香港—資訊社會
Hong Kong as an Information Society

二零一二年版
2012 Edition

1967 - 2012
政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
統計・創未來
STATISTICS —
Creating Future Possibilities

中華人民共和國
香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
People's Republic of China

5 years+ 同心展關懷
caringorganisation

香港—資訊社會
Hong Kong as an Information Society

二零一二年版
2012 Edition

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府統計處 北角城中心分處 科技統計組

地址：中國香港北角英皇道二百五十號北角城中心六樓

電話：(852) 2887 9634　圖文傳真：(852) 2887 5117

電郵：itsurvey@censtatd.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to:

Science and Technology Statistics Section

Fortress Tower Sub-office

Census and Statistics Department

Address: 6/F Fortress Tower, 250 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong, China.

Tel.: (852) 2887 9634　Fax: (852) 2887 5117

E-mail: itsurvey@censtatd.gov.hk

政府統計處網站 Website of the Census and Statistics Department

www.censtatd.gov.hk

二零一二年五月出版

Published in May 2012

本刊物只備有下載版。

This publication is available in download version only.

序言

「資訊社會」泛指一個差不多所有活動均應用資訊的社會。科技上的轉變以及電子與電訊的廣泛使用，促使資訊得以在先進經濟體系內流通。

較明確來說，資訊社會可定義爲一個廣泛使用資訊網絡及資訊科技，生產大量資訊與通訊產品和服務，並擁有多元化內容的行業結構的社會。這觀點強調資訊基建的實踐與發展對社會帶來的社會及經濟影響，而不僅限於實際的科技發展。

本刊主要目的是展示從各種來源匯集所得與資訊社會發展有關的統計數據，涵蓋範圍包括資訊及通訊科技服務近期的發展、資訊及通訊科技貨品的對外貿易，以及資訊科技在工商業、住戶及政府的使用情況和普及程度。有關資訊科技業的人力需求和相關教育課程的分析，亦包括在內。

若讀者希望獲得更詳細的統計資料，可參考每章後列出的其他有關刊物，或聯絡載列於附錄乙的資料來源。如欲查詢有關數據，歡迎聯絡本處。

政府統計處處長
歐陽方麗麗

二零一二年五月

Foreword

The expression "information society" generally refers to a society in which information is used in almost all forms of activities. Technological changes and the increased utilisation of electronics and telecommunications contribute to information flow in all advanced economies.

More specifically, an information society can be defined as one which makes extensive use of information networks and information technology, produces large quantities of information and communication products and services and has an industrial structure with diversified contents. This approach emphasises the social and economic effects that information infrastructure applications and developments will have on society in addition to actual technological developments.

This publication aims at presenting statistical data compiled from a variety of sources relevant to the development of an information society, ranging from the recent developments in information and communication technology services, the external trade of information and communication technology goods, and the usage and penetration of information technology in the business, household and government sectors. Analysis on the demand for manpower in the information technology field and development of relevant educational programmes is also included.

Readers who wish to obtain more detailed statistical information can consult the list of reference materials at the end of each chapter or contact the relevant sources of information given in Appendix B. If there are any enquiries, please contact this Department.

Mrs Lily OU-YANG
Commissioner for Census and Statistics

May 2012

目錄 Contents

				頁數 Page
統計表一覽		List of Tables		ii
統計圖一覽		List of Charts		v
緒言		Introduction		vii
概要		Overview		ix
第 1 章	資訊及通訊科技業的營運特徵	Chapter 1	Operating Characteristics of the Information and Communication Technology Sector	1
第 2 章	資訊及通訊科技貨品的進出口情況	Chapter 2	Imports and Exports of Information and Communication Technology Goods	11
第 3 章	資訊及通訊科技的接達及使用情況	Chapter 3	Access To and Use of Information and Communication Technology	23
第 4 章	資訊科技的人力資源及教育	Chapter 4	Human Resources and Education in Information Technology	41

附錄		Appendices		
甲	用語及定義	A	Terms and Definitions	57
乙	查詢電話	B	Enquiry Telephone Numbers	67
丙	獲取政府統計處刊物及其他統計產品的方法	C	Means of Obtaining Publications and Other Statistical Products of the Census and Statistics Department	69

統計表一覽 List of Tables

				頁數 Page
1. 資訊及通訊科技業的營運特徵		**1. Operating Characteristics of the Information and Communication Technology Sector**		
表1.1	有關資訊及通訊科技業的主要統計數字	Table 1.1	Key statistics on the information and communication technology (ICT) sector	5
表1.2	資訊及通訊科技業的研究及發展（研發）活動	Table 1.2	Research and development (R&D) activities in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector	7
表1.3	電訊業營辦商的數目	Table 1.3	Number of operators in telecommunications industry	8
表1.4	按所提供的服務類別劃分的互聯網服務公司的業務收益	Table 1.4	Business receipts of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) by type of services provided	9
2. 資訊及通訊科技貨品的進出口情況		**2. Imports and Exports of Information and Communication Technology Goods**		
表2.1	整體資訊及通訊科技貨品的進口及出口	Table 2.1	Imports and exports of all information and communication technology goods	16
表2.2	電訊設備按主要供應地劃分的進口及按主要目的地劃分的出口	Table 2.2	Imports by main supplier and exports by main destination of telecommunications equipment	17
表2.3	電腦及相關設備按主要供應地劃分的進口及按主要目的地劃分的出口	Table 2.3	Imports by main supplier and exports by main destination of computer and related equipment	18
表2.4	電子組件按主要供應地劃分的進口及按主要目的地劃分的出口	Table 2.4	Imports by main supplier and exports by main destination of electronic components	19
表2.5	影音設備按主要供應地劃分的進口及按主要目的地劃分的出口	Table 2.5	Imports by main supplier and exports by main destination of audio and video equipment	20
表2.6	其他資訊及通訊科技貨品按主要供應地劃分的進口及按主要目的地劃分的出口	Table 2.6	Imports by main supplier and exports by main destination of other information and communication technology goods	21

				頁數 Page
3. 資訊及通訊科技的接達及使用情況		**3. Access To and Use of Information and Communication Technology**		
表3.1	資訊及通訊科技的接達情況主要統計數字	Table 3.1	Key statistics on access to information and communication technology (ICT)	28
表3.2	有線電話服務	Table 3.2	Wireline telephone services	30
表3.3	公共流動電話服務	Table 3.3	Public mobile services	31
表3.4	對外電訊通訊量	Table 3.4	External telecommunications traffic	33
表3.5	互聯網服務	Table 3.5	Internet services	34
表3.6	資訊及通訊科技於住戶及個人的使用情況的統計數字	Table 3.6	Statistics on use of information and communication technology (ICT) by households and individuals	36
表3.7	資訊及通訊科技於工商機構的使用情況的統計數字	Table 3.7	Statistics on use of information and communication technology (ICT) by businesses	37
表3.8	工商業的資訊科技總開支相對於本地生產總值的比率	Table 3.8	Total information technology (IT) expenditure in the business sector as a ratio to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	38
表3.9	政府機構的電腦化	Table 3.9	Computerisation in the Government	39
表3.10	政府資訊科技人員	Table 3.10	Government information technology (IT) staff	39
表3.11	政府的資訊科技開支	Table 3.11	Government spending on information technology (IT)	40
4. 資訊科技的人力資源及教育		**4. Human Resources and Education in Information Technology**		
表4.1	二零零零至二零一零年按技能類別劃分的資訊科技業人力結構	Table 4.1	Manpower structure of the information technology (IT) sector by job category, 2000-2010	45
表4.2	按行業組別分類的資訊科技僱員分布	Table 4.2	Distribution of information technology (IT) employees by industry grouping	47
表4.3	按修課程度劃分的大學教育資助委員會（教資會）資助的資訊科技課程的新收學生人數	Table 4.3	Student intake of information technology (IT) programmes funded by University Grants Committee (UGC) by level of study	49
表4.4	按修課程度劃分的大學教育資助委員會（教資會）資助的資訊科技課程的學生人數	Table 4.4	Student enrolment of information technology (IT) programmes funded by University Grants Committee (UGC) by level of study	50

				頁數 ***Page***
表4.5	按修課程度劃分的大學教育資助委員會（教資會）資助的資訊科技課程的畢業生人數	Table 4.5	Graduates of information technology (IT) programmes funded by University Grants Committee (UGC) by level of study	51
表4.6	按課程類別劃分的教育局爲小學及中學教師而設的資訊科技培訓課程數目	Table 4.6	Number of information technology (IT) courses offered by Education Bureau for primary and secondary school teachers by course type	52
表4.7	按課程類別劃分的教育局爲小學及中學教師而設的資訊科技培訓參與教師人數	Table 4.7	Number of teachers attending information technology (IT) courses offered by Education Bureau for primary and secondary school teachers by course type	53
表4.8	小學及中學的資訊科技統籌員／資訊科技主任人數	Table 4.8	Information technology (IT) coordinators/IT in-charge of primary and secondary schools	54
表4.9	任教資訊科技／電腦科目的中學教師人數	Table 4.9	Secondary school teachers teaching information technology (IT)/computer studies	54
表4.10	按學校類別及開支類別劃分的政府在資訊科技教育及電腦科目方面的開支	Table 4.10	Government spending on information technology (IT) education and computer subjects by type of schools and type of expenditure	55

統計圖一覽 List of Charts

			頁數 Page
概要		**Overview**	
圖甲	二零一零年資訊及通訊科技業的研發情況	Chart A	R&D in ICT sector, 2010 x
圖乙	二零零六及二零一一年資訊及通訊科技貨品的對外貿易情況	Chart B	External trade for ICT goods, 2006 and 2011 x
圖丙	二零零一至二零一一年按每百名人口計算的固定電話線及公共流動電話用戶數目	Chart C	Number of fixed telephone lines and public mobile subscriptions per 100 population, 2001-2011 xi
圖丁	二零零五及二零一零年住戶連接互聯網的百分比	Chart D	Proportion of Internet connection in households, 2005 and 2009 xii
1. 資訊及通訊科技業的營運特徵		**1. Operating Characteristics of the Information and Communication Technology Sector**	
圖1.1	二零一零年按經濟活動劃分的資訊及通訊科技業增加價值分布	Chart 1.1	Distribution of value added of the information and communication technology (ICT) sector by economic activity in 2010 6
圖1.2	二零一零年按經濟活動劃分的資訊及通訊科技業就業人數分布	Chart 1.2	Distribution of number of persons engaged in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector by economic activity in 2010 6
4. 資訊科技的人力資源及教育		**4. Human Resources and Education in Information Technology**	
圖4.1	二零一零年按技能類別劃分的資訊科技業人力結構	Chart 4.1	Manpower structure of the information technology (IT) sector by job category, 2010 46
圖4.2	二零一零年按行業組別分類的資訊科技僱員分布	Chart 4.2	Distribution of information technology (IT) employees by industry grouping, 2010 48

緒言

在過去二十年，我們見證了資訊及通訊科技前所未有的演變，以及在工商機構、家居及社會廣泛使用與這類科技有關的產品及服務（例如個人電腦、互聯網和流動電話）。本刊展示資訊及通訊科技在各方面發展的統計指標，有助量度香港邁向資訊社會的進程。

本刊所採用量度資訊社會的統計架構主要是參考聯合國及經濟合作與發展組織所倡議的國際指引。資訊社會的統計範疇涉及資訊及通訊科技的供應、資訊及通訊科技產品、資訊及通訊科技的基礎設施，以及工商機構、住戶／個人和政府使用資訊及通訊科技的情況。本刊內容的結構如下：

- 第一章載列香港資訊及通訊科技業的增加價值和就業人數。資訊及通訊科技業是由一組從事供應資訊及通訊科技貨品和服務的行業所組成；
- 第二章展示資訊及通訊科技貨品的進口及出口貿易的情況；
- 第三章描述資訊及通訊科技的基礎設施，以及工商業、住戶和政府連接與使用資訊及通訊科技的情況；及
- 第四章描述資訊科技的人力資源情況。

Introduction

Over the last two decades, we have witnessed a period of unprecedented changes in information and communication technology (ICT) and the pervasive adoption of an increasing number of ICT-related products/services such as personal computer, Internet and mobile phone in business, home and community. This publication presents statistical indicators on the developments in various aspects of ICT for gauging the progress of Hong Kong towards an information society.

The statistical framework adopted in this publication mainly follows the international guidelines on measuring information society promulgated by the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The statistical dimensions of an information society cover such aspects as ICT supply, ICT products, ICT infrastructure, and use of ICT by businesses, households/individuals and government. The organisation of the contents of this publication is as follows:

- Chapter 1 highlights the value added and employment in respect of the ICT sector, comprising a cluster of industries engaged in the supply of ICT goods and services in Hong Kong;
- Chapter 2 presents the situation about the import and export trade of ICT goods;
- Chapter 3 portrays the ICT infrastructure as well as the accessibility and use of ICT in the business, household and government sectors; and
- Chapter 4 describes the situation of human resources in respect of information technology.

代號

本刊內各代號的含意如下：

- 不適用

N.A. 沒有數字

數字的進位

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字或百分比之和可能不等於其總數。

變動百分率的計算

變動百分率是以未經進位的數字計算。

財政年度

除另有說明外，財政年度以「-」爲代號。例如二零一零至一一年的財政年度是由二零一零年四月一日至二零一一年三月三十一日止。

Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout the publication:

- Not applicable

N.A. Not available

Rounding of figures

Figures or percentages of components may not add up to the respective totals owing to rounding.

Calculation of percentage changes

Percentage changes are derived from unrounded figures.

Financial year

Unless otherwise specified, the symbol "-" represents financial year. For example, 2010-11 means the financial year starting from 1 April 2010 and ending on 31 March 2011.

概要 Overview

1. 資訊社會的特徵是工商機構、家居及社會廣泛使用資訊及通訊科技。這對提升一個經濟體系的競爭力和發展爲知識型經濟非常重要。

1. An information society is featured by the widespread adoption of information and communication technology (ICT) in business, home and the community at large. This is crucial for an economy to enhance its competitiveness and develop towards a knowledge economy.

2. 量度資訊社會的統計數字可歸納爲三大類別，即資訊及通訊科技的供應、資訊及通訊科技的基礎設施，以及資訊及通訊科技的使用情況。資訊及通訊科技業是一組從事供應資訊及通訊科技貨品及服務的行業，有關產品的特點主要是透過電子方式達致資訊處理和通訊（包括傳輸及顯示）的功能。

2. Statistics on measuring the information society can be categorised into three main aspects, viz., ICT supply, ICT infrastructure and ICT use. The ICT sector comprises a cluster of industries engaged in the supply of ICT goods and services which are primarily intended to fulfill or enable the function of information processing and communication by electronic means, including transmission and display.

3. 資訊及通訊科技基礎設施的統計指標（例如固定電話線路、流動電話用戶，以及互聯網用戶數目等）顯示一個經濟體系邁向成爲一個資訊社會的就緒程度。

3. Statistical indicators on ICT infrastructure (such as fixed telephone lines, mobile telephone subscribers and Internet subscribers) reveal the degree of readiness of an economy in moving towards an information society.

4. 要量度資訊及通訊科技貨品和服務的需求，主要是透過工商機構、住戶／個人及政府使用資訊及通訊科技貨品和服務的情況，以及就提供相關貨品和服務而採用的技術所涉及的統計數字來反映。

4. Demand for ICT goods and services is measured mainly by statistics on the use of ICT by businesses, households/individuals and government as well as the technology for adoption of ICT goods and services.

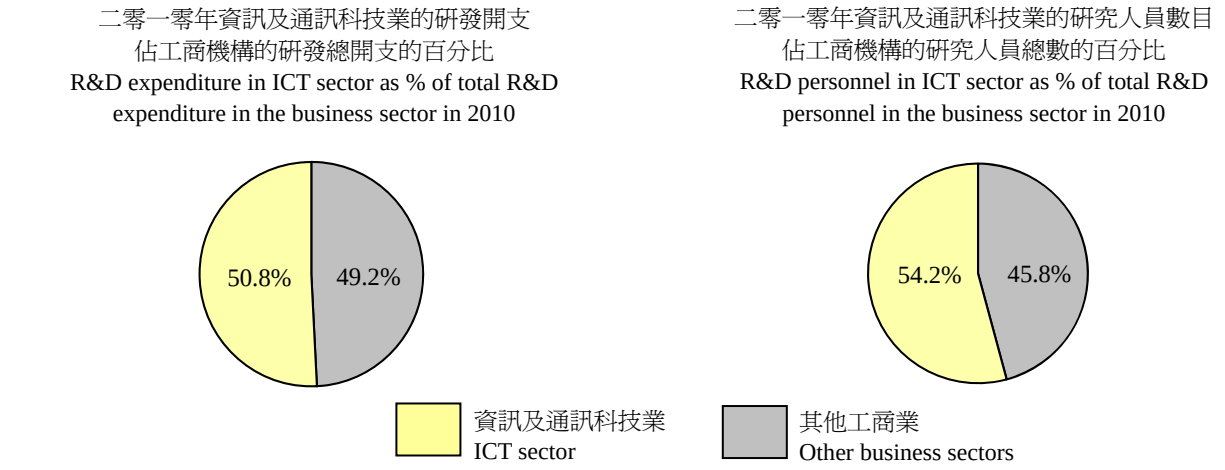
5. 在二零一零年，香港的資訊及通訊科技業的增加價值爲 925 億元，佔以基本價格計算的本地生產總值的 5.4%。資訊及通訊科技業對本地生產總值的貢獻，與批發及零售業（4.2%）以及建造業（3.3%）的經濟貢獻相若。在就業方面，在二零一零年，約 122 400 人從事資訊及通訊科技業，佔總就業人數的 3.5%。

5. In 2010, the value added of the ICT sector amounted to $92.5 billion, representing 5.4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices. The contribution of the ICT sector to GDP was comparable to that of the wholesale and retail sector (4.2%) as well as the construction sector (3.3%). In terms of the employment size, some 122 400 persons were engaged in ICT sector in 2010, accounting for 3.5% of the total employment.

6. 資訊及通訊科技業屬技術密集型的行業。在二零一零年，資訊及通訊科技業的研究與發展（研發）開支達 29 億元，佔本港工商機構研發總開支的 50.8%。資訊及通訊科技業亦聘用大量的研究人員。在二零一零年，54.2%工商機構的研究人員（以相當於全日制的人數計算）從事資訊及通訊科技業。

6. Industries in the ICT sector are technology intensive. In 2010, expenditure on research and development (R&D) in the ICT sector amounted to $2.9 billion, accounting for 50.8% of the total R&D expenditure in the business sector of Hong Kong. The ICT sector also has the highest concentration of R&D personnel. In 2010, 54.2% of the total number of R&D personnel (measured in terms of full-time equivalent) in the business sector were engaged in the ICT sector.

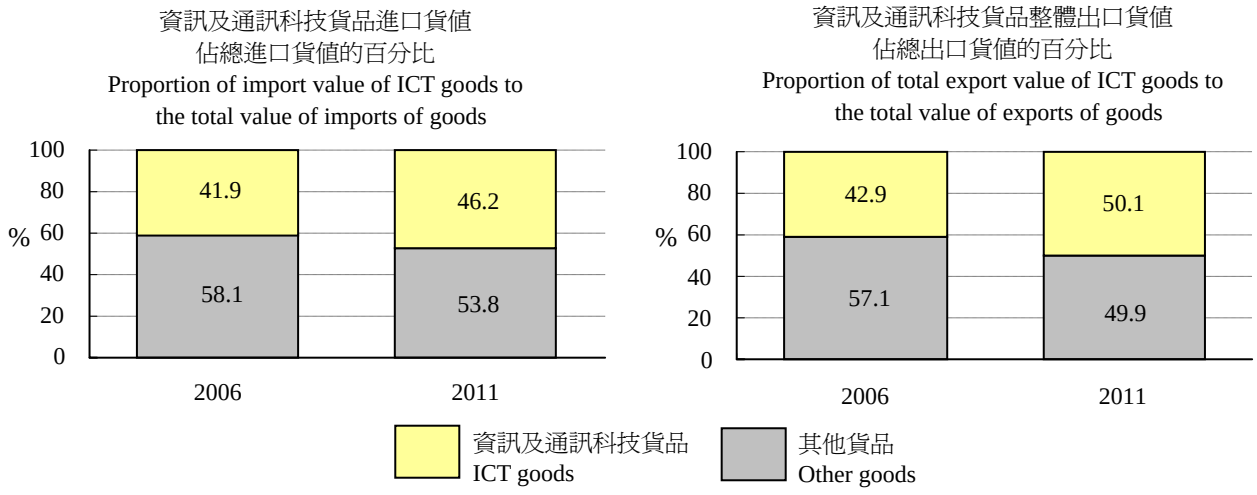
圖甲：二零一零年資訊及通訊科技業的研發情況
Chart A: R&D in ICT sector, 2010



7. 資訊及通訊科技貨品的進出口在本港對外貿易中亦佔極重要的地位。在二零一一年，資訊及通訊科技貨品的進口貨值佔總進口貨值的 46.2%。而資訊及通訊科技貨品整體出口（包括港產品出口及轉口）貨值的相應比例爲 50.1%。

7. The imports and exports of ICT goods also play an important role in the external trade of Hong Kong. In 2011, the import value of ICT goods accounted for 46.2% of the total value of imports of goods. The corresponding proportion for the total exports (including domestic exports and re-exports) of ICT was 50.1%.

圖乙：二零零六及二零一一年資訊及通訊科技貨品的對外貿易情況
Chart B: External trade for ICT goods, 2006 and 2011

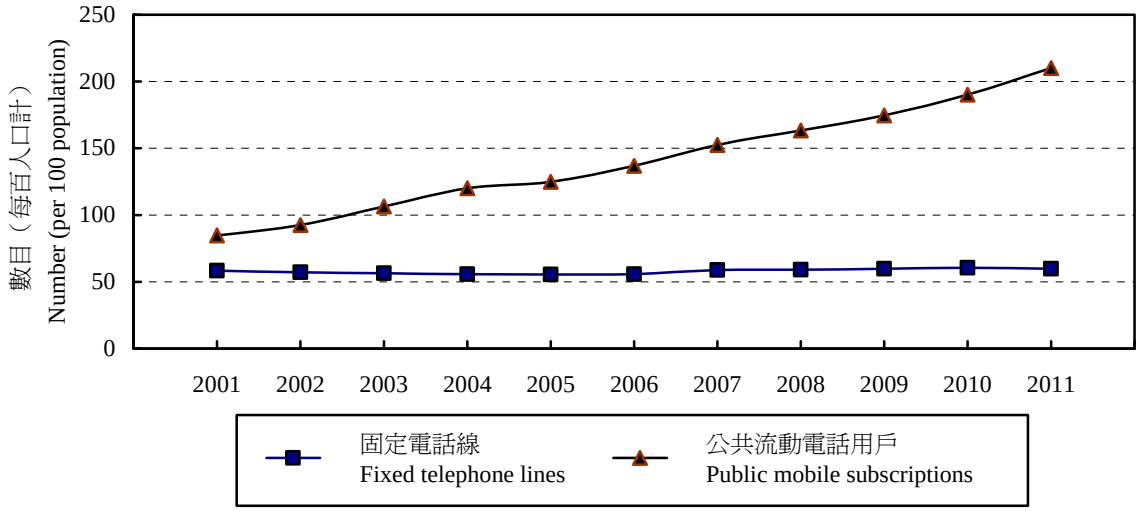


8. 香港的固網電話市場經歷長時間的持續增長後，於近年已趨飽和。自二零零一年以來，每百名人口中維持約有 60 條固定電話線。相比之下，公共流動電話用戶數目自二零零一年起已超越固定電話線數目，並且按年續有顯著增長。在二零一一年，每百名人口中有 210 個公共流動電話用戶。

8. After a long period of sustained growth, the fixed line telephony market in Hong Kong has become saturated in recent years, maintaining a level of around 60 fixed telephone lines per 100 population since 2001. In contrast, the number of public mobile subscriptions has surpassed that of the fixed telephone lines since 2001 and continued to grow remarkably, attaining a level of 210 public mobile subscribers per 100 population in 2011.

