

2014/15年住戶開支統計調查 及重訂消費物價指數基期

2014/15

Household Expenditure Survey and the Rebasing of the Consumer Price Indices



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2014/15年住戶開支統計調查 及重訂消費物價指數基期 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey and the Rebasing of the Consumer Price Indices

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www.censtatd.gov.hk

2016年4月出版
Published in April 2016

本刊物只備有下載版

This publication is available in download version only

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本報告載錄「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」的主要結果，及以2014/15年為基期的「消費物價指數」的要點。

根據已確立的慣例，香港每5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，用作更新「消費物價指數」的開支權數。政府及私人機構均廣泛採用該指數作為消費者面對通貨膨脹或通貨緊縮的指標。政府統計處於2014年10月至2015年9月期間進行了新一輪的「住戶開支統計調查」，並已根據統計調查的結果，編製以2014/15年為基期的綜合、甲類、乙類和丙類消費物價指數。

從「住戶開支統計調查」所得的數據，對研究本港住戶的消費行為，以及政府制定社會及經濟政策，亦十分有用。

「住戶開支統計調查」得以順利完成，有賴抽樣選中的住戶的合作。本人謹向所有付出時間及精神參與這項統計調查的住戶致謝。

政府統計處處長
鄧偉江

2016年4月

This report presents the major results of the 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) and the main features of the 2014/15-based Consumer Price Indices (CPIs).

It is an established practice in Hong Kong to conduct the HES once every 5 years to collect up-to-date information on the expenditure patterns of households. The information is essential for updating the expenditure weights of the CPIs, which are widely used by both the government and private sector as an important indicator of inflation or deflation faced by consumers. A new round of HES was conducted by the Census and Statistics Department from October 2014 to September 2015. Based on the survey results, the 2014/15-based Composite CPI, CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) have been compiled.

The data obtained from the HES are also useful for various studies on the consumption behaviour of households in Hong Kong and the formulation of social and economic policies by the government.

The successful completion of the HES relied heavily on the co-operation of the households sampled in the survey. I would like to express my gratitude to all households who had spent their time and effort in participating in the HES.

Leslie TANG
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

April 2016

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		頁數 Page
序言	<i>Foreword</i>	iii
主要統計數字	Key Statistics	1
第I部分 主要結果	Part I Major Findings	
1 2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查結果	1 Results of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey	
前言	Introduction	5
背景資料	Background	5
受訪者回應情況的分析	Analysis of response pattern	7
統計調查結果	Survey findings	
住戶特徵	Household characteristics	8
住戶開支	Household expenditure	10
按下列變量劃分的住戶開支模式	Household expenditure patterns	
地區	by geographical area	16
房屋類型	by type of housing	17
居所租住權	by tenure of accommodation	19
住戶人數	by household size	20
住戶成員結構	by household composition	22
有收入成員人數及 無收入成員人數與有收入成員 人數的比率	by number of earners and ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners	23
戶主經濟活動身分	by activity status of household head	24
「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」	by Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)	25
樣本估值的可靠程度	Reliability of sample estimates	26
2 重訂基期後的消費物價指數數列	2 The Rebased Series of Consumer Price Indices	
前言	Introduction	29
以 2014/15 年為基期的消費物價指數 數列的開支範圍	Expenditure ranges of the 2014/15-based CPIs	29
消費物價指數分類系統的變動	Some changes in the classification framework of the CPI	30
消費物價指數「籃子」的修訂	Updating of the CPI basket	31
以 2014/15 年為基期的消費物價指數 開支權數	Expenditure weights of the 2014/15-based CPI series	31

	頁數 Page
2 重訂基期後的消費物價指數數列(續)	2 The Rebased Series of Consumer Price Indices (Cont'd)
2009/10 年與 2014/15 年期間開支模式的轉變	Changes in expenditure patterns between 2009/10 and 2014/15 32
同時公布以 2009/10 年和以 2014/15 年為基期的消費物價指數	Parallel release of 2009/10-based and 2014/15-based CPIs 37
開支模式轉變對消費物價指數按年變動率的影響	Impact of changes in expenditure patterns on year-on-year rates of change in the CPIs 37
連接新舊消費物價指數數列	Linking the new and old CPI series 40
 第II部分 概念及方法	 Part II Concepts and Methods
3 編製消費物價指數的方法	3 Methodology of Compiling the Consumer Price Indices
前言	Introduction 43
住戶開支統計調查與消費物價指數的關係	Relationship between the HES and CPI 43
綜合消費物價指數及甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數	Composite CPI and the CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) 44
剔除受政府一次性紓困措施影響的消費物價指數	CPI after netting out the effects of Government's one-off relief measures 45
經季節性調整的消費物價指數	Seasonally adjusted CPI 47
怎樣應用及闡釋消費物價指數	How to apply and interpret the CPI 48
按月零售物價統計調查	Monthly Retail Price Survey 50
租金指數	The rent index 51
消費物價指數的公布方法	Publication of the CPIs 52
4 住戶開支統計調查所用的方法	4 Methodology of the Household Expenditure Survey
前言	Introduction 53
統計調查範圍	Scope and coverage of the survey 53
統計調查期	Survey period 54
諮詢工作	Consultation 54
試驗性統計調查	Pretest survey 55
個別住戶及個人資料的保密	Confidentiality of data on individual households and persons 55

	頁數 Page
4 住戶開支統計調查所用的方法(續)	4 Methodology of the Household Expenditure Survey (Cont'd)
宣傳工作	Publicity 56
統計調查結果與其他資料來源作比較	Comparison of survey findings with other data sources 57
附錄	Appendices
1 消費物價指數的計算公式	1 Computation formula for the CPI 61
2 消費物價指數計算公式的闡釋	2 Exposition of the computation formula for the CPI 63
3 住戶開支統計調查的樣本設計及估計方法	3 Sample design and estimation method of the HES 67
4 住戶開支統計調查的問卷設計	4 Questionnaire design of the HES 76
5 住戶開支統計調查的工作程序	5 Operational procedures of the HES 80
6 住戶開支統計調查的用語及定義	6 Terms and definitions in the HES 85
統計表	Tables
1 按房屋類型及住戶開支劃分的住戶數目	1 Number of households by household expenditure by type of housing 99
2 按住戶人數及住戶開支劃分的住戶數目	2 Number of households by household expenditure by household size 100
3 按住戶人數劃分的住戶每月開支第10個百分位數、中位數及第90個百分位數	3 The 10th percentile, median and the 90th percentile monthly household expenditure by household size 101
4 按房屋類型劃分的住戶每月開支第10個百分位數、中位數及第90個百分位數	4 The 10th percentile, median and the 90th percentile monthly household expenditure by type of housing 101
5 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務類別與組別劃分的住戶每月平均開支	5 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section/group by quartile expenditure group 102
6 按地區及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支	6 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by geographical area 108
7 按房屋類型及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支	7 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by type of housing 109

統計表(續)	Tables (Cont'd)	頁數 Page
8 按居所租住權及商品或服務類別劃分的資助房屋及私人房屋住戶每月平均開支	8 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by tenure of accommodation for subsidised and private housing households	111
9 按住戶人數及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支	9 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by household size	112
10 按住戶人數及商品或服務類別劃分的每人每月平均開支	10 Average monthly per capita expenditure by commodity/service section by household size	113
11 按住戶成員結構及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支	11 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by household composition	114
12 按有收入成員的人數及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支	12 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by number of earners	116
13 按無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支	13 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners	117
14 按戶主經濟活動身分及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支	14 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by activity status of household head	118
15 按季度及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支	15 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by quarter	120
16 按「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支	16 Average monthly household expenditure by Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) division	121

資料匣	Boxes	頁數 Page
1.1 回應率	1.1 Response rate	7
1.2 按房屋類型劃分的住戶百分比	1.2 Percentage of households by type of housing	8
1.3 按地區劃分的住戶百分比	1.3 Percentage of households by geographical area	8
1.4 按居所租住權劃分的住戶百分比	1.4 Percentage of households by tenure of accommodation	9
1.5 按住戶人數劃分的住戶百分比	1.5 Percentage of households by household size	9
1.6 平均住戶人數、住戶每月平均開支及每人每月平均開支	1.6 Average household size, average monthly household expenditure and average monthly per capita expenditure	11
1.7 按四分位開支組別劃分的食品開支百分比	1.7 Percentage of expenditure on food by quartile expenditure group	15
1.8 按房屋類型劃分的住戶百分比	1.8 Percentage of households by type of housing	16
1.9 按房屋類型及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支	1.9 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by type of housing	18
1.10 按住戶人數及商品或服務類別劃分的每人每月平均開支	1.10 Average monthly per capita expenditure by commodity/service section by household size	21
1.11 按選定住戶成員結構及商品或服務類別劃分的開支比重	1.11 Household expenditure shares by commodity/service section by selected household composition	22
1.12 綜合消費物價指數住戶各個商品或服務類別開支比重的相對標準誤差	1.12 Relative standard errors for expenditure shares of individual commodity/service sections for Composite CPI households	27
2.1 不同消費物價指數的開支範圍	2.1 Expenditure ranges of different CPIs	30
2.2 以2009/10年為基期及以2014/15年為基期的消費物價指數開支權數	2.2 Expenditure weights of the 2009/10-based and 2014/15-based CPIs	33
2.3 按房屋類型劃分的住戶百分比	2.3 Percentage of households by type of housing	34
2.4 外衣的開支權數	2.4 Expenditure weight of outerclothing	35
2.5 開支權數變動對消費物價指數按年變動率的影響	2.5 Impact of changes in expenditure weight on the year-on-year rates of change in the CPIs	38

統計圖	Charts	頁數 Page
1 按 (i)住戶人數 (ii)房屋類型 劃分的住戶每月開支的分布	1 Distribution of monthly household expenditure by (i) household size (ii) type of housing	12
2 按商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支	2 Household expenditure by commodity/service section	13
3 按四分位開支組別劃分的住戶開支模式	3 Household expenditure patterns by quartile expenditure group	14
4 按地區劃分的住戶開支模式	4 Household expenditure patterns by geographical area	16
5 按選定居所租住權劃分的住戶開支模式	5 Household expenditure patterns by selected tenure of accommodation	19
6 按住戶人數劃分的住戶開支模式	6 Household expenditure patterns by household size	21
7 按有收入成員人數劃分的住戶開支模式	7 Household expenditure patterns by number of earners	23
8 按無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率劃分的住戶開支模式	8 Household expenditure patterns by ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners	24
9 按選定戶主經濟活動身分劃分的住戶開支模式	9 Household expenditure patterns by selected activity status of household head	25
10 以2009/10年及以2014/15年為基期的綜合消費物價指數的按年變動率的比較	10 Comparison of year-on-year rates of change for the 2009/10-based and 2014/15-based Composite CPI	40
獲取政府統計處刊物的方法	Means of Obtaining Publications of the Census and Statistics Department	A1

註釋：由於進位關係，本報告內個別項目的數字或百分比相加可能不等於總數。

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

主要統計數字 Key Statistics

◆ 住戶每月平均開支

Average monthly household expenditure

2009/10 (\$)	2014/15 (\$)	變動率 Rate of change (%)
21,623	27,627	+27.8 [+3.1]

註釋：括弧內的數字為扣除價格變動後的變動率。

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

◆ 每人每月平均開支

Average monthly per capita expenditure

2009/10 (\$)	2014/15 (\$)	變動率 Rate of change (%)
7,137	9,253	+29.6 [+4.6]

註釋：括弧內的數字為扣除價格變動後的變動率。

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

◆ 以2014/15年為基期的消費物價指數數列的開支範圍

Expenditure ranges of 2014/15-based Consumer Price Index (CPI) series

指數數列 <u>Index series</u>	開支範圍 <u>Expenditure range</u>	涵蓋住戶的大約百分率 <u>Approximate % of households covered</u>
甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	\$5,500 - \$24,499	50
乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	\$24,500 - \$44,499	30
丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	\$44,500 - \$89,999	10
綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	\$5,500 - \$89,999	90

◆ 以2009/10年為基期及以2014/15年為基期的綜合消費物價指數的開支權數

Expenditure weights of 2009/10-based and 2014/15-based Composite CPI

商品或服務類別 Commodity/service section	2009/10 (%)	2014/15 (%)
食品 Food	27.45	27.29
外出用膳 Meals bought away from home	17.07	17.74
食品（不包括 外出用膳） Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	10.38	9.55
住屋 Housing	31.66	34.29
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	3.10	2.67
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	0.59	0.54
衣履 Clothing and footwear	3.45	3.21
耐用物品 Durable goods	5.27	4.65
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	4.17	3.56
交通 Transport	8.44	7.98
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	15.87	15.81
總數 All sections	100.00	100.00

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第 I 部分 主要結果
Part I Major Findings

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1 2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查結果

Results of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey

前言

1.1 政府統計處每 5 年進行一次「住戶開支統計調查」，搜集本港住戶開支模式的最新資料，用以更新「消費物價指數」的開支權數。

1.2 最新一輪的「住戶開支統計調查」於 2014/15 年進行。本報告的第 I 部分載列統計調查的主要結果，和以 2014/15 年為基期的消費物價指數數列的要點。有關消費物價指數和「住戶開支統計調查」的概念和方法，則載於第 II 部分。

1.3 除了提供重訂消費物價指數基期所需的資料外，「住戶開支統計調查」的結果亦有其他多項用途。其中一個重要用途，是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」搜集所得的資料，對制定社會及經濟政策、進行市場調查及有關消費行為方面的研究，以及比較不同經濟體系的生活水平，亦很有用。

背景資料

1.4 早於 1947 年，香港首次進行住戶開支統計性質的統計調查，搜集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「零售物價指數」。這個指數應用了約 17 年。

Introduction

1.1 The Household Expenditure Survey (HES) is conducted once every 5 years by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) to collect up-to-date information on the expenditure patterns of households in Hong Kong for updating the expenditure weights of the Consumer Price Indices (CPIs).

1.2 The latest round of the HES was conducted in 2014/15. The major results of the survey and the main features of the 2014/15-based CPI series are presented in Part I of this report. Concepts and methods related to the CPI and the HES are given in Part II.

1.3 Apart from providing the necessary data for rebasing the CPIs, the results of the HES are also useful for various other purposes. One important application of the results is for compiling estimates of certain 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, conduct of market research and studies on consumption behaviour, and comparison of standard of living among different economies.

Background

1.4 The first one of the kind of an HES was conducted as early as in 1947 to collect information on the expenditure patterns of households in Hong Kong for compiling a Retail Price Index which lasted for about 17 years.

1.5 第一輪的「住戶開支統計調查」於 1963/64 年進行。政府根據所得的開支模式，編製了「一般消費物價指數」數列及「修訂消費物價指數」數列。

1.6 第二輪的「住戶開支統計調查」於 1973/74 年進行，政府根據有關結果，編製「甲類消費物價指數」及「乙類消費物價指數」數列。這兩個指數的對象分別為較低及中等開支組別的住戶。同時，政府統計處亦考慮到有需要編製第三個指數，以反映價格變動對較高開支組別的住戶的影響。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」，並委託香港生產力促進中心進行另一項「住戶開支統計調查」，以制定恒生消費物價指數的開支權數。

1.7 當局在 1977 年制定政策，規定「住戶開支統計調查」每 5 年進行一次，以更新消費物價指數的開支權數。根據這項政策，在 1979/80 年、1984/85 年、1989/90 年、1994/95 年、1999/2000 年、2004/05 年、2009/10 年及 2014/15 年分別進行了八輪「住戶開支統計調查」。首四輪的統計調查由政府統計處聯同恒生銀行一起進行。由 1999 年 7 月的統計月份開始，編製恒生消費物價指數的工作由政府統計處負責，而指數亦改稱「丙類消費物價指數」。因此，由 1999/2000 年那一輪統計調查起，「住戶開支統計調查」全部由政府統計處負責進行。

1.5 The first HES was conducted in 1963/64. Based on the expenditure pattern derived, a series of General Consumer Price Index and another series of Modified Consumer Price Index were compiled.

1.6 The second HES was conducted in 1973/74, 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 medium expenditure ranges respectively. It was however considered that another index would be useful to reflect price movements experienced by households in the relatively high expenditure range. At the invitation of the C&SD, 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.

1.7 A policy was established in 1977 that the HES would be conducted once every 5 years to update the expenditure weights of the CPIs. In accordance with this policy, eight rounds of the HES were carried out in 1979/80, 1984/85, 1989/90, 1994/95, 1999/2000, 2004/05, 2009/10 and 2014/15 respectively. The first four rounds of the survey were jointly conducted by the C&SD and Hang Seng Bank. As the C&SD has taken up the compilation of the Hang Seng CPI, which has been renamed as Consumer Price Index (C) (CPI(C)) since the reference month of July 1999, from the 1999/2000 round onwards, the HES was solely conducted by the C&SD.

受訪者回應情況的分析

1.8 「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」以隨機抽樣方式，從抽樣框選取 12 547 個屋宇單位，其中有 842 個屋宇單位已空置、拆除或並非用作居住用途。因此樣本內只有 11 705 個（佔總數的 93%）適用的屋宇單位。

1.9 由於一些屋宇單位內有超過一個住戶，因此，在樣本內的 11 705 個適用屋宇單位裏，共有 11 787 個住戶。扣除不納入這項統計調查範圍內的住戶，如集體住戶和在統計期內不在香港的住戶，共有 9 416 個家庭住戶適合參與這項統計調查。在這些合適的住戶中，共有 6 812 個住戶參與統計調查。「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」的總回應率是 72%。（資料匣 1.1）

資料匣 1.1		回應率	
Box 1.1		Response rate	
		住戶數目	
		No. of households	%
合適住戶 Suitable households		9 416	100.0
扣除 Less	無法聯絡 non-contacts	749	8.0
	拒絕參與 refusals	1 536	16.3
	中途退出 drop-outs	319	3.4
等於 Equals	合作住戶 co-operative households	6 812	72.3

1.10 在樣本內有 2 604 個住戶沒有參與這項統計調查，其中有 749 個住戶無法聯絡，1 536 個住戶拒絕參與，及 319 個住戶中途退出。（資料匣 1.1）

統計調查結果

1.11 按開支組別、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，載列於本報告最後部分的統計表（表 1 至 16）內。下文是一些主要的統計調查結果的摘要。

Analysis of response pattern

1.8 In the 2014/15 HES, a random sample of 12 547 quarters was selected from the sampling frame. Among these, 842 quarters were found to be vacant, demolished, or not used for residential purpose. As a result, 11 705 (93% of total) suitable quarters remained in the sample.

1.9 As some quarters accommodated more than one household, a total of 11 787 households were covered in the 11 705 suitable quarters in the sample. After excluding households which fell outside the scope of the survey such as collective households or households that were absent from Hong Kong during the survey reference period, 9 416 domestic households were found suitable for enumeration in the survey. Of these suitable households, a total of 6 812 households participated in the survey, giving an overall response rate of 72% for the 2014/15 HES. (Box 1.1)

1.10 Of the 2 604 households in the sample that did not participate in the survey, 749 were non-contact cases, 1 536 were refusal cases and 319 were drop-out cases. (Box 1.1)

Survey findings

1.11 Detailed tables (Tables 1 to 16) showing average expenditure patterns of households by expenditure group, by commodity/service section or group, and by major household characteristics are given at the end of this report. A summary of some of the major findings is given below.

住戶特徵 (表 1 至 2)**Household characteristics (Tables 1 to 2)**

1.12 一般而言，這項統計調查所得的住戶特徵，與從其他來源所得類似的官方統計數字相近。在這項統計調查涵蓋的家庭住戶中，31% 住在公營房屋，17% 住在資助房屋（包括居者有其屋計劃單位及其他資助出售單位），52% 住在私人房屋。與 2009/10 年的分布相比，住在私人房屋的住戶的比例保持不變，住在公營房屋的住戶的比例，由 29% 上升至 31%，而住在資助房屋的住戶的比例，則由 19% 下降至 17%。

(資料匣 1.2)

資料匣 1.2 Box 1.2	按房屋類型劃分的住戶百分比 Percentage of households by type of housing	
	2009/10	2014/15
公營房屋 Public housing	29%	31%
資助房屋 Subsidised housing	19%	17%
私人房屋 Private housing	52%	52%
總數 Overall	100%	100%

1.12 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, 31% resided in public housing, 17% in subsidised housing (including Home Ownership Scheme flats and other subsidised sale flats) and 52% in private housing. Compared with 2009/10, the proportion of households residing in private housing remained unchanged, that in public housing increased from 29% to 31% while that in subsidised housing decreased from 19% to 17%. (Box 1.2)

1.13 居住在香港島、九龍及新界住戶的比例，分別為 17%、30% 和 53%。與 2009/10 年的分布相比，居住在新界的住戶的比例保持不變，居住在香港島的住戶的比例由 18% 微降至 17%，而居住在九龍的住戶的比例，則由 29% 微升至 30%。

(資料匣 1.3)

資料匣 1.3 Box 1.3	按地區劃分的住戶百分比 Percentage of households by geographical area	
	2009/10	2014/15
香港島 Hong Kong Island	18%	17%
九龍 Kowloon	29%	30%
新界 New Territories	53%	53%
總數 Overall	100%	100%

1.13 The proportions of households residing on Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the New Territories were 17%, 30% and 53% respectively. Compared with 2009/10, the proportion of households living in the New Territories remained unchanged, that on Hong Kong Island declined marginally from 18% to 17% while that in Kowloon increased marginally from 29% to 30%. (Box 1.3)

1.14 在住戶的居所租住權方面，超過半數住戶住在自置居所，自置戶的比例由 2009/10 年的 58% 下降至 2014/15 年的 55%，而租戶的比例則由 39% 上升至 42%。(資料匣 1.4)

	2009/10	2014/15
自置戶 Owner-occupier	58%	55%
租戶 Renter	39%	42%
其他(包括免租、居所由僱主提供) Others (including rent free, accommodation provided by employer)	3%	3%
總數 Overall	100%	100%

1.14 In regard to the tenure of accommodation, more than half of households resided in self-owned accommodation. The proportion of owner-occupier decreased from 58% in 2009/10 to 55% in 2014/15 while the proportion of renter increased from 39% to 42%. (Box 1.4)

1.15 在 2014/15 年，整體住戶的平均人數維持在 3.0，但不同人數的住戶的比例則出現一些轉變。6 人及以上的住戶的比例維持不變，2 人及 3 人住戶的比例上升，而 1 人、4 人及 5 人住戶則下降。(資料匣 1.5)

	2009/10	2014/15
1 人 1 person	13%	12%
2 人 2 persons	25%	26%
3 人 3 persons	25%	27%
4 人 4 persons	25%	23%
5 人 5 persons	9%	8%
6 人 及以上 6 persons and over	3%	3%
總數 Overall	100%	100%
平均住戶人數 Average household size	3.0	3.0

1.15 On the whole, the average size of households stood at 3.0 in 2014/15 but changes in the proportion of households of different sizes were observed. The proportion of households with 6 persons and over remained unchanged, the proportion of households with 2 and 3 persons increased, while the proportion of households with 1, 4 and 5 persons decreased. (Box 1.5)

住戶開支 (表3 至5)

1.16 於「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支，這些措施包括在 2015 年 4 月至 9 月期間生效的差餉寬減（每季最高值 2,500 元）、政府代繳 2015 年 8 月公營房屋租金，以及部分住戶尚未用完政府由 2008 年 9 月起提供累積最多 9,000 元的電費補貼⁽¹⁾。本報告列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲上述措施減免後的實際開支。

1.17 在 2014/15 年，住戶每月在食品、消費商品及服務等方面的平均支出是 27,627 元⁽²⁾；在 2009/10 年是 21,623 元；在 2004/05 年是 18,884 元。住戶的消費開支在過去 5 年上升了 27.8%，而在過去 10 年則上升了 46.3%。住戶的平均消費開支較 5 年前上升，主要是由於在 2009/10 年和 2014/15 年的 5 年間大部分時間處於通貨膨脹。扣除價格變動的影響後，住戶的消費開支較 5 年前上升了 3.1%，而較 10 年前則上升 5.8%。（資料匣 1.6）

Household expenditure (Tables 3 to 5)

1.16 During the survey period of 2014/15 HES, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. These measures included the rates concession (up to \$2,500 per quarter) which was effective during the period from April to September 2015; Government's payment of public housing rentals in August 2015; and the Government's electricity charge subsidy⁽¹⁾ provided since September 2008, of maximum cumulative of \$9,000 that was not yet used up by some households. Household expenditure figures in this report refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying the above mentioned waivers/concessions.

1.17 On average, a household spent \$27,627⁽²⁾ per month on food, consumer goods and services in 2014/15, as compared to \$21,623 in 2009/10 and \$18,884 in 2004/05. Household consumption expenditure increased by 27.8% in the past 5 years and 46.3% over the past 10 years. The increase in average household consumption expenditure from 5 years ago was attributable mainly to the price inflation in most of the 5-year period from 2009/10 to 2014/15. After discounting for price changes, household consumption expenditure increased by 3.1% in the past 5 years and 5.8% over the past 10 years. (Box 1.6)

註釋：(1) 政府於 2008/09、2011/12、2012/13 和 2013/14 年度向每個電力住宅戶口提供累積總額 9,000 元的補貼，未用的補貼可用以支付直至 2018 年 6 月 30 日或戶口結束時（以較早者為準）的電費。

(2) 如剔除政府一次性紓困措施的影響，住戶在 2014/15 年的每月平均消費開支為 27,820 元。

Notes: (1) The Government provided a maximum cumulative subsidy of \$9,000 to each residential electricity account during 2008/09, 2011/12, 2012/13 and 2013/14. Any unused subsidy can be carried forward until 30 June 2018 or the close of the account (whichever is earlier).

(2) If the effects of Government's one-off relief measures were removed, average household consumption expenditure in 2014/15 would be \$27,820.

1.18 就住戶的每人每月平均開支而言，在 2009/10 年和 2014/15 年的 5 年間上升了 29.6%，而在 2004/05 年和 2014/15 年的 10 年間則上升了 51.5%。扣除價格變動的影響後，住戶的每人每月平均開支較 5 年前增加了 4.6%，較 10 年前則增加了 9.6%。（資料匣 1.6）

1.18 Analysed on a per capita basis, there was a 29.6% increase in the average monthly expenditure in the 5-year period from 2009/10 to 2014/15 and a 51.5% increase in the 10-year period from 2004/05 to 2014/15. After discounting for price changes, the average monthly per capita expenditure increased by 4.6% in the past 5 years and 9.6% over the past 10 years. (Box 1.6)

資料匣 1.6 平均住戶人數、住戶每月平均開支及每人每月平均開支

Box 1.6 Average household size, average monthly household expenditure and average monthly per capita expenditure

	平均住戶人數 Average household size	住戶每月 平均開支 Average monthly household expenditure	每人每月 平均開支 Average monthly per capita expenditure
2004/05	3.1	\$18,884	\$6,108
2009/10	3.0	\$21,623	\$7,137
2014/15	3.0	\$27,627	\$9,253
開支變動率 Rate of change in expenditure			
2014/15 年與 2009/10 年比較 2014/15 compared with 2009/10		+27.8% [+3.1%]	+29.6% [+4.6%]
2009/10 年與 2004/05 年比較 2009/10 compared with 2004/05		+14.5% [+2.8%]	+16.9% [+4.9%]
2014/15 年與 2004/05 年比較 2014/15 compared with 2004/05		+46.3% [+5.8%]	+51.5% [+9.6%]

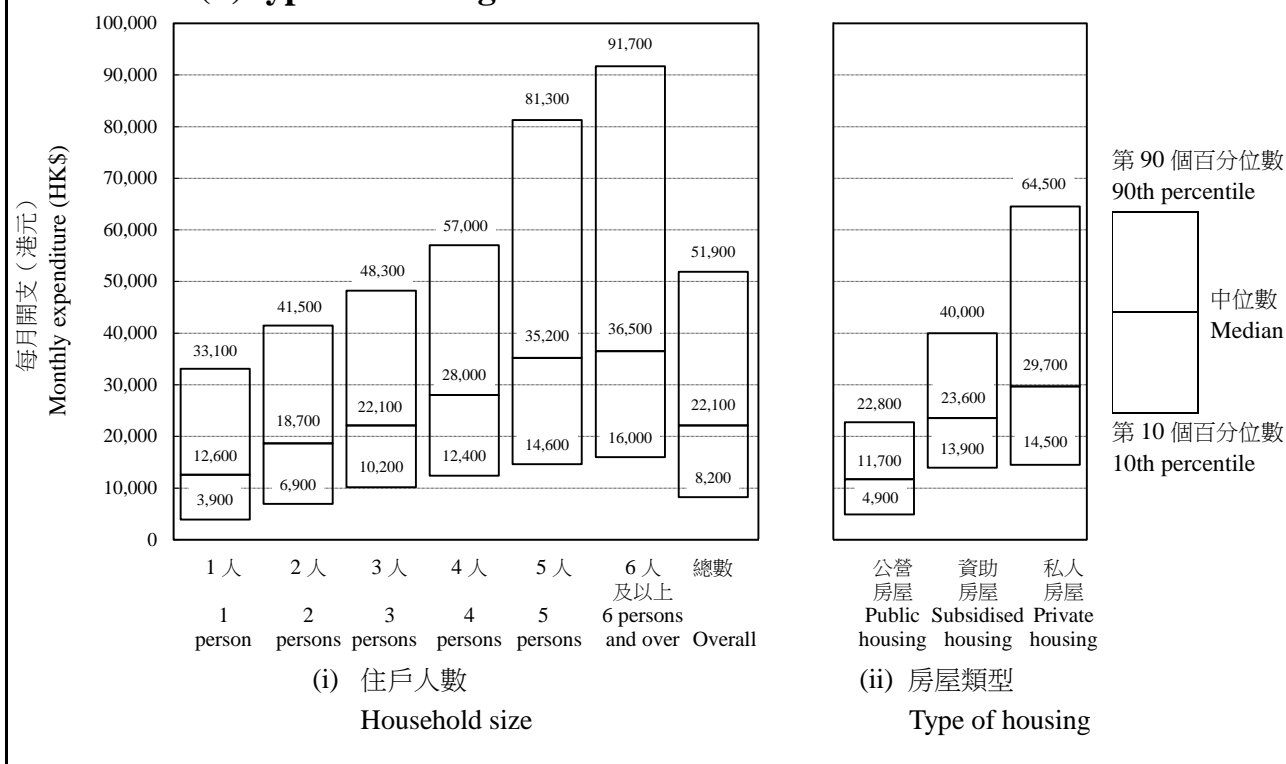
註釋：括弧內的數字為扣除價格變動後的實質變動率。

Note: Figures in brackets refer to rates of change after discounting for price changes (in real terms).

