methods related to GNP.

Conceptual framework and method of compiling GNP

5.2 GDP is an aggregate measure of the total value of production of all resident producing units of a country or territory in a specified period, before deducting allowance for consumption of fixed capital. Since production is rewarded by income, GDP also measures the total income arising from such current production, irrespective of whether the factors (labour, capital) for producing the goods or providing the services are owned by residents or by non-residents.

5.3 GNP, on the other hand, 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. In other words, in compiling GNP, earnings of residents from various economic activities within or outside the economic territory are included, whereas earnings of non-residents from economic activities within the economic territory are excluded.

5.4 GNP is compiled by the following formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GNP} &= \text{GDP} \\ &+ \text{Factor income earned by residents from outside the economic territory} \\ &- \text{Factor income earned by non-residents from within the economic territory} \end{aligned}$$

5.5 As can be seen above, the concept of “resident” is crucial to the compilation of both GDP and GNP. Practically, residents of a country or territory include individuals and organisations. According to international statistical standards, for individuals, residents refer to those who normally stay in the economic territory of the country or territory, irrespective of their nationality. For organisations, residents refer to those which ordinarily operate 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. Conceptually, the residence status of individuals and organisations depends on their centre of economic interest.

5.6 The chained dollar estimate of GNP for a particular year is obtained by multiplying the chain volume index for that year by the current price value in the reference year. In compiling the continuous time series of the chain volume indices of GNP, the annually re-weighted chain linking approach is adopted.

5.7 On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Data on transactions, and assets and liabilities vis-à-vis the mainland of China (the Mainland) are treated as external transactions and external positions respectively. Hence, factor income flows between Hong Kong and the Mainland are treated as external factor income flows and are covered in Hong Kong's GNP figures.

Major components of external factor income flows (EFIF)

5.8 The classification of EFIF is basically similar to the classification of standard components of the Income Account of the *Balance of Payments Manual* (BPM) published by the International Monetary Fund in 1993. These income components are direct investment income (DII), portfolio investment income (PII), other investment income (OII) and compensation of employees (CE).

Direct investment income

5.9 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 an effective voice in the management. For statistical purpose, an effective voice is taken as equivalent to a holding of 10% or more of the voting power of a company. 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.

5.10 External investment in real estate, as specified by BPM, is also a form of direct investment. By statistical convention, land and other immovable structures and objects (*e.g.* building) in a country or territory can only be owned by residents of that country or territory. If a Hong Kong resident owns real estate outside the economic territory of Hong Kong, he should be regarded as owning a nominal company in the country or territory in question which in turn owns the real estate. The relationship between such nominal company and legal owner of the land and structures is then treated as a direct investment relationship.

5.11 In general, if a Hong Kong company creates a business entity outside the economic territory of Hong Kong for the purpose of holding some assets in Hong Kong, the income generated by those assets will be compiled as income outflow to the business entity, and then as income inflow from the entity back to the final owner(s) of the investment.

Portfolio investment income

5.12 PII refers to earnings of residents from investment in non-resident equity securities (*e.g.* stocks and shares) and debt securities (*e.g.* bonds and notes, money market instruments), and earnings of non-residents from investment in resident equity securities and debt securities. Different from investors making direct investment, portfolio investors in such equity securities and debt securities have no lasting interest or influence in the management of the companies they invest. A holding of less than 10% voting power of a company is regarded as portfolio investment.

5.13 The residence status of securities is determined by the legal domicile and place of productive operation of the issuing company, irrespective of the place of listing. Therefore, shares that are issued by resident companies are regarded as resident shares. In a stock exchange of a country or territory, there may be both listings of resident and non-resident shares.

Other investment income

5.14 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. Please refer to paragraphs 4.35-4.36 for details.

Compensation of employees

5.15 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.

5.16 Labour income earned by Hong Kong residents from Mainland enterprises due to employment in personal capacity in the Mainland is classified as CE inflow of Hong Kong. For Hong Kong residents who frequently travel to and from the Mainland in their work, the labour income they earn from their employers in Hong Kong is, however, not included in CE inflow. On the contrary, for Hong Kong people who reside in the neighboring Mainland cities and commute daily from there to work in Hong Kong, they are regarded as residents of the Mainland under the principle of principal residence. Accordingly, the labour income they earn from their employers in Hong Kong is included in CE outflow.

