

服務行業按季業務收益指數 Quarterly Business Receipts Indices for Service Industries

二零零九年第四季
4th Quarter 2009

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略語及代號

本報告書內各略語及代號的含意如下：

Q1 指第一季

Q2 指第二季

Q3 指第三季

Q4 指第四季

數字的進位

本報告書所示的業務收益指數皆進位至一個小數位，但所有的變動百分點及百分率由未進位的數字計算出來。

Abbreviations and Symbols

The following abbreviations and symbols are used throughout this report :

Q1 denotes the 1st quarter

Q2 denotes the 2nd quarter

Q3 denotes the 3rd quarter

Q4 denotes the 4th quarter

Rounding of Figures

Business Receipts Indices (BRIs) shown in this report are rounded to one decimal place, but all changes in percentage points and the percentage changes are derived from unrounded figures.

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引言

1. 業務收益是指一間機構單位的服務收益、銷貨價值、佣金、租金、利息及其他收入。業務收益指數量度個別服務行業的業務收益，在某一期間內與基期相比的變化。業務收益指數按季編製，旨在量度個別服務行業的短期經濟表現。

2. 服務業機構單位的分類是採用「香港標準行業分類」。該行業分類用於各經濟統計調查，把經濟單位撥歸不同的行業類別。為方便分析服務業短期的業務表現，政府統計處按個別服務行業的重要性，選定二十二個服務行業及兩個服務界別編製有關的業務收益指數。

3. 由二零零九年第一季統計季度起，業務收益指數是按「香港標準行業分類2.0版」編製。政府統計處於二零零八年十月推行此修訂版，以取代「香港標準行業分類1.1版」。在採用「香港標準行業分類2.0版」後，由二零零九年第一季統計季度起的業務收益指數，未必能與過往季度按「香港標準行業分類1.1版」編製的業務收益指數作比較。為方便比較，政府統計處已根據「香港標準行業分類2.0版」重新編製二零零五年第一季至二零零八年第四季選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數。有關業務收益指數的後向估計數列詳情，載於本報告書「統計方法」部分內的F節(見第22頁)。

Introduction

1. Business receipts refer to service receipts, receipts from sales of goods, commissions, rental, interest and other income of an establishment. Business Receipts Indices (BRIs) are index numbers which gauge the changes in business receipts of individual service industries in a particular period as compared with a base period. Compiled quarterly, BRIs serve to reflect the short term economic performance of individual service industries.

2. The classification of establishments in the service industries follows the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC), which is used in various economic surveys for classifying economic units into different industry classes. To facilitate analysis of the short-term business performance of the services sector, BRIs are currently compiled for 22 selected service industries and 2 service domains, having regard to their importance in the services sector.

3. Starting from the reference quarter of Q1 2009, BRIs are compiled based on HSIC Version 2.0. The revised version was released by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) in October 2008 to replace HSIC Version 1.1. With the adoption of HSIC Version 2.0, BRIs compiled as from Q1 2009 may not be comparable to those compiled based on HSIC Version 1.1 in preceding quarters. To facilitate comparison, BRIs for the selected service industries and service domains for the period from Q1 2005 to Q4 2008 have been re-compiled according to HSIC Version 2.0. More details on the backcasted series of BRIs under HSIC Version 2.0 are given in Section F under the Part on “Statistical Methodology” (see page 22).

摘要

二零零九年第四季與二零零八年第四季的比較

1. 由於金融海嘯的衝擊已逐漸消退，香港的金融市場在二零零九年第四季強勁復蘇。二零零九年第四季與二零零八年第四季比較，金融業（銀行除外）及銀行業的業務收益均錄得顯著升幅。前者上升約45%，主要是由於股票市場及集資活動大幅反彈；而後者上升約35%，主要是由於非利息收入增加。此外，二零零八年第四季的疲弱表現所形成的低比較基數，亦導致這兩個服務行業的業務收益錄得顯著的按年升幅。

2. 隨着住宅物業市場大幅反彈，地產業在二零零九年第四季的業務收益較二零零八年第四季亦見明顯上升(+23.4%)。其次為速遞業(+18.4%)、保險業(+17.2%)及零售業(+12.8%)，部分是二零零八年第四季的low比較基數所致。

3. 另一方面，業務收益錄得明顯跌幅的主要服務行業包括住宿業(主要指酒店提供的服務) (-7.8%)及運輸業(-4.3%)。

Summary

Comparison of Q4 2009 with Q4 2008

1. With the gradual fade-away of the impact of the financial tsunami, Hong Kong's financial market saw a strong revival in the fourth quarter of 2009. Comparing the fourth quarter of 2009 with the fourth quarter of 2008, the financing (except banking) and banking industries both recorded significant increases in business receipts. The former rose by some 45%, largely attributable to the strong rebound in local stock market and fund raising activities; whereas the latter went up by some 35%, mainly due to the growth of non-interest income. Besides, the low base of comparison caused by the sluggish performance in the fourth quarter of 2008 also contributed to the significant year-on-year increases for both industries.

2. Alongside the strong rebound in the residential property market, the real estate industry also recorded a noticeable increase in business receipts (+23.4%) in the fourth quarter of 2009 when compared with the fourth quarter of 2008. This was followed by the courier (+18.4%), insurance (+17.2%) and retail (+12.8%) industries, partly attributable to the low base of comparison in the fourth quarter of 2008.

3. On the other hand, the major service industries that recorded notable decreases in business receipts included the accommodation (mainly referring to services provided by hotels) (-7.8%) and transportation (-4.3%) industries.

4. 按服務界別分析，電腦及資訊科技服務界別在二零零九年第四季的業務收益，與二零零八年第四季比較大致維持不變。另一方面，旅遊、會議及展覽服務界別的業務收益在同時期則上升約10%，主要是訪港旅客人數及遊客消費顯著增長所致。

二零零九年第四季與二零零九年第三季的比較

5. 二零零九年第四季與二零零九年第三季比較，差不多所有主要服務行業的業務收益均錄得不同程度的上升。住宿業(+37.4%)是表現最好的行業。其次為速遞業(+17.0%)、運輸業(+15.5%)及零售業(+12.2%)。另一方面，保險業錄得輕微跌幅(-1.9%)。惟必須注意，以上比較在某程度上可能受季節性因素影響。

二零零九年全年與二零零八年全年的比較

6. 就二零零九年全年而言，由於許多主要服務行業的業務收益在首三季都錄得按年下跌，其全年業務收益因而較二零零八年下降。運輸業(-19.9%)及住宿業(-17.5%)均見較明顯跌幅。

7. 另一方面，地產業錄得雙位數字的升幅(+10.8%)，主要因住宅物業市場在二零零九年大幅反彈所致。

4. Analysed by service domain, business receipts of the computer and information technology services domain remained almost unchanged in the fourth quarter of 2009 when compared with the fourth quarter of 2008. On the other hand, the business receipts of the tourism, convention and exhibition services domain increased by some 10% during the period in tandem with the significant increases in the number of incoming visitor arrivals and tourist spending in Hong Kong.

Comparison of Q4 2009 with Q3 2009

5. Comparing the fourth quarter of 2009 with the third quarter of 2009, business receipts of almost all of the major service industries recorded increases of different magnitudes. The accommodation industry (+37.4%) exhibited the best performance, followed by the courier (+17.0%), transportation (+15.5%) and retail (+12.2%) industries. On the other hand, the insurance industry recorded a slight decrease (-1.9%). It should be noted that the above comparison might be affected by seasonal factors to some extent.

Comparison of the year 2009 with the year 2008

6. For 2009 as a whole, given the year-on-year decreases observed in the first three quarters, many of the major service industries recorded decreases in business receipts when compared with 2008. More notable declines were recorded in the transportation (-19.9%) and accommodation (-17.5%) industries.

7. On the other hand, a double-digit growth was recorded in the real estate industry (+10.8%), mainly due to the strong rebound in the residential property market in 2009.

8. 按服務界別分析，旅遊、會議及展覽服務界別在二零零九年的業務收益，與二零零八年比較大致維持不變。另一方面，電腦及資訊科技服務界別的業務收益則下跌15.0%，主要是電腦及有關產品的貿易下降所致。

統計表及統計圖

9. 表一載列二零零九年第四季選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益臨時指數，該等指數以二零零八年季度平均業務收益指數定為100。表一亦列出二零零八年第四季與二零零九年第四季及二零零九年第三季與二零零九年第四季數字的比較。

10. 表二載列服務行業以二零零八年為基期的按季業務收益指數最近5季的時間數列。二零零九年全年的業務收益指數亦載於表二。

11. 圖一至圖十六顯示選定服務行業及服務界別的按季業務收益指數最近5年的變動情況。

8. Analysed by service domain, business receipts of the tourism, convention and exhibition services domain remained almost unchanged in 2009 when compared with 2008. On the other hand, business receipts of the computer and information technology services domain dropped by 15.0%, mainly due to the fall in the trading of computer and related products.

Statistical Tables and Charts

9. Table 1 presents the provisional BRIs for selected service industries and service domains for Q4 2009 with the quarterly average of BRIs in 2008 taken as 100. Also included are comparisons of the BRIs between Q4 2008 and Q4 2009 as well as those between Q3 2009 and Q4 2009.

10. Table 2 shows the time series of the 2008-based BRIs for the latest five quarters. BRIs for the whole year of 2009 are also included in Table 2.

11. Charts 1 to 16 depict the movement of the quarterly BRIs for selected service industries and service domains for the latest five years.

表一：二零零九年第四季業務收益指數
Table 1 : Business Receipts Indices for Q4 2009

(二零零八年季度平均 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2008 = 100)

	二零零九年 第四季指數 Index for Q4 2009	二零零九年第四季與 二零零九年第三季比較 Q4 2009 compared with Q3 2009		二零零九年第四季與 二零零八年第四季比較 Q4 2009 compared with Q4 2008		二零零九年第一季至第四季與 二零零八年第一季至第四季比較 Q1-Q4 2009 compared with Q1-Q4 2008	
	(點) (Points)	(點) (Points)	(百分率) (%)	(點) (Points)	(百分率) (%)	(點) (Points)	(百分率) (%)
服務行業 Service Industry							
進出口貿易 Import and export trade	97.3	+3.1	+3.2	+3.6	+3.9	-13.3	-13.3
批發 Wholesale	97.8	+2.2	+2.3	+2.2	+2.3	-12.7	-12.7
零售 Retail	110.0	+11.9	+12.2	+12.5	+12.8	+0.6	+0.6
運輸 Transportation	92.3	+12.4	+15.5	-4.2	-4.3	-19.9	-19.9
其中 within which：陸路運輸 Land transport	103.5	+4.3	+4.4	+2.0	+2.0	-2.6	-2.6
水上運輸 Water transport	80.3	+2.4	+3.0	-13.2	-14.1	-24.1	-24.1
航空運輸 Air transport	99.9	+23.4	+30.6	+2.0	+2.1	-21.0	-21.0
貨倉及倉庫 Warehousing and storage	111.4	+5.5	+5.1	+8.0	+7.7	+1.5	+1.5
速遞 Courier	114.5	+16.6	+17.0	+17.8	+18.4	-6.2	-6.2
住宿 Accommodation	103.6	+28.2	+37.4	-8.7	-7.8	-17.5	-17.5
膳食服務 Food services	104.9	+4.2	+4.2	+2.0	+1.9	+0.6	+0.6
資訊及通訊 Information and communications	100.1	+3.3	+3.5	-1.2	-1.2	-3.3	-3.3
其中 within which：電訊 Telecommunications	102.1	+3.1	+3.1	+1.5	+1.5	+1.6	+1.6
電影 Film entertainment	89.0	-4.5	-4.8	-0.4	-0.5	-12.8	-12.8
銀行 Banking	104.6	+4.5	+4.5	+27.3	+35.3	+1.5	+1.5
金融(銀行除外) Financing (except banking)	101.9	+1.6	+1.5	+31.6	+44.9	-10.4	-10.4
其中 within which：金融市場及 資產管理 Financial markets and asset management	101.1	+1.3	+1.3	+35.9	+55.1	-11.7	-11.7
其中 within which：資產管理 Asset management	117.5	+29.2	+33.1	+40.4	+52.5	-12.6	-12.6
保險 Insurance	104.5	-2.0	-1.9	+15.3	+17.2	+0.4	+0.4
地產 Real estate	120.7	+0.9	+0.8	+22.9	+23.4	+10.8	+10.8
專業、科學及技術服務 Professional, scientific and technical services	107.4	+5.5	+5.4	+6.5	+6.4	-0.4	-0.4
行政及支援服務 Administrative and support services	95.6	+6.4	+7.2	-2.2	-2.2	-12.4	-12.4
服務界別 Service Domain							
旅遊、會議及 展覽服務 Tourism, convention and exhibition services	119.3	+23.6	+24.7	+11.1	+10.3	-0.6	-0.6
電腦及資訊科技服務 Computer and information technology services	90.9	+2.0	+2.3	-0.3	-0.3	-15.0	-15.0

註釋：二零零九年第四季的業務收益指數為臨時數字。

Note: Business receipts indices for Q4 2009 are provisional figures.