圖丙：二零零一至二零一一年按每百名人口計算的固定電話線及公共流動電話用戶數目

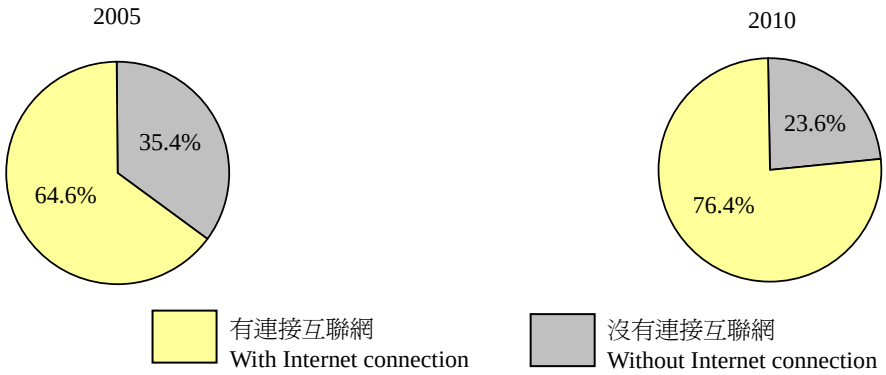
Chart C: Number of fixed telephone lines and public mobile subscriptions per 100 population, 2001-2011



9. 互聯網使用率在香港正不斷上升。家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶百分比從二零零一年的 48.7%上升至二零一零年的 76.4%。互聯網市場的強勁增長主要基於寬頻接達服務的普及以及流動寬頻服務的廣泛使用。在二零一一年，每百名人口中有 32 名固定寬頻互聯網用戶，而相應的流動寬頻訂用數目則更高，達 104 戶。

9. Internet usage is on the rise in Hong Kong. The proportion of households having personal computers (PCs) at home connected to Internet went up from 48.7% in 2001 to 76.4% in 2010. The robust growth in the Internet market is largely attributable to the popularity of broadband access services and the widespread use of mobile broadband services. In 2011, the number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers reached 32 per 100 population in Hong Kong. The corresponding figure for mobile broadband subscribers was much higher, being 104.

圖丁：二零零五及二零一零年住戶連接互聯網的百分比
Chart D: Proportion of Internet connection in households, 2005 and 2010



10. 資訊科技的教育與培訓能提供合適的人才以支援發展和應用資訊及通訊科技。自二零零六／零七學年起至二零一零／一一學年，大學教育資助委員會資助的資訊科技課程的畢業生平均每年約有 2 400 名。

10. Education and training in information technology (IT) enable the supply of human resources with the right skills in support of the ICT development and application. From 2006/07 to 2010/11 school year, there were an average of around 2 400 students graduate from the information technology programmes funded by the University Grants Committee each year.

11. 整體而言，具效率的資訊及通訊科技基礎設施，以及廣泛使用資訊及通訊科技的商業社會是促成香港發展爲知識型經濟的一些利好因素。

11. Overall speaking, the availability of an efficient ICT infrastructure and the widespread use of ICT in the business community are some of the enabling factors in shaping the development of Hong Kong towards a knowledge economy.

第 1 章　資訊及通訊科技業的營運特徵
Chapter 1　Operating Characteristics of the Information and Communication Technology Sector

緒言

1.1　「電子經濟」的出現對資訊及通訊科技貨品和服務的需求開創一個新浪潮。各工商機構紛紛利用新科技引發的優勢，捕捉這新興市場所帶來的發展機遇。在嶄新經濟活動出現的同時，很多現有的公司爲抓緊這些新機遇而將其業務策略重新定位。

1.2　資訊及通訊科技產品是指那些主要透過電子方式達致資訊處理和通訊功能（包括傳輸和顯示）的貨品和服務。「資訊及通訊科技業」是一組從事製造與經銷資訊及通訊科技貨品（例如：電訊設備及電腦，以及這些設備的組件及零件），以及提供資訊及通訊科技服務（例如：電訊網絡營運及互聯網接達服務）的行業的統稱。

1.3　在二零零九年，聯合國頒布了最新的國際指引[1]，促使各經濟體系對資訊及通訊科技業採一套共同的定義，藉此提高各經濟體系在資訊及通訊科技供應層面的統計指標的可比性。爲配合國際標準，政府統計處轉爲採用資訊及通訊科技業的定義，以取替過往採用的「資訊科技及電訊業」，編製有關的統計指標。

[1] 請參閱聯合國貿易和發展會議出版的《編製資訊經濟統計數字手冊》（二零零九年修訂版）。

Introduction

1.1　Emergence of the "e-Economy" has opened up a new wave of demand for information and communication technology (ICT) goods and services. Businesses taking advantage of the new technology come forth to capture the opportunities brought about by this emerging market. New economic activities take form, while many existing companies re-orientate their business strategies to capitalise on these new opportunities.

1.2　ICT products refer to goods and services that are primarily intended to fulfill or enable the function of information processing and communication by electronic means, including transmission and display. The "ICT sector" represents a cluster of industries engaged in the manufacture of and distribution of ICT goods (e.g. telecommunication equipment and computer as well as their parts and components) as well as the supply of ICT services (e.g. telecommunication network operation and Internet access services).

1.3　In 2009, the United Nations promulgated the latest international guidelines[1] to promote the adoption of a common definition of the ICT sector among various economies, with a view to facilitating the comparability of statistical indicators from the supply side of ICT. To align with the international standard, the Census and Statistics Department has thereafter switched to the definition of the ICT sector, in place of "information technology and telecommunication" (IT&T) sector adopted previously, in compiling the relevant statistical indicators.

[1] See the *Manual for the Production of Statistics on the Information Economy 2009 Revision Edition* published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

1.4 相比之下，資訊及通訊科技業的涵蓋範圍較資訊科技及電訊業廣泛，主要由於前者包括生產和經銷電子組件以及影音設備。因此，就增加價值和就業人數而言，資訊及通訊科技業對經濟的貢獻較資訊科技及電訊業更爲重要。

1.4 The coverage of the ICT sector is broader in comparison with that of IT&T sector mainly because the former includes the manufacturing and distribution of electronic components as well as audio and video equipment. Thus, the economic contribution of the ICT sector in terms of value added and employment size is more significant compared with IT&T sector.

1.5 本章描述香港資訊及通訊科技業的營運特徵。當中的分析主要根據政府統計處的經濟活動按年統計調查所搜集得的資料進行。

1.5 This Chapter describes the operating characteristics of the ICT sector in Hong Kong. Analyses are mainly based on data collected through the Annual Survey of Economic Activities conducted by the Census and Statistics Department.

資訊及通訊科技業的營運特徵

Operating Characteristics of the ICT Sector

1.6 在二零一零年，資訊及通訊科技業約有 15 400 間商業機構。資訊及通訊科技業的就業人數約 122 400 人，佔二零一零年總就業人數的 3.5%。讀者須注意，資訊及通訊科技業就業人數的數字中，包括了專業及技術人員（例如：網絡工程師、技術員、程式員、網站設計師、資訊科技專業人員等）及其他職系的人員（例如：文書和會計人員）。同樣地，資訊及通訊科技業的機構雖然是以供應資訊及通訊科技商品及服務爲主，但亦可能同時供應小量的非資訊及通訊科技的產品或服務。（表 1.1）

1.6 In 2010, there were some 15 400 business establishments engaged in the ICT sector. Around 122 400 persons were engaged in the sector, representing 3.5% of the total employment in 2010. It should be noted that figures on the number of persons engaged in the ICT sector include professional and technical personnel (e.g. network engineer, technician, programmer, web portal designer, IT professional etc.) and personnel in other occupations (e.g. clerical and accounting staff). By the same token, establishments in the ICT sector may also supply a small amount of non-ICT products or services so long as ICT goods and services are their main line of business. (Table 1.1)

1.7 在二零一零年，資訊及通訊科技業的增加價值達 925 億元，佔以基本價格計算的本地生產總值的 5.4%。與一年前相比，資訊及通訊科技業的增加價值上升 36.0%。這主要是由於二零零九年環球金融海嘯後，本港對資訊及通訊貨品／服務需求重拾動力，以及貿易往來顯著復甦。二零一一年的資訊及通訊科技貨品的進口和整體出口貨值與二零一零年相比分別上升 9.6%和 10.0%。（表 1.1 及 2.1）

1.7 In 2010, the value added of the ICT sector amounted to $92.5 billion, representing 5.4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices. Compared with a year earlier, an increase of 36.0% in the value added of the ICT sector was registered. This was mainly due to the regain of impetus in local demand for ICT goods/services and the marked revival in trade flows in the aftermath of the 2009 global financial tsunami. The value of the imports and total exports of ICT goods increased by 9.6% and 10.0% respectively in 2011 when compared with 2010. (Tables 1.1 and 2.1)

1.8 在二零一零年，從事經銷資訊及通訊科技產品的行業佔資訊及通訊科技業的整體增加價值的 56.0%，有關百分比高於提供資訊及通訊科技服務的行業（42.4%）。以就業人數而言，相應的比重分別爲 48.7%及 47.4%。（圖 1.1 及 1.2）

資訊及通訊科技業的研究與發展（研發）

1.9 資訊及通訊科技業由技術密集的行業所組成，而這些行業用於研究與發展（研發）活動的開支十分龐大。在二零一零年，資訊及通訊科技業的工商機構在研發方面的總開支（包括經常開支和資本開支）達 29 億元，佔工商機構研發總開支的比例達 50.8%。（表 1.2）

1.10 在二零一零年，資訊及通訊科技業的研究人員數目（以「相當於全日制的人數」計算）約有 5 900 人，佔工商業整體研究人員數目的 54.2%。（表 1.2）

電訊服務

1.11 完善的電訊基礎設施對提供本港高效能及可靠的電訊服務尤其重要。香港的電訊服務正朝著以互聯網爲基礎而建立的固定和流動網絡提供服務。傳統的話音通訊服務正不斷被互聯網通訊服務所取代。

1.8 In 2010, industries in distribution of ICT products accounted for 56.0% of the total value added of the ICT sector, higher than the 42.4% for those engaged in providing ICT services. The corresponding shares in terms of employment were 48.7% and 47.4% respectively. (Charts 1.1 and 1.2)

Research and Development (R&D) in the ICT Sector

1.9 The ICT sector comprises technology-intensive industries with substantial expenditure on research and development (R&D) activities. In 2010, business establishments in the ICT sector incurred a total expenditure of $2.9 billion (including current and capital expenditure) on R&D. This represented a substantial proportion of 50.8% of the total R&D expenditure in the business sector as a whole. (Table 1.2)

1.10 In 2010, the number of R&D personnel (expressed in terms of full-time equivalent) in the ICT sector was about 5 900, accounting for 54.2% of the total number of R&D personnel in the business sector as a whole. (Table 1.2)

Telecommunications Services

1.11 The availability of sound telecommunications infrastructure is crucial to the provision of efficient and reliable telecommunications services to the Hong Kong economy. The telecommunications services in Hong Kong are moving towards an Internet-based environment in both fixed and mobile networks. Conventional voice communications services are increasingly being replaced by Internet-based communications.

1.12 在二零一一年，香港有 17 間本地固定網絡營辦商[2] 和 5 間流動網絡營辦商。另外，本港亦有 301 間電訊持牌機構獲授權提供對外電訊服務。（表 1.3）

1.12 In 2011, there were 17 local fixed network operators [2] and 5 mobile network operators. There were also 301 telecommunications licensees authorised to provide external telecommunications services. (Table 1.3)

1.13 在二零一一年，香港有 185 間電訊持牌機構獲授權提供互聯網接達服務。根據經濟活動按年統計調查的結果，互聯網服務供應商於二零一零年的互聯網相關業務收益爲 103 億元，當中 81.7%的業務收益來自其所提供的基本互聯網接駁服務。（表 1.3 及 1.4）

1.13 In 2011, there were 185 telecommunications licensees authorised to provide Internet access service in Hong Kong. According to the results of Annual Survey of Economic Services, the ISPs generated $10.3 billion of business receipts from Internet related services in 2010, of which 81.7% were generated from the provision of basic Internet connection services. (Tables 1.3 and 1.4)

其他有關刊物

工業的業務表現及營運特色的主要統計數字

進出口貿易、批發及零售業以及住宿及膳食服務業的業務表現及營運特色的主要統計數字

資訊及通訊、金融及保險、專業及商用服務業的業務表現及營運特色的主要統計數字

香港創新活動統計

Further References

Key Statistics on Business Performance and Operating Characteristics of the Industrial Sector

Key Statistics on Business Performance and Operating Characteristics of the Import/Export, Wholesale and Retail Trades, and Accommodation and Food Services Sectors

Key Statistics on Business Performance and Operating Characteristics of the Information and Communications, Financing and Insurance, Professional and Business Services Sectors

Hong Kong Innovation Activities Statistics

[2] 包括所有按固定電訊網絡服務牌照、固定傳送者牌照，或綜合傳送者牌照獲准提供設施爲本的有線或無線本地固定電訊服務的營辦商。

[2] Include all licensees authorised to provide facility-based local fixed telecommunications services under fixed telecommunications network services licence, fixed carrier licence or unified carrier licence using wireline or wireless technology.

表 1.1 有關資訊及通訊科技業的主要統計數字(1)

Table 1.1 Key statistics (1) on the information and communication technology (ICT) sector

	2008	2009	2010
機構單位數目 Number of establishments	14 458 -	15 338 (+6.1)	15 366 (+0.2)
就業人數 Number of persons engaged	103 107 -	114 230 (+10.8)	122 383 (+7.1)
每間機構單位的平均就業人數 Average number of persons engaged per establishment	7.1	7.4	8.0
就業人數相對於工作人口的百分比(%) Number of persons engaged as a percentage of employed population (%)	2.9	3.3	3.5
業務收益及其他收入（十億港元） Business receipts and other income (HK$ billion)	913.9 -	996.9 (+9.1)	1,260.6 (+26.4)
增加價值（十億港元） Value added (HK$ billion)	78.3 -	68.0 (-13.1)	92.5 (+36.0)
以基本價格計算的本地生產總值內所佔比率 (2) (%) Contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices (2) (%)	4.9	4.4	5.4
僱員薪酬（十億港元） Compensation of employees (HK$ billion)	30.8 -	33.9 (+9.9)	37.5 (+10.8)
盈餘總額（十億港元） Gross surplus (HK$ billion)	49.2 -	41.7 (-15.3)	61.5 (+47.5)
固定資產的買賣淨值（十億港元） Gross additions to fixed assets (HK$ billion)	15.2 -	6.1 (-60.1)	10.9 (+79.0)

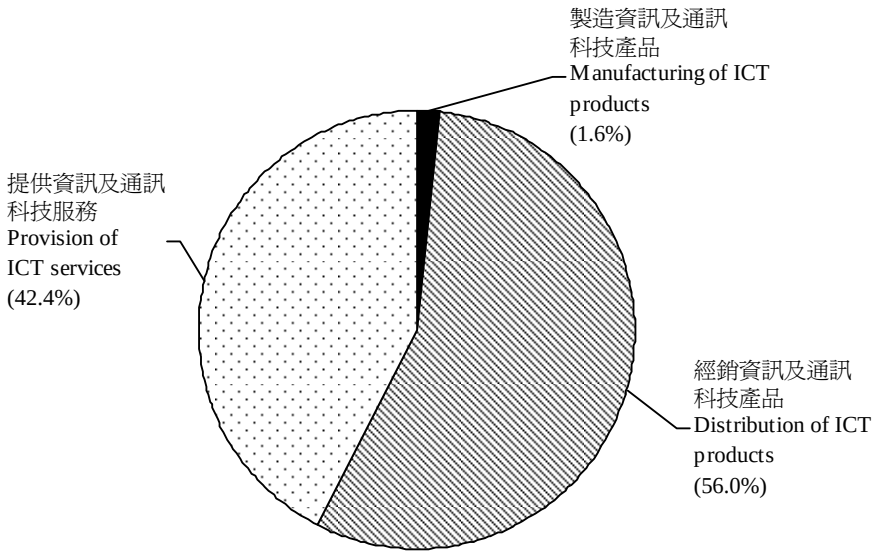
註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。
(1) 資訊及通訊科技業的統計數字由二零零八年開始編製。
(2) 本地生產總值的數字是二零一二年五月發表的最新數據。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage changes over the preceding year.
(1) Statistics on ICT sector are available as from 2008.
(2) Figures on GDP refer to the latest statistics released in May 2012.

資料來源： 政府統計處科技統計組
Source: Science and Technology Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department

圖 1.1 二零一零年按經濟活動劃分的資訊及通訊科技業增加價值分布

Chart 1.1 Distribution of value added of the information and communication technology (ICT) sector by economic activity in 2010

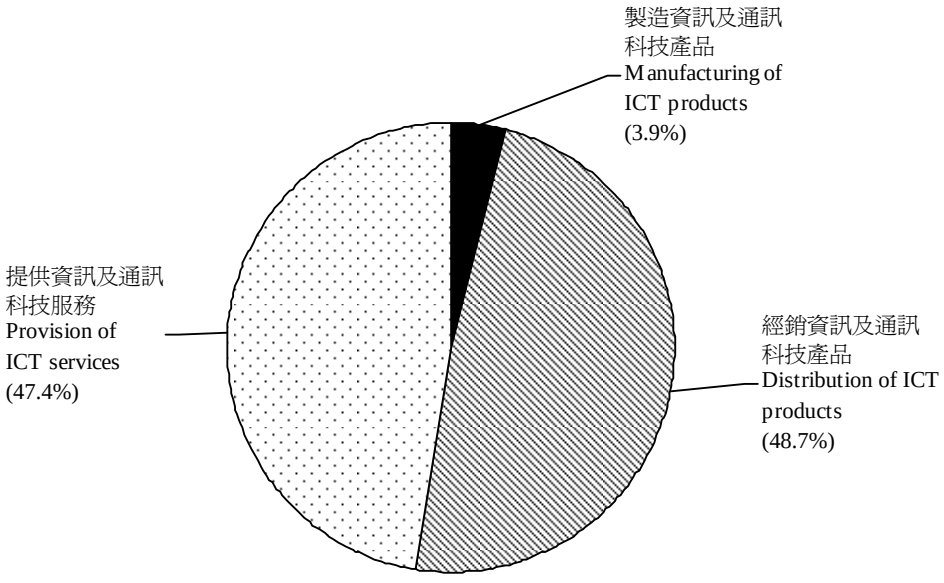


資料來源： 政府統計處科技統計組

Source: Science and Technology Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department

圖 1.2 二零一零年按經濟活動劃分的資訊及通訊科技業就業人數分布

Chart 1.2 Distribution of number of persons engaged in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector by economic activity in 2010



資料來源： 政府統計處科技統計組

Source: Science and Technology Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department

表 1.2 資訊及通訊科技業的研究及發展（研發）活動[1]

Table 1.2 Research and development (R&D) activities [1] in the information and communication technology (ICT) sector

	2008	2009	2010
資訊及通訊科技業的研發總開支[2]（百萬港元）	2,697	2,576	2,932
Total R&D expenditure [2] in ICT sector (HK$ million)	-	(-4.5)	(+13.8)
佔工商機構的研發總開支的百分比	51.2	47.1	50.8
As a % of total R&D expenditure in the business sector			
資訊及通訊科技業的研究人員數目[3]	5 770	5 209	5 907
Number of R&D personnel [3] in ICT sector	-	(-9.7)	(+13.4)
佔工商機構的研究人員數目的百分比	56.2	49.7	54.2
As a % of total number of R&D personnel in the business sector			

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。

(1) 資訊及通訊科技業的研發活動統計數字由二零零八年開始編製。
(2) 包括本地機構爲本身及／或爲其他機構進行的研發活動開支。
(3) 爲了反映投放予研發活動的實際人力資源，研究人員的數字是以「相當於全日制的人數」計算，並根據有關統計年度內已投放在研發活動的工作年總數作估算。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage changes over the preceding year.

(1) Statistics on R&D in ICT sector are available as from 2008.
(2) Including expenditure on in-house R&D activities conducted by a local party for itself and/or for other organisations.
(3) In depicting the actual amount of manpower resources deployed to R&D activities, figures on R&D personnel are expressed in full-time equivalent (FTE), which is estimated on the basis of the total number of man-years devoted to R&D activities during the reference year.

資料來源： 政府統計處科技統計組

Source: Science and Technology Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department

表 1.3 電訊業營辦商的數目

Table 1.3 Number of operators in telecommunications industry

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
本地固定網絡營辦商數目[(1)] Number of local fixed network operators [(1)]	4	12	12	12	12	14	17
流動網絡營辦商 Number of mobile network operators	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
對外電訊服務營辦商數目[(2) (3)] Number of external telecommunications service operators [(2) (3)]	230 (+12.7)	289 (+10.7)	298 (+3.1)	295 (-1.0)	309 (+4.7)	320 (+3.6)	301 (-5.9)
持牌互聯網服務供應商數目[(4)] Number of licensed Internet Service Providers (ISPs) [(4)]	268 (+9.4)	199 (+0.5)	191 (-4.0)	192 (+0.5)	189 (-1.6)	184 (-2.6)	185 (+0.5)

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。

(1) 包括所有按固定電訊網絡服務牌照、固定傳送者牌照，或綜合傳送者牌照獲准提供設施爲本的有線或無線本地固定電訊服務的營辦商。

(2) 對外電訊服務營辦商包括設施爲本的對外固定網絡營辦商及服務爲本的對外電訊營辦商。前者是指經營者建立自己的網絡，用於提供對外電訊服務。而後者則指電訊服務供應商，依靠設施爲本的對外固定網絡營辦商所提供的固定網絡來提供電訊服務。服務爲本的對外電訊營辦商可設立一些設施，如建築物及租用土地內的斷路器或伺服器以提供電訊服務。

(3) 因應對外電訊服務營辦商涵蓋範圍的轉變，數字有所修正。

(4) 互聯網持牌供應商的數目因供應商要求重新分類其服務而有所調整。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage changes over the preceding year.

(1) Include all licensees authorised to provide facility-based local fixed telecommunications services under fixed telecommunications network services (FTNS) licence, fixed carrier licence (FCL) or unified carrier licence (UCL) using wireline or wireless technology.

(2) The external telecommunications service operators include facility-based external fixed network operators and service-based external telecommunications service operators. The former refer to operators which establish their own networks for the provision of external telecommunications services. As for the latter, they refer to telecommunications service providers which rely on the fixed networks established by facility-based operators to provide their own telecommunications services. Service-based external telecommunications operators may establish some facilities such as switches, routers, servers within buildings and leased land for the provision of telecommunications services.

(3) Figures on number of external telecommunications service operators were revised due to change of coverage.

(4) The number of ISPs were adjusted due to reclassification of service requested by some licensees.

