

1994/95 HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE SURVEY AND THE REBASING OF THE CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

一九九四至九五年
住戶開支統計調查
及重訂消費物價指數基期



Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong

香港
政府統計處

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This report presents the results and methodology of the 1994/95 Household Expenditure Survey (HES).

In line with international standards and practices, the HES is conducted once every five years to collect up-to-date information on expenditure patterns of households in Hong Kong. The information is essential for updating the expenditure weights of the Consumer Price Indices (CPIs). The CPIs are widely used by both the government and private organizations as an important indicator of inflation faced by consumers.

The data obtained from the HES are also useful for various studies on consumption expenditure of households and persons in Hong Kong.

The 1994/95 HES was conducted from October 1994 to September 1995. As in previous rounds of the HES, the 1994/95 HES was jointly conducted by the Census and Statistics Department and the Hang Seng Bank. Survey results were applied to the compilation of a new series of CPIs. The main features of the 1994/95-based CPIs are given in this report.

I would like to thank all households who have spent their time and effort in participating in the HES. Their co-operation has contributed much to the successful conclusion of the survey.

Frederick W.H. HO
Commissioner for Census & Statistics

May 1996

本報告載錄一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查的結果和方法。

參照國際標準及慣例，香港政府每五年進行一次住戶開支統計調查，搜集住戶消費模式的最新資料，用以更新消費物價指數的權數。該指數向來備受政府及私人機構廣泛採用，作為消費者面對的通貨膨脹的指標。

從住戶開支統計調查所得的資料對研究住戶和個人消費開支的情況，亦十分有用。

一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查於一九九四年十月至一九九五年九月期間進行。一如以往進行的住戶開支統計調查，一九九四至九五年的住戶開支統計調查由政府統計處及恒生銀行聯合進行。統計調查的結果用於編製新的消費物價指數數列。有關以一九九四至九五年為基期的新消費物價指數的要點，在本報告內亦有詳述。

本人謹向所有付出時間及精神參與住戶開支統計調查的住戶致謝。他們的合作，對於統計調查的順利完成，有很大的貢獻。

政府統計處處長何永煊

一九九六年五月

- The expenditure ranges of the 1994/95-based CPI series are given as follows:
[paragraph 4.2]

- 以一九九四至九五年為基期的消費物價指數數列的各開支範圍如下：
[第 4.2 段]

Index series 指數數列		Expenditure ranges 開支範圍	% of households covered 所佔住戶百分比
CPI(A)	甲類消費物價指數	\$4,000 - \$15,999	50
CPI(B)	乙類消費物價指數	\$16,000 - \$29,999	30
Hang Seng CPI	恒生消費物價指數	\$30,000 - \$59,999	10
Composite CPI	綜合消費物價指數	\$4,000 - \$59,999	90

- Over the 5-year period, from 1989/90 to 1994/95, the most significant changes in the expenditure weights of the CPIs have been a decline in the expenditure share of food but an increase in that of housing.
[paragraphs 4.5 - 4.8]

- 在一九八九/九〇年至一九九四/九五年這五年期間，消費物價指數開支權數的最顯著變動是食品的開支比重下降及住屋的開支比重上升。 [第 4.5 - 4.8 段]

Expenditure weights (%)
開支權數(%)

	CPI(A) 甲類消費物價指數		CPI(B) 乙類消費物價指數		Hang Seng CPI 恒生消費物價指數		Composite CPI 綜合消費物價指數	
	89/90	94/95	89/90	94/95	89/90	94/95	89/90	94/95
Food 食品	41.20	37.30	35.34	29.37	25.95	20.38	35.07	29.50
Housing 住屋	20.56	25.34	23.77	28.18	29.48	34.00	24.06	28.83

- A decline in the expenditure weights was also recorded for alcoholic drinks and tobacco. [paragraph 4.9]
- Commodity/service sections with relatively significant expenditure shares were housing (31%), food (29%), miscellaneous services (13%), transport (8%) and clothing and footwear (7%).
[paragraph 2.14]
- Relatively small expenditure shares were recorded for alcoholic drinks and tobacco (1%), fuel and light (2%), durable goods (4%) and miscellaneous goods (5%).
[paragraph 2.14]

- 煙酒的開支權數亦下降。 [第 4.9 段]
- 佔較顯著比重的商品或服務類別有住屋(31%)、食品 (29%)、雜項服務 (13%)、交通 (8%) 及衣履 (7%)。
[第 2.14 段]
- 佔開支比例較少的商品或服務類別有煙酒 (1%)、燃料及電力 (2%)、耐用物品(4%) 及雜項物品 (5%)。
[第 2.14 段]

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Note : Figures or percentages may not add up to the respective totals due to rounding.

註釋：由於進位關係，個別項目的數字或百分比相加可能不等於總數。

Chapter 1

Methods Adopted for the Household Expenditure Survey

第一章 住戶開支統計調查所用的方法

Introduction

1.1 As early as in 1947, a Budgetary Survey, which was the first one of the kind of a Household Expenditure Survey (HES), was conducted in March of that year to collect information on the expenditure patterns of households in Hong Kong. Based on the survey results, a Retail Price Index was compiled and it lasted for about 17 years.

1.2 The first HES was conducted during the period from September 1963 to August 1964. Based on the expenditure pattern derived, a series of General Consumer Price Index (GCPI) and another series of Modified Consumer Price Index (MCPI) were compiled.

1.3 The second HES was conducted during the period from July 1973 to June 1974, providing a basis for compiling the Consumer Price Index (A) [CPI(A)] series, and the Consumer Price Index (B) [CPI(B)] series, which relate to households in the relatively low and the medium expenditure ranges respectively. At the invitation of the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD), the Hang Seng Bank (HSB) compiled the Hang Seng Consumer Price Index [Hang Seng CPI] series, which relates to households in the relatively high expenditure range.

1.4 In 1977, a policy was established that the HES would be conducted once every five years to update the expenditure weights of the CPIs. In accordance with this policy, four

前言

1.1 香港首次的開支統計調查早於一九四七年三月進行，搜集有關住戶開支模式的資料。政府根據該項統計調查的結果，編製了一個零售物價指數。這個指數應用了約十七年。

1.2 第一次的「住戶開支統計調查」於一九六三年九月至一九六四年八月間進行，政府根據所得出的開支模式，編製了一般消費物價指數數列及修訂消費物價指數數列。

1.3 第二次住戶開支統計調查於一九七三年七月至一九七四年六月間進行，政府根據有關結果，編製甲類消費物價指數數列及乙類消費物價指數數列。這兩個指數的對象分別是屬於較低開支及中等開支組別的住戶。恒生銀行亦應政府統計處的邀請，編製恒生消費物價指數數列，對象是屬於較高開支組別的住戶。

1.4 在一九七七年，當局訂定政策，住戶開支統計調查每五年重新進行一次，以便更新消費物價指數的開支權數。為配合這項政策，政府統計處聯同恒生銀行分別於一九七九

rounds of the HES were carried out during the periods October 1979 to September 1980, October 1984 to September 1985, October 1989 to September 1990 and October 1994 to September 1995 by the C&SD in association with the HSB. The expenditure ranges of the CPIs were defined using the results of those surveys, as summarized here below :-

年十月至一九八〇年九月、一九八四年十月至一九八五年九月、一九八九年十月至一九九〇年九月及一九九四年十月至一九九五年九月分別進行了四次住戶開支統計調查。根據這幾次統計調查結果而界定的消費物價指數開支範圍臚列如下：

Index series 指數數列	Approximate % of households covered 包括住戶的 百分比約數 (%)	1984/85-based series 以一九八四至八五年 為基期的指數數列 Monthly household expenditure in 1984/85 一九八四至八五年 住戶每月開支	1989/90-based series 以一九八九至九〇年 為基期的指數數列 Monthly household expenditure in 1989/90 一九八九至九〇年 住戶每月開支	1994/95-based series 以一九九四至九五年 為基期的指數數列 Monthly household expenditure in 1994/95 一九九四至九五年 住戶每月開支
CPI(A) 甲類消費物價指數	50	\$2,000 - \$6,499	\$2,500 - \$ 9,999	\$4,000 - \$15,999
CPI(B) 乙類消費物價指數	30	\$6,500 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$17,499	\$16,000 - \$29,999
Hang Seng CPI 恒生消費物價指數	10	\$10,000 - \$24,999	\$17,500 - \$37,499	\$30,000 - \$59,999
Composite CPI 綜合消費物價指數	90	\$2,000 - \$24,999	\$2,500 - \$37,499	\$4,000 - \$59,999

1.5 The CPI(A), CPI(B) and Hang Seng CPI together covered about 90% of households in Hong Kong. The remaining 10% of households at the top and the bottom of the expenditure scale were not included in the indices because the households concerned tend to have extreme expenditure patterns. While the CPI(A), CPI(B) and Hang Seng CPI are compiled to reflect the impact of consumer price changes on households in the relatively low, the medium and the relatively high expenditure ranges, a Composite CPI has also been compiled since 1992 based on the expenditure patterns of all households taken together to reflect the impact of consumer price changes on the household sector as a whole.

1.5 甲類、乙類及恒生消費物價指數所包括的住戶合共約佔全港住戶的百分之九十。餘下百分之十的住戶，屬於開支最高或最低階層，則不包括在指數範圍內，因為這些住戶的開支模式可能較極端。甲類、乙類及恒生消費物價指數分別反映消費物價轉變對較低、中等及較高開支範圍的住戶的影響。自一九九二年起，政府統計處根據所有住戶的整體消費模式而編製一項綜合消費物價指數，反映物價轉變對整體住戶的影響。

1.6 The latest round of the HES was conducted in the 12-month period from October 1994 to September 1995. The survey methodology and main results of the HES are presented in this report together with some important concepts of the CPI and a brief account of the compilation methodology of the 1994/95-based CPI series.

1.7 This chapter provides a brief description of the survey methodology. Technical details on sample design, estimation formulae, questionnaire design, survey operational procedures and definitions of terms used are given in *Appendices 1 to 4*.

Survey Objectives

1.8 The main objective of the HES is to collect up-to-date information on the expenditure patterns of households. This information is essential for updating and rebasing the CPI series.

1.9 Apart from providing the necessary data for rebasing the CPIs, the results of the survey are also useful for various other purposes. One important application of HES results is for compiling estimates of some components of private consumption expenditure in the national accounts. Besides, information collected in the HES is useful in the formulation of social and economic policies, in the conduct of market research and economic studies on consumption behaviour, and in the comparison of standard of living among different countries/territories. The results of the 1994/95 HES serve also as one of the important inputs to a review recently undertaken by the government of the adequacy of payment rates for the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) recipients.

1.6 最新一輪的住戶開支統計調查於一九九四年十月至九五年九月這十二個月內進行，這項統計調查所採用的方法和主要統計結果以及有關消費物價指數的一些重要概念和以一九九四至九五年為基期的消費物價指數數列的計算方法均概括載列於本報告內。

1.7 這一章概括敘述有關住戶開支統計調查所採用的方法。至於有關這項統計調查較技術性方面的細節，如抽樣樣本設計、估算公式、問卷設計、統計調查的工作程序及詞彙釋義，則詳載於附錄一至四中。

統計調查目的

1.8 住戶開支統計調查的主要目的在搜集最新住戶開支模式的資料，用作重訂消費物價指數的基期。

1.9 除了提供重訂消費物價指數基期所需資料外，住戶開支統計調查結果亦有其他多項用途。其中一個重要用途是用以估計國民經濟核算體系中私人消費開支的某些組成部分。此外，住戶開支統計調查所搜集的資料，對制訂社會及經濟政策、進行市場調查及有關消費行為方面的研究，以及國家及地區之間的生活水平作出比較的分析工作亦很有用。一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查的結果，在最近政府檢討綜合保障援助金額時，亦用作重要的參考資料之一。

Scope and Coverage of the Survey

1.10 The 1994/95 HES covered all land domestic households in Hong Kong (including households residing in both urban and rural areas). Households receiving CSSA were also covered as a special, distinct part of the HES. Analysis of the expenditure patterns of this category of households is undertaken separately by the Social Welfare Department. The updated expenditure patterns of such households, as derived from the results of the HES is used in rebasing the Social Security Assistance Index of Prices (SSAIP). The SSAIP is compiled to reflect the impact of price changes on households receiving CSSA.

1.11 Marine households and collective households were not included in the HES. Also not included were those households which were away from Hong Kong during the reference period of the survey.

Survey Period

1.12 As consumers have different spending patterns and habits in different seasons of a year, it is necessary for the survey to cover a whole year in order to take into account seasonal variations in consumer spending. The 1994/95 HES, which lasted for a whole year, was conducted during the period from October 1994 to September 1995.

Consultation

1.13 The CPI is a main economic indicator to measure changes in the price level of goods and services which households purchase. It is widely used as an important indicator of inflation faced by consumers. Some employers use it as a reference in adjusting salaries, wages and various living allowances. In view of the importance of the results of the HES in rebasing the CPIs, it was necessary to solicit the views of major users before conducting the HES. A consultation paper

統計調查範圍

1.10 一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查的對象包括本港所有陸上住戶(包括在市區和郊區的住戶)。接受公共援助的住戶為一個特殊的資料搜集組別，亦包括在統計調查內。社會福利署就該等住戶的消費模式，進行獨立分析工作，並根據統計調查結果所得的此等住戶的最新開支模式，重訂社會保障援助物價指數的基期。此項指數反映價格轉變對接受社會保障援助的住戶的影響。

1.11 水上住戶及團體住戶，不包括在統計調查內。此外，在統計調查進行期間離開香港的住戶，亦不包括在內。

統計調查期

1.12 由於消費者在一年內不同季節的開支模式和習慣可能有分別，因此這項統計調查有需要在整整一年內進行，以顧及消費開支方面的季節性差別。一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查為期一年，於一九九四年十月至一九九五年九月間進行。

諮詢工作

1.13 消費物價指數是一項重要的經濟指標，用來量度住戶所購買的消費物品及服務的價格水平變動情況。該指數向來被廣泛採用，作為消費者面對的通貨膨脹的指標。一些僱主在調整工資薪金及各種生活津貼時以它作為參考。基於住戶開支統計調查的結果對重訂消費物價指數的基期時的重要性，在進行住戶開支統計調查之前，須徵詢主要採用者的意見。因此，政府統計處於一九九三年九月間將一份諮詢文件發給大約五百五十間有關機構，簡述這

outlining salient features of the 1994/95 HES and the rebasing of the CPIs was sent to some 550 organizations including trade unions, associations, Chambers of Commerce, research and academic institutions and various government departments in September 1993. Some views were subsequently received, which were carefully considered and incorporated into the framework of the 1994/95 HES where appropriate.

Pretest Survey

1.14 A pretest survey covering some 250 households in selected areas of Hong Kong was conducted in April and May 1994. The main purpose of the pretest survey was to test the feasibility of the survey design, in particular, the questionnaire design and various survey operational procedures of the HES. Before the commencement of the pretest survey, a gazette notice was served and a press release issued in March and April 1994 respectively, to promulgate the conduct of the pretest survey. Based on the results of the pretest survey, the initial design of survey procedures of the HES was reviewed and suitably modified where necessary.

1.15 Based on the results of the pretest survey, the questionnaire design, the survey method and procedures and the data processing system were finalized. Slight modifications to the layout of the diary books were made to facilitate the recording of expenditure information by households. Additional validation rules were introduced in the computer system to ensure accuracy and consistency of the survey data.

The Role of the Hang Seng Bank

1.16 In 1973/74, a HES was conducted by C&SD to provide a basis for the compilation of the CPI(A) and CPI(B) covering households in the relatively low and medium expenditure ranges respectively. It was however considered that

項統計調查及重訂消費物價指數數列基期的工作要點，並徵詢他們的意見。這些機構包括各個同業會、商會組織、研究和學術機構，以及政府部門。從這些機構所獲取的意見經詳細考慮後，已適當地採納於一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查的計劃內。

試驗性統計調查

1.14 這次統計調查的試驗性統計調查於一九九四年四月至五月間進行，對象包括約二百五十個住戶。試驗性統計調查的主要目的在測試計劃中的統計調查設計，特別是統計調查所用問卷的設計及各項統計調查的運作程序。有關進行這項試驗性統計調查的公告及新聞稿分別於一九九四年三月至四月間在政府憲報及各報章公布。試驗性統計調查的結果，用於檢討初步設計的工作程序，而一些程序亦因而作出了適當的修改。

1.15 根據試驗性統計調查的結果，問卷設計、統計調查方法及程序、資料處理系統等均最後予以定案。日記簿的式樣作出輕微的修改，以方便住戶將開支資料記錄下來。此外，電腦系統所採用的核準規則有所增加，以確保統計調查的資料準確和合理。

恒生銀行擔當的角色

1.16 在一九七三至七四年期間，政府統計處進行了一項住戶開支統計調查，目的是搜集資料以編製甲類和乙類消費物價指數，這兩個指數的對象分別是屬於較低開支及中等開支範圍內的住戶。同時，政府統計處亦考慮到有

another index would be useful to reflect price movements experienced by households in the relatively high expenditure range. At the invitation of C&SD, the Hang Seng Bank agreed to compile such an index, known as the Hang Seng CPI, and commissioned the Hong Kong Productivity Centre to carry out a separate HES for deriving the expenditure weights of the Hang Seng CPI.

1.17 In 1979/80, collaboration between HSB and C&SD went one step further. Instead of conducting two separate household expenditure surveys, the survey operations were merged into one and a single representative sample was taken. Similar arrangements were also made in the subsequent rounds of the HES. In the 1994/95 HES particularly, HSB again collaborated with C&SD in the survey operation. Resources of the two parties were pooled together in collection and analysis of data. The joint operation ensured more cost-effective utilization of resources, standardization of survey methodology and procedures and availability of data from a single source for defining the various CPIs. Moreover, the survey results could be grossed-up to the territory-wide level, enabling more comprehensive analysis of household expenditure.

1.18 During the survey operation, a number of HSB employees were stationed in C&SD. They were given the same training and supervision in the same manner as their C&SD counterparts, and they carried out similar duties. The responsibility for compiling and releasing the CPI(A), CPI(B) and Hang Seng CPI remained separate, though some co-operation also existed in the form of sharing of price data and synchronized publication arrangements.

需要編製第三個指數，以反映價格變動對較高開支範圍內的住戶的影響。當時，恒生銀行接受了政府統計處的邀請，編製一項恒生消費物價指數，並委托香港生產力促進中心，進行另一項住戶開支統計調查，用作制定編製恒生消費物價指數所需的開支權數。

1.17 於一九七九至八〇年，政府統計處與恒生銀行進一步合作。兩個機構不再分別進行兩項住戶開支統計調查，而是採用合併的統計調查方法及採納一個單一而具代表性的樣本。在其後幾輪住戶開支統計調查，亦採用類似的方法。在一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查中，恒生銀行再次與政府統計處合作，集合雙方面的資源，進行統計調查及搜集和分析資料的工作。合作的好處在於能結合和劃一統計調查的方法和工作，亦可為各消費物價指數數列劃定分界時，提供單一數據來源。此外，從統計調查結果中可推算出全港整體數字，以便進行更全面的住戶開支分析。

1.18 在進行統計調查期間，恒生銀行的若干職員派駐政府統計處，與統計處的職員一起接受相同的訓練和督導，以及執行類似的職務。雖然雙方在共用物價資料及劃一出版事宜等方面合作，編製和公布甲類消費物價指數、乙類消費物價指數及恒生消費物價指數的工作依舊分別由兩個機構負責。

Confidentiality of Data on Individual Households and Persons

1.19 The HES was conducted under the Census and Statistics Ordinance as a voluntary survey. According to the requirements of the Ordinance, the department and all staff concerned must keep all information pertaining to individual households and persons in strict confidence. Also, a gazette notice was to be served whereby the purpose of the survey, information to be collected, persons from whom information to be sought and the date for destruction of completed questionnaires have to be stated. Thus, the gazette notice was issued on 16 September 1994.

1.20 Various measures were taken to safeguard the confidentiality of data provided by individual households and persons. Firstly, participating households were not required to record names and addresses on the questionnaires; instead, only code numbers were used to distinguish one household from another. Secondly, all staff had signed an undertaking to refrain from disclosing any information collected from individual households. Thirdly, movements of survey questionnaires from one place to another were closely controlled and monitored to ensure that no unauthorized persons could have access to the documents. The questionnaires were kept in safe custody after processing and would be destroyed before end of 1996. Lastly, the survey results were to be published in the form of summary tables, from which particulars of individual households and persons could not be identified.

Publicity

1.21 Past experience showed that publicity played an important role in promoting public awareness of the survey concerned and hence contributing to a higher response rate. With the assistance of the Information Services

個人及個別住戶資料的保密

1.19 住戶開支統計調查是一項自願性參與的統計調查，根據普查及統計條例規定進行。依照此條例，所有參與這次統計調查工作的職員必須將所有個別住戶及個人資料嚴加保密。此外，統計調查的目的、需要搜集的資料、搜集資料的對象及銷毀已填報的問卷的日期等的資料，必須以公告形式公布。有關這項統計調查的公告已於一九九四年九月十六日公布。

1.20 統計調查已採取適當措施，確保個別住戶及個人所提供的資料的保密性。首先，參與統計調查的住戶毋須在問卷上填報姓名和地址，有關方面只靠編號來識別個別住戶。第二，所有員工必須簽署承諾書，保證不會向外洩露所搜集得的個別住戶資料。第三，有關方面嚴密管制及監察統計調查問卷的運送，確保未獲授權的人士不能接觸文件。問卷經處理後，仍受到小心監管，繼而在一九九六年尾銷毀。最後，統計調查結果以摘要統計表形式發表，而個別住戶及個人的資料不能從整體統計數據中辨認出來。

宣傳工作

1.21 根據以往統計調查所得的經驗，宣傳工作對提高市民認識有關的統計調查是非常重要的，從而可以幫助提高回應率。在政府新聞處協助下，政府統計處在一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查進行期間推行多項宣傳工

Department, a number of publicity measures were launched throughout the survey period to promote households' participation and co-operation.

1.22 The publicity measures were varied in nature. They included a press conference, television and radio interviews, a feature article in a popular consumer magazine published by the Consumer Council and press releases in newspapers. These efforts were intended to inform the general public of the purposes and requirements of the survey as well as to encourage households to participate in the survey. Emphasis was particularly made on the pledge of safeguarding the confidentiality of data reported by households.

作，以推廣住戶的參與及合作。

1.22 這些宣傳活動以不同形式出現，包括記者會、電視台及電台訪問，在消費者委員會出版的一份流行消費雜誌中刊登特稿及在報章發出新聞稿等。這些活動旨在讓市民認識統計調查的目的及要求，同時鼓勵住戶參與這項統計調查。宣傳中亦特別強調政府在確保住戶所提供的資料的保密方面所作出的承諾。

Chapter 2 Analysis of Survey Results

第二章 統計調查結果的分析

Analysis of Response Pattern

2.1 A random sample of 9 426 quarters was selected from the sampling frame. Among these, 1327 quarters were found to be demolished, vacant, or not used for residential purposes. As a result, 8 099 (86% of total) suitable living quarters remained in the sample.

2.2 As some living quarters accommodated more than one household, a total of 8 266 households were covered in the 8 099 suitable living quarters sampled. After excluding collective households and some households which fell outside the scope of the survey due to their absence from Hong Kong during the reference period, 7 337 domestic households were found suitable for enumeration in the survey. Of these 7 337 households, a total of 5 591 households participated in the survey, giving an overall response rate of 76% for the 1994/95 HES. This represents an improvement over the 71% response rate achieved in the 1989/90 HES.

2.3 In addition to the households in the above living quarters, the 1994/95 HES also included an independent sample of 1 449 households receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) and another sample of 344 households receiving disability allowance.

受訪者回應情況的分析

2.1 一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查以隨機抽樣方式，從抽樣框選取 9 426 個屋宇單位，其中有 1 327 個屋宇單位已拆除、空置或並非用作居住用途。因此樣本內只有 8 099 (佔總數的 86%) 個適用的屋宇單位。

2.2 一些屋宇單位內有多過一個住戶。在 8 099 個獲選中的適用屋宇單位內，共有 8 266 個住戶。扣除團體住戶及因在統計雙週期內不在香港而不納入這項統計調查範圍內的住戶，共有 7 337 個家庭住戶適用作統計調查。在這 7 337 個住戶中，共有 5 591 個住戶參與統計調查。一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查的總回應率是 76%，比一九八九至九〇年住戶開支統計調查的 71% 回應率為高。

Response Rates 回應率		No. of households 住戶數目	% 百分比
Suitable households 合適住戶		7 337	100.0
Less non-contacts 扣除 無法聯絡		676	9.2
	refusals 拒絕參與	848	11.6
	drop-outs 中途退出	222	3.0
Equals co-operative 等於 合作住戶		5 591	76.2

2.3 除以上屋宇單位內的住戶外，一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查亦包括 1 449 個接受綜合社會保障援助的住戶及 344 個接受傷殘津貼的住戶。這兩個樣本是以隨機抽樣方式，從社會福利署的電腦化社會保障付款系統中選取的。這些住戶是社會福利署所進行的

These samples were drawn randomly from the households included in the Computerised Social Security Payment System maintained by the Social Welfare Department (SWD). These households were the objects of a separate study conducted by the SWD. The analyses presented in this report do not cover these households.

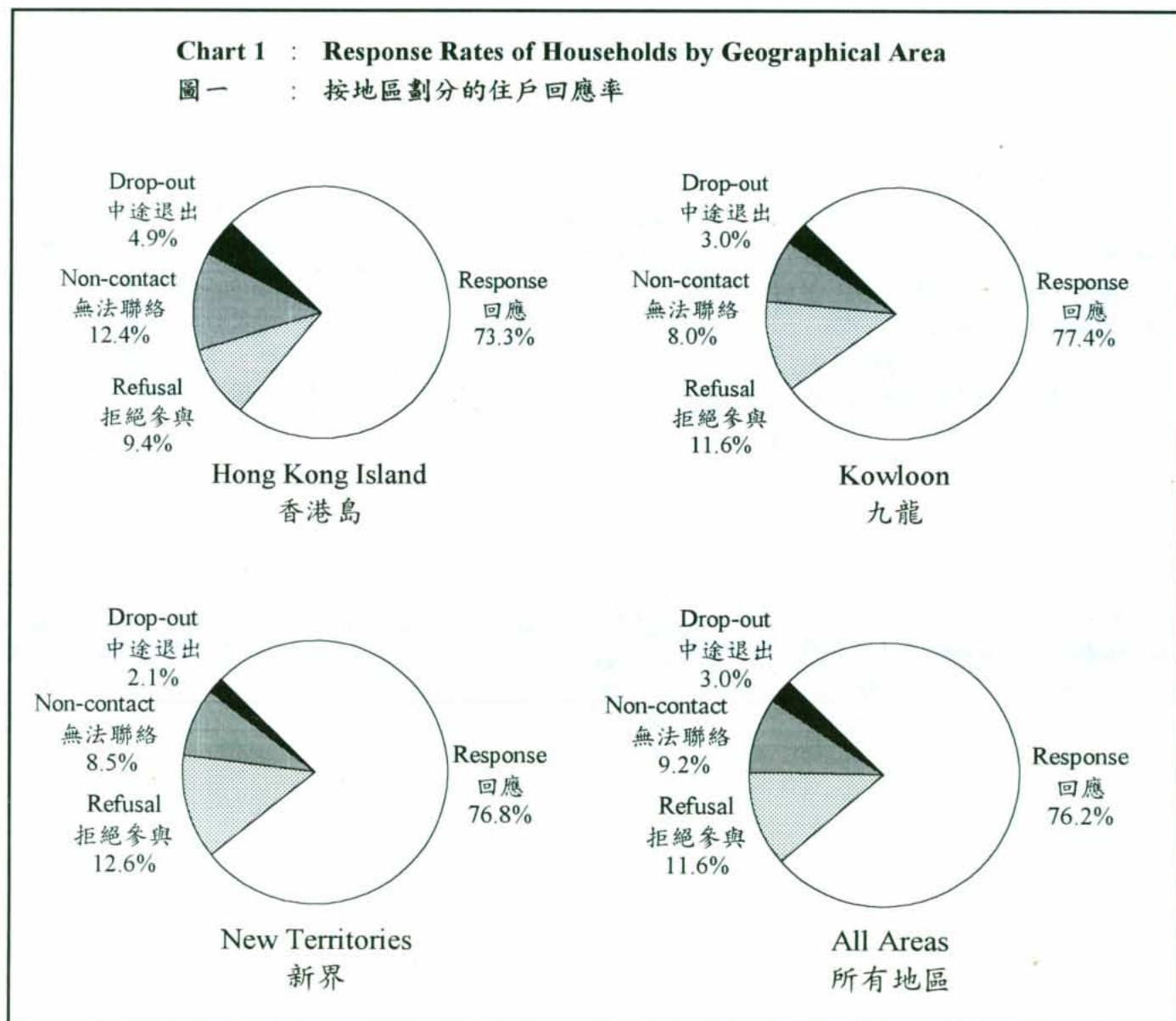
另一項研究的對象。本報告內的分析，並不包括上述住戶。

2.4 Among the 1 746 non-response households, 676 (or 9.2% of total) were non-contact cases. There were 848 (11.6%) refusals and 222 (3.0%) drop-outs.

2.4 在 1 746 個不回應住戶中，有 676（佔總數的 9.2%）個住戶無法聯絡，848（11.6%）個住戶拒絕參與，222（3.0%）個住戶中途退出。

Chart 1 : Response Rates of Households by Geographical Area

圖一：按地區劃分的住戶回應率



2.5 Households living on Hong Kong Island were generally more difficult to contact and more inclined to drop out after participating in the survey for a few days as compared with households living in other areas (i.e. Kowloon* and the New Territories). The non-contact rate and drop-out rate for households living on Hong Kong Island (12% and 5% respectively) were generally higher than households living in other areas (8% and 3% in Kowloon and 9% and 2% in the New Territories respectively). An overall response rate of 73% was attained for households living on Hong Kong Island as compared to around 77% for households living in other areas.

* Including New Kowloon

2.5 一般來說，香港島的住戶比九龍*及新界的住戶較難聯絡，而且較多於參與統計調查數天後退出。香港島住戶的無法聯絡率和中途退出率（分別為 12% 及 5%），普遍較其他地區的住戶高（九龍分別為 8% 及 3%；新界分別為 9% 及 2%）。港島住戶的總回應率是 73%，而其他地區的住戶的總回應率則是 77%。

* 包括新九龍

Survey Findings

2.6 Detailed tables showing average expenditure patterns of households by expenditure group, by commodity/service sections or groups and by major household characteristics are given at the end of this report. An analytical summary of some of the more interesting findings is given below.

統計調查結果

2.6 在本報告最後一部分，附有詳細的統計表，列載按住戶開支組別、商品或服務類別或組別及主要住戶特徵劃分的住戶平均開支模式的詳細統計數字。以下就較特別的統計調查結果，作一摘要分析。

Household characteristics

住戶特徵

2.7 Findings of the survey on household characteristics are generally in line with similar official statistics from other sources. Among the domestic households covered in the survey, 39% resided in public housing, 49% in private housing and 12% in Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) flats. The proportion of households in HOS increased significantly from 7% in 1989/90 to 12% in 1994/95 while those of households in public and private housing (excluding HOS) both fell during the same period.

2.7 一般而言，這項統計調查所發現的住戶特徵，與其他來源的政府統計數字類似。在這項統計調查範圍內的家庭住戶，39% 住在公共房屋，49% 住在私人房屋，而 12% 住在居者有其屋計劃單位。住在居者有其屋計劃單位的住戶，比例由一九八九至九〇年的 7%，顯著增加至一九九四至九五年的 12%，而住在公共房屋及私人房屋（居者有其屋計劃房屋除外）的住戶的比例，卻同時下降。

Percentage of Households by Type of Housing 按房屋類型劃分的住戶百分比		
	1989/90	1994/95
Public housing 公共房屋	42%	39%
Private housing 私人房屋	58%	61%
Private housing (excl. HOS) 私人房屋 (居者有其屋計劃房屋除外)	51%	49%
Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) 居者有其屋計劃房屋	7%	12%
Overall 總數	100%	100%

2.8 The proportion of households residing on Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories were 21%, 34% and 45% respectively. The corresponding proportions in 1989/90 were 24%, 40% and 36% respectively. Comparing with 1989/90, the proportions of households living on Hong Kong Island and Kowloon declined whilst that in the New Territories increased significantly from 36% to 45%. This reflects the rapid development of new towns in the New Territories in the past years.

Percentage of Households by Geographical Area 按地區劃分的住戶百分比		
	1989/90	1994/95
Hong Kong Island 香港島	24%	21%
Kowloon 九龍	40%	34%
New Territories 新界	36%	45%
Overall 總數	100%	100%

2.8 居住在港島、九龍及新界的住戶，比例分別為 21%、34% 和 45%。一九八九至九〇年，有關比例分別為 24%、40% 和 36%。與一九八九至九〇年的分布相比，一九九四至九五年間，居住在港島及九龍的住戶的比例下降，而居住在新界的住戶的比例，則由 36% 顯著增加至 45%。這些轉變反映過去幾年間，新市鎮發展迅速。

2.9 In regard to tenure of accommodation of households covered in the survey, the proportions of owner-occupiers and renter households were 48% and 49% respectively, as compared to 42% and 52% respectively in 1989/90, indicating that a greater proportion of households resided in accommodation owned by themselves in 1994/95 than in 1989/90.