表二：最近5季及2009年的業務收益指數

Table 2: Business Receipts Indices for the Recent Five Quarters and the Year 2009

(二零零八年季度平均 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2008 = 100)

	2008	2009				2009 [#]
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4 [#]	
服務行業 Service Industry						
進出口貿易 Import and export trade	93.7 (-5.8%)	70.1 (-24.2%)	85.2 (-17.4%)	94.3 (-14.8%)	97.3 (+3.9%)	86.7 (-13.3%)
批發 Wholesale	95.6 (-6.9%)	70.1 (-25.7%)	85.7 (-16.2%)	95.5 (-11.4%)	97.8 (+2.3%)	87.3 (-12.7%)
零售 Retail	97.5 (+0.9%)	99.8 (-3.9%)	94.4 (-5.1%)	98.1 (-1.1%)	110.0 (+12.8%)	100.6 (+0.6%)
運輸 Transportation	96.5 (-10.3%)	73.1 (-23.0%)	74.9 (-25.9%)	79.9 (-25.6%)	92.3 (-4.3%)	80.1 (-19.9%)
其中 within which：陸路運輸 Land transport	101.4 (-2.2%)	93.6 (-3.9%)	93.3 (-6.0%)	99.1 (-2.7%)	103.5 (+2.0%)	97.4 (-2.6%)
水上運輸 Water transport	93.5 (-10.3%)	71.0 (-26.1%)	74.4 (-26.4%)	77.9 (-28.7%)	80.3 (-14.1%)	75.9 (-24.1%)
航空運輸 Air transport	97.9 (-12.3%)	69.4 (-25.5%)	70.3 (-30.8%)	76.5 (-28.8%)	99.9 (+2.1%)	79.0 (-21.0%)
貨倉及倉庫 Warehousing and storage	103.4 (+5.7%)	89.9 (-6.8%)	98.9 (-0.2%)	105.9 (+4.8%)	111.4 (+7.7%)	101.5 (+1.5%)
速遞 Courier	96.7 (-10.8%)	74.9 (-20.0%)	88.1 (-17.1%)	97.9 (-5.4%)	114.5 (+18.4%)	93.8 (-6.2%)
住宿 Accommodation	112.3 (-6.5%)	81.6 (-18.1%)	69.5 (-27.8%)	75.4 (-17.8%)	103.6 (-7.8%)	82.5 (-17.5%)
膳食服務 Food services	102.9 (+8.2%)	100.1 (+1.4%)	96.7 (-0.7%)	100.7 (-0.3%)	104.9 (+1.9%)	100.6 (+0.6%)
資訊及通訊 Information and communications	101.2 (+1.9%)	92.7 (-5.1%)	97.3 (-2.0%)	96.7 (-4.9%)	100.1 (-1.2%)	96.7 (-3.3%)
其中 within which：電訊 Telecommunications	100.6 (+3.6%)	101.7 (+7.3%)	103.5 (+1.2%)	99.0 (-3.2%)	102.1 (+1.5%)	101.6 (+1.6%)
電影 Film entertainment	89.4 (-10.7%)	84.2 (-16.7%)	81.9 (-19.7%)	93.5 (-13.0%)	89.0 (-0.5%)	87.2 (-12.8%)
銀行 Banking	77.3 (-45.5%)	93.2 (-15.8%)	107.9 (-0.3%)	100.1 (-3.6%)	104.6 (+35.3%)	101.5 (+1.5%)
金融(銀行除外) Financing (except banking)	70.3 (-57.6%)	64.6 (-46.7%)	91.6 (-19.2%)	100.3 (+5.4%)	101.9 (+44.9%)	89.6 (-10.4%)
其中 within which：金融市場及 資產管理 Financial markets and asset management	65.2 (-60.9%)	61.1 (-51.5%)	91.1 (-19.6%)	99.8 (+4.5%)	101.1 (+55.1%)	88.3 (-11.7%)
其中 within which：資產管理 Asset management	77.0 (-45.9%)	63.2 (-46.7%)	80.6 (-30.5%)	88.3 (-0.3%)	117.5 (+52.5%)	87.4 (-12.6%)
保險 Insurance	89.2 (-22.4%)	93.2 (-10.1%)	97.5 (-8.1%)	106.6 (+5.4%)	104.5 (+17.2%)	100.4 (+0.4%)
地產 Real estate	97.8 (-26.9%)	87.5 (-13.0%)	115.1 (+7.5%)	119.8 (+26.7%)	120.7 (+23.4%)	110.8 (+10.8%)
專業、科學及技術服務 Professional, scientific and technical services	100.9 (+1.1%)	90.6 (-7.4%)	98.7 (-3.4%)	101.9 (+2.7%)	107.4 (+6.4%)	99.6 (-0.4%)
行政及支援服務 Administrative and support services	97.8 (+2.8%)	82.2 (-16.4%)	83.4 (-15.5%)	89.2 (-15.2%)	95.6 (-2.2%)	87.6 (-12.4%)
服務界別 Service Domain						
旅遊、會議及 展覽服務 Tourism, convention and exhibition services	108.2 (+1.7%)	100.5 [#] (+1.4%)	82.4 [#] (-10.0%)	95.6 [#] (-5.5%)	119.3 (+10.3%)	99.4 (-0.6%)
電腦及資訊科技服務 Computer and information technology services	91.1 (-12.2%)	74.9 (-26.7%)	85.6 (-12.9%)	88.8 (-18.1%)	90.9 (-0.3%)	85.0 (-15.0%)

註釋：# 臨時數字。

括號內的數字是與上年同期比較的變動百分率。

Notes: # Provisional figures.

Figures in brackets denote percentage changes as compared with the same period in the preceding year.

最近5年的業務收益指數統計圖

Charts for Business Receipts Indices for the Recent Five Years

(二零零八年季度平均 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2008 = 100)

圖 1 : 進出口貿易
Chart 1 : Import and Export Trade

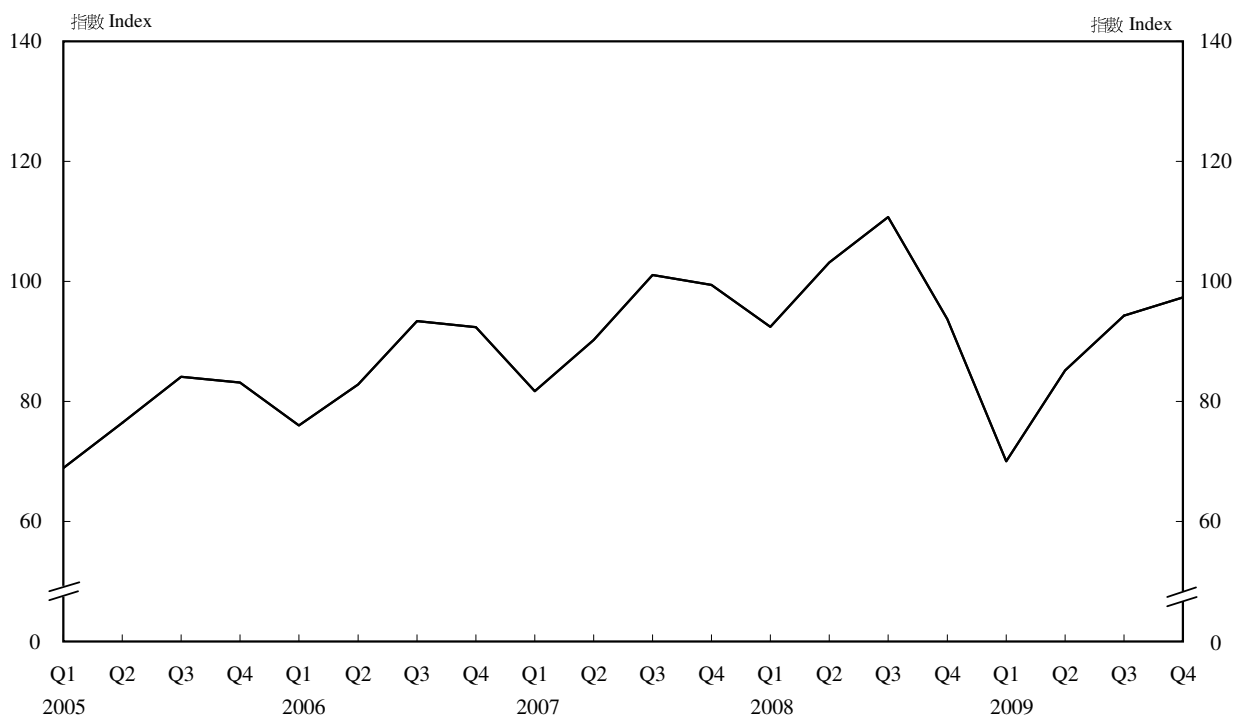
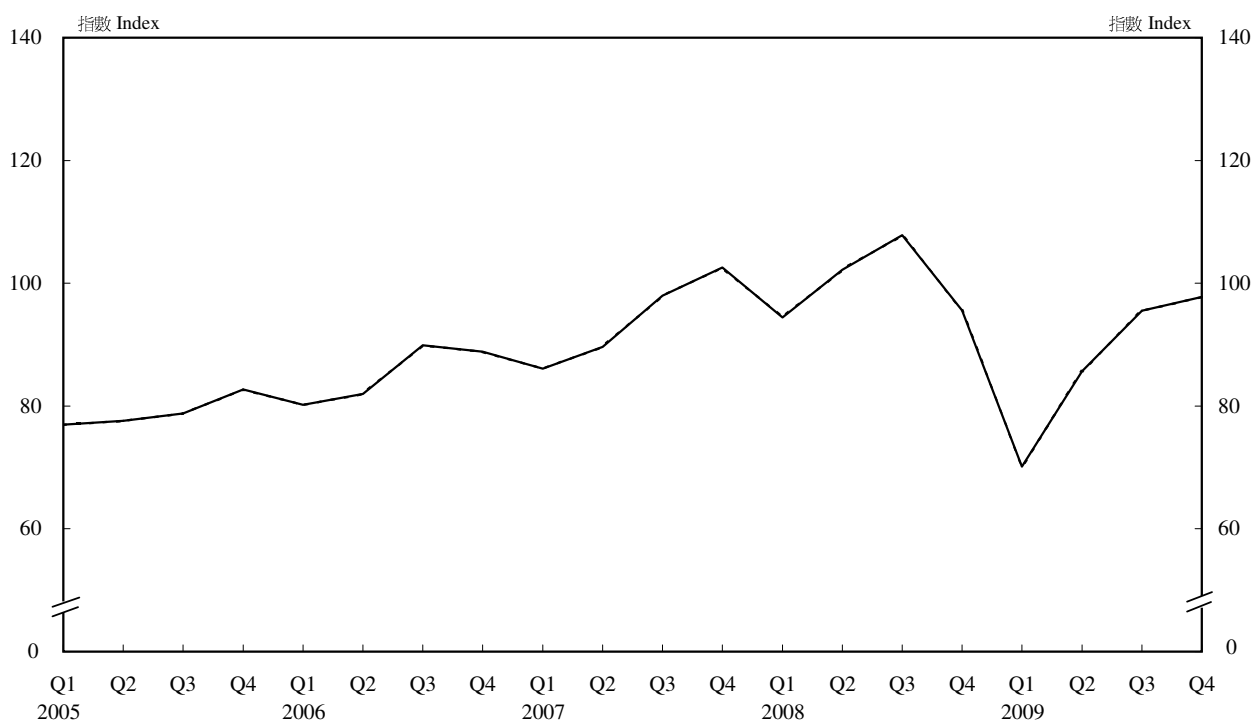