資料來源： 通訊事務管理局辦公室

Source: Office of the Communications Authority

表 1.4 按所提供的服務類別劃分的互聯網服務公司的業務收益

Table 1.4 Business receipts of Internet Service Providers (ISPs) by type of services provided

百萬港元
HK$ million

所提供的服務類別 Type of services provided	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
入會／登記／開戶服務	29	5	5	10	3	3	11
Membership/registration/	(+671.0)	(+10.2)	(+11.1)	(+96.9)	(-69.9)	(+1.4)	(+260.8)
account set-up services	[0.9]	[0.1]	[0.1]	[0.1]	§	§	[0.1]
基本接駁服務							
Basic connection services							
撥號線路賬戶	683	128	109	113	19	3	10
Dial-up account	(-4.3)	(-28.6)	(-15.0)	(+3.5)	(-83.5)	(-82.0)	(+204.5)
	[20.5]	[3.1]	[2.2]	[1.7]	[0.3]	§	[0.1]
直駁專線賬戶	841	686	711	815	1,124	743	832
Leased line account	(+70.2)	(-60.4)	(+3.7)	(+14.5)	(+38.0)	(-33.9)	(+12.0)
	[25.3]	[16.6]	[14.5]	[12.2]	[16.0]	[9.2]	[8.1]
寬頻賬戶	261	2,872	3,482	4,989	4,943	6,295	7,547
Broadband account	(-)	(+7.8)	(+21.2)	(+43.3)	(-0.9)	(+27.3)	(+19.9)
	[7.9]	[69.6]	[71.0]	[74.5]	[70.4]	[77.8]	[73.5]
儲存網站及有關服務	314	51	94	228	302	330	668
Website hosting and related services	(+204.8)	(-36.4)	(+83.0)	(+142.7)	(+32.0)	(+9.5)	(+102.4)
	[9.5]	[1.2]	[1.9]	[3.4]	[4.3]	[4.1]	[6.5]
其他與互聯網有關的服務	1,197	382	503	539	630	712	1,194
Other Internet related services	(+234.4)	(+4.8)	(+31.7)	(+7.2)	(+16.8)	(+13.0)	(+67.8)
	[36.0]	[9.3]	[10.3]	[8.1]	[9.0]	[8.8]	[11.6]
總計	3,326	4,123	4,904	6,694	7,021	8,086	10,263
Total	(+98.8)	(-17.9)	(+18.9)	(+36.5)	(+4.9)	(+15.2)	(+26.9)
	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]	[100.0]

註釋： 圓括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。
方括號內的數字是佔個別總計的百分比。
§ 少於 0.05%。

Notes: Figures in rounded brackets denote percentage changes over the preceding year.
Figures in square brackets denote the percentage shares to their respective totals.
§ Less than 0.05%.

資料來源： 政府統計處商業服務統計組

Source: Business Services Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department

第 2 章　資訊及通訊科技貨品的進出口情況
Chapter 2　Imports and Exports of Information and Communication Technology Goods

緒言

2.1　資訊及通訊科技貨品的分類主要是參考聯合國貿易和發展會議以及經濟合作與發展組織所倡議的國際指引而制定。基本上，資訊及通訊科技貨品是指那些透過電子方式達致資訊處理和通訊功能（包括傳輸和顯示），或採用電子處理模式來進行檢測、測量及／或記錄物理現象，或控制一個物理程序的貨品。資訊及通訊科技貨品包括下列類別：(i)電訊設備、(ii)電腦及相關設備、(iii)電子組件、(iv)影音設備；及(v)其他資訊及通訊科技貨品。

2.2　香港是區內一個資訊及通訊科技貨品貿易的主要中介中心。本章展示在二零零一年至二零一一年期間，香港資訊及通訊科技貨品的進口及出口趨勢和發展。由二零零七年一月起，香港的對外貿易統計就電訊設備的涵蓋範圍作出了修訂。因此，該類貨品於二零零七年及以後的貿易數字不能與較早年份的數字作直接比較。

Introduction

2.1 The classification of information and communication technology (ICT) goods mainly follows the international guidelines promulgated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the Organisation for Economic C-operation and Development (OECD). Primarily, ICT goods are those that are either intended to fulfill the function of information processing and communication by electronic means (including transmission and display) or which use electronic processing to detect, measure and/or record physical phenomena, or to control a physical process. ICT goods are grouped into the following categories: (i) telecommunications equipment, (ii) computer and related equipment, (iii) electronic components, (iv) audio and video equipment, and (v) other ICT goods.

2.2 Hong Kong is a major intermediary centre for trading of ICT goods in the region. This Chapter highlights the trend and developments in imports and exports of ICT goods in Hong Kong during the period of 2001 to 2011. As from January 2007, the coverage of telecommunications equipment has been revised and the trade figures as from 2007 are not strictly comparable with those in previous years.

概要

2.3 過去十年，香港的資訊及通訊科技貨品對外貿易增長強勁。在二零零一年至二零一一年期間，資訊及通訊科技貨品的進口貨值平均每年增長 13.7%，遠超總進口貨值的相應增長（9.2%）。同期，資訊及通訊科技貨品的總出口（包括港產品出口及轉口）貨值平均每年增長 14.7%，亦高於總出口貨值的相應增長（8.5%）。在二零一一年，資訊及通訊科技貨品的進口貨值爲 17,397 億元，佔總進口貨值的 46.2%。資訊及通訊科技貨品的總出口貨值則達 16,721 億元，佔總出口貨值的 50.1%。（表 2.1）

Overview

2.3 The growth of Hong Kong's external trade in ICT goods was phenomenal over the past decade. The value of the imports of ICT goods increased at an average rate of 13.7% per annum between 2001 and 2011, markedly faster than the corresponding figure of 9.2% for the total merchandise imports. Over the same period, the value of the total exports (including domestic exports and re-exports) of ICT goods increased by 14.7% per annum, also faster than the 8.5% for the total merchandise exports. In 2011, the imports of ICT goods amounted to $1,739.7 billion, accounting for 46.2% of the total merchandise imports. The value of total exports of ICT goods reached $1,672.1 billion in 2011, representing 50.1% of the total merchandise exports. (Table 2.1)

電訊設備

2.4 在二零一一年，香港的電訊設備進口貨值達 3,098 億元。同年，電訊設備的整體出口貨值爲 3,261 億元。（表 2.1 及 2.2）

2.5 在二零一一年，中國內地爲香港最主要的電訊設備供應地，佔電訊設備進口總值的 71.4%。第二及第三的主要供應地是美國和日本，分別佔總值的 4.3%和 3.6%。（表 2.2）

2.6 中國內地和美國爲香港電訊設備整體出口最主要的兩個目的地，分別佔總值的 40.8%和 10.3%。（表 2.2）

Telecommunications Equipment

2.4 In 2011, Hong Kong's imports of telecommunications equipment amounted to $309.8 billion. In the same year, the value of total exports of telecommunications equipment was $326.1 billion. (Tables 2.1 and 2.2)

2.5 The mainland of China was the major supplier, accounting for 71.4% of Hong Kong's total imports of telecommunications equipment in 2011. The second and third major suppliers were the USA and Japan, accounting for 4.3% and 3.6% respectively of the total. (Table 2.2)

2.6 The mainland of China and the USA were the two major destinations of Hong Kong's total exports of telecommunications equipment, accounting for 40.8% and 10.3% respectively of the total. (Table 2.2)

電腦及相關設備

2.7 在二零一一年，香港的電腦及相關設備進口貨值達 3,632 億元。同年，電腦及相關設備的整體出口貨值爲 3,864 億元。（表 2.1 及 2.3）

Computer and Related Equipment

2.7 In 2011, Hong Kong's imports of computer and related equipment reached $363.2 billion. In the same year, the value of total exports of computer and related equipment was $386.4 billion. (Tables 2.1 and 2.3)

2.8 在二零一一年，65.1%進口香港的電腦及相關設備來自中國內地。第二及第三的主要供應地依次爲日本和泰國，分別佔總值的7.8%和5.3%。（表2.3）

2.8 In 2011, 65.1% of Hong Kong's imports of computer and related equipment was supplied by the mainland of China. The second and third major suppliers were Japan and Thailand, accounting for 7.8% and 5.3% respectively of the total. (Table 2.3)

2.9 在二零一一年，香港電腦及相關設備整體出口的最大目的地是中國內地，佔總值的67.3%。第二及第三大目的地是美國和日本，分別佔總值的5.5%和3.5%。（表2.3）

2.9 In 2011, the mainland of China was the largest destination of Hong Kong's total exports of computer and related equipment, accounting for 67.3% of the total. The second and third largest destinations were the USA and Japan, accounting for 5.5% and 3.5% respectively of the total. (Table 2.3)

電子組件

Electronic Components

2.10 在二零一一年，電子組件的進口及整體出口貨值分別達8,838億元及7,855億元。（表2.1及2.4）

2.10 In 2011, the value of imports and total exports of electronic components reached $883.8 billion and $785.5 billion respectively. (Tables 2.1 and 2.4)

2.11 在二零一一年，香港進口的電子組件的首三個供應地依次是中國內地、新加坡及台灣，它們分別佔電子組件進口總值的32.3%、16.2%及15.4%。（表2.4）

2.11 In 2011, the top three suppliers of Hong Kong's imports of electronic components were the mainland of China, Singapore and Taiwan. They accounted for 32.3%, 16.2% and 15.4% of the total value of Hong Kong's imports of electronic components respectively. (Table 2.4)

2.12 在二零一一年，香港電子組件整體出口的最大目的地是中國內地，佔總值的77.7%。第二及第三大目的地是台灣及美國，分別佔總值的3.4%和3.2%。（表2.4）

2.12 In 2011, the mainland of China was the largest destination of Hong Kong's total exports of electronic components, accounting for 77.7% of the total. The second and third largest destinations were Taiwan and the USA, accounting for 3.4% and 3.2% respectively of the total. (Table 2.4)

影音設備

Audio and Video Equipment

2.13 在二零一一年，香港的影音設備進口貨值達1,453億元。同年，影音設備的整體出口貨值爲1,266億元。（表2.1及2.5）

2.13 In 2011, Hong Kong's imports of audio and video equipment reached $145.3 billion. In the same year, the value of total exports of audio and video equipment was $126.6 billion. (Tables 2.1 and 2.5)

2.14 香港進口的影音設備主要來自中國內地。在二零一一年，來自中國內地的影音設備佔總值的 67.1%。第二和第三大供應地是台灣和日本，分別佔總值的 7.7%和 7.3%。（表 2.5）

2.14 The most important source of Hong Kong's imports of audio and video equipment was the mainland of China. In 2011, the share of the mainland of China was 67.1%. The second and third largest suppliers were Taiwan and Japan, accounting for 7.7% and 7.3% respectively of the total. (Table 2.5)

2.15 在二零一一年，香港影音設備整體出口的最大兩個目的地是中國內地和美國，分別佔總值的 34.6%和 15.0%。第三大目的地是日本，佔總值的 9.3%。（表 2.5）

2.15 In 2011, the mainland of China and the USA were the two largest destinations of Hong Kong's total exports of audio and video equipment, accounting for 34.6% and 15.0% of the total respectively. The third largest destination was Japan, accounting for 9.3% of the total. (Table 2.5)

其他資訊及通訊科技貨品

Other ICT Goods

2.16 就香港的情況而言，其他資訊及通訊科技貨品主要包括辦公室機器及設備、醫療設備、工業工序控制機器，以及量度、檢查、測試和導航儀器等。在二零一一年，其他資訊及通訊科技貨品的進口及整體出口貨值分別達 376 億元及 475 億元。（表 2.1 及 2.6）

2.16 In the case of Hong Kong, other ICT goods mainly cover office machinery and equipment, medical equipment, industrial process control equipment, and appliances for measuring, checking, testing and navigating, etc.. In 2011, the value of imports and total exports of other ICT goods reached $37.6 billion and $47.5 billion respectively. (Tables 2.1 and 2.6)

2.17 在二零一一年，香港進口的其他資訊及通訊科技貨品的首三個供應地依次是中國內地、美國及德國，它們分別佔其他資訊及通訊科技貨品進口總值的 42.0%、14.4%及 9.7%。（表 2.6）

2.17 In 2011, the top three suppliers of Hong Kong's imports of other ICT goods were the mainland of China, the USA and Germany. They accounted for 42.0%, 14.4% and 9.7% respectively of the total value of Hong Kong's imports of other ICT goods. (Table 2.6)

2.18 在二零一一年，香港其他資訊及通訊科技貨品整體出口的最大目的地是中國內地，佔總值的 69.0%。第二及第三大目的地是美國及日本，分別佔總值的 7.3%和 3.6%。（表 2.6）

2.18 In 2011, the mainland of China was the largest destination of Hong Kong's total exports of other ICT goods, accounting for 69.0% of the total. The second and third largest destinations were the USA and Japan, accounting for 7.3% and 3.6% respectively of the total. (Table 2.6)

其他有關刊物

Further References

香港對外商品貿易（月刊）

Hong Kong External Merchandise Trade (Monthly)

香港商品貿易統計：進口（月刊）

Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics: Imports (Monthly)

香港商品貿易統計：港產品出口及轉口（月刊）	*Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics: Domestic Exports and Re-exports (Monthly)*
香港商品貿易統計：周年附刊 — 進口（年刊）	*Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics: Annual Supplement - Imports (Annual)*
香港商品貿易統計：周年附刊 — 港產品出口及轉口（年刊）	*Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics: Annual Supplement - Domestic Exports and Re-exports (Annual)*

表 2.1 整體資訊及通訊科技貨品的進口及出口

Table 2.1 Imports and exports of all information and communication technology goods

百萬港元
HK$ million

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
進口(1)	480,035	1,089,069	1,241,935	1,291,872	1,232,135	1,587,552	1,739,703
Imports (1)	(-4.3)	(+16.7)	-	(+4.0)	(-4.6)	(+28.8)	(+9.6)
電訊設備(1)	70,610	114,704	177,937	189,727	187,291	240,697	309,833
Telecommunications equipment (1)	(+8.3)	(+26.1)	-	(+6.6)	(-1.3)	(+28.5)	(+28.7)
電腦及相關設備	128,853	268,290	261,865	278,299	252,240	330,510	363,237
Computer and related equipment	(+2.3)	(+16.0)	(-2.4)	(+6.3)	(-9.4)	(+31.0)	(+9.9)
電子組件	192,190	554,470	626,978	652,252	641,659	841,429	883,785
Electronic components	(-12.2)	(+21.2)	(+13.1)	(+4.0)	(-1.6)	(+31.1)	(+5.0)
影音設備	73,049	129,483	148,784	143,666	125,886	141,762	145,275
Audio and video equipment	(-4.6)	(-2.6)	(+14.9)	(-3.4)	(-12.4)	(+12.6)	(+2.5)
其他資訊及通訊科技貨品	15,333	22,122	26,371	27,928	25,060	33,154	37,574
Other ICT goods	(+0.3)	(+9.0)	(+19.2)	(+5.9)	(-10.3)	(+32.3)	(+13.3)
佔所有對外貿易進口的百分比	30.6	41.9	43.3	42.7	45.8	47.2	46.2
As a % of total imports							
整體出口(1)	424,506	1,056,333	1,205,462	1,284,392	1,192,871	1,520,429	1,672,068
Total exports (1)	(-1.5)	(+14.9)	-	(+6.5)	(-7.1)	(+27.5)	(+10.0)
電訊設備(1)	44,784	80,283	184,990	208,367	205,157	270,737	326,071
Telecommunications equipment (1)	(-2.7)	(+23.8)	-	(+12.6)	(-1.5)	(+32.0)	(+20.4)
電腦及相關設備	114,568	290,570	270,130	292,058	254,789	338,796	386,369
Computer and related equipment	(+7.7)	(+10.7)	(-7.0)	(+8.1)	(-12.8)	(+33.0)	(+14.0)
電子組件	169,439	495,661	540,864	590,337	581,207	738,481	785,498
Electronic components	(-5.7)	(+23.4)	(+9.1)	(+9.1)	(-1.5)	(+27.1)	(+6.4)
影音設備	77,627	162,778	175,923	159,102	121,863	131,829	126,629
Audio and video equipment	(-5.3)	(-0.5)	(+8.1)	(-9.6)	(-23.4)	(+8.2)	(-3.9)
其他資訊及通訊科技貨品	18,088	27,042	33,555	34,528	29,856	40,586	47,502
Other ICT goods	(+5.7)	(+0.5)	(+24.1)	(+2.9)	(-13.5)	(+35.9)	(+17.0)
佔所有對外貿易整體出口的百分比	28.7	42.9	44.9	45.5	48.3	50.2	50.1
As a % of total exports							

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。

(1) 由二零零七年一月起，電訊設備的涵蓋範圍已修訂。在本表內，二零零七年及以後的電訊設備貿易數字不可與較前年份的數字作直接比較。因此，二零零六年與二零零七年間的電訊設備進口及出口貨值變動和資訊及通訊科技貨品的整體進口及出口貨值變動的百分率亦不提供。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage change over the preceding year.

(1) As from January 2007, the coverage of telecommunications equipment has been revised. In this table, trade figures of telecommunications equipment as from 2007 are not strictly comparable with those in previous years. Hence, the rate of change for telecommunications equipment and total imports/exports of ICT goods between 2006 and 2007 is not provided.

資料來源： 政府統計處貿易資料分析組

Source: Trade Analysis Section, Census and Statistics Department

表 2.2 電訊設備按主要供應地劃分的進口及按主要目的地劃分的出口[(1)]

Table 2.2 Imports by main supplier and exports by main destination of telecommunications equipment [(1)]

百萬港元
HK$ million

	2001	2006	2007 [(1)]	2008	2009	2010	2011
進口	70,610	114,704	177,937	189,727	187,291	240,697	309,833
Imports	(+8.3)	(+26.1)	-	(+6.6)	(-1.3)	(+28.5)	(+28.7)
中國內地	28,143	69,076	119,794	129,578	130,153	175,897	221,308
The mainland of China	(-9.4)	(+33.9)	-	(+8.2)	(+0.4)	(+35.1)	(+25.8)
美國	3,674	3,298	5,063	6,083	8,012	10,839	13,473
United States of America	(+5.8)	(+25.6)	-	(+20.2)	(+31.7)	(+35.3)	(+24.3)
日本	3,558	2,456	7,905	9,141	8,619	10,475	11,143
Japan	(+11.8)	(-5.0)	-	(+15.6)	(-5.7)	(+21.5)	(+6.4)
整體出口	44,784	80,283	184,990	208,367	205,157	270,737	326,071
Total exports	(-2.7)	(+23.8)	-	(+12.6)	(-1.5)	(+32.0)	(+20.4)
中國內地	12,994	13,023	70,210	72,071	75,494	104,854	133,152
The mainland of China	(+14.3)	(-16.6)	-	(+2.7)	(+4.7)	(+38.9)	(+27.0)
美國	10,340	20,990	26,425	28,004	26,784	36,249	33,432
United States of America	(-28.4)	(+56.3)	-	(+6.0)	(-4.4)	(+35.3)	(-7.8)
印度	185	1,393	3,191	5,343	8,266	15,223	18,273
India	(-11.4)	(+14.5)	-	(+67.4)	(+54.7)	(+84.2)	(+20.0)
港產品出口	*1,465*	*166*	*7,539*	*8,421*	*7,649*	*10,148*	*2,397*
Domestic exports	*(-1.9)*	*(§)*	-	*(+11.7)*	*(-9.2)*	*(+32.7)*	*(-76.4)*
美國	*42*	*16*	*1,444*	*1,866*	*2,058*	*3,082*	*858*
United States of America	*(-66.5)*	*(+632.7)*	-	*(+29.2)*	*(+10.3)*	*(+49.8)*	*(-72.2)*
荷蘭	*15*	*1*	*1,504*	*1,653*	*1,619*	*2,436*	*653*
Netherlands	*(+442.8)*	*(†)*	-	*(+9.9)*	*(-2.1)*	*(+50.5)*	*(-73.2)*
中國內地	*1,324*	*27*	*434*	*439*	*348*	*793*	*268*
The mainland of China	*(+6.7)*	*(-50.5)*	-	*(+1.4)*	*(-20.9)*	*(+128.2)*	*(-66.2)*
轉口	*43,318*	*80,117*	*177,451*	*199,946*	*197,508*	*260,589*	*323,673*
Re-exports	*(-2.7)*	*(+23.9)*	-	*(+12.7)*	*(-1.2)*	*(+31.9)*	*(+24.2)*
中國內地	*11,670*	*12,995*	*69,776*	*71,632*	*75,146*	*104,060*	*132,883*
The mainland of China	*(+15.2)*	*(-16.5)*	-	*(+2.7)*	*(+4.9)*	*(+38.5)*	*(+27.7)*
美國	*10,298*	*20,974*	*24,981*	*26,139*	*24,727*	*33,167*	*32,574*
United States of America	*(-28.1)*	*(+56.2)*	-	*(+4.6)*	*(-5.4)*	*(+34.1)*	*(-1.8)*
印度	*185*	*1,393*	*2,646*	*4,791*	*7,792*	*14,642*	*18,151*
India	*(-10.7)*	*(+14.5)*	-	*(+81.1)*	*(+62.6)*	*(+87.9)*	*(+24.0)*

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。

(1) 由二零零七年一月起，電訊設備的涵蓋範圍已修訂。在本表內，二零零七年及以後的貿易數字不可與較前年份的數字作直接比較。因此，二零零六年與二零零七年間的進口及出口貨值變動的百分率亦不提供。

§ 表示變動百分率在增減 0.05%以內。

† 表示增減大於 999.9%。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage change over the preceding year.

(1) As from January 2007, the coverage of telecommunications equipment has been revised. In this table, trade figures as from 2007 are not strictly comparable with those in previous years. Hence, the rate of change between 2006 and 2007 for imports/exports is not provided.

§ Denotes changes within +/- 0.05%.

† Denotes increase or decrease of over 999.9%.

資料來源： 政府統計處貿易資料分析組

Source: Trade Analysis Section, Census and Statistics Department

表 2.3 電腦及相關設備按主要供應地劃分的進口及按主要目的地劃分的出口

Table 2.3 Imports by main supplier and exports by main destination of computer and related equipment

百萬港元

HK$ million

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
進口	128,853	268,290	261,865	278,299	252,240	330,510	363,237
Imports	(+2.3)	(+16.0)	(-2.4)	(+6.3)	(-9.4)	(+31.0)	(+9.9)
中國內地	40,611	127,412	146,216	164,447	150,531	201,141	236,520
The mainland of China	(-4.0)	(+21.2)	(+14.8)	(+12.5)	(-8.5)	(+33.6)	(+17.6)
日本	9,702	20,726	24,859	24,779	20,746	27,583	28,393
Japan	(+7.6)	(+9.4)	(+19.9)	(-0.3)	(-16.3)	(+33.0)	(+2.9)
泰國	2,380	12,865	15,148	17,105	14,539	19,803	19,176
Thailand	(+23.2)	(+44.0)	(+17.8)	(+12.9)	(-15.0)	(+36.2)	(-3.2)
整體出口	114,568	290,570	270,130	292,058	254,789	338,796	386,369
Total exports	(+7.7)	(+10.7)	(-7.0)	(+8.1)	(-12.8)	(+33.0)	(+14.0)
中國內地	47,767	165,706	164,977	183,107	169,194	231,543	259,902
The mainland of China	(+38.4)	(+17.9)	(-0.4)	(+11.0)	(-7.6)	(+36.9)	(+12.2)
美國	17,537	25,525	20,656	20,879	17,348	19,507	21,229
United States of America	(-3.3)	(-0.3)	(-19.1)	(+1.1)	(-16.9)	(+12.4)	(+8.8)
日本	6,968	13,610	11,793	12,710	9,782	12,059	13,501
Japan	(+5.1)	(+30.1)	(-13.3)	(+7.8)	(-23.0)	(+23.3)	(+12.0)
港產品出口	*3,200*	*19,321*	*2,775*	*1,424*	*1,135*	*1,145*	*2,391*
Domestic exports	*(-25.8)*	*(+43.1)*	*(-85.6)*	*(-48.7)*	*(-20.3)*	*(+0.8)*	*(+108.9)*
美國	*206*	*4,209*	*132*	*102*	*109*	*94*	*997*
United States of America	*(-46.9)*	*(+27.3)*	*(-96.9)*	*(-23.1)*	*(+6.7)*	*(-13.8)*	*(+965.8)*
中國內地	*1,332*	*1,339*	*1,846*	*679*	*499*	*496*	*618*
The mainland of China	*(+34.4)*	*(+38.8)*	*(+37.9)*	*(-63.2)*	*(-26.6)*	*(-0.6)*	*(+24.5)*
韓國	*66*	*428*	*41*	*45*	*30*	*48*	*240*
Korea	*(-68.1)*	*(+36.2)*	*(-90.3)*	*(+8.5)*	*(-32.8)*	*(+59.6)*	*(+399.4)*
轉口	*111,368*	*271,248*	*267,355*	*290,633*	*253,653*	*337,651*	*383,978*
Re-exports	*(+9.2)*	*(+9.0)*	*(-1.4)*	*(+8.7)*	*(-12.7)*	*(+33.1)*	*(+13.7)*
中國內地	*46,435*	*164,367*	*163,131*	*182,427*	*168,695*	*231,047*	*259,284*
The mainland of China	*(+38.5)*	*(+17.7)*	*(-0.8)*	*(+11.8)*	*(-7.5)*	*(+37.0)*	*(+12.2)*
美國	*17,331*	*21,316*	*20,524*	*20,778*	*17,240*	*19,414*	*20,232*
United States of America	*(-2.4)*	*(-4.4)*	*(-3.7)*	*(+1.2)*	*(-17.0)*	*(+12.6)*	*(+4.2)*
日本	*6,755*	*11,722*	*11,724*	*12,657*	*9,736*	*11,991*	*13,361*
Japan	*(+8.6)*	*(+29.5)*	*(§)*	*(+8.0)*	*(-23.1)*	*(+23.2)*	*(+11.4)*

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。

§ 表示變動百分率在增減 0.05%以內。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage change over the preceding year.