Percentage of Households by Tenure of Accommodation 按居處租住權劃分的住戶百分比		
	1989/90	1994/95
Owner-occupier 自置戶	42%	48%
Renter 租戶	52%	49%
Others (including rent free, living quarter provided or subsidized by employer) 其他(包括免租、由僱主資助 及提供住屋)	6%	3%
Overall 總數	100%	100%

2.9 在住戶的居處租住權方面，自置戶及租客住戶的比例分別為 48% 及 49%，而在一九八九至九〇年，有關比例分別為 42% 及 52%，顯示在一九九四至九五年有較大部分住戶擁有他們居住的居處。

Percentage of Households by Household Size 按住戶人數劃分的住戶百分比		
	1989/90	1994/95
1 person 一人	10%	9%
2 persons 二人	15%	18%
3 persons 三人	20%	21%
4 persons 四人	27%	28%
5 persons 五人	16%	16%
6 persons 六人	8%	6%
7 persons 七人及以上 and over	4%	2%
Overall 總數	100%	100%

2.10 Changes in the distribution of household sizes were also observed. On the whole, the average size of households dropped

2.10 此外，住戶人數的分布亦出現一些轉變。整體上，住戶的平均人數由一九八九至九〇年的 3.7 人，下降至一九九四至九五年的

from 3.7 in 1989/90 to 3.5 in 1994/95. The proportion of households with 1 to 4 persons increased from 72% to 76% whilst that of households with 5 persons and above declined from 28% to 24%.

Household expenditure

2.11 On average, a household spent \$8,700 in a two-week period on food, consumer goods and services in 1994/95, as compared to \$5,250 in 1989/90 and \$3,450 in 1984/85. Household consumption expenditure increased by 66% in the past five years and 152% over the past ten years.

3.5 人。一至四人住戶的比例由 72% 上升至 76%，而五人及以上的住戶則由 28% 下降至 24%。

住戶開支

2.11 一九九四至九五年，住戶每兩星期在食品、消費商品及服務等方面的平均支出是 8,700 元；一九八九至九〇年及一九八四至八五年分別是 5,250 元及 3,450 元。這顯示住戶的消費開支過去五年的增長率是 66%，而過去十年的增長率則為 152%。

	Average bi-weekly household expenditure 住戶兩星期的平均開支	Average bi-weekly per capita expenditure 每人兩星期的平均開支
1984/85	\$3,450	\$840
1989/90	\$5,250	\$1,430
1994/95	\$8,700	\$2,460
% increase 增長率(%)		
1994/95 compared with 1989/90 一九九四至九五年與一九八九至九〇年比較	+66%	+72%
1989/90 compared with 1984/85 一九八九至九〇年與一九八四至八五年比較	+52%	+69%
1994/95 compared with 1984/85 一九九四至九五年與一九八四至八五年比較	+152%	+192%

2.12 As average household size declined steadily over the past ten years from 4.1 in 1984/85 to 3.7 in 1989/90 and further to 3.5 in 1994/95, there was a corresponding 72% increase in the average bi-weekly per capita expenditure in the five-year period from 1989/90 to 1994/95 and a 192% increase in the ten-year period from 1984/85 to 1994/95.

2.12 住戶的平均人數在過去十年間逐步下降（一九八四至八五年是 4.1 人，一九八九至九〇年跌至 3.7 人，一九九四至九五年再跌至 3.5 人）。同時，在一九八九/九〇至一九九四/九五這五年間，每人兩星期的平均開支的增長率是 72%，而在一九八四/八五至一九九四/九五這十年間的增長率是 192%。

2.13 As regards the distribution of household expenditure, the lowest decile⁽¹⁾ and the highest decile⁽²⁾ of bi-weekly expenditure of households were \$2,680 and \$16,030 respectively. Hence, 80% of households covered in the survey had their bi-weekly expenditure ranging from \$2,680 to \$16,030. The corresponding range for households residing in public housing was \$1,930 to \$9,650; and that for those in private housing \$3,820 to \$19,170. A wider expenditure range was generally observed for households residing in private housing than those in public housing.

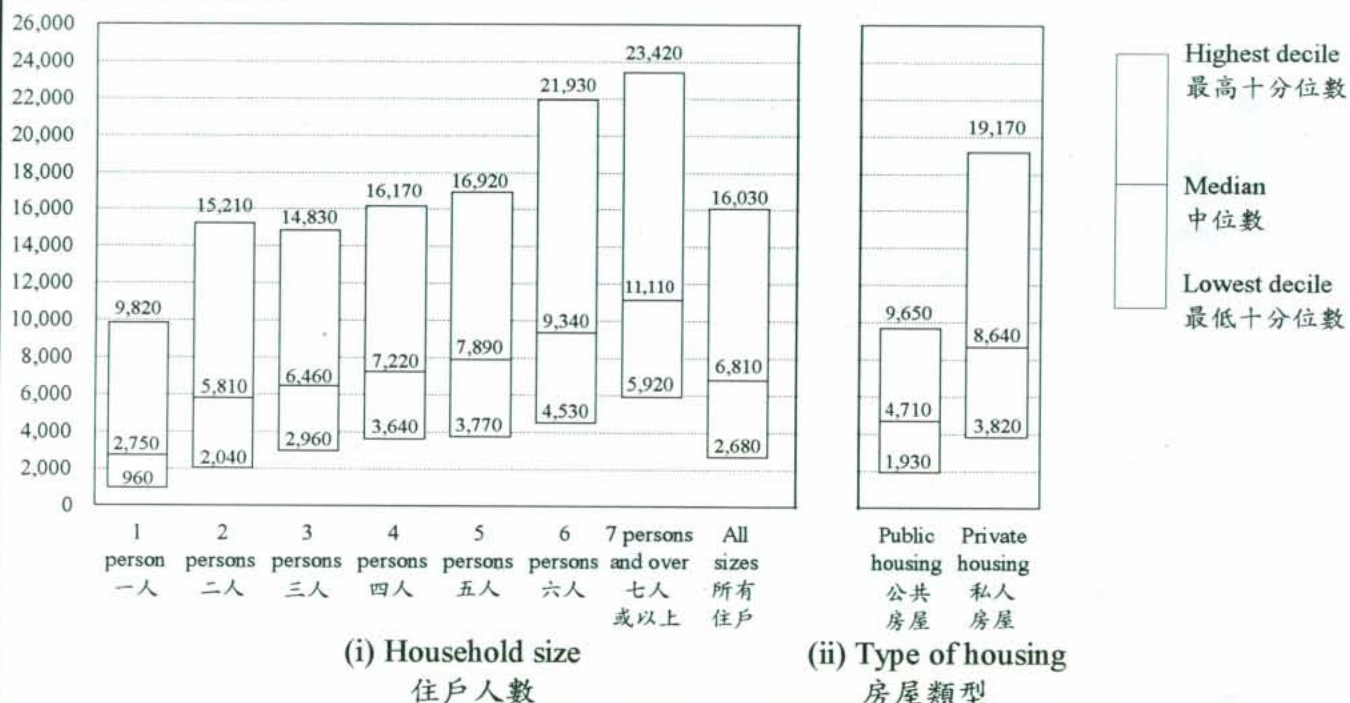
2.13 住戶開支的分布方面，住戶兩星期的開支的最低十分位值⁽¹⁾及最高十分位值⁽²⁾分別是 2,680 元及 16,030 元，亦即是百分之八十住戶在統計調查的兩星期內，開支在 2,680 元至 16,030 元之間。公共房屋住戶的相應開支範圍是 1,930 元至 9,650 元；而私人房屋住戶的相應範圍則是 3,820 元至 19,170 元。一般而言，私人房屋住戶的開支範圍較公共房屋住戶的為廣。

Chart 2 : Distribution of Household Bi-weekly Expenditure by (i) Household Size (ii) Type of Housing

圖二 : 按 (i)住戶人數 (ii)房屋類型 劃分的住戶兩星期的開支的分布

Average bi-weekly expenditure (HK\$)

兩星期的平均開支(港元)



Notes : (1) **The lowest decile** This is the expenditure level which divides the lowest 10% of households from the rest. In other words, the expenditures of 10% of households are below this level whereas the expenditures of the other 90% of households are above this level.

(2) **The highest decile** This is the expenditure level which divides the highest 10% of households from the rest. In other words, the expenditures of 90% of households are below this level whereas the expenditures of the other 10% of households are above this level.

註釋 : (1) **最低十分位值** 這開支水平將開支最低的百分之十的住戶劃分開來。換言之，百分之十的住戶的開支是低於這水平，而百分之九十是高於這水平。

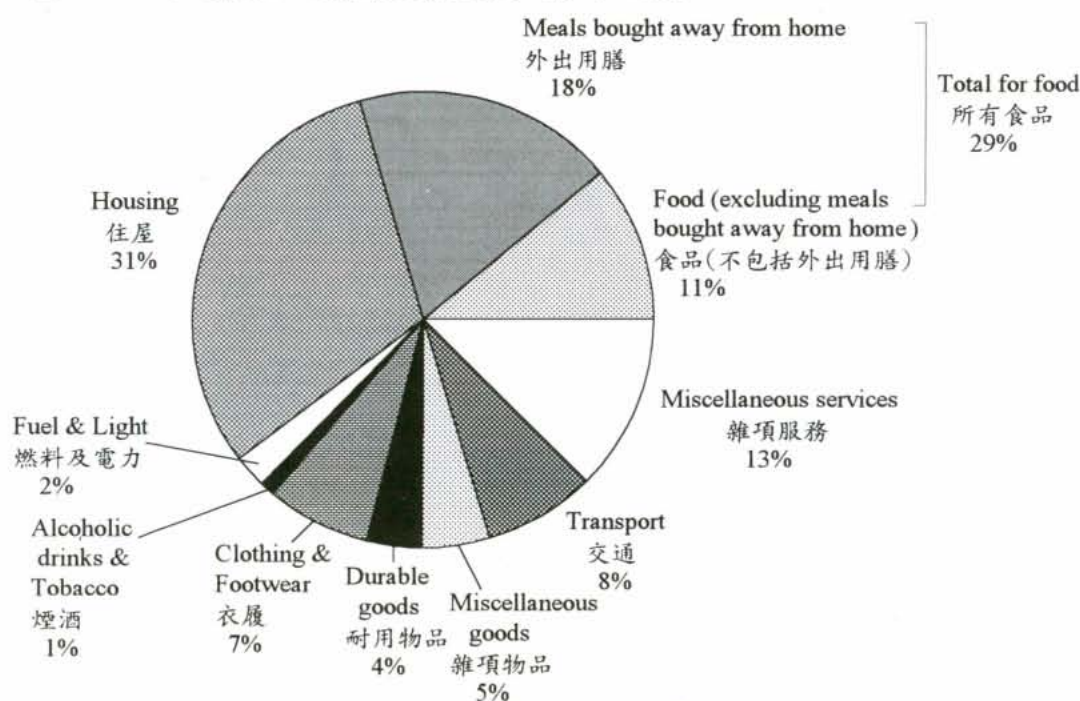
(2) **最高十分位值** 這開支水平將開支最高的百分之十的住戶劃分開來。換言之，百分之九十的住戶的開支是低於這水平，而百分之十是高於這水平。

2.14 In analysing household expenditure by commodity/service section, households generally spent a larger proportion of their expenditure on housing and food. The expenditure shares on housing and food together accounted for about 60% of the total household expenditure. The other categories with relatively significant proportions were miscellaneous services (13%), transport (8%) and clothing and footwear (7%). On the other hand, a smaller share was recorded for alcoholic drinks and tobacco (1%), fuel and light (2%), durable goods (4%) and miscellaneous goods (5%). Those items together accounted for about one-tenth of total household expenditure.

2.14 按商品或服務類別分析，住戶通常將較大部分的開支用於住屋及食品方面，大約佔住戶總開支的 60%；雜項服務（13%）、交通（8%）及衣履（7%）亦佔顯著的比例；煙酒（1%）、燃料及電力（2%）、耐用物品（4%）及雜項物品（5%）在總開支所佔的比例則較小，約十分之一。

Chart 3 : Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section

圖三 : 按商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支



2.15 It is observed that the relative importance of food dropped as total expenditure increased. When analysing household expenditure patterns by quartile expenditure group⁽¹⁾, the expenditure share on food fell

2.15 隨住戶的總開支額增加，食品所佔的比例相對下降。按四分位開支組別⁽¹⁾分析住戶的開支模式，發現食品開支的比例，由第一個四分位開支組別的 44%，下降至第四個四分位開支組別的 23%。燃料及電力和煙酒的比例，

Note: (1) **Quartile expenditure groups** These are the four groups of households that have been equally divided based on expenditure level -- the group of 25% of households having the lowest expenditure levels; the group of the next 25%; etc.

註釋：(1) **四分位開支組別** 即是按開支水平，將住戶劃分為四組——開支最低的25%住戶，接著的25%住戶等。

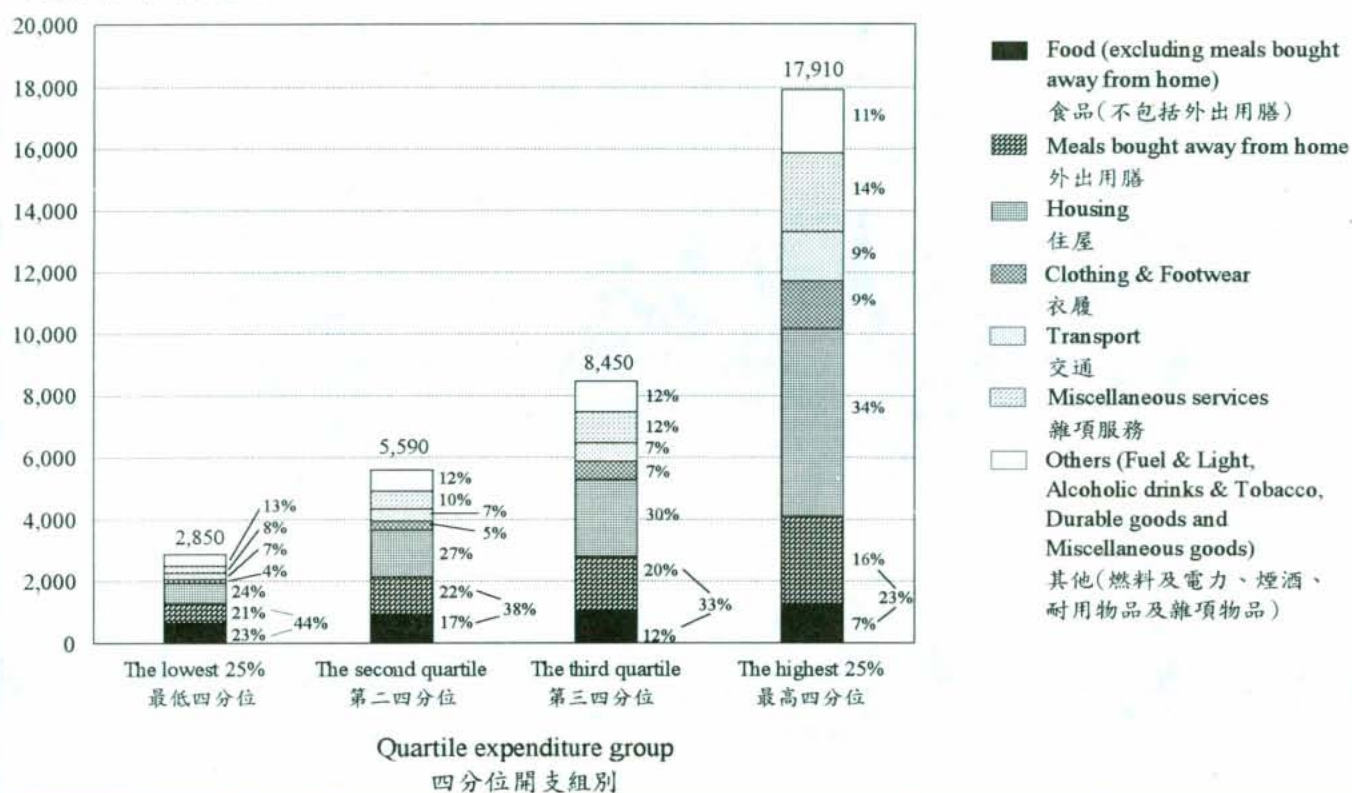
from 44% in the first quartile expenditure group to 23% in the fourth quartile expenditure group. Similar drop was also observed in fuel and light, and alcoholic drinks and tobacco. The expenditure shares of other commodity/service sections such as clothing and footwear, durable goods, miscellaneous goods and services, on the other hand, increased generally.

亦有類似的下降現象。其他商品或服務類別如衣履、耐用物品、雜項物品及服務的開支比例則上升。

Chart 4 : Household Expenditure Patterns by Commodity/Service Section by Quartile Expenditure Groups

圖四 : 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支模式

Average bi-weekly expenditure (HK\$)
兩星期的平均開支(港元)



2.16 It is interesting to note that as total expenditure increased, the share of meals bought away from home within the food section also increased notwithstanding that the share of food within total expenditure dropped. The percentage shares of expenditure on meals bought away from home for the first, second, third and fourth quartile expenditure groups were 49%, 57%, 62% and 69% of total food expenditure respectively.

2.16 另一點值得注意的是，雖然隨總開支額增加，食品方面的開支下降，但外出用膳在食品開支所佔的比例卻增加。第一、二、三及四個四分位開支組別住戶在外出用膳方面的開支，分別佔食品開支的 49%、57%、62% 及 69%。

Household expenditure patterns by geographical area

按地區劃分的住戶開支模式

2.17 The survey results show that households residing on Hong Kong Island had a higher level of spending (average bi-weekly at \$12,420) than households residing in Kowloon (\$7,950) and the New Territories (\$7,520). In particular, households residing on Hong Kong Island spent significantly more on housing than households residing in other areas. This could partly be explained by the fact that a larger proportion of households resided in private housing on Hong Kong Island and housing costs there were on average higher than those in Kowloon and the New Territories.

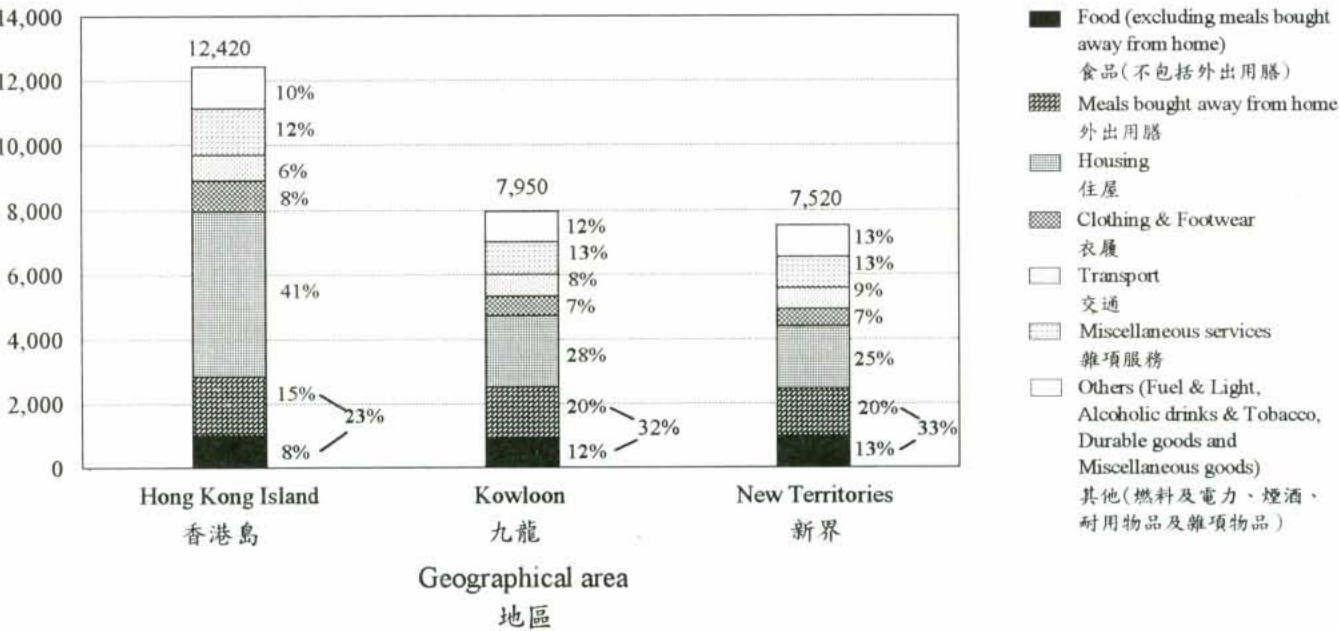
Percentage of Households by Type of Housing 按房屋類型劃分的住戶百分比			
	Public housing 公共房屋	Private housing 私人房屋	All housing 所有房屋
Hong Kong Island 香港島	19%	81%	100%
Kowloon 九龍	43%	57%	100%
New Territories 新界	44%	56%	100%
Overall 總數	39%	61%	100%

2.17 統計調查結果顯示，居住在港島的住戶在商品及服務類別的開支(兩星期的平均開支為12,420元)，比居住在九龍(7,950元)及新界(7,520元)的住戶高，特別是在住屋方面的開支。部分原因是較大部分的港島住戶是居住在私人房屋，以及港島的房屋費用平均比九龍及新界高。

Chart 5 : Household Expenditure Patterns by Commodity/Service Section by Geographical Area

圖五 : 按地區及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支模式

Average bi-weekly expenditure (HK\$)
兩星期的平均開支(港元)



Household expenditure patterns by type of housing

按房屋類型劃分的住戶開支模式

2.18 Households in public housing spent a relatively higher proportion of their expenditure on food and a much smaller proportion of their expenditure on housing than their counterparts in private housing. This may be partly due to the fact that households in public housing normally paid a rent lower than that of households in private housing and hence they could afford to spend relatively more on most of the other categories of commodities and services, particularly on food. It is also noted that the average bi-weekly expenditure level on food for public housing households (\$2,390) was comparable to that of households in private housing (\$2,660) notwithstanding that the average total household expenditure for public households (\$5,450) was much lower than that for private housing households (\$10,740). However, households in private housing spent a relatively higher proportion of their food expenditures on meals bought away from home (64% of food expenditure) than households in public housing (58%).

2.18 與私人房屋的住戶相比，公共房屋住戶的總開支，較大部分用在食品方面，較小部分用在住屋方面。部分原因是公共房屋住戶通常比私人房屋住戶支付較低廉的租金，因此他們可以在大部分其他商品及服務類別，尤其是食品方面，負擔較大比例的開支。另一點值得注意的是，雖然公共房屋住戶的平均開支總額

Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section by Type of Housing 按房屋類型及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支				
	Public housing 公共房屋		Private housing 私人房屋	
	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,390	44	2,660	25
• Food (excl. meals bought away from home) 食品(不包括外出用膳)	(1,000)	(18)	(960)	(9)
Meals bought away from home 外出用膳	(1,390)	(26)	(1,700)	(16)
Housing 住屋	560	10	4,040	38
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	720	13	1,320	12
Others 其他	1,790	33	2,720	25
All commodity / service sections 所有商品或服務類別	5,450	100	10,740	100

(5,450 元)較私人房屋住戶 (10,740 元)的小得多，但在食品方面的開支額，公共房屋住戶 (2,390 元)與私人房屋住戶 (2,660 元)頗相近。但是，在食品開支中，私人房屋住戶在外出用膳的開支比例 (佔食品開支的64%)，較公共房屋住戶 (58%)的為高。

2.19 The survey results also show that households in public housing spent on average \$560 a fortnight on housing, whereas households in private housing spent \$4,040, which was more than seven times that by households in public housing. Similarly, households in private housing spent more on miscellaneous services (\$1,320) than households in public housing (\$720).

2.19 統計調查的結果亦顯示，公共房屋住戶在住屋方面兩星期的平均開支是 560 元，而私人房屋住戶則是 4,040 元，比公共房屋住戶多七倍以上。另外，雜項服務方面，私人房屋住戶的開支 (1,320 元)比公共房屋住戶的開支 (720 元)大。

2.20 Among the nine commodity/service sections, the top three with the largest expenditure shares, in descending order, were food, miscellaneous services and housing for households in public housing, and housing, food and miscellaneous services for households in private housing.

2.20 在九個商品或服務類別中，佔開支最大比例三個類別，按遞減次序，公共房屋住戶是食品、雜項服務及住屋，而私人房屋住戶則是住屋、食品及雜項服務。

Household expenditure patterns by tenure of accommodation

按居處租住權劃分的住戶開支模式

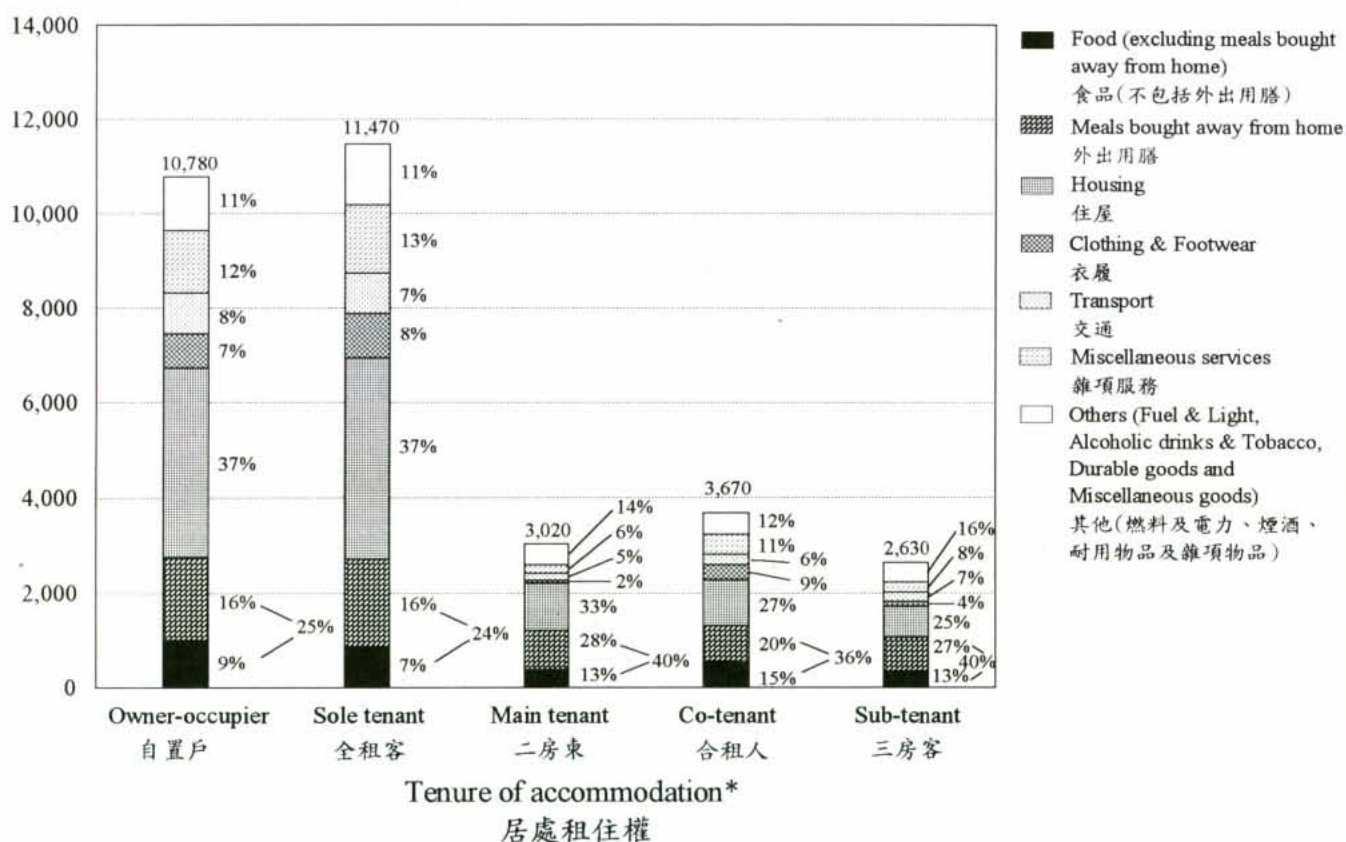
2.21 Chart 6 shows the expenditure patterns of owner-occupier households and renter households residing in private housing.

2.21 圖六顯示居住在私人房屋的自置戶和租客住戶的開支模式。就開支水平而言，在四類租客住戶中（即全租客、二房東、合租人

Chart 6 : Household Expenditure Patterns by Commodity/Service Section by Selected Tenure of Accommodation

圖六：按居處租住權及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支模式

Average bi-weekly expenditure (HK\$)
兩星期的平均開支（港元）



*for private housing only
只適用於私人樓宇

Among the four categories of renter households (i.e. sole tenants, main tenants, co-tenants and sub-tenants), sole tenants spent more on all commodities and services in terms of absolute expenditure levels. Sole tenants spent the greatest proportion of their expenditure on housing (37%) while sub-tenants spent the highest proportion on food (40%). Compared to the other categories of renter households, sub-tenants spent the lowest proportion of their expenditure on housing (25%).

2.22 The expenditure patterns of sole tenants resembled that of owner-occupier households more closely. It is noted that owner-occupier households and sole tenants both spent the highest proportion of their total expenditure on housing, followed by food and miscellaneous services.

Household expenditure patterns by household size

2.23 It is obvious that household expenditures generally increased with size of household. As household size increased, the proportion of expenditure spent on food, fuel and light, and miscellaneous services rose generally except that on housing fell. In addition, it is noted that smaller households generally spent the largest share of their total household expenditure on housing while larger households spent the largest share of their total household expenditure on food. Similar relationship was however not observed in the case of transport, clothing and footwear, durable goods and miscellaneous goods. This reflects that the consumption behaviour of households in respect of food, housing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous services was closely related to household size.

2.24 It is also noted that food and housing comprised the two largest shares of total household expenditure irrespective of household

及三房客)，全租客在所有商品及服務方面的開支都比較大。全租客最大比例的開支是住屋開支 (37%)，而三房客則是食品開支 (40%)。與其他類別的租客住戶比較，三房客在住屋方面的開支，佔全部開支最小的比例 (25%)。

2.22 全租客的開支模式與自置戶的開支模式最為相似，住屋在全部開支中佔最大的比例，其次是食品及雜項服務。

按住戶人數劃分的住戶開支模式

2.23 住戶的開支額，明顯地隨住戶人數而增加。隨住戶人數增加，食品、燃料及電力和雜項服務在開支中所佔的比例普遍上升，而住屋所佔的比例則下降。此外，人數少的住戶通常在住屋方面的開支比例最大，而人數多的住戶在食品方面的開支比例則較大。然而，類似的關係並不見於交通、衣履、耐用品及雜項物品方面的消費，反映住戶在食品、住屋、燃料及電力及雜項服務方面的消費行為，與住戶人數有密切關係。

2.24 另一方面，不論住戶人數多少，在住戶的總開支中，食品及住屋均佔較大的比例。雖然住戶人數增加時，食品在開支中所佔

size. Although the proportion of expenditure spent on food increased and that on housing decreased with household size, the total proportions spent on food and housing were close to 60% for all households.

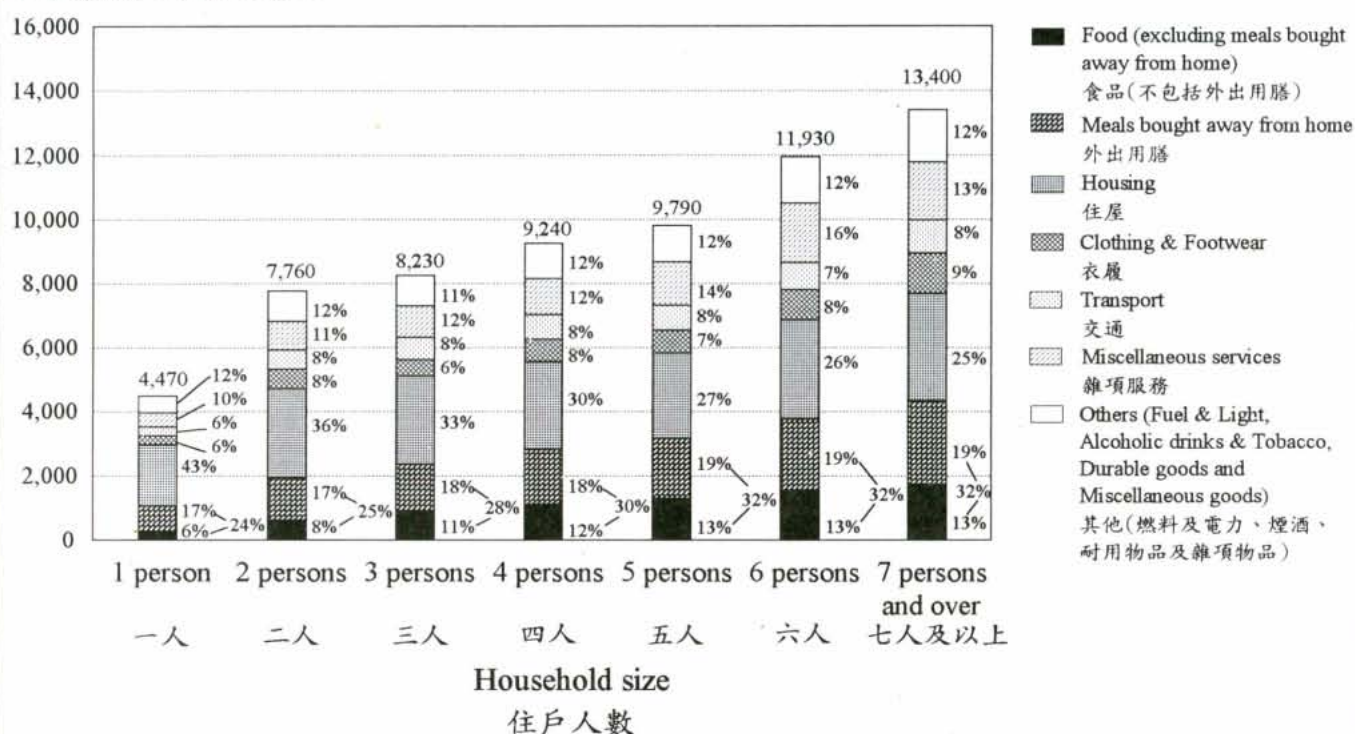
的比例上升而住屋所佔比例下降，但是，不論住戶的人數多少，各類住戶在食品和住屋方面的開支，均約佔總開支的 60%。

Chart 7 : Household Expenditure Patterns by Commodity/Service Section by Household Size

圖七 : 按住戶人數及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支模式

Average bi-weekly expenditure (HK\$)

兩星期的平均開支(港元)



2.25 It is also interesting to note that smaller households spent a relatively higher proportion of their food expenditure on meals bought away from home than larger households.

