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2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查結果
Results of the 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey

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Results of the 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey

本文略述在 2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 9 月期間進行的「住戶開支統計調查」的方法及主要結果。

統計調查結果顯示在 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為 27,627 元。本文亦分析按住戶人數、住戶成員結構，以及有收入成員人數等住戶特徵劃分的住戶開支模式。

This article gives a brief account of the methodology and major findings of the Household Expenditure Survey conducted from October 2014 to September 2015.

The survey results showed that on average, a household spent \$27,627 per month on food, consumer goods and services in 2014/15. Analyses of household expenditure patterns by household characteristics such as household size, household composition, number of earners in the household, etc. are presented in the article.

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2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查結果

Results of the 2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey

1. 引言

1.1 政府統計處每 5 年進行一次「住戶開支統計調查」，最新一輪的「住戶開支統計調查」是在 2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 9 月期間進行。

1.2 「住戶開支統計調查」的主要目的是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。此外，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。

1.3 本文略述「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」的方法及介紹這項統計調查的主要結果。一篇有關以 2014/15 年為基期的新消費物價指數的相關文章，已刊載於本月刊 2016 年 7 月號。

2. 2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查的方法

2.1 跟上一輪在 2009/10 年進行的「住戶開支統計調查」相似，「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除外，後者是包括在一個與「住戶開支統計調查」同時進行的特別統計調查內。

2.2 「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」採用分層按比例樣本設計，以住戶居住地區和房屋類型作為分層因數。由於一年內不同時候的住戶開支模式會有差別，因此這項統計調查須進行一整年，以顧及住戶開支的季節性變化。

1. Introduction

1.1 The Census and Statistics Department conducts a Household Expenditure Survey (HES) once every 5 years. The latest round of HES was conducted from October 2014 to September 2015.

1.2 The main objective of the HES is 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). The information collected in the HES is also 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.

1.3 This article gives a brief account of the methodology of the 2014/15 HES and highlights the major results of the survey. A related article on the new 2014/15-based CPIs was published in the July 2016 issue of this *Digest*.

2. Method of the 2014/15 HES

2.1 Similar to the last round of the HES conducted in 2009/10, the 2014/15 HES covered all land-based domestic households in Hong Kong, except households receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance which were covered in a special survey conducted along with the HES.

2.2 The 2014/15 HES adopted a stratified proportionate sample design with geographical area and type of housing as the stratification factors. Since the spending patterns of households may vary in different periods of the year, the survey covered an entire year to take into account the seasonal variations in household consumption expenditure.

2.3 為了減輕回應者的負擔，為期 12 個月的統計期共分為 26 個雙周統計周期。每個抽樣選中的住戶只需參與其中一個周期，填寫兩個星期的開支日記。

3. 統計調查的受訪者回應情況

3.1 「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」共抽選了 12 547 個屋宇單位，其中有 9 416 個家庭住戶適合參與這項統計調查。而在這些合適的住戶中，共有 6 812 個住戶參與統計調查，回應率為 72%。

4. 統計調查結果

住戶每月平均開支

4.1 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。本文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。

4.2 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為 27,627 元；2009/10 年及 2004/05 年的相應支出則分別為 21,623 元及 18,884 元。與 5 年前比較，住戶的消費開支上升 27.8%，扣除價格變動的影響後，實質開支上升 3.1%。與 10 年前比較，住戶的消費開支上升 46.3%，而實質開支則上升 5.8%。（表 1）

2.3 In order to reduce respondent burden, the 12-month survey period was divided into 26 bi-weekly survey cycles. Each sampled household was requested to participate in only one cycle and kept expenditure diaries for a 2-week period.

3. Response pattern of the survey

3.1 A sample of 12 547 quarters was selected for the 2014/15 HES. Within which, 9 416 domestic households were found suitable for enumeration in the survey. Of these suitable households, 6 812 participated in the survey, giving a response rate of 72%.