§ Denotes changes within +/- 0.05%.

資料來源： 政府統計處貿易資料分析組

Source: Trade Analysis Section, Census and Statistics Department

表 2.4 電子組件按主要供應地劃分的進口及按主要目的地劃分的出口

Table 2.4 Imports by main supplier and exports by main destination of electronic components

百萬港元
HK$ million

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
進口	192,190	554,470	626,978	652,252	641,659	841,429	883,785
Imports	(-12.2)	(+21.2)	(+13.1)	(+4.0)	(-1.6)	(+31.1)	(+5.0)
中國內地	35,242	169,376	176,216	202,267	205,973	268,747	285,834
The mainland of China	(-8.3)	(+34.2)	(+4.0)	(+14.8)	(+1.8)	(+30.5)	(+6.4)
新加坡	23,290	68,958	93,834	99,770	97,437	135,703	143,107
Singapore	(-1.1)	(+33.4)	(+36.1)	(+6.3)	(-2.3)	(+39.3)	(+5.5)
台灣	33,116	101,161	109,479	108,500	106,971	130,820	135,988
Taiwan	(-11.2)	(+27.7)	(+8.2)	(-0.9)	(-1.4)	(+22.3)	(+4.0)
整體出口	169,439	495,661	540,864	590,337	581,207	738,481	785,498
Total exports	(-5.7)	(+23.4)	(+9.1)	(+9.1)	(-1.5)	(+27.1)	(+6.4)
中國內地	95,740	358,425	399,687	441,164	456,838	572,374	610,349
The mainland of China	(+12.7)	(+27.2)	(+11.5)	(+10.4)	(+3.6)	(+25.3)	(+6.6)
台灣	12,203	19,268	20,303	19,021	19,535	25,801	26,657
Taiwan	(-11.4)	(-2.9)	(+5.4)	(-6.3)	(+2.7)	(+32.1)	(+3.3)
美國	14,462	17,506	18,721	20,578	16,656	22,910	25,163
United States of America	(-35.9)	(+24.4)	(+6.9)	(+9.9)	(-19.1)	(+37.5)	(+9.8)
港產品出口	*18,628*	*8,245*	*6,413*	*4,887*	*3,522*	*3,586*	*3,196*
Domestic exports	*(-28.6)*	*(-40.1)*	*(-22.2)*	*(-23.8)*	*(-27.9)*	*(+1.8)*	*(-10.9)*
中國內地	*3,858*	*3,745*	*3,189*	*2,469*	*1,969*	*1,890*	*1,652*
The mainland of China	*(-25.1)*	*(-47.6)*	*(-14.9)*	*(-22.6)*	*(-20.3)*	*(-4.0)*	*(-12.6)*
馬來西亞	*763*	*591*	*360*	*337*	*205*	*342*	*342*
Malaysia	*(-40.1)*	*(-17.5)*	*(-39.0)*	*(-6.4)*	*(-39.3)*	*(+66.8)*	*(+0.1)*
美國	*4,523*	*556*	*396*	*381*	*227*	*258*	*304*
United States of America	*(-31.6)*	*(-47.5)*	*(-28.7)*	*(-3.9)*	*(-40.3)*	*(+13.6)*	*(+17.8)*
轉口	*150,811*	*487,416*	*534,452*	*585,449*	*577,685*	*734,895*	*782,302*
Re-exports	*(-1.8)*	*(+25.6)*	*(+9.6)*	*(+9.5)*	*(-1.3)*	*(+27.2)*	*(+6.5)*
中國內地	*91,883*	*354,680*	*396,498*	*438,695*	*454,869*	*570,483*	*608,697*
The mainland of China	*(+15.1)*	*(+29.2)*	*(+11.8)*	*(+10.6)*	*(+3.7)*	*(+25.4)*	*(+6.7)*
台灣	*10,591*	*18,746*	*20,035*	*18,810*	*19,372*	*25,642*	*26,543*
Taiwan	*(-9.1)*	*(-1.2)*	*(+6.9)*	*(-6.1)*	*(+3.0)*	*(+32.4)*	*(+3.5)*
美國	*9,939*	*16,950*	*18,325*	*20,197*	*16,429*	*22,652*	*24,859*
United States of America	*(-37.6)*	*(+30.3)*	*(+8.1)*	*(+10.2)*	*(-18.7)*	*(+37.9)*	*(+9.7)*

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage change over the preceding year.

資料來源： 政府統計處貿易資料分析組

Source: Trade Analysis Section, Census and Statistics Department

表 2.5 影音設備按主要供應地劃分的進口及按主要目的地劃分的出口

Table 2.5 Imports by main supplier and exports by main destination of audio and video equipment

百萬港元
HK$ million

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
進口	73,049	129,483	148,784	143,666	125,886	141,762	145,275
Imports	(-4.6)	(-2.6)	(+14.9)	(-3.4)	(-12.4)	(+12.6)	(+2.5)
中國內地	46,889	97,350	106,261	102,494	88,080	98,169	97,481
The mainland of China	(-4.0)	(-1.8)	(+9.2)	(-3.5)	(-14.1)	(+11.5)	(-0.7)
台灣	1,590	2,831	7,505	6,689	6,344	9,475	11,122
Taiwan	(+11.2)	(-6.2)	(+165.1)	(-10.9)	(-5.2)	(+49.4)	(+17.4)
日本	13,928	13,335	15,136	14,474	10,732	11,308	10,575
Japan	(-9.3)	(-16.4)	(+13.5)	(-4.4)	(-25.9)	(+5.4)	(-6.5)
整體出口	77,627	162,778	175,923	159,102	121,863	131,829	126,629
Total exports	(-5.3)	(-0.5)	(+8.1)	(-9.6)	(-23.4)	(+8.2)	(-3.9)
中國內地	19,954	50,504	60,902	54,001	39,376	43,244	43,876
The mainland of China	(+2.7)	(+3.1)	(+20.6)	(-11.3)	(-27.1)	(+9.8)	(+1.5)
美國	19,021	31,733	31,483	27,248	22,826	24,385	19,045
United States of America	(-10.5)	(+8.3)	(-0.8)	(-13.5)	(-16.2)	(+6.8)	(-21.9)
日本	6,283	10,264	9,315	9,669	7,766	10,783	11,718
Japan	(+13.5)	(-20.1)	(-9.3)	(+3.8)	(-19.7)	(+38.8)	(+8.7)
港產品出口	*1,264*	*1,735*	*1,220*	*798*	*454*	*428*	*320*
Domestic exports	*(-14.2)*	*(+5.2)*	*(-29.7)*	*(-34.6)*	*(-43.1)*	*(-5.6)*	*(-25.3)*
中國內地	*832*	*445*	*338*	*366*	*152*	*227*	*153*
The mainland of China	*(-11.1)*	*(-6.8)*	*(-24.0)*	*(+8.2)*	*(-58.6)*	*(+49.4)*	*(-32.6)*
巴西	*2*	*123*	*55*	*62*	*49*	*22*	*39*
Brazil	*(+67.0)*	*(+93.8)*	*(-55.5)*	*(+14.3)*	*(-21.8)*	*(-54.2)*	*(+74.2)*
德國	*20*	*123*	*120*	*76*	*42*	*22*	*38*
Germany	*(-26.3)*	*(-15.9)*	*(-2.3)*	*(-36.5)*	*(-44.8)*	*(-46.7)*	*(+69.8)*
轉口	*76,362*	*161,043*	*174,703*	*158,304*	*121,409*	*131,401*	*126,309*
Re-exports	*(-5.1)*	*(-0.6)*	*(+8.5)*	*(-9.4)*	*(-23.3)*	*(+8.2)*	*(-3.9)*
中國內地	*19,122*	*50,059*	*60,564*	*53,635*	*39,225*	*43,018*	*43,724*
The mainland of China	*(+3.4)*	*(+3.2)*	*(+21.0)*	*(-11.4)*	*(-26.9)*	*(+9.7)*	*(+1.6)*
美國	*18,935*	*31,470*	*31,307*	*27,187*	*22,801*	*24,365*	*19,020*
United States of America	*(-10.2)*	*(+7.9)*	*(-0.5)*	*(-13.2)*	*(-16.1)*	*(+6.9)*	*(-21.9)*
日本	*6,214*	*10,256*	*9,281*	*9,640*	*7,760*	*10,781*	*11,718*
Japan	*(+13.8)*	*(-20.0)*	*(-9.5)*	*(+3.9)*	*(-19.5)*	*(+38.9)*	*(+8.7)*

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage change over the preceding year.

資料來源： 政府統計處貿易資料分析組

Source: Trade Analysis Section, Census and Statistics Department

表 2.6 其他資訊及通訊科技貨品按主要供應地劃分的進口及按主要目的地劃分的出口

Table 2.6 Imports by main supplier and exports by main destination of other information and communication technology goods

百萬港元
HK$ million

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
進口	15,333	22,122	26,371	27,928	25,060	33,154	37,574
Imports	(+0.3)	(+9.0)	(+19.2)	(+5.9)	(-10.3)	(+32.3)	(+13.3)
中國內地	6,577	8,942	10,714	11,769	11,350	14,033	15,799
The mainland of China	(+3.8)	(+17.8)	(+19.8)	(+9.8)	(-3.6)	(+23.6)	(+12.6)
美國	2,930	3,544	3,837	3,908	3,875	4,942	5,393
United States of America	(+5.8)	(-1.2)	(+8.3)	(+1.9)	(-0.8)	(+27.5)	(+9.1)
德國	649	1,198	1,535	1,954	1,588	2,744	3,632
Germany	(+20.7)	(+21.7)	(+28.1)	(+27.3)	(-18.7)	(+72.7)	(+32.4)
整體出口	18,088	27,042	33,555	34,528	29,856	40,586	47,502
Total exports	(+5.7)	(+0.5)	(+24.1)	(+2.9)	(-13.5)	(+35.9)	(+17.0)
中國內地	7,369	16,154	21,017	21,800	18,894	26,161	32,775
The mainland of China	(+4.7)	(+5.4)	(+30.1)	(+3.7)	(-13.3)	(+38.5)	(+25.3)
美國	3,278	3,110	3,152	3,132	2,651	3,419	3,463
United States of America	(-1.8)	(-8.7)	(+1.4)	(-0.6)	(-15.4)	(+29.0)	(+1.3)
日本	1,328	918	1,326	1,341	1,462	1,843	1,719
Japan	(-8.0)	(-12.9)	(+44.4)	(+1.1)	(+9.1)	(+26.1)	(-6.7)
港產品出口	*360*	*321*	*846*	*555*	*397*	*593*	*458*
Domestic exports	*(-26.4)*	*(+29.2)*	*(+163.4)*	*(-34.4)*	*(-28.5)*	*(+49.4)*	*(-22.7)*
中國內地	*235*	*140*	*368*	*324*	*229*	*283*	*194*
The mainland of China	*(-17.3)*	*(+15.7)*	*(+162.7)*	*(-11.9)*	*(-29.2)*	*(+23.5)*	*(-31.6)*
台灣	*12*	*80*	*232*	*66*	*79*	*155*	*111*
Taiwan	*(-68.1)*	*(+172.3)*	*(+190.5)*	*(-71.7)*	*(+20.8)*	*(+95.7)*	*(-28.8)*
韓國	*1*	*32*	*89*	*17*	*5*	*6*	*43*
Korea	*(+15.0)*	*(+405.6)*	*(+178.6)*	*(-81.3)*	*(-72.4)*	*(+28.6)*	*(+622.6)*
轉口	*17,728*	*26,720*	*32,709*	*33,973*	*29,459*	*39,993*	*47,044*
Re-exports	*(+6.6)*	*(+0.2)*	*(+22.4)*	*(+3.9)*	*(-13.3)*	*(+35.8)*	*(+17.6)*
中國內地	*7,134*	*16,014*	*20,649*	*21,475*	*18,665*	*25,878*	*32,582*
The mainland of China	*(+5.6)*	*(+5.3)*	*(+28.9)*	*(+4.0)*	*(-13.1)*	*(+38.6)*	*(+25.9)*
美國	*3,247*	*3,101*	*3,134*	*3,115*	*2,637*	*3,413*	*3,461*
United States of America	*(-1.7)*	*(-8.5)*	*(+1.1)*	*(-0.6)*	*(-15.3)*	*(+29.4)*	*(+1.4)*
日本	*1,318*	*908*	*1,278*	*1,303*	*1,454*	*1,818*	*1,682*
Japan	*(-7.6)*	*(-13.2)*	*(+40.8)*	*(+2.0)*	*(+11.5)*	*(+25.1)*	*(-7.4)*

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。

Note: Figures in brackets denote percentage change over the preceding year.

資料來源： 政府統計處貿易資料分析組

Source: Trade Analysis Section, Census and Statistics Department

第 3 章　資訊及通訊科技的接達及使用情況
Chapter 3　Access To and Use of Information and Communication Technology

緒言

3.1　資訊及通訊科技的基礎建設及需求爲量度資訊社會的兩個主要範疇。根據通訊事務管理局辦公室所提供有關電訊及互聯網服務等資料編製而成的統計指標，有助評估相關的基礎設施在促進資訊及通訊科技接達方面的就緒程度。資訊及通訊科技的需求主要是透過住戶、工商機構及政府使用電腦及互聯網的情況作量度指標。住戶及商業機構使用電腦及互聯網的統計數字是透過政府統計處進行的兩項統計調查，即「資訊科技的使用情況和普及程度的主題性住戶統計調查」（住戶資訊科技統計調查）及「資訊科技在工商業的使用情況和普及程度統計調查」（工商業資訊科技統計調查）所搜集的數據編製而成。至於有關政府使用資訊及通訊科技的統計數字則由政府資訊科技總監辦公室提供。

Introduction

3.1　Information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure and ICT demand are two crucial dimensions for measuring an information society. Statistical indicators relating to telecommunications and Internet services based on data from the Office of Communications Authority are very useful for gauging the state of readiness of the infrastructure to facilitate access to ICT. ICT demand is mainly measured in terms of the use of personal computer (PC) and Internet by households, businesses and the government. Statistics on the use of PC and Internet in the household and business sectors are compiled from data collected through two surveys conducted by the Census and Statistics Department, viz. Thematic Household Survey on Information Technology Usage and Penetration (Household IT Survey) and Survey of Information Technology Usage and Penetration in the Business Sector (Business IT Survey). Statistics on the use of ICT in the government sector are provided by the Office of Government Chief Information Officer.

資訊及通訊科技的接達情況

電訊服務

3.2　經過多年，香港已發展全面和高效的資訊及通訊科技基礎設施，支援通訊及在線服務的快速增長。自二零零零年以來，固網電話線數目（包括網際規約電話服務客戶數目）大致保持穩定，每百名人口中約有 60 條線。另一方面，公共流動電話用戶數目在二零一一年達 1 490 萬戶，較十年前增幅超逾一倍。每百名人口中，公共流動電話用戶數目相對每百名人口爲 210.2 戶，使香港成爲全球流動電話用戶比率最高的地區之一。事實上，流動電話網絡已覆蓋差不多所有的香港居民。（表 3.1、3.2 及 3.3）

Access to ICT

Telecommunication services

3.2　Over the years, Hong Kong has developed comprehensive and efficient ICT infrastructure which facilitates the rapid take-up of communication and online services. The number of fixed telephone lines (including Internet Protocol service subscribers) has remained stable at around 60 per 100 population since 2000. On the other hand, the number of public mobile subscribers had more than doubled over the past decade, reaching 14.9 million in 2011. The number of public mobile subscribers as a ratio to 100 population was 210.2, making Hong Kong one of the places with the highest ratio in the world. In fact, almost all inhabitants of Hong Kong are covered by mobile cellular telephone network. (Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3)

3.3 香港的流動電話市場在科技應用和服務提供方面不斷演變。第三代流動電話服務正逐步取代第二代流動電話服務。在二零一一年，第二代流動電話用戶數目有 751 萬戶，但與上年比較則下跌了 7.9%。第三代流動電話服務於二零零四年在香港推出，爲顧客提供更多元化的多媒體流動通訊服務。截至二零一一年底，第三代流動電話用戶數目達 742 萬戶，在二零零六年至二零一一年期間平均每年大幅增加 41%。（表 3.3）

3.3 The mobile phone market of Hong Kong is developing rapidly in terms of technology application and services offered. The second generation (2G) mobile phone services are increasingly being replaced by the third generation (3G) mobile phone services. In 2011, there were some 7.51 million subscribers of 2G mobile phone services, down by 7.9% when compared with a year earlier. The 3G mobile phone services were launched in Hong Kong in 2004, enabling consumers to enjoy a wider choice of multi-media mobile services. As at end 2011, the number of subscribers of 3G mobile phone services reached 7.42 million, surging by an average of 41% per annum during the period 2006 to 2011. (Table 3.3)

互聯網服務

3.4 過去十年，香港市民在工作及生活上使用互聯網服務變得越來越普遍。截至二零一一年底，每百名人口中有 42.7 個固定互聯網用戶[1]，較二零零六年上升 25.2%。（表 3.1 及 3.5）

Internet services

3.4 The use of Internet has been prevailing in work and life of people in Hong Kong over the past decade. By the end of 2011, the number of fixed Internet subscribers[1] per 100 population reached 42.7, up by 25.2% compared with 2006. (Tables 3.1 and 3.5)

3.5 隨着科技的進步，以寬頻連接互聯網已日漸普及。在二零一一年，固定寬頻互聯網用戶數目爲 224 萬，而按每百名人口計算的固定寬頻互聯網用戶數目的比率達 31.6 人。過去數年，固定寬頻互聯網用戶數目的增長漸趨整固。另一方面，流動寬頻服務則錄得可觀的增長。按每百名人口計算的流動寬頻訂戶數目由二零零六年的 19.3 個顯著上升至二零一一年的 104.4 個。（表 3.1 及 3.5）

3.5 With the advance in technology, the use of Internet with broadband connection has become popular. In 2011, the number of fixed broadband subscribers reached 2.24 million in Hong Kong, representing 31.6 fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 population. The growth momentum of the number of fixed broadband Internet subscribers has consolidated in recent years. On the other hand, the mobile broadband services have proliferated. The mobile broadband subscribers per 100 population increased significantly from 19.3 in 2006 to 104.4 in 2011. (Tables 3.1 and 3.5)

[1] 固定互聯網用戶指以固定網絡接駁互聯網的用戶總數，包括以撥號和固定寬頻接駁的用戶。

[1] Fixed Internet subscribers refer to the total number of Internet subscribers with fixed access, including dial-up and total fixed broadband subscribers.

住戶使用資訊及通訊科技的情況

3.6 資訊及通訊科技實際上已滲透到本港社會上各層面及各類經濟活動。爲了協助評估本港對資訊及通訊科技的需求情況，政府自二零零零年起每年進行住戶資訊科技統計調查。有別於過往年度的統計調查，二零一零年年度的統計調查的資料搜集範圍有所簡化，從而減輕被訪者的負擔。因此，住戶使用資訊及通訊科技情況的最新統計數據截至二零一零年。至於涉及個人使用資訊及通訊科技的情況，相關最新的統計數據則只能提供至二零零九年。

3.7 根據二零一零年的住戶資訊科技統計調查的結果，約 183 萬個住戶在家中有個人電腦，佔全港所有住戶的 77.9%。當中，約有 180 萬個住戶家中有個人電腦（不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理）接駁互聯網。換言之，在全港所有住戶中，有 76.4%的住戶家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。（表 3.6）

個人使用資訊及通訊科技的情況

3.8 在二零零九年統計調查中，約 435 萬名十歲及以上的人士在統計前十二個月內曾使用個人電腦。十歲及以上人士在統計前十二個月內曾使用個人電腦的整體比率爲 70.2%，較二零零一年的 50.3%爲高。（表 3.6）

3.9 在二零零九年，約 430 萬名十歲及以上的人士在統計前十二個月內曾使用互聯網服務，佔所有十歲及以上人士的 69.4%（亦即佔所有在統計前十二個月內曾使用個人電腦的十歲及以上人士的 98.9%）。（表 3.6）

Use of ICT by Households

3.6 ICT has penetrated all walks of the society and forms of economies activities. To help assess the demand for information technlogy (IT) in Hong Kong, the Household IT Survey has been conducted annually since 2000. Different from the preceding survey rounds, the scope of data collection for the 2010 round of the Household IT Survey was simplified so as to relieve the respondents' burden. Thus, the latest statistics on ICT usage at the household level are available for 2010, whereas those pertaining to individuals are up to 2009.

