

香港社會及經濟趨勢

Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends

二零零三年版
2003 Edition

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序言

Foreword

每兩年出版一次的《香港社會及經濟趨勢》是政府統計處編製的綜合性統計刊物之一，其他綜合性統計刊物包括《香港經濟趨勢》(半月刊)、《香港統計月刊》和《香港統計年刊》。這些綜合性統計刊物輯錄香港社會及經濟各方面的統計資料，提供範圍十分廣泛的數據，涉及社會、經濟和工商業各主題。它們各具特色，出版頻次、所載數列的統計期、詳細程度及形式有所不同，相輔相成，組成一個全面的參考系列。

《香港統計月刊》收錄本港各項最新社會及經濟統計數列，並盡可能將資料齊備的最近十五個月份的按月統計數字，連最近三個完整年份的按年統計數字一同刊載。由於月刊輯錄需時，政府統計處每半月出版《香港經濟趨勢》，列載主要經濟指標最新按月、按季資料，讓讀者在其他詳盡數據尚未齊備前，盡快掌握香港的經濟脈搏。

若需要較詳細的社會及經濟統計資料或較遠年份的按年數據，則可參考《香港統計年刊》。這本刊物所載大部分數據是以七個年份的時間數列發表，而數列跨越的年期為十年。

本刊，即《香港社會及經濟趨勢》，於單數年份出版。旨在選錄與社會及經濟各方面有關的主要按年統計數列並加以分析。除載有統計圖表外，兼有短評闡釋，讓讀者綜觀香港過去十年的社會及經濟趨勢。二零零三年版的《香港社會及經濟趨勢》的主要統計分析期為一九九二年至二零零二年。

The biennial publication, *Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends*, is one of the general statistical digests compiled by the Census and Statistics Department. Other digests include *Hong Kong Economic Trends* (half-monthly), *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics* and *Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics*. Each digest brings together statistical data covering various social and economic aspects of Hong Kong. Statistical data contained cover a very wide range of topics relating to society, the economy and businesses. The digests are each featured in its own way. They are published at different frequencies with statistical data series presented in various length, depth and format. Complementing each other, together they form a comprehensive series for reference.

The *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics* is a collection of up-to-date statistical series on various aspects of the social and economic situation of Hong Kong. Statistical data are presented wherever possible in form of monthly figures for the latest fifteen months for which data are available together with annual figures for the latest three complete years. Since collation of data takes time, the Census and Statistics Department compiles the *Hong Kong Economic Trends* on a half-monthly basis. This publication presents up-to-date monthly and quarterly data of major economic indicators which help readers grasp the pulse of Hong Kong's economy before more detailed statistics become available.

In case users require more detailed social and economic data or more back-dated annual data, they should refer to the *Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics*. Most of the data are presented for seven years, spanning a period of ten years.

This publication, i.e. *Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends*, is published biennially in odd-number years. It aims to present selected major annual data series relating to various social and economic aspects of Hong Kong for analysis. With the use of tables and charts, plus commentaries, this publication is meant to give readers an overall view of Hong Kong's social and economic trends in the past decade. The main period of statistical analysis covered by the 2003 edition of the *Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends* is from 1992 to 2002.

本刊內亦載列由一九九二年至二零零三年十月間，有關香港的社會和經濟大事紀要，其中不少是有助締造香港社會和經濟發展的重要事情，它們所導致的影響在本刊所載統計數據中亦反映出來。

本刊內有一節是「用語及定義」，以協助讀者明白一些專門詞彙的定義。有意研究個別主題的讀者，亦可參考每節末所示的資料來源及其他有關刊物，作更深入的探討。

政府統計處處長 何永煊

二零零三年十一月

This publication also contains a list of major social and economic events about Hong Kong during the period from 1992 to October 2003. Many of the events on the list are those that have shaped Hong Kong's social and economic development during the period, the effect of which is also reflected in statistics presented in the publication.

A section on terms and definitions is included in the publication to assist readers in understanding certain technical terms. Readers who wish to make more in-depth studies on individual themes can also refer to the data sources and further references as indicated at the end of each section.

Frederick W.H. HO

Commissioner for Census and Statistics

November 2003

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慣例及代號

Conventions and Symbols

資料年份

本刊物旨在闡述一九九二年至二零零二年期間的主要社會及經濟發展，但由於篇幅所限，統計表上未能盡錄該期間的每年數字。本刊所採用慣例，是載列二零零二年的數字，及一九九七年至二零零二年內每年的現有數字。

數字的進位

由於進位原因，統計表及統計圖內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

貨幣數字

本刊內所有引述的貨幣數字，除特別聲明外，均為港元。港元是香港特別行政區的法定貨幣。

匯率

自一九八三年十月十七日起，政府透過一項有關發行紙幣的措施，將港元與美元聯繫，由發鈔銀行以7.8港元兌1美元的固定匯率發行紙幣。自此，港元兌美元的匯率在外匯市場僅有窄幅變動。有關匯率的統計數字載於第十一章。

代號

本刊內各代號的含意如下：

#	臨時數字
@	數字在日後會作出修訂
*	修訂數字
—	不適用
N.A.	沒有數字

Reference years

This publication aims to cover major social and economic developments during 1992 to 2002. However, because of space constraints, it is not possible to show in tables data for every year during 1992 to 2002. The convention is therefore chosen to show data for 2002 and every year from 1997 up to 2002 so long as the data are available.

Rounding of figures

There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables and charts owing to rounding.

Monetary figures

All monetary figures quoted are in Hong Kong dollars unless otherwise specified. Hong Kong dollar is the legal tender in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

Exchange rate

As from 17 October 1983 the Hong Kong dollar has been linked to the US dollar through an arrangement in the note issuing mechanism permitting note issuing banks to issue Hong Kong dollar notes at a fixed rate of HK\$7.80 = US\$1.00. Since then, the exchange rate of Hong Kong dollar against the US dollar in the foreign exchange market has moved only within a narrow range. Statistics on exchange rates are presented in Chapter 11.

Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout the publication :

#	Provisional figures
@	Figures are subject to revisions later on
*	Revised figures
—	Not applicable
N.A.	Not available

財政年度

財政年度以「-」為代號。例如2002-03的財政年度是由二零零二年四月一日至二零零三年三月三十一日止。

其他有關刊物

除非特別指明，否則在每章末的「其他有關刊物」部分中，所述刊物均由政府統計處編製。

注意

於一九九七年七月一日，香港成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區。在本系列報告書中就一九九七年七月或以後的統計資料而言，「香港」是指香港特別行政區。

Financial year

The symbol “-” represents financial year. For example, 2002-03 means the financial year starting from 1 April 2002 and ending on 31 March 2003.

Further references

Unless otherwise specified, publications mentioned under the “Further references” section at the end of each chapter are compiled by the Census and Statistics Department.

Note

On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. In respect of statistics in this series of report, “Hong Kong” stands for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from July 1997.

1

人口及生命事件

Population and Vital Events

人口數據系統

1.1 編製各種人口數字的資料來源，除了人口普查及中期人口統計的資料外，也包括較小規模的統計調查及行政系統所產生的統計數據。不同來源的數據各有其用途，但結合起來便成為一個詳盡的人口數據系統。

1.2 概括來說，人口普查及中期人口統計的數據是基準性的人口數據，並且是細小分區及人口分組資料的重要來源。基準資料配合從行政系統得來的統計數據（例如出生、死亡及出入境記錄）和從統計調查（特別是持續進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」）所得的數據，構成用途多樣的人口統計數據庫。

1.3 自二零零零年八月起，「居住人口」方法已取代「廣義時點」方法用以編製香港的人口數字。有關詳情，請參閱本刊「用語及定義」內有關「居住人口」方法的「年中人口」的章節。

人口增長

1.4 二零零三年年中的香港人口為 682 萬，較一九九七年年中增加了 33 萬。二零零二年年中至二零零三年年中的人口增長為 0.4%，比一九九七年至二零零二年期間的平均每年增長率 0.9% 低。

人口結構

1.5 香港人口年齡結構亦有變化。少年兒童撫養比率由一九九二年的 290 下降至二零零三年的 217。與此同時，老年撫養比率由 129 上

Population Data System

1.1 The data sources for compiling various types of population figures include the results of population censuses and by-censuses, sample surveys of smaller scale and statistical data compiled based on information from administrative systems. While data from different sources may serve different purposes, in combination they form a comprehensive system of population data.

1.2 Broadly speaking, population census/by-census data are benchmarking population data, while also serving as the prime sources of data for small areas and population sub-groups. These benchmark data are taken together with statistical data from administrative systems (such as birth, death and passenger movement records) and sample surveys (in particular the continuous General Household Survey) to provide a population statistical database which serves a multitude of purposes.

1.3 Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted in place of the “extended de facto” approach for compiling Hong Kong population figures. For more detailed information about the “resident population” approach, please refer to the section on “Mid-year population” given in the “Terms and Definitions” of this publication.

Population growth

1.4 The population of Hong Kong in mid-2003 was 6.82 million, representing an increase of 0.33 million when compared with mid-1997. The population growth between mid-2002 and mid-2003 was 0.4%, which was lower than the average annual growth rate of 0.9% over the period from 1997 to 2002.

Population structure

1.5 There was also a change in the age structure of the population. The child dependency ratio decreased from 290 in 1992 to 217 in 2003, whilst the elderly dependency ratio increased from 129 to 161. The

升至 161。人口金字塔可顯示此年齡結構轉變的趨勢。與一九九二年比較，二零零三年的金字塔的頂部有所擴闊，但底部卻稍微收窄，顯示老年人的比例顯著增加。

1.6 隨 人口老化現象持續，人口的年齡中位數由一九九二年的 32.2 歲上升至二零零三年的 38.1 歲。由於生育持續下降，十五歲以下小童所佔人口的比例由一九九二年的 20.5% 下降至二零零三年的 15.7%，同期的六十五歲及以上老年人所佔人口的比例，則由 9.0% 上升至 11.7%。

人口的地區分布

1.7 根據人口普查及中期人口統計資料顯示，香港島人口比例由一九九六年的 21.1% 下降至二零零一年的 19.9%，九龍區人口比例亦由 32.0% 下降至 30.2%。相反，新界區的人口比例由一九九六年的 46.8% 上升至二零零一年的 49.8%。這人口地區分布的轉變正好反映政府的新市鎮發展政策的成效。

住戶

1.8 家庭住戶的平均人數由一九九二年的 3.4 人下降至二零零二年的 3.2 人，顯示家庭住戶成員人數普遍較以前減少。同期間，有六名或以上成員的家庭住戶佔所有家庭住戶的比例由 10.4% 下跌至 5.3%。

1.9 根據人口普查及中期人口統計資料顯示，一九九六年至二零零一年期間，住戶結構出現重要轉變。未擴展的單核心家庭住戶所佔的比例，由 63.6% 增至 66.2%；而垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶所佔的比例，則由 9.9% 減至 8.5%。

population pyramid gives a pictorial representation of this shift in age structure of the population. Compared with that for 1992, the apex of the pyramid for 2003 had widened whilst its base had slightly narrowed, indicating that the proportion of old people had increased substantially.

1.6 Aging of the population continued. Along this trend, the median age of the population increased from 32.2 in 1992 to 38.1 in 2003. In view of a continual decline in fertility, the proportion of children aged under 15 in the population decreased from 20.5% in 1992 to 15.7% in 2003. During the period, the proportion of the elderly aged 65 and over increased from 9.0% to 11.7%.

Geographical distribution of the population

1.7 According to the results of population censuses/by-censuses, the proportion of population in Hong Kong Island decreased from 21.1 % in 1996 to 19.9% in 2001. The proportion of population in Kowloon also decreased from 32.0% to 30.2%. On the contrary, the proportion of population living in the New Territories increased from 46.8% in 1996 to 49.8% in 2001. This change in the geographical distribution of the population reflects the effectiveness of the government's policy in regard to the development of new towns in the New Territories.

Households

1.8 The average size of domestic households dropped from 3.4 persons per household in 1992 to 3.2 in 2002, indicating that the number of members per domestic household had generally decreased. During the same period, the proportion of domestic households with six or more members dropped from 10.4% to 5.3%.

1.9 According to results of population censuses/by-censuses, there were some significant changes in the household composition between 1996 and 2001. The proportion of domestic households consisting of one unextended nuclear family increased from 63.6% to 66.2%. In contrast, the proportion of domestic households consisting of one vertically extended nuclear family decreased from 9.9% to 8.5%.

出生

1.10 一九九二年至二零零二年期間，出生數目持續下降，由一九九二年的70 900名跌至一九九九年的51 300名。出生數目雖然在二零零零年回升至54 100名，但之後卻回落至二零零一年及二零零二年的48 200名水平。在過去十年間，粗出生率（即該年的活產嬰兒數目相對年中人口總數）由一九九二年的每千名人口有12.3個活產嬰兒下降至二零零二年的7.1個。

1.11 另一個反映生育意向的指標是年齡別生育率。年齡別生育率是指在該年內某年齡組別婦女所生的活產嬰兒，相對在同年年中該年齡組別婦女的總數。過去十年，婦女的年齡別生育率，在所有年齡組別均普遍下降，其中以十五至二十九歲間各年齡組別的跌幅最為顯著。

死亡

1.12 每年的死亡人數，由一九九二年的30 600人逐漸上升至二零零二年的34 300人。過去十年，粗死亡率（即某年內的死亡人數相對該年年中的人口總數）徘徊於每千名人口有5人死亡的水平。

1.13 由於粗死亡率沒有顧及人口的年齡及性別結構轉變，所以並非一個量度死亡水平的好指標。標準化死亡率則兼顧這些轉變，所以是一項較理想的死亡趨勢指標。在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，標準化死亡率由每千名人口有6.6人死亡，下降至每千名人口有4.8人死亡。

1.14 隨醫療服務的不斷改進和市民對健康的日益關注，大眾市民普遍較以前長壽。各個年齡組別的死亡率均大幅下降。作為反映健康情況的一項重要指標，嬰兒死亡率更由一九九二年的4.8（按每千名活產嬰兒數目計算）顯著下降至二零零二年的2.3。

1.15 平均預期壽命是一項描述及比較不同年齡人口死亡情況的有用

Births

1.10 During the period from 1992 to 2002, the number of live births declined steadily from 70 900 in 1992 to 51 300 in 1999. Although the number of live births increased to 54 100 in 2000, it then declined to a level of 48 200 in both 2001 and 2002. In the past decade, the crude birth rate (which relates the number of live births in a calendar year to the mid-year population) decreased from 12.3 live births per 1 000 population in 1992 to 7.1 in 2002.

1.11 Another indicator which reflects the propensity to give birth is the age specific fertility rate (AFR). It relates the number of live births occurring to women in a specific age group during a calendar year to the total female population in that age group in the middle of that year. The AFR over the past decade dropped for all age groups. The drop was more significant for the age groups between 15-29.

Deaths

1.12 The annual number of deaths gradually increased from 30 600 in 1992 to 34 300 in 2002. Over the past decade, the crude death rate (CDR), which relates the number of deaths in a calendar year to the mid-year population, fluctuated around 5 deaths per 1 000 population.

1.13 The CDR is not a good indicator of changes in the level of mortality as it disregards the changes in the age and sex structures of the population. The standardised death rate (SDR), which takes account of these changes, is a better measure of mortality trend. During the period from 1992 to 2002, the SDR edged down from 6.6 deaths per 1 000 population to 4.8.

1.14 With better provision of medical services and greater health consciousness of the general public, people are now living longer than before. There was a substantial fall in the death rate in all age groups. As an important indicator of health conditions, the infant mortality rate decreased significantly from 4.8 per thousand live births in 1992 to 2.3 in 2002.

1.15 Expectation of life is a useful measure to describe and compare mortality conditions at specific

指標。出生時平均預期壽命是指某年出生的嬰兒，若他們一生經歷了一如該年的年齡性別死亡率，而預期能活的平均年數。過去十年，男女性出生時平均預期壽命均有所增加。在二零零二年，男嬰出生時預期可活到78.6歲，而女嬰則可活到84.5歲。與世界各地比較，這些出生時平均預期壽命是屬於很高的水平。

ages. The expectation of life at birth defines the average number of years of life that a cohort of births born in a given year can expect to live if they were subjected throughout their lifetime to the age-sex specific mortality rates prevailing in that year. Over the past ten years, expectation of life at birth increased for both sexes. A male born in 2002 was expected to live 78.6 years and a female, 84.5 years. These levels of expectation of life at birth are remarkably high when compared with other parts of the world.

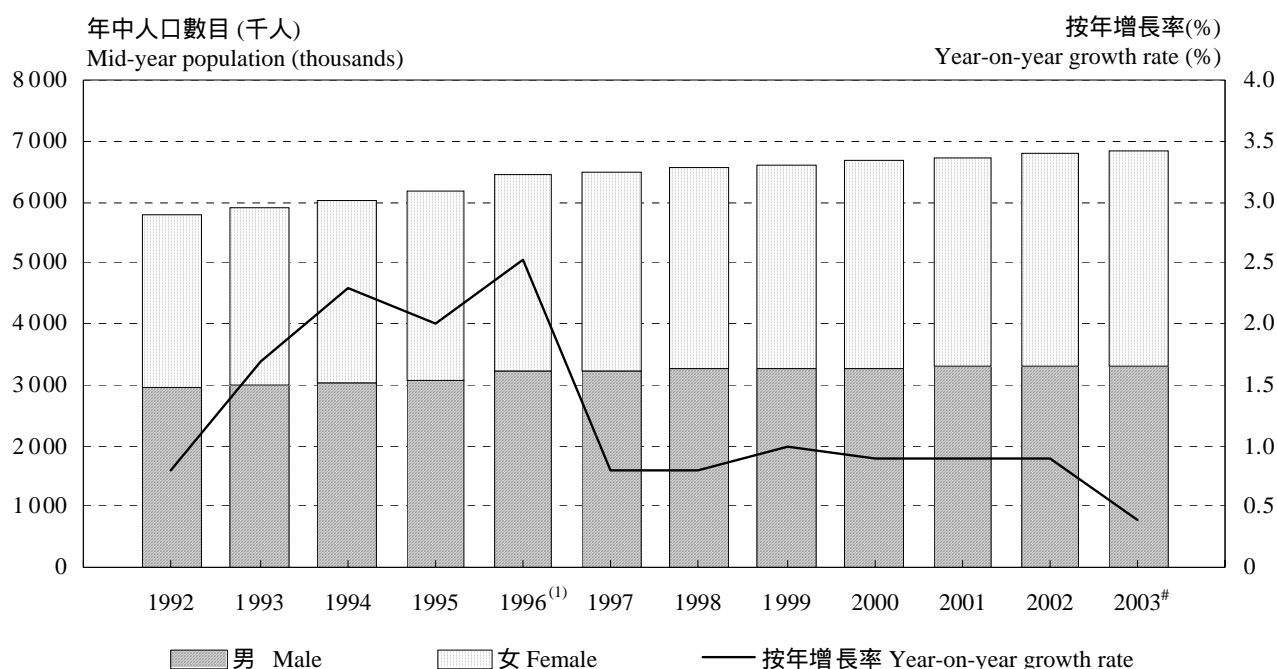
婚姻

Marriages

1.16 過去十年內，結婚率持續下降，反映結婚意向減低。未婚男性的初婚年齡中位數，由一九九二年的29.4歲上升至二零零二年的30.5歲，而同期的未婚女性初婚年齡中位數，則由26.3歲上升至27.6歲。初婚年齡中位數的上升顯示男女性均有遲婚的趨勢。

1.16 Marriage rate decreased continuously over the past decade, reflecting a reduced propensity to marry. The median age at first marriage for bachelors increased from 29.4 in 1992 to 30.5 in 2002, while that for spinsters, from 26.3 to 27.6. The increase in the median age at first marriage for both men and women indicated a trend of late marriage.

圖 1.1 人口增長
Chart 1.1 Population growth



註釋：(1) 一九九六年及以後的人口數字是根據新方法編製，與一九九五年及以前的數字可作概括性比較。然而，在計算一九九六年的按年人口增長率時，則採用了以舊方法編製的一九九六年人口數字（即 6 311 000）。

Note：(1) Population figures from 1996 onwards are compiled based on the new method and are broadly comparable with figures for 1995 and before. Notwithstanding this, the population figure for 1996 compiled based on the old method (i.e. 6 311 000) has been used in calculating the annual population growth rate from 1995 to 1996.

表 1.1 年中人口年齡結構
Table 1.1 Age structure of mid-year population

			1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 [#]	1992 1997 2003 [#]				
											(百分比) (Percentage)				
年中人口數目(千人)															
Mid-year population (thousands)															
年齡組別															
Age group															
0 – 14	男	Male	616	610	601	598	584	571	565	552	10.6	9.4	8.1		
	女	Female	576	567	558	556	544	533	529	519	9.9	8.7	7.6		
15 – 34	男	Male	1 034	1 015	998	979	967	952	940	928	17.8	15.6	13.6		
	女	Female	1 030	1 093	1 087	1 079	1 077	1 070	1 050	1 029	17.8	16.8	15.1		
35 – 64	男	Male	1 067	1 305	1 335	1 361	1 389	1 416	1 436	1 449	18.4	20.1	21.3		
	女	Female	956	1 227	1 274	1 323	1 374	1 430	1 490	1 540	16.5	18.9	22.6		
65+	男	Male	231	305	316	326	336	348	359	369	4.0	4.7	5.4		
	女	Female	292	367	375	384	393	405	418	429	5.0	5.6	6.3		
小計	男	Male	2 947	3 235	3 250	3 265	3 276	3 287	3 300	3 299	50.8	49.9	48.4		
Sub-total	女	Female	2 854	3 254	3 294	3 342	3 388	3 438	3 487	3 517	49.2	50.1	51.6		
總計			5 800	6 489	6 544	6 607	6 665	6 725	6 787	6 816	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Total															
人口年齡中位數			32.2	34.7	35.2	35.7	36.2	36.8	37.5	38.1					
Median age of population															
性別比率 (男性人口數目與每千名女性人口相對的比率)			1 033	994	987	977	967	956	946	938					
Sex ratio (males per 1 000 females)															
撫養比率															
(按每千名十五至六十四歲人口計算)															
Dependency ratios															
(per 1 000 population aged 15-64)															
少年兒童撫養比率 ⁽¹⁾			290	254	247	243	235	227	223	217					
Child dependency ratio ⁽¹⁾															
老年撫養比率 ⁽²⁾			129	145	147	150	152	155	158	161					
Elderly dependency ratio ⁽²⁾															
總撫養比率			419	399	394	393	386	382	381	378					
Overall dependency ratio															

註釋：(1) 少年兒童撫養比率是十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。

(2) 老年撫養比率是六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。

Notes：(1) The child dependency ratio is the number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

(2) The elderly dependency ratio is the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.

圖 1.2 人口金字塔
Chart 1.2 Population pyramids

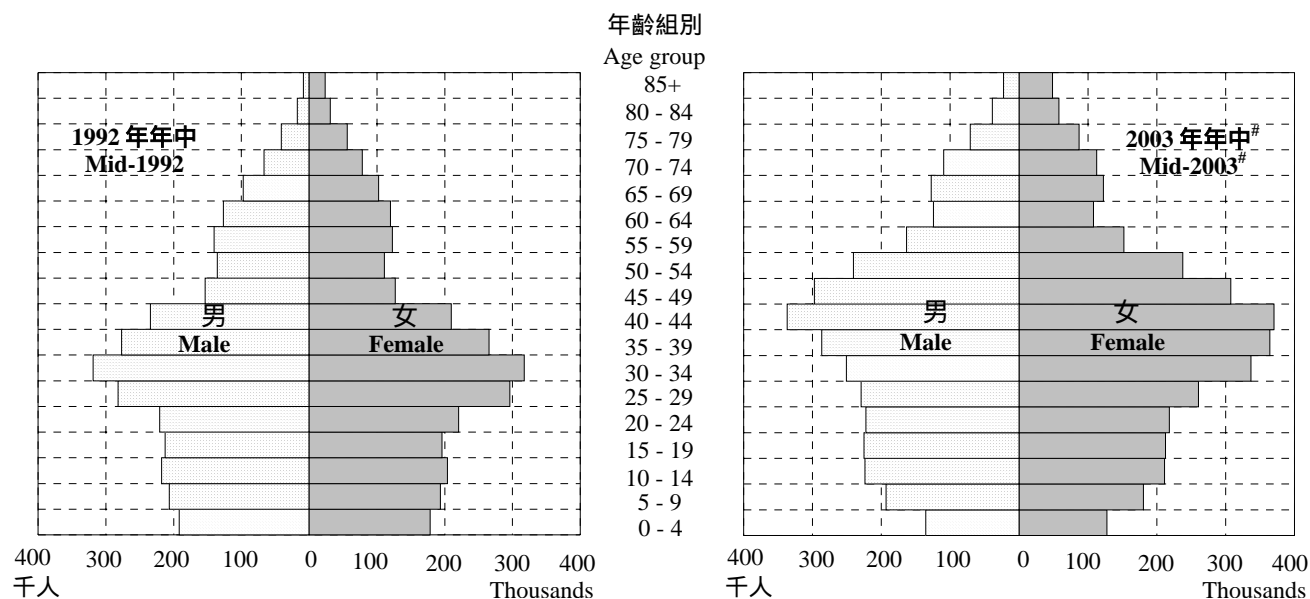


表 1.2 人口的地區分布
Table 1.2 Geographical distribution of the population

	百分比 Percentage		
人口分布 Distribution of the population	1991 人口普查 Population Census	1996 中期人口統計 Population By-census	2001 人口普查 Population Census
香港島 Hong Kong Island	22.0	21.1	19.9
九龍 Kowloon	35.8	32.0	30.2
新界 New Territories	41.9	46.8	49.8
水上人口 Marine	0.3	0.2	0.1
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

表 1.3 按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目分布
Table 1.3 Distribution of domestic households by household size

	百分比(另行說明除外) Percentage (unless otherwise specified)						
	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
家庭住戶數目分布 Distribution of domestic households							
住戶人數 Household size							
1	12.9	13.6	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.1	14.0
2	17.8	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.5	21.1	21.8
3	19.7	20.2	20.4	21.2	21.4	21.6	21.8
4	24.4	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.3	25.4	24.9
5	14.9	14.1	13.7	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.1
6+	10.4	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.1	5.3
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
家庭住戶平均人數 Average domestic household size	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2

註釋：數字是指該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的統計數字的平均數。

Note：Figures are averages of the statistics obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

表 1.4 按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目分布
Table 1.4 Distribution of domestic households by household composition

	百分比 Percentage		
	1991 人口普查 Population Census	1996 中期人口統計 Population By-census	2001 人口普查 Population Census
住戶結構 ⁽¹⁾ Household composition ⁽¹⁾			
單人住戶 One person	14.8	14.9	15.6
未擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One unextended nuclear family	61.6	63.6	66.2
垂直擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One vertically extended nuclear family	10.7	9.9	8.5
平向擴展的單核心家庭住戶 One horizontally extended nuclear family	1.8	1.2	0.9
多個核心家庭住戶 Two or more nuclear families	4.8	4.8	3.9
只包括有親屬關係人士的非核心家庭住戶 Related persons forming no nuclear family	4.3	3.3	3.2
無親屬關係人士住戶 Unrelated persons	2.0	2.2	1.7
總計 Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 在一九九一年人口普查中，住戶結構類別是以在人口普查時刻所有在該住戶內人士的關係為依據。在一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查中，住戶結構類別則是以通常在該住戶居住的各人士的關係為依據。

Note：(1) For the 1991 Population Census, household composition was derived based on the relationship of all persons who were found in the household at the census moment. For the 1996 Population By-census and 2001 Population Census, it was based on the relationship of all persons who usually lived in the household.

圖 1.3 按住戶結構劃分的家庭住戶數目分布
Chart 1.3 Distribution of domestic households by household composition

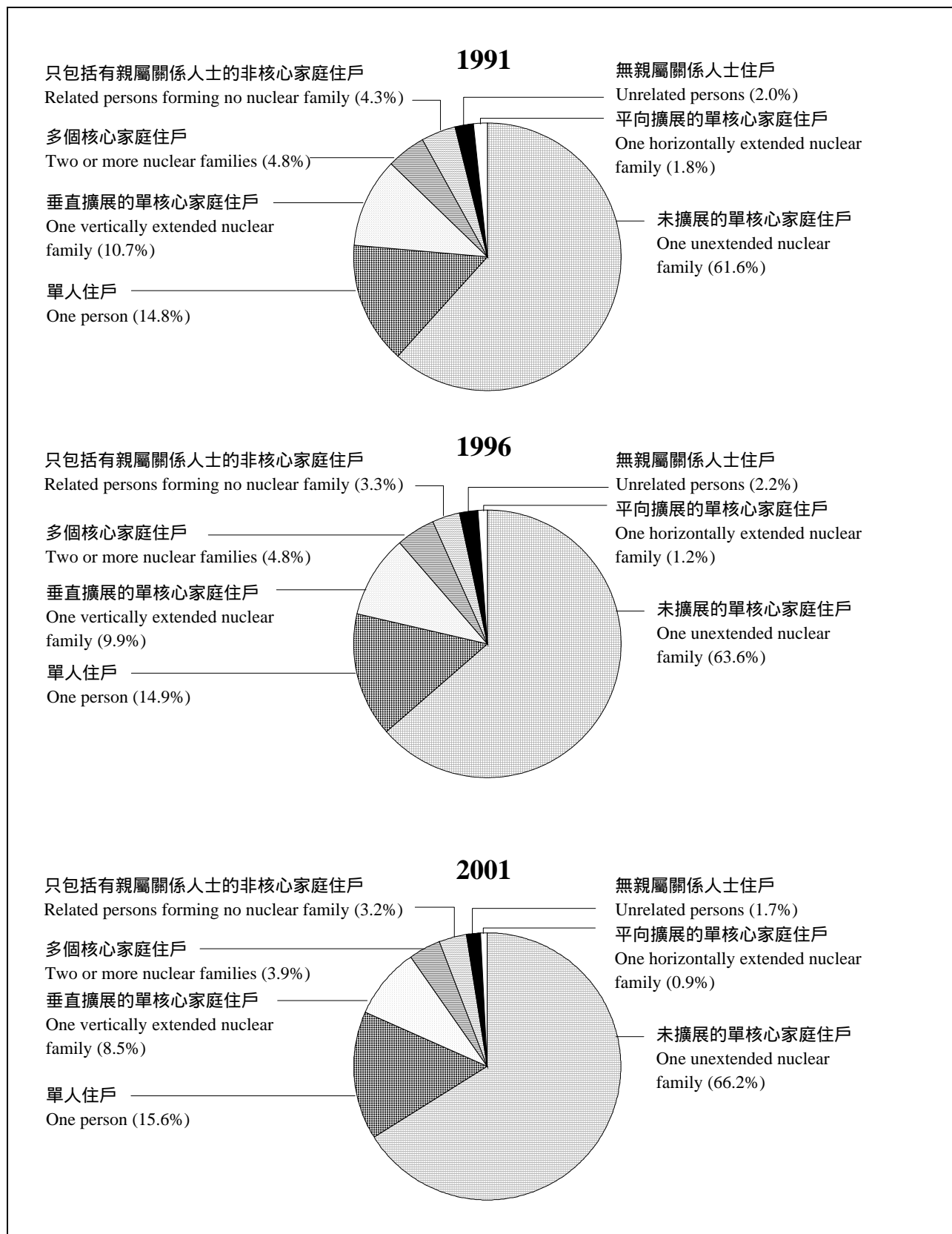


表 1.5 年中人口數目、出生率及死亡率
Table 1.5 Mid-year population, birth rate and death rate

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 [#]
年中人口數目 (千人)	5 800	6 489	6 544	6 607	6 665	6 725	6 787	6 816
Mid-year population (thousands)								
人口增長率 (%)	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4
Population growth rate (%)								
總出生人數 (千人)	71	59	53	51	54	48	48	-
Total births (thousands)								
粗出生率 (按每千名人口計算)	12.3	9.1	8.1	7.8	8.1	7.2	7.1	-
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 population)								
總死亡人數 (千人)	31	32	33	33	34	33	34	-
Total deaths (thousands)								
粗死亡率 (按每千名人口計算)	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	-
Crude death rate (per 1 000 population)								
自然增長率 (按每千名人口計算)	7.0	4.2	3.1	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.1	-
Rate of natural increase (per 1 000 population)								

表 1.6 年齡別生育率
Table 1.6 Age specific fertility rates

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992	1997	2002
	(年齡組別內每千名婦女的活產嬰兒數目) (Number of live births per 1 000 women in each age group)							生育率指數 Index of rate (1990=100)		
年齡別生育率										
Age specific fertility rates										
母親年齡組別										
Age group of mother										
15 – 19	6.6	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.1	3.8	112	89	64
20 – 24	45.4	32.2	30.1	30.3	31.2	29.0	32.5	114	81	82
25 – 29	99.9	72.5	64.0	62.0	65.4	58.2	61.7	101	73	62
30 – 34	84.9	73.3	65.9	63.8	69.2	60.9	61.6	106	92	77
35 – 39	31.0	30.7	28.5	27.9	30.3	28.3	26.7	109	108	95
40 – 44	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	104	117	95
45 – 49	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	93	97	82
總和生育率 (按每千名婦女計算) ⁽¹⁾	1 347	1 095	990	965	1 024	927	959	106	86	75
Total fertility rate (per 1 000 women) ⁽¹⁾										

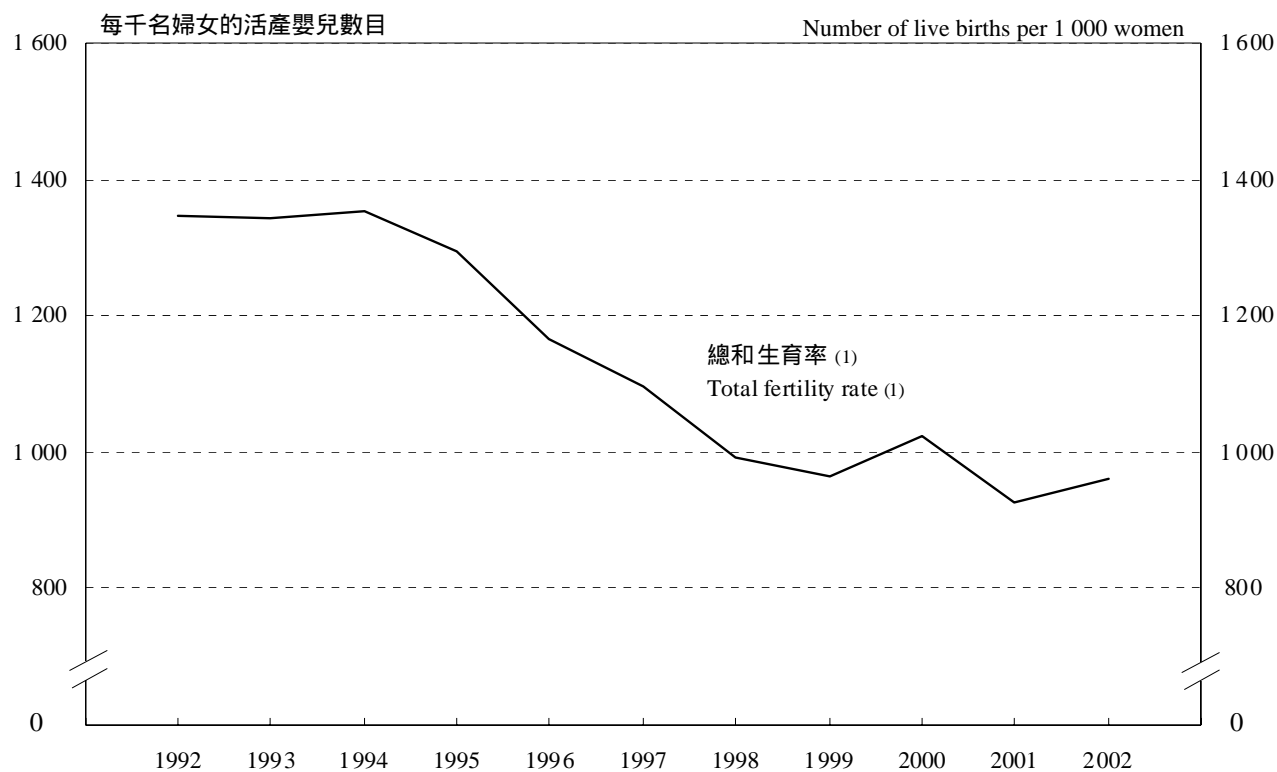
註釋：本表所列出的生育率，均是用沒有包括女性外籍家庭傭工的人口作分母編製。

(1) 某年的總和生育率是指每一千名婦女，若她們在生育齡期（即十五至四十九歲）經歷了一如該年的年齡別生育率，其一生中活產子女的平均數目。

Notes: All the fertility rates presented in this table are compiled using a population denominator which has excluded female foreign domestic helpers.

(1) The total fertility rate in a given year refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to 1 000 women during their lifetime if they were to pass through their childbearing ages 15-49 experiencing the age specific fertility rates prevailing in the given year.

圖 1.4 總和生育率
Chart 1.4 Total fertility rate



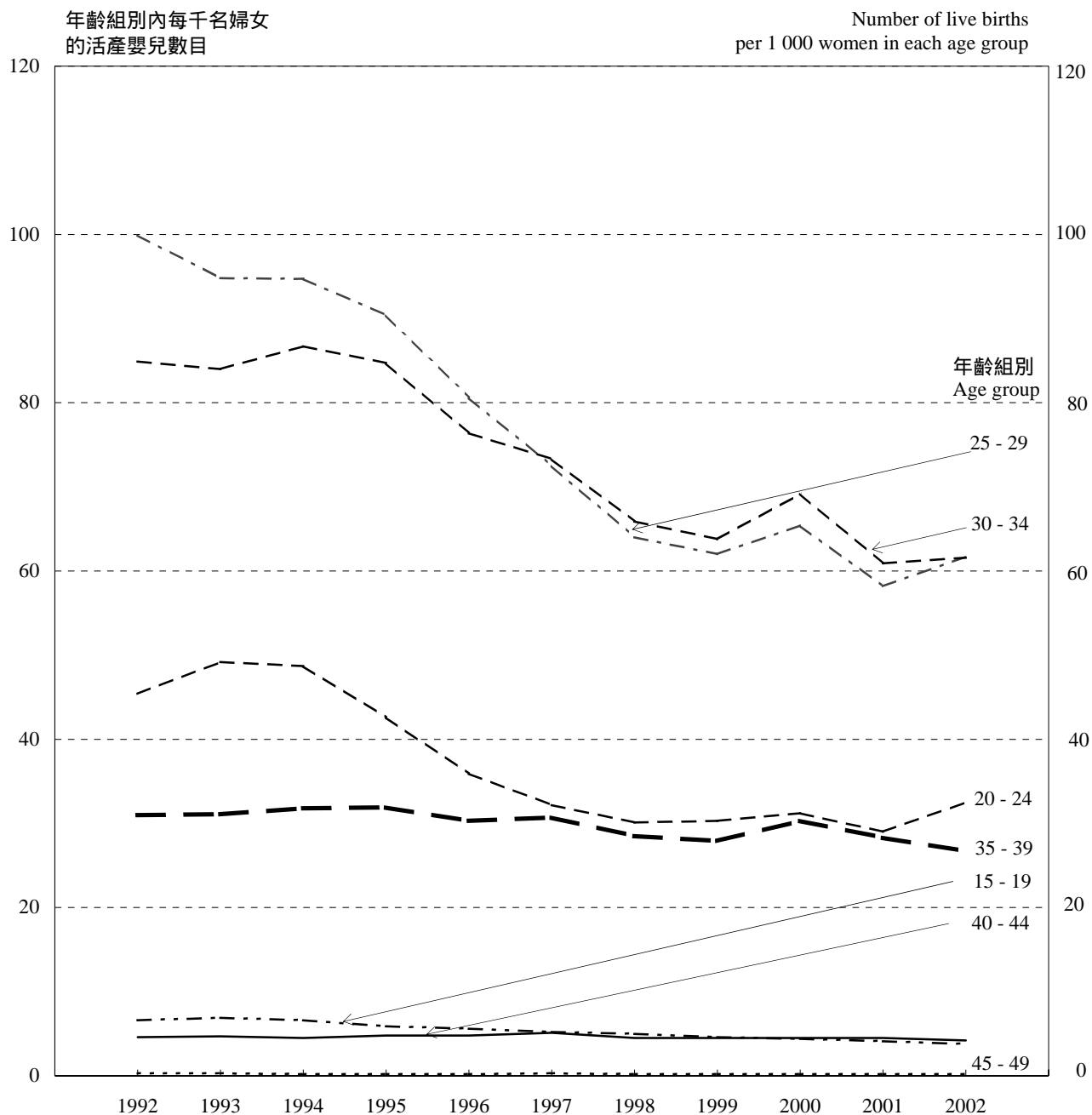
註釋：本圖所列出的生育率，均是用沒有包括女性外籍家庭傭工的人口作分母編製。

- (1) 某年的總和生育率是指每一千名婦女，若她們在生育齡期（即十五至四十九歲）經歷了一如該年的年齡別生育率，其一生中活產子女的平均數目。

Notes: All the fertility rates presented in this chart are compiled using a population denominator which has excluded female foreign domestic helpers.

- (1) The total fertility rate in a given year refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to 1 000 women during their lifetime if they were to pass through their childbearing ages 15-49 experiencing the age specific fertility rates prevailing in the given year.

圖 1.5 年齡別生育率
Chart 1.5 Age specific fertility rates



註釋：本圖所列出的生育率，均是用沒有包括女性外籍家庭傭工的人口作分母編製。

Note : All the fertility rates presented in this chart are compiled using a population denominator which has excluded female foreign domestic helpers.

表 1.7 年齡性別死亡率
Table 1.7 Age-sex specific mortality rates

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002			
									1992	1997	2002
性別 Sex	年齡組別 Age group	(年齡組別內每千名人口的死亡數目) (Number of deaths per 1 000 population in each age group)							死亡率指數 Index of rate (1990=100)		
男 Male											
	0	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.5	68	55	36
	1 – 14	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	112	84	69
	15 – 44	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	104	97	90
	45 – 54	4.7	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	100	70	66
	55 – 64	12.5	9.8	10.3	9.8	9.2	8.6	8.4	97	76	65
	65 – 74	31.9	25.6	25.1	24.3	24.0	23.3	22.6	97	78	69
	75+	80.7	71.0	73.4	74.0	74.2	70.1	69.4	100	88	86
女 Female											
	0	4.7	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.1	91	67	41
	1 – 14	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	75	64	55
	15 – 44	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	93	80	78
	45 – 54	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	93	75	68
	55 – 64	6.0	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.9	97	77	62
	65 – 74	17.4	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.8	12.2	11.9	94	72	64
	75+	65.3	54.9	56.0	56.3	55.1	51.1	51.0	101	85	79

表 1.8 死亡率及出生時平均預期壽命
Table 1.8 Mortality rates and expectation of life at birth

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
死亡數目 (千人)	Total deaths (thousands)	31	32	33	33	34	33	34
粗死亡率 (按每千名人口計算)	Crude death rate (per 1 000 population)	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
標準化死亡率 ⁽¹⁾ (按每千名人口計算)	Standardised death rate ⁽¹⁾ (per 1 000 population)	6.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8
標準化死亡率指數 ⁽¹⁾ (1990=100)	Index of standardised death rate ⁽¹⁾ (1990=100)	98	80	81	80	78	73	72
嬰兒死亡率 (按每千名活產嬰兒數目計算)	Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.3
出生時平均預期壽命 (年) ⁽²⁾	Expectation of life at birth (years) ⁽²⁾							
男	Male	74.8	77.2*	77.4*	77.7*	78.0*	78.4	78.6
女	Female	80.7	83.2*	83.0*	83.2*	83.9*	84.6	84.5

註釋：(1) 標準化死亡率是根據二零零一年人口普查時刻的人口年齡及性別分布情況作為標準而計算。

(2) 載於本表內由一九九七年至二零零零年的數字與載於本刊較早期號的數字或有不同。這是由於編製出生時平均預期壽命的方法作出的一些更新所致。詳情可參閱二零零二年五月出版的《香港人口生命表 1996-2031》。

Notes：(1) Standardised mortality rate is computed using the age-sex distribution of the population at 2001 Population Census moment as standard.

(2) Figures for 1997 to 2000 presented in this table may be different from those presented in earlier issues of this publication. The change is due to some enhancements made to the method of compiling expectation of life at birth. For details, please refer to the publication *Hong Kong Life Tables 1996-2031* released in May 2002.

表 1.9 按性別劃分的結婚率及初婚年齡中位數
Table 1.9 Marriage rates and median age at first marriage by sex

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
粗結婚率 (按每千名人口計算)	Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 population)							
男	Male	14.8	11.4	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.9	9.7
女	Female	15.3	11.3	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.1
標準化結婚率 ⁽¹⁾ (按每千名人口計算)	Standardised marriage rate ⁽¹⁾ (per 1 000 population)							
男	Male	12.4	10.7	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.9	9.8
女	Female	13.6	10.8	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.5	9.5
初婚年齡中位數	Median age at first marriage							
男	Male	29.4	29.6	29.8	29.9	30.0	30.2	30.5
女	Female	26.3	26.8	26.9	27.0	27.3	27.5	27.6

註釋：(1) 標準化結婚率是根據二零零一年人口普查時刻的人口年齡及性別分布情況作為標準而計算。

Note: (1) Standardised marriage rate is computed using the age-sex distribution of the population at 2001 Population Census moment as standard.

表 1.10 按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布
Table 1.10 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992	1997	2002
									(標準化百分比 ⁽¹⁾)		
性別/婚姻狀況	Sex / Marital status								(Standardised percentage ⁽¹⁾)		
男	Male										
從未結婚	Never married	36.2	34.2	34.6	33.9	34.2	34.2	34.0	30.9	31.4	34.0
已婚	Married	60.1	62.3	61.7	62.4	62.2	61.9	62.0	64.9	64.7	62.0
喪偶	Widowed	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.3
離婚/分居	Divorced/separated	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.7
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女	Female										
從未結婚	Never married	29.7	29.3	29.6	29.7	30.0	29.8	29.4	24.9	26.2	29.4
已婚	Married	57.5	58.5	57.9	58.0	57.6	57.4	57.7	61.9	61.0	57.7
喪偶	Widowed	11.7	10.5	10.5	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.7	11.9	10.9	9.7
離婚/分居	Divorced/separated	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	3.0	3.2	1.3	1.9	3.2
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

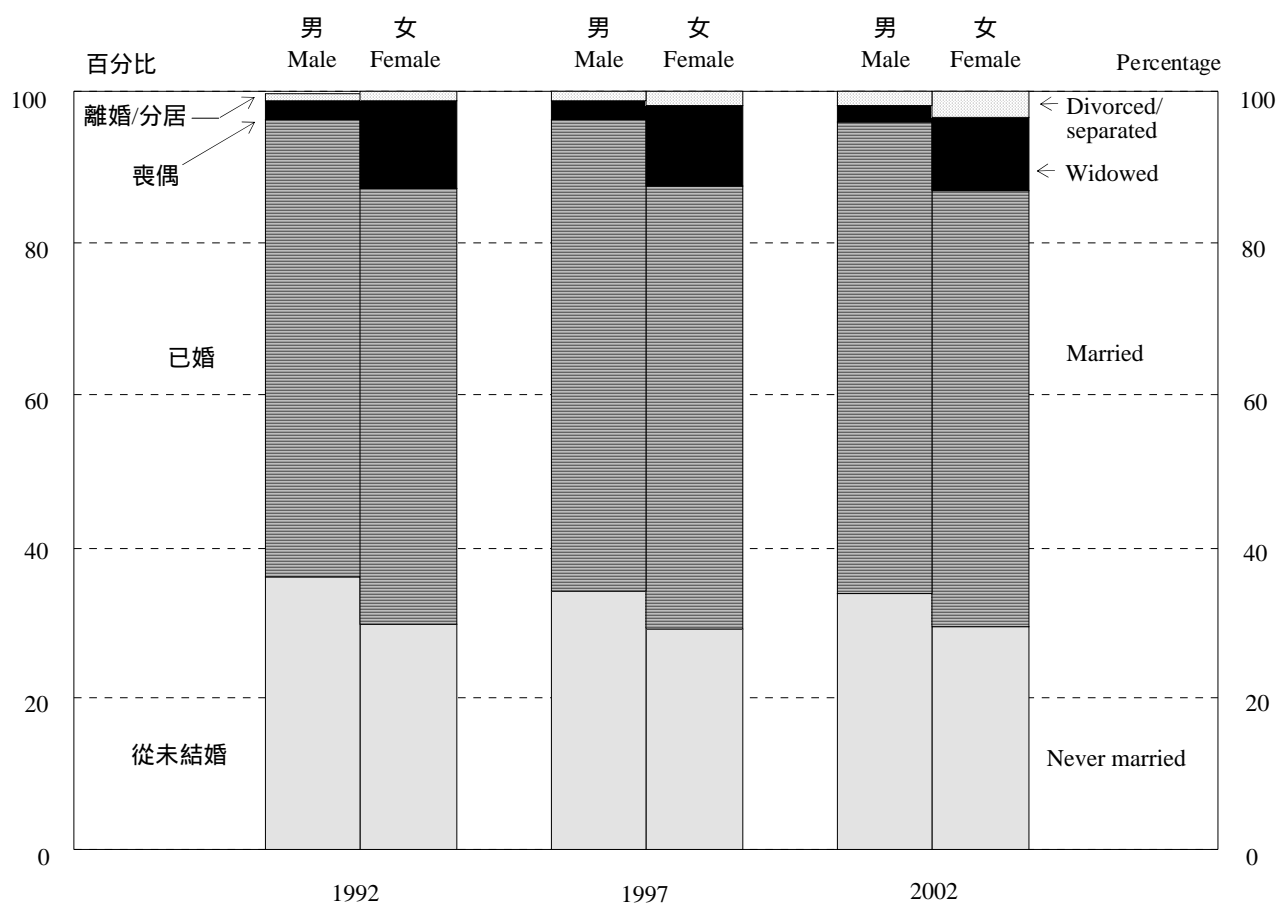
註釋：數字是指該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的統計數字的平均數。

(1) 標準化百分比是按二零零二年十五歲及以上人口年齡及性別分布情況作為標準而計算。

Notes: Figures are averages of the statistics obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

(1) Standardised percentage is computed using the age-sex distribution of the 2002 population aged 15 and over as standard.

圖 1.6 按性別及婚姻狀況劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布
Chart 1.6 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by sex and marital status



註釋：數字是指該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的統計數字的平均數。

Note: Figures are averages of the statistics obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

資料來源

表1.1、表1.2、表1.4 - 表1.9、
圖1.1 - 圖1.5

- 政府統計處
(人口統計組)

表1.3、表1.10、圖1.6

- 政府統計處
(綜合住戶統計調查組(二))

資料是從持續進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」搜集所得。該統計調查涵蓋香港的陸上非住院人口，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。同時，亦有搜集一些有關人口和社會經濟特徵資料。

其他有關刊物

- 人口普查及中期人口統計報告
- 綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告

Data Sources

Table 1.1, Table 1.2, Table 1.4 - Table 1.9,
Chart 1.1 - Chart 1.5

- Census and Statistics Department
(Demographic Statistics Section)

Table 1.3, Table 1.10, Chart 1.6

- Census and Statistics Department
(General Household Survey Section (2))

The data are obtained from the continuous General Household Survey which covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. Its main objective is to collect information on labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. In addition, information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also collected.

Further References

- Population Census and By-census reports
- Quarterly Report on General Household Survey

2

勞工
Labour

勞動人口

2.1 香港的勞動人口數目穩步上升，由一九九二年的279萬人增至二零零二年的349萬人。勞動人口參與率則由一九九二年的62.4%下跌至二零零二年的61.8%。換言之，在這段期間工作年齡人口（即十五歲及以上的人口）的增長較勞動人口的增長為快。

2.2 失業率從一九九二年的2.0%上升至一九九九年的6.2%，其後回落至二零零零年的4.9%。隨香港經濟向下調整，失業率在二零零一年回升至5.1%。在二零零二年，失業率進一步上升至7.3%。

2.3 男性的勞動人口參與率由一九九二年的78.1%下降至二零零二年的72.5%。一般較男性勞動人口參與率顯著為低的女性勞動人口參與率，則由一九九二年的46.3%上升至二零零二年的51.9%。按年齡分析，在二零零二年，男性勞動人口參與率以三十至三十四歲和三十五至三十九歲兩個年齡組別為最高，而女性勞動人口參與率則以二十五至二十九歲年齡組別為最高。另一方面，十五至十九歲和六十歲及以上兩個年齡組別的勞動人口參與率明顯較其他年齡組別為低。這是由於十五至十九歲年齡組別的大多數成員仍然就學，而六十歲及以上年齡組別內則以退休人士佔頗大比例。

就業

2.4 根據「綜合住戶統計調查」結果，就業人口數目在過去十年穩步上升。在二零零二年，非技術工人佔總就業人數的19.1%，而輔助專業人員則佔17.7%。二零零

Labour force

2.1 The labour force of Hong Kong increased steadily from 2.79 million in 1992 to 3.49 million in 2002; whereas the labour force participation rate decreased from 62.4% in 1992 to 61.8% in 2002. This means that the growth of population of working age (i.e. population aged 15 and over) was faster than the growth of the labour force during this period.

2.2 The unemployment rate increased from 2.0% in 1992 to 6.2% in 1999 and then dropped to 4.9% in 2000. In line with the downward adjustment in the economy of Hong Kong, the unemployment rate increased again in 2001 to 5.1%. In 2002, it rose further to 7.3%.

2.3 The labour force participation rate for males decreased from 78.1% in 1992 to 72.5% in 2002. The labour force participation rate for females, which had always been significantly lower than that for males, increased from 46.3% in 1992 to 51.9% in 2002. When analyzed by age, males had the highest labour force participation rate for the two age groups 30-34 and 35-39 in 2002. For females, the highest rate was recorded for the 25-29 age group. The labour force participation rates in the age groups 15-19 and 60 and over for both sexes were substantially lower than those in other age groups, as most members of the former group were still at school while a fair proportion of those in the latter group were retired people.

Employment

2.4 According to the findings of the General Household Survey, the size of the employed population grew steadily in the past decade. In 2002, 19.1% of the employed persons were workers in elementary occupations and another 17.7% were associate

二年按職業劃分的就業人口分布與二零零一年的分布大致相同。

2.5 各主要行業類別的就業及空缺情況可以反映勞工市場的需求。有關數據是透過「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」從機構單位（即僱主）搜集所得，有別於由「綜合住戶統計調查」從住戶搜集所得用以反映勞工供應的數據。從僱主搜集所得的就業統計數字中，同時為超過一個僱主服務的僱員會被計算多於一次。

2.6 香港的就業結構在過去十年有顯著改變，就業人數持續由製造業轉往批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業；金融、保險、地產及商用服務業，以及社區、社會及個人服務業。

2.7 根據「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」的結果，在製造業中，就業人數最多的三個行業分別是印刷及出版業、紡織製品業和服裝製品業，在二零零二年合共約佔製造業總就業人數的48%。其他僱用較多就業人員的製造行業包括食品製造業及電子零件製造業，這些行業的就業人數共約佔製造業總就業人數的16%。

2.8 在經銷貿易業（包括批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業）中，從事進出口貿易業的就業人數在過去十年有顯著的增長，佔經銷貿易業就業人數的百分比由一九九二年的43%上升至二零零二年的51%。

2.9 以就業人數而論，在金融、保險、地產及商用服務業中，仍以商用服務業及金融機構為兩個最大行業，在二零零二年共佔整個行業類別總就業人數的74%。特別值得注意的是，商用服務業所佔的百分比由一九九二年的38%上升至二零零二年的46%。商用服務業包括法律服務、會計服務、廣告、公共關係及市

professionals. Distribution of the employed population by occupation in 2002 was similar to that in 2001.

2.5 The demand for labour can be reflected by the employment and vacancy situation in the major industry sectors of the economy. Unlike the measure of labour supply which is derived from data collected from households in the General Household Survey, data on labour demand are collected from establishments (i.e. employers) in the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies. Employees serving more than one employer are counted more than once in the employment statistics collected from employers.

2.6 There was a significant change in the structure of employment in the past decade, with a continuous shift in employment from the manufacturing sector to the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector as well as the community, social and personal services sector.

2.7 According to the results of the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies, printing and publishing industries, textiles industries and wearing apparel industries were the three largest industries in terms of employment within the manufacturing sector. They accounted for some 48% of the manufacturing employment in 2002. Other manufacturing industries with relatively large employment included food manufacturing and electronic parts and components industries. They together accounted for about 16% of the manufacturing employment.

2.8 In the distributive trades sector, which comprised the wholesale, retail, import/export trades, restaurants and hotels industries, the import/export trades experienced very significant growth in employment in the past ten years. Its share of employment in the distributive trades sector rose from 43% in 1992 to 51% in 2002.

2.9 In the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector, business services and financial institutions continued to be the two largest industries in terms of employment. They accounted for 74% of the total employment in the sector in 2002. In particular, the percentage share of business services rose from 38% in 1992 to 46% in 2002. Business services included legal services, accounting services, advertising, public relations and market research services, and rental of machinery and equipment.

場研究服務，以及機械及設備租賃服務。

2.10 至於社區、社會及個人服務業，當中仍以教育服務業僱用最多人員。在二零零二年，教育服務就業人數佔整個行業類別總就業人數31%，與一九九二年時的32%相若。

工資率

2.11 工資率（定義載於「定義及詞彙」內有關勞工統計數字的章節）由於可視為勞工價格，因此是勞工市場的其中一個重要經濟指標。工資指數通常是用來量度工資率在一段時間內的變動及趨勢。

2.12 工資率的統計數字只涵蓋督導級及以下的僱員，並不包括經理級與專業僱員。本章節有關分析工資率變動情況的數字是以一九九二年至二零零二年期間每年九月份的工資指數計算出來。

2.13 名義工資指數的變動顯示，在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，所有行業類別的整體工資率以貨幣計算約有49.7%的增幅，即平均每年上升約4.1%。按實質工資指數計算，在扣除通脹的影響後，有關的實質工資率上升約17.8%，即平均每年上升約1.7%。

2.14 按行業類別分析，在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的工資率增幅最大，以貨幣計算平均每年約上升4.7%，以實質計算則上升2.2%。緊隨的是個人服務業，以貨幣計算平均每年工資率的增幅約為4.3%，以實質計算則為1.8%。同期製造業工資率的升幅最小，以貨幣計算平均每年約為4.0%，以實質計算則為1.5%。

2.10 As for the community, social and personal services sector, education services remained the largest employer. It contributed to 31% of the total employment in the sector in 2002, which did not differ much from its share of 32% in 1992.

Wage rates

2.11 Wage rate (the definition of which is given in the section on “Definitions and Terms” pertaining to labour statistics) is one of the important economic indicators of labour market as it can be regarded as the price of labour. Wage indices are often compiled to measure trends and changes in wage rates over a period of time.

2.12 The statistics of wage rates cover employees up to the supervisory level only and do not include employees at managerial and professional levels. The analyses of changes in wage rates presented in this section are based on the wage indices for September of each year during 1992 to 2002.

2.13 Based on the Nominal Wage Index, the wage rate for all the industry sectors taken as a whole rose by 49.7% in money terms from 1992 to 2002, representing an average annual increase of 4.1%. Discounting the changes in consumer prices, the corresponding real wage rate, based on the Real Wage Index, registered an increase of 17.8% during this period. This represented an average annual increase of 1.7%.

2.14 Analysed by industry sector, the wage rate for the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector showed the largest increase between 1992 and 2002, at an average rate of 4.7% per year in money terms, or 2.2% per year in real terms. This was followed closely by the personal services sector, with an average annual rise of 4.3% in money terms, or 1.8% in real terms. During the same period, the manufacturing sector recorded the smallest increase in wage rate, at an average of 4.0% per year in money terms, or 1.5% in real terms.

2.15 在各職業組別中，以「督導級及技術員級人員」工資率的升幅最大，以貨幣計算平均每年約為4.7%，以實質計算則為2.3%。其次是「文員級及秘書級人員」，以貨幣計算平均每年工資率的增幅約為4.6%，以實質計算則為2.1%。「服務人員」組別工資率的升幅則最小，以貨幣計算平均每年約為3.0%，以實質工資計算則為0.6%。

2.15 Analysed by occupational groups, “supervisory and technical workers” had the largest increase in wage rate during 1992 to 2002, at an average of 4.7% per year in money terms, or 2.3% per year in real terms. This was followed by the group of “clerical and secretarial workers”, which registered an average annual growth of 4.6% in money terms, or 2.1% in real terms. The group of “service workers” registered the smallest increase in wage rate, at an average of 3.0% per annum in money terms, or 0.6% in real terms.

表 2.1 勞動人口、勞動人口參與率及失業率
Table 2.1 Labour force, labour force participation rate and unemployment rate

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
十五歲及以上的人口 (千人)	Population aged 15 and over (thousands)	4 478	5 273	5 346	5 415	5 499	5 579	5 643
勞動人口 (千人)	Labour force (thousands)							
男	Male	1 766	1 955	1 958	1 957	1 964	1 965	1 965
女	Female	1 026	1 280	1 318	1 362	1 410	1 462	1 522
總計	Total	2 792	3 235	3 276	3 320	3 374	3 427	3 487
勞動人口參與率 (%)	Labour force participation rate (%)	62.4	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.4	61.4	61.8
就業人口 (千人)	Employed population (thousands)	2 738	3 164	3 122	3 112	3 207	3 252	3 232
失業率 (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	2.0	2.2	4.7	6.2	4.9	5.1	7.3

註釋：數字是指該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的統計數字的平均數。

Note: Figures are averages of the statistics obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

圖 2.1 工作年齡人口及勞動人口
Chart 2.1 Population of working age and labour force

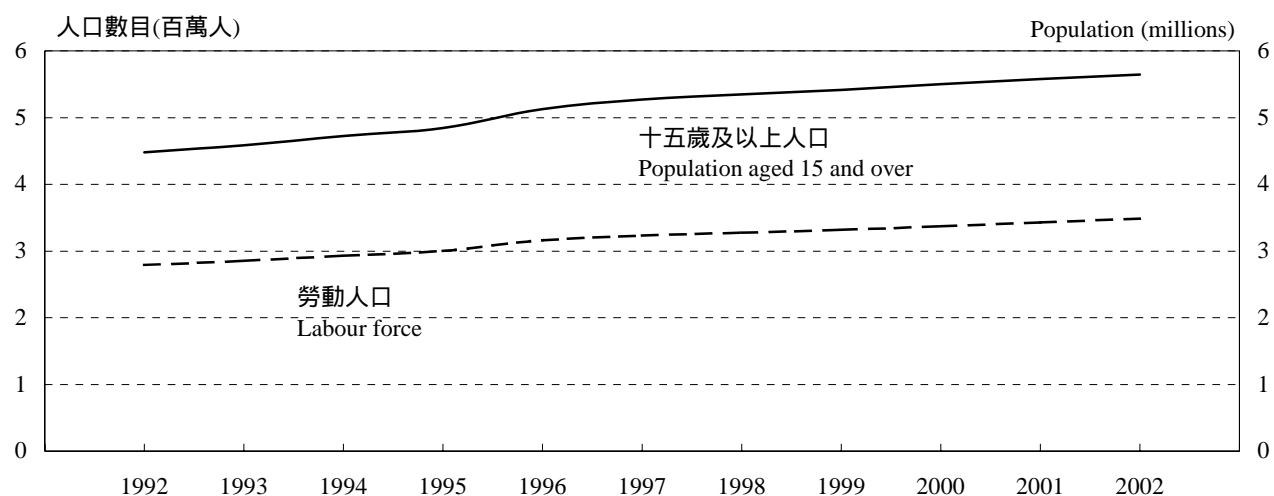


表 2.2 按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Table 2.2 Labour force participation rates by age and sex

			百分比 Percentage						
年齡組別 Age group	性別 Sex	Sex	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
15 - 19	男	Male	28.5	21.2	20.0	20.2	18.0	17.1	18.0
	女	Female	22.2	17.0	18.2	16.6	15.7	15.4	16.2
20 - 24	男	Male	82.5	77.8	77.8	76.5	75.8	72.4	71.1
	女	Female	82.5	76.5	75.9	76.1	74.6	72.5	72.7
25 - 29	男	Male	97.8	97.1	97.3	97.1	96.6	96.4	95.7
	女	Female	79.2	83.7	84.5	84.4	86.5	87.0	87.4
30 - 34	男	Male	98.6	98.3	98.3	97.9	97.7	97.5	97.5
	女	Female	58.5	70.7	71.7	73.3	75.1	76.4	77.4
35 - 39	男	Male	98.7	98.1	98.0	97.8	97.7	97.3	97.3
	女	Female	51.4	58.6	59.5	61.4	63.1	65.7	67.5
40 - 44	男	Male	98.1	97.4	97.6	97.2	97.1	97.0	96.5
	女	Female	52.9	54.8	54.2	56.4	56.9	60.2	62.6
45 - 49	男	Male	97.2	96.7	96.4	95.6	95.6	95.5	94.9
	女	Female	52.2	51.7	52.8	54.1	55.1	56.1	59.9
50 - 54	男	Male	92.7	92.4	91.2	91.4	91.5	90.4	90.1
	女	Female	39.6	42.4	44.8	45.6	46.7	47.4	50.7
55 - 59	男	Male	80.4	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.6	76.0
	女	Female	25.7	27.2	28.4	30.7	31.4	32.5	33.9
60 - 64	男	Male	54.7	48.5	47.1	44.8	44.4	46.1	46.1
	女	Female	16.3	10.5	11.2	11.1	11.2	10.3	13.6
65+	男	Male	18.3	12.0	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.1	9.7
	女	Female	4.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.0
合計 Overall	男	Male	78.1	75.1	74.6	74.0	73.5	72.9	72.5
	女	Female	46.3	47.9	48.5	49.2	49.9	50.7	51.9

註釋：數字是指該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的統計數字的平均數。

Note: Figures are averages of the statistics obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

圖 2.2 按年齡及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率
Chart 2.2 Labour force participation rates by age and sex

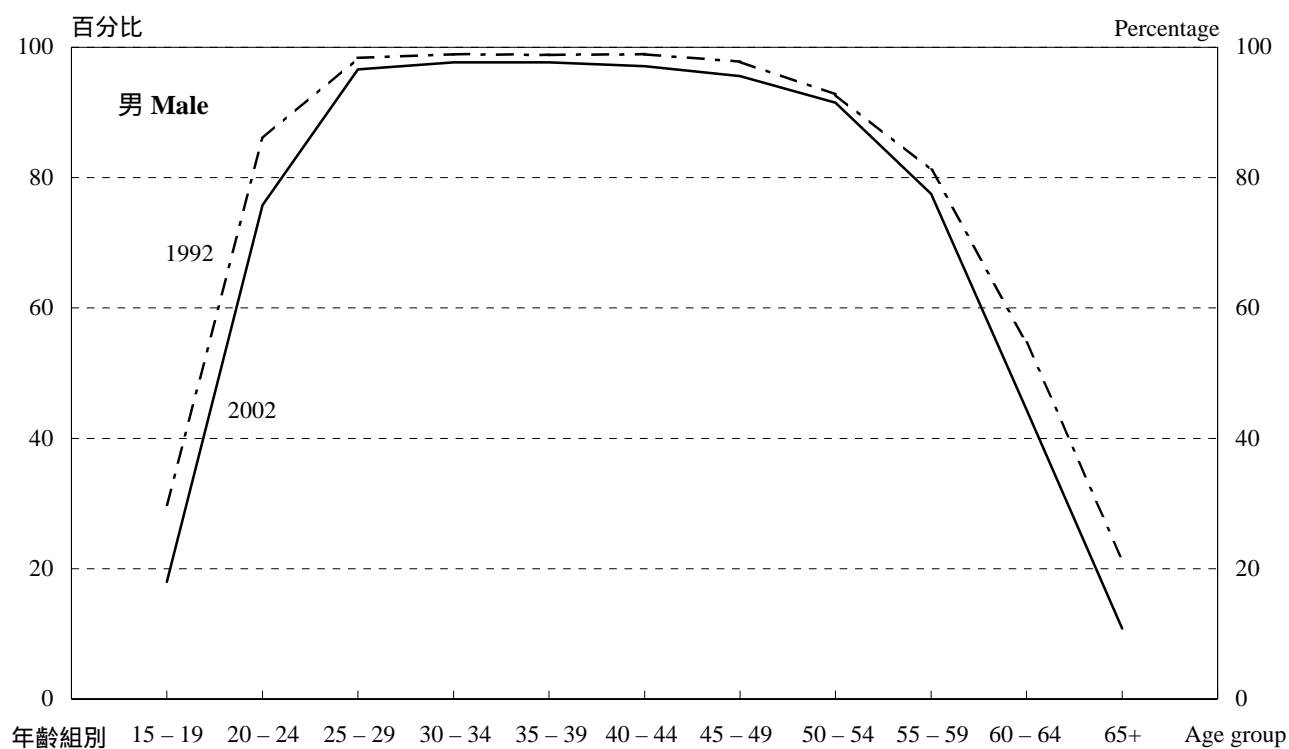


表 2.3 按職業劃分的就業人數分布
Table 2.3 Distribution of employed persons by occupation

		百分比(另行說明除外) Percentage (unless otherwise stated)						
		1993	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
職業	Occupation							
經理及行政級人員	Managers and administrators	9.0	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.3	8.4	9.2
專業人員	Professionals	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.0
輔助專業人員	Associate professionals	11.2	16.6	15.7	16.9	17.1	17.5	17.7
文員	Clerks	18.6	18.5	18.5	18.3	18.3	17.2	16.7
服務工作及商店 銷售人員	Service workers and shop sales workers	14.2	13.9	14.2	14.2	14.4	14.6	14.7
工藝及有關人員	Craft and related workers	12.6	11.3	11.1	10.5	10.4	9.5	9.0
機台及機器操作員及 裝配員	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	13.0	8.7	8.7	8.3	8.2	7.7	7.4
非技術工人	Elementary occupations	16.6	17.8	18.2	18.4	18.3	18.8	19.1
其他	Others	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
總就業人數 (千人)	Total employed persons (thousands)	2 800.1	3 163.6	3 122.0	3 112.1	3 207.3	3 252.3	3 231.6

註釋：數字是指該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的統計數字的平均數。

Note: Figures are averages of the statistics obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

表 2.4 選定行業類別的就業人數
Table 2.4 Number of persons engaged in selected industry sectors

		千人 Thousands						
行業類別	Industry sector	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
製造業	Manufacturing	565.1	288.9	245.5	244.7	226.2	203.0	184.5
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業 ⁽¹⁾	Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels ⁽¹⁾	914.8	1 003.1	913.1	1 002.3	1 009.1	997.0	983.0
金融、保險、地產及 商用服務業	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	314.5	411.0	390.5	415.3	434.1	433.9	441.3
社區、社會及個人 服務業 ^{(2) (3)}	Community, social and personal services ^{(2) (3)}	268.1	317.7	326.4	336.5	354.5	385.1	402.6

註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。

(1) 小販及零售攤檔並不包括在內。

(2) 公共行政、宗教組織、作家及其他獨立藝術工作者、家務助理及其他康樂和個人服務並不包括在內。

(3) 由二零零二年開始，這個行業類別涵蓋多五個行業，包括獸醫服務、桌球中心、保齡球中心、電子遊戲機中心及殯儀服務。

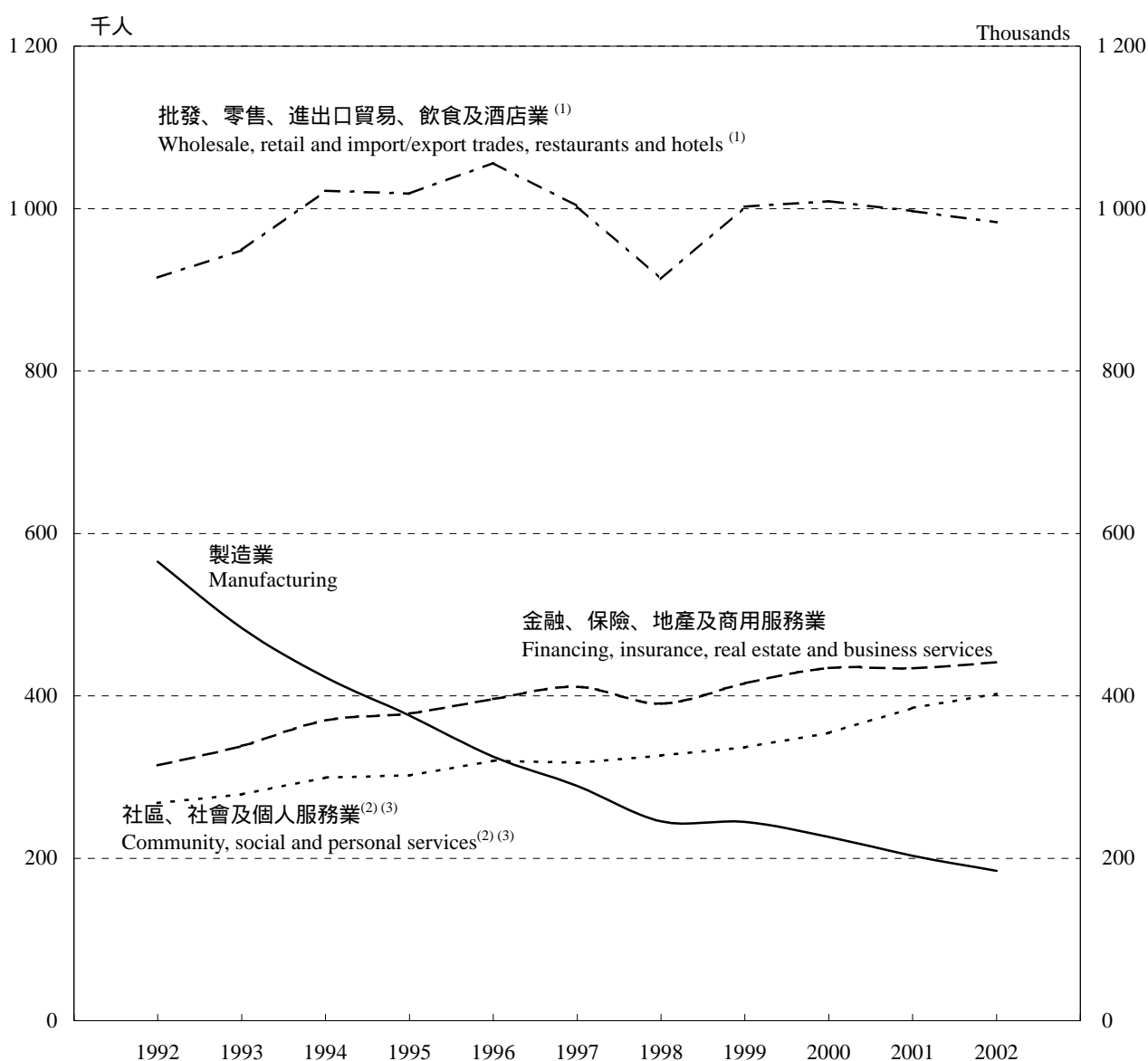
Notes: Figures refer to December of the year. Figures relating to the Civil Service are not included.

(1) Hawkers and retail pitches are not included.

(2) Public administration, religious organisations, authors and other independent artists, domestic helpers, and miscellaneous recreational and personal services are not included.

(3) Starting from 2002, five more industries have been included in this industry sector. They are veterinary services, billiard centres, bowling centres, electronic game centres and funeral services.