4. Survey findings

Average monthly household expenditure

4.1 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 provided since September 2008, of maximum cumulative of \$9,000 that was not yet used up by some households. Household expenditure figures in this article refer to the actual expenditure incurred by households upon enjoying the above mentioned waivers/concessions.

4.2 On average, a household spent \$27,627 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. After discounting for price changes, the increase was 3.1% in real terms. Similar comparison over the past 10 years showed an increase of 46.3% in nominal terms and an increase of 5.8% in real terms. (Table 1)

表 1 2004/05 年、2009/10 年及 2014/15 年的住戶每月平均開支比較
Table 1 Comparison of average monthly household expenditure between 2004/05, 2009/10 and 2014/15

	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：方括號內的數字為扣除價格變動後的實質變動率。

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

4.3 就住戶的每人每月平均開支而言，在 2009/10 年至 2014/15 年的 5 年間上升了 29.6%，而在 2004/05 年至 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%。
(表 1)

4.3 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. (Table 1)

按商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支模式

Household expenditure patterns by commodity/service section

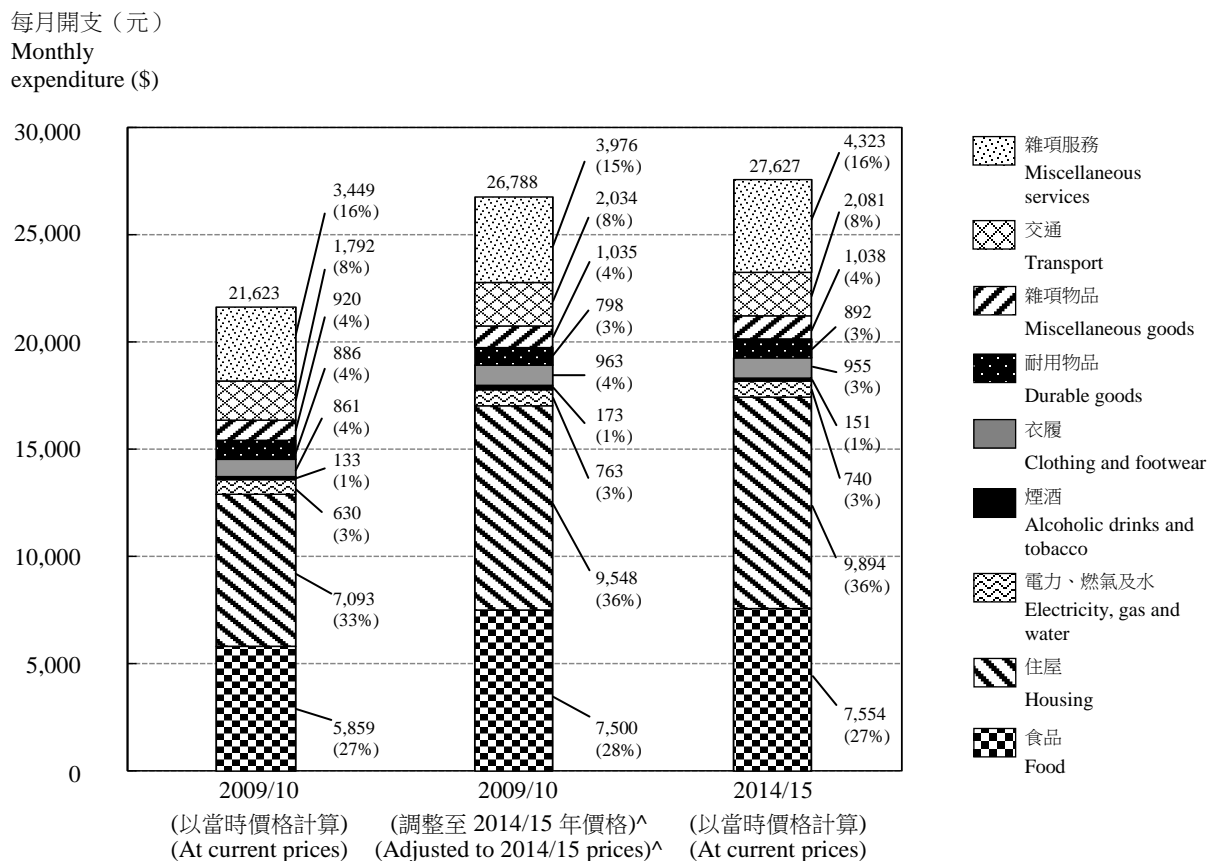
4.4 在 2009/10 年至 2014/15 年這 5 年間，住戶在所有商品或服務類別的每月平均開支都有所上升。(圖 1)