圖 2 : 批發
Chart 2 : Wholesale



最近5年的業務收益指數統計圖

Charts for Business Receipts Indices for the Recent Five Years

(二零零八年季度平均 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2008 = 100)

圖 3 : 零售
Chart 3 : Retail

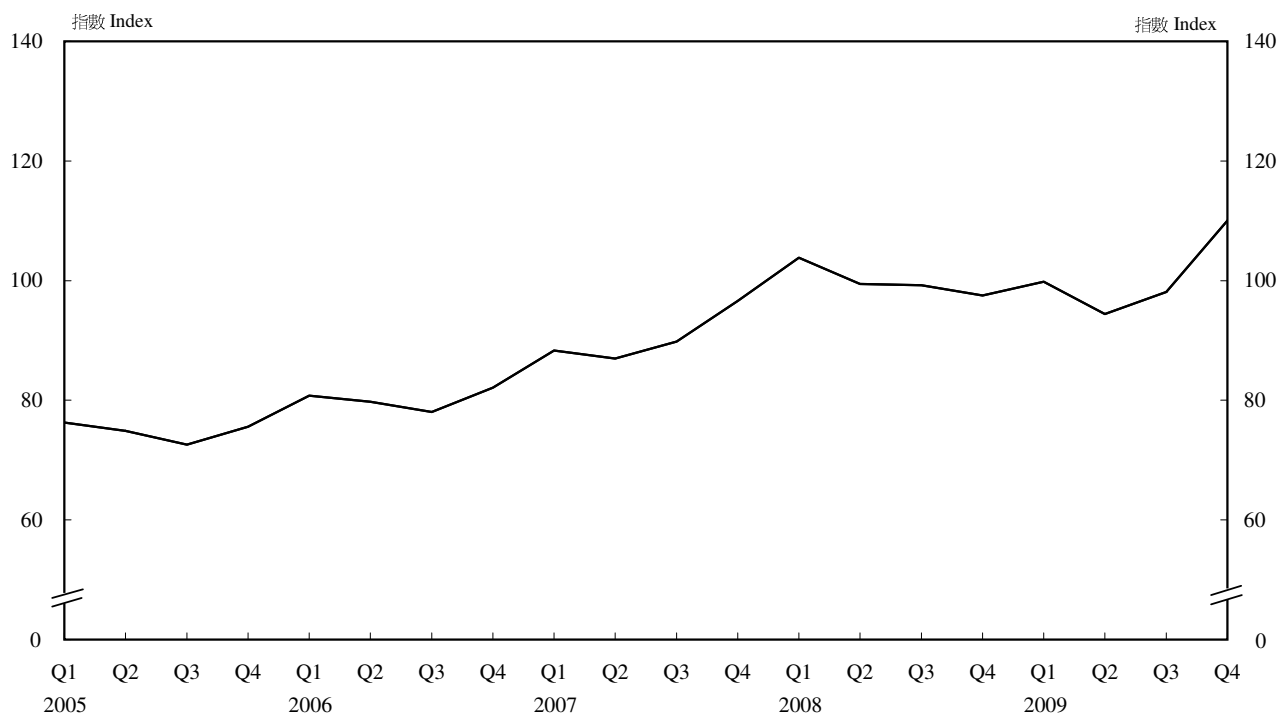
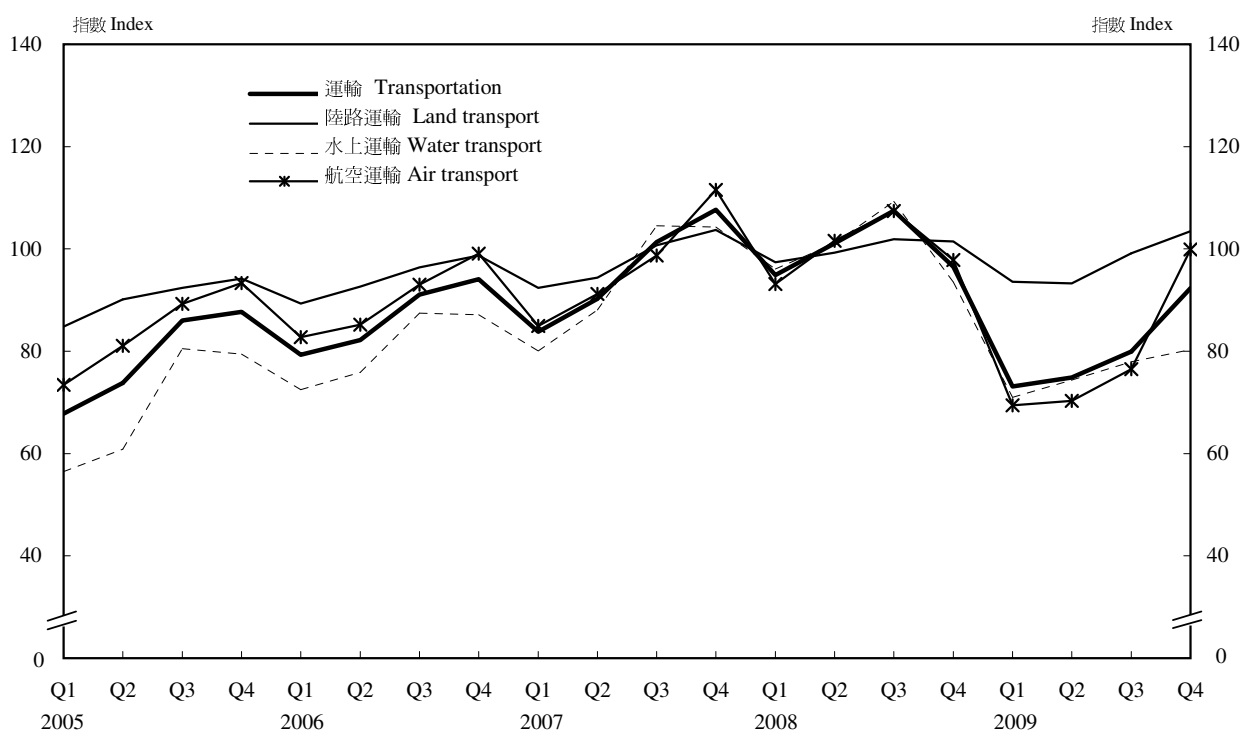


圖 4 : 運輸
Chart 4 : Transportation



最近5年的業務收益指數統計圖

Charts for Business Receipts Indices for the Recent Five Years

(二零零八年季度平均 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2008 = 100)

圖 5 : 貨倉及倉庫
Chart 5 : Warehousing and Storage

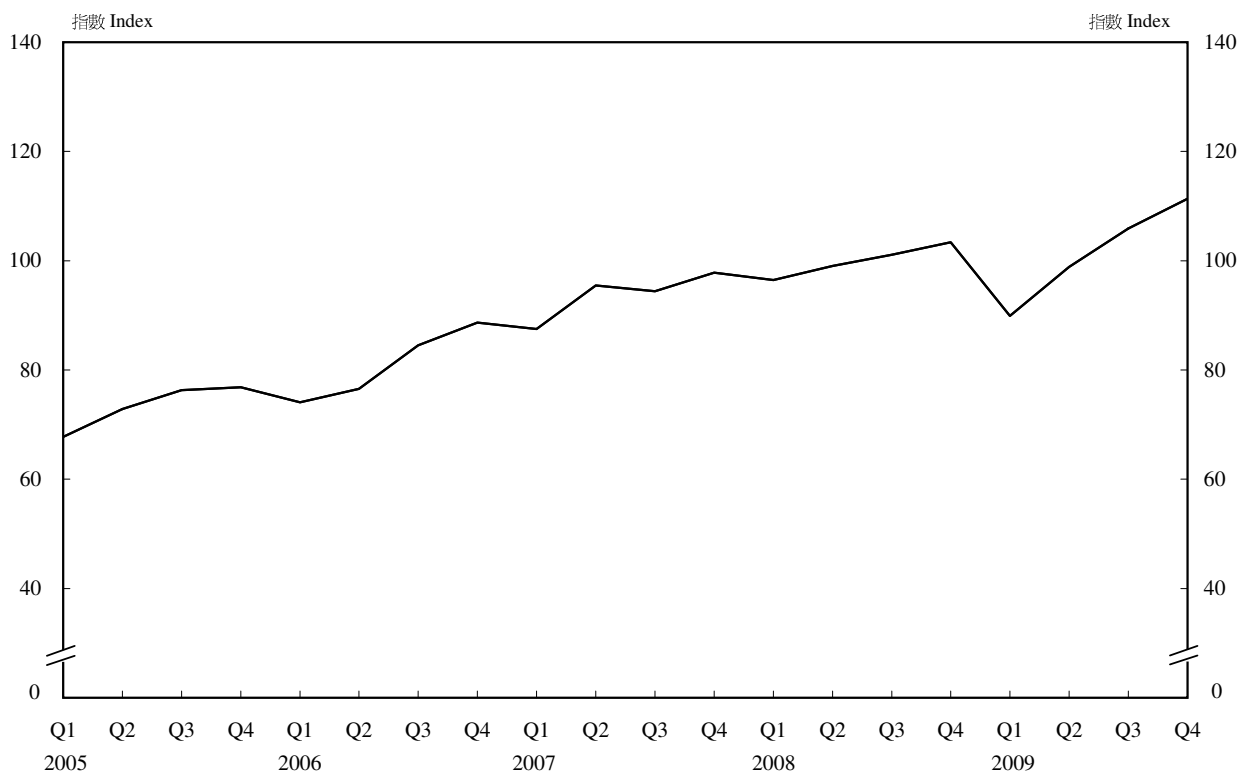
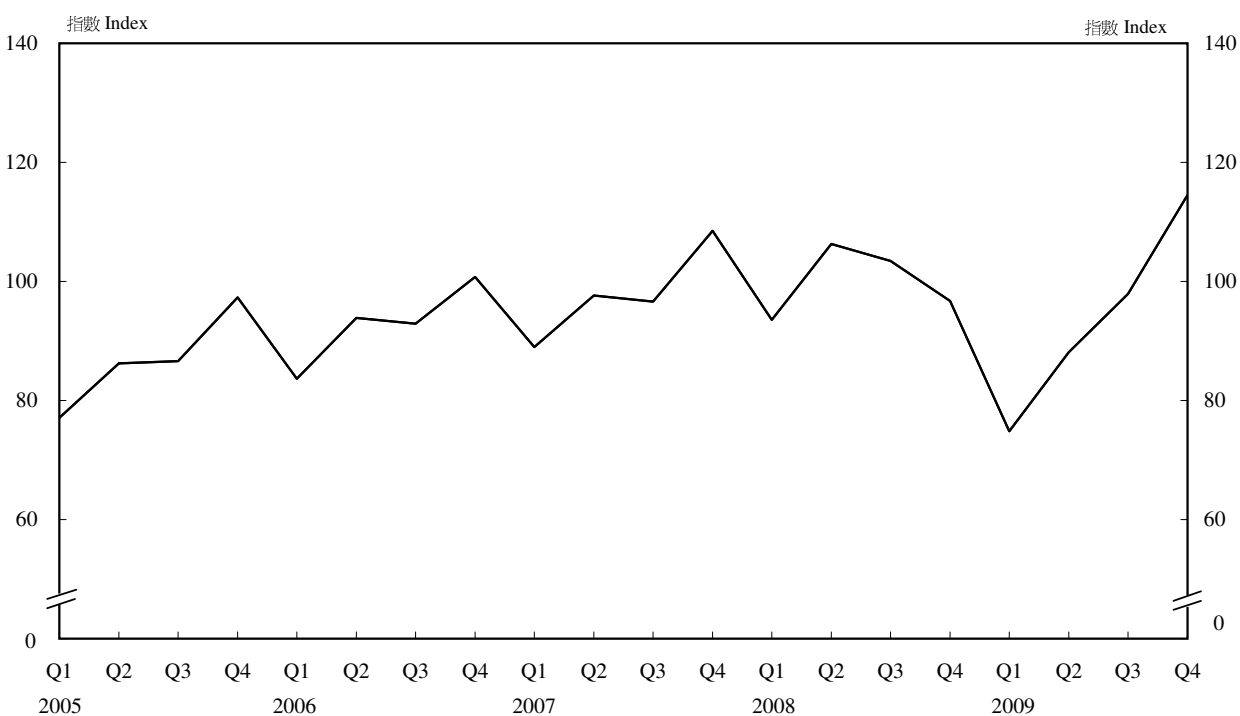