3.7 According to the findings of the Household IT Survey in 2010, some 1.83 million households had personal computers (PCs) at home, constituting 77.9% of all households in Hong Kong. Among them, some 1.80 million households had their PCs (excluding palm top and Personal Digital Assistant) at home connected to Internet. In other words, 76.4% of all households in Hong Kong had their PCs at home connected to Internet. (Table 3.6)

Use of ICT by Individuals

3.8 In 2009, some 4.35 million persons aged 10 and over had used PCs in the twelve months before enumeration. The overall rate of persons having used PCs in the twelve months before enumeration was 70.2% among all persons aged 10 and over, higher than that of 50.3% in 2001. (Table 3.6)

3.9 In 2009, some 4.30 million persons aged 10 and over had used Internet service in the twelve months before enumeration, accounting for 69.4% of all persons aged 10 and over (or 98.9% of all persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs in the twelve months before enumeration). (Table 3.6)

工商機構使用資訊及通訊科技的情況

3.10 工商機構有效採用資訊及通訊科技往往被視爲帶動經濟增長的其中一個重要動力。根據二零零九年的工商業資訊科技統計調查的結果，有 63.6%的機構有使用個人電腦。其中，95.4% 的機構已連接互聯網 （佔所有工商機構的 60.6%）。在二零零九年，工商機構有設立本身的網頁／網站的比例相對較低，爲 20.0%。（表 3.7）

3.11 由於資訊及通訊科技的廣泛使用，工商機構透過電子途徑進行商業交易的比例不斷上升。在二零零九年，有 12.9% 的機構在統計前十二個月內曾透過電子途徑預訂或購買貨品、服務或資料。然而，只有小部分（1.5%）的機構曾透過電子途徑售賣貨品、服務或資料[2]。（表 3.7）

工商業的資訊科技總開支

3.12 工商業的資訊科技總開支由二零零五年的 276 億元升至二零一零年的 363 億元，增幅約 31.5%。在二零零五年至二零零九年期間，工商業的資訊科技總開支相對本地生產總值的比率維持約 2%。（表 3.8）

[2] 只有那些接納客戶純粹透過電子途徑預訂或購買其貨品及服務的機構，才被視爲有透過電子途徑售賣其貨品、服務或資料。

Use of ICT by Businesses

3.10 The effective adoption of ICT is often seen as one of the strong driving forces behind economic growth in an economy. According to the findings of the Business IT Survey in 2009, 63.6% of the establishments had used PCs. Among them, 95.4% (or 60.6% of all business establishments) had Internet connection. The proportion of the business establishments having their own webpages/websites was relatively lower in 2009, the figure being 20.0%. (Table 3.7)

3.11 As the use of ICT spreads, the proportion of business establishments making business transactions through electronic means has been rising. In 2009, 12.9% of establishments had ordered or purchased goods, services or information through electronic means in the twelve months before enumeration. However, only a small percentage (1.5%) of the establishments had sold goods, services or information[2] through electronic means. (Tables 3.7)

Expenditure on Information Technology in the Business Sector

3.12 The total expenditure on information technology (IT) in the business sector increased from $27.6 billion in 2005 to $36.3 billion in 2010, up by 31.5%. The total IT expenditure in the business sector as a ratio to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was quite stable, at around 2%, during the period between 2005 and 2009. (Table 3.8)

[2] An establishment is considered to have sold its goods, services or information through electronic means if it offers and accepts orders or purchases that are placed completely through electronic means.

政府使用資訊及通訊科技的情況

3.13 在二零一一年，94%受僱於政府的人員擁有專用工作站，與二零零一年的 59%形成鮮明的對比。此外，在二零一一年，87%的政府僱員獲接駁互聯網，而二零零一年的相關比例爲 35%。（表 3.9）

3.14 在二零一一年，政府資訊科技人員（包括系統分析／程式編製主任、電腦操作員及資料處理員）的編制人數爲 1 418 位。在二零一零至二零一一年度，政府在資訊科技的開支爲 49 億元，佔公共開支的 1.5% 。（表 3.10 及 3.11）

其他有關刊物

主題性住戶統計調查第二、六、十、十五、二十、二十三、二十七、三十二、三十七、四十三及四十八號報告書

資訊科技在工商業的使用情況和普及程度統計調查報告

香港 － 知識型經濟統計透視

Use of ICT by Government

3.13 In 2011, 94% of the staff employed by the Government had designated workstations, in stark contrast to that of 59% in 2001. Furthermore, 87% of the staff had Internet access in 2011, compared with 35% in 2001. (Table 3.9)

3.14 In 2011, the establishment of IT staff (comprising analyst/programmer, computer operator and data processor) within the Government was 1 418. In 2010-11, Government spending on IT amounted to $4.9 billion, representing 1.5% of the total public expenditure. (Tables 3.10 and 3.11)

Further References

Thematic Household Survey Reports No. 2, 6, 10, 15, 20, 23, 27, 32, 37, 43 and 48

Report on Survey on Information Technology Usage and Penetration in the Business Sector

Hong Kong as a Knowledge-based Economy – A Statistical Perspective

表 3.1 資訊及通訊科技的接達情況主要統計數字

Table 3.1 Key statistics on access to information and communication technology (ICT)

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
資訊及通訊科技的基礎設施及接達情況 **ICT Infrastructure and Access**							
按每百名人口計算的固定電話線數目[1] Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 population [1]	58.3	55.6	58.9	59.0	59.9	60.4	59.9
按每百名人口計算的公共流動電話用戶數目 Number of public mobile subscribers per 100 population	84.7	136.8	152.6	163.3	174.5	190.2	210.2
按每百名人口計算的固定互聯網用戶數目[2][3] Fixed internet subscribers per 100 population [2][3]	-	34.1	35.9	36.5	38.3	40.7	42.7
按每百名人口計算的固定寬頻互聯網用戶數目[3] Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 population [3]	-	24.9	26.7	27.6	29.1	30.2	31.6
按每百名人口計算的流動寬頻訂戶數目[4] Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 population [4]	-	19.3	28.9	40.4	54.6	74.5	104.4
按每名人口計算的國際互聯網頻寬[5]（每秒千比特） International Internet bandwidth per person [5] (Kilobits per second (Kbps))	34.9	184.3	266.0	499.0	566.6	620.9	914.2
流動電話網絡覆蓋率[6] % of population covered by mobile cellular telephone network [6]	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
流動電話服務平均月費（以每月100分鐘計算）（港元） Average mobile cellular tariffs (100 minutes of use per month) (HK$)	-	8.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
互聯網服務月費（以每月計算）（港元） Internet access tariffs (per month) (HK$)							
撥號式調解器[6][7] Dial-up modem [6][7]	-	30.0	30.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0
固定寬頻[4][8] Fixed broadband [4][8]	-	118.3	89.3	121.0	100.7	123.0	86.7
有設立公共互聯網連接中心的地區覆蓋率[9] % of localities with public Internet access centres [9]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

本表下頁繼續。
This table is continued on the next page.

表 3.1 資訊及通訊科技的接達情況主要統計數字（續）

Table 3.1 Key statistics on access to information and communication technology (ICT) (cont'd)

註釋： 在二零一一年六月至八月期間進行的人口普查提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零六年中期人口統計以來編製的人口估算。上表有關人口的數字已相應作出修訂。

(1) 包括電話線和網際規約電話服務的客戶數目。
(2) 根據互聯網服務供應商申報的估計數字，不包括不屬於持牌互聯網服務供應商客戶的使用者。
(3) 因爲在二零零六年十一月至二零一零年五月，互聯網服務供應商所呈報的資料有誤。在該段期間以撥號接駁的已登記客戶戶口及寬頻互聯網接駁客戶的統計數字已被修正。數字由二零零二年開始編製。
(4) 數字由二零零五年開始編製。
(5) 國際互聯網頻寬指香港對外電訊設施的已裝備容量。
(6) 數字由二零零三年開始編製。
(7) 月費包 100 小時上網，除了月費外，還要收取每小時 HK$1.2 的上網費。
(8) 一般來說，寬頻服務的價格在過去數年有下降的趨勢。然而，寬頻服務的價格水平部分反映了以寬頻速度計算的服務質量。 在二零零六年和二零零七年，價格水平主要反映每秒 1.5 個百萬位元的寬頻服務。而二零零八年的價格水平一般反映每秒 10 個百萬位元的服務（在二零零八年，每秒 10 個百萬位元的服務比每秒 1.5 個百萬位元的服務較受歡迎）。在二零零九年至二零一零年期間，提供寬頻服務的競爭更趨白熱化，寬頻速度亦進一步提昇。在二零零九年，每秒 50 個百萬位元的寬頻服務以每月$100.7 提供。在二零一零年，則以每月$123.0 提供每秒 100 個百萬位元的寬頻服務。
(9) 數字只反映在十八個區議會分區內，提供公共上網設施的情況。

Notes: The Population Census conducted from June to August 2011 provided a benchmark for revising the population estimates compiled since the 2006 Population By-census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2006 to 2011 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Figures include the number of exchange lines and subscribers of Internet Protocol service.
(2) Estimated figures based on the return from the Internet Service Providers (ISPs) and do not include users who are not customers of the licensed ISPs.
(3) Data provided by ISPs for the period between November 2006 and May 2010 were found to be erroneous. Thus, figures for the registered customers with dial-up access and those with broadband had been revised accordingly. Figures are available as from 2002.
(4) Figures are available as from 2005.
(5) The International Internet Bandwidth refers to the equipped capacity of the external circuits.
(6) Figures are available as from 2003.
(7) Monthly subscription provided service of 100-hour online time. In addition to the monthly subscription fee, a PNET charge of $HK1.2/hour was imposed on Internet access.
(8) In general, there has been a downward trend in the access tariff of broadband services in the past years. Nevertheless, the tariff level of broadband services partly reflects the quality of service offered in terms of speed. For 2006 and 2007, the tariff level mainly reflected 1.5Mbps services, while that for 2008 generally reflected 10Mbps services (which was more popular than 1.5Mbps services during the period). Between 2009 and 2010, the competition of the provision of broadband services became incandescent and the broadband speed was further upgraded. In 2009, the broadband service of 50Mbps speed was offered at $100.7 per month. The figure for 2010 was $123.0 with the provision of 100 Mbps service.
(9) Figures indicate the availability of public Internet access in 18 District Council districts only.

資料來源： 通訊事務管理局辦公室
康樂及文化事務署

Sources: Office of the Communications Authority
Leisure and Cultural Services Department

表 3.2 有線電話服務

Table 3.2 Wireline telephone services

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
電話線數目[(1)]（千條）	3 926	3 836	3 719	3 712	3 688	3 687	3 554
Number of exchange lines [(1)] (thousands)	(-0.5)	(+1.1)	(-3.0)	(-0.2)	(-0.6)	(§)	(-3.6)
商用電話線	1 765	1 701	1 743	1 769	1 766	1 794	1 771
Business lines	(+1.6)	(+1.4)	(+2.5)	(+1.5)	(-0.2)	(+1.6)	(-1.3)
住宅電話線	2 161	2 135	1 976	1 943	1 923	1 893	1 783
Residential lines	(-2.2)	(+0.9)	(-7.4)	(-1.7)	(-1.0)	(-1.5)	(-5.8)
網際規約電話服務客戶數目[(2)]（千個）	-	-	370	396	500	573	698
Number of subscribers of Internet protocol services [(2)] (thousands)		-	-	(+7.0)	(+26.3)	(+14.7)	(+21.7)
商用客戶	-	-	64	64	63	60	68
Business subscribers		-	-	(+0.3)	(-2.8)	(-4.8)	(+14.9)
住宅客戶	-	-	306	332	437	514	629
Residential subscribers		-	-	(+8.4)	(+31.9)	(+17.5)	(+22.5)
按每百名人口計算的固定電話線數目[(3)]	58.3	55.6	58.9	59.0	59.9	60.4	59.9
Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 population [(3)]							
按每百個住戶計算的固定電話線數目[(3)(4)]	105.2	96.1	101.4	99.8	102.7	103.5	102.3
Number of fixed telephone lines per 100 households [(3)(4)]							
圖文傳真線數目（千條）	411	375	352	319	286	260	233
Number of facsimile lines (thousands)	(+1.7)	(-8.5)	(-6.1)	(-9.4)	(-10.5)	(-8.9)	(-10.6)
本地專用線路[(5)]							
Local leased lines [(5)]							
數目（千條）	-	184	221	164	154	146	141
Number (thousands)	-	(-6.5)	(+20.2)	(-25.7)	(-6.2)	(-5.1)	(-3.3)
總容量（每秒兆比特）	-	1 133 940	1 737 196	2 302 605	3 084 739	4 403 643	6 039 102
Total capacity (Mbps)	-	(+34.1)	(+53.2)	(+32.5)	(+34.0)	(+42.8)	(+37.1)

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。

在二零一一年六月至八月期間進行的人口普查提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零六年中期人口統計以來編製的人口估算。上表有關人口的數字已相應作出修訂。

(1) 包括直通內線式電話線、圖文傳真線及電文線路的直撥服務。

(2) 網際規約電話服務統計數字，是指持牌營辦商根據「香港號碼計劃」獲指配電話號碼的網際規約（IP）電話或網絡電話（VoIP）服務客戶的數目。通訊事務管理局辦公室自二零零七年十二月開始公布有關數字。

(3) 包括電話線和網際規約電話服務的客戶數目。

(4) 指標是根據通訊事務管理局辦公室行政紀錄編製的固定電話線（包括住宅電話線和住宅網際規約電話服務客戶）數目除以政府統計處編製的香港住戶總數所得。

(5) 數字由二零零二年開始編製。

§ 表示變動百分率在增減 0.05%以內。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage changes over the preceding year.

The Population Census conducted from June to August 2011 provided a benchmark for revising the population estimates compiled since the 2006 Population By-census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2006 to 2011 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Including direct dialing in lines, facsimile lines and datel lines.

(2) Figures reported under the IP telephony services refer to the number of subscribers of IP telephony/voice-over-IP (VoIP) services of licensed operators assigned with telephone numbers in accordance with the Hong Kong Numbering Plan. The Office of the Communications Authority has published the statistics since December 2007.

(3) Figures include the number of exchange lines and subscribers of IP services.

(4) The indicator is calculated by dividing the number of fixed telephone lines (including residential exchange lines and residential subscribers of IP telephony services) based on administrative records from the Office of the Communications Authority by the total number of households in Hong Kong compiled by the Census and Statistics Department.

(5) Figures are available as from 2002.

§ Denotes changes within +/- 0.05%.

資料來源： 通訊事務管理局辦公室

Source: Office of the Communications Authority

表 3.3 公共流動電話服務
Table 3.3 Public mobile services

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
公共流動電話用戶數目（千個） Number of public mobile subscribers (thousands)							
總數 Total	5 702 (+8.9)	9 444 (+10.5)	10 589 (+12.1)	11 374 (+7.4)	12 207 (+7.3)	13 416 (+9.9)	14 931 (+11.3)
週期性結帳（包括數碼式800/900 兆赫和個人通訊服務）[1] Post-paid (including Digital 800/900 MHz and PCS) [1]	4 256 (+2.0)	5 153 (+8.4)	5 698 (+10.6)	6 090 (+6.9)	6 377 (+4.7)	6 816 (+6.9)	7 166 (+5.1)
預付儲值智能咭 Pre-paid stored-value SIM cards	1 445 (+36.2)	4 291 (+13.2)	4 890 (+14.0)	5 284 (+8.1)	5 830 (+10.3)	6 600 (+13.2)	7 765 (+17.6)
其中 Within which							
第2代客戶 2G customers	5 702 (+8.9)	8 112 (+2.6)	8 584 (+5.8)	8 562 (-0.3)	8 388 (-2.0)	8 161 (-2.7)	7 514 (-7.9)
第2.5代客戶[2] 2.5G customers [2]	- -	875 (-27.8)	943 (+7.8)	679 (-28.0)	1 185 (+74.6)	995 (-16.1)	710 (-28.6)
第3代客戶[3] 3G customers [3]	- -	1 332 (+109.4)	2 005 (+50.5)	2 812 (+40.3)	3 819 (+35.8)	5 255 (+37.6)	7 417 (+41.2)
按每百名人口計算的公共流動電話用戶數目 Number of public mobile subscribers per 100 population	84.7	136.8	152.6	163.3	174.5	190.2	210.2
流動電話網絡覆蓋率[4] % of population covered by mobile cellular telephone network [4]	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
流動電話服務平均月費（以每月100分鐘計算）（港元） Average mobile cellular tariffs (100 minutes of use per month) (HK$)	-	8.5	8.5	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
短訊數目[1]（千個） Number of short messages [1] (thousands)							
發送[5] Sent [5]	- -	2 695 131 (+61.7)	3 356 764 (+24.5)	4 454 588 (+32.7)	5 645 420 (+26.7)	6 859 404 (+21.5)	7 395 653 (+7.8)
接收[5] Received [5]	- -	3 871 638 (+39.9)	5 028 186 (+29.9)	6 316 760 (+25.6)	7 801 188 (+23.5)	9 399 709 (+20.5)	9 471 649 (+0.8)

本表下頁繼續。
This table is continued on the next page.

表 3.3 公共流動電話服務（續）
Table 3.3 Public mobile services (cont'd)

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。
圖表內短訊發送及接收的數目是以每年的一月一日起至十二月三十一日期間內的總和計算，至於其他數據則以每年的十二月三十一日截止計算。
在二零一一年六月至八月期間進行的人口普查提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零六年中期人口統計以來編製的人口估算。上表有關人口的數字已相應作出修訂。

(1) 二零零四年起的數字已包括第 3 代流動服務。
(2) 第 2.5 代客戶指在統計年十二月份中已選用第 2.5 代服務（包括通用分組無線電服務（GPRS）及 IS-95B 服務）或至少使用第 2.5 代服務一次的客戶。數字由二零零二年開始編製。
(3) 第 3 代客戶指(i)登記爲第 3 代客戶或購買第 3 代服務預繳智能咭的人士及(ii)未有登記爲第 3 代客戶或沒有購買第 3 代服務預繳智能咭但在統計年十二月份中最少曾使用一次第 3 代服務的人士。數字由二零零五年開始編製。
(4) 數字由二零零三年開始編製。
(5) 收發短訊數目包括流動服務客戶之間的短訊，以及由固定位置發送到流動服務客戶或由流動服務客戶發送到固定位置的短訊。接收短訊的數目大於發送短訊的數目，是由於一些短訊有多過一名接收者。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage changes over the preceding year.
The number of short messages sent and received are calculated based on the sum obtained between 1 January and 31 December every year, while other figures in the table are recorded as at 31 December every year.
The Population Census conducted from June to August 2011 provided a benchmark for revising the population estimates compiled since the 2006 Population By-census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2006 to 2011 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Figures from 2004 onwards include 3G mobile phone services.
(2) 2.5G customers refer to those customers who have joined the service plans for 2.5G services (including general packet radio service (GPRS) and IS-95B services) or used the 2.5G services at least once in December of the reference year. Figures are available as from 2002.
(3) 3G customers refer to those (i) who are registered as 3G customers or purchase pre-paid SIM cards for 3G services; and (ii) who are not registered as 3G customers or do not purchase pre-paid SIM cards for 3G services, but have used 3G services at least once in December of the reference year. Figures are available as from 2005.
(4) Figures are available as from 2003.
(5) The number of short messages sent and received includes messages between mobile customers as well as messages sent to mobile customers from fixed locations and vice versa. The number of messages received exceeds the number of messages sent because some sent messages were received by more than one recipient.

資料來源： 通訊事務管理局辦公室
Source: Office of the Communications Authority

表 3.4 對外電訊通訊量

Table 3.4 External telecommunications traffic

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
對外電話總通訊量（百萬分鐘） Total external telephone traffic volume (million minutes)	5 429.6 (+10.1)	8 775.2 (+12.4)	9 501.0 (+8.3)	10 000.3 (+5.3)	10 029.4 (+0.3)	10 308.7 (+2.8)	10 541.7 (+2.3)
撥出總數 Total outgoing	3 487.3 (+13.4)	6 542.2 (+16.0)	7 239.2 (+10.7)	7 656.8 (+5.8)	7 758.6 (+1.3)	7 727.2 (-0.4)	7 646.1 (-1.0)
由接線生接駁的撥出 Operator assisted outgoing	5.7 (-54.7)	0.4 (-33.9)	0.2 (-46.2)	0.1 (-38.1)	0.1 (-15.4)	0.1 (-18.2)	N.A. N.A.
對外直撥電話撥出(1) IDD outgoing (1)	3 481.6 (+13.7)	6 541.8 (+16.0)	7 239.0 (+10.7)	7 656.6 (+5.8)	7 758.5 (+1.3)	7,727.1 (-0.4)	N.A. N.A.
撥入總數(2) Total incoming (2)	1 942.3 (+4.5)	2 233.0 (+3.0)	2 261.8 (+1.3)	2 343.6 (+3.6)	2 270.8 (-3.1)	2 581.6 (+13.7)	2 895.6 (+12.2)
對外專用電報總通訊量(3)（千分鐘） Total external telex traffic volume (3) (thousand minutes)	4 424 (-29.5)	763 (-33.2)	519 (-31.9)	351 (-32.4)	181 (-48.5)	156 (-13.8)	N.A. N.A.
對外電報總通訊量(4) (5)（千訊息） Total external telegram traffic volume (4) (5) (thousand messages)	17 (-41.4)	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。
(1) 包括圖文傳真及數據撥出。
(2) 估計數字。
(3) 不包括轉發的專用電報。
(4) 不包括船舶與陸地之間的通訊。
(5) 由二零零四年一月一日起，有關的服務已經終止。故此不再提供以上數據。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage changes over the preceding year.
(1) Including facsimile and data outgoing traffic.
(2) Estimated figures.
(3) Not including telex refile traffic.
(4) Not including ship/shore traffic.
(5) Figures are no longer available as the related service has been terminated since 1 January 2004.

資料來源： 通訊事務管理局辦公室
Source: Office of the Communications Authority

表 3.5 互聯網服務
Table 3.5 Internet services

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
互聯網使用量 Internet traffic volume							
客戶透過公共電話網絡接駁[1]（百萬分鐘） Customer access via Public Switched Telephone Networks [1] (million minutes)	11 056 (-26.2)	619 (-41.6)	404 (-34.7)	305 (-24.6)	259 (-14.9)	179 (-31.1)	168 (-5.9)
客戶透過寬頻網絡接駁（太字節）[2] Customer access via broadband networks (terabytes) [2]	9 202 -	974 254 (+44.5)	1 196 601 (+22.8)	1 289 080 (+7.7)	1 435 691 (+11.4)	1 652 942 (+15.1)	1 924 886 (+16.5)
持牌互聯網服務供應商客戶數目 Number of customers of licensed ISPs							
以撥號接駁的已登記客戶戶口（不包括互聯網儲值卡）[3] [4] [5] Registered customer accounts with dial-up access (excluding Internet pre-paid calling cards) [3] [4] [5]	2 018 238 (-11.6)	632 193 (-35.2)	634 161 (+0.3)	621 420 (-2.0)	644 078 (+3.6)	741 511 (+15.1)	788 835 (+6.4)
作撥號接駁用途的互聯網儲值卡[3] Internet pre-paid calling cards for dial-up access [3]	18 569 (-52.0)	1 000 (-79.2)	500 (-50.0)	300 (-40.0)	300 (0.0)	0 (-100.0)	0 -
以私人租用線路接駁的已登記客戶戶口[3] [4] Registered customer accounts with leased line access [3] [4]	7 066 (-38.7)	1 641 (-14.8)	1 913 (+16.6)	1 724 (-9.9)	1 571 (-8.9)	1 580 (+0.6)	1 546 (-2.2)
寬頻互聯網接駁客戶戶口 [5] Registered broadband Internet access customer accounts [5]	623 302 (+59.0)	1 717 310 (+4.2)	1 853 026 (+7.9)	1 921 258 (+3.7)	2 033 352 (+5.8)	2 126 962 (+4.6)	2 244 514 (+5.5)
按每百名人口計算的固定互聯網用戶數目[3] [5] [6] Fixed internet subscribers per 100 population [3] [5] [6]	-	34.1	35.9	36.5	38.3	40.7	42.7
按每百名人口計算的固定寬頻互聯網用戶數目[5] [6] Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 population [5] [6]	-	24.9	26.7	27.6	29.1	30.2	31.6
按每百名人口計算的流動寬頻訂戶數目[7] Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 population [7]	-	19.3	28.9	40.4	54.6	74.5	104.4

本表下頁繼續。
This table is continued on the next page.