4.4 In the 5-year period between 2009/10 and 2014/15, average monthly household expenditure on all commodity/service sections increased. (Chart 1)

4.5 在扣除價格變動的影響後，住戶在耐用物品及雜項服務的每月平均開支，在這 5 年間，分別有 12% 及 9% 的實質增長。
(圖 1)

4.5 After discounting for price changes, the average monthly household expenditure on durable goods and miscellaneous services showed real increases of 12% and 9% over the past 5 years respectively. (Chart 1)

圖 1 2009/10 年及 2014/15 年按商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支模式比較
Chart 1 Comparison of household expenditure patterns by commodity/service section between 2009/10 and 2014/15



註釋： [^] 數字是把個別商品或服務組別的開支額經相應組別的消費物價指數調整後計算的總和。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

括號內的數字指在相應的總計中所佔的百分率。

Notes: [^] Figures are aggregated from the expenditure of individual commodity/service groups adjusted by the CPIs for corresponding groups.

Individual figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares of the respective total.

按四分位開支組別¹劃分的住戶開支模式

4.6 就開支水平而言，與較高四分位開支組別的住戶相比，最低四分位開支組別的住戶在各項商品或服務類別的開支均為低。

(表 2)

Household expenditure patterns by quartile expenditure group¹

4.6 In terms of expenditure level, households in the lowest quartile expenditure group spent less on all commodity/service sections as compared to the higher quartile expenditure groups. (Table 2)

1 四分位開支組別是指按開支水平，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。

1 Quartile expenditure groups refer to 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.

表 2 按四分位開支組別及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶每月平均開支

Table 2 Average monthly household expenditure by commodity/service section by quartile expenditure group

商品或服務類別 Commodity/service section	四分位開支組別 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%	
	(\$)	(%)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)	(%)	(\$)	(%)
食品 Food	3,865	43.0	6,108	34.2	8,044	29.4	12,200	21.6
住屋 Housing	2,519	28.1	6,484	36.4	10,363	37.9	20,218	35.9
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	485	5.4	652	3.7	751	2.7	1,071	1.9
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	95	1.1	123	0.7	165	0.6	223	0.4
衣履 Clothing and footwear	168	1.9	506	2.8	898	3.3	2,247	4.0
耐用物品 Durable goods	133	1.5	397	2.2	759	2.8	2,281	4.0
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	334	3.7	591	3.3	1,018	3.7	2,207	3.9
交通 Transport	549	6.1	1,045	5.9	1,657	6.1	5,075	9.0
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	831	9.3	1,929	10.8	3,670	13.4	10,865	19.3
所有商品或服務類別 All commodity/service sections	8,980	100.0	17,835	100.0	27,325	100.0	56,387	100.0