圖 2.3 選定行業類別的就業人數
Chart 2.3 Number of persons engaged in selected industry sectors



註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。

(1) 小販及零售攤檔並不包括在內。

(2) 公共行政、宗教組織、作家及其他獨立藝術工作者、家務助理及其他康樂和個人服務並不包括在內。

(3) 由二零零二年開始，這個行業類別涵蓋多五個行業，包括獸醫服務、桌球中心、保齡球中心、電子遊戲機中心及殯儀服務

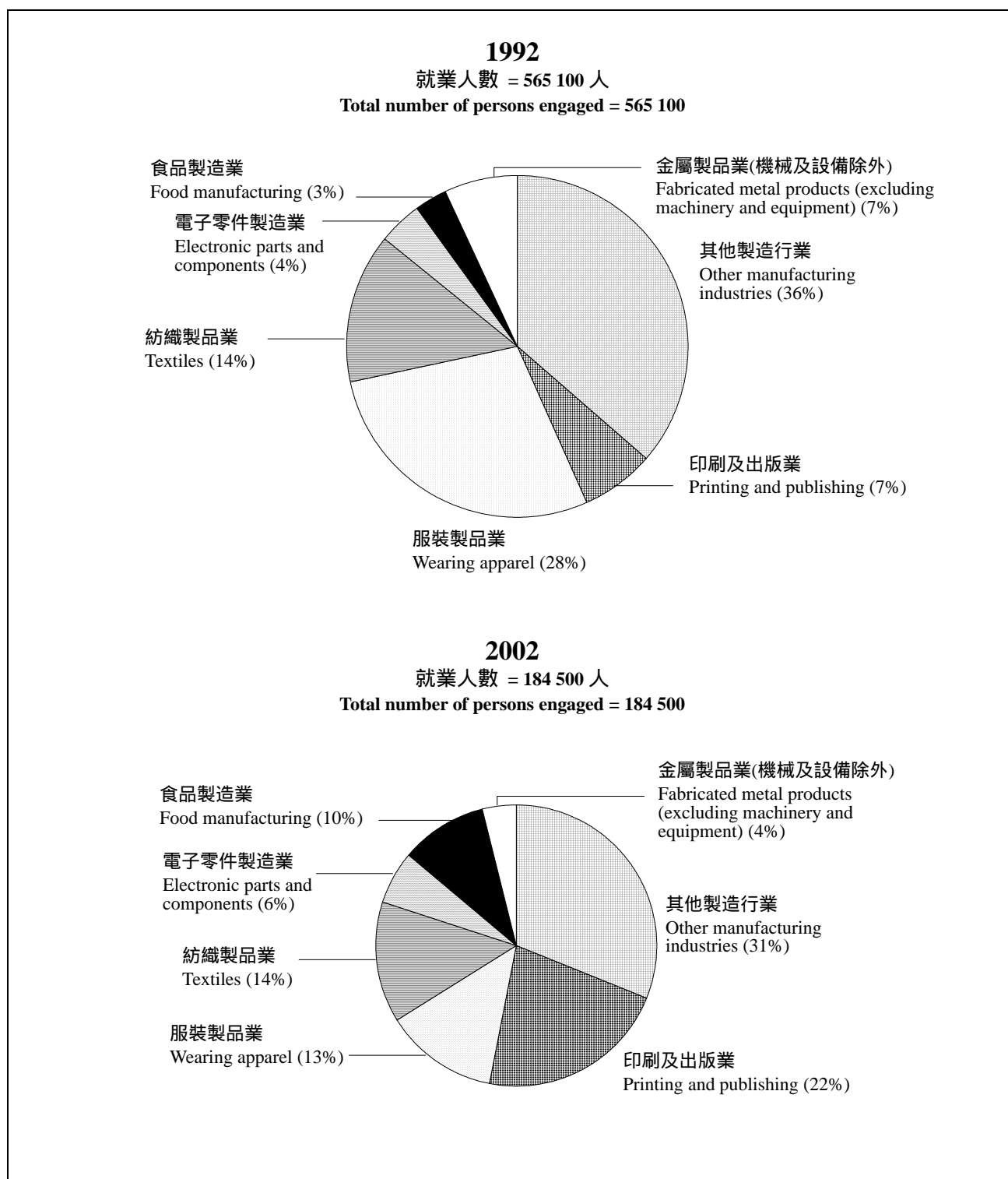
Notes：Figures refer to December of the year. Figures relating to the Civil Service are not included.

(1) Hawkers and retail pitches are not included.

(2) Public administration, religious organisations, authors and other independent artists, domestic helpers, and miscellaneous recreational and personal services are not included.

(3) Starting from 2002, five more industries have been included in this industry sector. They are veterinary services, billiard centres, bowling centres, electronic game centres and funeral services.

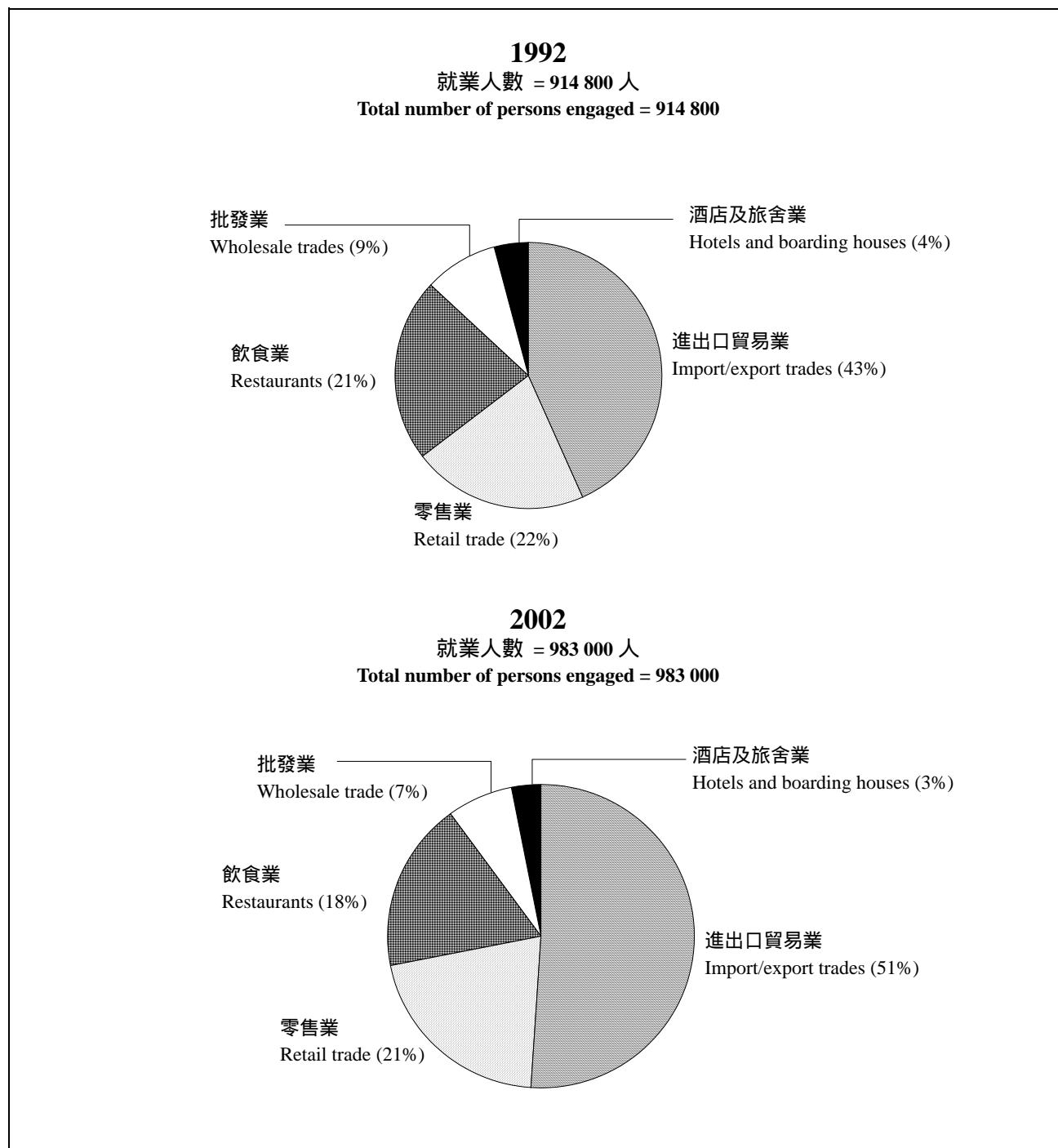
圖 2.4 製造業的就業人數
Chart 2.4 Number of persons engaged in the manufacturing sector



註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。

Notes: Figures refer to December of the year. Figures relating to the Civil Services are not included.

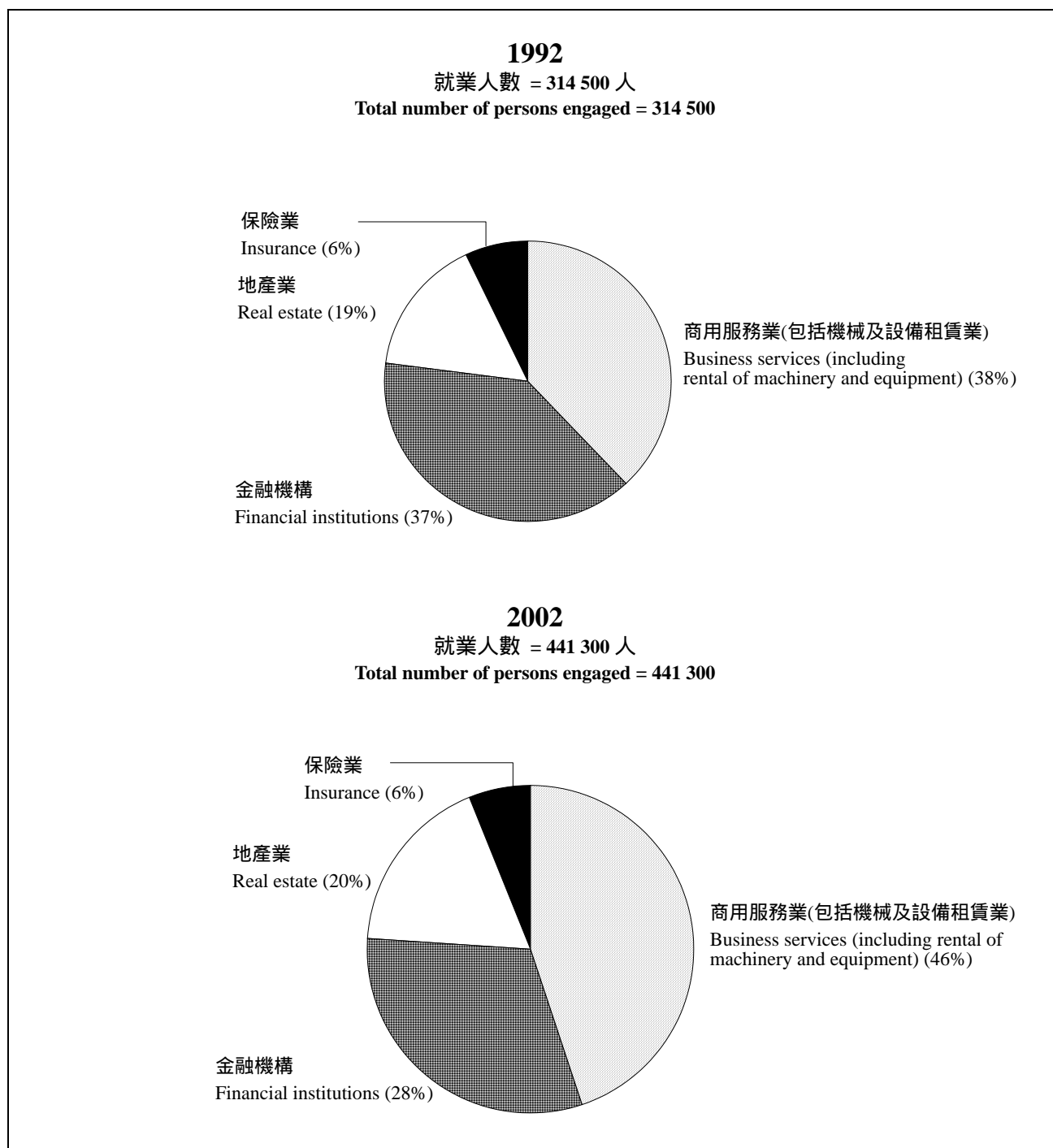
圖 2.5 批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的就業人數
Chart 2.5 Number of persons engaged in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector



註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。小販、零售攤檔及與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。

Note: Figures refer to December of the year. Hawkers and retail pitches as well as figures relating to the Civil Service are not included.

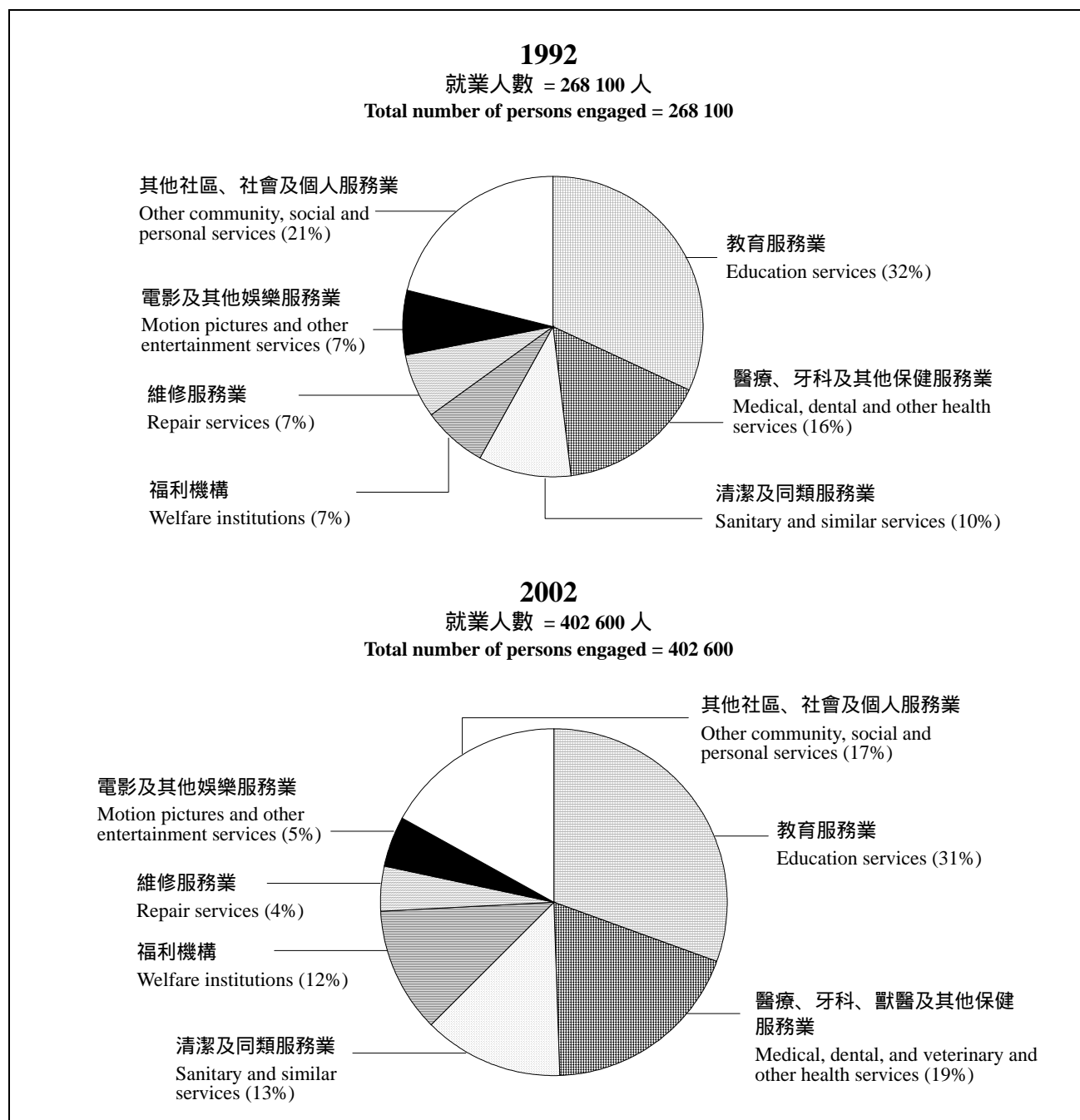
圖 2.6 金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的就業人數
Chart 2.6 Number of persons engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector



註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。

Note：Figures refer to December of the year. Figures relating to the Civil Service are not included.

圖 2.7 社區、社會及個人服務業的就業人數
Chart 2.7 Number of persons engaged in the community, social and personal services sector



註釋：數字為該年十二月份數字。與公務員有關的數字並不包括在內。公共行政、宗教組織、作家及其他獨立藝術工作者、家務助理及其他康樂和個人服務並不包括在內。
 由二零零二年開始，這個行業類別涵蓋多五個行業，包括獸醫服務、桌球中心、保齡球中心、電子遊戲機中心及殯儀服務。

Notes: Figures refer to December of the year. Figures relating to the Civil Service are not included. Public administration, religious organisations, authors and other independent artists, domestic helpers, and miscellaneous recreational and personal services are not included.

Starting from 2002, five more industries have been included in this industry sector. They are veterinary services, billiard centres, bowling centres, electronic game centres and funeral services.

表 2.5 按選定行業類別劃分的工資指數
Table 2.5 Wage indices by selected industry sector

(甲) 名義工資指數
(A) Nominal wage index

		指數 (一九九二年九月 = 100) Index (September 1992 = 100)						
行業類別	Industry sector	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
製造業	Manufacturing	100.0	142.2	143.3	142.5	145.7	149.6	147.3
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業	Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	100.0	147.0	148.9	148.6	150.6	152.3	148.9
運輸服務業	Transport services	100.0	149.7	156.2	153.7	148.9	149.4	149.4
金融、保險、地產及 商用服務業	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	100.0	153.8	160.4	157.3	160.5	157.7	157.8
個人服務業	Personal services	100.0	149.0	154.6	154.6	154.7	156.9	152.2
所有選定行業	All selected industries	100.0 (+10.2)	147.3 (+7.1)	150.6 (+2.2)	149.4 (-0.8)	151.0 (+1.1)	152.1 (+0.7)	149.7 (-1.5)

(乙) 實質工資指數
(B) Real wage index

		指數 (一九九二年九月 = 100) Index (September 1992 = 100)						
行業類別	Industry sector	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
製造業	Manufacturing	100.0	100.8	99.4	104.0	108.8	112.7	115.9
批發、零售、進出口 貿易、飲食及酒店業	Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	100.0	104.2	103.3	108.4	112.4	114.8	117.2
運輸服務業	Transport services	100.0	106.2	108.3	112.1	111.2	112.6	117.5
金融、保險、地產及 商用服務業	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	100.0	109.1	111.2	114.7	119.9	118.9	124.1
個人服務業	Personal services	100.0	105.7	107.2	112.8	115.6	118.2	119.8
所有選定行業	All selected industries	100.0 (+0.2)	104.5 (+1.7)	104.4 (-0.1)	109.0 (+4.4)	112.8 (+3.5)	114.6 (+1.6)	117.8 (+2.8)

註釋：數字為該年九月份數字。

括弧內數字表示與上年同期比較的變動百分率。

實質工資指數是以名義工資指數扣除以一九九九/二零零零年為基期的甲類消費物價指數而計算出來。

Notes: Figures refer to September of the year.

Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the preceding year.

The real wage indices are derived by deflating the nominal wage indices by the 1999/2000-based CPI(A).

表 2.6 按選定職業組別劃分的工資指數
Table 2.6 Wage indices by selected occupational group

(甲) 名義工資指數
(A) Nominal wage index

		指數 (一九九二年九月 = 100) Index (September 1992 = 100)						
職業組別	Occupational group	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
督導級及技術員級人員	Supervisory and technical workers	100.0	153.8	157.0	154.8	159.2	159.9	158.8
文員級及秘書級人員	Clerical and secretarial workers	100.0	151.3	156.2	154.6	156.0	159.2	156.2
服務人員	Service workers	100.0	140.7	141.6	143.1	141.7	139.7	135.0
其他非生產級人員	Miscellaneous non-production workers	100.0	143.7	148.4	148.1	148.7	149.5	146.9
技工	Craftsmen	100.0	147.1	148.8	147.5	145.2	146.5	144.3
操作工	Operatives	100.0	134.3	136.8	134.2	135.7	139.9	138.0
所有選定職業組別	All selected occupational groups	100.0	147.3	150.6	149.4	151.0	152.1	149.7
		(+10.2)	(+7.1)	(+2.2)	(-0.8)	(+1.1)	(+0.7)	(-1.5)

(乙) 實質工資指數
(B) Real wage index

		指數 (一九九二年九月 = 100) Index (September 1992 = 100)						
職業組別	Occupational group	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
督導級及技術員級人員	Supervisory and technical workers	100.0	109.1	108.9	112.9	118.9	120.5	125.0
文員級及秘書級人員	Clerical and secretarial workers	100.0	107.3	108.3	112.7	116.5	120.0	122.9
服務人員	Service workers	100.0	99.8	98.2	104.4	105.8	105.3	106.2
其他非生產級人員	Miscellaneous non-production workers	100.0	101.9	102.9	108.0	111.0	112.7	115.6
技工	Craftsmen	100.0	104.3	103.2	107.6	108.4	110.4	113.5
操作工	Operatives	100.0	95.3	94.9	97.9	101.3	105.4	108.6
所有選定職業組別	All selected occupational groups	100.0	104.5	104.4	109.0	112.8	114.6	117.8
		(+0.2)	(+1.7)	(-0.1)	(+4.4)	(+3.5)	(+1.6)	(+2.8)

註釋：數字為該年九月份數字。

括弧內數字表示與上年同期比較的變動百分率。

實質工資指數是以名義工資指數扣除以一九九二/二零零零年為基期的甲類消費物價指數而計算出來。

Notes: Figures refer to September of the year.

Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the preceding year.

The real wage indices are derived by deflating the nominal wage indices by the 1992/2000-based CPI(A).

資料來源

表2.1 - 表2.3、圖2.1 - 圖2.2

- 政府統計處
(綜合住戶統計調查組(二))

資料是從持續進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」搜集所得。該統計調查涵蓋香港的陸上非住院人口，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。同時，亦有搜集一些有關人口和社會經濟特徵的資料。

表2.4、圖2.3 - 圖2.7

- 政府統計處
(就業統計組)

資料是從「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」搜集所得。

表2.5、表2.6

- 政府統計處
(工資及勞工成本統計組)

工資率的數據是從「勞工收入統計調查」搜集所得。這些數據只涵蓋五個主要行業類別內督導級及以下的僱員，計有製造業；批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業；運輸服務業；金融、保險、地產及商用服務業與個人服務業。

其他有關刊物

- 綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告
- 就業及空缺按季統計報告
- 就業及空缺統計(詳細統計表)
- 工資及薪金總額按季統計報告

Data Sources

Table 2.1 - Table 2.3, Chart 2.1 - Chart 2.2

- Census and Statistics Department
(General Household Survey Section (2))

The data are obtained from the continuous General Household Survey which covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. Its main objective is to collect information on labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. In addition, information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also collected.

Table 2.4, Chart 2.3 - Chart 2.7

- Census and Statistics Department
(Employment Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies.

Table 2.5, Table 2.6

- Census and Statistics Department
(Wages and Labour Costs Statistics Section)

Obtained from the Labour Earnings Survey, data on wage rates only cover workers up to the supervisory level in five major industry sectors, namely, manufacturing; wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels; transport services; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and personal services.

Further References

- Quarterly Report on General Household Survey
- Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics
- Employment and Vacancies Statistics (Detailed Tables)
- Quarterly Report of Wage and Payroll Statistics

3

國民收入

National Income

本地生產總值

3.1 本地生產總值是反映一個經濟體系表現的重要指標。它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（例如一年），未扣除固定資本消耗的生產總值。香港的本地生產總值由政府統計處分別以「開支」面和「生產」面計算。

3.2 政府統計處於二零零二年八月完成一項本地生產總值的主要修訂工作。主要修訂的目的為提升本地生產總值數字的素質及與其他經濟體系同類統計數字的可比性。這次主要修訂是透過下列工作達到：(甲)納入改良的估計方法及新的資料來源；(乙)採用最新國際統計標準；及(丙)重訂以固定市價計算的本地生產總值數列的基年至二零零零年。由於這項統計發展，本地生產總值整列數字亦作相應的修訂。有關的詳情刊載於《本地生產總值統計特刊》。

按開支組成部分劃分的本地生產總值

3.3 以開支面編製的本地生產總值，是將貨品和服務的最終開支（包括私人消費開支、政府消費開支、本地固定資本形成總額、存貨增減以及貨品出口及服務輸出）的總和，減去貨品進口及服務輸入。

3.4 為方便就不同目的進行分析，本地生產總值可按當時市價和固定價格來表示。以固定價格計算的數列已剔除價格變動的影響，所反映的是每年貨品及服務產量的實質變動情況。以固定價格計算的數列是以二零零零年為基年。

Gross Domestic Product

3.1 The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an important indicator of the economic performance of an economy. It is a measure of the total value of production of all resident producing units of a country or territory in a specified period, (say, a calendar year) before deducting allowance for consumption of fixed capital. GDP in Hong Kong is compiled by the Census and Statistics Department using two approaches: the “expenditure approach” and the “production approach”.

3.2 The Census and Statistics Department completed a major revision to GDP in August 2002. The objective of the major revision to GDP was to enhance the quality and international comparability of GDP statistics in Hong Kong. The 2002 round of major revision was achieved through: (a) incorporating improved estimation methods and new data sources; (b) implementing latest international statistical standards; and (c) updating the base year of constant price GDP series to 2000. As a result of these statistical developments, the whole series of GDP have been revised accordingly. Details of these statistical developments are contained in the *Special Report on Gross Domestic Product*.

GDP by expenditure component

3.3 Under the expenditure approach, GDP is compiled as total final expenditures on goods and services (including private consumption expenditure, government consumption expenditure, gross domestic fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and exports of goods and services), less imports of goods and services.

3.4 To facilitate analyses of various purposes, GDP is expressed at current prices and at constant prices. In a series of constant price GDP, the effects of price changes have been eliminated and the data series reflects the changes in real terms (i.e. changes in the volume) of goods and services produced from year to year. The base year adopted for the constant price series is 2000.

3.5 二零零二年以當時市價計算的本地生產總值為12,598億元，約為一九九二年7,913億元的一點六倍。二零零二年以固定(二零零零年)市價計算的本地生產總值是13,237億元，約為一九九二年9,317億元的1.4倍。換言之，在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，本地生產總值平均每年的實質增長率為3.6%。

3.6 本地生產總值內含平減物價指數可用作概括量度一個經濟體系的整體通脹情況。在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，該指數平均每年的升幅為1.2%。二零零二年的本地生產總值內含平減物價指數較二零零一年下跌3.0%，反映近年本地經濟的成本及價格有所調整。

3.7 一個國家或地區的按人口平均計算的本地生產總值，是指把該國家或地區在某統計年度的本地生產總值除以該國家或地區在該年年中的人口總數而得的數字。以固定市價計算，這數值由一九九二年的160,622元上升至二零零二年的195,027元。在一九九二年至二零零二年期間的平均每年實質增長率為2.0%。

3.8 香港是一個外向型的經濟體系。多年來，以當時市價計算的貨品出口和貨品進口的價值均高於本地生產總值。以當時市價計算，貨品出口總額對本地生產總值的比率在一九九二年為1.169，二零零二年則為1.240。而貨品進口對本地生產總值的比率在一九九二年及二零零二年則分別為1.185及1.271。事實上，香港經濟表現與對外貿易表現有十分緊密的連繫。

3.9 除貨品貿易外，服務貿易對香港的經濟也日趨重要。以當時市價計算，服務輸出對本地生產總值的比率在一九九二年為0.223，二零零二年則為0.268。而服務輸入對本地生產總值的比率在一九九二年及二零零二年則分別為0.164及0.154。

3.5 GDP for 2002 at current market prices amounted to \$1,259.8 billion, about 1.6 times the corresponding figure of \$791.3 billion for 1992. GDP for 2002 at constant (2000) market prices was \$1,323.7 billion, or 1.4 times the corresponding figure of \$931.7 billion for 1992. This represented an average annual growth rate of 3.6% in real terms between 1992 and 2002.

3.6 The implicit price deflator of GDP is a broad measure of overall inflation in the economy. The average annual rate of increase of the implicit price deflator of GDP between 1992 and 2002 was 1.2%. In 2002, it recorded a decrease of 3.0% over 2001, reflecting the cost and price adjustments in the local economy in recent years.

3.7 The per capita GDP of a country or territory is obtained by dividing the total GDP in a year by the mid-year population of that country or territory in the same year. At constant market prices, per capita GDP increased from \$160,622 in 1992 to \$195,027 in 2002. The average annual growth rate between 1992 and 2002 was 2.0% in real terms.

3.8 Hong Kong is an externally oriented economy. For many years, both the value of total exports of goods and the value of imports of goods were bigger than that of GDP at current market prices. The ratio of total exports of goods to GDP at current market prices was 1.169 in 1992 and 1.240 in 2002, while that of imports of goods to GDP at current market prices was 1.185 in 1992 to 1.271 in 2002. Indeed, the economic performance of Hong Kong is highly related to the performance of external trade.

3.9 Apart from trade in goods, trade in services is becoming increasingly important to Hong Kong. The ratio of exports of services to GDP at current market prices was 0.223 in 1992 and 0.268 in 2002, while that of imports of services to GDP at current market prices was 0.164 in 1992 and 0.154 in 2002.

3.10 以當時市價計算，私人消費開支對本地生產總值的比率頗高，近年大約為0.6。私人消費開支在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，平均每年的實質增長率為2.7%，反映本港居民的生活水平普遍有所改善。至於按國民經濟核算定義計算的政府消費開支，在一九九二年至二零零二年期間的平均每年實質增長率為2.9%。

3.11 本地固定資本形成總額是指一個經濟體系在固定資產方面的投資總值，主要包括樓宇及建造、機器、設備及電腦軟件。以當時市價計算，二零零二年本地固定資本形成總額對本地生產總值的比率為0.232。

按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值

3.12 從「生產」面計算的本地生產總值，是本地各生產單位（例如工廠、商店及服務機構）的增加價值的總和。一個生產單位的增加價值是其生產的貨物和服務的價值（即生產總額）減去在其生產過程中耗用的貨物和服務的價值（即中間投產消耗）。

3.13 按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值數據，有助進行有關不同行業的各種分析。一方面，以當時價格計算按經濟活動劃分的按年本地生產總值，可以用來分析各類經濟活動的相對重要性的較長期趨勢，有助展示經濟結構的變化。另一方面，以固定價格計算按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值按年變動百分率，則為評估不同經濟活動的相對表現提供所需數據。以固定價格計算的數列已剔除價格變動引起的影響。

3.14 在過去十年，本港經濟經歷了結構性的轉變。製造業佔本地生產總值的比重，由一九九二年的13.5%下跌至二零零二年的4.6%。這主要是與香港廠商將生產線遷移至中國內地有關，即使

3.10 PCE has borne a high ratio to GDP at current market prices of around 0.6 in recent years. In real terms, PCE grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.7% between 1992 and 2002, reflecting a general improvement in the standard of living of Hong Kong residents. As regards GCE in national accounts terms, the average annual growth rate in real terms between 1992 and 2002 was 2.9%.

3.11 GDFCF represents the gross investment of an economy in fixed assets, including mainly building and construction as well as machinery, equipment and computer software. The ratio of GDFCF to GDP at current market prices was 0.232 in 2002.

GDP by economic activity

3.12 Under the “production approach”, GDP is the sum of the value added of resident producing units, such as factories, shops and service organisations. Value added of a producing unit is the value of goods and services it produces (i.e. gross output) less the value of goods and services it uses up in the course of production (i.e. intermediate consumption).

3.13 GDP by economic activity provides data to support sectoral analyses from various perspectives. On the one hand, the annual current price GDP by economic activity provides data for analysing the longer-term trend regarding the relative importance of different economic activities. This helps depict changes in the underlying economic structure. On the other hand, the year-on-year percentage change of constant price GDP by economic activity provides data for assessing the relative performance of different economic activities. In the constant price series, the effect of price changes has been removed.

3.14 Over the past decade, the Hong Kong economy underwent structural changes. The share of the manufacturing sector to GDP declined from 13.5% in 1992 to 4.6% in 2002. This was mainly related to the relocation of manufacturing processes of Hong Kong manufacturing firms to the mainland of China despite the

它們很多仍以進出口貿易公司方式在香港繼續經營。與此同時，隨香港發展成為區內的一個重要商貿及金融中心，服務業佔本地生產總值的比重持續增加，由一九九二年的78.8%上升至二零零二年的87.4%。

3.15 以固定價格量度，所有服務行業的淨產值在二零零零年至二零零二年期間，以平均每年實質2.4%的幅度增長。另一方面，本地製造業的淨產值在二零零零年至二零零二年期間，平均每年實質下跌9.2%。

本地居民生產總值

3.16 本地居民生產總值是量度一個經濟體系的居民由從事各項經濟活動而賺取的收益，不論這些經濟活動是否在該經濟體系內進行。編製方法是從本地生產總值加進本地居民從經濟領域外所賺取的要害收益，及扣除非本地居民在經濟領域內所賺取的要害收益。

3.17 一個經濟體系的居民包括個人及機構。概念上，任何人士或機構在某經濟領域的居民身分主要是以其經濟利益核心為依歸。某經濟體系的經濟領域，是指該經濟體系的政府所管治的地域，而在該領域內的人士、貨物及資本均可在域內自由流動。

3.18 首次發表的香港本地居民生產總值是一九九三年度的統計數字。以當時市價計算，二零零二年香港本地居民生產總值為12,872億元，較二零零一年下跌1.8%。與同年的以當時市價計算的本地生產總值（12,598億元）比較，顯示有274億元的要素收益淨流入香港。這相等於該年本地生產總值的2.2%。事實上，自一九九三年起至二零零二年止，香港居民每年從境外所賺取的總收益，均較非香港居民從香港境內所賺取的總收益為多。

fact that many of them continued to operate in Hong Kong as import/export firms. Meanwhile, along with the development of Hong Kong into an important trading and financial centre in the region, the share of the service sectors taken a whole in GDP increased further, from 78.8% in 1992 to 87.4% in 2002.

3.15 Measured in terms of constant prices, net output in all the service sectors taken together grew at an average annual growth rate of 2.4% in real terms from 2000 to 2002. On the other hand, net output in the local manufacturing sector decreased at an average annual rate of 9.2% in real terms from 2000 to 2002.

Gross National Product

3.16 Gross National Product (GNP) is a measure of the total income earned by residents of an economy from engaging in various economic activities, irrespective of whether the economic activities are carried out within the economy or outside. It is derived from GDP by adding factor income earned by residents from outside the economy and subtracting factor income earned by non-residents from within the economy.

3.17 Residents of an economy include individuals and organisations. Conceptually, an individual or an organisation is a resident unit of an economy when its centre of economic interest is in the economic territory of the economy. The economic territory of an economy consists of the geographic territory administered by the government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely.

3.18 GNP statistics for Hong Kong were first available for the reference year 1993. GNP for 2002 was \$1,287.2 billion at current market prices, representing a decrease of 1.8% from 2001. Comparison with the GDP at current market prices for the same year (\$1,259.8 billion) indicated that there was a net factor income inflow of \$27.4 billion to Hong Kong. This was equivalent to 2.2% of GDP in the year. Indeed, total factor income earned by Hong Kong residents from abroad was higher than that earned by non-Hong Kong residents from within Hong Kong throughout the years from 1993 to 2002.

3.19 以固定（二零零零年）市價計算的本地居民生產總值，亦即以當時市價計算的本地居民生產總值扣除物價變動而得的數字，在二零零二年為 13,531 億元，較二零零一年增加 1.2%。在一九九三年至二零零二年期間平均每年的增長率為 3.3%。

3.20 以本地居民生產總值除以年中人口數目而得的按人口平均計算的本地居民生產總值，在一九九三年至二零零二年期間錄得的平均按年名義增長率為 2.1%。

對外要素收益流動

3.21 在一九九三年至二零零二年期間，香港與世界各地之間的收益流動非常龐大，反映香港作為主要國際金融中心的地位。期間以當時市價計算的要素收益流入及流出，相對本地生產總值的比率均為 31% 左右。

3.22 要素收益主要分為投資收益及僱員報酬，而投資收益包括了直接投資收益、有價證券投資收益，以及其他投資收益。

3.23 在一九九三年至二零零二年期間，有價證券投資收益流入在要素收益流入總計中所佔的比重大致平穩，維持在 20% 至 30% 的水平。期間，直接投資收益流入在要素收益流入總計中所佔的比重顯著增加，由一九九三年的 26% 上升至二零零二年的 51%。至於其他投資收益流入的比重，則由一九九三年的 52% 下跌至二零零二年的 20%。

3.24 在一九九三年至二零零二年期間，直接投資收益流出、有價證券投資收益流出及其他投資收益流出在要素收益流出總計中所佔的比重，亦分別錄得一些變動。有關變動所顯示的趨勢，與其相應的收益流入所錄得的變動一樣。在二零零二年，各類收益

3.19 GNP for 2002 at constant (2000) market prices, obtained by discounting the effect of price changes, was \$1,353.1 billion. This represented an increase of 1.2% over 2001. The average annual increase between 1993 and 2002 was 3.3%.

3.20 Per capita GNP, derived from dividing total GNP by the mid-year population, recorded an average annual increase of 2.1% in nominal terms between 1993 and 2002.

External Factor Income Flows

3.21 Between 1993 and 2002, the income flows between Hong Kong and the rest of the world were enormous, reflecting Hong Kong's status as a major international financial centre. During the period, the ratios of both factor income inflow and outflow to GDP at current market prices were around 31%.

3.22 Factor income is mainly classified into investment income and compensation of employees (CE). Investment income includes direct investment income (DII), portfolio investment income (PII) and other investment income (OII).

3.23 The proportion of PII inflow in total factor income inflow from 1993 to 2002 was rather stable, remaining within the range of 20% to 30%. During the period, the proportion of DII inflow increased significantly from 26% in 1993 to 51% in 2002, while that of OII inflow fell from 52% in 1993 to 20% in 2002.

3.24 The proportions of DII, PII and OII outflow in total factor income outflow also recorded some changes between 1993 and 2002. These changes were similar to those recorded by the respective factor income inflow as far as the direction of the movements were concerned. In 2002, the proportions of DII, PII and OII outflow in total factor income outflow were 78%, 9% and 13% respectively.

流出佔要素收益流出總計的比率分別約為 78%、9% 及 13%。

3.25 僱員報酬在收益流入及流出中所佔的比重相對於其他收益組成部分較不顯著。在一九九三年至二零零二年期間所佔比重為 0.1% 或更少。

3.26 銀行業於對外要素收益流動仍然有着重大的貢獻。以交易者類別分析，銀行業佔所有收益流入及流出的比重雖然在近年有所下跌，但在二零零二年仍分別達 28% 及 33%。在不同收益組成部分中，銀行業對其他投資收益流動的貢獻尤為重要。在一九九三至二零零二年期間，銀行業佔其他投資收益流入及流出超過 80%。銀行業的龐大收益流入及流出，顯示香港作為國際銀行中心的重要地位。

3.25 CE represents only a relatively insignificant share of income inflow and outflow, at 0.1% or less during the period from 1993 to 2002.

3.26 The banking sector remains a major contributor to external factor income flows. Analysed by type of transactors, it accounted for 28% and 33% of income inflow and outflow respectively in 2002, despite the decline in recent years. Among the various income components, the contribution of the banking sector to OII flows was particularly significant. During the period from 1993 to 2002, it accounted for over 80% of both OII inflow and outflow. The huge amount of income inflow into and outflow from the banking sector indicated the important role of Hong Kong as an international banking centre.

表 3.1 本地生產總值
Table 3.1 Gross Domestic Product

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [@]	2002 [@]
以當時市價計算 At current market prices								
本地生產總值 (十億元)	GDP (\$ billion)	791.3 (16.8)	1,344.5 (11.0)	1,279.9 (-4.8)	1,246.1 (-2.6)	1,288.3 (3.4)	1,270.0 (-1.4)	1,259.8 (-0.8)
按人口平均計算的	Per capita GDP							
本地生產總值 (千元)	(\$ thousand)	136.4 (15.9)	207.2 (10.1)	195.6 (-5.6)	188.6 (-3.6)	193.3 (2.5)	188.8 (-2.3)	185.6 (-1.7)
以固定 (二零零零年) 市價計算 At constant (2000) market prices								
本地生產總值 (十億元)	GDP (\$ billion)	931.7 (6.6)	1,190.0 (5.1)	1,130.8 (-5.0)	1,169.5 (3.4)	1,288.3 (10.2)	1,294.4 (0.5)	1,323.7 (2.3)
按人口平均計算的	Per capita GDP							
本地生產總值 (千元)	(\$ thousand)	160.6 (5.7)	183.4 (4.2)	172.8 (-5.8)	177.0 (2.4)	193.3 (9.2)	192.5 (-0.4)	195.0 (1.3)
本地生產總值	Implicit price deflator							
內含平減物價指數	of GDP	84.9 (9.5)	113.0 (5.7)	113.2 (0.2)	106.6 (-5.8)	100.0 (-6.2)	98.1 (-1.9)	95.2 (-3.0)
(二零零零年 = 100)	(Year 2000 = 100)							

註釋：括弧內數字表示與上年比較的變動百分率。

載於本表內的數字，已根據在二零零二年八月完成的本地生產總值主要修訂工作的結果作出修訂。有關詳情，請參閱本章第 3.2 段。

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

As a result of the major revision to GDP introduced in August 2002, figures presented in this table have been revised. Please see paragraph 3.2 of this chapter for details.

圖 3.1 本地生產總值
Chart 3.1 Gross Domestic Product

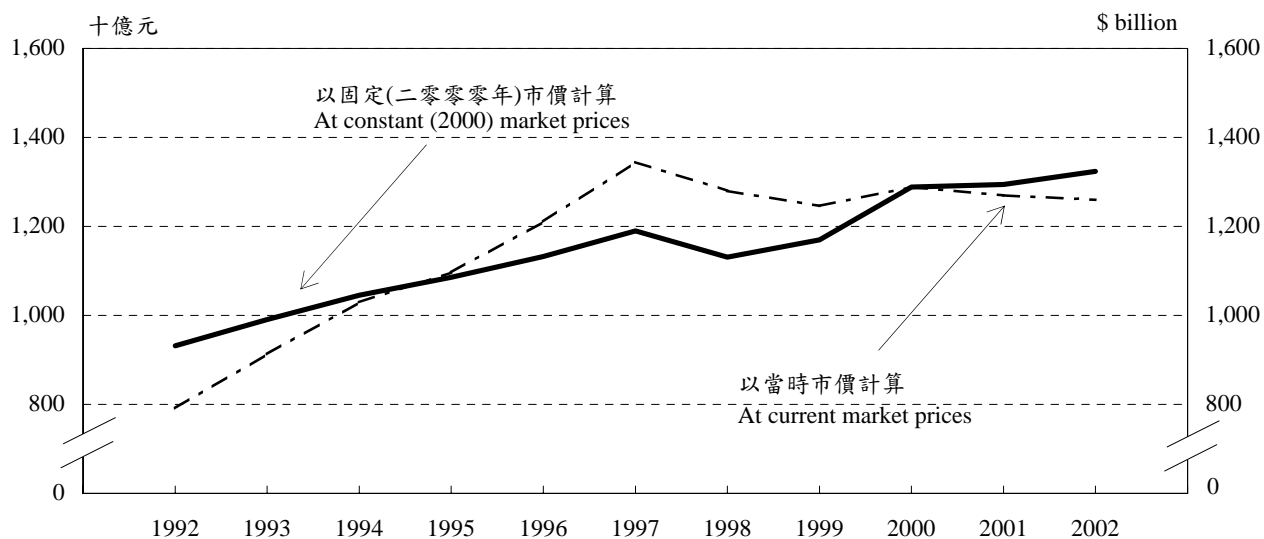


圖 3.2 本地生產總值的按年增長率
Chart 3.2 Annual growth rates of Gross Domestic Product

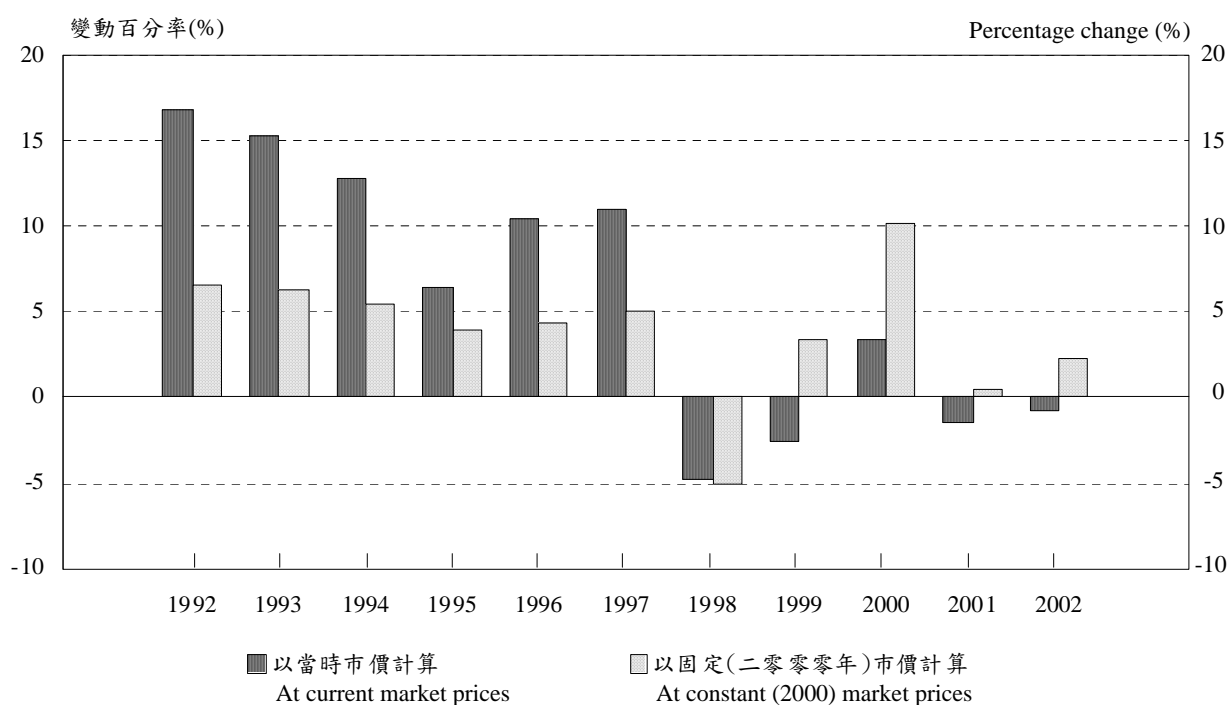


表 3.2 本地生產總值及其開支組成部分的物量指數和平均按年實質增長率
Table 3.2 Volume indices and average annual growth rates in real terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and its expenditure components

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [@]	2002 [@]	1992-2002 [@]
	物量指數 (二零零零年 = 100) Volume index (Year 2000 = 100)							平均按年 增長率(%) Average annual growth rate(%)
按開支組成部分劃分的本地生產總值 GDP by expenditure component								
私人消費開支 ⁽¹⁾ Private consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾	77.4	100.0	93.2	94.4	100.0	102.0	100.7	2.7
政府消費開支 Government consumption expenditure	81.3	94.4	95.1	98.0	100.0	106.1	108.6	2.9
本地固定資本形成總額 Gross domestic fixed capital formation	70.7	116.6	108.1	90.1	100.0	102.7	98.2	3.3
貨品出口總額 Total exports of goods	55.1	86.1	82.4	85.4	100.0	96.7	105.0	6.7
本地產品出口 Domestic exports of goods	122.3	108.8	100.3	93.0	100.0	89.8	79.8	-4.2
轉口 Re-exports of goods	46.5	83.2	80.1	84.4	100.0	97.6	108.3	8.8
服務輸出 ⁽¹⁾ Exports of services ⁽¹⁾	64.0	83.3	82.9	88.4	100.0	106.2	119.2	6.4
貨品進口 Imports of goods	55.5	91.2	84.6	84.6	100.0	98.1	105.9	6.7
服務輸入 Imports of services	77.1	98.5	100.0	95.9	100.0	102.0	102.3	2.9
本地生產總值 GDP	72.3	92.4	87.8	90.8	100.0	100.5	102.7	3.6
按人口平均計算的本地生產總值 Per capita GDP	83.1	94.9	89.4	91.6	100.0	99.6	100.9	2.0

註釋：本表沒有列出存貨增減的物量指數及平均按年增長率。

載於本表內的數字，已根據在二零零二年八月完成的本地生產總值主要修訂工作的結果作出修訂。有關詳情，請參閱本章第 3.2 段。

(1) 數字已根據香港旅遊發展局在二零零三年十一月所發布一套新的到港旅客境內消費開支的數字而作出修訂。詳情請參閱《二零零三年第三季本地生產總值》內的註釋。

Notes: Volume indices and average annual growth rates are not computed for changes in inventories.

As a result of the major revision to GDP introduced in August 2002, figures presented in this table have been revised. Please see paragraph 3.2 of this chapter for details.

(1) Figures have been revised to incorporate the new data released by the Hong Kong Tourism Board in November 2003 on destination consumption expenditure of incoming visitors and travellers. For details, please refer to the explanatory notes in the *Third Quarter 2003 Gross Domestic Product*.

圖 3.3 私人消費開支及本地固定資本形成總額的實質變動百分率
Chart 3.3 Percentage changes in real terms of private consumption expenditure and gross domestic fixed capital formation

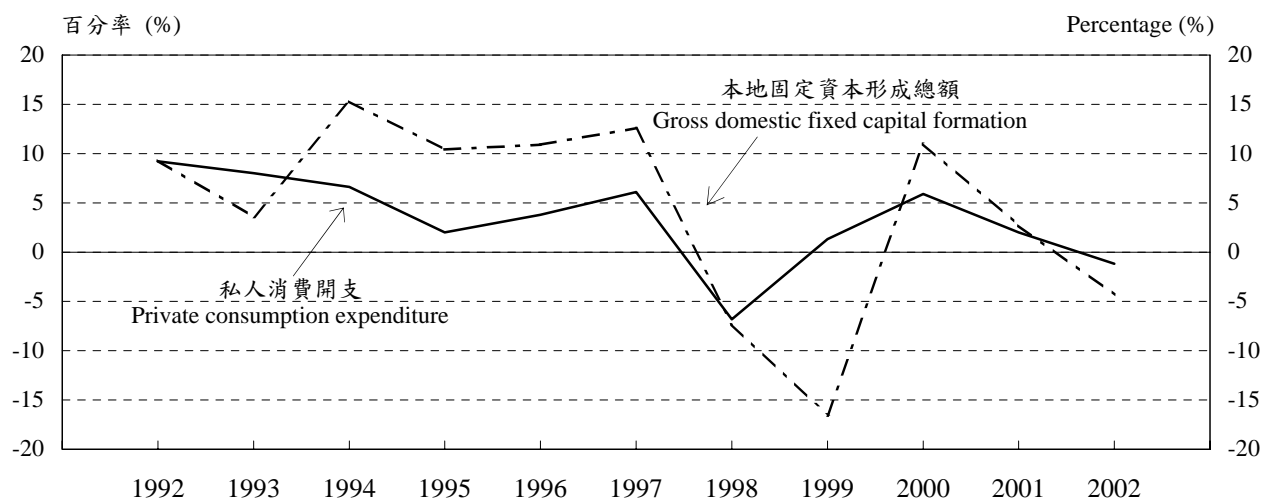


圖 3.4 貨品出口及服務輸出的實質變動百分率
Chart 3.4 Percentage changes in real terms of exports of goods and exports of services

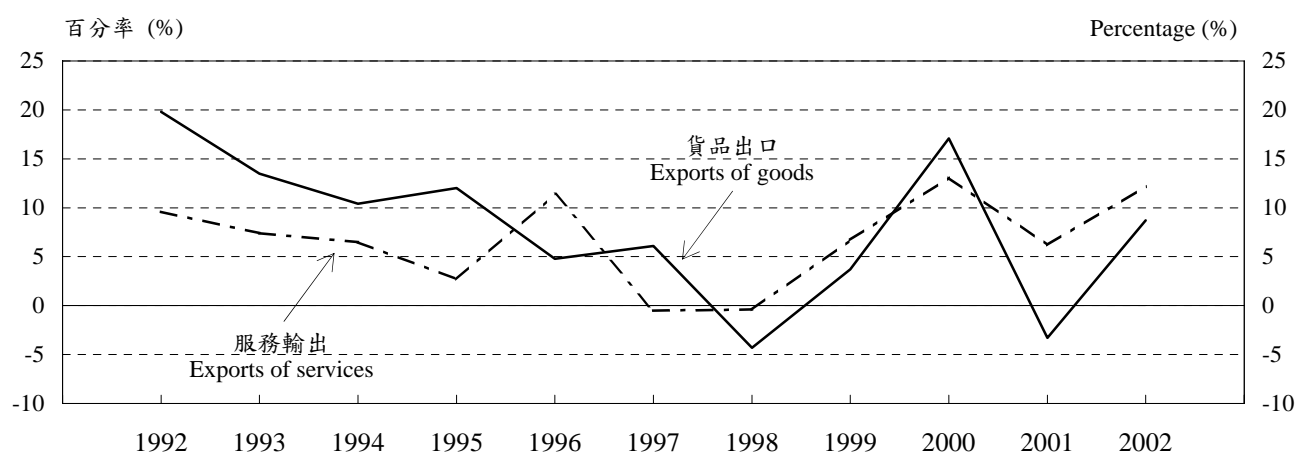


圖 3.5 貨品進口及服務輸入的實質變動百分率
Chart 3.5 Percentage changes in real terms of imports of goods and imports of services

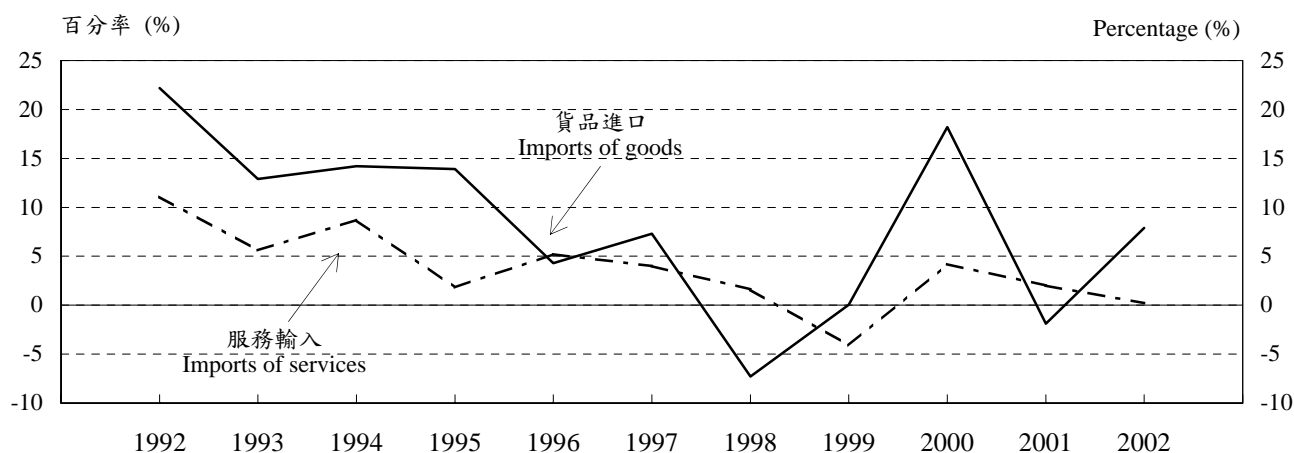


表 3.3 以當時市價計算的開支組成部分及其對本地生產總值的比率
Table 3.3 Expenditure components and their ratios to GDP at current market prices

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [@]	2002 [@]	1992	1997	2002 [@]
	(十億元) (\$ billion)							對本地生產 總值的比率(%) Ratio to GDP (%)		
本地生產總值的開支組成部分 Expenditure component of GDP										
私人消費開支 ⁽¹⁾ Private consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾	467.1	825.1	787.0	754.5	760.2	765.1	728.4	59.0	61.4	57.8
政府消費開支 Government consumption expenditure	63.8	112.7	116.5	120.0	120.1	128.9	131.2	8.1	8.4	10.4
本地固定資本形成總額 Gross domestic fixed capital formation	217.6	451.9	388.7	325.3	347.4	333.1	292.6	27.5	33.6	23.2
存貨增減 Changes in inventories	8.2	12.3	-15.7	-10.6	14.4	-4.1	2.4	1.0	0.9	0.2
貨品出口 (離岸價) Exports of goods (f.o.b.)	925.0	1,455.9	1,347.6	1,349.0	1,572.7	1,481.0	1,562.1	116.9	108.3	124.0
服務輸出 ⁽¹⁾ Exports of services ⁽¹⁾	176.4	272.8	257.4	265.5	301.8	307.7	337.9	22.3	20.3	26.8
減：貨品進口 (離岸價) Less: Imports of goods (f.o.b.)	937.3	1,589.9	1,408.3	1,373.5	1,636.7	1,549.2	1,601.5	118.5	118.2	127.1
服務輸入 Imports of services	129.4	196.4	193.6	184.1	191.5	192.5	193.4	16.4	14.6	15.4
本地生產總值 Gross Domestic Product	791.3	1,344.5	1,279.9	1,246.1	1,288.3	1,270.0	1,259.8	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：載於本表內的數字，已根據在二零零二年八月完成的本地生產總值主要修訂工作的結果作出修訂。有關詳情，請參閱本章第 3.2 段。

(1) 數字已根據香港旅遊發展局在二零零三年十一月所發布一套新的到港旅客境內消費開支的數字而作出修訂。詳情請參閱《二零零三年第三季本地生產總值》內的註釋。

Notes: As a result of the major revision to GDP introduced in August 2002, figures presented in this table have been revised. Please see paragraph 3.2 of this chapter for details.

(1) Figures have been revised to incorporate the new data released by the Hong Kong Tourism Board in November 2003 on destination consumption expenditure of incoming visitors and travellers. For details, please refer to the explanatory notes in the *Third Quarter 2003 Gross Domestic Product*.

表 3.4 以當時價格計算按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值
Table 3.4 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by economic activity at current prices

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [®]	2002 [®]	1992	1997	2002 [®]
經濟活動 Economic activity	(十億元) (\$ billion)							佔本地生產總值的百分比 Percentage contribution to GDP		
農業及漁業 Agriculture and fishing	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
採礦及採石業 Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	\$	\$	\$
製造業 Manufacturing	100.3	81.7	72.6	67.5	71.7	63.5	55.9	13.5	6.4	4.6
電力、燃氣及水務業 Electricity, gas and water	17.8	32.3	36.1	37.2	38.9	40.1	41.5	2.4	2.6	3.4
建造業 Construction	37.5	72.8	71.0	67.2	64.0	59.0	53.3	5.0	5.7	4.4
服務業 Services	585.5	1,078.9	1,023.8	1,004.3	1,053.2	1,051.6	1,057.0	78.8	85.1	87.4
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	193.7	325.5	301.7	296.3	324.6	324.7	326.6	26.1	25.7	27.0
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	72.0	115.6	111.4	112.7	125.7	124.3	129.4	9.7	9.1	10.7
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	183.0	335.9	296.4	281.4	291.1	274.0	264.9	24.6	26.5	21.9
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	110.8	220.6	233.2	246.0	252.4	265.1	268.2	14.9	17.4	22.2
樓宇業權 Ownership of premises	80.9	171.4	170.7	162.5	155.3	159.1	158.5	10.9	13.5	13.1
減：非直接計算的金融中介服務調整 Less : Adjustment for financial intermediation services indirectly measured	54.8	90.2	89.4	94.6	95.9	95.6	90.6	7.4	7.1	7.5
本地生產總值(以要素成本計算) GDP at factor cost	742.8	1,267.5	1,205.3	1,177.8	1,228.9	1,215.4	1,208.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
生產及入口稅 Taxes on production and imports	46.8	82.2	60.4	53.5	57.9	53.9	49.8			
統計差額 ⁽¹⁾ Statistical discrepancy ⁽¹⁾	0.2%	-0.4%	1.1%	1.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%			
以當時市價計算的本地生產總值 GDP at current market prices	791.3	1,344.5	1,279.9	1,246.1	1,288.3	1,270.0	1,259.8			

註釋：載於本表內的數字，已根據在二零零二年八月完成的本地生產總值的主要修訂工作的結果作出修訂。有關詳情，請參閱本章第 3.2 段。

(1) 統計差額是以開支面編製的本地生產總值與以生產面編製的本地生產總值的差額。這差額是由於使用不同資料來源及估算方法而引起。統計差額是以佔本地生產總值的百分比形式作表達。

\$ 少於 0.05%。

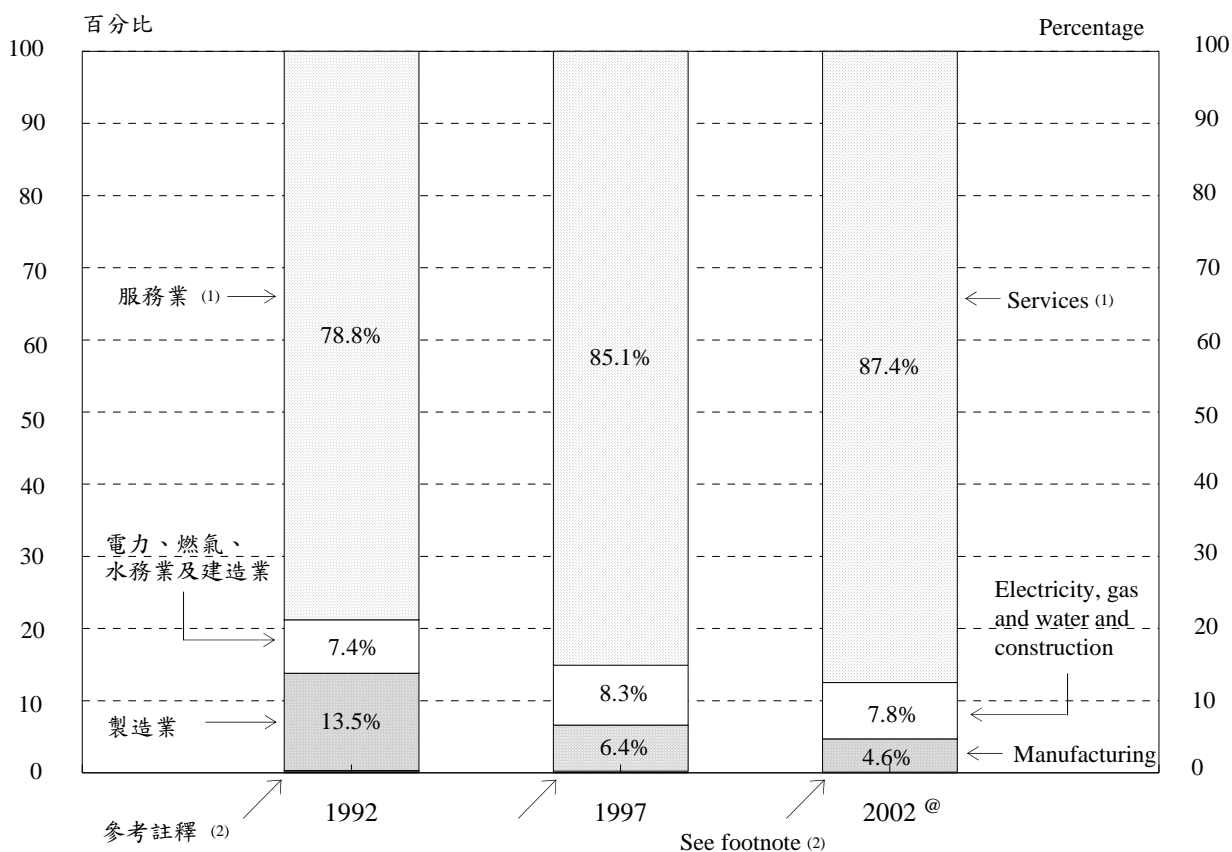
Notes : As a result of the major revision to GDP introduced in August 2002, figures presented in this table have been revised. Please see paragraph 3.2 of this chapter for details.

(1) Statistical discrepancy refers to the difference in values of GDP compiled using the expenditure and production approaches, as a result of the adoption of different data sources and estimation methods. It is expressed as a percentage to GDP.

\$ Less than 0.05%.

圖 3.6 各經濟活動在以要素成本計算的本地生產總值內所佔的百分比

Chart 3.6 Percentage contribution of individual economic activities to Gross Domestic Product at factor cost



註釋：(1) 服務業包括批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業；運輸、倉庫及通訊業；金融、保險、地產及商用服務業和社區、社會及個人服務業等。

(2) 農業、漁業、採礦及採石業在一九九二年、一九九七年及二零零二年所佔的百分比分別是 0.2%、0.1% 及 0.1%。

Notes：(1) Services sector includes wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels; transport, storage and communications; financing, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services, etc.

(2) Agriculture, fishing, mining and quarrying sector accounted for 0.2%, 0.1% and 0.1% in 1992, 1997 and 2002 respectively.

表 3.5 以固定(二零零零年)價格計算按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值增長率

Table 3.5 Annual growth rates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by economic activity at constant (2000) prices

經濟活動	Economic activity	2001 [@]	2002 [@]	百分率
				Percentage
				2000 - 2002 [@] 平均按年增長率 Average annual growth rate
農業及漁業	Agriculture and fishing	4.1	4.1	4.1
採礦及採石業	Mining and quarrying	-14.1	-13.5	-13.8
製造業	Manufacturing	-8.6	-9.8	-9.2
電力、燃氣及水務業	Electricity, gas and water	2.5	3.0	2.8
建造業	Construction	-4.3	-1.0	-2.7
服務業	Services	1.6	3.1	2.4
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業	Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	0.2	5.1	2.6
運輸、倉庫及通訊業	Transport, storage and communications	2.1	4.0	3.0
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-0.4	0.9	0.3
社區、社會及個人服務業	Community, social and personal services	3.9	0.7	2.3
樓宇業權	Ownership of premises	3.8	2.1	2.9
減：非直接計算的金融中介服務調整	Less : Adjustment for financial intermediation services indirectly measured	0.7	-4.1	-1.7
生產及入口稅	Taxes on production and imports	-1.1	0.8	-0.1
以固定(二零零零年)市價計算的本地生產總值	GDP at constant (2000) market prices	0.5	2.3	1.4

表 3.6 本地居民生產總值

Table 3.6 Gross National Product

		1993	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [@]	2002 [@]
以當時市價計算	At current market prices							
本地居民生產總值 (十億元)	GNP (\$ billion)	926.1	1,355.0	1,308.6	1,280.9	1,310.1	1,311.1	1,287.2
		N.A.	(11.9)	(-3.4)	(-2.1)	(2.3)	(0.1)	(-1.8)
按人口平均計算的本地居民生產總值 (千元)	Per capita GNP (\$ thousand)	156.9	208.8	200.0	193.9	196.6	195.0	189.7
		N.A.	(11.0)	(-4.2)	(-3.0)	(1.4)	(-0.8)	(-2.7)
以固定(二零零零年)市價計算	At constant (2000) market prices							
本地居民生產總值 (十億元)	GNP (\$ billion)	1,006.2	1,200.1	1,157.3	1,202.2	1,310.1	1,336.8	1,353.1
		N.A.	(5.9)	(-3.6)	(3.9)	(9.0)	(2.0)	(1.2)
按人口平均計算的本地居民生產總值 (千元)	Per capita GNP (\$ thousand)	170.5	184.9	176.9	182.0	196.6	198.8	199.4
		N.A.	(5.0)	(-4.4)	(2.9)	(8.0)	(1.1)	(0.3)

註釋：括弧內數字表示與去年比較的變動百分比。

Note : Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the preceding year.

表 3.7 按收益組成部分和交易者類別劃分的以當時市值計算對外要素收益流動

Table 3.7 External Factor Income Flows (EEIF) at current market prices by income component and type of transactor

百萬元
\$ million

收益組成部分類別/ 交易者類別	Type of Income component/ Type of transactor	1993	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 [®]
直接投資收益	Direct Investment Income							
流入總計	Inflow total	83,643	193,093	124,999	136,454	153,848	168,497	165,164
銀行	Banking	6,610	9,556	13,352	6,983	8,381	8,152	8,539
其他 (1)	Others (1)	77,033	183,537	111,647	129,471	145,466	160,345	156,625
流出總計	Outflow total	153,550	244,884	136,350	197,094	266,324	244,838	230,854
銀行	Banking	59,074	52,689	51,934	64,881	73,111	63,156	61,322
其他 (1)	Others (1)	94,475	192,195	84,416	132,213	193,214	181,681	169,532
流動淨值總計	Net flow total	-69,906	-51,791	-11,351	-60,640	-112,477	-76,341	-65,689
銀行	Banking	-52,464	-43,133	-38,582	-57,898	-64,730	-55,004	-52,783
其他 (1)	Others (1)	-17,422	-8,658	27,231	-2,742	-47,747	-21,337	-12,907
有價證券投資收益	Portfolio Investment Income							
流入總計	Inflow total	68,656	96,494	74,444	86,291	95,086	96,338	93,499
銀行	Banking	32,767	26,567	17,926	16,652	23,910	27,077	26,394
其他 (1)	Others (1)	35,889	69,927	56,518	69,639	71,176	69,261	67,105
流出總計	Outflow total	10,838	40,646	24,696	25,410	26,900	26,835	27,014
銀行	Banking	2,476	10,643	4,988	4,082	3,800	4,569	4,195
其他 (1)	Others (1)	8,362	30,003	19,708	21,328	23,100	22,266	22,820
流動淨值總計	Net flow total	57,818	55,849	49,748	60,881	68,186	69,503	66,485
銀行	Banking	30,291	15,924	12,938	12,570	20,110	22,507	22,199
其他 (1)	Others (1)	27,527	39,925	36,810	48,311	48,076	46,995	44,285
其他投資收益	Other Investment Income							
流入總計	Inflow total	167,196	178,790	162,913	142,008	167,787	119,730	65,421
銀行	Banking	163,696	164,467	153,528	129,509	147,781	102,384	56,255
其他 (1)	Others (1)	3,500	14,323	9,385	12,499	20,006	17,347	9,166
流出總計	Outflow total	141,863	172,373	172,548	107,472	101,729	71,718	38,793
銀行	Banking	137,295	160,055	158,525	100,039	94,458	63,934	32,180
其他 (1)	Others (1)	4,567	12,318	14,023	7,433	7,271	7,784	6,613
流動淨值總計	Net flow total	25,334	6,417	-9,635	34,536	66,059	48,012	26,628
銀行	Banking	26,401	4,413	-4,997	29,470	53,323	38,450	24,075
其他 (1)	Others (1)	1,067	2,005	-4,638	5,066	12,736	9,562	2,553
僱員報酬 (2)	Compensation of Employees (2)							
流入總計	Inflow total	100	657	363	110	53	30	15
流出總計	Outflow total	100	657	363	110	53	30	15
流動淨值總計	Net total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
對外要素收益流入	Total External Factor Income							
流入總計	Inflow total	319,596	469,034	362,719	364,863	416,774	384,595	324,099
流出總計	Outflow total	306,350	458,560	333,957	330,086	395,006	343,420	296,676
流動淨值總計	Net flow total	13,245	10,475	28,762	34,777	21,768	41,174	27,423

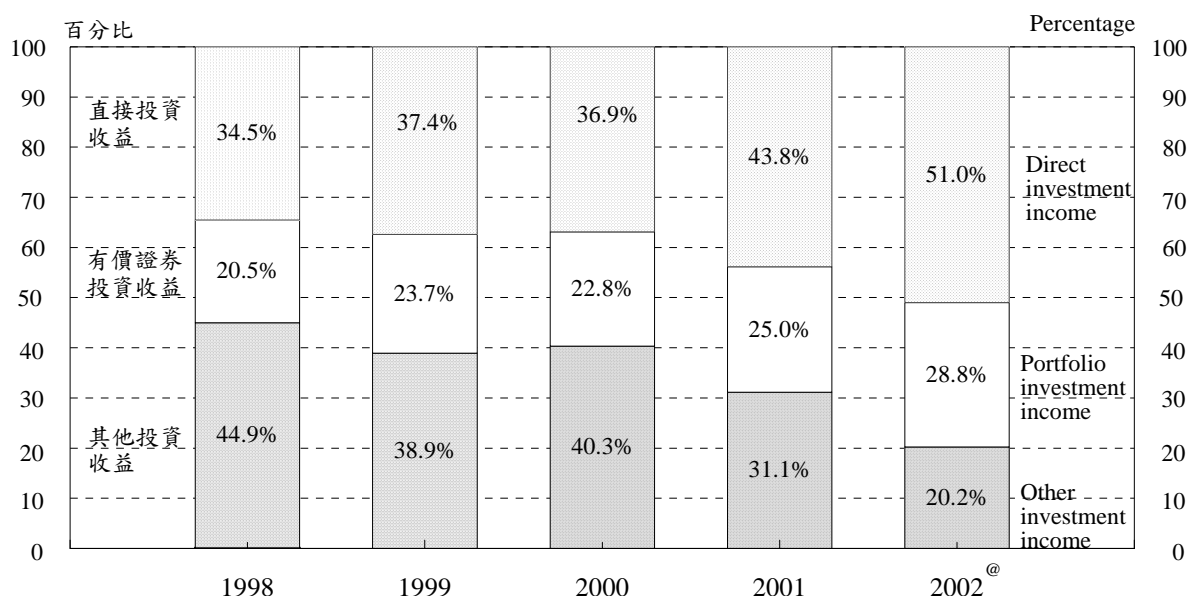
註釋：(1) 其他包括住戶、政府單位、非牟利機構及經營銀行業務以外的公司。

(2) 僱員報酬流入與流出是參考從統計調查所搜集得的僱員報酬流出數據，並假設流入與流出相抵而作出的象徵性估計。

Notes：(1) Others include households, government units, non-profit institutions and companies other than those in the banking business.

(2) Inflow and outflow of compensation of employees are token estimates made with reference to survey data on outflow of compensation of employees and the assumption that the inflow balances the outflow.

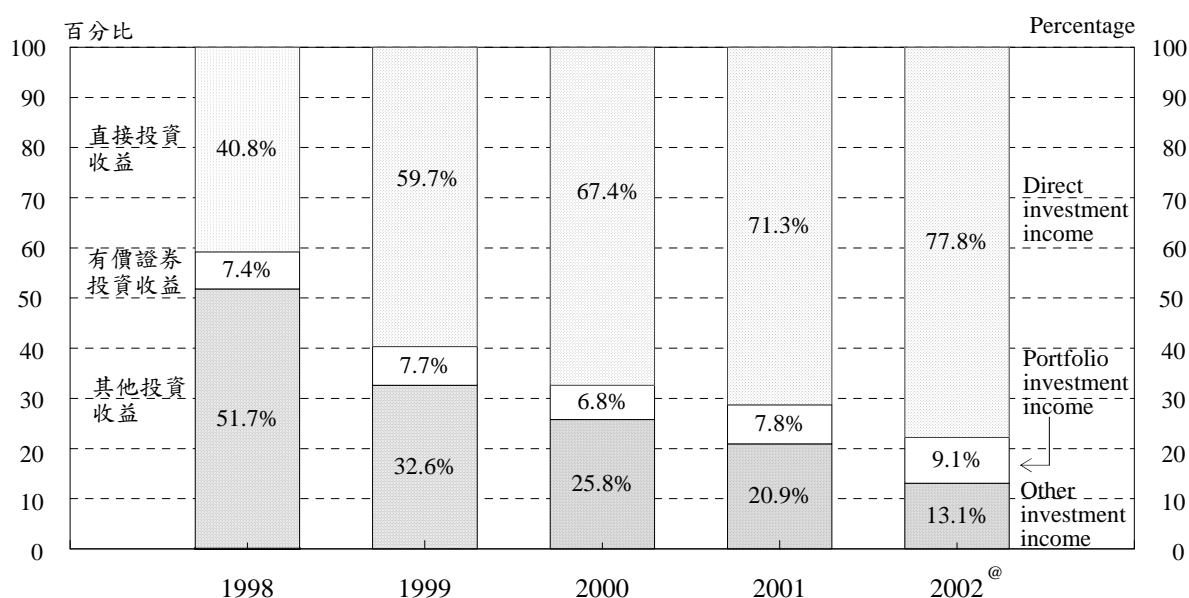
圖 3.7 各收益組成部分在要素收益流入總計內所佔的百分比
Chart 3.7 Percentage contribution of individual income components to total factor income inflow



註釋：僱員報酬在一九九八年至二零零二年所佔的百分比並不顯著。

Note: The percentage contribution of compensation of employees from 1998 to 2002 was insignificant.