2.25 還值得注意的是，人數較少的住戶，外出用膳在食品開支所佔的比例，比人數較多的住戶高。

2.26 In analysing per capita expenditure, the average amount of spending per person generally decreased as household size increased. This was true for overall expenditure and also for expenditures on food, housing, fuel and light, clothing and footwear, durable goods and transport. As for miscellaneous services, per capita expenditure generally showed a decline as household size increased, except for households

2.26 在分析每人的平均開支時，發現隨住戶人數增加，每人的平均開支額通常會下降。這不單是在總開支方面，連食品、住屋、燃料及電力、衣履、耐用物品及交通的開支亦是如此。而雜項服務方面，除了六人及以上的住戶外，每人的平均開支通常會隨住戶人數增加而下降。這情況的部分原因是，當多人合住時，在不同商品或服務的消費會有不同程度的節省。

with 6 persons and over. Such pattern could partly be explained by the different extents of economy of scale in the consumption of different commodities/services as household size increased.

Average Bi-weekly Per Capita Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section by Household Size
按住戶人數及商品或服務類別劃分的每人兩星期的平均開支

Household size 住戶人數	Food 食品	Housing 住屋	Fuel and Light 燃料及電力	Clothing and Footwear 衣履	Durable goods 耐用物品	Transport 交通	Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	Others 其他	Total expenditure 總開支
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Person 一人	1,050	1,910	90	280	180	270	450	240	4,470
2 to 3 Persons 二至三人	850	1,080	70	220	130	260	370	170	3,140
4 to 5 Persons 四至五人	670	620	50	160	80	180	270	130	2,160
6 Persons and over 六人及以上	610	500	50	160	70	140	290	120	1,930
Overall 總數	720	760	60	180	90	200	310	140	2,460

Household expenditure patterns by household composition

2.27 When analysing household expenditure by household composition, it is observed that households with two or more children had different expenditure patterns when compared with other categories of households, i.e. those consisting of a single person, a couple and a couple plus one child. In particular, households in the latter categories spent a greater share of their total expenditure on housing and a smaller share on food whereas households in the former category spent more on food but less on housing. It is also interesting to note that for households with more children, the percentage share of expenditure on food increased while the share on housing declined.

按住戶結構劃分的住戶開支模式

2.27 按住戶結構分析住戶的開支，會發現擁有兩名或以上子女的住戶，開支模式與其他類別的住戶（即單人住戶、一對夫妻或一對夫妻及一名子女組成的住戶）不同。特別是，後者的住屋開支所佔的比重較高，而食品開支的比重則較低；前者在食品方面的開支較高，在住屋方面的開支則較低。另一點值得注意的是，擁有較多子女的住戶，食品在開支中所佔的百分比便上升，而住屋所佔的比重則下降。

Household Expenditure Shares by Commodity/Service Section
by Selected Household Composition

按住戶成員結構及商品或服務類別劃分的開支比例

	Single person 一人	Head & spouse 戶主及其配偶	Head & spouse & 1 child 戶主、其配偶 及一名子女	Head & spouse & 2 children 戶主、其配偶 及兩名子女	Head & spouse & 3 or more children 戶主、其配偶 及三名或 以上子女
Food 食品	24%	24%	29%	32%	37%
Housing 住屋	43%	36%	33%	28%	21%
Transport 交通	6%	8%	7%	9%	8%
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	10%	11%	12%	12%	13%
Others 其他	18%	21%	18%	19%	22%
All commodity/ service sections 所有商品或服務類別	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Household expenditure patterns by number of earners and dependency ratio

2.28 It can be observed that household expenditure generally increased (except for households with 3 earners) as the number of earners in a household increased but decreased as the dependency ratio⁽¹⁾ increased. Households with a larger number of earners generally spent a higher percentage of total expenditure on food, clothing and footwear and a lower proportion on housing. This could partly be explained by the fact that among households with a greater number of earners, a higher proportion resided in public housing. About 52% of households with 3 earners resided in public housing whereas for households with 4 or more earners, some 50% resided in public housing.

按住戶有收入成員人數及撫養比率劃分的住戶開支模式

2.28 隨住戶有收入成員的人數增加，住戶的開支通常會增加（有三名收入成員的住戶除外）。但是隨撫養比率⁽¹⁾上升，住戶開支則下降。隨有收入成員的人數增加，食品和衣履開支的比重上升，而住屋開支的比重則相應下降。原因可能是有收入成員較多的住戶，較多居住在公共房屋。有三名有收入成員的住戶，約 52% 居住在公共房屋，而有四名或以上有收入成員的住戶，約有 50% 居住在公共房屋。

Note : (1) *Dependency ratio* Ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners.

註釋：(1) *撫養比率* 無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率。

Chart 8 : Household Expenditure Patterns by Commodity/Service Section by Number of Earners

圖八：按有收入成員人數及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支模式

Average bi-weekly expenditure (HK\$)

兩星期的平均開支(港元)

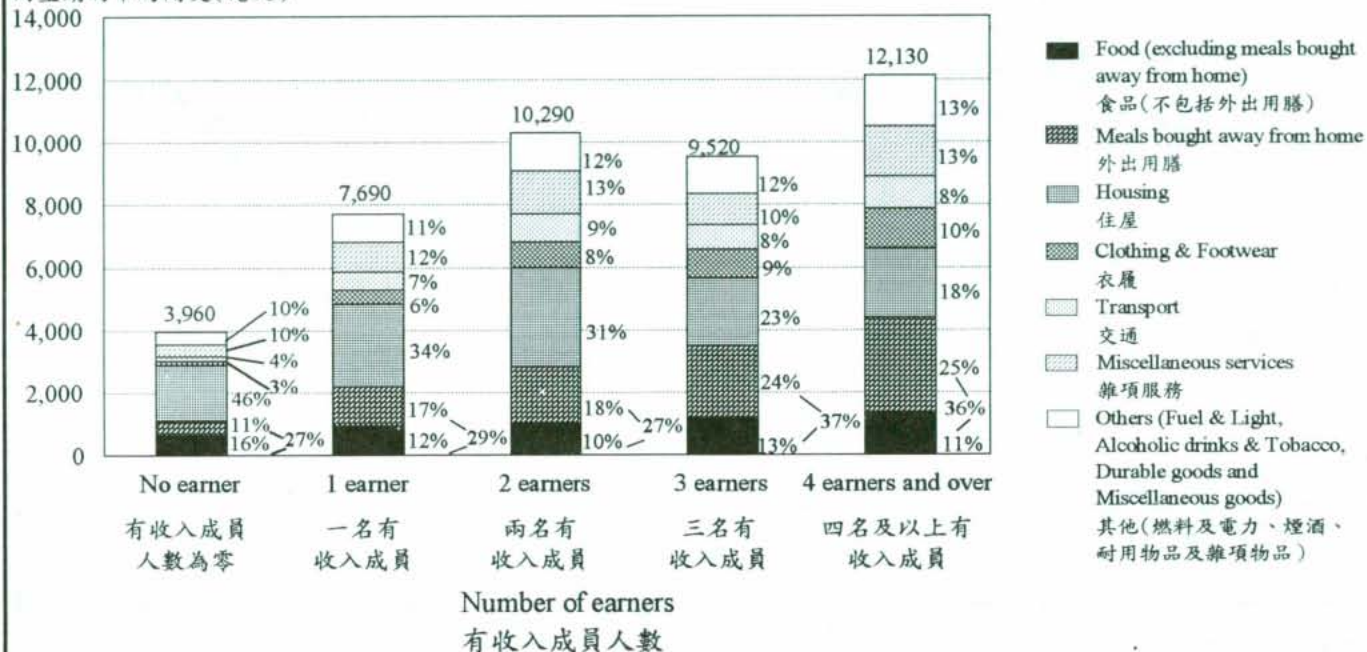
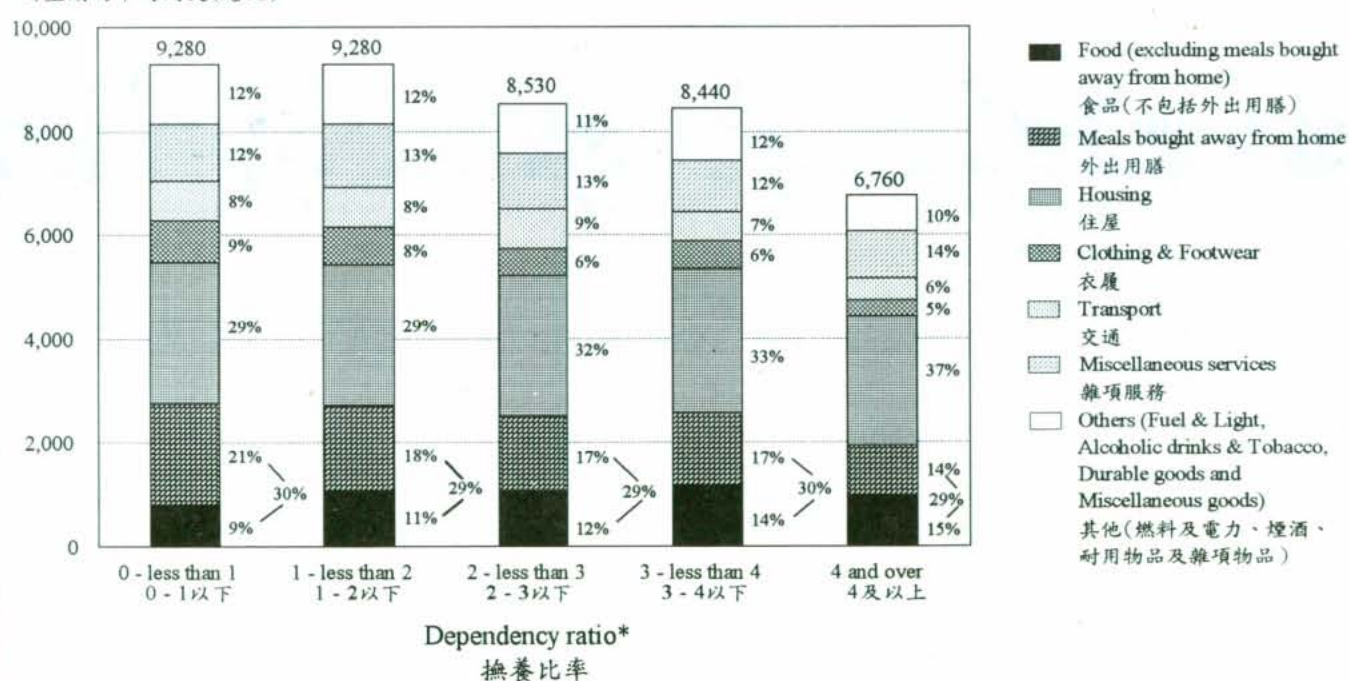


Chart 9 : Household Expenditure Patterns by Commodity/Service Section by Dependency Ratio

圖九：按撫養比率及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支模式

Average bi-weekly expenditure (HK\$)

兩星期的平均開支(港元)



*ratio of number of non-earners to number of earners

無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率

2.29 On the other hand, it is observed that for households with a higher dependency ratio, expenditure share of housing was higher but the expenditure shares of clothing and footwear and transport were lower.

Household expenditure patterns by activity status of household head

2.30 Households of which the head was an employer spent significantly more in absolute terms (\$16,400 in a two-week period) than other categories of households. Compared with the latter, they spent a lower percentage of their expenditure on food but higher proportions of expenditure on housing and transport.

2.29 另一方面，撫養比率較高的住戶，住屋開支的比重較大，而衣履及交通的比重則較小。

按戶主經濟活動身分劃分的住戶開支模式

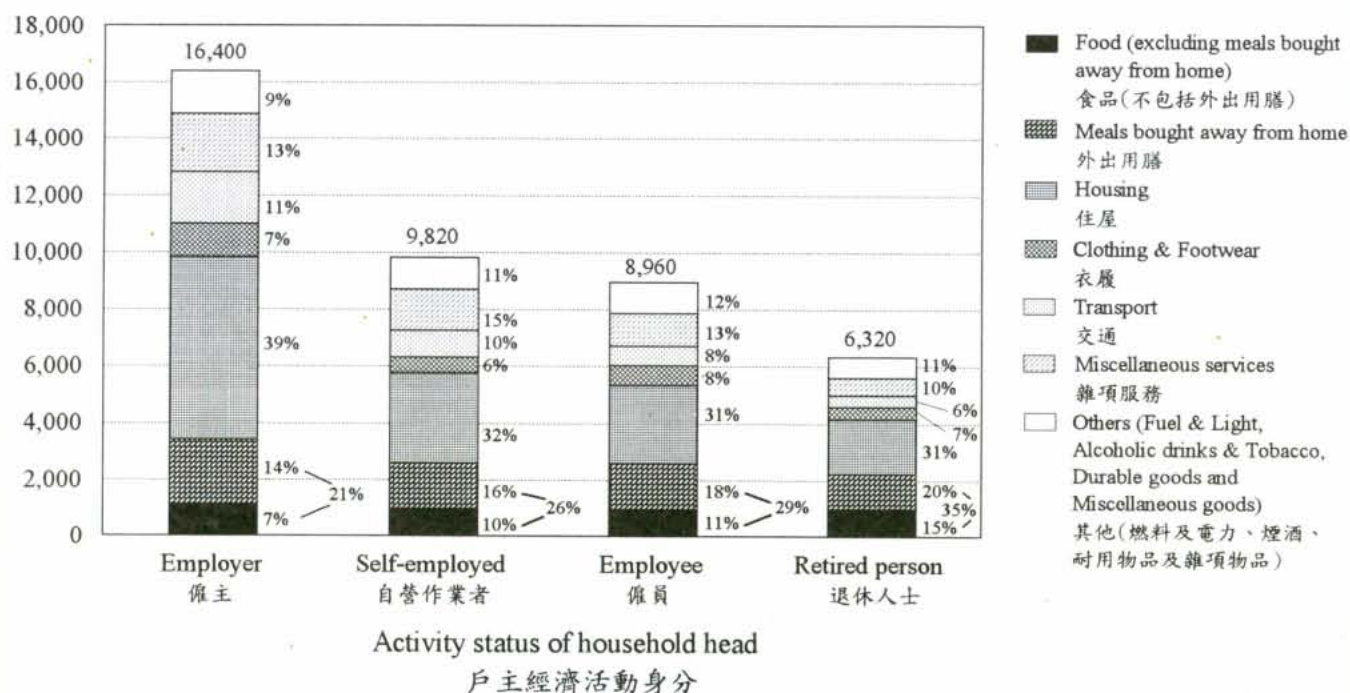
2.30 戶主為僱主的住戶，每兩星期的實際開支（16,400元）顯著較其他類別的住戶為高。這類住戶的食品開支在總開支所佔的比重，較其他類別的住戶為小，而住屋及交通方面的開支，則佔較大的比重。

Chart 10 : Household Expenditure Patterns by Commodity/Service Section by Selected Activity Status of Household Head

圖十：按戶主經濟活動身分及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支模式

Average bi-weekly expenditure (HK\$)

兩星期的平均開支(港元)



Household expenditure patterns by the occupation of household head

2.31 In analysing household expenditure patterns by occupation of the head of the household, it is observed that households of which the head was a manager or administrator spent most (\$15,540 in a two-week period), followed by households of which the head was a professional or associate professional (\$12,760), clerk (\$8,790) and service worker (\$8,700). The first two categories of households also spent the highest proportions of their expenditure on housing (both about 40%) and the lowest proportions on food (both about 20%). In contrast, households in the other categories generally spent more on food than housing.

按戶主職業劃分的住戶開支模式

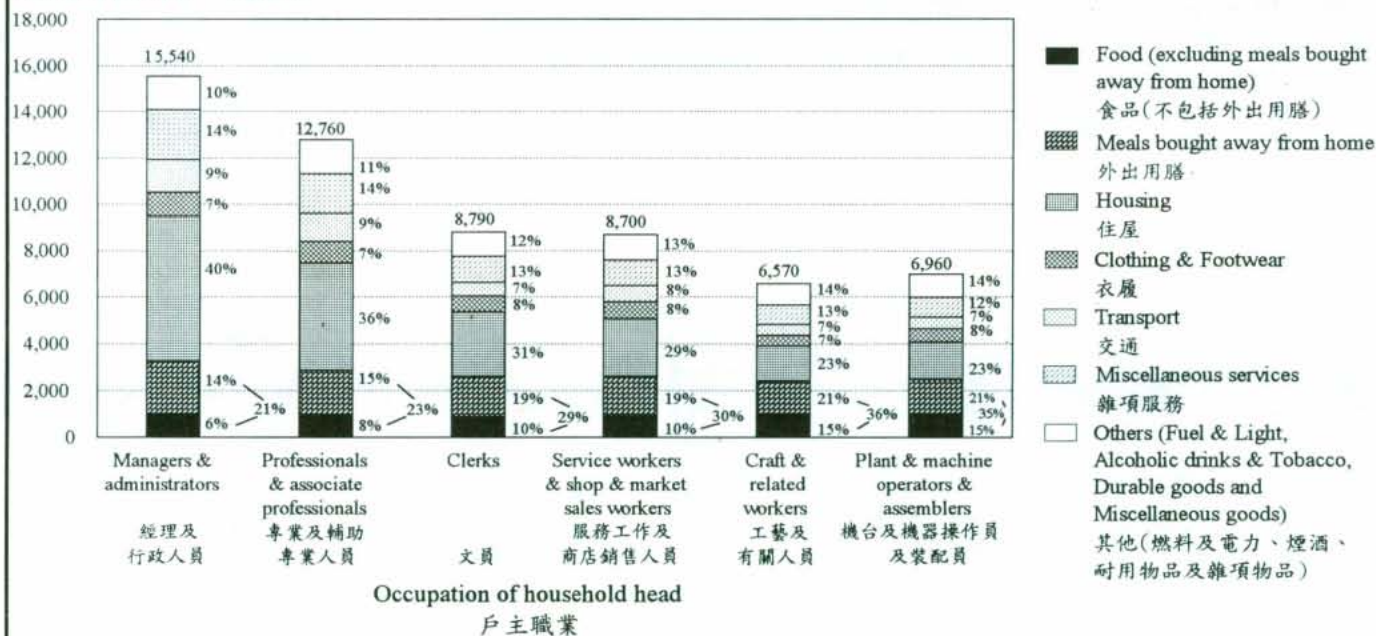
2.31 按戶主的職業分析住戶的開支模式，會發現戶主為經理或行政人員的住戶，每兩星期的開支（15,540 元）比較高，其次是戶主為專業人士或輔助專業人員的住戶（12,760 元）、戶主為文員的住戶（8,790 元）及戶主為服務工作者的住戶（8,700 元）。首兩類住戶的總開支，最多用在住屋方面（約 40%），而最少在食品方面（約 20%）。其他類別的住戶卻相反，食品開支普遍高過住屋開支。

Chart 11 : Household Expenditure Patterns by Commodity/Service Section by Occupation of Household Head

圖十一：按戶主職業及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支模式

Average bi-weekly expenditure (HK\$)

兩星期的平均開支（港元）



2.32 It is interesting to note that compared with other categories of households, households with the head being a manager/administrator or professional/associate professional spent significantly higher proportions of expenditure on transport and miscellaneous services.

2.32 與其他類別的住戶比較，戶主為專業人士或輔助專業人員的住戶，較大比例的開支用在交通及雜項服務方面。

Reliability of Sample Estimates

樣本估值的可靠程度

2.33 The HES is conducted based on a scientifically selected sample. Results of the HES are subject to sampling errors, which refer to the variability among estimates from different samples of the population which can be drawn with a given sampling design. In general, the magnitude of sampling errors depends on the sampling method and the sample size. Estimates of finer breakdowns of commodities/services or estimates relating to small groups of households (e.g. main tenants and sub-tenants) are subject to relatively large sampling errors. Details of the method used in estimating the sampling errors for household expenditures and expenditure shares obtained from the HES are described in *Annex 2 of Appendix 1*.

2.34 The estimated relative standard errors⁽¹⁾ for expenditure shares of individual commodity/service sections were all less than 5% of the estimates. Among the various commodity/service sections, the relative standard errors were relatively low for food and fuel and light and relatively high for durable goods and transport.

2.33 住戶開支統計調查是採用科學方法

選取樣本，統計調查的結果仍會出現抽樣誤差。抽樣誤差是指可能抽出的各樣本之間，它們的估值差異（根據特定的樣本設計，從總體中可以有很多不同的樣本抽選出來）。抽樣誤差的大小，通常與抽樣方法及樣本規模有關。商品或服務細分類的估值及一些住戶小組別（如二房東及三房客）的估值都有較高的抽樣誤差。*附錄二中的附件二*就住戶開支統

計調查所取得的住戶平均開支和開支比重，描述其抽樣誤差的估計方法。

2.34 就各個商品或服務類別的開支比例所作的相對標準誤差⁽¹⁾，估計均少於估值的百分之五。在各類商品或服務類別中，食品和燃料及電力的相對標準誤差比較低，而耐用物品及交通則較高。

Relative Standard Error of Expenditure Share of Individual Commodity/Service Section

各個商品或服務類別開支比重的相對標準誤差

Commodity/service section 商品或服務類別	Relative standard error 相對標準誤差 (%)
Food 食品	1.42
Food (excluding meals bought away from home) 食品(不包括外出用膳)	(2.08)
Meals bought away from home 外出用膳	(1.37)
Housing 住屋	1.34
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	1.05
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	2.01
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	2.94
Durable goods 耐用物品	3.16
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	1.95
Transport 交通	4.88
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1.98

Note : (1) *Relative standard errors* The ratio of the sampling error to the sample estimate.

註釋：(1) *相對標準誤差* 抽樣誤差與樣本估值的比率。

2.35 Another type of error is non-sampling errors, which can exist even in a complete census. Such errors can be attributed to many sources including non-response, unwillingness or inability of respondents to provide correct information, and errors in recording, coding and processing the data. Non-sampling errors are difficult to measure. In order to minimize both sampling and non-sampling errors, every effort was made to devise and implement an efficient sample design, to adopt proper methods of handling non-response and to take tight quality control measures in the data collection and data processing stages.

Comparison with Other Data Sources

2.36 Relevant data available from the following independent sources were used to check against the survey results in order to assess the reliability of survey data. These data sources include the following :

- (i) trade statistics;
- (ii) estimates of GDP and its components;
- (iii) household and personal characteristics obtained in the General Household Survey;
- (iv) results of other social and economic surveys undertaken by the C&SD; and
- (v) administrative statistics compiled by other government departments (e.g. Customs and Excise Department, Education Department, Housing Department, Transport Department, Department of Health and Hospital Authority).

2.37 Although the HES data are generally of reliable quality, some minor adjustments based on other data sources are still necessary so that a set of expenditure weights which reflects household consumption patterns more realistically is available for use in deriving the weights for the new CPI series.

2.35 非抽樣誤差是另一種誤差，即使在全面的普查中亦可能會出現。導致這類誤差有多項原因，包括不回應、應答問卷者不願意或未能提供正確資料，及在填報資料和將資料譯碼與處理時出錯等。非抽樣誤差是很難量度的。為減少這類誤差，政府統計處在資料搜集和處理過程中，盡力設計和採用效率高的樣本設計、適當處理不回應的情況，及採取嚴密的素質檢定措施。

與其他來源的資料作比較

2.36 從獨立來源得到的相關資料，可以用來核對這項統計調查的結果，以評估這些統計資料的可靠性。這些資料來源包括：

- (i) 貿易統計數字；
- (ii) 本地生產總值及其組成部分的估計；
- (iii) 從綜合住戶統計調查取得的住戶及個人特徵；
- (iv) 政府統計處透過其他的社會及經濟統計調查取得的結果；及
- (v) 其他政府部門（例如：海關、教育署、房屋署、運輸署、衛生署及醫院管理局等）編製的行政統計數字。

2.37 雖然住戶開支統計調查的資料大致準確，統計調查的結果仍須根據其他資料來源，適當地作出調整，以便在計算新消費物價指數數列權數的過程中，能採用一套更能實際地反映住戶消費模式的開支權數。

Chapter 3 *The Consumer Price Indices*

第三章 消費物價指數

Relationship between the HES and CPI

3.1 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in the price level of goods and services which consumers purchase. It therefore reflects the average impact of price changes on consumers.

3.2 An HES is conducted once every five years to collect up-to-date information on the expenditure patterns of households for updating expenditure weights to be used in compiling the CPI.

3.3 Two kinds of information are required for compiling the CPI. First, a basket of items of goods and services which households purchase and a weighting system reflecting the relative significance of individual items in the basket, in terms of their shares in the overall household expenditure, have to be established. A set of expenditure weights is required because consumers spend more on some items and less on others. Therefore, price changes of similar magnitude in different items may have different impact on the overall price change. An item with larger expenditure share will have a larger impact on the overall price change.

3.4 Second, data on the price movements of goods and services in the basket have to be collected continuously so that movements of market prices can be fully reflected in the price indices.

3.5 Information on items of goods and

住戶開支統計調查與消費物價指數的關係

3.1 消費物價指數量度消費者所購買的商品及服務一般價格水平的變動情況，從而反映價格的轉變對消費者的影響。

3.2 住戶開支統計調查每五年進行一次，搜集住戶消費模式的最新資料，用於重訂計算消費物價指數所採用的開支權數。

3.3 在編製消費物價指數時，必須具備兩類資料。首先是要制訂一籃子為住戶所購買的消費物品及服務，並釐定該籃子內每項消費物品及服務在住戶總開支中所佔比重的權數。由於消費者在某些項目的開支較其他項目為多，因此，即使不同項目的價格變動相同，對住戶的影響亦不同。佔較大開支比重的項目，對整體價格變動的影響亦較大。

3.4 第二方面，定期搜集有關各項消費物品及服務的價格資料，以反映市場上物價的實際變動情況。

3.5 用以制訂消費籃子內的商品及服務

services to be included in the household consumption basket and the weightings of individual items in the basket is obtained from results of the HES. On the other hand, detailed price data on goods and services are collected from a continuous price survey.

3.6 The method of computing the CPI is given in *Appendix 5*.

Rebasing of the CPI

3.7 With the passage of time, household consumption patterns change gradually in response to factors such as changes in income level, relative prices of goods and services and socio-economic characteristics of the population. Besides, changes in consumer preferences and life styles over time may lead to changes in consumption patterns. Hence, the basket of goods and services and the expenditure weights used in compiling the CPIs have to be updated regularly to ensure that the updated expenditure patterns of households are used in the compilation. In line with international standards and practices, a new HES is conducted once every five years in Hong Kong to collect up-to-date information on the expenditure patterns of households and the CPI series is subsequently rebased.

CPI(A), CPI(B), Hang Seng CPI and Composite CPI

3.8 Households in different expenditure ranges have distinctively different expenditure patterns. For instance, households in the higher expenditure ranges spend more on transport, clothing and services but those in the lower expenditure range spend more on basic necessities such as food, fuel and light, etc. The impact of price changes on different household groups therefore varies considerably. Hence, it is necessary to compile different series of CPI to

項目，以及個別項目的權數的資料，是根據住戶開支統計調查結果得出來的。至於商品及服務項目的價格變動情況的資料則是從一項持續進行的價格統計調查搜集得來的。

3.6 消費物價指數的計算方法載列於附錄五。

重訂消費物價指數基期

3.7 由於收入水平、商品及服務的相對價格，以及人口的社會經濟特徵等各樣因素有所變動，住戶消費模式也因而逐漸隨時間轉變。此外，消費者的口味和生活方式日漸改變，消費模式也因而變動。因此，為確保消費物價指數能反映住戶的最新消費模式，編製消費物價指數時所採用的一籃子商品及服務及其權數必須定期更新。參照國際標準及慣例，香港每五年進行一次新的住戶開支統計調查，搜集住戶開支模式的最新資料，用於更新消費物價指數所用的開支權數及重訂指數基期。

甲類、乙類、恒生及綜合消費物價指數

3.8 不同開支範圍的住戶，有明顯不同的開支模式。舉例來說，屬較高開支範圍的住戶在交通、衣履及服務方面的開支較大，但屬較低開支範圍的住戶用於生活必需品，如食物、燃料及電力上的開支則較大。價格變動對不同開支組別住戶的影響會有顯著的分別。因此，有需要編製不同的消費物價指數數列，以反映消費通脹對不同開支範圍住戶的影響。

reflect the impact of consumer price inflation on households in different expenditure ranges.

3.9 Currently, three different CPIs are compiled, namely, the CPI(A) and CPI(B) compiled by the Government and the Hang Seng CPI compiled by the Hang Seng Bank. The CPI(A) relates to 50% of households in the relatively low expenditure range and the CPI(B) relates to the next 30% of households in the medium expenditure range. The Hang Seng CPI, on the other hand, relates to the further next 10% of households in the relatively high expenditure range. Taking all these households together, a Composite CPI is also compiled by C&SD to reflect the impact of consumer price changes on the household sector as a whole. The remaining households (about 10%) are excluded from the coverage of the CPIs because their expenditures are either too low or too high to be generally representative.

3.10 The expenditure levels of households have increased gradually over time in response to factors such as increases in income level and prices. Hence, households covered in the various CPIs no longer spend the same amount in 1994/95 as in 1989/90. For instance, the expenditure range for the CPI(A) households was \$2,500 to \$9,999 a month in 1989/90 but \$4,000 to \$15,999 in 1994/95. However, the expenditure patterns (i.e. the relative expenditure amongst various items of goods and services) of households in the various expenditure ranges had not undergone similarly substantial changes. Furthermore, the change should have taken place gradually in the intervening years. Thus, during the immediate years after a base period, the CPI(A) should continue to reflect the impact of price changes on the 50% of households with relatively low expenditure. Similarly, the CPI(B) and Hang Seng CPI continue to reflect the impact of price changes on the next 30% of households with medium expenditure and the further next 10% of

3.9 現時一共編製三個消費物價指數，即由政府統計處編製的甲類及乙類消費物價指數，以及由恒生銀行編製的恒生消費物價指數。甲類消費物價指數的對象是屬於較低開支範圍的住戶，乙類消費物價指數的對象則是屬於中等開支範圍的住戶。甲類消費物價指數住戶約佔全部住戶百分之五十，而乙類消費物價指數住戶，約佔全部百分之三十。另一方面，恒生消費物價指數的對象是屬於較高開支範圍的住戶，約佔全部住戶百分之十。此外，政府統計處亦根據所有住戶的整體開支模式，編製一項綜合消費物價指數，以反映消費物價變動對整體住戶的影響。至於其餘的住戶（約百分之十），由於他們的開支太低或太高，缺乏代表性，因此並不包括在這些指數的範圍內。

3.10 由於住戶的開支水平會在一段時間內隨著入息增加或物價上升等因素而有所增加，各開支組別內的住戶一九九四至九五年的開支水平，亦不再與一九八九至九〇年的開支水平相同。例如，在一九八九至九〇年間每月開支由 2,500 元至 9,999 元之間的甲類消費物價指數住戶，在一九九四至九五年間的每月開支則在 4,000 元至 15,999 元之間。但是，各開支範圍內住戶的開支模式（即各項商品及服務的相對開支）則不會產生類似重大變化。再者，這變化在幾年間應是逐漸發生的。因此，在基期之後的幾年內，甲類消費物價指數仍然能夠反映物價變動對較低開支的住戶的影響。同樣地，乙類消費物價指數及恒生消費物價指數仍可繼續分別用以反映物價變動對中等及較高開支的住戶的影響。

households with relatively high expenditure.

How to Apply and Interpret the CPI

3.11 The CPI reflects the impact of price changes on consumers and is commonly used in measuring the inflation faced by consumers. It takes into account the price movements of all goods and services commonly purchased by households. It should be noted that the CPI does not measure the price movements of raw materials which affect manufacturers, the price movements of shipping services and commercial insurance which affect importers and exporters, and the movements in office rentals which affect business undertakings. To measure changes of these other prices, other appropriate indicators should be used.

3.12 The gross domestic product deflator is a commonly used economy-wide measure of inflation. Other price indices compiled for specific purposes include the price indices on external trade and the labour and material price indices on construction compiled by C&SD; and the property price and rental indices compiled by the Rating and Valuation Department.

3.13 The CPI provides a measure of inflation affecting households collectively. It may not correspond to the experience of an individual or a particular household. As price changes of different items vary and each household has its own expenditure pattern, it is therefore not surprising that the impact of consumer inflation on individual households may differ from what the CPI shows.