1.19 住戶開支的分布方面，住戶每月開支的第 10 個百分位數⁽³⁾及第 90 個百分位數⁽⁴⁾ 分別是 8,200 元及 51,900 元，即 80% 住戶的每月開支在 8,200 元至 51,900 元之間。公營房屋、資助房屋和私人房屋住戶的相應開支範圍分別是 4,900 元至 22,800 元、13,900 元至 40,000 元和 14,500 元至 64,500 元。私人房屋住戶的開支範圍較公營房屋和資助房屋住戶的為闊。（圖 1）

1.19 As regards the distribution of household expenditure, the 10th percentile⁽³⁾ and the 90th percentile⁽⁴⁾ of monthly expenditure of households were \$8,200 and \$51,900 respectively. Hence, 80% of households had their monthly expenditure ranging from \$8,200 to \$51,900. The corresponding ranges for households residing in public, subsidised and private housing were \$4,900 to \$22,800, \$13,900 to \$40,000 and \$14,500 to \$64,500 respectively. A wider expenditure range was observed for households residing in private housing than those in public and subsidised housing. (Chart 1)

圖 1 按 (i) 住戶人數 (ii) 房屋類型 劃分的住戶每月開支的分布
Chart 1 Distribution of monthly household expenditure by (i) household size (ii) type of housing



註釋：(3) **第 10 個百分位數** 這開支水平將開支最低的 10% 的住戶劃分開來。換言之，10% 的住戶的開支是低於這水平，而 90% 是高於這水平。

(4) **第 90 個百分位數** 這開支水平將開支最高的 10% 的住戶劃分開來。換言之，90% 的住戶的開支是低於這水平，而 10% 是高於這水平。

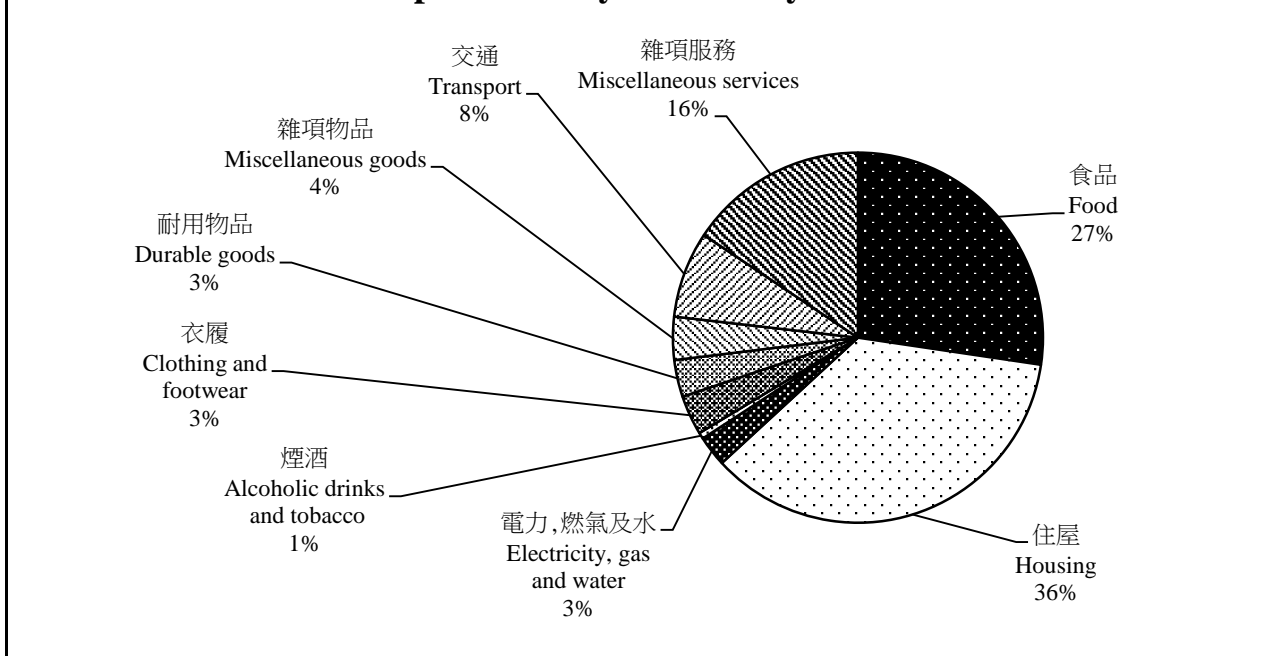
Notes: (3) **The 10th percentile** This is the expenditure level which divides the lowest 10% of households from the rest. In other words, the expenditures of 10% of households are below this level whereas the expenditures of the other 90% of households are above this level.

(4) **The 90th percentile** 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.

1.20 至於按商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支，在住屋及食品方面的開支合共佔住戶總開支的 63%。其他佔較顯著比重的類別有雜項服務（16%）和交通（8%）。煙酒錄得很小的比重（1%），電力、燃氣及水、衣履及耐用物品的比重各佔 3%，而雜項物品的比重為 4%。（圖 2）

1.20 Regarding household expenditure by commodity/service section, housing and food together accounted for 63% of the total household expenditure. The other categories with relatively significant proportions were miscellaneous services (16%) and transport (8%). A small share was recorded for alcoholic drinks and tobacco (1%), while electricity, gas and water, clothing and footwear as well as durable goods each accounted for 3%; miscellaneous goods accounted for 4%. (Chart 2)

圖 2 按商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支
Chart 2 Household expenditure by commodity/service section



1.21 總開支較高的住戶，用在食品的比重相對較小。按四分位開支組別⁽⁵⁾分析，食品的開支比例在第一個四分位開支組別是 43%，明顯較在第四個四分位開支組別的 22% 為高。電力、燃氣及水和煙酒的比例，亦有類似的現象。（圖 3）

1.21 It is observed that the relative importance of food was smaller for households with higher total expenditure. When analysed by quartile expenditure group⁽⁵⁾, the expenditure share of food was 43% in the first quartile expenditure group, which was considerably larger than the 22% in the fourth quartile expenditure group. Similar phenomenon was observed for electricity, gas and water, and alcoholic drinks and tobacco. (Chart 3)

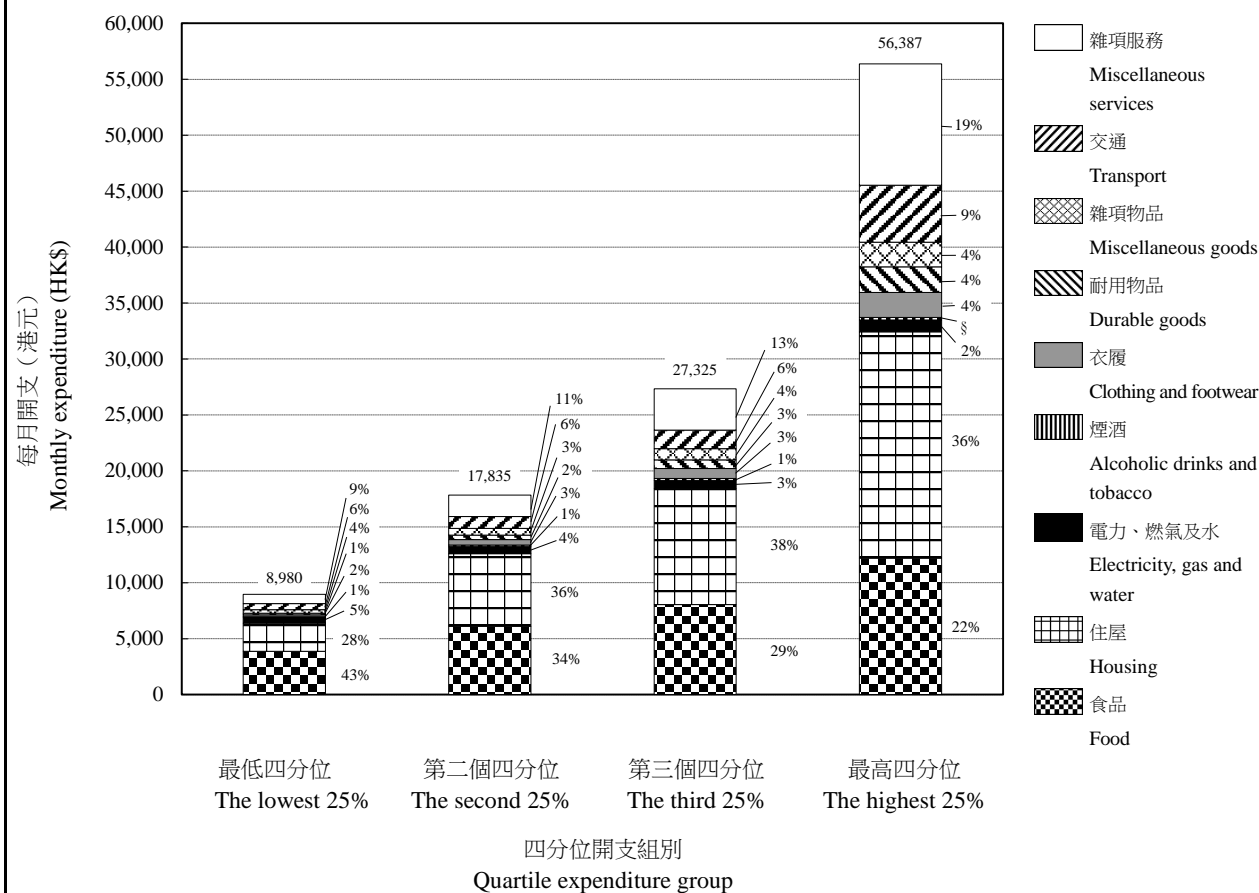
註釋：(5) 四分位開支組別 即是按開支水平，將住戶平均劃分為四組。開支水平最低的 25% 住戶屬第一組，接着的 25% 住戶屬第二組，照此類推。

Note: (5) *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.

1.22 值得注意的是，總開支較低的住戶在食品的開支比重較大，但外出用膳在食品類別中所佔的比重則相反。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，分別佔食品總開支的 56%、63%、67% 及 69%。(圖 3 及資料匣 1.7)

1.22 It is interesting to note that while the share of food in total household expenditure was larger for households with lower total expenditure, the opposite was true for the share of meals bought away from home within the food section. The percentage shares of expenditure on meals bought away from home for the first, second, third and fourth quartile expenditure groups were 56%, 63%, 67% and 69% of total food expenditure respectively. (Chart 3 and Box 1.7)

圖 3 按四分位開支組別劃分的住戶開支模式
Chart 3 Household expenditure patterns by quartile expenditure group



資料匣 1.7 按四分位開支組別劃分的食品開支百分比**Box 1.7 Percentage of expenditure on food by quartile expenditure group**

	最低四分位 The lowest 25%	第二個四分位 The second 25%	第三個四分位 The third 25%	最高四分位 The highest 25%	總數 Overall
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
外出用膳 Meals bought away from home	56	63	67	69	66
食品（不包括外出用膳） Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	44	37	33	31	34
食品 Food	100	100	100	100	100

1.23 衣履、耐用物品和雜項服務的開支比例，則隨着四分位開支組別上升而增加。雜項物品的開支比例在各四分位開支組別中大致相同。交通所佔的開支比例，在最高四分位開支組別中相對較高，在其他各四分位開支組別中則大致相同。住屋所佔的開支比例在最低四分位開支組別中相對較低，在其他各四分位開支組別中則大致相同。這情況跟最低四分位開支組別的住戶受惠於政府代繳公營房屋租金等一次性紓困措施，以致住屋開支減少有關。（圖 3）

1.23 The expenditure shares of clothing and footwear, durable goods and miscellaneous services, however, increased generally from the lower quartile expenditure groups to the higher quartile expenditure groups. The expenditure share on miscellaneous goods was broadly similar in all quartile expenditure groups. The expenditure share on transport was relatively higher for the highest quartile expenditure group but broadly similar in the other quartile expenditure groups. As for housing, the expenditure share was relatively lower for the lowest quartile expenditure group but approximately the same in the other quartile expenditure groups. It was mainly attributable to the lower housing expenditure of the lowest quartile expenditure group, resulting from the effect of one-off relief measures, such as Government's payment of public housing rentals. (Chart 3)

按地區劃分的住戶開支模式 (表6)

Household expenditure patterns by geographical area (Table 6)

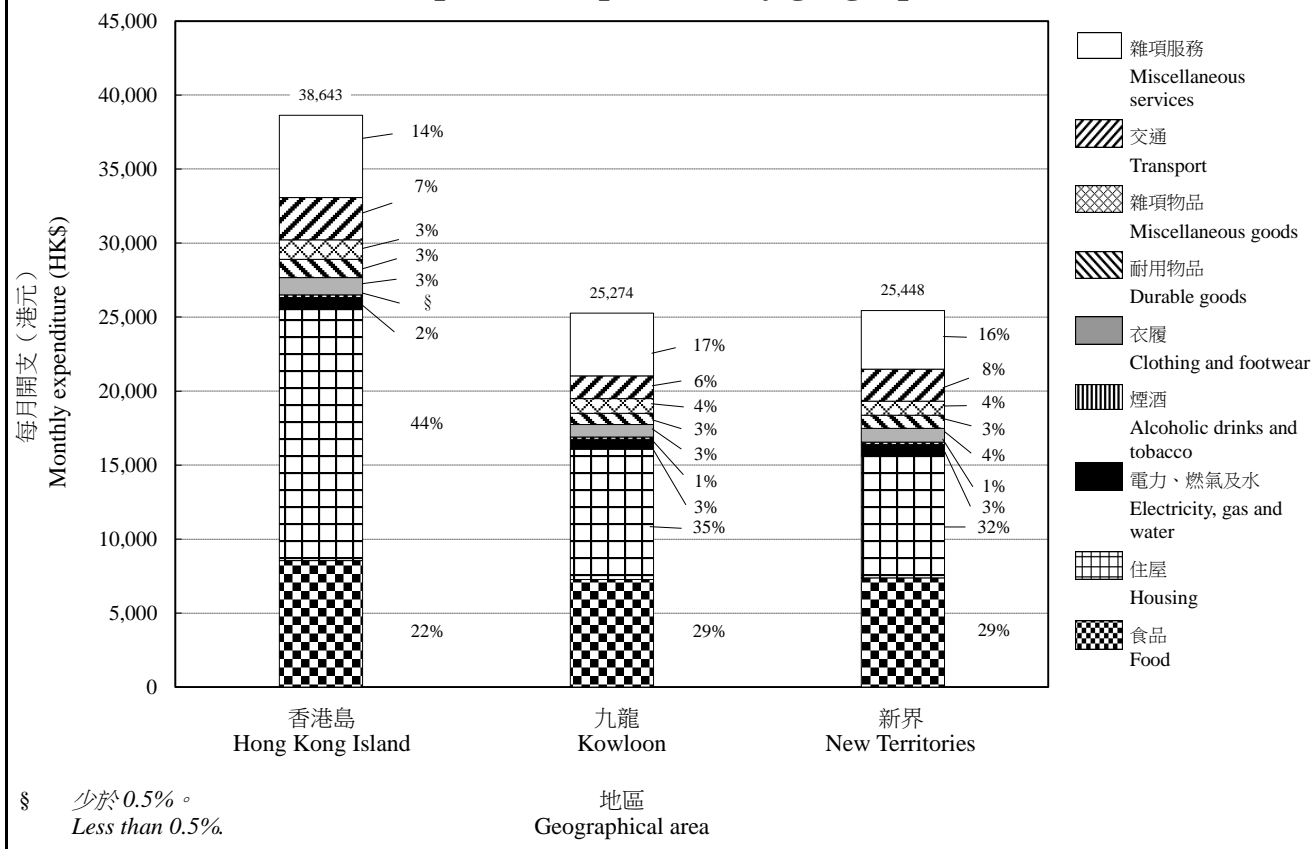
1.24 統計調查結果顯示，居住在香港島的住戶的開支（每月的平均開支為38,643元），較居住在九龍（25,274元）及新界的住戶高，尤其是在住屋方面的開支。部分原因是較高比例的港島住戶居住在私人房屋，而港島的住屋費用平均比九龍及新界高。（資料匣1.8及圖4）

1.24 The survey results showed that households residing on Hong Kong Island had a higher level of spending (average monthly at \$38,643) than households residing in Kowloon (\$25,274) and the New Territories (\$25,448), particularly for the spending on housing. This could be partly explained by the fact that a larger proportion of households on Hong Kong Island resided in private housing where the housing costs were on average higher than those in Kowloon and the New Territories. (Box 1.8 and Chart 4)

資料匣 1.8 按房屋類型劃分的住戶百分比
Box 1.8 Percentage of households by type of housing

	公營房屋 Public housing	資助房屋 Subsidised housing	私人房屋 Private housing	所有房屋 All housing
香港島 Hong Kong Island	19%	10%	71%	100%
九龍 Kowloon	39%	14%	47%	100%
新界 New Territories	30%	22%	48%	100%
總數 Overall	31%	17%	52%	100%

圖4 按地區劃分的住戶開支模式
 Chart 4 Household expenditure patterns by geographical area



1.25 居住在港島區的住戶，用在食品方面的開支比例亦較其他地區的住戶較小。（圖 4）

1.25 Households residing on Hong Kong Island spent a smaller proportion of their expenditure on food than households residing in other areas. (Chart 4)

按房屋類型劃分的住戶開支模式（表 7）

Household expenditure patterns by type of housing (Table 7)

1.26 公營房屋住戶與資助房屋和私人房屋的住戶相比，在總開支方面，較大部分是花在食品，而較小部分是花在住屋。部分原因是公營房屋住戶通常支付比資助房屋和私人房屋住戶較低的租金。此外，在統計調查期內生效，有關住屋開支的一次性紓困措施，包括差餉寬減和政府代繳公營房屋租金，對減低公營房屋住戶的住屋開支有較大幫助。在統計調查期內，公營房屋住戶的平均每月住屋開支是 1,608 元，而資助房屋和私人房屋住戶的相應開支分別是 9,806 元和 14,876 元。（資料匣 1.9）

1.26 Households in public housing spent a higher proportion of their expenditure on food and a much smaller proportion on housing than those in subsidised and private housing. This could partly be explained by the fact that households in public housing normally paid a rent lower than that of households in subsidised and private housing. Moreover, the one-off relief measures related to housing expenditure implemented during the survey period, such as rates concession and Government's payment of public housing rentals, had a larger alleviating impact on the households in public housing. During the survey period, households in public housing spent on average \$1,608 a month on housing, whereas the amounts spent by households in subsidised and private housing were \$9,806 and \$14,876 respectively. (Box 1.9)

1.27 統計調查的結果亦顯示，住在公營房屋的住戶的平均開支總額是 13,275 元，較住在資助房屋的住戶（26,075 元）和私人房屋的住戶（36,728 元）分別少 49% 和 64%。但在食品方面的開支水平，不同房屋類型的住戶則較相近。住在公營房屋的住戶用在食品方面的平均每月開支是 6,159 元，而住在資助房屋和私人房屋的住戶的食品開支則分別是 7,739 元和 8,324 元。（資料匣 1.9）

1.27 The survey results also showed that the average total household expenditure for households in public housing (\$13,275) was 49% and 64% lower than that for households in subsidised housing (\$26,075) and private housing (\$36,728) respectively. However, the levels of expenditure on food for households in different types of housing were more comparable. The amount of average monthly expenditure on food for households in public housing was \$6,159, while those for households in subsidised and private housing were \$7,739 and \$8,324 respectively. (Box 1.9)

資料匣 1.9 按房屋類型及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支**Box 1.9 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by type of housing**

	公營房屋		資助房屋		私人房屋	
	Public housing		Subsidised housing		Private housing	
	(\$)	(%)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)	(%)
食品 Food	6,159	46	7,739	30	8,324	23
外出用膳 Meals bought away from home	3,765	28	4,992	19	5,641	15
食品（不包括外出用膳） Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	2,394	18	2,747	11	2,684	7
住屋 Housing	1,608	12	9,806	38	14,876	41
交通 Transport	1,049	8	1,636	6	2,849	8
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	2,065	16	3,449	13	5,967	16
其他 Others	2,395	18	3,444	13	4,712	13
所有商品或服務類別 All commodity/service sections	13,275	100	26,075	100	36,728	100

1.28 在九類商品或服務中，佔公營房屋住戶的開支最大比例的四類，按遞減次序排列是食品、雜項服務、住屋及交通；對資助房屋和私人房屋住戶而言則依次為住屋、食品、雜項服務及交通。上述四類的開支佔公營房屋住戶開支總額的82%，對資助房屋住戶和私人房屋住戶則均佔總額的87%。（資料匣1.9）

1.28 Among the nine commodity/service sections, the top four with the largest expenditure shares, in descending order, were food, miscellaneous services, housing and transport for households in public housing; and housing, food, miscellaneous services and transport for households in subsidised and private housing. The share of total expenditure accounted for by these four components was 82% for households residing in public housing, and was both 87% for those residing in subsidised housing and private housing. (Box 1.9)

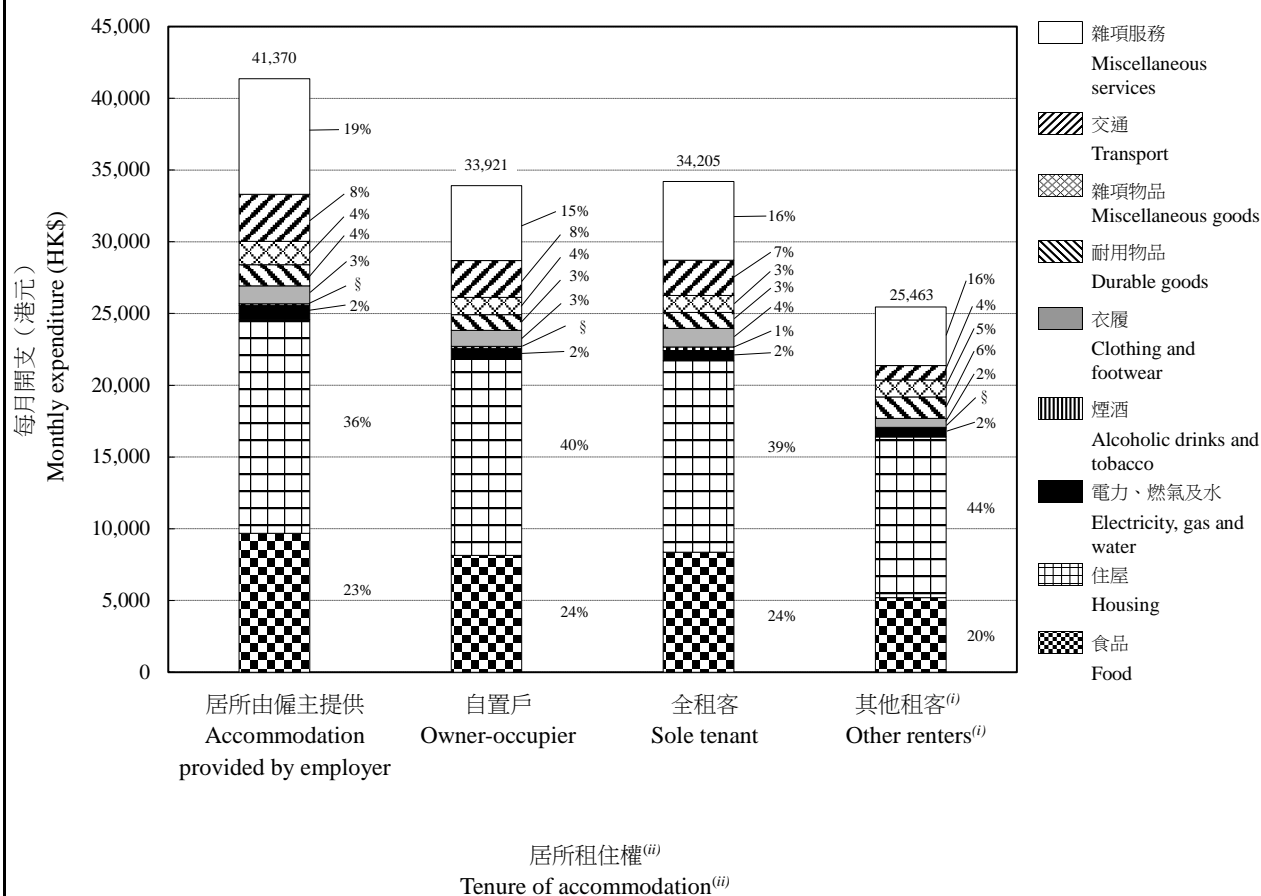
按居所租住權劃分的住戶開支模式 (表8)

1.29 圖5顯示居住在資助和私人房屋的自置戶和租戶按居所租住權劃分的開支模式。居所由僱主提供的住戶平均開支最大，其次是全租客和自置戶。居所由僱主提供的住戶的平均開支，較其他租客（包括二房東、三房客、合租人和免交租金的住戶）高約62%。（圖5）

Household expenditure patterns by tenure of accommodation (Table 8)

1.29 Chart 5 shows the expenditure patterns of households residing in subsidised and private housing by type of tenure of accommodation. The households whose accommodations were provided by employers had the highest average household expenditure, followed by sole tenants and owner-occupiers. The average expenditure of the households whose accommodations were provided by employers was about 62% higher than that of other renters (including main tenant, sub-tenant, co-tenant and rent-free households). (Chart 5)

圖5 按選定居所租住權劃分的住戶開支模式
Chart 5 Household expenditure patterns by selected tenure of accommodation



(i)其他租客包括二房東、三房客、合租人及免交租金的住戶。

Other renters include main tenant, sub-tenant, co-tenant and rent free households.

(ii)只適用於資助房屋及私人房屋。

For subsidised and private housing only.

§ 少於0.5%。
Less than 0.5%.

按住戶人數劃分的住戶開支模式 (表9至10)

1.30 明顯地，住戶的開支額一般隨着住戶人數增加而上升。統計調查結果顯示，當住戶人數增加，雜項服務所佔的開支比重普遍較大，而住屋所佔的比重則較小。5人及以上住戶用於雜項服務的開支比例，約是單人住戶的兩倍。這主要是由於這些住戶在學費、家庭服務及旅遊的開支較大。（圖6）

1.31 不論住戶人數多少，食品及住屋均佔住戶總開支的最大比例。然而，這兩方面佔住戶總開支的比例，由單人住戶的70%，逐漸下降至6人及以上住戶的60%。（圖6）

1.32 還值得注意的是，單人住戶外出用膳的開支佔其食品開支約71%，2人或以上的住戶用於外出用膳的開支所佔比例介乎62%至67%，顯示人數較少的住戶比人數較多的住戶較多外出用膳。

1.33 當住戶人數增加，住戶的整體開支額通常會上升，而每人的平均開支額則會下降。這情況不單出現在總開支方面，連個別的商品及服務類別的開支亦如是。隨着住戶人數增加，在各類商品或服務類別的每人平均開支下降的幅度各有不同。例如，住戶在住屋方面的開支下降的幅度最大。出現這個現象的部分原因，是當多人同住時，在各項商品或服務的消費會有或多或少的節省。（資料匣1.10）

Household expenditure patterns by household size (Tables 9 to 10)

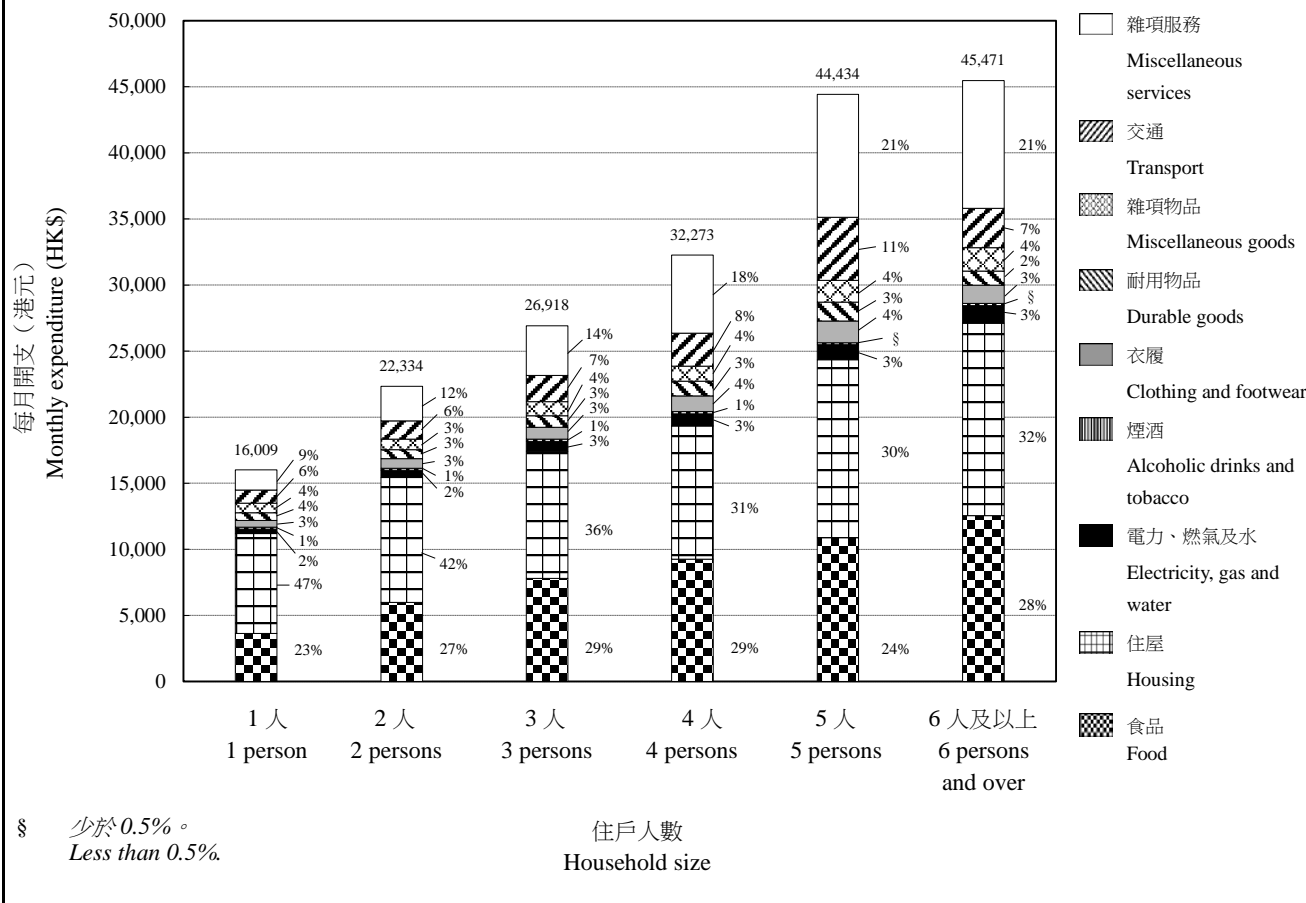
1.30 It is obvious that household expenditure generally increased with the size of household. The survey results revealed that as household size increased, the proportions of expenditure spent on miscellaneous services were generally larger whereas that on housing was smaller. For households with 5 persons or more, the proportion of expenditure on miscellaneous services was about twice that for 1-person households. The larger expenditure share was mainly due to more expenditure on school fees, household services and package tours. (Chart 6)

1.31 Food and housing comprised the two largest shares of total household expenditure irrespective of household size. The total proportion spent on these two components decreased gradually from 70% for 1-person households to 60% for households with 6 persons or more. (Chart 6)

1.32 It is also interesting to note that 1-person households spent 71% of their food expenditure on meals bought away from home; while households with 2 persons or more only spent around 62% to 67% on meals bought away from home. This indicated that smaller households had a higher tendency to have meals away from home than larger households.