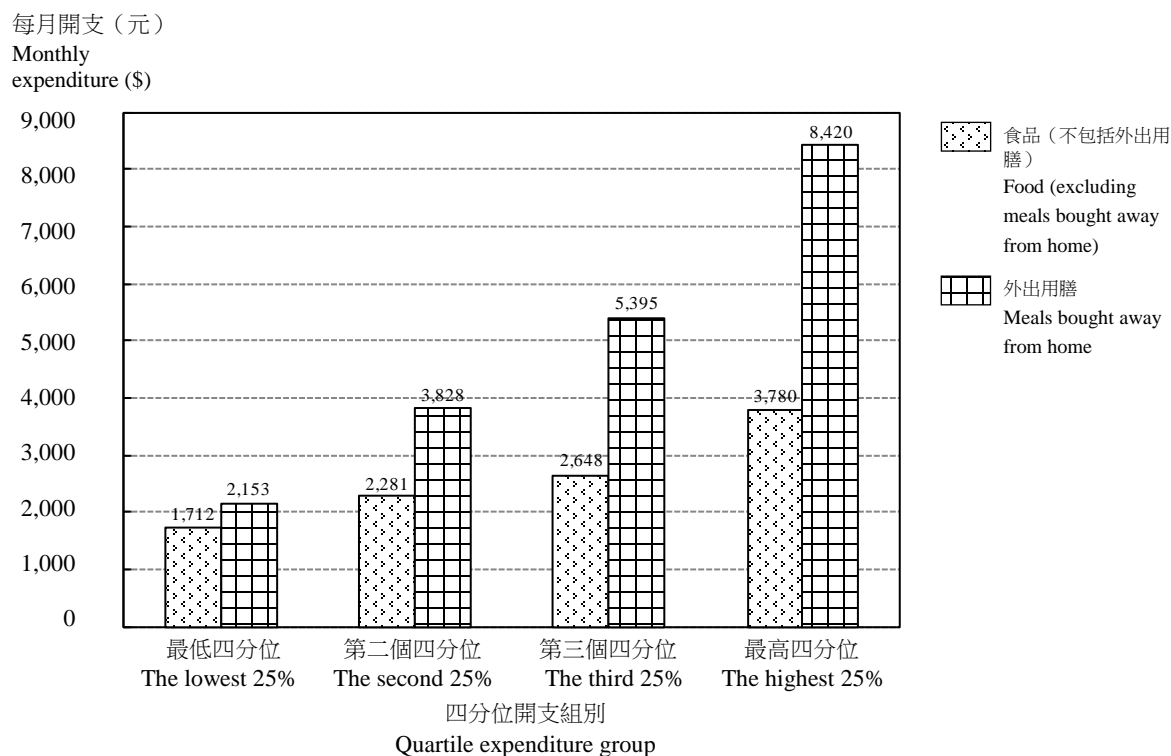
註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

Note: Individual figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

4.7 以四分位開支組別之間的開支比例作比較，較低開支組別的住戶在日常必需品方面（如食品和電力、燃氣及水）的開支比重會高於較高開支組別的住戶。另一方面，最高四分位開支組別的住戶在衣履、耐用物品及雜項服務的開支比例則比較低開支組別的住戶為大。（表 2）

4.7 When comparing the expenditure share among quartile expenditure groups, households in the lower expenditure groups spent a higher share of their expenditure than the higher expenditure counterparts on daily necessities such as food and electricity, gas and water. Households in the highest quartile expenditure group, on the other hand, had a higher expenditure share on clothing and footwear; durable goods and miscellaneous services than the lower expenditure counterparts. (Table 2)

圖 2 按四分位開支組別及食品類別內選定商品或服務組別劃分的住戶每月平均開支
Chart 2 Average monthly household expenditure for selected commodity/service groups in the food section by quartile expenditure group



按四分位開支組別及食品類別內選定商品或服務組別劃分的住戶每月平均開支

4.8 若進一步把食品開支分為外出用膳及食品（不包括外出用膳）兩大組別，會發現最低四分位開支組別的住戶用在這兩組別的消费相差不大。而最高四分位開支組別的住戶在外出用膳方面的開支超過了用在食品（不包括外出用膳）的開支一倍多。（圖 2）

Average monthly household expenditure for selected commodity/service groups in the food section by quartile expenditure group

4.8 Further breaking down the expenditure on food into two broad groups viz. expenditure on meals bought away from home and food (excluding meals bought away from home), it was noted that households in the lowest quartile expenditure group spent roughly similar on these two broad groups. As for the highest quartile expenditure group, the expenditure on meals bought away from home was more than double of that on food (excluding meals bought away from home). (Chart 2)