5.17 According to international statistical standards, foreign embassies, consulates and government offices located in a country or territory are considered non-residents of that country or territory. Therefore, the labour income earned by Hong Kong residents working from employment in such organisations in Hong Kong is regarded as CE inflow. On the other hand, the labour income earned by local staff of Hong Kong government offices located in other countries or territories is regarded as CE outflow.

5.18 Some Hong Kong people work outside the economic territory of Hong Kong in the capacity of freelance specialists (*e.g.* accountants, lawyers, doctors). Usually they work as employees of Hong Kong companies owned by themselves which are created for signing legal binding contracts with non-residents and for receiving earnings. The earnings of these freelance specialists from outside the economic territory of Hong Kong are treated as trade in services and are already covered in GDP.

Methods and Data Sources

Survey of External Claims, Liabilities and Income

5.19 GNP is compiled based on GDP and data on EFIF collected from the Survey of External Claims, Liabilities and Income (SECLI), supplemented by data from other sources. The survey is conducted under the provision of the Census and Statistics Ordinance.

Survey coverage and data collection method

5.20 The survey covers all business undertakings which are residents of Hong Kong. A business undertaking is an undertaking carrying on any business with or without a view to profit and includes any such undertaking carried on by the government or a statutory corporation.

5.21 An integrated inquiry form is used in the survey whereby data of all EFIF components are collected. Besides facilitating field work, the form also helps avoid any potential duplicate reporting of the same income flows under different income components.

Data reporting arrangements

Accounting units for data reporting

5.22 A business undertaking is required to report information on EFIF during the reference period, including EFIF that it generates on its own account (own-account reporting), and EFIF accrued to its clients on which it possesses the relevant information (pass-through reporting).

5.23 For own-account data reporting, the accounting unit is a Hong Kong Enterprise Group (HKEG) where the Hong Kong top company is the contact point for own-account reporting at the HKEG level.

5.24 For pass-through data reporting, the accounting unit is a single Hong Kong company. Very often income flows from portfolio investment are passed through local financial intermediaries or agents. These financial intermediaries or agents are thus able to report on behalf of their clients the relevant data required by the survey. Their clients include households, companies, government units and non-profit institutions.

Target companies for data reporting

5.25 Only those designated as target companies in the survey are responsible for completing questionnaires. Companies other than target companies are not required to complete any questionnaire because their EFIF data would be reported by target companies on their behalf.

5.26 Hong Kong top companies of HKEGs are designated as target companies for reporting DII inflow and outflow with reference to the consolidated account of the respective enterprise groups. Other companies are designated as target companies if they are any of the following:

- (i) companies which are not top companies but owning non-resident branches, subsidiaries and/or associates;
- (ii) companies which are not top companies but have 10% or more of the voting power being held by non-resident direct investors;
- (iii) companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong (SEHK);
- (iv) companies engaged in banking, insurance, share registration, fund management, custodian or money lending businesses other than banks; and
- (v) companies which have external claims, liabilities and income transactions where no Hong Kong agent is involved.

5.27 All target companies mentioned above form the target population of business undertakings for enumeration.

Dividend data reported by share registrars, fund management companies and custodians

5.28 Since many parties are involved in a financial transaction and there are agent-to-agent dealings, target companies of different business sectors are selected to report EFIF data with respect to different types of financial instruments, in order to ensure full coverage but to avoid duplications.

5.29 For example, share registrars are required to report dividends on resident shares listed on SEHK distributed to non-residents, and dividends received by residents on non-resident shares listed on SEHK. Local custodians and fund managers are asked to report dividends earned on behalf of non-resident clients or non-resident funds from investments in resident and non-resident shares listed on SEHK. Dividends earned from resident shares on behalf of non-residents are added to the dividend

outflow figures obtained from share registrars, while those earned from non-resident shares on behalf of non-residents are deducted from the dividend inflow figures obtained from share registrars.

Investment income data versus investment position data

5.30 To help alleviate reporting burden of custodians and fund managers who usually only keep data on realised gains (*e.g.* capital gains *plus* investment income) from which income data cannot be identified separately, they are requested to report the market value of securities held by them at the beginning and end of the reference period. Income data are then derived from these investment position data by using representative market yields.