1.33 While total household expenditure increased as household size increased, the average amount of spending per person generally decreased as household size increased. This was observed for the overall expenditure as well as expenditure on various commodity/service sections. The extent of decrease in per capita spending as household size increased differed across sections. For instance, the rate of decrease in the amount of spending on housing was the highest. Such phenomenon could partly be explained by the different extents of economy of scale in the consumption of different commodities/services as household size increased. (Box 1.10)

圖 6 按住戶人數劃分的住戶開支模式
Chart 6 Household expenditure patterns by household size



資料匣 1.10 按住戶人數及商品或服務類別劃分的每人每月平均開支
Box 1.10 Average monthly per capita expenditure by commodity/service section by household size

住戶人數 Household size	食品 Food	住屋 Housing	電力、 燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	衣履 Clothing and footwear	耐用物品 Durable goods	雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	交通 Transport	雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	所有商品或 服務類別 All commodity/ service sections
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
1 人 1 person	3,638	7,569	333	134	514	593	710	1,002	1,517	16,009
2 至 3 人 2 to 3 persons	2,759	3,796	263	59	329	308	370	673	1,275	9,832
4 至 5 人 4 to 5 persons	2,271	2,574	229	38	306	281	301	725	1,601	8,326
6 人及以上 6 persons and over	2,012	2,333	213	27	224	170	285	476	1,549	7,288
總數 Overall	2,530	3,314	248	51	320	299	347	697	1,448	9,253

按住戶成員結構劃分的住戶開支模式 (表 11)

1.34 按住戶成員結構分析住戶的開支，會發現單人住戶的開支模式，與其他類別的住戶略有不同。他們用在雜項服務的開支比重一般較核心家庭住戶為小。
(資料匣 1.11)

Household expenditure patterns by household composition (Table 11)

1.34 When analysing household expenditure by household composition, it is observed that 1-person households had somewhat different expenditure patterns compared with other types of households. They generally spent a smaller share of their total expenditure on miscellaneous services than the nuclear family households.
(Box 1.11)

資料匣 1.11 按選定住戶成員結構及商品或服務類別劃分的開支比重

Box 1.11 Household expenditure shares by commodity/service section by selected household composition

	單人住戶 1-person households	由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple	由夫婦及 未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children	由父或母親及 未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children
食品 Food	23%	25%	28%	29%
外出用膳 Meals bought away from home	16%	17%	18%	19%
食品 (不包括外出用膳) Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	7%	8%	10%	10%
住屋 Housing	47%	43%	32%	35%
交通 Transport	6%	8%	8%	6%
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	9%	12%	18%	17%
其他 Others	14%	13%	14%	13%
所有商品或服務類別 All commodity/service sections	100%	100%	100%	100%

1.35 在核心家庭住戶中，有未婚子女的住戶的住屋開支比重，較無未婚子女的住戶小。此外，用在食品的開支中，有未婚子女的住戶用於外出用膳的開支比重，一般較無未婚子女的住戶小。這反映了無未婚子女的住戶比有未婚子女的住戶更傾向於外出用膳。
(資料匣 1.11)

1.35 Among the nuclear family households, the expenditure share on housing for households with unmarried child(ren) was smaller than those without unmarried children. Moreover, among the expenditure on food, the proportion of expenditure on meals bought away from home for households with unmarried child(ren) was generally smaller than those without unmarried children. This indicated that households without unmarried children had a higher tendency to have meals bought away from home than those with unmarried child(ren).
(Box 1.11)

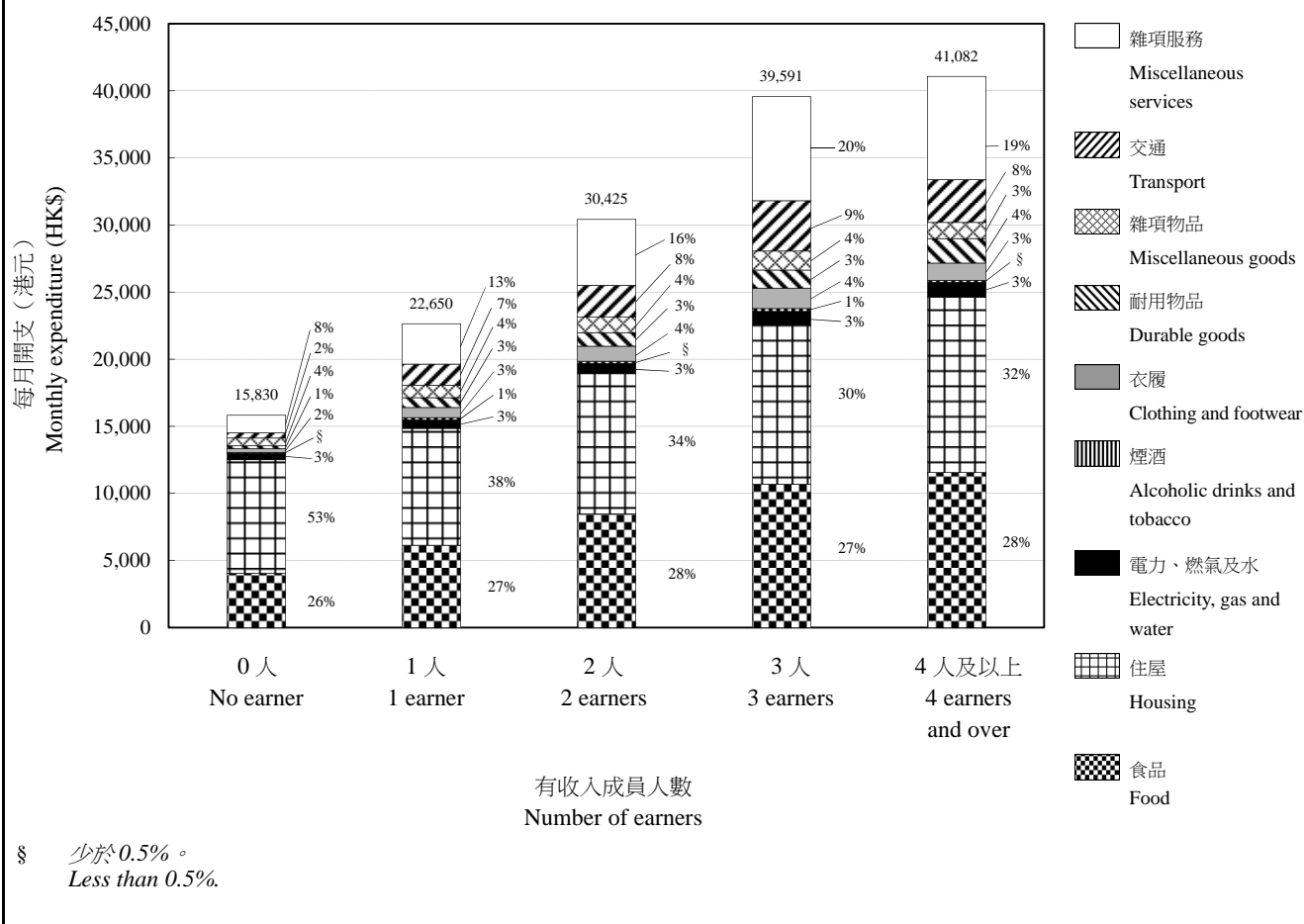
按有收入成員人數及無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率劃分的住戶開支模式 (表 12 至 13)

Household expenditure patterns by number of earners and ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners (Tables 12 to 13)

1.36 當住戶的有收入成員人數增加，住戶的開支通常會增加，而當無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率上升，住戶開支則下降。有收入成員較多的住戶用於交通和雜項服務的開支比重一般較大，而用於住屋的開支比重則較小。(圖 7 及圖 8)

1.36 It can be observed that household expenditure generally increased as the number of earners in a household increased but decreased as the ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners increased. Households with a larger number of earners generally spent a higher percentage of total expenditure on transport and miscellaneous services, and a lower proportion on housing. (Chart 7 and Chart 8)

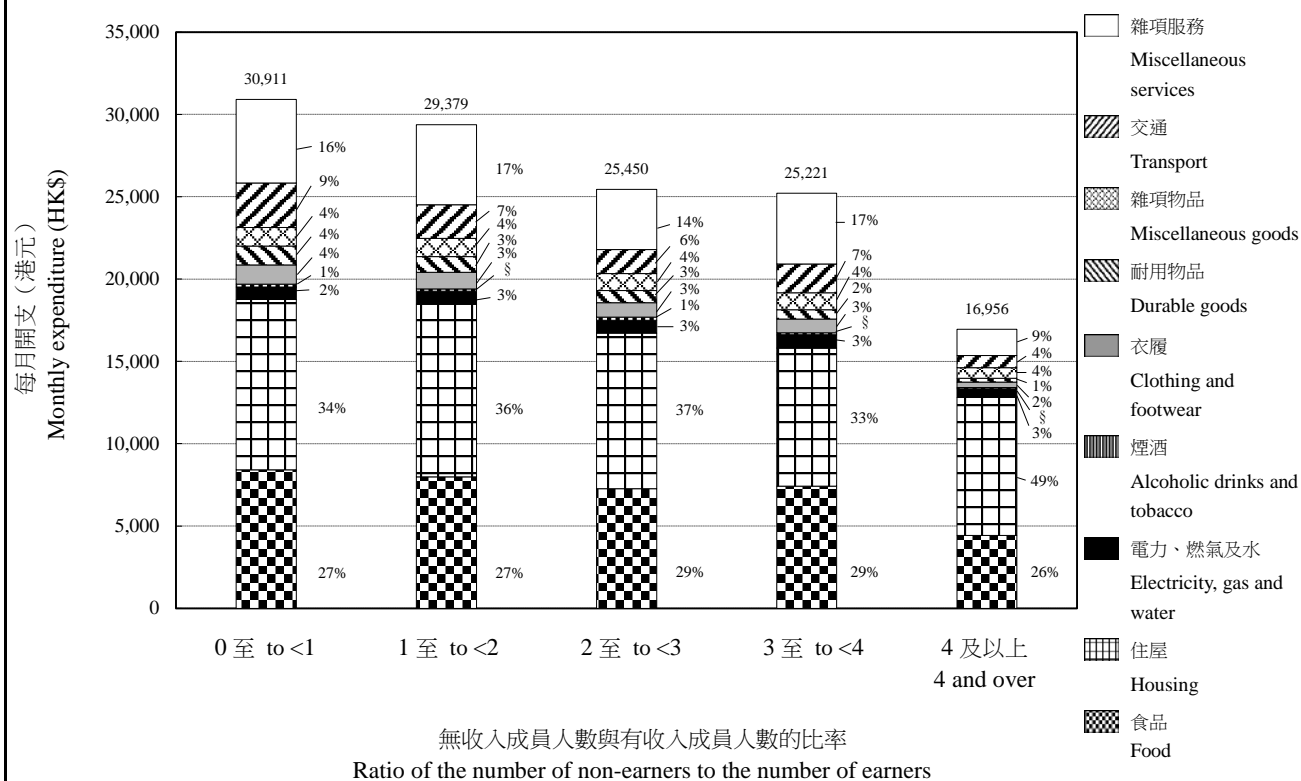
圖 7 按有收入成員人數劃分的住戶開支模式
Chart 7 Household expenditure patterns by number of earners



1.37 無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率較高的住戶用於住屋的開支比重一般較大。（圖 8）

1.37 It is observed that for households with a higher ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners, expenditure share of housing was generally higher. (Chart 8)

圖 8 按無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率劃分的住戶開支模式
Chart 8 Household expenditure patterns by ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners



§ 少於 0.5%。
Less than 0.5%.

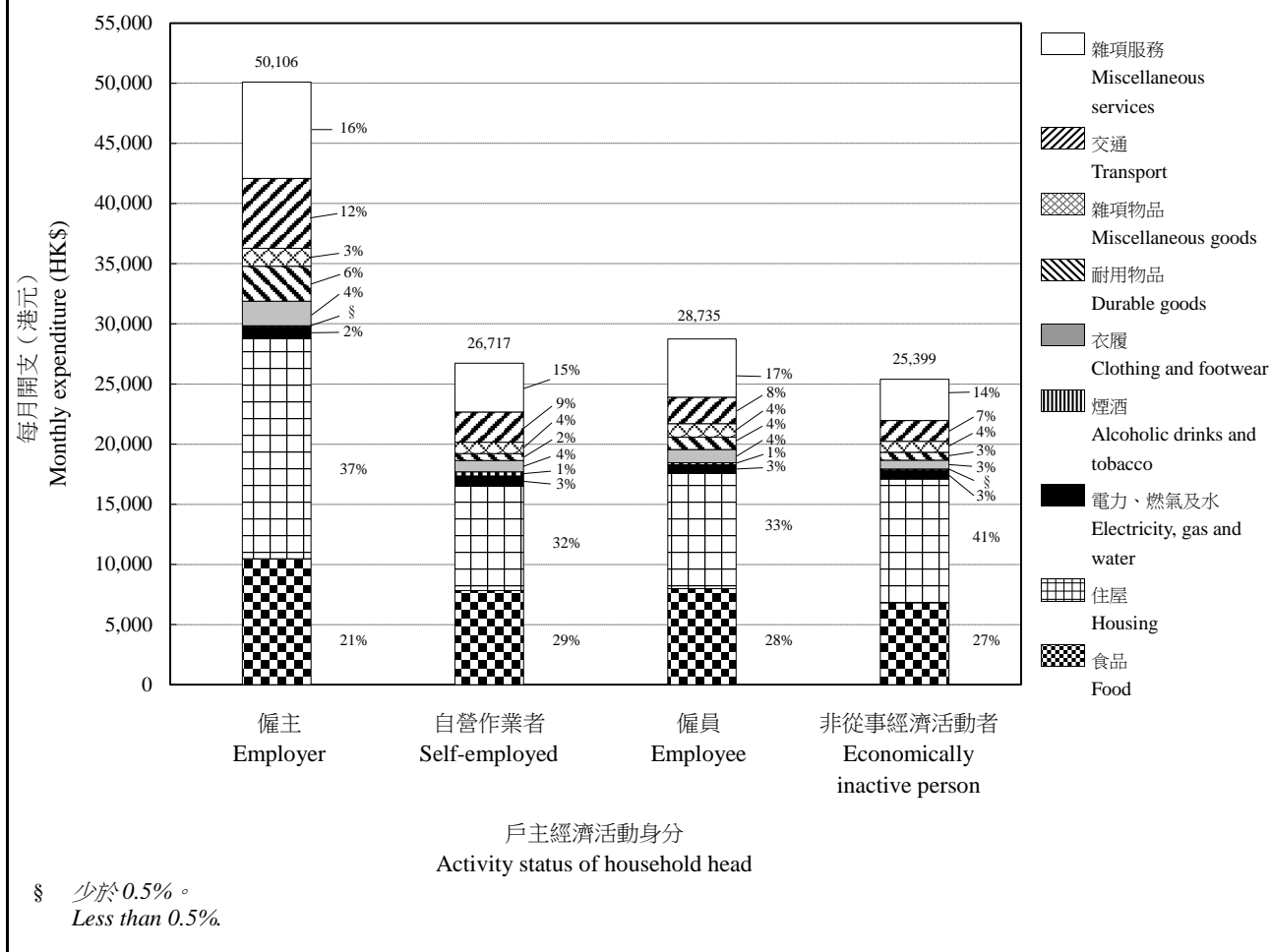
按戶主經濟活動身分劃分的住戶開支模式
(表 14)

Household expenditure patterns by activity status of household head (Table 14)

1.38 戶主為僱主的住戶，每月的開支金額（50,106 元）顯著高於其他類別的住戶。與其他類別的住戶相比，這類住戶用於食品的開支佔總開支的比重較小，而交通及耐用品方面的開支所佔的比重則一般較大。（圖 9）

1.38 Households of which the head was an employer spent significantly more per month in absolute terms (\$50,106) than other categories of households. Compared with the latter, they spent lower percentage of their expenditure on food but generally higher proportions of expenditure on transport and durable goods. (Chart 9)

圖 9 按選定戶主經濟活動身分劃分的住戶開支模式
Chart 9 Household expenditure patterns by selected activity status of household head



按「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」劃分的住戶開支模式 (表 16)

1.39 「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」是一項劃分消費商品和服務的主要國際分類法，方便比較經濟體系之間的住戶開支模式。表 16 載列按這分類法劃分的住戶消費開支。

Household expenditure patterns by Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) (Table 16)

1.39 COICOP is a major international classification for classifying individual consumption commodities and services and facilitating inter-economy comparison of household expenditure pattern. Table 16 shows the consumption expenditures incurred by households based on this classification.

樣本估值的可靠程度

1.40 「住戶開支統計調查」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，即根據特定的樣本設計，從總體中抽選出來的不同樣本所得出的估值的變異。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或一些小規模住戶組別（如單人住戶）的估值，都有較高的抽樣誤差。「住戶開支統計調查」的住戶開支和開支比重的抽樣誤差的估計方法詳情，載於附錄 3 的附件。

1.41 在綜合消費物價指數所涵蓋的住戶中，商品或服務類別的開支比重的估計相對標準誤差⁽⁶⁾，一般均少於估值的 5%。在各類商品或服務類別中，食品、電力、燃氣及水和住屋的相對標準誤差比較低。（資料匣 1.12）

Reliability of sample estimates

1.40 The HES was conducted 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. 1-person households) 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 the **Annex to Appendix 3**.

1.41 The estimated relative standard errors⁽⁶⁾ for expenditure shares of individual commodity/service sections for households covered by the Composite CPI were generally less than 5% of the estimates. Among the various commodity/service sections, the relative standard errors were relatively low for food, electricity, gas and water as well as housing. (Box 1.12)

註釋：(6) **相對標準誤差** 抽樣誤差與樣本估值的比率。

Note: (6) **Relative standard errors** The ratio of the sampling error to the sample estimate.

資料匣 1.12 綜合消費物價指數住戶各個商品或服務類別開支比重的相對標準誤差
Box 1.12 Relative standard errors for expenditure shares of individual commodity/service sections for Composite CPI households

商品或服務類別 Commodity/service section	相對標準誤差 Relative standard error (%)
食品 Food	0.71
外出用膳 <i>Meals bought away from home</i>	0.91
食品（不包括外出用膳） <i>Food (excluding meals bought away from home)</i>	1.45
住屋 Housing	1.04
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	0.87
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	4.53
衣履 Clothing and footwear	2.33
耐用物品 Durable goods	2.64
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	1.81
交通 Transport	2.13
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	1.93

1.42 另一種誤差是非抽樣誤差，這類誤差即使在全面的普查中亦可能出現。導致這類誤差的原因有很多，包括受訪者缺答、不願意或未能提供正確資料，以及工作人員在記錄資料、編碼和處理資料時出錯等。非抽樣誤差是很難量度的。為減少抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差，政府統計處在資料搜集和處理過程中，盡力計劃和採用效率高的樣本設計、適當處理缺答個案，以及採取嚴謹的質量檢定措施。

1.42 Another type of error is non-sampling errors, which may 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 minimise 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.

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2

重訂基期後的消費物價指數數列

The Rebased Series of Consumer Price Indices

前言

2.1 「消費物價指數」是一項重要的經濟指標，用作量度住戶面對的通脹情況。為確保消費物價指數能充分地反映消費物價的變動情況，編製指數所採用的一籃子商品和服務及其開支權數，必須定期更新。「住戶開支統計調查」為更新消費物價指數權數提供必需的資料。計算消費物價指數的技術細節載於附錄 1。

2.2 香港每 5 年重訂消費物價指數的基期及更新指數的權數。這做法符合國際標準。因應住戶收入水平和社會經濟特徵改變，新的消費商品和服務項目出現，以及消費者生活方式、品味和市場潮流的轉變，住戶的開支模式便會隨時間逐漸改變，所以更新消費物價指數是必需的。

以 2014/15 年為基期的消費物價指數數列的開支範圍

2.3 自編製以 1979/80 年為基期的消費物價指數數列以來，甲類、乙類及丙類（前稱「恒生消費物價指數」）消費物價指數數列的開支範圍，都是根據「住戶開支統計調查」所得的住戶開支分布百分比來釐定。為了比較不同時期的指數數列，以 2014/15 年為基期的數列亦沿用同樣的方法劃分開支範圍。

Introduction

2.1 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an important economic indicator for measuring inflation affecting households. The basket of goods and services and the expenditure weights used in compiling the CPI have to be updated regularly to ensure that the index can reflect consumer price changes adequately. The Household Expenditure Survey (HES) provides essential inputs for updating the above parameters of the CPI. The technical details on the computation formula for the CPI are given in Appendix 1.

2.2 In Hong Kong, the rebasing of the CPI and the updating of its weights are carried out once every 5 years. This practice conforms to international standards. The need for updating the CPI arises because the expenditure patterns of households change gradually over time due to changes in the income level and socio-economic characteristics of the households, emergence of new items of consumer goods and services, as well as changes in consumer life styles, preferences and market trends.

Expenditure ranges of the 2014/15-based CPIs

2.3 Starting from the 1979/80-based CPI series, the expenditure ranges of the CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) (previously known as Hang Seng CPI) series were defined in terms of the percentage distribution of households by expenditure which was derived from the HES. To maintain comparability of the various index series over time, the same basis of demarcation was retained in determining the expenditure by ranges of the 2014/15-based series.

2.4 以 2014/15 年為基期的「甲類消費物價指數」，仍然適用於約 50% 屬較低開支範圍的住戶，這些住戶在 2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 9 月期間，每月的平均開支在 5,500 元至 24,499 元之間。「乙類消費物價指數」適用於接着的 30% 屬中等開支範圍的住戶，這些住戶在 2014/15 年間的每月平均開支在 24,500 元至 44,499 元之間。「丙類消費

物價指數」適用於接着的 10% 屬較高開支範圍的住戶，這些住戶在同一基期內的每月平均開支在 44,500 元至 89,999 元之間。此外，政府統計處亦根據甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數涵蓋的所有住戶的整體開支模式，編製一項「綜合消費物價指數」，這些住戶的每月平均開支在 5,500 元至 89,999 元之間。（資料匣 2.1）

消費物價指數分類系統的變動

2.5 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。與以 2009/10 年為基期的消費物價指數數列比較，以 2014/15 年為基期的消費物價指數數列當中涵蓋的商品或服務組別總數維持在 94 項。

2.4 In the 2014/15-based CPI series, the CPI(A) continues to relate to about 50% of households in the relatively low expenditure range, which had an average monthly expenditure of \$5,500 - \$24,499 during the base period of October 2014 to September 2015. The CPI(B) relates to the next 30% of households in the medium expenditure range, which had an average monthly expenditure of \$24,500 - \$44,499 in 2014/15. The CPI(C) relates to the next 10% of households in the

relatively high expenditure range, which had an average monthly expenditure of \$44,500 - \$89,999 in the same base period. In addition, a Composite CPI is also compiled based on the aggregate expenditure pattern of all of the households covered by the CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C), which had an average monthly expenditure of \$5,500 - \$89,999. (Box 2.1)

Some changes in the classification framework of the CPI

2.5 The classification framework of the CPI was also reviewed in this rebasing exercise. Compared with the 2009/10-based CPI series, the total number of commodity/service groups remained at 94 in the 2014/15-based CPI series.

指數數列 Index series	開支範圍（2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 9 月期間的住戶每月平均開支） Expenditure range (monthly household expenditure during Oct 2014 - Sep 2015)	涵蓋住戶的大約百分率 Approximate percentage of households covered (%)
甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	\$5,500 - \$24,499	50
乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	\$24,500 - \$44,499	30
丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	\$44,500 - \$89,999	10
綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	\$5,500 - \$89,999	90

消費物價指數「籃子」的修訂

2.6 政府統計處根據「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」的結果，將一些愈來愈流行的新商品及服務項目納入消費籃子內，並將一些比重愈來愈小的過時商品及服務刪除。新加入消費籃子的商品及服務項目包括智能穿戴式裝置（如智能手錶）、到會餐飲服務及陪月服務。另一方面，一些項目如圖文傳真機、租影碟費用及空白影音載體（如空白光碟），則從籃子中剔除。

以 2014/15 年為基期的消費物價指數開支權數

2.7 政府統計處根據「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」的結果，編製新消費籃子內個別商品或服務的開支權數。在釐定新權數的過程中，利用來自其他獨立來源的有關資料，核對「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」的結果，並作出適當的調整，以確保消費物價指數的權數，更能確實反映住戶的消費模式。

2.8 於調查期間，住戶開支受到數項政府一次性紓困措施的影響，即差餉寬減、政府代繳公營房屋租金及政府電費補貼。因為這些措施對住戶開支的影響為暫時性，當編製新的開支權數時，會作出適當的調整，以剔除這些措施的影響。

Updating of the CPI basket

2.6 Based on the results of the 2014/15 HES, certain new items of goods and services with increasing popularity were added to the CPI basket while some obsolete items which had become insignificant were deleted from the basket. Some items of goods and services added to the basket are smart wearable devices (e.g. smart watch), event catering service and post-natal care service. Meanwhile, items such as fax machine, video rental fee and blank recording media (e.g. blank disc) were removed from the basket.

Expenditure weights of the 2014/15-based CPI series

2.7 A new set of expenditure weights was derived for individual commodity/service items in the CPI basket mainly based on the results of the 2014/15 HES. In the process of deriving the new expenditure weights, the results of the 2014/15 HES were cross-checked with relevant 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.

2.8 During the survey period, household expenditures were affected by various Government's one-off relief measures, namely rates concession, Government's payment of public housing rentals and Government's provision of electricity charge subsidy. Since the impact of these measures on household expenditure was considered temporary, adjustments were made to net out the impact of these measures when deriving the new set of expenditure weights.

2009/10 年與 2014/15 年期間開支模式的轉變

2.9 消費物價指數個別商品或服務類別的開支權數是該項目在住戶整體開支中的相對比重或重要性，而開支權數會隨着不同時間的價格變動及消費量變動而改變。由於物價和收入水平在這 5 年間都普遍上升，因此住戶在個別消費項目的消費開支一般都有所上升。然而，由於個別項目的開支升幅有所不同，因此個別項目的開支權數變化可能在程度上及方向上與開支水平變化有所不同。以下對消費物價指數權數的分析是指個別項目在整體住戶開支中「相對比例」的變化。

2.10 相對於以 2009/10 年為基期的消費物價指數開支權數，住屋的開支權數在所有消費物價指數中均上升；而電力、燃氣及水、衣履、耐用物品、雜項物品以及交通的開支權數則下降。至於其他商品或服務類別，在不同消費物價指數中的開支權數變動方向均不相同。下文詳細分析 2009/10 年和 2014/15 年消費物價指數的權數的變動。（資料匣 2.2）

食品

2.11 在食品類別中，外出用膳所佔的開支權數最大，而該權數在乙類消費物價指數中所佔百分比下跌 0.02 個百分點，而在其餘三項消費物價指數中所佔百分比則上升 0.43 至 1.76 個百分點。外出用膳的開支權數在乙類消費物價指數中下跌是主要出現在快餐店，而在甲類及丙類消費物價指數的上升則主要出現在港式茶餐廳。

Changes in expenditure patterns between 2009/10 and 2014/15

2.9 The expenditure weights of the CPI of individual commodity/service sections refer to their relative proportions or importance in the overall household expenditure, which will change as a result of changes in prices and in consumption quantities. As prices and income levels have generally increased in these 5 years, there were general increases in household consumption expenditure on individual consumer items. However, because the rates of increase in spending of individual items are different, the degree and direction of changes in individual expenditure weight may be different from the changes in expenditure levels. The following analysis on CPI expenditure weights refers to the changes in the relative proportions of individual items in the overall household expenditure.

2.10 Compared with the expenditure weights for the 2009/10-based CPIs, the expenditure weights of housing increased in all the CPIs; whereas the expenditure weights of electricity, gas and water, clothing and footwear, durable goods, miscellaneous goods and transport declined in all the CPIs. As for other commodity/service sections, the expenditure weights in different CPIs did not change in the same direction. Detailed analyses of the changes in the weighting patterns of the CPIs between 2009/10 and 2014/15 are presented below. (Box 2.2)

Food

2.11 The expenditure weight of meals bought away from home, which accounts for a dominant share of the food section, decreased by 0.02 percentage point in the CPI(B), and increased by 0.43 to 1.76 percentage points in the other three CPIs. The decrease in expenditure weight of meals bought away from home in CPI(B) mainly occurred in fast food shops, while the increase in CPI(A) and CPI(C) mainly occurred in Hong Kong style tea cafe.