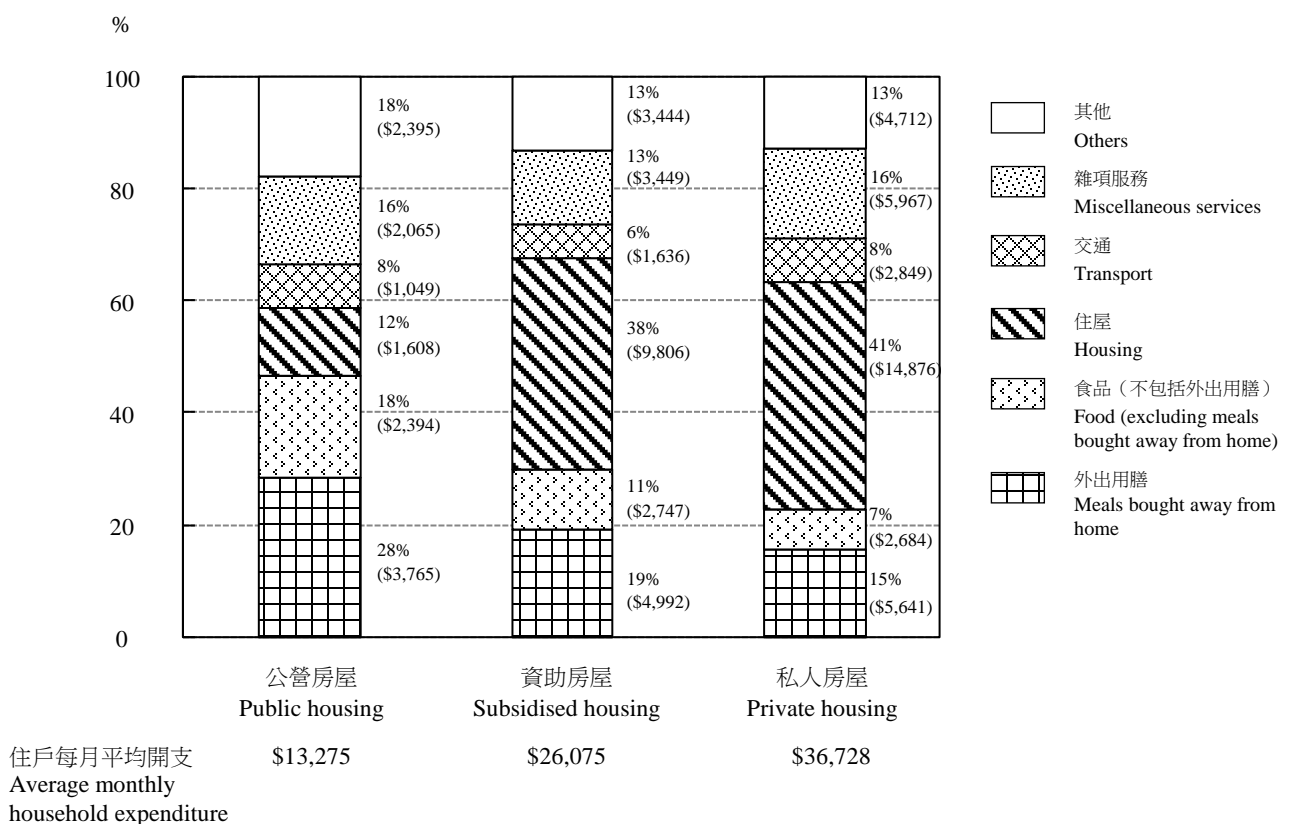
按房屋類型劃分的住戶開支模式

4.9 統計調查的結果顯示，住在公營房屋的住戶的每月平均開支是 13,275 元，比住在資助房屋的住戶（26,075 元）和私人房屋的住戶（36,728 元）分別少約 49% 和 64%。（圖 3）

Household expenditure patterns by type of housing

4.9 The survey results showed that for households in public housing, the average monthly expenditure was \$13,275. This was about 49% lower than that for households in subsidised housing (\$26,075) and 64% lower than that for households in private housing (\$36,728). (Chart 3)

圖 3 按房屋類型及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支比重
Chart 3 Household expenditure shares by commodity/service section by type of housing



註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於100%。
 括號內的數字指住戶在個別商品或服務類別的每月平均開支。

Notes: Individual figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figures in brackets refer to the average monthly household expenditure on the respective commodity/service section.