圖 3.8 各收益組成部分在要素收益流出總計內所佔的百分比
Chart 3.8 Percentage contribution of individual income components to total factor income outflow



註釋：僱員報酬在一九九八年至二零零二年所佔的百分比並不顯著。

Note: The percentage contribution of compensation of employees from 1998 to 2002 was insignificant.

資料來源

表 3.1 - 表 3.3、圖 3.1 - 圖 3.5

- 政府統計處
(國民收入統計科(一))

表 3.4 - 表 3.5、圖 3.6

- 政府統計處
(國民收入統計科(二))

表 3.6 - 表 3.7、圖 3.7 - 圖 3.8

- 政府統計處
(國際收支平衡統計科(二))

其他有關刊物

- 二零零二年本地生產總值
- 本地生產總值按季報告
- 本地生產總值統計特刊
- 國民收入統計小冊子系列
 - 本地生產總值、本地居民生產總值和國際收支平衡統計簡介
 - 理解本地生產總值及本地居民生產總值的概念

Data Sources

Table 3.1 - Table 3.3, Chart 3.1 - Chart 3.5

- Census and Statistics Department
(National Income Branch (1))

Table 3.4 - Table 3.5, Chart 3.6

- Census and Statistics Department
(National Income Branch (2))

Table 3.6 - Table 3.7, Chart 3.7 - Chart 3.8

- Census and Statistics Department
(Balance of Payments Branch (2))

Further References

- 2002 Gross Domestic Product
- Quarterly Report of Gross Domestic Product
- Special Report on Gross Domestic Product
- Pamphlet Series on National Income
 - Introduction to Gross Domestic Product, Gross National Product and Balance of Payments Statistics
 - Understanding the Concepts of Gross Domestic Product and Gross National Product

4

國際收支平衡

Balance of Payments

國際收支平衡表

4.1 國際收支平衡表是一個統計表，用以有系統地載錄在指定期間內，某經濟體系與世界其他各地的各類經濟交易的統計表。

4.2 完整的國際收支平衡表包括以下兩個主要核算帳：（甲）經常帳；及（乙）資本及金融帳。

4.3 經常帳包括貨物、服務、收益及經常轉移的對外交易。在資本及金融帳內，資本帳包括資本轉移及非生產、非金融資產的對外交易。金融帳包括對外資產及負債的交易，而交易帳目可歸類為直接投資、有價證券投資、金融衍生工具及其他投資。同時，金融帳亦包括儲備資產的變動。由於國際收支平衡表載錄了在指定期間內進行的交易，所以是一種「流動」帳。

4.4 按季的香港國際收支平衡表是由一九九九年第一季統計期開始編製，而按年的國際收支平衡表則可以追溯至一九九八年統計期。

4.5 過往幾年，香港的經常帳均錄得盈餘。顯示香港的儲蓄大於投資，並向其他經濟體系提供相等於該數額的實質資源以作消費和投資。二零零二年經常帳錄得達1,181億元的盈餘（相當於本地生產總值的9.4%），較二零零一年的775億元盈餘為多（相當於本地生產總值的6.1%）。

4.6 香港與世界各地的投資流動數額相當龐大及波動，正好反映香港作為區內投資及金融中心的地位。二零零二年屬非儲備資產性質的金融資產錄得1,942億元淨流出（相當於本地生產總值的15.4%），而二零零一年則錄得

Balance of Payments Account

4.1 A Balance of Payments (BoP) account is a statistical statement that systematically summarises, for a specific time period, the economic transactions of an economy with the rest of the world.

4.2 A complete BoP account comprises the following two broad accounts : (a) current account; and (b) capital and financial account.

4.3 The current account encompasses external transactions in goods, services, income and current transfers. Within the capital and financial account, the capital account covers external transactions in capital transfers and acquisition/disposal of non-produced, non-financial assets. The financial account pertains to transactions in external assets and liabilities for direct investment (DI), portfolio investment (PI), financial derivatives (FD) and other investment (OI). It also covers changes in official reserve assets. Since the BoP account is a record of transactions which take place over a specific time period, it is a “flows” account.

4.4 Quarterly BoP account of Hong Kong is compiled as from the reference period of the first quarter of 1999, whereas annual BoP account can be dated back to the reference period of 1998.

4.5 In the past few years, Hong Kong's balances on current account were in surplus. This indicated that Hong Kong was saving more than it was investing, and was providing such amount of real resources to other economies for their consumption and investment. A surplus for the current account at \$118.1 billion (9.4% of GDP) was recorded for 2002, larger than that of \$77.5 billion (6.1% of GDP) in 2001.

4.6 The investment flows between Hong Kong and the rest of the world were huge and volatile, reflecting the characteristics of Hong Kong as a regional investment hub and financial centre. In 2002, a net outflow of financial non-reserve assets amounting to \$194.2 billion (at 15.4% of GDP) was recorded, compared with a net outflow of \$51.7 billion (at 4.1% of GDP) in 2001.

517 億元淨流出（相當於本地生產的 4.1%）。

4.7 本港國際收支平衡表內有關儲備資產的數字反映香港金融管理局所管理外匯儲備資產的淨變動。在一九九九年至二零零一年期間，儲備資產連續三年錄得淨增加。儲備資產於二零零二年減少 185 億元，顯示同期錄得相當於這個數額的整體國際收支赤字。

國際投資頭寸統計數字

4.8 國際投資頭寸是指在某一特定時點一個經濟體系的對外金融資產及負債持有量。簡單來說，國際投資頭寸就是一個經濟體系的對外資產負債表。對外金融資產涵蓋對非居民的申索；而某經濟體系的對外金融負債則是指非居民向這經濟體系的居民的金融申索。

4.9 有關香港的「國際投資頭寸」統計數字於二零零二年六月首次發表。按年的香港國際投資頭寸報表是由二零零零年統計期開始編製。

4.10 在二零零二年年底，香港的對外金融資產和負債總值分別為 80,246 億元和 53,786 億元，國際投資淨頭寸為 26,461 億元。換言之，本港的對外金融資產總值比同期的對外金融負債總值為多，是一個淨債權的經濟體系。

4.11 與二零零一年年底的數字比較，二零零二年年底的國際投資淨頭寸增加了 5,781 億元。這顯著的升幅主要是由於有價證券投資資產淨頭寸急升和直接投資負債淨頭寸急跌所致，即使其他投資資產和金融衍生工具資產淨頭寸有所下降，並抵銷了部分的升幅。

4.7 Reserve assets in the BoP account reflect the net change in Hong Kong's foreign currency reserve assets, which come under the management of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA). Net increases in reserve assets were recorded in three consecutive years from 1999 to 2001. Reflecting an overall BoP deficit, reserve assets showed a decrease of \$18.5 billion for 2002.

International Investment Position Statistics

4.8 International Investment Position (IIP) is a balance sheet of an economy showing in parallel its stock of external financial assets and liabilities at a particular time point. External financial assets consist of claims on non-residents while an economy's external financial liabilities refer to the financial claims of non-residents on residents of the economy.

4.9 The IIP statistics of Hong Kong were first released in June 2002. Annual IIP statement of Hong Kong is compiled as from the reference period of 2000.

4.10 As at end-2002, Hong Kong's external financial assets and liabilities amounted to \$8,024.6 billion and \$5,378.6 billion respectively, resulting in a net IIP of \$2,646.1 billion. In other words, the total external financial assets of Hong Kong exceeded its financial liabilities, indicating that Hong Kong was a net creditor.

4.11 Compared with the figures as at end-2001, the net IIP as at end-2002 rose by \$578.1 billion. This substantial increase was mainly attributable to a surge in the net asset position of PI and a significant decline in the net liability position of DI, despite the fact that the decreases in the net asset positions of OI and FD had partly offset its magnitude.

表 4.1 國際收支平衡表
Table 4.1 Balance of Payments Account

		十億元 \$ billion				
標準組成部分	Standard Components	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 [@]
經常帳 ⁽¹⁾	Current Account ⁽¹⁾	19.6	79.8	55.2	77.5	118.1
貸方	Credit	1,987.2	1,990.3	2,302.1	2,186.0	2,229.5
借方	Debit	-1,967.6	-1,910.5	-2,247.0	-2,108.4	-2,111.4
貨物	Goods	-60.7	-24.5	-63.8	-65.0	-39.4
貸方	Credit	1,361.9	1,355.5	1,579.4	1,489.0	1,562.1
借方	Debit	-1,422.6	-1,380.0	-1,643.2	-1,554.0	-1,601.5
服務	Services	63.9	81.5	110.3	115.2	144.5
貸方**	Credit **	257.4	265.5	301.8	307.7	337.9
借方	Debit	-193.6	-184.1	-191.5	-192.5	-193.4
收益	Income	28.8	34.8	21.8	41.2	27.4
貸方	Credit	362.7	364.9	416.8	384.6	324.1
借方	Debit	-334.0	-330.1	-395.0	-343.4	-296.7
經常轉移	Current transfers	-12.4	-11.9	-13.0	-13.9	-14.5
貸方	Credit	5.2	4.4	4.2	4.7	5.4
借方	Debit	-17.5	-16.4	-17.2	-18.6	-19.8
資本及金融帳 ⁽¹⁾	Capital and Financial Account ⁽¹⁾	-31.5	-83.4	-57.9	-97.4	-191.4
非儲備性質的資本及金融資產(變動淨值) ⁽²⁾	Capital and financial non-reserve assets (net change) ⁽²⁾	-84.1	-5.5	20.5	-60.8	-210.0
資本轉移	Capital transfers	-18.4	-13.8	-12.0	-9.2	-15.7
貸方	Credit	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2
借方	Debit	-21.4	-14.6	-12.5	-9.5	-15.9
非儲備性質的金融資產(變動淨值) ⁽²⁾	Financial non-reserve assets (net change) ⁽²⁾	-65.6	8.3	32.5	-51.7	-194.2
直接投資	Direct investment	-17.2	40.5	20.0	96.9	-31.0
在外地的直接投資	Direct investment abroad	-131.6	-150.2	-462.6	-88.5	-138.0
在香港的直接投資	Direct investment in HK	114.4	190.7	482.6	185.4	107.0
有價證券投資	Portfolio investment	171.1	256.8	190.8	-322.0	-290.7
資產	Assets	197.4	-197.3	-171.6	-313.0	-283.7
負債	Liabilities	-26.4	454.2	362.4	-9.1	-7.1
金融衍生工具	Financial derivatives	25.6	79.2	1.7	39.6	10.6
資產	Assets	83.9	164.6	65.8	140.1	107.5
負債	Liabilities	-58.4	-85.4	-64.1	-100.5	-96.9
其他投資	Other investment	-245.1	-368.2	-179.9	133.8	116.9
資產	Assets	928.1	332.6	142.4	461.2	324.1
負債	Liabilities	-1,173.2	-700.9	-322.3	-327.4	-207.1
儲備資產(變動淨值) ⁽²⁾	Reserve assets (net change) ⁽²⁾	52.6	-77.9	-78.3	-36.5	18.5
淨誤差及遺漏 ⁽³⁾	Net errors and omissions ⁽³⁾	11.9	3.6	2.7	19.8	73.3
整體的國際收支	Overall Balance of Payments	-52.6	77.9	78.3	36.5	-18.5
		(赤字)	(盈餘)	(盈餘)	(盈餘)	(赤字)
		(in deficit)	(in surplus)	(in surplus)	(in surplus)	(in deficit)

註釋： ** 數字已根據香港旅遊發展局在二零零三年十一月所發布一套新的到港旅客境內消費開支的數字而作出修訂。詳情請參閱《二零零三年第三季本地生產總值》內的註釋。

(1) 根據國際收支平衡表的會計常規，經常帳差額的正數顯示盈餘而負數則顯示赤字。在資本及金融帳方面，正數顯示淨資金流入而負數則顯示淨資金流出。由於對外資產的增加是屬於借方帳目而減少則屬貸方帳目，因此負數的儲備資產變動淨值顯示儲備資產的增加，而正數則顯示減少。

(2) 在國際收支平衡架構下儲備及非儲備資產變動淨值的估計是指交易數字。因計價方式改變(包括價格變動及匯率變動)及分類重組所導致的影響並不包括在內。

(3) 原則上，貸方和借方各項帳目的淨總和應相等於零。但實際上，貸方和借方帳目的資料是透過不同的來源搜集，基於各種原因會有所差異。為了令貸方和借方帳目的總和相等，便須加進一個餘額項目，以反映平衡表的「淨誤差及遺漏」。

Notes: ** Figures have been revised to incorporate the new data released by the Hong Kong Tourism Board in November 2003 on destination consumption expenditure of incoming visitors and travellers. For details, please refer to the explanatory notes in the *Third Quarter 2003 Gross Domestic Product*.

(1) In accordance with the Balance of Payments accounting rules, a positive value for the balance figure in the current account represents a surplus whereas a negative value represents a deficit. For the capital and financial account, a positive value indicates a net capital and financial inflow and a negative value indicates a net outflow. As increases in external assets are debit entries and decreases are credit entries, a negative value for net change in reserve assets represents a net increase and a positive value represents a net decrease.

(2) The estimates on net change in reserve and non-reserve assets under the Balance of Payments framework are transaction figures. Effects due to valuation changes (including price changes and exchange rate changes) and reclassifications are excluded.

(3) In principle, the net sum of credit entries and debit entries is zero. In practice, discrepancies between the credit and debit entries may however occur for various reasons as the data are collected from many sources. Equality between the sum of credit entries and debit entries is brought about by the inclusion of a balancing item which reflects net errors and omissions.

圖 4.1 國際收支平衡表

Chart 4.1 Balance of Payments Account

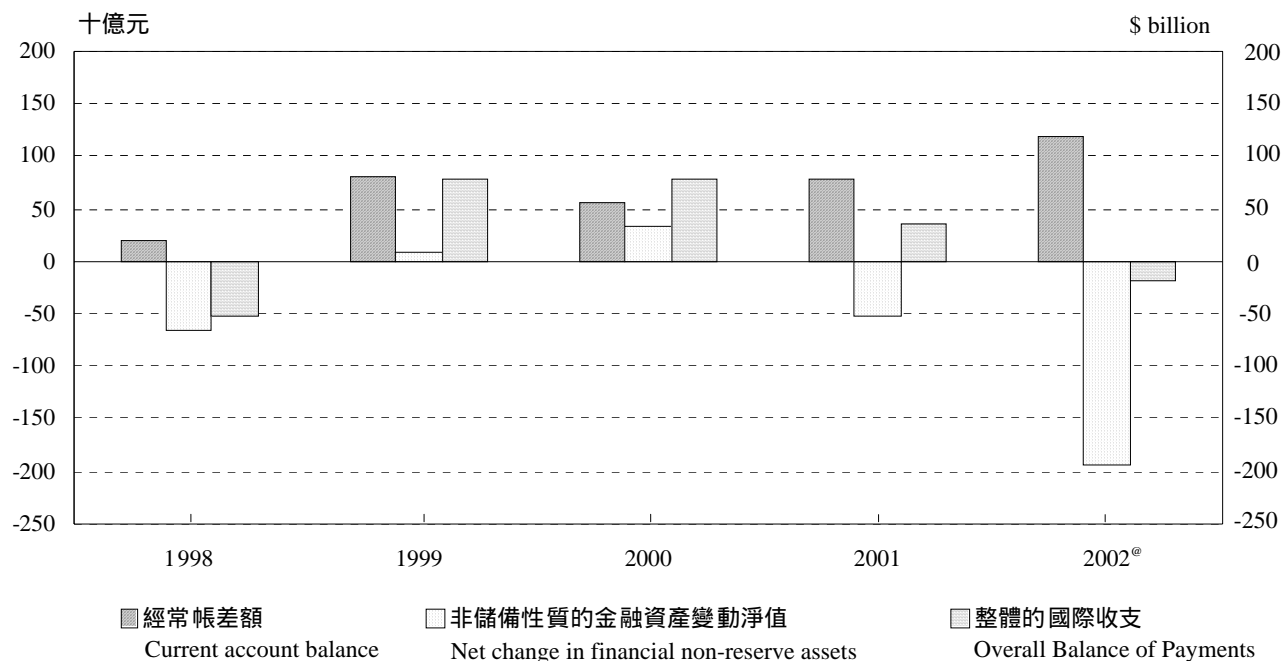


表 4.2 國際投資頭寸

Table 4.2 International Investment Position

		十億元 \$ billion		
概括組成部分	Broad Components	2000	2001	2002 [@]
資產	Assets	8,899.3	8,350.6	8,024.6
在外的直接投資	Direct investment abroad	3,027.8	2,749.2	2,375.8
有價證券投資	Portfolio investment	1,394.3	1,603.1	1,903.2
金融衍生工具	Financial derivatives	131.1	136.7	170.1
其他投資	Other investment	3,507.3	2,994.7	2,702.8
儲備資產	Reserve assets	838.8	866.9	872.8
負債	Liabilities	7,169.7	6,282.7	5,378.6
在香港的直接投資	Direct investment in HK	3,550.8	3,269.7	2,643.9
有價證券投資	Portfolio investment	1,194.5	912.5	727.4
金融衍生工具	Financial derivatives	97.6	94.0	158.0
其他投資	Other investment	2,326.8	2,006.5	1,849.3
國際投資頭寸淨值 ⁽¹⁾	Net International Investment Position ⁽¹⁾	1,729.5	2,068.0	2,646.1
直接投資	Direct investment	-523.0	-520.4	-268.1
有價證券投資	Portfolio investment	199.8	690.6	1,175.8
金融衍生工具	Financial derivatives	33.5	42.7	12.1
其他投資	Other investment	1,180.4	988.2	853.5
儲備資產	Reserve assets	838.8	866.9	872.8

註釋：數字為該年年底數字。

(1) 國際投資頭寸淨值是對外金融資產總值與對外金融負債總值之差。

Notes: Figures refer to end of the year.

(1) Net international investment position is the difference between total external financial assets and total external financial liabilities.

資料來源

表 4.1、表 4.2、圖 4.1

- 政府統計處
(國際收支平衡統計科(一))

其他有關刊物

- 香港國際收支平衡統計一九九七年至一九九九年
- 香港國際收支平衡統計(季刊)
- 國際收支平衡統計小冊子系列
 - 國際收支平衡表概念簡介
 - 國際收支平衡統計的用途
 - 淺述國際收支平衡核算法
 - 編製香港特別行政區國際收支平衡表的資料來源
 - 闡釋國際收支平衡經常帳
 - 闡釋國際收支平衡的資本及金融帳
 - 國際投資頭寸、對外債務與國際收支平衡的關係

Data Sources

Table 4.1, Table 4.2, Chart 4.1

- Census and Statistics Department
(Balance of Payments Branch (1))

Further References

- Balance of Payments Statistics of Hong Kong 1997 to 1999
- Balance of Payments Statistics of Hong Kong (Quarterly)
- Pamphlet series on Balance of Payments Statistics
 - A Brief Guide to Concepts of Balance of Payments
 - Uses of Balance of Payments Statistics
 - Introduction to Balance of Payments Accounting
 - Data Sources for Compiling the Balance of Payments Account of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
 - Interpreting the Current Account of Balance of Payments
 - Interpreting the Capital and Financial Account of Balance of Payments
 - International Investment Position, External Debt and their Relationships with Balance of Payments

5

製造業

Manufacturing Industries

營運特徵及生產活動

5.1 由於很多本地製造商將生產程序遷移往中國內地，本港製造業的機構單位數目和就業人數在過去十年間顯著下跌。製造業機構單位的平均就業人數亦見下降。

5.2 「工業生產按年統計調查」的結果顯示，製造業的就業人數從一九九一年的651 404人顯著下跌至二零零一年的197 878人。以當時價格計算的生產總值和增加價值亦分別下跌39%和33%。同期間，就業人員的平均增加價值則上升約120%。除了價格變動的影響外，上述變動亦可能的由其他因素導致，如產品配套的改變、產品素質的改善、勞工生產力的提升和生產程序機械化等。

5.3 在這十年間，製造業的增加價值與生產總值的比率保持在約30%的水平。增加價值反映工人和僱主對產出的貢獻，前者以僱員薪酬作為量計指標，而後者則以經營盈餘量計。

5.4 以佔整個製造業增加價值的百分比計算，在一九九一年至二零零一年期間，有些行業的相對重要性有所增加。於二零零一年，在各行業大組別中，以電器及電子製品、機械、專業設備及光學用品製造業的增加價值佔製造業增加價值總額的比重最高。此外，紙品、印刷及出版業和食品、飲品及煙草製品業的重要性亦有所提高。

5.5 隨着中國經濟開放及受到中國內地低廉的勞工及土地成本所吸引，本港製造商紛紛參與分判製造工序予中國內地的活動。

Operating characteristics and production activities

5.1 As many local manufacturers had shifted their production processes to the mainland of China, the number of establishments and persons engaged in the local manufacturing sector decreased significantly over the past decade. The average employment size per establishment also declined.

5.2 Results of the Annual Survey of Industrial Production showed that the number of persons engaged decreased significantly from 651 404 in 1991 to 197 878 in 2001. The gross output and value added at current prices of the manufacturing sector also decreased by 39% and 33% respectively. Over the same period, average value added per person engaged increased by some 120%. Apart from price fluctuations, such changes might be attributable to other factors such as changes in product mix, upgrading of product quality, improvement in labour productivity and mechanisation of production processes.

5.3 The ratio of value added to gross output of the manufacturing sector amounted to about 30% during the ten-year period under review. Value added reflects the output accrued to workers as compensation of employees and to employers as operating surplus.

5.4 In terms of percentage contribution to total value added of the manufacturing sector, some industries were gaining their relative importance between 1991 and 2001. In 2001, the electrical and electronic products, machinery, professional equipment and optical goods industry was the major industry group with the greatest share of the total value added of the manufacturing sector. Besides, the paper products, printing and publishing industry and the food, beverages and tobacco industry were also gaining their importance.

5.5 With the opening up of the economy of the mainland of China coupled with low labour and land costs there, local manufacturers have been relocating their manufacturing processes rapidly across the border

這種遷移現象在各類製造業中均愈來愈普遍。有關這方面的資料已詳列於第七節「經銷貿易業、運輸業及其他服務業」內的第7.10至第7.13段。

工業生產指數

5.6 工業生產指數是根據「工業生產按季統計調查」的結果定期編製而成，旨在反映本地製造業生產量的實質變動。此指數可用作最新指標，以分析各工業活動趨勢，並可作「工業生產按年統計調查」結果以外的補充資料。該按年統計調查能提供各製造行業在生產、營運特徵和成本結構方面的詳細統計資料。

5.7 本地製造業的生產量自八十年代後期起開始放緩。在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，所有製造行業的整體生產指數平均每年下跌3.5%。

5.8 一九九二年至二零零二年期間，基本金屬及金屬製品業和化學產品、橡膠製品、塑膠製品及非金屬礦產製品業的生產指數，分別錄得較大的平均按年跌幅（分別為10.9%及9.2%）。

through sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China (SPAC). Such relocation phenomenon is becoming more and more popular among different manufacturing industries. Further information in this respect is detailed in paragraphs 7.10 to 7.13 under Chapter 7 on “Distributive Trades, Transport Services and Other Services”.

Index of industrial production

5.6 The indices of industrial production are compiled regularly based on the results of the Quarterly Survey of Industrial Production. The indices aim to reflect the changes of local manufacturing output in real terms over time. They may be used as up-to-date indicators for analysing the trend in industrial activities and as supplements to the statistics obtained through the Annual Survey of Industrial Production, which provide detailed information on the performance, operating characteristics and cost structure of different manufacturing industries.

5.7 The local manufacturing output had slackened since the late 1980s. For the period from 1992 to 2002, there was an average annual decrease of 3.5% in the overall industrial production index for all manufacturing industries.

5.8 From 1992 to 2002, the industrial production indices of the basic metal and fabricated metal products industry group and the chemical, rubber, plastic and non-metallic mineral products industry group recorded relatively large average annual decreases (10.9% and 9.2% respectively).

表 5.1 製造業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字
Table 5.1 Selected principal statistics for all manufacturing establishments

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	43 893	25 859	24 925	22 431	20 383	18 958	17 258
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	651 404	327 473	289 961	251 684	223 212	214 221	197 878
生產總值 (十億元)	Gross output (\$ billion)	324.2	282.0	263.9	230.5	212.1	225.7	198.2
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	92.7	82.4	80.0	70.8	65.8	69.8	61.8
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	11.4	9.5	10.7	8.9	5.3	5.9	4.6
每名就業人員的平均增加價值 (千元)	Value added per person engaged (\$ thousand)	142	252	276	282	295	326	312
增加價值佔生產總值的比率 (%)	Ratio of value added to gross output (%)	28.6	29.2	30.3	30.7	31.0	30.9	31.2

圖 5.1 各行業大組別增加價值的比較
Chart 5.1 Comparison of value added by broad industry group

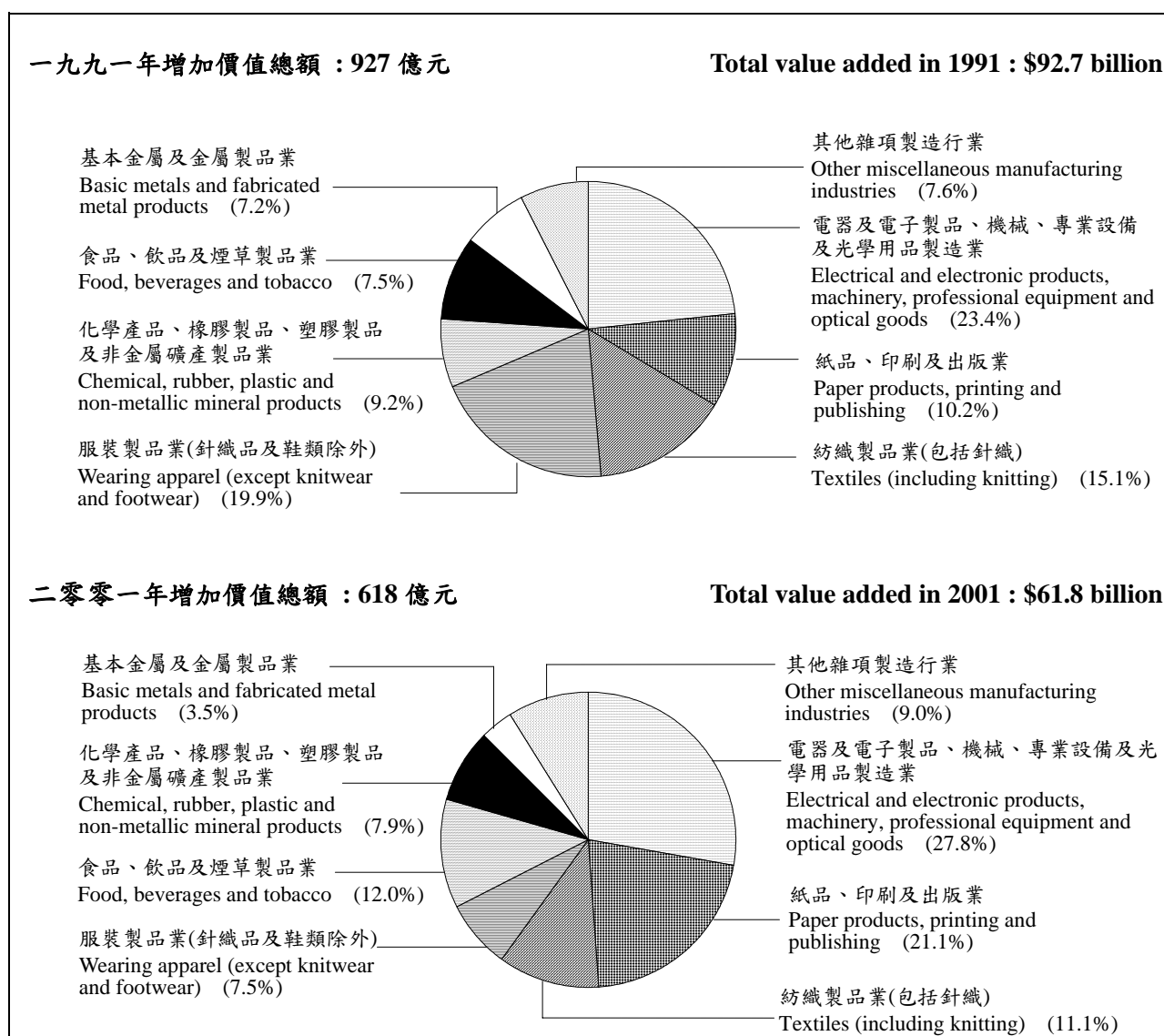


表 5.2 按行業大組別劃分的工業生產指數
Table 5.2 Index of industrial production by broad industry group

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992 - 2002	
		指數 (二零零零年 = 100) ⁽²⁾ Index (Year 2000 = 100) ⁽²⁾								平均按年 變動百分率 Average annual % change
行業大組別 ⁽¹⁾	Broad industry group ⁽¹⁾									
食品、飲品及煙草 製品業	Food, beverages and tobacco	113.1	115.4	104.9	103.2	100.0	98.4	106.4	-0.6	
服裝製品業(針織品 及鞋類除外)	Wearing apparel (except knitwear and footwear)	108.3	103.4	97.2	97.1	100.0	99.9	93.3	-1.5	
紡織製品業(包括針織)	Textiles (including knitting)	134.1	113.9	101.9	96.3	100.0	99.7	92.5	-3.6	
紙品、印刷業及 出版業	Paper products, printing and publishing	102.7	117.6	108.5	98.0	100.0	98.8	98.6	-0.4	
化學產品、橡膠製品、 塑膠製品及非金屬 礦產製品業	Chemical, rubber, plastic and non-metallic mineral products	199.1	158.2	137.3	116.8	100.0	92.2	76.3	-9.2	
基本金屬及金屬 製品業	Basic metals and fabricated metal products	204.6	156.0	140.2	112.6	100.0	84.6	64.5	-10.9	
電器及電子製品、 機械、專業設備及 光學用品製造業	Electrical and electronic and products, machinery, professional equipment optical goods	102.0	108.5	101.1	99.2	100.0	92.1	71.7	-3.5	
其他雜項製造行業	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	141.3	123.1	108.7	95.9	100.0	94.9	98.5	-3.5	
所有製造行業	All manufacturing industries	123.0	117.6	107.4	100.5	100.0	95.6	86.2	-3.5	

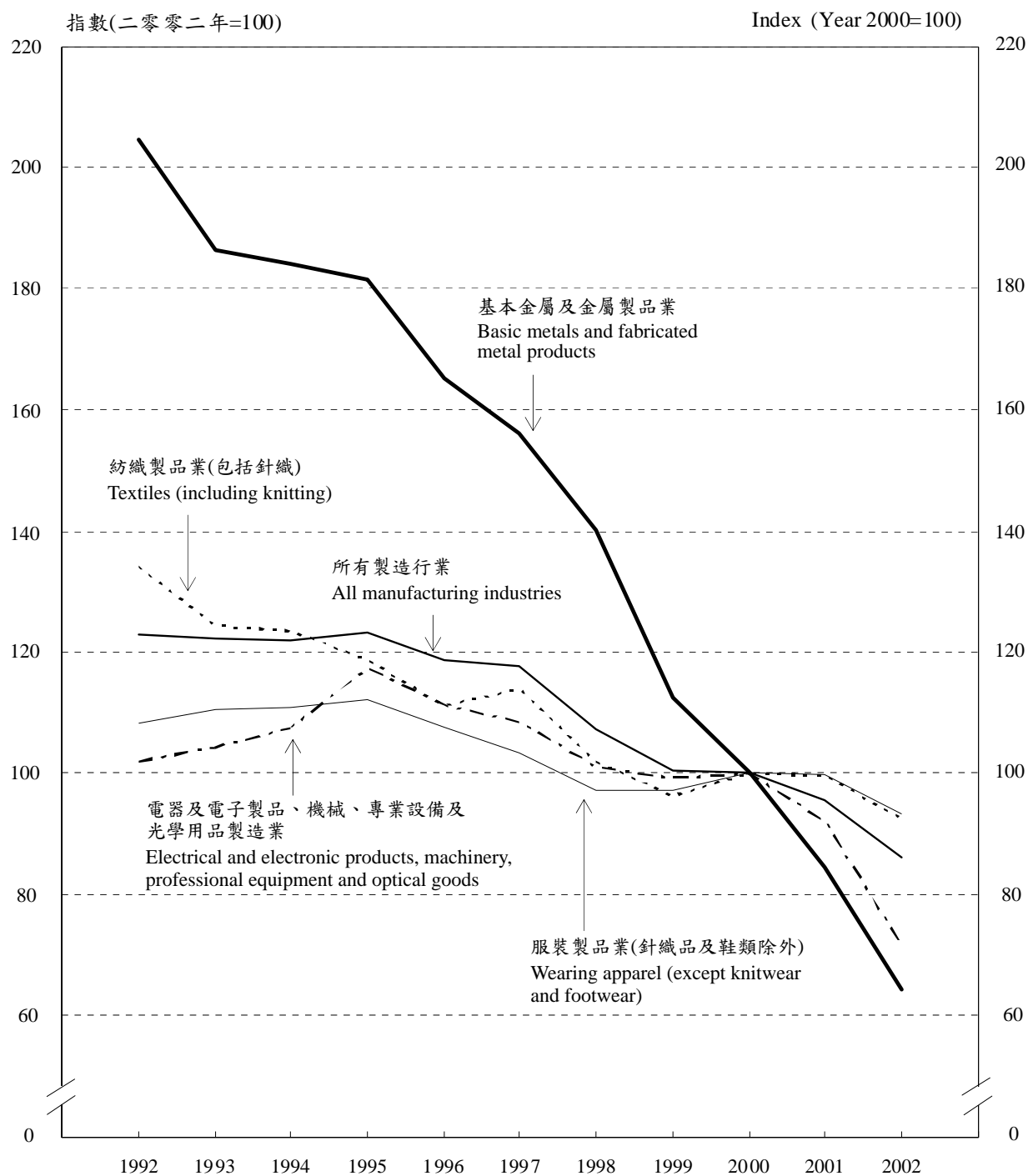
註釋：(1) 由一九九二年第一季開始，工業生產指數的行業組別，是根據香港標準行業分類 (HSIC) 組成。

(2) 自二零零二年第三季起，工業生產指數的基期轉為二零零零年。上表所列出的指數已根據新的基期重新編製。

Notes：(1) The industry groups for the indices of industrial production are in terms of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) as from the first quarter of 1992.

(2) As from the third quarter of 2002, the base period of the Index of Industrial Production has been changed to 2000. All indices presented in this table have been rebased to the new base period.

圖 5.2 按行業大組別劃分的工業生產指數
Chart 5.2 Index of industrial production by broad industry group



資料來源

表 5.1、圖 5.1

- 政府統計處
(工業生產統計組)

資料來自「工業生產按年統計調查」。

表 5.2、圖 5.2

- 政府統計處
(工業生產統計組)

資料來自「工業生產按季統計調查」。

其他有關刊物

- 工業生產按年統計調查報告
- 工業生產按季指數報告

Data Sources

Table 5.1, Chart 5.1

- Census and Statistics Department
(Industrial Production Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Industrial Production.

Table 5.2, Chart 5.2

- Census and Statistics Department
(Industrial Production Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Quarterly Survey of Industrial Production.

Further References

- Report on Annual Survey of Industrial Production
- Report on the Quarterly Index of Industrial Production

6

屋宇建築業、建造業及地產業

Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors

屋宇建造及土木工程

6.1 屋宇建造及土木工程機構單位數目由一九九一年的12 790間增加至二零零一年的19 521間，平均每年增長4%。期間，就業人數則平均每年上升2%。屋宇建造及土木工程業的增加價值自一九九一年起穩步增長，並在一九九七年達至717億元的高峰。雖然其後增加價值逐步向下調整，但在一九九一至二零零一年這十年間仍平均每年錄得5%的增長。

地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務

6.2 地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務機構單位數目由一九九一年的7 415間減少至二零零一年的5 686間，平均每年下跌3%。期間，就業人數卻平均每年上升4%。

6.3 物業市道對行業的業務表現有直接影響。由於物業市場從一九九四年下半年起呈現不景氣，地產服務業的增加價值在一九九五年錄得自一九九一年以來的首次下跌。雖然地產發展、租賃及經紀活動在一九九六年及一九九七年轉趨活躍，但由於本地物業市場萎縮，增加價值在一九九八年開始再度下跌，直至二零零一年才稍為整固。整體而言，地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務業的增加價值，由一九九一年的508億元增加至二零零一年的606億元，平均每年增長2%。

6.4 增加價值佔生產總值的比率，由一九九一年的86%下跌至二零零一年的73%。這是由於僱主的經營盈餘佔生產總值的比率下跌所致。

Building and civil engineering

6.1 The number of establishments engaged in building and civil engineering construction increased from 12 790 in 1991 to 19 521 in 2001, representing an average annual increase of 4%. During the period, the number of persons engaged increased at an average rate of 2% per year. The value added of the industry increased steadily since 1991 and reached a peak of \$71.7 billion in 1997. Although the value added experienced a downturn thereafter, it still recorded a 5% increase per year during the ten-year period from 1991 to 2001.

Real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management

6.2 The number of establishments engaged in real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management services dropped from 7 415 in 1991 to 5 686 in 2001, representing an average annual decrease of 3%. During the period, the number of persons engaged, however, increased at an average rate of 4% per year.

6.3 Property market sentiment had a direct impact on the business performance of the industry. Owing to the slackening of the property market since the second half of 1994, value added of the real estate services industry recorded the first downturn since 1991 in 1995. Although real estate development, leasing and brokerage activities became buoyant in 1996 and 1997, the value added fell again as from 1998 amidst contraction of the local property market until 2001 upon reaching a consolidation stage. Overall speaking, the value added of the real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management services industry increased from \$50.8 billion in 1991 to \$60.6 billion in 2001, representing an average annual increase of 2%.

6.4 The ratio of value added to gross output decreased from 86% in 1991 to 73% in 2001. It was attributable to the decrease in the share of gross output accrued to employers as operating surplus.

建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務

6.5 在二零零一年，從事建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務的機構單位有1 104間，就業人數共19 894人，產出的增加價值達75億元。在一九九一至二零零一年間，機構單位數目平均每年增長3%，而就業人數和增加價值的平均每年增長率則分別為5%及8%。

Architectural, surveying and project engineering

6.5 In 2001, there were 1 104 establishments in the architectural, surveying and project engineering industry, engaging 19 894 persons and generating a value added of \$7.5 billion. During 1991 to 2001, the average annual rate of increase of the number of establishments in the industry was 3%, while those of the number of persons engaged and the value added were 5% and 8% respectively.

表 6.1 屋宇建造及土木工程業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字
Table 6.1 Selected principal statistics for all building and civil engineering establishments

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	12 790	18 510	19 649	19 404	20 233	20 181	19 521
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	119 469	155 898	168 457	155 906	157 685	154 676	141 079
生產總值 (十億元)	Gross output (\$ billion)	112.2	230.2	254.0	250.0	235.6	215.5	203.0
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	34.5	65.1	71.7	69.8	66.1	63.2	58.1
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	2.0	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.3
每名就業人員的平均增加價值 (千元)	Value added per person engaged (\$ thousand)	289	417	425	448	419	408	412
增加價值佔生產總值的比率 (%)	Ratio of value added to gross output (%)	30.8	28.3	28.2	27.9	28.1	29.3	28.6

註釋：只供應勞工以按件論值方式承接工程的分判承建商，並不包括在屋宇建造及土木工程的統計範圍內。然而，其工程價值已計算在判出工程的承建商工程總值內。

Note: Labour-only sub-contractors (i.e. those who only supply labour to work on construction projects on a job-to-job basis) are not covered in the survey for the building and civil engineering construction sectors. However, their output has already been included in that of the contractors commissioning their services.

表 6.2 地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字

Table 6.2 Selected principal statistics for all real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management establishments

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	7 415	8 298	7 905	7 546	6 006	5 641	5 686
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	50 745	64 028	72 534	73 411	77 295	74 959	77 574
生產總值 (十億元)	Gross output (\$ billion)	59.4	116.3	140.3	118.7	89.0	82.0	83.1
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	50.8	98.5	119.1	96.2	67.3	60.3	60.6
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	8.7	14.9	24.2	24.8	14.0	6.4	8.0
每名就業人員的平均增加價值 (千元)	Value added per person engaged (\$ thousand)	1,001	1,538	1,642	1,311	871	805	782
增加價值佔生產總值的比率 (%)	Ratio of value added to gross output (%)	85.6	84.6	84.9	81.1	75.7	73.5	73.0

註釋：有關地產租賃、經紀及保養管理服務的數字只包括僱用兩人或以上的機構單位或地產企業的附屬機構單位。

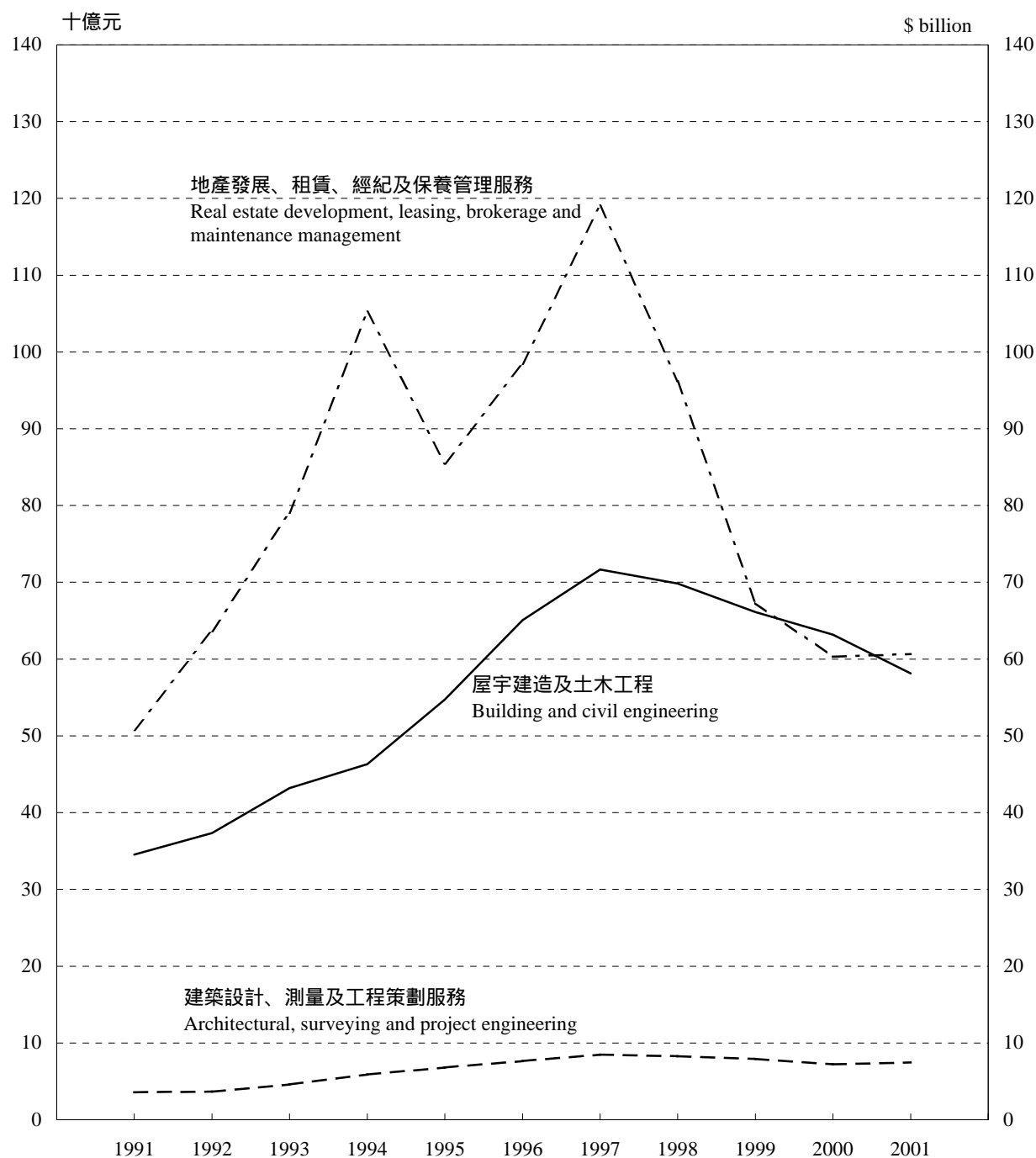
Note: Figures for real estate leasing, brokerage and maintenance management establishments only cover those establishments engaging two or more persons or which were subsidiaries of real estate enterprises.

表 6.3 建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字

Table 6.3 Selected principal statistics for all architectural, surveying and project engineering establishments

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	812	1 350	1 327	1 297	1 348	1 164	1 104
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	11 916	18 888	19 131	19 119	19 807	19 466	19 894
生產總值 (十億元)	Gross output (\$ billion)	5.6	12.3	13.6	13.1	12.2	11.1	11.3
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	3.6	7.6	8.5	8.3	7.9	7.2	7.5
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
每名就業人員的平均增加價值 (千元)	Value added per person engaged (\$ thousand)	299	404	444	432	399	371	376
增加價值佔生產總值的比率 (%)	Ratio of value added to gross output (%)	63.7	62.0	62.3	63.0	64.8	65.1	66.3

圖 6.1 屋宇建築業、建造業及地產業的增加價值
Chart 6.1 Value added of the building, construction and real estate sectors



資料來源

- 政府統計處
(屋宇建築、建造及地產業統計組)

資料來自「屋宇建築、建造及地產業按年統計調查」。

其他有關刊物

- 屋宇建築、建造及地產業按年統計調查報告

Data Sources

- Census and Statistics Department
(Building, Construction and Real Estate Statistics Section)

The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors.

Further References

- Report on Annual Survey of Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors

7

經銷貿易業、運輸業及其他服務業 Distributive Trades, Transport Services and Other Services

經銷貿易業

7.1 經銷貿易業包括批發和零售、進出口貿易、飲食、酒店及旅舍業。

7.2 在二零零一年，經銷貿易業的機構單位數目和就業人數分別為170 437間及967 101人，與一九九一年時的情況相若。

7.3 批發、零售和進出口貿易業的銷售及其他收益由一九九一年的16,403億元，增加至二零零一年的22,529億元，每年平均增長達3%。其增加價值則由1,428億元上升至2,682億元，即每年平均有7%的增長。期間，飲食、酒店及旅舍業的銷售及其他收益亦以每年平均3%的幅度上升，由605億元增加至824億元。其增加價值則由一九九一年的246億元增加至二零零一年的324億元，每年平均增長約為3%。

7.4 在一九九一年至二零零一年期間，批發、零售和進出口貿易業及飲食、酒店及旅舍業的固定資產買賣淨值均有輕微的波動。然而，就每年平均變動而言，兩者均有所下跌。前者由一九九一年的196億元，下降至二零零一年的169億元；後者則由104億元下降至34億元。

7.5 零售業銷貨額及食肆的收益的統計數字，是根據零售業銷貨額按月統計調查及食肆的收入及購貨額按季統計調查所搜集的資料編製而成。這些統計調查包括的零售業及飲食業商號，是從稅務局商業登記處、食物環境衛生署和房屋署登記的商號中抽選出來。價值指數量度價值的變動。數量指數則是價值指數用一個特別編製的平減價格指數調整

Distributive trades

7.1 The distributive trades sector includes wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels and boarding houses.

7.2 In 2001, the number of establishments and number of persons engaged in the distributive trades were 170 437 and 967 101 respectively, remained more or less at the level as in 1991.

7.3 The sales and other receipts for the wholesale, retail and import/export trades industry increased from \$1,640.3 billion in 1991 to \$2,252.9 billion in 2001, at an average annual growth of 3%. Its value added grew from \$142.8 billion to \$268.2 billion, representing an average annual increase of 7%. During the period, the sales and other receipts for the restaurants, hotels and boarding houses industry also increased at an average annual rate of 3% from \$60.5 billion to \$82.4 billion. Its value added increased from \$24.6 billion in 1991 to \$32.4 billion in 2001, at an average annual rate of about 3%.

7.4 Between 1991 and 2001, there were slight fluctuations in the gross additions to fixed assets for the wholesale, retail and import/export trades and the restaurants, hotels and boarding houses industries. Nevertheless, when looking at the average annual changes, both of them recorded a decrease. The former decreased from \$19.6 billion in 1991 to \$16.9 billion in 2001 while the latter decreased from \$10.4 billion to \$3.4 billion.

7.5 Statistics on retail sales and restaurant receipts are compiled from the results of a Monthly Survey of Retail Sales and a Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases respectively. The surveys include sampled establishments drawn from all the retail and catering establishments registered with the Business Registration Office of the Inland Revenue Department, the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department and the Housing Department. Value indices measure the changes in value terms, while the volume indices, obtained by deflating the value indices by specially

後得出，以量度實質的變動。

7.6 零售業銷售額數字主要是用來量度本地零售業機構單位銷售貨品的收益，以評估本地零售業短期的業務表現。數據包括消費者在貨品方面（但不包括在服務方面）的開支。此外，它們包括訪港旅客（但不包括香港居民在本地）在貨品方面的開支。因此，數據不應視為消費者整體開支的一個全面指標。

7.7 對消費者整體開支趨勢有興趣的人士，應參考作為本地生產總值的一個主要組成部分的私人消費開支的按季數列。根據廣泛資料來源編製的私人消費開支統計數字，涵蓋了香港居民不論在本地或外地在貨品（從所有的途徑購買的貨品）和服務兩方面的開支。

7.8 一九九二年至一九九七年期間，整體零售價值指數均向上。以數量計，除在一九九五年錄得輕微跌幅外，整體零售指數亦有所上升。受到一九九七年的區內金融風暴影響，整體零售價值及數量指數在一九九八年同時大幅滑落17%。除了在二零零零年價值及數量指數均上升及二零零一年數量指數有輕微升幅外，在一九九九年至二零零二年間，價值指數及數量指數大部分時間均錄得跌幅。以每年平均變動而言，一九九二年至二零零二年期間，整體零售指數以價值計錄得1%的升幅，而以數量計則大致不變。

7.9 除在一九九八年、二零零一年及二零零二年分別錄得4%，2%及5%的跌幅外，以價值計算的飲食業總收益在一九九二年至二零零二年期間每年均有所增長。期間，以數量計算的食肆總收益頗為波動；但以每年平均變動而言，則錄得1%的跌幅。

constructed price indices, measure the changes in real terms.

7.6 Retail sales statistics are primarily intended to measure the sales receipts of goods sold by local retail establishments, for gauging the short-term business performance of the local retail sector. They cover consumer spending on goods, but not on services. Moreover, they include spending on goods by visitors in Hong Kong but not by Hong Kong residents outside Hong Kong. Hence, they should not be regarded as a comprehensive indicator of overall consumer spending.

7.7 The quarterly series of private consumption expenditure (PCE), which is a major component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), should be referred to when analysing the trend of overall consumer spending. Compiled from a wide range of data sources, PCE covers consumer spending on both goods (purchased from all channels) and services by Hong Kong residents whether domestically or abroad.

7.8 Throughout the period from 1992 to 1997, the overall value index of retail sales was on an uptrend. In volume terms, the overall index of retail sales also showed increases, with exception in 1995 when a small decrease was recorded. Affected by the regional financial turmoil in 1997, the overall indices of retail sales in value and volume terms both fell notably by 17% in 1998. Except for a pickup in both the value and volume indices in 2000 and a slight increase in the volume index in 2001, the value and volume indices of retail sales registered decreases most of the time over the period from 1999 to 2002. As far as the average annual change is concerned, the overall indices of retail sales increased by 1% in value terms and remained virtually unchanged in volume terms during the period from 1992 to 2002.

7.9 Between 1992 and 2002, the total receipts for the restaurants industry experienced growth in terms of value in every year, with exceptions in 1998, 2001 and 2002 when decreases of 4%, 2% and 5% were recorded respectively. In volume terms, the total restaurant receipts fluctuated considerably during the period. Nevertheless, as far as the average annual change is concerned, a decrease of 1% was recorded.

製造業相關活動

7.10 隨中國經濟開放政策，很多香港廠商已把生產線移至中國內地。然而，很多此類公司仍然會以進出口貿易公司方式在香港繼續營業，以方便把在內地的聯繫生產機構所製造的貨物進口香港再轉口至外地市場。這些在香港經營的進出口貿易公司，不少都有為內地的聯繫生產機構提供與製造業相關的技術支援服務（例如產品設計、樣本及工模製造及生產籌劃）。

7.11 此外，不少傳統的進出口貿易公司亦紛紛從事分判製造工序予中國內地的活動，藉此利用內地廉宜及豐富的資源。另一方面，本港近年亦有不少新公司成立，作為內地新生產機構的香港基地，惟此等公司的經營方式與傳統的進出口貿易公司卻有所不同。

7.12 在評估製造業對本港經濟的貢獻時，在若干分析層面上可能須將從事製造業相關活動的貿易公司計算在內。在這基礎上，可參考刊載於表7.4內一些近年的統計數字，以補足現有關於製造業的統計數字。

7.13 統計數字顯示，一九九七年至二零零一年本港製造公司數目及從事工業生產的人數均錄得跌幅，製造公司數目由24 925間減少至17 258間，就業人數則由289 961人減少至197 878人。期間，從事分判製造工序予中國內地活動的進出口公司數目亦有所下跌。這些公司的數目由25 976間下降至15 647間，而就業人數則由146 439人下降至108 161人。從事分判製造工序予中國內地的進出口公司佔所有公司（包括所有製造公司及從事製造業相關活動的進出口公司）的百分比由51.0%下降至47.6%，而有關的就業人數則由33.6%上升至35.3%。

Manufacturing-related activities

7.10 Driven by the open economic policies of China, many Hong Kong manufacturers have relocated their manufacturing processes to the mainland of China. However, many of these firms have continued to operate in Hong Kong, as import/export firms, so as to facilitate importation of goods produced by their associate manufacturing firms in the Mainland for subsequent re-exportation to foreign markets. These firms, operating as firms in Hong Kong, often will provide manufacturing-related technical support services (e.g. product design, sample and mould making and production planning) to the associate manufacturing firms in the Mainland.

7.11 Besides, many traditional import/export firms have also become engaged in sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China (SPAC) to take advantage of the abundant supply of cheap resources in the Mainland. Furthermore, quite a large number of new firms, which operate in a way different from traditional importers/exporters, have been set up in recent years to serve as a local base for new manufacturing firms in the Mainland.

7.12 In assessing the contribution of manufacturing to the economy, it may be appropriate for certain analytical purposes to also take into account the activities of trading firms with manufacturing-related activities. On this basis, the statistics presented in Table 7.4 for recent years can be used to supplement the existing statistics on manufacturing.

7.13 Statistics indicated that both the number of manufacturing firms and persons engaged in industrial production decreased during the period from 1997 to 2001. The number of manufacturing firms decreased from 24 925 to 17 258 and the number of persons engaged in industrial production decreased from 289 961 to 197 878. A decline was also recorded for the number of import/export firms engaged in SPAC over the same period. The number of such establishments decreased from 25 976 to 15 647 while their number of persons engaged decreased from 146 439 to 108 161. The share of the import/export firms engaged in SPAC out of the total number of firms (including all manufacturing firms and import/export firms with manufacturing-related activities) remarkably decreased in terms of number of establishments (from 51.0% to 47.6%) but increased in terms of number of persons engaged (from 33.6% to 35.3%).

運輸及有關服務

7.14 香港的運輸及有關服務業包括以下行業：

- (甲) 陸路客運業；
- (乙) 陸路貨運業；
- (丙) 陸路運輸輔助服務業，例如汽車隧道和停車場；
- (丁) 遠洋及沿岸海上運輸業；
- (戊) 港內海上運輸業；
- (己) 海上運輸輔助服務業，例如貨櫃裝卸和貨物起卸服務；
- (庚) 空運業；及
- (辛) 其他與運輸有關的服務業，例如旅行社和貨運代理。

7.15 在一九九一年至二零零一年期間，運輸及有關服務業的機構單位數目，由 39 143 間減少至 35 589 間，下降 9%。由於陸路貨運業務近年出現調整，故有關的機構數目在一九九五年開始有所下調。

7.16 期間，運輸及有關服務業的就業人數由 178 430 人增加至 208 223 人，升幅達 17%。

7.17 在一九九一年及二零零一年期間，運輸及有關服務業的業務收益及其他收入一般都有所增長。值得一提的是，業務收益及其他收入在一九九八年至二零零零年期間所錄得的 10% 平均按年升幅，主要是由遠洋及沿岸海上運輸業帶動。

7.18 期間，運輸及有關服務業的增加價值亦有顯著增長，升幅達 106%。其固定資產的買賣淨值亦由 137 億元增加至 254 億元，升幅達 85%。其中，在一九九八年所錄得的可觀增長，主要是由於新的香港國際機場落成啟用所致。

Transport and related services

7.14 The transport and related services sector in Hong Kong includes the following industries :

- (a) land passenger transport;
- (b) land freight transport;
- (c) supporting services to land transport such as vehicular tunnels and car parks;
- (d) ocean and coastal water transport;
- (e) inland water transport;
- (f) supporting services to water transport such as haulage of containers and stevedoring;
- (g) air transport; and
- (h) services incidental to transport such as travel agents and cargo forwarding companies.

7.15 Between 1991 and 2001, the number of establishments in the transport and related services sector decreased by 9%, from 39 143 to 35 589. The consolidation of the land freight transport business in recent years had resulted in a gradual reduction in the number of related establishments since 1995.

7.16 During the period, the number of persons engaged in the transport and related services sector increased by 17% from 178 430 to 208 223.

7.17 Throughout the period from 1991 to 2001, the business receipts and other income for the transport and related services sector were generally on the increase. In particular, the average annual growth of 10% for business receipts and other income during 1998 to 2000 was largely brought about in the growth in ocean and coastal water transport services.

7.18 During the period, there was also remarkable growth in terms of value added for the transport and related services sector, with an increase of 106%. As regards its gross additions to fixed assets, they increased by 85%, from \$13.7 billion to \$25.4 billion over the period. In particular, the considerable growth recorded for 1998 was mainly attributable to the opening of the new Hong Kong International Airport.

倉庫、通訊、金融、保險及商用服務行業

7.19 倉庫、通訊、金融、保險及商用服務行業包括：

- (甲) 倉庫；
- (乙) 通訊；
- (丙) 金融（如銀行、私人貸款、融資租賃、投資及控股公司、外匯經紀／交易商、證券及股票經紀／交易商）；
- (丁) 保險；及
- (戊) 商用服務（如法律、會計、資訊科技及雜項商用服務）。

7.20 通訊業的機構單位數目由一九九一年的422間增至二零零一年的1 091間，顯著上升159%。錄得第二大升幅的是商用服務業（64%），其中以資訊科技相關服務和雜項商用服務如保安及偵探服務、管理及顧問服務、及職業介紹服務業最為顯著。

7.21 在一九九一年至二零零一年期間，金融業的增加價值（主要來自銀行業）大幅增長147%。商用服務業及通訊業的增加價值亦有相當顯著的增長，分別上升112%及102%。

Storage, communications, financing, insurance and business services

7.19 The storage, communications, financing, insurance and business services sector covers the following industries :

- (a) Storage;
- (b) Communications;
- (c) Financing (e.g. banking, personal loans, finance leasing, investment and holding companies, foreign exchange dealers/brokers, stocks and shares dealers/brokers);
- (d) Insurance; and
- (e) Business services (e.g. legal, accounting, information technology and miscellaneous business services).

7.20 Number of establishments in the communications industry increased significantly by 159% from 422 in 1991 to 1 091 in 2001. The second largest increase was in the business services industry (64%), particularly those engaged in information technology related services, and miscellaneous business services such as security and detective, management and consultancy, and employment services.

7.21 Value added of the financing industry (largely contributed by the banking industry) showed remarkable growth of 147% from 1991 to 2001. Substantial increases in value added were also recorded in the business services industry (112%) and the communications industry (102%).

表 7.1 批發、零售和進出口貿易業及飲食、酒店及旅舍業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字

Table 7.1 Selected principal statistics for all establishments in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades and the restaurants, hotels and boarding houses industries

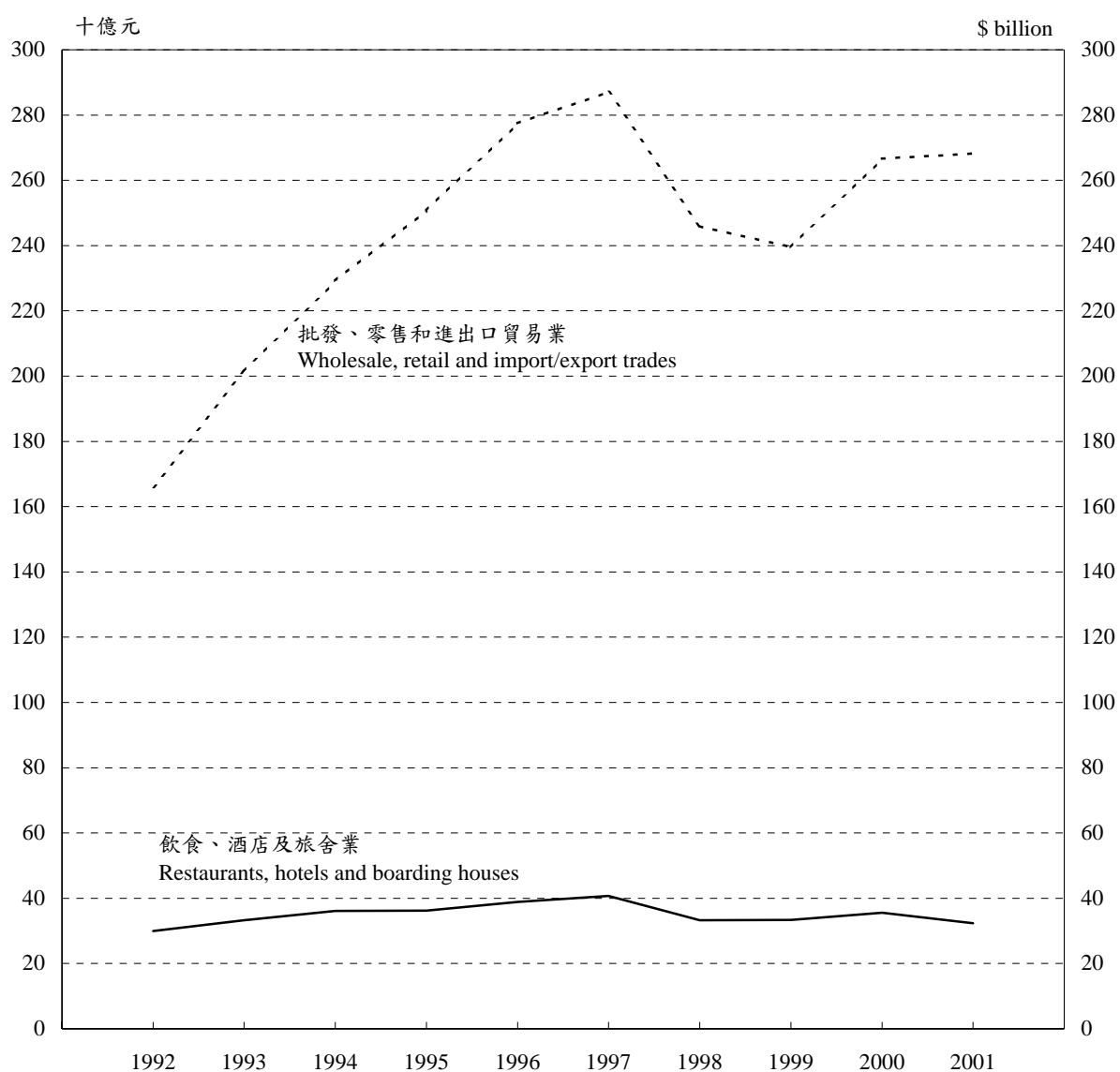
	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
批發、零售和進出口貿易業							
Wholesale, retail and import / export trades							
機構單位數目	159 291	183 449	173 978	159 034	158 878	162 851	158 192
Number of establishments							
就業人數	734 166	856 135	834 799	745 671	736 368	751 594	729 137
Number of persons engaged							
銷售及其他收益 (十億元)	1,640.3	2,810.6	2,861.9	2,334.9	2,230.6	2,354.0	2,252.9
Sales and other receipts (\$ billion)							
增加價值 (十億元)	142.8	277.5	287.0	246.0	239.5	266.7	268.2
Value added (\$ billion)							
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	19.6	19.9	29.0	16.4	13.1	15.4	16.9
Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)							
毛利 (十億元)	289.3	485.6	517.1	445.9	429.4	464.5	463.4
Gross margin (\$ billion)							
飲食、酒店及旅舍業							
Restaurants, hotels and boarding houses							
機構單位數目	11 362	11 392	11 312	10 713	10 811	11 289	12 245
Number of establishments							
就業人數	237 238	232 978	239 826	216 056	231 077	237 292	237 964
Number of persons engaged							
銷售及其他收益 (十億元)	60.5	92.3	95.6	83.8	83.8	88.1	82.4
Sales and other receipts (\$ billion)							
增加價值 (十億元)	24.6	38.9	40.7	33.3	33.4	35.6	32.4
Value added (\$ billion)							
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	10.4	3.7	3.7	1.9	1.5	4.9	3.4
Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)							

註釋：數字不包括政府及非牟利機構。

Note: Figures do not include government and non-profit institutions.

圖 7.1 批發、零售和進出口貿易業及飲食、酒店及旅舍業的增加價值

Chart 7.1 Value added of the wholesale, retail and import/export trades and the restaurants, hotels and boarding houses industries



註釋：數字不包括政府及非牟利機構。

Note: Figures do not include government and non-profit institutions.

表 7.2 按零售商類別劃分的零售價值及零售量指數
Table 7.2 Value and volume indices of retail sales by type of retail outlet

(甲) 價值指數
(A) Value index

指數 (一九九九年十月至二零零零年九月期內每月平均指數=100)
Index (Monthly average of October 1999 - September 2000 = 100)

零售商類別	Type of retail outlet	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
食品、酒類飲品及煙草 (超級市場除外)	Food, alcoholic drinks and tobacco (other than supermarkets)	78.7	101.9	98.1	98.0	101.4	103.5	100.2
新鮮及急凍魚類及 禽畜肉類 (1)	Fish, livestock and poultry, fresh or frozen (1)	-	-	-	-	100.1	103.6	101.9
新鮮蔬果 (1)	Fruits and vegetables, fresh (1)	-	-	-	-	99.2	87.9	70.9
麵包、糕餅、糖果及 餅乾 (1)	Bread, pastry, confectionery and biscuits (1)	-	-	-	-	101.6	106.6	111.6
其他食品 (1)	Other foodstuffs (1)	-	-	-	-	103.0	107.9	102.9
酒類飲品及煙草 (1)	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco (1)	-	-	-	-	104.1	105.3	105.1
超級市場 (2)	Supermarkets (2)	61.1	92.1	95.5	96.9	100.1	102.9	103.7
燃料	Fuels	93.3	116.0	101.3	89.3	101.0	92.1	78.6
衣物、鞋類及有關製品	Clothing, footwear and allied products	79.9	164.4	117.8	95.4	101.8	97.1	94.9
服裝 (3)	Wearing apparel (3)	-	-	118.2	95.7	101.5	96.6	94.4
鞋類、有關製品及其他 衣物配件 (3)	Footwear, allied products and other clothing accessories (3)	-	-	115.8	94.1	103.4	99.9	98.1
耐用消費品	Consumer durable goods	104.6	121.9	98.2	90.9	102.4	100.5	92.9
汽車及汽車零件	Motor vehicles and parts	189.1	164.5	108.0	87.2	103.7	98.5	93.2
電器及攝影器材 (1)	Electrical goods and photographic equipment (1)	-	-	-	-	101.7	102.0	96.3
傢具及固定裝置 (3)	Furniture and fixtures (3)	-	-	91.2	90.1	102.5	101.1	88.7
其他未分類耐用消費品 (1)	Other consumer durable goods, not elsewhere classified (1)	-	-	-	-	101.9	99.3	87.4
百貨公司	Department stores	123.4	153.2	113.0	100.0	99.0	101.5	100.8
珠寶首飾、鐘錶及名貴禮物	Jewellery, watches and clocks, and valuable gifts	99.1	139.8	108.9	98.5	97.8	91.1	87.4
其他消費品	Other consumer goods	63.7	121.5	107.7	100.1	98.5	98.8	93.1
書報、文具及禮品 (1)	Books, newspapers, stationery and gifts (1)	-	-	-	-	99.1	102.5	97.5
中藥 (1)	Chinese drugs and herbs (1)	-	-	-	-	98.8	94.7	93.3
眼鏡店 (1)	Optical shops (1)	-	-	-	-	98.9	96.4	96.2
藥物及化粧品 (1)	Medicines and cosmetics (1)	-	-	-	-	99.2	101.9	101.9
其他未分類消費品 (1)	Other consumer goods, not elsewhere classified (1)	-	-	-	-	97.5	95.6	82.4
所有零售商	All retail outlets	85.6	126.1	105.0	96.6	100.2	99.0	94.9

註釋：由二零零一年六月開始，零售指數的基期已重訂為一九九九年十月至二零零零年九月。上表所列出的指數已根據新的基期重新編製。有關重訂零售指數的詳情已在二零零一年六月份的《零售業銷售額按月統計調查報告》內說明。

(1) 一九九二年至一九九九年沒有數字。

(2) 超級市場不包括百貨公司內的超級市場部門。

(3) 一九九二年至一九九七年沒有數字。

Notes: As from June 2001, retail sales indices have adopted the new base period of October 1999 to September 2000. All indices presented in this table have been rebased to the new base period. More details on the rebasing of the retail sales indices are described in the June 2001 Report on Monthly Survey of Retail Sales.

(1) Figures for the year 1992 to 1999 are not available.

(2) Supermarkets do not include supermarket sections of department stores.

(3) Figures for the year 1992 to 1997 are not available.

表 7.2 (續) 按零售商類別劃分的零售價值及零售量指數
Table 7.2 (Cont'd.) Value and volume indices of retail sales by type of retail outlet

(乙) 數量指數
(B) Volume index

指數 (一九九九年十月至二零零零年九月期內每月平均指數=100)

Index (Monthly average of October 1999 - September 2000 = 100)

零售商類別	Type of retail outlet	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
食品、酒類飲品及煙草 (超級市場除外)	Food, alcoholic drinks and tobacco (other than supermarkets)	95.5	100.6	97.2	99.1	101.9	106.2	106.2
新鮮及急凍魚類及 禽畜肉類 (1)	Fish, livestock and poultry, fresh or frozen (1)	-	-	-	-	101.0	108.9	112.0
新鮮蔬果 (1)	Fruits and vegetables, fresh (1)	-	-	-	-	100.2	88.8	75.8
麵包、糕餅、糖果及 餅乾 (1)	Bread, pastry, confectionery and biscuits (1)	-	-	-	-	101.7	108.3	115.1
其他食品 (1)	Other foodstuffs (1)	-	-	-	-	103.3	109.1	107.4
酒類飲品及煙草 (1)	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco (1)	-	-	-	-	104.0	107.9	107.5
超級市場 (2)	Supermarkets (2)	86.2	92.3	90.0	91.7	100.2	101.8	102.1
燃料	Fuels	128.5	118.8	104.5	94.0	98.7	87.2	74.6
衣物、鞋類及有關製品	Clothing, footwear and allied products	86.8	118.3	85.4	86.6	103.8	104.2	100.6
服裝 (3)	Wearing apparel (3)	-	-	84.4	86.4	103.6	104.2	99.8
鞋類、有關製品及其他 衣物配件 (3)	Footwear, allied products and other clothing accessories (3)	-	-	90.9	88.0	105.2	103.9	105.0
耐用消費品	Consumer durable goods	100.1	102.9	85.0	85.1	103.8	110.0	111.3
汽車及汽車零件	Motor vehicles and parts	199.4	137.9	97.7	85.8	104.2	104.8	110.1
電器及攝影器材 (1)	Electrical goods and photographic equipment (1)	-	-	-	-	103.2	113.5	117.4
傢具及固定裝置 (3)	Furniture and fixtures (3)	-	-	80.7	85.6	102.3	100.7	90.9
其他未分類耐用消費品 (1)	Other consumer durable goods, not elsewhere classified (1)	-	-	-	-	106.1	121.0	119.7
百貨公司	Department stores	147.8	130.8	95.7	96.2	100.2	106.0	106.5
珠寶首飾、鐘錶及名貴禮物	Jewellery, watches and clocks, and valuable gifts	100.8	126.4	105.2	100.2	98.0	93.1	83.7
其他消費品	Other consumer goods	81.8	122.7	104.0	97.4	98.2	97.8	93.6
書報、文具及禮品 (1)	Books, newspapers, stationery and gifts (1)	-	-	-	-	97.4	94.1	88.4
中藥 (1)	Chinese drugs and herbs (1)	-	-	-	-	98.7	95.7	98.6
眼鏡店 (1)	Optical shops (1)	-	-	-	-	99.0	96.1	98.5
藥物及化粧品 (1)	Medicines and cosmetics (1)	-	-	-	-	99.2	102.0	103.2
其他未分類消費品 (1)	Other consumer goods, not elsewhere classified (1)	-	-	-	-	97.4	96.4	85.2
所有零售商	All retail outlets	99.0	113.4	94.5	93.1	100.8	102.0	99.3

註釋：由二零零一年六月開始，零售指數的基期已重訂為一九九九年十月至二零零零年九月。上表所列出的指數已根據新的基期重新編製。有關重訂零售指數的詳情已在二零零一年六月份的《零售業銷售額按月統計調查報告》內說明。

(1) 一九九二年至一九九九年沒有數字。

(2) 超級市場不包括百貨公司內的超級市場部門。

(3) 一九九二年至一九九七年沒有數字。

Notes: As from June 2001, retail sales indices have adopted the new base period of October 1999 to September 2000. All indices presented in this table have been rebased to the new base period. More details on the rebasing of the retail sales indices are described in the June 2001 Report on Monthly Survey of Retail Sales.

(1) Figures for the year 1992 to 1999 are not available.

(2) Supermarkets do not include supermarket sections of department stores.

(3) Figures for the year 1992 to 1997 are not available.