5.31 Banks are heavily involved in external placement of funds. These income transactions are voluminous and may not even be separately recorded in their accounts. To reduce their reporting burden, they are asked to report only their positions of external assets and liabilities, which they are already reporting to the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, as well as estimates of average interest rates, so that the corresponding EFIF can be derived.

CE flows

5.32 In light of growing number of Hong Kong people working and/or residing in the Mainland and offices set up outside the territory by the Hong Kong Government in recent years, the methodology for compiling CE estimates have been enhanced to incorporate more relevant data obtained from various sources in addition to the data captured by SECLI.

Limitations of the EFIF Statistics

5.33 Given the close economic links between Hong Kong and the Mainland, it is common that some Hong Kong individuals have made direct investment in the Mainland without setting up companies in Hong Kong. As individuals making direct investment outside Hong Kong without setting up a registered firm are not covered by SECLI, the income flows generated are estimated from other sources.

5.34 Local financial intermediaries and agents are the main data suppliers of PII on behalf of their clients. For those households making portfolio investment without involving local financial intermediaries and agents, the income flows generated are not captured under the present reporting arrangement, but the amount involved is expected to be insignificant.

5.35 Some resident households may have offshore deposits. The interest earnings generated by such deposits are not captured by SECLI, but estimated from other sources.

Real Gross National Income

5.36 While the real output of a country or territory is usually represented by the chain volume measures of GDP, the real purchasing power of the output of a country or territory may be represented by Real Gross Domestic Income (RGDI), as described in paragraphs 3.77-3.81. Corresponding to RGDI, the real purchasing power of the total income earned by residents of a country or territory may be represented by Real Gross National Income (RGNI). RGNI at preceding year prices is obtained by adding to RGDI the real net EFIF. The RGNI is calculated using the annually re-weighted chain linking approach. RGNI is a useful explanatory variable in studies on various income related economic phenomena such as consumption demand, investment intention and inflation.

Revision and Publication of GNP and EFIF Statistics

5.37 Preliminary figures on quarterly GNP and EFIF, compiled from the corresponding GDP figures and results of SECLI, are released within 2.5 months after the reference quarter. GNP and EFIF at current market prices for 2006 to 2010 and the first quarter of 2010 to the third quarter of 2011 are presented in Table A. GNP and RGNI in chained (2009) dollars for 2001 to 2010 and the first quarter of 2008 to the third quarter of 2011 are shown in Table B.

Table A
Gross National Product (GNP) and External Factor Income Flows (EFIF)
by Income Component by Type of Transactor (At Current Market Prices),
2006 to 2010 and first quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011