4.10 與住在資助房屋和私人房屋的住戶相比，公營房屋的住戶把較大部分的開支用在食品方面，而用在住屋方面的比例則較低。部分原因是公營房屋住戶一般比資助和私人房屋住戶支付較低的租金。此外，在統計調查期內生效，有關住屋開支的政府一次性紓困措施對減低公營房屋住戶的住屋開支有較大幫助。(圖3)

4.10 Compared with households residing in subsidised and private housing, households in public housing spent a relatively higher proportion of their expenditure on food and a much lower proportion on housing. This could partly be explained by the fact that households in public housing usually paid lower rent than households in subsidised and private housing. Moreover, the Government's one-off relief measures related to housing expenditure implemented during the survey period had a larger alleviating impact on the households in public housing. (Chart 3)

表 3 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 3 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 人 2 persons	2,998	4,722	277	69	368	341	390	691	1,310	11,167
3 人 3 persons	2,605	3,200	255	52	304	286	356	661	1,253	8,973
4 人 4 persons	2,314	2,518	230	42	297	280	287	619	1,481	8,068
5 人 5 persons	2,177	2,695	226	31	326	285	330	957	1,860	8,887
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

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

Note: Individual figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

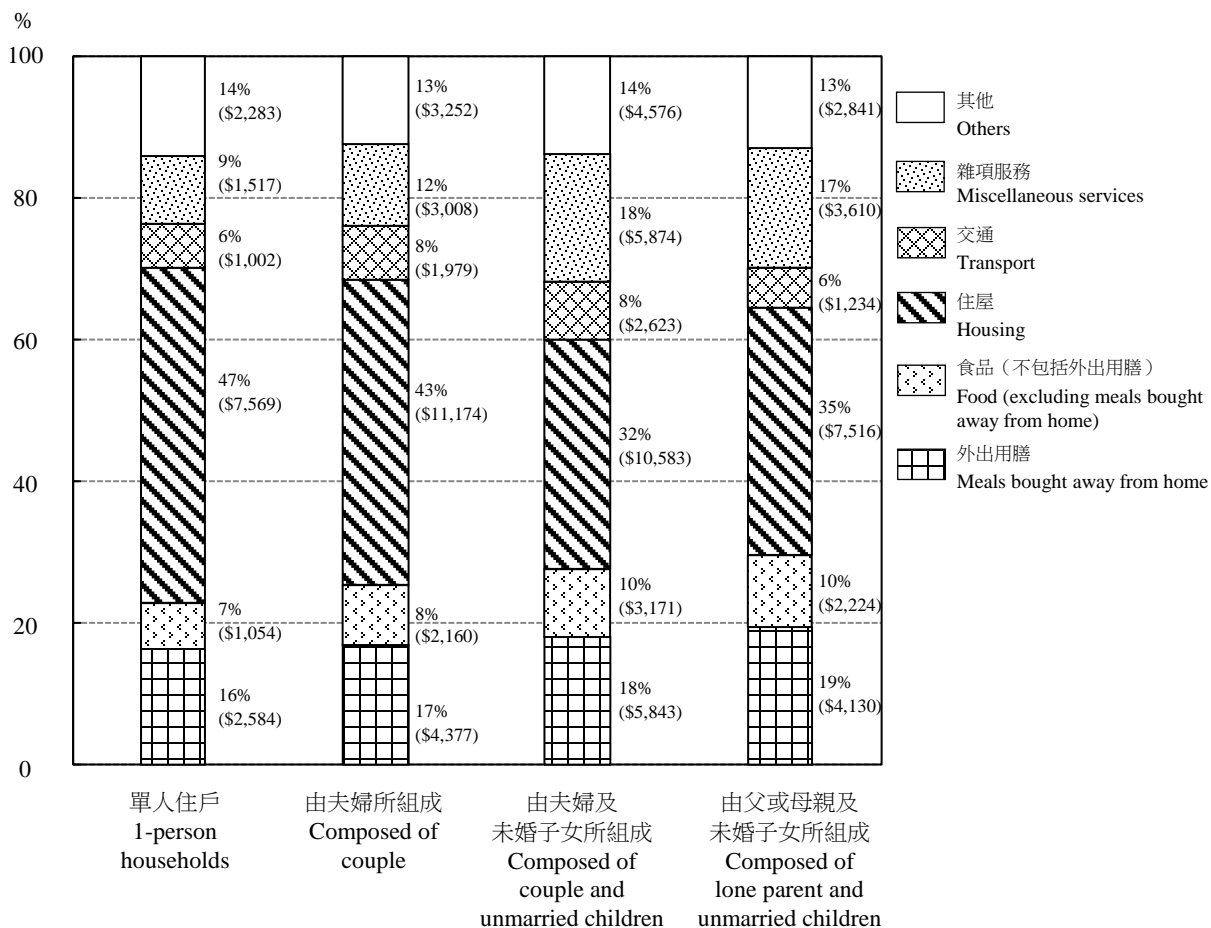
按住戶人數劃分的住戶開支模式

4.11 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，連個別的商品或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。出現這個現象的部分原因，是當住戶人數上升時，在各項商品或服務的消費中會有不同程度的節省。（表 3）

Household expenditure patterns by household size

4.11 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. 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. (Table 3)

圖 4 按選定住戶成員結構及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支比重
Chart 4 Household expenditure shares by commodity/service section by selected household composition



住戶每月平均開支 Average monthly household expenditure	\$16,009	\$25,950	\$32,669	\$21,554
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註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於100%。
 括號內的數字指住戶在個別商品或服務類別的每月平均開支。

Notes: Individual figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Figures in brackets refer to the average monthly household expenditure on the respective commodity/service section.