3.14 The CPI is an objective measure of the average price changes of all goods and services purchased by households. Although some items of goods and services may have drastic price changes, some others may have only moderate increases or even decreases in prices. Hence, the

怎樣應用及闡釋消費物價指數

3.11 消費物價指數反映價格上升對消費者的影響，普遍用以量度消費者面對的通貨膨脹。這指數是根據住戶通常購買的所有商品及服務的價格變動情況而編製的。應注意，消費物價指數並不量度製造商面對的原料價格轉變，或進出口商面對的航運和商業保險服務的價格變動情況，或工商界面對的寫字樓租金的變動。要量度其他價格的轉變，應採用適當的指標。

3.12 本地生產總值平減物價指數是一個普遍用來量度整個經濟的通脹指標。其他為特別用途而編製的物價指數，包括政府統計處所編製的對外貿易的物價指數及建築勞工及材料價格指數，以及差餉物業估價署所編製的物業價格及租金指數等。

3.13 消費物價指數是用來量度通脹對整體住戶的影響，而並非反映通脹對個人或個別住戶的影響。由於各類商品及服務的價格變動幅度各有不同，而每個住戶的開支模式亦有分別，因此，個別住戶所感受到的物價通脹，與消費物價指數所顯示的升幅有所不同，這是不足為奇的。

3.14 消費物價指數是量度所有消費物品及服務的平均價格變動的客觀指標。雖然有些商品或服務的價格大幅增加，有些則只有溫和增幅甚或價格下跌。因此，即使部分消費項目價格大幅增加令人們留下深刻印象，其影響亦可能被其他為人所忽視的溫和變動或價格下

impact of drastic price increases in some items, which people tend to remember vividly, will be offset by moderate price increases or even decreases in other items, which people tend to ignore. The CPI takes a full account of such offsetting effects, which are often overlooked by people.

3.15 The movement of the CPI is a combined effect of price changes of the items of goods and services in the CPI basket and expenditure weights attached to them. Thus although an item may have a very significant price increase, its effect on the overall CPI is small if the expenditure weight attached to it is small. On the other hand, items with large expenditure weights and moderate price changes would have a stabilizing effect on the CPI.

3.16 Some people may have confused an increase in expenditure due to an increase in quantity or improvement in quality of their consumption from a genuine increase in prices. For instance, the expenditure of a household increases only as a result of buying more electrical appliances or more overseas travelling by its members. These changes should not be attributed to price changes and hence to inflation.

跌的項目所抵銷。在這方面，消費物價指數能全面地顧及此等往往被人們忽略了的抵銷效應。

3.15 消費物價指數的變動是消費物價指數籃子內的商品及服務項目價格轉變及每個項目的開支權數的綜合結果。因此，即使一個項目的價格大幅上升，假如這項目的開支權數細小，這項商品或服務的價格變動對整體消費物價指數的影響亦相當輕微。另一方面，開支權數大而價格轉變溫和的商品及服務項目則會對消費物價指數產生穩定作用。

3.16 有些人對於因購物數量增加或購物素質提高而引致的開支上升，與真正的物價上升，有所混淆。例如，住戶的開支上升，可能是由於住戶購買的電器數量增加，或住戶成員出外旅遊的次數增加所致。這等開支上升的原因並不是由於物價上漲，故與通脹無關。

Chapter 4 *The Rebased Series of Consumer Price Indices*

第四章 重訂基期後的消費物價指數數列

Expenditure Ranges of the 1994/95-based CPIs

4.1 Starting from the 1973/74-based series, the demarcation lines for the CPI(A), CPI(B) and Hang Seng CPI series were drawn with reference to the percentage distribution of households by expenditure. To maintain comparability of the index series over time, the same basis of demarcation was maintained in the 1994/95-based series.

4.2 In the 1994/95-based CPI series, the CPI(A) relates to 50% of households in the relatively low expenditure range, which had an average monthly expenditure of \$4,000 - \$15,999 during the base period of October 1994 to September 1995. The CPI(B) relates to the next 30% of households in the medium expenditure range, which had an average expenditure of \$16,000 - \$29,999 in 1994/95. The Hang Seng CPI relates to the next 10% of households in the relatively high expenditure range, which had an average monthly expenditure of \$30,000 - \$59,999 in the same period. In addition, a Composite CPI is also compiled based on expenditure patterns of all households within the expenditure range of \$4,000 - \$59,999.

以一九九四至九五年為基期的消費物價指數數列的開支範圍

4.1 自制訂以一九七三至七四年為基期的消費物價指數數列以來，甲類、乙類及恒生消費物價指數數列都是以住戶開支分布的百分比訂定各指數之間的分界線。以一九九四至九五年為基期的指數數列，亦沿用同樣的劃分方法，因此可以與不同時期的指數數列作比較。

4.2 以一九九四至九五年為基期的甲類消費物價指數，是根據約 50% 在本港屬開支

Expenditure Ranges of Different CPIs 不同消費物價指數的開支範圍		
Index series 指數數列	Expenditure range (monthly household expenditure during Oct 94 - Sep 95) 開支範圍（九四年十月至九五年九月期間的每月平均住戶開支）	Percentage of households covered 所佔住戶百分比（%）
CPI(A) 甲類消費物價指數	\$4,000 - \$15,999	50
CPI(B) 乙類消費物價指數	\$16,000 - \$29,999	30
Hang Seng CPI 恒生消費物價指數	\$30,000 - \$59,999	10
Composite CPI 綜合消費物價指數	\$4,000 - \$59,999	90

範圍較低的住戶的開支模式計算，該等住戶在一九九四年十月至九五年九月期間，每月的平均開支在 4,000 元至 15,999 元之間。乙類消費物價指數是根據約 30% 在本港屬中等開支範圍的住戶的開支模式計算，該等住戶在一九九四至九五年期間，每月的平均開支在 16,000 元至 29,999 元之間。恒生消費物價指數是

根據約 10% 在本港屬開支範圍較高的住戶的開支模式計算，該等住戶在一九九四至九五年期間，每月的平均開支在 30,000 元至 59,999 元之間。此外，政府統計處亦根據所有每月平均開支在 4,000 元至 59,999 元之間的住戶的整體消費模式，編製一項綜合消費物價指數。

Some Changes in the Classification Framework of the CPI

4.3 The classification framework of the CPI was also reviewed in this rebasing exercise. The total number of commodity/service groups increased from 95 to 97 in the 1994/95-based CPI series. Three new commodity/service groups were introduced by separating relatively more important items from the existing groups in the classification framework of the 1989/90-based CPI. The three new commodity/service groups added to the classification framework of the 1994/95-based CPIs were "purchases of textbooks" in the miscellaneous goods section, "repairs to motor vehicles" in the transport section and "photographic and photo-printing services" in the miscellaneous services section. On the other hand, the group "kerosene" was combined with the group "fuel, others" due to the relatively small expenditure weight attached.

Expenditure Weights of the 1994/95-based CPI Series

4.4 Based on the results of the 1994/95 HES, a new basket of commodity/service items was selected and a new set of expenditure weights was compiled. In the process of deriving the new expenditure weights, the results of the 1994/95 HES were cross checked with data from other independent sources. Adjustments were made where appropriate to ensure that the expenditure weights of the CPIs would reflect household consumption patterns more realistically.

Changes in Expenditure Patterns between 1989/90 and 1994/95

4.5 Compared with the expenditure weights for the 1989/90-based CPIs, the expenditure share of food declined significantly in all the CPIs. The expenditure share of food decreased from 41% in 1989/90 to 37% in

消費物價指數分類系統的變動

4.3 在重訂基期的過程中，政府統計處亦就消費物價指數的分類系統，作出檢討。經檢討後，以一九九四至九五年為基期的消費物價指數數列，商品或服務組別由九十五項增加至九十七項。以一九八九至九〇年為基期的消費物價指數，一些組別中較重要的商品或服務項目，被抽出另組成三個新的商品或服務組別，包括屬雜項物品類別的「購買教科書費用」、屬交通類別的「維修車輛費用」及屬雜項服務類別的「攝影及沖晒費用」。另一方面，由於「火水」組別的開支權數非常小，所以有關組別被刪除，而該項目則被納入「其他燃料」組別內。

以一九九四至九五年為基期的消費物價指數開支權數

4.4 政府統計處根據一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查的結果，編製新的消費籃子和重訂消費物價指數數列的權數。在釐定新權數的過程中，將一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查的結果與其他有關資料作比較，並作出適當的調整，確保重訂基期的消費物價指數數列的權數，能更確實反映住戶的消費模式。

一九八九至九〇年與一九九四至九五年期間開支模式的轉變

4.5 與以一九八九至九〇年為基期的消費物價指數的開支權數比較，食品開支在各消費物價指數所佔的比重均顯著下降。在甲類指數，食品在開支總額中所佔的比重，由一九八九至九〇年的 41% 減至一九九四至九五年的

1994/95 for the CPI(A); from 35% to 29% for the CPI(B); from 26% to 20% for the Hang Seng CPI; and from 35% to 30% for the Composite CPI.

37%；在乙類指數的比重由 35% 減至 29%；在恒生消費物價指數的比重由 26% 減至 20%；在綜合指數的比重則由 35% 減至 30%。

Expenditure Weights of the 1989/90 and the 1994/95-based CPIs								
以一九八九至九〇年為基期及以一九九四至九五年								
為基期的消費物價指數開支權數								
Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	CPI(A) 甲類消費物價指數		CPI(B) 乙類消費物價指數		Hang Seng CPI 恒生消費物價指數		Composite CPI 綜合消費物價指數	
	1989/90	1994/95	1989/90	1994/95	1989/90	1994/95	1989/90	1994/95
Food 食品	41.20	37.30	35.34	29.37	25.95	20.38	35.07	29.50
Meals bought away from home 外出用膳	(20.52)	(20.43)	(20.51)	(18.99)	(16.37)	(14.15)	(19.45)	(18.16)
Food (excluding meals bought away from home) 食品(不包括外出用膳)	(20.68)	(16.87)	(14.83)	(10.38)	(9.58)	(6.23)	(15.62)	(11.34)
Housing 住屋	20.56	25.34	23.77	28.18	29.48	34.00	24.06	28.83
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	3.18	3.37	2.36	2.16	1.76	1.50	2.51	2.36
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	2.45	2.06	1.64	1.18	0.88	0.77	1.74	1.35
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	4.56	5.12	7.23	6.95	8.81	8.04	6.66	6.66
Durable goods 耐用物品	4.92	4.34	5.12	5.85	5.86	6.31	5.24	5.49
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	5.88	6.03	5.89	6.44	5.64	5.79	5.82	6.14
Transport 交通	7.20	7.17	7.57	7.57	7.89	8.79	7.52	7.77
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	10.05	9.27	11.08	12.30	13.73	14.42	11.38	11.90
Overall 總數	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4.6 Within the food section, the expenditure weights of both basic food and meals bought away from home decreased in all CPIs. However, the expenditure weight of basic food decreased by a larger magnitude than meals bought away from home, thus resulting in an increased expenditure share of meals bought away from home within the food section. The proportion of total expenditure for food spent on

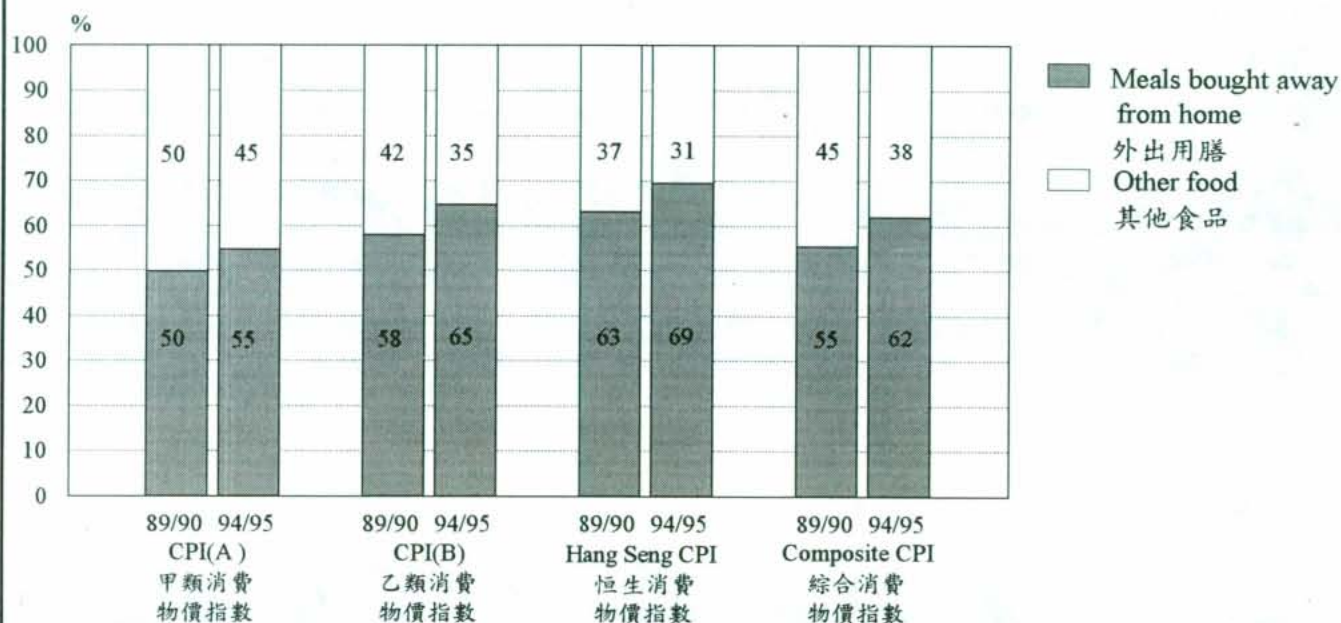
4.6 在食品類別內，基本食品及外出用膳的開支權數在各消費物價指數中均下降。但是，基本食品的開支權數下降幅度較外出用膳的開支權數下降幅度為大，結果形成外出用膳在食品類別內的開支比重增加。在甲類指數，外出用膳的費用在總食品開支所佔的比重，由一九八九至九〇年的 50% 增加至一九九四至九五年的 55%；在乙類指數的比重由 58% 增加至 65%；在恒生消費物價指數的比重由

meals in restaurants and other eating places increased from 50% in 1989/90 to 55% in 1994/95 for the CPI(A); from 58% to 65% for the CPI(B); from 63% to 69% for the Hang Seng CPI; and from 55% to 62% for the Composite CPI. This was partly due to a relatively faster increase in charges of meals bought away from home over the past few years (the rate of increase between 1994/95 and 1989/90 ranged from 59% to 61% among the different CPIs) and also increasing preferences of households for eating-out in some cases.

63% 增加至 69%；而在綜合指數的比重則由 55% 增加至 62%。不但反映外出用膳的收費在過去數年的增幅較快（一九八九至九〇年與一九九四至九五年期間，外出用膳在各類指數的升幅為 59% 至 61% 不等），而且在一些住戶而言，外出用膳更趨普遍。

Chart 12 : Expenditure Share of 'Meals bought away from home' in the Food Section

圖十二：外出用膳佔食品類別消費的比重



4.7 The expenditure share of basic food (i.e. food, excluding meals bought away from home) continued to decline. This reflected a general tendency for households to spend more on other goods and services. On the other hand, a relatively slow rate of increase in the prices of food (excluding meals bought away from home) over the past few years (the rate of increase ranged from 39% to 41% between 1994/95 and 1989/90 in different CPIs) also accounted partly for the decrease in expenditure share in basic food.

4.7 基本食品（即食品，不包括外出用膳）在住戶開支所佔的比重繼續下降，反映住戶用於其他商品及服務的開支普遍提高。另一方面，食品（不包括外出用膳）價格的升幅在過去數年相對較慢（一九八九至九〇年與一九九四至九五年期間，食品開支在各類指數的升幅為 39% 至 41% 不等），亦使基本食品在總開支所佔的比重下降。

4.8 Among the nine commodity/service sections, the housing section recorded the most significant change in expenditure share over the past five years. The expenditure share of housing increased by four to five percentage points in all CPIs. The significant increase in expenditure share of housing was due mainly to a relatively fast increase in rentals of private dwellings as compared with other commodity/service items over the past years. Improvements in quality of housing also accounted partly for the increase in expenditure share. Between 1989/90 and 1994/95, the proportion of owner-occupiers among households increased from about 42% to 48% while the proportion of co-tenants and sub-tenants decreased slightly from 4% to 3%.

4.9 Notwithstanding the significant increase in the prices of cigarettes since 1989/90, the expenditure share of tobacco continued to decline. In addition, households also spent a smaller proportion of their expenditure on alcoholic drinks. In general, people became more health conscious in recent years and they therefore spent less on alcoholic drinks and tobacco.

4.10 The expenditure share of miscellaneous goods increased slightly in all the CPIs. This was due partly to a change in the classification framework of the CPIs. Expenditure on "purchases of textbooks" was previously grouped under the miscellaneous services section in the 1989/90 CPI series but was now grouped under the miscellaneous goods section in the 1994/95 series. The increase in expenditure share of the miscellaneous goods

4.8 九類商品或服務類別當中，住屋類別的開支權數在過去五年的轉變最為顯著。住屋開支在各類消費物價指數所佔的比重，均上升約四至五個百分點。住屋開支的比重顯著增加，主要原因是在過去數年，私人住宅租金的升幅較其他商品或服務為高。此外，住屋的素質改善，亦使住屋的開支比重上升。一九八九至九〇年與一九九四至九五年期間，自置戶的比例由 42% 增加至 48%，而合租人及三房客的比例則輕微下降（由 4% 減至 3%）。

Price Increases in Rentals of Private Dwellings and Other Commodity/Service Items between 1989/90 and 1994/95 私人住宅租金及其他商品或服務項目在一九八九至九〇年及一九九四至九五年間的價格升幅		
	私人住宅租金 Private dwellings rentals	其他項目 Other items
CPI(A) 甲類消費物價指數	88%	51%
CPI(B) 乙類消費物價指數	87%	51%
Hang Seng CPI 恒生消費物價指數	91%	51%
Composite CPI 綜合消費物價指數	89%	51%

4.9 雖然香煙的價格自一九八九至九〇年起顯著上升，香煙的開支比重仍繼續下降。此外，酒類的開支比重亦下降。普遍來說，近年來消費者較注意健康，所以用於煙酒的開支減少了。

4.10 雜項物品的開支比重在各消費物價指數，均輕微上升。部分原因是消費物價指數的分類方法有改變。根據一九八九至九〇年的指數數列所採取的商品或服務分類方法，「購買教科書」的開支是納入雜項服務類別的。但在一九九四至九五年的指數數列，這項開支則納入雜項物品類別。由於乙類指數的住戶購買珠寶首飾的開支增加，乙類指數雜項物品類別所佔的開支比重，有較大的升幅。

section was relatively large in the CPI(B) because more was spent on jewellery items.

4.11 As for the other commodity/service sections, the expenditure shares in different CPIs did not change in the same directions. Changes for the CPI(A) were often different from the other CPIs. The CPI(B), Hang Seng CPI and Composite CPI recorded similar changes in expenditure shares for all the commodity/service sections.

4.12 The expenditure share of fuel and light as well as that of clothing and footwear increased in the CPI(A) but decreased in the CPI(B), Hang Seng CPI and Composite CPI.

4.13 The expenditure share of fuel and light remained more or less the same in all the CPIs. The small increase in expenditure share of fuel and light in the CPI(A) was due mainly to an increasing popularity of town gas among the CPI(A) households.

4.14 As for clothing and footwear, the expenditure share recorded an increase for the CPI(A) but a decrease for the other CPIs. In the CPI(A), an increase in expenditure share of women's clothing and footwear was seen. On the other hand, households in all CPI categories spent less on clothing materials and tailoring charges.

4.15 For the remaining three commodity/service sections, namely durable goods, transport and miscellaneous services, the expenditure share decreased in the CPI(A) but increased generally in the CPI(B), Hang Seng CPI and Composite CPI.

4.16 The CPI(B), Hang Seng CPI and Composite CPI recorded an increase in

4.11 其他商品或服務類別的開支權數，在不同消費物價指數數列有不同的變動方向。甲類指數開支權數的變動與其他指數的變動有所不同，而乙類、恒生及綜合消費物價指數開支權數的變動則大致相同。

4.12 燃料及電力和衣履類別的開支比重在甲類指數上升，但在乙類、恒生及綜合消費物價指數則下降。

4.13 各消費物價指數均顯示，燃料及電力在總開支所佔的比重大致不變。燃料及電力的開支比重在甲類指數輕微上升，主要原因是更多甲類消費物價指數的住戶使用煤氣。

4.14 衣履開支的比重，在甲類指數上升，但在其他指數卻下降。以甲類指數的住戶而言，女裝衣履的開支比重增加。另一方面，各類指數的住戶均減少用於衣料及縫工的開支。

4.15 餘下三個商品或服務類別，包括耐用物品、交通及雜項服務，在甲類消費物價指數的開支比重均下降，在乙類、恒生及綜合消費物價指數的開支比重則普遍上升。

4.16 雖然耐用物品價格的升幅，在過去數年較低，但耐用物品類別在乙類、恒生及綜

**Expenditure Share of Women's
Clothing and Footwear
女裝衣履的開支比重**

	1989/90 (%)	1994/95 (%)
CPI(A)	1.92	2.41
甲類消費物價指數		
CPI(B)	3.41	3.35
乙類消費物價指數		
Hang Seng CPI	4.82	4.27
恒生消費物價指數		
Composite CPI	3.23	3.29
綜合消費物價指數		

expenditure share of durable goods despite a relatively slow increase in prices of these items over the past few years. It was observed that households spent an increasing proportion of money on watches, cameras and personal computers.

4.17 The transport section recorded different changes in expenditure share in the different CPIs. The total expenditure share for the transport section decreased in the CPI(A), remained the same in the CPI(B) and increased in the Hang Seng CPI and Composite CPI. However, the expenditure shares of different modes of transport remained relatively stable in all the CPIs.

4.18 It was also noted that expenditure share of parking fees increased significantly in all the CPIs due mainly to a significant increase in parking fees over the past years. As the Hang Seng CPI households and CPI(B) households spent relatively more on parking fees, the impact of significant price change was largest on the Hang Seng CPI, next the CPI(B) and then the CPI(A).

4.19 In the miscellaneous services section, there was a decrease in expenditure share in the CPI(A) but an increase in the other CPIs. It should be noted that a change is made in classification framework, which affects the coverage of this section. Purchases of textbooks which were previously classified under the miscellaneous services section in the 1989/90 CPIs were regrouped under the miscellaneous goods section in the 1994/95 CPIs.

4.20 Within this section, it was noted that

合消費物價指數的開支比重均較前上升。乙類及恒生消費物價指數的住戶用於手錶、相機及私人電腦的開支都較前增加。

4.17 交通類別的開支比重在各消費物價指數有不同的變動方向。在甲類指數這比重下降；在乙類指數保持不變；在恒生及綜合消費物價指數則上升。不過，在各消費物價指數中，各類交通項目的開支比重大致穩定。

4.18 泊車收費在過去數年顯著增加，各消費物價指數的住戶用於泊車方面的開支均顯著上升。由於恒生及乙類消費物價指數的住戶用於泊車方面的開支比重較大，價格顯著上升，對恒生消費物價指數的影響亦是最大，其次是乙類消費物價指數及甲類消費物價指數。

Expenditure Share of Parking Fees 泊車費用的開支比重			
	1989/90 (%)	1994/95 (%)	Increase 增長 (% point) (百分點)
CPI(A) 甲類消費物價指數	0.06	0.11	0.05
CPI(B) 乙類消費物價指數	0.25	0.65	0.40
Hang Seng CPI 恒生消費物價指數	0.59	1.28	0.69
Composite CPI 綜合消費物價指數	0.27	0.65	0.38

4.19 雜項服務的開支比重在甲類指數下降，但在其他指數則上升。部分原因是消費物價指數的商品或服務分類方法有一些轉變。在一九八九至九〇年的消費物價指數分類，購買教科書的開支納入雜項服務類別，但在一九九四至九五年的消費物價指數數列，則納入雜項物品類別。

4.20 在各消費物價指數，學費、會費及

the expenditure shares of school fees, subscriptions and other services, and telephone services increased significantly in all the CPIs. Consumers were spending more on IDD, paging services and mobile telephone services.

Comparison of Month-to-month Movements of the New and Old CPI Series

4.21 Based on the new expenditure weights derived from the 1994/95 HES, the new CPI series were compiled. It is noted that the movements of the 1989/90-based CPIs do not deviate much from those of the 1994/95-based CPIs. When comparing the index numbers for March 1996 with the average index numbers for the new base period October 94 to September 95, the new CPI(A) series showed a cumulative increase of 6.1% as against 6.2% in the old series; the CPI(B) series 6.4% as against 6.7% in the old series; the Hang Seng CPI 6.3% as against 6.9% in the old series; and the Composite CPI 6.3% as against 6.6% in the old series. This indicates that although the updated expenditure weights improve the accuracy of the CPIs, the old CPI series is sufficiently reliable in gauging the movement of price changes.

Impact of Changes in Expenditure Patterns on Year-on-year Rates of Change in the CPIs

4.22 Changes in expenditure weights over time can be disaggregated into two components, namely, (i) those due to changes in prices, and (ii) those due to changes in consumption volumes. An increase in the price level of a particular item will result in a larger expenditure on that item even if there is no change in the volume of purchase. An increase in the consumption volume of a particular item will result either from an increase in the quantity of consumption or an upgrading in the quality of consumption.

其他服務費以及電話費的開支比重均顯著上升。住戶用於國際長途電話、傳呼服務及手提電話服務的開支都較以前多。

新舊消費物價指數數列按月變動情況的比較

4.21 政府統計處根據以一九九四至九五年度住戶開支統計調查結果而推算得的新開支權數，編製新的消費物價指數數列。以一九八九至九〇年為基期的消費物價指數數列的變動，與以一九九四至九五年為基期的新消費物價指數數列的比較，分別不大。一九九六年三月的指數與新基期（即一九九四年十月至一九九五年九月）內的平均指數比較，新甲類消費物價指數數列的累積升幅是 6.1%，而舊指數數列的升幅則為 6.2%；新乙類消費物價指數數列的升幅是 6.4%，而舊指數數列則為 6.7%；新恒生消費物價指數數列的升幅是 6.3%，而舊指數數列則為 6.9%；新綜合消費物價指數數列的升幅是 6.3%，而舊指數數列則為 6.6%。這顯示雖然新開支權數增強了消費物價指數的準確性，但舊消費物價指數數列在反映物價變動方面仍相當可靠。

開支模式轉變對消費物價指數按年變動率的影響

4.22 開支權數隨時間變動的因素可分為兩個部分，就是(i)由於價格變動及(ii)由於消費量變動所致。雖然住戶購買物品的數量不變，但某一個消費項目的價格水平上升亦會導致住戶在該項目的開支上升。消費數量增加或消費素質提高則會導致該項目的消費量上升。

Movements of the 1989/90-based CPIs
Compared with those of the 1994/95-based CPIs
以一九八九至九〇年為基期的消費物價指數與以
一九九四至九五年為基期的消費物價指數的變動比較

Year/month 年/月	CPI(A) 甲類消費物價指數					CPI(B) 乙類消費物價指數				
	89/90- based series 以八九至九〇 年為基期的 數列		94/95- based series 以九四至九五 年為基期的 數列		Difference (percentage point) 差別 百分點	89/90- based series 以八九至九〇 年為基期的 數列		94/95- based series 以九四至九五 年為基期的 數列		Difference (percentage point) 差別 百分點
	Index no.	MTM* %	Index no.	MTM* %		Index no.	MTM* %	Index no.	MTM* %	
	指數	百分率	指數	百分率		指數	百分率	指數	百分率	
Average for Oct94 - Sep95 九四年十月至九五年 九月的平均數	156.8		100.0			158.2		100.0		
1995 Oct 十月	163.8		104.3			165.6		104.5		
Nov 十一月	163.8	0.0	104.3	-0.1	-0.1	165.8	+0.1	104.7	+0.1	0.0
Dec 十二月	163.1	-0.4	103.9	-0.3	+0.1	165.5	-0.2	104.6	-0.1	+0.1
1996 Jan 一月	163.2	+0.1	104.1	+0.1	0.0	166.0	+0.3	104.8	+0.2	-0.1
Feb 二月	165.6	+1.4	105.4	+1.3	-0.1	168.0	+1.2	105.9	+1.1	-0.1
Mar 三月	166.5	+0.6	106.1	+0.6	0.0	168.8	+0.5	106.4	+0.5	0.0
Mar 1996 compared with average for Oct94 - Sep95 一九九六年三月與九四 年十月至九五年九月 的平均數比較	+6.2		+6.1		-0.1	+6.7		+6.4		-0.3

Year/month 年/月	Hang Seng CPI 恒生消費物價指數					Composite CPI 綜合消費物價指數				
	89/90- based series 以八九至九〇 年為基期的 數列		94/95- based series 以九四至九五 年為基期的 數列		Difference (percentage point) 差別 百分點	89/90- based series 以八九至九〇 年為基期的 數列		94/95- based series 以九四至九五 年為基期的 數列		Difference (percentage point) 差別 百分點
	Index no.	MTM* %	Index no.	MTM* %		Index no.	MTM* %	Index no.	MTM* %	
	指數	百分率	指數	百分率		指數	百分率	指數	百分率	
Average for Oct94 - Sep95 九四年十月至九五年 九月的平均數	161.7		100.0			158.6		100.0		
1995 Oct 十月	170.0		104.7			166.1		104.5		
Nov 十一月	171.2	+0.7	105.4	+0.6	-0.1	166.5	+0.2	104.7	+0.2	0.0
Dec 十二月	170.6	-0.4	104.9	-0.5	-0.1	165.9	-0.3	104.5	-0.3	0.0
1996 Jan 一月	170.7	+0.1	105.1	+0.2	+0.1	166.2	+0.2	104.7	+0.2	0.0
Feb 二月	171.9	+0.7	105.7	+0.6	-0.1	168.1	+1.2	105.7	+1.0	-0.2
Mar 三月	172.8	+0.5	106.3	+0.5	0.0	169.0	+0.5	106.3	+0.5	0.0
Mar 1996 compared with average for Oct94 - Sep95 一九九六年三月與九四 年十月至九五年九月 的平均數比較	+6.9		+6.3		-0.6	+6.6		+6.3		-0.3

* Month-to-month percentage change
按月變動百分率

4.23 The mathematical exposition in *Appendix 6* shows that the impact of changes in expenditure patterns on year-on-year rates of change in the CPIs actually operates through component (ii) only. The same exposition reveals that the formula used in the compilation of the CPIs has a built-in self adjusting mechanism to continuously take into account the effect on year-on-year rates of change in the CPIs that are attributable to changes in expenditure weights caused by changes of prices, i.e. component (i).

4.24 A hypothetical, numerical example is also included in *Appendix 6* to illustrate and confirm, in simpler form, this feature of the index formula.

4.25 The example is based on a simple CPI basket comprising only two consumption items. The index numbers in respect of two time points, i.e. March 94 and March 95 are calculated, firstly based on the expenditure weights at the base period 89/90 and alternatively, based on the updated weights at March 1994.

4.26 It can be seen from the hypothetical example that notwithstanding that there has been a significant shift in expenditure weights since the original base period 89/90, the year-on-year rate of change in the CPI in March 1995 compiled based on the old (at 89/90) weights is equivalent to that compiled based on the new (at March 94) weights. That is, insofar as there are no changes in the volumes of consumption over time, computation of the year-on-year rates of change in the CPI will not be affected even if expenditure weights may have changed significantly due to price effects.

4.27 Although comparisons of the year-on-year rates of change of the 1989/90-based and 1994/95-based CPI series could not be undertaken until the new series was sufficiently long for such purpose, results of comparisons in the

4.23 附錄六中數學方式闡釋顯示，開支模式變動對消費物價指數按年變動率的影響實際上只是由於第二部分因素所致。該闡釋顯示用以計算消費物價指數的公式內有一個自動調整結構，就第一部分因素，即因物價變動而產生的開支模式變動，所引致對消費物價指數按年變動率的影響，作出自動調整。

4.24 附錄六亦列舉一個假設的例子，以簡單的數字說明及證實指數公式內這個特點。

4.25 這例子採用一個只有兩個消費項目的簡單消費籃子，計算在兩個時間（即九四年三月及九五年三月）的指數。首先，根據以八九至九〇年為基期的開支權數計算指數，然後再根據以一九九四年三月已更新的權數計算指數。

4.26 從假設的例子可見，儘管原來基期（八九至九〇年）的開支權數已有顯著的改變，但是根據舊（即八九至九〇年）權數計算的一九九五年三月的消費物價指數的按年變動率，與根據新（即九四年三月）權數計算的數值比較，並沒有分別。即是，雖然開支權數可能因物價影響而有顯著的變動，但只要消費量沒有變動，消費物價指數的按年變動率的計算，並不會受影響。

4.27 現時因為新數列未有足夠數據，所以未能將以一九八九至九〇年為基期及以一九九四至九五年為基期的各類消費物價指數數列的按年變動率作出比較。雖然如此，從上兩輪重訂消費物價指數基期（即一九八四至八五年

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開支權數變動對消費物價指數按年變動率的影響

(i) 1984/85 Rebasing Exercise — CPI rebased from 1979/80 (old series) to 1984/85 (new series)
一九八四至八五年消費物價指數重訂基期 — 消費物價指數的基期由一九七九至八〇年
(舊數列)更新為一九八四至八五年(新數列)

			CPI(A)			CPI(B)			Hang Seng CPI		
			甲類消費物價指數			乙類消費物價指數			恒生消費物價指數		
			Old series	New series	Difference	Old series	New series	Difference	Old series	New series	Difference
			舊數列	新數列	差別	舊數列	新數列	差別	舊數列	新數列	差別
			(%)	(%)	(% point 百分點)	(%)	(%)	(% point 百分點)	(%)	(%)	(% point 百分點)
1986	Oct	十月	2.9	3.2	+0.3	3.8	3.6	-0.2	6.3	5.4	-0.9
	Nov	十一月	3.6	3.8	+0.2	4.2	4.0	-0.2	6.6	6.0	-0.6
	Dec	十二月	3.8	3.8	0.0	4.3	4.0	-0.3	6.2	5.4	-0.8
1987	Jan	一月	4.5	4.5	0.0	4.8	4.5	-0.3	6.4	5.7	-0.7
	Feb	二月	3.8	3.9	+0.1	4.1	3.9	-0.2	5.9	5.1	-0.8
	Mar	三月	4.5	4.4	-0.1	4.6	4.2	-0.4	6.6	5.7	-0.9
Oct 86 - Mar 87											
八六年十月至			3.8	3.9	+0.1	4.3	4.0	-0.3	6.3	5.6	-0.7
八七年三月											

(ii) 1989/90 Rebasing Exercise — CPI rebased from 1984/85 (old series) to 1989/90 (new series)
一九八九至九〇年消費物價指數重訂基期 — 消費物價指數的基期由一九八四至八五年
(舊數列)更新為一九八九至九〇年(新數列)

			CPI(A)			CPI(B)			Hang Seng CPI		
			甲類消費物價指數			乙類消費物價指數			恒生消費物價指數		
			Old series	New series	Difference	Old series	New series	Difference	Old series	New series	Difference
			舊數列	新數列	差別	舊數列	新數列	差別	舊數列	新數列	差別
			(%)	(%)	(% point 百分點)	(%)	(%)	(% point 百分點)	(%)	(%)	(% point 百分點)
1991	Oct	十月	11.3	10.8	-0.5	11.1	10.3	-0.8	10.4	10.0	-0.4
	Nov	十一月	11.0	10.6	-0.4	10.9	10.2	-0.7	10.5	10.1	-0.4
	Dec	十二月	10.3	10.0	-0.3	10.4	9.9	-0.5	10.1	9.6	-0.5
1992	Jan	一月	10.7	10.5	-0.2	10.6	10.1	-0.5	10.4	9.9	-0.5
	Feb	二月	10.8	10.4	-0.4	10.6	10.1	-0.5	10.3	9.8	-0.5
	Mar	三月	9.0	9.5	+0.5	9.5	9.7	+0.2	10.3	10.1	-0.2
Oct 91 - Mar 92											
九一年十月至			10.5	10.3	-0.2	10.5	10.0	-0.5	10.3	9.9	-0.4
九二年三月											

two rounds of rebasing (i.e. 1984/85 and 1989/90) revealed that the differences between the year-on-year rates of change in the old and new series were not significant.