圖 6 : 速遞
Chart 6 : Courier



最近5年的業務收益指數統計圖

Charts for Business Receipts Indices for the Recent Five Years

(二零零八年季度平均 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2008 = 100)

圖 7 : 住宿及膳食服務
Chart 7 : Accommodation and Food Services

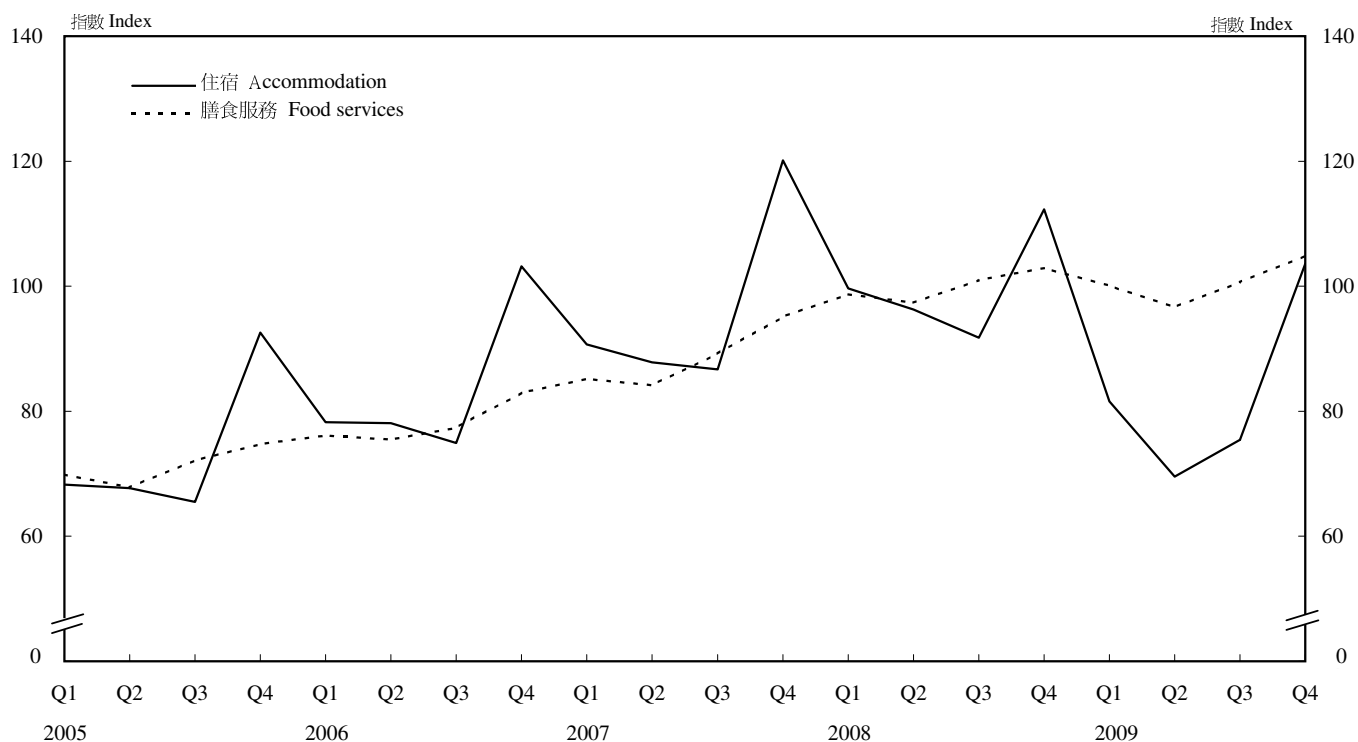
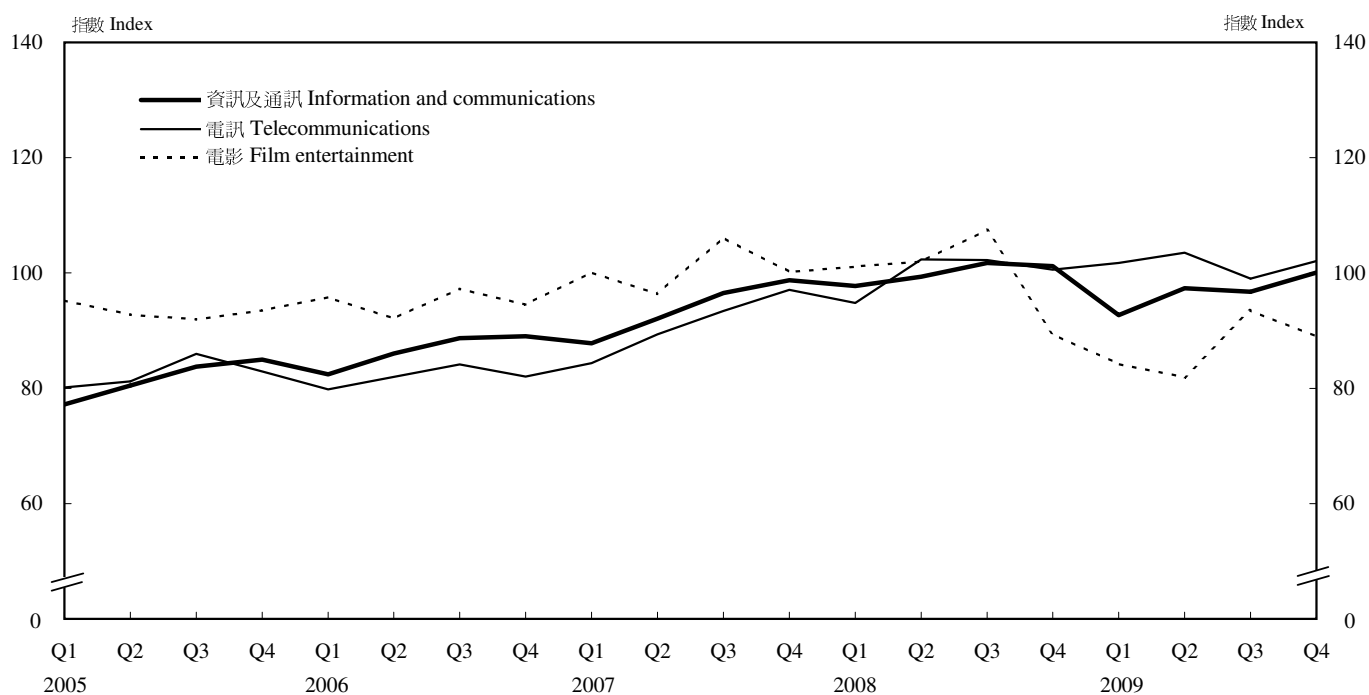


圖 8 : 資訊及通訊
Chart 8 : Information and Communications



最近5年的業務收益指數統計圖

Charts for Business Receipts Indices for the Recent Five Years

(二零零八年季度平均 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2008 = 100)

圖 9 : 銀行
Chart 9 : Banking

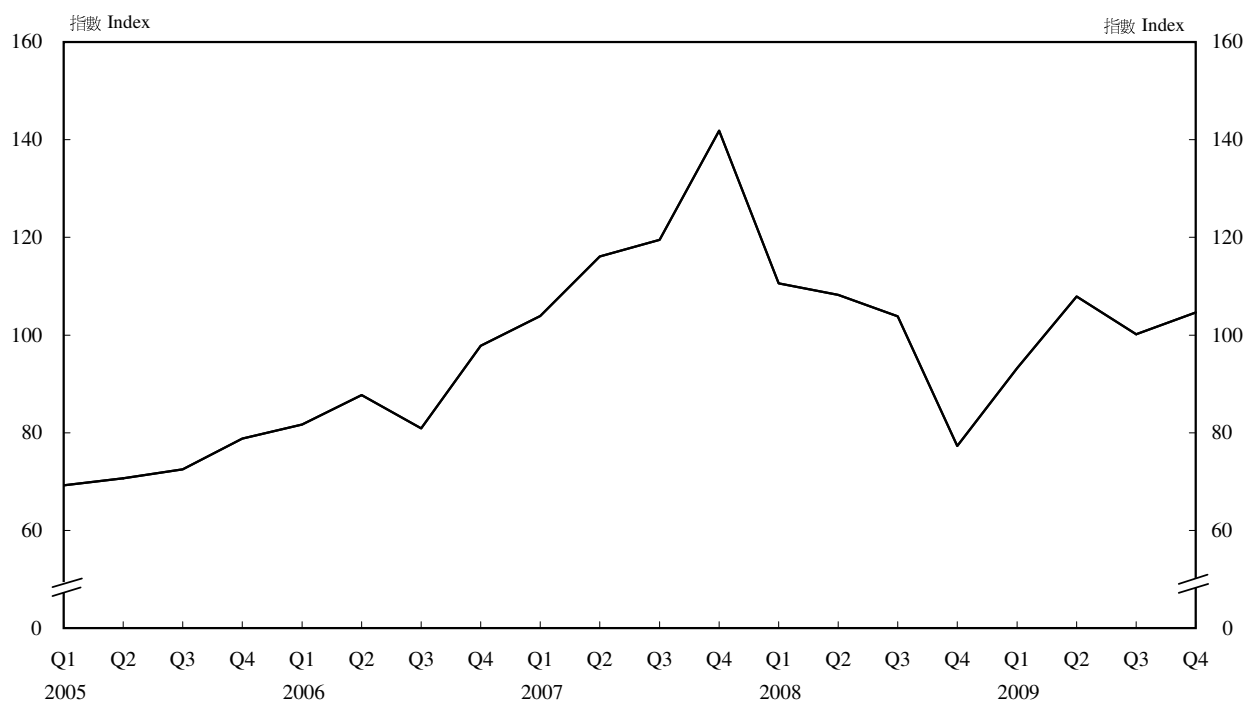
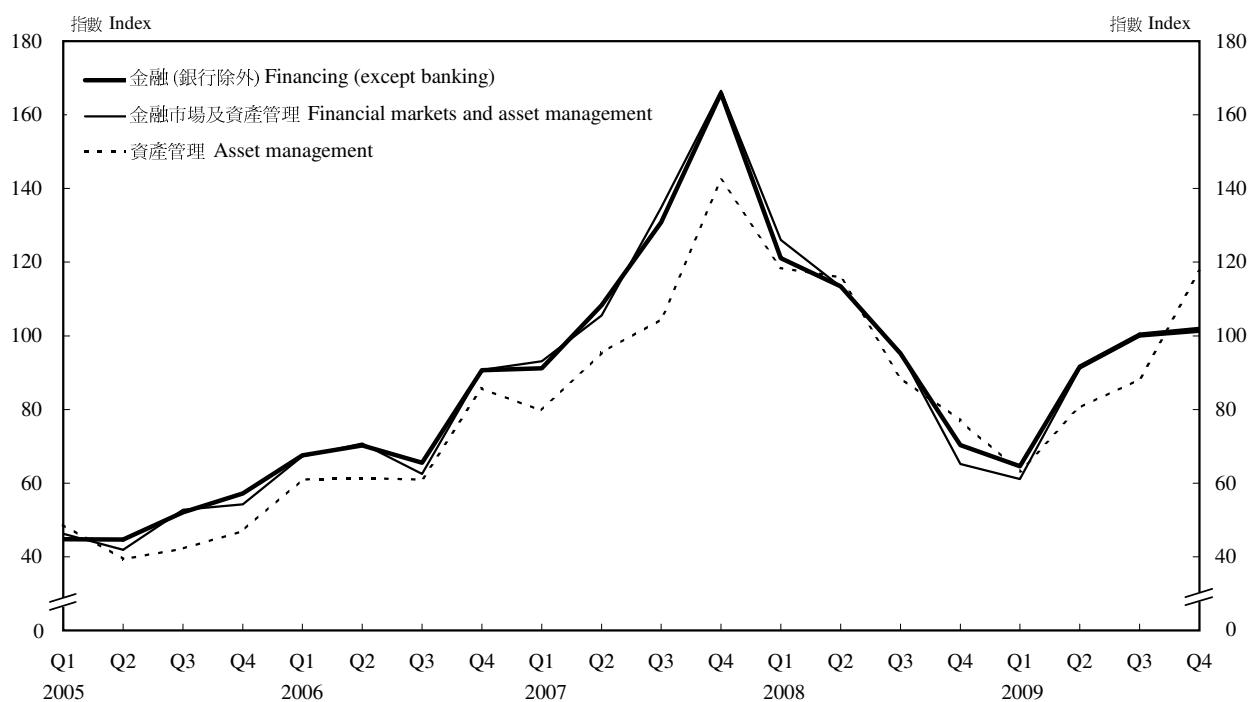