		<i>HK\$ million, unless otherwise specified</i>									
Type of Income Component		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Type of Transactor											
Direct Investment Income											
Inflow Total		346,424	(27.1)	494,512	(42.7)	575,890	(16.5)	569,879	(-1.0)	706,315	(23.9)
Banking		18,252	(37.1)	25,518	(39.8)	33,658	(31.9)	31,581	(-6.2)	36,059	(14.2)
Others		328,172	(26.6)	468,994	(42.9)	542,232	(15.6)	538,298	(-0.7)	670,256	(24.5)
Outflow Total		471,100	(19.3)	649,063	(37.8)	650,386	(0.2)	623,661	(-4.1)	792,476	(27.1)
Banking		78,027	(12.3)	114,812	(47.1)	89,667	(-21.9)	86,153	(-3.9)	97,766	(13.5)
Others		393,072	(20.8)	534,251	(35.9)	560,719	(5.0)	537,508	(-4.1)	694,711	(29.2)
<i>Net Flow Total</i>		<i>-124,676</i>		<i>-154,550</i>		<i>-74,495</i>		<i>-53,782</i>		<i>-86,161</i>	
Banking		<i>-59,775</i>		<i>-89,294</i>		<i>-56,009</i>		<i>-54,572</i>		<i>-61,707</i>	
Others		<i>-64,901</i>		<i>-65,256</i>		<i>-18,487</i>		<i>790</i>		<i>-24,454</i>	
Portfolio Investment Income											
Inflow Total		171,064	(21.7)	210,977	(23.3)	214,478	(1.7)	161,504	(-24.7)	185,422	(14.8)
Banking		50,546	(38.0)	61,219	(21.1)	53,114	(-13.2)	37,488	(-29.4)	36,354	(-3.0)
Others		120,519	(15.9)	149,758	(24.3)	161,364	(7.7)	124,016	(-23.1)	149,067	(20.2)
Outflow Total		51,754	(35.1)	65,856	(27.2)	79,945	(21.4)	68,059	(-14.9)	72,250	(6.2)
Banking		4,562	(13.7)	6,227	(36.5)	6,167	(-1.0)	3,794	(-38.5)	4,106	(8.2)
Others		47,192	(37.6)	59,629	(26.4)	73,778	(23.7)	64,265	(-12.9)	68,144	(6.0)
<i>Net Flow Total</i>		<i>119,310</i>		<i>145,121</i>		<i>134,533</i>		<i>93,444</i>		<i>113,171</i>	
Banking		<i>45,983</i>		<i>54,992</i>		<i>46,947</i>		<i>33,694</i>		<i>32,248</i>	
Others		<i>73,327</i>		<i>90,129</i>		<i>87,586</i>		<i>59,750</i>		<i>80,923</i>	
Other Investment Income											
Inflow Total		131,731	(48.8)	186,890	(41.9)	130,166	(-30.4)	47,074	(-63.8)	25,889	(-45.0)
Banking		97,631	(52.6)	139,635	(43.0)	99,155	(-29.0)	38,957	(-60.7)	21,701	(-44.3)
Others		34,100	(38.8)	47,255	(38.6)	31,010	(-34.4)	8,116	(-73.8)	4,188	(-48.4)
Outflow Total		98,376	(48.4)	132,470	(34.7)	106,603	(-19.5)	43,362	(-59.3)	23,486	(-45.8)
Banking		91,894	(48.4)	122,447	(33.2)	99,278	(-18.9)	40,830	(-58.9)	22,682	(-44.4)
Others		6,482	(48.1)	10,023	(54.6)	7,325	(-26.9)	2,533	(-65.4)	804	(-68.3)
<i>Net Flow Total</i>		<i>33,355</i>		<i>54,420</i>		<i>23,563</i>		<i>3,711</i>		<i>2,403</i>	
Banking		<i>5,737</i>		<i>17,187</i>		<i>-122</i>		<i>-1,872</i>		<i>-981</i>	
Others		<i>27,618</i>		<i>37,233</i>		<i>23,685</i>		<i>5,583</i>		<i>3,384</i>	
Compensation of Employees											
Inflow Total		2,284	(-1.1)	2,470	(8.1)	2,767	(12.0)	2,696	(-2.6)	2,638	(-2.2)
Outflow Total		2,926	(8.1)	3,024	(3.3)	3,061	(1.2)	3,204	(4.7)	3,752	(17.1)
<i>Net Flow Total</i>		<i>-642</i>		<i>-554</i>		<i>-294</i>		<i>-507</i>		<i>-1,114</i>	
Total EFIF											
Inflow Total		651,503	(29.3)	894,850	(37.4)	923,300	(3.2)	781,153	(-15.4)	920,264	(17.8)
Outflow Total		624,155	(24.3)	850,413	(36.3)	839,994	(-1.2)	738,287	(-12.1)	891,965	(20.8)
<i>Net Flow Total</i>		<i>27,348</i>		<i>44,437</i>		<i>83,306</i>		<i>42,866</i>		<i>28,299</i>	
GDP		1,475,357	(6.7)	1,615,574	(9.5)	1,677,011	(3.8)	1,622,516	(-3.2)	1,741,658 ^r	(7.3)
Per capita GDP (HK\$)		215,158	(6.0)	233,266	(8.4)	240,339	(3.0)	231,666	(-3.6)	246,422 ^r	(6.4)
GNP		1,502,705	(8.6)	1,660,011	(10.5)	1,760,317	(6.0)	1,665,382	(-5.4)	1,769,957 ^r	(6.3)
Per capita GNP (HK\$)		219,146	(7.9)	239,682	(9.4)	252,278	(5.3)	237,786	(-5.7)	250,425 ^r	(5.3)

r Revised figures.

- Notes : (1) Individual figures may not add up exactly to total due to rounding.
(2) 'Others' include households, government units, non-profit institutions and companies other than those in the banking business.
(3) Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the same period in preceding year.
(4) Per capita GDP/GNP of a country or territory is obtained by dividing GDP/GNP in a year by the population of that country or territory in the same year.