表 3.5 互聯網服務（續）
Table 3.5 Internet services (cont'd)

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
按每名人口計算的國際互聯網頻寬[8]（每秒千比特） International Internet bandwidth per person [8] (Kilobits per second (Kbps))	34.9	184.3	266.0	499.0	566.6	620.9	914.2
互聯網服務月費（以每月計算）（港元） Internet access tariffs (per month) (HK$)							
撥號式調解器[9] Dial-up modem [9]	-	30.0	30.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0
固定寬頻[7] [10] Fixed broadband [7] [10]	-	118.3	89.3	121.0	100.7	123.0	86.7

註釋： 括號內的數字是與上年比較的變動百分率。

在二零一一年六月至八月期間進行的人口普查提供一個基準，用作修訂自二零零六年中期人口統計以來編製的人口估算。上表有關人口的數字已相應作出修訂。

(1) 數字不包括透過私人租用線路及使用寬頻服務接駁的客戶。
(2) 1 太字節等於 8 兆兆比特。
(3) 根據互聯網服務供應商申報的估計數字，不包括不屬於持牌互聯網服務供應商客戶的使用者。
(4) 已登記客戶戶口指互聯網服務供應商的客戶戶口（包括免費的客戶戶口）。擁有超過一個客戶登入識別碼的登記客戶戶口只算作一個已登記的客戶戶口。數字不包括只獲提供電郵地址的客戶戶口。
(5) 因爲在二零零六年十一月至二零一零年五月，互聯網服務供應商所呈報的資料有誤。在該段期間的以撥號接駁的已登記客戶戶口及寬頻互聯網接駁客戶統計數字已被修正。
(6) 數字由二零零二年開始編製。
(7) 數字由二零零五年開始編製。
(8) 國際互聯網頻寬指香港對外電訊設施的已裝備容量。
(9) 月費包 100 小時上網，除了月費外，還要收取每小時 HK$1.2 的上網費。數字由二零零三年開始編製。
(10) 一般來說，寬頻服務的價格在過去數年有下降的趨勢。然而，寬頻服務的價格水平部分反映了以寬頻速度計算的服務質量。在二零零六年和二零零七年，價格水平主要反映每秒 1.5 個百萬位元的寬頻服務。而二零零八年的價格水平一般反映每秒 10 個百萬位元的服務（在二零零八年，每秒 10 個百萬位元的服務比每秒 1.5 個百萬位元的服務較受歡迎）。在二零零九年至二零一零年期間，提供寬頻服務的競爭更趨白熱化，寬頻速度亦進一步提昇。在二零零九年，每秒 50 個百萬位元的寬頻服務以每月$100.7 提供。在二零一零年，則以每月$123.0 提供每秒 100 個百萬位元的寬頻服務。

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage changes over the preceding year.

The Population Census conducted from June to August 2011 provided a benchmark for revising the population estimates compiled since the 2006 Population By-census. In the above table, population-related figures from 2006 to 2011 have been revised accordingly.

(1) Figures do not include customer access via leased circuits and broadband services.
(2) 1 terabytes equals to 8 terabits.
(3) Estimated figures based on the return from the ISPs and do not include users who are not customers of the licensed ISPs.
(4) Registered customer accounts refer to the customer accounts of ISPs (including those free-of-charge customer accounts). For a registered customer account which has more than one user login ID, it is counted as one registered customer account only. Figures do not include customer accounts which are provided with e-mail addresses only.
(5) The estimated numbers of registered customer accounts with dial-up access and the broadband Internet access customer accounts were adjusted to correct an error filed by an ISP from November 2006 to May 2010.
(6) Figures are available as from 2002.
(7) Figures are available as from 2005.
(8) The International Internet Bandwidth refers to the equipped capacity of the external circuits.
(9) Monthly subscription provided service of 100-hour online time. In addition to the monthly subscription fee, a PNET charge of $HK1.2/hour was imposed on Internet access. Figures are available as from 2003.
(10) In general, there has been a downward trend in the access tariff of broadband services in the past years. Nevertheless, the tariff level of broadband services partly reflected the quality of service offered in terms of speed. For 2006 and 2007, the tariff level mainly reflected 1.5Mbps services, while that for 2008 generally reflected 10Mbps services (which was more popular than 1.5Mbps services during the period). Between 2009 and 2010, the competition of the provision of broadband services became incandescent and the broadband speed was further upgraded. In 2009, the broadband service of 50Mbps speed was offered at $100.7 per month. The figure for 2010 was $123.0 with the provision of 100 Mbps service.

資料來源： 通訊事務管理局辦公室
Source: Office of the Communications Authority

表 3.6 資訊及通訊科技於住戶及個人的使用情況的統計數字

Table 3.6 Statistics on use of information and communication technology (ICT) by households and individuals

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
家中有個人電腦的住戶數目（千戶） Number of households with personal computers (PCs) at home (thousands)	1 258.4	1 601.3	1 662.2	1 671.6	1 710.1	1 756.3	1 832.2
家中有個人電腦的住戶百分比 % of households with PCs at home	60.6	70.1	71.7	74.2	74.6	75.8	77.9
家中有個人電腦(1) 接駁互聯網的住戶數目（千戶） Number of households with PCs(1) at home connected to Internet (thousands)	1 009.8	1 476.5	1 556.3	1 580.2	1 625.7	1 699.4	1 795.4
家中有個人電腦(1) 接駁互聯網的住戶百分比 % of households with PCs(1) at home connected to Internet	48.7	64.6	67.1	70.1	70.9	73.3	76.4
在統計前十二個月內曾使用個人電腦的十歲及以上人士數目 Number of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs in the twelve months	3 020 000	3 645 500	3 897 900	4 061 500	4 222 000	4 349 400	-
在統計前十二個月內曾使用個人電腦的十歲及以上人士的百分比 % of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs in the twelve months before enumeration	50.3	58.8	62.9	66.4	68.2	70.2	-
在統計前十二個月內曾使用互聯網服務的十歲及以上人士數目 Number of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs in the twelve months	2 601 300	3 526 200	3 770 400	3 961 400	4 123 900	4 300 000	-
在統計前十二個月內曾使用互聯網服務的十歲及以上人士的百分比 % of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service in the twelve months before enumeration	43.3	56.9	60.8	64.8	66.7	69.4	-

註釋： (1) 不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理。

Note: (1) Exclude palm top and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

資料來源： 政府統計處社會統計調查組

Source: Social Surveys Section, Census and Statistics Department

表 3.7 資訊及通訊科技於工商機構的使用情況的統計數字

Table 3.7 Statistics on use of information and communication technology (ICT) by businesses

	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
有使用個人電腦的工商機構百分比 % of business establishments having used PCs	49.7	58.4	60.5	60.5	63.8	63.1	63.6
在工商機構工作上使用個人電腦的就業人士的百分比(1) % of employed persons in business establishments having used PCs at work (1)	-	-	53.7	56.4	57.5	58.4	60.0
有連接互聯網的機構單位百分比 % of establishments having Internet connection	37.2	50.4	54.7	55.9	59.8	58.8	60.6
在機構單位工作上使用互聯網的就業人士的百分比(1) % of employed persons in establishments having used Internet at work (1)	-	-	42.9	46.2	49.5	51.4	53.7
有設立網頁／網站的機構單位百分比 % of establishments having webpages/websites	10.7	14.8	15.5	17.5	18.2	19.3	20.0
設有局部區域網絡（局域網）的機構單位百分比(1) % of establishments with a Local Area Network (LAN) (1)	-	-	20.4	22.4	20.7	27.7	24.6
設有內聯網的機構單位百分比(1) % of establishments with an intranet (1)	-	-	6.2	7.7	12.7	11.0	12.0
設有外聯網的機構單位百分比(1) % of establishments with an extranet (1)	-	-	1.4	1.9	4.8	4.6	3.7
有透過電子途徑預訂或購買貨品、服務或資料的機構單位百分比 % of establishments having ordered or purchased goods, services or information through electronic means	6.2	11.7	15.4	11.7	11.4	13.2	12.9
有透過電子途徑獲取貨品、服務或資料的機構單位百分比 % of establishments having received goods, services or information through electronic means	40.0	53.0	52.3	54.7	58.3	58.9	60.1
有透過電子途徑售賣貨品、服務或資料的機構單位百分比 % of establishments having sold goods, services or information through electronic means	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.5
有透過電子途徑遞送貨品、服務或資料的機構單位百分比 % of establishments having delivered goods, services or information through electronic means	12.4	15.3	15.7	18.0	18.3	19.4	20.1

註釋： (1) 數字由二零零五年開始編製。

Note: (1) Figures are available as from 2005.

資料來源： 政府統計處科技統計組

Source: Science and Technology Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department

表 3.8 工商業的資訊科技總開支相對於本地生產總值的比率

Table 3.8 Total information technology (IT) expenditure in the business sector as a ratio to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
工商業的資訊科技總開支[(1)]（十億港元） Total IT expenditure in the business sector [(1)] (HK$ billion)	27.6	31.3	32.1	35.2	32.1	36.3
工商業的資訊科技總開支相對於本地生產總值的比率(%) [(2)] Total IT expenditure in the business sector as a ratio to GDP (%) [(2)]	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1 @

註釋： (1) 數字根據自二零零八年開始採用的香港標準行業分類 2.0 版編製而成，有關數字只可追溯至二零零五統計年。二零零五年至二零零八年的數字並沒有包括以下行業：污水處理、廢棄物的收集、處理及處置活動、資源的回收處理、污染防治活動及其他廢棄物處理服務。唯該等行業對整體數字的影響十分輕微。

(2) 本地生產總值的數字是二零一二年五月發表的最新數據。

@ 數字在日後可能作出修訂。

Notes: (1) Figures are compiled in accordance with the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification Version 2.0 which has been adopted since 2008, and they can only be backdated to the reference year of 2005. Figures for 2005-2008 did not cover: sewerage, waste collection, treatment and disposal activities, materials recovery and remediation activities and other waste management services. Nevertheless, those industries had only slight effect on the overall figures.

(2) Figures on GDP refer to the latest statistics released in May 2012.

@ Figure is subject to revision later on.

資料來源： 政府統計處科技統計組

Source: Science and Technology Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department

表 3.9 政府機構的電腦化
Table 3.9 Computerisation in the Government

每年十二月三十一日的數字
As at 31 December of each year

	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
獲提供專用工作站的人員[(1)]所佔的百分比 % of staff [(1)] with designated workstations	59	93	95	94	94	94	94
獲接駁互聯網的人員的百分比 % of staff with Internet access	35	90	93	93	91	92	87
可使用內部電子郵件的人員的百分比 % of staff with internal e-mail access	22	71	75	75	74	61	69

註釋： (1) 除公務員外，以其他聘用條件（例如合約形式）受僱於政府的人員亦包括在內。
Note: (1) Apart from civil servants, persons employed by the Government under other terms (e.g. contract terms) are also included.

資料來源： 政府資訊科技總監辦公室
Source: Office of the Government Chief Information Officer

表 3.10 政府資訊科技人員
Table 3.10 Government information technology (IT) staff

每年三月三十一日的編制數目
Establishment as at 31 March of each year

職系 Grade	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
系統分析／程式編製主任 Analyst/programmer	790	739	741	742	759	772	794
電腦操作員 Computer operator	493	470	466	450	443	442	441
資料處理員 Data processor	250	193	193	189	189	186	183
合計 Total	1 533	1 402	1 400	1 381	1 391	1 400	1 418

資料來源： 政府資訊科技總監辦公室
Source: Office of the Government Chief Information Officer

表 3.11 政府的資訊科技開支
Table 3.11 Government spending on information technology (IT)

		2000-01	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
政府的資訊科技開支（百萬港元）	(1)	2,466	2,805	3,063	3,002	3,027	3,438	3,781
Government spending on IT (HK$ million)	(2)	-	3,547	3,889	4,099	3,954	4,448	4,930
政府的資訊科技開支相對於公共開支的比率 (%) [(3)] Government expenditure on IT as a ratio to public expenditure (%) [(3)]		0.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.5
政府的資訊科技開支相對於本地生產總值的比率 (%) [(3) (4)] Government expenditure on IT as a ratio to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (%) [(3) (4)]		0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3

註釋： 所有有關員工方面的支出均以員工的總薪酬福利作爲計算基礎。

(1) 由二零零一至零二年度開始，政府的資訊科技開支亦包括非經常資助金及主要系統設備總目中的非行政電腦系統的支出。

(2) 數字是指列(1)所載數字以及房屋委員會、醫院管理局及津貼學校的資訊科技支出的總和。

(3) 在二零零一至零二年度之前，政府的資訊科技開支採用列(1)的數據計算；二零零一至零二年度及以後均採用列(2)的數字。

(4) 本地生產總值的數字是二零一二年五月發表的最新數據。

Notes: Staff cost is computed on a full cost basis.

(1) Starting from 2001-02, Government spending on IT also includes non-administrative computer systems under Capital Subventions and Major Systems and Equipment.

(2) The figures refer to the sum of those shown in row (1) and the IT expenditure of Housing Authority, Hospital Authority and subvented schools.

(3) Government spending on IT is calculated using the figures in row (1) before 2001-02, while using the figures in row (2) for 2001-02 and afterwards.

(4) Figures on GDP refer to the latest statistics released in May 2012.

資料來源： 政府資訊科技總監辦公室

Source: Office of the Government Chief Information Officer

第 4 章　資訊科技的人力資源及教育
Chapter 4 Human Resources and Education in Information Technology

緒言

4.1　資訊及通訊科技要在一個經濟體系內持續發展，有賴擁有合適技能的人才。有關資訊科技的教育和培訓可提升資訊及通訊科技人員的知識與技能。

4.2　資訊科技訓練發展委員會隸屬職業訓練局，負責評估香港資訊科技業的人力需求及訓練需要，並就相關事宜提出建議。職業訓練局自一九八三年開始進行全港性的資訊科技業人力統計調查[1]，從工商界搜集有關資料，以評估香港資訊科技業的人力情況。

4.3　爲應對各行業對資訊科技人才的需求，政府持續投放龐大的教育和培訓資源，以培育本港的資訊科技人才。除了增加高中以上院校的學生名額外，政府還致力促進中小學的資訊科技教育以幫助學生發展有效率的處理資訊能力，及使學生獲得能應付新技術來臨所需的心態。

[1] 資訊科技業人力統計調查是由職業訓練局自一九八三年開始，每兩年進行一次的統計調查。由於各主要行業均有僱用資訊科技人員從事不同的資訊科技職務，因此這項統計調查涵蓋所有主要行業的機構。

Introduction

4.1 The availability of human resources with the right skills is vital to sustainable development of ICT in an economy. Education and training in IT can improve the knowledge and skills of personnel relating to ICT.

4.2 The Committee on Information Technology Training and Development of the Vocational Training Council (VTC) is charged with the duty to assess the manpower requirements and training needs of IT personnel and to draw up recommendations in this aspect. VTC has been conducting an economy-wide IT manpower survey [1] since 1983 to collect relevant data from the business community, with a view to evaluating the information technology (IT) manpower situation in Hong Kong.

4.3 In response to the demand for IT manpower in various industries, the Government has been deploying substantial resources in the areas of education and training for nurturing IT personnel in Hong Kong. Apart from increasing the number of student places for IT in the post-secondary institutions, efforts have also been made to promote IT in education in both primary and secondary schools in order to help students develop their capabilities to process information effectively, and to acquire the mindset required for adapting the advent of new technology.

[1] The Manpower Survey of the Information Technology Sector is a biennial survey conducted by the Vocational Training Council since 1983. Since IT employees are employed in all major sectors of the economy to perform various types of IT duties, the survey covers establishments in all major sectors.

資訊科技範疇現時的人力結構

4.4 根據資訊科技業人力統計調查的結果顯示，資訊科技僱員的總人數由二零零零年的 61 356 名增加至二零一零年的 73 378 名，增幅達 19.6%。（表 4.1）

4.5 由於資訊科技業已發展多年，業界對涉及資訊科技／軟件開發技能類別的人力需求最爲殷切。在二零一零年的 73 378 名資訊科技僱員中，資訊科技／軟件開發人員有 26 340 名（35.9%），操作服務人員及實地支援人員，分別有 15 950 名（21.7%）及 7 970 名（10.9%）。另一方面，增長最快的技能類別爲資訊科技教育及訓練（在二零零四年至二零一零年期間錄得 106.9% 的強勁增長），以及操作服務（在二零零四年至二零一零年期間錄得 85.3% 的增長）。（表 4.1 及圖 4.1）

4.6 資訊科技僱員受僱於各主要行業。在二零一零年，僱用最多資訊科技人員的組別爲資訊科技產品及服務供應商，僱用人數達 23 356 名，佔資訊科技僱員總數 31.8%。其次爲批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業，以及金融、保險、地產及商用服務業，僱用人數分別爲 15 742 名（佔總數 21.5%）及 13 413 名（佔總數 18.3%）。（表 4.2 及圖 4.2）

4.7 資訊科技服務供應商亦是吸納資訊科技人員速度最快的組別。該行業的資訊科技僱員人數由二零零零年約 4 000 人上升至二零一零年約 23 400 人。另一方面，在其他行業，吸納資訊科技人員的速度則有所放緩。（表 4.2）

Existing Manpower Structure in the IT Field

4.4 The findings of the IT manpower surveys showed that the total number of IT employees increased from 61 356 in 2000 to 73 378 in 2010, representing an increase of 19.6% over the period. (Table 4.1)

4.5 As the IT sector had been developed for some years, the job category of IT/software development ranked top amid the demand for IT manpower. Among the 73 378 IT employees in 2010, 26 340 (35.9%) were in IT/software development, 15 950 (21.7%) in operation services; and 7 970 (10.9%) in field support. On the other hand, the fastest growing job categories were IT education and training (registering a remarkable increase of 106.9% between 2004 and 2010) and operation services (increase of 85.3% between 2004 and 2010). (Table 4.1 and Chart 4.1)

4.6 IT employees are engaged in virtually all major industries. In 2010, the IT products and services suppliers category had the largest share of IT employees (23 356), accounting for 31.8% of the total IT manpower. This was followed by the wholesale, retail, import and export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (15 742 or 21.5%); and the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector (13 413 or 18.3%). (Table 4.2 and Chart 4.2)

4.7 The IT products and services suppliers category was also the fastest growing segment, in terms of the intake of IT employees. The number of IT employees increased from around 4 000 in 2000 to around 23 400 in 2010. On the other hand, the increase in intake of IT employees had moderated in most of the other industries in recent years. (Table 4.2)

大學教育資助委員會（教資會）資助的資訊科技課程

4.8 本港大部分獲教資會資助的院校都提供副學位課程、學士學位課程及研究院課程程度的資訊科技課程。教資會資助的資訊科技課程（包括全日制和兼讀制課程）的新收生總人數和學生總人數看似從二零零五／零六學年開始有所下降。闡釋有關數字時須留意的是由於教資會資助的資訊科技副學位課程及研究院修課課程自二零零四／零五學年起逐漸轉變成以自負盈虧模式開辦，致使該兩項課程的有關數字下跌。在二零一零／一一學年，教資會資助的資訊科技課程的新收生總人數和學生總人數分別爲 2 033 人及 7 126 人。（表 4.3 及 4.4）

4.9 在最近的二零零七／零八學年至二零一零／一一學年期間，教資會資助的資訊科技課程的畢業生（包括全日制和兼讀制學生）總人數每學年約 2 300 至 2 400 人。在第 4.8 段陳述的原因亦導致有關畢業生人數自二零零五／零六學年開始下降。二零一零／一一學年的畢業生人數爲 2 335 人，其中 219 人（9.4%）是副學位畢業生，1 894 人（81.1%）是學士學位畢業生，另外 222（9.5%）是研究院研究課程的畢業生。（表 4.5）

利用資訊科技作教育用途的情況

4.10 在資訊科技教育策略方面，政府擔當領導和統籌的角色以推動資訊科技於教育上的應用，而學校可因應本身的需要而自行擬定其資訊科技計劃及制定把資訊科技融入課程的步伐。

IT Programmes Funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC)

4.8 Most of the UGC-funded institutions in Hong Kong are offering IT programmes at sub-degree, undergraduate and postgraduate levels. The numbers of total student intake and total student enrolment of UGC-funded IT programmes (including both full-time and part-time programmes) seemed to have decreased as from the 2005/06 school year. These numbers should be interpreted with caution because, starting from the 2004/05 school year, UGC-funded sub-degree and taught postgraduate programmes had generally been converted to self-financing mode, thus attributing to the decrease in numbers reported for these two levels. In the 2010/11 school year, the numbers of student intake and enrolment of UGC-funded IT programmes were 2 033 and 7 126 respectively. (Tables 4.3 and 4.4)

4.9 During the latest school years of 2007/08 to 2010/11, the total number of graduates (including both full-time and part-time students) of UGC-funded IT programmes was around 2 300 to 2 400 in each school year. The reason mentioned in paragraph 4.8 is also relevant for explaining the decrease in number of graduates as from the 2005/06 school year. Among the 2 335 graduates in 2010/11 school year, 219 (9.4%) were sub-degree graduates, 1 894 (81.1%) were first degree graduates and 222 (9.5%) were graduates of research postgraduate programmes. (Table 4.5)

Use of IT in Education

4.10 Under the strategy on IT education, the Government assumes a leading and coordinating role in promoting the application of IT in education, and schools are given the flexibility to devise their own IT plans and to set the pace for incorporating IT in their curriculum.

4.11 以下列出幾個有關在教育範疇內採納資訊科技的特點：

(1) 由二零零一／零二學年開始，所有小學及中學已配備接駁互聯網的裝置。

(2) 由二零零七／零八學年開始，所有小學及中學已配備校園無線接駁互聯網的裝置。

(3) 在二零一零／一一學年，約有 4 000 名小學教師及 5 000 名中學教師曾參與約 540 個由教育局舉辦的資訊科技培訓課程。（表 4.6 和 4.7）

(4) 在二零一零／一一學年，小學及中學分別約有 500 名教師在學校執行資訊科技統籌員／資訊科技主任的職務。（表 4.8）

(5) 在二零一零／一一學年，約 2 200 名中學教師任教資訊科技／電腦科目。（表 4.9）

政府在資訊科技教育及電腦科目方面的開支

4.12 政府經過多年在教育系統的各層面就資訊科技方面投放大量資源後，近年在教育方面的資訊科技開支有所整固。在二零一零至一一年的財政年度，政府在小學、中學及特殊學校的資訊科技教育及電腦科目方面的總開支（包括優質教育基金的撥款）爲 4.35 億元，其中 1.37 億元爲非經常開支，2.98 億元爲經常開支。（表 4.10）

其他有關刊物

二零零零、*二零零二*、*二零零四*、*二零零六*、*二零零八及二零一零年資訊科技業人力調查報告*

4.11 The following highlights some of the features regarding the adoption of IT in education:

(1) As from the 2001/02 school year, all primary and secondary schools have been equipped with Internet connection.

(2) As from the 2007/08 school year, all primary and secondary schools have been equipped with campus wireless Internet connection.