按住戶成員結構劃分的住戶開支模式

4.12 按住戶成員結構分析顯示，單人住戶用在住屋的開支比重一般較其他類別的住戶為高。（圖 4）

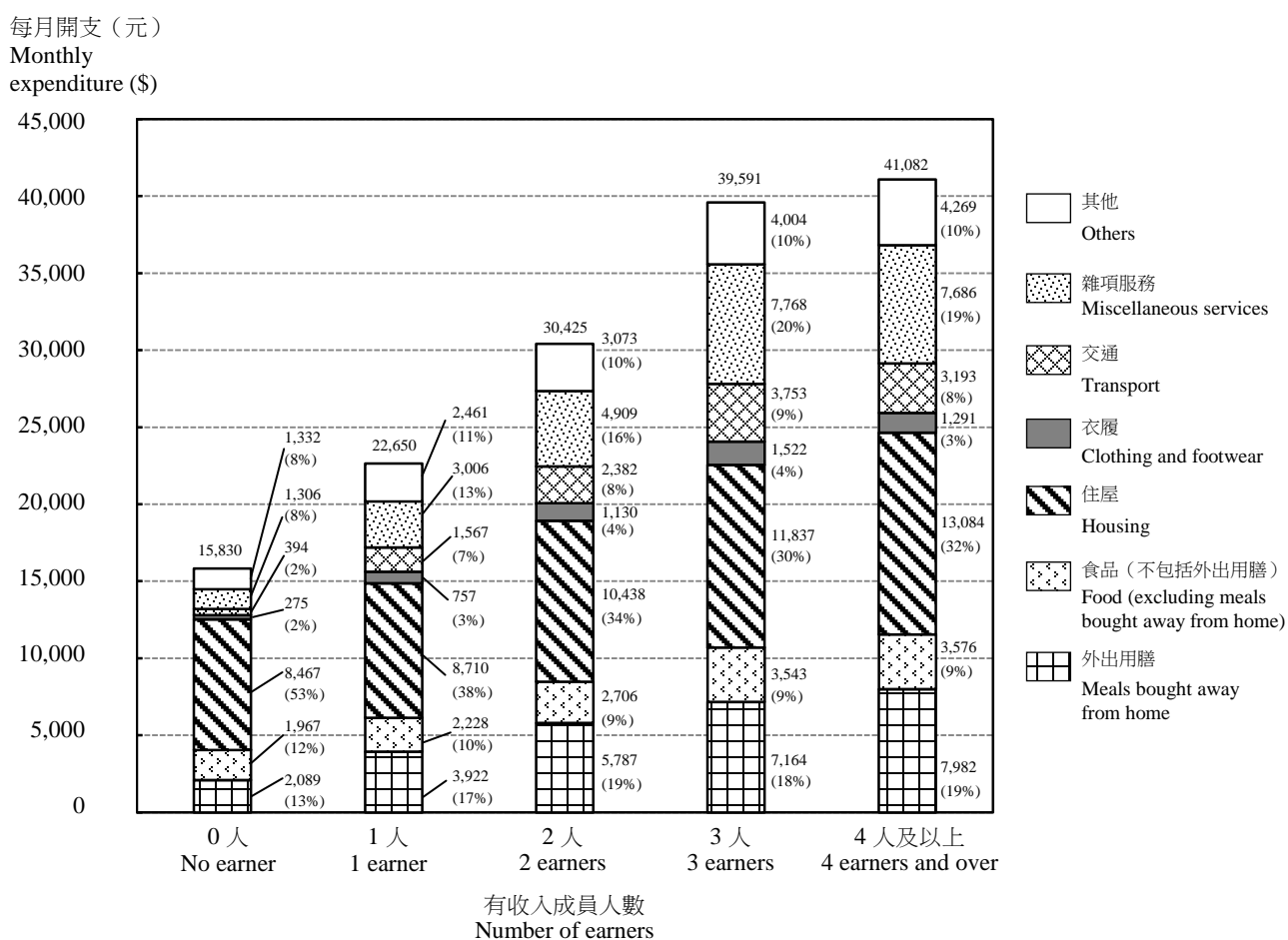
Household expenditure patterns by household composition

4.12 When analysed by household composition, it is observed that 1-person households generally spent a greater share of their total expenditure on housing than households in other categories. (Chart 4)

4.13 另一方面，有未婚子女的住戶（包括由夫婦及未婚子女所組成的住戶及由父或母親及未婚子女所組成的住戶）在雜項服務的開支比重較單人住戶及只由夫婦組成的住戶為大。（圖 4）

4.13 On the other hand, households with unmarried child(ren) (including households composed of couple and unmarried children and households composed of lone parent and unmarried children) had a greater share of their expenditure on miscellaneous services than 1-person households and households composed of couple only. (Chart 4)

圖 5 按有收入成員人數及商品或服務類別劃分的住戶開支模式
Chart 5 Household expenditure patterns by commodity/service section by number of earners



註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。
括號內的數字指在相應的總計中所佔的百分率。

Notes: Individual figures may not add up to total due to rounding.
Figures in brackets refer to the percentage shares of the respective total.

按有收入成員人數劃分的住戶開支模式

4.14 當住戶的有收入成員人數增加，住戶的開支通常會增加。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 5）

5. 其他參考資料

5.1 本文介紹了一些「2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查」的主要結果。有關這項統計調查的更詳細資料，可參閱已出版的《2014/15 年住戶開支統計調查及重訂消費物價指數基期》報告書。用戶可以在政府統計處網站 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp290_tc.jsp?productCode=B1060003) 免費下載該報告書。

Household expenditure patterns by number of earners

4.14 Household expenditure generally increased as the number of earners in a household increased. Households with a larger number of earners generally spent a higher percentage of their expenditure on transport and miscellaneous services, and a lower percentage on housing as compared with households with fewer earners. (Chart 5)

5. Further reference

5.1 This article presents some of the major findings of the 2014/15 HES. More detailed information about the HES can be found in the report *2014/15 Household Expenditure Survey and the Rebasing of the Consumer Price Indices*. Users can download this report free of charge at the website of the Census and Statistics Department (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp290.jsp?productCode=B1060003).