Table A (Cont'd)
Gross National Product (GNP) and External Factor Income Flows (EFIF)
by Income Component by Type of Transactor (At Current Market Prices),
2006 to 2010 and first quarter 2010 to third quarter 2011

HK\$ million, unless otherwise specified

Type of Income Component Type of Transactor	2010 1st Qtr	2010 2nd Qtr	2010 3rd Qtr	2010 4th Qtr	2011 ^r 1st Qtr	2011 ^r 2nd Qtr	2011 ^r 3rd Qtr			
Direct Investment Income										
Inflow Total	144,480	171,004	173,243	217,588	182,624	(26.4)	194,189	(13.6)	187,694	(8.3)
Banking	8,036	8,991	9,047	9,984	8,362	(4.1)	9,725	(8.2)	11,670	(29.0)
Others	136,444	162,013	164,196	207,604	174,261	(27.7)	184,464	(13.9)	176,025	(7.2)
Outflow Total	159,772	199,275	193,905	239,526	194,028	(21.4)	208,160	(4.5)	201,869	(4.1)
Banking	21,056	26,537	23,022	27,150	28,235	(34.1)	29,503	(11.2)	28,259	(22.7)
Others	138,716	172,737	170,883	212,375	165,793	(19.5)	178,657	(3.4)	173,610	(1.6)
<i>Net Flow Total</i>	<i>-15,292</i>	<i>-28,270</i>	<i>-20,662</i>	<i>-21,938</i>	<i>-11,404</i>		<i>-13,971</i>		<i>-14,174</i>	
<i>Banking</i>	<i>-13,020</i>	<i>-17,546</i>	<i>-13,975</i>	<i>-17,166</i>	<i>-19,873</i>		<i>-19,779</i>		<i>-16,589</i>	
<i>Others</i>	<i>-2,272</i>	<i>-10,724</i>	<i>-6,687</i>	<i>-4,772</i>	<i>8,469</i>		<i>5,808</i>		<i>2,415</i>	
Portfolio Investment Income										
Inflow Total	36,855	67,998	44,264	36,306	37,673	(2.2)	77,985	(14.7)	46,989	(6.2)
Banking	8,794	9,134	9,164	9,262	9,404	(6.9)	9,295	(1.8)	9,284	(1.3)
Others	28,061	58,863	35,100	27,043	28,268	(0.7)	68,690	(16.7)	37,705	(7.4)
Outflow Total	4,923	34,704	22,053	10,571	6,152	(25.0)	40,771	(17.5)	26,906	(22.0)
Banking	1,354	833	1,186	734	1,404	(3.7)	876	(5.2)	1,154	(-2.7)
Others	3,568	33,871	20,867	9,837	4,747	(33.0)	39,894	(17.8)	25,752	(23.4)
<i>Net Flow Total</i>	<i>31,932</i>	<i>33,294</i>	<i>22,211</i>	<i>25,735</i>	<i>31,521</i>		<i>37,214</i>		<i>20,083</i>	
<i>Banking</i>	<i>7,439</i>	<i>8,301</i>	<i>7,978</i>	<i>8,529</i>	<i>8,000</i>		<i>8,419</i>		<i>8,130</i>	
<i>Others</i>	<i>24,492</i>	<i>24,992</i>	<i>14,233</i>	<i>17,206</i>	<i>23,521</i>		<i>28,796</i>		<i>11,953</i>	
Other Investment Income										
Inflow Total	5,967	6,578	6,830	6,514	7,497	(25.6)	8,898	(35.3)	9,408	(37.7)
Banking	5,059	5,489	5,680	5,473	5,993	(18.5)	6,966	(26.9)	8,220	(44.7)
Others	909	1,089	1,150	1,040	1,504	(65.5)	1,932	(77.4)	1,189	(3.4)
Outflow Total	4,818	5,623	6,583	6,462	7,080	(46.9)	7,423	(32.0)	8,796	(33.6)
Banking	4,681	5,490	6,199	6,312	6,602	(41.0)	7,146	(30.2)	8,436	(36.1)
Others	137	133	384	150	479	(249.6)	276	(107.5)	360	(-6.3)
<i>Net Flow Total</i>	<i>1,150</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>417</i>		<i>1,476</i>		<i>613</i>	
<i>Banking</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-519</i>	<i>-838</i>	<i>-609</i>		<i>-181</i>		<i>-217</i>	
<i>Others</i>	<i>772</i>	<i>956</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>890</i>	<i>1,026</i>		<i>1,656</i>		<i>829</i>	
Compensation of Employees										
Inflow Total	606	607	613	812	631	(4.1)	639	(5.3)	650	(6.0)
Outflow Total	919	930	943	960	1,028	(11.9)	1,048	(12.7)	1,087	(15.3)
<i>Net Flow Total</i>	<i>-313</i>	<i>-323</i>	<i>-330</i>	<i>-148</i>	<i>-397</i>		<i>-409</i>		<i>-436</i>	
Total EFIF										
Inflow Total	187,908	246,186	224,950	261,219	228,425	(21.6)	281,712	(14.4)	244,742	(8.8)
Outflow Total	170,431	240,531	223,484	257,518	208,287	(22.2)	257,401	(7.0)	238,657	(6.8)
<i>Net Flow Total</i>	<i>17,477</i>	<i>5,655</i>	<i>1,466</i>	<i>3,701</i>	<i>20,137</i>		<i>24,310</i>		<i>6,085</i>	
GDP	414,024 ^r	404,441 ^r	448,864 ^r	474,329 ^r	451,642	(9.1)	446,871	(10.5)	490,280	(9.2)
Per capita GDP (HK\$)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GNP	431,501 ^r	410,096 ^r	450,330 ^r	478,030 ^r	471,779	(9.3)	471,181	(14.9)	496,365	(10.2)
Per capita GNP (HK\$)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table B
Real Gross Domestic Income, Real Gross National Income and
Gross National Product in chained (2009) dollars,
2001 to 2010 and first quarter 2008 to third quarter 2011