圖 10 : 金融(銀行除外)
Chart 10 : Financing (except banking)



最近5年的業務收益指數統計圖

Charts for Business Receipts Indices for the Recent Five Years

(二零零八年季度平均 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2008 = 100)

圖 11 : 保險
Chart 11 : Insurance

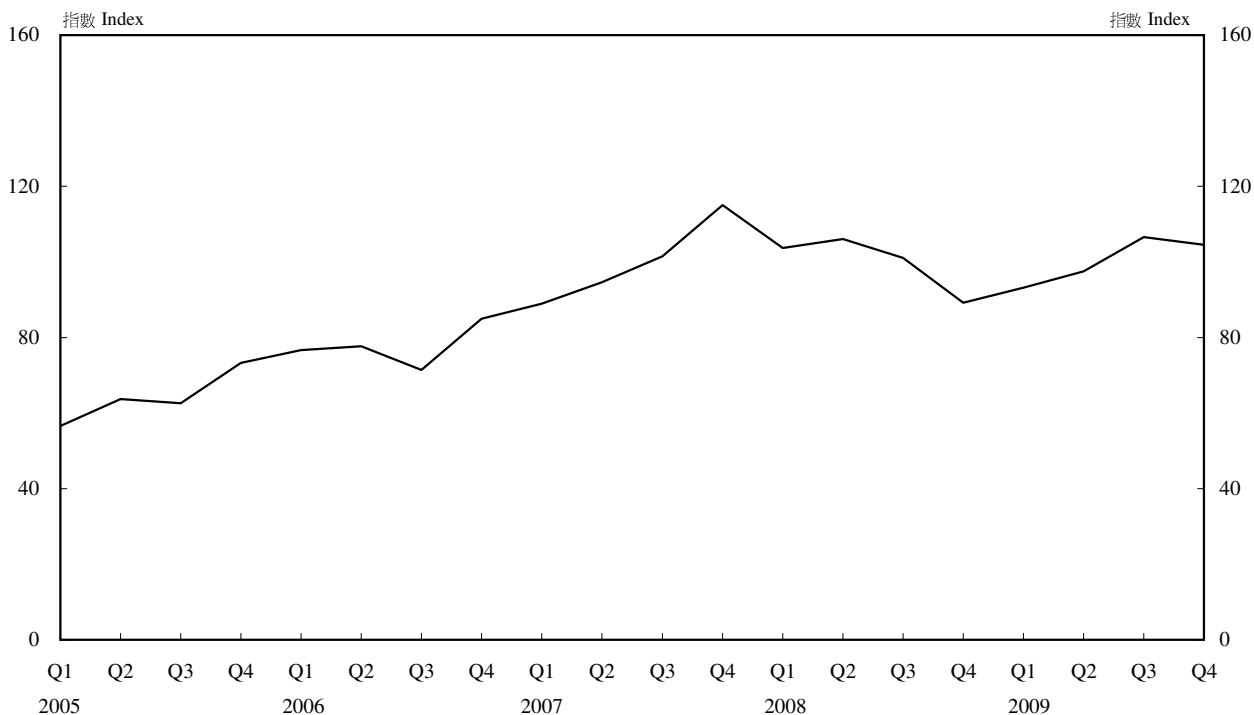
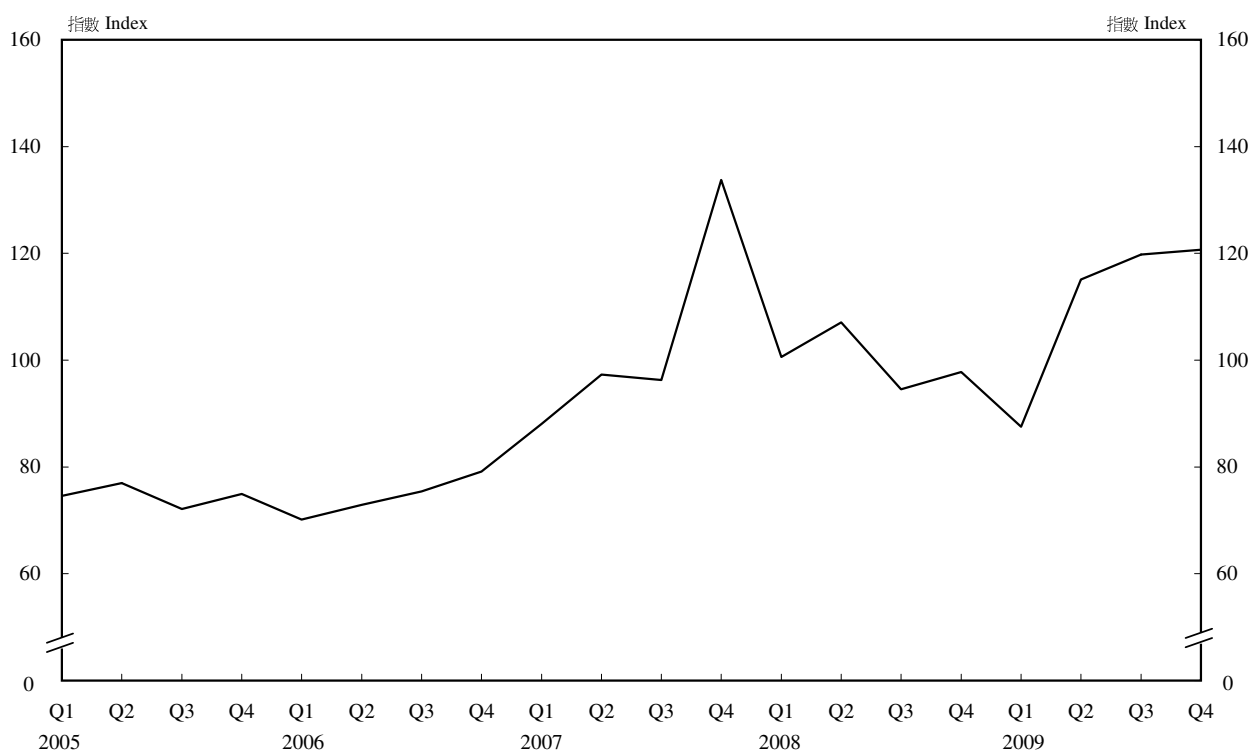


圖 12 : 地產
Chart 12 : Real Estate



最近5年的業務收益指數統計圖

Charts for Business Receipts Indices for the Recent Five Years

(二零零八年季度平均 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2008 = 100)

圖 13 : 專業、科學及技術服務
Chart 13 : Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

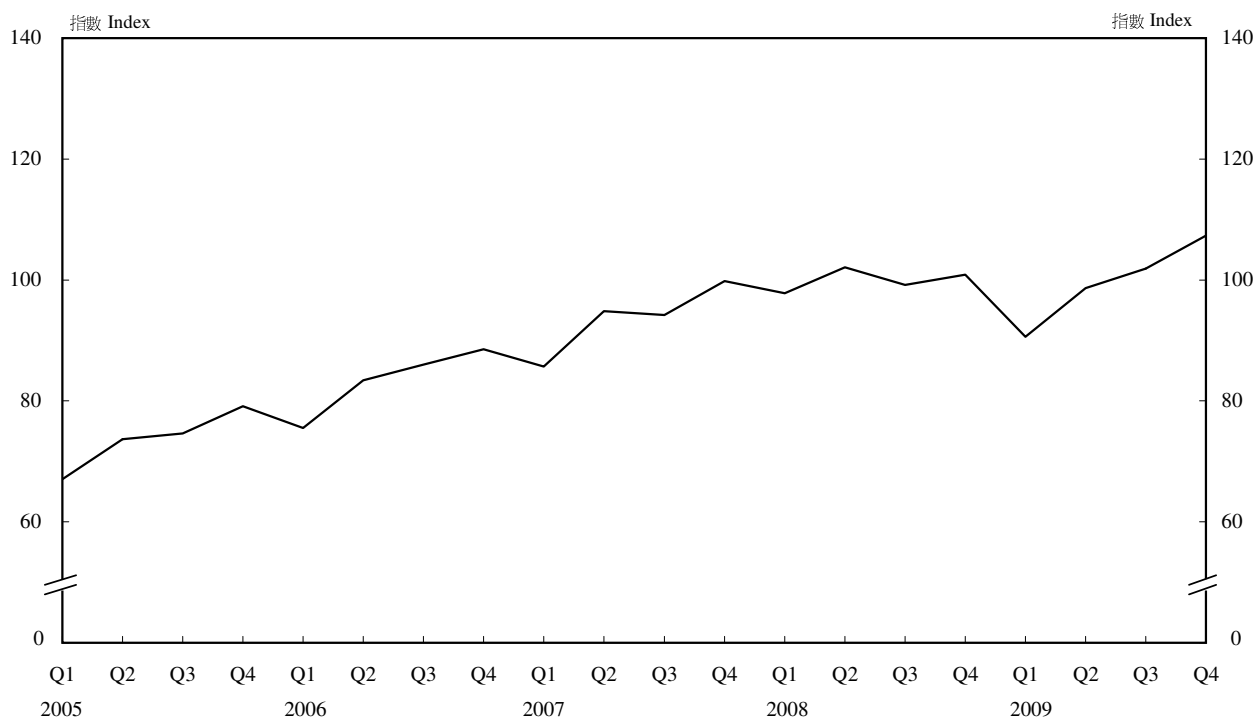
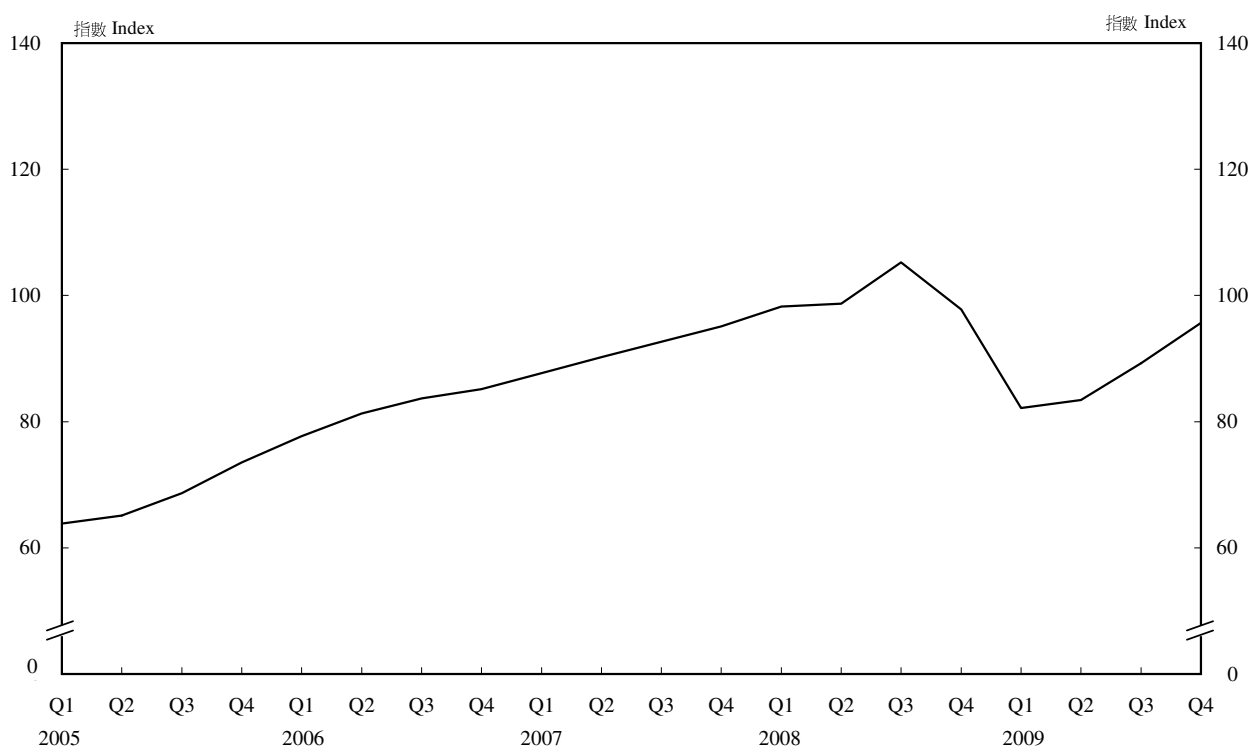