表 7.3 按食肆類別劃分的食肆收益價值及數量指數
Table 7.3 Value and volume indices of restaurant receipts by type of restaurant

(甲) 價值指數
(A) Value index

指數 (一九九九年十月至二零零零年九月期內按季平均指數=100)
 Index (Quarterly average of October 1999 - September 2000 = 100)

食肆類別	Type of restaurant	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
中式餐館	Chinese restaurants	93.9	106.4	96.8	98.9	100.2	96.9	89.1
非中式餐館	Non-Chinese restaurants	63.7	97.6	99.4	97.1	99.5	97.4	93.5
快餐店	Fast food shops	57.7	94.5	97.8	96.0	100.9	99.7	96.0
酒吧	Bars	65.2	107.8	106.9	105.4	96.0	88.1	97.8
其他飲食場所	Other eating and drinking places	39.7	74.8	81.9	89.0	105.6	124.1	140.9
所有食肆類別	All restaurants	78.7	101.8	97.7	98.0	100.1	97.6	92.3

(乙) 數量指數
(B) Volume index

指數 (一九九九年十月至二零零零年九月期內按季平均指數=100)
 Index (Quarterly average of October 1999 - September 2000 = 100)

食肆類別	Type of restaurant	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
中式餐館	Chinese restaurants	124.5	104.5	93.8	97.9	100.4	97.5	91.3
非中式餐館	Non-Chinese restaurants	89.2	99.5	98.0	96.4	99.6	97.6	94.8
快餐店	Fast food shops	80.8	96.8	97.2	95.8	100.9	99.5	96.5
酒吧	Bars	94.0	105.7	99.5	102.5	96.8	86.7	91.7
其他飲食場所	Other eating and drinking places	61.0	76.9	81.6	87.3	105.6	124.4	142.7
所有食肆類別	All restaurants	107.1	101.7	95.4	97.2	100.2	97.9	93.8

註釋：由二零零一年第二季開始，食肆收益指數的基期已重訂為一九九九年十月至二零零零年九月。上表所列出的指數已根據新的基期重新編製。有關重訂食肆收益指數的詳情已在二零零一年第二季的《食肆的收入及購貨額按季統計調查報告》內說明。

Note: As from the second quarter of 2001, indices of restaurant receipts have adopted the new base period of October 1999 to September 2000. All indices presented in this table have been rebased to the new base period. More details on the rebasing of the restaurant receipts indices are described in the second quarter 2001 *Report on Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases*.

表 7.4 一九九七年至二零零一年製造公司及從事製造業相關活動的進出口公司的選定主要統計數字

Table 7.4 Selected principal statistics of manufacturing firms and import/export firms with manufacturing-related activities, 1997 - 2001

	年份 Year	機構單位 數目 No. of establishments	就業 人數 No. of persons engaged	銷貨收益 (十億元) Sales revenue (\$ billion)
(I) 製造公司 Manufacturing firms	1997	24 925*	289 961	293.3*
	1998	22 431*	251 684	261.8
	1999	20 383*	223 212	230.4
	2000	18 958	214 221	252.0
	2001	17 258	197 878	224.8
(II) 從事分判製造工序予中國內地及 提供與製造業相關的技術支援的 進出口公司 Import/export firms engaged in SPAC and providing manufacturing-related technical support services	1997	25 976*	146 439	592.4
	1998	21 643*	144 833	534.1
	1999	22 334*	133 563	485.6
	2000	19 000	120 865	483.5
	2001	15 647	108 161	436.0
(I) + (II)	1997	50 901*	436 400	885.7*
	1998	44 074*	396 517	795.9
	1999	42 717*	356 775	716.0
	2000	37 958	335 086	735.5
	2001	32 905	306 039	660.8
(II)在(I) + (II) 中的百分比 (II) as % of (I) + (II)	1997	51.0%	33.6%	66.9%
	1998	49.1%	36.5%	67.1%
	1999	52.3%	37.4%	67.8%
	2000	50.1%	36.1%	65.7%
	2001	47.6%	35.3%	66.0%

註釋：有關製造公司的統計數字是從「工業生產按年統計調查」所得。至於有關進出口公司的統計數字則從「批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、食肆及酒店按年統計調查」所得。

銷貨收益包括銷售自行生產的貨物和轉售從外界購買的貨物所得收益。有關貨物亦包括本地生產貨品及透過分判製造工序予中國內地生產的產品。

Notes: Statistics on manufacturing firms are obtained from the Annual Survey of Industrial Production while those on import/export firms are from the Annual Survey of Wholesale, Retail and Import and Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels.

Sales revenue includes revenue from selling of goods produced in-house and those purchased from external parties. It also covers goods produced locally and those produced in the mainland of China through sub-contract processing arrangement.

表 7.5 運輸及有關服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字

Table 7.5 Selected principal statistics for all establishments in the transport and related services sector

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	39 143	39 968	38 005	37 601	35 751	35 069	35 589
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	178 430	205 394	205 050	203 360	200 216	202 337	208 223
業務收益及其他收入 (十億元)	Business receipts and other income (\$ billion)	134.3	243.0	248.1	242.4	259.9	292.0	278.1
增加價值 (十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	41.2	70.4	71.6	73.8	80.3	88.0	84.9
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	13.7	21.0	16.8	126.9	18.3	16.5	25.4

註釋：數字不包括政府運輸服務。

Note: Figures do not include government transport.

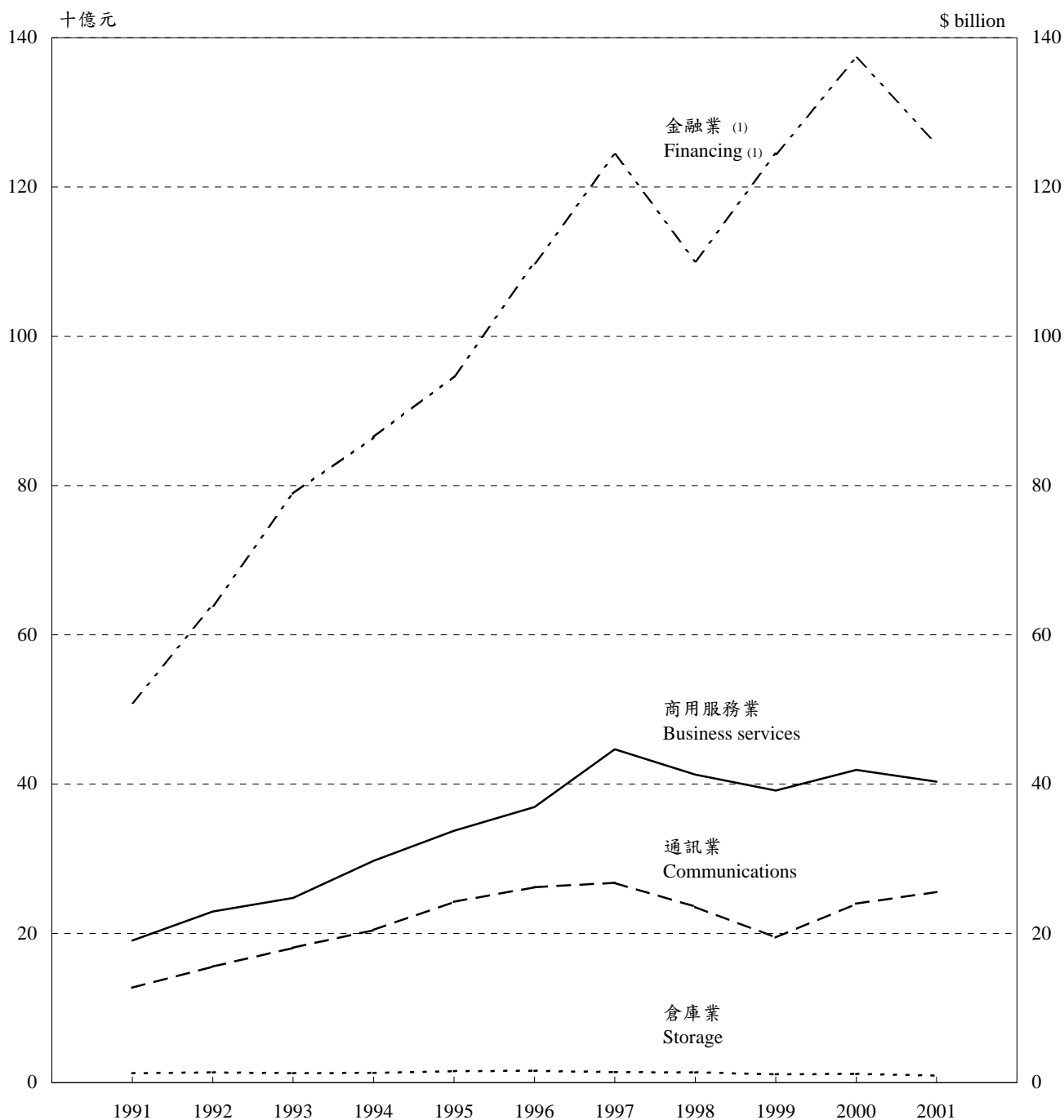
表 7.6 倉庫、通訊、金融、保險及商用服務業所有機構單位的選定主要統計數字
Table 7.6 Selected principal statistics for all establishments in the storage, communications, financing, insurance and business services sectors

		1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
倉庫業	Storage							
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	222	306	267	244	238	260	250
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	5 055	5 324	5 360	4 644	4 340	4 401	4 119
業務收益及其他收入 (十億元)	Business receipts and other income (\$ billion)	3.3	5.0	5.1	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.0
增加價值(十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	0.2	0.1	(1)	1.9	1.8	0.1	(2)
通訊業	Communications							
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	422	871	839	846	985	1 034	1 091
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	26 324	38 150	41 892	34 546	36 888	37 655	35 700
業務收益及其他收入 (十億元)	Business receipts and other income (\$ billion)	21.4	56.9	67.9	62.8	63.7	67.4	59.8
增加價值(十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	12.7	26.2	26.8	23.6	19.4	24.0	25.6
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	3.0	9.6	14.0	9.5	8.8	7.1	9.3
金融業 (3)	Financing (3)							
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	4 317	5 193	5 246	4 686	4 907	5 433	5 595
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	110 757	123 988*	137 946*	120 733	123 909	126 237	124 846
增加價值(十億元) (4)	Value added (\$ billion) (4)	50.9	109.8*	124.4*	110.1*	124.5*	137.3	125.9
保險業 (5)	Insurance (5)							
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	1 929	2 562	2 369	2 003	2 020	2 126	2 200
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	23 201	32 650	34 475	41 651	38 878	37 868	40 487
業務收益及其他收入 (十億元)	Business receipts and other income (\$ billion)	23.9	49.8	53.3	57.5	65.9	72.0	80.1
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.5
商用服務業	Business services							
機構單位數目	Number of establishments	13 207	23 009	22 134	20 797	20 872	21 804	21 624
就業人數	Number of persons engaged	97 615	130 421	142 325	132 911	137 536	147 005	145 124
業務收益及其他收入 (十億元)	Business receipts and other income (\$ billion)	39.1	74.3	84.6	78.2	73.7	83.2	77.8
增加價值(十億元)	Value added (\$ billion)	19.0	37.0	44.7	41.3	39.1	41.9	40.3
固定資產的買賣淨值 (十億元)	Gross additions to fixed assets (\$ billion)	1.6	3.0	4.4	5.2	1.6	4.9	3.1

註釋：(1) 一九九七年的倉庫業固定資產的買賣淨值約為三千五百萬元。
 (2) 二零零一年的倉庫業固定資產的買賣淨值約為二千六百萬元。
 (3) 由於有關統計調查並無搜集持牌銀行、有限制牌照銀行及接受存款公司的業務收益及其他收入和固定資產的買賣淨值數據，故此沒有金融業的有關整體統計數字。
 (4) 數字不包括投資及控股公司的數額。
 (5) 由於有關統計調查並無編製保險業的增加價值數據，故此沒有保險業的有關統計數字。

Notes：(1) The gross additions to fixed assets for the storage sector amounted to about \$35 million in 1997.
 (2) The gross additions to fixed assets for the storage sector amounted to about \$26 million in 2001.
 (3) Statistics on business receipts and other income and gross additions to fixed assets for the "Financing" sector are not available as such data in relation to licensed banks, restricted licence banks and deposit-taking companies are not collected in the relevant statistical survey.
 (4) Figures do not include those of investment and holding companies.
 (5) Statistics on value added are not available for insurance companies as such data are not compiled in the relevant survey.

圖 7.2 倉庫、通訊、金融及商用服務業的增加價值
 Chart 7.2 Value added of the storage, communications, financing and business services sectors



註釋：(1) 數字不包括投資及控股公司的增加價值。

Note：(1) Figures do not include the value added of investment and holding companies.

資料來源

表 7.1、圖 7.1

- 政府統計處
(經銷及服務業統計組(一)甲)
資料是從「批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、食肆及酒店按年統計調查」搜集所得。

表 7.2

- 政府統計處
(經銷及服務業統計組(一)甲)
資料是從「零售業銷貨額按月統計調查」搜集所得。

表 7.3

- 政府統計處
(經銷及服務業統計組(一)甲)
資料是從「食肆的收入及購貨額按季統計調查」搜集所得。

表 7.4

- 政府統計處
(經銷及服務業統計組(一)甲)
資料是從「工業生產按年統計調查」及「批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、食肆及酒店按年統計調查」搜集所得。

表 7.5

- 政府統計處
(經銷及服務業統計組(二)乙)
資料是從「運輸及有關服務按年統計調查」搜集所得。

表 7.6、圖 7.2

- 政府統計處
(經銷及服務業統計組(二)甲)
資料是從「倉庫、通訊、財務、保險及商用服務按年統計調查」、「銀行、接受存款公司、有限制牌照銀行及本港以外地方註冊成立銀行的代表辦事處按年統計調查」及「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」搜集所得。

Data Sources

Table 7.1, Chart 7.1

- Census and Statistics Department
(Distribution and Services Statistics Section (1)A)
The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Wholesale, Retail and Import and Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels.

Table 7.2

- Census and Statistics Department
(Distribution and Services Statistics Section (1)A)
The data are obtained from the Monthly Survey of Retail Sales.

Table 7.3

- Census and Statistics Department
(Distribution and Services Statistics Section (1)A)
The data are obtained from the Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases.

Table 7.4

- Census and Statistics Department
(Distribution and Services Statistics Section (1)A)
The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Industrial Production and the Annual Survey of Wholesale, Retail and Import and Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels.

Table 7.5

- Census and Statistics Department
(Distribution and Services Statistics Section (2)B)
The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Transport and Related Services.

Table 7.6, Chart 7.2

- Census and Statistics Department
(Distribution and Services Statistics Section (2)A)
The data are obtained from the Annual Survey of Storage, Communication, Financing, Insurance and Business Services and the Annual Survey of Banks, Deposit-taking Companies, Restricted Licence Banks and Representative Offices of Banks Incorporated in Any Places Other Than Hong Kong and the Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies.

其他有關刊物

- 批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、食肆及酒店按年統計調查報告
- 零售業銷貨額按月統計調查報告
- 食肆的收入及購貨額按季統計調查報告
- 工業生產按年統計調查報告
- 運輸及有關服務按年統計調查報告
- 倉庫、通訊、財務、保險及商用服務按年統計調查報告
- 就業及空缺按季統計報告

Further References

- Report on Annual Survey of Wholesale, Retail and Import and Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels
- Report on Monthly Survey of Retail Sales
- Report on Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases
- Report on Annual Survey of Industrial Production
- Report on Annual Survey of Transport and Related Services
- Report on Annual Survey of Storage, Communication, Financing, Insurance and Business Services
- Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics

8

對外貿易

External Trade

對外商品貿易

8.1 香港對外貿易包括對外商品貿易及服務貿易。在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，對外商品貿易貨值由 18,802 億元增至 31,799 億元，即平均每年增長 5.4%。商品進口和整體出口的平均按年增長率均為 5.4%。扣除了價格變動的影響後，進口及整體出口貨值的平均按年增長率均為 6.6%。

8.2 商品整體出口包括港產品出口及轉口。在過去十年，商品轉口貿易的重要性進一步增加。在一九九二年與二零零二年期間，轉口貨值的平均按年增長率為 7.5%，而港產品出口貨值則平均每年下跌 5.6%。因此，轉口在整體出口中所佔的比重，亦由一九九二年的 74.7% 上升至二零零二年的 91.6%。

8.3 一九九二年至一九九七年期間，商品的進口及轉口貿易均持續增長。受到亞洲區內金融風暴的影響，進口及轉口貨值在一九九八年均較上一年減少。然而，由於亞洲地區及各個主要市場的需求在一九九九年下半年開始持續轉強，以及本地需求隨經濟復甦而普遍回升，香港的對外商品貿易在二零零零年錄得強勁增長。然而，它們的增長速度在過去兩年已呈放緩。

8.4 在過去十年間，香港每年的對外商品貿易均錄得逆差。在一九九二年至一九九七年期間，無論在絕對價值或佔進口的比重方面，每年的逆差額普遍有所遞增。然而，在過去五年，逆差額顯著收窄。在二零零二年，逆差額為 589 億元，相等於進口貨值的 3.6%。

External merchandise trade

8.1 Hong Kong external trade comprises merchandise trade and trade in services of Hong Kong with external parties. Between 1992 and 2002, the value of external merchandise trade increased at an average annual growth rate of 5.4%, from \$1,880.2 billion to \$3,179.9 billion. The average annual growth rates for imports of goods and total exports of goods were both 5.4%. Discounting the effects of price changes, the volume of imports and that of total exports both rose at an average annual growth rate of 6.6%.

8.2 Total exports of goods comprise domestic exports and re-exports. Over the past decade, the importance of re-exports of goods became more pronounced. Between 1992 and 2002, the value of re-exports of goods increased at an average annual growth rate of 7.5%, while domestic exports of goods decreased by 5.6% on average per annum. Consequently, the share of re-exports of goods among total exports of goods rose from 74.7% in 1992 to 91.6% in 2002.

8.3 Between 1992 and 1997, imports and re-exports of goods expanded continuously. Affected by the Asian financial turmoil, the value of both imports of goods and re-exports of goods registered year-on-year decreases in 1998. Amidst the sustained strong demand in the region and the major markets, as well as the rebound in domestic demand along with the economic recovery since the later half of 1999, Hong Kong's external merchandise trade experienced robust growth in 2000. Nevertheless, such growth moderated in the past two years.

8.4 Over the past decade, deficits were recorded in Hong Kong's external merchandise trade every year. The trade deficits rose in general in terms of both absolute value and percentage share of imports of goods between 1992 and 1997. However, the deficits narrowed down markedly in the past five years. In 2002, a trade deficit of \$58.9 billion was recorded. This represented 3.6% of imports of goods.

港產品出口

8.5 二零零二年港產品出口的首兩個目的地是美國和中國內地，合共佔港產品出口總貨值63.6%。輸往美國的港產品出口貨值由一九九二年開始下跌，但其所佔港產品出口總貨值的百分比卻由一九九二年的27.6%上升至二零零二年的32.0%。另一方面，在過去十年間，中國內地作為港產品出口目的地的重要性大幅提高，其所佔港產品出口總貨值的百分比由一九九二年的26.5%，上升至二零零二年的31.6%。這是由於內地的經濟發展迅速，因而對進口貨品的需求殷切。另一個因素是外發加工活動蓬勃發展，因而帶動輸往內地作加工的原料及半製成品出口有所增加。

8.6 港產品出口主要包括「成衣」、「電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件」、「紡織品」、「首飾、金器及銀器、及其他寶石或半寶石製成品」、「印刷品」，以及「適用於辦公室機器及自動資料處理機器的零件及附件」。以往十年，「成衣」穩佔港產品出口的首位，其所佔港產品出口總貨值的百分比更由一九九二年的33.0%顯著上升至二零零二年的49.7%。「電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件」名列第二，在二零零二年佔港產品出口總貨值11.9%。在一九九二年這類貨品只佔8.6%。

商品轉口

8.7 香港的轉口貿易因中國內地的開放政策而得益。作為目的地，中國內地穩佔香港轉口總貨值的最大百分比，由一九九二年的30.7%，上升至二零零二年的40.0%。同期，輸往美國的轉口貨值名列第二，當中大部分貨品來自中國內地。在二零零二年，輸往美國的轉口佔香港轉口總貨值

Domestic exports of goods

8.5 In 2002, the United States of America (USA) and the mainland of China, the top two destinations of domestic exports of goods, together accounted for 63.6% of the value of Hong Kong's total domestic export of goods. Though domestic exports of goods to the USA had been following a declining trend since 1992 in terms of trade value, its share in Hong Kong's domestic exports of goods increased from 27.6% in 1992 to 32.0% in 2002. On the other hand, the relative importance of the mainland of China as a destination of Hong Kong's domestic exports of goods grew over the past decade. In 2002, the mainland of China accounted for 31.6% of the value of Hong Kong's total domestic exports of goods, compared with 26.5% in 1992. This was related to rapid economic growth in the Mainland, with increased demand for imports. Another contributing factor was the rapid growth of outward processing activities, which had brought about an increase in the export of raw materials and semi-manufactures to the Mainland for processing.

8.6 Hong Kong's domestic exports of goods mainly include "clothing", "electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof", "textiles", "jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, and other articles of precious or semi-precious materials", "printed matter" and "parts and accessories suitable for use solely with office machines and automatic data processing machines". Over the past ten years, "clothing" remained the top product group in Hong Kong's domestic exports. Its share in Hong Kong's total domestic exports of goods rose notably from 33.0% in 1992 to 49.7% in 2002. "Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof" ranked second, taking a share of 11.9% in 2002. This compared with 8.6% in 1992.

Re-exports of goods

8.7 Hong Kong's re-export trade has benefited from the open door policy of the mainland of China. As a destination, the mainland of China maintained the largest share in the value of Hong Kong's total re-exports of goods, rising from 30.7% in 1992 to 40.0% in 2002. During the same period, re-exports of goods to the USA, mostly originating from the mainland of China, came second, taking a share of 20.4% in 2002. This compared with 21.5% in 1992.

20.4%，而一九九二年則佔 21.5%。

8.8 香港轉口貨品主要包括「電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件」、「電訊設備」、「成衣」、「適用於辦公室機器及自動資料處理機器的零件及附件」、「紡織品」及「嬰兒車、玩具、遊戲及運動貨品」。其中，「成衣」的重要性顯著下跌，其佔轉口總貨值的百分比由一九九二年的 11.3% 下跌至二零零二年的 7.7%。同期，「電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件」所佔的百分比則由一九九二年的 7.8% 顯著上升至二零零二年的 17.3%。

商品進口

8.9 香港的商品進口大部分來自中國內地、日本、台灣、美國、大韓民國和新加坡。二零零二年的進口中，來自中國內地的貨品佔進口總貨值的 44.3%，而有關的比重在一九九二年為 37.1%。由中國內地進口的貨值上升，部分是由於外發加工活動增加所致，因為這些進口包括曾經在內地加工的貨品。日本是香港進口貨品的第二大供應地。然而，其所佔香港進口總貨值的比重已由一九九二年的 17.4% 減至二零零二年的 11.3%。

涉及外發中國內地加工的貿易

8.10 過去十年，不少本港商業機構將其生產基地遷往中國內地，令外發加工活動迅速發展。

8.11 輸往中國內地的港產出口貨品中，作外發加工用途的貨值由一九九二年的 443 億元增加至一九九七年的 471 億元，然後回落至二零零二年的 288 億元。另一方面，在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，輸往內地的轉口貨品中作外發加工用途的貨值由 974

8.8 The major commodities in Hong Kong's re-exports include "electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof", "telecommunications equipment", "clothing", "parts and accessories suitable for use solely with office machines and automatic data processing machines", "textiles" and "baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods". Of these, the relative importance of "clothing" declined from 11.3% in 1992 to 7.7% in 2002. Meanwhile, the relative importance of "electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof" grew considerably from 7.8% in 1992 to 17.3% in 2002.

Imports of goods

8.9 Most of Hong Kong's imports of goods come from the mainland of China, Japan, Taiwan, the USA, the Republic of Korea and Singapore. In 2002, the mainland of China accounted for 44.3% of the value of total import of goods, compared with 37.1% in 1992. The increase in imports of goods from the mainland of China was partly attributable to outward processing activities because imports from the Mainland included goods having undergone outward processing there. Japan was the second largest supplier of Hong Kong's imports of goods. However, its share in Hong Kong's total imports of goods decreased from 17.4% in 1992 to 11.3% in 2002.

Trade involving outward processing in the mainland of China

8.10 Over the past decade, many business firms in Hong Kong have relocated their manufacturing base to the mainland of China, leading to the rapid development of outward processing activities.

8.11 The value of domestic exports to the mainland of China for outward processing increased from \$44.3 billion in 1992 to \$47.1 billion in 1997 and then dropped to \$28.8 billion in 2002. On the contrary, the value of re-exports to the Mainland for outward processing rose significantly from \$97.4 billion to \$248.8 billion between 1992 and 2002. Over the same period, the value of imports from the Mainland involving outward processing

億元顯著上升至 2,488 億元。同期，由內地進口的貨品中涉及外發加工的貨值，由一九九二年的 2,540 億元大幅增加至二零零零年的 5,670 億元，然後回落至二零零二年的 5,310 億元。至於原產地為內地並曾經被安排在內地加工的轉口貨值亦由一九九二年的 2,998 億元攀升至二零零零年的 6,473 億元，然後回落至二零零二年的 5,947 億元。

服務貿易

8.12 隨着香港經濟的轉型，香港的服務業日趨重要。作為一個外向型及以服務業為主的經濟體系，香港不僅是重要的商品貿易中心，同時亦是重要的服務貿易中心。

8.13 服務貿易是指服務的輸出及輸入，所涉及的服務根據國際標準及按本地需要分為六個主要服務組別，即運輸、旅遊、保險服務、金融服務、商貿服務及其他與貿易相關的服務，以及其他服務。

8.14 在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，服務輸出總額由 1,764 億元增加至 3,379 億元，即平均每年增長 6.7%。而服務輸入總額亦由 1,294 億元增加至 1,934 億元，平均每年的增長率為 4.1%。

8.15 在過去十年，香港的服務貿易每年均錄得盈餘，而且有擴大的趨勢。在一九九二年，服務貿易錄得 470 億元的盈餘；而二零零二年的盈餘額則已大幅增至 1,445 億元，即平均每年以 11.9% 的速度增長。服務貿易每年所錄得的順差大致抵銷同期所錄得的商品貿易逆差。

8.16 在服務輸出方面，商貿服務及其他與貿易相關的服務以及運輸在近年來一直是最重要的兩大主要服務組別，在二零零二年分別佔服務輸出總額的 34.7% 及

grew substantially from \$254.0 billion in 1992 to \$567.0 billion in 2000 and then dropped to \$531.0 billion in 2002. Also, re-exports of the Mainland origin to other places produced through outward processing rose remarkably from \$299.8 billion in 1992 to \$647.3 billion in 2000 and then dropped to \$594.7 billion in 2002.

Trade in services

8.12 With the structural change in the Hong Kong economy, the service industries of Hong Kong had been increasing in significance. Being an externally oriented and service-based economy, Hong Kong is an important centre not only for the trading in goods, but also for the trading in services.

8.13 Trade in services (TIS) refers to the exports and imports of services. The services involved are categorised based on international standards with local adaptation into six major service groups, i.e. transportation, travel, insurance services, financial services, merchanting and other trade-related services, and other services.

8.14 Between 1992 and 2002, the value of exports of services increased at an average annual rate of 6.7%, from \$176.4 billion to \$337.9 billion. Meanwhile, the value of imports of services also increased at an average rate of 4.1% per year, from \$129.4 billion to \$193.4 billion.

8.15 Over the past decade, TIS in Hong Kong recorded surpluses every year. Following an increasing trend, the surplus surged substantially from \$47.0 billion in 1992 to \$144.5 billion in 2002, representing an average annual growth rate of 11.9%. To a large extent, such surpluses in TIS effectively offset the deficits in trade in goods during the period.

8.16 Among the major service groups in exports of services, merchanting and other trade-related services and also transportation remained to be the two most important groups in recent years. In 2002, they accounted for 34.7% and 30.5% of the total value of

30.5%。其次是旅遊（17.4%）、金融服務（6.2%）及保險服務（1.1%）。其他服務所佔的比重則為10.1%。

8.17 就服務輸入而言，在各主要服務組別當中，以旅遊所佔的比重最大，其次是運輸。在二零零二年，旅遊佔服務輸入總額超過一半（50.1%），而運輸則約佔四分之一（26.7%）。商貿服務及其他與貿易相關的服務、金融服務、保險服務以及其他服務所佔的比重分別為6.3%、2.8%、2.1%及12.1%。

8.18 正如商品貿易一樣，中國內地及美國是香港服務貿易的主要伙伴。在輸出方面，以中國內地及美國為目的地的服務輸出，分別佔二零零一年總額的24.9%及22.8%。其他較重要的目的地有日本、台灣及英國。在輸入方面，中國內地及美國分別佔二零零一年服務輸入總額的31.0%及15.7%。日本、英國及澳大利亞亦是香港輸入服務的一些主要來源地。

exports of services respectively. They were followed by travel (17.4%), financial services (6.2%) and insurance services (1.1%). Other services had a share of 10.1%.

8.17 Among the major service groups in imports of services, travel had the largest share in total value and transportation the second largest. They accounted for more than half (50.1%) and about one-quarter (26.7%) of the total value of imports of services in 2002 respectively. The respective shares of merchanting and other trade-related services, financial services, insurance services and other services were 6.3%, 2.8%, 2.1% and 12.1%.

8.18 Similar to external merchandise trade, the mainland of China and the USA are the two major partners of Hong Kong's TIS. For exports of services, the respective shares of the mainland of China and the USA in total value were 24.9% and 22.8% in 2001. These were followed by Japan, Taiwan and the United Kingdom. For imports of services, the mainland of China and the USA accounted for 31.0% and 15.7% of the total value in 2001 respectively. Japan, the United Kingdom and Australia were some of the other more important sources of Hong Kong's imports of services.

表 8.1 對外商品貿易統計數字
Table 8.1 External merchandise trade statistics

		十億元 \$ billion						
		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
港產品出口	Domestic exports	234.1 (+1.3)	211.4 (-0.4)	188.5 (-10.9)	170.6 (-9.5)	181.0 (+6.1)	153.5 (-15.2)	130.9 (-14.7)
轉口	Re-exports	690.8 (+29.2)	1,244.5 (+5.0)	1,159.2 (-6.9)	1,178.4 (+1.7)	1,391.7 (+18.1)	1,327.5 (-4.6)	1,429.6 (+7.7)
整體出口	Total exports	925.0 (+20.8)	1,455.9 (+4.2)	1,347.6 (-7.4)	1,349.0 (+0.1)	1,572.7 (+16.6)	1,481.0 (-5.8)	1,560.5 (+5.4)
減除進口	Less imports	955.3 (+22.6)	1,615.1 (+5.2)	1,429.1 (-11.5)	1,392.7 (-2.5)	1,658.0 (+19.0)	1,568.2 (-5.4)	1,619.4 (+3.3)
商品貿易差額	Merchandise trade balance	-30.3	-159.1	-81.4	-43.7	-85.3	-87.2	-58.9
商品貿易「差距」 ⁽¹⁾ (%)	Merchandise trade "gap" ⁽¹⁾ (%)	3.2	9.9	5.7	3.1	5.1	5.6	3.6

註釋：括弧內數字表示與上年比較的變動百分率。

(1) 即商品貿易差額比對進口貨品價值的百分比。

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

(1) Figures refer to merchandise trade balance expressed as a percentage of the value of imports of goods.

圖 8.1 港產品出口、轉口及進口貨值佔商品貿易總額的百分比
Chart 8.1 Percentage shares of domestic exports, re-exports and imports of goods in total merchandise trade

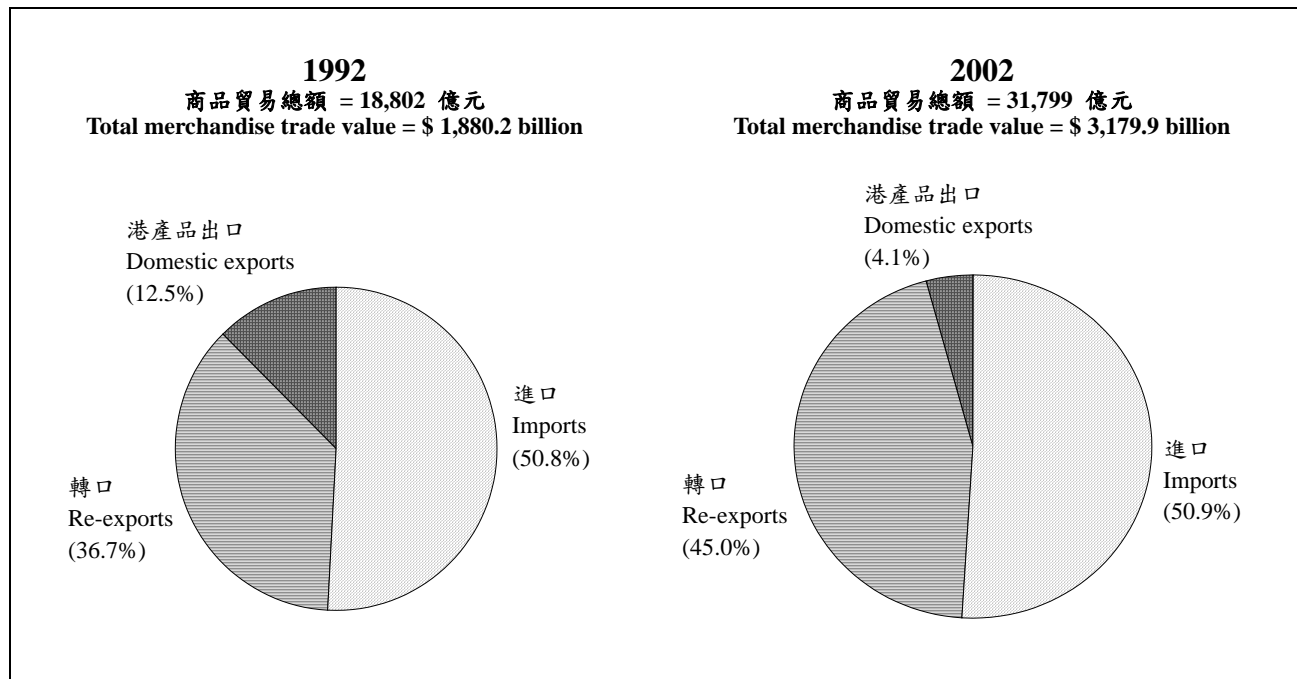


圖 8.2 商品貿易的實質增長率
Chart 8.2 Real growth rates of merchandise trade

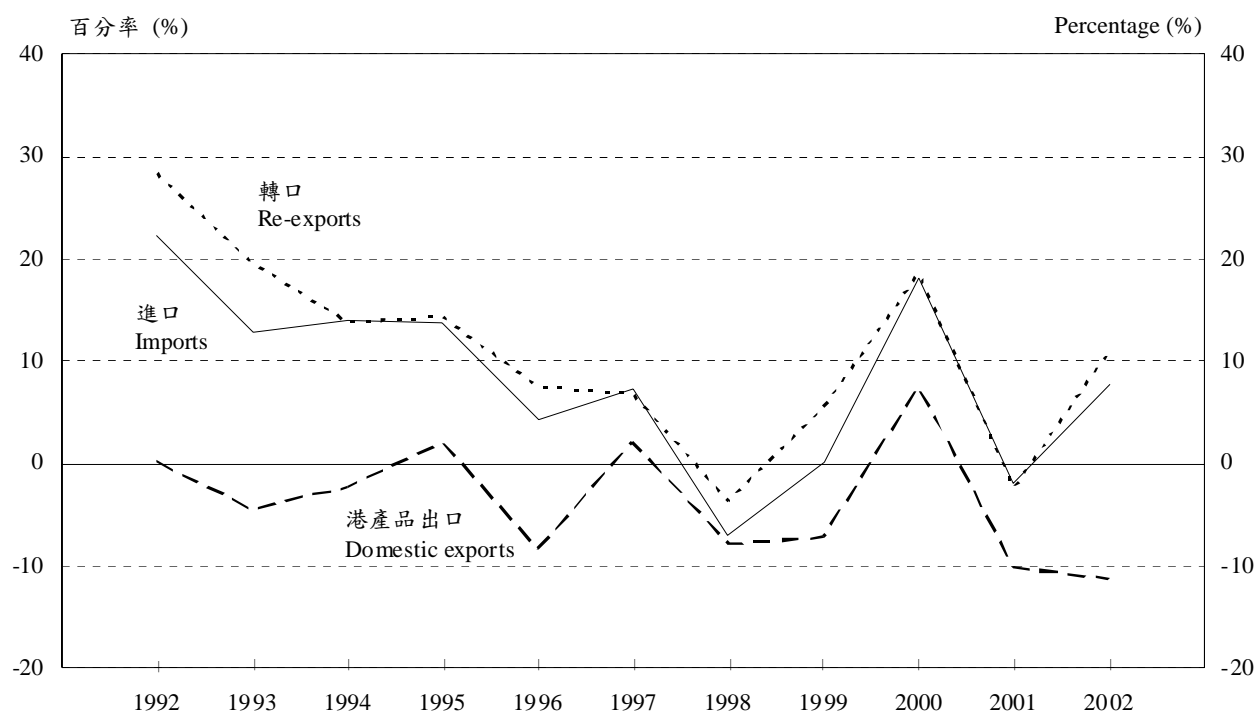


圖 8.3 商品貿易指數
Chart 8.3 Merchandise trade index numbers

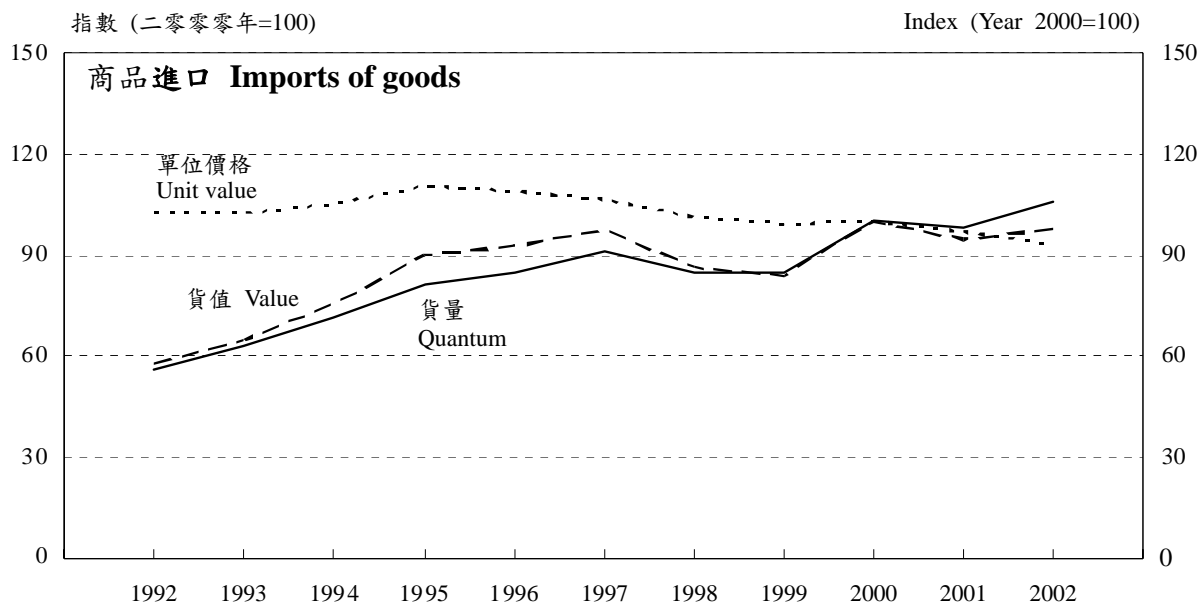
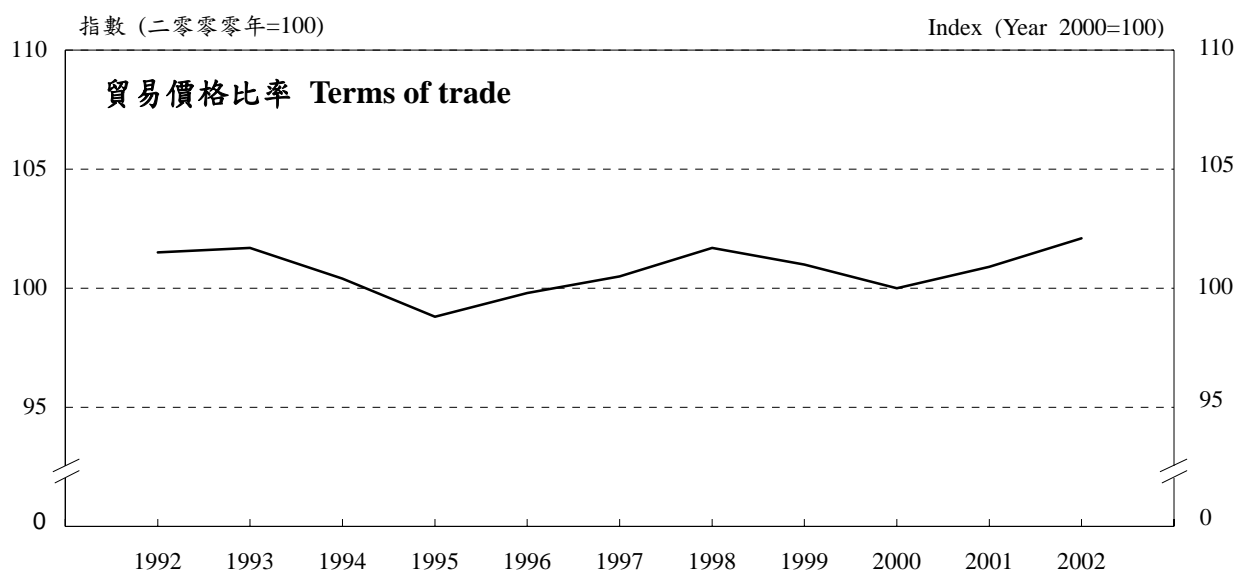


圖 8.3 (續) 商品貿易指數
Chart 8.3 (Cont'd) Merchandise trade index numbers



註釋：貿易價格比率指數是根據商品整體出口(即港產品出口和商品轉口)的單位價格指數與商品進口的單位價格指數的比率計算出來。

Note: The terms of trade index is derived from the ratio of the unit value index for total exports of goods (i.e. domestic exports and re-exports of goods) to that for imports of goods.

表 8.2 按主要目的地劃分的港產品出口貨值
Table 8.2 Domestic exports of goods by main destination

主要目的地	Main destination	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992	1997	2002
		(十億元) (\$ billion)							佔整體港產品 出口的百分比 Percentage of total domestic exports		
美國	United States of America	64.6	55.1	54.8	51.4	54.4	47.6	41.9	27.6	26.1	32.0
中國內地	The mainland of China	62.0	63.9	56.1	50.4	54.2	49.5	41.4	26.5	30.2	31.6
英國	United Kingdom	12.5	10.7	10.1	10.4	10.7	8.6	7.6	5.4	5.1	5.8
台灣	Taiwan	6.5	7.0	6.5	5.1	6.1	5.3	4.4	2.8	3.3	3.4
德國	Federal Republic of Germany	16.0	10.3	9.8	8.5	9.3	5.8	4.3	6.8	4.9	3.3
荷蘭	Netherlands	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.1	3.9	4.6	3.5	2.1	2.4	2.7

表 8.3 **按主要貨品劃分的港產品出口貨值**
Table 8.3 **Domestic exports by principal commodity**

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992	1997	2002
主要貨品 Principal commodity	(十億元) (\$ billion)							佔整體港產品 出口的百分比 Percentage of total domestic exports		
服裝及衣服配件 Articles of apparel and clothing Accessories	77.2	72.2	74.9	74.3	77.4	72.2	65.0	33.0	34.2	49.7
電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	20.1	33.0	26.7	23.8	28.5	20.3	15.6	8.6	15.6	11.9
紡織紗、織物、製成品 及有關產品 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	17.2	12.7	10.8	9.5	9.2	8.2	7.6	7.4	6.0	5.8
首飾、金器及銀器、及其他寶石 或半寶石製成品 Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares, and other articles of precious or semi-precious materials	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.0	5.7	4.7	5.2	2.2	2.5	3.9
印刷品 Printed matter	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.0	3.9	1.9	2.3	3.0
適用於辦公室機器及自動資料 處理機器的零件及附件 Parts and accessories suitable for use solely with office machines and automatic data processing machines	15.2	7.8	6.6	6.3	5.8	4.7	2.9	6.5	3.7	2.2

圖 8.4 按主要貨品劃分的港產品出口貨值
 Chart 8.4 Domestic exports by principal commodity

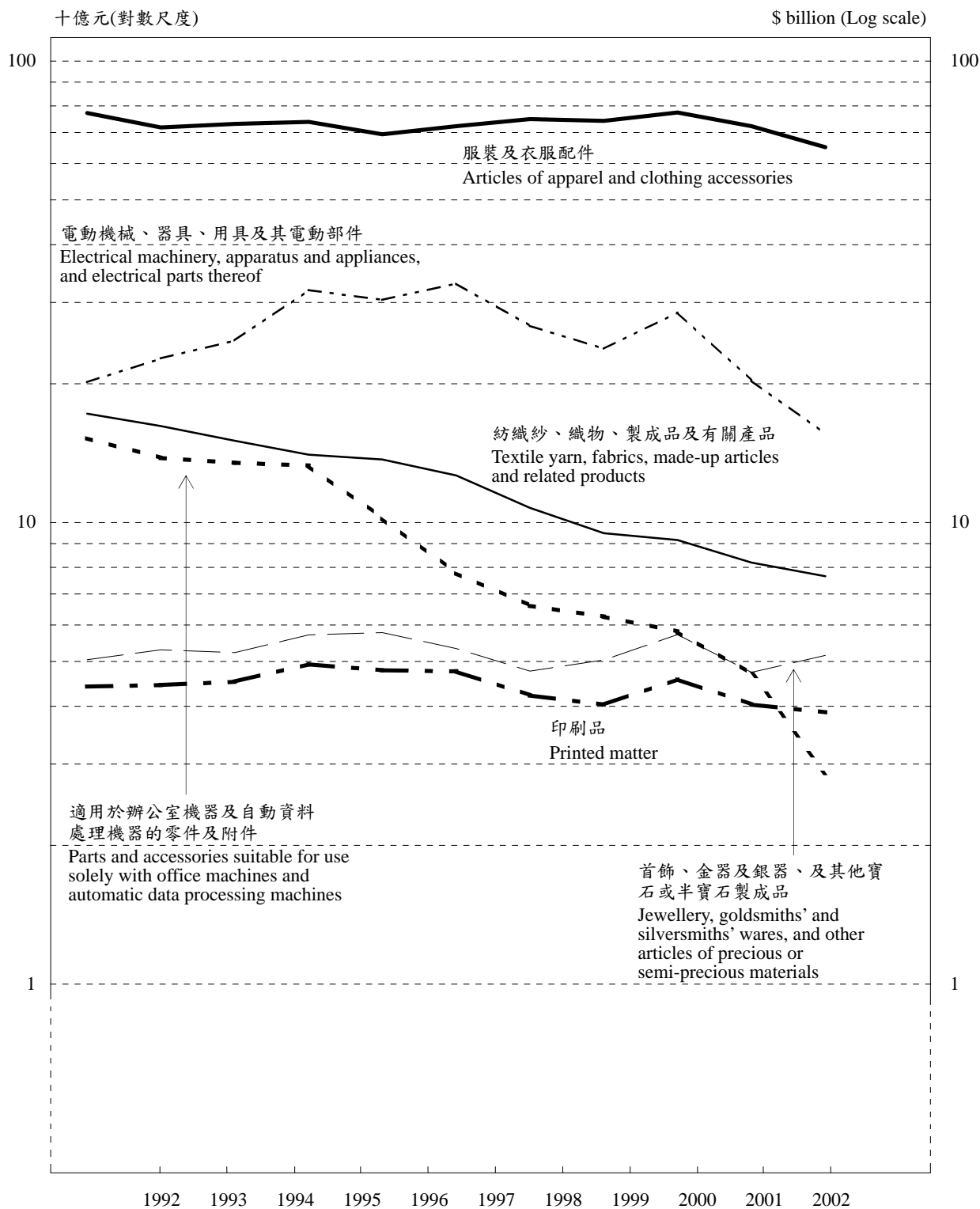


表 8.4 按主要目的地劃分的商品轉口貨值
Table 8.4 Re-exports of goods by main destination

主要目的地 Main destination		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992	1997	2002
		(十億元) (\$ billion)							佔整體轉口的百分比 Percentage of total re-exports		
中國內地	The mainland of China	212.1	443.9	407.4	399.2	488.8	496.6	571.9	30.7	35.7	40.0
美國	United States of America	148.5	261.4	259.9	269.4	311.0	282.2	291.0	21.5	21.0	20.4
日本	Japan	37.5	77.7	64.2	67.5	82.1	83.6	80.7	5.4	6.2	5.6
英國	United Kingdom	20.6	39.1	42.3	45.5	52.4	46.8	46.6	3.0	3.1	3.3
德國	Federal Republic of Germany	33.1	46.3	42.2	44.1	50.6	45.8	44.6	4.8	3.7	3.1
台灣	Taiwan	26.2	29.6	27.4	27.9	33.7	30.0	30.2	3.8	2.4	2.1

表 8.5 按主要貨品劃分的商品轉口貨值
Table 8.5 Re-exports of goods by principal commodity

主要貨品 Principal commodity	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992	1997	2002
	(十億元) (\$ billion)							佔整體轉口的百分比 Percentage of total re-exports		
電動機械、器具、用具及其電動部件 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, and electrical parts thereof	53.7	136.8	132.0	156.5	220.6	215.9	247.3	7.8	11.0	17.3
電訊設備 Telecommunications equipment	22.2	68.0	70.4	77.3	102.3	100.2	125.8	3.2	5.5	8.8
服裝及衣服配件 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	78.1	106.7	96.8	99.3	111.3	110.6	109.9	11.3	8.6	7.7
適用於辦公室機器及自動資料處理機器的零件及附件 Parts and accessories suitable for use solely with office machines and automatic data processing machines	11.6	52.1	56.1	58.2	78.6	85.8	96.4	1.7	4.2	6.7
紡織紗、織物、製成品及有關產品 Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	67.7	100.4	90.2	85.7	95.6	87.1	89.2	9.8	8.1	6.2
嬰兒車、玩具、遊戲及運動貨品 Baby carriages, toys, games and sporting goods	57.9	99.0	93.5	93.3	103.1	86.1	85.5	8.4	8.0	6.0

圖 8.5 按主要貨品劃分的商品轉口貨值
 Chart 8.5 Re-exports of goods by principal commodity

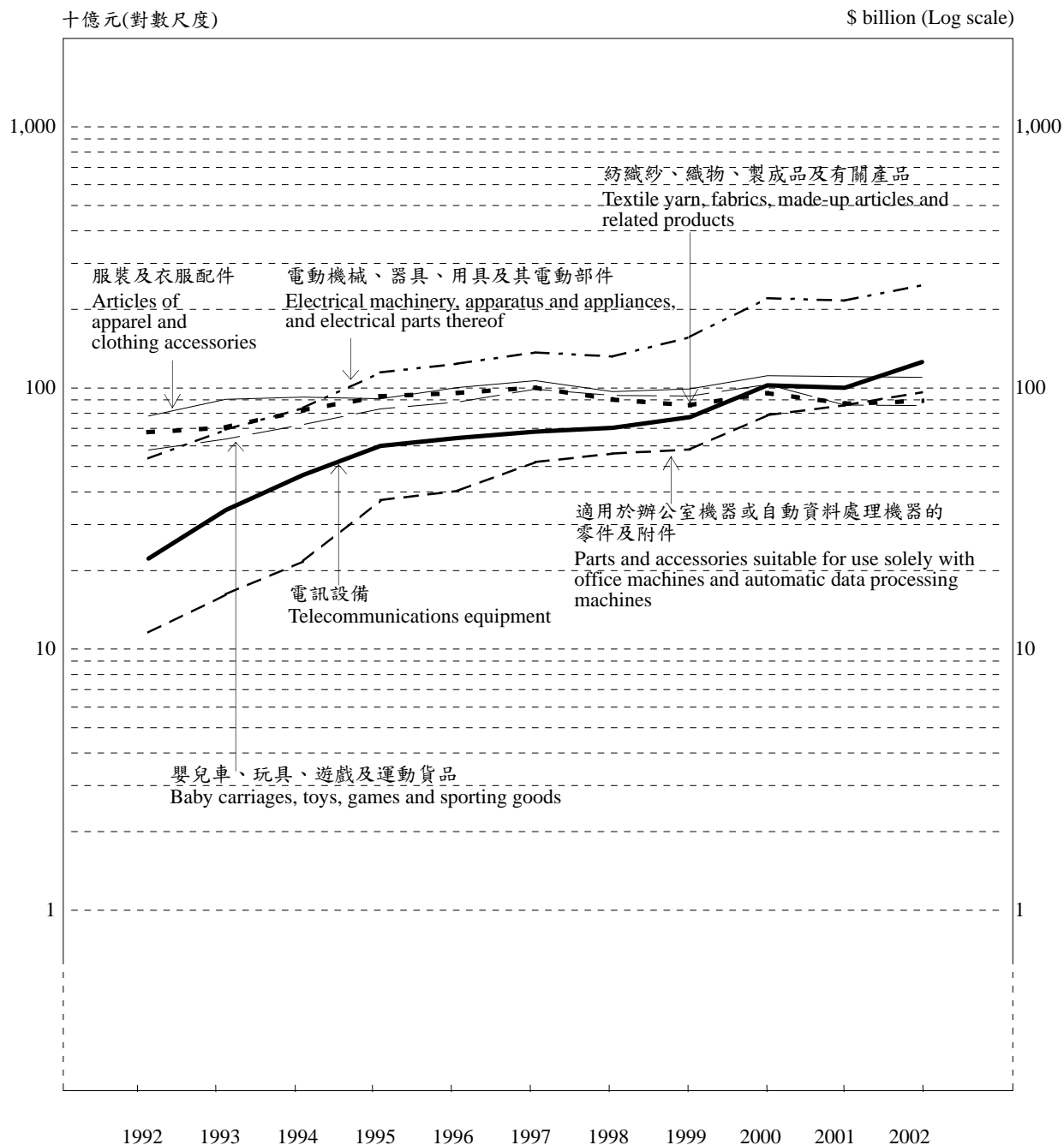


表 8.6 按主要供應地劃分的商品進口貨值
Table 8.6 Imports of goods by main supplier

主要 供應地	Main supplier	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992	1997	2002
		(十億元) (\$ billion)							佔整體進口 的百分比 Percentage of total imports		
中國內地	The mainland of China	354.3	608.4	580.6	607.5	715.0	682.0	717.1	37.1	37.7	44.3
日本	Japan	166.2	221.6	179.9	162.7	199.0	176.6	182.6	17.4	13.7	11.3
台灣	Taiwan	87.0	124.5	104.1	100.4	124.2	107.9	115.9	9.1	7.7	7.2
美國	United States of America	70.6	125.4	106.5	98.6	112.8	104.9	91.5	7.4	7.8	5.6
大韓民國	Republic of Korea	44.2	73.2	68.8	65.4	80.6	70.8	76.0	4.6	4.5	4.7
新加坡	Singapore	39.1	79.2	61.5	60.0	75.0	72.9	75.7	4.1	4.9	4.7

表 8.7 涉及外發中國內地加工的貿易
Table 8.7 Trade involving outward processing in the mainland of China

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
涉及外發加工貿易的估計貨值 (十億元) Estimated value of outward processing trade (\$ billion)							
輸往中國內地的港產出口貨品 Domestic exports to the mainland of China	44.3	47.1	42.2	37.7	39.3	35.2	28.8
輸往中國內地的轉口貨品 Re-exports to the mainland of China	97.4	197.8	179.1	197.9	242.9	224.4	248.8
由中國內地進口的貨品 Imports from the mainland of China	254.0	491.1	477.7	487.5	567.0	532.0	531.0
原產地為中國內地經本港輸往其他地方的貨品 Re-exports of the mainland of China origin to other places	299.8	595.5	559.7	570.1	647.3	578.3	594.7
涉及外發加工貿易的估計比重 (百分比) Estimated proportion of outward processing trade (%)							
輸往中國內地的港產出口貨品 Domestic exports to the mainland of China	74.3	76.1	77.4	75.9	72.7	71.0	69.8
輸往中國內地的轉口貨品 Re-exports to the mainland of China	46.2	44.7	44.1	49.7	49.7	45.2	43.5
由中國內地進口的貨品 Imports from the mainland of China	72.1	81.2	82.7	80.5	79.3	78.0	74.0
原產地為中國內地經本港輸往其他地方的貨品 Re-exports of the mainland of China origin to other places	78.3	88.4	87.6	86.6	85.1	82.2	82.5

表 8.8 按主要服務組別劃分的服務輸出、輸入及輸出淨額
Table 8.8 Exports, imports and net exports of services by major service group

		十億元 \$ billion						
主要服務組別	Major service group	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 [@]
服務輸出	Exports of services							
運輸	Transportation	67.2 (12.9)	87.3 (-1.2)	85.1 (-2.6)	89.2 (4.9)	99.5 (11.5)	93.7 (-5.9)	103.0 (10.0)
旅遊 (1)	Travel (1)	45.6 (21.2)	59.7 (-16.4)	44.0 (-26.3)	42.8 (-2.6)	46.0 (7.4)	46.4 (0.7)	58.8 (26.9)
保險服務	Insurance services	2.3 (57.2)	2.7 (9.1)	3.1 (16.4)	3.1 (-1.2)	3.5 (12.6)	3.6 (3.0)	3.7 (5.1)
金融服務	Financial services	8.9 (26.7)	19.0 (7.6)	16.3 (-13.9)	19.2 (17.7)	20.9 (8.6)	21.8 (4.6)	20.9 (-4.2)
商貿服務及其他 與貿易相關的服務	Merchanting and other trade-related services	32.7 (11.0)	73.4 (12.8)	76.9 (4.7)	81.5 (6.1)	97.6 (19.7)	106.4 (9.0)	117.2 (10.1)
其他服務	Other services	19.8 (18.9)	30.7 (12.5)	32.1 (4.5)	29.7 (-7.5)	34.4 (15.8)	35.8 (4.2)	34.2 (-4.3)
所有服務 (1)	All services (1)	176.4 (16.3)	272.8 (0.2)	257.4 (-5.6)	265.5 (3.2)	301.8 (13.7)	307.7 (1.9)	337.9 (9.8)
服務輸入	Imports of services							
運輸	Transportation	42.8 (15.6)	50.2 (-1.7)	42.9 (-14.7)	39.2 (-8.5)	48.6 (23.9)	50.9 (4.7)	51.7 (1.5)
旅遊	Travel	47.5 (8.6)	98.2 (10.7)	104.4 (6.3)	101.9 (-2.4)	97.4 (-4.4)	96.1 (-1.4)	96.8 (0.8)
保險服務	Insurance services	4.8 (31.7)	4.5 (-4.6)	4.6 (2.2)	5.0 (8.2)	4.1 (-17.4)	4.0 (-2.0)	4.0 (-0.1)
金融服務	Financial services	2.5 (12.1)	5.8 (8.8)	6.7 (16.4)	5.7 (-15.0)	5.5 (-3.4)	5.2 (-5.3)	5.3 (2.0)
商貿服務及其他 與貿易相關的服務	Merchanting and other trade-related services	10.1 (10.0)	9.9 (-9.3)	8.5 (-13.7)	10.5 (23.6)	11.2 (6.3)	11.8 (5.7)	12.1 (2.8)
其他服務	Other services	21.7 (20.8)	27.8 (2.6)	26.5 (-4.8)	21.7 (-18.0)	24.7 (13.7)	24.4 (-1.2)	23.4 (-4.2)
所有服務	All services	129.4 (13.7)	196.4 (4.6)	193.6 (-1.4)	184.1 (-4.9)	191.5 (4.1)	192.5 (0.5)	193.4 (0.5)
服務輸出淨額	Net exports of services							
運輸	Transportation	24.4	37.1	42.2	50.0	50.9	42.8	51.3
旅遊 (1)	Travel (1)	-1.9	-38.5	-60.4	-59.0	-51.4	-49.7	-38.0
保險服務	Insurance services	-2.5	-1.8	-1.5	-1.9	-0.7	-0.5	-0.3
金融服務	Financial services	6.3	13.2	9.6	13.5	15.3	16.6	15.6
商貿服務及其他 與貿易相關的服務	Merchanting and other trade-related services	22.6	63.6	68.4	71.0	86.4	94.6	105.1
其他服務	Other services	-1.9	2.9	5.6	8.0	9.7	11.4	10.8
所有服務 (1)	All services (1)	47.0	76.4	63.9	81.5	110.3	115.2	144.5

註釋：括弧內數字表示與上年比較的變動百分率。按年變動百分率是以未經進位數字計算。

(1) 數字已根據香港旅遊發展局在二零零三年十一月所發布一套新的到港旅客境內消費開支的數字而作出修訂。詳情請參閱《二零零三年第三季本地生產總值》內的註釋。

Notes: Figures in brackets refer to percentage changes over the preceding year. The year-on-year percentage changes are derived from unrounded figures.

(1) Figures have been revised to incorporate the new data released by the Hong Kong Tourism Board in November 2003 on destination consumption expenditure of incoming visitors and travellers. For details, please refer to the explanatory notes in the *Third Quarter 2003 Gross Domestic Product*.

圖 8.6 服務輸出、輸入及輸出淨額
Chart 8.6 **Exports, imports and net exports of services**

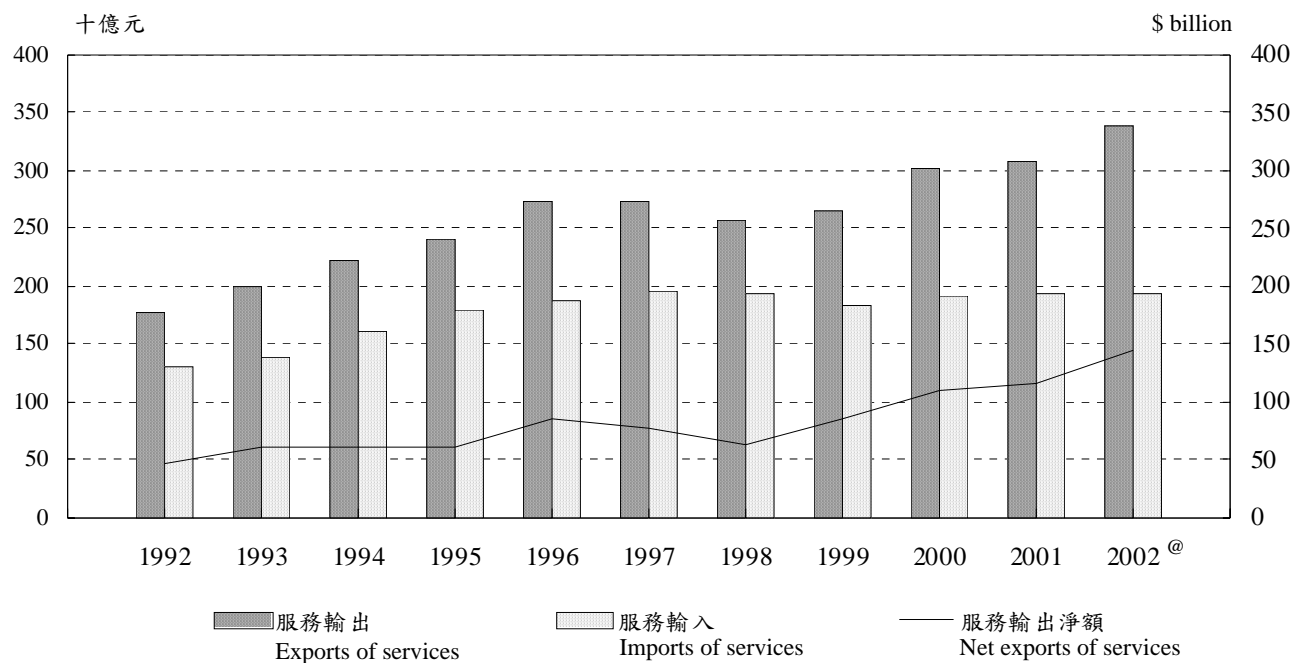


圖 8.7 按主要服務組別劃分的服務輸出及輸入
Chart 8.7 Exports and imports of services by major service group

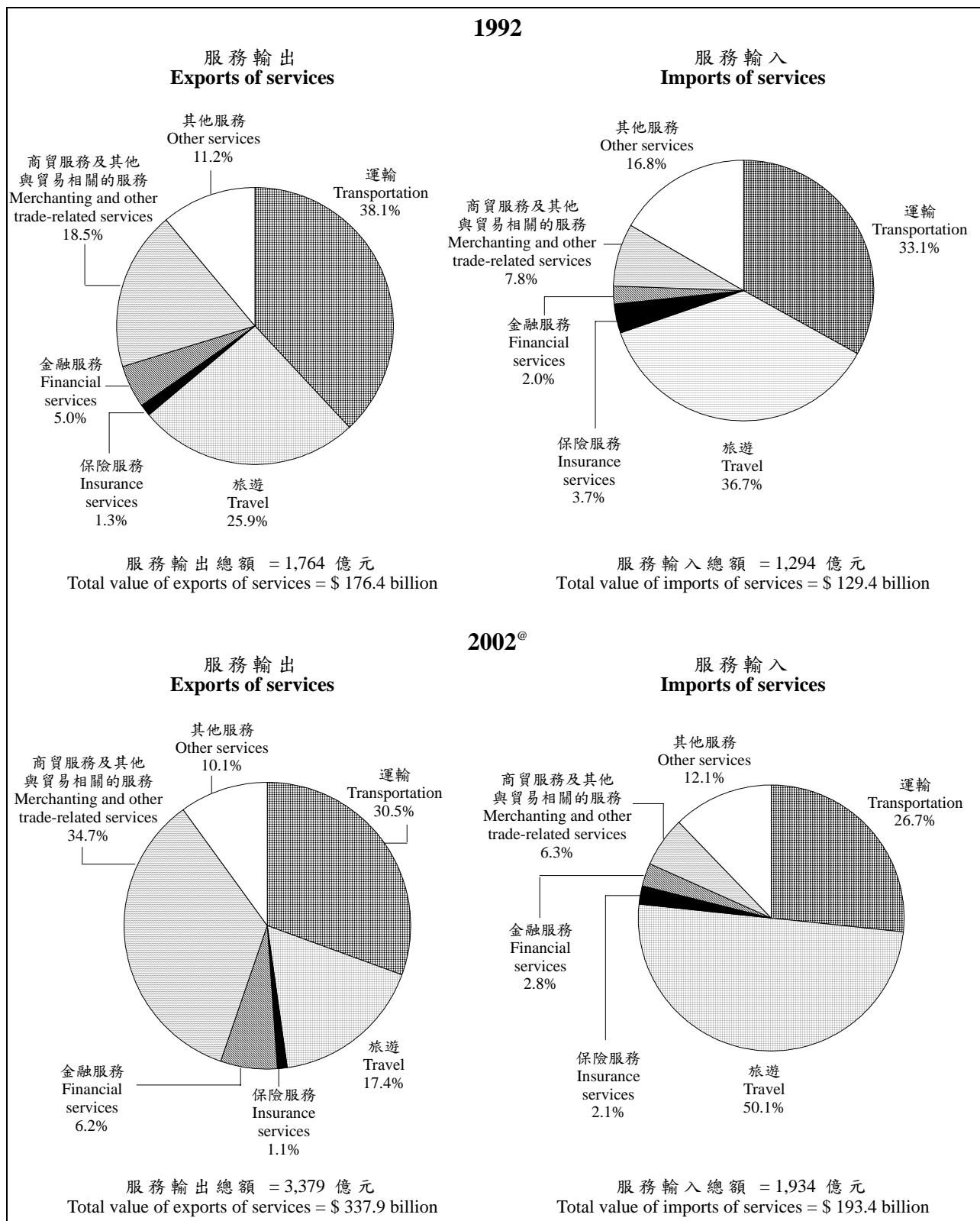


表 8.9 按目的地劃分的服務輸出⁽¹⁾
Table 8.9 Exports of services by destination⁽¹⁾

		十億元 \$ billion						
目的地	Destination	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 [®]
中國內地	The mainland of China	N.A.	52.8	65.1	63.7	68.8	76.5	N.A.
美國	United States of America	N.A.	64.9	48.2	54.1	68.5	70.2	N.A.
日本	Japan	N.A.	29.2	27.4	25.6	28.0	26.9	N.A.
台灣	Taiwan	N.A.	17.7	14.8	15.0	20.5	20.9	N.A.
英國	United Kingdom	N.A.	14.1	11.7	14.4	18.9	18.0	N.A.
其他	Others	N.A.	93.9	90.3	92.8	97.1	95.1	N.A.
所有目的地	All destinations	176.4	272.8	257.4	265.5	301.8	307.7	337.9

註釋：一九九五年之前並沒有編製按目的地分析的詳細數字。二零零二年的詳細數字，暫未齊備。

(1) 數字已根據香港旅遊發展局在二零零三年十一月所發布一套新的到港旅客境內消費開支的數字而作出修訂。詳情請參閱《二零零三年第三季本地生產總值》內的註釋。

Notes: Detailed figures analysed by destination for periods prior to 1995 are not compiled. Detailed figures for 2002 are not yet available.

(1) Figures have been revised to incorporate the new data released by the Hong Kong Tourism Board in November 2003 on destination consumption expenditure of incoming visitors and travellers. For details, please refer to the explanatory notes in the *Third Quarter 2003 Gross Domestic Product*.

表 8.10 按來源地劃分的服務輸入
Table 8.10 Imports of services by source

		十億元 \$ billion						
來源地	Source	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 [®]
中國內地	The mainland of China	N.A.	61.1	61.9	62.2	59.4	59.6	N.A.
美國	United States of America	N.A.	30.5	26.4	25.9	30.1	30.2	N.A.
日本	Japan	N.A.	14.6	14.3	11.2	13.2	13.0	N.A.
英國	United Kingdom	N.A.	12.3	12.3	10.7	12.2	11.8	N.A.
澳大利亞	Australia	N.A.	9.2	10.2	9.8	10.6	11.3	N.A.
其他	Others	N.A.	68.7	68.5	64.2	66.1	66.5	N.A.
所有來源地	All sources	129.4	196.4	193.6	184.1	191.5	192.5	193.4

註釋：一九九五年之前並沒有編製按來源地分析的詳細數字。二零零二年的詳細數字，暫未齊備。

Note: Detailed figures analysed by source for periods prior to 1995 are not compiled. Detailed figures for 2002 are not yet available.

表 8.11 按目的地／來源地的區域劃分的服務輸出、輸入及輸出淨額
Table 8.11 Exports, imports and net exports of services by region of destination/source

		十億元 \$ billion						
區域	Region	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 [@]
服務輸出 (1)	Exports of services (1)							
亞洲	Asia	N.A.	143.6	142.3	143.5	158.4	163.7	N.A.
澳大利西亞及大洋洲	Australasia and Oceania	N.A.	7.2	7.7	6.0	6.3	6.5	N.A.
中美洲及南美洲	Central and South America	N.A.	3.1	4.6	3.0	5.8	5.4	N.A.
北美洲	North America	N.A.	71.1	53.2	61.2	73.6	74.8	N.A.
西歐	Western Europe	N.A.	43.5	43.2	44.3	50.9	51.0	N.A.
其他	Others	N.A.	4.2	6.4	7.5	6.9	6.2	N.A.
所有區域	All regions	176.4	272.8	257.4	265.5	301.8	307.7	337.9
服務輸入	Imports of services							
亞洲	Asia	N.A.	115.8	113.3	110.3	112.5	111.6	N.A.
澳大利西亞及大洋洲	Australasia and Oceania	N.A.	10.0	11.3	10.8	11.5	12.2	N.A.
中美洲及南美洲	Central and South America	N.A.	0.8	2.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	N.A.
北美洲	North America	N.A.	40.5	35.2	33.6	37.9	37.6	N.A.
西歐	Western Europe	N.A.	22.5	22.7	20.2	23.2	23.7	N.A.
其他	Others	N.A.	6.8	8.8	8.0	5.8	6.7	N.A.
所有區域	All regions	129.4	196.4	193.6	184.1	191.5	192.5	193.4
服務輸出淨額 (1)	Net exports of services (1)							
亞洲	Asia	N.A.	27.9	29.1	33.2	45.9	52.1	N.A.
澳大利西亞及大洋洲	Australasia and Oceania	N.A.	-2.7	-3.6	-4.8	-5.2	-5.7	N.A.
中美洲及南美洲	Central and South America	N.A.	2.3	2.3	1.7	5.1	4.7	N.A.
北美洲	North America	N.A.	30.7	18.0	27.6	35.6	37.2	N.A.
西歐	Western Europe	N.A.	21.0	20.5	24.1	27.7	27.4	N.A.
其他	Others	N.A.	-2.7	-2.4	-0.5	1.0	-0.5	N.A.
所有區域	All regions	47.0	76.4	63.9	81.5	110.3	115.2	144.5

註釋：一九九五年之前並沒有編製按目的地／來源地分析的詳細數字。二零零二年的詳細數字，暫未齊備。

(1) 數字已根據香港旅遊發展局在二零零三年十一月所發布一套新的到港旅客境內消費開支的數字而作出修訂。詳情請參閱《二零零三年第三季本地生產總值》內的註釋。

Notes: Detailed figures analysed by destination for periods prior to 1995 are not compiled. Detailed figures for 2002 are not yet available.

(1) Figures have been revised to incorporate the new data released by the Hong Kong Tourism Board in November 2003 on destination consumption expenditure of incoming visitors and travellers. For details, please refer to the explanatory notes in the *Third Quarter 2003 Gross Domestic Product*.

資料來源

表 8.1 - 表 8.6、圖 8.1 - 圖 8.5

- 政府統計處
(貿易統計科(一))

香港的對外商品貿易統計是根據進出口報關表上的資料編製。《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法》說明，香港特別行政區為單獨的關稅地區。香港與中國內地之間的商品貿易，亦須辦理進出口報關。而有關的統計資料，亦包括在香港的對外商品貿易統計數字內。

表 8.7

- 政府統計處
(貿易統計調查及研究組)

資料是從「涉及外發中國內地加工貿易統計調查」搜集所得。

表 8.8 - 表 8.11、圖 8.6 - 圖 8.7

- 政府統計處
(經銷及服務業統計組(一)乙)

香港服務貿易統計資料是從各項有關機構或住戶的統計調查搜集，以及從行政紀錄得來。於一九九七年七月一日，香港成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區。按照「一國兩制」的方針，香港是一個單獨的經濟領域，而香港特別行政區與中國內地之間的所有服務交易均視作對外交易，並包括在香港服務貿易統計數字內。

Data Sources

Table 8.1 - Table 8.6, Chart 8.1 - Chart 8.5

- Census and Statistics Department
(Trade Statistics Branch (1))

Hong Kong's external merchandise trade statistics are compiled based on information contained in import/export declarations. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is a separate customs territory, as stated in "The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China". Import/export declaration is also required of Hong Kong's merchandise trade with the mainland of China, and statistics relating to this are included in Hong Kong's external merchandise trade statistics.

Table 8.7

- Census and Statistics Department
(Trade Surveys and Research Section)

The data are obtained from the Survey on Trade Involving Outward Processing in the Mainland of China.

Table 8.8 - Table 8.11, Chart 8.6 - Chart 8.7

- Census and Statistics Department
(Distribution and Services Statistics Section (1)B)

Data on trade in services (TIS) are collected via establishment or household surveys and from administrative records. On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Under the principle of "one country, two systems", Hong Kong is a separate economic territory. All TIS transactions with the mainland of China are treated as external transactions of Hong Kong and are included in the TIS statistics of Hong Kong.