4.28 The comparisons showed that the year-on-year rates of change in the different CPIs compiled on the basis of the new expenditure weights were generally speaking, slightly lower than the corresponding rates of change compiled based on the old expenditure weights. This was partly due to the effect of substitution which took place gradually over the intervening years between the old and new base periods. It is not surprising that relatively speaking, consumers spend more in volume terms on those items with slower price increases and less on those items with faster price increases. That is, some substitution effect comes into play.

Linking the New and Old CPI Series

4.29 With availability of new expenditure weights derived from the 1994/95 HES, the base period of the CPI was changed from the period October 1989 to September 1990 to the period October 1994 to September 1995. To compare two CPI numbers with different base periods, a splicing method may be used. The method involves the use of the average of the index numbers in an overlapping period for the two series to derive a conversion factor.

4.30 The 1989/90-based and the 1994/95-based series of the CPI(A) have an average value of 156.8 and 100 respectively for the period from October 1994 to September 1995. Thus 100 points in the 1994/95-based CPI(A) is equivalent to 156.8 points in the 1989/90-based CPI(A). Thus the index for a particular month in the 1989/90 series can be converted to the new series by multiplying the index by a conversion factor of $100/156.8$. Similarly, the factors for converting the CPI(B), Hang Seng CPI and Composite CPI

及一九八九至九〇年)時所作比較的結果顯示,新舊指數的按年變動率分別不大。

4.28 比較的結果顯示以新開支權數計算的各類消費物價指數的按年變動率,一般比以舊開支權數所計算的按年變動率略低。部分原因是由於在新舊基期之間的幾年內逐漸出現替代效應。消費者在價格升幅較慢的項目的消費量轉為較多,而在價格升幅較快的項目的消費量轉為較少,是不足為奇的。這就是所謂的替代效應。

連接新舊消費物價指數數列

4.29 新消費物價指數的開支權數是根據一九九四至九五年的住戶開支統計調查的結果編製,消費物價指數數列的基期亦隨之由一九八九至九〇年轉換至一九九四至九五年。要比較兩個不同基期的消費物價指數,可採用拼接方法,利用該兩個指數數列在一段重疊期間內各自的平均指數,計算一個轉換因子。

4.30 在一九九四年十月至九五年九月期間,以一九八九至九〇年為基期的甲類消費物價指數的平均數值為 156.8,而以一九九四至九五年為基期的平均數則為 100,即是說以一九九四至九五年為基期的甲類消費物價指數的 100 點,應相等於以一九八九至九〇年為基期的 156.8 點。因此,舊數列中某一個月份的指數乘以轉換因子(即 $100/156.8$),便可轉換為新數列的指數。同樣地,乙類消費物價指數、恒生消費物價指數及綜合消費物價指數由以一九八九至九〇年為基期的數列轉換為以一九九

from the 1989/90-based to the 1994/95-based series are 100/158.2, 100/161.7 and 100/158.6 respectively. Using this method, different CPI series with different base periods can be converted to a common base period to facilitate comparison.

CPI Pricing Survey

4.31 A continuous pricing survey is conducted by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) to gather information on prices of a basket of pre-selected commodity/service items from various types of retail outlets and service providers. The composition of the basket of commodity/service items as well as the classification of major types of outlets for subsequent price data collection purpose are determined based on the results of the HES.

4.32 To determine the composition of the new consumption basket for the 1994/95-based CPI, a comprehensive review of individual items in the existing CPI basket was undertaken. Items with insignificant expenditure weights and those which became obsolete over time were deleted from the basket while new items becoming more popular in recent years were included in the new basket.

4.33 A new consumption basket including some 1 000 commodity/service items was composed for compilation of the new CPI series. Some examples of new commodity/service items added to the 1994/95 CPI basket included laser video disk, air purifier, discman, fax machine, electronic dictionary, magnetic cooker, service charges for cable TV and mobile telephone, etc. On the other hand, items such as conventional records, conventional record player and chopsticks container were deleted from the basket.

4.34 Price data on individual items are collected from various types of retail outlets (e.g. supermarkets, market stalls, department stores,

四至九五年為基期的數列，轉換因子分別為 100/158.2、100/161.7 及 100/158.6。利用這個方法，不同基期的消費物價指數數列可轉換為同一基期，方便作出比較。

物價統計調查

4.31 政府統計處持續地進行一項物價統計調查，從不同類別的零售商店及服務行業商號，搜集一籃子商品或服務的價格資料。該籃子商品或服務以及主要的商店類別，都是根據住戶開支統計調查的結果選取。

4.32 為新消費物價指數數列選取新籃子的成分，政府統計處根據這一輪住戶開支統計調查的結果，全面檢討現有籃子內的商品或服務項目，將一些已過時及比重較小的商品或服務刪除，並將一些在最近數年間較流行的新商品或服務納入新的籃子內。

4.33 新消費籃子約包括一千個商品或服務項目，用作編製新的消費物價指數數列。新加入的商品或服務包括鐳射影碟機、空氣清新機、手提鐳射唱機、傳真機、電子字典、電磁爐、有線電視及手提電話的服務費等。另一方面，一些項目如傳統唱機、傳統唱片及筷子筒，則被刪除。

4.34 政府統計處定期從不同類別的零售商店（例如超級市場、街市檔位、百貨公司、體育用品公司、時裝店等）及服務行業商號（例

sport goods shops, fashion shops, etc.) and service providers (e.g. cinemas, hospitals, tour companies, beauty salons, etc.) regularly. Price data are collected mainly by personal visits, supplemented by telephone and postal enquiries. On average, some 10 000 visits and 600 telephone calls are made to some 3 500 retail outlets and service providers each month to collect over 40 000 price quotations.

4.35 As regards such principal services as public transport, electricity and postal services, price data are collected either directly from the producers concerned or obtained from administrative sources. For housing, rental data covering new, renewed and continued lettings are collected each month from a sample survey of renter households in private housing. On the other hand, data on rental in public housing are provided by the Housing Authority and Housing Society.

4.36 Apart from the pricing survey conducted by the C&SD, the Hang Seng Bank also conducts a continuous supplementary pricing survey to collect price data of selected commodity/service items which are specific only to the Hang Seng CPI. These include rent for private dwellings, prices of clothing and footwear, charges for services of physicians and dentists, etc.

4.37 For the pricing survey, every effort is made to ensure that a representative sample of retail outlets and service providers is selected. Information on type of outlets recorded by households in the HES diary can be used for the purpose. Based on this information, the major types of outlets for data collection for each item in the pricing survey could be determined. Within each major outlet type, outlets which have a high customer turnover and sell a sufficiently wide range of items are selected for regular pricing.

如電影院、醫院、旅行社、美容院等)搜集個別商品或服務的價格資料。搜集資料的主要方法是訪問，其次是電話查詢及郵遞問卷。政府統計處的工作人員平均每月進行約一萬個訪問、六百個電話查詢，聯絡的零售商店及服務行業商號約三千五百間，搜集的價目超過四萬個。

4.35 此外，一些主要服務如公共交通、電力及郵遞服務的價格數據，則直接從有關機構搜集或從行政資料獲得。房屋方面，有關新訂約、續訂約及現時租戶的租金資料，是透過一項以私人房屋租戶為對象的抽樣統計調查得到。另一方面，有關公共房屋租金的變動情況，則由香港房屋委員會及香港房屋協會提供。

4.36 除政府統計處進行的物價統計調查外，恒生銀行亦進行一項輔助性的物價統計調查，定期搜集若干項商品或服務的價格資料，編製恒生消費物價指數。搜集的資料包括私人住宅的租金、衣履價格及醫療費用等。

4.37 政府統計處進行物價統計調查時，盡量確保能選取具有高度代表性的零售商店及服務行業商號，作為樣本。參與住戶開支統計調查的住戶在開支日記上記錄的商店類別資料，有助政府統計處選出各商品或服務項目的主要零售商店類別。政府統計處又從該零售商店類別選出顧客多及貨品種類較充足的商號，定期從這些商號搜集價格數據。

4.38 In the selection of items for pricing, a store-specific pricing approach is adopted, under which the most popular brand/model of goods and services in that specific outlet is selected. As consumer products available in the market may undergo frequent changes (e.g. old models are often replaced by new ones in the case of electrical appliances), the popularity of the selected commodity/service products has to be reviewed regularly. If a new brand/model is becoming more popular, the new brand/model will be selected to replace an old and obsolete one in the CPI pricing survey. This ensures that the CPI compiled takes into account up-to-date changes in the consumer market.

4.39 The frequency of pricing for different commodity differs, depending on how fast its price changes. For commodities with prices varying considerably from day to day, such as fresh vegetables and fish, prices are collected three times a week. For other fresh food items which have more stable price movements, such as fresh fruit, pork and beef, prices are collected once a week. For most of the other items which are characterized by relatively stable price movements, their prices are updated once a month. These include clothing and footwear, electrical appliances, video and sound equipment, furniture, alcoholic drinks and medical services, etc. For commodities and services with infrequent price movements, their prices are updated bi-monthly (e.g. photocopying charges and cigarettes), quarterly (e.g. school fees for driving school and solicitor charges), semi-annually (school uniform and school bus fees) or annually (mooncakes, examination fees, school fees and textbook), as considered appropriate.

The Rent Survey

4.40 For data on housing, rental movements in public housing are provided by the Housing Authority and the Housing Society while

4.38 從這些零售商店揀選的貨品及服務種類，是該店顧客經常購買的型號或牌子。由於市場供應的產品不斷轉變（例如一般電器用品經常會有新的型號取代舊的型號），所以外勤人員會定期檢討已選取的商品或服務產品的流程度。當某項產品選定的牌子及型號不再受歡迎，便會以另一較受歡迎的新牌子及型號代替該產品，以確保消費物價指數能反映消費市場最新的變動情況。

4.39 每項商品價格的波動情況不同，記錄價格的次數亦不同。價格每日都有大幅度上落的商品，例如新鮮蔬菜和魚類，每星期需搜集價格三次。價格較穩定的新鮮食品如新鮮水果、豬肉及牛肉等，每星期需取價一次。其餘大部分價格較穩定的物品，只需每月搜集一次價格，包括衣履、電器、影音器材、傢俱、酒類及醫療費用等。至於價格變動少的商品或服務，每兩個月（影印費用及香煙）、每季（駕駛學校的學費及律師收費）、每半年（校服及校巴收費）或每年（月餅、考試費、學費及教科書費用）搜集價格一次，視乎情況而定。

租金統計調查

4.40 有關房屋及公共房屋租金的變動情況的數據，是由香港房屋委員會及香港房屋協會提供。有關新訂約、續訂約及現時租戶的租

rental data covering new, renewed and continued lettings are collected from a sample survey of renter households in private housing.

4.41 This sample survey has been conducted since October 1984 as a supplementary part of the monthly General Household Survey (GHS) undertaken by the C&SD. The information collected is used to compile the rent index for private housing, which is a sub-group index in the CPI. Monthly rental data in private housing for compiling the rent index in the CPI(A) and CPI(B) are collected from about 500 renter households. For the rent index in the Hang Seng CPI, rental data are collected by the Hang Seng Bank from about 700 renter households in the private housing.

4.42 Since area of accommodation is a major factor causing difference in rent levels and rental movements, the distribution of renter households by area of accommodation has to be taken into account in the compilation of the rent index. The renter households are classified into a number of groups in terms of the floor area they occupy. Weights derived from the results of the HES are applied to the different floor area groups in compiling the rent index.

4.43 The rent index for private housing covers both rented dwellings and owner-occupied dwellings. A rental equivalence approach is adopted in calculating the housing cost for owner-occupiers. This method is also adopted by other countries such as the U.S.A.

4.44 Conceptually, home ownership involves both a consumption and an investment element. A rental equivalence approach addresses the consumption cost for an owner-occupier household. Under the rental equivalence approach, an owner is regarded as if he were renting his accommodation. The housing cost of the owner-occupier is the rent he would have to

金資料，則是透過一項以私人房屋租戶為對象的抽樣統計調查得到。

4.41 自一九八四年十月起，政府統計處在按月進行的綜合住戶統計調查中，加入一些補充問題，進行有關租金方面的統計調查，以搜集所需資料，編製私人房屋的租金指數。租金指數是消費物價指數其中一個分指數。這項租金統計調查大約包括 500 個居住於私人房屋的租客住戶，根據這些住戶的租金資料，編製甲類及乙類消費物價指數的租金指數。至於恒生消費物價指數的租金指數，是根據恒生銀行從大約 700 個私人房屋租戶搜集的租金資料，編製而成。

4.42 租金水平和租金變動情況出現差異，居住面積是主要因素。因此，在編製租金指數時，必須參照租客住戶居住面積的分布情況。編製租金指數的方法，是按居住面積，將住戶分為不同組別，再利用從住戶開支統計調查結果所推算的權數，編製各組別的租金指數。

4.43 私人房屋租金指數包括租用居所及業主自住居所的住戶。自置戶的住屋費用是採用「租金等值法」計算出來的。很多國家，例如美國，都採用「租金等值法」來量度自置戶的住屋費用。

4.44 概念上，自置居所包括消費和投資兩種成分。自置戶的消費費用是採用「租金等值法」計算出來的。這方法假設業主是租用其居處，住屋費用是自置戶租用自己的居所需要付出的租金。差餉物業估價署參照類似地區內素質類似的居所的市面租值，制訂這租金。

pay for renting his accommodation. This imputed rent is estimated by the Rating and Valuation Department (R&VD) with reference to the market rents charged for accommodations with comparable characteristics, similar quality and in similar locations.

Publication of the CPIs

4.45 Monthly figures on the CPIs are published in a press release around 21 to 23 days after the reference month. A monthly "Consumer Price Index Report" is also published on the same day by the C&SD. The report contains detailed breakdowns of relevant statistics and analysis of the movements of the CPI(A), CPI(B), Hang Seng CPI and Composite CPI. In addition, an "Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index" is published in March every year to give a comprehensive review of the movements of the CPIs in the preceding year.

4.46 The new 1994/95-based CPI series, starting from the month of October 1995, was first released in April 1996, together with new expenditure weights. To facilitate comparison, the 1989/90-based series will be compiled and published in parallel with the rebased series for a period. The 1989/90-based series will be discontinued after March 1997.

4.47 A pamphlet entitled "The Consumer Price Index", which provides information on the uses and interpretation of the CPI, the definition and coverage of the different CPI series and the methods and data sources used in the compilation of the CPI, is available free of charge from all District Offices and the C&SD.

4.48 Enquiries on the CPIs can be directed to the Consumer Price Index Section of the C&SD. Enquiries on the Hang Seng CPI can be directed to the Economic Research Department of the Hang Seng Bank.

消費物價指數的公布辦法

4.45 消費物價指數每月的數字通常於統計月份後第二十一至二十三日，以新聞稿形式發布。政府統計處亦同時出版《消費物價指數月報》，詳細分析甲類、乙類、恒生及綜合消費物價指數的變動情況。此外，統計處於每年三月發表《消費物價指數年報》，全面回顧各類消費物價指數在上一年度的變動情況。

4.46 以一九九四至九五年為基期的新消費物價指數數列及權數於一九九六年四月份開始採用，並追溯至一九九五年十月份。為便於比較，以一九八九至九〇年為基期的指數數列亦與重訂基期後的指數數列一併編製和公布。一九八九至九〇年為基期的指數數列將於一九九七年三月份之後停止編製。

4.47 政府統計處及各個政務處均備有一份名為《消費物價指數》的小冊子，供免費索閱。該小冊子講解消費物價指數的用途及闡釋、不同消費物價指數數列的定義、計算消費物價指數的方法及數據來源等。

4.48 有關消費物價指數的查詢，可聯絡政府統計處的消費物價指數組。有關恒生消費物價指數的查詢，可聯絡恒生銀行的經濟研究部。

Appendix 1 Sample Design and Estimation Method

附錄一 樣本設計及估計方法

Unit of Enquiry, Sampling Unit and Sampling Frame

1. In the 1994/95 HES, a household was the fundamental unit of enquiry. However, for sample selection, living quarter which comprised one or more households was the sampling unit. All households found within a selected living quarter were to be included in the sample.

2. The sampling frame for the 1994/95 HES is the Register of Quarters (RQ) maintained by the C&SD. The RQ consists of two parts. The first part contains a list of permanent quarters in the built-up areas of Hong Kong. Each quarter is identified by a unique address. The frame is updated regularly based on information on new and demolished buildings received from the Housing Department and the Buildings Department. The second part of RQ contains a list of area segments in non-built-up areas. Each area segment contained 10-15 temporary structures delineated by some permanent and easily identifiable boundaries such as footpaths, lanes and ditches.

Sample Design

3. A stratified proportionate sample design was adopted in the 1994/95 HES. A similar sampling design was adopted in the 1984/85 and 1989/90 rounds of the HES and the design was found to be statistically efficient i.e. a higher precision in the survey results can be achieved compared to alternative sample designs given the same amount of resources.

4. The survey population was classified into homogeneous groups using stratifying variables that are closely correlated with

統計調查單位、抽樣單位及抽樣框

1. 一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查的基本統計調查單位是住戶，但抽選樣本時所採用的抽樣單位，則是有一個或以上住戶的屋宇單位。被選取的屋宇單位內，所有住戶均包括在樣本內。

2. 一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查採用的抽樣框，是政府統計處的屋宇單位記錄庫。屋宇單位記錄庫包括兩部分：第一部分是在香港已發展地區內的永久屋宇單位，每個屋宇單位以獨一的地址作為識別。政府統計處根據房屋署及屋宇署所發出的新建和已拆除樓宇通知書，定期將抽樣框的資料更新。第二部分則是未經發展地區內的小區。每個小區有十至十五間臨時建築物，以永久性及其容易辨認的邊界劃分，例如山路、小徑及溝等。

樣本設計

3. 一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查採用分層按比例之樣本設計。類似的樣本設計曾在一九八四至八五年及一九八九至九〇年的住戶開支統計調查中使用。結果顯示這設計在統計上非常有效，即是在相同的資源下，這樣本設計所得的統計調查結果會比其他樣本設計更精確。

4. 利用與住戶消費開支有密切關係的分層因素，將統計人口劃分為不同的同質組別。

household consumption expenditure.

5. It is obvious that households residing in private housing spend a larger proportion of their income on rent and a smaller proportion on food and other commodities and services than households with similar income but living in public housing or temporary housing. Therefore, the type of housing in which a household resides is an important stratification factor.

6. In general, households in different income groups tend to have different expenditure patterns and households with similar income level tend to cluster in the same district. Hence, geographical area is another important stratification factor. According to the household income distributions for each Tertiary Planning Unit (TPU) as obtained in the 1991 Population Census, the survey population was grouped into different geographical areas. Based on "geographical area" and "type of housing", 14 strata or homogeneous groups of households were formed as shown in *Annex 1*.

7. Since the spending pattern of households may vary in different periods of the year, it is necessary that the survey covers an entire year in order that seasonal variations in spending can be taken into account. Therefore, time was also used as an implicit stratification factor. The 12-month survey period was divided into 26 bi-weekly cycles and each sample household was asked to take part in only one cycle. This increased the representativeness of the survey results and reduced the reporting burden of respondents.

8. Within each of the 14 strata, systematic selection of living quarters/segment area was applied. A uniform sampling fraction was used across all strata in the urban areas and a smaller sampling fraction was used for the strata in the rural areas. The sample was divided into 52

5. 明顯地，與居住在公共房屋或臨時房屋而收入接近的住戶比較，居住在私人樓宇的住戶將較大部分的收入用於租金方面，而較小在其他商品及服務上。因此，住戶的房屋類型是一個重要的分層因數。

6. 普遍來說，不同收入組別的住戶通常有不同的開支習慣，而收入水平接近的住戶通常聚居在同一地區，因此地區是另一個重要的分層因數。政府統計處根據一九九一年人口普查所得，有關每個規劃統計小區內住戶收入分布的資料，將統計人口按地區歸類。根據「地區」和「房屋類型」，住戶共分為十四個分層或同質組別，詳情載於附件一。

7. 由於一年內不同時候的開支模式會有差別，這項統計調查需要進行一整年，以顧及開支方面的季節性變化。因此，時間亦是一個分層因數。為期十二個月的統計期共分為二十六個雙週期，而每一個獲抽選的住戶只需要參加其中一個週期。統計調查的結果更具代表性，亦減輕回答問卷人士的負擔。

8. 獲抽選的住戶共分為十四個分層，每一分層均採用系統抽樣法抽選屋宇單位/小區。所有屬於市區的分層都採用劃一的抽樣比率，而屬於郊區的分層則採用較小的抽樣比率。樣本共分為五十二個子樣本，每兩個子樣本內的住戶分別在統計調查的其中一個雙週期

sub-samples. Two sub-samples of households were enumerated in each of the 26 bi-weekly cycles of the survey.

Sample Size

9. In determining the sample size, consideration was given to the desired precision of the survey results and resource availability. Based on information obtained in the previous round of the survey, the target sample size was about 5 600 households. After allowing for non-response and unsuitable cases (e.g. living quarters being vacant or not used for residential purpose; collective households) expected in the survey, a larger sample consisting of some 9 400 quarters was drawn.

10. Sample selection was carried out in July 1994. As the HES covered a 12-month period, supplementary samples of new living quarters were drawn on a quarterly basis throughout the survey period. The supplementary samples were selected with the same sampling fraction as in the master sample so as to simplify the estimation procedures.

Estimation Method

11. Average bi-weekly household expenditure on individual items of commodity/services and their expenditure shares were estimated using formulae given in *Annex 2*.

12. As a diary-keeping type survey, the HES necessarily imposed a heavy reporting burden on the respondents. Despite various publicity and operational measures to improve the response rate, a relatively high proportion of non-response was encountered. Possible non-response bias in the survey results was taken care of in the estimation by using weighting adjustment method.

13. The total sample of respondents and

內接受訪問。

樣本規模

9. 在決定樣本的規模時，必須考慮對統計調查結果所要求的精確程度，以及可運用的資源。根據上一次統計調查所得的資料，樣本的目標規模定為約 5 600 個住戶。統計調查往往出現不回應和不合適的情況（例如屋宇單位空置或作非居住用途、團體住戶等），因此抽選了一個較大的樣本，約有 9 400 個屋宇單位。

10. 抽選樣本的工作在一九九四年七月進行。由於住戶開支統計調查涵蓋十二個月，在抽選主樣本後，還要於每一季從新屋宇單位中抽選一個補充樣本。補充樣本的抽樣比率跟主樣本的相同，以便簡化估計程序。

估計方法

11. 依照附件二列載的公式，估算住戶兩星期在各類商品或服務項目上的平均開支，及每個項目的開支比重。

12. 由於住戶開支統計調查採用填寫日記形式進行，對應答住戶來說，頗為吃力。雖然已舉辦多項宣傳活動來提高回應率，但不回應率仍比較高。統計調查的結果可能因不回應而出現偏差，故此在進行估計時，利用適當的加權因子來調整統計調查的資料。

13. 應答者及不回應者組成的總樣本分

non-respondents was divided into different weighting classes and the sample weight for a class was the inverse of the class response rate. For non-responding households, they were further distinguished into two groups, namely, households which provided some information by completing the Supplementary Questionnaire (Form HES 3) and households which did not supply any information.

14. For non-responding households which provided no information, the pre-survey stratum (classified by geographical area and type of housing) and survey cycle were used to form weighting classes. For non-responding households which provided some information by completing the Supplementary Questionnaire, post-survey strata (classified by certain expenditure-determining characteristics including household size, household income and type of housing) were formed to serve as weighting classes. The effect of weighting adjustment was to impute for each non-respondent the average expenditure pattern of the responding households in the same post-survey stratum.

15. As regards households receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance and households receiving disability allowance, independent samples were drawn randomly from the Computerized Social Security Payment System maintained by the SWD. A different sample design and estimation method was adopted for these two types of households.

為不同的加權組別，而組別回應率的逆數則用作每一組別的加權因子。不回應住戶可分為兩類，即填妥補充問卷（表格 HES 3）的及沒有填報該問卷的。

14. 沒有填報補充問卷的不回應住戶，其加權組別是利用統計調查前的分層資料（按地區和房屋類型歸類）和調查週期的資料組合而成。至於填妥補充問卷的不回應住戶，則按照統計調查後的分層資料（根據某些決定開支的特徵分類，包括住戶人數、住戶收入和房屋類型），組合成不同的加權組別。以加權方法調整統計調查的結果，就可以以同一統計後分層內應答住戶的平均開支模式，作為每個不回應住戶的開支估值。

15. 由接受綜合社會保障援助及傷殘津貼的住戶組成的樣本，是以隨機抽樣方式，從社會福利署的電腦化社會保障付款系統中選取的。這部分的樣本設計及估計方法，則採納不同的方式。

Annex 1	Stratification Used in the HES Sample
附件一	住戶開支統計調查樣本中的分層

<u>Stratum no.</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>分層編號</u>	<u>分區</u>
Urban areas		市區	
Public housing		公共房屋	
01	Tai Hang, North Point & Quarry Bay, Pok Fu Lam, Wong Chuk Hang, South, Yau Ma Tei, Ho Man Tin, Ma Tau Kok & Hung Hom, Cheung Sha Wan	01	大坑、北角及鰂魚涌、薄扶林、黃竹坑、南區、油蔴地、何文田、馬頭角及紅磡、長沙灣
02	Tsing Yi New Town, Tuen Mun New Town, Tin Shui Wai New Town, Sheung Shui & Fanling New Town, Tai Po New Town, Ma On Shan New Town, Junk Bay New Town, Sai Kung	02	青衣新市鎮、屯門新市鎮、天水圍新市鎮、上水及粉嶺新市鎮、大埔新市鎮、馬鞍山新市鎮、將軍澳新市鎮、西貢
03	Shau Kei Wan & Chai Wan, Aberdeen, Shek Kep Mei, Sham Shui Po, Tsz Wan Shan, Kowloon Bay, Kwun Tong, Yau Tong, Yuen Long New Town	03	筲箕灣及柴灣、香港仔、石硤尾、深水埗、慈雲山、九龍灣、觀塘、油塘、元朗新市鎮
04	West, Ap Lei Chau, Ma Tau Wai, So Uk, Kowloon City & Wong Tai Sin, Ngau Chi Wan, Jordan Valley, Ngau Tau Kok, Tsuen Wan & Kwai Chung New Town, Sha Tin New Town	04	西區、鴨脷洲、馬頭圍、蘇屋、九龍城及黃大仙、牛池灣、佐敦谷、牛頭角、荃灣及葵涌新市鎮、沙田新市鎮

Private housing

私人房屋

05	Tai Hang, Quarry Bay, Ho Man Tin, Ma Tau Wai, Lai Chi Kok, Ma On Shan New Town	05	大坑、鰂魚涌、何文田、馬頭圍、荔枝角、馬鞍山新市鎮
06	Wong Chuk Hang, Kowloon Bay, Ngau Chi Wan, Kwai Chung & Tsing Yi New Town, Sha Tin New Town	06	黃竹坑、九龍灣、牛池灣、葵涌及青衣新市鎮、沙田新市鎮
07	Pok Fu Lam, Peak, South, Aberdeen	07	薄扶林、山頂、南區、香港仔
08	Yau Ma Tei, Ma Tau Kok, Cheung Sha Wan, Sham Shui Po, San Po Kong, Kowloon City	08	油蔴地、馬頭角、長沙灣、深水埗、新蒲崗、九龍城
09	West, Sheung Wan, Wan Chai, Shau Kei Wan & Chai Wan, Ap Lei Chau, Tsz Wan Shan, Wong Tai Sin, Yau Tong, Kwun Tong, Tsuen Wan New Town, Tuen Mun New Town, Yuen Long & Tin Shui Wai New Town, Sheung Shui & Fanling New Town, Tai Po New Town, Junk Bay New Town	09	西區、上環、灣仔、筲箕灣及柴灣、鴨脷洲、慈雲山、黃大仙、油塘、觀塘、荃灣新市鎮、屯門新市鎮、元朗及天水圍新市鎮、上水及粉嶺新市鎮、大埔新市鎮、將軍澳新市鎮
10	Central, Causeway Bay, North Point, Aberdeen, Tsim Sha Tsui, Mong Kok, Hung Hom, Shek Kip Mei, Jordan Valley	10	中環、銅鑼灣、北角、香港仔、尖沙咀、旺角、紅磡、石硤尾、佐敦谷
11	Mid-levels, Happy Valley, South, Yau Yat Tsuen, Kowloon Tong	11	半山、跑馬地、南區、又一村、九龍塘

Temporary housing**臨時房屋**

12 Sheung Wan, Causeway Bay, Quarry Bay, Sai Wan Ho, Aberdeen, Tai Kok Tsui, Yau Ma Tei, Ho Man Tin, Hung Hom, Shek Kip Mei, Jordan Valley, Kowloon City, San Po Kong, Kwun Tong, Yau Tong, Tsuen Wan & Tsing Yi New Town, Tuen Mun New Town, Yuen Long & Tin Shui Wai New Town, Sheung Shui New Town, Tai Po New Town

13 West, Central, Wan Chai, Mid-levels, Tai Hang, North Point, Shau Kei Wan, Chai Wan, Pok Fu Lam, Wong Chuk Hang, Peak, South, Tsim Sha Tsui, Mong Kok, Ma Tau Kok, Lai Chi Kok, Cheung Sha Wan, Sham Shui Po, Yau Yat Tsuen, Kowloon Tong, Tsz Wan Shan, Ngau Chi Wan, Wong Tai Sin, Lam Tin, Kwai Chung & Tsing Yi New Town, Fanling New Town, Sha Tin & Ma On Shan New Town, Junk Bay New Town

12 上環、銅鑼灣、鰂魚涌、西灣河、香港仔、大角咀、油蔴地、何文田、紅磡、石硤尾、佐敦谷、九龍城、新蒲崗、觀塘、油塘、荃灣及青衣新市鎮、屯門新市鎮、元朗及天水圍新市鎮、上水新市鎮、大埔新市鎮

13 西區、中環、灣仔、半山、大坑、北角、筲箕灣、柴灣、薄扶林、黃竹坑、山頂、南區、尖沙咀、旺角、馬頭角、荔枝角、長沙灣、深水埗、又一村、九龍塘、慈雲山、牛池灣、黃大仙、藍田、葵涌及青衣新市鎮、粉嶺新市鎮、沙田及馬鞍山新市鎮、將軍澳新市鎮

Rural areas**郊區**

14 Rural areas in the New Territories

14 新界郊區

Annex 2 Estimation Formulae

附件二 估計公式

1. A stratified random sampling with proportionate allocation was applied to the 1994/95 HES. Fourteen pre-survey strata (hereafter called pre-strata) were differentiated using "geographical area" and "type of housing" as the stratifying variables. Before applying the estimation formulae given below for average expenditure and HES weights, eighteen post-survey strata (hereafter called post-strata) were formed using "household size", "household income" and "type of housing".

Estimation of Average Household Bi-Weekly Expenditure

2. The variables to be estimated were the average bi-weekly expenditure per household by commodity/service and average bi-weekly expenditure per household for all commodities and services.