2.12 食品（不包括外出用膳）的權數在各項消費物價指數中均下跌 0.45 至 1.07 個百分點。

2.13 整體而言，食品的開支權數在綜合消費物價指數中下跌了 0.16 個百分點，在乙類及丙類消費物價指數中分別下跌了 0.90 及 0.02 個百分點，而在甲類消費物價指數中則上升了 0.69 個百分點。

2.12 As for food (excluding meals bought away from home), the weight decreased by 0.45 to 1.07 percentage points in all the CPIs.

2.13 On the whole, the expenditure weight of food decreased by 0.16 percentage point in the Composite CPI; and 0.90 and 0.02 percentage point in the CPI(B) and CPI(C) respectively. That in the CPI(A) had increased by 0.69 percentage point.

資料匣 2.2 Box 2.2		以 2009/10 年為基期及以 2014/15 年為基期的消費物價指數開支權數 Expenditure weights of the 2009/10-based and 2014/15-based CPIs							
商品或服務類別 Commodity/service section	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI		甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)		乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)		丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)		
	2009/10 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2009/10 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2009/10 (%)	2014/15 (%)	2009/10 (%)	2014/15 (%)	
食品 Food	27.45	27.29	33.68	34.37	27.16	26.26	20.87	20.85	
外出用膳 Meals bought away from home	17.07	17.74	19.23	20.99	17.90	17.88	13.55	13.98	
食品（不包括外出用膳） Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	10.38	9.55	14.45	13.38	9.26	8.38	7.32	6.87	
住屋 Housing	31.66	34.29	32.19	33.77	31.43	35.24	31.36	33.60	
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	3.10	2.67	4.36	3.85	2.84	2.38	2.03	1.76	
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	0.59	0.54	0.91	0.75	0.56	0.57	0.29	0.26	
衣履 Clothing and footwear	3.45	3.21	2.60	2.57	3.45	3.26	4.39	3.88	
耐用物品 Durable goods	5.27	4.65	3.73	3.41	5.73	5.03	6.39	5.53	
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	4.17	3.56	3.87	3.28	4.17	3.64	4.49	3.77	
交通 Transport	8.44	7.98	7.22	6.75	8.35	7.60	9.93	9.84	
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	15.87	15.81	11.44	11.25	16.31	16.02	20.25	20.51	
所有商品或服務類別 All commodity/service sections	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

住屋

2.14 住屋的開支權數在綜合、甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數中分別上升 2.63、1.58、3.81 及 2.24 個百分點。這主要是由於相對 5 年前，私人房屋租金普遍上升。

2.15 至於開支權數在乙類消費物價指數中顯著上升，部分是與居住在公營房屋的住戶比例下降，而居住在私人單位的住戶比例相對上升有關。（資料匣 2.3）

Housing

2.14 The weight for housing increased by 2.63, 1.58, 3.81 and 2.24 percentage points in the Composite CPI, CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) respectively. This was mainly due to the general rise in rental for private housing compared to 5 years ago.

2.15 As for households in the CPI(B), the notable increase in expenditure weight was also partly related to a decrease in the proportion of households residing in public housing and a corresponding increase in the proportion of household residing in private flats. (Box 2.3)

資料匣 2.3 按房屋類型劃分的住戶百分比
Box 2.3 Percentage of households by type of housing

	公營房屋 Public housing		資助房屋 Subsidised housing		私人房屋 Private housing		所有房屋 All housing	
	<u>2009/10</u>	<u>2014/15</u>	<u>2009/10</u>	<u>2014/15</u>	<u>2009/10</u>	<u>2014/15</u>	<u>2009/10</u>	<u>2014/15</u>
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	27	29	20	19	52	53	100	100
甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	45	48	19	18	36	35	100	100
乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	10	7	26	24	65	69	100	100
丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	-	-	10	8	90	92	100	100

電力、燃氣及水

2.16 在各項消費物價指數中，電力、燃氣及水的開支權數均下跌 0.27 至 0.51 個百分點，主要原因是住戶用於煤氣和電力的開支比重下跌。

Electricity, gas and water

2.16 The expenditure weights of electricity, gas and water decreased by 0.27 to 0.51 percentage point in each of the four CPIs, mainly due to decreases in the expenditure shares of town gas and electricity.

煙酒

2.17 在綜合、甲類及丙類消費物價指數中，煙酒的開支權數分別下跌了 0.05、0.16 及 0.03 個百分點。煙酒類別的開支權數下降，主要是香煙的開支下降所致。權數在乙類消費物價指數則輕微上升 0.01 個百分點，主要是由於洋酒的開支比重上升。

Alcoholic drinks and tobacco

2.17 The expenditure weight of alcoholic drinks and tobacco decreased in the Composite CPI, CPI(A) and CPI(C), by 0.05, 0.16 and 0.03 percentage point respectively. The decreases in the section weights were mainly attributable to the decline in the expenditure on cigarettes. A marginal increase of 0.01 percentage point in the weight was noted in the CPI(B), as due mainly to the increased expenditure share of foreign-style wines.

衣履

2.18 在綜合消費物價指數中，住戶用於衣履的開支，平均比 5 年前減少 0.24 個百分點。在其餘三項消費物價指數中的開支權數均下跌 0.03 至 0.51 個百分點。在眾多衣履項目中，男裝外衣和女裝外衣佔最大的開支比重。

男裝及女裝外衣的開支比例在甲類消費物價指數中上升 0.02 個百分點，而在乙類及丙類消費物價指數中則分別下跌 0.05 及 0.46 個百分點。（資料匣 2.4）

Clothing and footwear

2.18 Households in the Composite CPI spent on average 0.24 percentage point less of their expenditures on clothing and footwear as compared with 5 years ago. The expenditure weight declined 0.03 to 0.51 percentage point in the other three CPIs. Among various items covered, men's and women's outerclothing contributed the largest shares in the expenditure on clothing and footwear. The proportion of expenditure on men's and women's outerclothing as a whole increased by 0.02 percentage point in the CPI(A), while it dropped by 0.05 and 0.46 percentage point in the CPI(B) and CPI(C) respectively. (Box 2.4)

資料匣 2.4
Box 2.4

外衣的開支權數
Expenditure weight of outerclothing

	男裝 Men's		女裝 Women's	
	2009/10	2014/15	2009/10	2014/15
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	0.66	0.57	1.37	1.32
甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	0.57	0.45	0.92	1.06
乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	0.62	0.64	1.38	1.31
丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	0.81	0.62	1.86	1.59

耐用物品

2.19 整體而言，耐用物品的開支權數在各項消費物價指數均下跌 0.32 至 0.86 個百分點，主要是鐘錶、照相機及光學用品的開支比重下跌所致。

雜項物品

2.20 雜項物品的開支權數在所有消費物價指數中均下跌 0.53 至 0.72 個百分點，當中多項雜項物品組別的開支權數均錄得跌幅。

交通

2.21 交通類別的開支權數，在各項消費物價指數中均下跌 0.09 至 0.75 個百分點，主要是因為巴士車費的開支比重下跌。

雜項服務

2.22 雜項服務類別的開支權數，在各項消費物價指數數列的變動方向不一。丙類消費物價指數涵蓋的住戶於雜項服務的開支比重錄得輕微上升，主要是由於旅遊的開支比重增加所致；然而甲類和乙類消費物價指數的住戶於雜項服務的開支比重，則分別有 0.19 及 0.29 個百分點的跌幅。這主要是因為學費的開支比重跌幅相對較大。

Durable goods

2.19 On the whole, the expenditure weight of durable goods decreased by 0.32 to 0.86 percentage point in all the CPIs as mainly attributable to the decline in the expenditure share of watches, clocks, cameras and optical goods.

Miscellaneous goods

2.20 The expenditure weight of miscellaneous goods dropped by 0.53 to 0.72 percentage point in all the CPIs, with decreases registered in the expenditure weights of various groups of miscellaneous goods.

Transport

2.21 The expenditure weight of transport decreased by 0.09 to 0.75 percentage point in each of the four CPIs. This was mainly due to the drop in the share of bus fares.

Miscellaneous services

2.22 In the miscellaneous services section, the expenditure share did not change in the same direction in different CPI series. Marginal increase in the expenditure share was recorded for households in the CPI(C), mainly due to the increase in the expenditure on package tours. On the other hand, declines of 0.19 and 0.29 percentage point were observed for the expenditure shares of miscellaneous services in the CPI(A) and CPI(B) respectively. This was mainly attributable to the larger decline in the expenditure share of school fees.

同時公布以 2009/10 年和以 2014/15 年為基期的消費物價指數

2.23 由 2016 年 4 月份開始，以 2009/10 年為基期的舊消費物價指數數列和以 2014/15 年為基期的新指數數列，會一同編製和公布，直至 2016 年 12 月份為止。由 2017 年 1 月的統計月份開始，舊消費物價指數數列將會停止編製。

開支模式轉變對消費物價指數按年變動率的影響

2.24 開支權數隨時間變動的因素可分為兩個部分，就是(i)由於價格變動所引致及(ii)由於消費量變動所引致，而消費量可能因消費數量或消費質量的改變而變動。如某一消費項目的價格水平上升，即使住戶購買的數量不變，亦會導致住戶在該項目的開支上升。

2.25 **附錄 2** 詳細闡釋計算消費物價指數的公式，並列舉一個假設的例子，以簡單的數字說明及證實，即使開支權數可能受物價影響而有顯著的變動，但只要消費量沒有隨着時間改變，消費物價指數的按年變動率，並不會受影響。

Parallel release of 2009/10-based and 2014/15-based CPIs

2.23 From April 2016, the old 2009/10-based CPI series will be compiled and published concurrently with the new 2014/15-based index series until December 2016. Starting from the reference month of January 2017, the old CPI series will be discontinued.

Impact of changes in expenditure patterns on year-on-year rates of change in the CPIs

2.24 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 which may result either from changes in the quantity or quality of consumption. 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.

2.25 The exposition of the computation formula of the CPI and a hypothetical, numerical example are included in **Appendix 2** to illustrate and confirm, in simpler form, that even if there has been a significant shift in expenditure weights due to price effects, 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.

資料匣 2.5 開支權數變動對消費物價指數按年變動率的影響
Box 2.5 Impact of changes in expenditure weight on the year-on-year rates of change in the CPIs

(I) 2009/10 年消費物價指數重訂基期 — 消費物價指數的基期由 2004/05 年（舊數列）更新為 2009/10 年（新數列）
 2009/10 Rebasing exercise — CPI rebased from 2004/05 (old series) to 2009/10 (new series)

		綜合消費物價指數			甲類消費物價指數			乙類消費物價指數			丙類消費物價指數		
		<u>Composite CPI</u>			<u>CPI(A)</u>			<u>CPI(B)</u>			<u>CPI(C)</u>		
		新數列	舊數列	差別	新數列	舊數列	差別	新數列	舊數列	差別	新數列	舊數列	差別
		<u>series</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>Difference</u>
		(%)	(%)	(百分點 % point)	(%)	(%)	(百分點 % point)	(%)	(%)	(百分點 % point)	(%)	(%)	(百分點 % point)
2010													
10 月	Oct	+2.5	+2.6	-0.1	+3.0	+3.1	-0.1	+2.3	+2.5	-0.2	+2.1	+2.0	+0.1
11 月	Nov	+2.8	+2.9	-0.1	+3.3	+3.4	-0.1	+2.5	+2.8	-0.3	+2.5	+2.6	-0.1
12 月	Dec	+2.9	+3.1	-0.2	+3.3	+3.5	-0.2	+2.7	+3.0	-0.3	+2.8	+2.7	+0.1
2011													
1 月	Jan	+3.4	+3.6	-0.2	+3.6	+3.9	-0.3	+3.2	+3.6	-0.4	+3.5	+3.4	+0.1
2 月	Feb	+3.6	+3.7	-0.1	+3.8	+3.9	-0.1	+3.5	+3.7	-0.2	+3.5	+3.4	+0.1
3 月	Mar	+4.4	+4.6	-0.2	+4.8	+5.1	-0.3	+4.2	+4.5	-0.3	+4.2	+4.1	+0.1

(II) 2014/15 年消費物價指數重訂基期 — 消費物價指數的基期由 2009/10 年（舊數列）更新為 2014/15 年（新數列）
 2014/15 Rebasing exercise — CPI rebased from 2009/10 (old series) to 2014/15 (new series)

		綜合消費物價指數			甲類消費物價指數			乙類消費物價指數			丙類消費物價指數		
		<u>Composite CPI</u>			<u>CPI(A)</u>			<u>CPI(B)</u>			<u>CPI(C)</u>		
		新數列	舊數列	差別	新數列	舊數列	差別	新數列	舊數列	差別	新數列	舊數列	差別
		<u>series</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>series</u>	<u>Difference</u>
		(%)	(%)	(百分點 % point)	(%)	(%)	(百分點 % point)	(%)	(%)	(百分點 % point)	(%)	(%)	(百分點 % point)
2015													
10 月	Oct	+2.3	+2.4	-0.1	+2.5	+2.6	-0.1	+2.3	+2.4	-0.1	+1.9	+2.0	-0.1
11 月	Nov	+2.3	+2.4	-0.1	+2.5	+2.6	-0.1	+2.3	+2.5	-0.2	+2.0	+2.1	-0.1
12 月	Dec	+2.4	+2.5	-0.1	+2.6	+2.7	-0.1	+2.4	+2.5	-0.1	+2.1	+2.1	^
2016													
1 月	Jan	+2.5	+2.7	-0.2	+2.8	+2.9	-0.1	+2.5	+2.6	-0.1	+2.3	+2.4	-0.1
2 月	Feb	+3.0	+3.1	-0.1	+3.6	+3.6	^	+2.9	+3.0	-0.1	+2.6	+2.6	^
3 月	Mar	+2.9	+3.0	-0.1	+3.0	+3.1	-0.1	+2.8	+2.9	-0.1	+2.8	+2.8	^

^ 相若。
 Virtually the same.

2.26 以新舊開支權數計算各項消費物價指數數列的按年變動率作比較，顯示以 2014/15 年為基期的新消費物價指數數列的按年升幅，較以 2009/10 年為基期的舊消費物價指數數列為小。這現象與 2009/10 年重訂基期時，新消費物價指數數列的升幅較舊消費物價指數數列的升幅為小的情況一致。（資料匣 2.5）

2.27 以上情況出現的原因，是價格上升幅度較小（或價格下跌幅度較大）的商品和服務，市民會多買一些；而價格上升幅度較大（或價格下跌幅度較小）的商品和服務，市民會少買一些。舉例來說，與 2009/10 年相比，住戶花較大比例的支出在一些價格下跌的產品如資訊科技及電訊設備。由於出現這個替代效應，根據固定消費模式計算的消費物價指數，可能會高估價格上升的幅度，或低估價格下跌的幅度。因此，有需要每隔數年進行新一輪的「住戶開支統計調查」。

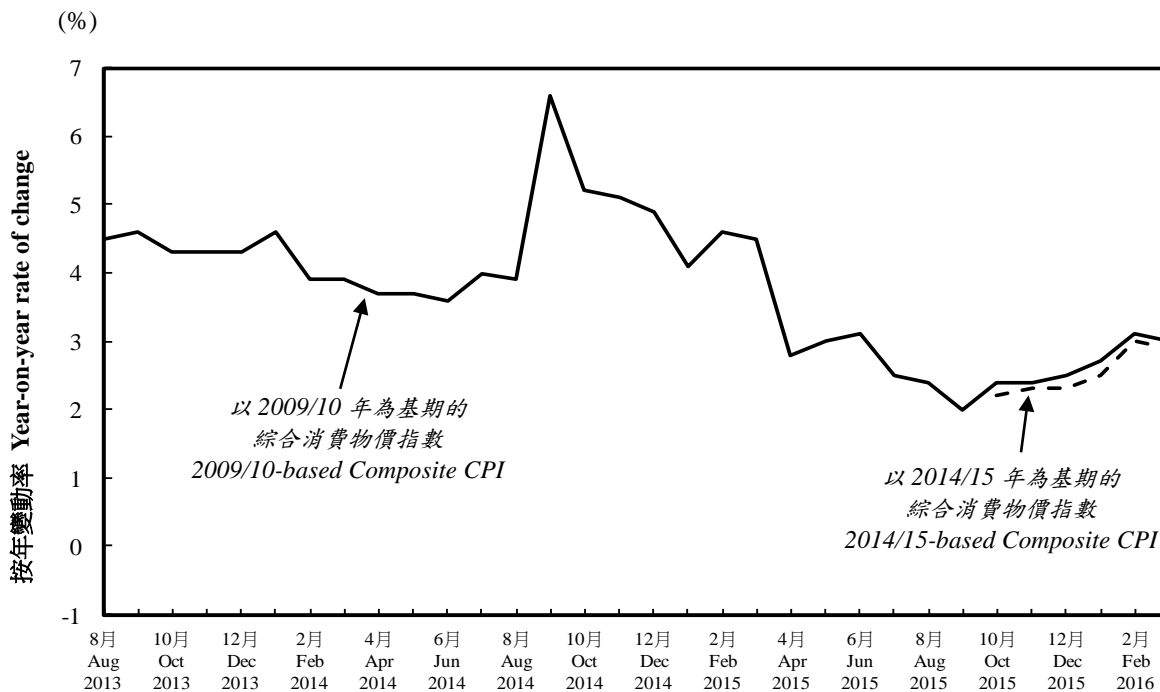
2.28 雖然以 2009/10 年為基期及以 2014/15 年為基期的消費物價指數數列的按年變動率的幅度略為不同，但自 2015 年第 4 季開始，在四項新消費物價指數數列所反映的通脹率上升的大體趨勢，與舊消費物價指數數列所顯示的一樣。（圖 10）

2.26 Comparisons of the year-on-year rates of change in the CPIs compiled based on the old and new expenditure weights had been undertaken. It is observed that the new 2014/15-based CPI series generally show smaller year-on-year rates of increase than the old 2009/10-based series. This phenomenon is consistent with that observed in the 2009/10 rebasing exercise, when smaller rates of increase were recorded for the new CPI series compared with the old CPI series. (Box 2.5)

2.27 The above phenomenon is attributable to the fact that people tend to buy more of the goods and services with relatively smaller price increases (or relatively larger price decreases) and less of those with larger price increases (or smaller price decreases). For instance, compared with 2009/10, households spent a greater share of their expenditure on products such as information technology and telecommunications equipment, the prices of which have been falling. Due to such substitution effect, CPIs based on fixed consumption patterns tend to over-estimate price increases or under-estimate price decreases over time. Hence, it is necessary to conduct a fresh round of HES after a lapse of several years.

2.28 While the magnitudes of the year-on-year changes in the 2014/15-based and 2009/10-based CPIs are somewhat different, the general increasing trend in the inflation rate since the fourth quarter of 2015 was observed in all the four new CPI series, as is in the old CPI series. (Chart 10)

圖 10 以 2009/10 年及以 2014/15 年為基期的綜合消費物價指數的按年變動率的比較
Chart 10 Comparison of year-on-year rates of change for the 2009/10-based and 2014/15-based Composite CPI



連接新舊消費物價指數數列

2.29 以 2014/15 年和 2009/10 年為基期的消費物價指數數列，並不可直接互相比較。但可根據重疊期間兩個數列的指數數值，計算轉換因子，從而將其中一個數列按比例換算至可與另一數列比較的水平。

Linking the new and old CPI series

2.29 The 2014/15-based and 2009/10-based CPIs cannot be directly compared with each other. However, with reference to the index values of the two series during an overlapping period, a conversion factor can be derived for re-scaling a series to make it comparable with the other.

2.30 在 2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 9 月的重疊期間，以 2009/10 年為基期的綜合消費物價指數的平均值為 123.1，而以 2014/15 年為基期的平均值則為 100。因此，只要將以 2009/10 年為基期的指數乘以轉換因子（即 100/123.1），便可按比例換算為新數列的指數。其他消費物價指數數列的轉換因子，也可以利用同一個方法計算，用以比較不同基期的消費物價指數。

2.30 The 2009/10-based and 2014/15-based series of the Composite CPI have an average value of 123.1 and 100 respectively for the overlapping period October 2014 to September 2015. Thus the index for a particular month in the 2009/10-based series can be re-scaled to the new series by multiplying the index by a factor of 100/123.1. Similarly, conversion factors for other CPI series can be derived to facilitate comparison of indices with different base periods.

第 II 部分 概念及方法
Part II Concepts and Methods

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3

編製消費物價指數的方法

Methodology of Compiling the Consumer Price Indices

前言

3.1 這一章概述有關編製「消費物價指數」的概念及方法，以及怎樣應用和闡釋這指數。至於消費物價指數的計算公式及闡釋這項公式的技術細節，則分別載於附錄 1 及 2。

住戶開支統計調查與消費物價指數的關係

3.2 「住戶開支統計調查」為編製消費物價指數提供必需的資料。這項統計調查每 5 年進行一次，搜集住戶開支模式的最新資料，以更新編製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。首先是要制定一籃子為住戶普遍購買的消費商品及服務，並釐定一組開支權數，以反映籃子內個別項目的相對重要性，即它們在住戶總開支中所佔的比重。由於消費者在某些項目的開支較其他項目為多，因此，不同項目的價格變動幅度即使相近，對整體物價變動可能帶來不同程度的影響。

3.4 第二，是要持續搜集有關籃子內各項商品及服務價格變動的資料，以便全面反映市場上物價的變動情況。

Introduction

3.1 This chapter provides a brief description of the concepts and methods for compiling the Consumer Price Index (CPI), and how to apply and interpret the index. Technical details on the computation formula for the CPI and the exposition of the formula are given in Appendices 1 and 2 respectively.

Relationship between the HES and CPI

3.2 The Household Expenditure Survey (HES) provides essential inputs to the compilation of the CPI. The survey is conducted once every 5 years to collect up-to-date information on the expenditure patterns of households for updating the expenditure weights used in compiling the CPI.

3.3 Two kinds of information are required for compiling the CPI. First, a 'basket' of consumer goods and services commonly purchased by households and a weighting system reflecting the relative importance of individual items in the basket, in terms of their shares in the overall household expenditure, have to be established. Since consumers spend more on some items than on others, similar price movements in different items may have different impacts on the overall price change.

3.4 Second, data on the price movements of various items 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 用以制定消費籃子內的商品及服務項目，以及個別項目的權數的資料，是根據「住戶開支統計調查」的結果得出來。至於各項商品及服務的零售價格資料則是從一項持續進行的物價統計調查搜集得來（有關詳情，可參考下文第 3.22 – 3.24 段）。

綜合消費物價指數及甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數

3.6 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衣履、耐用物品、交通及服務方面的開支相對較大，但屬較低開支範圍的住戶用於生活必需品，如食品和電力、燃氣及水的開支則較大。因此，價格變動對不同開支組別住戶的影響可能會有顯著的分別。所以，除了編製一項反映整體消費物價通脹的消費物價指數數列外，亦有需要編製不同的指數數列，以反映通脹對不同開支範圍住戶的影響。

3.7 現時，本港編製三項以不同開支範圍的住戶為對象的消費物價指數數列。「甲類消費物價指數」的對象是約 50% 屬較低開支範圍的住戶，「乙類消費物價指數」是接着約 30% 屬中等開支範圍的住戶，而「丙類消費物價指數」是接着約 10% 屬較高開支範圍的住戶。此外，政府統計處亦根據以上所有住戶的整體開支模式，編製一項「綜合消費物價指數」，以反映整體消費物價通脹。至於其餘 10% 屬於開支最高及最低的住戶，由於他們的開支太高或太低，缺乏代表性，因此並不包括在這些指數的範圍內。

3.5 Information on items of goods and services to be included in the household consumption basket and the weightings of individual items is derived from the results of the HES. As for retail price data on goods and services, they are collected from a continuous pricing survey (see paragraphs 3.22 – 3.24 below for details).

Composite CPI and the CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C)

3.6 Households in different expenditure ranges have distinctively different expenditure patterns. For instance, households in the higher expenditure range spend relatively more on clothing and footwear, durable goods, transport and services while those in the lower expenditure range spend relatively more on basic necessities such as food and electricity, gas and water. The impact of price changes on different household groups may therefore vary considerably. Hence, apart from the compilation of a CPI series to reflect the impact of the overall consumer price inflation, it is also necessary to compile different index series to reflect the impact of inflation on households in different expenditure ranges.

3.7 Currently, three separate CPI series relating to households in different expenditure ranges are compiled in Hong Kong. The CPI(A) relates to about 50% of households in the relatively low expenditure range. The CPI(B) relates to the next 30% of households in the medium expenditure range. The CPI(C) relates to the next 10% of households in the relatively high expenditure range. In addition, a Composite CPI is also compiled based on the aggregate expenditure pattern of all the above households taken together for reflecting overall consumer price inflation. The remaining 10% of households at the top and the bottom of the expenditure scale are excluded from the coverage of the CPIs because their expenditures are either too high or too low to be generally representative.

3.8 丙類消費物價指數前稱「恒生消費物價指數」，由恒生銀行自 1974 年起編製。由 1999 年 7 月的統計月份開始，該指數的數據搜集和編製工作由政府統計處負責，而指數亦改稱丙類消費物價指數。更改名稱純粹為了統一化，對指數的編製方法及指數數列的連貫性沒有影響。

3.9 住戶開支水平會受收入和物價變動等因素的影響而改變，但計算消費物價指數所採用的住戶開支模式（即各項商品及服務的相對開支），相對上較為穩定，隨着時間只會有輕微改變。再者，輕微更改編製消費物價指數的權數，對消費物價指數變動的影響並不顯著。因此，每次重訂基期後，採用固定的開支權數編製數年的消費物價指數是恰當的做法。

剔除受政府一次性紓困措施影響的消費物價指數

3.10 自 2007 年起，政府推出過數項一次性紓困措施，當中主要包括電費補貼、公營房屋租金寬免和差餉寬減，有關措施臚列於下表。

3.8 The CPI(C) was formerly known as the Hang Seng CPI and was compiled by Hang Seng Bank since 1974. Starting from the reference month of July 1999, the data collection and compilation work of the index have been taken up by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) and the index has been renamed as CPI(C). Apart from being a standardisation of titles, the renaming does not affect the compilation methodology nor the continuity of the index series.

3.9 The **expenditure levels** of households change in response to factors such as changes in income level and prices. However, the household **expenditure patterns** (i.e. relative expenditure among various items of goods and services), which are used in the computation of the CPIs, are relatively stable and change only gradually over time. Furthermore, slight changes in the weightings for compiling CPIs would have insignificant impact on the movements of CPIs. Hence, it is appropriate to adopt fixed expenditure weights for compiling CPIs for several years after each round of rebasing.

CPI after netting out the effects of Government's one-off relief measures

3.10 Since 2007, the Government has implemented a number of one-off relief measures, including mainly electricity charge subsidy, waiver of public housing rentals and rates concession as shown in the table below.

自 2007 年起影響消費物價指數的政府一次性紓困措施

List of Government's one-off relief measures affecting the CPIs since 2007

紓困措施類別 Type of relief measures	紓困措施的詳細內容 Details of relief measures	推行年份/月份 Year/Month of implementation
公營房屋租金豁免 Public housing rental waiver	房屋協會豁免公營房屋租金 Waiver of public housing rentals by the Housing Society	2007 年 2 月及 2008 年 2 月 Feb 2007 and Feb 2008
	房屋委員會豁免公營房屋租金 Waiver of public housing rentals by the Housing Authority	2007 年 2 月、2010 年 9 月及 2012 年 9 月 Feb 2007, Sep 2010 and Sep 2012
	政府代繳公營房屋租戶的基本租金 Government's payment of basic rent for public housing estates tenants	2008 年 8 至 10 月、2009 年 8 至 9 月、2010 年 7 至 8 月、2011 年 8 至 9 月、2012 年 7 至 8 月、2013 年 8 至 9 月、2014 年 8 月及 2015 年 8 月 Aug - Oct 2008, Aug - Sep 2009, Jul - Aug 2010, Aug - Sep 2011, Jul - Aug 2012, Aug - Sep 2013, Aug 2014 and Aug 2015
差餉寬減 Rates concession	寬減每季最高值 5,000 元的差餉 Rates concession of up to \$5,000 per quarter	2007 年 4 至 9 月及 2008 年 1 月至 2009 年 3 月 Apr - Sep 2007 and Jan 2008 - Mar 2009
	寬減每季最高值 1,500 元的差餉 Rates concession of up to \$1,500 per quarter	2009 年 4 月至 2012 年 3 月及 2013 年 4 月至 2014 年 9 月 Apr 2009 - Mar 2012 and Apr 2013 - Sep 2014
	寬減每季最高值 2,500 元的差餉 Rates concession of up to \$2,500 per quarter	2012 年 4 月至 2013 年 3 月及 2015 年 4 至 9 月 Apr 2012 - Mar 2013 and Apr - Sep 2015
電費補貼 Electricity charge subsidy	政府每月提供 300 元的電費補貼 Government's provision of electricity charge subsidy of \$300 per month	2008 年 9 月至 2009 年 8 月 Sep 2008 - Aug 2009
	政府每月提供 150 元的電費補貼 Government's provision of electricity charge subsidy of \$150 per month	2011 年 7 月至 2014 年 6 月 Jul 2011 - Jun 2014 (任何未用補貼可轉撥至其後月份，直至 2018 年 6 月 30 日) (Any unused subsidy can be carried forward until 30 June 2018)
其他 Others	豁免僱員再培訓徵款 Suspension of Employees Retraining Levy	2008 年 8 月至 2013 年 7 月 (自 2013 年 8 月起取消) Aug 2008 - Jul 2013 (Abolished starting from Aug 2013)

3.11 這些一次性紓困措施的推行，會影響消費物價指數於推行月份及一年後同月的按年變動率。於紓困措施推行的月份，消費者對相關商品或服務支付較低價格，從而使該月份的消費物價指數較低。另一方面，假如一年後的相同月份並沒有相同措施，消費物價指數便會回復到正常水平，因而令相關指數因去年同月有紓困措施推行時的比較基準較低而錄得按年升幅。

3.12 為了更清楚地觀察到通脹的趨勢，政府統計處自 2007 年 2 月份起亦發布在沒有計算所有政府一次性紓困措施的影響下的消費物價指數。

經季節性調整的消費物價指數

3.13 除消費物價指數原數列外，政府統計處亦編製經季節性調整的消費物價指數數列。普遍而言，消費者對未經調整的消費物價指數比較感興趣，原因是這些數據反映他們實際支付的物價的按月變動情況。然而，消費物價指數原數列的按月變動，會受到季節性變異的影響。把這些季節性變異從數列中剔除，可更有意義地比較相連月份數字。因此，經季節性調整的消費物價指數更能清楚地反映有關物價的根本趨勢，對分析短期的價格變動非常有用。

3.14 經季節性調整的數列可因應數據增加而作出修訂。由 2004 年 10 月開始，每年發表 10 月份的數字時，會一併修訂對上 3 年的經季節性調整消費物價指數。

3.11 Implementation of these one-off relief measures affects the year-on-year rates of change of the CPIs in their effective months(s) and also in the same month(s) next year. In the effective month of a relief measure, consumers pay less for the commodities or services concerned and thus contributing to a lower CPI. On the other hand, if there is no such measure in the same month next year, the CPI will resume to the normal level and thus a year-on-year rate of increase will be recorded when compared with the relatively low base in the same month last year, when there was a relief measure.