其他有關刊物

- 香港對外商品貿易
- 香港商品貿易統計：
 - 進口
 - 港產品出口及轉口
- 香港商品貿易指數
- 香港對外商品貿易回顧
- 香港商品貿易統計周年附刊：
 - 進口
 - 港產品出口及轉口
- 香港商品貿易統計分類表二零零二年版
- 香港進出口貨物分類表（協調制度）二零零二年版，第一冊至第三冊
- 香港服務貿易統計報告

Further References

- Hong Kong External Merchandise Trade
- Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics :
 - Imports
 - Domestic Exports and Re-exports
- Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Index Numbers
- Annual Review of Hong Kong External Merchandise Trade
- Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics Annual Supplement :
 - Imports
 - Domestic Exports and Re-exports
- Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics Classification 2002 Edition
- Hong Kong Import and Export Classification List (Harmonized System) 2002 Edition, Volume One to Volume Three
- Report on Hong Kong Trade in Services Statistics

9

旅遊、通訊、運輸

Tourism, Communications and Transport

旅遊

9.1 一九九二年至二零零二年期間，訪港旅客人數以平均每年7.5%的增幅上升，在二零零二年達1 657萬人。在二零零二年，中國內地仍然是訪港旅客的最大來源地區。台灣則居於第二位，而緊隨的是南亞及東南亞，以及北亞地區。

9.2 隨着訪港旅客人數的增長，與入境旅遊相關的總開支以平均每年2.5%的增幅上升。在二零零二年，與入境旅遊相關的總開支達774億元，當中到港旅客的境內消費開支為585億元，而國際客運服務開支為189億元。

9.3 到港旅客的境內消費開支包括過夜旅客、入境不過夜旅客、郵輪旅客、軍人、機組人員及過境旅客在本港的開支。而過夜旅客及入境不過夜旅客的境內消費開支總額為561億元，當中分別有51.3%、11.0%和10.5%是來自中國內地、南亞及東南亞和北亞地區的旅客。

通訊

9.4 香港郵政處理的信件郵件（包括特快專遞服務所處理的郵件）數量由一九九二年的10億件增至二零零二年的13億件。相反地，所處理的包裹數量由一九九二年的190萬件下降至二零零二年的不足100萬件。國際速遞服務發展迅速，無疑是促成這跌幅的主要因素。

Tourism

9.1 The number of visitor arrivals in Hong Kong went up at an annual average growth rate of 7.5% between 1992 and 2002, reaching 16.6 million in 2002. The mainland of China remained the largest source of visitors to Hong Kong in 2002. Visitors from Taiwan came second, followed by South and Southeast Asia and North Asia.

9.2 In tandem with the growth in number of visitors, total tourism expenditure associated with inbound tourism went up at an annual average rate of 2.5% between 1992 and 2002. In 2002, total tourism expenditure associated with inbound tourism amounted to \$77.4 billion, comprising \$58.5 billion in destination consumption expenditure of incoming visitors and travellers and \$18.9 billion in passenger international transportation expenditure.

9.3 Total destination consumption expenditure includes expenditure of overnight visitors, same-day in-town visitors, cruise passengers, servicemen, transit/transfer passengers and aircrew members in Hong Kong. For overnight visitors and same-day in-town visitors, total destination consumption expenditure amounted to \$56.1 billion in 2002, 51.3% of which was accounted for by visitors from the mainland of China, followed by 11.0% from South and Southeast Asia and 10.5% from North Asia.

Communications

9.4 The volume of letter mail (including items handling by Speedpost service) handled by Hongkong Post increased from 1.0 billion items in 1992 to 1.3 billion items in 2002. In contrast, the number of parcels handled declined from 1.9 million in 1992 to less than 1.0 million in 2002. The rapid development of international courier services had no doubt contributed to this decline.

9.5 截至二零零二年年底，全港有超過380萬條電話線，較一九九二年增加38.3%。二零零二年底，平均每100名人口便有56條電話線，電話密度為全球最高地區之一。

9.6 在二零零二年，流動電話用戶(包括使用儲值智能咭的用戶)數目達622萬人，較二零零一年的用戶數目增加9.1%。截至二零零二年底，每百名人口中便有91個流動電話用戶，使香港成為全球最普遍使用有關服務的地區之一。因受到來自流動電話的激烈競爭，無線電傳呼用戶數目由一九九二年的105萬銳減至二零零二年的約20萬。

9.7 在二零零二年，對外電話的通訊量達57億分鐘，較一九九二年增加大約兩倍。圖文傳真服務在一九九二年至二零零二年期間亦錄得接近兩倍的增長。截至二零零二年底，全港共有超過54萬條圖文傳真線路。

9.8 在本港，市民可透過電話撥號網絡或私人租用線路將電腦接駁至互聯網。在二零零二年，透過電話撥號接駁的互聯網用戶數目達137萬，而此等客戶的互聯網通訊量為56億分鐘。

9.9 經寬頻接駁互聯網服務在香港日趨普及。在二零零二年，使用寬頻接駁互聯網的客戶接近100萬。

9.10 在二零零二年，全港約有132萬個住戶在家中裝置了個人電腦。其中，約有112萬個住戶已把他們家中的個人電腦(不包括個人數碼助理)接駁上互聯網。這數字相等於全港所有住戶的一半以上(53%)，較二零零一年的相應比率為高(49%)。另一方面，全港約有18萬間機構單位有使用個人電腦，而當中超過八成的機構單位有連接互聯網。整體而言，有連接互聯網的機構單位佔全港所有機構單位的比率由二零零一年的37%上升至二零零二年的44%。這顯示資訊科技及互聯網的應用已愈趨普及。

9.5 The number of telephone exchange lines in Hong Kong was over 3.8 million by the end of 2002, representing a 38.3% increase over 1992. The telephone density was 56 telephone exchange lines per 100 population, which was among the highest in the world.

9.6 In 2002, the number of mobile telephone users (including those using pre-paid SIM cards) reached 6.2 million, which was 9.1% higher than the number of users in 2001. As at end of 2002, there were on average 91 mobile phone service subscribers per 100 population, making Hong Kong one of the places with the highest penetration of this service in the world. Competition from mobile phones had led to a substantial decline in the number of radio paging users from 1.05 million in 1992 to some 200 000 in 2002.

9.7 External telephone traffic time hit 5.7 billion minutes in 2002, representing almost a two-fold increase over 1992. Facsimile service also recorded nearly 200% growth in the period from 1992 to 2002, with more than 540 000 facsimile lines by the end of 2002.

9.8 In Hong Kong, the public can easily connect their computers to the Internet network through dial-up access or leased line access. In 2002, the number of Internet customer accounts with dial-up access reached some 1.37 million and the Internet traffic volume in respect of these customers was recorded at 5.6 billion minutes.

9.9 Broadband Internet access is becoming more and more popular in Hong Kong. In 2002, there were over 1 million broadband Internet customer accounts.

9.10 In 2002, there were some 1.32 million households in Hong Kong having personal computers (PCs) at home. Among them, about 1.12 million households had their PCs (excluding Personal Data Assistant (PDA)) at home connected to Internet. This was equivalent to more than half (53%) of all the households in Hong Kong, and was higher than the corresponding rate (49%) in 2001. Meanwhile, the number of business establishments using PCs increased to about 180 000, with over 80% of them having Internet connection. Among all the establishments operating in Hong Kong, the percentage of establishments with Internet connection increased from 37% in 2001 to 44% in 2002. This indicated that the use of information technology and Internet is becoming increasingly popular in Hong Kong.

運輸

9.11 二零零二年，本港領有牌照的車輛共有525 551部，較一九九二年增加27%。這顯著的增幅主要是由於私家車數目急劇增加所致。過去五年，每年平均有32 600輛新登記的私家車。

9.12 二零零二年，各公共交通工具合計的每日平均載客量為1 120萬人次。專營巴士是最多人選擇的交通工具，載客量佔所有公共交通工具載客量超過三分之一，每日達430萬人次。地下鐵路名列第二，每日載客220萬人次，而緊隨其後的是紅色小巴及專線小巴，兩者每日合共載客170萬人次。

9.13 一九九二年至二零零二年期間，涉及傷亡的交通意外每年約有14 000至15 700宗，而有關的傷亡人數每年為20 000人左右。按人口計算的交通意外傷亡率則由一九九二年的每千名人口有3.6名傷亡，下降至二零零二年的3.0名。

9.14 至於進出香港的貨物，其運輸方式包括經海運、河運、空運、鐵路運輸及道路運輸等。過去十年，卸下和裝上的貨物總噸數每年平均增加了6.3%，在二零零二年達2.35億公噸。海運及河運貨物佔總貨物吞吐量的82%。

9.15 在二零零二年，香港仍是全球最繁忙的貨櫃港之一，所處理的20呎標準貨櫃單位數目達1 910萬個，大約是一九九二年時的二點五倍。

Transport

9.11 In 2002, there were altogether 525 551 licensed motor vehicles in Hong Kong, an increase of 27% over 1992. The marked increase was mainly contributed by the rapid increase in the number of private cars. In the recent five years, on average 32 600 private cars were newly registered per year.

9.12 In 2002, the daily average number of passenger journeys taken on all modes of public transport totalled 11.2 million. Franchised buses were the most popular, handling more than one-third of all public transport passenger journeys and carrying 4.3 million passenger journeys a day. Mass Transit Railway ranked second, carrying 2.2 million passenger journeys a day. This was followed by red mini-buses and green mini-buses, which together carried 1.7 million passengers a day.

9.13 Over the period from 1992 to 2002, the total number of traffic accidents involving injury was approximately between 14 000 and 15 700 each year. The corresponding number of casualties was around 20 000 each year. Relating to the size of population, the number of casualties owing to traffic accidents declined from 3.6 per 1 000 population in 1992 to 3.0 in 2002.

9.14 As regards cargo movements into and out of Hong Kong, the modes of transport include ocean, river, air, rail and road. The total tonnage of cargo discharged and loaded rose by 6.3% per annum in the past ten years, reaching 235 million tonnes in 2002. Transport by ocean and river accounted for 82% of the total cargo throughput.

9.15 Hong Kong remained one of the busiest container ports in the world in 2002. The total number of containers handled in the year reached 19.1 million TEUs (20-foot equivalent units), which was about two and a half times of that in 1992.

表 9.1 按居住國家/地區劃分的訪港旅客人數
Table 9.1 Visitor arrivals by country/territory of residence

居住國家/ 地區	Country/ territory of residence	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992	1997	2002
		(千人次) (thousands)							(百分比) (percentage)		
中國內地	The mainland of China	1 149	2 364	2 672	3 206	3 786	4 449	6 825	14.3	21.0	41.2
台灣	Taiwan	1 640	1 920	1 886	2 063	2 386	2 419	2 429	20.5	17.0	14.7
南亞及東南亞	South and Southeast Asia	1 383	1 627	1 273	1 511	1 747	1 747	1 905	17.3	14.4	11.5
北亞	North Asia	1 521	2 042	1 298	1 465	1 755	1 762	1 852	19.0	18.1	11.2
美洲	The Americas	924	1 125	1 105	1 155	1 296	1 259	1 347	11.5	10.0	8.1
歐洲、非洲及 中東	Europe, Africa and the Middle East	1 037	1 286	1 126	1 149	1 223	1 171	1 263	12.9	11.4	7.6
澳洲、紐西蘭 及南太平洋	Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific	309	382	358	362	417	387	410	3.9	3.4	2.5
其他 (1) (2)	All others (1) (2)	47	527	442	417	450	532	535	0.6	4.7	3.2
總計	Total	8 011	11 273	10 160	11 328	13 059	13 725	16 566	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：由一九九六年起，訪港旅客數字包括經澳門訪港的非澳門居民。
 由一九九五年十月起，訪港旅客數字是根據系統抽樣法，抽取訪港旅客所填報的旅客抵港申報表編製。
 (1) 由一九九五年十一月九日起，數字包括經港澳碼頭及中港碼頭抵港的澳門居民。
 (2) 由一九九五年十二月起，數字只包括澳門居民。

Notes: From 1996 and onwards, figures include arrivals of non-Macao residents via Macao.
 Starting from October 1995, figures are compiled based on a systematic sampling of Arrival Cards completed by visitors to Hong Kong.
 (1) Starting from 9 November 1995, figures include Macao residents arriving via Macao Ferry Terminal and China Ferry Terminal.
 (2) Starting from December 1995, figures include Macao residents only.

圖 9.1 按居住國家/地區劃分的訪港旅客人數分布
Chart 9.1 Distribution of visitor arrivals by country/territory of residence

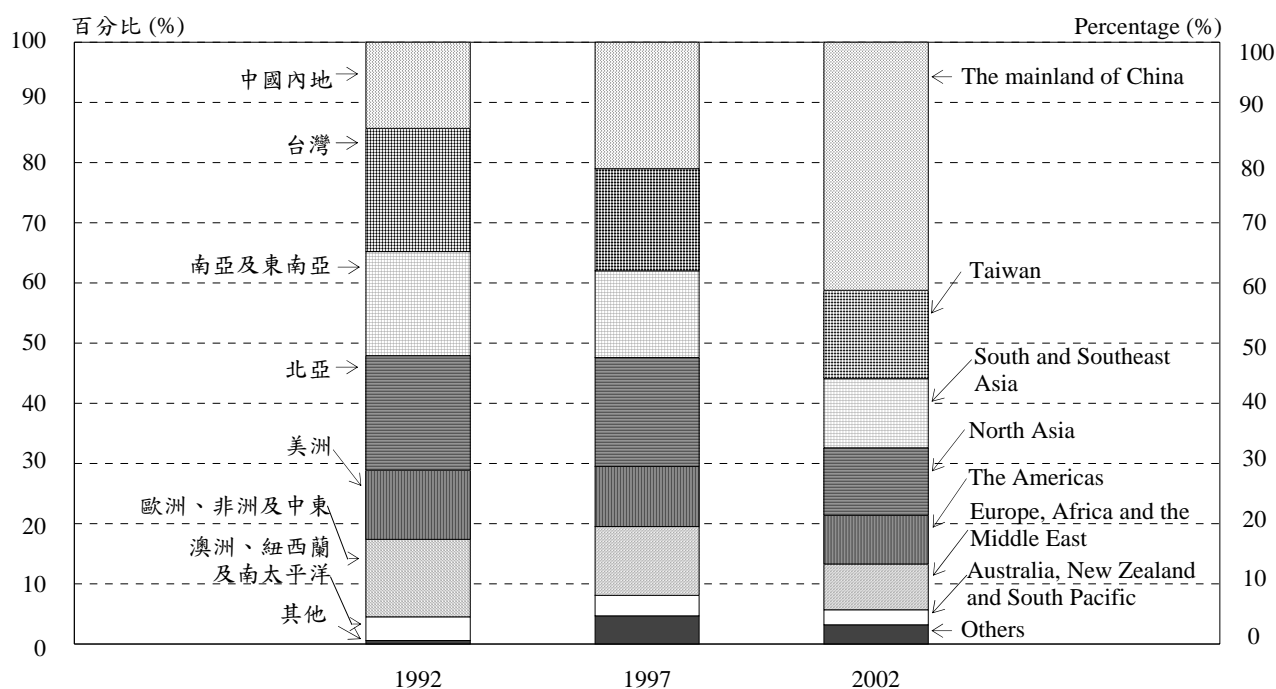


表 9.2 按居住國家/地區劃分過夜旅客及入境不過夜旅客的境內消費開支
Table 9.2 Destination consumption expenditure of overnight and same-day in-town visitors by country/territory of residence

		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998	2002
居住國家/ 地區	Country/ territory of residence	(百萬元) (\$ million)					(百分比) (percentage)	
過夜旅客	Overnight visitors							
中國內地	The mainland of China	11,314	10,455	13,235	15,823	26,776	28.7	51.0
南亞及東南亞	South and Southeast Asia	5,460	6,191	6,210	5,577	6,021	13.9	11.5
北亞	North Asia	5,615	6,431	6,239	5,207	5,699	14.2	10.9
美洲	The Americas	5,732	5,420	5,548	5,272	4,927	14.5	9.4
歐洲、非洲及 中東	Europe, Africa and the Middle East	5,241	4,695	4,542	4,405	4,830	13.3	9.2
台灣	Taiwan	3,592	3,657	3,349	2,726	2,612	9.1	5.0
澳洲、紐西蘭 及南太平洋	Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific	1,442	1,510	1,366	1,409	1,329	3.7	2.5
澳門	Macao	1,016	266	305	370	293	2.6	0.6
總計	Total	39,411	38,625	40,794	40,789	52,488	100.0	100.0
入境不過夜旅客	Same-day in-town visitors							
中國內地	The mainland of China	662	737	1,219	1,610	1,996	30.7	54.9
南亞及東南亞	South and Southeast Asia	77	96	127	130	177	3.6	4.9
北亞	North Asia	81	109	133	134	191	3.8	5.3
美洲	The Americas	68	68	75	86	93	3.2	2.6
歐洲、非洲及 中東	Europe, Africa and the Middle East	71	71	81	75	107	3.3	2.9
台灣	Taiwan	699	742	847	831	910	32.4	25.0
澳洲、紐西蘭 及南太平洋	Australia, New Zealand and South Pacific	30	28	28	27	32	1.4	0.9
澳門	Macao	469	150	189	271	131	21.8	3.6
總計	Total	2,156	2,001	2,699	3,164	3,637	100.0	100.0

註釋：載於本表內的數字為香港旅遊發展局在二零零三年十一月所發布的新一套旅遊開支數字。

Note : Figures in this table refer to the new data on tourism expenditure released by the Hong Kong Tourism Board in November 2003.

表 9.3 通訊服務
Table 9.3 Communications services

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
郵遞服務	Postal services							
信件郵件 (百萬件物品) (1)	Letter mail (million articles) (1)	979	1 273	1 257	1 269	1 341	1 360	1 274
包裹 (千件)	Parcels (thousand articles)	1 852	1 425	1 125	1 027	975	923	928
電話服務 (千條操作線路) (2)	Telephone service (thousand working lines) (2)							
住宅	Residential	1 760	2 098	2 159	2 190	2 210	2 161	2 134
商用	Business	1 018	1 526	1 549	1 649	1 736	1 765	1 708
總計	Total	2 778	3 624	3 708	3 839	3 946	3 926	3 842
圖文傳真 (千條線路) (2)	Facsimile service (thousand lines) (2)	183	343	360	384	404	411	546
對外電話通訊量 (百萬分鐘)	External telephone traffic volume (million minutes)							
撥出 (3)	Outgoing (3)	1 079.1	1 738.2	1 718.5	2 550.1	3 074.9	3 487.3	3 950.9
撥入 (4)	Incoming (4)	953.1	2 120.5	1 957.6	1 679.2	1 858.0	1 942.3	1 756.0
互聯網服務	Internet service							
使用量 (百萬分鐘) (5)	Traffic volume (million minutes) (5)	-	1 246	5 359	10 923	14 989	11 056	5 550
經電話撥號接駁 戶口數目 (千戶) (4) (6)	Customer accounts with dial-up access (thousand) (4) (6)	-	-	616	1 734	2 283	2 018	1 372
寬頻互聯網接駁 客戶戶口數目 (千戶) (2) (4)	Registered broadband Internet access customers accounts (2) (4)	-	-	-	-	392	623	989
經私人租用線路 接駁戶口數目 (千戶) (4) (6)	Customer accounts with leased line access (thousand) (4) (6)	-	-	-	7	12	7	3
公共流動無線電話 數目(千用戶) (2) (7)	Public mobile radio telephone subscribers (thousand) (2) (7)	233 (-)	2 086 (2 128)	2 768 (2 898)	3 650 (3 990)	4 173 (5 234)	4 256 (5 702)	4 207 (6 219)
公共無線電傳呼機 數目(千用戶) (2)	Public radio paging receivers (thousand) (2)	1 046	933	572	342	328	253	197

註釋：(1) 數字包括特快專遞服務所處理的郵件。

(2) 數字指於該年年底的數字。

(3) 數字包括圖文傳真及數據傳送的通訊量。

(4) 估計數字。

(5) 電訊管理局由一九九七年八月開始編製有關互聯網服務的數字。有關數字指經電話撥號接駁的互聯網服務，並不包括經私人租用線路接駁的互聯網服務。

(6) 有關戶口數字指在互聯網服務供應商的已登記用戶。

(7) 括號內數字包括使用儲值智能咭的用戶。

Notes：(1) Figures include items handled by Speedpost service.

(2) Figures are as at end of the year.

(3) Figures include traffic of facsimile and data transmission.

(4) Estimated figures.

(5) Figures were first compiled by Telecommunications Authority in August 1997. They refer to Internet service provided via dial-up access and do not include that via leased line access.

(6) Regarding customer accounts figures refer to the registered customer accounts of Internet Services Provider only.

(7) Figures in brackets include subscribers using pre-paid SIM cards.

表 9.4 按車輛類別劃分的領有牌照及新登記車輛數字
Table 9.4 Number of licensed and newly registered of motor vehicles by type of vehicle

		數目 Number						
車輛類別	Type of vehicles	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
領有牌照車輛 (1)	Licensed motor vehicles (1)							
私家車	Private cars	237 035	314 833	318 137	321 617	332 379	340 568	340 855
貨車	Goods vehicles	119 790	118 649	115 457	114 203	114 764	113 135	111 721
電單車 (2)	Motor cycles (2)	18 678	23 511	23 343	24 258	25 500	27 116	28 350
的士	Taxis	17 537	17 918	18 053	18 008	17 983	18 045	18 040
公共巴士	Public buses	7 903	10 659	11 396	11 645	12 089	12 564	12 957
公共小型巴士	Public light buses	4 336	4 335	4 343	4 343	4 340	4 340	4 343
其他車輛	Other motor vehicles	9 359	10 323	9 944	9 900	9 727	9 608	9 285
總計	Total	414 638	500 228	500 673	503 974	516 782	525 376	525 551
新登記車輛	New registration of motor vehicles							
私家車	Private cars	41 878	43 054	33 487	29 363	34 630	34 943	30 417
貨車	Goods vehicles	17 252	10 411	7 574	6 486	8 226	6 576	5 522
電單車 (2)	Motor cycles (2)	3 911	3 893	3 132	3 497	3 582	4 314	4 570
的士	Taxis	3 065	2 276	1 241	1 001	4 011	9 917	2 665
公共巴士	Public buses	658	1 507	2 417*	1 099	943	1 058	1 051
公共小型巴士	Public light buses	557	232	175	177	156	180	340
其他車輛	Other motor vehicles	1 129	1 434	1 361*	844	898	909	1 056
總計	Total	68 450	62 807	49 387	42 467	52 446	57 897	45 621

註釋：(1) 數字是指於該年年底的數字。

(2) 包括機動三輪車。

Notes：(1) Figures are as at end of the year.

(2) Including motor tricycles.

表 9.5 按交通營辦商劃分的平均每日乘客人次
Table 9.5 Daily average number of passenger journeys by public transport operator

		千人次 Thousand journeys						
營辦商	Transport operator	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
九巴	Kowloon Motor Bus	2 650	2 880	2 834	2 904	2 976	3 044	3 108
中巴 (1)	China Motor Bus (1)	717	483	432 +	-	-	-	-
新大嶼山巴士	New Lantau Bus	11	16	17	15	15	19	25
城巴 (2)	Citybus (2)	3	405	502	556	583	593	604
龍運巴士 (3)	Long Win Bus (3)	-	13 +	39	46	47	52	56
新巴 (1)	New World First Bus (1)	-	-	385 +	439	510	533	535
地鐵 (4)	MTR (4)	2 058	2 224	2 185	2 218	2 131	2 103	2 153
本地線	Local Line	2 058	2 224	2 174	2 190	2 103	2 078	2 129
機場線	Airport Express Line	-	-	11	28	28	25	23
九廣鐵路	Kowloon-Canton Railway							
東鐵	East Rail	546	718	738	757	791	802	812
輕鐵 (5)	Light Rail (5)	252	346	314	314	323	319	314
輕鐵接駁巴士 (6)	Light Rail Transit Feeder Bus (6)	93	108	104	60	42	55	70
香港電車	Hongkong Tramways	339	279	255	241	235	240	239
山頂纜車	Peak Tramways	9	12	9	9	9	10	10
紅色小巴	Red minibus	1 016	621	595	569	551	532	507
綠色專線小巴	Green minibus	710	969	992 *	1 017	1 056 *	1 102	1 148
居民巴士	Residents' service	71	112	110 *	115	132 *	153	161 #
的士	Taxi	1 267	1 294	1 304	1 306	1 307 *	1 307	1 307
油蔴地小輪 (7)	Hongkong and Yaumati Ferry (7)	121	82	62	42	38 +	-	-
新渡輪 (7)	New World First Ferry (7)	-	-	-	-	37 +*	40	41
天星小輪	Star Ferry	97	89	82	79	78	78	79
持牌小輪	Licensed ferries services	23	25	27	37	37	34	31
總計	Total	9 976	10 671	10 586 *	10 669 *	10 854 *	11 015	11 198 #

註釋：(1) 中巴於一九九八年九月一日停辦。新世界第一巴士(簡稱新巴)則於同日開辦。

(2) 城巴由一九九一年九月十二日起開辦一條專營巴士路線12A。自一九九三年九月一日起，該公司再開辦其他廿六條路線，並在一九九五年九月一日再接辦另外十四條專營巴士線。

(3) 龍運巴士於一九九七年六月一日開辦。

(4) 地鐵本地線包括觀塘線、荃灣線、港島線、東涌線及將軍澳線。地鐵東涌線和機場快線服務分別在一九九八年六月廿二日及七月六日開辦。將軍澳線在二零零二年八月十八日開辦。

(5) 輕鐵由一九八八年九月十八日起投入服務。

(6) 九廣鐵路巴士由一九八七年九月六日起投入服務。九廣鐵路東鐵接駁巴士在一九九九年五月三日開始由九巴接辦。

(7) 香港油蔴地小輪船有限公司的渡輪服務牌照由二零零零年一月十五日起轉交新世界第一渡輪服務有限公司(簡稱新渡輪)。

+ 數字是指總乘客人次除以營運日數。所以各數相加可能不等於總計。

Notes：(1) China Motor Bus Co. Ltd. ceased operation on 1 September 1998. New World First Bus Services Ltd. started operation on the same day.

(2) Citybus Ltd. started operating a franchised bus route No. 12A as from 12 September 1991, another 26 franchised routes as from 1 September 1993 and another 14 franchised routes from 1 September 1995.

(3) Long Win Bus Co. Ltd. started operation on 1 June 1997.

(4) MTR Local Line includes Kwun Tong Line, Tsuen Wan Line, Island Line, Tung Chung Line and Tseung Kwan O Line, Tung Chung Line and Airport Express Line of MTR were introduced on 22 June 1998 and 6 July 1998 respectively. Tseung Kwan O Line was introduced on 18 August 2002.

(5) KCR Light Rail started operation on 18 September 1988.

(6) KCR bus started operation on 6 September 1987. KCRC-East Rail Feeder Bus has been operated by KMB starting from 3 May 1999.

(7) The ferry service licences of the Hongkong & Yaumati Ferry Co. Ltd. were transferred to the New World First Ferry Services Ltd. on 15 January 2000.

+ The figures are derived by dividing the total number of passenger journeys carried by the number of days in operation and hence may not add up to total.

表 9.6 交通意外及傷亡
Table 9.6 Traffic accidents and casualties

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
意外 (宗數) (1)	Accidents (number) (1)	15 326	14 776	14 014	14 714	14 949	15 631	15 576
傷亡 (人數)	Casualties (number of persons)							
致命	Fatal	328	243	222	217	171	173	171
嚴重	Serious	3 807	3 598	3 626	3 116	3 155	3 517	3 426
輕微	Slight	16 652	15 952	15 228	16 089	16 103	16 628	17 003
總計 (2)	Total (2)	20 787 (3.6)	19 793 (3.1)	19 076 (2.9)	19 422 (2.9)	19 429 (2.9)	20 318 (3.0)	20 600 (3.0)

註釋：(1) 數字不包括只造成損毀的交通意外。

(2) 括弧內的數字表示按每千名人口計算的傷亡比率。

Notes: (1) Figures exclude accidents involving damages only.

(2) Figures in brackets denote the number of casualties per 1 000 population.

表 9.7 按運輸方式劃分的進出香港的貨物
Table 9.7 Inward and outward movements of cargo by mode of transport

		千公噸 Thousand tonnes						
		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
卸下貨物	Cargo discharged							
海運 (1)	Ocean (1)	58 423	91 950	90 104	88 621	88 003	88 506	93 444
河運 (1)	River (1)	11 992	15 563	16 747	17 684	18 932	21 966	26 284
空運	Air	423	840	775	841	953	894	1 004
鐵路運輸 (2)	Rail (2)	1 543	537	324	293	318	273	283
道路運輸 (3)	Road (3)	12 452	18 333	18 465	20 500	22 142	20 853	21 178
總計	Total	84 832	127 223	126 414	127 940	130 349	132 492	142 193
裝上貨物	Cargo loaded							
海運 (1)	Ocean (1)	25 799	41 351	37 378	39 601	42 934	42 170	44 857
河運 (1)	River (1)	5 385	20 365	22 941	22 932	24 773	25 568	27 925
空運	Air	534	947	854	1 133	1 288	1 180	1 475
鐵路運輸 (2)	Rail (2)	369	175	138	173	133	97	102
道路運輸 (3)	Road (3)	10 096	18 075	17 688	17 915	17 791	17 030	18 432
總計	Total	42 184	80 913	78 999	81 754	86 919	86 045	92 791

註釋：(1) 自一九九三年開始，海運貨物的定義已修訂為越過內河航限操作的船隻所運輸的貨物，而河運貨物則指僅於內河航限內操作的船隻所運輸的貨物。一九九三年以前的數字是根據舊定義編製，因此不能與一九九三年起的數字作嚴格比較。

(2) 經鐵路運輸的貨物不包括家畜。

(3) 經道路運載的貨物指經文錦渡、沙頭角和落馬洲通道運輸的過境貨物。沙頭角通道於一九八五年三月開放，而落馬洲通道則於一九八九年十二月開放。一九九三年及以後的數字已根據自一九九九年開始採用的新估計方法重新編製。這個新估計方法引用了一組更新的載重因子，以得出每輛過境貨運車輛的估計載貨重量，因此不能與以前的數字作嚴格比較。

Notes: (1) Starting from 1993, ocean cargo has been redefined to refer to cargo transported by vessels operating beyond the river trade limits while river cargo refers to cargo transported by vessels operating exclusively within the river trade limits. Figures from 1993 onwards are not strictly comparable with those prior to 1993 which are compiled based on the old definition.

(2) Cargo transported by rail excludes livestock.

(3) Cargo transported by road refers to those transported through Man Kam To, Sha Tau Kok and Lok Ma Chau. Traffic through Sha Tau Kok commenced in March 1985 and that through Lok Ma Chau in December 1989. Figures from 1993 onwards have been re-compiled based on a new estimation method which has been adopted as from 1999. An updated set of load factors has been incorporated in the new estimation method to derive the gross weight of cargo carried by a goods vehicle crossing the boundary. The figures are therefore not strictly comparable with those of previous periods.

表 9.8 按主要貨物裝卸地點劃分的貨櫃吞吐量
Table 9.8 Container throughput by main cargo handling location

		千個標準貨櫃單位 Thousand TEUs						
主要貨物裝卸地點	Main cargo handling location	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
貨櫃碼頭	Container terminals							
抵港	Inward	2 428	4 564 (4 555)	4 646	4 834	5 506	5 376	5 706
離港	Outward	2 651	4 926 (5 009)	4 909	5 461	6 096	5 909	6 186
小計	Sub-total	5 079	9 490 (9 564)	9 555	10 295	11 603	11 285	11 892
貨櫃碼頭以外	Other than container terminals							
海運	Ocean							
抵港	Inward	1 284	1 632 (1 584)	1 458	1 542	1 700	1 669	1 775
離港	Outward	1 178	1 523 (1 316)	1 183	1 296	1 333	1 341	1 551
小計	Sub-total	2 461	3 156 (2 900)	2 641	2 838	3 033	3 011	3 326
河運	River							
抵港	Inward	220	984 (984)	1 180	1 650	1 773	1 788	2 011
離港	Outward	212	938 (938)	1 206	1 427	1 689	1 743	1 916
小計	Sub-total	432	1 922 (1 922)	2 386	3 077	3 462	3 531	3 926
總吞吐量	Total throughput	7 972	14 567 (14 386)	14 582	16 211	18 098	17 826	19 144

註釋：數字包括載貨貨櫃及空貨櫃。

由一九九八年起，一系列新的貨櫃吞吐量數字已經開始編製。為方便比較，按新系列編製的一九九七年數字於括號內展示。

Notes: Figures include laden and empty containers.

Starting from 1998, a new series of container throughput statistics has been compiled. To facilitate comparison, figures for 1997 under the new series are presented in brackets.

資料來源

以下的流動及交易統計數字包括香港與中國內地的相關數據：

- (i) 訪港旅客人數；
- (ii) 郵遞服務；
- (iii) 國際電話及電報服務；及
- (iv) 進出香港的貨物。

表9.1 - 表9.2、圖9.1

- 香港旅遊發展局
(前稱「香港旅遊協會」)

表9.3

- 香港郵政
- 電訊管理局

表9.4 - 表9.5

- 運輸署

表9.6

- 香港警務處

表9.7

- 政府統計處
(船隻及貨運統計組)
- 民航處
- 九廣鐵路公司
- 香港海關

表9.8

- 海事處

其他有關刊物

- 香港旅遊業統計
(香港旅遊發展局編製)
- 與入境旅遊相關的開支
(香港旅遊發展局編製)
- 運輸資料年報
(運輸署編製)
- 交通運輸資料月報
(運輸署編製)
- 香港船務統計
- 海事處統計年報
(海事處編製)
- 香港港口統計(月／季刊)
(海事處編製)
- 香港港口統計數字一覽(年刊)
(海事處編製)

Data Sources

Data on the following types of statistics include the corresponding flows/transactions between Hong Kong and the mainland of China :

- (i) Visitor arrivals;
- (ii) Postal services;
- (iii) International telephone and telegram services; and
- (iv) Inward and outward movements of cargoes.

Table 9.1 - Table 9.2, Chart 9.1

- Hong Kong Tourism Board
(formerly known as “Hong Kong Tourist Association”)

Table 9.3

- Hongkong Post
- Office of the Telecommunications Authority

Table 9.4 - Table 9.5

- Transport Department

Table 9.6

- Hong Kong Police Force

Table 9.7

- Census and Statistics Department
(Shipping and Cargo Statistics Section)
- Civil Aviation Department
- Kowloon-Canton Railway Corporation
- Customs and Excise Department

Table 9.8

- Marine Department

Further References

- A Statistical Review of Hong Kong Tourism
(compiled by the Hong Kong Tourism Board)
- Tourism Expenditure Associated to Inbound Tourism
(compiled by the Hong Kong Tourism Board)
- Annual Transport Digest
(compiled by the Transport Department)
- Monthly Traffic and Transport Digest
(compiled by the Transport Department)
- Hong Kong Shipping Statistics
- Annual Statistical Tables of Marine Department
(compiled by the Marine Department)
- Hong Kong Port Statistics (Monthly/Quarterly)
(compiled by the Marine Department)
- Port of Hong Kong in Figures (Annual)
(compiled by the Marine Department)

10

消費物價指數

Consumer Price Indices

通貨膨脹與消費物價指數

10.1 消費物價指數是一個重要的經濟指標，用以量度住戶一般所購買的消費商品及服務的價格水平變動情況。消費物價指數的按年變動率亦通常用作反映住戶面對的通貨膨脹或通貨緊縮（一般分別稱為「通脹」及「通縮」）情況。確切一點說，它量度住戶經常購買的一籃子指定商品和服務的總值在指定期間的變動情況。

各項消費物價指數數列及其變動

10.2 政府統計處編製不同的消費物價指數數列，以反映消費物價轉變對不同開支組別住戶的影響。甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數分別根據較低、中等及較高開支範圍的住戶的消費模式編製而成。根據以上所有住戶的整體開支模式而編製的綜合消費物價指數，則反映消費物價轉變對整體住戶的影響。

10.3 過去數十年來，消費物價指數普遍錄得按年升幅。但隨一九九七年的區域性金融風暴，及其後數年間經濟下調和零售商之間的激烈競爭，消費物價指數自一九九九年錄得按年跌幅。

住戶開支模式

10.4 編製各項消費物價指數所採用的開支模式是根據每隔五年進行一次的「住戶開支統計調查」的結果計算出來。最新一輪的住戶開支統計調查在一九九九年十月至二零零零年九月期間進行，其結果亦已用於更新消費物價指數數列的開支範圍及權數。

Inflation and Consumer Price Indices

10.1 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an important economic indicator. It summarises the changes in the price levels of consumer goods and services which households generally purchase. The year-on-year rate of change in the CPI is commonly used to reflect the inflation or deflation affecting households. Specifically, it measures changes in the total cost of a given basket of goods and services representative of the purchases made by households in a specified time period.

Different series of Consumer Price Indices and their movements

10.2 Different series of CPIs are compiled by the Census and Statistics Department to reflect the impact of consumer price changes on households in different expenditure ranges. The CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) are compiled based on the expenditure patterns of households in the relatively low, medium and relatively high expenditure ranges respectively. The Composite CPI, which is compiled based on the overall expenditure pattern of all of the above households taken together, reflects the impact of consumer price changes on the household sector as a whole.

10.3 In the past few decades, year-on-year increases were in general recorded for the CPIs. However, following the regional financial turmoil in 1997, and the economic downturn and keen competition among retailers in subsequent years, year-on-year decreases in the CPIs were recorded since 1999.

Household expenditure patterns

10.4 The expenditure pattern used in compiling each CPI series is derived from results of the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) which is conducted once every five years. The latest round of the HES was conducted from October 1999 to September 2000. Based on the survey results, the expenditure ranges and the weighting patterns of the CPI series were updated.

10.5 與較高開支組別的住戶比較，屬較低開支組別的住戶用於生活必需品（例如食品、電力、燃氣及水）的開支比重通常較大，而用於住屋、衣履、交通和雜項服務的開支比重則較小。

10.6 在各項消費物價指數數列中，食品、住屋及雜項服務合共的開支比重，約佔總開支權數的70%。

10.7 相對於以一九九四至九五年為基期的消費物價指數中所佔的開支權數，電力、燃氣及水、耐用物品、交通和雜項服務的開支權數，在以一九九九至二零零零年為基期的所有四項消費物價指數數列中均有所上升。相反，煙酒和衣履在各項消費物價指數中的開支權數卻同時下降。至於食品、住屋和雜項物品的開支權數，在不同消費物價指數中的變動則方向不一。以住屋為例，在甲類和乙類消費物價指數中均有所增加，但在丙類消費物價指數中則有所減少。

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

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

10.5 Compared with households in the higher expenditure group, households in the lower expenditure group generally spend a larger proportion of their expenditure on necessities (e.g. food, electricity, gas and water) and a smaller proportion on housing, clothing and footwear, transport and miscellaneous services.

10.6 In all the CPI series, food, housing and miscellaneous services together account for about 70% of the total expenditure weights.

10.7 Compared with the expenditure weights for the 1994/95-based CPIs, the expenditure weights of electricity, gas and water, durable goods, transport and miscellaneous services increased in all the four 1999/2000-based CPI series. On the contrary, the expenditure weights of alcoholic drinks and tobacco and those of clothing and footwear declined in all the CPIs. As regards food, housing and miscellaneous goods, the expenditure weights in different CPIs did not change in the same direction. For example, the weights for housing increased in both the CPI(A) and CPI(B) but decreased in CPI(C).

10.8 The expenditure levels of households change in response to factors such as changes in income level and prices. However, the household expenditure patterns (i.e. relative expenditure among various items of goods and services), which are used in the computation of the CPIs, are relatively stable and change only gradually over time. Furthermore, slight changes in the expenditure weights for compiling CPIs would not have significant impact on the movements of CPIs. Hence, it is appropriate to adopt fixed expenditure weights for compiling CPIs for several years after each round of rebasing.

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

10.10 消費物價指數量度住戶購買的所有商品及服務的平均價格變動，是一個客觀的指標。有一些商品或服務的價格變動幅度很大，有些則只有輕微變幅。一般人在心理上可能較容易察覺部分消費項目價格大幅變動所帶來的影響，但沒有注意到這些影響可能受其他價格只有輕微升跌的項目所抵銷。消費物價指數能全面地顧及此等往往被人所忽略的抵銷效應。

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

表 10.1 **消費物價指數**
Table 10.1 **Consumer Price Indices**

指數 (一九九九年十月至二零零零年九月 = 100)

Index (Oct. 1999 - Sep. 2000 = 100)

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
綜合消費物價指數	Composite CPI	72.0 (9.6)	104.5 (5.8)	107.5 (2.8)	103.2 (-4.0)	99.4 (-3.8)	97.8 (-1.6)	94.8 (-3.0)
食品	Food	76.9 (9.0)	101.9 (3.6)	103.8 (1.9)	101.9 (-1.8)	99.7 (-2.2)	98.9 (-0.8)	96.8 (-2.1)
住屋 ⁽¹⁾	Housing ⁽¹⁾	62.3 (12.9)	108.0 (9.2)	113.1 (4.7)	107.3 (-5.1)	98.5 (-8.2)	95.5 (-3.1)	90.0 (-5.7)
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	67.6 (10.8)	98.8 (4.5)	101.4 (2.7)	100.2 (-1.3)	99.9 (-0.2)	100.4 (0.5)	98.1 (-2.3)
甲類消費物價指數	CPI(A)	72.3 (9.4)	103.2 (5.7)	105.9 (2.6)	102.5 (-3.3)	99.5 (-3.0)	97.8 (-1.7)	94.7 (-3.2)
食品	Food	77.6 (8.8)	102.4 (3.7)	104.3 (1.9)	102.0 (-2.2)	99.7 (-2.4)	98.6 (-1.0)	96.4 (-2.2)
住屋 ⁽¹⁾	Housing ⁽¹⁾	63.8 (13.0)	106.9 (9.1)	110.2 (3.1)	105.3 (-4.5)	98.8 (-6.2)	95.2 (-3.6)	89.8 (-5.7)
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	63.4 (11.8)	96.3 (4.9)	100.3 (4.2)	99.7 (-0.6)	99.7 §	100.3 (0.6)	97.0 (-3.3)
乙類消費物價指數	CPI(B)	72.7 (9.6)	105.5 (5.8)	108.5 (2.8)	103.4 (-4.7)	99.4 (-3.9)	97.7 (-1.6)	94.7 (-3.1)
食品	Food	77.1 (9.0)	101.9 (3.7)	104.0 (2.1)	101.8 (-2.1)	99.7 (-2.1)	98.8 (-1.0)	96.7 (-2.1)
住屋 ⁽¹⁾	Housing ⁽¹⁾	64.4 (13.6)	110.4 (8.5)	115.2 (4.4)	107.3 (-6.8)	98.5 (-8.2)	95.8 (-2.8)	90.1 (-5.9)
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	66.6 (11.0)	98.5 (4.8)	101.7 (3.3)	100.3 (-1.4)	99.9 (-0.4)	100.4 (0.4)	98.1 (-2.3)
丙類消費物價指數	CPI(C)	70.3 (9.8)	104.6 (6.1)	107.9 (3.2)	103.9 (-3.7)	99.3 (-4.5)	97.8 (-1.5)	95.1 (-2.8)
食品	Food	75.1 (9.3)	100.6 (3.3)	102.5 (1.9)	101.7 (-0.8)	99.8 (-1.9)	99.6 (-0.2)	97.9 (-1.7)
住屋 ⁽¹⁾	Housing ⁽¹⁾	58.6 (12.0)	106.2 (10.2)	113.0 (6.4)	108.9 (-3.6)	98.2 (-9.9)	95.5 (-2.8)	90.2 (-5.5)
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	73.2 (9.6)	101.2 (3.7)	102.0 (0.8)	100.3 (-1.7)	100.1 (-0.2)	100.3 (0.2)	98.9 (-1.4)

註釋：括弧內數字為與上年比較的變動百分率，通常用作量度影響住戶的通脹/通縮指標。

⁽¹⁾ 以往在「住屋」類別中的「水費及排污費」已重新分類為「電力、燃氣及水」類別的一個組成部分。

§ 少於 0.05%

Notes: Figures in brackets denote percentage changes over the preceding year, which are commonly used as measures of inflation/deflation affecting households.

⁽¹⁾ "Water and sewage charges" previously under "Housing" section has been re-classified as a component of the "Electricity, gas and water" section.

§ Less than 0.05%.

圖 10.1 消費物價指數及其按年變動率
Chart 10.1 Consumer Price Indices and their year-on-year rates of change

(甲) 綜合消費物價指數
(A) Composite Consumer Price Index

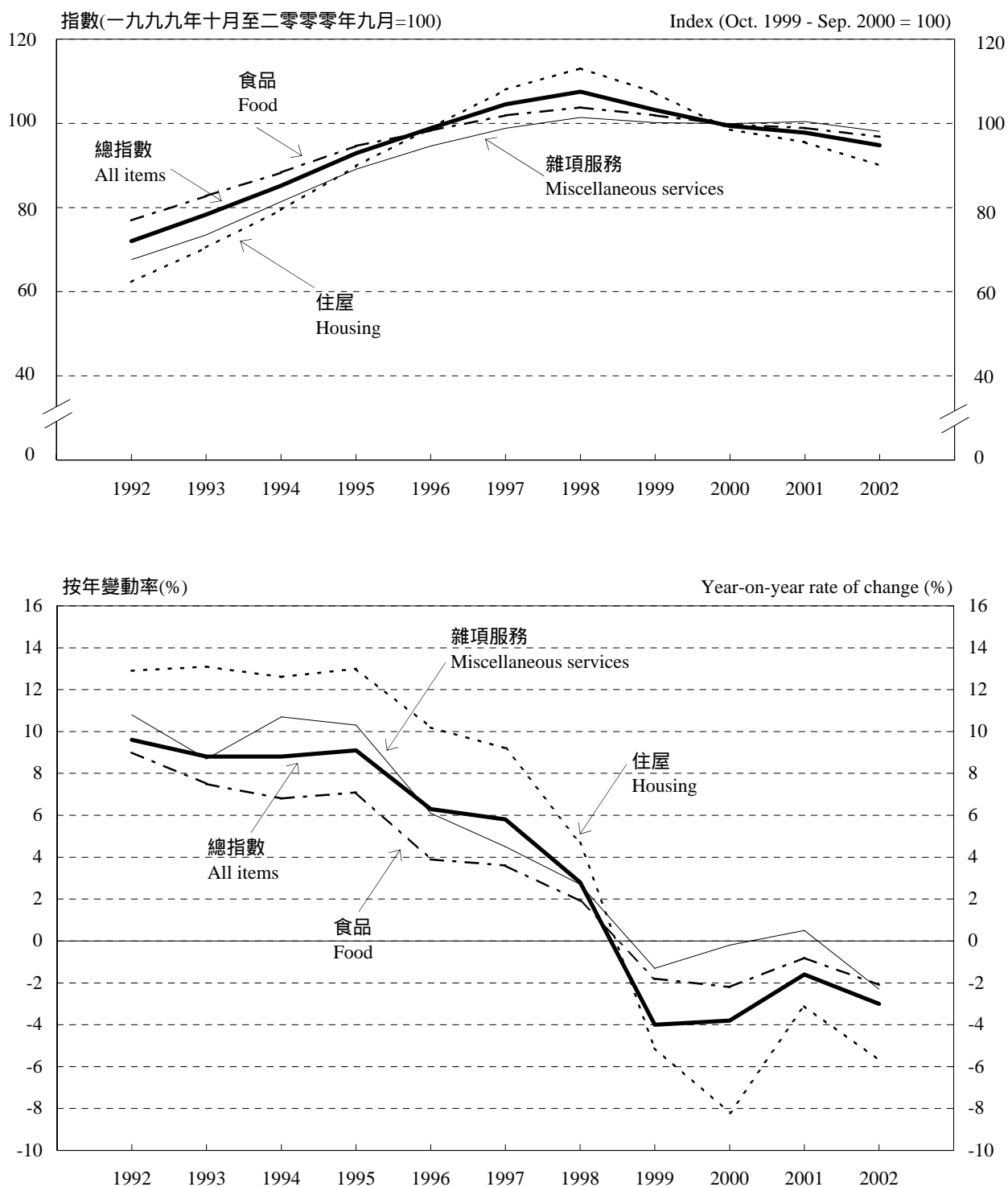


圖 10.1 (續) 消費物價指數及其按年變動率
 Chart 10.1 (Cont'd.) Consumer Price Indices and their year-on-year rates of change

(乙) 甲類消費物價指數
 (B) Consumer Price Index (A)

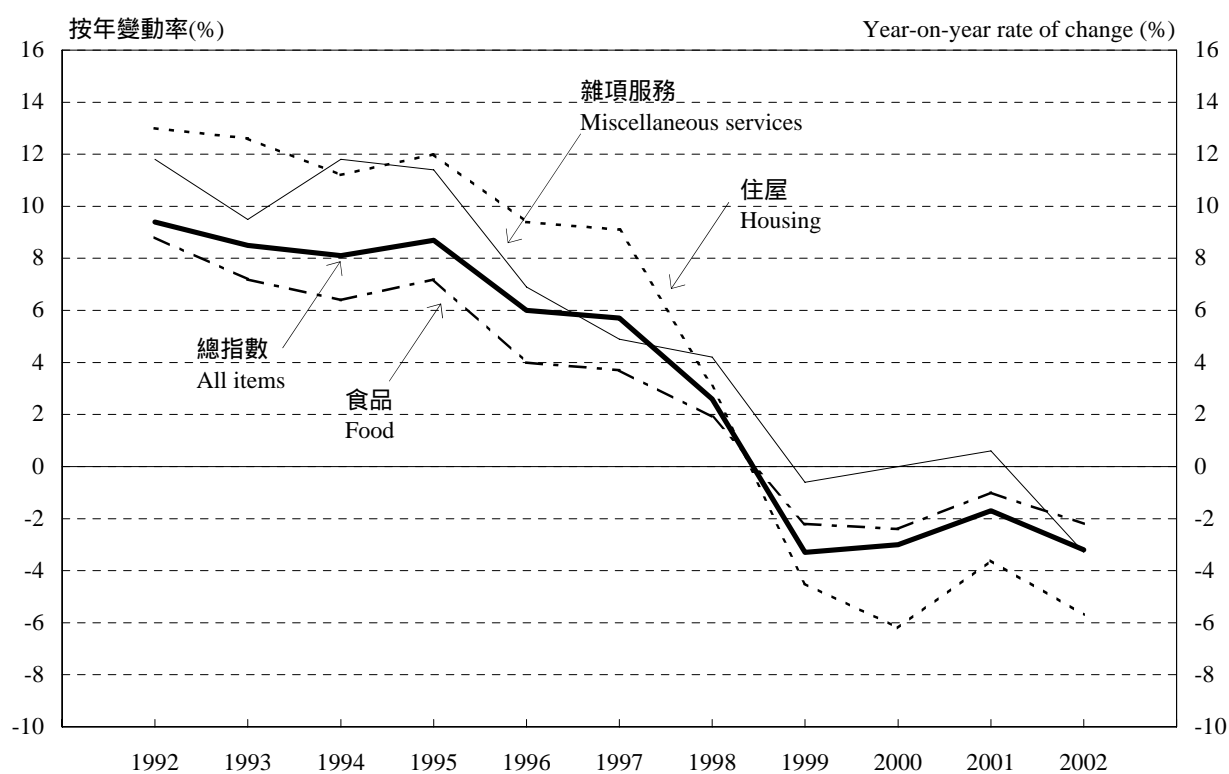
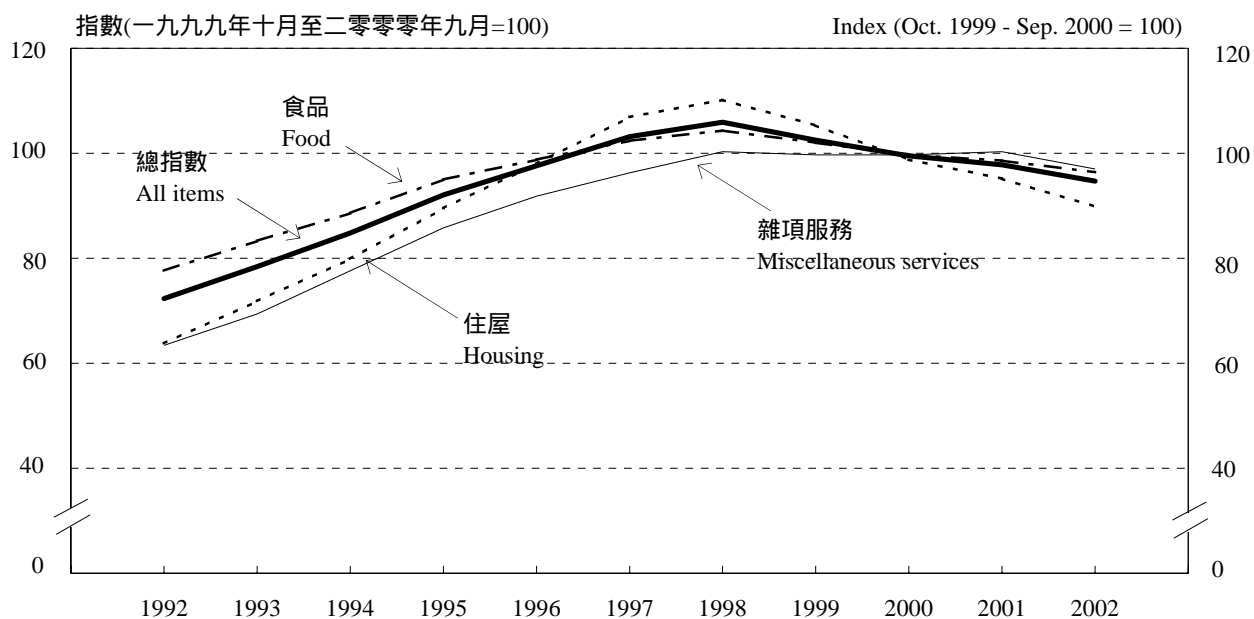


圖 10.1 (續) 消費物價指數及其按年變動率
 Chart 10.1 (Cont'd.) Consumer Price Indices and their year-on-year rates of change

(丙) 乙類消費物價指數
 (C) Consumer Price Index (B)

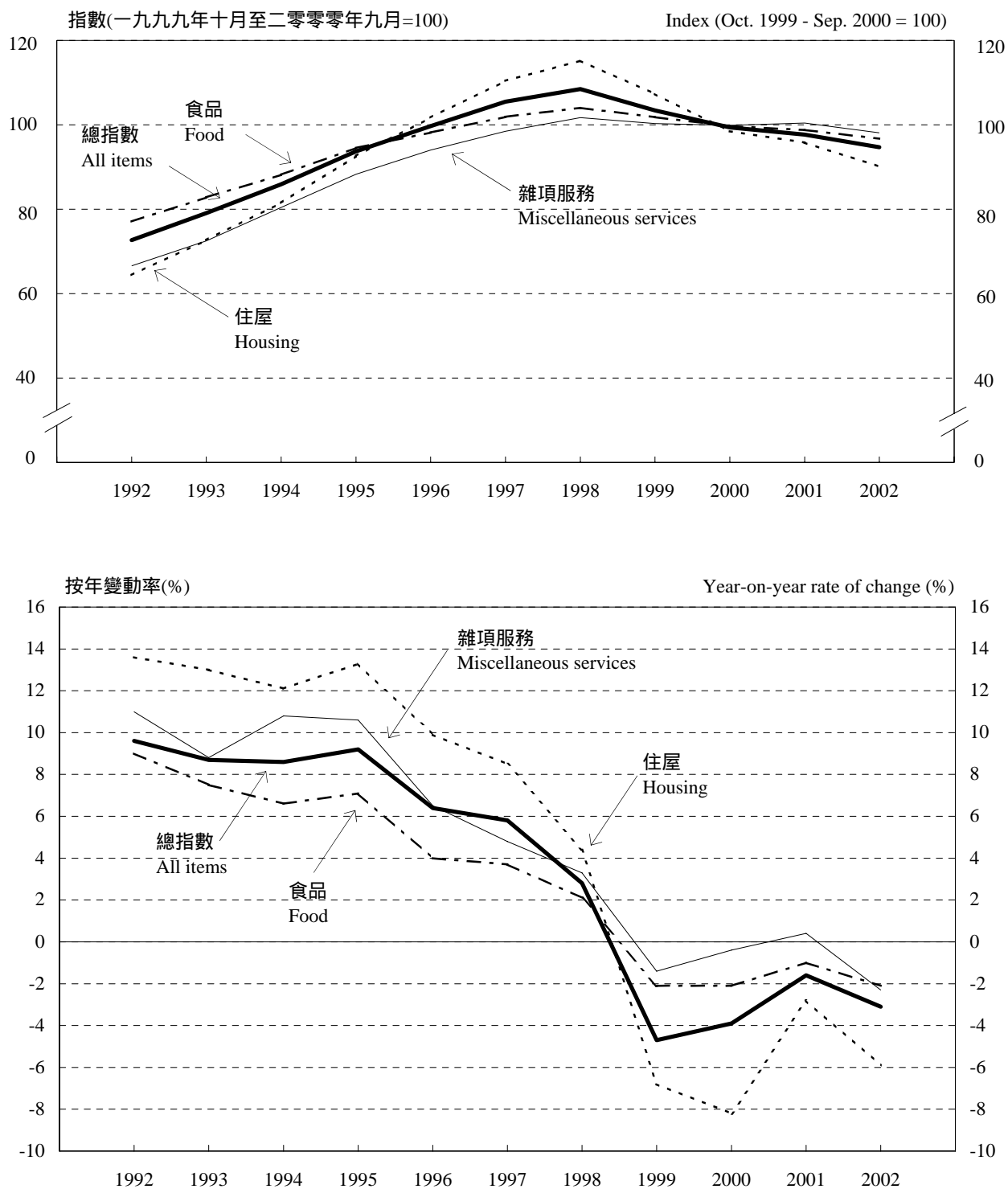


圖 10.1 (續) 消費物價指數及其按年變動率
 Chart 10.1 (Cont'd.) Consumer Price Indices and their year-on-year rates of change

(丁) 丙類消費物價指數
 (D) Consumer Price Index (C)

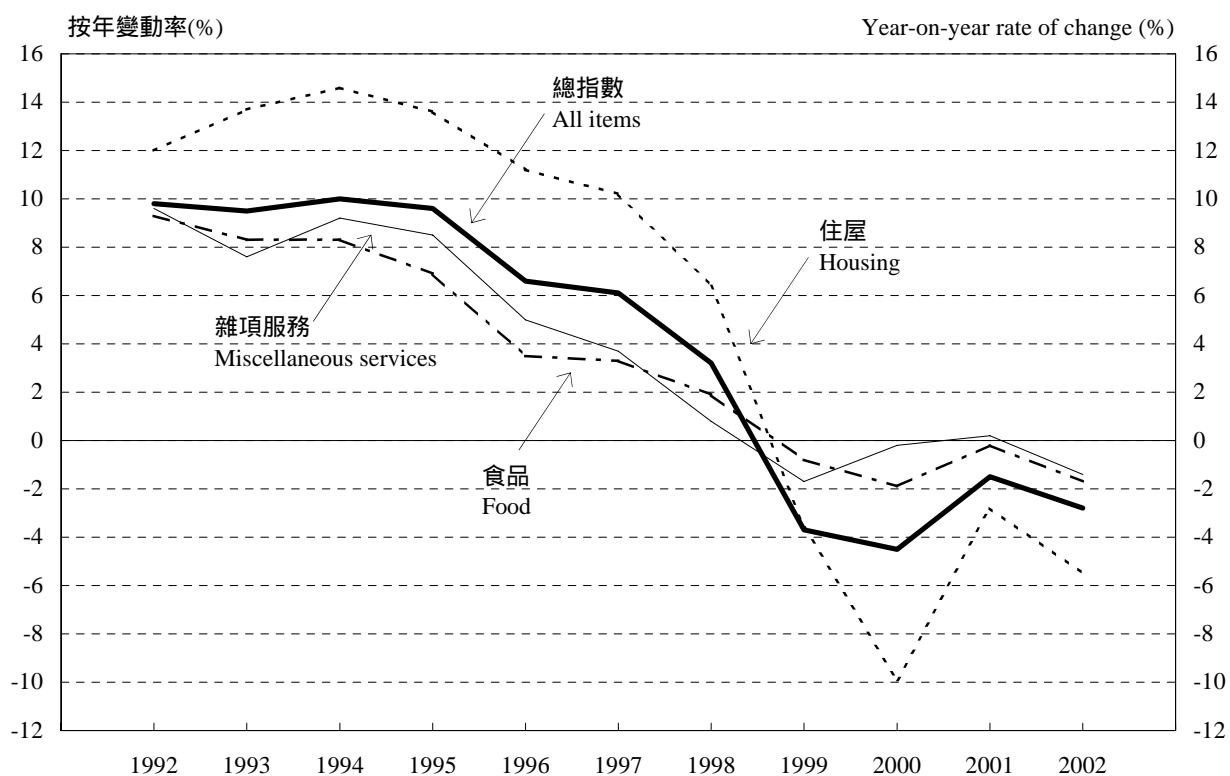
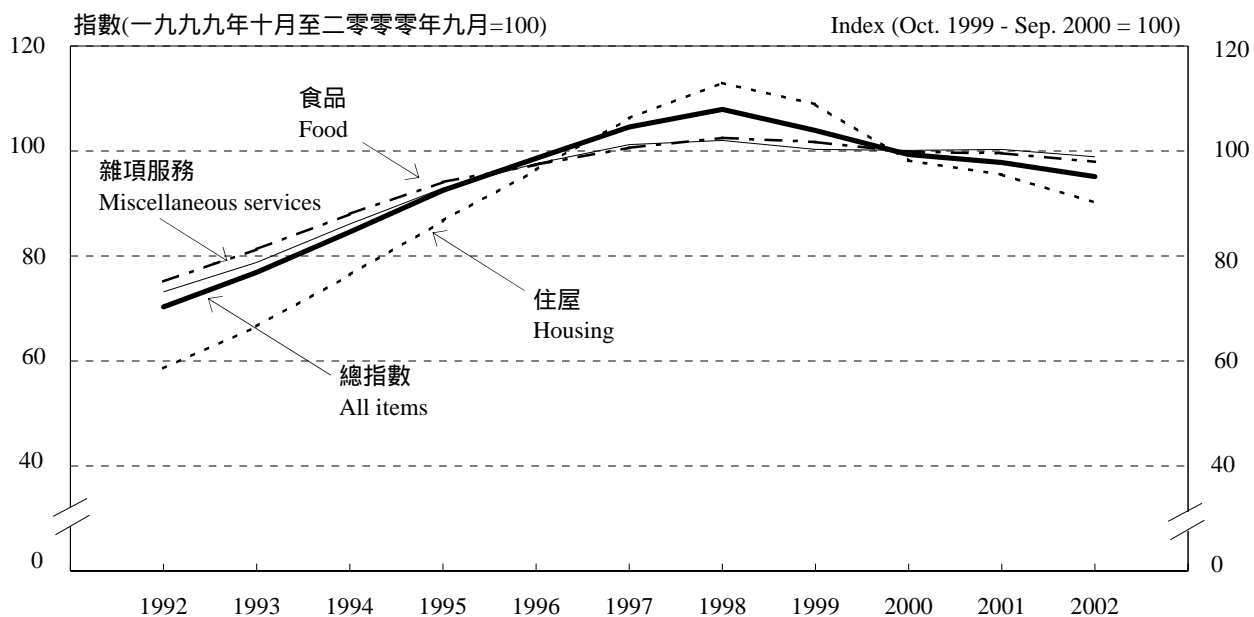


表 10.2 以一九九四/九五年及一九九九/二零零零年為基期的消費物價指數中九個商品/服務類別的開支權數

Table 10.2 Expenditure weights for nine commodity/service sections of the 1994/95-based and 1999/2000-based CPIs

商品/服務類別 Commodity/Service section	一九九四/九五年為基期 1994/95-based				一九九九/二零零零年為基期 1999/2000-based			
	綜合消費 物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費 物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費 物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費 物價指數 CPI(C)	綜合消費 物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費 物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費 物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費 物價指數 CPI(C)
食品 Food	29.50	37.30	29.37	20.38	26.67	31.88	25.94	21.38
住屋 Housing	28.53 ⁽¹⁾	24.92 ⁽¹⁾	27.90 ⁽¹⁾	33.82 ⁽¹⁾	29.91	29.13	29.68	31.22
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	2.66 ⁽¹⁾	3.79 ⁽¹⁾	2.44 ⁽¹⁾	1.68 ⁽¹⁾	2.98	3.99	2.81	2.02
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	1.35	2.06	1.18	0.77	0.94	1.50	0.86	0.39
衣履 Clothing and footwear	6.66	5.12	6.95	8.04	4.13	3.36	4.47	4.55
耐用物品 Durable goods	5.49	4.34	5.85	6.31	6.24	4.96	6.93	6.73
雜項物品 Miscellaneous goods	6.14	6.03	6.44	5.79	5.70	5.25	5.58	6.43
交通 Transport	7.77	7.17	7.57	8.79	9.01	8.23	9.05	9.94
雜項服務 Miscellaneous services	11.90	9.27	12.30	14.42	14.42	11.70	14.68	17.34
總計 Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

註釋：根據以一九九四至二零零零年為基期的消費物價指數數列的分類方法。

(1) 在一九九四至九五年為基期的消費物價指數數列中，「水費及排污費」是劃分在「住屋」類別之下的。為方便比較，在上表中則劃分在「電力、燃氣及水」類別之下。

Notes: Based on the classification of the 1999/2000-based CPI series.

(1) "Water and sewage charges" was classified under the "Housing" section in the 1994/95-based CPI series. To facilitate comparison, it is reclassified under the "Electricity, gas and water" section in the above table.

資料來源

- 政府統計處
(消費物價指數組)

其他有關刊物

- 消費物價指數月報
- 消費物價指數年報
- 一九九九至二零零零年住戶開支統計調查及重訂消費物價指數基期

Data Sources

- Census and Statistics Department
(Consumer Price Index Section)

Further References

- Monthly Report on the Consumer Price Index
- Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index
- 1999/2000 Household Expenditure Survey and the Rebasing of the Consumer Price Indices

11

貨幣、銀行、金融

Money, Banking and Finance

接受存款機構

11.1 本港的接受存款機構，以三級制分類：即持牌銀行、有限制牌照銀行及接受存款公司，統稱為認可機構。過去數年，隨收購及合併活動增加，持牌銀行的數目略為減少。然而，它們在客戶存款、貸款及墊款所佔的比例仍大致穩定，並為各類存款機構中最高。

11.2 一九九七年至二零零二年期間，認可機構的客戶存款總額增長平均每年4.1%。其中外幣存款的增長率較港元存款為高。

11.3 一九九二年至二零零二年期間，在香港使用的貸款及墊款以平均每年6.7%的幅度增長。其中與地產有關的貸款為主要的貸款項目。

11.4 另一方面，主要因為入帳於香港的歐洲日圓貸款活動收縮，導致在香港以外使用的貸款在過去數年間大幅減少。因此，貸款及墊款總額在過去十年平均每年錄得1.7%的跌幅。

貨幣供應量

11.5 截至二零零二年底的五年當中，廣義貨幣供應量（即港元貨幣供應量M3）以平均每年3.5%的幅度增長。

外幣兌換率

11.6 《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法》說明，港元是香港特別行政區的法定貨幣。外幣指港元以外的其他貨幣，因而人民幣亦視作外幣。

Deposit-taking institutions

11.1 Hong Kong maintains a three-tier system of deposit-taking institutions - licensed banks, restricted licence banks and deposit-taking companies - which are collectively known as authorised institutions (AIs). Along with the increase in merger and acquisition activities, the number of licensed banks decreased slightly in recent years. However, their relative shares in customer deposits, and loans and advances, being the largest among the three types of AIs, remained broadly stable.

11.2 Total customer deposits with authorised institutions grew at an average annual rate of 4.1% between 1997 and 2002, with slightly faster increases for foreign currency deposits than Hong Kong dollar deposits.

11.3 Between 1992 and 2002, loans and advances for use in Hong Kong recorded an average annual increase of 6.7%. Property-related loans were the major type of bank lending.

11.4 On the other hand, loans for use outside Hong Kong fell sharply in recent years, mainly due to a contraction in Euroyen loans booked in Hong Kong. Therefore, total loans and advances fell at an average annual rate of 1.7% during the past ten years.

Money supply

11.5 During the five years ending 2002, the broad money supply (i.e. money supply M3) increased by an average annual rate of 3.5%.

Exchange rates

11.6 Hong Kong Dollar is the legal tender in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, as stated in "The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China". Foreign currency refers to any currency other

than the Hong Kong currency. Accordingly, Chinese Renminbi is also treated as foreign currency.

11.7 由於香港實施港元與美元的聯繫匯率，港元相對其他貨幣的兌換價因而受到美元的強弱所影響。在一九九二年至二零零二年間，港元跟隨美元的強勢，相對其他主要貨幣有所升值，港匯指數上升了24.6%。

11.7 With the implementation of the linked exchange rate system between the Hong Kong Dollar and the US Dollar, exchange rates between the Hong Kong Dollar and other foreign currencies are affected by the strength of the US Dollar. Along with strengthening of the US Dollar, the Hong Kong Dollar appreciated against other major foreign currencies during 1992 and 2002. The Effective Exchange Rate Index (EERI) increased by 24.6% over the period.

表 11.1 按機構類別劃分的認可機構數目及其於客戶總存款和貸款及墊款總額所佔比例

Table 11.1 Number of authorised institutions and their shares in customer deposits, loans and advances by type of institutions

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
認可機構數目	Number of authorised institutions							
持牌銀行	Licensed banks	164	180	172	156	154	147	133
有限制牌照銀行	Restricted licence banks	56	66	60	58	48	49	46
接受存款公司	Deposit-taking companies	147	115	101	71	61	54	45
於客戶總存款所佔百分比 (%)	Percentage share in total customer deposits (%)							
持牌銀行	Licensed banks	96.4	97.5	98.5	98.7	98.9	98.8	98.7
有限制牌照銀行	Restricted licence banks	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1
接受存款公司	Deposit-taking companies	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
於貸款及墊款總額所佔百分比 (%)	Percentage share in total loans and advances (%)							
持牌銀行	Licensed banks	94.4	94.0	93.4	93.6	93.1	92.8	93.3
有限制牌照銀行	Restricted licence banks	3.0	4.0	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.4
接受存款公司	Deposit-taking companies	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3

註釋：數字是指於該年年底的數字。

Note: Figures are as at end of the year.

表 11.2 客戶存款

Table 11.2 Customer deposits

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997 - 2002 平均按年 增長率 (%) Average annual growth rate (%)
	(十億港元) (HK\$ billion)							
港元存款 (1) Hong Kong dollar deposits (1)	684.1	1,551.6*	1,699.7*	1,773.2*	1,851.2*	1,854.7	1,824.9	3.3
外幣存款 (2) Foreign currency deposits (2)	819.1	1,158.7*	1,300.3*	1,477.4*	1,676.7*	1,551.9	1,492.6	5.2
客戶總存款 Total customer deposits	1,503.1	2,710.3*	3,000.0*	3,250.6*	3,527.8*	3,406.5	3,317.5	4.1

註釋：由二零零二年六月起，一個月以下的短期外匯基金存款列入貨幣整體數字內。根據這定義修訂的存款數字，已追溯至一九九七年四月。

所有客戶存款數字是指於該年年底的數字。

(1) 數字經調整以包括外幣掉期存款。

(2) 數字經調整以扣除外幣掉期存款。

Notes: As from June 2002, short-term Exchange Fund placements of less than one month are included as part of the monetary aggregates. The data series on customer deposits are backdated to April 1997 using this revised definition.

All figures on customer deposits are as at end of the year.

(1) Figures have been adjusted to include foreign currency swap deposits.

(2) Figures have been adjusted to exclude foreign currency swap deposits.

表 11.3 按貨幣及類別劃分的貸款及墊款
Table 11.3 Loans and advances by currency and by type

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992 - 2002 平均按年 增長率 (%)
	(十億港元) (HK\$ billion)							Average annual growth rate (%)
貨幣								
Currency								
港元	812.1	1,742.5	1,695.0	1,607.1	1,652.2	1,647.7	1,615.7	7.1
Hong Kong dollar								
外幣	1,657.5	2,379.2	1,609.4	1,205.8	809.3	537.3	460.7	-12.0
Foreign currency								
總計	2,469.6	4,121.7	3,304.4	2,812.9	2,461.5	2,185.0	2,076.3	-1.7
Total								
類別								
Type								
香港貨物的出入口及轉口融資	89.3	172.3	132.6	102.7	93.8	80.7	81.7	-0.9
To finance imports to and exports and re-exports from Hong Kong								
香港境外的商品貿易融資	11.9	20.7	16.6	10.9	10.1	8.0	9.1	-2.6
To finance merchandising trade not touching Hong Kong								
在香港使用的貸款及墊款	909.9	2,037.3	1,960.4	1,819.8	1,861.5	1,790.1	1,742.9	6.7
Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong								
其他在香港境外使用的貸款及墊款	1,420.6	1,843.7	1,167.4	857.3	477.2	296.7	232.7	-16.5
Other loans and advances for use outside Hong Kong								
其他使用地區不明確的貸款及墊款	37.9	47.8	27.4	22.3	18.9	9.6	9.8	-12.6
Other loans and advances where the place of use is not known								
總計	2,469.6	4,121.7	3,304.4	2,812.9	2,461.5	2,185.0	2,076.3	-1.7
Total								

註釋：所有貸款及墊款數字是指於該年年底的數字。

Note: All figures on loans and advances are as at end of the year.

表 11.4 按經濟行業劃分的在香港使用的貸款及墊款
Table 11.4 Loans and advances for use in Hong Kong by economic sector

	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1992 - 2002
經濟行業 Economic sector	(十億港元) (HK\$ billion)							平均按年 增長率(%) Average annual growth rate (%)
製造業 Manufacturing	63.7	110.7	94.7	80.2	73.7	71.2	70.7	1.0
農業及漁業 Agriculture and fisheries	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	0.4	-1.9
運輸及運輸設備 Transport and transport equipment	58.1	96.2	106.3	103.3	105.2	101.7	104.1	6.0
電力、氣體燃料及電訊 Electricity, gas and telecommunications	10.0	27.2	28.7	25.9	75.9	57.8	56.2	18.9
建造業、物業發展及投資 Building, construction, property development and investment	144.5	440.3	416.2	384.1	398.4	388.9	378.9	10.1
批發及零售業 Wholesale and retail trade	88.2	205.7	179.7	144.1	120.2	101.2	100.3	1.3
採礦及採石業 Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-10.7
其他經濟行業 Miscellaneous	544.4	1,156.0	1,133.2	1,080.8	1,086.4	1,068.1	1,032.0	6.6
與財務及金融有關的公司(認可機構除外) Financial concerns (other than authorised institutions)	122.8	259.7	234.2	188.9	169.8	142.0	125.5	0.2
專業人士及個人 Professional and private individuals	312.6	694.7	733.1	746.4	774.4	796.7	785.1	9.6
購買住宅樓宇 Purchase of residential property	224.3	540.8	589.7	608.6	626.4	646.9	641.6	11.1
其他用途 Other purposes	88.3	153.9	143.5	137.9	148.1	149.8	143.4	5.0
其他 Others	109.0	201.6	165.8	145.5	142.1	129.4	121.4	1.1
總計 Total	909.9	2,037.3	1,960.4	1,819.8	1,861.5	1,790.1	1,742.9	6.7

註釋：所有貸款及墊款數字是指於該年年底數字。有關數字不包括貿易融資的貸款及墊款。

Note: All figures on loans and advances are as at end of the year. Figures do not include loans and advances for trade financing.