圖 14 : 行政及支援服務
Chart 14 : Administrative and Support Services



最近5年的業務收益指數統計圖

Charts for Business Receipts Indices for the Recent Five Years

(二零零八年季度平均 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2008 = 100)

圖 15 : 旅遊、會議及展覽服務
Chart 15 : Tourism, Convention and Exhibition Services

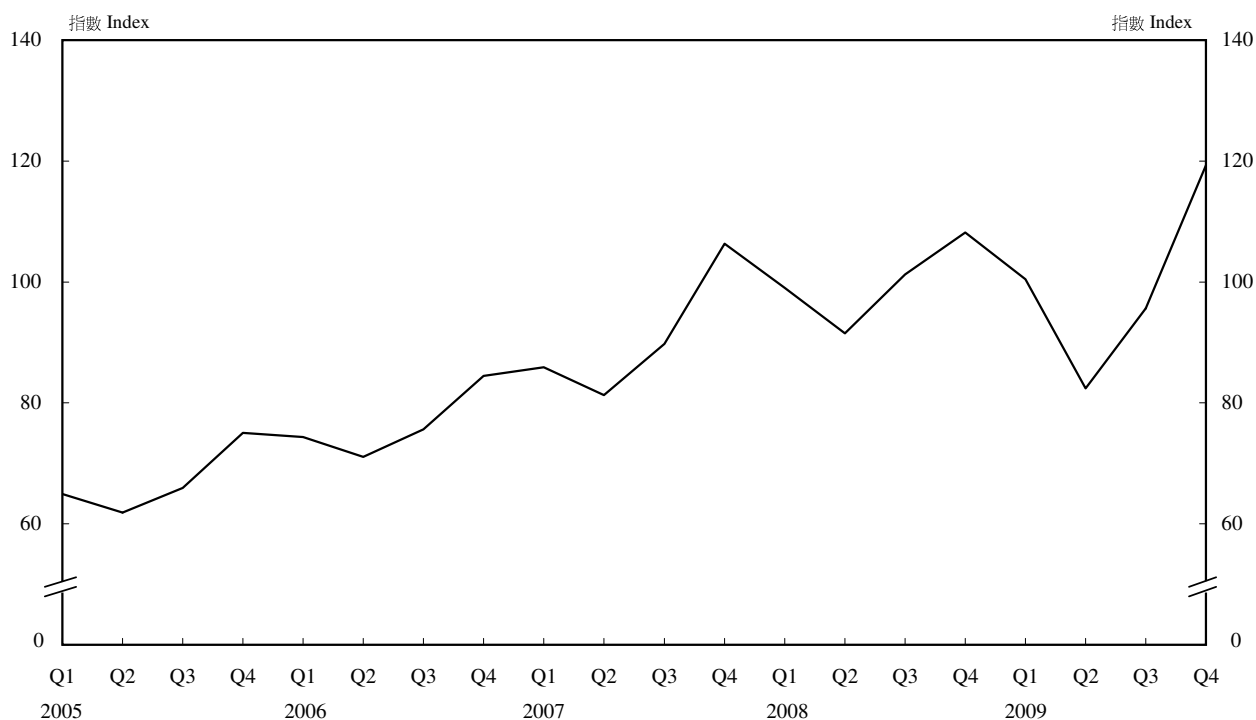
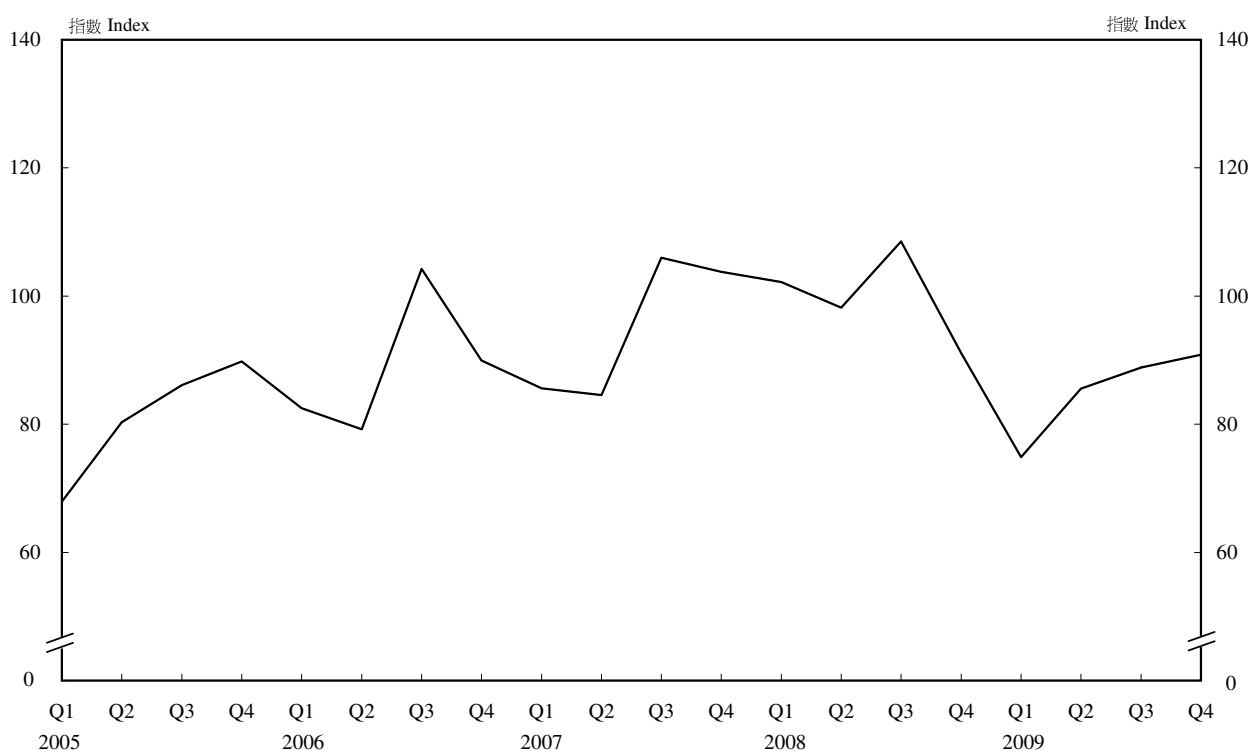


圖 16 : 電腦及資訊科技服務
Chart 16 : Computer and Information Technology Services



統計方法

A. 行業範圍

1. 服務業機構單位的分類是採用「香港標準行業分類」。該行業分類用於各經濟統計調查，把經濟單位撥歸不同的行業類別。

2. 政府統計處就「香港標準行業分類」不時予以檢討，以反映香港經濟產業結構的變化和新興經濟活動的出現。「香港標準行業分類1.1版」於二零零一年推行，為了使「香港標準行業分類」更能反映本地經濟活動的最新情況，並改善官方統計數字的國際可比性，以便利不同的使用者，「香港標準行業分類」在二零零八年已全面作出修訂。已修訂的「香港標準行業分類」（即「香港標準行業分類2.0版」）於二零零八年十月公布。由二零零九年開始，政府統計處在不同的統計調查相繼採用「香港標準行業分類2.0版」。有關修訂「香港標準行業分類」的詳情，讀者可參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零八年十一月號的「修訂「香港標準行業分類」」的專題文章。

3. 為方便分析服務業短期的業務表現，政府統計處現時按個別服務行業的重要性，選定二十二個服務行業及兩個服務界別編製有關的業務收益指數。這些行業及界別隸屬「香港標準行業分類2.0版」行業主類G至N。後者臚列如下：

Statistical Methodology

A. Industry Coverage

1. The classification of establishments in the service industries sector follows the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC), which is used in various economic surveys for classifying economic units into different industry classes.

2. The HSIC has been reviewed from time to time to reflect significant changes in the structure of the Hong Kong economy and the emergence of new economic activities. HSIC Version 1.1 was implemented in 2001 and in order to bring HSIC more up-to-date on local economic activities as well as to foster international comparability of official statistics for different users, a full-scale revision exercise was completed in 2008. The revised HSIC, i.e. HSIC Version 2.0, was released in October 2008. HSIC Version 2.0 is being used progressively in different surveys by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) starting from 2009. Readers may refer to the feature article “Revision of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification” published in the November 2008 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics* for more details on the revision of HSIC.

3. To facilitate analysis of the short-term business performance of the services sector, BRIs are currently compiled for 22 selected service industries and 2 service domains, having regard to their importance in the services sector. These industries and domains are covered in Industry Sections G to N under HSIC Version 2.0 as listed below:

行業主類 Industry Section	涵蓋範圍 Coverage
G	進出口貿易、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades
H	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞 Transportation, storage, postal and courier
I	住宿及膳食服務活動 Accommodation and food service activities
J	資訊及通訊 Information and communications
K	金融及保險活動 Financial and insurance activities
L	地產活動 Real estate activities
M	專業、科學及技術活動 Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	行政及支援服務活動 Administrative and support service activities

4. 服務界別有別於服務行業，前者包括橫跨不同行業但與某個共同主題相關的經濟活動。服務界別可能包括某個服務行業內所有機構單位進行的全部經濟活動，而該服務行業與該服務界別關係密切。然而，在一個與該服務界別關係不太密切的服務行業內，只有部分機構單位或甚至只有這些機構單位的部分經濟活動是與該服務界別有關的。

5. 按「香港標準行業分類2.0版」分類的二十二個服務行業及兩個服務界別列於附錄。該附錄亦列出按「香港標準行業分類1.1版」分類的相應服務行業及界別，及臚列在兩個分類系統下其涵蓋範圍的主要分別。

4. A service domain differs from a service industry in that it comprises those economic activities which straddle different industries but are somehow related to a common theme. It may include all activities carried out by all establishments in a service industry that is closely related to the domain. For a service industry that is less closely related, however, only a portion of the establishments in the industry or even only part of the economic activities of the establishments is related to the domain.

5. A full list of the 22 service industries and 2 service domains classified under HSIC Version 2.0 is given in Appendix. Also presented are the corresponding service industries/domains under HSIC Version 1.1 and the major differences in coverage between the two classifications.

B. 資料來源

政府統計處

6. 編製大部分服務行業的業務收益指數的資料，來自政府統計處進行的「服務行業按季統計調查」。編製零售業及膳食服務的業務收益指數的資料，分別來自「零售業銷貨額按月統計調查」及「食肆的收入及購貨額按季統計調查」（該兩項統計調查均由政府統計處進行）。本部分的C節載有「服務行業按季統計調查」的更詳細資料。

香港金融管理局

7. 銀行業的業務收益指數，是根據香港金融管理局所提供的持牌銀行、有限制牌照銀行及接受存款公司的業務收益數據而編製。

香港旅遊發展局

8. 至於編製有關旅遊、會議及展覽服務界別(或簡稱旅遊界別)的業務收益指數方面，除「服務行業按季統計調查」搜集的業務收益數據外，亦輔以由香港旅遊發展局進行的「離境旅客問卷調查」所得的訪港旅客消費數據。

C. 服務行業按季統計調查

統計調查目的

9. 這項統計調查旨在收集資料以編製選定服務行業及服務界別的按季業務收益指數，以量度各行業及界別的短期經濟表現。

B. Data Sources

Census and Statistics Department

6. The data source for compiling the BRIs for most service industries is the Quarterly Survey of Service Industries (QSSI) conducted by the C&SD. The Monthly Survey of Retail Sales and the Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases (both are conducted by the C&SD) are the data sources for compiling BRIs for the retail and food services industries respectively. More details on the QSSI are given in Section C under this part.

Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA)

7. Business receipts data of licensed banks, restricted licence banks, and deposit-taking companies are provided by the HKMA for compiling BRI for the banking industry.

Hong Kong Tourism Board (HKTB)

8. As regards compilation of BRI for the tourism, convention and exhibition domain (or tourism domain in short), visitor expenditure data collected through the Departing Visitors Survey conducted by the HKTB are used to supplement business receipts data collected through the QSSI.

C. Quarterly Survey of Service Industries

Survey objective

9. The Survey is conducted to collect information for compilation of quarterly BRIs of selected service industries and domains for gauging the short-term economic performance.

有關法例

10. 這項統計調查是根據《普查及統計條例》(第316章)第III部進行。條例規定，所有獲選為該統計調查的對象機構的負責人必須盡其所知及所信，親自或授權他人填報問卷。上述條例規定，所有搜集得可分辨個別機構的資料必予嚴加保密，不得把該等資料給予任何未經授權的人士，包括政府部門。

統計調查的涵蓋範圍

11. 這項統計調查基本上涵蓋「香港標準行業分類2.0版」屬行業主類G至N(見第16頁)行業內聘用五名或以上僱員的所有機構單位。這些主類中某些不從事服務活動的機構單位(如海外船務公司和航空公司的本地代表辦事處及投資控股公司)不包括在內。此外，政府各局／部門和非牟利機構不納入這項統計調查。

12. 由於這項統計調查不包括就業人數少於五人的機構單位，故不能編製個別服務行業的業務收益總額。就一個行業而言，通常這些小型機構單位數目雖多，但其業務收益只佔其行業總額的小部分。因此，涵蓋範圍撇除這些小型機構單位可避免需要較大樣本而仍可有效量度各有關行業的業務收益的變化。

Legislation

10. The Survey is conducted under Part III of the Census and Statistics Ordinance (Chapter 316), which requires the responsible persons of the undertakings selected for the survey to complete the questionnaire or cause it to be completed by an authorised person to the best of his/her knowledge and belief. The said Ordinance stipulates that all collected information which may enable identification of individual establishment should be kept in strict confidence and not be released to any unauthorised parties including Government departments.

Survey coverage

11. Basically, the Survey covers all establishments engaging five or more persons in industries belonging to Industry Sections G to N under HSIC Version 2.0 (see page 16). Certain establishments in these Sections that are not engaged in service activities (e.g. local representative offices of overseas shipping and airline companies, and investment holding companies) are not covered. Besides, Government bureaux/departments and non-profit making organisations are excluded from the Survey.

12. Since establishments engaging less than five persons are not covered in the Survey, it is not possible to compile the total business receipts of individual service industries. Although there are usually many such small establishments in an industry, they only account for a small proportion of the total business receipts of the industry. Hence, excluding them from the QSSI coverage obviates the need for using a larger sample while the changes in business receipts of the industries concerned can still be effectively gauged.

抽樣框及樣本設計

13. 這項統計調查的抽樣框是以政府統計處備存的機構單位記錄庫為基礎。此記錄庫根據稅務局商業登記署的資料進行更新。

14. 這項統計調查的抽樣框是先以行業組別分層，然後在每個行業組別分層內，再以就業人數而分層。每個按行業組別及就業人數劃分的分層所抽取的樣本規模是依照內曼配置方式，按所需的精確程度而決定。經隨機選出一間機構單位作開端後，個別機構單位便有系統地以等距方式被抽選。每季約有 5 300 間機構單位被選中作統計調查對象。

15. 這項統計調查使用輪換複樣本抽樣設計。每年大約三分之一的樣本會被新抽中的機構單位替換。

統計期

16. 這項統計調查搜集被抽中的機構單位整個統計季度（即一月至三月及其後每三個月期間）的業務收益數據。業務收益以「應收」方法計算。

資料搜集

17. 在每一輪的統計調查中，問卷會在統計季度末約一星期前郵遞予被抽中的機構單位，以方便被抽中的機構單位早作準備。亦備有電子版的問卷以供索取。數據先經郵遞方式收集。如有需要，則輔以電話訪問或面談方法，以搜集或核實有關資料。

Sampling frame and sample design

13. The sampling frame for the Survey is based on the Central Register of Establishments maintained by the C&SD and updated by reference to records of the Business Registration Office (BRO) of the Inland Revenue Department.

14. The sampling frame for the Survey is stratified by industry group and, within each industry group, by employment size. The sample size for each industry group and employment size stratum is determined by Neyman's allocation according to a desired level of precision. Individual establishments are systematically selected at a uniform interval after an establishment was randomly selected as a start. Every quarter, some 5 300 establishments are selected for enumeration.

15. A rotational replicate sample design has been adopted in the Survey. Every year, about one-third of the sample is replaced by newly sampled establishments.

Reference period

16. The Survey collects business receipts data from the sampled establishments during the entire quarter (i.e. January to March and each successive 3-month period afterwards) under reference. Accrual based business receipts data are collected.

Data collection

17. In each survey round, questionnaires are mailed to the sampled establishments about one week before the reference quarter to facilitate their early preparation. An electronic template of the questionnaire is also available for use upon request. Data are collected by post, and then supplemented by telephone or face-to-face interview to collect or verify survey data where necessary.

D. 業務收益指數的編製

二十二個選定服務行業的業務收益指數

18. 透過政府統計處進行的「服務行業按季統計調查」及上文第6段所述的兩項統計調查，從樣本中的個別機構單位搜集得來的業務收益數據，會被適當倍大然後合計，從而計算出有關服務行業的業務收益總數。由於香港金融管理局提供的銀行業的業務收益數據不涉及抽樣，有關數據不需倍大便可合計。計算個別服務行業/服務界別「i」在某一統計季度「t」的業務收益指數的方法如下：

D. Compilation of BRIs

BRIs for 22 selected service industries

18. Business receipts data collected from individual establishments sampled in the QSSI, and in the other two surveys conducted by the C&SD mentioned in paragraph 6 above are appropriately grossed up and then aggregated to give the total figures of business receipts of the service industries concerned. Business receipts data of the banking industry provided by the HKMA do not involve sampling, and hence no grossing up is needed before aggregation. BRI for a given service industry/service domain “i” of a reference quarter “t” is computed as follows :

$$BRI_{i,t} = \frac{BR_{i,t}}{BR_{i,2008}} \times 100$$

其中
where

$BR_{i,t}$ = 服務行業/服務界別「i」在「t」季度內的業務收益
Business receipts of service industry/service domain “i” in a reference quarter “t”

$BR_{i,2008}$ = 服務行業/服務界別「i」在二零零八年四季的業務收益的平均數
Average business receipts of service industry/service domain “i” in the four quarters of 2008

旅遊界別的業務收益指數

19. 計算旅遊界別的業務收益指數，有兩個資料來源。對於那些主要以旅客為服務對象的行業（包括旅行社、票務代理及酒店）而言，其所有業務收益會被視作與旅遊業有關。這些行業的業務收益數據由「服務業按季統計調查」搜集。

20. 至於其他同時為相當數目的本港居民提供服務的行業（例如食肆、零售商及運輸服務營辦商），如假設行業的所有業務收益都與旅遊有關，將會大幅高估與旅遊業有關的業務收益。但有關商號的經營者多不能提供從旅客所得的業務收益細分資料。因此，有關資料需直接從旅客而非從服務提供者搜集。這些資料，由香港旅遊發展局¹定期進行的「離境旅客問卷調查」搜集。

21. 「服務行業按季統計調查」所搜集到的業務收益數據及「離境旅客問卷調查」所搜集到的訪港旅客消費數據互相補充，用以估計本地機構單位所獲取與旅遊有關的業務收益。

電腦及資訊科技服務界別的業務收益指數

22. 電腦及有關服務界別的業務收益指數的編製方法與上述提及的二十二個服務行業業務收益指數的編製方法大致相同。這個界別包括那些主要經銷電腦設備的分銷商（行業主類G）和提供與資訊科技有關服務的機構單位（行業主類J）。

BRI for the tourism domain

19. Two data sources are used for compiling BRI for the tourism domain. For industries which primarily serve visitors (including travel agents, ticket agents and hotels), business receipts data collected in the QSSI are regarded as entirely tourism-related.

20. As for those industries which also serve a good number of local residents (e.g. restaurants, retailers and transport operators), assuming their business receipts as entirely tourism-related will grossly over-estimate the tourism-related receipts. However, there are practical difficulties for these service providers to separate business receipts contributed by visitors from their total business receipts. Hence, relevant data have to be collected from the visitors (instead of the service providers) through a Departing Visitors Survey conducted regularly by the HKT¹.

21. Business receipts data collected in the QSSI and visitor expenditure data collected in the Departing Visitors Survey supplement each other to provide estimates of tourism-related business receipts of local establishments.

BRI for the computer and information technology services domain

22. The compilation method for BRI for the computer and information technology services domain is similar to that for the 22 service industries mentioned above. Distributors mainly dealing with computer equipment (in Industry Section G) and establishments rendering information technology related services (in Industry Section J) are covered in this domain.

¹ 香港旅遊發展局亦有編製及公布訪港旅客的境內消費開支，但該等統計數字只計算入境旅遊的收益。另一方面，旅遊界別的業務收益指數計算入境旅遊及出境旅遊(即從本港居民所得與旅遊有關的收益，不論其旅遊目的地是在香港境外或境內，亦包括在內的)總收益。基於這些涵蓋範圍上的分別，兩組統計數字的變動不能作直接比較。

¹ The HKT¹ also compiles and publishes statistics on destination consumption expenditure of incoming visitors and travellers, which cover receipts generated from inbound tourism only. On the other hand, BRI for the tourism domain covers the total business receipts generated from both inbound and outbound tourism (i.e. those associated with tourism-related services provided to Hong Kong residents travelling outside and within the territory). In view of their differences in coverage, the changes derived from these two series are not directly comparable.

E. 業務收益指數基期的重訂

23. 為配合「香港標準行業分類2.0版」的實施，由二零零九年第一季統計季度開始，業務收益指數以二零零八年季度平均作為基期(即以每個服務行業/界別在二零零八年四季的季度平均總業務收益為100)，取代過往根據「香港標準行業分類1.1版」編製及以二零零五年季度平均作為基期的數列。

F. 新業務收益指數的後向估計數列

24. 為保持「香港標準行業分類2.0版」實施前及實施後數據的連貫性和可比性，政府統計處已設定一套「並行編碼」(即把某個機構單位的行業活動同時按新及舊的分類系統歸類)的統計程序，用作處理於二零零八統計年度所搜集的業務收益數據，並使用按新、舊系統並行分類的數據，編製一套「換算系數」，用以反映相關行業在新、舊分類系統下其業務收益所佔的相對比重。政府統計處隨後使用該等換算系數按「香港標準行業分類2.0版」編製回溯至二零零五年第一季的業務收益統計數字，最後再重新以二零零八年季度平均作為基期編製相應的業務收益指數的後向估計。

25. 須注意的是，上述方法假設根據二零零八年數據編製而成的「換算系數」能適用於較早年份。然而，由於個別行業的經濟結構或會隨時間改變，以致行業間的相對比重會有所變更，故若某項業務收益指數後向估計的統計期與二零零八年相距愈遠，則這後向估計數字的可靠性愈低。

26. 讀者如對業務收益指數的後向估計數列有任何查詢，請與政府統計處商業服務統計組聯絡，電話：(852) 2802 1277 或電郵：
business-receipts @censtatd.gov.hk。

E. Rebasing of BRIs

23. To tie in with the implementation of HSIC Version 2.0, BRIs adopt, as from the reference quarter of Q1 2009, the quarterly average of year 2008 as the base period (viz. taking the quarterly average of total business receipts of each service industry/domain in the four quarters of 2008 as 100), and replace the previous series that was compiled based on HSIC Version 1.1 and adopted the quarterly average of year 2005 as the base period.