Let N = total no. of living quarters
設 屋宇單位的總數

N_h = no. of living quarters in h^{th} pre-stratum
第 h 個前分層內屋宇單位的數目

Q_k = no. of sampled living quarters in k^{th} cycle
第 k 個週期中獲抽選的屋宇單位的數目

Q_{hk} = no. of sampled living quarters in h^{th} pre-stratum in k^{th} cycle
第 k 個週期中第 h 個前分層內獲抽選的屋宇單位的數目

R_{hk} = no. of responding households in h^{th} pre-stratum in k^{th} cycle
第 k 個週期中第 h 個前分層內應答住戶的數目

R_{pk} = no. of responding households in p^{th} post-stratum in k^{th} cycle
第 k 個週期中第 p 個後分層內應答住戶的數目

1. 一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查的抽樣方法是按比例分配的分層隨機抽樣法。採用「地區」及「房屋類型」作為分層因素，將全港住戶分為十四個統計前分層（以下簡稱「前分層」）。在應用下述平均開支和開支權數的估計公式前，再按「住戶人數」、「住戶收入」及「房屋類型」把住戶劃分為十八個統計後分層（以下簡稱「後分層」）。

住戶兩星期平均開支的估計

2. 要估計的變數，是每個住戶兩星期用在不同商品或服務的平均開支，以及用在所有商品及服務的平均開支。

- R_{hkl} = no. of responding households in l^{th} LQ in h^{th} pre-stratum in k^{th} cycle
第 k 個週期中第 h 個前分層內第 l 個屋宇單位裡應答住戶的數目
- R_{pkl} = no. of responding households in l^{th} LQ in p^{th} post-stratum in k^{th} cycle
第 k 個週期中第 p 個後分層內第 l 個屋宇單位裡應答住戶的數目
- X_{hk} = no. of non-responding households without any information provided in h^{th} pre-stratum in k^{th} cycle
第 k 個週期中第 h 個前分層內沒有提供任何資料的不回應住戶的數目
- W_{pk} = no. of non-responding households with supplementary information provided (i.e. dropped-out households + households with Supplementary Questionnaire completed) in p^{th} post-stratum in k^{th} cycle
第 k 個週期中第 p 個後分層內提供補充資料的不回應住戶(即中途退出的住戶及填妥補充問卷的住戶)的數目
- Z_{hkls} = total bi-weekly expenditure on commodity/service s by responding household(s) in l^{th} LQ in h^{th} pre-stratum in k^{th} cycle
第 k 個週期中第 h 個前分層內第 l 個屋宇單位裡應答住戶兩星期在 s 商品或服務的總開支
- Z_{pkls} = total bi-weekly expenditure on commodity/service s by responding household(s) in l^{th} LQ in p^{th} post-stratum in k^{th} cycle
第 k 個週期中第 p 個後分層內第 l 個屋宇單位裡應答住戶兩星期在 s 商品或服務的總開支

Responding households refer to both wholly co-operative households and partially co-operative households. Thus, Z will include some imputed expenditure for those partially co-operative households. Post-stratum averages of the respondents were weighted to cover non-respondents who had provided supplementary information, while pre-stratum averages were used to adjust for non-respondents without providing any information.

應答住戶指全面合作的住戶及局部合作的住戶。因此， Z 亦包括就局部合作的住戶所推算的開支。後分層內應答住戶的平均數經加權後，已包括有提供補充資料的不回應住戶，而前分層內的平均數則用作調整沒有提供任何資料的不回應住戶的估值。

- (i) total bi-weekly expenditure of all households on a commodity/service s in k^{th} cycle =
第 k 個週期中所有住戶兩星期在 s 商品或服務的總開支 =

$$\hat{Y}_{ks} = \sum_k \frac{N}{Q_k} \cdot \frac{W_{pk}}{R_{pk}} \sum_l Z_{pkls} + \sum_h \frac{N_h}{Q_{hk}} \cdot \frac{R_{hk} + X_{hk}}{R_{hk}} \sum_l Z_{hkls}$$

- (ii) total no. of households in k^{th} cycle =
第 k 個週期中住戶的總數 =

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{N}_k &= \sum_p \frac{N}{Q_k} \cdot \frac{W_{pk}}{R_{pk}} \sum_l R_{pkl} + \sum_h \frac{N_h}{Q_{hk}} \cdot \frac{R_{hk} + X_{hk}}{R_{hk}} \sum_l R_{hkl} \\ &= \sum_p \frac{N}{Q_k} \cdot W_{pk} + \sum_h \frac{N_h}{Q_{hk}} \cdot (R_{hk} + X_{hk})\end{aligned}$$

- (iii) total bi-weekly expenditure of all households on all commodities and services in k^{th} cycle =
第 k 個週期中所有住戶兩星期在所有商品及服務的總開支 =

$$\hat{Y}_k = \sum_s \hat{Y}_{ks}$$

- (iv) total annual expenditure of all households on a commodity/service s =
所有住戶全年在 s 商品或服務的總開支 =

$$\hat{Y}'_s = \sum_k \hat{Y}_{ks}$$

- (v) average bi-weekly expenditure of all households on a commodity/service s =
所有住戶兩星期在 s 商品或服務的平均開支 =

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{26} \hat{Y}'_s = \frac{1}{26} \sum_k \hat{Y}_{ks}$$

- (vi) average bi-weekly expenditure per household on a commodity/service s =
每個住戶兩星期在 s 商品或服務的平均開支 =

$$\hat{\bar{Y}}_s = \frac{\hat{Y}_s}{\hat{N}_a} \quad \text{where} \quad \hat{N}_a = \frac{1}{26} \sum_k \hat{N}_k$$

而

- (vii) average bi-weekly expenditure of all households on all commodities and services =
所有住戶兩星期在所有商品及服務的平均開支 =

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_s \hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{26} \sum_s \sum_k \hat{Y}_{ks}$$

- (viii) average bi-weekly expenditure per household on all commodities and services =
每個住戶兩星期在所有商品及服務的平均開支 =

$$\hat{\bar{Y}} = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{N}_a}$$

Estimation of Expenditure Weights

3. Expenditure weights for a commodity/service s were computed by expressing the total expenditure for the commodity/service as a percentage of the total expenditure on all commodities and services :-

$$\hat{W}_s = \frac{\hat{Y}_s}{\hat{\bar{Y}}} = \frac{\hat{Y}_s}{\hat{Y}}$$

Estimation of Sampling Errors

4. The Jackknife repeated replications (JRR) method was used to estimate the variances of estimates for average expenditures and expenditure shares. The Jackknife technique is a variation of replicated sampling but it has more degrees of freedom than the simple replicated estimator and thus provides a more stable estimate of the variance.

5. As there were two replicates for each stratum, a set of 28 pseudo replicates were formed by dropping out one replicate from each stratum in turn, and duplicating the stratum's other replicate. Let e be the estimator of the population parameter E from the total sample. Let e_t denotes the estimator from the t^{th} pseudo replicate and e_t' from its complement. The variance for an estimator, e , can then be computed as

$$var(e) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{14} \{ (e_t - e)^2 + (e_t' - e)^2 \}$$

開支權數的估計

3. s 商品或服務的開支權數，是以 s 商品或服務的總開支在所有商品及服務的總開支中所佔的百分率計算出來：

抽樣誤差的估計

4. 平均開支和開支權數的估值方差，是採用大折刀連續重疊抽樣法 (Jackknife repeated replications (JRR) method) 來估計的。大折刀方法是一項重複抽樣變差，比簡單重複估計值有更多的自由度，能夠計算一個更穩定的方差估計值。

5. 每一個分層有兩個子樣本。從每分層中抽出一子樣本的資料，然後將該分層另一子樣本的資料重複，便組成一套 28 個假設的仿樣本。設 e 為總樣本中總體參數 E 的估值，同時設 e_t 代表由第 t 個仿樣本得出的估計值， e_t' 則代表由其補充仿樣本得出的估計值。 e 的方差可以計算為：

Appendix 2 Questionnaire Design

附錄二 問卷設計

1. The questionnaire adopted in the 1994/95 HES consists of three parts, namely, Household Schedule (Form HES 1), Daily Expenditure Record (Form HES 2) and Questionnaire on Infrequently-purchased Items (Form HES 4). In addition, a Supplementary Questionnaire (Form HES 3) is adopted for collecting some basic information of the non-responding households.

Household Schedule

2. The Household Schedule (Form HES 1) was designed to record information on housing conditions and household and personal particulars of individual members of a household. Such information was useful for the analysis of the relationship between household expenditure patterns and household characteristics. Major data items collected in the Household Schedule are summarized below:

A. Housing data :

- Type of housing
- Type of accommodation
- Tenure of accommodation
- Living area
- Length of residence
- Monthly rent/rates

B. Household and Personal data :

- Household size
- Age
- Sex
- Educational attainment
- Activity status
- Occupation
- Industry
- Income
- Relationship to head of household

1. 一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查所採用的問卷包括三個部分，即住戶統計表（表格 HES 1）、每日開支記錄冊（表格 HES 2）及非經常購買物品問卷（表格 HES 4）。此外，亦採用一份補充問卷（表格 HES 3）搜集一些有關不回應住戶的基本資料。

住戶統計表

2. 住戶統計表（表格 HES 1）是為記錄住屋情況、住戶及住戶內個別成員的個人資料而設計的。所收集的資料，可用作分析住戶的開支模式和住戶特徵的關係。住戶統計表所收集的主要數據項目概括如下：

A. 住屋數據：

- 房屋類型
- 居處類型
- 居處租住權
- 居住面積
- 居住年期
- 每月租金/差餉

B. 住戶及個人數據：

- 住戶人數
- 年齡
- 性別
- 教育程度
- 經濟活動身分
- 職業
- 行業
- 收入
- 與戶主的關係

Information on housing and household particulars was provided by head of the household while personal particulars were provided by individual members of the household.

Daily Expenditure Record

3. The Daily Expenditure Record (Form HES 2) served as an account book in which households could record particulars of all items of expenditure incurred during the two-week diary period. The record book consisted of 14 blank daily record sheets. Each household member aged 12 and over was issued a copy. They were not required to record their names on the schedule. Only code numbers were used to distinguish their identities. During the two-week period, the record book was kept by the member concerned and completed record sheets were collected by the interviewer on each visit. For household members below the age of 12 and those who could not complete the diary themselves for one reason or another, their expenditure was included in the record books of some other diary-keeping members.

4. For each entry made in the Daily Expenditure Record, the respondent was required to give particulars of all items of expenditure. Major data items collected include :

- a description of the commodity/service item
- amount spent
- quantity purchased
- type of outlet from which the purchase was made
- brand name for certain types of commodities

For the relatively low income households and households with members receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance and disability allowances, additional information

住屋及住戶的資料是由戶主提供而個人資料則由個別住戶成員提供。

每日開支記錄冊

3. 每日開支記錄冊（表格 HES 2）的用途是作為一本帳目簿，供住戶記錄在填寫日記的雙週期間，所有開支項目的詳情。記錄冊的主要部分是十四頁空白的每日記錄表。住戶內每名十二歲或以上的成員均獲派發一份每日記錄冊。他們毋須填報姓名，他們的身分只靠編號來識別。在這雙週期間，記錄表是由住戶成員保存。訪問員在每次採訪時會收集已填妥的表格。十二歲以下及那些因各種原因而不能自己填寫日記的住戶成員的開支，則包括在其他填寫日記成員的開支記錄冊內。

4. 應答者必須在每日記錄表內填報每個開支項目的細節。主要數據項目包括：

- 該項商品或服務的詳情
- 支出金額
- 購買數量
- 光顧的零售商類別
- 某些商品類別的牌子

此外，從較低收入的住戶和接受綜合社會保障援助及接受傷殘津貼的住戶，搜集有關個別住戶成員在個別商品類別的消費和「做人情」及節日送禮支出的額外資料，以進行檢討綜合社

relating to the consumption of individual item of commodity/service by individual household members and expenditure on gifts for selected major social occasions was also collected to facilitate analyses required in the review of the CSSA scheme.

5. Special schedules on prescribed regular payments such as rent, water charges and electricity charges etc., payments in kind and discount allowances provided by employers were incorporated in the record book to cater for such payments which might not have been incurred in the two-week period. These special schedules were designed to minimize memory errors and thus increase the reliability of the expenditure estimates.

Questionnaire on Infrequently-Purchased Items

6. For some infrequently-purchased commodities and services (such as motor cars, refrigerators and package tours) for which very few cases were likely to be captured within a short period of two weeks, a recall method was adopted to collect information on these infrequent purchases. The Questionnaire on Infrequently-purchased Items (Form HES 4) which contained a list of relevant commodities/services was designed for collecting information on expenditure which were incurred occasionally. Households were required to indicate details of purchases of any items in the list during the quarter of the year in which the diary period fell.

7. The questionnaire was divided into two parts. The first part (Form HES 4(1)) was completed by the respondents during the two-week diary period, giving details of purchases backdated to the beginning of the reference quarter. The second part (Form HES 4(2)) was left behind with the households for them to record any purchases made between the end of the diary

會保障援助計劃時所需的分析。

5. 為填報一些可能並非在該兩個星期內支付的開支，記錄冊亦包括一份填報若干指定定期付款項目（例如租金、水費及電費等）的表格及一份填報僱主實物津貼及折扣津貼的表格。這兩個特設的記錄表可以減少應答者填報時的記憶失誤，從而令得出來的開支估值更準確。

非經常購買物品問卷

6. 非經常購買的商品及服務（例如汽車、雪櫃及參加旅行團）的開支由於甚少會出現在短短的兩星期內，因此便要採用回憶法記錄下來。非經常購買物品問卷（表格 HES 4）是為搜集那些非經常開支項目的有關資料而設計的。問卷內列出所有有關的商品及服務。住戶須提供在日記填寫期所屬的季度內購買任何物品的詳情。

7. 問卷分為兩個部分。第一個部分（表格 HES 4(1)）在為期兩週的日記填寫期結束時填報，追溯至統計季度開始時所購買的物品的詳情。第二個部分（表格 HES 4(2)）則留給住戶，讓他們記錄由日記填寫期結束至統計季度末期間所購買的任何物品的詳情。這些表格會於下一季度初被收回。過往經驗顯示，採用三個月統計期及回憶法，應答者可以更準確填報

period concerned and the end of the quarter, and it was then collected at the beginning of the following quarter. Past experiences showed that with the use of a 3-month reference period and the recall method, respondents could report more accurately details of such infrequent purchases with minimum memory errors.

Supplementary Questionnaire

8. Like other diary-keeping type surveys undertaken by other countries, a relatively high proportion of non-response was encountered despite that various publicity and operational measures were undertaken to improve the response rate. The Supplementary Questionnaire (Form HES 3) was specially designed for collecting some basic information from non-respondents so that an analysis of the possible non-response bias could be made. In addition, information collected could provide an objective basis for applying the weighting adjustment method to take account of possible non-response bias in the estimation.

9. The Supplementary Questionnaire contained some simple and easy to answer questions relating to household size and composition, tenure, rent and household income by broad groups, all of which had a bearing on household expenditure.

所購買物品的詳情，而減少出現記憶誤差的情況。

補充問卷

8. 正如其他國家進行的日記記錄式統計調查一樣，雖然已舉辦多項宣傳活動以提高回應率，但不回應率仍比較高。補充問卷（表格 HES 3）是特別為搜集一些有關不回應者基本資料而設計的，使統計方法可以顧及統計調查中的不回應偏差。另外，補充問卷所搜集到的資料亦為顧及統計調查結果可能因不回應而出現的偏差而採用的加權因子來調整統計調查的資料的估計方法，提供一個客觀的根據。

9. 補充問卷包括一些簡單易答的問題，如住戶人數和成員結構、租住權、租金及住戶收入等各項與住戶開支有關的資料。

Appendix 3 Operational Procedures

附錄三 工作程序

Survey Procedures

1. The year-long survey period was broken down into 26 bi-weekly cycles i.e. a cycle comprised 14 days. Selected households were divided into 26 independent samples and they were requested to keep records of their expenditure for the specified 14 days. About two weeks before a bi-weekly cycle, letters were issued by the C&SD to the sampled living quarters informing households therein about the details of the survey. The name of the interviewer assigned to visit a given living quarter was printed on the letter sent to that address in order to enhance the confidence of households in the sampled living quarters.

2. An interviewer would call on households in the selected address in about one week after despatch of the letter. He carried with him an identity card and showed it to household members when calling on a household. The householder could check the identity of the interviewer by reference to the official letter mailed to that address. After confirming with the respondent that the correct address had been located, the interviewer then requested all households residing in the living quarter to participate in the survey and explained to them in detail the purposes of the survey, the reporting requirements and the confidentiality measures that had been adopted to protect the data reported by the households.

3. If a household agreed to participate in the survey, the interviewer gave each household member aged 12 and over a copy of the daily expenditure record book, and asked them to keep diaries of expenditures during the two-week reference period. For household members below the age of 12, their expenditures were to be

統計調查的程序

1. 為期一年的統計調查期共分為二十六個雙週期，即每週期為十四天。被選中的住戶被分為二十六個獨立樣本，他們被邀在指定的十四天內把所有開支記錄下來。在每個週期前約兩個星期，政府統計處向被選取的屋宇單位發出信件，通知住址內的住戶有關這項統計調查的詳情。信件內並列明負責探訪該屋宇單位的訪問員姓名，以提高被選取屋宇單位內住戶的信任程度。

2. 在信件發出後約一星期，訪問員會探訪被選中地址內的住戶。訪問員會攜帶工作證並會向住戶成員出示該等證件。住戶成員可憑已寄往該住址的正式信件核對訪問員的身分。應答者確定住址正確無誤後，訪問員會邀請該屋宇單位內所有住戶參與統計調查，並且向他們詳細解釋統計調查的目的、填報問卷的要求，以及用以防止應答者資料外洩的保密措施。

3. 如果住戶同意參與統計調查，訪問員便派給每名十二歲或以上的住戶成員一份每日開支記錄冊，請他們在為期兩週的統計期內把所有開支記錄下來。十二歲以下的住戶成員，可以將他們的開支併入其他填寫日記成員的記錄內。

incorporated in the records of other household members.

4. If no one answered the door when the interviewer called at an address, he asked the neighbours or the management office of the building whether the living quarter was occupied and if so, when the occupants were likely to be in. He then left behind a letter requesting the household to telephone the C&SD to make an appointment. The interviewer had to make at least 6 calls at the same address, on different days and at different times of the day before a case was given up. If the interviewer could not contact the households in the living quarter after 6 or more visits, he would leave behind the Supplementary Questionnaire (Form HES 3) together with a letter. The non-contacted household was requested to complete the Supplementary Questionnaire and mail back to the C&SD using the postage-paid envelope.

5. Past experience indicated that households could be more easily contacted during the evening, thus the interviewers were required to work from 1:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. for at least 3 working days a week so as to maintain a satisfactory output rate.

6. After recruiting the households to participate in a given bi-weekly cycle, the interviewers paid several follow-up visits to each participating household during the reference two-week period. During these visits, they collected the completed daily expenditure record sheets and performed checkings on the completed diaries to ensure that the information was recorded properly and there were no inconsistencies or omissions in reporting. These visits also enabled the interviewers to establish good relations with the households so that they were less likely to drop out from the survey and more willing to provide all the required information.

4. 如果登門探訪時無人應門，訪問員會向鄰居或大廈管理處查詢該屋宇單位是否有人居住。如果有人居住，住客甚麼時候可能會在家。然後，訪問員會留下信件，請住戶致電政府統計處預約時間。訪問員會以同樣方法，在不同日子和時間探訪同一住址最少六次，才會放棄聯絡該住戶。當訪問員探訪六次或以上而仍無法聯絡該屋宇單位的住戶時，便留下一份補充問卷（表格 HES 3），以及一封附函，要求無法聯絡的住戶填妥問卷及用郵資已附的信封以郵遞方式交回政府統計處。

5. 根據以往的經驗，晚間較易與住戶聯絡。因此，訪問員須每週至少有三個工作天的工作時間是由下午一時半至下午十時，以保持理想的工作效率。

6. 邀請了住戶參與一個選定的統計雙週期後，訪問員會在該兩星期統計期內，數次重訪每個參與統計調查的住戶。重訪住戶時，訪問員會收集他們已填妥的每日開支記錄表及當場查看填妥的日記，確保資料已正確而詳盡地記錄下來，而記錄中並無矛盾或遺漏的地方。這些重訪有助訪問員與住戶建立良好的關係，減低他們中途退出統計調查的可能性，以及使他們更願意提供所需資料。

7. Apart from providing detailed information on the daily expenditure, the households were also asked to supply information on various household and personal particulars and any regular payments they made as well as receipts in kind from their employers (such as subsidized accommodation). The interviewers also asked the households to recall details of purchases of a pre-specified list of infrequently-purchased commodities and services made between the beginning of the reference quarter (i.e. the calendar quarter in which the bi-weekly cycle fell) and the last day of the diary period. To avoid overburdening the respondents, these questions were tactfully spaced out over the several follow-up visits so that households were to answer only some of the questions on each visit.

8. At the end of the survey cycle, a letter of thanks was given to each household, thanking household members for their co-operation in the survey and requesting the household to complete the Form HES 4(2). The households were requested to record relevant details of purchases made between the day immediately after their reference fortnight and the end of the reference quarter on the form. The forms were collected at the start of the next reference quarter. As a token of appreciation for the time and effort they spent, each co-operative household received an honorarium of \$100.

9. In order to standardize the operational procedures and to ensure good quality of the survey data, work manuals for both the field and office staff were prepared. All interviewers were required to follow the procedures closely in order to obtain data of good quality. Various control forms were also designed to record the flow of questionnaires and for monitoring the progress of fieldwork.

7. 除每日開支外，住戶亦須提供各項有關住戶和個人的詳細資料，以及填報其他定期繳付的款項及僱主提供的實物津貼（例如房屋津貼）。訪問員並且要求住戶回憶在統計季度（即該為期兩週的週期所屬的曆季）開始至日記填寫期結束期間是否有購買任何選定的非經常購買商品及服務項目。為免應答者負擔過重，以上的問題是技巧地分散在幾次重訪中發問的，使住戶在每次重訪中只須回答部分問題。

8. 統計週期結束時，每個住戶會收到一封鳴謝信，多謝住戶成員的合作及要求住戶填妥表格 HES 4(2)。住戶須將由統計雙週結束翌日至統計季度結束期間所購買的有關物品的詳情記錄在表格上。這些表格會於下一統計季度開始時收回。為了對住戶付出精神和時間表示謝意，每個合作的住戶均獲贈一百元。

9. 政府統計處製備了工作手冊，供外勤和辦公室人員使用，以便劃一工作程序和保證統計調查資料的素質。所有訪問員必須緊密地按照工作程序進行統計調查，以求獲得高素質的數據。此外，亦設計了不同的表格，用來記錄問卷的收發情況及監察外勤工作的進度。

10. Similar survey procedures were adopted for households receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance and households receiving disability allowance.

Training of Staff

11. As the success of the HES depended to a great extent on the co-operation of the sampled households which in turn was influenced by the skill and performance of the field staff, the provision of adequate training for interviewers was particularly important. About one month before the survey commenced, intensive training in the form of classroom lectures was given to all staff in the HES team. The aim was to acquaint them with the concepts and definitions employed in the HES, the purposes and requirements of the survey and the operational procedures.

12. In addition to classroom training, role-playing was organized so that the interviewers could familiarize themselves with the situation of actual interviews. On-the-job training was also provided to interviewers. They regularly paid field visits with their supervisor who observed and commented on their actual performance during interviews. Arrangements were also made for more experienced interviewers to conduct field visits with the new recruits before the latter took up their work independently.

13. Throughout the entire survey period, regular meetings were held with the interviewers to enable them to exchange experience and to feedback problems they met. These meetings also served to continuously train interviewers in the survey requirements and techniques so that a high standard of performance in fieldwork could be maintained.

14. Intensive training was also given to the coders before the survey commenced so that they could familiarize with the concepts and definitions

10. 接受綜合社會保障援助及接受傷殘津貼住戶的統計調查亦採用類似的工作程序。

工作人員的訓練

11. 由於住戶開支統計調查的成功，很大程度上有賴被抽中住戶的合作，而住戶又受外勤人員的訪問技巧和表現影響，因此為訪問員提供充足訓練是非常重要的。在統計調查展開前約一個月，所有工作人員均接受嚴謹的課堂訓練，目的是讓他們熟習住戶開支統計調查所應用的概念和定義、統計調查的目的和要求，以及有關工作程序。

12. 除課堂訓練外，訪問員還需要參加角色扮演的活動，以便熟習實際訪問時的情況。訪問員亦要接受在職訓練，由主任實地觀察和評價他們進行訪問時的實際表現。新的訪問員更會獲得安排，實地觀察富經驗的訪問員如何進行訪問調查，才開始獨自工作。

13. 在整個統計調查進行期間，更定期與訪問員舉行會議，使他們可以交流經驗和討論所遇到的問題。這些會議同時不斷訓練訪問員有關統計調查的要求和技巧，使他們能在外勤工作中保持高水準表現。

14. 在統計調查開始進行前，編碼員亦接受嚴謹的訓練，使他們熟習住戶開支統計調查所應用的概念和定義、統計調查的要求，以

employed in the HES, the requirements and operational procedures of the survey. Meetings were also held among the coders from time to time to discuss problems they encountered.

Data Processing

15. Enhancements in data processing procedures were introduced in the 1994/95 HES to improve data quality and accuracy as well as operational efficiency. Standard data processing procedures including editing, coding, data input and validation checks were integrated into one system. Coders performed data editing, coding and input simultaneously using the computer-aided coding system. Immediate checkings were performed by the computer system to ensure data accuracy.

Handling of Non-responding Household

16. When a household refused to keep expenditure records despite all means of persuasion, the household was requested to provide some simple and factual information (such as household size, tenure of accommodation and broad income range) to enable the interviewer to complete the Supplementary Questionnaire (Form HES 3). Similarly, when the interviewer could not contact a household after six or more visits, he left behind a blank Supplementary Questionnaire together with a postage-paid envelope and a covering letter requesting the household to complete and return the questionnaire to the C&SD by post.

17. The information on the characteristics of non-responding households was compared with those of the responding households to assess the possible effect of the non-response and also provided an objective basis for applying the weighting adjustment method to take into account possible non-response bias in the estimation.

及有關工作程序。此外，編碼員亦定期舉行會議，討論所遇到的問題。

資料處理

15. 一九九四至九五年住戶開支統計調查採用了更先進的資料處理程序，以提高數據的素質和準確程度以及工作效率。一些標準的資料處理程序包括整理、編碼、數據輸入及查核等均合併在同一個系統內。編碼員使用電腦輔助編碼系統同時進行數據整理、編碼及輸入等工作。電腦系統亦即時進行查核以確保數據的準確性。

不回應住戶的處理方法

16. 當嘗試過各樣說服方法而住戶依然拒絕填報開支記錄時，訪問員會要求住戶提供一些簡單而實在的資料（例如住戶人數、居處的租住權及收入概略範圍），以便訪問員填寫補充問卷（表格 HES 3）。同樣地，當訪問員探訪六次或以上而仍無法聯絡住戶時，會留下一份空白的補充問卷連同郵資已附的信封，以及一封附函，要求住戶填妥問卷及以郵遞方式交回政府統計處。

17. 將有關不回應者特性的資料與應答者的作比較，便可以從而評估不回應的影響。另外，這些資料亦為顧及統計調查結果可能因不回應而出現的偏差所採用的加權因子來調整統計調查的資料的估計法，提供一個客觀的根據。

18. 222 households which dropped out after having participated in the survey for a few days also completed the Supplementary Questionnaire. The following table summarizes the number of non-responding households that completed the Supplementary Questionnaire :-

18. 222 個於參與統計調查數天後退出的住戶亦提供補充問卷所需的資料。以下是填報補充問卷的不回應住戶數目的摘要表：

Non-responding households (i.e. non-contacts and refusals) 不回應住戶 (即無法聯絡及拒絕參與)	No. of households 住戶數目	%
Supplementary Questionnaire completed 填報補充問卷	347	23
Supplementary Questionnaire not completed 沒有填報補充問卷	1 177	77
Total 共計	1 524	100

Appendix 4 Definitions of Terms

附錄四 詞彙的釋義

Activity Status - The population is broadly divided into two groups, *economically active* and *economically inactive*. The *economically active* population is further divided into the following categories :-

- (1) *Employer* - a person who works in his own business/profession and employs at least one person (other than domestic servant) for wage, salary, or payment in kind.
- (2) *Employee* - a person who works for an employer for wage, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates, or payment in kind, whether on permanent, casual or seasonal basis. Excluded from this group are an unpaid family worker, outworker and student workers and included are a paid family worker, domestic helper, apprentice, trainee and learner.
- (3) *Outworker* - an employee who is free to take his work home or anywhere he likes. A postman on his round or an electrician repairing electrical appliances outside his workshop, for example, is not an outworker because his place of work is dictated by the nature of his work but not left to his free choice.
- (4) *Self-employed* - a person who works on his own account, neither employed by someone nor employing anyone, e.g. hawkers, private tutors.
- (5) *Unpaid family worker* - a person who lives with the family and does work (not domestic work) with no regular pay in a family business.
- (6) *Student worker* - a full-time student who performs some work for wage, salary, payments in kind, etc.

經濟活動身分 - 全港人口可大致劃分為從事經濟活動和 非從事經濟活動兩類。從事經濟活動的人口可進一步分為下述類別：

- (1) 僱主 - 指從事自己的業務或專業及同時僱用一名或以上人員（住家傭人除外）的人士，並支付這些人員工資、薪金或其他實物作酬勞。
- (2) 僱員 - 指為僱主工作以收取工資、薪金、佣金、小帳、計件工資或其他實物作酬勞的人，不論這些人是長期僱員、散工或按季節聘用員工。這並不包括不受薪為家庭經營的業務工作的人、外發工及兼職學生，但包括受薪為家庭經營的業務工作的人、家務助理、學徒、受訓人員及學員。
- (3) 外發工 - 指可隨意把工作帶回家或其他自己選擇的地方的僱員。逐戶派信的郵差或在工場以外的地方修理電器的電器技師，並不屬外發工，因為這些人的工作地點是受工作性質所支配，而他們不可以自由選擇工作地點。
- (4) 自營作業者 - 指個人從事自己工作的人，沒有僱用他人，亦非受僱於人，如小販、私人導師就屬此類。
- (5) 無酬家庭從業員 - 指與家人同住，並為家人經營的業務工作（非家務），且沒有經常性收入的人。
- (6) 兼職學生 - 指從事一些工作以賺取工資、薪金、實物等作酬勞的全職學生。

The above 6 categories constitute the '*employed population*' which is defined as persons aged 15 and above who perform some work for a wage/salary, in cash or in kind, or are on leave/holiday during the seven days before recruitment.

- (7) *Unemployed* - a person aged 15 and over is classified as unemployed if he is without work, though available for work, during the seven days before recruitment and is seeking a job. This excludes persons on sick leave or holiday or an industrial dispute, but includes those who are waiting to take up a job or those who are not seeking work because they believe work is not available or those who are temporarily or indefinitely laid off work without pay.

The *economically inactive* population is further classified into the following categories :-

- (1) *A person of independent means* - a person who does not have to work for a living. He lives either by letting a house or flat (or part of a house) or by sub-letting it to others, or on capital accumulated in previous years, or on income from investments or on remittances from overseas.
- (2) *Home-maker* - a person who looks after the home without pay, usually the housewife.
- (3) *Retired person* - a person who has worked previously but is not currently worked because of old age.
- (4) *Full-time student* (excluding student workers).
- (5) *Other economically inactive persons* (e.g. persons under 15 years of age not at school and not at work).

上述六個類別構成就業人口。就業人口就是指年滿十五歲或以上，從事一些工作以賺取工資或薪金，不論以現金或實物作為酬勞，或在被選為統計調查對象前七天休假或放假的人。

- (7) 失業者 - 年滿十五歲或以上適宜工作的人，如在獲選為統計調查對象前七天沒有工作，並正在找工作，均列為失業者。這並不包括請病假或休假或鬧勞資糾紛的人，但包括等待就職的人士或因認為沒有工作可做而不找工作的人、或暫時或無限期被解僱而不獲發薪酬的人。

非從事經濟活動的人口可進一步分為下列類別：

- (1) 經濟自給者 - 指不用為生活工作的人。經濟自給者靠出租房屋或分層樓宇（或房屋的一部分）或分租房屋或分層樓宇給其他人，或靠以往多年累積資金，或靠投資的收入或海外匯款維持生計。
- (2) 料理家務者 - 照顧家庭而並無賺取報酬的人，通常指家庭主婦。
- (3) 退休人士 - 以前有工作但現因年老而沒有繼續工作的人。
- (4) 全職學生（不包括兼職學生）
- (5) 其他非從事經濟活動者（如十五歲以下不在學及就業的人士）

Age - The number of complete years a person has passed since birth.

年齡 - 指一個人自出生後所度過的完整年數。

Dependency Ratio - The ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners in a household.

撫養比率 - 指無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率。

Earners - A household member whose activity status is either employer, employee, outworker or self-employed and who receives income from employment.

有收入成員 - 指住戶成員的經濟活動身分是僱主、僱員、外發工或是自營作業者而這些人從工作獲得收入。

Educational Attainment - The highest level of education attained by a person. This can be broadly classified into:

教育程度 - 指一個人所獲得的最高教育水平。大致分類如下：

- (1) No schooling/kindergarten;
- (2) Primary;
- (3) Lower secondary (Form/Middle 1-3);
- (4) Upper secondary (Form/Middle 4-5);
- (5) Matriculation/post-secondary;
- (6) University or above.