3.12 For discerning the inflationary trend more clearly, the CPIs without accounting for the effect of all Government's one-off measures had been compiled and released since February 2007.

Seasonally adjusted CPI

3.13 Apart from the original CPI series, the C&SD also compiles seasonally adjusted CPI series. In general, the unadjusted CPIs are of greater interest to consumers because they reflect the month-to-month movements of the prices that consumers actually pay for. However, month-to-month changes based on the original CPI series are affected by seasonal variations. By removing these seasonal variations from the series, figures for consecutive months can be compared more meaningfully. Hence, the seasonally adjusted CPI series reflect more clearly the underlying trends of the prices concerned and are useful for analysing short-term price movements.

3.14 Seasonally adjusted series may be revised as more data become available. Starting from October 2004, the seasonally adjusted CPIs for the preceding 3 years are revised each year when releasing the figures for October.

3.15 自2008年10月開始，編製經季節性調整的消費物價指數的方法由過往「X-11 自迴歸—求和—移動平均(X-11 ARIMA)」方法更改為「X-12 自迴歸—求和—移動平均(X-12 ARIMA)」方法。自2005年10月開始的經季節性調整的消費物價指數數列亦已按這個新方法作出修訂。「X-12 自迴歸—求和—移動平均」方法改良自「X-11 自迴歸—求和—移動平均」方法，能提供更佳的模型建造及模型評估能力。「X-12 自迴歸—求和—移動平均」方法現時是很多國家／地區的統計機構用作編製經季節性調整統計數列的標準方法。

怎樣應用及闡釋消費物價指數

3.16 消費物價指數量度住戶普遍購買的消費商品及服務的價格水平變動。其按年變動率廣泛地用作顯示消費者所面對的通貨膨脹或通貨緊縮的指標。很多機構在考慮調整工資、薪金、各項收費及津貼時，均經常以消費物價指數的變動率作為參考。而該指數在經濟分析上，更是非常重要的資料。但必須注意，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服務和商業保險的價格變動，或工商界面對的寫字樓租金的變動。要量度這些價格轉變，應採用其他適當的指標。

3.17 除了消費物價指數外，還有其他量度通脹的指標，例如本地生產總值及本地內部需求的內含平減物價指數。它們是量度整體經濟通脹的指標。

3.15 Starting from October 2008, the seasonal adjustment of the CPI is compiled by the X-12 ARIMA method to replace the previous X-11 ARIMA method. The seasonally adjusted CPI series since October 2005 have also been revised using the new method. X-12 ARIMA method is an update to the X-11 ARIMA method with enhanced modelling and diagnostic capabilities. The X-12 ARIMA method has now been a standard method used by statistical offices for performing seasonal adjustment of statistical series in many countries/territories.

How to apply and interpret the CPI

3.16 The CPI measures changes in the price level of consumer goods and services generally purchased by households. Its year-on-year rate of change is widely used as an indicator of inflation or deflation affecting consumers. Many organisations often make reference to the rate of change in CPI when considering adjustments to wages, salaries and various kinds of charges and allowance. The CPI also serves as an important input to economic analysis. However, 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 prices, other appropriate indicators should be used.

3.17 Apart from the CPI, there are other measures of inflation, such as implicit price deflators of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and domestic demand. They are economy-wide measures of inflation.

3.18 消費物價指數反映通脹對整體住戶的影響，與個別住戶的體驗未必一致。由於每個住戶有各自的開支模式，而不同商品及服務的價格升跌幅度亦各異，通脹對個別住戶的影響因而有所不同。因此，個人經驗到的價格變動可能與消費物價指數所反映的價格變動不同。

3.19 消費物價指數量度住戶購買的所有商品及服務的平均價格變動，是一個客觀的指標。有些商品或服務的價格變動幅度大，有些則輕微。部分消費項目價格大幅變動在心理上雖較易察覺，但其影響可能受其他只有輕微價格升跌，但人們沒有注意到的項目所抵銷。消費物價指數能全面地顧及此等往往被人所忽略的抵銷效應。

3.20 消費物價指數的變動，是消費物價指數籃子內的商品和服務項目的價格變動及其開支權數的合併結果。因此，如果某個別項目的權數較小，即使這項目的價格有顯著變動，這變動對於消費物價指數的整體變動可能只有輕微的影響。另一方面，假如某些項目在消費物價指數中所佔的權數較大，而其價格又比較穩定，它們會對整體消費物價指數的變動有穩定作用。

3.18 The CPI reflects the collective experience of inflation for all households in general. It may not correspond to the experience of an individual household. As each household has its own expenditure pattern and prices of different consumer goods and services increase or decrease at varying rates, inflation does not affect all households to the same extent. Hence, individual experience of price changes may differ from movements of the CPI.

3.19 The CPI is an objective measure of the average price changes of all goods and services purchased by households. Some items of goods and services may have drastic price changes while some others may have only moderate changes. The impact of drastic price changes in some items, which people tend to be psychologically more aware of, may be offset by other items with only moderate price increases or decreases, which people tend to pay little notice to. The CPI takes a full account of such offsetting effects, which are often overlooked by people.

3.20 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. Hence, for an individual item with a relatively small weight, even if its price has changed significantly, the effect on the overall change in the CPI may be mild. On the other hand, if the prices of items with large weights in the CPI are relatively stable, they will have stabilising effects on the movement of the overall CPI.

3.21 因消費的數量或質量改變而引致的開支改變，與真正價格變動所引致的開支改變有別，不應混淆。例如，某住戶的開支上升，可能是由於住戶購買的電器數量增加，或住戶成員到外地旅遊的次數增加所致。這等開支上升的原因並不是物價上漲，故與通脹無關。

按月零售物價統計調查

3.22 政府統計處進行按月零售物價統計調查，搜集住戶消費籃子內約 1 000 項選定商品或服務的價格變動資料。政府統計處每月從全港不同類別的零售商店（例如超級市場、街市檔位、百貨公司和時裝店）及服務行業商號（例如電影院、醫院、旅行社和美容院）搜集約 47 000 個價目。消費籃子內個別商品或服務的主要零售商店類別，是根據「住戶開支統計調查」的結果決定的。

3.23 搜集資料的主要方法是派員訪問，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 10 000 次外勤訪問及 1 000 個電話查詢，聯絡的零售商店及服務行業商號約 4 000 間。

3.21 A change in expenditure due to a change in quantity or quality of consumption should not be confused with a change in expenditure arising from a genuine change in prices. For instance, the expenditure of a household may increase as a result of buying more electrical appliances or more outbound travels by its members. These changes should not be attributed to price changes and hence to inflation.

Monthly Retail Price Survey

3.22 A monthly retail price survey is conducted by the C&SD to capture the price changes of some 1 000 pre-selected commodity/service items included in the household consumption basket. The C&SD collects some 47 000 price quotations each month from different types of retail outlets (e.g. supermarkets, market stalls, department stores and fashion shops) and service providers (e.g. cinemas, hospitals, tour companies and beauty salons) throughout Hong Kong. The selection of major types of retail outlets for pricing individual items in the CPI basket is determined based on the results of the HES.

3.23 Price data are collected mainly by personal visits and some also through telephone or postal enquiries. On average, about 10 000 field visits and 1 000 telephone calls are made to some 4 000 retail outlets and service providers each month.

3.24 至於一些主要服務如公共交通、電力及郵遞服務的價格數據，則直接從有關供應商搜集或從行政資料獲得。有關私人房屋新訂租約、續訂租約及現時租戶的租金資料，是透過一項以私人房屋和資助出售單位的租戶為對象的按月抽樣統計調查得到。有關公營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定期提供。

租金指數

3.25 消費物價指數的租金指數包括兩個成分，其一是公營房屋，其二是私人房屋。私人房屋租金指數涵蓋租用居所及業主自住居所。在概念上，自置居所包含了消費和投資的成分。自置戶的住屋費用是採用「租金等值法」計算出來的。

3.26 根據「租金等值法」，自置戶的房屋開支，是假定其居所是租住而非自置的情況下，所需支付的估計租金。「租金等值」估計，是差餉物業估價署參照在類似地區而有近似特徵和質量的居所的市值租金後，協助制定的。

3.24 As for principal services such as public transport, electricity and postal services, price data are either collected directly from the providers concerned or obtained from administrative records. Rental data on private housing for new, renewed and continued lettings are collected through a monthly sample survey on renter households residing in private housing and subsidised sale flats. Data on public housing rental movements are regularly provided by the Hong Kong Housing Authority and Hong Kong Housing Society.

The rent index

3.25 The rent index in the CPI consists of two components, one on public housing and another on private housing. The rent index for private housing covers both rented dwellings and owner-occupied dwellings. Conceptually, home ownership involves both a consumption and an investment element. A rental equivalence approach is adopted for calculating the housing consumption cost for owner-occupiers.

3.26 Under the rental equivalence approach, the expenditure on the consumption of housing services by an owner-occupier is taken as the estimated amount of rent which would have been paid if the accommodation had been rented instead of owned. The “rental equivalence” is estimated with the assistance of the Rating and Valuation Department by making reference to the market rents charged for accommodations with comparable characteristics, similar quality and in similar locations.

消費物價指數的公布方法

3.27 消費物價指數的按月數字通常於統計月份後大約第 20 至 23 日，以新聞稿形式發布。政府統計處亦於同日出版《消費物價指數月報》，詳列各項消費物價指數數列的分項數字，並分析其變動情況。此外，政府統計處在每年 2 月出版《消費物價指數年報》，全面回顧各項消費物價指數在上一年度的變動情況。消費物價指數數字也載於政府統計處網站。

Publication of the CPIs

3.27 Monthly figures on the CPIs are usually published in a press release around 20 to 23 days after the reference month. A *Monthly Report on the Consumer Price Index*, which contains detailed breakdowns of relevant statistics and analysis of the movements of the various CPI series, is also published on the same day. An *Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index* is published in February every year to give a comprehensive review of the movements of the CPIs in the preceding year. In addition, CPI figures are available on the website of the C&SD.

4

住戶開支統計調查所用的方法

Methodology of the Household Expenditure Survey

前言

4.1 這一章概述「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」所採用的方法。至於技術細節，包括樣本設計及估計方法、問卷設計、統計調查的工作程序，以及用語及定義，則分別載於附錄3至6。

統計調查範圍

4.2 「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」的對象包括本港所有陸上住戶，但接受「綜合社會保障援助」的住戶則除外，這些住戶已包括在一個與「住戶開支統計調查」同時進行的特別統計調查內。社會福利署就這些住戶的開支模式，獨立進行分析，並根據統計調查結果更新這些住戶的開支模式，以重訂「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綜合社會保障援助的住戶的影響。

4.3 水上住戶及集體住戶並不包括在「住戶開支統計調查」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。

Introduction

4.1 This chapter provides a brief description of the methods adopted for the 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey (HES). Technical details on sample design and estimation method, questionnaire design, survey operational procedures, and terms and definitions are given in Appendices 3 to 6 respectively.

Scope and coverage of the survey

4.2 The 2014/15 HES covered all land-based domestic households in Hong Kong, except households receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) which were covered in a special survey conducted along with 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 survey, are 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.

4.3 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.

統計調查期

4.4 由於消費者在一年中不同季節的開支模式和習慣有所不同，因此這項統計調查有需要全年進行，以顧及消費開支的季節性差別。「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」為期一年，於 2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 9 月期間進行。

諮詢工作

4.5 「消費物價指數」是一項主要的經濟指標，用來量度住戶普遍購買的消費商品及服務的價格水平的變動情況。該指數廣泛地用作消費者所面對的通貨膨脹或通貨緊縮的重要指標。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。由於「住戶開支統計調查」的結果對重訂消費物價指數基期十分重要，在進行「住戶開支統計調查」之前，須徵詢主要使用者的意見。因此，政府統計處於 2013 年 8 月向大約 250 間機構發出一份諮詢文件，簡述「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」及重訂消費物價指數基期的特點，並徵詢他們的意見。這些機構包括社會團體、行業協會、商會組織、研究和學術機構，以及政府政策局和部門。所得的意見經政府統計處詳細考慮後，已適當地納入「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」的框架內。

Survey period

4.4 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 2014/15 HES, which lasted for a year, was conducted during the period from October 2014 to September 2015.

Consultation

4.5 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a main economic indicator to measure changes in the price level of goods and services generally purchased by households. It is widely used as an important indicator of inflation or deflation 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 HES in rebasing the CPIs, it was necessary to solicit the views of major users before conducting the HES. A consultation paper outlining salient features of the 2014/15 HES and the rebasing of the CPIs was sent to some 250 organisations including social/trade associations, chambers of commerce, research and academic institutions, and government bureaux and departments in August 2013. The views received were carefully considered and incorporated into the framework of the 2014/15 HES where appropriate.

試驗性統計調查

4.6 為測試「住戶開支統計調查」的設計，特別是問卷設計及統計調查的各項運作程序，政府統計處於2014年5月至7月進行一項試驗性統計調查，對象包括在本港選定地區內約200個住戶。根據試驗性統計調查的結果，政府統計處對統計調查方法及工作程序的初步設計，以及開支日記的式樣進行檢討並作出了適當的修改。為確保統計調查的數據準確和一致，電腦系統所採用的核準規則亦有所增加。

個別住戶及個人資料的保密

4.7 「住戶開支統計調查」是一項自願參與統計調查，根據《普查及統計條例》規定進行。依照這條例，政府統計處及所有參與這項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問卷的日期等資料，必須在憲報以公告形式公布。有關是次統計調查的公告於2014年9月19日在憲報中刊登。

Pretest survey

4.6 To test the survey design, in particular the questionnaire design and various survey operational procedures of the HES, a pretest survey covering some 200 households in selected areas of Hong Kong was conducted from May to July 2014. Based on the results of the pretest survey, the initial design of survey method and procedures, and the layout of the expenditure diaries were reviewed and suitably modified where necessary. Additional validation rules were introduced in the computer system to ensure accuracy and consistency of the survey data.

Confidentiality of data on individual households and persons

4.7 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. Such gazette notice was issued on 19 September 2014.

4.8 統計調查已採取多項措施，確保個別住戶及個人所提供的資料得以保密。首先，參與統計調查的住戶毋須在問卷上填報姓名和地址，工作人員只靠編號來識別個別住戶。第二，所有員工必須簽署承諾書，保證不會向外洩露從個別住戶搜集所得的任何資料。第三，工作人員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，會妥為保管，並會在2016年10月底前銷毀。最後，統計調查的結果會以統計表形式發布，個別住戶及個人的資料無法從中識別。

宣傳工作

4.9 根據以往統計調查的經驗，宣傳工作對加強公眾對有關統計調查的認知非常重要，因而有助提高回應率。在政府新聞處協助下，政府統計處在「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」進行期間推行一些宣傳工作，促進住戶參與和合作。

4.8 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 unauthorised person could have access to the documents. The questionnaires were kept in safe custody after processing and would be destroyed before the end of October in 2016. Lastly, the survey results would be published in the form of statistical tables, from which particulars of individual households and persons could not be identified.

Publicity

4.9 Past experience revealed 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 Department, some publicity measures were launched throughout the survey period of the 2014/15 HES to promote households' participation and co-operation.

4.10 這些宣傳工作以不同形式進行，包括於政府統計處網站設立主題性網頁、於主要街道、民政事務總署的諮詢服務中心及住宅樓宇張貼海報、在消費雜誌中刊登特稿，以及發布新聞稿及一系列短篇文字。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。

4.10 The publicity measures were varied in nature. They included holding a thematic webpage on the C&SD website, putting up posters in the main streets, Public Enquiry Service Centers of the Home Affairs Department and residential buildings, publishing a feature article in consumer magazine, and issuing press releases and a series of short articles. 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.

統計調查結果與其他資料來源作比較

Comparison of survey findings with other data sources

4.11 政府統計處利用從獨立來源得到的相關資料，核對「住戶開支統計調查」的結果，以評估統計資料的可靠性。這些資料來源包括：

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

- (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」搜集所得的住戶及個人特徵；
- (iv) 政府統計處其他社會及經濟統計調查的結果；以及
- (v) 其他政府部門編製的行政統計數字。

- (i) trade statistics;
- (ii) estimates of Gross Domestic Product (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 Census and Statistics Department; and
- (v) administrative statistics compiled by other government departments.

4.12 雖然「住戶開支統計調查」的資料大致準確可靠，統計調查的結果仍須根據其他資料來源，適當地作出小幅調整，以得出一套更能實際地反映住戶消費模式的開支權數，供編製新消費物價指數數列之用。

4.12 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 compiling the new CPI series.

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附錄
Appendices

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附錄 1 消費物價指數的計算公式

Appendix 1 Computation formula for the CPI

計算消費物價指數的權數

1. 「消費物價指數」內某商品 / 服務的權數，是指住戶用於該商品 / 服務的開支在消費物價指數籃內所有商品及服務總開支中所佔的百分比。例如 k 商品 / 服務的權數應計算如下：

Computation of CPI weights

1. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight for a commodity/service k is computed by expressing the household expenditure for that commodity/service as a percentage of the total household expenditure on all commodities and services included in the CPI basket:

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

而
where

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

Y_k 是住戶用於 k 商品 / 服務的開支；
is the household expenditure on commodity/service k ;

Y 是住戶用於消費物價指數籃內所有商品及服務的總開支。
is the total household expenditure on all commodities and services included in the CPI basket.

2. 換句話說， W_k 代表 k 商品 / 服務方面的開支於基期內在住戶的平均總開支中所佔的比重。

2. In other words, W_k represents the relative importance, in terms of expenditure, of commodity/service k in the average total household expenditure in the base period.

計算消費物價指數

3. 消費物價指數是一種基期加權拉氏類型指數，可用下列數學公式來表示：

Computation of the CPI

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

$$I_t = \sum W_k \left(\frac{P_{tk}}{P_{0k}} \right)$$

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

W_k 是上述第一段所說明的 k 商品 / 服務權數；
is the weight of commodity/service k as described in paragraph 1 above;

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

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

Σ 是指將消費物價指數籃內所有商品及服務的權數(W_k) 和價比 ($\frac{P_{tk}}{P_{0k}}$) 的乘積加以匯總。

means aggregating the product of weight (W_k) and price relative ($\frac{P_{tk}}{P_{0k}}$) of all commodities and services included in the CPI basket.

4. 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，繼而是分組指數、組別指數及類別指數，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。

4. 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-item 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-item level by 100.

附錄 2 消費物價指數計算公式的闡釋

Appendix 2 Exposition of the computation formula for the CPI

1. 「消費物價指數」是基期加權拉氏類型指數。計算消費物價指數的公式其實包含自動調整的機制，會因應由物價變動而產生的開支權數變動所引致對消費物價指數按年變動率的影響，自動作出調整。

1. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a base-weighted Laspeyres' type of index. The CPI compilation formula actually 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.

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

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

$P_{0,k}$ = 消費項目 k 在基期的平均價格。
the average price of consumption item k in the base period.

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

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

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

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

拉氏類型價格指數顯示一籃子特定商品和服務的總值隨着時間的變動，它原本的公式是：

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:

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

[所有項目的總和]
[summation over all items]

公式可有以下變化：

This can be further developed as follows:

$$I_{0,t} = \frac{\sum P_{t,k} \cdot Q_{0,k}}{\sum P_{0,k} \cdot Q_{0,k}} \cdot \left(\frac{P_{0,k}}{P_{0,k}}\right) \times 100 \quad \left[\frac{P_{0,k}}{P_{0,k}} = 1\right]$$

$$= \sum \frac{\left(\frac{P_{t,k}}{P_{0,k}}\right) \cdot (P_{0,k} \cdot Q_{0,k})}{\sum P_{0,k} \cdot Q_{0,k}} \times 100 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{[重整]} \\ \text{[rearranging]} \end{array}$$

$$= \sum \left(\frac{P_{0,k} \cdot Q_{0,k}}{\sum P_{0,k} \cdot Q_{0,k}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{P_{t,k}}{P_{0,k}}\right) \times 100 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{[}\sum P_{0,k} \cdot Q_{0,k} \text{ 是固定數，再重整]} \\ \text{[further rearranging, given } \sum P_{0,k} \cdot Q_{0,k} \text{ is a constant]} \end{array}$$

$$= \sum W_{0,k} \cdot \left(\frac{P_{t,k}}{P_{0,k}}\right) \times 100 \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{[} W_{0,k} \text{ 是消費項目 } k \text{ 在基期的開支權數]} \\ \text{[} W_{0,k} \text{ is the expenditure weight for consumption item } k \text{ at the base period]} \end{array}$$

2. 因此，在基期的消費物價指數是所有消費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基期的開支權數乘以自基期至 t 期價比的總和，乘以 100。

2. Thus, while the CPI in the base period is the sum of the expenditure weights of the consumption items in the base period, multiplied by a factor of 100, the CPI at time t is similarly the sum of product between the expenditure weights of the consumption items in the base period and the corresponding price relatives at time t against the base period, multiplied by a factor of 100.

3. 同樣地，以 0 期為基期在 $t+12$ 期的消費物價指數為：

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

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

[上面第 1 段所列出的最後第 2 個步驟開始]
[starting from the second last step set out in paragraph 1 above]

$$= \sum W_{0,k} \cdot \left(\frac{P_{t+12,k}}{P_{0,k}} \right) \left(\frac{P_{t,k}}{P_{t,k}} \right) \times 100 \quad \left[\frac{P_{t,k}}{P_{t,k}} = 1 \right]$$

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

[重整]
[rearranging]

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

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

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

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

[$S_{0,k}$ 是消費項目 k 在 t 期的開支比例，這權數已將自基期後的價格變動計算在內]

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

[$S_{0,k}$ is the expenditure share for consumption item k at time t , after taking into account the change in price since the base period]

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，然後再乘以 t 期的消費物價指數。

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** , and then multiplied by the CPI at time t .

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 2009/10 年是基期，2014 年 3 月是 t 期及 2015 年 3 月是 $t+12$ 期。2014 年 3 月及 2015 年 3 月的消費物價指數數字及 2015 年 3 月的按年變動率計算如下：

5. To illustrate in simpler terms this feature of the formula, consider the following example involving a CPI basket with two items. Suppose 2009/10 is the base period 0, March 2014 is time t and March 2015 is time $t+12$. The steps involved in compiling the CPI numbers in March 2014 and March 2015, and the year-on-year rate of change in March 2015, are set out below:

	2009/10 年 的總開支 Total expenditure in 2009/10	2009/10 年 權數 2009/10 weight	物價指數 Price Index		
			2009/10 年 2009/10	2014 年 3 月 March 2014	2015 年 3 月 March 2015
項目甲 Item A	\$1,000	33.3%	100	200	220
項目乙 Item B	\$2,000	66.7%	100	100	100
消費物價 指數籃子 CPI basket	\$3,000	100%	100	133.3	140.0
	2014 年 3 月的消費物價指數 (2009/10 年=100) CPI for March 2014 (2009/10 = 100)		= (33.3% x 200) + (66.7% x 100)	=	133.3
	2015 年 3 月的消費物價指數 (2009/10 年=100) CPI for March 2015 (2009/10 = 100)		= (33.3% x 220) + (66.7% x 100)	=	140.0
	按年變動率 Year-on-year rate of change		= (140.0 - 133.3) / 133.3 x 100%	=	5%

6. 以上第 3 及第 4 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 2014 年 3 月，然後再根據 2015 年 3 月對 2014 年 3 月的價比計算指數。根據這方法，計算步驟如下：

6. Implicitly, as mathematically demonstrated in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, the steps actually involve an update of the expenditure weights to March 2014 first and then compilation based on price relatives in March 2015 with reference to March 2014. The steps, seen in this perspective, are set out below:

	2009/10 年 的總開支 Total expenditure in 2009/10	調整至 2014 年 3 月 價格水平的總開支 Total expenditure adjusted to March 2014 price level	2014 年 3 月 權數 March 2014 weight	物價指數 Price Index	
				2014 年 3 月 March 2014	2015 年 3 月 March 2015
項目甲 Item A	\$1,000	\$2,000	50%	100	110
項目乙 Item B	\$2,000	\$2,000	50%	100	100
消費物價 指數籃子 CPI basket	\$3,000	\$4,000	100%	100	105.0
	2014 年 3 月的消費物價指數 (2014 年 3 月= 100) CPI for March 2014 (March 2014 = 100)		= (50% x 100) + (50% x 100)	=	100.0
	2015 年 3 月的消費物價指數 (2014 年 3 月= 100) CPI for March 2015 (March 2014 = 100)		= $100 \times [(50\% \times \frac{110}{100}) + (50\% \times \frac{100}{100})]$	=	105.0
	按年變動率 Year-on-year rate of change		= (105.0 - 100.0) / 100.0 x 100%	=	5%

附錄 3 住戶開支統計調查的樣本設計及估計方法

Appendix 3 Sample design and estimation method of the HES

統計調查單位、抽樣單位及抽樣框

1. 「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」的基本統計調查單位是住戶。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。在選中供居住用途或只部分作居住用途的屋宇單位內的所有住戶，均包括在樣本內。

2. 「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」採用的抽樣框，是政府統計處備存的一份屋宇單位清單。清單包括兩部分：(i) 屋宇單位檔案庫和 (ii) 小區檔案庫。屋宇單位檔案庫載有在已建設地區（包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區）所有永久性屋宇單位地址的電腦化記錄。每個屋宇單位以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列門牌、街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。政府統計處根據包括房屋署、屋宇署、地政總署及政府憲報等渠道所得有關新建和已拆除樓宇的資料，定期將檔案庫的資料更新。小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區的小區記錄，有關記錄按相對較永久和可辨認的標記（如小徑和河流）來劃分。每個小區約有 8 至 15 個屋宇單位。由於在非建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址，以致未能個別識認，故此必須以小區作為在非建設地區內的抽樣單位。

Unit of enquiry, sampling unit and sampling frame

1. In the 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey (HES), a household was the fundamental unit of enquiry. For sample selection, a quarters which might comprise one or more households was the sampling unit. All households found within a selected quarters which was for residential or partially residential purposes were to be included in the sample.

2. The sampling frame for the 2014/15 HES is derived from the frame of quarters which consists of two parts: (i) Register of Quarters (RQ) and (ii) Register of Segments (RS) maintained by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD). The RQ contains computerised records of all addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas (including urban areas, new towns and other major developed areas). Each unit of quarters is identified by a unique address with details on the house number, street name, building name, floor number and flat number. The RQ is updated regularly based on information on erection of new buildings and demolition of existing buildings received from various sources like the Housing Department, Buildings Department, Lands Department, Government Gazette. The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 8 to 15 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary because the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot be readily identified individually.

樣本設計

3. 「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」採用分層按比例之樣本設計。類似的樣本設計自1984/85年的「住戶開支統計調查」起使用。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. 統計調查總體劃分為若干同質組別，所採用的分層因素與住戶消費開支有密切關係，包括「房屋類型」、「地區」和「時間」。

5. 住戶的房屋類型是一個重要的分層因素，因為居住在私人房屋、資助房屋、公營房屋及臨時房屋的住戶通常有不同的開支模式。明顯地，居住在私人房屋或資助房屋的住戶在住屋方面的開支比重，較收入接近但居住在公營房屋或臨時房屋的住戶大。

6. 普遍來說，不同收入範圍的住戶通常有不同的開支習慣，而住戶收入水平與居住地區有關係。因此，地區是另一個重要的分層因素。政府統計處根據「2011年人口普查」所得的有關每個規劃統計小區內住戶收入分布的資料，將統計調查總體歸類成不同地區組別。根據「房屋類型」和「地區」，把住戶共分為11個分層或同質組別，包括10個自屋宇單位檔案庫的分層及一個自小區檔案庫的分層。

Sample design

3. A stratified proportionate sample design was adopted in the 2014/15 HES. A similar sampling design has been adopted since the 1984/85 round 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 household consumption expenditure, viz. “type of housing”, “geographical areas” and “time”.

5. The type of housing in which a household resides is an important stratification factor because households residing in private, subsidised, public and temporary housing usually have different spending patterns. It is obvious that households residing in private or subsidised housing have a larger proportion of expenditure on housing than households with similar income but living in public or temporary housing.

6. In general, households in different income ranges tend to have different expenditure patterns; and there is correlation between household income level and the district of residence. Hence, geographical area is another important stratification factor. According to the household income distributions for each Tertiary Planning Unit as obtained in the 2011 Population Census, the survey population was grouped into different geographical areas. Based on “type of housing” and “geographical area”, a total of 11 strata or homogeneous groups of households were formed, with 10 strata from the RQ and one stratum from the RS.