表 11.5 貨幣供應量
Table 11.5 Money supply

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1997 - 2002 平均按年 增長率 (%) Average annual growth rate (%)
		(十億港元) (HK\$ billion)							
貨幣供應量M1	M1								
港元	Hong Kong dollar	139.5	188.1	178.3	205.3	204.0	229.8	259.4	6.6
外幣	Foreign currency	16.1	20.0	19.4	19.8	39.9	28.2	36.2	12.6
總計	Total	155.6	208.1	197.7	225.2	243.8	258.1	295.6	7.3
貨幣供應量M2	M2								
港元 (1)	Hong Kong dollar (1)	727.0	1,666.4*	1,828.7*	1,923.5*	1,988.0*	1,998.8	1,984.0	3.6
外幣 (2)	Foreign currency (2)	791.8	1,122.4*	1,283.3*	1,462.7*	1,661.5*	1,551.3	1,534.3	6.5
總計	Total	1,518.8	2,788.8*	3,111.9*	3,386.2*	3,649.5*	3,550.1	3,518.3	4.8
貨幣供應量M3	M3								
港元 (1)	Hong Kong dollar (1)	750.3	1,684.3*	1,840.8*	1,935.5*	2,002.4*	2,016.6	2,004.2	3.5
外幣 (2)	Foreign currency (2)	824.0	1,187.1*	1,327.4*	1,499.0*	1,690.4*	1,577.5	1,557.6	5.6
總計	Total	1,574.3	2,871.4*	3,168.2*	3,434.5*	3,692.8*	3,594.1	3,561.9	4.4

註釋：由二零零二年六月起，一個月以下的短期外匯基金存款列入貨幣整體數字內。根據這定義修訂的貨幣供應量數字，已追溯至一九九七年四月。

所有貨幣供應數字是指於該年年底數字。

(1) 數字經調整以包括外幣掉期存款。

(2) 數字經調整以扣除外幣掉期存款。

Notes: As from June 2002, short-term Exchange Fund placements of less than one month are included as part of the monetary aggregates. The data series on money supply are backdated to April 1997 using this revised definition.

All figures on money supply are as at end of the year.

(1) Figures have been adjusted to include foreign currency swap deposits.

(2) Figures have been adjusted to exclude foreign currency swap deposits.

表 11.6 外幣兌換率及港匯指數
Table 11.6 Exchange rates and the Effective Exchange Rate Index

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
每單位外幣兌換港元	HKD per unit of foreign currency							
美元	U.S. Dollar	7.741	7.742	7.745	7.758	7.791	7.799	7.799
英鎊	Pound Sterling	13.66	12.69	12.83	12.55	11.81	11.24	11.73
德國馬克 ⁽¹⁾	Deutsche Mark ⁽¹⁾	4.97	4.47	4.41	4.23	3.68	3.57	-
歐元 ⁽¹⁾	Euro ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	8.27	7.20	6.99	7.38
日圓	Japanese Yen	0.0612	0.0641	0.0595	0.0685	0.0723	0.0643	0.0625
人民幣 (每百港元)	Chinese Renminbi (per HK\$100)	71.22	107.07	106.87	106.67	106.17	106.04	105.84
港匯指數 (貿易總值(進口及整體出口) 加權) ⁽²⁾ (二零零零年一月=100)	Effective exchange rate index for the Hong Kong Dollar (trade (import and export) – weighted) ⁽²⁾ (January 2000=100)	83.5	98.0*	103.4*	100.9*	101.7*	104.7	104.0

註釋：數字是指年內每日電匯收市中間兌換價的平均值。

(1) 歐元是歐洲的統一貨幣，於一九九九年一月一日推出。由二零零二年一月一日開始，歐元的紙幣及硬幣已取代各參與國家的貨幣成為法定貨幣。現時，歐洲聯盟其中十二個國家採用歐元，包括奧地利、比利時、芬蘭、法國、德國、希臘、愛爾蘭、意大利、盧森堡、荷蘭、葡萄牙及西班牙。

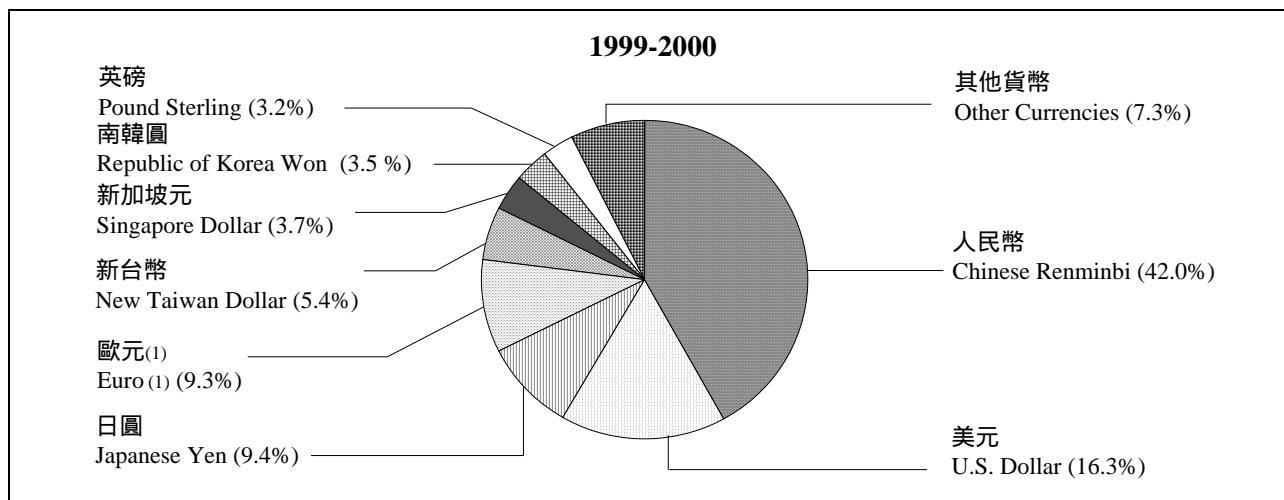
(2) 由二零零二年一月二日起公布的新系列。詳情請參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零一年十二月號題為「新系列港幣匯率指數」的專題文章。

Notes: Figures are the averages of the daily closing middle market telegraphic transfer rates for the year.

(1) Euro is a unified European currency launched on 1 January 1999. As from 1 January 2002, Euro notes and coins have replaced notes and coins in national currencies of participating countries of the Euro. At present, twelve European nations of the European Union have adopted the Euro. They are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

(2) New series released since 2 January 2002. For details, please refer to the feature article entitled "New Series of Effective Exchange Rate Index for Hong Kong Dollar" in the December 2001 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

圖 11.1 港匯指數(貿易總值(進口及整體出口)加權)的組成部分
Chart 11.1 Components of the Effective Exchange Rate Index (trade (import and export) - weighted)



註釋：港匯指數的權數是以一九九九年至二零零零年香港對外商品貿易的模式作為根據。除了上圖所列的主要貨幣外，編製港匯指數亦有採用其他國家的貨幣，它們的相應權數如下：馬來西亞元(1.67%)、泰銖 (1.38%)、加拿大元 (1.17%)、澳元 (1.12%)、菲律賓披索 (1.04%)及瑞士法郎 (0.91%)。

- (1) 歐元是歐洲的統一貨幣，於一九九九年一月一日推出。由二零零二年一月一日開始，歐元的紙幣及硬幣已取代各參與國家的貨幣成為法定貨幣。現時，歐洲聯盟其中十二個國家採用歐元，包括奧地利、比利時、芬蘭、法國、德國、希臘、愛爾蘭、意大利、盧森堡、荷蘭、葡萄牙及西班牙。

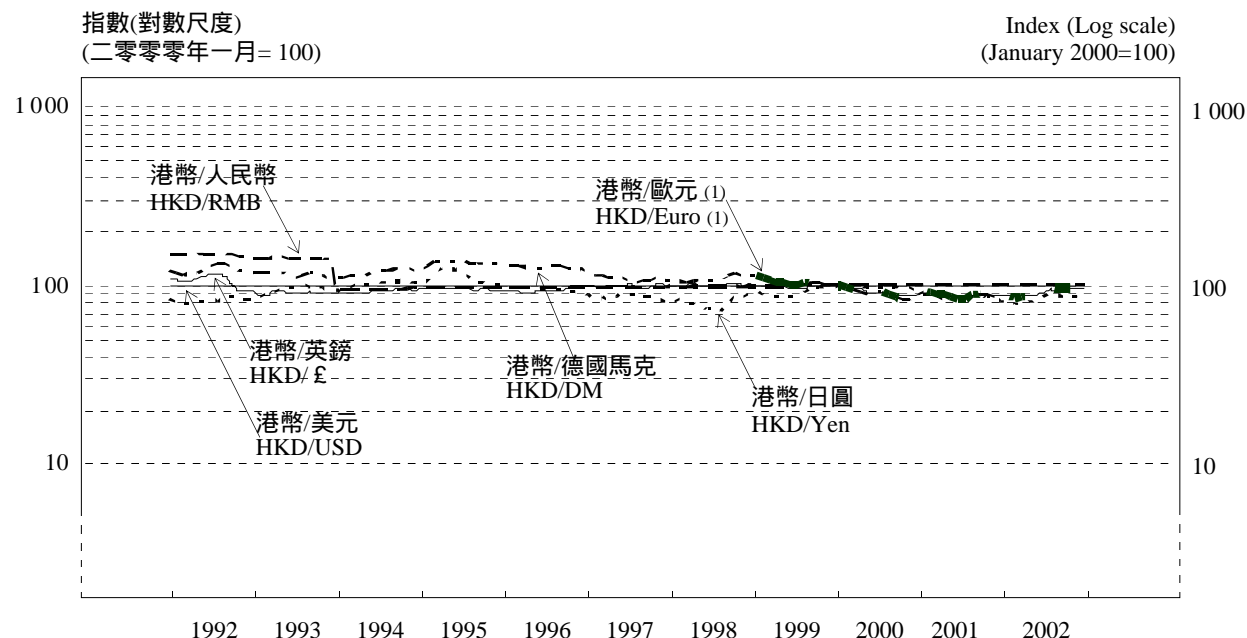
Notes: The weights adopted in compiling the Effective Exchange Rate Index (EERI) are based on the average merchandise trade pattern of Hong Kong from 1999 to 2000. Besides the major currencies shown in the above chart, other countries whose currencies are also included in the compilation of the EERI and their corresponding weights are: Malaysian Ringgit (1.67%), Thai Baht (1.38%), Canadian Dollar (1.17%), Australian Dollar (1.12%), Philippine Peso (1.04%) and Swiss Franc (0.91%).

- (1) Euro is a unified European currency launched on 1 January 1999. As from 1 January 2002, Euro notes and coins have replaced notes and coins in national currencies of participating countries of the Euro. At present, twelve European nations of the European Union have adopted the Euro. They are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

圖 11.2 外幣兌換率及港匯指數
Chart 11.2 Exchange rates and the Effective Exchange Rate Index

(甲) 名義指數

(A) Nominal Indices

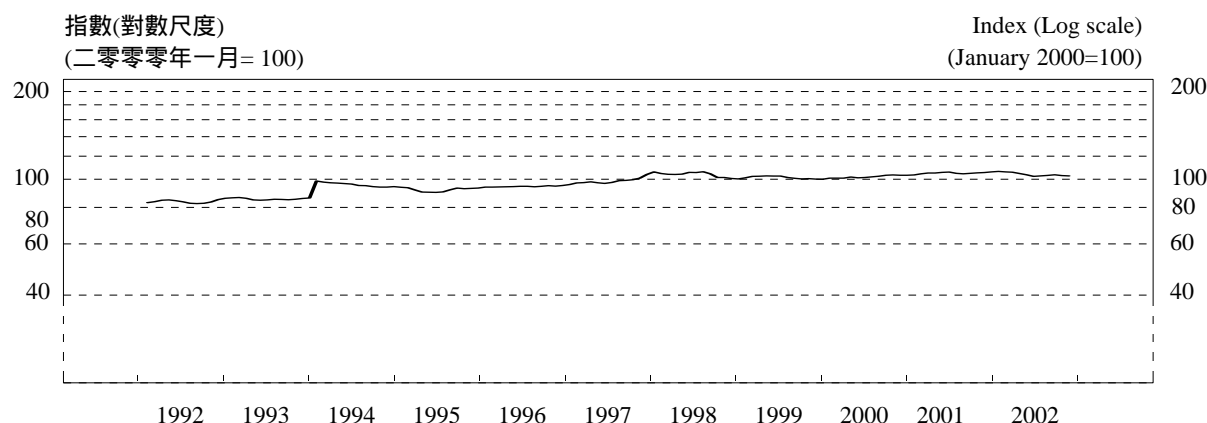


註釋 : (1) 歐元是歐洲的統一貨幣，於一九九九年一月一日推出。由二零零二年一月一日開始，歐元的紙幣及硬幣已取代各參與國家的貨幣成為法定貨幣。現時，歐洲聯盟其中十二個國家採用歐元，包括奧地利、比利時、芬蘭、法國、德國、希臘、愛爾蘭、意大利、盧森堡、荷蘭、葡萄牙及西班牙。

Note : (1) Euro is a unified European currency launched on 1 January 1999. As from 1 January 2002, Euro notes and coins have replaced notes and coins in national currencies of participating countries of the Euro. At present, twelve European nations of the European Union have adopted the Euro. They are Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

(乙) 港匯指數(貿易總值(進口及整體出口)加權)⁽¹⁾

(B) Effective Exchange Rate Index (trade (import and export) - weighted)⁽¹⁾



註釋 : (1) 由二零零二年一月二日起公布的新系列。詳情請參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零一年十二月號題為「新系列港幣匯率指數」的專題文章。

Note : (1) New series released since 2 January 2002. For details, please refer to the feature article entitled "New Series of Effective Exchange Rate Index for Hong Kong Dollar" in the December 2001 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

資料來源

表11.1 - 表11.5

- 香港金融管理局

表11.6、圖11.1 - 圖11.2

- 政府統計處
(貿易資料分析組)

其他有關刊物

- 金融數據月報
(香港金融管理局編製)

Data Sources

Table 11.1 - Table 11.5

- Hong Kong Monetary Authority

Table 11.6, Chart 11.1- Chart 11.2

- Census and Statistics Department
(Trade Analysis Section)

Further References

- Monthly Statistical Bulletin
(compiled by the Hong Kong Monetary Authority)

12

公共財政 Public Finance

政府帳目

12.1 政府透過多項基金帳目來管理財政。政府一般收入帳目，主要負責各部門的日常收支。此外，另有八個法定基金，主要用以支付資本投資、非經常開支，以及政府貸款。這八個基金是基本工程儲備基金、資本投資基金、公務員退休金儲備基金、賑災基金、貸款基金、土地基金、創新及科技基金和獎券基金。

政府收入

12.2 二零零二至零三年度，來自直接稅的收入約佔政府總收入的41%，維持在一九九二至九三年度的水平。間接稅收入所佔比率由一九九二至九三年度的31%下降至二零零二至零三年度的23%。其他政府收入來源包括罰款，沒收款項及罰金、公用事業、各項收費、物業收益、償款及供款、利息、股息、地價及償還的貸款等。

公共開支

12.3 公共開支包括房屋委員會和各營運基金的開支、由政府各項法定基金（資本投資基金除外）支付的開支，以及所有記入政府一般收入帳目的開支。此外，亦包括臨時市政局及臨時區域市政局的開支（只適用於一九九七至九八年度數字）。這幾年間，包括生和社會福利在內的社會服務開支，佔公共開支總額的比重輕微增加，二零零二至零三年度的比重為24%，而五年前的比重則為21%。其他主要公共開支項目包括教育、房屋、保安和基礎建設。

Government accounts

12.1 The Government controls its finances through a series of fund accounts. The General Revenue Account is the main account for day-to-day departmental expenditure and revenue collection. Eight other statutory funds exist, mainly to finance capital investment and expenditure and government loans. They are the Capital Works Reserve Fund, Capital Investment Fund, Civil Service Pension Reserve Fund, Disaster Relief Fund, Loan Fund, Land Fund, Innovation and Technology Fund and Lotteries Fund.

Government revenue

12.2 Revenue from direct taxes constituted about 41% of total Government revenue in 2002-03, remaining at the same level in 1992-93. The proportion accounted for by indirect taxes reduced from 31% in 1992-93 to 23% in 2002-03. Other sources of revenue included fines, forfeiture and penalties, utilities, fees and charges, income from properties, reimbursements and contributions, interest, dividends, land premia and repayment of loans.

Public expenditure

12.3 Public expenditure comprises expenditure by the Housing Authority, the trading funds, expenditure financed by the Government's statutory funds (other than the Capital Investment Fund) and all expenditure charged to the General Revenue Account. Also included are expenditures of the Provisional Urban Council and the Provisional Regional Council (for figure of 1997-98 only). The share of social services, including health and social welfare, in total public expenditure slightly increased over the years to 24% in 2002-03, compared with 21% five years ago. Other major policy areas of public expenditure include education, housing, security and infrastructure.

表 12.1 政府收入及儲備
Table 12.1 Government revenue and reserves

		十億港元 HK\$ billion						
		1992-93	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
政府收入 (1)	Government revenue (1)							
直接稅	Direct taxes	55.1	91.5	75.7	66.9	73.9	77.7	73.0
間接稅	Indirect taxes	41.7	66.7	39.5	44.8	52.3	47.3	40.6
其他收入 (2)	Other revenue (2)	38.5	123.0	100.9	121.3	98.9	50.6	63.9
總計	Total	135.3	281.2	216.1	233.0	225.1	175.6	177.5
政府期末儲備 結餘 (3)	Government closing reserve balances (3)	121.0	457.5 ^(a)	434.3	444.3	430.3	372.5	311.4

註釋：(1) 政府收入不包括房屋委員會、獎券基金和各個營運基金的收入。

(2) 一九九七至九八年度及一九九八至九九年度(截至一九九八年十月卅一日止)的數字包括土地基金的投資淨值的變動。

(3) 數字包括政府一般收入帳目及各個基金帳目(由一九八二至八三年度起的基本工程儲備基金；由一九九零至九一年度起的資本投資基金及貸款基金；由一九九三至九四年度起的賑災基金；由一九九四至九五年度起的公務員退休金儲備基金；由一九九七至九八年度起的土地基金；以及由一九九九至二零零零年度起的創新及科技基金)。

(a) 數字包括在一九九七年七月一日，從先前的特別行政區政府土地基金受托人接收的資產淨值共1,971億港元。

Notes：(1) Revenues of the Housing Authority, the Lotteries Fund and the Trading Funds are excluded.

(2) Figures for 1997-98 and 1998-99 (up to 31 October 1998) include the change in the net worth of the investments of the Land Fund.

(3) Figures include the General Revenue Account and the Fund Accounts (the Capital Works Reserve Fund from 1982-83 onwards, the Capital Investment Fund and the Loan Fund from 1990-91 onwards, the Disaster Relief Fund from 1993-94 onwards, the Civil Service Pension Reserve Fund from 1994-95 onwards, the Land Fund from 1997-98 onwards and the Innovation and Technology Fund from 1999-2000).

(a) The figure includes the net worth of HK\$197.1 billion received from the trustees of the former SARG Land Fund on 1 July 1997.

圖 12.1 政府收入
Chart 12.1 Government revenue

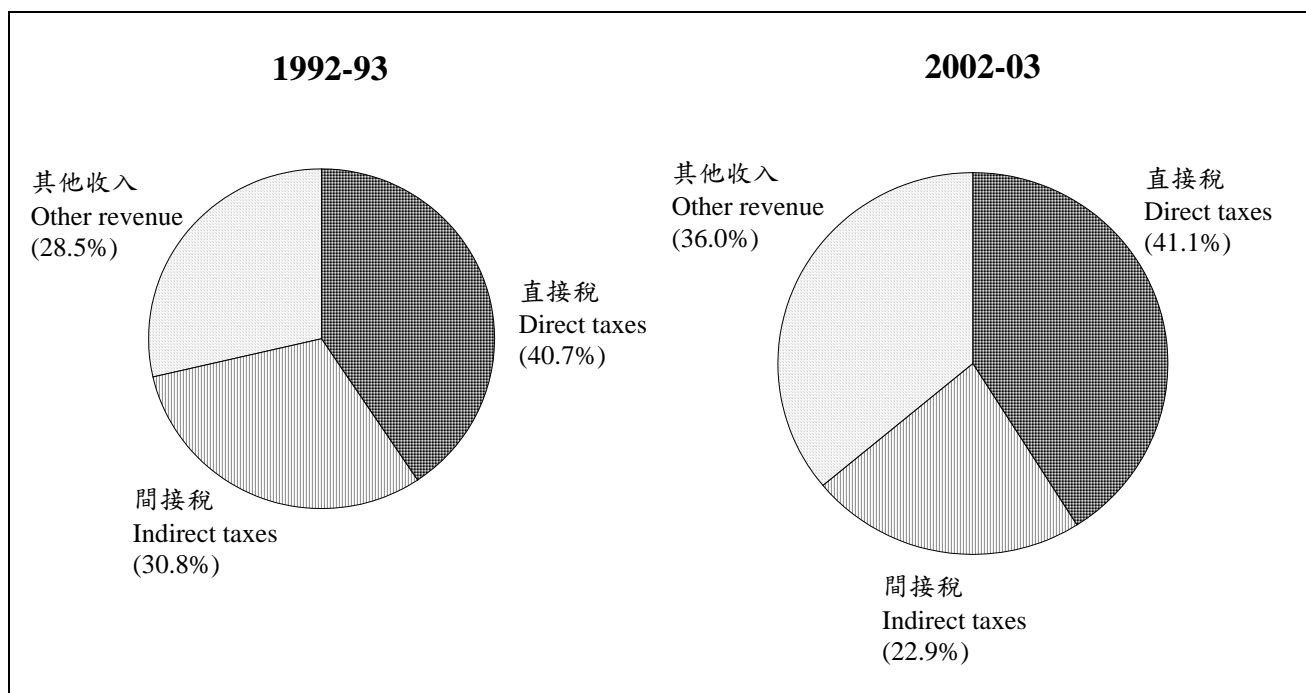


表 12.2 按用途劃分的公共開支
Table 12.2 Public expenditure by function

		十億港元 HK\$ billion						
用途	Function	1992-93	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03 ⁽¹⁾
教育	Education	22.2	47.0	48.5	50.3	51.4	52.2	54.9
輔助服務	Support	16.0	30.2	29.7	31.1	30.9	35.2	35.0
生	Health	13.6	28.0	31.4	31.9	32.8	34.2	33.9
社會福利	Social welfare	7.3	21.7	26.4	27.6	28.2	30.1	32.6
房屋	Housing	12.9	24.6	38.9	45.9	42.6	32.1	29.0
保安	Security	16.3	23.8	25.1	25.9	26.7	27.6	27.9
基礎建設	Infrastructure	17.1	21.2	23.1	22.9	22.8	24.9	25.0
經濟	Economic	7.6	17.1	21.4	12.3	12.5	13.7	14.7
環境及食物	Environment and food	6.3	13.1	13.3	12.5	11.3	11.2	11.6
公共及對外事務	Community and external affairs	4.2	8.1	8.6	9.1	8.3	8.2	8.5
總計	Total	123.5	234.8	266.4	269.5	267.5	269.4	273.1

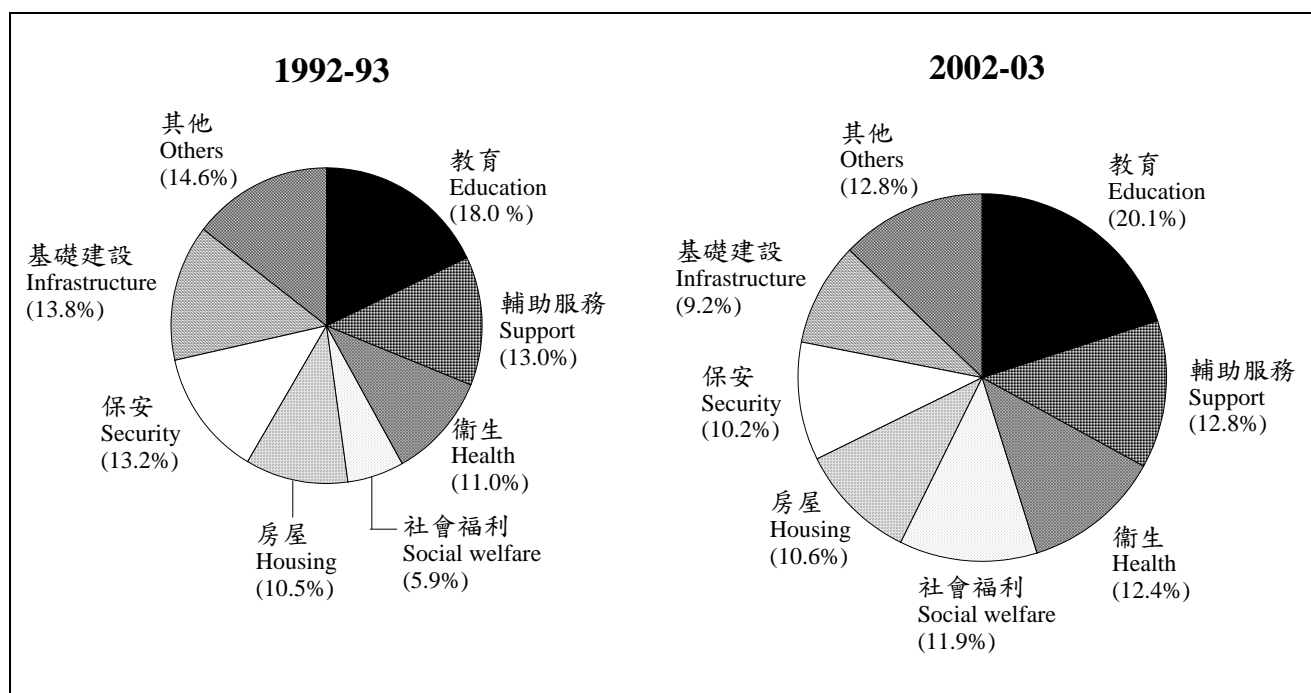
註釋：公共開支包括政府開支及房屋委員會和各個營運基金的開支，以及由獎券基金支付的款項。一九九七至九八年度的數字亦包括臨時市政局及臨時區域市政局的開支。

(1) 數字指二零零二至零三年度修訂預算。

Notes: Public expenditure includes government expenditure and expenditure by the Housing Authority and the trading funds as well as payments from the Lotteries Fund. Figures for 1997-1998 also include expenditure of the Provisional Urban Council and the Provisional Regional Council.

(1) Figures refer to Revised Estimates 2002-03.

圖 12.2 按用途劃分的公共開支
Chart 12.2 Public expenditure by function



資料來源

- 政府總部財經事務及庫務局

其他有關刊物

- 香港年報
(政府新聞處編製)

Data Sources

Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau,
Government Secretariat

Further References

- Hong Kong Year Book
(compiled by the Information Services Department)

13

房屋 Housing

房屋類型

13.1 在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，香港約有741 000個新居住單位（包括公營租住、資助出售及私人住宅單位）落成，以應付居民的住屋需要。

13.2 在二零零二年，約213萬個家庭住戶當中，30.9%居住在公營租住房屋，而50.9%則居住在私人永久性房屋。居住在資助出售單位的家庭住戶比例，由一九九二年的7.8%顯著增加至二零零二年的16.9%。同期，居住在臨時房屋的家庭住戶比例，則由4.2%下降至1.4%。

共住程度

13.3 共住程度可由居住在同一屋宇單位內的平均家庭住戶數目反映出來。這數字由一九九二年的1.06戶下降至二零零二年的1.02戶。在不同類型的房屋當中，以私人永久性房屋的共住程度有最顯著的改善，其在一九九二年的1.10戶下降至二零零二年的1.03戶。

居處租住權

13.4 在家庭住戶的居處租住權方面，自置居所住戶（即居於自置屋宇單位的家庭住戶）的比例由一九九二年的43.5%顯著上升至二零零二年的52.6%。另一方面，租戶（包括全租戶、合租戶、二房東及三房客）在同期的比例，則由50.9%下降42.7%。

Housing type

13.1 Between 1992 and 2002, about 741 000 residential flats (including public rental, subsidised sale and private flats) were completed to meet the housing needs of people of Hong Kong.

13.2 Of some 2.13 million domestic households in 2002, 30.9% resided in public rental housing and 50.9% in private permanent housing. While the proportion of domestic households in subsidised sale flats increased significantly from 7.8% in 1992 to 16.9% in 2002, the proportion of domestic households in temporary housing declined from 4.2% to 1.4%.

Degree of sharing

13.3 The degree of sharing, which is measured by the average number of domestic households per unit of quarters, decreased from 1.06 in 1992 to 1.02 in 2002. Among the various types of housing, the improvement in the degree of sharing in private permanent housing was the most significant. The average number of domestic households per unit of quarters dropped from 1.10 in 1992 to 1.03 in 2002.

Tenure of accommodation

13.4 Regarding the tenure of accommodation of domestic households, the proportion of owner-occupiers (i.e. domestic households owning the quarters they occupy) increased significantly from 43.5% in 1992 to 52.6% in 2002. On the other hand, the proportion of tenants (including sole tenants, co-tenants, main tenants and sub-tenants) decreased from 50.9% to 42.7% in the same period.

住房支出

13.5 根據人口普查及中期人口統計資料顯示，在一九九六年至二零零一年期間，以租住永久性房屋的家庭住戶而言，不論其屋宇單位是屬何種類型，其住戶月租中位數及租金與收入比率中位數均有所增加。

13.6 在二零零一年，52%居住在自置居所的家庭住戶有按揭或貸款。當中，以居住在私人永久性房屋的住戶而言，每月支付按揭供款及借貸還款的中位數為11,000元，而按揭供款與借貸還款與收入比率的中位數為30.7%。至於那些居住在資助出售單位的住戶，相應的數字則分別為5,900元及23.4%。

Housing cost

13.5 According to the results obtained from the population censuses/by-censuses, both the median monthly household rent and the median rent to income ratio of domestic households in permanent housing increased during the period from 1996 to 2001 for all types of quarters.

13.6 In 2001, 52% of domestic households living in owner-occupier accommodation were with mortgage or loan. For those living in private permanent housing, the median monthly mortgage payment and loan repayment was \$11,000 and the median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio was 30.7%. The corresponding figures for those living in subsidised sale flats were \$5,900 and 23.4% respectively.

表 13.1 按房屋類型劃分的新落成居住單位數目
Table 13.1 Number of residential flats newly completed by type of housing

房屋類型	Type of housing	居住單位數目 Number of residential flats						
		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
公營租住單位 ^{(1) (2)}	Public rental flats ^{(1) (2)}	11 315*	16 046	14 267*	30 222*	42 540*	51 402	20 154
資助出售單位 ^{(1) (3)}	Subsidised sale flats ^{(1) (3)}	5 740	21 535	21 093	22 493	24 318*	22 862	12 810
私人住宅單位 ⁽⁴⁾	Private flats ⁽⁴⁾	25 683	15 886	19 489	31 582*	25 150	23 986	32 746
總計	Total	42 738*	53 467	54 849*	84 297*	92 008*	98 250	65 710

註釋：(1) 按房屋類型劃分的建屋量是根據興建項目完工時的有關房屋類型作出分類。單位在落成後或會改作其他房屋類型。

(2) 公營租住單位包括香港房屋委員會轄下的租住及中轉房屋單位及香港房屋協會轄下的租住單位。

(3) 資助出售單位包括香港房屋委員會的居有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃及私人機構參建居屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位也包括在內。香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位，則納入「私人住宅單位」的類別內。

(4) 私人住宅單位包括主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋內的單位、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋及其他永久性房屋。香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下建成的住宅單位亦包括在內。

Notes：(1) The production by type of housing is classified according to the respective nature of the production project when completed. The flats may be transferred to other housing type upon completion.

(2) Public rental flats comprise rental and interim housing flats of the Hong Kong Housing Authority and rental flats of the Hong Kong Housing Society.

(3) Subsidised sale flats include flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme and Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS) of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) of the Hong Kong Housing Society are also put under this category. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society are, however, included under "Private flats".

(4) Private flats include flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built mainly for residential purpose, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures/traditional village houses and other permanent housing. Residential flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society are also put under this category.

表 13.2 按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 13.2 Number of domestic households by type of housing

	千個住戶 Thousand households						
房屋類型 Type of housing	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	624.8 (38.3)	662.8 (34.5)	683.4 (34.8)	677.9 (33.9)	653.5 (32.1)	636.4 (30.6)	659.0 (30.9)
資助出售單位 ^{(1) (2)} Subsidised sale flats ^{(1) (2)}	126.8 (7.8)	206.1 (10.7)	238.4 (12.2)	273.6 (13.7)	316.1 (15.5)	364.5 (17.5)	360.4 (16.9)
私人永久性房屋 ^{(2) (3)} Private permanent housing ^{(2) (3)}	813.2 (49.8)	1 012.2 (52.6)	994.2 (50.7)	1 009.8 (50.5)	1 032.7 (50.7)	1 048.4 (50.4)	1 085.4 (50.9)
臨時房屋 ⁽⁴⁾ Temporary housing ⁽⁴⁾	68.6 (4.2)	41.7 (2.2)	45.6 (2.3)	37.6 (1.9)	34.8 (1.7)	29.1 (1.4)	28.9 (1.4)
總計 Total	1 633.5 (100.0)	1 922.8 (100.0)	1 961.5 (100.0)	1 998.9 (100.0)	2 037.0 (100.0)	2 078.4 (100.0)	2 133.7 (100.0)

註釋：數字是指該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的統計數字的平均數。

括弧內的數字代表佔總數的百分比。

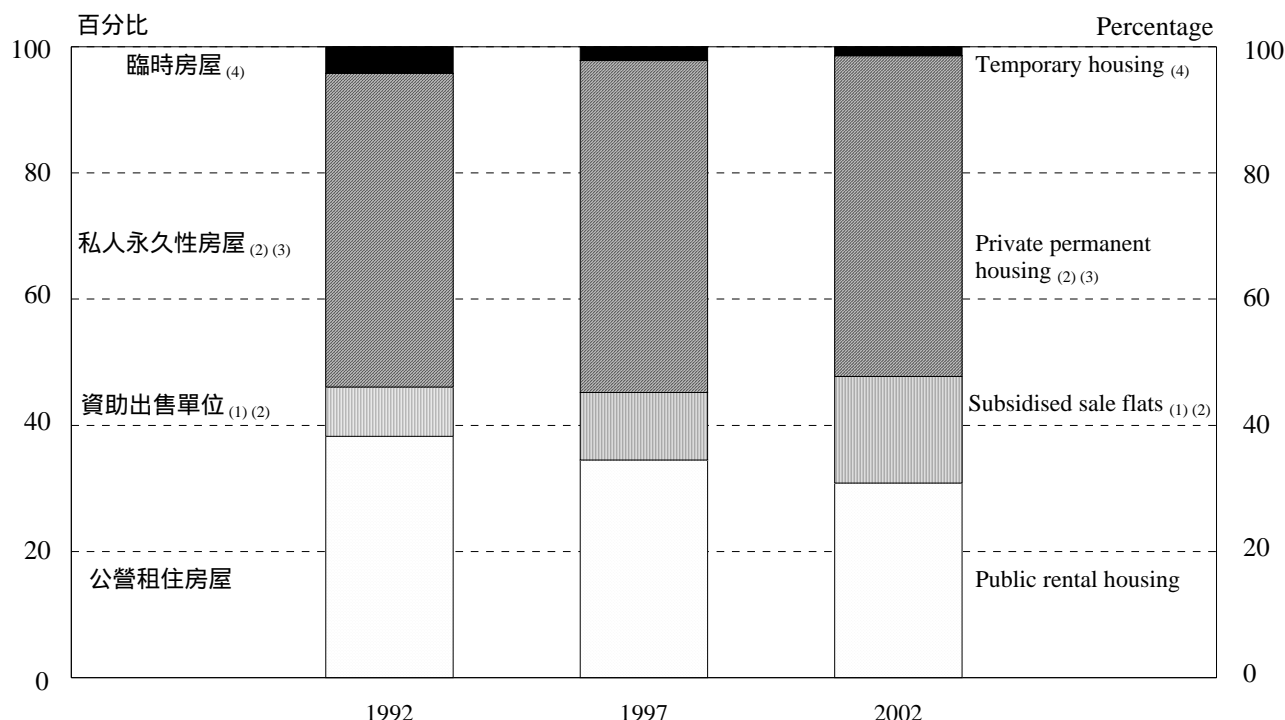
- (1) 資助出售單位包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃、重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位也包括在內。香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位，則納入「私人永久性房屋」的類別內。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位，則不包括在內。
- (2) 在一九九八年以前的「綜合住戶統計調查」中，由於香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位，與香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位歸類同一組別內，因而沒有它們個別的數字。故此有關住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位的數字，均包括在「私人永久性房屋」的類別內。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。
- (3) 私人永久性房屋包括主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋內的單位、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋及其他永久性房屋。香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位亦包括在內。
- (4) 臨時房屋包括公營臨時房屋及私人臨時房屋。

Notes: Figures are averages of the statistics obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

Figures in the brackets denote percentage shares of the total.

- (1) Subsidised sale flats include flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Buy or Rent Option (BRO) Scheme, Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS), and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) of the Hong Kong Housing Society are also put under this category. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society are, however, included under "Private permanent housing". As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are excluded.
- (2) Prior to 1998, flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society were not separately identifiable as they were grouped with the flats under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society in the General Household Survey and were classified under "Private permanent housing". As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category.
- (3) Private permanent housing includes flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built mainly for residential purpose, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures/traditional village houses and other permanent housing. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society are also put under this category.
- (4) Temporary housing includes public temporary housing and private temporary housing.

圖 13.1 按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶分布
Chart 13.1 Distribution of domestic households by type of housing



- 註釋：(1) 資助出售單位包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃、重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位也包括在內。香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位，則納入「私人永久性房屋」的類別內。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位，則不包括在內。
- (2) 在一九九八年以前的「綜合住戶統計調查」中，由於香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位，與香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位歸類同一組別內，因而沒有它們個別的數字。故此有關住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位的數字，均包括在「私人永久性房屋」的類別內。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。
- (3) 私人永久性房屋包括主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋內的單位、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋及其他永久性房屋。香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位亦包括在內。
- (4) 臨時房屋包括公營臨時房屋及私人臨時房屋。

- Notes：(1) Subsidised sale flats include flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Buy or Rent Option (BRO) Scheme, Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS), and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) of the Hong Kong Housing Society are also put under this category. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society are, however, included under "Private permanent housing". As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are excluded.
- (2) Prior to 1998, flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society were not separately identifiable as they were grouped with the flats under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society in the General Household Survey and were classified under "Private permanent housing". As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category.
- (3) Private permanent housing includes flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built mainly for residential purpose, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures/traditional village houses and other permanent housing. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society are also put under this category.
- (4) Temporary housing includes public temporary housing and private temporary housing.

表 13.3 按房屋類型劃分的共住程度
Table 13.3 Degree of sharing by type of housing

房屋類型	Type of housing	每個屋宇單位內的平均家庭住戶數目 Average number of domestic households per unit of quarters						
		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
公營租住房屋	Public rental housing	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01
資助出售單位 ^{(1) (2)}	Subsidised sale flats ^{(1) (2)}	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.02	1.01
私人永久性房屋 ^{(2) (3)}	Private permanent housing ^{(2) (3)}	1.10	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.06	1.04	1.03
臨時房屋 ⁽⁴⁾	Temporary housing ⁽⁴⁾	1.03	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.03
合計	Overall	1.06	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.02

註釋：數字是指該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的統計數字的平均數。

- (1) 資助出售單位包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃、重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位也包括在內。香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位，則納入「私人永久性房屋」的類別內。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位，則不包括在內。
- (2) 在一九九八年以前的「綜合住戶統計調查」中，由於香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位，與香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位歸類同一組別內，因而沒有它們個別的數字。故此有關住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位的數字，均包括在「私人永久性房屋」的類別內。自二零零二年起，可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。
- (3) 私人永久性房屋包括主要作住宅用途的多層樓宇或房屋內的單位、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物／傳統村屋及其他永久性房屋。香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位亦包括在內。
- (4) 臨時房屋包括公營臨時房屋及私人臨時房屋。

Notes: Figures are averages of the statistics obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

- (1) Subsidised sale flats include flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme (HOS), Middle Income Housing (MIH) Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme (PSPS), Buy or Rent Option (BRO) Scheme, Mortgage Subsidy Scheme (MSS), and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS) of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme (FFSS) and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme (SCHS) of the Hong Kong Housing Society are also put under this category. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society are, however, included under "Private permanent housing". As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are excluded.
- (2) Prior to 1998, flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and the Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society were not separately identifiable as they were grouped with the flats under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society in the General Household Survey and were classified under "Private permanent housing". As from 2002, subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category.
- (3) Private permanent housing includes flats and apartments in multi-storey blocks or houses built mainly for residential purpose, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures/traditional village houses and other permanent housing. Flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society are also put under this category.
- (4) Temporary housing includes public temporary housing and private temporary housing.

表 13.4 按居處租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目
Table 13.4 Number of domestic households by tenure of accommodation

		千個住戶 Thousand households						
居處租住權	Tenure of accommodation	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
自置居所住戶	Owner-occupiers	710.0 (43.5)	897.8 (46.7)	913.7 (46.6)	963.0 (48.2)	1 041.3 (51.1)	1 084.3 (52.2)	1 123.2 (52.6)
全租戶	Sole tenants	729.5 (44.7)	818.0 (42.5)	849.5 (43.3)	853.4 (42.7)	833.4 (40.9)	834.4 (40.1)	847.2 (39.7)
合租戶	Co-tenants	59.3 (3.6)	73.2 (3.8)	80.5 (4.1)	67.3 (3.4)	64.1 (3.1)	54.5 (2.6)	50.6 (2.4)
二房東	Main tenants	10.1 (0.6)	9.3 (0.5)	7.2 (0.4)	6.3 (0.3)	4.8 (0.2)	3.6 (0.2)	2.3 (0.1)
三房客	Sub-tenants	33.2 (2.0)	28.8 (1.5)	22.5 (1.1)	17.2 (0.9)	13.8 (0.7)	12.0 (0.6)	11.0 (0.5)
免租	Rent free	28.7 (1.8)	23.5 (1.2)	22.2 (1.1)	26.3 (1.3)	24.2 (1.2)	33.9 (1.6)	45.4 (2.1)
居處由僱主提供 ⁽¹⁾	Provided by employers ⁽¹⁾	62.5 (3.8)	72.3 (3.8)	65.9 (3.4)	65.3 (3.3)	55.4 (2.7)	55.6 (2.7)	53.9 (2.5)
總計	Total	1 633.5 (100.0)	1 922.8 (100.0)	1 961.5 (100.0)	1 998.9 (100.0)	2 037.0 (100.0)	2 078.4 (100.0)	2 133.7 (100.0)

註釋：數字是指該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的統計數字的平均數。

括弧內的數字代表佔總數的百分比。

(1) 一九九二年的數字除了包括由僱主提供居處的家庭住戶外，亦包括由僱主津貼居處的家庭住戶。

Notes: Figures are averages of the statistics obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

Figures in brackets denote percentage shares of the total.

(1) Figure for 1992 also covers domestic households with accommodation subsidised by employers (in addition to those with accommodation provided by employers).

表 13.5 按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶每月按揭供款及借貸還款中位數以及按揭供款及借貸還款與收入比率中位數
Table 13.5 Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment and median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio by type of housing

房屋類型 Type of housing	2001 人口普查 Population Census	
	家庭住戶每月按揭供款 及借貸還款中位數 (元) Median monthly domestic household mortgage payment and loan repayment (\$)	按揭供款及借貸還款 與收入比率中位數 (百分率) Median mortgage payment and loan repayment to income ratio (%)
資助出售單位 Subsidised sale flats	5,900	23.4
私人永久性房屋 Private permanent housing	11,000	30.7

註釋：(1) 這些數字只包括居於自置屋宇單位及有按揭或貸款的家庭住戶。

Note: (1) The figures only include domestic households owning the quarters they occupy with mortgage or loan.

表 13.6 居住在永久性房屋的家庭住戶按屋宇單位類型劃分的家庭住戶每月租金中位數及租金與收入比率中位數⁽¹⁾

Table 13.6 Median monthly domestic household rent and median rent to income ratios ⁽¹⁾ of domestic households in permanent housing by type of quarters

屋宇單位類型 Type of quarters	住戶月租中位數 (元) Median monthly household rent (\$)			租金與收入比率中位數 (百分比) Median rent to income ratio (%)		
	1991 人口普查 Population Census	1996 中期人口統計 Population By-census	2001 人口普查 Population Census	1991 人口普查 Population Census	1996 中期人口統計 Population By-census	2001 人口普查 Population Census
公營租住單位 Public rental flats	669	1,132	1,297	7.7	8.0	10.4
私人住宅單位 ⁽²⁾ Private residential flats ⁽²⁾						
整個單位 / 洋房 Whole house/flat	3,500	6,500	6,500	23.5	26.2	28.6
房間 / 閣仔 / 床單 Room/Cockloft/Bedspace	1,200	2,200	1,900	17.2	19.9	24.0
別墅 / 平房 / 新型村屋 Villas/Bungalows/Modern village houses	2,253	4,320	4,880	18.0	20.8	25.3
簡單磚石蓋搭建築物 Simple stone structures	502	1,000	1,500	8.3	9.7	16.7
員工宿舍 Staff quarters	438	779	1,050	3.3	3.4	3.7
非住宅用屋宇單位 ⁽³⁾ Non-domestic quarters ⁽³⁾	630	680	4,600	7.6	18.9	21.1

註釋：(1) 這些數字是根據居於租住居所的家庭住戶編製，船上的家庭住戶並不包括在內。

(2) 「私人住宅單位」在一九九一年人口普查時包括房屋協會資助出售單位，但不包括可在公開市場買賣的房屋委員會資助出售單位。而在一九九六年中期人口統計時，可在公開市場買賣的房屋委員會資助出售單位及房屋協會資助出售單位均不包括在「私人住宅單位」內。

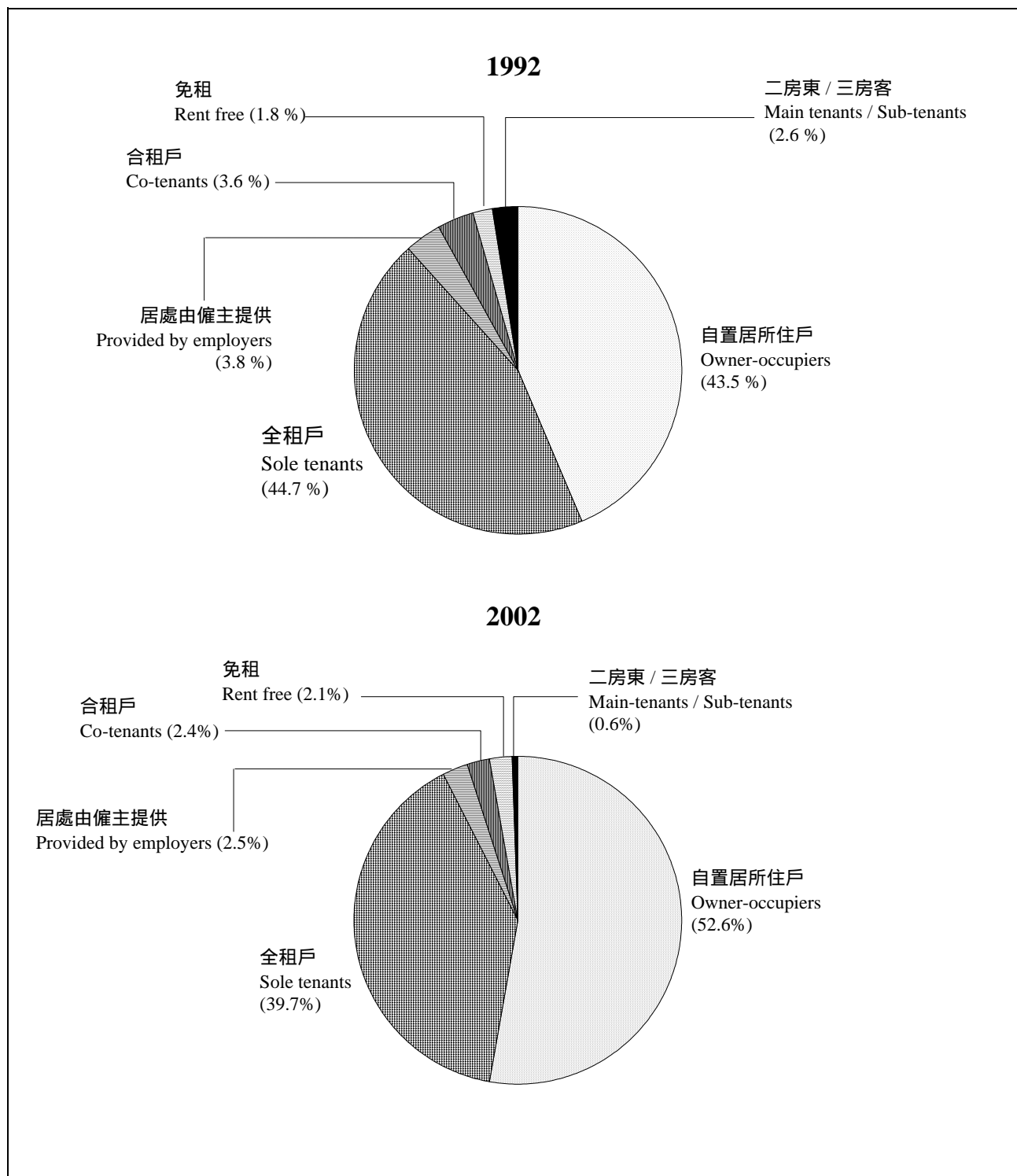
(3) 由於一九九一年人口普查、一九九六年中期人口統計及二零零一年人口普查對醫院、懲教機構及學生宿舍內屋宇單位的點算方法有所不同，故此作出比較時需特別留意。例如，居住於學生宿舍個別房間內的學生在一九九一年人口普查及一九九六年中期人口統計時視為居住於「家庭住戶」內，而在二零零一年人口普查時則視為居住於「集體住戶」內。

Notes：(1) The figures are compiled based on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy and domestic households on board vessels were excluded.

(2) "Private residential flats" included Housing Society subsidized sale flats and excluded Housing Authority subsidized sale flats tradable in open market in the 1991 Population Census; whereas in the 1996 Population By-census, Housing Authority subsidized sale flats and Housing Society subsidized sale flats tradable in open market were not classified under "Private residential flats".

(3) Since the counting rules for quarters in hospitals, penal institutions, and student dormitories adopted in the 1991 Population Census, the 1996 Population By-census and the 2001 Population Census are different, caution is required in making comparison. For example, students living in individual rooms in student dormitories were regarded as living in "domestic households" in the 1991 Population Census and the 1996 Population By-census; whilst they are regarded as living in "collective households" in the 2001 Population Census.

圖 13.2 按居處租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目
Chart 13.2 Domestic households by tenure of accommodation



資料來源

表13.1

- 屋宇署
- 香港房屋協會
- 房屋署
- 地政總署

表13.2 - 表13.4、圖13.1 - 圖13.2

- 政府統計處
(綜合住戶統計調查組(二))

資料是從持續進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」搜集所得。該統計調查涵蓋香港的陸上非住院人口，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。同時，亦有搜集一些有關人口和社會經濟特徵的資料。

表13.5 - 表13.6

- 政府統計處
(人口統計組)

其他有關刊物

- 綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告
- 人口普查及中期人口統計報告

Data Sources

Table 13.1

- Buildings Department
- Hong Kong Housing Society
- Housing Department
- Lands Department

Table 13.2 - Table 13.4, Chart 13.1 - Chart 13.2

- Census and Statistics Department
(General Household Survey Section (2))

The data are obtained from the continuous General Household Survey which covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. Its main objective is to collect information on labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. In addition, information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also collected.

Table 13.5 - Table 13.6

- Census and Statistics Department
(Demographic Statistics Section)

Further References

- Quarterly Report on General Household Survey
- Population Census and By-census reports

14

教育 Education

教育程度

14.1 本港人口的教育水平在過去十年有顯著改善。在一九九二年，十五歲及以上人口中，只有60.9%具中學或更高教育程度，但在二零零二年已增至72.0%。曾修讀學位課程的人數比例，亦由一九九二年的5.5%增至二零零二年的12.9%。按性別分析，在二零零二年，75.9%的男性具中學或更高教育程度，而女性則有68.5%。人口的教育水平得以提升，主要是由於過去十年接受教育的機會有所增加所致。

學生人數

14.2 教育機會包括幼稚園、小學、中學、工業學院、科技學院及高等教育院校提供的學額。

14.3 幼稚園總入學率，即就讀幼稚園的學生人數在適齡兒童人數（即年齡介乎三至五歲的兒童）中的百分比，由一九九二年的84%下降至二零零二年的80%。由於香港並無推行強迫小學學前教育，幼稚園總入學率下降的原因，可能是由於部分從中國內地新來港的兒童未有入讀本港的幼稚園所致。同期，由社會福利署營運的日間幼兒院名額有所增加，這可能是導致此現象的另一個原因。

14.4 政府為兒童提供九年的普及基礎教育，包括小學和初中教育。一九九二年至二零零二年期間，小學和初中的總入學率間中會超過100%。這主要是由於有超齡及年齡不足的學生就讀，而令學生人數超過適齡兒童人數所致。

Educational attainment

14.1 The general educational level of the population of Hong Kong improved quite significantly over the past ten years. In 1992, only 60.9% of the population aged 15 and over had attained secondary education or above. The percentage increased to 72.0% in 2002. There were proportionately more people who had education in degree courses in 2002 than in 1992, 12.9% as against 5.5%. When analysed by sex, the proportion of males having attained secondary education or above in 2002 was 75.9%, as against 68.5% for females. The upgrading in the educational attainment of the population was mainly due to the increase in education opportunities over the past decade.

Enrolment

14.2 Education opportunities encompass school places provided by kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools, technical institutes, technical colleges and tertiary institutions.

14.3 The gross enrolment ratio at kindergarten level, expressed as the number of pupils enrolled in kindergartens as a percentage of the number of children in the relevant age group (i.e. those aged 3 to 5), declined from 84% in 1992 to 80% in 2002. As pre-primary education is not compulsory in Hong Kong, the decreasing trend was probably attributable to the fact that some of the newly arrived children from the mainland of China do not attend kindergartens in Hong Kong. The increased provision of places in day nurseries operated by the Social Welfare Department could also be another factor.

14.4 Nine years of universal basic education, which includes primary and lower secondary education, is provided to children in Hong Kong. The gross enrolment ratio at primary and lower secondary levels sometimes exceeded 100% between 1992 and 2002, as the number of pupils was greater than the number of children whose ages were appropriate for that level of education owing to over-aged and under-aged pupils.

14.5 在最近十年，中六及中七程度的教育機會的增多尤其明顯。中六及中七的總入學率（按介乎十七至十八年歲的少年人數百分比計算）由一九九二年的28%上升至二零零二年的35%。

14.6 高等教育經過九十年代初期的迅速擴展後，在最近數年進入鞏固的階段。就讀於由大學教育資助委員會資助的高等教育院校的學生總人數（包括全日制和兼讀制學生），由一九九二年的68 109人增至二零零二年的86 422人，平均每年增加2.4%。

14.7 香港公開大學（前身為香港公開進修學院）透過公開進修和遙距教育的模式，為在職成年人提供額外的高等教育機會。在二零零二年就讀的學生人數為25 143人，比較一九九二年的就讀學生人數14 462人增加了約七成。

學生與教師比例

14.8 在過去十年間，無論是中學、小學或幼稚園的學生與教師人數比例均有顯著改善。中學學生與教師人數比例由一九九二年的22比1下降至二零零二年的18比1，小學學生與教師人數比例則由27比1下降至21比1。而幼稚園學生與教師人數比例，亦由一九九二年的16比1下降至二零零二年的11比1。至於高等教育方面，由大學教育資助委員會資助的高等教育院校的學生與教師人數比例，在最近數年均維持在12比1左右。

14.5 In the recent ten years, improvement in education opportunities was more obvious in the secondary 6 and secondary 7. The gross enrolment ratio for the secondary 6 and secondary 7 (as a percentage of teenagers aged 17 to 18) rose from 28% in 1992 to 35% in 2002.

14.6 After a period of rapid expansion in the early nineties, higher education has entered a consolidation stage in recent years. The total number of students enrolled (including both full-time and part-time students) in the higher education institutions funded by the University Grants Committee increased from 68 109 in 1992 to 86 422 in 2002, representing an average annual growth rate of 2.4%.

14.7 The Open University of Hong Kong (formerly the Open Learning Institute of Hong Kong) provides extra tertiary education opportunities to working adults through a system of open learning and distance teaching. The number of students enrolled rose from 14 462 in 1992 to 25 143 in 2002, representing an increase of about 70%.

Pupil-teacher ratios

14.8 In the past ten years, the pupil-teacher ratios in secondary schools, primary schools and kindergartens improved notably. The ratio for secondary schools dropped from 22:1 in 1992 to 18:1 in 2002 while that for primary schools dropped from 27:1 to 21:1. As for kindergartens, the ratio dropped from 16:1 in 1992 to 11:1 in 2002. In the case of higher education, the pupil-teacher ratio in the institutions funded by the University Grants Committee was maintained at around 12:1 in recent years.

表 14.1 按性別劃分的十五歲及以上人口的教育程度
Table 14.1 Educational attainment of population aged 15 and over by sex

		百分比 Percentage						
性別/教育程度	Sex/Educational attainment	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
男	Male							
未受教育/幼稚園	No schooling/kindergarten	6.5	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.4
小學	Primary	28.3	23.6	23.5	22.4	22.3	21.5	20.7
中學	Secondary	47.7	47.7	48.4	49.1	49.0	48.6	48.4
預科	Matriculation	4.0	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.6
專上教育 (包括工業及職業教育)	Post-secondary (including technical/vocational)	6.6	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.7	7.8	8.3
學位課程	Degree course	6.9	11.6	12.0	12.3	13.0	14.2	14.6
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
女	Female							
未受教育/幼稚園	No schooling/kindergarten	18.4	13.7	13.1	12.4	11.3	10.8	10.2
小學	Primary	25.1	22.4	22.2	22.1	22.1	21.7	21.3
中學	Secondary	42.2	44.0	44.5	44.9	45.2	44.9	44.8
預科	Matriculation	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.8
專上教育 (包括工業及職業教育)	Post-secondary (including technical/vocational)	6.5	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.5
學位課程	Degree course	4.1	8.1	8.7	9.3	9.9	10.8	11.4
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
合計	Overall							
未受教育/幼稚園	No schooling/kindergarten	12.4	9.3	8.9	8.4	7.6	7.3	7.0
小學	Primary	26.7	23.0	22.9	22.3	22.2	21.6	21.0
中學	Secondary	45.0	45.8	46.4	47.0	47.1	46.7	46.5
預科	Matriculation	3.8	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.7
專上教育 (包括工業及職業教育)	Post-secondary (including technical/vocational)	6.5	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.9
學位課程	Degree course	5.5	9.8	10.4	10.7	11.4	12.4	12.9
總計	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：數字是指該年四季「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的統計數字的平均數。

Note: Figures are averages of the statistics obtained from the General Household Survey for the four quarters of the year.

圖 14.1 按性別劃分的十五歲及以上人口的教育程度
Chart 14.1 Educational attainment of population aged 15 and over by sex

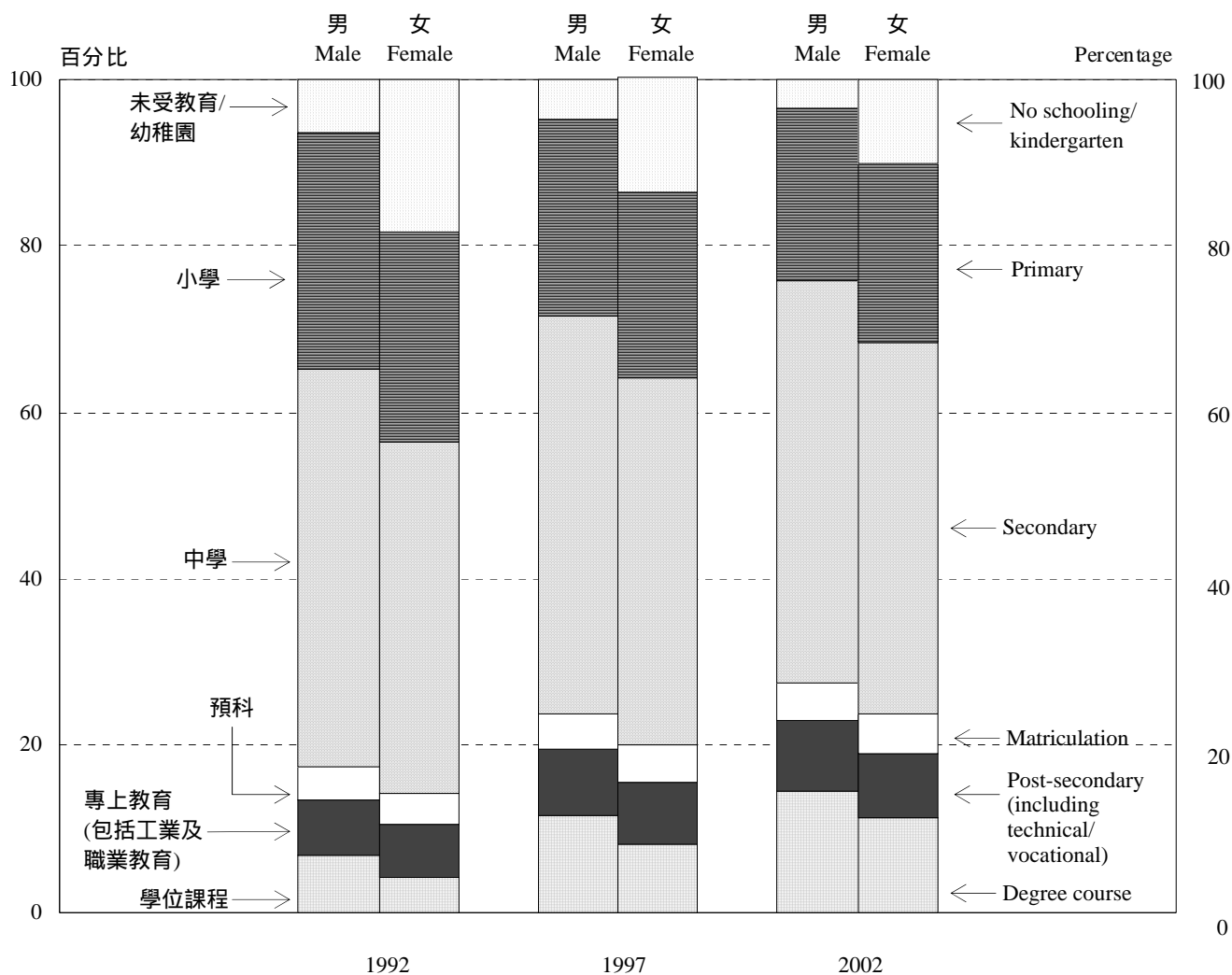


表 14.2 按院校類別劃分的學生人數
Table 14.2 Enrolment by type of educational institutions

院校類別	Type of educational institutions	學生人數 Number of students						
		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
幼稚園	Kindergartens	189 730	177 462	175 073	171 138	160 921	156 202	143 725
學校	Schools							
小學	Primary	501 625	462 009	477 144	491 851	493 979	493 075	483 218
中學	Secondary	461 460	468 989	467 967	465 250	466 710	465 403	465 926
特殊教育	Special education	8 257	8 956	9 667	9 687	9 387	9 511	9 889
職業訓練局	Vocational Training Council							
香港工業學院	The Hong Kong Technical Institutes	50 098	48 907	47 747	-	-	-	-
香港科技學院 (1)	The Hong Kong Technical Colleges (1)	-	14 444	14 974	-	-	-	-
香港專業教育學院 (2)	The Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (2)	-	-	-	54 781	53 734	54 101	54 721
工商資訊學院 (3)	School of Business and Information System (3)	-	-	-	-	-	724	1 438
認可專上學院	Approved post-secondary colleges	3 070	2 383	2 346	2 361	2 707	4 180	4 011
大學教育資助委員會 資助的院校 (4)	UGC-funded institutions (4)	68 109	86 202	84 538	83 754	81 472	82 984	86 422
香港演藝學院	The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts	559	697	748	704	712	738	743
香港公開大學 (5)	The Open University of Hong Kong (5)	14 462	22 904	24 318	25 654	25 722	26 923	25 143
成人教育/補習/職業 課程及其他 (6)	Adult education/tutorial/ vocational courses and others (6)	88 011	102 786	129 932	146 775	182 123	187 551	214 570

註釋：學生人數包括日夜校學生及其他教育院校的全日制和兼讀制學生。除下列情況外，所有數字為該年十月份數字：

- (i) 幼稚園、小學、中學及特殊教育學校的數字為該年九月份數字。
- (ii) 職業訓練局的數字為該年十一月份數字；及
- (iii) 大學教育資助委員會資助的高等教育院校的數字為該年十二月份數字。
- (1) 香港科技學院（柴灣）及香港科技學院（青衣）於一九九三年成立。
- (2) 香港專業教育學院於一九九九年成立，由兩間前科技學院和七間前工業學院合併組成。
- (3) 職業訓練局工商資訊學院於二零零一年成立，開辦自資專上課程。
- (4) 大學教育資助委員會資助的院校，是指香港城市大學、香港浸會大學、嶺南大學、香港中文大學、香港教育學院、香港理工大學、香港科技大學和香港大學。香港教育學院自一九九六年七月一日起成為大學教育資助委員會資助的院校。數字只包括教育資助委員會資助課程的學生人數。
- (5) 香港公開進修學院在一九八九年六月成立，並在一九九七年五月三十日重新命名為香港公開大學。學生人數是指當年十月學期註冊總數或仍然註冊修讀最少一個學科的學生。
- (6) 成人教育/補習/職業課程及其他是指由官立夜校、私立學校及院所開辦的課程。

Notes: Enrolment refers to the number of students enrolled in day and evening schools and full-time and part-time students in other educational institutions. With the following exceptions, figures are those as at October of the year:

- (i) Figures for kindergarten, primary, secondary and special education schools refer to September of the year.
- (ii) Figures for Vocational Training Council refer to November of the year; and
- (iii) Figures for UGC-funded institutions refer to December of the year.
- (1) The Hong Kong Technical College (Chai Wan) and the Hong Kong Technical College (Tsing Yi) were established in 1993.
- (2) The Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education was formed in 1999. It comprises nine campuses of which two are the formerly Technical Colleges and seven are the formerly Technical Institutes.
- (3) The Vocational Training Council School of Business and Information Systems started operation in 2001. Courses offered are on self-financing basis.
- (4) Institutions funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC) are City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Institute of Education, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and The University of Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Institute of Education came under the aegis of the University Grants Committee with effect from 1 July 1996. Figures refer to students of UGC-funded programmes only.
- (5) The Open Learning Institute of Hong Kong was established in June 1989. It was renamed as The Open University of Hong Kong on 30 May 1997. Enrolment figures refer to those who are registered or remain registered on at least a course in the October semester of the year.
- (6) Adult education/tutorial/vocational courses and others refer to courses offered by government evening institutes, private schools and other colleges.

表 14.3 按教育程度劃分的總入學率
Table 14.3 Gross enrolment ratios by education level

院校類別	Type of educational institutions	百分比						
		Percentage						
1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		
幼稚園	Kindergarten	84	77*	76	76	75	80	80
小學	Primary	102	98*	99*	100	100*	101	100
初中	Lower secondary	104	101*	100*	99 *	100*	100	100
高中	Upper secondary	90	87	89	90	90*	89	91
中六及中七	Secondary 6 and secondary 7	28	31*	32	32	33	34	35

表 14.4 按院校類別劃分的學生與教師比例
Table 14.4 Pupil-teacher ratios by type of educational institutions

院校類別	Type of institutions	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
幼稚園 (1)	Kindergarten (1)	15.8	13.6	13.0	12.6	11.8	11.6	11.3
小學 (1)	Primary (1)	27.0	22.8	22.7	22.4	22.0	20.9	20.6
中學 (1)	Secondary (1)	21.7	20.0	19.3	18.9	18.6	18.2	18.3
香港工業學院 (2) (3)	The Hong Kong Technical Institutes (2) (3)	19.1	21.6	21.6	-	-	-	-
香港科技學院 (2) (3) (4)	The Hong Kong Technical Colleges (2) (3) (4)	-	14.5	14.8	-	-	-	-
香港專業教育學院 (2) (3)	The Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (2) (3)	-	-	-	19.5	21.1	20.5	20.2
大學教育資助委員會 資助的院校 (5)	UGC-funded institutions (5)	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.3	12.0
香演演藝學院 (6)	The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts (6)	10.4	8.6	9.4	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.4

註釋：數字是指按每名教師計算的學生人數。

- (1) 數字只包括日校，不包括英基學校協會、國際、特殊、實用及技能訓練學校。幼稚園的數字是以相等於半日制單位計算。小學和中學的數字則是學生和常額/合約教師的比例。二零零二年以前的數字為當年十月初的情況。由二零零二年起，數字則指該年九月中的情況。
- (2) 學生與教師比例界定為當年九月的全日制學額數目除以全日制教學人員編制數目。
- (3) 香港專業教育學院於一九九九年成立，由兩間前科技學院及七間前工業學院合併而成。
- (4) 香港科技學院(柴灣)及香港科技學院(青衣)於一九九三年成立。
- (5) 大學教育資助委員會資助的院校，是指香港城市大學、香港浸會大學、嶺南大學、香港中文大學、香港教育學院、香港理工大學、香港科技大學和香港大學。香港教育學院自一九九六年七月一日起成為大學教育資助委員會資助的院校。數字顯示十二月份的相當於全日制學生及相當於全日制教員的比例。數字只包括教育資助委員會資助課程的學生人數。
- (6) 數字指全日制學生和全職教師於該年十月底的比例。

Notes: Figures refer to the number of pupils to one teacher.

- (1) Figures refer to day schools only, excluding English Schools Foundation, international, practical and skills opportunity schools. The ratio for kindergartens is calculated based on half-day equivalent unit. Figures for primary and secondary schools refer to the ratios of pupils to regular/contract teachers. Figures prior to 2002 refer to the position as at early October of the year. As from 2002, figures refer to the position as at mid September of the year.
- (2) Pupil-teacher ratio is defined as the number of full-time equivalent places divided by the number of full-time teaching staff establishment as at September of the year.
- (3) The Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education was formed in 1999. It comprises nine campuses of which two are the formerly Technical Colleges and seven are the formerly Technical Institutes.
- (4) The Hong Kong Technical College (Chai Wan) and The Hong Kong Technical College (Tsing Yi) were established in 1993.
- (5) Institutions funded by the University Grants Committee (UGC) are City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Institute of Education, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and The University of Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Institute of Education came under the aegis of the University Grants Committee with effect from 1 July 1996. . Figures refer to the ratios of full-time equivalent students to full-time equivalent teaching staff as at December of the year. Figures refer to students of UGC-funded programmes only.
- (6) Figures refer to the ratios of full-time students to full-time teaching staff as at end October of the year.

資料來源

表14.1、圖14.1

- 政府統計處
(綜合住戶統計調查組(二))

資料是從持續進行的「綜合住戶統計調查」搜集所得。該統計調查涵蓋香港的陸上非住院人口，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。同時，亦有搜集一些有關人口和社會經濟特徵的資料。

表14.2

- 教育統籌局
- 香港公開大學
- 大學教育資助委員會
- 職業訓練局
- 香港演藝學院

表14.3

- 教育統籌局

表14.4

- 大學教育資助委員會
- 教育統籌局
- 香港演藝學院

其他有關刊物

- 綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告
- 學生人數統計報告
(教育統籌局編製)
- 教師統計報告
(教育統籌局編製)
- 資料與統計數字
(大學教育資助委員會編製)

Data Sources

Table 14.1, Chart 14.1

- Census and Statistics Department
(General Household Survey Section (2))

The data are obtained from the continuous General Household Survey which covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. Its main objective is to collect information on labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. In addition, information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also collected.

Table 14.2

- Education and Manpower Bureau
- Open University of Hong Kong
- University Grants Committee
- Vocational Training Council
- The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts

Table 14.3

- Education and Manpower Bureau

Table 14.4

- University Grants Committee
- Education and Manpower Bureau
- The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts

Further References

- Quarterly Report on General Household Survey
- Report on Enrolment Statistics
(compiled by the Education and Manpower Bureau)
- Report on Teacher Statistics
(compiled by the Education and Manpower Bureau)
- Facts and Figures
(compiled by the University Grants Committee)

15

醫療衛生

Medical and Health

病床及醫護人員

15.1 衛生署、醫院管理局、私家執業醫生、護養院及私家醫院為本港人口提供一系列完善的醫療衛生服務。

15.2 由一九九二年至二零零二年，按每千名人口計算的病床數目由 4.5 張上升至 5.2 張。在二零零二年年底，43 間醫院管理局轄下的醫院及機構、23 間懲教機構的醫院、4 間政府診療所和留產所、20 間護養院及 12 間私家醫院，合共提供 35 100 張病床。

15.3 在過去十年，註冊醫生、牙醫、藥劑師及護士人數大幅增加，相對每千名人口的數目亦相應提高。一九九二年，每千名人口有 1.16 名醫生、0.27 名牙醫、0.13 名藥劑師及 5.17 名護士。這些數目在二零零二年分別上升至每千名人口有 1.58 名醫生、0.28 名牙醫、0.21 名藥劑師及 6.39 名護士。

住院及門診服務

15.4 在二零零二年，醫院管理局轄下醫院、懲教機構的醫院、政府留產所、護養院及私家醫院的住院病人出院及死亡總人數逾 142 萬人，較一九九二年上升 57.9%。位於新界的醫療機構的住院病人出院及死亡人數錄得 106.5% 的顯著增幅，增長速度遠超逾香港島及九龍。這主要是由於人口自市區向新界遷移及建於新界的新醫院相繼落成所致。

Hospital beds and medical personnel

15.1 The Department of Health, Hospital Authority, private practitioners, nursing homes and private hospitals provide a comprehensive range of medical and health services to the population of Hong Kong.

15.2 From 1992 to 2002, the number of hospital beds per 1 000 population rose from 4.5 to 5.2. As at the end of 2002, there were altogether 35 100 beds in 43 hospitals and institutions operated by the Hospital Authority, 23 hospitals in correctional institutions, 4 government clinics/maternity homes, 20 nursing homes and 12 private hospitals.

15.3 The number of registered doctors, dentists, pharmacists and nurses increased substantially in the past ten years. Their corresponding number per 1 000 population also grew. For each 1 000 population in 1992, there were 1.16 doctors, 0.27 dentists, 0.13 pharmacists and 5.17 nurses. In 2002, the respective figures increased to 1.58 doctors, 0.28 dentists, 0.21 pharmacists and 6.39 nurses.

In-patient and out-patient services

15.4 The total number of in-patient discharges and deaths in Hospital Authority hospitals, hospitals in correctional institutions, government maternity homes, nursing homes and private hospitals exceeded 1.42 million in 2002, which was 57.9% higher than the figure in 1992. The number of in-patient discharges and deaths in the medical institutions in the New Territories recorded a pronounced increase of 106.5%, much faster than those on Hong Kong Island and in Kowloon. This was mainly attributable to the redistribution of population from urban areas to the New Territories and the opening of new hospitals there.

15.5 除了為病人提供住院服務外，普通科門診診療所、綜合診所、分科或專科門診診療所、母嬰健康院、康復中心及醫院的急症室部門亦為大眾提供不同類別的門診服務。

15.6 在二零零二年，衛生署的普通科門診服務的到診人次達 614 萬，較一九九二年上升 12.9%。而接受醫院管理局轄下機構提供的普通科門診服務的人次則有 121 萬，與十年前的數字比較有 49.4% 的升幅。這顯著的增幅主要是由於有五所原由衛生署管理的普通科門診診療所由二零零一至零二年度起分階段改由醫院管理局管理。

死亡原因

15.7 過去十年，死亡原因仍以腫瘤（包括癌症）、循環系統疾病（例如心臟病）和呼吸系統疾病（例如肺炎）為主。在一九九二年至二零零二年期間，按死因劃分的標準化死亡率均明顯下降。這個趨勢可能是由於現今社會經濟狀況改善、大眾對有關健康問題日益關注，以及高素質的醫療服務日漸普及所致。

15.5 Apart from services for patients requiring hospitalisation, a variety of out-patient services is available to the public in general out-patient clinics, integrated clinics, polyclinics or specialist clinics, maternal and child health centres, medical rehabilitation centres and accident and emergency departments in hospitals.