- (1) 未受教育/幼稚園；
- (2) 小學；
- (3) 初中(中學一至三年級)；
- (4) 高中(中學四至五年級)；
- (5) 預科/大專；
- (6) 大學或以上。

Expenditures - Household expenditures refer to consumption expenditures on commodities and services (including payments in kind), and do not include business expenses, remittance, bettings, charities, payments of income tax, life insurance premiums of the endowment type, house mortgage payments, investments on properties and stocks and shares, and various other payments which are of a savings nature. Expenditures represent actual payments made during the reference period, irrespective of whether these commodities and services are acquired or consumed during that period. Each household member is to include everything that he pays for during the reference period, whether it is paid for out of his own money, house-keeping money, money from a loan or any other source, and whether payment is by cash, cheque, postal order, bankers' order, credit card, credit account, cash coupons or other means. For credit card or credit account, the amount of expenditure signed during the survey period is

開支 - 住戶開支指用於商品及服務（包括實物津貼）的消費開支，但不包括業務開支、匯款、博彩、慈善捐款、入息稅、定期類型的人壽保險費、購買樓宇供款、物業及證券的投資，及屬儲蓄性質的其他各種支出。開支是指在統計調查期間內的實際開支，無論這些商品及服務是否在這段期間內獲得或消耗。每個住戶的成員須在統計調查期間把每項支出記錄下來，無論這些開支是以自己的金錢、家用、借貸或其他來源所支付，或以現金、支票、匯票、銀行本票、信用咭、信用帳戶、禮券或其他方式支付。若以信用咭或信用帳戶方式付款，則須記錄在統計調查期間簽署的開支總額，而非在該段期間收到的信用帳戶帳單的支出金額。除了以信用咭或信用帳戶方式付款外，在統計調查期間支付已經取得的物品或稍後才送到的物品亦包括在內。至於在統計期內所訂購或取得而未經付款的物品，則不包括在內。而在統計調查期內用支票支付的郵購及電話採購則包括在內。至於僱主津貼、自置及免租的居處，因為住戶並非付出實際租金，差餉物業估價署會

recorded, and not the amount of expenditure settled for the credit account bills received in that period. Except for payments by credit card or credit account, payments made during the reference period which are for goods obtained previously or going to be delivered later are also included. Any goods ordered or delivered but not paid during the reference period are excluded. For mail-ordering and telephone-ordering, any purchases with cheque sending out during the reference period are included. For employer-subsidized, owner-occupied and rent-free accommodations where actual rent is not paid out in full, a rent is imputed with the assistance of the Rating and Valuation Department to these accommodations. In the case of resident domestic servants, who are by definition members of a household, cash wages paid to them are taken as a household expense on domestic service. However, such wages are not counted as income to the household.

Household - A household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for food, or other essentials for living. These persons need not be related. A person who makes provision for his/her own meals and no one else's meals is a one-person household.

Head of Household - The person who is acknowledged as the head by other members of the household. In general, the head of the household is the person who :-

- (1) is recognized to be the major decision maker of the household; or
- (2) owns the household accommodation; or
- (3) is legally responsible for the rent of the accommodation; or
- (4) has the accommodation as one of the benefits from his employment.

Household Composition - This is derived from the relationship of household members to the head of household and is classified into the following

就這些居處作出設算租金的估計。至於根據定義是家庭成員的住家傭人，以現金支付這些人的工資是當作住戶在家務方面的開支，但這些工資並不計算入住戶的收入內。

住戶 - 指幾個同住並同分享食物或其他生活必需品的人，這些人並不須要有任何關係。一個人的住戶則指任何一個為自己而非其他人預備膳食的人。

戶主 - 指某人被其他住戶成員認同為是一家之主的人。一般而言，戶主是指：

- (1) 被公認為住戶中可作主要決策的人；或
- (2) 擁有住戶居處的人；或
- (3) 在法律上負責繳付居處租金的人；或
- (4) 因工作關係獲得住戶居處作為一種福利的人。

住戶成員結構 - 指住戶成員與戶主的關係，並分為下述類別：

categories :-

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (1) One man | (1) 一男 |
| (2) One woman | (2) 一女 |
| (3) Head and spouse | (3) 戶主及其配偶 |
| (4) Head and 1 child | (4) 戶主及一名子女 |
| (5) Head and 2 children | (5) 戶主及兩名子女 |
| (6) Head and 3 or more children | (6) 戶主及三名或以上子女 |
| (7) Head, spouse and 1 child | (7) 戶主、其配偶及一名子女 |
| (8) Head, spouse and 2 children | (8) 戶主、其配偶及兩名子女 |
| (9) Head, spouse and 3 or more children | (9) 戶主、其配偶及三名或以上子女 |
| (10) Head, child/children and others | (10) 戶主、其子女及其他 |
| (11) Head, spouse and others | (11) 戶主、其配偶及其他 |
| (12) Head, spouse, child/children and others | (12) 戶主、其配偶、子女及其他 |
| (13) Head and others | (13) 戶主及其他 |

Household Income - This is the sum of the personal incomes of all members who usually live in the household (except resident domestic servants) received from all sources outside the household in the month preceding the survey period.

住戶收入 - 指所有常住在住戶內的成員（住家傭人除外）在統計調查期前一個月從住戶以外的來源所獲得的個人收入的總數。

Household Size - The number of persons who are found to be stayed in the household during the major part of the survey period.

住戶人數 - 指在統計調查期間大部分時間在住戶裡的人數。

Industry - The main kind of goods or services produced by the establishment in which a person worked. The classification used follows closely the major divisions of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (1991) which groups all branches of economic activity by type of product or type of service.

行業 - 指某人所工作的機構所生產的主要貨品或服務類別。所使用類別是依照「香港標準行業分類法(一九九一)」的主要分類。「香港標準行業分類」按產品或服務的種類把所有經濟活動歸類。

Length of Residence - The total number of complete years for which a household has resided in the present living quarter.

居住年期 - 指住戶住在目前的屋宇單位的完整年數。

Living Area - This refers to the covered area which is the exact area of the plane required to provide a complete cover to the unit, measured to the external face of enclosing walls or to the centre line of party walls.

居住面積 - 指上蓋面積，即完全覆蓋該單位的平面的準確面積，以量至圍牆的外面或共用牆的中心線為準。

Living Quarter - A living quarter is enclosed space in a residential or partially residential building. The quarter is occupied exclusively by one household or shared by a limited number of households for living, eating, and sleeping, or a quarter is built for habitation and not being occupied. It should be internally connected so that the occupants can move between the rooms/cubicles without going outside onto a public corridor, landing or staircase, and it should have direct external access to the street, a public corridor, landing or staircase. There are two types of living quarters, permanent quarters and temporary quarters.

Monthly Rent - This is the amount paid for the month preceding the survey period by the household for renting the whole or part of a living quarter.

Occupation - This is the kind of work performed by a person. The classification used follows closely the International Standard Classification of Occupations laid down by the International Labour Office.

Payments in Kind - Payments in kind received by an employee from his employer to supplement his earnings are counted as both income and expenditure. These include accommodation provided or subsidized by employers, medical expenses and expenses on petrol reimbursed by employers, and any allowance made for items obtained from employers at concessionary prices such as items purchased at special discounts. The full retail value of such items is recorded as expenditure and the difference between the retail and concessionary prices is added to income. However, uniforms or other subsidies provided by employers for the purpose of conducting business are not included. Fringe benefits such as free meal, free transport, free medical treatment and net contributions made by employers to pension or other social security schemes are not recorded as

屋宇單位 - 屋宇單位是指在住宅或半住宅樓宇內的地方。是指由一個住戶獨自佔用的單位或由有限數量的住戶共作起居、飲食及歇息之用的單位；或蓋作住所但空置的單位。居住單位的內部須打通，以便住戶出入房間或室時，可不須使用屋宇單位外的公共走廊、梯台或樓梯，並須有通道直接通往街道、公共走廊、梯台或樓梯。屋宇單位分為永久性及臨時性兩類。

每月租金 - 指住戶在統計調查期間前一個月因租住一個屋宇單位的全部或部分地方而繳付的金額。

職業 - 指一個人從事的工作類別。分類方法是按照國際勞工局訂定的國際標準職業分類。

實物津貼 - 僱員收取僱主的實物津貼以彌補收入亦當作收入及開支的一部分。這包括由僱主提供或津貼的居處、醫藥費、僱主發還的汽油費，及從僱主方面獲得以優惠價格購物的津貼，如以特別的折扣購物。這些物品的十足零售價是作開支計算，而零售價與優惠價的差額則當作收入。但僱主提供的制服或其他津貼，以便執行職務，並不包括在內。附帶福利如免費膳食、免費交通、免費醫療服務及僱主在長俸或其他社會福利計劃方面的供款淨額，並不當作收入或開支，因計算這些福利有實際的困難。

income or expenditure due to the practical difficulties in quantifying such benefits.

Relationship to Head of Household - The relationship of a household member to the head of household is classified into the following categories:-

- (1) Spouse
- (2) Son or daughter
- (3) Father or mother
- (4) Brother or sister
- (5) Grandchild
- (6) Other relatives
- (7) Resident domestic servant, including private chauffeur or gardener
- (8) Others such as boarder, guest, employee.

Tenure of Accommodation - The terms or conditions under which an accommodation is held by a household. It is distinguished into the following types :-

- (1) *Living quarter provided or subsidized by employer* (including all staff quarters).
- (2) *Owner-occupier* - a household which owns the living quarter it occupies (including owning with mortgages).
- (3) *Sole tenant* - a household which rents the whole living quarter it occupies from someone who lives outside the living quarters without sharing it with other household(s) or sub-letting.
- (4) *Main tenant* - a household which rents the whole living quarter it occupies from someone who lives outside the living quarters and sub-lets part of the living quarter to other household(s).
- (5) *Sub-tenant* - a household which rents part of a living quarter from someone who also resides in the same living quarter.
- (6) *Co-tenant* - a household which rents part of a living quarter from a person who does not reside in the same living quarter and shares the living quarter with at least one or more other co-tenants.

與戶主的關係 - 住戶成員與戶主的關係可分為下述類別：—

- (1) 配偶
- (2) 兒子或女兒
- (3) 父親或母親
- (4) 兄弟或姊妹
- (5) 孫
- (6) 其他親戚
- (7) 住家傭人，包括私人司機或園丁
- (8) 其他人士如寄宿者、賓客、僱員

居處租住權 - 是指居住在一個居處的條件，可分為下述類別：—

- (1) 由僱主提供或津貼的屋宇單位(包括所有員工宿舍)。
- (2) 自置戶 - 住戶擁有所住的屋宇單位(包括按揭單位在內)。
- (3) 全租客 - 向並非住在同一屋宇單位的人租入所住單位的全部地方，且並無分租予他人的住戶。
- (4) 二房東 - 向並非住在同一屋宇單位的人租入所住單位的全部地方，並把部分的屋宇單位分租予一個或以上其他住戶的住戶。
- (5) 三房客 - 向住在同一屋宇單位的人租入部分的屋宇單位的住戶。
- (6) 合租人 - 向並非同住一個屋宇單位的人租入一個屋宇單位的部分地方，並與至少一個或以上其他合租人同住的住戶。
- (7) 免交租金 - 免費住屋的住戶，不包括居住於由僱主免費提供居處的住戶。

- (7) *Rent-free* - a household which occupies the accommodation free. This excludes households occupying accommodation provided by employer.

Type of Accommodation - The accommodation for a household is distinguished into three types, namely, whole unit, rooms/cubicles, and others (e.g. part of a room, a single bed or a cockloft).

Type of Housing - This refers to the type of building in which the living quarter is located. Housing is broadly classified into public and private housing. Public housing is further divided into the following categories :-

- (1) Former Government)
Low Cost Housing blocks) Housing
- (2) Former Housing) Authority
Authority blocks) Group A
- (3) New Housing Authority) blocks
blocks, Converted blocks)
- (4) Housing Authority Group B blocks
- (5) Housing Authority temporary housing
areas and cottage areas
- (6) Housing Society Rental blocks

Private housing is further classified into :-

- (1) Private housing blocks - self-contained
- (2) Private housing blocks - non self-contained
- (3) Housing Authority Home-ownership Scheme/Private Sector Participation Scheme/Middle-income Housing blocks
- (4) Housing Society Urban Improvement Scheme blocks
- (5) Modern houses/village houses/simple stone structures
- (6) Private temporary structures
- (7) Other private permanent housing

Self-contained private housing blocks refer to apartment blocks, tenement blocks and composite buildings. A self-contained living quarter is one which has an internal kitchen and an internal toilet.

居處類型 - 一個住戶的居處共分為三個類別，即整個單位、房間、室及其他（例如：房間的部分地方、單人床位或閣樓）。

房屋類型 - 指屋宇單位所屬的建築物類型。房屋大致可分為公共及私人房屋。公共房屋可進一步分為下列類別：—

- (1) 政府廉租屋邨)
- (2) 前房屋委員會樓宇) 房屋委員會
- (3) 房屋委員會樓宇,) 甲類租住大廈
改建的公共樓宇)
- (4) 房屋委員會乙類租住大廈
- (5) 房屋委員會臨時房屋區及平房區
- (6) 房屋協會租住大廈

私人房屋可進一步分為：—

- (1) 私人住宅樓宇- 有獨立設備
- (2) 私人住宅樓宇 - 無獨立設備
- (3) 房屋委員會居者有其屋計劃/私人機構參與計劃/中等入息家庭房屋計劃房屋
- (4) 房屋協會市區改善計劃房屋
- (5) 新型房屋/村屋/簡單磚石蓋搭的建築物
- (6) 私人臨時建築物
- (7) 其他私人永久房屋

有獨立設備的私人住宅樓宇是指洋樓式大廈、唐樓及綜合用途樓宇。有獨立設備的屋宇單位是指設有室內廚房及室內廁所的單位。位於新式唐樓內的屋宇單位，如沒有永久間隔的房

Living quarters in modern tenement blocks without permanent partitioned rooms but have kitchen and toilet facilities are considered as self-contained. Modern houses include bungalows and villas with bathroom, flush toilet system, internal kitchen and running water supply. Private temporary structures include roof-top structures, mobile dwellings and temporary huts.

Type of Retail Outlet - This refers to the type of shops or establishments (e.g. department stores, street stalls/hawkers, supermarkets) from which the commodities and services are acquired by the households during the survey period.

間，但有廚房及廁所設施，亦當作有獨立設備的屋宇單位。新型房屋包括設有浴室、抽水馬桶系統、室內廚房及自來水供應的平房及別墅。私人臨時建築物包括天台搭建物、流動住所及臨時木屋。

零售商類別 - 指住戶在統計調查期間購物及獲得服務的商店或機構的類別（如百貨公司、街頭檔攤、小販、超級市場）。

Appendix 5 Computation Formula for the CPI

附錄五 消費物價指數的計算公式

Computation of CPI Weights

1. The CPI weights are computed by expressing the total household expenditure for a commodity/service k as a percentage of the total household expenditure on all commodities and services selected into the CPI basket :

$$W_k = \frac{Y_k}{Y}$$

where W_k is the weight assigned to commodity/service k ;
而 是 k 商品或服務的權數;

Y_k is the total household expenditure on commodity/service k ;
是住戶用在 k 商品或服務的總開支;

Y is the total household expenditure on all commodities/services selected into the CPI basket.
是住戶用在消費物價指數籃內所有商品或服務的總開支。

In other words, W_k represents the relative importance, in terms of expenditure, of commodity/service k in an average household budget in the base period.
換句話說, W_k 代表 k 商品或服務於基期內在住戶的平均開支預算中所佔的比重。

Computation of the CPI

2. The CPI is a base-weighted Laspeyres' type of index and can be expressed mathematically as follows :

$$I_t = \sum W_k \left(\frac{P_{tk}}{P_{ok}} \right)$$

where I_t is the price index for the current period t ;
而 是 t 期的物價指數;

計算消費物價指數的權數

1. 消費物價指數內某商品或服務的權數, 是指住戶用在該商品或服務的開支, 在消費物價指數籃內所有商品或服務總開支所佔的百分比。例如 k 商品或服務的權數應計算如下:

計算消費物價指數

2. 消費物價指數是一種基期加權拉斯貝爾類型指數, 可用下列數學公式表示:

W_t is the weight of commodity/service k ;
是 k 商品或服務的權數;

P_{0k} is the average price of commodity/service k for the base period;
是 k 商品或服務在基期的平均價格;

P_{tk} is the average price of commodity/service k for the current period t ;
是 k 商品或服務在 t 期的平均價格;

$\sum$ means summing over all commodities/services included in the CPI basket.
這數學符號是指將消費物價指數籃內所有商品或服務加以匯總。

The whole compilation process is in fact a stepwise operation involving several levels, namely, compilation of the item index at the lowest level, then the sub-group index, the group index, section index and finally the all-items index. The same formula given above is used to calculate the indices at different levels by applying the appropriate weights at the corresponding levels. The CPI at time t is obtained by multiplying the I_t at the all-items level by 100.

整個編製過程實際上是分多個層次循序進行的，依次編製最基層的項目指數，繼而是小組指數、分組指數及分類指數，而最後是總指數。以不同層次的權數，運用上述公式，可以計算各該層次的指數。將在總指數層次的 I_t 乘以 100，即等於 t 期消費物價指數的數值。

Appendix 6 Exposition of the Computation Formula for the CPI

附錄六 消費物價指數計算公式的闡釋

1. The CPI is a base-weighted Laspeyres' type of index. The CPI compilation formula actually has a build-in self adjusting mechanism to continuously take into account the effect on year-on-year rates of change in the CPIs that are attributable to changes in expenditure weights caused by changes of prices.

1. 消費物價指數是一種基期加權拉斯貝爾類型指數。計算消費物價指數的公式內有一個自動調整結構，就因物價變動而產生的開支模式變動，所引致對消費物價指數按年變動率的影響，作出自動調整。

Let $I_{0,t}$ = the CPI at time t with base period at time 0.
 設 以 0 期為基期在 t 期的消費物價指數。

$I_{0,t+12}$ = the CPI at time $t+12$ with base period at time 0.
 以 0 期為基期在 $t+12$ 期的消費物價指數。

$P_{0,k}$ = the price of consumption item k at the base period.
 消費項目 k 在基期的價格。

$P_{t,k}$ = the price of consumption item k at time t .
 消費項目 k 在 t 期的價格。

$P_{t+12,k}$ = the price of consumption item k at time $t+12$.
 消費項目 k 在 $t+12$ 期的價格。

$Q_{0,k}$ = the quantity of item k at the base period.
 項目 k 在基期的數量。

$Q_{t,k}$ = the quantity of item k at time t .
 項目 k 在 t 期的數量。

The original Laspeyres' formula for price index, which purports to show how the cost of a specified basket of goods and services changes over time, is :

拉斯貝爾價格指數，是顯示一籃子特定商品和服務的總值隨著時間的變動，它原本的公式是：

$$I_{0,t} = \frac{\sum P_{t,k} \cdot Q_{0,k}}{\sum P_{0,k} \cdot Q_{0,k}} \times 100$$

[summation over all items]
[所有項目的總和]

This can be further developed as follows :

公式可有以下變化：

$$I_{o,t} = \frac{\sum P_{t,k} \cdot Q_{o,k}}{\sum P_{o,k} \cdot Q_{o,k}} \cdot \left(\frac{P_{o,k}}{P_{o,k}} \right) \times 100$$

$$\left[\frac{P_{o,k}}{P_{o,k}} = 1 \right]$$

$$= \sum \frac{\left(\frac{P_{t,k}}{P_{o,k}} \right) \cdot (P_{o,k} \cdot Q_{o,k})}{\sum P_{o,k} \cdot Q_{o,k}} \times 100$$

[rearranging]

[重整]

$$= \sum \left(\frac{P_{o,k} \cdot Q_{o,k}}{\sum P_{o,k} \cdot Q_{o,k}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{P_{t,k}}{P_{o,k}} \right) \times 100$$

[further rearranging, given $\sum P_{o,k} \cdot Q_{o,k}$ is a constant]

[$\sum P_{o,k} \cdot Q_{o,k}$ 是固定數，再重整]

$$= \sum W_{o,k} \cdot \left(\frac{P_{t,k}}{P_{o,k}} \right) \times 100$$

[$W_{o,k}$ is the expenditure weight for item k at the base period]

[$W_{o,k}$ 是項目 k 在基期的開支權數]

$$= \sum W_{o,k}' \times 100$$

[$W_{o,k}'$ is the expenditure weight for item k at time t , after taking into account the change in price since the base period]

[$W_{o,k}'$ 是項目 k 在 t 期的開支權數，這權數已將自基期後的價格變動計算在內]

2. Thus, while the CPI at the base period is the sum of the expenditure weights of the items at the base period, multiplied by a factor of 100, the CPI at time t is similarly the sum of the updated expenditure weights of the items (updated only based on price changes since the base period but not any changes in consumption volumes) at time t , multiplied by a factor of 100.

2. 因此，在基期的消費物價指數是所有項目在基期的開支權數的總和，乘以 100。在 t 期的消費物價指數同樣地是所有項目在 t 期已更新的開支權數的總和，乘以 100（更新權數只根據自基期後的價格變動計算，而消費量變動則不計算在內）。

3. Similarly, the CPI at time $t+12$ with base period at time 0 is

$$I_{0,t+12} = \sum W_{0,k} \cdot \left(\frac{P_{t+12,k}}{P_{0,k}} \right) \times 100$$

$$= \sum W_{0,k} \cdot \left(\frac{P_{t+12,k}}{P_{0,k}} \right) \left(\frac{P_{t,k}}{P_{t,k}} \right) \times 100$$

$$= \sum W_{0,k} \cdot \left(\frac{P_{t,k}}{P_{0,k}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{P_{t+12,k}}{P_{t,k}} \right) \times 100$$

$$= \sum W_{0,k}' \cdot \left(\frac{P_{t+12,k}}{P_{t,k}} \right) \times 100$$

3. 同樣地，以 0 期為基期在 $t+12$ 期的消費物價指數為

[starting from the second last step set out in paragraph 1 above]

[上面第一段所列出的最後第二個步驟開始]

$$\left[\frac{P_{t,k}}{P_{t,k}} = 1 \right]$$

[rearranging]

[重整]

[see last step set out in paragraph 1 above]

[參考上面第一段所列出的的最後步驟]

4. Thus at time $t+12$, the CPI is the composite sum of the year-on-year price relatives of all items at time $t+12$ (each relative being the ratio of the price of an item at time $t+12$ to its price at time t , i.e. a year earlier), each weighted by the relevant updated expenditure weight at time t .

4. 因此，在 $t+12$ 期的消費物價指數是所有項目在 $t+12$ 期的按年價比的綜合總和（每個價比等於一個項目在 $t+12$ 期的價格，與其在 t 期即一年前的價格的比例）。相加時，每個項目的價比均以 t 期已更新的開支權數加權。

5. To illustrate in simpler terms this feature of the formula, consider the following example involving a CPI basket with two items. Suppose 89/90 is the base period 0 , March 94 is time t and March 95 is time $t+12$. The steps involved in compiling the CPI numbers in March 94 and March 95, and the year-on-year rate of increase in March 95, are set out below:

5. 以下例子可簡單地介紹公式的這個特性。假設消費物價指數籃子包括兩個項目，而基期 0 是一九八九至九〇年，九四年三月是 t 期及九五年三月是 $t+12$ 期。九四年三月及九五年三月的消費物價指數數字及九五年三月的按年升幅率計算如下：

	89/90 Total Expenditure 八九至九〇年 總開支	89/90 Weight 八九至九〇年 權數	Price Index Number 物價指數		
			89/90 八九至九〇年	March 94 九四年三月	March 95 九五年三月
Item A 項目甲	\$1,000	33.3%	100	200	220
Item B 項目乙	\$2,000	66.7%	100	100	100
CPI basket 消費物價 指數籃子	\$3,000	100%	100	133.3	140
CPI for March 94 = (33.3% x 200) + (66.7% x 100) = 133.3 九四年三月的 消費物價指數 CPI for March 95 = (33.3% x 220) + (66.7% x 100) = 140 九五年三月的 消費物價指數 Year-on-year rate of change = (140 - 133.3)/133.3 x 100% = 5% 按年變動率					

6. Implicitly, as mathematically demonstrated in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, the steps actually involve an update of the expenditure weights to March 94 first and then compilation based on price relatives in March 95 with reference to March 94. The steps, seen in this perspective, are set out below :
6. 上面第三及第四段的數學公式展示，計算步驟其實概念地包括先將開支權數更新至九四年三月，然後再根據九五年三月對九四年三月的價比計算指數。根據這方法，計算步驟如下：

	89/90 Total Expenditure 八九至九〇年 總開支	March 94 Total Expenditure 九四年三月 總開支	March 94 Weight 九四年三月 權數	Price Index Number 物價指數	
				March 94 九四年三月	March 95 九五年三月
Item A 項目甲	\$1,000	\$2,000	50%	100	110
Item B 項目乙	\$2,000	\$2,000	50%	100	100
CPI basket 消費物價 指數籃子	\$3,000	\$4,000	100%	100	105
“Rebased” CPI for March 94 = (50% x 100) + (50% x 100) = 100 重訂基期後九四年三月 的消費物價指數 “Rebased” CPI for March 95 = (50% x 110) + (50% x 100) = 105 重訂基期後九五年三月 的消費物價指數 Year-on-year rate of change = (105 - 100)/100 x 100% = 5% 按年變動率					

Tables
統計表

Table 1 : Number of Households by Household Expenditure by Household Size
表一 : 按住戶人數及住戶開支劃分的住戶數目

Expenditure (HK\$, bi-weekly) 開支 (港元, 以兩星期計算)	Household Size 住戶人數							
	One person 一人		Two persons 二人		Three persons 三人		Four persons 四人	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 to 至 < 2,500	59 000	45.0	38 000	14.4	17 000	5.4	10 000	2.4
2,500 to 至 < 5,000	32 000	24.7	74 000	28.1	86 000	26.7	97 000	22.8
5,000 to 至 < 7,500	17 000	12.6	56 000	21.3	91 000	28.1	118 000	27.7
7,500 to 至 < 10,000	11 000	8.6	40 000	15.1	53 000	16.3	75 000	17.5
10,000 to 至 < 15,000	6 000	5.0	29 000	10.9	45 000	14.0	75 000	17.7
15,000 to 至 < 20,000	3 000	2.4	12 000	4.7	16 000	4.9	25 000	5.9
20,000 to 至 < 25,000	1 000	1.1	8 000	2.9	8 000	2.6	12 000	2.8
25,000 +	1 000	0.6	7 000	2.6	7 000	2.0	14 000	3.2
Overall 總數	131 000	100.0	263 000	100.0	322 000	100.0	427 000	100.0

Expenditure (HK\$, bi-weekly) 開支 (港元, 以兩星期計算)	Household Size 住戶人數						Overall 總數	
	Five persons 五人		Six persons 六人		Seven persons and over 七人及以上			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 to 至 < 2,500	5 000	2.0	1 000	1.2	*	0.8	131 000	8.6
2,500 to 至 < 5,000	44 000	17.8	10 000	11.2	2 000	4.6	346 000	22.8
5,000 to 至 < 7,500	64 000	26.0	21 000	23.0	6 000	19.5	374 000	24.7
7,500 to 至 < 10,000	49 000	20.0	18 000	19.8	6 000	19.2	252 000	16.6
10,000 to 至 < 15,000	49 000	19.9	20 000	21.9	10 000	29.2	235 000	15.5
15,000 to 至 < 20,000	21 000	8.6	10 000	11.3	4 000	13.3	93 000	6.1
20,000 to 至 < 25,000	7 000	2.7	5 000	5.3	2 000	5.8	43 000	2.8
25,000 +	8 000	3.1	6 000	6.3	3 000	7.7	44 000	2.9
Overall 總數	248 000	100.0	92 000	100.0	33 000	100.0	1 516 000	100.0

* less than 500
 少於 500

Table 2 : Number of Households by Household Expenditure by Type of Housing
表二 : 按房屋類型及住戶開支劃分的住戶數目

Expenditure (HK\$, bi-weekly) 開支 (港元, 以兩星期計算)	Type of Housing 房屋類型									
	Housing Authority Group A rental estates 房屋委員會 甲類租住大廈		Housing Authority Group B rental estates 房屋委員會 乙類租住大廈		Other public housing 其他公共房屋		All public housing 所有公共房屋		Private housing block -- self-contained 私人住宅樓宇 -- 有獨立設備	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 to 至 < 2,500	62 000	12.6	20 000	44.4	9 000	20.6	92 000	15.7	23 000	3.7
2,500 to 至 < 5,000	194 000	39.2	14 000	31.7	17 000	36.7	225 000	38.4	77 000	12.3
5,000 to 至 < 7,500	140 000	28.3	6 000	13.7	10 000	22.8	156 000	26.7	134 000	21.5
7,500 to 至 < 10,000	53 000	10.8	2 000	5.3	4 000	8.6	59 000	10.2	126 000	20.2
10,000 to 至 < 15,000	34 000	6.8	1 000	3.3	4 000	8.5	39 000	6.7	136 000	21.7
15,000 to 至 < 20,000	8 000	1.6	1 000	1.7	1 000	1.6	9 000	1.6	65 000	10.3
20,000 to 至 < 25,000	4 000	0.8	-	-	*	0.7	4 000	0.7	34 000	5.4
25,000 +	*	0.1	-	-	*	0.6	*	0.1	31 000	5.0
Overall 總數	494 000	100.0	45 000	100.0	45 000	100.0	584 000	100.0	626 000	100.0

Expenditure (HK\$, bi-weekly) 開支 (港元, 以兩星期計算)	Type of Housing 房屋類型						Overall 總數	
	Other private housing 其他私人房屋		Housing Authority Home Ownership Scheme 房屋委員會 居者有其屋計劃房屋		All private housing 所有私人房屋			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 to 至 < 2,500	16 000	12.6	-	-	39 000	4.2	131 000	8.6
2,500 to 至 < 5,000	33 000	25.9	12 000	6.5	121 000	13.0	346 000	22.8
5,000 to 至 < 7,500	25 000	19.7	58 000	32.5	218 000	23.4	374 000	24.7
7,500 to 至 < 10,000	14 000	10.9	53 000	29.3	193 000	20.7	252 000	16.6
10,000 to 至 < 15,000	17 000	13.2	43 000	24.2	196 000	21.0	235 000	15.5
15,000 to 至 < 20,000	9 000	7.2	10 000	5.3	83 000	8.9	93 000	6.1
20,000 to 至 < 25,000	4 000	2.8	2 000	0.9	39 000	4.2	43 000	2.8
25,000 +	10 000	7.6	3 000	1.4	44 000	4.7	44 000	2.9
Overall 總數	126 000	100.0	180 000	100.0	932 000	100.0	1 516 000	100.0

* less than 500
少於 500

Table 3 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section by Quartile Expenditure Group

表三 : 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Quartile Expenditure Group 四分位開支組別								Overall 總數	
	The lowest 25% 最低四分位		The second 25% 第二四分位		The third 25% 第三四分位		The highest 25% 最高四分位			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	1,251	43.9	2,137	38.2	2,761	32.7	4,073	22.7	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	676	23.7	1,500	26.8	2,515	29.8	6,095	34.0	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	128	4.5	186	3.3	215	2.5	290	1.6	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	69	2.4	91	1.6	94	1.1	120	0.7	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	122	4.3	303	5.4	586	6.9	1,558	8.7	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	52	1.8	161	2.9	296	3.5	800	4.5	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	119	4.2	255	4.6	397	4.7	837	4.7	402	4.6
Transport 交通	201	7.0	378	6.8	598	7.1	1,589	8.9	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	231	8.1	582	10.4	988	11.7	2,550	14.2	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	2,850	100.0	5,595	100.0	8,450	100.0	17,912	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	379 000		379 000		379 000		379 000		1 516 000	

Table 4 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section
by Geographical Area

表四 : 按地區及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Geographical Area 地區						Overall 總數	
	Hong Kong Island 香港		Kowloon 九龍		New Territories 新界			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,830	22.8	2,507	31.5	2,464	32.8	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	5,132	41.3	2,231	28.1	1,907	25.4	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	240	1.9	194	2.4	197	2.6	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	94	0.8	100	1.3	89	1.2	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	946	7.6	591	7.4	539	7.2	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	462	3.7	277	3.5	302	4.0	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	495	4.0	354	4.5	394	5.2	402	4.6
Transport 交通	789	6.4	672	8.5	660	8.8	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,431	11.5	1,027	12.9	973	12.9	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	12,421	100.0	7,953	100.0	7,524	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	320 000		507 000		689 000		1 516 000	

Table 5 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section by Type of Housing

表五 : 按房屋類型及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Type of Housing 房屋類型									
	Housing Authority Group A rental estates 房屋委員會 甲類租住大廈		Housing Authority Group B rental estates 房屋委員會 乙類租住大廈		Other public housing 其他公共房屋		All public housing 所有公共房屋		Private housing block — self-contained 私人住宅樓宇 — 有獨立設備	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,448	43.7	1,876	49.4	2,263	41.7	2,390	43.8	2,699	24.0
Housing 住屋	582	10.4	275	7.2	567	10.4	557	10.2	4,321	38.4
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	190	3.4	129	3.4	163	3.0	184	3.4	220	2.0
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	116	2.1	106	2.8	136	2.5	116	2.1	74	0.7
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	501	8.9	286	7.5	489	9.0	483	8.9	811	7.2
Durable goods 耐用物品	235	4.2	139	3.7	283	5.2	231	4.2	417	3.7
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	338	6.0	181	4.8	240	4.4	318	5.8	464	4.1
Transport 交通	464	8.3	358	9.4	446	8.2	455	8.3	840	7.5
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	730	13.0	448	11.8	847	15.6	717	13.2	1,403	12.5
All sections 總數	5,603	100.0	3,798	100.0	5,433	100.0	5,451	100.0	11,248	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	494 000		45 000		45 000		584 000		626 000	

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Type of Housing 房屋類型						Overall 總數	
	Other private housing 其他私人房屋		All private housing(excl. Home Ownership Scheme) 所有私人房屋(居者有 其屋計劃房屋除外)		Housing Authority Home Ownership Scheme 房屋委員會 居者有其屋計劃房屋			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		
Food 食品	2,437	23.6	2,655	23.9	2,676	29.0	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	3,976	38.5	4,263	38.4	3,092	33.5	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	216	2.1	219	2.0	214	2.3	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	119	1.2	81	0.7	72	0.8	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	491	4.7	758	6.8	675	7.3	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	310	3.0	399	3.6	342	3.7	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	422	4.1	457	4.1	445	4.8	402	4.6
Transport 交通	1,042	10.1	874	7.9	697	7.5	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,321	12.8	1,389	12.5	1,030	11.2	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	10,335	100.0	11,095	100.0	9,243	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	126 000		752 000		180 000		1 516 000	