7. 由於一年內不同時候的住戶開支模式會有差別，所以這項統計調查須進行一整年，以顧及開支方面的季節性變化。因此，時間亦是一個內含分層因素。為期 12 個月的統計期共分為 26 個雙周期，而每一個抽樣選中的住戶只需要參加其中一個周期。這樣令統計調查的結果更具代表性，亦可減輕住戶的負擔。

8. 把住戶分為 11 個分層後，在每一分層均採用系統抽樣法抽選屋宇單位／小區。樣本共分為 52 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周期內接受訪問。

樣本規模

9. 「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」的樣本規模是經考慮過統計調查結果所要求的精確程度及可運用的資源後而定出。由於預期有部分缺答和不合適的情況（例如屋宇單位空置、已拆除或並非作居住用途；集體住戶等），這次統計調查共抽選了約 12 000 個屋宇單位，以達到預設的約 6 800 個合作住戶的目標。

10. 由於「住戶開支統計調查」為期 12 個月，而抽選樣本的工作在統計調查展開前進行，因此在統計調查期間抽選了兩個補充樣本，以涵蓋新落成樓宇內的屋宇單位。

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 sampled household was asked to take part in only one cycle. This increased the representativeness of the survey results and reduced the reporting burden of households.

8. Within each of the 11 strata, systematic selection of quarters/segment areas was applied. The sample was divided into 52 sub-samples. Two sub-samples of households were enumerated in each of the 26 bi-weekly cycles of the survey.

Sample size

9. The sample size for the 2014/15 HES was determined taking into consideration the desired precision of the survey results and resources availability. To allow for non-response and unsuitable cases (e.g. quarters being vacant, demolished or not used for residential purpose; collective households etc.), a sample of some 12 000 quarters was drawn in order to achieve the pre-determined target number of some 6 800 cooperative households.

10. As the HES covered a 12-month period and sample selection was carried out before the survey commenced, two supplementary samples of new quarters was drawn during the course of the survey period to cover quarters in new buildings.

估計方法

11. 「住戶開支統計調查」採用填寫日記形式進行，其回應率低於其他較簡單的統計調查。為了減少統計調查的結果可能因缺答住戶而出現的偏差，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。

12. 缺答住戶（例如無法聯絡及拒絕參與的住戶）可再區分為兩組：(i) 沒有提供任何資料的住戶和 (ii) 提供了一些基本資料的住戶，即在記錄開支期間中途退出或拒絕合作的住戶但願意提供一些與開支有關的數據在一份簡短的補充問卷上。處理這些缺答個案，須調整樣本的加權因子，從而由統計調查數據推算開支的估值。包括回應住戶及缺答住戶的總樣本歸類為各加權組別，而每一組別的結果會用該組回應率的逆數作加權。以加權方法調整統計調查的結果，效果等同以同一加權組別內回應住戶的平均開支模式，作為每個缺答住戶的開支估值。填妥補充問卷的缺答住戶，會按照幾項與開支有關的變數（住戶人數和收入），以及一些統計調查前的變數（房屋類型和統計調查周期）的相互交雜分類，組合成統計調查後分層作為加權組別。至於沒有提供任何資料的缺答住戶，只可用其統計調查前的變數組成加權組別。

Estimation method

11. As a diary-keeping type survey, response rate for the HES was lower than other survey of simpler nature. In order to reduce the possible non-response bias, weighting adjustments were made in the estimation process.

12. Non-responding households (for example, non-contacts and refusals) could be further distinguished into two groups: (i) households which did not supply any information, and (ii) households which provided some basic information i.e. households which dropped-out from the survey during the diary-keeping period or refused to co-operate but agreed to supply some expenditure-related data on a simple supplementary questionnaire. To cope with the non-response cases, sample weighting adjustments were carried out in deriving expenditure estimates from the survey data. The total sample consisting of both responding households and non-responding households was grouped into weighting classes and the results of each class weighted by the inverse of the class response rate. The effect of doing this is the same as imputing the expenditure pattern of a non-responding household based on the average expenditure pattern of responding households in the same weighting class. For those households with the supplementary questionnaire completed, post-survey strata were formed to serve as weighting classes by cross-classification of several expenditure-related variables (household size and income) as well as some pre-survey variables (type of housing and survey cycle). For those households which provide absolutely no information, only the pre-survey variables were used to form weighting classes.

13. 有些情況，是住戶已完成填寫開支日記，但未能提供一些項目的資料，例如非經常購買的項目的開支。在這情況下，便須進行設算工作。按照住戶收入、住戶人數、房屋類型、統計調查地區和調查周期，構成設算組別。漏報的開支數據，便可參照從同一設算組別中隨機抽中的回應住戶所提供有關資料作為估值。

14. 住戶每月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，是採用列載在附錄 3 的附件的公式估算。

13. In some situations, a household had completed the diary survey but failed to furnish some items of information, e.g. expenditure on infrequently-purchased items. In this case, imputation was carried out. Imputation classes were formed according to household income, household size, type of housing, survey area and survey cycle. Imputation was then made for missing expenditure data by adopting the relevant data from a responding household randomly selected from the same imputation class.

14. Average monthly household expenditure on individual items of commodity/service and their expenditure shares were estimated using formulae given in the **Annex to Appendix 3**.

附錄 3 的附件 估計公式

Annex to Appendix 3 Estimation formulae

1. 「2014/15 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 11 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 36 個統計後分層（以下簡稱「後分層」）。

1. A stratified random sampling scheme with proportionate allocation was applied to the 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey (HES). 11 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 expenditure weights, 36 post-survey strata (hereafter called post-strata) were formed based on “household size”, “household income” and “type of housing”.

住戶每月平均開支的估計

Estimation of average monthly household expenditure

2. 要估計的變數，是每個住戶每月用在不同商品或服務的平均開支，以及用在全部商品及服務的平均開支。

2. The variables to be estimated were the average monthly expenditure per household by commodity/service and average monthly expenditure per household on all commodities and services.

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

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

Q_{hk} = 第 k 個周期中第 h 個前分層內抽選出的屋宇單位的數目
no. of sampled quarters in the h^{th} pre-stratum in the k^{th} cycle

R_{hk} = 第 k 個周期中第 h 個前分層內回應住戶的數目
no. of responding households in the h^{th} pre-stratum in the k^{th} cycle

R_{pk} = 第 k 個周期中第 p 個後分層內回應住戶的數目
no. of responding households in the p^{th} post-stratum in the k^{th} cycle

R_{hkl} = 第 k 個周期中第 h 個前分層內第 l 個屋宇單位裏回應住戶的數目
no. of responding households in the l^{th} quarters in the h^{th} pre-stratum in the k^{th} cycle

- R_{pkl} = 第 k 個周期中第 p 個後分層內第 l 個屋宇單位裏回應住戶的數目
no. of responding households in the l^{th} quarters in the p^{th} post-stratum in the k^{th} cycle
- X_{hk} = 第 k 個周期中第 h 個前分層內沒有提供任何資料的缺答住戶的數目
no. of non-responding households without any information provided in the h^{th} pre-stratum in the k^{th} cycle
- W_{hpk} = 第 k 個周期中第 h 個前分層第 p 個後分層內提供了一些基本資料的缺答住戶
(即中途退出的住戶及填妥補充問卷的住戶) 的數目
no. of non-responding households with some basic information provided (i.e. dropped-out households and households with Supplementary Questionnaire completed) in the h^{th} pre-stratum in the p^{th} post-stratum in the k^{th} cycle
- Z_{hkl} = 第 k 個周期中第 h 個前分層內第 l 個屋宇單位裏回應住戶在 s 商品或服務的
每月總開支
total monthly expenditure on commodity/service s by responding household(s) in the l^{th} quarters in the h^{th} pre-stratum in the k^{th} cycle
- Z_{pkl} = 第 k 個周期中第 p 個後分層內第 l 個屋宇單位裏回應住戶在 s 商品或服務的
每月總開支
total monthly expenditure on commodity/service s by responding household(s) in the l^{th} quarters in the p^{th} post-stratum in the k^{th} cycle

回應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。後分層內回應住戶的平均數經加權後，已包括提供了一些基本資料的缺答住戶，而前分層內的平均數則用作調整沒有提供任何資料的缺答住戶的估值。

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

- (i) 所有住戶在 s 商品或服務的平均每月開支 =
Average monthly expenditure of all households on a commodity/service s =

$$\hat{Y}_s = \frac{1}{26} \sum^k \left[\sum^p \sum^h \frac{N_h}{Q_{hk}} \cdot \frac{W_{hpk}}{R_{pk}} \sum^l Z_{pkls} + \sum^h \frac{N_h}{Q_{hk}} \cdot \frac{R_{hk} + X_{hk}}{R_{hk}} \sum^l Z_{hkls} \right]$$

- (ii) 住戶的總數 =
Total no. of households =

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{N}_a &= \frac{1}{26} \sum^k \left[\sum^p \sum^h \frac{N_h}{Q_{hk}} \cdot \frac{W_{hpk}}{R_{pk}} \sum^l R_{pk} + \sum^h \frac{N_h}{Q_{hk}} \cdot \frac{R_{hk} + X_{hk}}{R_{hk}} \sum^l R_{hk} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{26} \sum^k \left[\sum^p \sum^h \frac{N_h}{Q_{hk}} \cdot W_{hpk} + \sum^h \frac{N_h}{Q_{hk}} \cdot (R_{hk} + X_{hk}) \right] \end{aligned}$$

- (iii) 每個住戶在 s 商品或服務的平均每月開支 =
Average monthly expenditure per household on a commodity/service s =

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

- (iv) 所有住戶在全部商品及服務的平均每月開支 =
Average monthly expenditure of all households on all commodities and services =

$$\hat{Y} = \sum^s \hat{Y}_s$$

- (v) 每個住戶在全部商品及服務的平均每月開支 =
Average monthly expenditure per household on all commodities and services =

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

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全部商品及服務的總開支中所佔的百分率計算出來：

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

抽樣誤差的估計

4. 平均開支和開支比重的估值方差，是採用「大折刀連續重疊抽樣法」(Jackknife repeated replications 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，組成一套 22 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 的方差可用以下的公式計算：

$$\text{var}(e) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{11} \{(e_t - e)^2 + (e_t' - e)^2\}$$

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:

Estimation of sampling errors

4. The Jackknife repeated replications 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 22 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 using the formula below:

附錄 4 住戶開支統計調查的問卷設計

Appendix 4 Questionnaire design of the HES

1. 「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」所採用的問卷包括三部分，是為住戶統計表(表格 HES 1)、開支日記(表格 HES 2)及非經常性開支問卷(表格 HES 4)。另採用一份補充問卷(表格 HES 3)搜集缺答住戶的一些基本資料。

住戶統計表

2. 住戶統計表(表格 HES 1)是用來記錄住屋情況、住戶特徵及住戶內個別成員的個人資料的。搜集所得的資料，可用作分析住戶的開支模式和住戶特徵的關係。

3. 在住屋及住戶資料方面，搜集的主要數據項目包括房屋類型、租住權、居所面積、住戶人數等。至於個人資料方面，有關年齡、性別、教育程度、經濟活動身分、職業、收入、與戶主的關係等的資料，是從個別住戶成員搜集的。

開支日記

4. 開支日記(表格 HES 2)的用途是作為一本帳目簿，供住戶在填寫日記的雙周期內，記錄所有開支項目的詳情。開支日記包括 14 頁記錄表，用作記錄雙周期內每日的開支。

1. The questionnaire adopted in the 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey (HES) consists of three parts, namely, Household Schedule (Form HES 1), Expenditure Diary (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 used to record information on housing conditions, household particulars and personal particulars of individual members of a household. Such information is useful for analysing the relationship between household expenditure patterns and household characteristics.

3. On housing and household particulars, major data items collected include type of housing, tenure, area of accommodation, household size, etc. For personal particulars, information on age, sex, educational attainment, activity status, occupation, income, relationship with the head of household, etc. was collected from each individual household member.

Expenditure Diary

4. The Expenditure Diary (Form HES 2) served as an account book for households to record particulars of all items of expenditure incurred during the 2-week diary-keeping period. The diary book consisted of 14 record sheets for recording the daily expenses during the 2-week period.

5. 住戶內每名填寫日記的成員均獲派發一份開支日記。他們毋須在開支日記填寫姓名，其身分只靠編號識別。在這雙週期內，開支記錄冊由住戶成員保存。訪問員在每次訪問時會收集已填妥的記錄表。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。

6. 回應者須在開支日記內填報每個開支項目的細節。主要數據項目包括：

- 該項商品或服務的描述
- 支出金額
- 購買數量
- 光顧的零售商類別
- 該項商品或服務是否透過互聯網購買

7. 開支日記亦包括特設的表格用作記錄定期繳付的款項（例如租金、水費及排污費、電費等），及僱主、親友或社會福利機構提供的實物和折扣津貼。這些特設的表格是用來記錄一些可能並非在雙週期內支付的開支，以增加開支估值的準確性。

5. Each diary-keeping member of the household was issued a copy of the Expenditure Diary. They were not required to record their names on the diary book. Only code numbers were used to distinguish their identities. During the 2-week period, the expenditure diary book was kept by the member concerned and completed record sheets were collected by the interviewer on each visit. For household members who could not complete the diary themselves for one reason or another, their expenditure was included in the expenditure record books of some other diary-keeping members.

6. For each entry made in the Expenditure Diary, 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 retail outlet from which the purchase was made
- whether the commodity/service item is purchased via Internet

7. The Expenditure Diary also consisted of special schedules for recording regular payments such as rent, water and sewage charges, electricity charges, etc., and payments in kind and discount allowances provided by employers, relatives or social welfare organisations. These special schedules were designed to cater for such payments which might not have been incurred in the 2-week period and thus increase the reliability of the expenditure estimates.

8. 於「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府實施了數項影響住戶開支的一次性紓困措施。為計算政府一次性紓困措施對住戶開支的影響，開支日記同時搜集電費、租金及差餉在扣除政府補貼或寬免前後的開支。

8. During the survey period of 2014/15 HES, the Government has implemented a number of one-off relief measures which affected household expenditure. In order to evaluate the effect of these measures on household expenditure, expenditures on electricity charges, rent and rates both before and after government subsidy or concession were also collected in the Expenditure Diary.

非經常性開支問卷

9. 一些非經常購買的商品及服務（例如汽車、電器用具、家具及往境外旅行團）的開支由於甚少會出現在短短的兩星期內，因此要採用 3 個月統計期來搜集有關資料。非經常性開支問卷（表格 HES 4）內列出有關商品及服務，以搜集一些住戶偶爾才購買的項目的開支資料。住戶須提供在日記填寫期所屬的該年季度內購買這些項目的詳情。

Questionnaire on Infrequently-purchased Items

9. For some infrequently-purchased commodities and services (such as motor cars, electrical appliances, furniture and outbound package tours) for which very few cases were likely to be captured within a short period of 2 weeks, a 3-month reference period 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 was incurred occasionally. Households were required to indicate details of purchases of these items during the quarter of the year in which the diary period fell.

10. 問卷分為兩部分。第一部分（表格 HES 4(1)）在為期兩周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項目的詳情。第二部分（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項目的詳情。這表格會於下一季度初收回。過往經驗顯示，採用 3 個月統計期及回憶法，回應者可以更準確地填報所購買物品的詳情，減少記憶誤差。

10. The questionnaire was divided into two parts. The first part (Form HES4(1)) was completed by the respondents during the 2-week diary-keeping 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-keeping 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 minimal memory errors.

補充問卷

11. 補充問卷（表格 HES 3）是特別為搜集缺答住戶的一些基本資料而設計的，以助分析統計調查中的缺答偏差。另外，從補充問卷搜集所得的資料亦為顧及統計調查結果可能因缺答所出現的偏差，而採用的加權因子來調整統計調查的資料的估計方法，提供客觀的根據。

12. 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、租金及收入概略範圍等與住戶開支有關的項目。

Supplementary Questionnaire

11. The Supplementary Questionnaire (Form HES 3) was specially designed for collecting some basic information from non-responding households so that 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 process.

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

附錄 5 住戶開支統計調查的工作程序

Appendix 5 Operational procedures of the HES

統計調查的程序

1. 為期一年的統計調查期共分為 26 個雙周期。「住戶開支統計調查」選中的住戶亦分為 26 個獨立樣本，而每一周期內有一個樣本的住戶參與統計調查。在每個統計周期開始前約兩個星期，政府統計處向選中的屋宇單位發出邀請信件，通知住址內的住戶有關這項統計調查的詳情。信件列明負責探訪該屋宇單位的訪問員姓名，以提高選中屋宇單位內住戶的信任程度。

2. 在信件發出後的兩星期內，訪問員到訪抽樣選中的地址內的住戶。訪問員會帶備職員證及獲政府統計處委派進行是項統計調查的證明書，並向住戶成員出示該等證件。住戶成員可憑已寄往該住址的邀請信件核對訪問員的身分。回應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，以及用以防止回應者資料外洩的保密措施。

Survey procedures

1. The year-long survey period was divided into 26 bi-weekly cycles. Households selected for the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) were also divided into 26 independent samples, with one sample of households participated in the survey in each cycle. About 2 weeks before the commencement of each survey cycle, recruitment letters were issued by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) to the sampled quarters informing households therein about the details of the survey. The name of the interviewer assigned to visit a given quarters was printed on the letter sent to that address in order to enhance the confidence of households in the sampled quarters.

2. An interviewer called on households in the selected address within 2 weeks after despatch of the letter. He/she carried with him/her a staff identity card and a certificate issued by the C&SD authorising him/her to conduct the survey and showed them to household members when calling on a household. The householder could check the identity of the interviewer by reference to the recruitment 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 quarters 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. 如果住戶同意參與統計調查，訪問員便派給住戶成員一份開支日記，請他們在為期兩周的統計期內把所有開支記錄下來。因各種原因而不能自己填寫日記的住戶成員，可以將他們的開支併入其他填寫日記成員的記錄內。

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補充問卷，並用郵資已付的信封寄回政府統計處。

5. 根據以往的經驗，晚間較易與住戶聯絡。因此，訪問員須每周至少有 3 個工作天在晚間工作，以保持理想的工作進度。

3. If a household agreed to participate in the survey, the interviewer gave a copy of the expenditure diary to the household members, and asked them to keep records of their expenditures during the 2-week reference period. For household members who could not complete the diary themselves for one reason or another, their expenditures were to be incorporated in the records of other household members.

4. If no one answered the door when the interviewer called at an address, the interviewer would ask the neighbours or the management office of the building whether the quarters was occupied and if so, when the occupants were likely to be in. He/she then left behind a letter requesting the household to telephone the C&SD to make an appointment. The interviewer had to make at least six 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 quarters after six or more visits, he/she 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 it back to the C&SD using the postage-paid envelope.

5. Past experience indicated that households could be more easily contacted during the evenings. Thus the interviewers were required to work in the evening for at least 3 working days a week so as to maintain satisfactory work progress.

6. 邀請了住戶參與一個選定的統計雙周期後，訪問員會在該兩星期的統計期內，透過電話及重訪與每個參與統計調查的住戶聯絡數次。重訪住戶時，訪問員會收集他們已填妥的開支記錄表並當場查看，以確保資料已填妥及無矛盾或遺漏的地方。這些電話聯絡及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. 除每日開支的詳細資料外，住戶亦須提供各項有關住戶和個人的資料，以及填報其他定期繳付的款項及僱主提供的實物津貼(例如居所由僱主津貼)。訪問員並且要求住戶提供非經常購買的商品及服務項目的開支資料。為免回應者負擔過重，以上的問題是技巧地分散在兩星期的日記填寫期內。有關「住戶開支統計調查」所搜集的資料的進一步詳情，請參看附錄 4。

8. 為表示謝意，每個住戶在提供所需的資料後，均獲贈 150 元的答謝金。

9. 所有訪問員及辦公室人員均須緊密地按照工作手冊所規定的工作程序進行統計調查，以便劃一工作程序和保證統計調查資料的質素。政府統計處設計了不同的表格，用來記錄問卷的收發情況及監察外勤工作的進度。

6. After recruiting the households to participate in a given bi-weekly cycle, the interviewers would contact each participating household several times during the reference 2-week period by telephoning and paying follow-up visits to them. During the follow-up visits, they collected the completed expenditure record sheets and performed on-the-spot checks to ensure that the information was recorded properly and there were no inconsistencies or omissions in reporting. The telephone contacts and follow-up 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 the required information.

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 (such as subsidised accommodation from their employers). The interviewers also asked the households to provide details of expenditure on infrequently-purchased commodities and services. To avoid overburdening the respondents, these questions were tactfully spaced out over the 2-week diary-keeping period. For more details pertaining to the data collected in the HES, please see Appendix 4.

8. As a token of appreciation, an honorarium of \$150 was given to each household that had provided all the required information.

9. In order to standardise the operational procedures and to ensure good quality of the survey data, all interviewers and office staff were required to follow the procedures as stipulated in their work manuals closely. Various control forms were designed to record the flow of questionnaires and for monitoring the progress of fieldwork.

工作人員的訓練

10. 「住戶開支統計調查」的順利完成，很大程度上有賴抽樣選中住戶的合作，而這又受外勤人員的訪問技巧和表現所影響，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，所有訪問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，以及有關的工作程序。

11. 除課堂訓練外，訪問員還需要參加角色扮演的練習，以便熟習實際訪問時的情況。訪問員亦要接受在職訓練，由主管人員實地評核他們進行訪問時的實際表現，並提供適當的輔導。新的訪問員更會先安排實地觀察富經驗的訪問員如何進行訪問，才開始獨自工作。

12. 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。透過這些會議，亦可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。

13. 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，以及有關的工作程序。此外，編碼員亦定期舉行會議，討論所遇到的問題。

Training of staff

10. As the smooth completion 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. Before the survey commenced, intensive training in the form of classroom lectures was given to all interviewers. 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.

11. In addition to classroom training, role-playing was organised so that the interviewers could familiarise themselves with the situation of actual interviews. On-the-job training was also provided to interviewers. They paid field visits with their supervisors who evaluated their actual performance during interviews and provided suitable guidance. Arrangements were also made for more experienced interviewers to conduct field visits together with the new recruits before the latter took up their work independently.

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

13. Intensive training were also given to the coders before the survey commenced so that they could familiarise with the concepts and definitions 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.

資料處理

14. 「住戶開支統計調查」採用了電腦輔助編碼系統，把整理、編碼、數據輸入及查核等數據處理程序合併在同一個系統內。編碼員運用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。這樣令數據的質素和準確程度以及工作效率得以保證。

缺答住戶的處理方法

15. 經嘗試各樣方法游說住戶，但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的資料如住戶人數和成員結構、租住權、租金及收入概略範圍，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，會留下一份補充問卷連同郵資已付的信封，以及一封附函，要求住戶填妥問卷及寄回政府統計處。在 2 604 個缺答的住戶當中，有 763 個住戶（29%）填寫了補充問卷。

16. 有關缺答住戶特徵的資料與回應者的作比較，結果顯示他們的特性相近，因此肯定了回應住戶的代表性。另外，這些資料亦為調整統計調查資料所用的加權估計方法，提供一個客觀的根據，以顧及統計調查結果因缺答而可能出現的偏差。

Data processing

14. A computer-aided coding system, which integrated data processing procedures including editing, coding, data input and validation checks into one system, was adopted. Using the system, coders performed data editing, coding and input simultaneously. Immediate checks were performed by the computer system to ensure data accuracy. This ensured the data quality and accuracy as well as operational efficiency.

Handling of non-responding households

15. When a household refused to keep expenditure records despite all means of persuasion, the household was requested to provide some simple information relating to household size and composition, tenure, rent 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/she would leave a 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. Among the 2 604 non-response households, 763 (29%) of them completed the Supplementary Questionnaire.

16. The information on the characteristics of non-responding households was compared with those of the responding households. The comparison revealed that their profiles were similar thus confirming the representativeness of the responding households. The information also provided an objective basis for applying the weighting adjustment method to take into account possible non-response bias in the estimation.

附錄 6 住戶開支統計調查的用語及定義

Appendix 6 Terms and definitions in the HES

經濟活動身分 — 人口可劃分為從事經濟活動人口 和非從事經濟活動人口 兩類。從事經濟活動人口 可進一步分為下述類別：

- (1) **僱主** — 從事本身業務／專業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，最少僱用一人（家庭傭工除外）為其工作的人士。
- (2) **自營作業者** — 從事本身業務／專業時為賺取利潤或費用而工作，並沒有受僱於人或僱用他人的人士。
- (3) **僱員** — 為賺取工資、薪金、佣金、小費或實物津貼而為僱主（私營公司或政府）工作的人士。家庭傭工和支薪家庭從業員亦包括在內。
- (4) **外發工** — 可自由把工作／物料帶回家或任何地方進行加工的人士。
- (5) **無酬家庭從業員** — 為家庭生意工作而並無收取報酬的人士。報酬不包括膳宿和零用錢，但若他們因工作而定時支取報酬，應視為僱員。
- (6) **兼職學生** — 從事一些工作以賺取工資、薪金、實物津貼等的全職學生。

上述六個類別構成「就業人口」，就業人口 就是指年滿 15 歲或以上，在獲邀參與統計調查前 7 天內，從事一些工作以賺取薪酬或利潤，或有正式工作的人士。

Activity status — The population can be divided into two groups, *economically active population* and *economically inactive population*. The *economically active population* is further divided into the following categories:

- (1) **Employer** — a person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession and employs at least one person (other than domestic helper) to work for him/her.
- (2) **Self-employed** — a person who works for profit or fees in his/her own business/profession, neither employed by someone nor employing others.
- (3) **Employee** — a person who works for an employer (private companies or government) for wages, salary, commission, tips, or payment in kind. This also includes domestic helper and paid family worker.
- (4) **Outworker** — a person who is free to take his/her work/materials home or anywhere he/she likes for processing.
- (5) **Unpaid family worker** — a person who works for no pay in a family business. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay. However, if the workers receive regular pay for the work performed, they should be regarded as employees.
- (6) **Student worker** — a full-time student who performs some work for wage, salary, payment in kind, etc.

The above six categories constitute the “*employed population*” which is defined as persons aged 15 or over who are engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the 7 days before recruitment for participation in the survey, or have formal job attachment.

(7) **失業者** — 年滿 15 歲或以上的人士，如在獲邀參與統計調查前 7 天內沒有工作，然而在這期間隨時可以工作，並在獲邀參與統計調查前 30 天內有找尋工作，便界定為失業人士。這亦包括有找尋工作但由於暫時生病而不能工作的人士；等候擔當工作的人士；及因相信沒有工作可做而不找尋工作的人士。

(7) *Unemployed* – a person aged 15 or over is classified as unemployed if the person is without work, though available for work, during the 7 days before recruitment for participation in the survey and has sought work during the 30 days before recruitment for participation in the survey. Also included are persons who have sought work but have not been available for work because of temporary sickness; persons who are waiting to take up a job, and persons who are not seeking work because they believe work is not available.

非從事經濟活動人口 包括所有在獲邀參與統計調查前 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在這 7 天內正在休假的人士及失業人士除外。料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士等均包括在內。

The *economically inactive population* is made up of those persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before recruitment for participation in the survey, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those below the age of 15 are thus included.

年齡 — 指一個人出生後所度過完整年數。

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

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、兼職學生或是自營作業者而這些人士從工作中獲得收入。

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

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，但不包括下列開支：

Expenditures – Household expenditures refer to consumption expenditures on commodities and services (including payment in kind), but do not include the following items:

- (1) 商業開支，即有關商業活動並已計算為商業或有關機構成本的開支；
- (2) 送贈親友的現金款項（例如以現金「做人情」）或代他人繳付的定期開支；

- (1) business expenses, i.e. expenses which are incurred in connection with business activities and which are counted as cost to the business or organisation for which the activities are carried out;
- (2) cash contributions to relatives and friends (e.g. cash as gift) and regular outlays paid for other individuals;

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| (3) 強積金／公積金供款、個人入息稅； | (3) MPF / Provident fund contribution and personal income tax; |
| (4) 投資金額； | (4) investment amount; |
| (5) 慈善捐款； | (5) charitable donation; |
| (6) 代他人暫時支付的開支，即該開支將於日後歸還； | (6) outlays on behalf of other individuals which will be repaid later; |
| (7) 境外（包括澳門及中國內地）的支出； | (7) overseas (including Macao and the mainland of China) expenditures; |
| (8) 匯往境外的款項；及 | (8) remittances to abroad; and |
| (9) 老人會及儲蓄會（義會）會費。 | (9) subscriptions to old-age societies and savings clubs. |

住戶開支包括所有以現金、信用卡、自動轉帳、信用帳戶、支票、銀行本票、禮券、電話付款系統及各式電子付款系統等方式支付的開支。住戶開支包括在統計期內的所有實際開支，即使所購物品稍後才交貨。若以信用卡或分期付款支付的開支，全數金額會在購買當日記錄，而不是在付款當日記錄。

Household expenditures include all payments by cash, credit card, autopay, credit account, cheque, bankers' order, cash coupon, payment by phone systems and various means of electronic payment systems, etc. Household expenditures include all actual purchases made during the survey period, even if the goods would be delivered later. For payments made by credit card or credit instalment, the full amount is recorded on the day of purchase but not on the day of payment.

至於僱主津貼、自置及免租的居所，因為住戶並非付出全部的實際租金，差餉物業估價署會就這些居所作出設算租金的估計。至於根據定義是家庭成員的家庭傭工，以現金支付這些傭工的工資會當作住戶在家庭服務方面的開支。

For employer-subsidised, owner-occupied and rent-free accommodations where the 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 helpers, who are by definition members of a household, cash wages paid to them are taken as a household expense on domestic service.

戶主 — 指住戶成員公認為一家之主的人。一般而言，戶主是指：

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

住戶 — 「住戶開支統計調查」結果所指的住戶為**家庭住戶**。**集體住戶**不包括在內。

家庭住戶 — 指一羣住在同一屋宇單位內共同分享生活所需的人士，但他們不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即單人住戶。

集體住戶 — 集體住戶當中的成員通常無親戚關係。食宿通常由下列機構／人士提供：

- ◆ 政府／公共福利機構，例如老人院、男童院、中途宿舍。
- ◆ 由成員支付費用的私人／其他組織，如醫院及寄宿學校宿舍。
- ◆ 僱主，例如酒樓員工宿舍（不包括已婚僱員宿舍內的家庭，因它們歸類為家庭住戶）。

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

- (1) is recognised 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 of his/her employment.