F. Backcasted series of new BRIs

24. To maintain data continuity and comparability before and after implementation of HSIC Version 2.0, the C&SD has put in place a statistical procedure of “parallel coding”, whereby the industrial activity of an establishment is classified according to both HSIC Version 1.1 and Version 2.0 concurrently, in processing the business receipts data collected in the reference year of 2008. Based on the parallel-coded data, a set of conversion coefficients, which serves to reflect the relative shares in business receipts of the industries concerned under the old and new classifications, is compiled. Statistics on business receipts dating back to Q1 2005 are then re-compiled in accordance with HSIC Version 2.0 using the conversion coefficients. Finally, relevant BRIs adopting the quarterly average of 2008 as the base period are backcasted accordingly.

25. It should be cautioned that the method mentioned above assumes that the conversion coefficients compiled based on 2008 data are applicable to earlier years. However, owing to possible changes in economic structure in individual industries across years and thus leading to changes in the relative shares amongst industries, it can be understood that the further apart the reference period of a backcasted BRI from 2008, the less reliable the backcasted BRI will be.

26. Readers who are interested in the backcasted series of BRIs may contact the Business Services Statistics Section of the C&SD (Tel: (852) 2802 1277 or E-mail: business-receipts@censtatd.gov.hk).

G. 業務收益指數的發布

27. 業務收益指數的臨時數字於統計季度的約2.3個月後以新聞稿的形式發布。這些臨時數字是根據截止日期前所搜集到的統計調查數據編製而成。在截止日期後所收到的數據（通常佔很少部份），會用作修訂臨時數字。修訂數字會於臨時數字發布後約一個月政府在統計處的網站及有關刊物發布。二零零九年第四季至二零一零年第二季的臨時及修訂數字發布日期如下：

G. Dissemination of BRIs

27. Provisional figures of BRIs are published about 2.3 months after the reference quarter in the form of press releases. These provisional figures are compiled based on survey data collected up to the cut off date. Late returns (usually involving only a very small proportion) are used to revise the provisional figures. The revised figures are released at the C&SD's website and relevant publications of the C&SD about one month after the release of provisional figures. The scheduled release dates of the provisional and the revised figures of BRIs of Q4 2009 – Q2 2010 are given below:

業務收益指數發布日期 Release Dates of BRIs			
統計季度 Reference quarters	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010
臨時數字 (以新聞稿的形式發布) Provisional figures (in the form of press releases)	11.3.2010	11.6.2010	10.9.2010
修訂數字 (在政府統計處的網站發布，但沒有新聞稿) Revised figures (released at the C&SD's website but without a separate press release)	23.4.2010	23.7.2010	25.10.2010

28. 業務收益指數臨時數字的新聞稿發布時間表載於政府統計處的網站 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/press_release/index_tc.jsp)。該網站亦載有二十二個服務行業及兩個服務界別的業務收益指數修訂數字及其按年變動百分率的時間數列 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hong_kong_statistics/statistical_tables/index_tc.jsp)。

28. Schedule for press releases of the provisional BRIs can be obtained from the C&SD's website (www.censtatd.gov.hk/press_release/index.jsp). Also available from the website are time series of the revised BRIs and their year-on-year percentage changes for the 22 service industries and the 2 service domains (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hong_kong_statistics/statistical_tables/index.jsp).

業務收益指數新舊分類對照表

Concordance Table for Business Receipts Indices under New and Old Classifications

新分類 New Classification (香港標準行業分類 2.0 版) (HSIC Version 2.0)	舊分類 Old Classification (香港標準行業分類 1.1 版) (HSIC Version 1.1)	涵蓋範圍的主要分別 (與舊分類 [#] 作出比較) Major Difference in Coverage (compared with old classification [#])
服務行業 Service Industry		
進出口貿易 Import and export trade G45	進口與出口貿易 Import and export trade 631-632	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 納入已錄製資料的錄影帶及光碟進出口貿易商 (取得有關產品內容版權的除外) (9413*)。 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Importers and exporters of recorded video tapes/discs (excluding those having acquired the copyrights to content of the products concerned) (9413*) are added. ● 剔除取得有關資訊產品內容版權的書報、刊物、唱片、錄音帶及套裝軟件進出口貿易商 (631503*, 631516*, 631824*)。 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Importers and exporters of books, newspapers, periodicals, records, recording tapes and software packages which have acquired the copyrights to content of the information products concerned (631503*, 631516*, 631824*) are dropped.
批發 Wholesale G46	批發 Wholesale 611-612	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 納入已錄製資料的錄影帶及光碟批發商 (取得有關產品內容版權的除外) (9413*)。 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Wholesalers of recorded video tapes/discs (excluding those having acquired the copyrights to content of the products concerned) (9413*) are added. ● 剔除取得有關資訊產品內容版權的書報、刊物、唱片、錄音帶及套裝軟件批發商 (611504*, 611518*, 611824*)。 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Wholesalers of books, newspapers, periodicals, records, recording tapes and software packages which have acquired the copyrights to content of the information products concerned (611504*, 611518*, 611824*) are dropped.
零售 Retail G47	零售 Retail 621	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 納入已錄製資料的錄影帶及光碟零售商 (9413*)。 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">Retailers of recorded video tapes/discs (9413*) are added. ● 剔除「外賣店及不設座位的餐膳售賣處」 (621101*, 621199*)。 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">“Takeaway shops and meal outlets without seats” (621101*, 621199*) is dropped.

新分類 New Classification (香港標準行業分類 2.0 版) (HSIC Version 2.0)	舊分類 Old Classification (香港標準行業分類 1.1 版) (HSIC Version 1.1)	涵蓋範圍的主要分別 (與舊分類 [#] 作出比較) Major Difference in Coverage (compared with old classification [#])
運輸 Transportation H 49, 50*, 51*, 522	運輸 Transport 711-718	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 剔除「旅行社及票務代理」(7181)。 “Travel agents and airline ticket agents” (7181) is dropped.
陸路運輸 Land transport H 49, 5221, 522903	陸上運輸 Land transport 7111-7115, 7117, 7121, 7129, 7131-7132, 7139	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 納入「拖頭拖運服務」(716101*)。 “Transport by tractors” (716101*) is added.
水上運輸 Water transport H 50*, 5222, 522902	海運 Maritime transport 714101, 7142-7144, 7151, 7154, 7161, 7169, 7183	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 納入「貨櫃後勤活動」(7212*)。 “Container back-up activities” (7212*) is added. 剔除「拖頭拖運服務」(716101*)。 “Transport by tractors” (716101*) is dropped.
航空運輸 Air transport H 51*, 5223, 522901	航空運輸 Air transport 717101, 7172, 7182	-
貨倉及倉庫 Warehousing and storage H521	倉庫 Storage 721	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 剔除「貨櫃後勤活動」(7212*)。 “Container back-up activities” (7212*) is dropped.
速遞 Courier H532	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 「速遞」在舊分類下是歸入「通訊」(732-733) “Courier” is subsumed in “Communications” (732-733) under the old classification. 	
住宿 Accommodation I55	酒店 Hotels 651	-
膳食服務 Food services I56	飲食 Restaurants 641	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 納入「外賣店及不設座位的餐膳售賣處」(621101*, 621199*)。 “Takeaway shops and meal outlets without seats” (621101*, 621199*) is added. 剔除「卡拉 OK」(6414*)。 “Karaoke” (6414*) is dropped.

新分類 New Classification (香港標準行業分類 2.0 版) (HSIC Version 2.0)	舊分類 Old Classification (香港標準行業分類 1.1 版) (HSIC Version 1.1)	涵蓋範圍的主要分別 (與舊分類[#]作出比較) Major Difference in Coverage (compared with old classification[#])
資訊及通訊 Information and communications J 58-63	電訊及商用服務(當中的「資訊科技服務及資訊服務活動」部分) Telecommunications and Business services (portion of “Information technology services and information service activities”) 733, (832, 8331-8336, 833901, 833903-833904, 833906, 833999)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 納入「出版活動」：包括報紙、書報及刊物的出版及有關行業 (3421*, 3429*)。 “Publishing activities”, including publishing and allied industries of newspaper, books and periodicals (3421*, 3429*) are added. ● 納入取得有關資訊產品內容版權的書報、刊物、唱片、錄音帶、錄影帶、光碟及套裝軟件進出口貿易及批發商 (631503*, 631516*, 631824*, 611504*, 611518*, 611824*, 9413*)。 Importers, exporters and wholesalers of books, newspapers, periodicals, records, recording tapes, video tapes/discs and software packages which have acquired the copyrights to content of the information products concerned (631503*, 631516*, 631824*, 611504*, 611518*, 9413*) are added. ● 納入「電台、電視台及錄製室」(9411)及與娛樂服務有關的製作及出版活動 (9412*, 9413*)。 “Radio and television stations and studios” (9411) and production and publishing activities related to entertainment services (9412*, 9413*) are added.
電訊 Telecommunications J61	電訊 Telecommunications 732	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 剔除「電話服務中心活動」(732999*)。 “Activities of call centres” (732999*) is dropped.
電影 Film entertainment J591*	電影 Film entertainment 9401-9402, 940301, 9406-9407	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 剔除影片複製服務 (9401*)。 Reproduction of motion pictures (9401*) is dropped.
銀行 Banking K 6412, 6413	銀行 Banking 811, 8121	-
金融(除銀行外) Financing (except banking) K 643, 649, 661, 663	金融(除銀行外) Financing (except banking) 8123, 813, 8191, 8199	-
金融市場及資產管理 Financial markets and asset management K 649901, 6611, 6612, 661901*, 663*	金融市場及資產管理 Financial markets and asset management 813, 8191, 8199	-
資產管理 Asset management K 661901*, 663*	資產管理 Asset management 8199*	-

新分類 New Classification (香港標準行業分類 2.0 版) (HSIC Version 2.0)	舊分類 Old Classification (香港標準行業分類 1.1 版) (HSIC Version 1.1)	涵蓋範圍的主要分別 (與舊分類 [#] 作出比較) Major Difference in Coverage (compared with old classification [#])
保險 Insurance K 65, 662	保險 Insurance 821	-
地產 Real estate L68*	地產 Real estate 8312-8315	● 納入地產估價及顧問服務 (833402*)。 Real estate valuation and consultancy services (833402*) are added.
專業、科學及技術服務 Professional, scientific and technical services M 69-75	專業服務 Professional services (8331-8332, 8334-8335, 833901)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 納入「廣告及有關服務」(8336)。 “Advertising and related services” (8336) is added. ● 納入「設計服務」(833904)。 “Designing services” (833904) is added. ● 納入「科學研究及發展」(9320)、「攝影活動」(9592-9593)及「獸醫活動」(933903)。 “Scientific research and development” (9320), “Photographic activities” (9592-9593) and “Veterinary activities” (933903) are added. ● 剔除地產估價及顧問服務 (833402*)。 Real estate valuation and consultancy services (833402*) are dropped.
行政及支援服務 Administrative and support services N 77-82	商用服務(只佔部分) Business services (partial only) (832, 8331-8336, 833901, 833903-833904, 833906, 833999)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 納入「旅行社及票務代理」(7181)及「電話服務中心活動」(732999*)。 “Travel agents and airline ticket agents” (7181) and “Activities of call centres” (732999*) are added. ● 納入「病媒防治服務」及「清潔服務」(9210*)。 “Pest control services” and “Cleaning activities” (9210*) are added.
服務界別 Service Domain		
旅遊、會議及展覽服務 Tourism, convention and exhibition services I55; N 7910, 823	旅遊、會議及展覽服務 Tourism, convention and exhibition services 651, 7181, 833999*	-
電腦及資訊科技服務 Computer and information technology services J 5821, 5829, 620, 6311; G 451601-02, 452601-02, 460601-02	電腦及有關服務 Computer and information services 6118*, 6318*, 8333	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 納入「與電腦及電訊設備有關的工程及技術服務」(833501)。 “Engineering and technical services related to computers and telecommunications equipment” (833501) is added.

註釋： * 只涵蓋部分範圍。

相應的舊分類編碼於括號內顯示。

Notes: * Partial coverage only.

Corresponding industry codes under the old classification are given in brackets.

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