HK\$ million

Year	Quarter	Real Gross Domestic Income ^a	Real Gross ^b National Income	Gross National Product
2001		1,281,626 (1.0)	1,308,778 (2.6)	1,201,485 (2.0)
2002		1,323,709 (3.3)	1,328,552 (1.5)	1,202,679 (0.1)
2003		1,330,835 (0.5)	1,360,393 (2.4)	1,261,048 (4.9)
2004		1,387,155 (4.2)	1,411,276 (3.7)	1,360,412 (7.9)
2005		1,465,261 (5.6)	1,466,009 (3.9)	1,432,570 (5.3)
2006		1,534,172 (4.7)	1,561,675 (6.5)	1,559,201 (8.8)
2007		1,645,235 (7.2)	1,690,148 (8.2)	1,674,461 (7.4)
2008		1,659,441 (0.9)	1,741,667 (3.0)	1,749,015 (4.5)
2009		1,622,516 (-2.2)	1,665,382 (-4.4)	1,665,382 (-4.8)
2010 ^r		1,701,890 (4.9)	1,729,866 (3.9)	1,764,749 (6.0)
2008	1	408,805 (5.1)	424,011 (1.3)	426,678 (3.1)
	2	396,097 (2.0)	411,097 (3.9)	416,645 (6.1)
	3	422,899 (-0.3)	449,721 (4.7)	452,088 (6.2)
	4	431,640 (-2.8)	456,838 (2.4)	453,604 (2.6)
2009	1	386,423 (-5.5)	402,102 (-5.2)	394,523 (-7.5)
	2	388,133 (-2.0)	410,788 (-0.1)	410,722 (-1.4)
	3	409,852 (-3.1)	410,232 (-8.8)	416,898 (-7.8)
	4	438,108 (1.5)	442,260 (-3.2)	443,239 (-2.3)
2010	1 ^r	412,572 (6.8)	429,997 (6.9)	426,530 (8.1)
	2 ^r	397,407 (2.4)	402,962 (-1.9)	419,790 (2.2)
	3 ^r	437,131 (6.7)	438,566 (6.9)	446,708 (7.2)
	4 ^r	454,780 (3.8)	458,341 (3.6)	471,721 (6.4)
2011	1 ^r	428,596 (3.9)	447,761 (4.1)	459,489 (7.7)
	2 ^r	420,403 (5.8)	443,230 (10.0)	459,097 (9.4)
	3 ^r	455,649 (4.2)	461,336 (5.2)	470,262 (5.3)

^a See paragraphs 3.77-3.81.

^b See paragraph 5.36.

^r Revised figures.

Notes: (1) Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the same period in preceding year.
(2) In line with the re-referencing of the GDP data series, the chained dollar estimates of GNP and related statistics presented in this table have been re-referenced from 2008 to 2009.