(3) In the 2010/11 school year, the Education Bureau organised some 540 IT courses, which were attended by about 4 000 primary school teachers and 5 000 secondary school teachers. (Tables 4.6 and 4.7)

(4) In the 2010/11 school year, there were around 500 teachers each in primary and secondary schools respectively with duties as IT coordinators/IT in-charge. (Table 4.8)

(5) In the 2010/11 school year, about 2 200 secondary school teachers were teaching IT/computer studies. (Table 4.9)

Government Spending on IT Education and Computer Subjects

4.12 After a period of extensive investment in IT at all levels of the education system, government outlay on IT in the area of education had consolidated in recent years. In the 2010-11 financial year, the Government spent a total of $435 million (including contribution to the Quality Education Fund) on IT education and computer subjects in primary schools, secondary schools, and special schools. Of the total expenditure, $137 million was non-recurrent expenditure and $298 million was recurrent expenditure. (Table 4.10)

Further Reference

Manpower Survey Report - Information Technology Sector, 2000, 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010

表 4.1 二零零零至二零一零年按技能類別劃分的資訊科技業人力結構

Table 4.1 Manpower structure of the information technology (IT) sector by job category, 2000-2010

僱員人數
Number of employees

	2000[1]	2002[1]	2004	2006	2008	2010
資訊科技／軟件開發 IT/Software development	-	-	28 733	28 916	24 206	26 340
操作服務 Operation services	-	-	8 609	12 756	16 235	15 950
技術服務[2] Technical services [2]						
實地支援[3] Field support [3]	-	-	10 642	5 340	6 277	7 970
系統程式編製[3] Systems programming [3]	-	-	4 314	3 732	3 988	3 764
資料庫 Database	-	-	897	837	525	753
資訊科技保安 IT security	-	-	391	424	361	509
電訊及網絡 Telecommunications and networking	-	-	4 265	3 749	6 153	5 948
資訊科技銷售及市場推廣[3] [4] IT sales and marketing [3] [4]	-	-	-	4 517	4 531	5 741
資訊科技教育及訓練 IT education and training	-	-	2 494	2 575	3 302	5 161
一般資訊科技管理[5] General IT management [5]	-	-	1 753	1 627	1 119	1 242
總計 Total	61 356	63 098	62 098	64 473	66 697	73 378

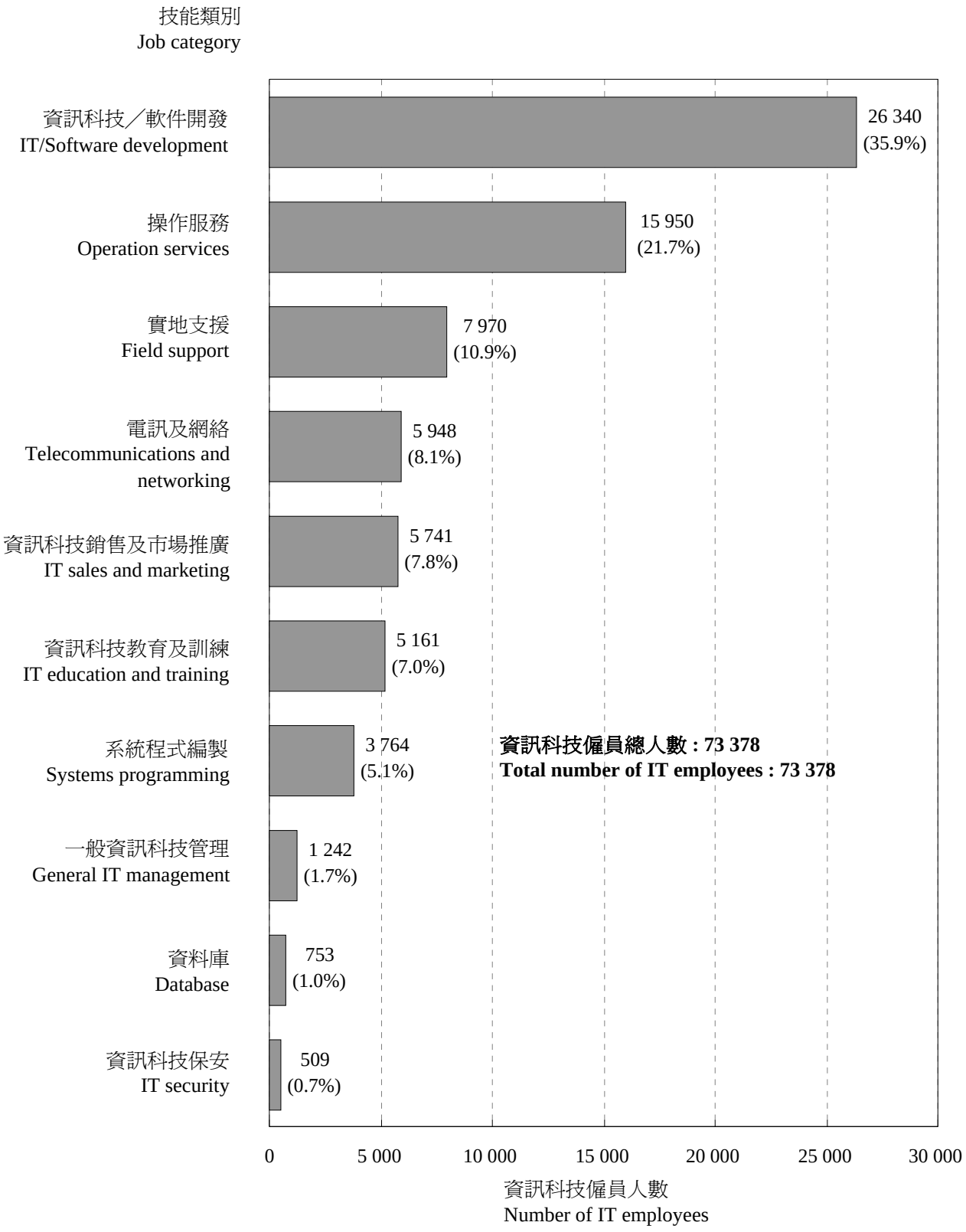
註釋：
(1) 自二零零四年度的資訊科技人力統計調查起，有關統計調查所採用的技能類別分類已進行了修訂，以反映資訊科技工作的最新要求。因此，在二零零二年度及之前按技能類別劃分的人力統計數字沒有在本表列出。
(2) 有關技能類別在二零零四年爲「技術支援」。
(3) 在二零零四年度的「實地支援」和「系統程式編製」的技能類別中，擁有資訊科技產品及服務技術知識的軟硬件銷售僱員於二零零六年至二零零八年度期間納入在「資訊科技銷售」的技能類別內，由二零一零年度開始，則納入在「資訊科技銷售及市場推廣」的技能類別內。
(4) 有關技能類別在二零零六年至二零零八年爲「資訊科技銷售」。
(5) 有關技能類別在二零零四年爲「資訊科技管理」。

Notes:
(1) The job category classification adopted in the Manpower Survey of the Information and Technology Sector was revised taking into account the latest development in IT job requirements starting from the 2004 round. Thus, manpower statistics by job category of 2002 round and before are not shown in the table.
(2) The corresponding job category for 2004 was "Technical support".
(3) Hardware and software sales employees with technical knowledge of IT products and services who were grouped under the job categories "Field support" and "Systems programming" respectively in 2004 round were classified under the job category "IT sales" in 2006 – 2008 rounds and "IT sales and marketing" in 2010 round.
(4) The corresponding job category for 2006 - 2008 was "IT sales".
(5) The corresponding job category for 2004 was "IT management".

資料來源： 職業訓練局
Source: Vocational Training Council

圖 4.1 二零一零年按技能類別劃分的資訊科技業人力結構

Chart 4.1 Manpower structure of the information technology (IT) sector by job category, 2010



註釋： 括號內的數字代表佔資訊科技僱員總數的百分比。
Note: Figures in brackets denote the percentage shares in the total number of IT employees.

資料來源： 職業訓練局
Source: Vocational Training Council

表 4.2 按行業組別分類的資訊科技僱員分布

Table 4.2 Distribution of information technology (IT) employees by industry grouping

僱員人數
Number of employees

	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
資訊科技產品及服務供應商[1] IT products and services suppliers [1]	3 985	15 069	16 802	18 465	17 737	23 356
數碼創意業[2] Digital creative [2]						631
批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail, import and export trades, restaurants and hotels	21 755	19 171	13 749	15 050	14 459	15 742
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	18 230	11 063	13 575	12 508	16 566	13 413
社區、社會及個人服務業（醫院除外）[3] Community, social and personal services (excluding hospitals) [3]	6 209	8 162	8 688	8 934	7 961	9 159
醫療及保健服務業 Medical and health care services					423	556
通訊業 Communications services	4 846	3 914	4 486	3 014	2 680	3 014
運輸及倉庫業 Transport and storage services				1 803	1 762	1 771
製造業 Manufacturing	2 789	2 540	2 029	2 076	2 389	2 600
政府決策局／部門 Government bureaux/departments	2 315	2 460	2 271	2 134	2 161	2 497
電力、燃氣及水務業 Electricity, gas and water	376	350	326	333	333	332
建造業 Construction	851	369	172	156	226	307
總計 Total	61 356	63 098	62 098	64 473	66 697	73 378

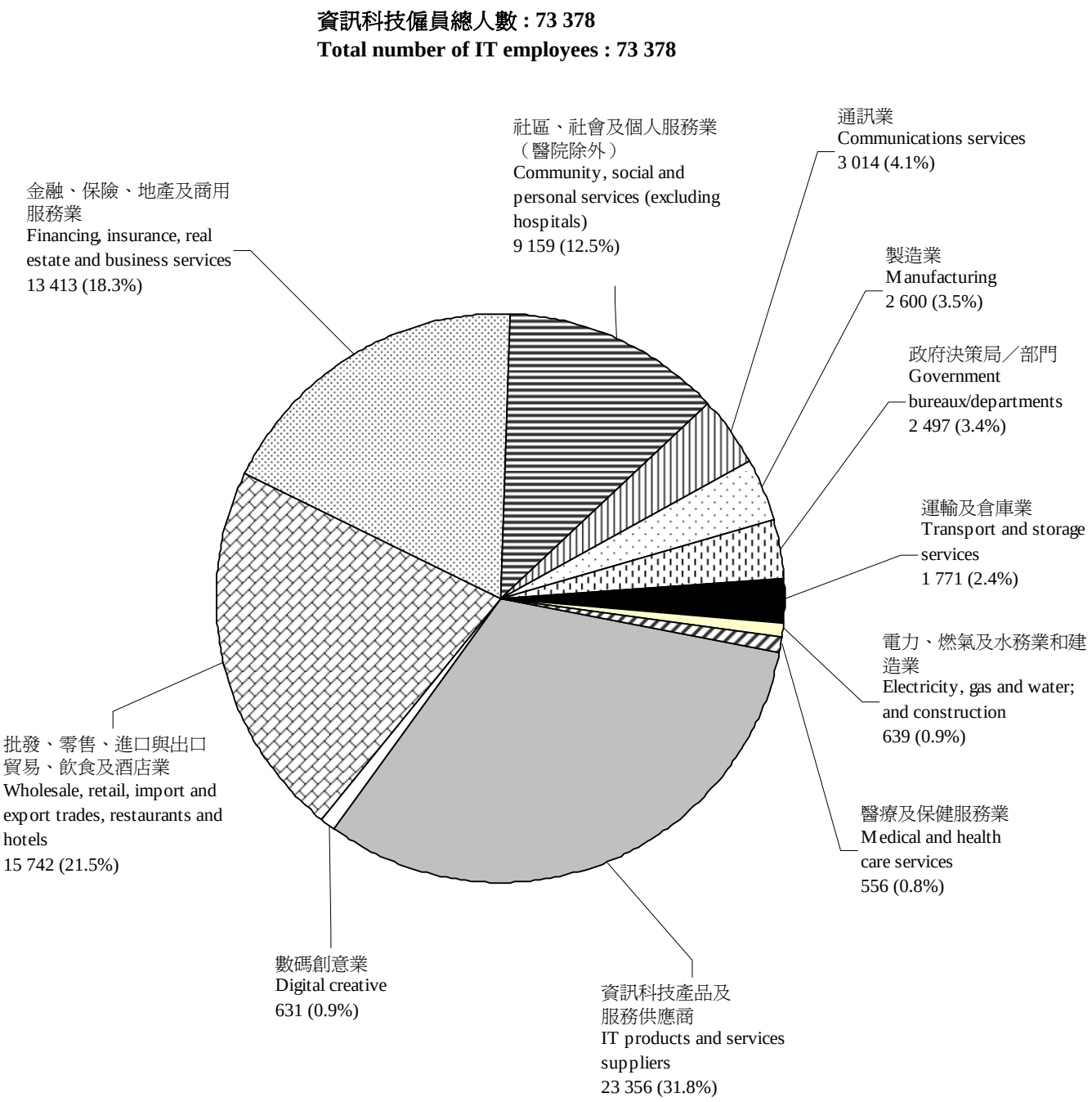
註釋： (1) 二零零零至二零零四年度期間，有關的行業分類爲「軟件商」。
(2) 二零零零至二零零八年度期間，「數碼創意業」納入在「資訊科技產品及服務供應商」的類別內。
(3) 二零零零至二零零六年度期間，有關的行業包括醫院。

Notes: (1) The corresponding sector in 2000-2004 rounds was "software vendors".
(2) "Digital creative" sector was grouped under "IT products and services suppliers" in 2000–2008 rounds.
(3) The corresponding sector in 2000-2006 rounds included hospitals.

資料來源： 職業訓練局
Source: Vocational Training Council

圖 4.2 二零一零年按行業組別分類的資訊科技僱員分布

Chart 4.2 Distribution of information technology (IT) employees by industry grouping, 2010



註釋： 括號內的數字代表佔資訊科技僱員總數的百分比。
Note: Figures in brackets denote the percentage shares in the total number of IT employees.

資料來源： 職業訓練局
Source: Vocational Training Council

表 4.3 按修課程度劃分的大學教育資助委員會（教資會）資助的資訊科技課程的新收學生人數

Table 4.3 Student intake of information technology (IT) programmes funded by University Grants Committee (UGC) by level of study

新收學生人數
Student intake

修課程度 Level of study	學年 School year						
	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
副學位課程 Sub-degree	580	888	310	289	289	293	289
學士學位課程 Undergraduate	1 854	1 810	1 814	1 762	1 739	1 426	1 462
研究院修課課程 Taught postgraduate	447	56	9	0	0	0	0
研究院研究課程 Research postgraduate	206	184	269	268	275	325	282
總計 Total	3 087	2 938	2 402	2 319	2 303	2 044	2 033

註釋： 在二零零三／零四學年以前，研究院研究課程的學生人數是指屬於教資會學生人數指標內的學生。但其後則是指受教資會資助的學生。

Note: For academic years prior to 2003/04, research postgraduate figures refer to students counted against UGC student number target; but refer to students funded by UGC since then.

資料來源： 大學教育資助委員會

Source: University Grants Committee

表 4.4 按修課程度劃分的大學教育資助委員會（教資會）資助的資訊科技課程的學生人數

Table 4.4 Student enrolment of information technology (IT) programmes funded by University Grants Committee (UGC) by level of study

學生人數
Student enrolment

修課程度 Level of study	學年 School year						
	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
副學位課程 Sub-degree	1 412	1 702	1 029	580	528	534	529
學士學位課程 Undergraduate	6 012	6 054	6 124	6 100	6 159	5 883	5 778
研究院修課課程 Taught postgraduate	986	307	100	19	3	2	0
研究院研究課程 Research postgraduate	435	513	591	658	719	814	819
總計 Total	8 845	8 576	7 844	7 357	7 409	7 233	7 126

註釋： 在二零零三／零四學年以前，研究院研究課程的學生人數是指在正常修業期內屬於教資會學生人數指標內的學生。但其後則是指在正常修業期內受教資會資助的學生。

Note: For academic years prior to 2003/04, research postgraduate figures refer to students counted against UGC student number target within normal study periods; but refer to those funded by UGC within normal study periods since then.

資料來源： 大學教育資助委員會

Source: University Grants Committee

表 4.5 按修課程度劃分的大學教育資助委員會（教資會）資助的資訊科技課程的畢業生人數

Table 4.5 Graduates of information technology (IT) programmes funded by University Grants Committee (UGC) by level of study

畢業生人數
Number of graduates

修課程度 Level of study	學年 School year						
	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
副學位課程 Sub-degree	508	696	633	260	222	224	219
學士學位課程 Undergraduate	1 672	1 801	1 880	1 908	1 825	1 914	1 894
研究院修課課程 Taught postgraduate	377	214	81	17	2	1	0
研究院研究課程 Research postgraduate	192	196	190	213	216	242	222
總計 Total	2 749	2 907	2 784	2 398	2 265	2 381	2 335

資料來源： 大學教育資助委員會
Source: University Grants Committee

表 4.6 按課程類別劃分的教育局爲小學及中學教師而設的資訊科技培訓課程數目

Table 4.6 Number of information technology (IT) courses offered by Education Bureau for primary and secondary school teachers by course type

課程數目
Number of courses

	學年 School year						
	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
資訊科技教育培訓課程[(1)] IT in Education Courses [(1)]							
小學 Primary schools	560	120	163	159	174	199	203
中學 Secondary schools	419	89	160	204	207	174	186
校管系統／網上校管系統培訓課程 Courses on School Administration and Management System (SAMS) and Web-based School Administration and Management System (WebSAMS)							
小學 Primary schools	642	57	60	62	79	62	71
中學 Secondary schools	564	59	64	69	88	67	77

註釋： (1) 資訊科技教育培訓課程包括爲加強教師利用資訊科技促進學習與教授的培訓課程。

Note: (1) IT in Education Courses cover training courses for teachers to empower them to use IT for enhancing learning and teaching.

資料來源： 教育局教育基建分部及資訊科技管理分部

Source: Education Infrastructure Division and Information Technology Management Division, Education Bureau

表 4.7 按課程類別劃分的教育局爲小學及中學教師而設的資訊科技培訓參與教師人數

Table 4.7 Number of teachers attending information technology (IT) courses offered by Education Bureau for primary and secondary school teachers by course type

參與教師人數
Number of teachers attended

	學年 School year						
	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
資訊科技教育培訓課程(1) IT in Education Courses (1)							
小學 Primary schools	11 767	2 381	2 289	8 308	4 593	6 582	2 848
中學 Secondary schools	9 383	2 019	2 246	9 711	4 800	5 918	3 526
校管系統／網上校管系統培訓課程 Courses on School Administration and Management System (SAMS) and Web-based School Administration and Management System (WebSAMS)							
小學 Primary schools	10 269	2 113	1 670	967	1 767	866	1 108
中學 Secondary schools	9 010	2 662	2 049	1 596	2 572	1 350	1 475

註釋： (1) 資訊科技教育培訓課程包括爲加強教師利用資訊科技促進學習與教授的培訓課程。

Note: (1) IT in Education Courses cover training courses for teachers to empower them to use IT for enhancing learning and teaching.

資料來源： 教育局教育基建分部及資訊科技管理分部

Source: Education Infrastructure Division and Information Technology Management Division, Education Bureau

表 4.8 小學及中學的資訊科技統籌員／資訊科技主任人數

Table 4.8 Information technology (IT) coordinators/IT in-charge of primary and secondary schools

資訊科技統籌員／資訊科技主任人數
Number of IT coordinators/IT in-charge

小學／中學 Primary/secondary schools	學年 School year						
	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
小學 Primary schools	164	489	486	473	456	473	471
中學 Secondary schools	269	501	539	529	530	530	517
總計 Total	433	990	1 025	1 002	986	1 003	988

註釋： 數字包括本地普通日校，並自一九九八／九九學年開始編製。二零零四／零五學年前的數字是指在資訊科技教育計劃下獲分配到小學及中學的資訊科技統籌員人數，而該計劃自一九九八／九九學年起推行並於二零零四／零五學年終止。二零零四／零五學年及以後的數字是指在學校執行資訊科技統籌員／資訊科技主任職務的教師人數。

Note: Figures cover local ordinary day schools and are compiled as from 1998/99 school year. Figures prior to 2004/05 school year refer to IT coordinators allocated to primary and secondary schools under the IT in Education Project, which started in 1998/99 school year and ended in 2004/05 school year. Figures for and after 2004/05 school year refer to teachers with duties as IT coordinators/IT in-charge in schools.

資料來源： 教育局學校教育統計組

Source: School Education Statistics Section, Education Bureau

表 4.9 任教資訊科技／電腦科目的中學教師人數

Table 4.9 Secondary school teachers teaching information technology (IT)/computer studies

	學年 School year						
	2000/01	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
教師人數 Number of teachers	2 584	2 863	2 818	2 772	2 647	2 343	2 152

資料來源： 教育局學校教育統計組

Source: School Education Statistics Section, Education Bureau

表 4.10 按學校類別及開支類別劃分的政府在資訊科技教育及電腦科目方面的開支

Table 4.10 Government spending on information technology (IT) education and computer subjects by type of schools and type of expenditure

百萬港元
HK$ million

學校類別 Type of schools	開支類別 Type of expenditure	財政年度 Financial year						
		2000-01	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
小學 Primary schools	非經常開支(1) Non-recurrent expenditure (1)	294.9	1.5	12.5	83.0	4.4	1.1	42.4
	經常開支 Recurrent expenditure	125.2	133.7	151.0	119.9	134.3	131.0	136.4
中學 Secondary schools	非經常開支(1) Non-recurrent expenditure (1)	433.8	1.3	14.6	99.7	4.4	1.7	35.6
	經常開支 Recurrent expenditure	113.6	121.9	151.9	130.7	144.9	140.2	145.3
特殊學校 Special schools	非經常開支(1) Non-recurrent expenditure (1)	40.2	0.1	0.6	8.8	§	0.0	6.8
	經常開支 Recurrent expenditure	10.8	13.6	16.9	13.6	15.8	15.0	16.1
前教育署／前教育統籌局／教育局 Then Education Department/Then Education and Manpower Bureau/Education Bureau	非經常開支(1) Non-recurrent expenditure (1)	1.5	15.5	12.8	9.5	8.1	36.9	21.1
	經常開支(2) Recurrent expenditure (2)	0.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
優質教育基金 Quality Education Fund	非經常開支(1) Non-recurrent expenditure (1)	294.1	79.2	85.8	93.6	53.3	26.6	31.4
	經常開支 Recurrent expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
小計 Sub-total	非經常開支(1) Non-recurrent expenditure (1)	1,064.5	97.6	126.3	294.6	70.1	66.3	137.4
	經常開支 Recurrent expenditure	249.8	269.7	319.8	264.2	295.0	286.1	297.8
總計 Total		1,314.3	367.3	446.1	558.9	365.2	352.4	435.2

註釋： (1) 數字包括政府一般收入帳當中的非經營帳目開支。
(2) 數字指資訊科技教育資源中心的開支。該中心已於二零零六年四月關閉。
§ 少於 5,000 港元。

Notes: (1) Figures included captial account expenditure under General Revenue Account.
(2) Figures refer to the expenditure of the IT in Education Resource Centre, which was closed in April 2006.
§ Less than HK$5,000.

資料來源： 教育局財政分部及優質教育基金秘書處
Source: Finance Division and Quality Education Fund Secretariat, Education Bureau

用 語 及 定 義

Terms and Definitions

1. 資訊及通訊科技業的營運特徵

1.1 *機構* 是指在單一擁有權或控制權（即單一公司名義）下，在單一地點從事一種或主要從事一種經濟活動（即生產貨物或提供服務）的經濟單位。

1.2 *對外電訊服務* 是指透過固網服務／固定傳送者／綜合傳送者牌照持有人提供的對外專用綫路經營（包括話音、傳真、或數據）與香港以外的地方通訊服務。

1.3 *固定資產的買賣淨值* 是指添置的固定資產減出售的固定資產。

1.4 *本地生產總值* 是指一個國家或地區的所有常住生產單位，在一個指定的期間內，未扣除固定資本消耗的生產總價值。

1.5 *盈餘總額* 是指收入（來自銷售或業務）或支出，減僱員薪酬及其他支付或開支。

1.6 *就業人數* 包括在職東主、在職合夥人、無酬家屬幫工及所有僱員。

1.7 *增加價值* 是生產總額減去中間投產消耗（生產過程中所耗用的貨物和服務的價值）。

1. Operating Characteristics of the Information and Communication Technology Sector

1.1 An *establishment* is defined as an economic unit (i.e. a unit engaged in the production of goods or services) which engages, under a single ownership or control (i.e. under a single company name), in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single physical location.

1.2 *External telecommunications services*, which may include voice, facsimile or data, are services operated over external leased circuits supplied by Fixed Telecommunication Network Services/Fixed Carrier/Unified Carrier licensee for communications with places outside Hong Kong.

1.3 *Gross addition to fixed assets* is defined as acquisition of fixed assets minus disposal of fixed assets.

1.4 *Gross Domestic Product* (GDP) is a measure of the total value of production of all resident producing units of a country or territory in a specified period, before deducting allowance for consumption of fixed capital.

1.5 *Gross surplus* is defined as receipts (from sales or business) or output, minus compensation of employees and other payments or expenses.

1.6 *Persons engaged* include working proprietors, active partners, unpaid family workers and all employees in establishment.