Table 6 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section by Tenure of Accommodation for Private Housing Households

表六：按居處租住權及商品或服務類別劃分的私人房屋住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Tenure of Accommodation 居處租住權							
	Living quarters provided or subsidized by employer 由僱主提供或 津貼的屋宇單位		Owner-occupier household 自置戶		Sole tenant 全租客		Main tenant 二房東	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,757	17.3	2,737	25.4	2,706	23.6	1,214	40.2
Housing 住屋	7,900	49.6	3,973	36.9	4,228	36.9	993	32.9
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	244	1.5	224	2.1	224	2.0	115	3.8
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	122	0.8	69	0.6	124	1.1	121	4.0
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	845	5.3	730	6.8	951	8.3	62	2.0
Durable goods 耐用物品	513	3.2	379	3.5	496	4.3	65	2.2
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	577	3.6	469	4.4	452	3.9	126	4.2
Transport 交通	1,021	6.4	871	8.1	841	7.3	144	4.8
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,935	12.2	1,328	12.3	1,450	12.6	179	5.9
All sections 總數	15,914	100.0	10,781	100.0	11,471	100.0	3,019	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	41 000		722 000		120 000		3 000	

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Tenure of Accommodation 居處租住權						Overall 總數	
	Sub-tenant 三房客		Co-tenant 合租人		Rent-free 免交租金			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	1,062	40.4	1,305	35.6	1,644	23.4	2,659	24.8
Housing 住屋	659	25.1	973	26.5	3,184	45.3	4,038	37.6
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	59	2.2	91	2.5	146	2.1	218	2.0
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	129	4.9	82	2.3	55	0.8	79	0.7
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	103	3.9	318	8.7	641	9.1	742	6.9
Durable goods 耐用物品	102	3.9	138	3.8	248	3.5	388	3.6
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	118	4.5	130	3.6	222	3.2	455	4.2
Transport 交通	183	7.0	215	5.9	328	4.7	840	7.8
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	214	8.1	416	11.3	565	8.0	1,320	12.3
All sections 總數	2,628	100.0	3,668	100.0	7,032	100.0	10,738	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	12 000		25 000		9 000		932 000	

Table 7 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section by Household Size

表七 : 按住戶人數及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Household Size 住戶人數							
	One person 一人		Two persons 二人		Three persons 三人		Four persons 四人	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	1,053	23.6	1,935	24.9	2,345	28.5	2,814	30.5
Housing 住屋	1,909	42.7	2,765	35.6	2,746	33.4	2,736	29.6
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	87	2.0	152	2.0	188	2.3	227	2.5
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	75	1.7	78	1.0	77	0.9	91	1.0
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	278	6.2	610	7.9	526	6.4	712	7.7
Durable goods 耐用物品	184	4.1	348	4.5	314	3.8	346	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	168	3.8	373	4.8	354	4.3	443	4.8
Transport 交通	267	6.0	613	7.9	689	8.4	759	8.2
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	446	10.0	889	11.5	992	12.1	1,115	12.1
All sections 總數	4,466	100.0	7,763	100.0	8,231	100.0	9,243	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	131 000		263 000		322 000		427 000	

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Household Size 住戶人數						Overall 總數	
	Five persons 五人		Six persons 六人		Seven persons and over 七人及以上			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	3,155	32.3	3,751	31.5	4,322	32.3	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	2,666	27.2	3,109	26.1	3,349	25.0	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	256	2.6	294	2.5	335	2.5	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	126	1.3	137	1.2	127	1.0	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	712	7.3	926	7.8	1,254	9.4	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	314	3.2	435	3.6	432	3.2	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	442	4.5	572	4.8	734	5.5	402	4.6
Transport 交通	780	8.0	848	7.1	1,048	7.8	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,336	13.7	1,856	15.6	1,801	13.4	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	9,786	100.0	11,928	100.0	13,402	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	248 000		92 000		33 000		1 516 000	

Table 8 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section by Household Composition

表八：按住戶成員結構及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Household Composition 住戶成員結構									
	Single person 一人		Head & spouse 戶主及其配偶		Head & 1 child 戶主及一名子女		Head & 2 children 戶主及兩名子女		Head & 3 or more children 戶主及三名或以上子女	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	1,053	23.6	2,059	23.8	1,542	30.3	2,384	29.1	3,476	40.1
Housing 住屋	1,909	42.7	3,121	36.0	1,587	31.2	2,497	30.4	1,571	18.1
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	87	2.0	153	1.8	136	2.7	203	2.5	247	2.9
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	75	1.7	82	0.9	55	1.1	54	0.7	124	1.4
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	278	6.2	722	8.3	306	6.0	746	9.1	738	8.5
Durable goods 耐用物品	184	4.1	418	4.8	159	3.1	494	6.0	357	4.1
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	168	3.8	446	5.1	220	4.3	357	4.4	425	4.9
Transport 交通	267	6.0	679	7.8	386	7.6	528	6.4	720	8.3
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	446	10.0	987	11.4	703	13.8	938	11.4	1,002	11.6
All sections 總數	4,466	100.0	8,666	100.0	5,094	100.0	8,203	100.0	8,660	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	131 000		165 000		47 000		31 000		25 000	

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Household Composition 住戶成員結構							
	Head, spouse & 1 child 戶主、其配偶及一名子女		Head, spouse & 2 children 戶主、其配偶及兩名子女		Head, spouse & 3 or more children 戶主、其配偶及三名或以上子女		Head, children & others 戶主、其子女及其他人士	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,408	29.4	2,717	32.0	3,286	37.1	2,663	34.9
Housing 住屋	2,730	33.3	2,372	27.9	1,836	20.7	1,981	25.9
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	192	2.4	224	2.6	245	2.8	216	2.8
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	73	0.9	87	1.0	141	1.6	106	1.4
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	525	6.4	631	7.4	773	8.7	495	6.5
Durable goods 耐用物品	279	3.4	310	3.6	313	3.5	301	3.9
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	367	4.5	406	4.8	449	5.1	345	4.5
Transport 交通	600	7.3	754	8.9	689	7.8	540	7.1
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,020	12.5	1,004	11.8	1,131	12.8	992	13.0
All sections 總數	8,194	100.0	8,505	100.0	8,863	100.0	7,640	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	229 000		318 000		181 000		45 000	

Table 8 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section
(Cont'd) by Household Composition

表八(續)：按住戶成員結構及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Household Composition 住戶成員結構						Overall 總數	
	Head, spouse, & others 戶主、其配偶 及其他人士		Head, spouse, children & others 戶主、其配偶、 其子女及其他人士		Head & others 戶主及 其他人士			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,582	23.4	3,387	25.8	2,413	28.4	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	3,684	33.4	4,469	34.1	2,826	33.2	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	207	1.9	294	2.2	178	2.1	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	110	1.0	111	0.9	98	1.2	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	591	5.4	957	7.3	601	7.1	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	538	4.9	424	3.2	334	3.9	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	559	5.1	577	4.4	346	4.1	402	4.6
Transport 交通	776	7.0	987	7.5	890	10.5	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,980	18.0	1,918	14.6	816	9.6	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	11,027	100.0	13,123	100.0	8,502	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	29 000		203 000		111 000		1 516 000	

Table 9 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section by Number of Earners
表九 : 按有收入成員的數目及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Number of Earners 有收入成員的數目					
	No earner 零		One earner 一人		Two earners 二人	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	1,083	27.4	2,204	28.6	2,802	27.2
Housing 住屋	1,809	45.7	2,631	34.2	3,179	30.9
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	127	3.2	191	2.5	220	2.1
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	50	1.3	82	1.1	95	0.9
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	121	3.1	464	6.0	824	8.0
Durable goods 耐用物品	87	2.2	273	3.5	425	4.1
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	149	3.8	336	4.4	479	4.7
Transport 交通	144	3.6	571	7.4	894	8.7
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	389	9.8	944	12.3	1,371	13.3
All sections 總數	3,957	100.0	7,694	100.0	10,289	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	113 000		657 000		527 000	

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Number of Earners 有收入成員的數目				Overall 總數	
	Three earners 三人		Four earners and over 四人及以上			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	3,491	36.7	4,388	36.2	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	2,182	22.9	2,215	18.3	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	241	2.5	273	2.3	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	143	1.5	160	1.3	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	894	9.4	1,247	10.3	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	333	3.5	482	4.0	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	470	4.9	705	5.8	402	4.6
Transport 交通	768	8.1	1,023	8.4	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	995	10.5	1,632	13.5	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	9,517	100.0	12,126	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	149 000		70 000		1 516 000	

Table 10 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section By Dependency Ratio
表十 : 按撫養比率及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Dependency Ratio 撫養比率					
	0 to less than 1 零至少於一		1 to less than 2 一至少於二		2 to less than 3 二至少於三	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,740	29.5	2,701	29.1	2,492	29.2
Housing 住屋	2,726	29.4	2,716	29.3	2,722	31.9
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	189	2.0	222	2.4	206	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	107	1.2	105	1.1	71	0.8
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	811	8.7	729	7.9	511	6.0
Durable goods 耐用物品	400	4.3	350	3.8	299	3.5
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	439	4.7	461	5.0	376	4.4
Transport 交通	764	8.2	777	8.4	776	9.1
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,104	11.9	1,219	13.1	1,077	12.6
All sections 總數	9,281	100.0	9,281	100.0	8,530	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	519 000		383 000		191 000	

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Dependency Ratio 撫養比率				Overall 總數	
	3 to less than 4 三至少於四		4 and over 四及以上			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,556	30.3	1,936	28.6	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	2,785	33.0	2,494	36.9	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	223	2.6	195	2.9	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	87	1.0	70	1.0	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	539	6.4	307	4.5	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	300	3.6	171	2.5	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	390	4.6	251	3.7	402	4.6
Transport 交通	559	6.6	422	6.2	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,003	11.9	912	13.5	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	8,440	100.0	6,758	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	196 000		226 000		1 516 000	

**Table 11 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section
by Age of Household Head**

表十一：按戶主年齡及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Age of Household Head 戶主年齡					
	15 to 24		25 to 34		35 to 44	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,388	31.6	2,417	26.0	2,699	27.8
Housing 住屋	1,775	23.5	2,987	32.2	3,149	32.4
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	164	2.2	184	2.0	222	2.3
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	88	1.2	96	1.0	81	0.8
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	1,123	14.9	706	7.6	692	7.1
Durable goods 耐用物品	484	6.4	415	4.5	353	3.6
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	322	4.3	453	4.9	443	4.6
Transport 交通	486	6.4	773	8.3	812	8.4
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	722	9.6	1,262	13.6	1,274	13.1
All sections 總數	7,551	100.0	9,293	100.0	9,723	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	28 000		258 000		459 000	

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Age of Household Head 戶主年齡				Overall 總數	
	45 to 至 64		65 +			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,712	31.1	2,056	34.3	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	2,529	29.0	1,957	32.7	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	215	2.5	173	2.9	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	105	1.2	90	1.5	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	658	7.5	366	6.1	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	330	3.8	148	2.5	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	408	4.7	256	4.3	402	4.6
Transport 交通	694	7.9	370	6.2	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,080	12.4	571	9.5	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	8,731	100.0	5,989	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	548 000		224 000		1 516 000	

Table 12 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section by Activity Status of Household Head

表十二：按戶主經濟活動身分及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Activity Status of Household Head 戶主經濟活動身分									
	Employer 僱主		Self-employed 自營作業者		Employee 僱員		Other economically active 其他從事經濟活動者		All economically active 所有從事經濟活動者	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	3,412	20.8	2,589	26.4	2,582	28.8	1,842	33.6	2,617	27.8
Housing 住屋	6,436	39.3	3,171	32.3	2,753	30.7	1,582	28.9	3,002	31.8
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	302	1.8	238	2.4	203	2.3	156	2.8	210	2.2
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	105	0.6	81	0.8	95	1.1	87	1.6	94	1.0
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	1,153	7.0	547	5.6	685	7.7	382	7.0	699	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	494	3.0	398	4.1	369	4.1	181	3.3	374	4.0
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	628	3.8	398	4.1	427	4.8	242	4.4	433	4.6
Transport 交通	1,798	11.0	940	9.6	690	7.7	360	6.6	774	8.2
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	2,070	12.6	1,457	14.8	1,155	12.9	652	11.9	1,224	13.0
All sections 總數	16,397	100.0	9,818	100.0	8,957	100.0	5,483	100.0	9,428	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	76 000		76 000		905 000		33 000		1 091 000	

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Activity Status of Household Head 戶主經濟活動身分								Overall 總數	
	Home-maker 料理家務者		Retired person 退休人士		Other economically inactive 其他非從事 經濟活動者		All economically inactive 所有非從事 經濟活動者			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,605	35.0	2,233	35.4	1,299	22.7	2,396	35.1	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	1,887	25.4	1,927	30.5	2,222	38.7	1,912	28.0	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	198	2.7	184	2.9	174	3.0	190	2.8	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	96	1.3	90	1.4	18	0.3	92	1.3	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	588	7.9	421	6.7	257	4.5	497	7.3	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	261	3.5	161	2.6	180	3.1	208	3.0	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	372	5.0	280	4.4	264	4.6	323	4.7	402	4.6
Transport 交通	572	7.7	398	6.3	300	5.2	479	7.0	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	861	11.6	622	9.9	1,022	17.8	738	10.8	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	7,441	100.0	6,315	100.0	5,735	100.0	6,835	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	199 000		221 000		5 000		425 000		1 516 000	

Table 13 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section by Occupation of Household Head

表十三：按戶主職業及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Occupation of Household Head 戶主職業							
	Managers and administrators 經理及行政人員		Professionals and associate professionals 專業及輔助專業人員		Clerks 文員		Service workers and shop and market sales workers 服務工作及商店銷售人員	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	3,242	20.9	2,872	22.5	2,586	29.4	2,589	29.8
Housing 住屋	6,237	40.2	4,583	35.9	2,746	31.2	2,490	28.6
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	276	1.8	226	1.8	204	2.3	203	2.3
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	96	0.6	61	0.5	64	0.7	104	1.2
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	1,032	6.6	933	7.3	693	7.9	716	8.2
Durable goods 耐用物品	524	3.4	585	4.6	318	3.6	408	4.7
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	590	3.8	567	4.5	463	5.3	413	4.8
Transport 交通	1,395	9.0	1,196	9.4	595	6.8	680	7.8
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	2,144	13.8	1,732	13.6	1,124	12.8	1,094	12.6
All sections 總數	15,536	100.0	12,756	100.0	8,793	100.0	8,698	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	171 000		188 000		118 000		149 000	

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Occupation of Household Head 戶主職業						Overall 總數	
	Craft and related workers 工藝及有關人員		Plant and machine operators and assemblers 機台及機器操作員及裝配員		Others 其他			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,388	36.4	2,470	35.5	2,314	36.0	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	1,482	22.6	1,595	22.9	1,692	26.4	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	196	3.0	197	2.8	183	2.9	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	127	1.9	95	1.4	98	1.5	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	471	7.2	553	7.9	478	7.5	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	270	4.1	269	3.9	203	3.2	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	329	5.0	416	6.0	302	4.7	402	4.6
Transport 交通	479	7.3	515	7.4	450	7.0	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	828	12.6	854	12.3	702	10.9	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	6,571	100.0	6,964	100.0	6,422	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	151 000		113 000		626 000		1 516 000	

Table 14 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section by Industry in which Household Head Worked

表十四：按戶主從事的行業及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Industry in which Household Head Worked 戶主從事的行業									
	Manufacturing 製造業		Electricity, gas and water 水、電 及煤氣業		Construction 建造業		Wholesale, retail & import/export trades, restaurants & hotels 批發、零售及進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業		Transport, storage & communication 運輸、倉庫 及通訊業	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,436	29.1	2,601	29.0	2,483	33.6	2,607	28.6	2,624	31.1
Housing 住屋	2,429	29.0	2,396	26.7	1,952	26.4	2,957	32.5	2,195	26.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	203	2.4	233	2.6	193	2.6	218	2.4	201	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	96	1.1	78	0.9	145	2.0	101	1.1	98	1.2
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	631	7.5	513	5.7	521	7.1	674	7.4	628	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	320	3.8	457	5.1	242	3.3	354	3.9	350	4.1
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	397	4.7	462	5.1	315	4.3	424	4.7	434	5.1
Transport 交通	816	9.8	739	8.2	628	8.5	665	7.3	902	10.7
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,044	12.5	1,505	16.8	918	12.4	1,113	12.2	1,008	11.9
All sections 總數	8,371	100.0	8,983	100.0	7,397	100.0	9,113	100.0	8,440	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	201 000		20 000		102 000		244 000		124 000	

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Industry in which Household Head Worked 戶主從事的行業						Overall 總數	
	Financing, insurance, real estates & business services 金融、保險、地產 及商用服務業		Community, social & personal services 社區、社會 及個人服務業		Others 其他			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Food 食品	2,994	21.4	2,741	26.6	2,363	34.8	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	5,660	40.5	3,354	32.6	1,897	28.0	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	246	1.8	209	2.0	189	2.8	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	64	0.5	81	0.8	91	1.3	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	997	7.1	777	7.6	504	7.4	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	542	3.9	439	4.3	208	3.1	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	525	3.8	489	4.8	322	4.7	402	4.6
Transport 交通	983	7.0	797	7.7	473	7.0	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,972	14.1	1,406	13.7	738	10.9	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	13,984	100.0	10,292	100.0	6,784	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	110 000		261 000		454 000		1 516 000	

**Table 15 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Section
by Expenditure Quarter**

表十五：按開支季度及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Section 商品或服務類別	Expenditure Quarter 開支季度								Overall 總數	
	Oct to Dec 94 九四年十月至十二月		Jan to Mar 95 九五年一月至三月		Apr to Jun 95 九五年四月至六月		Jul to Sep 95 九五年七月至九月			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		
Food 食品	2,644	30.0	2,543	29.4	2,588	29.1	2,465	29.0	2,555	29.4
Housing 住屋	2,582	29.3	2,659	30.7	2,791	31.4	2,746	32.3	2,696	31.0
Fuel & Light 燃料及電力	198	2.3	175	2.0	191	2.2	252	3.0	205	2.4
Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 煙酒	99	1.1	95	1.1	99	1.1	83	1.0	94	1.1
Clothing & Footwear 衣履	722	8.2	756	8.7	590	6.6	510	6.0	642	7.4
Durable goods 耐用物品	330	3.8	348	4.0	310	3.5	320	3.8	327	3.8
Miscellaneous goods 雜項物品	451	5.1	408	4.7	386	4.3	370	4.4	402	4.6
Transport 交通	762	8.7	629	7.3	758	8.5	635	7.5	691	7.9
Miscellaneous services 雜項服務	1,015	11.5	1,047	12.1	1,176	13.2	1,112	13.1	1,088	12.5
All sections 總數	8,803	100.0	8,661	100.0	8,888	100.0	8,492	100.0	8,701	100.0
Number of households 住戶總數	1 482 000		1 501 000		1 548 000		1 532 000		1 516 000	

Table 16 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Group by Quartile Expenditure Group

表十六 : 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務組別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Group 商品或服務組別	Quartile Expenditure Group 四分位開支組別								Overall 總數	
	The lowest 25%		The second 25%		The third 25%		The highest 25%			
	最低四分位		第二四分位		第三四分位		最高四分位			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Section 1 : Food 類別一 : 食品										
1 Rice 米	29	1.0	36	0.6	35	0.4	36	0.2	34	0.4
2 Other cereals and cereal preparations 其他穀類及穀類製品	10	0.4	17	0.3	18	0.2	20	0.1	16	0.2
3 Bread, cakes, biscuits and puddings 麵包、餅、餅乾及 中式糕餅	32	1.1	60	1.1	75	0.9	106	0.6	68	0.8
4 Salt-water fish 咸水魚	59	2.1	74	1.3	83	1.0	95	0.5	77	0.9
5 Fresh-water fish 淡水魚	49	1.7	59	1.1	58	0.7	57	0.3	56	0.6
6 Other fresh sea products 其他新鮮海產	17	0.6	29	0.5	39	0.5	48	0.3	34	0.4
7 Processed sea products 海產製品	20	0.7	33	0.6	44	0.5	76	0.4	44	0.5
8 Pork, locally slaughtered 新鮮豬肉	81	2.8	102	1.8	102	1.2	102	0.6	97	1.1
9 Beef, locally slaughtered 新鮮牛肉	19	0.7	24	0.4	25	0.3	36	0.2	26	0.3
10 Other fresh meat 其他新鮮肉類	1	*	3	0.1	3	*	2	*	2	*
11 Live poultry 活家禽	34	1.2	47	0.8	52	0.6	54	0.3	46	0.5
12 Meat and poultry, frozen 雪藏肉類及家禽	25	0.9	39	0.7	43	0.5	52	0.3	40	0.5
13 Meat and poultry, tinned 罐裝肉類及家禽	3	0.1	4	0.1	4	0.1	5	*	4	*
14 Meat, others 其他肉類	26	0.9	37	0.7	44	0.5	43	0.2	37	0.4
15 Fresh vegetables 新鮮蔬菜	86	3.0	108	1.9	112	1.3	121	0.7	107	1.2
16 Processed vegetables 蔬菜製成品	4	0.2	5	0.1	6	0.1	6	*	5	0.1
17 Fresh fruit 新鮮水果	52	1.8	84	1.5	93	1.1	116	0.7	86	1.0
18 Processed fruit 生果製成品	2	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.1	6	*	4	0.1
19 Dairy products 奶類製品	17	0.6	34	0.6	43	0.5	65	0.4	40	0.5
20 Eggs 蛋	8	0.3	10	0.2	11	0.1	12	0.1	10	0.1
21 Edible oils 食油	18	0.6	22	0.4	22	0.3	25	0.1	22	0.3

Table 16 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Group (Cont'd) by Quartile Expenditure Group

表十六(續): 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務組別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Group 商品或服務組別	Quartile Expenditure Group 四分位開支組別								Overall 總數	
	The lowest 25%		The second 25%		The third 25%		The highest 25%			
	最低四分位		第二四分位		第三四分位		最高四分位			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
22 Beverages 飲品	19	0.7	35	0.6	49	0.6	66	0.4	42	0.5
23 Sugar and sugar preparations 糖及糖製成品	1	0.1	2	*	2	*	3	*	2	*
24 Confectionery 糖果	5	0.2	11	0.2	18	0.2	25	0.1	15	0.2
25 Flavourings and additives 調味品及配料	6	0.2	8	0.2	11	0.1	14	0.1	10	0.1
26 Food, others 其他食物	20	0.7	42	0.8	53	0.6	76	0.4	48	0.6
27 Meals bought away from home 外出用膳	608	21.4	1,208	21.6	1,710	20.2	2,804	15.7	1,583	18.2
Sub-total 小計	1,251	43.9	2,137	38.2	2,761	32.7	4,073	22.7	2,555	29.4
Section 2 : Housing 類別二 : 住屋										
28 Rent, including rates 租金，包括差餉	644	22.6	1,386	24.8	2,318	27.4	5,329	29.8	2,419	27.8
29 Water and sewage charges 水費及排污費	16	0.6	23	0.4	27	0.3	36	0.2	25	0.3
30 Other housing charges 其他住屋費用	15	0.5	88	1.6	161	1.9	718	4.0	245	2.8
31 Materials for house maintenance 住屋維修材料	1	*	4	0.1	9	0.1	12	0.1	7	0.1
Sub-total 小計	676	23.7	1,500	26.8	2,515	29.8	6,095	34.0	2,696	31.0
Section 3 : Fuel & Light 類別三 : 燃料及電力										
32 Electricity 電力	76	2.7	113	2.0	133	1.6	194	1.1	129	1.5
33 Liquefied petroleum gas 石油氣	20	0.7	22	0.4	20	0.2	18	0.1	20	0.2
34 Towngas 煤氣	30	1.1	50	0.9	61	0.7	77	0.4	55	0.6
35 Fuel, others 其他燃料	3	0.1	1	*	1	*	1	*	1	*
Sub-total 小計	128	4.5	186	3.3	215	2.5	290	1.6	205	2.4

**Table 16 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Group
(Cont'd) by Quartile Expenditure Group**

表十六(續): 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務組別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Group 商品或服務組別	Quartile Expenditure Group 四分位開支組別								Overall 總數	
	The lowest 25% 最低四分位		The second 25% 第二四分位		The third 25% 第三四分位		The highest 25% 最高四分位			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Section 4 : Alcoholic drinks & Tobacco 類別四 : 煙酒										
36 Chinese wines 中國酒	3	0.1	2	*	2	*	3	*	3	*
37 Foreign-style wines 洋酒	3	0.1	3	0.1	10	0.1	26	0.1	10	0.1
38 Beer 啤酒	8	0.3	12	0.2	15	0.2	16	0.1	13	0.2
39 Cigarettes 香煙	55	1.9	74	1.3	67	0.8	76	0.4	68	0.8
Sub-total 小計	69	2.4	91	1.6	94	1.1	120	0.7	94	1.1
Section 5 : Clothing & Footwear 類別五 : 衣履										
40 Men's outerclothing 男裝外衣	31	1.1	63	1.1	145	1.7	425	2.4	166	1.9
41 Men's underclothing 男裝內衣	3	0.1	4	0.1	7	0.1	13	0.1	7	0.1
42 Women's outerclothing 女裝外衣	36	1.3	105	1.9	207	2.5	630	3.5	245	2.8
43 Women's underclothing 女裝內衣	2	0.1	6	0.1	11	0.1	30	0.2	12	0.1
44 Children's outerclothing 小童外衣	16	0.6	33	0.6	54	0.6	86	0.5	47	0.5
45 Children's underclothing 小童內衣	1	*	2	*	3	*	4	*	2	*
46 Clothing, others 其他衣物	3	0.1	9	0.2	16	0.2	48	0.3	19	0.2
47 Infant's clothing 嬰兒衣物	2	0.1	4	0.1	7	0.1	14	0.1	7	0.1
48 Clothing materials and tailoring charges 布料及縫工	#	*	3	0.1	5	0.1	8	0.1	4	0.1
49 Men's footwear 男裝鞋	12	0.4	25	0.5	50	0.6	115	0.6	51	0.6
50 Women's footwear 女裝鞋	12	0.4	38	0.7	63	0.7	153	0.9	66	0.8
51 Children's footwear 童裝鞋	3	0.1	10	0.2	18	0.2	30	0.2	15	0.2
Sub-total 小計	122	4.3	303	5.4	586	6.9	1,558	8.7	642	7.4

Table 16 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Group (Cont'd) by Quartile Expenditure Group

表十六(續): 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務組別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Group 商品或服務組別	Quartile Expenditure Group 四分位開支組別								Overall 總數	
	The lowest 25% 最低四分位		The second 25% 第二四分位		The third 25% 第三四分位		The highest 25% 最高四分位			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		
									\$	%
Section 6 : Durable goods 類別六 : 耐用物品										
52 Furniture 傢具	5	0.2	17	0.3	33	0.4	94	0.5	37	0.4
53 Electrical appliances 電器用品	18	0.6	43	0.8	51	0.6	102	0.6	54	0.6
54 Video and sound equipment 影視及音響器材	14	0.5	41	0.7	74	0.9	168	0.9	75	0.9
55 Glass,crockery and earthenware 玻璃器皿、陶瓷及缸瓦	1	*	3	0.1	8	0.1	19	0.1	8	0.1
56 Hardware, ironmongery and cutlery 金屬器具、鐵器及餐具	1	*	4	0.1	10	0.1	20	0.1	9	0.1
57 Watches, cameras and optical goods 錶、攝影機及光學用品	5	0.2	17	0.3	35	0.4	122	0.7	45	0.5
58 Travel and sports goods 旅行及運動用品	4	0.2	13	0.2	38	0.5	132	0.7	47	0.5
59 Durable goods, others 其他耐用物品	3	0.1	23	0.4	47	0.6	144	0.8	54	0.6
Sub-total 小計	52	1.8	161	2.9	296	3.5	800	4.5	327	3.8
Section 7 : Miscellaneous goods 類別七 : 雜項物品										
60 Medicine and supplies 藥物	14	0.5	30	0.5	41	0.5	95	0.5	45	0.5
61 Newspapers 報紙	33	1.2	50	0.9	57	0.7	69	0.4	52	0.6
62 Books and periodicals 書籍及定期刊物	8	0.3	21	0.4	35	0.4	80	0.5	36	0.4
63 Stationery 文具	7	0.2	17	0.3	22	0.3	38	0.2	21	0.2
64 Soft furnishings 檯布、窗簾、床單及被褥	3	0.1	8	0.2	16	0.2	33	0.2	15	0.2
65 Cosmetics and toilet requisites 化粧品及梳洗用品	26	0.9	50	0.9	81	1.0	180	1.0	84	1.0
66 Soap and detergent 肥皂及去污劑	8	0.3	14	0.2	18	0.2	25	0.1	16	0.2
67 Jewellery 首飾	5	0.2	21	0.4	45	0.5	123	0.7	49	0.6

Table 16 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Group
(Cont'd) by Quartile Expenditure Group
表十六(續): 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務組別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Group 商品或服務組別	Quartile Expenditure Group 四分位開支組別								Overall 總數	
	The lowest 25% 最低四分位		The second 25% 第二四分位		The third 25% 第三四分位		The highest 25% 最高四分位			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
68 Toys and hobbies 玩具及嗜好用品	6	0.2	20	0.4	41	0.5	105	0.6	43	0.5
69 Household goods, others 其他家庭用品	9	0.3	24	0.4	41	0.5	88	0.5	40	0.5
Sub-total 小計	119	4.2	255	4.6	397	4.7	837	4.7	402	4.6
Section 8 : Transport 類別八 : 交通										
70 Purchases of & repairs to motor vehicles 購買及修理車輛	#	*	1	*	6	0.1	294	1.6	75	0.9
71 Motor fuel and lubricant 汽車燃料及潤滑劑	3	0.1	9	0.2	26	0.3	127	0.7	41	0.5
72 Motor licences, insurance, etc. 汽車牌照、保險費等	8	0.3	20	0.4	84	1.0	376	2.1	122	1.4
73 Bus fares 巴士車費	64	2.3	111	2.0	130	1.5	116	0.7	105	1.2
74 Tram fares 電車車費	#	*	1	*	2	*	3	*	1	*
75 Public light bus fares 公共小巴車費	26	0.9	40	0.7	51	0.6	62	0.4	45	0.5
76 Taxi fares 的士車費	17	0.6	35	0.6	75	0.9	169	0.9	74	0.9
77 MTR fares 地鐵車費	47	1.7	81	1.4	119	1.4	157	0.9	101	1.2
78 Ferry fares 渡海小輪費	6	0.2	9	0.2	13	0.2	25	0.1	13	0.2
79 Train fares 火車費	11	0.4	27	0.5	32	0.4	30	0.2	25	0.3
80 Light Rail Transit fares 輕鐵車費	6	0.2	12	0.2	8	0.1	6	*	8	0.1
81 Transport, others 其他交通費用	12	0.4	33	0.6	52	0.6	224	1.3	80	0.9
Sub-total 小計	201	7.0	378	6.8	598	7.1	1,589	8.9	691	7.9
Section 9 : Miscellaneous services 類別九 : 雜項服務										
82 School fees 學費	50	1.7	163	2.9	215	2.6	421	2.4	212	2.4
83 Other educational charges 其他教育服務費用	23	0.8	43	0.8	52	0.6	56	0.3	44	0.5

Table 16 : Average Bi-weekly Household Expenditure by Commodity/Service Group (Cont'd) by Quartile Expenditure Group

表十六(續): 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務組別劃分的住戶兩星期的平均開支

Commodity/Service Group 商品或服務組別	Quartile Expenditure Group 四分位開支組別								Overall 總數	
	The lowest 25% 最低四分位		The second 25% 第二四分位		The third 25% 第三四分位		The highest 25% 最高四分位			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		
									\$	%
84 Medical services 醫療費用	37	1.3	77	1.4	134	1.6	329	1.8	144	1.7
85 Cinema entertainment 電影娛樂	7	0.2	19	0.3	30	0.4	46	0.3	25	0.3
86 Package tours 旅行團	4	0.1	26	0.5	72	0.9	281	1.6	96	1.1
87 Expenses on dinner parties 宴客支出(筵席)	1	*	6	0.1	12	0.1	126	0.7	36	0.4
88 Other entertainment and holiday expenses 其他娛樂及假期開支	9	0.3	29	0.5	60	0.7	127	0.7	56	0.7
89 Household services 家庭服務	3	0.1	35	0.6	122	1.5	494	2.8	164	1.9
90 Hair-dressing 理髮	11	0.4	25	0.4	43	0.5	81	0.5	40	0.5
91 Repairs to personal and household goods 個人及家庭用品修理	2	0.1	4	0.1	10	0.1	31	0.2	12	0.1
92 Subscriptions and other services 會費及其他服務	31	1.1	73	1.3	121	1.4	349	2.0	143	1.7
93 Postal services 郵政服務	1	*	1	*	2	*	5	*	2	*
94 Telephone services 電話服務	54	1.9	82	1.5	117	1.4	204	1.1	114	1.3
Sub-total 小計	231	8.1	582	10.4	988	11.7	2,550	14.2	1,088	12.5
Overall 總數	2,850	100.0	5,595	100.0	8,450	100.0	17,912	100.0	8,701	100.0

* less than 0.05
少於 0.05

less than 0.5
少於 0.5