15.6 In 2002, the attendances of general out-patient service provided by the Department of Health institutions totalled 6.14 million, 12.9% higher than in 1992. In addition, there were 1.21 million attendances of general out-patient service provided by the Hospital Authority institutions in 2002. An increase of 49.4% was recorded when compared with the corresponding figure ten years ago. This substantial increase was mainly attributable to the management transfer of five general out-patient clinics from the Department of Health to the Hospital Authority in phases in 2001-02.

Causes of death

15.7 Neoplasms (including cancers), diseases of the circulatory system (like heart diseases) and diseases of the respiratory system (like pneumonia) remained the dominant causes of death in Hong Kong during the past ten years. The standardised cause-specific mortality rates showed decreases during the period from 1992 to 2002. Such trend might be attributable to improved socio-economic situation, greater awareness of health related issues and improved accessibility to high quality medical services.

表 15.1 病床及註冊醫護人員數目
Table 15.1 Number of hospital beds and registered medical personnel

		1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
病床	Hospital beds							
病床數目	Number of beds	26 447	30 800	32 836	34 286	35 100	34 852	35 159
按每千名人口計算 的病床數目	Number of beds per 1 000 population	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.2
註冊醫護人員數目	Number of registered medical personnel							
醫生 (1) (2)	Doctors (1) (2)	6 818	9 289	9 527	9 818	10 130	10 412	10 731
牙醫 (1) (2)	Dentists (1) (2)	1 565	1 684	1 724	1 779	1 826	1 855	1 907
藥劑師 (1)	Pharmacists (1)	784	1 143	1 212	1 273	1 315	1 362	1 414
護士	Nurses	30 413	37 880	39 250	38 960	40 388	42 032	43 383
按每千名人口計算的 註冊醫護人員數目	Number of registered medical personnel per 1 000 population							
醫生 (1) (2)	Doctors (1) (2)	1.16	1.43	1.45*	1.48*	1.51*	1.54	1.58
牙醫 (1) (2)	Dentists (1) (2)	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.28
藥劑師 (1)	Pharmacists (1)	0.13	0.18	0.18*	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.21
護士	Nurses	5.17	5.81 *	5.96*	5.87*	6.02*	6.22	6.39

註釋：數字是指於該年年底的數目。

- (1) 醫生、牙醫和藥劑師須要每年重新申請執業證書。
 (2) 數字包括本地及海外名冊上的正式註冊醫生／牙醫。

Notes: Figures are as at end of the year.

- (1) Annual renewal of practicing certificate is required for doctors, dentists and pharmacists.
 (2) Figures refer to the total number of doctors/dentists with full registration on the local and overseas lists.

表 15.2 按地區及機構類別劃分的住院病人出院及死亡人數
Table 15.2 In-patient discharges and deaths by area and type of institutions

地區/機構類別	Area/Type of institutions	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
香港島	Hong Kong Island							
醫院管理局 轄下醫院	Hospital Authority hospitals	174 983	246 509	258 505	268 512	279 677	294 142	289 085
懲教機構的 醫院	Hospitals in correctional institutions	2 312	2 073	2 716	3 105	3 428	4 209	4 847
政府留產所	Government maternity homes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
護養院及私 家醫院 ⁽¹⁾	Nursing homes and private hospitals ⁽¹⁾	82 874	72 803	69 790	64 914	69 796	71 590	70 047
小計	Sub-total	260 169	321 385	331 011	336 531	352 901	369 941	363 979
九龍	Kowloon							
醫院管理局 轄下醫院	Hospital Authority hospitals	281 569	355 652	372 637	389 639	409 707	417 741	411 630
懲教機構的 醫院	Hospitals in correctional institutions	5 923	8 650	8 897	8 382	8 560	8 078	8 104
政府留產所	Government maternity homes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
護養院及私 家醫院 ⁽¹⁾	Nursing homes and private hospitals ⁽¹⁾	94 194	99 463	101 573	98 903	105 933	103 981	102 033
小計	Sub-total	381 686	463 765	483 107	496 924	524 200	529 800	521 767
新界	New Territories							
醫院管理局 轄下醫院	Hospital Authority hospitals	243 005	363 697	399 106	430 652	462 423	497 870	504 839
懲教機構的 醫院	Hospitals in correctional institutions	8 492	7 404	7 451	7 226	8 560	8 411	8 955
政府留產所	Government maternity homes	3 631	354	152	64	35	32	47
護養院及私 家醫院 ⁽¹⁾	Nursing homes and private hospitals ⁽¹⁾	7 336	20 999	23 581	24 703	28 000	28 051	28 018
小計	Sub-total	262 464	392 454	430 290	462 645	499 018	534 364	541 859
總計	Total	904 319	1 177 604	1 244 408	1 296 100	1 376 119	1 434 105	1 427 605

註釋：(1) 護養院及私家醫院指根據醫院、護養院及留產院註冊條例〔第165章〕註冊的機構。

Note：(1) Nursing homes and private hospitals refer to institutions licensed under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap. 165).

表 15.3 按服務類別劃分的衛生署門診服務到診人次
Table 15.3 Attendances of out-patient services provided by the Department of Health by type

		千人次 Thousand attendances						
門診服務類別	Type of out-patient services	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
普通科門診服務	General out-patient service	5 439	5 823	6 135	6 318	6 546	6 475	6 139
醫生診視	Doctor consultations	4 599	5 004	5 350	5 454	5 653	5 575	5 257
注射	Injections	178	150	141	173	179	172	171
敷藥	Dressings	546	605	617	674	699	713	697
急症	Accident and emergency	117	65	27	17	16	15	13
其他門診服務	Other out-patient services	6 554	7 168	7 195	7 383	7 410*	7 39	7 566
母嬰健康服務	Maternal and child health Service							
產前	Ante-natal	161	147	131	132	152	137	137
產後	Post-natal	20	22	19	19	20	19	19
幼兒健康	Child health	1 124	994	898	868	821	783	716
家庭計劃	Family planning	394	334	336	330	324	298	310
幼兒綜合觀察	Comprehensive observation	171	186	182	171	167	160	144
婦女健康服務 (1)	Woman health service (1)	-	11	13	14	30	34	38
長者健康服務 (2)	Elderly health services (2)	-	-	52	151	219	222	218
胸肺科	Tuberculosis and chest service	727	915	983	975	991	961	907
社會衛生科	Social hygiene service							
社會衛生	Social hygiene	144	271	298	327	326	316	312
皮膚	Dermatology	63	91	93	104	103	101	127
麻風	Leprosy	7	4	3	3	3	3	3
兒童體能智力測驗服務	Child assessment service	19	23	25	25	27	28	29
醫學遺傳服務	Clinical genetics service	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
職業健康服務 (3)	Occupational health service (3)	-	4	5	-	-	-	-
學生健康服務 (4) (5)	Student health service (4) (5)	-	482	464	472	504	539	584
愛滋病	AIDS unit	3	4	5	5	7	9	9
美沙酮診所	Methadone clinics	2 694	2 523	2 442	2 460	2 380	2 385	2 592
牙科服務 (6)	Dental service (6)	527	653	713	754	757	770	783
學童牙科保健服務 (5)	School dental care service (5)	498	501	529	568	577	621	635

註釋：由於進位原因，表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

(1) 婦女健康服務由一九九四年五月開始運作。

(2) 長者健康服務由一九九八年開始運作，其到診人次是指在長者健康中心接受健康評估和診症治療的人次。

(3) 職業健康診所由一九九三年十一月三十日開始運作。職業健康服務的行政工作由一九九八年十二月起正式由勞工處接管。

(4) 學生健康服務由一九九五年九月開始運作。

(5) 數字是指於該年完結的學年內的到診／到訪人次。例如，二零零二年的數字是指在二零零一至零二學年內的到診／到訪人次。

(6) 牙科服務只包括提供給公務員及其家屬、醫院病人（包括需要特別口腔健康服務的病人）和懲教所犯人的牙科服務，以及向公眾提供的牙科急症服務，但不包括學童牙科保健服務。

Notes: There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the table owing to rounding.

(1) Woman health service commenced operation in May 1994.

(2) Elderly health services commenced operation in 1998. Figures refer to health assessment and medical consultation attendances in elderly health centres.

(3) Occupation health clinic commenced operation on 30 November 1993. The administration of occupation health service was officially transferred to the Labour Department with effect from December 1998.

(4) Student health service commenced operation in September 1995.

(5) Figures refer to attendances in school year ending in the year. For example, figure for 2002 refers to attendances in the 2001-02 school year.

(6) Dental service refers to that provided to Government servants and dependants, hospital patients (including those with special oral health needs) and inmates of correctional institutions, and emergency dental service provided to the general public. School dental care service is not included.

表 15.4 按服務類別劃分的醫院管理局轄下機構提供的門診服務到診人次
Table 15.4 Attendances of out-patient services provided by the Hospital Authority Institutions by type

		千人次 Thousand attendances						
門診服務類別	Type of out-patient services	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
急症室服務 (1)	Accident and emergency service (1)	1 390	2 129	2 304	2 377	2 423	2 521	2 425
普通科門診服務 (2)	General out-patient service (2)	808	751	758	757	813	831	1 207
專科門診服務(臨床)	Specialist out-patient service (Clinical)							
內科 (3)	Medicine (3)	720	1 278 *	1 423 *	1 504	1 556	1 612	1 671
眼科	Eye	326	614	695	720	779	826	853
外科 (4)	Surgery (4)	409	646	689	743	778	816	825
矯形外科及創傷科	Orthopaedics and Traumatology	320	490	540	578	604	627	642
婦產科	Obstetrics and Gynaecology	454	540	553	575	611	612	628
精神科 (5)	Psychiatric (5)	276	363	392	424	459	504	544
耳鼻喉科	Ear-nose-throat	199	309	320	323	330	326	324
兒科	Paediatrics	191	280	298	279	278	282	286
其他 (6)	Others (6)	197	309 *	313 *	300	304	326	338
總計	Total	3 094	4 829	5 223	5 446	5 698	5 932	6 111
專職醫療服務 (7)	Allied health service (7)	1 206	2 284	2 640	2 541	2 415	2 447	2 509
綜合診所服務	Integrated clinic service	-	-	-	12 *	75 *	132	188

註釋：(1) 數字包括首次求診及覆診人次。

(2) 數字指由醫生診治的個案數目。

(3) 數字包括內科、老人科、呼吸系統科及皮膚科的到診人次。

(4) 數字包括外科、腦外科及心臟胸腔科的到診人次。

(5) 數字包括精神病及弱智人士服務的到診人次。

(6) 數字包括麻醉科、放射治療及臨床腫瘤科、牙科、多個專科匯診所、善終及復康科的到診人次。

(7) 由於專職醫療服務求診人次數據的涵蓋範圍有所改變，一九九七年及以後的數字不能與以前數字作嚴格比較。

Notes：(1) Figures include first and follow-up attendances.

(2) Figures refer to cases seen by doctors.

(3) Figures include attendances of Medicine, Geriatrics, Respiratory Medicine and Dermatology.

(4) Figures include attendances of Surgery, Neurosurgery and Cardiothoracic Surgery.

(5) Figures include attendances of Mentally-ill and Mentally-handicapped.

(6) Figures refer to attendances of Anaesthesiology, Clinical Oncology, Dental, Multi-specialty, Hospice and Rehabilitation Specialties.

(7) Figures from 1997 onwards are not strictly comparable with those of previous years owing to the change in coverage on allied health attendances.

表 15.5 **按性別及死因劃分的標準化死亡率**
Table 15.5 **Standardised cause-specific mortality rates by sex**

按每十萬名標準人口計算的死亡人數
 Number of deaths per 100 000 standard population

性別／死因	Sex / Cause of death	2001 ⁽¹⁾	2002 ⁽¹⁾
男	Male		
腫瘤	Neoplasms	181	176
循環系統疾病	Diseases of the circulatory system	109	110
呼吸系統疾病	Diseases of the respiratory system	85	84
疾病和死亡的外因 (2)	External causes of morbidity and mortality (2)	33	37
消化系統疾病	Diseases of the digestive system	20	18
泌尿生殖系統疾病	Diseases of the genitourinary system	17	16
某些傳染病和寄生蟲病	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	14	13
症狀、體徵和臨床與實驗室異常 所見，不可歸類在他處者	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	5	7
其他	Others	25	22
所有死因	All causes	490	484
女	Female		
腫瘤	Neoplasms	94	94
循環系統疾病	Diseases of the circulatory system	76	76
呼吸系統疾病	Diseases of the respiratory system	39	36
疾病和死亡的外因 (2)	External causes of morbidity and mortality (2)	15	15
消化系統疾病	Diseases of the digestive system	10	9
泌尿生殖系統疾病	Diseases of the genitourinary system	14	15
某些傳染病和寄生蟲病	Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	7	7
症狀、體徵和臨床與實驗室異常 所見，不可歸類在他處者	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	2	2
其他	Others	21	21
所有死因	All causes	279	275

註釋：標準化死亡率是根據一九九七年至一九九九年世界 生統計年報刊載的標準世界人口作為標準而計算。

- (1) 由二零零一年起，疾病及死因乃根據《疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類》(ICD)第十次修訂本分類。因此，二零零一年起的數字未必可以與以往年份以(ICD)第九次修訂本編製的數字作嚴格的比較。
- (2) 根據(ICD)第十次修訂本，死亡個案的死因若屬於第十九章「損傷、中毒和外因的某些其他後果」，則應以第二十章「疾病和死亡的外因」作分類。

Notes : Standardised mortality rates are computed using the world standard population published in the 1997-1999 World Health Statistics Annual as the standard.

- (1) From 2001 onwards, the classification of diseases and causes of death is based on the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems* (ICD) 10th Revision. Therefore, figures from 2001 onwards may not be strictly comparable with figures for previous years which were compiled based on the ICD 9th Revision.
- (2) According to the ICD 10th Revision, when the morbid condition is classifiable under Chapter XIX as “injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes”, the codes under Chapter XX for “external causes of morbidity and mortality” should be used as the primary cause of death.

表 15.5 (續) **按性別及死因劃分的標準化死亡率**
Table 15.5 (Cont'd.) **Standardised cause-specific mortality rates by sex**

按每十萬名標準人口計算的死亡人數
 Number of deaths per 100 000 standard population

性別／死因	Sex / Cause of death	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000
男	Male					
腫瘤	Neoplasms	197	183	184	184	184
循環系統疾病	Diseases of the circulatory system	171	125	131	130	132
呼吸系統疾病	Diseases of the respiratory system	130	114	108	96	93
損傷和中毒	Injury and poisoning	38	37	37	39	34
消化系統疾病	Diseases of the digestive system	29	23	23	22	21
泌尿生殖系統疾病	Diseases of the genitourinary system	20	17	17	20	18
傳染病和寄生蟲病	Infectious and parasitic diseases	21	15	13	13	12
症狀、體徵和不明確的情況	Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	13	7	7	7	7
其他	Others	24	18	19	21	22
所有死因	All causes	643	539	539	531	523
女	Female					
腫瘤	Neoplasms	107	97	99	99	97
循環系統疾病	Diseases of the circulatory system	124	88	92	93	91
呼吸系統疾病	Diseases of the respiratory system	66	58	52	47	42
損傷和中毒	Injury and poisoning	18	17	16	16	16
消化系統疾病	Diseases of the digestive system	14	13	12	12	13
泌尿生殖系統疾病	Diseases of the genitourinary system	17	15	17	18	16
傳染病和寄生蟲病	Infectious and parasitic diseases	11	10	8	6	6
症狀、體徵和不明確的情況	Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	14	3	3	3	2
其他	Others	22	17	16	19	21
所有死因	All causes	392	317	314	313	303

註釋：標準化死亡率是根據一九九七年至一九九九年世界衛生統計年報刊載的標準世界人口作為標準而計算。

在二零零一年以前，疾病及死因乃根據《國際疾病、傷害及死因統計分類》(ICD)第九次修訂本分類。因此，二零零一年以前的數字未必可以與以後年份以(ICD)第十次修訂本編製的數字作嚴格的比較。

Notes: Standardised mortality rates are computed using the world standard population published in the 1997-1999 World Health Statistics Annual as the standard.

Prior to 2001, the classification of diseases and causes of death was based on the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death* (ICD) 9th Revision. Therefore, figures before 2001 may not be strictly comparable with figures for 2001 onwards which are compiled based on the ICD 10th Revision.

資料來源

表15.1 - 表15.2

- 衛生署
- 醫院管理局

表15.3

- 衛生署

表15.4

- 醫院管理局

表15.5

- 衛生署

其他有關刊物

- 衛生署年報
(衛生署編製)
- 醫院管理局統計年報
(醫院管理局編製)

Data Sources

Table 15.1 - Table 15.2

- Department of Health
- Hospital Authority

Table 15.3

- Department of Health

Table 15.4

- Hospital Authority

Table 15.5

- Department of Health

Further References

- Department of Health Annual Report
(compiled by the Department of Health)
- Hospital Authority Statistical Report
(compiled by the Hospital Authority)

16

社會福利 Social Welfare

社會保障計劃

16.1 社會保障計劃旨在幫助社會上需要經濟或物質援助的人士，應付他們的基本和特別需要。這個毋須供款的社會保障制度，包括綜合社會保障援助計劃（簡稱綜援計劃）、公共福利金計劃、暴力及執法傷亡賠償計劃、交通意外傷亡援助計劃和緊急救濟。

16.2 綜援計劃的目的，是以入息補助方法為那些在經濟上無法自給的人士提供安全網。這項計劃旨在為有需要的人士或家庭提供經濟援助，使他們的入息達到一定的水平，以應付生活上的基本需要。申請人必須接受經濟狀況調查。這項計劃由一九九三年七月起取代以往實行的公共援助計劃。在二零零二至零三年度終結時，接受綜援的個案當中，大部分為年老個案，佔所有個案的53%。其他主要受助個案類別為失業、單親家庭、健康欠佳、低收入和精神病患。

16.3 綜援金大致可分為下列三類：（甲）按受助人的類別而發放的「標準金額」，以應付基本需要；（乙）發放給有高齡、傷殘或經醫生證明為健康欠佳成員的受助家庭的「長期個案補助金」，作為他們更換家居用品和耐用品之用，和「單親補助金」，以顧及單親人士獨力照顧家庭所遭遇的特別困難；以及（丙）按受助人的類別而發放的「特別津貼」以應付個人或家庭的特別需要。特別津貼大部分是按合理的實際所需費用支付，其餘則以計劃所訂的最高額為限。所有援助金額，會參照社會保障援助物價指數及相關的消費物價指數的變動而作出相應的調整。

Social security schemes

16.1 Social security schemes aim to provide members of the community who are in need of financial and material aids with assistance to meet their basic and special needs. The non-contributory social security system comprises the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme, the Social Security Allowance (SSA) Scheme, the Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation Scheme, the Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme and Emergency Relief.

16.2 The CSSA Scheme, which is means-tested, is designed to bring the income of needy individuals or families up to a prescribed level to meet their basic needs. It provides a safety net for those who cannot support themselves financially. It has replaced the previous Public Assistance Scheme since July 1993. As at the end of 2002-03, the majority of the cases under the CSSA Scheme were old age cases. Such cases accounted for 53% of the total number of CSSA cases. Other major categories are unemployment, single parent family, temporary disability/ill-health, low earnings and mentally ill.

16.3 CSSA payments can be broadly classified into three categories : (a) different standard rates for different categories of recipients to meet their basic needs; (b) long-term supplement which is payable to families involving any member who is old, disabled or medically certified to be in ill-health for the replacement of household and durable goods, and single parent supplement to meet the special difficulties which single parents face in bringing up a family; and (c) different special grants for different categories of recipients to meet the special needs of individual recipients/families. Many of the special grants are paid to meet actual costs provided they are reasonable while some others are paid up to the maximum levels set under the Scheme. The payment rates under the Scheme are adjusted with reference to the changes in the Social Security Assistance Index of Prices and the relevant Consumer Price Index as appropriate.

16.4 公共福利金計劃由一九九三年七月起取代特別需要津貼計劃，為65歲或以上人士及嚴重殘疾人士發放每月津貼，以應付因年老或殘疾所帶來的特別需要。領取這項計劃的人士不能同時領取綜援。

16.5 在二零零二至零三年度，綜援及公共福利金計劃共發放款項214億元，約為一九九二至九三年度的公共援助及特別需要津貼發放總額的五倍。

16.6 暴力及執法傷亡賠償計劃提供現金援助給因暴力罪行或因執法人員使用武器執行職務以致受傷的人士或這些人士的受養人（如受害人因傷死亡）。交通意外傷亡援助計劃是向道路交通意外受害人士，或這些人士的受養人（如受害人因傷死亡）迅速提供經濟援助，而無須考慮有關交通意外是因誰人的過失而造成。兩項計劃的受惠人均無須接受經濟狀況調查。援助金會按意外受害人的傷亡情況支付；至於財物損失，則不在援助範圍內。緊急救濟是為天災或其他災禍的受害人提供物資援助，這些援助包括熱飯、毛氈及其他必需物品。在二零零二至零三年度，這三項計劃合共發放的款項是十年前（即一九九二至九三年度）的兩倍。

社會保障援助物價指數

16.7 社會保障援助物價指數（簡稱社援指數）是一個具有其他消費物價指數的功能，而只關乎綜援計劃受助人的消費物價指數。這個指數反映綜援標準金額所包括的商品和服務的價格變動對綜援受助人的影響，是特別為定期調整綜援及公共福利金的金額作為參考而編製的。

16.8 該指數的權數系統，即各商品和服務的相對重要性，乃參照住戶開支統計調查的結果編算及更新。住戶開支統計調查每五年進行一次。最近一次的統計調查於一九九九年十月至二零零零年九月期間

16.4 The SSA Scheme, which has replaced the Special Needs Allowance Scheme since July 1993, provides monthly allowance to elderly persons aged 65 or over and severely disabled persons to meet special needs arising from old age or disability. People receiving SSA are not allowed to receive CSSA concurrently.

16.5 The total amount paid under the CSSA Scheme and the SSA Scheme in 2002-03 was \$21.4 billion, about five times the total amount paid for Public Assistance and Special Needs Allowance in 1992-93.

16.6 The Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation Scheme provides cash assistance to persons (or to their dependants in cases of death) who are injured as a result of a crime of violence, or by a law enforcement officer using a weapon in the execution of his duties. The Traffic Accident Victims Assistance Scheme provides speedy financial assistance to road traffic accidents victims (or to their surviving dependants in cases of death), regardless of the element of fault leading to the occurrence of the accident. Both schemes are non-means-tested. Payments are made for personal injuries, while loss of or damage to property is not included. Emergency Relief helps victims of natural and other disasters by means of material aid, including hot meals, blankets and other essential articles. In the ten-year period from 1992-93 to 2002-03, the total amount paid under these three schemes doubled.

The Social Security Assistance Index of Prices

16.7 The Social Security Assistance Index of Prices (SSAIP) is a consumer price index which has functions like the other CPIs but directed towards CSSA recipients. The Index is compiled to reflect the impact of price changes on this group of persons insofar as the items of goods and services covered under the CSSA standard rates are concerned. It is specially computed as reference for making regular adjustments for the payments rates under the CSSA and SSA schemes.

16.8 The weighting system, which represents the relative importance of the goods and services covered by the index, is derived from and updated according to the results of the Household Expenditure Survey (HES). The HES is conducted once every five years. The latest round of the HES was conducted during October 1999 to

進行。

16.9 要注意的是，由於編製社援指數的主要目的是為調整標準金額，社援指數的商品及服務籃子不包括由特別津貼支付的項目（如租金）及由政府免費提供的項目（如與醫療有關的開支）。

16.10 社援指數在一九九二至一九九八年期間，上升33.9%，平均每年升幅為5.0%。這指數在一九九八至二零零二年期間下跌6.9%，平均每年跌幅為1.8%。

September 2000.

16.9 It should be noted that, as the compilation of the SSAIP is primarily for adjustment of the standard rates, the basket of goods and services in the SSAIP excludes those goods and services which are covered by special grants (e.g. rents) and items which are provided free by the Government (e.g. medical related expenses).

16.10 The SSAIP increased by 33.9% during the period from 1992 to 1998, representing an average annual increase of 5.0%. This index decreased by 6.9% during the period from 1998 to 2002, representing an average annual decrease of 1.8%.

表 16.1 按類別劃分的綜合社會保障援助個案數目
Table 16.1 Number of Comprehensive Social Security Assistance cases by type

個案類別	Type of cases	1992-93	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
年老	Old age	53 397	112 067	124 304	133 070	135 409	139 288	143 585
失業	Unemployment	2 957	19 108	31 942	26 185	23 250	31 602	42 237
單親家庭	Single parent family	4 897	17 161	25 613	25 146	26 078	29 534	34 249
健康欠佳	Temporary disability/ill health	8 889	21 364	25 041	19 979	18 917	20 082	20 852
低收入	Low earnings	1 007	4 714	7 562	8 002	8 319	9 140	10 982
精神病患	Mentally ill	4 913	8 735	9 668	8 380	8 584	9 208	9 992
肢體殘疾	Physically disabled	2 079	3 680	4 313	2 836	3 485	3 948	4 359
失明	Blind	840	522	550	283	295	294	313
聽覺受損	Deaf	219	218	210	215	253	278	312
其他	Others	2 777	8 076	3 616	3 919	3 673	3 818	4 012
總計	Total	81 975	195 645	232 819	228 015	228 263	247 192	271 893

註釋：數字為該財政年度終結時的數字。由一九九三年七月起，公共援助計劃已為綜合社會保障援助計劃(綜援)所取代。綜援計劃亦包括發放給受助人士的傷殘津貼和高齡津貼款項。因此，一九九三至九四年度及以後的數字，不能與以前的數字作嚴格比較。

Note: Figures are as at end of the financial year. In July 1993, the Public Assistance Scheme was replaced by the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme. The CSSA also includes payments of Disability Allowance and Old Age Allowance to CSSA recipients. Hence, figures as from 1993-94 are not strictly comparable with those of previous periods.

表 16.2 社會保障計劃
Table 16.2 Social security schemes

		1992-93	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
發放款項 (百萬元)	Amount paid (\$ million)							
綜合社會保障援助 (1)	Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (1)	1,408.5	9,441.3	13,028.7	13,623.4	13,559.8	14,404.6	16,130.8
公共福利金 (2)	Social Security Allowance (2)	2,972.0	4,420.2	4,737.3	4,883.3	5,129.6	5,240.7	5,281.5
傷殘津貼	Disability Allowance	830.4	1,181.8	1,321.0	1,419.8	1,567.1	1,659.5	1,707.5
高齡津貼	Old Age Allowance	2,141.6	3,238.4	3,416.3	3,463.5	3,562.5	3,581.2	3,574.0
暴力及執法傷亡賠償	Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation	9.0	14.3	16.8	12.2	10.0	10.3	9.9
交通意外傷亡援助	Traffic Accident Victims Assistance	73.6	137.4	164.8	133.5	130.0	142.0	151.3
緊急救濟	Emergency Relief	0.3	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5
個案數目	Number of cases							
綜合社會保障援助 (1) (3)	Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (1) (3)	81 975	195 645	232 819	228 015	228 263	247 192	271 893
公共福利金 (2) (3)	Social Security Allowance (2) (3)	506 641	517 865	526 742	535 452	550 585	561 208	560 215
傷殘津貼	Disability Allowance	79 115	77 051	81 741	89 617	96 851	103 167	105 282
高齡津貼	Old Age Allowance	427 526	440 814	445 001	445 835	453 734	458 041	454 933
暴力及執法傷亡賠償 (4)	Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation (4)	686	604	557	447	427	399	455
交通意外傷亡援助 (4)	Traffic Accident Victims Assistance (4)	4 946	5 655	5 809	5 797	5 998	6 733	7 102
緊急救濟 (5)	Emergency Relief (5)	2 828	1 082	1 097	2 643	868	1 119	278

註釋：(1) 數字為該財政年度終結時的數字。由一九九三年七月起，公共援助計劃已為綜合社會保障援助（綜援）計劃所取代。綜援計劃亦包括發放給受助人士的傷殘津貼和高齡津貼款項。因此，一九九三至九四年度及以後的數字，不能與以前的數字作嚴格比較。

(2) 由一九九三年七月一日起，特別需要津貼計劃改稱為公共福利金計劃。過往同時領取公共援助及特別需要津貼的受助人士不再包括在公共福利金計劃內。因此，一九九三至九四年度及以後的數字，不能與以前的數字作嚴格比較。

(3) 綜合社會保障援助及公共福利金的個案數字是於該財政年度終結時的數字。

(4) 暴力及執法傷亡賠償及交通意外傷亡援助的個案數字，是指整個財政年度內首次獲批准發放款項的個案數字。

(5) 緊急救濟的個案數字是指受助災民人數。

Notes：(1) Figures are as at end of the financial year. In July 1993, the Public Assistance Scheme was replaced by the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme. The CSSA also includes payments of Disability Allowance and Old Age Allowance to CSSA recipients. Hence, figures as from 1993-94 are not strictly comparable with those of previous periods.

(2) In July 1993, the Special Needs Allowance Scheme was renamed as the Social Security Allowance (SSA) Scheme. Those previously in receipt of Public Assistance and Special Needs Allowance were no longer covered under the SSA Scheme. Hence, figures as from 1993-94 are not strictly comparable with those of previous periods.

(3) Figures for Comprehensive Social Security Assistance and Social Security Allowance refer to number of cases as at end of the financial year.

(4) Figures for Criminal and Law Enforcement Injuries Compensation and Traffic Accident Victims Assistance refer to the number of cases authorised for first payment during the financial year.

(5) Figures for Emergency Relief refer to number of victims being assisted.

表 16.3 一九九九/二零零零年為基期的社會保障援助物價指數的開支權數
Table 16.3 Expenditure weights of the 1999/2000-based SSAIP

商品及服務	Goods and services	百分比 Percentage	
		1999 - 2000	
食品	Food	56.1	(39.1)
住屋 ⁽¹⁾	Housing ⁽¹⁾	-	(-)
燃料及電力	Fuel and light	6.1	(4.2)
煙酒	Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	3.1	(2.2)
衣服鞋履	Clothing and footwear	4.8	(3.4)
耐用物品	Durable goods	3.5	(2.5)
雜項物品	Miscellaneous goods	9.1	(6.3)
交通	Transport	5.7	(4.0)
雜項服務	Miscellaneous services	11.6	(8.1)
所有社援指數項目	All SSAIP items	100.0	(69.8)
所有特別津貼項目	All special grant items		(30.2)
所有商品及服務	All goods and services		(100.0)

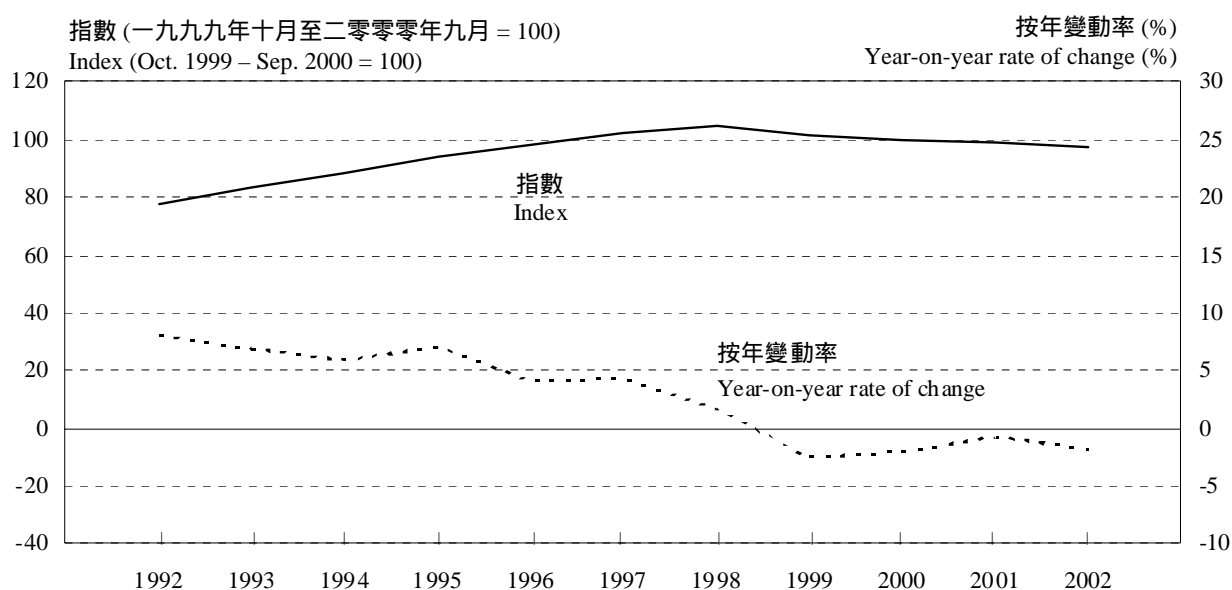
註釋：括號內數字為各項商品及服務在總開支（包括由特別津貼支付的項目）中的比重。

(1) 住屋及所有有關開支由特別津貼支付，故已包括在「所有特別津貼項目」內。

Notes: Figures in brackets represent the corresponding proportions to the total expenditure on all goods and services (including those items covered by special grants).

(1) All housing and related expenditures are covered by special grants. Hence, expenditures concerned have already been included under "All special grant items".

圖 16.1 一九九二年至二零零二年社會保障援助物價指數及其按年變動率
Chart 16.1 Movements of the SSAIP and its year-on-year rate of change, 1992 - 2002



資料來源

- 社會福利署

其他有關刊物

- 社會福利署年報
- 社會福利服務統計數字一覽
(社會福利署編製)

Data Sources

- Social Welfare Department

Further References

- Social Welfare Department Annual Report
- Social Welfare Services in Figures
(compiled by the Social Welfare Department)

17

罪案 Crime

舉報的罪案

17.1 在過去十年，舉報的罪案總數以一九九七年的水平為最低，只有67 400宗。其後數字雖然有所回升，但每年均保持在77 200宗或以下，較一九九二年至一九九六年的水平為低，顯示治安情況保持穩定。盜竊案和爆竊案是兩類最常見的罪案，約佔每年所有舉報罪案總數的一半。行劫案的數目由一九九二年的8 400宗，下降至一九九七年3 000宗的低位；其後數字雖然回升至二零零二年的3 500宗，但仍低於一九九七年的水平。與失車有關的罪案數目，亦從一九九二年的7 000宗高峰，大幅下降至一九九七年的2 200宗最低紀錄，其後則維持在每年2 900宗以下的水平。

17.2 罪案率代表舉報的罪案數目與人口數目的比率。二零零二年的整體罪案率為每十萬名人口有1 118宗，是過去十年第四低紀錄。

犯罪被捕人數

17.3 青年（即16歲至20歲人士）和少年（即7歲至15歲人士）共佔每年被捕人數約30%。以該年齡組別每十萬名人口計算，青年人的被捕人數比率顯著地高於其他年齡組別。

Reported crimes

17.1 The total number of reported crimes was 67 400 in 1997, the lowest level in the past ten years. Although the figure increased thereafter, it remained at a level of 77 200 or below which was lower than the level from 1992 to 1996, indicating that a stable law and order situation had been maintained. Theft and burglary were the two most common types of crimes, accounting for nearly half of the total reported crimes each year. Robbery dropped from 8 400 in 1992 to a low level of 3 000 in 1997. The figure rose to 3 500 in 2002, which was still below the level prior to 1997. The number of crimes relating to missing motor vehicles dropped substantially from a peak of 7 000 in 1992 to a record low of 2 200 in 1997. The figure had remained at a level below 2 900 a year since then.

17.2 The crime rate relates the number of reported crimes to the size of population. The crime rate per 100 000 population in Hong Kong was 1 118 in 2002, which was the fourth lowest record in the past ten years.

Offenders arrested

17.3 Young persons (i.e. persons aged between 16 and 20) and juveniles (i.e. persons aged between 7 and 15) together constituted about 30% of the total number of offenders arrested each year. The number of offenders arrested per 100 000 population of the relevant age group was substantially higher for young persons than the other age groups.

表 17.1 **按罪案類別劃分的舉報罪案數目**
Table 17.1 **Number of reported crimes by type**

		舉報個案數目 Number of cases reported						
罪案類別	Type of crimes	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
暴力罪案	Violent crime							
傷人及嚴重毆打	Wounding and serious assault	5 770	6 919	7 191	7 410	6 903	6 472	6 845
行劫	Robbery	8 394	2 993	3 224	3 640	3 433	3 167	3 493
非禮	Indecent assault	1 099	1 114	1 214	1 047	1 124	1 007	991
強姦	Rape	116	74	90	91	104	95	95
謀殺及誤殺	Murder and manslaughter	108	102	64	63	43	66	69
其他暴力罪案	Other violent crime	3 080	2 547*	2 899*	3 454*	3 205*	2 744	2 647
暴力罪案總計	Total violent crime	18 567	13 749*	14 682*	15 705*	14 812*	13 551	14 140
非暴力罪案	Non-violent crime							
盜竊 ⁽¹⁾	Theft ⁽¹⁾	24 029	22 014	24 080	26 404	27 708	26 969	29 593
爆竊 ⁽²⁾	Burglary ⁽²⁾	13 595	8 711*	9 765*	9 125*	8 964*	8 637	8 202
刑事毀壞	Criminal damage	4 298	4 615	5 883	7 594	7 022	5 904	6 192
行騙及偽造	Deception, fraud and forgery	2 080	3 240	3 484	4 344	5 090	5 351	6 041
擅自取去交通工具	Taking conveyance without authority	7 046	2 223	2 449	2 642	2 862	2 573	2 432
嚴重毒品罪行	Serious narcotics offences	1 803	3 631	2 778	2 246	2 312	2 473	2 243
其他非暴力罪案	Other non-violent crime	12 638	9 184*	8 841*	8 711*	8 475*	7 550	7 034
非暴力罪案總計	Total non-violent crime	65 489	53 618*	57 280*	61 066*	62 433*	59 457	61 737
總計	Total	84 056	67 367*	71 962*	76 771*	77 245*	73 008	75 877

註釋：(1) 包括店舖盜竊、扒竊、搶掠、車輛內盜竊、建築地盤內盜竊、偷電及雜項盜竊。

(2) 不包括屬於暴力罪案其中一類的嚴重爆竊。

Notes: (1) Includes shop theft, pickpocketing, snatching, theft from vehicles, theft from construction sites, abstracting of electricity and miscellaneous theft.

(2) Excludes aggravated burglary, which belongs to a type of violent crime.

表 17.2 按罪案類別劃分的罪案率
Table 17.2 Crime rates by type

		每十萬名人口的舉報罪案數目 Number of reported crimes per 100 000 population						
罪案類別	Type of crimes	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
暴力罪案	Violent crime							
傷人及嚴重毆打	Wounding and serious assault	99.5	106.6	109.9	112.2	103.6	96.2	100.9
行劫	Robbery	144.7	46.1	49.3	55.1	51.5	47.1	51.5
非禮	Indecent assault	18.9	17.2	18.6	15.8	16.9	15.0	14.6
強姦	Rape	2.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
謀殺及誤殺	Murder and manslaughter	1.9	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.0
其他暴力罪案	Other violent crime	53.1	39.2*	44.3*	52.3 *	48.1*	40.8	39.0
非暴力罪案	Non-violent crime							
盜竊 ⁽¹⁾	Theft ⁽¹⁾	414.3	339.2	368.0	399.7	415.7	401.0	436.0
爆竊 ⁽²⁾	Burglary ⁽²⁾	234.4	134.2	149.2	138.1	134.5	128.4	120.8
刑事毀壞	Criminal damage	74.1	71.1	89.9	114.9	105.4	87.8	91.2
行騙及偽造	Deception, fraud and forgery	35.9	49.9	53.2	65.8	76.4	79.6	89.0
擅自取去交通工具	Taking conveyance without authority	121.5	34.3	37.4	40.0	42.9	38.3	35.8
嚴重毒品罪行	Serious narcotics offences	31.1	56.0	42.5	34.0	34.7	36.8	33.0
其他非暴力罪案	Other non-violent crime	217.9	141.5*	135.1*	131.9 *	127.2*	112.3	103.6
整體罪案率	Overall crime rate	1 449.1	1 038.1	1 099.7	1 162.1	1 159.0	1 085.6	1 118.0

註釋：(1) 包括店舖盜竊、扒竊、搶掠、車輛內盜竊、建築地盤內盜竊、偷電及雜項盜竊。

(2) 不包括屬於暴力罪案其中一類的嚴重爆竊。

Notes: (1) Includes shop theft, pickpocketing, snatching, theft from vehicles, theft from construction sites, abstracting of electricity and miscellaneous theft.

(2) Excludes aggravated burglary, which belongs to a type of violent crime.

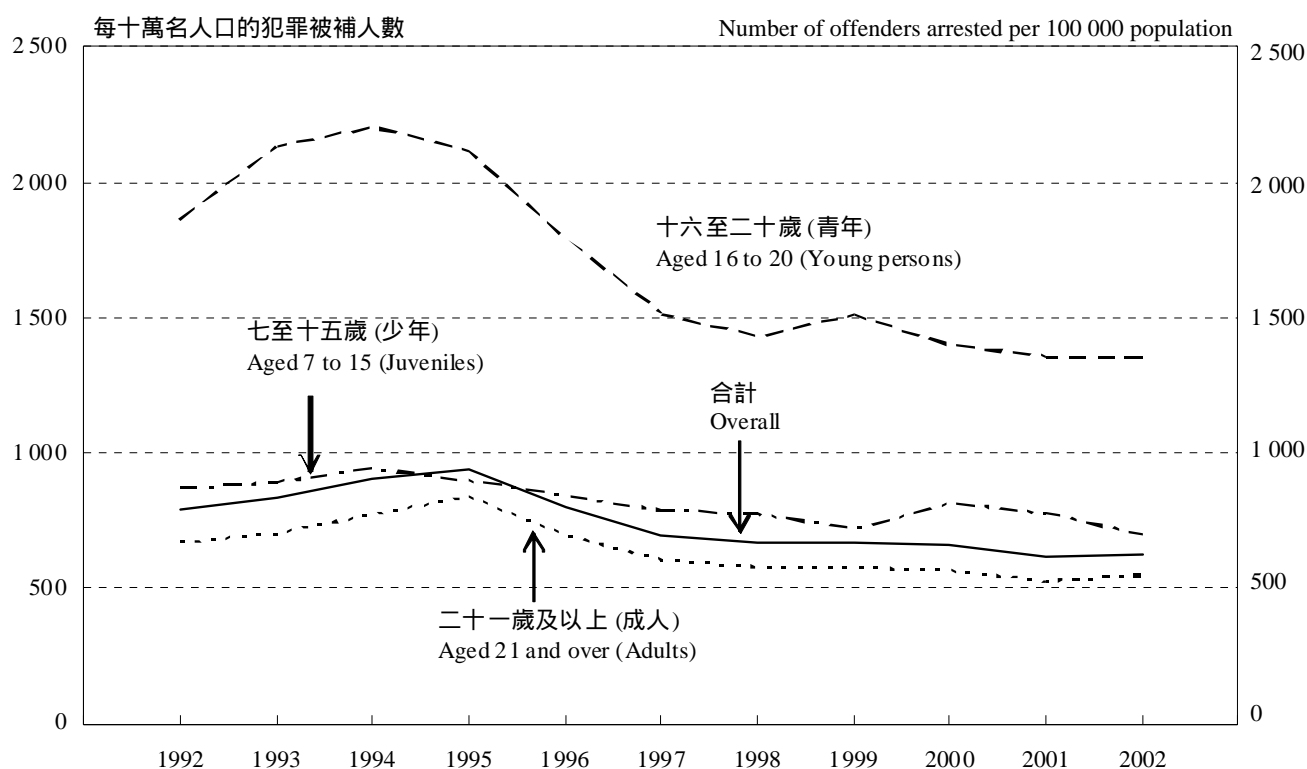
表 17.3 按年齡組別劃分的犯罪被捕人數
Table 17.3 Number of offenders arrested by age group

年齡組別	Age group	1992	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
七至十五歲(少年)	7 to 15 (Juveniles)	6 533 (871.1)	5 964 (788.3)	5 834 (774.7)	5 486 (719.9)	6 229 (815.7)	5 909 (777.3)	5 335 (697.8)
十六至二十歲(青年)	16 to 20 (Young persons)	7 656 (1 864.1)	6 855 (1 515.6)	6 613 (1 429.5)	7 038 (1 509.7)	6 465 (1 397.5)	6 145 (1 358.9)	6 027 (1 354.7)
二十一歲及以上(成人)	21 and over (Adults)	27 591 (670.2)	28 895 (606.5)	27 975 (579.3)	28 221 (576.4)	28 236 (566.4)	26 775 (526.8)	28 303 (548.2)
合計	Overall	41 780 (791.6)	41 714 (698.4)	40 422 (668.7)	40 745 (665.3)	40 930 (658.9)	38 829 (616.8)	39 665 (622.4)

註釋：括弧內數字是該年齡組別的每十萬名人口的犯罪被捕人數。

Note: Figures in brackets denote number of offenders arrested per 100 000 population of the corresponding age group.

圖 17.1 按年齡組別劃分的犯罪被捕人數比率
Chart 17.1 Rates of offenders arrested by age group



資料來源

- 香港警務處

其他有關刊物

- 香港警察年報
(香港警務處編製)

Data Sources

- Hong Kong Police Force

Further References

- Hong Kong Police Force Review
(compiled by the Hong Kong Police Force)

用語及定義

Terms and Definitions

1. 人口及生命事件

- 年中或年底人口數字在一九九六年之前是以「廣義時點」方法編製，數字包括在統計時點身在香港的永久性居民、非永久性居民和旅客，亦包括暫時離港前往中國內地及澳門的香港永久性居民。自二零零零年八月起，「居住人口」方法已取代「廣義時點」方法用以編製香港的人口數字。追溯至一九九六年的修訂人口數字經已編製。
- 利用「居住人口」方法所編製的人口估計，稱為「居港人口」。「居港人口」包括「常住居民」和「流動居民」。「常住居民」指兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月之香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月之香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。根據「居住人口」方法，旅客並不包括在香港人口內。(有關香港人口估計編製方法的詳細資料，請參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零二年二月號內一篇題為「香港人口估計的編製」的專題文章。該文章亦載於政府統計處的網站內(http://www.info.gov.hk/censtatd/chinese/news/rev_stat/new_pop_est/pop_fa_index.html).)
- 粗出生率是指在某一年內活產嬰兒數目相對該年年中每千名人口的比率。
- 年齡別生育率是指在某一年內，某一年齡組別中每千名女性的活產嬰兒數目。

1. Population and Vital Events

- Figures on the *Mid-year and end-year population* before 1996 were compiled using the “extended de facto” approach. It included Hong Kong Permanent and Non-permanent Residents and visitors who were in Hong Kong at the reference time-point. Hong Kong Permanent Residents temporarily away to the mainland of China and Macao were also included. Since August 2000, the “resident population” approach has been adopted in place of the “extended de facto” approach for compiling Hong Kong population figures. Revised population figures backdated to 1996 have also been compiled.
- The population estimate compiled under the “resident population” approach is referred to as the “Hong Kong Resident Population”. The “Hong Kong Resident Population” comprises “Usual Residents” and “Mobile Residents”. “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people : (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point. As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point. Under the “resident population” approach, visitors are not included in the Hong Kong Population. (For details regarding the method for compiling population estimates of Hong Kong, please refer to the feature article entitled “Compiling Population Estimates of Hong Kong” published in the February 2002 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*. The article is also available on the Census and Statistics Department website (http://www.info.gov.hk/censtatd/eng/news/rev_stat/new_pop_est/pop_fa_index.html).)
- The *crude birth rate* refers to the number of live births in a given year per thousand mid-year population of that year.
- The *age specific fertility rate* refers to the number of live births occurring among 1 000 women in a given age group in a given year.

- 總和生育率是指一千名婦女，若她們在生育齡期（即十五至四十九歲）經歷了一如該年的年齡別生育率，其一生中活產子女的平均數目。
- 粗死亡率是指在某一年內死亡人數相對該年年中每千名人口的比率。
- 年齡性別死亡率是指在某一年內，某一年齡、性別組別中每千名人口的死亡人數。
- 標準化死亡率是指標準化死亡人數除以標準人口所得的數字（按每千名人口計算）。計算某年齡及性別組別的標準化死亡人數的方法，是把在某年該年齡及性別組別的死亡率與標準人口相乘。
- 嬰兒死亡率是指在某年內一歲以下嬰兒死亡人數相對該年年中每千名活產嬰兒人數的比率。
- 自然增長率是指在某一年內出生及死亡人數差額相對年年中每千名人口的比率。
- 出生時平均預期壽命是指某年出生的人士，若其一生經歷一如該年按性別及年齡劃分的死亡率所反映的死亡情況，他／她預期能活的年數。
- 少年兒童撫養比率是指十五歲以下人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。
- 老年撫養比率是六十五歲及以上人口數目與每千名十五至六十四歲人口相對的比率。
- 粗結婚率是指在某一年內登記結婚數目相對該年年中每千名人口的比率。
- 標準化結婚率是指標準化結婚數目除以標準人口所得的數字（按每千名人口計算）。計算某年齡及性別組別的標準化結婚數目的方法，是把在某年該年齡及性別組別的結婚率與標準人口相乘。
- 家庭住戶是指一住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之
- The *total fertility rate* refers to the average number of children that would be born alive to 1 000 women during their lifetime if they were to pass through their childbearing ages 15-49 experiencing the age specific fertility rates prevailing in a given year.
- The *crude death rate* refers to the number of deaths in a given year per thousand mid-year population of that year.
- The *age-sex specific mortality rate* refers to the number of deaths occurring among 1 000 persons for a given sex in a given age group in a given year.
- The *standardised death rate* is obtained by dividing the standardised number of deaths by the standard population (expressed as per 1000 population). The standardised number of deaths for a given age and sex group is computed by multiplying the age-sex specific mortality rate in a particular year by the number of persons of the same age and sex group in the standard population.
- The *infant mortality rate* refers to the number of deaths of age under one in a given year per thousand live births in that year.
- The *rate of natural increase* refers to the balance of live births over deaths in a year per thousand mid-year population of that year.
- The *expectation of life at birth* refers to the number of years of life that a person born in a given year is expected to live if he/she were subjected to the prevalent mortality conditions as reflected by the set of age-sex specific mortality rates for that year.
- The *child dependency ratio* refers to the number of persons aged under 15 per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.
- The *elderly dependency ratio* refers to the number of persons aged 65 and over per 1 000 persons aged between 15 and 64.
- The *crude marriage rate* refers to the number of marriages registered in a given year per thousand mid-year population of that year.
- The *standardised marriage rate* is obtained by dividing the standardised number of marriages by the standard population (expressed as per 1 000 population). The standardised number of marriages for a given age and sex group is computed by multiplying the age-sex specific marriage rate in a particular year by the number of persons of the same age and sex group in the standard population.
- A *domestic household* consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for

間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。

essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he/she is also regarded as a household. In this case, the household is a “one-person household”.

2. 勞工

- 勞動人口是指十五歲及以上陸上非住院人口，並符合就業人口或失業人口定義的人士。
- 就業人口包括在統計前七天內有做工賺取薪酬或利潤或有一份正式工作的十五歲及以上人士。無酬家庭從業員及在統計前七天內正休假的就業人士亦包括在內。
- 失業人口包括所有符合下列條件的十五歲及以上人士：
 - (a) 在統計前七天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；及
 - (b) 在統計前七天內隨時可工作；及
 - (c) 在統計前三十天內有找尋工作。

不過，一名十五歲或以上的人士，如果他／她符合上述(a)和(b)的條件，但由於相信沒有工作可做而在統計前三十天內沒有找尋工作，亦會被界定為失業，即所謂「因灰心而不求職的人士」。

除上述情況外，下列人士亦視作失業人士：

- (a) 並無職位，有找尋工作，但由於暫時生病而不能工作的人士；及
- (b) 並無職位，且隨時可工作，但由於下列原因並無找尋工作的人士：
 - (i) 已為於稍後時間擔當的新工作或開展的業務作出安排；或
 - (ii) 正期待返回原來的工作崗位。
- 勞動人口參與率是指勞動人口佔所有十五歲及以上陸上非住院人口的比例。

2. Labour

- The *labour force* refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for inclusion in the employed population or the unemployed population.
- The *employed population* consists of persons aged 15 and over who have been at work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration or who have had formal job attachment. Unpaid family workers and those employed persons who were on leave/holiday during the seven days before enumeration are included.
- The *unemployed population* comprises all those persons aged 15 and over who fulfil the following conditions :
 - (a) have not had a job and have not performed any work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration; and
 - (b) have been available for work during the seven days before enumeration; and
 - (c) have sought work during the thirty days before enumeration.

However, if a person aged 15 or over fulfils the conditions (a) and (b) above but has not sought work during the thirty days before enumeration because he/she believed that work was not available, he/she is still classified as unemployed, being regarded as a so-called “discouraged worker”.

Notwithstanding the above, the following types of persons are also classified as unemployed :

- (a) persons without a job, have sought work but have not been available for work because of temporary sickness; and
- (b) persons without a job, have been available for work but have not sought work because they :
 - (i) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business at a subsequent date; or
 - (ii) were expecting to return to their original jobs.
- The *labour force participation rate* refers to the proportion of labour force in the total land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over.

- 失業率是指失業人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例。
 - 就業人數包括：
 - (i) 經常參與機構單位業務的在職東主及股東；
 - (ii) 在統計日期向機構單位直接支取薪酬的全職受薪僱員，其中包括長期或臨時聘用的，無論這些僱員正在本港或其他地方工作或暫時缺勤（即正在放病假、分娩假、年假、事假的工人及罷工者）；以及
 - (iii) 在統計日期工作最少一小時的兼職僱員、夜班或通宵班的僱員和無酬家屬幫工。（在一九九九年以前，有關點算就業人數的定義為「在統計日期工作最少三小時」。）
 - 工資率指在正常工作時數下支付給僱員的款額，因此並不包括超時補薪。工資率的定義包括下列各元素：
 - (i) 基本工資及薪金；
 - (ii) 佣金及小費；
 - (iii) 輪班津貼；
 - (iv) 生活津貼；
 - (v) 膳食津貼及膳食福利；
 - (vi) 勤工獎；
 - (vii) 固定發放的年終花紅；及
 - (viii) 其他固定及定期發放的津貼和花紅。
 - 名義及實質工資指數是用來量度在保持接連兩個統計期內行業及職業結構不變的情況下，督導級及以下僱員工資率的變動。名義工資指數以貨幣計算的工資率變動。實質工資指數是從名義工資指數中，扣除消費物價變動的影響而得出，可量度所賺取工資購買力的轉變。
- The *unemployment rate* refers to the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force.
 - *Persons engaged* refer to :
 - (i) individual proprietors and partners actively engaged in the work of the establishment;
 - (ii) full-time salaried personnel or employees directly paid by the establishment, both permanent and temporary, who are either at work (whether in Hong Kong or outside Hong Kong) or temporarily absent from work (viz. those on sick leave, maternity leave, annual vacation or casual leave, and on strike) on the survey reference date; and
 - (iii) part-time employees and employees on night/irregular shifts and unpaid family workers working for at least one hour on the survey reference date. (Before 1999, the rule for counting the number of persons engaged was “working for at least three hours” on the survey reference date.)
 - *Wage rate* refers to the amount of money paid for normal hours of work and thus excludes overtime pay. It is defined to include the following elements :
 - (i) basic wages and salaries;
 - (ii) commissions and tips;
 - (iii) shift allowance;
 - (iv) cost-of-living allowance;
 - (v) meal allowance and meal benefits;
 - (vi) good attendance allowance;
 - (vii) guaranteed year-end bonus; and
 - (viii) other guaranteed and regular allowances and bonuses.
 - The *Nominal and Real Wage Indices* are designed to measure changes in wage rates of workers up to supervisory level by holding the industrial and occupational structure between two successive reference periods constant. The Nominal Wage Index measures changes in wage rates in money terms. The Real Wage Index, obtained by discounting changes in consumer prices from the Nominal Wage Index, measures changes in the purchasing power of the amount of money earned as wages.

3. 國民收入

- 私人消費開支是指住戶和為住戶服務的私人非牟利機構在貨品和服務方面的最終消費開支

3. National Income

- *Private consumption expenditure* refers to the value of final consumption expenditure on goods and services by households and private non-profit institutions

- 價值。計算法是把本地市場內對貨品及服務的消費開支，加上本港居民在外地的開支，減去非本地居民在本地市場的開支。
- 政府消費開支是指非參與商業活動的各個政府部門及非牟利半政府機構用於購買貨品及服務的開支。政府消費開支的計算法，是把僱員報酬加上購買貨品及服務支出，扣除銷售貨品及服務的收入。參與商業活動的政府部門並不包括在內。這些政府部門和非參與商業活動政府部門的分別，是前者所生產的貨品和服務主要是售予市民使用。
 - 本地固定資本形成總額包括機器、設備及電腦軟件的開支總額、樓宇及建造開支和擁有權轉讓費用。
 - 存貨增減是指商業機構（主要是製造商及分銷商）所持有的半製成品、原料及製成品存貨的實質增減價值。
 - 貨品出口及進口：
 - (i) 貨品出口包括以離岸價計算的本地產品出口和貨品轉口總值。
 - (ii) 貨品進口是指以離岸價計算的貨品進口總值。非貨幣黃金的對外貿易亦包括在內。
 - 服務輸出及輸入包括本港居民與世界各地進行的服務交易。主要服務組別包括運輸、旅遊、商貿服務及其他與貿易相關的服務，以及其他服務。而其他服務包括多類服務例如金融服務、保險服務，以及商業及專業服務。
 - 以要素成本計算的本地生產總值有別於以市價計算的本地生產總值。以市價計算的本地生產總值包括生產及入口稅，而以要素成本計算的本地生產總值則不包括這項目。
 - 在國民收入中，樓宇業權被視為一項經濟活動，包括業主（如住戶、政府及私人非牟利機構）為本身提供的租賃服務，亦包括業主以個人身份為租客提供
- serving households. It is calculated as the sum of consumption expenditure on goods and services in the domestic market and the expenditure of Hong Kong residents abroad, less the expenditure of non-residents in the domestic market.
- *Government consumption expenditure* refers to the current expenditure on goods and services by government departments which are not engaged in market activities and quasi-government non-profit institutions. It is calculated as the sum of compensation of employees and purchases of goods and services, less receipts from sales of goods and services. Government departments engaged in market activities are not covered. They are distinguished from other government departments in that they are engaged in the production of goods and services mainly for sale to the public.
 - *Gross domestic fixed capital formation* covers the gross value of expenditure on machinery, equipment and computer software; expenditure on building and construction; and costs of ownership transfer.
 - *Changes in inventories* refer to the value of physical change in the inventories of work-in-progress, raw materials and finished goods held by business enterprises, mainly manufacturers and distributors.
 - *Exports and imports of goods* :
 - (i) *Exports of goods* include domestic exports and re-exports of goods recorded on f.o.b. basis.
 - (ii) *Imports of goods* are valued on f.o.b. basis. External trade of non-monetary gold is also included.
 - *Exports and imports of services* cover transactions in services between Hong Kong residents and the rest of the world. The major service groups include transportation, travel, merchanting and other trade-related services, and other services. Other services cover a wide variety of services including financial services; insurance services; and business and professional services.
 - *GDP at factor cost* differs from GDP at market prices. GDP at market prices includes taxes on production and imports whilst GDP at factor cost does not.
 - *Ownership of premises* is treated as an economic activity in the national income. It covers leasing services which owners of premises like households, government and private non-profit institutions provide to themselves, and which owners of premises provide

的這類服務。按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值已將設算租金的計算在內，以反映這類服務的價值。

- 非直接計算的金融中介服務調整是指金融中介的服務機構向從事各種經濟活動的生產單位提供的金融中介服務。由於在計算各經濟活動的增加價值時並未把這類金融服務費包括在相關的中間投入消耗內，因而須在總體的數字上作出調整。

- 本地生產總值內含平減物價指數通常會用作概括地量度一個經濟體系的整體通貨膨脹。這個指數涵蓋有關消費、投資和進出口的價格變動。本地生產總值內含平減物價指數是用隱含方式，將以當時價格計算的本地生產總值，除以以固定價格計算的本地生產總值計算出來的。

- 直接投資收益是指本地居民從直接投資經濟領域以外業務及非本地居民從直接的投資經濟領域以內業務所賺取的收益，而投資者對該等業務擁有持久權益及在管理方面具有有效控制權。這些收益的形式包括公司間債務的淨利息收益、派發紅利的收益、應佔的未派盈利及租金。

- 有價證券投資收益是指本地居民從投資非本地股本（即股票）及債務證券（例如可轉讓存款證、債券及票據），以及非本地居民從投資本地股本及債務證券所得的收益。

- 其他投資收益是指從非本地財務債權及負債所得的利息收益流動，而這些收益並不屬於直接投資收益或有價證券投資收益。該等非本地財務債權及負債包括短期及長期非市場買賣的貸款、存款、財務租約、貿易信貸等。

- 僱員報酬是指本地居民從經濟領域外作短期受僱及非本地居民從經濟領域內作短期受僱所賺取的勞工收入，當中包括工資、薪金及其他現金或實物報酬。

to tenants in their individual capacity. An imputed rent is introduced into the GDP by economic activity to reflect the value of this kind of services rendered.

- *Adjustment for financial intermediation services indirectly measured* relates to the financial intermediation services provided by financial intermediaries to producing units in various economic activities. As the value of financial services has not been charged to intermediate consumption in the calculation of the value added of the respective economic activities, an adjustment of the value of such services is necessary at the aggregated level.

- *Implicit price deflator (IPD) of GDP* is generally used as a broad measure of overall inflation in an economy. It takes account of all price changes relating to consumption, investment, exports and imports. The IPD of GDP is implicitly obtained by dividing the current price GDP by the corresponding constant price GDP.

- *Direct investment income (DII)* refers to earnings of residents from their direct investment outside the economic territory and earnings of non-residents from their direct investment within the economic territory, in which the investors have acquired a lasting interest and an effective control over the management. These earnings are in the form of net interest receipts from intercompany debts, receipts of distributed dividends, share of undistributed profits and gross rentals.

- *Portfolio investment income (PII)* refers to earnings of residents from investment in non-resident equities (i.e. stocks and shares) and debt securities (e.g. negotiable certificates of deposits, bonds and bills) and earnings of non-residents from investment in resident equities and debt securities.

- *Other investment income (OII)* refers to external flow of interest income derived from financial claims on and liabilities to non-residents that are not classified as DII or PII. Examples of these claims and liabilities include short-term and long-term non-marketable loans, deposits, financial leases and trade credits.

- *Compensation of employees (CE)* refers to labour income earned by residents from their short-term employment outside the economic territory and labour income earned by non-residents from their short-term employment within the economic territory. It comprises wages, salaries and other remuneration whether paid in cash or in kind.

4. 國際收支平衡

- 於一九九七年七月一日，香港成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區。按照「一國兩制」的方針，香港是一個單獨的經濟領域。因此，香港特別行政區與中國內地之間的所有經濟交易均視作對外交易，並包括在香港的國際收支平衡統計數字內。
- 編製國際收支平衡表須採用複式記帳制，當中所載的每項交易均由兩項價值相等但符號相反的帳目（貸方及借方）作紀錄，用以分別反映交易的提供方和接收方。
- 經常帳主要量度實質資源的流動，包括貨物的進出口、服務的輸入及輸出、從外地應收的利益及應付予外地的收益，以及從外地來及往外地的經常轉移。
- 貨物包括擁有權由本地居民轉至非本地居民（出口）及由非本地居民轉至本地居民（進口）的所有可移動貨物。
- 服務包括由本地居民向非本地居民（出口）和由非本地居民向本地居民（進口）所提供的服務。
- 收益是指因提供生產要素而賺取的所得，包括本地居民從非本地居民（應收收益）或非本地居民從本地居民（應付收益）所賺取的所得。
- 經常轉移是指在無等同經濟價值回報的情況下，由非本地居民向本地居民（貸方）及由本地居民向非本地居民（借方）提供實質及金融資源的交易，而該等資源在轉移後會被立刻或在短時間內消耗。
- 資本轉移是指在無報償的情況下，固定資產擁有權的轉移或負債的減免。
- 金融帳記錄本地居民與非本地居民之間的金融資產及負債交易，有關交易以淨額顯示。它顯示某經濟體系如何融資以進

4. Balance of Payments

- On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. Under the principle of "One country, Two systems", Hong Kong is a separate economic territory. Economic transactions of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with the mainland of China are therefore treated as external transactions and are included in the BoP statistics of Hong Kong.
- Compilation of a BoP account follows a double-entry accounting system where every external transaction is presented by two entries, a credit and a debit, with exact equal values but in opposite sign. The two BoP entries are used to denote the giving and receiving sides of external transactions respectively.
- The *current account* largely measures flow of real resources including exports and imports of goods and services, income receivable and payable abroad, and current transfers from and to abroad.
- Goods* comprise all movable goods that change ownership from residents to non-residents (exports) and from non-residents to residents (imports).
- Services* include services rendered by residents to non-residents (exports) and by non-residents to residents (imports).
- Income* refers to earnings by residents from non-residents (income receivables) and by non-residents from residents (income payables) for the provision of factors of production.
- Current transfers* are those transactions in which real and financial resources, that are likely to be consumed immediately or shortly, are provided without receiving equivalent values in return by non-residents to residents (credits) and by residents to non-residents (debits).
- Capital transfers* are transfers of ownership of fixed assets or the forgiveness of liabilities without receiving any economic value in return between residents and non-residents.
- Financial account* records on a net basis transactions in financial assets and liabilities between residents and non-residents. It shows how an economy's external transactions are financed. Transactions in the

行其對外交易。金融帳內的交易可歸類為直接投資、有價證券投資、金融衍生工具、其他投資及儲備資產。

- 直接投資是指一個經濟體系內的某投資者對設立在另一經濟體系內的企業的對外投資，而投資者對該企業擁有持久權益及在管理方面具有有效的控制權。為達統計目的，在某企業具有有效的控制權是指持有該企業百分之十或以上的股份。
- 有價證券投資是指對非本地居民的股本證券及債務證券（例如債券及票據、貨幣市場工具）所作的投資。與直接投資者相比，有價證券投資者在投資非本地居民企業所發行的股票及債券時，對該等企業並無持久的權益或在管理方面並未具有影響力。凡持有一間公司不足百分之十的股份，均視為有價證券投資。
- 金融衍生工具是一種與某種特定的金融工具、指標或商品有連繫的金融工具，使特定的金融風險本身能透過它們在金融市場（包括在交易所內及場外）進行交易。
- 其他投資是指不屬於直接投資、有價證券投資、金融衍生工具或儲備資產，而對非本地居民的其他金融申索及負債。
- 儲備資產是指一個經濟體系的金融當局（在香港是指香港金融管理局）可直接用來支付對外收支赤字，兼且可用於干預外匯市場以影響匯率從而間接調節該等赤字的外幣資產。
- 在一個特定期間內，如果一個經濟體系在進行貨物、服務、收益及資產的對外交易，以及在對外轉移及匯款中，所收取的外匯總額比支付的多，該經濟體系便會錄得國際收支盈餘，金額相等於其從世界各地淨流入的資金總額。相反，便會錄得國際收支赤字，而金額則相等於該經濟體系向世界各地淨流出的資金總額。

financial account are classified into direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives, other investment and reserve assets.

- *Direct investment* refers to external investment in which an investor of an economy acquires a lasting interest and an effective control over the management of an enterprise located in another economy. For statistical purpose, an effective control is taken as equivalent to a holding of 10% or more of the equity in an enterprise.
- *Portfolio investment* refers to investment in non-resident equity securities and debt securities (e.g. bonds and notes, money market instruments). Compared with direct investors, portfolio investors in equity and debt securities of non-resident enterprises have no lasting interest or influence in the management of the companies they invest. A holding of less than 10% of the equity in an enterprise is regarded as portfolio investment.
- *Financial derivatives* are financial instruments that are linked to a specific financial instrument or indicator or commodity, and through which specific financial risks can be traded in financial markets (including on Exchange and over the counter) in their own right.
- *Other investment* refers to financial claims on and liabilities to non-residents that are not classified as direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives or reserve assets.
- *Reserve assets* consist of foreign currency assets that are readily available to and controlled by the monetary authorities of an economy (in the case of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority) for directly financing payment imbalances and for indirectly regulating the magnitude of such imbalances through intervention in foreign exchange markets to affect the currency exchange rate of that economy.
- For a reference period, if an economy receives more foreign currencies than it pays in external transactions in goods, services, income and assets, as well as in external transfers and remittances, then it is said to have a *BoP surplus*, which is equal to its overall net inflow of funds from the rest of the world. Conversely, there will be a *BoP deficit* which is equal to its net outflow of funds.

- 國際投資頭寸的分類與國際收支平衡表內金融帳的分類完全一致。資產及負債分為直接投資、有價證券投資、金融衍生工具和其他投資。國際投資頭寸的資產項目亦包括儲備資產。資產及負債之差額代表國際投資頭寸淨值。
- 國際收支平衡表的金融帳量度在某一段期間內對外金融資產及負債的交易，而國際投資頭寸報表的則反映在期末這些資產和負債的水平。前者主要與「流動」的概念有關，而後者則與「存量」有關。

5. 製造業

- 機構單位是指在單一擁有權或控制權下，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。倘若在同一管理下有關不同活動或不同地點的個別數字並不齊備，則合併的資料亦予接納。在這情況下，該填報單位會被視作一個機構單位。
- 製造業的生產總值包括產品銷售、自產自用的機器、原件轉售貨品的銷售、為其他廠商提供的加工及工業服務所得收益、租項收入、其他收入、以及製成品、半製成品和原件待轉售貨品的存貨增長，再減去購入作原件轉售的貨品總值。
- 製造業的增加價值是指生產淨值。它的計算法是從生產總值減去原料、物料及工業加工與服務的消耗和其他開支（僱員薪酬、利息支付和紡織品出口配額轉讓支出除外）。
- 固定資產的買賣淨值是固定資產的添置和出售所得的差額。
- 分判製造工序予中國內地的活動是指香港機構與內地機構之間的一種合約安排，香港機構根據合約將生產工序由香港分判予內地進行。

- Fully consistent with the BoP financial account, IIP is categorised by type of investment. Assets and liabilities are divided into direct investment, portfolio investment, financial derivatives and other investment. The asset side of IIP also includes the reserve assets. The difference between assets and liabilities represents the net international investment position.
- While BoP financial account measures transactions in external financial assets and liabilities during a period, IIP statement reflects the level of such assets and liabilities at the end of the period. The former relates to “flow” concept and the latter the “stock”.

5. Manufacturing Industries

- An *establishment* is defined as an economic unit (i.e. a unit engaged in the production of goods and services) which engages, under a single ownership or control, in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single physical location. Where separate figures relating to different activities or different locations under the same management are not available, a combined return is accepted, and in this case, the reporting unit is treated as an establishment.
- *Gross output* for the manufacturing sector is the sum of the sales of goods produced, machinery produced for own use, resales of goods in same condition as purchased, receipts for industrial work/services rendered to other establishments, rental income, income from other sources, as well as increase in stocks of finished products, work in progress and goods for resale, less the purchases of goods for resale in same condition.
- *Value added* for the manufacturing sector refers to the net output which is the value of gross output less the consumption of materials, supplies and industrial work/services and other expenses (excluding compensation of employees, interest payments and textiles export quota transfer payments).
- *Gross additions to fixed assets* is the difference between the acquisitions and proceeds from disposal of fixed assets.
- *Sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China (SPAC)* is defined as a contractual agreement between a party in Hong Kong and a party in the Mainland, whereby the Hong Kong party places an order with the party in the Mainland to carry out production processing in the Mainland.

6. 屋宇建築業、建造業及地產業

- 屋宇建造及土木工程機構單位的生產總值等於所有主要承建商及分判承建商的建造工程總值以及其他業務收益（利息收入除外）的總和。
- 屋宇建造及土木工程機構單位的增加價值是指有關機構單位的生產總值，減去連工包料的分判承建商費用、材料物料的消耗及雜項營運開支（僱員薪酬及付予只供應勞工的分判承建商費用及利息支付除外）。
- 地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務機構單位的生產總值等於地產發展計劃的毛利、服務及租項收入，以及其他業務收益（利息收入除外）的總和。
- 地產發展、租賃、經紀及保養管理服務機構單位的增加價值的計算法是從生產總值減去雜項物料的消耗及雜項營運開支（僱員薪酬及利息支付除外）。
- 建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務機構單位的生產總值等於服務收入及其他業務收益（利息收入除外）的總和。
- 建築設計、測量及工程策劃服務機構單位的增加價值的計算法是從生產總值扣除設計與顧問費用支出、雜項物料的消耗及雜項營運開支（僱員薪酬及利息支付除外）。

（備註：刊載於第 177 頁有關機構單位及固定資產的買賣淨值的定義，亦適用於本節。）

7. 經銷貿易業、運輸業及其他服務業

- 批發、零售及進出口貿易機構單位的銷售及其他收益是銷貨價值、服務收益、紡織品出口配額轉讓收益、房屋地產的租金或分租收入，以及其他收入的總和。而食肆、酒店及旅舍的銷售及其他收益則是食品、飲料及其他貨品的銷售額、房

6. Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors

- *Gross output* for the building and civil engineering establishments is the sum of all construction work performed by main contractors and sub-contractors and other business receipts (excluding interest income).
- *Value added* for the building and civil engineering establishments refers to the value of their gross output less the value of sub-contract work rendered by fee sub-contractors, consumption of materials and supplies, and miscellaneous operating expenses (excluding compensation of employees, payments to labour-only sub-contractors and interest payments).
- *Gross output* for the real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management establishments is the sum of gross margin of real estate development projects, service and rental income and other business receipts (excluding interest income).
- *Value added* for the real estate development, leasing, brokerage and maintenance management establishments is obtained by deducting from the gross output the consumption of sundry supplies, and miscellaneous operating expenses (excluding compensation of employees and interest payments).
- *Gross output* for the architectural, surveying and project engineering establishments is the sum of their service income and other business receipts (excluding interest income).
- *Value added* for the architectural, surveying and project engineering establishments is obtained by deducting from the gross output the payments for commission work, consumption of sundry supplies and miscellaneous operating expenses (excluding compensation of employees and interest payments).

(Note: Definitions for *establishment* and *gross additions to fixed assets* given on page 177 are also applicable to this section.)