1.7 *Value added* is defined as the value of gross output less the value of intermediate consumption (the value of goods and services used up in the course of production).

2. 資訊及通訊科技貨品的進出口

2.1 *影音設備的貿易統計數字* 主要涵蓋錄音及錄影設備或重播器具及其零件及附件；無線電廣播或電視傳送器具、電視攝影機、數碼攝影機及其他攝錄機；傳聲器及其座架、音頻電動擴音器、電動擴音器組合；以及唱片、磁帶、固態永久資料存儲器及其他供錄音或記錄其他信息的媒體的進口及出口。

2.2 *電腦及相關設備的貿易統計數字* 主要涵蓋自動資料處理機及其儲存、輸入或輸出部件、磁性或光學閱讀器、將資料以代碼形式轉錄到資料媒體的機器及處理這些資料的機器及網絡裝置設備；以及其他有關零件及附件的進口及出口。

2.3 *電子組件的貿易統計數字* 主要涵蓋電子集成電路及微形電子組件；二極管、晶體管及類似的半導體器件；光敏半導體器件，包括無論是否裝在組件內或組裝成塊的光電池；發光二極管；已裝配的壓電晶體；印刷電路；以及用於傳送器具、電視攝影機、數碼攝影機、攝錄機、監視器及投影機的零件等的進口及出口。

2.4 *其他資訊及通訊科技貨品的貿易統計數字* 主要涵蓋辦公室機器及設備、醫療設備、工業工序控制機器，以及量度、檢查、測試及導航儀器等的進口及出口。

2. Imports and Exports of Information and Communication Technology Goods

2.1 *Trade statistics on audio and video equipment* mainly cover imports and exports of sound and video recording or reproducing apparatus and their parts and accessories; transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television, television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders; microphones and stands therefore, headphones and earphones, audio-frequency electric amplifiers, electric sound amplifier sets; and discs, tapes, solid-state non-volatile storage devices and other media for the recording of sound or of other phenomena.

2.2 *Trade statistics on computer and related equipment* mainly cover imports and exports of automatic data processing machines and storage, input or output units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form, machines for processing such data and network units equipment; and other related parts and accessories.

2.3 *Trade statistics on electronic components* mainly cover imports and exports of electronic integrated circuits and micro assemblies; diodes, transistors and semiconductor devices; photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells whether or not assembled in modules or made up into panels; light emitting diodes; mounted piezo-electric crystals; printed circuits; and parts of transmission apparatus, television cameras, digital cameras, video camera recorders, monitors and projectors, etc.

2.4 *Trade statistics on other ICT goods* mainly cover imports and exports of office machinery and equipment, medical equipment, industrial process control equipment, and appliances for measuring, checking, testing and navigating, etc.

2.5 *電訊設備的貿易統計數字* 主要涵蓋電話機，包括蜂巢式網絡或其他無線網絡的電話；其他傳送或接收聲音、圖像或數據的器具，包括有線或無線網絡的通訊器具，如局部或寬廣區域網絡；無線電廣播或電視傳送器具及其他裝有接收器的傳送器具的進口及出口。

2.5 *Trade statistics on telecommunications equipment* mainly cover imports and exports of telephone sets, including telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks; other apparatus for transmission or reception of voice, images or other data, including apparatus for communication in a wired or wireless network such as a local or wide area network; transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television and other apparatus incorporating reception apparatus.

（註釋：上述第 2.1-2.5 段列出的貨品類別是以二零零八年有關類別的涵蓋範圍爲依歸。由於每年的貨品編碼會有所變動，過往年份的涵蓋範圍可能略爲不同。故在比較跨年的有關數字時應注意此點。）

(Note: The commodity categories listed in paragraphs 2.1-2.5 above are based on the respective coverage in 2008. Due to annual changes in commodity codes, the coverage in previous years may be slightly different and caution should be exercised in comparing the relevant figures across years.)

3. 資訊及通訊科的接達及使用情況

3. Access To and Use of Information and Communication Technology

3.1 *寬頻互聯網接駁* 指使用者透過傳送速度由每秒數百個千位元（Kbps）至每秒千個百萬位元（Mbps）的上網服務（1個百萬位元 = 1024個千位元）進入互聯網並使用互聯網服務。採用有線調解器、以太網、非對稱數碼用戶線路（ADSL）、其他種類的數字式用戶線路／數碼用戶線路（DSL）及光纖到樓（FTTB）都是常用的上網方式。

3.1 *Broadband Internet access* refers to access to the Internet and Internet related services, with transmission speed from hundreds of kbps (kilobits per second) to thousand Mbps (Megabits per second) (1 Mb = 1024 kb). Cable modems, Ethernet, ADSL (asymmetric digital subscriber line), other types of DSL (digital subscriber line) and FTTB (Fibre-to-the-building), are technologies commonly used for provision of broadband connection.

3.2 把有關機構或其所售賣產品的資料放在互聯網上亦視爲 *有透過電子途徑遞送貨品、服務或資料*。

3.2 Placing information on the Internet about an establishment or the products sold is considered to have *delivered its goods, services or information through electronic means*.

3.3 *機構* — 請參閱本附錄第1.1段。

3.3 *Establishment* - please refer to paragraph 1.1 of this Appendix.

3.4 機構如有透過電子途徑確認整個預訂或購買程序，便會視爲 *有透過電子途徑預訂或購買貨品、服務或資料*。

3.4 An establishment is considered to have *ordered or purchased goods, services or information through electronic means* if the confirmation of order or purchase is completely done through electronic means.

3.5 *個人電腦* 是指爲個人使用而設的電腦，包括桌面電腦、便攜式電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦和掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。但不包括電子日記簿、電子詞典、伺服器及用於主機或小型電腦的工作站和終端機。把多個個人電腦接駁一起可組成區域網絡或廣域網絡系統。

3.5 *Personal computer* refers to a computer designed for individual use. Personal computer includes desktop computer, laptop/notebook/ netbook/tablet computer and palm top/Personal Digital Assistant. Digital diary, electronic dictionary, servers, workstations and terminals of mainframe or minicomputer are not included. Personal computers may be connected to form a Local Area Network (LAN) or Wide Area Network (WAN) system.

3.6 網上瀏覽資料亦視爲 *透過電子途徑獲取貨品、服務或資料*。至於透過電子途徑獲取的貨品，只限於能以電子途徑傳遞的產品，如套裝軟件及歌曲。

3.6 Browsing of information on the Internet is also considered as *receiving information through electronic means*. Goods received through electronic means are only restricted to products which could be transmitted through electronic means, such as software packages and songs.

3.7 *第二代流動無線服務（2G）* 是指利用包括碼分多址制式（CDMA）、分時多工存取（TDMA）、環球流動通訊系統（GSM）及個人通訊服務（PCS）系統操作的數碼式流動電訊服務。

3.7 *Second Generation (2G) wireless services* is the digital mobile telecommunications service operating on Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) and Personal Communications Services (PCS) systems.

3.8 *第三代流動無線服務（3G）* 是根據國際電信聯盟（International Telecommunication Union，簡稱 ITU）定下的國際流動電信2000標準（International Mobile Telecommunication 2000，簡稱IMT-2000）發展而成的新一代無線通訊系統。第三代流動無線服務可使無線傳送速度提升至2兆比特／秒，提供高質數的無線話音及影像的傳送。

3.8 *Third Generation (3G) wireless services* is a new generation of wireless telecommunications service and its development is based on the initiative of International Telecommunication Union (ITU) called IMT-2000 (International Mobile Telecommunication 2000). 3G will bring wireless transmission speeds up to 2Mbps, which allows high-quality wireless audio and video transmission.

3.9 *工商業的資訊科技總開支* 涵蓋以下四種類別的開支：

3.9 *Total expenditure on information technology (IT) in the business sector* is defined to cover the following four types of expenditure:

(a) 購買供自用的電腦硬件（例如個人電腦、主機電腦、筆記簿型電腦、儲存裝置及元件）及周邊設備（例如打印機和掃瞄器）的開支；

(a) Expenditure on purchases of computer hardware (e.g. personal computers, mainframes, notebook computers, storage devices and components) and peripherals (e.g. printers and scanners) for own use;

(b) 購買供自用的電腦程式、軟件及資料庫的開支，包括市場上的標準電腦軟件和由其他機構專門設計／開發的電腦軟件；

(c) 其他與資訊科技有關的服務（例如系統設計與開發、電腦培訓、網頁設計、互聯網接駁服務、網站儲存、電腦設備租賃，以及電腦產品的維修保養）的開支；及

(d) 自行開發供自用的軟件及資料庫的成本。

3.10 *網站* 是一組以本頁爲首頁的相關網頁。每一網站通常都有一個獨一無二的網上地址，以供用戶尋找所需的首網頁。

4. 資訊及通訊科技的人力資源

4.1 *資料庫* 包括以下員工：

- 適用於二零零四年
  - 資料庫管理主任／專責經理／設計員／主任
  - 數據庫管理主任
  - 決策支援專責經理
  - 商業資訊專責經理
  - 知識管理專責經理

- 適用於二零零六年、二零零八年及二零一零年
  - 資料庫管理主任／設計員
  - 數據庫管理主任

4.2 *實地支援* 包括以下員工：

- 適用於二零零四年
  - 經理 – 客戶工程／服務支援

(b) Expenditure on purchases of computer programs, software and databases for own use, including both standard ones available in the market and those specifically designed/developed by other firms;

(c) Payments for other IT-related services (e.g. system design and development; computer training; webpage design; Internet connection; website hosting; computer equipment leasing; and repair and maintenance of computer products); and

(d) Cost of in-house development of computer programs and databases for own use.

3.10 *Website* is a collection of related webpages that includes a beginning page called a home page. A website usually has a unique address to facilitate users to get their intended home pages.

4. Information and Communication Technology in Human Resources

4.1 *Database* includes the following personnel:

- for 2004
  - Database Administrator/Specialist/ Designer/ Officer
  - Data Warehouse Administrator
  - Decision Support Specialist
  - Business Intelligence Specialist
  - Knowledge Management Specialist

- for 2006, 2008 and 2010
  - Database Administrator/Designer
  - Data Warehouse Administrator

4.2 *Field Support* includes the following personnel:

- for 2004
  - Manager - Customer Engineering/Services Support

- 工程師 – 客戶／客戶服務／硬件／技術／實地服務
- 技術員 – 硬件／服務／實地服務／維修

- Engineer - Customer/Customer Services/ Hardware/Technical/Field
- Technician - Hardware/Service/Field/ Maintenance

- 適用於二零零六年、二零零八年及二零一零年

- for 2006, 2008 and 2010

- 經理 – 客戶工程／服務支援
- 工程師 – 客戶服務／實地服務
- 實地服務技術員

- Manager - Customer Engineering/Services Support
- Engineer - Customer Services/Field
- Field Technician

4.3 *一般資訊科技管理* 包括以下員工：

4.3 *General IT management* includes the following personnel:

- 適用於二零零六年、二零零八年及二零一零年

- for 2006, 2008 and 2010

- 資訊科技總監
- 管理資訊系統總監
- 資訊科技主管
- 首席資訊主任

- IT Director
- Management Information System (MIS) Director
- Head of IT
- Chief Information Officer (CIO)

4.4 *資訊科技教育及訓練* 包括以下員工：

4.4 *IT education and training* includes the following personnel:

- 適用於二零零四年

- for 2004

- 教授／講師／訓練主任
- 資訊科技訓練員／教導員
- 資訊科技研究員（大專院校）
- 研究助理
- 項目助理

- Professor/Lecturer/Training Officer
- IT Trainer/Instructor
- IT Researcher (in a tertiary education institution)
- Research Assistant
- Project Assistant

- 適用於二零零六年、二零零八年及二零一零年

- for 2006, 2008 and 2010

- 教授／講師／訓練主任
- 資訊科技訓練員／教導員
- 資訊科技研究員（大專院校）／研究助理

- Professor/Lecturer/Training Officer
- IT Trainer/Instructor
- IT Researcher (in a tertiary educational institution)/Research Assistant

4.5 *資訊科技管理* 包括以下員工：

4.5 *IT management* includes the following personnel:

- 適用於二零零四年

- for 2004

- 資訊科技董事

- IT Director

- 電腦服務董事
- 管理資訊系統董事
- 資訊科技主管
- 首席資訊主任

- Computer Services Director
- MIS Director
- Head of IT
- Chief Information Officer (CIO)

4.6 *資訊科技銷售* 包括以下員工：

- 適用於二零零六年及二零零八年
  - 總監 – 銷售／客戶
  - 經理 – 銷售／客戶
  - 代表 – 銷售／產品推廣

4.6 *IT sales and marketing* includes the following personnel:

- for 2006 and 2008
  - Director - Sales/Account
  - Manager - Sales/Account
  - Representative - Sales/Product Promotion

4.7 *資訊科技銷售及市場推廣* 包括以下員工：

- 適用於二零一零年
  - 總監 – 銷售／市場／客戶
  - 經理 – 銷售／市場／客戶
  - 代表 – 產品推廣

4.7 *IT Sales and marketing* includes the following personnel:

- for 2010
  - Director - Sales/Marketing/Account
  - Manager - Sales/Marketing/Account
  - Representative - Product Promotion

4.8 *資訊科技保安* 包括以下員工：

- 適用於二零零四年、二零零六年、二零零八年及二零一零年
  - 專責經理 – 電腦保安／資訊保安
  - 資訊保安主任

4.8 *IT Security* includes the following personnel:

- for 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010
  - Specialist - IT Security/Information Security
  - Information Security Officer

4.9 *資訊科技／軟件開發* 包括以下員工：

- 適用於二零零四年
  - 經理 – 系統開發／程式編製／系統
  - 資訊科技策略員／建築師
  - 商業分析員／顧問
  - 顧問 – 資訊科技／系統／項目／應用／應用設計
  - 電腦系統審核經理
  - 經理 – 項目／外判
  - 項目組長
  - 系統分析員
  - 應用設計員
  - 程式編製員

4.9 *IT/Software development* includes the following personnel:

- for 2004
  - Manager - Systems development/ Programming/Systems
  - IT Strategist/Architect
  - Business Analyst/Consultant
  - Consultant - IT/Systems/Project/ Application/Usability Design
  - IT Systems Auditor
  - Manager - Project/Outsourcing
  - Project Leader
  - Systems Analyst
  - Usability Designer
  - Programmer

• 分析員／程式編製員	• Analyst/Programmer
• 應用程式編製員	• Application Programmer
• 工程師 – 應用程式／開發	• Engineer - Application/Development
• 軟件設計員／工程師	• Software Designer/Engineer
• 網站設計員／開發員	• Web Designer/Developer
• 專責經理 – 品質檢查／軟件品質檢查	• Specialist - Quality Assurance/Software Assurance
• 測試設計員	• Test Designer
• 軟件測試工程師	• Software Testing Engineer
• 研究及開發工程師	• Research and Development Engineer
• 研究員	• Research Scientist
• 軟件／固件產品設計員	• Software/Firmware Product Designer
• 產品分析員／開發員	• Product Analyst/Developer
• 技術撰稿員	• Technical Writer
- 適用於二零零六年	- for 2006
• 系統開發經理	• Systems Development Manager
• 資訊科技建築師	• IT Architect
• 商業分析員	• Business Analyst
• 項目經理／組長	• Project Manager/Leader
• 系統分析員	• Systems Analyst
• 應用設計員／設計顧問	• Usability Designer/Design Consultant
• 程式編製員	• Programmer
• 分析員／程式編製員	• Analyst/Programmer
• 軟件工程師	• Software Engineer
• 網站設計員／開發員	• Web Designer/Developer
• 品質檢查專責經理	• Quality Assurance Specialist
• 軟件品質檢查專責經理／工程師	• Software Assurance Specialist/Engineer
• 電腦系統審核經理	• IT Systems Auditor
• 研究及開發工程師	• Research and Development Engineer
• 軟件／固件產品設計員	• Software/Firmware Product Designer
• 產品分析員／開發員	• Product Analyst/Developer
• 技術撰稿員	• Technical Writer
• 電腦遊戲設計／美術／開發員	• Computer Game Designer/Artist/ Developer
• 電腦圖像設計／美術員	• Computer Graphic Designer/Artist
• 電腦動畫設計師	• Computer Animator
• 設計師 – 網頁圖像／視覺效果	• Designer - Web Graphic/Visual Effect
- 適用於二零零八年及二零一零年	- for 2008 and 2010
• 系統開發經理	• Systems Development Manager

- 資訊科技建築師
- 商業分析員
- 項目經理／組長
- 系統分析員
- 應用設計員／設計顧問
- 程式編製員
- 分析員／程式編製員
- 軟件工程師
- 網站設計員／開發員
- 品質檢查專責經理
- 軟件品質檢查專責經理／工程師
- 電腦系統審核經理
- 研究及開發工程師
- 軟件產品工程師
- 軟件／固件產品設計員
- 產品分析員／開發員
- 軟件產品經理
- 技術撰稿員
- 電腦遊戲設計／美術／開發員
- 電腦圖像設計／美術員
- 電腦動畫設計師
- 設計師 – 網頁圖像／視覺效果

- IT Architect
- Business Analyst
- Project Manager/Leader
- Systems Analyst
- Usability Designer/Design Consultant
- Programmer
- Analyst/Programmer
- Software Engineer
- Web Designer/Developer
- Quality Assurance Specialist
- Software Assurance Specialist/Engineer
- IT Systems Auditor
- Research and Development Engineer
- Software Product Engineer
- Software/Firmware Product Designer
- Product Analyst/Developer
- Software Product Manager
- Technical Writer
- Computer Game Designer/Artist/Developer
- Computer Graphic Designer/Artist
- Computer Animator
- Designer - Web Graphic/Visual Effect

4.10 *操作服務* 包括以下員工：

- 適用於二零零四年
  - 經理 – 電腦操作／電腦服務
  - 經理 – 資訊中心／資訊中心服務
  - 求助台主任／主管
  - 服務員 – 求助台／求助中心
  - 客戶服務主任／服務員
  - 電腦操作主任
  - 操作員 – 電腦／系統
  - 用戶支援／統籌員
  - 用戶主任
  - 用戶技術員
  - 桌面支援專責人員

4.10 *Operation services* includes the following personnel:

- for 2004
  - Manager - Computer Operations/Computer Services
  - Manager - Data Centre/Data Centre Services
  - Help Desk Supervisor/ Manager-in-charge
  - Representative - Help Desk/Call Centre
  - Customer Service Officer/ Representative
  - Computer Operations Supervisor
  - Operator - Computer/Systems
  - User Support/Co-ordinator
  - User Officer
  - User Technician
  - Desktop Support Specialist

- 適用於二零零六年、二零零八年及二零一零年

- 電腦操作經理
- 求助台主任／服務員
- 客戶服務主任／服務員
- 電腦操作主任
- 操作支援主任
- 操作員 – 電腦／系統
- 用戶支援／統籌員

- for 2006, 2008 and 2010

- Computer Operations Manager
- Help Desk Supervisor/Representative
- Customer Service Officer/Representative
- Computer Operations Supervisor
- Operations Support Supervisor
- Operator - Computer/Systems
- User Support/Co-ordinator

4.11 *系統程式編製* 包括以下員工：

- 適用於二零零四年、二零零六年、二零零八年及二零一零年

- 系統程式編製員（機構內部／電腦供應商）
- 系統工程師

4.11 *Systems programming* includes the following personnel:

- for 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2010

- Systems Programmer (in-house/vendor environment)
- Systems Engineer

4.12 *電訊及網絡* 包括以下員工：

- 適用於二零零四年

- 經理 – 電訊／網絡
- 顧問 – 電訊／網絡
- 工程師 – 電訊／網絡
- 分析員 – 電訊／網絡
- 管理主任 – 網絡／局域網／寬域網
- 網絡運作主任

4.12 *Telecommunications and networking* includes the following personnel:

- for 2004

- Manager - Telecommunications/Network
- Consultant - Telecommunications/Network
- Engineer - Telecommunications/Network
- Analyst - Telecommunications/Network
- Administrator - Network/LAN/WAN
- Network Operation Officer

- 適用於二零零六年、二零零八年及二零一零年

- 經理 – 電訊／網絡
- 顧問 – 電訊／網絡
- 工程師 – 電訊／網絡
- 網絡 – 管理主任／主任

- for 2006, 2008 and 2010

- Manager - Telecommunications/Networking
- Consultant - Telecommunications/Network
- Engineer - Telecommunications/ Network
- Network - Administrator/Officer

查 詢 電 話
Enquiry Telephone Numbers

資料來源 ***Source of information***	*查詢電話* ***Enquiry telephone numbers***
政府統計處商業服務統計組 Business Services Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department	2894 8149
教育局 Education Bureau	
(a) 財政分部 Finance Division	2892 6230
(b) 教育基建分部 Education Infrastructure Division	3698 3601
(c) 優質教育基金秘書處 Quality Education Fund Secretariat	2123 6090
(d) 資訊科技管理分部 Information Technology Management Division	2573 4240
(e) 學校教育統計組 School Education Statistics Section	3509 8443
康樂及文化事務署 Leisure and Cultural Services Department	2921 0580
政府資訊科技總監辦公室 Office of the Government Chief Information Officer	2582 4520
通訊事務管理局辦公室 Office of the Communications Authority	2961 6333
政府統計處科技統計組 Science and Technology Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department	2887 9634
政府統計處社會統計調查組 Social Surveys Section, Census and Statistics Department	2887 5103

資料來源 ***Source of information***	*查詢電話* ***Enquiry telephone numbers***
政府統計處貿易資料分析組 Trade Analysis Section, Census and Statistics Department	2582 4914
大學教育資助委員會 University Grants Committee	2844 9919
職業訓練局 Vocational Training Council	3907 6650

獲取政府統計處刊物及其他統計產品的方法
Means of Obtaining Publications and Other Statistical Products of the Census and Statistics Department

網站

用戶可以在政府統計處網站 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index_tc.jsp) 免費下載統計刊物。

政府統計處部分刊物備有印刷版，於政府新聞處的政府書店網站 (www.bookstore.gov.hk)有售。

Website

Users may download statistical publications free of charge from the website of the Census and Statistics Department (www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index.jsp).

Some publications of the Census and Statistics Department are available in print versions and are offered for sale online at the Government Bookstore of the Information Services Department (www.bookstore.gov.hk).

郵購服務

本處部分刊物附有郵購表格，供訂購或按期訂閱刊物的印刷版。請填妥郵購表格，連同所需費用和郵費的支票或匯票寄回辦理。郵購表格亦可在政府統計處網站下載 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/other_services/provision_of_stat/mail_ordering_of_publications/index_tc.jsp)。

Mail Order Service

A mail order form for ordering or subscribing to print versions of publications is available in some of the Department's publications. Completed form should be sent back together with a cheque or bank draft covering all necessary cost and postage. The order form is also available for downloading on the website of the Department (www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/other_services/provision_of_stat/mail_ordering_of_publications/index.jsp).

銷售中心

市民可親臨政府統計處刊物出版組購買刊物的印刷版和唯讀光碟產品，並即時提取。刊物出版組的地址是：

香港灣仔港灣道十二號
灣仔政府大樓十九樓

電話：(852) 2582 3025
圖文傳真：(852) 2827 1708

該組並設有閱讀區，讓使用者翻閱陳列的統計處各類的刊物。閱讀區也備有統計處編製的宣傳／教育單張和小冊子，歡迎索閱。

Sales Centre

Print versions of publications and CD-ROM products are available for purchase and collection on the spot at the Publications Unit of the Census and Statistics Department at the following address :

19/F Wanchai Tower
12 Harbour Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong.

Tel. : (852) 2582 3025
Fax : (852) 2827 1708

The Unit also provides a reading area where users may browse through various publications of the Department on display. Publicity/educational leaflets and pamphlets of the Department are also available for collection.