Household — A household as referred to in the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) results means *domestic household*. *Collective households* are not included.

Domestic household — A household consists of a group of persons who live together in the same quarters and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. A person who makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons is also regarded as a household. In this case, the household is a 1-person household.

Collective household — A collective household usually consists of unrelated persons. The expenditure on food and accommodation of the household is usually borne by:

- ◆ government/public charitable bodies, e.g. residential care home for elderly, boys' home, girls' home and half-way house.
- ◆ private and other organisations with members paying for their expenditure, e.g. hospital and boarding school dormitory.
- ◆ employers, e.g. staff quarters for workers in restaurants (but exclude families in married staff quarters which are classified as domestic households).

住戶成員結構 一是根據住戶內各人與戶主的關係，以及他們之間的配偶、父母、子女關係的資料而得出的。住戶可分為**核心家庭住戶**、**親屬關係住戶** 和**其他住戶**三類。這些住戶可進一步分為下述類別：

核心家庭住戶

- (1) *由夫婦所組成* - 由一對已婚夫婦而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。
- (2) *由夫婦及未婚子女所組成* - 由一對夫婦及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。
- (3) *由父或母親及未婚子女所組成* - 由父／母一方及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

親屬關係住戶

- (4) *由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成* - 由一對夫婦及其至少一個父或母親（包括夫婦雙方的父母親）而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。

Household composition – This is derived from the information on relationship to the head of household of each person and the identification of spouse and parent-child relationships among members of the household. The households can be divided into three groups, *nuclear family households*, *relative households*, and *other households*. These households are further divided into the following categories:

Nuclear family households

- (1) *Composed of couple* – A household comprising a married couple without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).
- (2) *Composed of couple and unmarried children* – A household comprising a couple and their unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).
- (3) *Composed of lone parent and unmarried children* – A household comprising a father or mother and his / her unmarried child(ren) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

Relative households

- (4) *Composed of couple and at least one of their parents* – A household comprising a couple and at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and / or husband) without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

- (5) 由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 - 由一對夫婦、至少一個父或母親（包括夫婦雙方的父母親）及其未婚子女而並無其他親屬所組成的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。
- (5) *Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children* - A household comprising a couple, at least one of their parents (including the parent(s) of the wife and / or husband) and their unmarried children without any other related persons. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).
- (6) 由其他親屬關係組合所組成 - 由一羣有親屬關係人士所組成但未能歸入以上類別的住戶。這類住戶可包括或不包括其他無親屬關係的同住人士，例如家庭傭工。
- (6) *Composed of other relationship combinations* - A household comprising a group of related persons but not being classified in the above categories. It may or may not include other unrelated persons (e.g. domestic helpers).

其他住戶

(7) 單人住戶 - 只有一個人的住戶。

Other households

(7) *1-person households* - A household with only one person.

(8) 非親屬關係住戶 - 由一羣無親屬關係人士所組成的住戶。

(8) *Non-relative households* - A household comprising unrelated person(s).

住戶人數 - 指家庭住戶內的住戶成員人數。

Household size - The number of household members in a domestic household.

實物津貼 - 僱員收取僱主的實物津貼以彌補收入亦當作開支的一部分。這包括由僱主提供或津貼的居所、醫療費、僱主發還作私人用途的汽油費，及由僱主以折扣價或較廉價格方式所提供的項目。這些物品的十足零售價會作開支計算，而零售價與優惠價的差額則當作收入。由僱主免費提供的每項商品或服務，包括膳食、交通及醫療服務，亦計算在內。但不包括僱主提供執行職務所需的制服或其他津貼。

Payment in kind - Payment in kind received by an employee from his employer to supplement his earnings are counted as expenditure. These include, for instance, accommodation provided or subsidised by employers, medical expenses and expenses reimbursed by employers on petrol for private use, and any allowance made for items obtained from employers at discounted or concessionary prices. The full retail value of such items is recorded as expenditure and the difference between the retail and concessionary prices is added to income. The value of each commodity or service item provided by employers free of charge, e.g. meal, transport and medical treatment, are also counted. However, uniforms or other subsidies provided by employers for the purpose of conducting business are not included.

屋宇單位 — 屋宇單位是指在住宅、工業、商業或其他類型樓宇內，被圍繞供居住或其他用途的空間。屋宇單位必須是屋內互通，以便住戶來往屋宇單位內各房間時，不必經過屋宇單位外的公共走廊或樓梯。屋宇單位亦必須要屋外直達，以便住戶不必經過其他屋宇單位而能從街道、公共走廊、或樓梯直達屋宇單位內。屋宇單位類型分為永久性及臨時性兩類。

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) 子女
- (3) 父親或母親
- (4) 兄弟或姊妹
- (5) 孫
- (6) 其他親戚
- (7) 家庭傭工，包括私人司機或園丁
- (8) 其他人士如寄宿者、賓客、家庭傭工的配偶或子女等。

Quarters – A quarters is an enclosed space in a residential, industrial, commercial or other types of building for living and other purposes. A quarters must be internally connected so that the occupants can move between rooms without going through a public corridor or staircase, and it must be externally accessible which should have direct access to the street, public corridor or staircase without going through other quarters. There are two types of quarters, permanent quarters and temporary quarters.

Relationship with head of household – The relationship of a household member with the head of household is classified into the following categories:

- (1) Spouse
- (2) Child
- (3) Father or mother
- (4) Brother or sister
- (5) Grandchild
- (6) Other relatives
- (7) Resident domestic helper, including private chauffeur or gardener
- (8) Other unrelated persons such as boarder, guest, spouse or child of domestic helper, etc.

居所租住權 — 是指家庭住戶居住在一個居所的條件，可分為下述類別：

- (1) **居所由僱主提供** — 住戶居住在由其成員之一的僱主提供的居所，包括以象徵式租金向僱主租住屋宇單位的住戶。假如住戶成員使用由僱主提供的房屋津貼租住居所，則租住權不屬於居所由僱主提供。
 - (2) **自置戶** — 住戶擁有其居住屋宇單位的業權（包括按揭單位在內）。
 - (3) **全租客** — 住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個屋宇單位，但不與其他住戶同住或分租。
 - (4) **二房東** — 住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個屋宇單位，並把部分單位分租予其他住戶。
 - (5) **三房客** — 住戶向居住於同一屋宇單位內的人士租用部分單位居住。
 - (6) **合租人** — 兩個或以上的住戶，分別向居於別處的人士租用部分的屋宇單位居住。
 - (7) **免交租金** — 住戶免費在屋宇單位內居住，但不包括自置戶或由僱主提供居所的住戶。
- Tenure of accommodation** – This refers to the terms or conditions under which an accommodation is held by a domestic household. It is distinguished into the following types:
- (1) *Accommodation provided by employer* – a household occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying quarters leased from employer at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his/her employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not regarded as accommodation provided by employer.
 - (2) *Owner-occupier* – a household which owns the quarters it occupies (including owning with mortgages).
 - (3) *Sole tenant* – a household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters without sharing it with other household(s) or subletting.
 - (4) *Main tenant* – a household which rents the whole quarters it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarters and sublets part of the quarters to other household(s).
 - (5) *Sub-tenant* – a household which rents part of the quarters from someone who also lives in the same quarters.
 - (6) *Co-tenant* – two or more households each of which rents part of the quarters from someone who lives outside the quarters.
 - (7) *Rent-free* – a household which occupies the accommodation free. This does not include owner-occupiers or households occupying accommodation provided by employer.

居所類型 — 住戶的居所共分為六個類別，即整個單位、房間／室、閣仔、床位、套房及非住宅單位內沒有特別分隔作居住用途的居所。

Type of accommodation – The accommodation for a household is distinguished into six types, namely, whole unit, rooms/cubicles, cocklofts, bedspaces, room cubicles, and accommodation in non-residential quarters where no area is partitioned off for living purpose.

房屋類型 — 屋宇單位所屬的建築物類型。房屋類型大致可分為公營、資助及私人房屋。

Type of housing – Quarters are classified according to the type of building in which they are located. Quarters are broadly classified into public, subsidised and private housing.

公營房屋

Public housing

- (1) 房屋委員會租住大廈
- (2) 房屋協會租住大廈
- (3) 房屋委員會多層中轉房屋
- (4) 房屋委員會租者置其屋／可租可買計劃〔租住房屋〕

- (1) Housing Authority Rental Blocks
- (2) Housing Society Rental Blocks
- (3) Housing Authority Interim Housing Blocks
- (4) Housing Authority Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) Blocks / Buy-or-Rent Options (BRO) [rented flats]

資助出售單位

Subsidised sales flats

- (5) 房屋委員會居者有其屋計劃／私人機構參建居屋計劃〔未補地價的已售單位〕
- (6) 中等入息家庭房屋計劃〔未補地價的已售單位〕
- (7) 房屋委員會租者置其屋／可租可買計劃〔未補地價的已售單位〕
- (8) 房屋協會住宅發售計劃／房屋協會夾心階層住屋計劃〔未補地價的已售單位〕
- (9) 重建置業計劃〔未補地價的已售單位〕

- (5) Housing Authority Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) Blocks / Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS) Blocks [sold flats without premium paid]
- (6) Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme Blocks [sold flats without premium paid]
- (7) Housing Authority Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) Blocks / Buy-or-Rent Options (BRO) [sold flats without premium paid]
- (8) Housing Society Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) Blocks / Housing Society Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) Blocks [sold flats without premium paid]
- (9) Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) Blocks [sold flats without premium paid]

私人房屋	<i>Private housing</i>
(10) 私人住宅樓宇—有獨立設備	(10) Private housing blocks – self-contained
(11) 私人住宅樓宇—無獨立設備	(11) Private housing blocks – non self-contained
(12) 新型房屋／新型村屋／簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋	(12) Modern houses / Modern village houses / Simple stone houses / Traditional village houses
(13) 其他私人永久房屋（包括員工宿舍）	(13) Other private permanent housing (including staff quarters)
(14) 私人臨時屋舍	(14) Private temporary housing
(15) 房屋協會市區改善計劃房屋	(15) Housing Society Urban Improvement Scheme (UIS) Blocks
(16) 房屋委員會居者有其屋計劃／私人機構參建居屋計劃〔已補地價的已售單位〕	(16) Housing Authority Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) Blocks / Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS) Blocks [sold flats with premium paid]
(17) 中等入息家庭房屋計劃〔已補地價的已售單位〕	(17) Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme Blocks [sold flats with premium paid]
(18) 房屋委員會租者置其屋／可租可買計劃〔已補地價的已售單位〕	(18) Housing Authority Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) Blocks / Buy-or-Rent Options (BRO) [sold flats with premium paid]
(19) 房屋協會住宅發售計劃／房屋協會夾心階層住屋計劃〔已補地價的已售單位〕	(19) Housing Society Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) Blocks / Housing Society Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) Blocks [sold flats with premium paid]
(20) 重建置業計劃〔已補地價的已售單位〕	(20) Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS) Blocks [sold flats with premium paid]

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。

私人臨時屋舍 包括天台搭建物、流動住所及臨時木屋。

零售商店類別 — 指住戶在統計調查期間購物及獲得服務的零售商店及服務行業商號的類別（如百貨公司、超級市場、美容院等）。

Self-contained private housing blocks refer to apartment blocks, tenement blocks and composite buildings. A self-contained quarters is one which has an internal kitchen and an internal toilet. 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 housing includes roof-top structures, mobile dwellings and temporary huts.

Type of retail outlet – This refers to the type of retail outlets and service providers (e.g. department stores, supermarkets, beauty salons, etc.) from which the commodities and services are acquired by the households during the survey period.

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統計表
Tables

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表 1 : 按房屋類型及住戶開支劃分的住戶數目

Table 1 : Number of households by household expenditure by type of housing

住戶開支 (港元, 以每月計算) Household expenditure (HK\$, monthly)	房屋類型 Type of housing									
	房屋委員會 租住大廈 Housing Authority rental estates		其他公營房屋 Other public housing		所有公營房屋 All public housing		房屋委員會 居者有其屋計劃 房屋 Housing Authority Home Ownership Scheme		其他 資助房屋 Other subsidised housing	
	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%
0 至 to < 10,000	199 000	38.3	29 000	45.7	229 000	39.1	1 000	0.6	4 000	3.4
10,000 至 to < 20,000	239 000	45.8	27 000	43.2	266 000	45.6	54 000	25.6	52 000	43.9
20,000 至 to < 30,000	64 000	12.3	6 000	9.7	70 000	12.0	84 000	40.0	39 000	32.6
30,000 至 to < 40,000	12 000	2.3	§	0.2	12 000	2.1	44 000	20.9	18 000	15.0
40,000 至 to < 50,000	3 000	0.7	§	0.4	4 000	0.6	16 000	7.5	4 000	3.4
50,000 +	3 000	0.6	§	0.7	3 000	0.6	11 000	5.3	2 000	1.7
總數 Overall	521 000	100.0	64 000	100.0	584 000	100.0	211 000	100.0	119 000	100.0

住戶開支 (港元, 以每月計算) Household expenditure (HK\$, monthly)	房屋類型 Type of housing								總數 Overall	
	所有 資助房屋 All subsidised housing		私人住宅樓宇 – 有獨立設備 Private housing blocks – self-contained		其他私人房屋 Other private housing		所有私人房屋 All private housing			
	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%		
0 至 to < 10,000	5 000	1.6	19 000	2.5	14 000	6.6	33 000	3.4	267 000	14.1
10,000 至 to < 20,000	106 000	32.3	139 000	18.3	59 000	27.4	199 000	20.3	571 000	30.2
20,000 至 to < 30,000	123 000	37.3	210 000	27.6	56 000	25.9	266 000	27.2	460 000	24.3
30,000 至 to < 40,000	62 000	18.8	147 000	19.4	30 000	13.8	177 000	18.2	252 000	13.3
40,000 至 to < 50,000	20 000	6.0	92 000	12.1	21 000	9.5	112 000	11.5	136 000	7.2
50,000 +	13 000	4.0	154 000	20.2	36 000	16.7	190 000	19.4	207 000	10.9
總數 Overall	330 000	100.0	761 000	100.0	217 000	100.0	978 000	100.0	1 892 000	100.0

§ 少於 500。
Less than 500.

註：於「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 2 : 按住戶人數及住戶開支劃分的住戶數目
Table 2 : Number of households by household expenditure by household size

住戶開支 (港元，以每月計算) Household expenditure (HK\$, monthly)	住戶人數 Household size							
	1人 1 person		2人 2 persons		3人 3 persons		4人 4 persons	
	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%
0 至 to < 10,000	93 000	39.9	98 000	19.8	49 000	9.5	22 000	5.1
10,000 至 to < 20,000	77 000	33.0	173 000	34.8	173 000	33.7	109 000	25.4
20,000 至 to < 30,000	35 000	15.2	134 000	27.0	138 000	26.7	106 000	24.6
30,000 至 to < 40,000	14 000	6.0	37 000	7.5	74 000	14.4	92 000	21.5
40,000 至 to < 50,000	8 000	3.3	27 000	5.4	38 000	7.3	40 000	9.3
50,000 +	6 000	2.6	28 000	5.6	43 000	8.4	61 000	14.2
總數 Overall	233 000	100.0	497 000	100.0	515 000	100.0	430 000	100.0

住戶開支 (港元，以每月計算) Household expenditure (HK\$, monthly)	住戶人數 Household size				總數 Overall	
	5人 5 persons		6人及以上 6 persons and over			
	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%	數目 No.	%
0 至 to < 10,000	4 000	2.4	1 000	1.8	267 000	14.1
10,000 至 to < 20,000	29 000	18.5	9 000	16.1	571 000	30.2
20,000 至 to < 30,000	31 000	19.7	16 000	26.9	460 000	24.3
30,000 至 to < 40,000	27 000	17.2	7 000	12.5	252 000	13.3
40,000 至 to < 50,000	18 000	11.4	6 000	9.4	136 000	7.2
50,000 +	49 000	30.8	20 000	33.2	207 000	10.9
總數 Overall	158 000	100.0	59 000	100.0	1 892 000	100.0

註： 於「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 3 : 按住戶人數劃分的住戶每月開支第 10 個百分位數、中位數及第 90 個百分位數
Table 3 : The 10th percentile, median and the 90th percentile monthly household expenditure by household size

住戶人數	Household size	住戶每月開支 Monthly household expenditure		
		第10個百分位數 The 10th percentile \$	中位數 Median \$	第90個百分位數 The 90th percentile \$
1人	1 person	3,900	12,600	33,100
2人	2 persons	6,900	18,700	41,500
3人	3 persons	10,200	22,100	48,300
4人	4 persons	12,400	28,000	57,000
5人	5 persons	14,600	35,200	81,300
6人及以上	6 persons and over	16,000	36,500	91,700
總數	Overall	8,200	22,100	51,900

表 4 : 按房屋類型劃分的住戶每月開支第 10 個百分位數、中位數及第 90 個百分位數
Table 4 : The 10th percentile, median and the 90th percentile monthly household expenditure by type of housing

房屋類型	Type of housing	住戶每月開支 Monthly household expenditure		
		第10個百分位數 The 10th percentile \$	中位數 Median \$	第90個百分位數 The 90th percentile \$
公營房屋	Public housing	4,900	11,700	22,800
資助房屋	Subsidised housing	13,900	23,600	40,000
私人房屋	Private housing	14,500	29,700	64,500
總數	Overall	8,200	22,100	51,900

註： 於「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in these tables refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 5 : 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務類別與組別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 5 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section/group by quartile expenditure group

商品或服務類別/組別 Commodity/service section/group	四分位開支組別 Quartile expenditure group								總數 Overall	
	最低四分位 The lowest 25%		第二個四分位 The second 25%		第三個四分位 The third 25%		最高四分位 The highest 25%			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		
類別1: 食品 Section 1: Food										
1 外出用膳 Meals bought away from home	2,153	24.0	3,828	21.5	5,395	19.7	8,420	14.9	4,948	17.9
食品(不包括外出用膳) (即第2至27組) Food, excluding meals bought away from home (i.e. groups 2-27)	1,712	19.1	2,281	12.8	2,648	9.7	3,780	6.7	2,605	9.4
2 米 Rice	45	0.5	59	0.3	63	0.2	73	0.1	60	0.2
3 其他穀類及穀類製品 Other cereals and cereal preparations	40	0.5	55	0.3	62	0.2	92	0.2	62	0.2
4 麵包、餅、餅乾及糕點 Bread, cakes, biscuits and puddings	116	1.3	167	0.9	217	0.8	300	0.5	200	0.7
5 鹹水魚 Salt-water fish	167	1.9	223	1.3	230	0.8	298	0.5	230	0.8
6 淡水魚 Fresh-water fish	109	1.2	106	0.6	93	0.3	81	0.1	97	0.4
7 其他新鮮海產 Other fresh sea products	38	0.4	64	0.4	90	0.3	184	0.3	94	0.3
8 海味 Processed sea products	59	0.7	96	0.5	150	0.5	262	0.5	142	0.5
9 豬肉 Pork	259	2.9	297	1.7	284	1.0	343	0.6	296	1.1
10 牛肉 Beef	28	0.3	39	0.2	61	0.2	112	0.2	60	0.2
11 家禽 Poultry	52	0.6	85	0.5	98	0.4	139	0.2	94	0.3
12 凍肉 Meat, frozen	60	0.7	92	0.5	117	0.4	201	0.4	117	0.4
13 罐裝肉類 Meat, canned	13	0.1	15	0.1	15	0.1	16	\$	14	0.1
14 其他肉類 Meat, others	61	0.7	83	0.5	103	0.4	114	0.2	90	0.3
15 新鮮蔬菜 Fresh vegetables	255	2.8	285	1.6	291	1.1	381	0.7	303	1.1
16 蔬菜製品 Processed vegetables	8	0.1	13	0.1	13	\$	14	\$	12	\$
17 鮮果 Fresh fruit	124	1.4	166	0.9	202	0.7	292	0.5	196	0.7
18 果類製品 Processed fruit	4	\$	7	\$	10	\$	13	\$	8	\$
19 奶類製品 Dairy products	49	0.5	71	0.4	106	0.4	187	0.3	103	0.4

表 5 (續) : 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務類別與組別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 5 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section/group by quartile expenditure group
(Cont'd)

商品或服務類別/組別 Commodity/service section/group	四分位開支組別 Quartile expenditure group								總數 Overall	
	最低四分位 The lowest 25%		第二個四分位 The second 25%		第三個四分位 The third 25%		最高四分位 The highest 25%			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
20 蛋 Eggs	26	0.3	31	0.2	33	0.1	45	0.1	34	0.1
21 食油 Edible oils	29	0.3	38	0.2	38	0.1	47	0.1	38	0.1
22 汽水 Carbonated drinks	4	\$	12	0.1	14	0.1	23	\$	13	\$
23 其他不含酒精飲品 Other non-alcoholic beverages	41	0.5	63	0.4	78	0.3	113	0.2	74	0.3
24 糖 Sugar	2	\$	4	\$	5	\$	10	\$	5	\$
25 糖果 Confectionery	12	0.1	29	0.2	39	0.1	65	0.1	36	0.1
26 調味品及配料 Flavourings and additives	15	0.2	24	0.1	30	0.1	54	0.1	31	0.1
27 其他食品 Food, others	92	1.0	155	0.9	207	0.8	323	0.6	194	0.7
小計 Sub-total	3,865	43.0	6,108	34.2	8,044	29.4	12,200	21.6	7,554	27.3
類別2: 住屋 Section 2: Housing										
28 租金 (連差餉及地租) Rent, including rates and government rent	2,430	27.1	6,110	34.3	9,645	35.3	18,107	32.1	9,072	32.8
29 管理費及其他住屋雜費 Management fees and other housing charges	82	0.9	366	2.0	712	2.6	2,079	3.7	809	2.9
30 保養住所材料 Materials for house maintenance	7	0.1	8	\$	6	\$	32	0.1	13	\$
小計 Sub-total	2,519	28.1	6,484	36.4	10,363	37.9	20,218	35.9	9,894	35.8
類別3: 電力、燃氣及水 Section 3: Electricity, gas and water										
31 電力 Electricity	279	3.1	391	2.2	454	1.7	689	1.2	453	1.6
32 煤氣 Towngas	133	1.5	160	0.9	185	0.7	239	0.4	179	0.6
33 石油氣及其他燃料 Liquefied petroleum gas and other fuel	24	0.3	39	0.2	38	0.1	36	0.1	34	0.1
34 水費及排污費 Water and sewage charges	49	0.5	63	0.4	74	0.3	107	0.2	73	0.3
小計 Sub-total	485	5.4	652	3.7	751	2.7	1,071	1.9	740	2.7

表 5 (續) : 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務類別與組別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 5 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section/group
(Cont'd) by quartile expenditure group

商品或服務類別/組別 Commodity/service section/group	四分位開支組別 Quartile expenditure group								總數 Overall	
	最低四分位 The lowest 25%		第二個四分位 The second 25%		第三個四分位 The third 25%		最高四分位 The highest 25%			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		
類別4: 煙酒 Section 4: Alcoholic drinks and tobacco										
35 中國酒 Chinese wines	2	\$	2	\$	3	\$	4	\$	3	\$
36 洋酒 Foreign-style wines	6	0.1	17	0.1	27	0.1	110	0.2	40	0.1
37 啤酒 Beer	10	0.1	13	0.1	22	0.1	19	\$	16	0.1
38 香煙 Cigarettes	77	0.9	91	0.5	113	0.4	90	0.2	93	0.3
小計 Sub-total	95	1.1	123	0.7	165	0.6	223	0.4	151	0.5
類別5: 衣履 Section 5: Clothing and footwear										
39 男裝外衣 Men's outerclothing	26	0.3	93	0.5	168	0.6	426	0.8	178	0.6
40 男裝內衣 Men's underclothing	5	0.1	12	0.1	17	0.1	24	\$	14	0.1
41 女裝外衣 Women's outerclothing	63	0.7	216	1.2	368	1.3	928	1.6	394	1.4
42 女裝內衣 Women's underclothing	8	0.1	13	0.1	26	0.1	72	0.1	30	0.1
43 童裝外衣 Children's outerclothing	15	0.2	24	0.1	59	0.2	146	0.3	61	0.2
44 童裝內衣 Children's underclothing	1	\$	3	\$	5	\$	17	\$	6	\$
45 嬰兒衣物 Infants' clothing	1	\$	9	0.1	13	\$	41	0.1	16	0.1
46 其他衣物 Clothing, others	7	0.1	24	0.1	35	0.1	61	0.1	32	0.1
47 衣料及縫工 Clothing materials and tailoring charges	0 [#]	\$	1	\$	2	\$	12	\$	4	\$
48 男裝鞋 Men's footwear	17	0.2	42	0.2	76	0.3	175	0.3	78	0.3
49 女裝鞋 Women's footwear	23	0.3	47	0.3	108	0.4	269	0.5	112	0.4
50 童裝及嬰兒鞋 Children's and infants' footwear	3	\$	22	0.1	21	0.1	75	0.1	30	0.1
小計 Sub-total	168	1.9	506	2.8	898	3.3	2,247	4.0	955	3.5
類別6: 耐用物品 Section 6: Durable goods										
51 家具 Furniture	7	0.1	33	0.2	55	0.2	260	0.5	89	0.3

表 5 (續) : 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務類別與組別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 5 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section/group
(Cont'd) by quartile expenditure group

商品或服務類別/組別 Commodity/service section/group	四分位開支組別 Quartile expenditure group								總數 Overall	
	最低四分位 The lowest 25%		第二個四分位 The second 25%		第三個四分位 The third 25%		最高四分位 The highest 25%			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
52 家庭電器及氣體用具 Home appliances, electric and gas	35	0.4	100	0.6	153	0.6	361	0.6	162	0.6
53 影音器材 Video and sound equipment	18	0.2	60	0.3	121	0.4	202	0.4	100	0.4
54 資訊科技及電訊設備 Information technology and telecommunications equipment	33	0.4	84	0.5	173	0.6	375	0.7	166	0.6
55 餐具及廚房用具 Tableware and kitchen utensils	8	0.1	15	0.1	35	0.1	66	0.1	31	0.1
56 鐘錶、照相機及光學用品 Watches, clocks, cameras and optical goods	9	0.1	35	0.2	73	0.3	385	0.7	125	0.5
57 旅行及體育用品 Travel and sports goods	20	0.2	64	0.4	139	0.5	524	0.9	187	0.7
58 其他耐用物品 Durable goods, others	2	\$	5	\$	11	\$	107	0.2	31	0.1
小計 Sub-total	133	1.5	397	2.2	759	2.8	2,281	4.0	892	3.2
類別7： 雜項物品 Section 7: Miscellaneous goods										
59 藥物 Proprietary medicines and supplies	69	0.8	119	0.7	223	0.8	459	0.8	217	0.8
60 報紙 Newspapers	20	0.2	24	0.1	30	0.1	32	0.1	26	0.1
61 書籍及期刊（不包括教科書） Books and periodicals (excluding textbooks)	10	0.1	19	0.1	43	0.2	88	0.2	40	0.1
62 文具 Stationery	14	0.2	20	0.1	29	0.1	66	0.1	32	0.1
63 檯布、窗簾、床單、被褥等 Soft furnishings	8	0.1	19	0.1	30	0.1	86	0.2	36	0.1
64 化妝品及個人護理用品 Cosmetics and personal care products	85	0.9	153	0.9	263	1.0	569	1.0	268	1.0
65 家居清潔用具及用品 Household cleansing tools and supplies	21	0.2	35	0.2	43	0.2	78	0.1	44	0.2
66 首飾 Jewellery	11	0.1	39	0.2	124	0.5	293	0.5	116	0.4
67 玩具及嗜好用品 Toys and hobbies	10	0.1	36	0.2	80	0.3	221	0.4	87	0.3
68 購買教科書 Purchases of textbooks	67	0.7	91	0.5	92	0.3	181	0.3	108	0.4
69 其他家庭用品 Household goods, others	20	0.2	38	0.2	62	0.2	133	0.2	63	0.2
小計 Sub-total	334	3.7	591	3.3	1,018	3.7	2,207	3.9	1,038	3.8

表 5 (續) : 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務類別與組別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 5 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section/group by quartile expenditure group
(Cont'd)

商品或服務類別/組別 Commodity/service section/group	四分位開支組別 Quartile expenditure group								總數 Overall	
	最低四分位 The lowest 25%		第二個四分位 The second 25%		第三個四分位 The third 25%		最高四分位 The highest 25%			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		
類別8: 交通 Section 8: Transport										
70 購買及維修車輛 Purchases of and repairs to motor vehicles	1	\$	5	\$	36	0.1	1,083	1.9	281	1.0
71 汽油 Motor fuel	4	\$	25	0.1	109	0.4	552	1.0	172	0.6
72 汽車牌照、保險、學車、泊車及隧道收費 Motor licences, insurance, instructor's fees, parking fees and tunnel tolls	17	0.2	78	0.4	266	1.0	1,449	2.6	452	1.6
73 巴士車費 Bus fares	195	2.2	316	1.8	366	1.3	314	0.6	298	1.1
74 電車車費 Tram fares	1	\$	1	\$	2	\$	4	\$	2	\$
75 公共小型巴士車費 Public light bus fares	69	0.8	110	0.6	130	0.5	131	0.2	110	0.4
76 的士車費 Taxi fares	17	0.2	56	0.3	108	0.4	345	0.6	132	0.5
77 港鐵車費 MTR fares	211	2.3	382	2.1	462	1.7	556	1.0	403	1.5
78 渡海小輪船費 Ferry fares	4	\$	7	\$	11	\$	21	\$	11	\$
79 其他本地交通工具費用 Local transport, others	15	0.2	22	0.1	44	0.2	208	0.4	72	0.3
80 進出香港交通費用 Inbound and outbound transport fares	17	0.2	43	0.2	121	0.4	412	0.7	148	0.5
小計 Sub-total	549	6.1	1,045	5.9	1,657	6.1	5,075	9.0	2,081	7.5
類別9: 雜項服務 Section 9: Miscellaneous services										
81 學費 School fees	165	1.8	561	3.1	965	3.5	2,822	5.0	1,128	4.1
82 其他教育費用 Other educational charges	13	0.1	26	0.1	28	0.1	73	0.1	35	0.1
83 醫療服務 Medical services	128	1.4	315	1.8	624	2.3	1,796	3.2	716	2.6
84 電影娛樂 Cinema entertainment	7	0.1	18	0.1	37	0.1	68	0.1	33	0.1
85 旅遊 Package tours	55	0.6	157	0.9	446	1.6	1,752	3.1	602	2.2

表 5 (續) : 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務類別與組別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 5 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section/group by quartile expenditure group
(Cont'd)

商品或服務類別/組別 Commodity/service section/group	四分位開支組別 Quartile expenditure group								總數 Overall	
	最低四分位 The lowest 25%		第二個四分位 The second 25%		第三個四分位 The third 25%		最高四分位 The highest 25%			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
86 宴會開支 Expenses on parties	0	0.0	3	§	6	§	284	0.5	73	0.3
87 其他娛樂及假期開支 Other entertainment and holiday expenses	7	0.1	16	0.1	54	0.2	126	0.2	51	0.2
88 家庭服務 Household services	62	0.7	150	0.8	534	2.0	1,928	3.4	668	2.4
89 理髮 Hair-dressing	19	0.2	47	0.3	71	0.3	160	0.3	74	0.3
90 美容及健身服務 Beauty treatment and fitness services	2	§	12	0.1	46	0.2	307	0.5	92	0.3
91 私人及家庭用品修理 Repairs to personal and household goods	3	§	7	§	33	0.1	41	0.1	21	0.1
92 專業服務、會費及其他服務 Professional services, subscriptions and other services	11	0.1	57	0.3	125	0.5	396	0.7	147	0.5
93 資訊及通訊服務 Information and communications services	358	4.0	558	3.1	699	2.6	951	1.7	642	2.3
94 攝影及沖曬服務 Photographic and photo-printing services	0 [#]	§	1	§	2	§	160	0.3	41	0.1
小計 Sub-total	831	9.3	1,929	10.8	3,670	13.4	10,865	19.3	4,323	15.6
總數 Overall	8,980	100.0	17,835	100.0	27,325	100.0	56,387	100.0	27,627	100.0
住戶總數 Number of households	473 000		473 000		473 000		473 000		1 892 000	

§ 少於 0.05%。
Less than 0.05%.

0[#] 少於 \$0.5。
Less than \$0.5.

註：於「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 6 : 按地區及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 6 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by geographical area

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	地區 Geographical area						總數 Overall	
	香港島 Hong Kong Island		九龍 Kowloon		新界 New Territories		\$	%
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%		
食品 Food	8,547	22.1	7,285	28.8	7,390	29.0	7,554	27.3
外出用膳 <i>Meals bought away from home</i>	5,805	15.0	4,735	18.7	4,796	18.8	4,948	17.9
食品(不包括 外出用膳) <i>Food (excluding meals bought away from home)</i>	2,741	7.1	2,549	10.1	2,594	10.2	2,605	9.4
住屋 Housing	16,958	43.9	8,790	34.8	8,266	32.5	9,894	35.8
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	834	2.2	677	2.7	745	2.9	740	2.7
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	156	0.4	145	0.6	154	0.6	151	0.5
衣履 Clothing and footwear	1,181	3.1	855	3.4	939	3.7	955	3.5
耐用物品 Durable goods	1,223	3.2	749	3.0	868	3.4	892	3.2
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	1,328	3.4	1,001	4.0	966	3.8	1,038	3.8
交通 Transport	2,852	7.4	1,527	6.0	2,151	8.5	2,081	7.5
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	5,564	14.4	4,245	16.8	3,970	15.6	4,323	15.6
總數 All sections	38,643	100.0	25,274	100.0	25,448	100.0	27,627	100.0
住戶總數 Number of households	320 000		571 000		1 001 000		1 892 000	

註：於「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 7 : 按房屋類型及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 7 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by type of housing

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	Commodity/ service section	房屋類型 Type of housing					
		房屋委員會 租住大廈 Housing Authority rental estates		其他公營房屋 Other public housing		所有公營房屋 All public housing	
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品	Food	6,208	46.4	5,756	46.4	6,159	46.4
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	3,770	28.2	3,718	30.0	3,765	28.4
食品(不包括 外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	2,438	18.2	2,038	16.4	2,394	18.0
住屋	Housing	1,638	12.2	1,362	11.0	1,608	12.1
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	656	4.9	555	4.5	645	4.9
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	181	1.4	145	1.2	177	1.3
衣履	Clothing and footwear	550	4.1	352	2.8	529	4.0
耐用物品	Durable goods	392	2.9	283	2.3	380	2.9
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	655	4.9	737	5.9	664	5.0
交通	Transport	1,066	8.0	909	7.3	1,049	7.9
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	2,036	15.2	2,302	18.6	2,065	15.6
總數	All sections	13,382	100.0	12,401	100.0	13,275	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	521 000		64 000		584 000	

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	Commodity/ service section	房屋類型 Type of housing					
		房屋委員會 居者有其屋計劃房屋 Housing Authority Home Ownership Scheme		其他資助房屋 Other subsidised housing		所有資助房屋 All subsidised housing	
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品	Food	7,884	28.1	7,483	33.1	7,739	29.7
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	5,113	18.2	4,780	21.1	4,992	19.1
食品(不包括 外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	2,772	9.9	2,703	11.9	2,747	10.5
住屋	Housing	10,876	38.8	7,920	35.0	9,806	37.6
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	755	2.7	739	3.3	749	2.9
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	113	0.4	163	0.7	131	0.5
衣履	Clothing and footwear	940	3.4	755	3.3	873	3.3
耐用物品	Durable goods	857	3.1	565	2.5	751	2.9
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	1,001	3.6	829	3.7	939	3.6
交通	Transport	1,790	6.4	1,366	6.0	1,636	6.3
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	3,815	13.6	2,803	12.4	3,449	13.2
總數	All sections	28,032	100.0	22,623	100.0	26,075	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	211 000		119 000		330 000	

表 7 (續) : 按房屋類型及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 7 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section
(Cont'd) by type of housing

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	房屋類型 Type of housing						總數 Overall	
	私人住宅樓宇 – 有獨立設備 Private housing blocks – self-contained		其他私人房屋 Other private housing		所有私人房屋 All private housing			
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品 Food	8,379	22.1	8,132	24.8	8,324	22.7	7,554	27.3
外出用膳 <i>Meals bought away from home</i>	5,712	15.1	5,392	16.4	5,641	15.4	4,948	17.9
食品 (不包括 外出用膳) <i>Food (excluding meals bought away from home)</i>	2,667	7.0	2,741	8.4	2,684	7.3	2,605	9.4
住屋 Housing	15,928	42.1	11,186	34.1	14,876	40.5	9,894	35.8
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	789	2.1	805	2.5	793	2.2	740	2.7
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	137	0.4	164	0.5	143	0.4	151	0.5
衣履 Clothing and footwear	1,239	3.3	1,227	3.7	1,237	3.4	955	3.5
耐用物品 Durable goods	1,239	3.3	1,273	3.9	1,246	3.4	892	3.2
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	1,323	3.5	1,193	3.6	1,294	3.5	1,038	3.8
交通 Transport	2,672	7.1	3,469	10.6	2,849	7.8	2,081	7.5
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	6,141	16.2	5,356	16.3	5,967	16.2	4,323	15.6
總數 All sections	37,847	100.0	32,805	100.0	36,728	100.0	27,627	100.0
住戶總數 Number of households	761 000		217 000		978 000		1 892 000	

註：於「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 8 : 按居所租住權及商品或服務類別劃分的資助房屋及私人房屋住戶每月平均開支
Table 8 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by tenure of accommodation for subsidised and private housing households

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	Commodity/ service section	居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation					
		居所由僱主提供 Accommodation provided by employer		自置戶 Owner-occupier		全租客 Sole tenant	
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品	Food	9,679	23.4	8,142	24.0	8,363	24.4
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	6,727	16.3	5,397	15.9	5,864	17.1
食品(不包括 外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	2,952	7.1	2,745	8.1	2,499	7.3
住屋	Housing	14,891	36.0	13,654	40.3	13,336	39.0
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	992	2.4	788	2.3	732	2.1
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	127	0.3	120	0.4	246	0.7
衣履	Clothing and footwear	1,232	3.0	1,121	3.3	1,285	3.8
耐用物品	Durable goods	1,490	3.6	1,101	3.2	1,126	3.3
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	1,614	3.9	1,201	3.5	1,162	3.4
交通	Transport	3,291	8.0	2,561	7.5	2,474	7.2
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	8,054	19.5	5,233	15.4	5,481	16.0
總數	All sections	41,370	100.0	33,921	100.0	34,205	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	34 000		1 032 000		222 000	

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	Commodity/ service section	居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation		總數 Overall	
		其他租客 ⁽¹⁾ Other renters ⁽¹⁾			
		\$	%	\$	%
食品	Food	5,191	20.4	8,177	24.0
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	3,085	12.1	5,477	16.1
食品(不包括 外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	2,106	8.3	2,700	7.9
住屋	Housing	11,209	44.0	13,596	39.9
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	632	2.5	782	2.3
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	25	0.1	140	0.4
衣履	Clothing and footwear	634	2.5	1,145	3.4
耐用物品	Durable goods	1,494	5.9	1,121	3.3
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	1,173	4.6	1,204	3.5
交通	Transport	1,025	4.0	2,543	7.5
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	4,080	16.0	5,331	15.7
總數	All sections	25,463	100.0	34,039	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	19 000		1 308 000	

(1) 其他租客包括二房東、三房客、合租人及免交租金的住戶。

Other renters include main tenant, sub-tenant, co-tenant and rent-free households.

註：於「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 9 : 按住戶人數及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 9 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by household size

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	住戶人數 Household size							
	1人 1 person		2人 2 persons		3人 3 persons		4人 4 persons	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品 Food	3,638	22.7	5,996	26.8	7,815	29.0	9,255	28.7
外出用膳 <i>Meals bought away from home</i>	2,584	16.1	4,020	18.0	5,097	18.9	6,061	18.8
食品(不包括 外出用膳) <i>Food (excluding meals bought away from home)</i>	1,054	6.6	1,976	8.8	2,719	10.1	3,194	9.9
住屋 Housing	7,569	47.3	9,445	42.3	9,600	35.7	10,073	31.2
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	333	2.1	553	2.5	764	2.8	922	2.9
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	134	0.8	138	0.6	156	0.6	167	0.5
衣履 Clothing and footwear	514	3.2	737	3.3	912	3.4	1,188	3.7
耐用物品 Durable goods	593	3.7	682	3.1	859	3.2	1,118	3.5
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	710	4.4	781	3.5	1,069	4.0	1,148	3.6
交通 Transport	1,002	6.3	1,382	6.2	1,984	7.4	2,476	7.7
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	1,517	9.5	2,621	11.7	3,759	14.0	5,925	18.4
總數 All sections	16,009	100.0	22,334	100.0	26,918	100.0	32,273	100.0
住戶總數 Number of households	233 000		497 000		515 000		430 000	

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	住戶人數 Household size						總數 Overall	
	5人 5 persons		6人及以上 6 persons and over					
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品 Food	10,885	24.5	12,551	27.6			7,554	27.3
外出用膳 <i>Meals bought away from home</i>	6,732	15.2	7,931	17.4			4,948	17.9
食品(不包括 外出用膳) <i>Food (excluding meals bought away from home)</i>	4,154	9.3	4,620	10.2			2,605	9.4
住屋 Housing	13,473	30.3	14,557	32.0			9,894	35.8
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	1,130	2.5	1,327	2.9			740	2.7
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	155	0.3	168	0.4			151	0.5
衣履 Clothing and footwear	1,631	3.7	1,395	3.1			955	3.5
耐用物品 Durable goods	1,424	3.2	1,059	2.3			892	3.2
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	1,650	3.7	1,778	3.9			1,038	3.8
交通 Transport	4,783	10.8	2,972	6.5			2,081	7.5
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	9,300	20.9	9,664	21.3			4,323	15.6
總數 All sections	44,434	100.0	45,471	100.0			27,627	100.0
住戶總數 Number of households	158 000		59 000				1 892 000	

註： 於「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 10 : 按住戶人數及商品或服務類別劃分的每人每月平均開支
Table 10 : Average monthly per capita expenditure by commodity/service section by household size

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	住戶人數 Household size								
	1人 1 person		2人 2 persons		3人 3 persons		4人 4 persons		
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
食品	Food	3,638	22.7	2,998	26.8	2,605	29.0	2,314	28.7
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	2,584	16.1	2,010	18.0	1,699	18.9	1,515	18.8
食品(不包括 外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	1,054	6.6	988	8.8	906	10.1	798	9.9
住屋	Housing	7,569	47.3	4,722	42.3	3,200	35.7	2,518	31.2
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	333	2.1	277	2.5	255	2.8	230	2.9
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	134	0.8	69	0.6	52	0.6	42	0.5
衣履	Clothing and footwear	514	3.2	368	3.3	304	3.4	297	3.7
耐用物品	Durable goods	593	3.7	341	3.1	286	3.2	280	3.5
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	710	4.4	390	3.5	356	4.0	287	3.6
交通	Transport	1,002	6.3	691	6.2	661	7.4	619	7.7
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	1,517	9.5	1,310	11.7	1,253	14.0	1,481	18.4
總數	All sections	16,009	100.0	11,167	100.0	8,973	100.0	8,068	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	233 000		497 000		515 000		430 000	

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	住戶人數 Household size						總數 Overall		
	5人 5 persons		6人及以上 6 persons and over						
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
食品	Food	2,177	24.5	2,012	27.6	2,530		27.3	
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	1,346	15.2	1,271	17.4	1,657		17.9	
食品(不包括 外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	831	9.3	740	10.2	873		9.4	
住屋	Housing	2,695	30.3	2,333	32.0	3,314		35.8	
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	226	2.5	213	2.9	248		2.7	
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	31	0.3	27	0.4	51		0.5	
衣履	Clothing and footwear	326	3.7	224	3.1	320		3.5	
耐用物品	Durable goods	285	3.2	170	2.3	299		3.2	
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	330	3.7	285	3.9	347		3.8	
交通	Transport	957	10.8	476	6.5	697		7.5	
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	1,860	20.9	1,549	21.3	1,448		15.6	
總數	All sections	8,887	100.0	7,288	100.0	9,253		100.0	
住戶總數	Number of households	158 000		59 000		1 892 000			

註：於「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying the waivers/concessions.

表 11 : 按住戶成員結構及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 11 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by household composition

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section		住戶成員結構 – 核心家庭住戶 Household composition – nuclear family households							
		由夫婦所組成 Composed of couple		由夫婦及未婚 子女所組成 Composed of couple and unmarried children		由父或母親及 未婚子女所組成 Composed of lone parent and unmarried children		小計 Sub-total	
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品	Food	6,537	25.2	9,014	27.6	6,354	29.5	7,990	27.3
外出用膳	<i>Meals bought away from home</i>	4,377	16.9	5,843	17.9	4,130	19.2	5,216	17.8
食品(不包括 外出用膳)	<i>Food (excluding meals bought away from home)</i>	2,160	8.3	3,171	9.7	2,224	10.3	2,774	9.5
住屋	Housing	11,174	43.1	10,583	32.4	7,516	34.9	10,258	35.0
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	586	2.3	899	2.8	662	3.1	785	2.7
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	129	0.5	158	0.5	90	0.4	141	0.5
衣履	Clothing and footwear	843	3.2	1,184	3.6	651	3.0	1,017	3.5
耐用物品	Durable goods	786	3.0	1,116	3.4	640	3.0	961	3.3
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	909	3.5	1,219	3.7	797	3.7	1,077	3.7
交通	Transport	1,979	7.6	2,623	8.0	1,234	5.7	2,250	7.7
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	3,008	11.6	5,874	18.0	3,610	16.7	4,814	16.4
總數	All sections	25,950	100.0	32,669	100.0	21,554	100.0	29,292	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	336 000		809 000		208 000		1 353 000	

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section		住戶成員結構 – 親屬關係住戶 Household composition – relative households							
		由夫婦及其中至少一個父或母親所組成 Composed of couple and at least one of their parents		由夫婦、其中至少一個父或母親及其未婚子女所組成 Composed of couple, at least one of their parents and their unmarried children		由其他親屬關係組合所組成 Composed of other relationship combinations		小計 Sub-total	
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品	Food	9,283	26.1	9,665	29.4	8,438	34.4	8,881	31.6
外出用膳	<i>Meals bought away from home</i>	6,414	18.0	5,850	17.8	5,444	22.2	5,661	20.2
食品(不包括 外出用膳)	<i>Food (excluding meals bought away from home)</i>	2,869	8.1	3,815	11.6	2,995	12.2	3,220	11.5
住屋	Housing	14,344	40.3	10,013	30.5	7,766	31.7	9,090	32.4
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	794	2.2	1,002	3.1	833	3.4	878	3.1
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	232	0.7	206	0.6	193	0.8	200	0.7
衣履	Clothing and footwear	1,741	4.9	1,083	3.3	805	3.3	981	3.5
耐用物品	Durable goods	796	2.2	807	2.5	591	2.4	674	2.4
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	896	2.5	1,338	4.1	1,088	4.4	1,141	4.1
交通	Transport	3,059	8.6	3,027	9.2	1,626	6.6	2,179	7.8
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	4,487	12.6	5,719	17.4	3,167	12.9	4,043	14.4
總數	All sections	35,632	100.0	32,860	100.0	24,506	100.0	28,068	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	27 000		77 000		162 000		266 000	

表 11 (續) : 按住戶成員結構及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 11 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section
(Cont'd) by household composition

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	住戶成員結構 – 其他住戶 Household composition – other households						總數 Overall		
	單人住戶 1-person households		非親屬關係住戶 Non-relative households		小計 Sub-total		\$	%	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%			
食品	Food	3,638	22.7	6,801	18.8	4,102	21.6	7,554	27.3
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	2,584	16.1	4,947	13.7	2,930	15.5	4,948	17.9
食品(不包括 外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	1,054	6.6	1,854	5.1	1,171	6.2	2,605	9.4
住屋	Housing	7,569	47.3	16,495	45.6	8,878	46.8	9,894	35.8
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	333	2.1	653	1.8	380	2.0	740	2.7
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	134	0.8	291	0.8	157	0.8	151	0.5
衣履	Clothing and footwear	514	3.2	1,229	3.4	619	3.3	955	3.5
耐用物品	Durable goods	593	3.7	1,777	4.9	766	4.0	892	3.2
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	710	4.4	932	2.6	742	3.9	1,038	3.8
交通	Transport	1,002	6.3	2,032	5.6	1,153	6.1	2,081	7.5
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	1,517	9.5	5,927	16.4	2,164	11.4	4,323	15.6
總數	All sections	16,009	100.0	36,137	100.0	18,961	100.0	27,627	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	233 000		40 000		273 000		1 892 000	

註：於「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying the waivers/concessions.

表 12 : 按有收入成員的人數及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 12 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by number of earners

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	有收入成員人數 Number of earners						
	0人 No earner		1人 1 earner		2人 2 earners		
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
食品	Food	4,056	25.6	6,150	27.2	8,493	27.9
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	2,089	13.2	3,922	17.3	5,787	19.0
食品(不包括外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	1,967	12.4	2,228	9.8	2,706	8.9
住屋	Housing	8,467	53.5	8,710	38.5	10,438	34.3
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	483	3.0	635	2.8	775	2.5
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	61	0.4	161	0.7	148	0.5
衣履	Clothing and footwear	275	1.7	757	3.3	1,130	3.7
耐用物品	Durable goods	210	1.3	737	3.3	1,011	3.3
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	578	3.7	928	4.1	1,140	3.7
交通	Transport	394	2.5	1,567	6.9	2,382	7.8
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	1,306	8.3	3,006	13.3	4,909	16.1
總數	All sections	15,830	100.0	22,650	100.0	30,425	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	249 000		658 000		619 000	

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	有收入成員人數 Number of earners				總數 Overall		
	3人 3 earners		4人及以上 4 earners and over		\$	%	
	\$	%	\$	%			
食品	Food	10,707	27.0	11,558	28.1	7,554	27.3
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	7,164	18.1	7,982	19.4	4,948	17.9
食品(不包括外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	3,543	8.9	3,576	8.7	2,605	9.4
住屋	Housing	11,837	29.9	13,084	31.8	9,894	35.8
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	1,029	2.6	1,101	2.7	740	2.7
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	217	0.5	141	0.3	151	0.5
衣履	Clothing and footwear	1,522	3.8	1,291	3.1	955	3.5
耐用物品	Durable goods	1,342	3.4	1,825	4.4	892	3.2
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	1,416	3.6	1,202	2.9	1,038	3.8
交通	Transport	3,753	9.5	3,193	7.8	2,081	7.5
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	7,768	19.6	7,686	18.7	4,323	15.6
總數	All sections	39,591	100.0	41,082	100.0	27,627	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	295 000		71 000		1 892 000	

註：於「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 13 : 按無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 13 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section
by ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section		無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率 Ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners					
		0 至 to <1		1 至 to <2		2 至 to <3	
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品	Food	8,407	27.2	7,988	27.2	7,262	28.5
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	5,894	19.1	5,101	17.4	4,397	17.3
食品(不包括外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	2,513	8.1	2,887	9.8	2,865	11.3
住屋	Housing	10,360	33.5	10,471	35.6	9,460	37.2
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	755	2.4	800	2.7	781	3.1
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	179	0.6	138	0.5	188	0.7
衣履	Clothing and footwear	1,160	3.8	1,005	3.4	867	3.4
耐用物品	Durable goods	1,138	3.7	957	3.3	738	2.9
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	1,130	3.7	1,108	3.8	1,036	4.1
交通	Transport	2,714	8.8	2,039	6.9	1,458	5.7
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	5,068	16.4	4,874	16.6	3,659	14.4
總數	All sections	30,911	100.0	29,379	100.0	25,450	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	876 000		431 000		213 000	

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section		無收入成員人數與有收入成員人數的比率 Ratio of the number of non-earners to the number of earners				總數 Overall	
		3 至 to <4		4及以上 4 and over			
		\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品	Food	7,425	29.4	4,426	26.1	7,554	27.3
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	4,473	17.7	2,292	13.5	4,948	17.9
食品(不包括外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	2,952	11.7	2,134	12.6	2,605	9.4
住屋	Housing	8,376	33.2	8,376	49.4	9,894	35.8
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	827	3.3	533	3.1	740	2.7
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	115	0.5	70	0.4	151	0.5
衣履	Clothing and footwear	831	3.3	334	2.0	955	3.5
耐用物品	Durable goods	555	2.2	245	1.4	892	3.2
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	1,038	4.1	635	3.7	1,038	3.8
交通	Transport	1,758	7.0	728	4.3	2,081	7.5
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	4,296	17.0	1,608	9.5	4,323	15.6
總數	All sections	25,221	100.0	16,956	100.0	27,627	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	97 000		275 000		1 892 000	

註：於「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 14 : 按戶主經濟活動身分及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 14 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by activity status of household head

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	戶主經濟活動身分 Activity status of household head							
	僱主 Employer		自營作業者 Self-employed		僱員 Employee		其他從事 經濟活動者 Other economically active	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品 Food	10,468	20.9	7,844	29.4	7,982	27.8	5,925	29.7
外出用膳 <i>Meals bought away from home</i>	7,026	14.0	5,308	19.9	5,451	19.0	3,869	19.4
食品(不包括 外出用膳) <i>Food (excluding meals bought away from home)</i>	3,443	6.9	2,536	9.5	2,531	8.8	2,056	10.3
住屋 Housing	18,291	36.5	8,663	32.4	9,578	33.3	7,168	36.0
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	997	2.0	844	3.2	735	2.6	677	3.4
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	96	0.2	343	1.3	168	0.6	231	1.2
衣履 Clothing and footwear	2,043	4.1	958	3.6	1,082	3.8	454	2.3
耐用物品 Durable goods	2,898	5.8	559	2.1	1,029	3.6	506	2.5
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	1,491	3.0	942	3.5	1,119	3.9	707	3.5
交通 Transport	5,811	11.6	2,519	9.4	2,208	7.7	1,048	5.3
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	8,010	16.0	4,045	15.1	4,835	16.8	3,215	16.1
總數 All sections	50,106	100.0	26,717	100.0	28,735	100.0	19,930	100.0
住戶總數 Number of households	31 000		72 000		1 069 000		37 000	

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	戶主經濟活動身分 Activity status of household head					
	料理家務者 Home-maker		退休人士 Retired person		其他非從事 經濟活動者 Other economically inactive	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
食品 Food	8,231	26.9	6,064	26.8	5,961	25.9
外出用膳 <i>Meals bought away from home</i>	5,112	16.7	3,521	15.6	3,894	16.9
食品(不包括 外出用膳) <i>Food (excluding meals bought away from home)</i>	3,118	10.2	2,543	11.2	2,067	9.0
住屋 Housing	11,142	36.4	9,984	44.1	7,908	34.4
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	828	2.7	672	3.0	697	3.0
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	106	0.3	99	0.4	148	0.6
衣履 Clothing and footwear	1,063	3.5	524	2.3	1,019	4.4
耐用物品 Durable goods	1,017	3.3	455	2.0	343	1.5
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	1,232	4.0	748	3.3	817	3.6
交通 Transport	2,303	7.5	1,428	6.3	1,315	5.7
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	4,648	15.2	2,660	11.8	4,798	20.9
總數 All sections	30,569	100.0	22,634	100.0	23,007	100.0
住戶總數 Number of households	237 000		415 000		31 000	

表 14 (續) : 按戶主經濟活動身分及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 14 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section
(Cont'd) by activity status of household head

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	戶主經濟活動身分 Activity status of household head				總數 Overall		
	所有從事經濟活動者 All economically active		所有非從事經濟活動者 All economically inactive				
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
食品	Food	7,974	27.6	6,810	26.8	7,554	27.3
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	5,434	18.8	4,089	16.1	4,948	17.9
食品(不包括 外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	2,540	8.8	2,721	10.7	2,605	9.4
住屋	Housing	9,670	33.5	10,291	40.5	9,894	35.8
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	747	2.6	727	2.9	740	2.7
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	179	0.6	103	0.4	151	0.5
衣履	Clothing and footwear	1,080	3.7	733	2.9	955	3.5
耐用物品	Durable goods	1,032	3.6	645	2.5	892	3.2
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	1,105	3.8	918	3.6	1,038	3.8
交通	Transport	2,282	7.9	1,726	6.8	2,081	7.5
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	4,818	16.7	3,445	13.6	4,323	15.6
總數	All sections	28,886	100.0	25,399	100.0	27,627	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	1 209 000		683 000		1 892 000	

註：於「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 15 : 按季度及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 15 : Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by quarter

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	季度 Quarter						
	2014年10月至12月 Oct to Dec 2014		2015年1月至3月 Jan to Mar 2015		2015年4月至6月 Apr to Jun 2015		
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
食品	Food	7,451	26.7	7,567	28.0	7,584	27.4
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	4,839	17.3	4,900	18.1	5,040	18.2
食品(不包括外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	2,612	9.4	2,667	9.9	2,544	9.2
住屋	Housing	9,973	35.8	9,663	35.7	9,903	35.8
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	798	2.9	631	2.3	664	2.4
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	150	0.5	146	0.5	160	0.6
衣履	Clothing and footwear	1,140	4.1	934	3.5	899	3.3
耐用物品	Durable goods	902	3.2	952	3.5	903	3.3
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	1,143	4.1	1,110	4.1	1,010	3.7
交通	Transport	2,068	7.4	1,883	7.0	2,310	8.4
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	4,268	15.3	4,174	15.4	4,199	15.2
總數	All sections	27,894	100.0	27,059	100.0	27,631	100.0
住戶總數	Number of households	1 917 000		1 912 000		1 882 000	

商品或服務類別 Commodity/ service section	季度 Quarter				總數 Overall		
	2015年7月至9月 Jul to Sep 2015						
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
食品	Food	7,626	27.3	7,554		27.3	
外出用膳	Meals bought away from home	5,021	18.0	4,948		17.9	
食品(不包括外出用膳)	Food (excluding meals bought away from home)	2,605	9.3	2,605		9.4	
住屋	Housing	10,027	36.0	9,894		35.8	
電力、燃氣及水	Electricity, gas and water	872	3.1	740		2.7	
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	149	0.5	151		0.5	
衣履	Clothing and footwear	819	2.9	955		3.5	
耐用物品	Durable goods	806	2.9	892		3.2	
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	869	3.1	1,038		3.8	
交通	Transport	2,031	7.3	2,081		7.5	
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	4,688	16.8	4,323		15.6	
總數	All sections	27,887	100.0	27,627		100.0	
住戶總數	Number of households	1 855 000				1 892 000	

註：於「2014/15年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

表 16 : 按「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Table 16 : **Average monthly household expenditure by Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) division**

「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」類別 COICOP division	住戶每月平均開支 Average monthly household expenditure	
	\$	%
食品及不含酒精飲品 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	2,571	9.3
煙酒 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	151	0.5
衣履 Clothing and footwear	961	3.5
住屋、水、電力、燃氣及其他燃料 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	10,603	38.4
家具、家居設備及家居日常維修保養 Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	1,032	3.7
醫療衛生 Health	824	3.0
交通 Transport	2,034	7.4
通訊 Communication	719	2.6
娛樂及文化 Recreation and culture	1,494	5.4
教育 Education	1,008	3.6
食肆及酒店旅舍 Restaurants and hotels	5,072	18.4
雜項物品及服務 Miscellaneous goods and services	1,158	4.2
總數 Overall	27,627	100.0
住戶總數 Number of households	1 892 000	

註：於「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」期間，政府數項一次性的紓困措施減低了住戶的開支。本表列載的住戶開支數字是指住戶獲各項寬減後的實際開支。

Note: During the survey period of 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey, the household expenditure was lowered by a number of Government's one-off relief measures. Household expenditure figures in this table refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying various waivers/concessions.

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政府新聞處設計封面

Published by the Census and Statistics Department
Cover designed by the Information Services Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government