7. Distributive Trades, Transport Services and Other Services

- *Sales and other receipts* for the wholesale, retail and import/export trades establishments is the sum of the value of sales of goods; receipts for services rendered; textiles export quota transfer receipts; rental income from letting/subletting land and premises; and other income. Sales and other receipts for restaurants and hotels and boarding houses is the sum of the sales of food, beverages and other goods; room sales and

- 租及服務收益、房屋地產的租金或分租收入，以及其他收入的總和。
- 批發、零售和進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的增加價值的計算方法是從銷貨價值、服務收益及房屋地產的租金或分租收入的總和扣除貨品成本（食肆及酒店的銷貨成本是指食品、飲料及其他貨品的成本）及營運開支（不包括員工薪酬及利息支付）。
 - 毛利只為批發、零售及進出口貿易機構單位而編製，毛利的計算方法是從服務收益及銷貨價值的總和扣除貨品成本。
 - 分判製造工序予中國內地的活動是指香港機構與內地機構根據合約安排將生產工序由香港分判予內地進行。
 - 運輸及有關服務機構單位的業務收益及其他收入包括多種收益，例如客運及貨運收入、出租運輸工具之收入、租金及其他收入。
 - 運輸及有關服務的增加值的計算方法是從業務收益及其他收入扣除從其他來源所得的收入及營運開支（不包括外聘工支出及利息支付）。
 - 各服務行業組別的機構單位的業務收益及其他收入是指服務收益、銷貨總額、保費（只適用於保險業）、租金及其他收入的總額。
 - 各服務行業組別的增加價值的計算方法是從服務收益減除營運開支（不包括員工報酬及利息支付）。基於保險公司及金融業內投資及控股公司的經營特色，沒有編製其增加價值。然而，在估計本地生產總值時則有包括這些公司。
- receipts for services; rental income from letting/subletting land and premises; and other income.
- *Value added* for the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector is given by the value of sales of goods, receipts for services rendered and rental income from letting/subletting land and premises after the deduction of cost of goods sold (cost of food, beverages and other goods for sale in the case of restaurants and hotels) and operating expenses (excluding compensation of employees and interest payments).
 - *Gross margin* is compiled for the wholesale, retail and import/export trades establishments only and is given by the sum of the receipts for services rendered and value of sales of goods after the deduction of the cost of goods sold.
 - *Sub-contract processing arrangement in the mainland of China (SPAC)* is defined as a contractual agreement between a party in Hong Kong and a party in the Mainland, whereby the Hong Kong party places an order with the party in the Mainland to carry out production processing in the Mainland.
 - *Business receipts and other income* for establishments in transport and related services include a wide range of receipts such as passenger and freight revenue, rental for charter hire of transport equipment, rental and other income.
 - *Value added* for the transport and related services sector is given by the business receipts and other income after the deduction of income from other sources and operating expenses (excluding payments to outworkers and interest payments).
 - *Business receipts and other income* for establishments in the service sectors refer to the sum of the receipts from services rendered, value of all sales of goods, premiums (for insurance sector only), rental and other income.
 - *Value added* for the service sectors is obtained by deducting operating expenses (excluding workers' remuneration and interest payments) from receipts from services rendered. For insurance companies as well as investment and holding companies in the financing industry, value added is not compiled because of the special features of their business operation. However, the estimated contributions of these companies are included in the total estimates of the Gross Domestic Product for Hong Kong.

（備註：刊載於第 177 頁的機構單位及固定資產的買賣淨值的定義，亦適用於本節。）

(Note: Definitions for *establishment* and *gross additions to fixed assets* given on page 177 are also applicable to this section.)

8. 對外貿易

- 香港對外商品貿易統計是有關香港與其貿易夥伴間的貨品進出口，包括經陸路、航空、水路運輸及郵寄貨品。豁免貨品、黃金及金幣的進出口則不包括在內。
- 香港的對外商品貿易統計是根據進出口報關表上的資料編製。《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法》說明，香港特別行政區為單獨的關稅地區。香港與中國內地之間的商品貿易，亦須辦理進出口報關。而有關的統計資料，亦包括在香港的對外商品貿易統計數字內。
- 進口貨品是指在香港以外生產或製成的貨品，輸入香港供本地使用或轉口，以及再進口的香港產品。經香港過境的貨物及在聯運提單上列明屬轉運的貨物並不納入商品貿易統計的範圍。
- 港產品出口貨物是指香港的天然產品或在本港經過製造工序，以致其基本原料的形狀、性質、式樣或用途受到永久改變的產品。如果產品在香港只進行簡單的稀釋、包裝、入樽、烘乾、簡單裝配、分類、裝飾等過程，則該產品並不能以香港作為來源地。
- 轉口貨品是指輸出曾經自外地輸入本港的貨品，而這些貨品並沒有在本港經過任何製造工序，以致永久改變其形狀、性質、式樣或用途。
- 進口貨值是以到岸價值計算，港產品出口貨值及轉口貨值則以離岸價值計算。
- 貨值指數、單位價格指數及貨量指數分別量度對外商品的貿易價值、貨品價格及貨量的變動。由二零零二年六月開始，商品貿易指數經已更新，新系列是以二零零零年為基期。二零零二年以前的新系列指數是以一九九零年為基期）按比例換

8. External Trade

- The Hong Kong *external merchandise trade* statistics refer to movements of merchandise between Hong Kong and her trading partners, by land, air, water and by post. Movements of exempted articles, gold and specie are not included.
- Hong Kong's external merchandise trade statistics are compiled based on information contained in import/export declarations. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region is a separate customs territory, as stated in "The Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China". Import/export declaration is also required of Hong Kong's merchandise trade with the mainland of China, and statistics relating to this are included in Hong Kong's external merchandise trade statistics.
- *Imports* of goods are goods which have been produced or manufactured in places outside the jurisdiction of Hong Kong and brought into Hong Kong for domestic use or for subsequent re-export as well as Hong Kong products re-imported. Goods in transit through Hong Kong and goods entered for transshipment on a through bill of lading are excluded from the merchandise trade statistics.
- *Domestic exports* of goods are the natural produce of Hong Kong or the products of a manufacturing process in Hong Kong which has changed permanently the shape, nature, form or utility of the basic materials used in manufacture. Processes such as simple diluting, packing, bottling, drying, simple assembling, sorting, decorating, etc., do not confer Hong Kong origin.
- *Re-exports* of goods are products which have previously been imported into Hong Kong and which are re-exported without having undergone in Hong Kong a manufacturing process which has changed permanently the shape, nature, form or utility of the products.
- Imports are *c.i.f.* (cost, insurance, freight) valued, while domestic exports and re-exports are *f.o.b.* (free-on-board) valued.
- The *value index*, *unit value index* and *quantum index* measure changes in value, price and volume of external merchandise trade respectively. As from June 2002, the merchandise trade index numbers have been updated. The new series has year 2000 as the base year. In the new series, indices for periods prior to 2000 are obtained by re-scaling the previously published series, which has 1990 as the base year, using a conversion factor derived from the levels of the old

算得來，所用的換算因子是根據新舊系列在二零零零年重疊期間的數值而計算的。

- 輸往中國內地作外發加工用途的出口貨品是指那些由香港或經香港出口往內地加工的原料或半製成品，並有合約安排在加工成為製成品後，將會再進口香港。
- 由中國內地進口與外發內地加工有關的貨品是指那些加工後進口本港的貨品，其中全部或部份原料或半製成品是以合約安排由香港或經香港出口往內地加工。
- 原產地為中國內地而曾經安排在內地加工的轉口貨品是指那些原產地為內地的轉口貨品，其中全部或部份原料或半製成品是由香港或經香港出口往內地加工，而有合約安排於加工後再進口本港。
- 服務輸出是指香港的「居民」向「非居民」出售服務。以個人而言，居民是指通常在香港居住的人士，與其國籍無關。以機構而言，居民是指在香港經營業務的機構。
- 服務輸入則是香港的「居民」向「非居民」購入服務。
- 服務輸出淨額是指服務輸出減去服務輸入的差額。香港服務貿易統計資料是從各項有關機構或住戶的統計調查搜集，以及從行政紀錄得來。於一九九七年七月一日，香港成為中華人民共和國的特別行政區。按照「一國兩制」的方針，香港是一個單獨的經濟領域，而香港特別行政區與中國內地之間的所有服務交易均視作對外交易，並包括在香港服務貿易統計數字內。

9. 旅遊、通訊、運輸

- 訪港旅客人數是指經辦理入境手續的非香港居民抵港人數。

and new series in the overlapping period of 2000.

- *Exports to the mainland of China for outward processing* refer to the exportation of raw materials or semi-manufactures from or through Hong Kong to the mainland of China for processing with a contractual arrangement for subsequent re-importation of the processed goods into Hong Kong.
- *Imports from the mainland of China related to outward processing* refer to the importation of processed goods from the mainland of China of which all or part of the raw materials or semi-manufactures have been under contractual arrangement exported from or through Hong Kong to the mainland of China for processing.
- *Re-exports of the mainland of China origin produced through outward processing in the mainland of China* refer to those re-exports of the mainland of China origin of which all or part of the raw materials or semi-manufactures have been exported from or through Hong Kong to the mainland of China for processing with a contractual arrangement for subsequent re-importation of the processed goods into Hong Kong.
- *Exports of services* are the sales of services by “residents” to “non-residents” of Hong Kong. For individuals, residents refer to those who normally stay in Hong Kong, irrespective of their nationality. For organisations, residents refer to those which ordinarily operate in Hong Kong.
- *Imports of services* are the purchases of services by “residents” from “non-residents” of Hong Kong.
- *Net exports of services* refers to the balance of exports of services less imports of services. Data on trade in services (TIS) are collected via establishment or household surveys and from administrative records. On 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China. Under the principle of “one country, two systems”, Hong Kong is a separate economic territory. All TIS transactions with the mainland of China are treated as external transactions of Hong Kong and are included in the TIS statistics of Hong Kong.

9. Tourism, Communications and Transport

- *Visitor arrivals* refer to arrivals by all non-Hong Kong residents through immigration formalities.

- 過夜旅客是指入住本港公眾或私人住宿設施最少一晚的旅客。
- 入境不過夜旅客是指通過香港入境處，但沒有在本港公眾或私人住宿設施過夜的旅客。
- 信件郵件包括信件、明信片、印刷品和小郵包。
- 一部車輛通常只需登記一次，由運輸署編配車輛登記號碼（車牌），並將車輛予以分類。
- 車輛牌照給予車輛在道路上行駛的權利。牌照有效期分四個月及一年兩種。
- 卸下貨物包括進口貨物及抵港的轉運貨物；而裝上貨物則包括出口貨物（包括港產品出口及轉口貨物）及離港的轉運貨物。

10. 消費物價指數

- 編製消費物價指數需要兩類資料。這些資料包括一組開支權數，用以反映住戶一般所購買的整籃子商品及服務內個別項目在開支方面所佔的比重；以及各類消費商品及服務價格的變動情況。
- 政府統計處每五年進行一次住戶開支統計調查，以制訂開支權數。現時編製消費物價指數所採用的開支權數，是根據上一輪於一九九九年十月至二零零零年九月間進行的住戶開支統計調查的結果而制訂的。
- 政府統計處透過一項持續進行的按月零售物價統計調查，以及不同的行政紀錄，搜集有關個別商品／服務項目的價格數據。此外，政府統計處透過一項以私人房屋租戶為對象的按月抽樣統計調查，搜集有關私人房屋的租金數據。
- 甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數是根據不同開支組別住戶的開支模式編製而成；而綜合消費物價指數則是根據這些組別內所有住戶的整體開支模式編製。綜合消費物價指數差不多涵蓋所有住戶，是量度消費通脹／通縮的主要指標。

- *Overnight visitors* are defined as those who stay at least one night in collective or private accommodation in Hong Kong.
- *Same-day in-town visitors* are those who pass through Hong Kong Immigration, but do not spend a night in collective or private accommodation in Hong Kong.
- *Letter mail* includes letters, postcards, printed papers and small packets.
- Motor vehicle *registration*, which is normally a one-off matter, means giving the vehicle a registration mark and putting it into its appropriate class.
- Motor vehicle *licensing* conveys the rights for a vehicle to be driven on a road. The valid period is either four months or a year.
- *Cargo discharged* comprises imports and inward transshipment, and *cargo loaded* comprises exports (including domestic exports and re-exports) and outward transshipment.

10. Consumer Price Indices

- Two types of data are required for compiling the *Consumer Price Indices (CPIs)*. They include a *weighting system* which shows the relative importance in terms of expenditure of each item in the basket of commodities and services generally purchased by households, and the *price movements* of consumer commodities and services.
- To establish the weighting system, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) conducts a *Household Expenditure Survey (HES)* once every five years. The *expenditure weights* of the CPI currently in use are derived from the results of the last round of HES conducted during October 1999 to September 2000.
- The C&SD gathers information on prices of individual commodity/service items through the continuously conducted *Monthly Retail Price Survey* and various administrative records. The C&SD also carries out a monthly sample survey on renter households residing in private housing to collect rental data for private housing.
- While the *CPI(A)*, *CPI(B)* and *CPI(C)* are compiled based on the expenditure patterns of households in different expenditure ranges, the *Composite CPI* is compiled based on the overall expenditure pattern of all these households taken together. The Composite CPI, which covers almost the whole household sector, is the main indicator of consumer inflation/deflation.

- 甲類消費物價指數是根據大約50% 本港住戶的開支模式編製，這些住戶在一九九九至二零零零年住戶開支統計調查期間的每月平均住戶開支介乎4,500元至18,499元之間。乙類消費物價指數是根據接的30% 住戶的開支模式編製，這些住戶在該期間的每月平均住戶開支在18,500元至32,499元之間。丙類消費物價指數是根據再接的10% 住戶的開支模式編製，這些住戶在同期的每月平均住戶開支在32,500元至65,999元之間。綜合消費物價指數是根據上述住戶的整體開支模式編製，這些住戶在同期的每月平均住戶開支介乎4,500元至65,999元之間。
- 將自基期起的物價轉變的影響計算在內，甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數所涵蓋住戶的每月平均開支（調整至二零零二年的價格水平），分別大約在4,300元至17,500元之間、17,500元至30,900元之間及30,900元至62,700元之間，而綜合消費物價指數所涵蓋住戶的每月平均開支則大約在4,300元至62,700元之間。
- The CPI(A) is compiled based on the expenditure patterns of about 50% of households in Hong Kong with an average monthly household expenditure of \$4,500 - \$18,499 during the survey period of the 1999/2000 HES. The CPI(B) is compiled based on the expenditure patterns of the next 30% of households with an average monthly household expenditure of \$18,500 - \$32,499 in the same period. The CPI(C) covers the further next 10% of households with an average monthly household expenditure of \$32,500 - \$65,999 in the period. The Composite CPI is compiled based on the aggregate expenditure pattern of the above households with an average monthly household expenditure of \$4,500 - \$65,999 in the period.
- Taking into account the impact of price changes since the base period, the monthly household expenditure ranges of the CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) adjusted to the price level of 2002 are broadly equivalent to \$4,300 - \$17,500, \$17,500 - \$30,900 and \$30,900 - \$62,700 respectively, and that of the Composite CPI is broadly equivalent to \$4,300 - \$62,700.

11. 貨幣、銀行、金融

- 貨幣供應定義一是指市民持有的法定紙幣和硬幣加上持牌銀行的活期存款。
- 貨幣供應定義二是指貨幣供應定義一所包括的項目，加上持牌銀行客戶的儲蓄及定期存款，再加上持牌銀行發行而非認可機構持有的可轉讓存款證。
- 貨幣供應定義三是指貨幣供應定義二所包括的各項，再加上有限制牌照銀行及接受存款公司客戶的存款，再加上此兩類認可機構發行而非認可機構持有的可轉讓存款證。
- 外幣掉期存款是指顧客在現貨市場上購買外幣，然後存入認可機構，但同時訂下遠期合約，將該筆外幣（本金加利息）在到期時售予認可機構。在大

11. Money, Banking and Finance

- *Money supply definition 1 (M1)* refers to the sum of legal tender notes and coins held by the public plus customers' demand deposits placed with licensed banks.
- *Money supply definition 2 (M2)* refers to the sum of M1 plus customers' savings and time deposits with licensed banks, plus negotiable certificates of deposits issued by licensed banks held by non-authorised institutions.
- *Money supply definition 3 (M3)* refers to the sum of M2 plus customer deposits with restricted licence banks (RLBs) and deposit-taking companies (DTCs) plus negotiable certificates of deposits issued by RLBs and DTCs held by non-authorised institutions.
- *Foreign currency swap deposits* are deposits involving customers buying foreign currencies in the spot market and placing them as deposits with authorised institutions, while at the same time entering into a forward contract to sell such foreign currencies

多數分析用途上，這類掉期存款應當作港幣定期存款。

(principal plus interest) upon maturity of such deposits. For most analytical purposes, they should be regarded as Hong Kong dollar time deposits.

- 港匯指數(EERI)是量度港元相對於其他主要貿易夥伴的貨幣匯率加權平均值的指數，作為反映港元相對各種選定貨幣強弱的整體指標。由二零零二年一月一日開始，歐元的紙幣及硬幣已取代各參與國家的貨幣成為法定貨幣。因此，港匯指數的貨幣籃子亦已更新。由二零零二年一月二日起，新系列港匯指數（包括十四種貨幣及以二零零零年一月=100）已取代舊港匯指數系列。有關詳情，請參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零一年十二月號一篇題為「新系列港幣匯率指數」的專題文章。

- The *effective exchange rate index (EERI)* for the Hong Kong Dollar (HKD) is an index which measures movements in the weighted average of the exchange rate of the HKD against the currencies of major trading partners of Hong Kong. It serves as an indicator for measuring the overall strength of HKD relative to selected currencies. As from 1 January 2002, Euro notes and coins have replaced notes and coins in national currencies of participating countries of the Euro. Hence, the currency basket for compiling EERI has been updated. A new series of EERI, which includes fourteen currencies and is based on January 2000 as 100, has replaced the old series as from 2 January 2002. For details, please refer to the feature article entitled "New Series of Effective Exchange Rate Index for Hong Kong Dollar" published in the December 2001 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

12. 公共財政

- 政府一般收入帳目是提供資源的主要機制，政府按需要把資源從該帳目轉撥到多個為資助特定事務而成立的基金。這些基金包括基本工程儲備基金、資本投資基金、公務員退休金儲備基金、賑災基金、貸款基金和創新及科技基金。
- 基本工程儲備基金為工務計劃、徵用土地、非經常資助金、主要系統設備項目，以及電腦化計劃提供資金。基金的收入主要是來自賣地收入。
- 資本投資基金用以支付政府的資本投資（主要在法定公共機構），例如注入機場管理局及地下鐵路有限公司的資本，以及對香港房屋委員會作出的資本投資。基金的收入主要來自投資所得的股息和利息，以及政府一般收入帳目的撥款。
- 公務員退休儲備基金在一九九五年一月成立，目的是提供一筆儲備金，萬一政府未能自一般收入帳支付公務員退休金時，可以支付有關款項。基金的收入主要來自就基金結餘所作的投資，以及政府一般收入帳目的撥款。

12. Public Finance

- The *General Revenue Account* acts as the main funding device with resources being transferred as necessary to a number of funds established to finance special activities namely, the Capital Works Reserve Fund, the Capital Investment Fund, the Civil Service Pension Reserve Fund, the Disaster Relief Fund, the Loan Fund and the Innovation and Technology Fund.
- The *Capital Works Reserve Fund* finances the public works programme, land acquisitions, capital subventions, major systems and equipment items and computerisation projects. The income of the fund is derived mainly from land premium.
- The *Capital Investment Fund* finances the government's capital investments (mainly in statutory public bodies), such as equity injections in the Airport Authority and the MTR Corporation Limited, and capital investments in the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Its income is derived mainly from dividends and interest on investments and appropriations from the General Revenue Account.
- The *Civil Service Pension Reserve Fund* was established in January 1995 to be used for the exclusive purpose of paying civil service pensions in the most unlikely event that the Government cannot meet its liabilities for the payment of pensions from the General Revenue Account. Its income is derived mainly from investment of the fund balance and appropriations from the General Revenue Account.

- 賑災基金在一九九三年十二月成立，目的是提供資金，當香港以外地區發生災禍時，給予人道援助所需款項。基金的收入主要來自政府一般收入帳目的撥款。
- 貸款基金用以為政府貸款計劃，例如購屋貸款和學生貸款，提供資金。基金的收入主要來自借貸還款、貸款利息，以及政府一般收入帳目的撥款。
- 土地基金於一九九七年七月一日成立，以便先前的香港特別行政區政府土地基金受託人所持有的投資可正式投入政府帳目。由一九九八年十一月一日起，土地基金的資產與外匯基金的資產合併。由該日起，基金享有與外匯基金相同的投資回報率。
- 創新及科技基金在一九九九年六月三十日成立，目的是資助那些有助促進製造業和服務業創新的及提升科技水平的項目。基金的收入主要來自就基金結餘所作的投資，以及政府一般收入帳目的撥款。
- 獎券基金以補助金及貸款方式，資助社會福利服務。基金的經常收入來源，主要是六合彩獎券的部分收益。
- *The Disaster Relief Fund* was set up in December 1993 and finances grants for humanitarian aid in the event of disasters that occur outside Hong Kong. Its income is derived mainly from appropriations from the General Revenue Account.
- *The Loan Fund* finances government loan schemes such as housing loans and student loans. Its income is derived mainly from loan repayments, interest on loans and appropriations from the General Revenue Account.
- The *Land Fund* was established on 1 July 1997 to enable the investments held by the former trustees of the HKSAR Government Land Fund to be formally brought into the government's accounts. With effect from 1 November 1998, the assets of the Land Fund have been merged with those of the Exchange Fund, and will share the same rate of investment return as from that date.
- The *Innovation and Technology Fund* was established on 30 June 1999 to finance projects to help promote innovation and technology upgrading in manufacturing and service industries. Its income is derived mainly from investment of the fund balance and appropriation from the General Revenue Account.
- *The Lotteries Fund* finances social welfare services through grants and loans. Its regular source of income is derived mainly from the sharing of the proceeds of the Mark Six lotteries.

13. 房屋

- 家庭住戶每月租金中位數是反映家庭住戶每月所付租金金額的平均值的一種指標。百分之五十居於租住居所的家庭住戶每月支付的租金高於這數字，而其餘百分之五十的家庭住戶所支付的租金則低於這數字。租金金額是零的住戶並不計算在內。

14. 教育

- 教育程度是指某人在學校或其他教育機構達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她是否完成該項課程。計算教育程度時只包括正式課程。正式課程須為期最少一學年，入學須具備特定的學歷資格（香港公開大學的非

13. Housing

- *Median monthly domestic household rent* is an indicator of the average monthly rent paid by domestic households whereby 50% of the total number on domestic households renting the accommodation they occupy pay more than that amount and other 50% pay less than that. Households with zero rent are excluded in the calculation.

14. Education

- *Educational attainment* refers to the highest level of education attained by a person in school or other educational institutions, regardless of whether he/she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course must be one that lasts for at least one academic year, requires specific academic qualifications for entrance

學位、副學位、學位及研究生課程除外)，並採用考試方式評定學業成績。

- 總入學率是把就讀於某一教育程度的學生人數與適合就讀該程度年齡組別的兒童總人數相除所得的百分比。

15. 醫療衛生

- 按死因劃分的死亡率是以某一組死因的死亡數目為分子，與同年年中人口數目為分母構成比率（按每千名人口計算）。就某一組死因來看，按死因劃分的標準化死亡率是所有死於該組死因的年齡別死亡率的加權平均數。所採用的權數是標準人口中各年齡組別人口數目的比例。
- 由二零零一年起，疾病及死因分類乃根據《疾病和有關健康問題的國際統計分類》(ICD)第十次修訂本。二零零一年起的數字未必可以與以往年份以ICD第九次修訂本編製的數字作嚴格的比較。

16. 社會福利

- 綜合社會保障援助計劃的個案是以家庭為點算單位，個案數字是指一個單身受助人士或一個受助家庭。而每宗公共福利金計劃的個案則是指一位受助人士。
- 經濟狀況調查是一項行政程序，用以調查某一項特定的社會保障計劃申請人的收入和資產是否超過合資格申領援助的限額。

17. 罪案

- 罪案是泛指一些性質較為嚴重而需要警方作刑事調查的指定罪行。

(except sub-degree, associate degree, degree and post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and adopts examinations to assess the academic achievement.

- The *gross enrolment ratio* is the number of pupils enrolled at a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the age group considered appropriate for the level of education concerned.

15. Medical and Health

- The *cause-specific mortality rate* is the total number of deaths due to a specific group of causes divided by the mid-year population (expressed as per 1 000 population). For a particular group of causes, the *standardised cause-specific mortality rate* is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates due to that group of causes. The weights used are the proportions of population in each age group in the standard population.
- From 2001 onwards, the classification of diseases and causes of death is based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) 10th Revision. Figures from 2001 onwards may not be strictly comparable with figures for previous years which were compiled based on the ICD 9th Revision.

16. Social Welfare

- Cases under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme are counted on a family basis. A CSSA case refers to a single person or a family receiving assistance under the Scheme. A case under the Social Security Allowance Scheme refers to an individual recipient.
- *Means-testing* is an administrative procedure to investigate whether the levels of income and assets of the applicants of a particular social security scheme exceed the respective prescribed limits.

17. Crime

- Crimes refer to a group of designated offences which are generally considered more serious in nature and require investigation by the criminal investigation police officers.

- 舉報的罪案是指那些由警方分類並處理的案件。至於由其他執法機構，如入境事務處、香港海關及廉政公署所處理的案件，則不包括在內。
- 犯罪被捕人數是指因干犯罪行而被拘捕的人數，不論其最終有否被檢控。犯罪被捕人數的計算方法是按罪犯被捕的次數而定。若某人在兩宗或以上事件中被捕，他／她會於每次事件中分別被記錄為一個犯罪被捕人士。若某人在一宗事件中因數項罪名被捕，則他／她只會被算作一名被捕人士。在編製有關的罪案統計數字時，當局會按被捕人士在事件中可被判最重刑罰的一項罪名分類。
- 年齡介乎七至十五歲因犯罪而被捕的人士稱為少年罪犯，年齡介乎十六至二十歲的則稱為青年罪犯。
- *Reported crimes* refer to the cases which are classified and dealt with by the police. Those cases which are handled by other law enforcement institutions such as Immigration Department, Customs and Excise Department and Independent Commission Against Corruption are excluded.
- *Offenders arrested* refer to persons arrested for crime regardless of whether they are prosecuted or not. The counting rule for offenders arrested is based on the number of occasions on which offenders are arrested. If a person is arrested on two or more occasions, each occasion is counted as a “separate” offender. If a person is arrested on one occasion for several offences, he/she will only be counted once. Offenders arrested are classified according to the offence with the heaviest maximum permissible penalty for the compilation of the related crime statistics.
- Persons arrested for crime who are between the ages of 7 and 15 are called *juvenile offenders* and those aged between 16 and 20, *young offenders*.

一九九二年至二零零三年十月社會及經濟大事紀要

Major Social and Economic Events in 1992 - October 2003

一九九二

- 總督衛奕信勳爵退休離任。彭定康先生宣誓就職為第二十八任香港總督。
- 機場核心計劃的一些工程展開，如青馬大橋及北大嶼山快速公路。
- 香港再次成為全球貨櫃吞吐量最大的貨櫃港。
- 全面採用貨物名稱及編號協調制度作貿易報關用途。
- 政府設立工業及科技發展局，取代工業發展委員會與科學及技術委員會。
- 僱員再培訓委員會成立，負責推行僱員再培訓計劃。
- 有關所有新登記的汽油引擎車輛必須使用不含鉛汽油的法例開始生效。
- 本港在五月份經歷一場暴雨，是有紀錄以來最嚴重的暴雨之一，促使其後制定一套以顏色區分的暴雨戒備及警告系統。
- 亞洲開發銀行在香港舉行第二十五屆周年大會。
- 香港旅遊協會主辦第七十五屆國際獅子總會會議，超過兩萬名代表來港參加。
- 容許對服務進行商標註冊的法例生效。
- 全港首個數字流動電話網絡推出。
- 第二代無線電話開始投入服務。
- 嶺南學院根據學院本身的條例，成為認可學位頒發機構。
- 香港演藝學院獲評審為認可學位頒發機構。
- 九龍城寨清拆完成。

1992

- Governor Lord Wilson retired from office. The Right Honourable Christopher Patten was sworn in as the 28th Governor of Hong Kong.
- Construction works commenced on some of the airport core programme projects, such as the Tsing Ma Bridge and North Lantau Expressway.
- Hong Kong was again the world's number one container port in terms of container throughput.
- The Harmonized Commodity Coding and Description System was fully implemented for making trade declarations.
- The government established an Industry and Technology Development Council, which replaced the Industry Development Board and the Committee on Science and Technology.
- An Employees Retraining Board was set up to administer an employees' re-training scheme.
- Legislation requiring all newly registered petrol driven cars to use unleaded petrol came into effect.
- Hong Kong experienced a severe rainstorm in May, one of its worst on record, subsequent to which a colour-coded rainstorm alert and warning system was introduced.
- The Asian Development Bank held its 25th Annual Meeting in Hong Kong.
- The Hong Kong Tourist Association hosted the 75th Lions Club International Convention which brought 20 000 delegates to Hong Kong.
- Legislation allowing for the registration of trade marks for services came into effect.
- The first digital mobile telephone network was launched in Hong Kong.
- The second generation cordless telephone (CT2) services were introduced.
- Lingnan College was incorporated as a degree-awarding institution under its own ordinance.
- The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts was accredited as a degree-awarding institution.
- The Kowloon Walled City clearance was completed.

一九九三

- 香港金融管理局成立。
- 香港期貨交易所推出恒生指數期權合約。
- 六家中國國營企業的H股開始在香港聯合交易所上市。
- 香港成為世界上首個擁有全數碼系統電訊網絡的大城市。
- 收費電視啟播。
- 電訊管理局成立。
- 為自願成立的職業退休計劃設立註冊制度的職業退休計劃條例實施。
- 綜合社會保障援助計劃取代了舊有的公共援助計劃。
- 夾心階層房屋計劃推出，以協助中等入息家庭自置居所。
- 第八號貨櫃碼頭開始運作。
- 中區至半山的自動電梯系統啟用，為全球最長的自動電梯。
- 西區海底隧道動工。
- 東區尤德夫人那打素醫院啟用。
- 香港眼科醫院啟用。
- 全球最巨型的室外銅鑄佛像——位於大嶼山的天壇大佛舉行開光典禮。

一九九四

- 所有區議員首次由直選產生。
- 持單程証從中國移居本港的名額由每天75名增至每天105名。
- 一項試驗計劃開始實行，准許1 000名專業人員及管理級人員由中國來港工作。
- 政府公布一系列措施，以打擊樓宇炒賣活動。
- 中國銀行開始發行港元紙幣。

1993

- The Hong Kong Monetary Authority was established.
- The Hong Kong Futures Exchange launched the Hang Seng Index options contract.
- The “H” shares of six of China’s state-owned enterprises were first listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.
- Hong Kong became the first major city in the world to have a completely digital telecommunications network.
- Subscription television was introduced.
- The Telecommunications Authority was set up.
- The Occupational Retirement Schemes Ordinance, providing a registration system for voluntarily established occupational retirement schemes, was brought into force.
- The Comprehensive Social Security Assistance Scheme replaced the former Public Assistance Scheme.
- The Sandwich Class Housing Loan Scheme was introduced to help middle-income families buy homes.
- Container Terminal 8 came into operation.
- The Central to Mid-levels escalator system, the longest in the world, opened for use.
- Work began on the Western Harbour Crossing.
- The Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital was opened.
- The Hong Kong Eye Hospital was opened.
- The Tian Tan Buddha on Lantau Island, the largest outdoor bronze statue of Buddha in the world, was inaugurated.

1994

- For the first time, all district board members were chosen by direct elections.
- The one-way permit quota of immigrants from China to Hong Kong was increased from 75 to 105 a day.
- A pilot scheme was introduced to allow 1 000 professionals and managers in China to come to work in Hong Kong.
- The government announced a package of measures to dampen property speculation.
- The Bank of China started to issue Hong Kong dollar banknotes.

- 一個月以上港元定期存款的利率上限取消，是分階段放寬限制計劃的首項措施。
- 恒生指數在一月份創下12 599點新高。
- 恒生中國企業指數推出，作為中國國營企業在本港上市的整體表現指標。
- 香港開始接收中國大亞灣廣東核電廠生產的電力。
- 香港成為首個在單一月份內處理超過100萬個貨櫃的港口。
- 原稱香港城市理工學院、香港浸會學院及香港理工學院的三間高等院校校正名為大學。
- 香港教育學院成立，合併了原來的四間教育學院和語文教育學院。
- 社會福利署開始向六十五歲或以上的老人發給長者咭，方便老人享用優惠或折扣。
- 落馬洲過境通道開始全日開放。
- 廣州－深圳－珠海高速公路第一期工程竣工，進一步增加過境通道的交通量。
- 第二條連接鴨洲與香港島的大橋啟用通車。
- The interest rate ceiling on Hong Kong dollar deposits fixed for more than one month was removed, as a first step in a phased liberalisation programme.
- The Hang Seng Index reached a record high of 12 599 in January.
- The Hang Seng China Enterprises Index was launched, to serve as an indicator of the overall performance of Hong Kong-listed, state-owned enterprises of China.
- Hong Kong began to receive electricity generated by the Guangdong Nuclear Power Station in Daya Bay, China.
- Hong Kong became the first port to handle more than 1 000 000 containers in a single month.
- Three tertiary institutions, the former City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Baptist College and Hong Kong Polytechnic were changed to university status.
- The Hong Kong Institute of Education was established, which amalgamated the previous four colleges of education and the Institute of Language in Education.
- The Social Welfare Department began issuing senior citizen cards to elderly persons aged 65 and over to facilitate easy access to concessionary fares and discounts.
- The Lok Ma Chau Border Crossing Point started operating 24 hours-a-day.
- Phase I of the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Zhuhai Superhighway was completed, leading to a further increase in cross-border traffic.
- The second bridge connecting Ap Lei Chau Island with Hong Kong Island was opened to traffic.

一九九五

- 香港的電話號碼由七個數字增至八個，以增加電話線路的容量。
- 第二階段利率放寬計劃撤銷香港銀行公會七日以上零售定期存款利率的上限。
- 在市政局及區域市政局選舉中，共 561 943 名選民投票，佔登記選民的 25.8%，投票人數及投票率均比一九九一年為高。
- 立法局通過政府的動議，設立強制性私營職業退休保障制度。該制度規定退休金可予保留及轉撥。
- Hong Kong telephone numbers were extended from 7 digits to 8 digits to provide more capacity for expansion of telephone lines.
- In the second phase of the interest rate deregulation programme, interest rate ceiling under the Hong Kong Association of Banks (HKAB) on retail deposits fixed for more than seven days was removed.
- A total of 561 943 or 25.8% of voters cast their votes in the Municipal Council elections; both figures were higher than at the 1991 elections.
- The Legislative Council passed a government motion for the establishment of a mandatory, privately managed occupational retirement protection system with provision for the preservation and portability of benefits.

- 總督主持首次就業高峰會議，並提出十三項解決失業措施。短期措施包括打擊非法僱用勞工活動、加強對濫用輸入勞工計劃的執法行動、檢討一般輸入勞工計劃的運作、加強統計系統，以搜集更多關於失業人士及職位空缺的更詳細資料、加強就業服務，以及檢討僱員再培訓計劃，使計劃更側重於工作安排方面。
- 中國居民以單程證來港定居的配額，由每日 105 名增至 150 名。
- 當局開放本地電訊市場，讓 4 間電話公司進行競爭。
- 財政司成立推廣服務業專責小組，由該組制訂初步的政策架構發展大綱，以協助香港充分發揮它作為亞太區服務中樞的潛力。
- 總督主持第二次就業高峰會議，會議提出三管齊下的解決辦法，包括遏止非法勞工、增加再培訓資源及改善政府的就業選配程序。
- 高等法院首次以廣東話審理民事案件。
- 當局在國際電腦網絡設立香港政府資料中心，提供閱覽政府及有關資料的捷徑。
- 訪港旅客人數突破 1 000 萬大關。
- 一九九五年內經香港港口處理的貨物，達 1 260 萬個標準貨櫃單位，創下新紀錄。
- The Governor's first Summit Meeting on Employment was held. The Governor put forward a 13-point package of measures to tackle unemployment. Short-term measures included clamping down on illegal employment, stepping up enforcement actions against abuses of the labour importation schemes, undertaking a review of the operation of the General Labour Importation Scheme, enhancing statistical systems to obtain more detailed information on the unemployed and job vacancies, stepping up employment service, and reviewing the Employees Retraining Scheme so as to make it more placement-focused.
- The daily quota for one-way permits for Chinese nationals to settle in Hong Kong went up from 105 to 150.
- The local telecommunications market was opened to competition from four telephone companies.
- The Financial Secretary established the Task Force on Services Promotion to outline the initial steps towards a framework of policies which could enable Hong Kong to fully achieve its potential as a regional services hub in the Asia-Pacific.
- The Governor chaired his second summit on employment, which produced a three-way approach to the issue clamping down on illegal labour, increasing resources for retraining and improving the government's job-matching procedure.
- A civil case in the High Court was conducted in Cantonese for the first time.
- The Hong Kong Government Information Centre was launched on the Internet, offering a single access to government and quasi-government information.
- The number of visitors to Hong Kong exceeded the 10 million mark.
- A record number of about 12.6 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers with cargo was put through the port of Hong Kong in 1995.

一九九六

- 消費者委員會發表「廣播事業競爭研究報告」。除了其他事項，報告建議規管機制應靈活適應技術轉變，從而加強業內競爭和增加消費者的選擇。
- 財務委員會批准臨時成立強制性私營公積金（強積金）辦事處，為期十二個月。
- 金管局公布，該局會代表日本銀行在本港外匯市場上干預日圓匯價，藉以提高日圓兌美元的匯價穩定性。
- The Consumer Council released a report on "Ensuring Competition in the Dynamic Television Broadcasting Market", which proposed, inter alia, that the regulatory framework should be accommodative to technological changes in order to enhance competition and to widen consumers' choice.
- The Finance Committee (FC) approved the establishment of the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) Office on a temporary basis, initially for 12 months.
- HKMA announced that it would act as an intervention agent on behalf of the Bank of Japan to enhance the stability of the Yen against the US dollar in the Hong Kong foreign exchange market.

- 地方法院首次以廣東話審理刑事案件。
- 一九九六年中期人口統計進行。約有 14% 具代表性樣本的人口獲選為統計對象，被詢問他們的詳細人口統計和社會經濟資料。統計調查結果摘要隨後在一九九六年十一月五日發表。
- 在政府的土地拍賣中，紅磡灣填海用地成交價為 47 億港元，是政府拍賣單一土地以來最高的成交價。
- 香港特別行政區籌備委員會於三月二十四日決議成立臨時立法會。臨立會是臨時的立法機關，目的是讓特區政府在第一屆立法會產生前能順利運作。根據臨立會成立的規定，該會會一直工作至香港特別行政區第一屆立法會產生為止，但時間不超過一九九八年六月三十日。特區首屆立法會選舉將於一九九八年五月二十四日舉行，任期由一九九八年七月一日開始。
- 政府成立法定語文事務署。政府的目標是要建立一支中英文兼擅的公務員隊伍，以應付工作上的需要。
- 電訊管理局闡明香港國際電訊有限公司所持牌照專營權以外的服務，將開放競爭。
- 中英聯合聯絡小組機場委員會同意興建新機場第二條跑道及有關的設施。
- 香港期貨交易所推出長期恒生指數期權交易。
- 總督主持第三次高峰會議，研究如何解決失業問題，並商討本地僱員培訓計劃。會議結束時，政府承諾提高本地僱員的技能，加強打擊非法勞工，並制訂獲得廣泛接受的輸入勞工計劃。
- 電訊管理局公布可為消費者引進來電號碼顯示服務。
- 中英聯合聯絡小組就發展九號貨櫃碼頭達成協議。
- 為應付香港對公共流動無線電話服務的強烈需求，當局發出 6 個個人通訊服務牌照。
- A criminal case was conducted in Cantonese in the District Court for the first time.
- The 1996 Population By-census was conducted. A representative sample of about 14% of the population was enumerated and asked about their detailed demographic and socio-economic characteristics. The summary results were subsequently released on 5 November 1996.
- At a government auction, the site at Hung Hom Bay Reclamation fetched HK\$4.7 billion. This was the highest price ever achieved for a single site at government land auctions.
- The Preparatory Committee for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) resolved to establish the Provisional Legislative Council (PLC) on 24 March. The PLC was an interim legislative to enable the smooth functioning of the HKSAR until its first Legislative Council could be formed. Under the terms of its establishment, the PLC should cease to operate after the first Legislative Council of the HKSAR was formed but, in any case, its terms should not extend beyond 30 June 1998. The first election for the first Legislative Council of the HKSAR would be held on 24 May 1998 and its terms of office should commence on 1 July 1998.
- The Official Languages Agency was set up. The government's objective is to develop a Civil Service which is proficient in both Chinese and English to meet operational needs.
- The Telecommunications Authority (TA) announced that services outside the exclusivities of Hong Kong Telecom International Limited's licence would be opened to competition.
- The Airport Committee of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group agreed to bring forward the construction of the second runway and associated facilities at the new airport.
- The Hong Kong Futures Exchange Ltd. commenced trading in long-dated Hang Seng Index Options.
- The Governor chaired his third summit meeting to address unemployment and to discuss training programmes for local workers. The session concluded with a government commitment to raise local workers' skills, clamp down further on illegal workers, and to establish a generally accepted scheme for labour importation.
- The Telecommunication Authority announced that calling Number Display service could be introduced to consumers.
- The Sino-British Joint Liaison Group reached agreement on the development of Container Terminal 9.
- Six licences for personal communication services were issued to cope with the strong demand for public mobile radio telephone services in Hong Kong.

- 恒生指數收報 13 531 點，創全年新高。
- 董建華先生當選香港特別行政區首任行政長官。香港特別行政區於一九九七年七月一日成立。
- 公開資料守則計劃擴展至所有 91 個政府部門及各科。
- 一九九六年內經香港港口處理的貨物，約為 1 340 萬個標準貨櫃單位，創下新紀錄。

一九九七

- 電訊管理局宣布，透過智能網絡及資料庫技術，香港成功實現全面的電話號碼可攜功能。環顧各國，香港是首個實現全面號碼可攜功能的城市。
 - 四月一日推出透過電子資料聯通遞交進出口報關表服務。
 - 於四月二十五日，香港列入國際貨幣基金組織的發布數據準則報告版(DSBB)，表示國際貨幣基金組織正式接納香港簽署由該組織設立的發布數據特別準則(SDDS)。SDDS 訂定了編製及發布統計數據的準則。簽署 SDDS 的經濟體系要承諾持續及完全遵守這些特別準則，並提供準確資料，在 DSBB 上公布。
 - 青嶼幹線的開幕典禮在四月二十七日舉行，並由英國前任首相戴卓爾夫人主持。幹線於五月二十二日正式通車。青嶼幹線是服務新機場的交通網絡的重要部分，由青馬大橋、汲水門大橋和馬灣高架道路所組成。
 - 西區海底隧道於四月三十日通車。這是香港第三條過海行車隧道，連接西九龍填海區和港島西營盤。
 - 香港公開進修學院於五月三十日重新命名為香港公開大學。
 - 恒指服務有限公司於六月十六日推出一項新指數－恒生香港中資企業指數。新指數反映在本港上市，而又有相當股權由中國機構持有的公司的股價表現。
- The Hang Seng Index closed the day at an all-year high of 13 531.
 - Mr Tung Chee Hwa was elected first Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, which came into being on 1 July 1997.
 - The Code on Access to Information was extended to cover all 91 government branches and departments.
 - A record number of about 13.4 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers was put through the port of Hong Kong in 1996.

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- The Office of the Telecommunications Authority (OFTA) announced that Hong Kong had successfully achieved full portability of telephone numbers using the intelligent network and database technique. Hong Kong was the first city in the world to achieve full number portability.
- Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) service for lodgment of import/export declarations was launched on 1 April.
- Signifying the International Monetary Fund (IMF)'s formal acceptance of Hong Kong's subscription to its Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS), Hong Kong started to be listed on the Dissemination Standard Bulletin Board (DSBB) of the IMF on 25 April. The SDDS stipulates standards at which statistics are to be compiled and disseminated. Economies that subscribe to the SDDS make an on-going commitment to fully observe such standards and to provide accurate information for promulgation on the DSBB.
- The Lantau Link was officially opened by the former British Prime Minister, Mrs. Thatcher, on 27 April. It opened to traffic on 22 May. Lantau Link is the vital connection in the transport network serving the new airport, comprising the Tsing Ma Bridge, the Kap Shui Mun Bridge and the Ma Wan Viaduct.
- The Western Harbour Crossing opened to traffic on 30 April. It was the third road tunnel to be built under Hong Kong harbour, running from the reclaimed land at West Kowloon to Sai Ying Pun on Hong Kong Island.
- The Open Learning Institute of Hong Kong was renamed as The Open University of Hong Kong on 30 May.
- HIS Services Limited announced the launch of a new index, the Hang Seng China-Affiliated Corporations Index, on 16 June. The new index was to track the performance of locally-listed companies with a significant equity interest held by entities in China.

- 中華人民共和國政府於一九九七年七月一日對香港恢復行使主權。香港特別行政區依據「一國兩制」的原則，於該日成立。根據特別行政區基本法，香港在回歸後實行高度自治，原有的生活方式不變，保留一切令香港繁榮及安定的成功要素。在統計工作方面，香港特別行政區保留其單獨運作的統計系統，並繼續編製和發布反映香港特別行政區情況的統計數據。而政府統計處對香港特別行政區負責，與中國內地的對口部門並無行政上的關係。
- 政府統計處發表的數字顯示，一九九七年年中的香港人口估計為六百五十萬二千一百人。
- 恒生指數於八月七日創新高，收市報 16 673 點。
- 第五十二屆世界銀行和國際貨幣基金組織理事會年會於九月二十三日至二十五日在香港舉行。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官在十月八日發表香港特別行政區首份施政報告，為未來五年的發展策略定下政策方針。
- 受到區內「金融風暴」蔓延所拖累和憂慮港元受投機者狙擊，恒生指數在十月二十日至二十三日期間共暴跌 3 175 點，在十月二十三日以 10 426 點收市。恒生指數在十月二十八日更急挫 1 438 點，收市報 9 059 點，創歷來最大跌幅。
- 國際貨幣基金組織在十一月七日發表聲明，贊同特區政府處理當前金融風暴的手法，並支持港元繼續與美元掛鈎，以穩定經濟。
- 為消除禽流感病毒，政府在十二月二十八日決定屠宰本地雞場所所有雞隻，以及批發市場和零售地點的所有家禽。超過 100 萬雞隻被銷毀。
- The Government of the People's Republic of China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong on 1 July 1997. On this date, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) was formed under the "One Country, Two Systems" principle. As stipulated in the Basic Law of the HKSAR, Hong Kong would exercise a high degree of autonomy. It would maintain its way of living after the Handover and would preserve a full range of elements underpinning Hong Kong's achievements in terms of prosperity and stability. In respect of statistical work, HKSAR would maintain its separate statistical systems and continue to compile and disseminate statistical data about the HKSAR. As regards the Census and Statistics Department, it would be responsible to the Government of the HKSAR and there would be no administrative relationship between it and the counterpart departments in the mainland of China.
- The estimated mid-1997 population of Hong Kong was 6 502 100, according to figures released by the Census and Statistics Department.
- The Hang Seng Index reached a record closing peak at 16 673 on 7 August.
- The 52nd Annual Meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund were held from 23 to 25 September in Hong Kong.
- The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region delivered his maiden policy address of the HKSAR on 8 October, laying down the policy principles underlying Hong Kong's development strategy for the next five years.
- Prompted by the spreading of the regional financial turmoil and concern over speculative attack on the Hong Kong Dollar, the Hang Seng Index dropped sharply by a total of 3 175 points over the period of 20 to 23 October, to close at 10 426 on 23 October. The HIS took its biggest-ever plunge of 1 438 points to close at 9 059 on 28 October.
- The International Monetary Fund issued a statement on 7 November supporting the SARG's handling of the current financial turmoil and backing the maintenance of peg of Hong Kong Dollar to the US dollar as a way to stabilize the economy.
- On 28 December, the government decided that all chickens in local farms and all poultry at wholesale markets and retail outlets had to be slaughtered in an attempt to rid the territory of the avian flu virus. More than one million chickens were killed.

一九九八

- 香港的一間主要證券公司百富勤集團，由於在區內金融市場的業務遭受嚴重損失，以及流動資金逐漸縮減，在一月十二日宣布清
- Peregrine Group, a major securities house in Hong Kong, was liquidated due to heavy loss incurred from operations in the regional financial markets and liquidity evaporation on 12 January.

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盤。

- 財政司司長在二月十八日發表一九九八至九九財政年度的政府財政預算案，並提出多項稅項寬減措施。大部分政府收費凍結十二個月。
- 創新科技委員會於三月二十日成立，由田長霖教授擔任主席。委員會的目標是把香港發展成為華南以至整個區域的科技創新中心。
- 香港電訊有限公司於三月二十三日正式開始提供互動電視服務，成為全球最先推出這類電訊服務的公司。
- 恒生指數服務有限公司於四月二十日首次公布恒生 100 指數。該指數反映那些在香港聯合交易所上市的有限公司當中，在過去十二個月平均市值及過去二十四個月成交總額排名最高之一百間公司的股價表現。
- 香港特別行政區第一屆立法會選舉於五月二十四日舉行。香港市民首次以特區永久性居民的身份，選出立法會代表。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官在六月二十一日為機場鐵路主持開幕典禮。
- 第一屆立法會的任期於七月一日開始，並於翌日（七月二日）舉行首次會議。會上，范徐麗泰議員當選為立法會主席，也通過了立法會本身的議事規則。
- 新香港國際機場在七月六日開始正式啟用。雖然機場在啟用初期，發生了一些運作問題，但客運服務在兩星期內已有所改善。貨運服務亦按計劃分階段恢復服務，並於八月中全面回復正常運作。
- 隨本地金融市場受到猛烈投機性狙擊，恒生指數在八月十三日下跌至 6 600 的五年來新低位。為制止操控市場的行為，財政司司長決定行使《外匯基金條例》賦予的權力，指示金融管理局動用外匯基金，在股票和期貨市場採取適當的相應行動。
- The Financial Secretary announced a number of tax concessions in his Budget Speech for the financial year 1998-99 on 18 February. Most of the government fees and charges were frozen for the following twelve months.
- The Commission on Innovation and Technology, chaired by Professor Tien Chang-lin, was set up on 20 March. The Commission aimed to capital the vision for Hong Kong to become an innovation and technology centre for South China and the region.
- Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. officially launched its interactive TV service on 23 March, the first of such telecommunications services in the world.
- The Hang Seng Index Services Limited launched the Hang Seng 100 Index on 20 April. The index tracks the performance of the 100 companies listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Limited which have the largest market capitalization over a 12-month average and the highest aggregate turnover over 24 months.
- The first Legislative Council elections of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region was held on 24 May. It marked the first time that permanent residents of the HKSAR could elect their own representatives to the legislature.
- The Airport Railway was officially opened by the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on 21 June.
- The first Legislative Council began its term on 1 July. Its first meeting was held on 2 July during which Mrs Rita Fan was elected President and the Council's Rules of Procedures were endorsed.
- The new Hong Kong International Airport at Chek Lap Kok commenced operation on 6 July. Despite the occurrence of some initial operational problems, the standard of passenger services was able to be improved within a couple of weeks' time. Full cargo operation also resumed by mid August through a phased recovery programme.
- The Hang Seng Index fell to a five-year low of 6 660 on 13 August, amidst heavy speculative attack on the local financial markets. To curb market manipulation, the Financial Secretary exercised his power under the Exchange Fund Ordinance and asked the HKMA to draw upon the resources of the Exchange Fund to mount appropriate counter activities in the stock and futures markets.

- 中華汽車有限公司的巴士專營權在八月三十一日屆滿。政府透過投標方式，把 88 條港島區巴士路線專營權批給新世界第一巴士服務有限公司。
- 強制性公積金計劃管理局在九月十七日成立，負責審慎規管和監察強制性公積金制度。
- 創新科技委員會於九月二十五日向香港特別行政區行政長官提交首份報告書，提出五點策略，推動工商業的創新科技發展，並建議成立一個 50 億元創新科技基金及由政府撥款設立應用科技研究院。政府接納這些建議，並手跟進實施有關建議的工作。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官在十月七日發表上任後第二份施政報告，提出多個推動經濟增長、鞏固香港的根基，以及提高市民的生活質素的方案和計劃。
- 政府推行一項「資源增值計劃」，以持續提高公營部門的生產力。在二零零二年年底，各公營部門必須透過提高生產力，減低營運開支百分之五。
- 延長恒生指數期貨及期權市場交易時間的措施在十一月二十日正式生效，新的交易時間為上午 9 時 45 分至下午 4 時 15 分。
- 一九九八年內經香港港口處理的貨物，約為 1 460 萬個標準貨櫃單位，創下歷來最高紀錄。
- The bus franchise of the China Motor Bus Co. Ltd. expired on 31 August. A package of 88 bus routes on Hong Kong Island was awarded by tender to the New World First Bus Services Ltd.
- The Mandatory Provident (MPF) Scheme Authority was established on 17 September and is responsible for the prudential regulation and supervision of the MPF system.
- The Commission on Innovation and Technology submitted its First Report to the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region on 25 September. The Report recommended a five-point strategy to promote innovation and technology improvement in industry and business. It also recommended the establishment of a \$5 billion Innovation and Technology Fund and a publicly-funded Applied Science and Technology Research Institute. The government accepted the recommendations and followed up on their implementation.
- The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region presented his second policy address to the Legislative Council on 7 October. It set out the plans and programmes to be implemented by the government to spur economic growth, anchor Hong Kong's fundamentals and improve quality of life.
- An Enhanced Productivity Programme which aimed to achieve a lasting improvement in civil service productivity was launched. Government departments were required to deliver productivity gains amounting to 5% of their operating expenditure by the year 2002.
- The extension of trading hours of Hang Seng Index futures and options markets came into effect on 20 November. The new trading hours are from 9:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.
- A record number of about 14.6 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers was put through the port of Hong Kong in 1998.

一九九九

- 香港特別行政區行政長官在一月十四日公布有關深入檢討公務員管理體制和進行必要革新措施的計劃，務求令公務員體制更為靈活和切合社會的需要。
- 終審法院在一月二十九日就香港居民在內地所生子女擁有居港權作出判決。
- 財政司司長在三月三日發表一九九九至二零零零年度的財政預算案。除了一系列寬減稅項措施外，亦公布了政府的一些重要決定，其中包括與狄士尼公司討論
- On 14 January, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region announced the initiative to review in depth the current civil service management system and to implement necessary reform measures in order that the civil service system will be more flexible and better meet the needs of the community.
- On 29 January, the Court of Final Appeal (CFA) ruled on the eligibility for the right of abode in Hong Kong in respect of children born to Hong Kong residents in the mainland of China.
- On 3 March, the Financial Secretary presented the budget for the financial year 1999-2000. Apart from a series of tax concessions, he also announced that the Administration had decided to embark upon a number of major initiatives in the coming year which included the negotiation with the Walt

合作在大嶼山北部籌建大型的主題公園，以及以公營、私人機構合作形式發展的「數碼港」。

- 政府統計處進行了一個關於「有配偶或子女在中國內地的香港居民」的專題訪問，以估計香港居民在內地所生而仍居於內地的子女的數目及特徵。政府亦就該等子女來港對香港在房屋、教育、醫療服務等各方面可能帶來的影響作出評估。
- 政府根據《基本法》第一百五十八條，在五月二十日提請全國人民代表大會常務委員會解釋《基本法》，以澄清有關港人在內地所生子女居港權的問題。
- 衛生署在六月三日宣布，由當日起禁止零售商售賣由比利時、法國、德國及荷蘭進口的雞蛋、家禽、豬肉、牛肉和有關副食品，因為這些物品可能受到致癌化學毒素污染。
- 全國人大常委會在六月二十六日的會議上一致通過解釋《基本法》內第二十二條及二十四條的條款，以清楚闡明哪一類內地子女擁有居港權。
- 於六月二十九日，衛生署宣布准許法國、德國及荷蘭的雞蛋、家禽、豬肉、牛肉和有關副食品即時恢復在港銷售。至於來自比利時的有關食品，則仍然禁售。
- 創新科技委員會於七月五日公布第二份亦即最後報告，當中包括就以下幾方面提出的建議：架構安排、累積人力資本、培養創新科技風氣及營造有利商業創新的環境。政府已接納所有提出的建議。
- 工業署在七月六日發表有關香港中藥產業未來十年的發展大綱，其中包括把香港發展成為一個國際中醫藥中心。
- 嶺南學院於七月三十日起改稱為嶺南大學。
- 一架中華航空公司客機於八月二十二日在香港降落時發生意外，造成兩死及超過二百名搭客受傷。機場需關閉差不多六小時，期間共有四十六班航班受影響。

Disney Company regarding construction of a major theme park on North Lantau and the public-private sector development of a Cyberport.

- The Census and Statistics Department conducted a special survey on “Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in the mainland of China” to estimate the number and characteristics of children born to Hong Kong residents in the Mainland and still living there. The government had also assessed the potential impact on various aspects such as housing, education and medical services brought about by those Mainland children coming to Hong Kong.
- On 20 May, the government sought an interpretation of the Basic Law by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress (NPCSC) in accordance with its Article 158 to clarify the eligibility of Mainland children for the right of abode in Hong Kong.
- On 3 June, the Department of Health suspended the sale of eggs, poultry, pork, beef and their related products imported from Belgium, France, Germany and the Netherlands as they were suspected of being contaminated by cancer-causing dioxin.
- On 26 June, the NPCSC passed unanimously an interpretation of the provision under Article 22 and Article 24 of the Basic Law, which served to state clearly the type of Mainland children who had the right of abode in Hong Kong.
- On 29 June, the Department of Health announced that with immediate effect, the sale of eggs, poultry, pork, beef and related food items from France, Germany and the Netherlands were allowed to resume in Hong Kong. However, similar products from Belgium continued to be suspended from sale.
- The Commission on Innovation and Technology released on 5 July its Second and Final Report which contained recommendations on the following issues institutional arrangement, building up human capital, fostering an innovation and technology culture and creating an enabling business environment. The government had accepted all the recommendations.
- The Industry Department announced on 6 July a 10-year outline plan to develop the Chinese medicine industry in Hong Kong. The plan included the development of Hong Kong as a world hub for Chinese medicine.
- Lingnan College was renamed as Lingnan University on 30 July.
- A China Airlines jet crashed when it landed in Hong Kong on 22 August. The accident caused two deaths and more than 200 passengers were injured. The airport had to be closed for about six hours during which 46 flights were affected.

- 受到颱風約克的正面吹襲，香港於九月十六日早上懸掛十號強風信號。颱風約克是本港十六年來最強勁颱風。對上一次的十號颱風信號是於一九八三年九月九日颱風愛倫吹襲香港時懸掛。
- 由於台灣發生大地震，香港在九月二十三日遣派一支由消防隊員和救護員組成的志願救援隊前往該處，協助進行拯救工作。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官在十月六日發表上任後第三份施政布告，詳述在邁進二十一世紀之際，如何將香港定位為亞洲首要國際都會，其中提及到教育、環境及重建舊區方面的重點措施。
- 盈富基金在十月二十五日首次公開發售，供本地零售投資者及海外機構投資者申請認購。盈富基金在十一月十二日開始在聯交所買賣。盈富基金的成立，旨在把香港政府於一九九八年八月通過市場收購的一個龐大香港股票投資組合，以一個有秩序的方式沽售。
- 香港聯合交易所的創業板於十一月二十五日開始進行交易，為新興的公司提供另一個集資途徑，以擴展業務。
- 香港特別行政區於十一月二十八日舉行首屆區議會選舉。是次選舉在全港設有432個投票站，共有816 503人投票，打破歷次選舉的投票人數紀錄。
- 輸入優秀人才計劃在十二月十七日實施。這計劃旨在吸納一些擁有本港無法即時提供的知識和技能及有良好資歷的內地及海外優秀人才來港工作。他們必須能夠提高香港作為製造業或服務業中心的競爭能力，特別是屬科技性、知識密集和高增值的行業方面。
- 中華人民共和國於一九九九年十二月二十日對澳門恢復行使主權。澳門特別行政區依據「一國兩制」的原則，在該日成立，繼香港之後成為中國的第二個特別行政區。
- 十二月二十三日寒流襲港，市區氣溫跌至攝氏5.8度，是自一九九一年以來錄得的最低氣溫。
- With Typhoon York directly affecting Hong Kong, Hurricane Signal No. 10 was hoisted on the morning of 16 September. Typhoon York was the strongest storm to hit Hong Kong in 16 years. The last Hurricane Signal No. 10 was hoisted on 9 September 1983 during the passage of Typhoon Ellen.
- Hong Kong sent a rescue team of volunteer firemen and ambulancemen on 23 September 1999 to help in rescue operations following a major earthquake in Taiwan.
- The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region presented his third policy address to the Legislative Council on 6 October. He spelled out plans to position Hong Kong as Asia's premier international city for the 21st century, including major incentives in education, the environment and urban renewal.
- The initial offer of Tracker Fund of Hong Kong (TraHK), comprising a Hong Kong retail offer and an international institutional offer, commenced on 25 October. The TraHK units started trading on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong on 12 November. The TraHK was launched with an aim to dispose of, in an orderly manner, a substantial portfolio of Hong Kong shares acquired by the Hong Kong Government during a market operation in August 1998.
- On 25 November, trading on the Growth Enterprise Market (GEM) of the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong began. The GEM provided an alternative avenue for emerging companies to raise funds for business development.
- On 28 November, a record 816 503 voters turned out for the inaugural District Council elections of the HKSAR at 432 polling stations across Hong Kong.
- The Admission of Talents Scheme was introduced on 17 December. The Scheme aims to admit talents from the Mainland and abroad who possess good qualifications and/or skills or knowledge not readily available locally. They should be able to enhance the comprehensiveness of the Hong Kong economy as a manufacturing and services centre, particularly in technology-based, knowledge-intensive or high value-added activities.
- The Government of the People's Republic of China resumed its exercise of sovereignty over Macao on 20 December 1999. On this date, the Macao Special Administrative Region, the second Special Administrative Region of China after Hong Kong, was formed under the "One Country, Two Systems" principle.
- The temperature in the urban areas fell to 5.8°C on 23 December, the lowest reading since 1991, as a cold spell gripped Hong Kong.

- 恒生指數在十二月三十日創歷史新高，年終收市報16 962點，較一九九八年年終時上升69%。
- 一九九九年內經香港港口處理的貨物，約為1 610萬個標準貨櫃單位，是歷年來最高的紀錄。
- 立法會把十二月三十一日定為額外的公眾假期，讓香港能夠為電腦系統順利過渡公元二千年作最佳準備。

二零零零

- 《電子交易條例》在一月七日獲得通過。該條例為進行電子交易提供明確的法律架構。
- 由一月十五日開始，新世界第一渡輪服務有限公司接替香港油地小輪船有限公司經營八條離島航線渡輪服務。
- 香港國際機場的客運大樓西北客運廊於一月二十日全面啟用，使機場每年可處理的旅客人數增至4 500萬。
- 香港郵政核證機關於一月三十一日設立本地公開密碼匙基建設施，提供穩妥的電子核證服務，以推動香港電子商貿的發展。
- 香港聯合交易所於三月二十日推出創業板指數，為投資者提供評估創業板市場走勢的指標。
- 由四月一日起，提交政府的所有進出口報關單，一律須以電子方式遞交，從而提高執行有關規定的工作效率及成本效益。
- 由六月一日開始，政府採用新入職制度及新附帶福利條件聘用公務員。根據新入職制度，新聘人員一般須按試用條款受聘三年，然後按合約條款受聘三年，才可按常額聘用條款受聘。
- 全球最後一個越南難民中心，望后石越南難民中心，於六月一日關閉。這標誌着越南船民問題已得到圓滿解決。自一九七九年以來，香港在有關事項上共動用了超過11億美元。

- The Hang Seng Index closed the year at a record high of 16 962 on 30 December, representing a 69% gain over end-1998.
- A record number of about 16.1 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers was put through the port of Hong Kong in 1999.
- The Legislative Council appointed 31 December as an additional general holiday to enable Hong Kong to best prepare for a smooth transition of its computer systems to the year 2000.

2000

- The Electronic Transaction Ordinance was enacted on 7 January. It provided a clear legislative framework for the conduct of electronic transactions.
- As from 15 January, the New World First Ferry Services Limited took over eight outlying islands ferry services from The Hongkong and Yaumati Ferry Company Limited.
- The Passenger Terminal Northwest Concourse of the Hong Kong International Airport commenced full operation on 20 January. This new extension raised the airport's handling capacity to 45 million passengers a year.
- On 31 January, the Hongkong Post Certification Authority established the local Public Key Infrastructure to provide trustworthy electronic authentication services to facilitate the development of e-commerce in Hong Kong.
- On 20 March, the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong introduced the Growth Enterprise Index (GEI) to provide investors with a benchmark indicator to assess the movement of the Growth Enterprise Market (GEM).
- Starting from 1 April, all submissions of import and export declarations to the government had to be made electronically, resulting in improved enforcement efficiency and cost-effectiveness.
- On 1 June, the government started implementing a new entry system together with a new fringe benefits package for new recruits to the Civil Service. Under the new entry system, new recruits would normally be appointed on three-year probation to be followed by three-year agreement before being accepted into permanent terms.
- The Pillar Point Vietnamese Refugee Centre, the last Vietnamese refugee centre in the world, was closed on 1 June. This marked a successful eventual solution to the Vietnamese boat people issue, which had cost Hong Kong more than US\$1.1 billion since 1979.

- 隨恒生指數期貨及期權轉用自動交易系統進行買賣，香港期貨交易所（期交所）的交易於六月五日開始全面電子化。這標誌在期交所交易大堂進行買賣的方式在香港已告結束。
- 政府統計處於六月十九日首次公布一九九八年全年、一九九九年全年及一九九九年四個季度按詳細項目分類的香港國際收支平衡表，除了經常帳項目外，還包括詳盡細分的資本及金融流動項目。這是香港統計發展的另一重要里程碑，代表香港已完全符合國際貨幣基金組織的「發布數據特別準則」。
- 政府於七月三日推出自願退休計劃，讓59個已確定或預期有過剩人手的指定職系的合資格公務員自願退休，有關人員可獲得退休福利和額外補償金。有關計劃使政府在長遠來說可節省開支。
- 財政司司長於七月二十四日主席九號貨櫃碼頭的動土儀式。九號貨櫃碼頭首個停泊位可望在二零零二年五月啟用。
- 一批聲稱享有香港居留權的內地人士於八月二日在入境事務大樓一間辦事處縱火，導致一名高級入境事務主任和一名聲稱擁有居留權的內地人士死亡和另外44人受傷。警方把案件列作兇殺和縱火案處理，其後並對22人提出檢控。
- 政府統計處於八月十一日宣布以「居住人口」方法取代「廣義時點」方法來編製人口數字，以更能反映香港人口的居住和流動形態。
- 在九月十日舉行的第二屆立法會選舉中，共有超過133萬人投票，投票率約為44%。
- 教育統籌委員會於二零零零年九月提交《香港教育制度改革建議》報告書，就改革教育制度提出多項建議，當中包括實施「一條龍」辦學模式。這個辦學模式旨在確保中、小學課程的連貫性、加強學校對學生的認識和照顧，以及減少小學生升讀中學的適應困難。
- On 5 June, trading at the Hong Kong Futures Exchange (HKFE) became fully electronic with the migration of trading in Hang Seng Index Futures and Options to the Hong Kong Futures Automated Trading System (HKATS). The migration marked the end of floor trading in the futures exchange in Hong Kong.
- On 19 June, the Census and Statistics Department released for the first time Hong Kong's detailed balance of payments (BoP) account for 1998 and 1999 as well as the four quarters of 1999, with complete breakdowns of the capital and financial flows in addition to breakdowns of the current account flows. This marked a significant milestone in statistical development for Hong Kong. With this, Hong Kong attained full compliance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- On 3 July, the government launched a Voluntary Retirement Scheme to enable eligible civil servants belonging to 59 designated grades, where there were identified or anticipated staff surpluses, to retire voluntarily from the Civil Service with retirement benefits and extra compensation. The Scheme would bring about long-term savings to the government.
- The Financial Secretary took part in a ground-breaking ceremony for Container Terminal 9 at Tsing Yi on 24 July. The first berth was expected to be ready in May 2002.
- Some Mainland claimants seeking the right of abode in Hong Kong set fire to an office in the Immigration Tower on 2 August. A senior immigration officer and a right of abode claimant died and another 44 persons were injured. Police classified the case as homicide and arson, and subsequently laid charges against 22 persons.
- On 11 August, the Census and Statistics Department announced the replacement of the "extended de facto" method by the "resident population" method for compiling population figures in order to better reflect the actual situation of residency and mobility patterns of Hong Kong people.
- More than 1.33 million people voted in the election for the Legislative Council on 10 September. The turnout rate was about 44%.
- The Education Commission submitted its Report on Reform Proposals for the Education System in Hong Kong in September 2000, which had put forward a number of education reform proposals including the implementation of the "through-train" mode. The "through-train" mode aims to ensure the continuity of the primary and secondary curriculum, strengthen the school's understanding of and attention for its students and alleviate students' adaptation problems upon their promotion to the secondary school.

- 地鐵有限公司於九月二十五日至二十八日期間在香港公開招股，並首次同時使用電子方式進行公開招股程序。這次招股共收到超過60萬份申請，其中約6萬份是經互聯網提交的。地鐵有限公司股份於十月五日開始在聯交所進行買賣。
- 香港在九月首次以「中國香港」名義參加二零零零年悉尼奧運會，並派出一支由31名運動員組成的隊伍參賽，是歷來陣容最鼎盛的奧運代表隊。
- 美國國會通過給予中國永久正常貿易關係的法案後，美國總統克林頓在十月十日簽署該法案，使之成為法例，從而清除了中國加入世界貿易組織（世貿）的其中一道最後障礙。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官在十月十一日發表《二零零零年施政報告》，集中闡述大眾關注的三大問題：教育、扶貧及管治。
- 經過長達一年的宣傳工作，香港最終未能取得二零零六年亞運會的主辦權。亞洲奧林匹克理事會於十一月十二日在韓國釜山進行投票，結果卡塔爾首都多哈獲得主辦權。其他競逐主辦權的城市包括香港、吉隆坡及新德里。
- 強制性公積金計劃在十二月一日全面實施，協助工作人口未雨綢繆，保障退休生活。
- 政府於十二月九日推出公共服務電子化計劃的互聯網服務，在網上為市民提供60多項公共服務。
- 香港在二零零零年仍然保持全球最繁忙貨櫃港的地位，吞吐量達1 800萬個標準貨櫃單位。
- Public offering of Mass Transit Railway Corporation Limited (MTRCL) shares was held during the period from 25 September to 28 September in Hong Kong, in which electronic initial public offering was launched for the first time. Over 600 000 subscriptions, including about 60 000 applications made through the Internet, were received. Trading of MTRCL shares commenced on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong on 5 October.
- Hong Kong took part in its first Olympic Games as “Hong Kong, China” at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney in September. Hong Kong’s team of 31 athletes was the strongest sent to an Olympic Games.
- Following US Congress approval, US President Bill Clinton on 10 October signed a bill into law that granted Permanent Normal Trade Relations (PNTR) status to China and removed one of the last obstacles to China’s accession to the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
- The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region delivered his 2000 Policy Address on 11 October. He focused on three major issues of public concern – education, poverty and governance.
- After a year-long campaign, Hong Kong lost its bid to host the 2006 Asian Games following a vote by the Olympic Council of Asia at Pusan in Korea on 12 November. Doha, the capital of Qatar, was chosen ahead of Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and New Delhi.
- The Mandatory Provident Fund System came into full operation on 1 December, assisting members of the workforce to accumulate financial resources for their retirement protection.
- On 9 December, the government launched the Internet service of the Electronic Service Delivery Scheme, providing over 60 types of public services on-line to the community.
- Hong Kong retained its ranking as the world’s busiest port in 2000 with a throughput of 18 million Twenty-foot Equivalent Units of containers.

二零零一

- 政務司司長陳方安生在一月十二日宣布因私人理由退休，並會在二零零一年四月底離開公務員隊伍。
- 財政司司長曾蔭權在二月十五日獲委任為新政務司司長，而行政會議成員兼投資銀行家梁錦松則獲委任為新財政司司長。兩人均在五月一日履新。
- The Chief Secretary for Administration, Mrs Anson CHAN, announced on 12 January that she would retire from the civil service for personal reasons at the end of April 2001.
- On 15 February, Mr Donald TSANG Yam-kuen, the Financial Secretary, was subsequently named as the new Chief Secretary for Administration, while Executive Councillor and investment banker Mr Antony LEUNG Kam-chung was named as the new Financial Secretary. Both took up their new posts on 1 May.

- 財政司司長曾蔭權在三月七日發表他任內第六份，也是最後一份財政預算案時表示，香港在二零零零年的本地生產總值的實質增長達10.5%，反映香港經濟已從一九九七年爆發的區內金融風暴的負面影響中恢復過來。
- 政府統計處於三月十五日至二十七日期間，進行二零零一年人口普查，訪問全港住戶，搜集全港人口的最新資料，包括人口的數目、年齡和性別結構、地區分布，以及社會和經濟特徵。
- 香港電影「臥虎藏龍」在三月二十六日舉行的第七十三屆奧斯卡金像獎典禮上，獲得四個獎項。
- 《財富》全球論壇於五月八日至十日期間在香港舉行。出席論壇嘉賓包括國家主席江澤民、泰國總理他信、前美國總統克林頓，以及數百位全球首屈一指的商界行政人員。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官於五月十日宣布推行一個嶄新的計劃，以向全球推廣香港作為亞洲國際都會的角色。這個計劃的一個重要部分，是為香港確立一個能顯示其積極進取精神和創新思維的新形象標誌——一條具有特色的飛龍標誌。
- 香港中央圖書館於五月十七日正式開放予市民使用。啟用初期的館藏量為一百二十萬項的中央圖書館，不但是香港最大的公共圖書館，也是整個公共圖書館服務網絡的中樞。
- 為了控制禽流感在雞隻間蔓延，以保障公眾的健康，政府於五月十八日開始陸續銷毀各個零售市場、批發市場和本地農場約共一百二十萬隻禽鳥，行動為期兩星期。內地活雞入口於六月十五日恢復，本地農場亦於同日開始出售家禽。零售市場則於六月十六日開始有活雞售賣。
- 為進一步了解發展中國西部帶來的新機遇，香港特別行政區政府組織了歷來最龐大的商貿訪問團，於五月二十日至二十九日期間到西安、北京、成都和烏魯木齊考察及訪問。訪問團由政務司司長帶領，成員約二百人，包括本港工商企業翹楚、特區政府經
- Financial Secretary Mr Donald TSANG delivered his sixth and last Budget on 7 March, revealing that Hong Kong's GDP grew by 10.5% in real terms in 2000. This reflected that the Hong Kong economy had recovered from the negative impacts of the regional financial turmoil happened in 1997.
- The Census and Statistics Department conducted the 2001 Population Census during the period from 15 to 27 March 2001. All the households in Hong Kong were visited to obtain up-to-date benchmark information of the whole population in such aspects as size, age and sex composition, geographic distribution and socio-economic characteristics.
- Hong Kong's film "Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon" claimed four Oscars at the 73rd Annual Academy Awards on 26 March.
- Hong Kong hosted the FORTUNE Global Forum during the period from 8 May to 10 May. It was attended by President Jiang Ze-min, the Thai Prime Minister Thaksin Shinawatra, former US President Bill Clinton and hundreds of the world's top business executives.
- On 10 May, the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region announced the launching of a new Brand Hong Kong programme to promote Hong Kong's drive to be Asia's world city internationally. Among others, a new visual identity for Hong Kong, a stylised dragon representing Hong Kong's dynamism and creativity, was introduced.
- The Hong Kong Central Library (HKCL) was open on 17 May. With an initial stock of some 1.2 million items, the HKCL is not only the largest public library in Hong Kong but also the core of the entire public library service network.
- In order to arrest the spread of Avian Influenza amongst chickens and to protect public health, the government started destroying some 1.2 million birds in the retail markets, wholesale markets and local farms on 18 May. The action took two weeks to complete. On 15 May, supply of live chickens resumed from the Mainland and local farms also resumed the sale of poultry. As for the retail outlets, live chickens were available for sale with effect from 16 May.
- To understand better the business opportunities arising from the development of the western region of China, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Government organised the biggest-ever business mission to the Mainland from 20 May to 29 May, visiting Xian, Beijing, Chengdu and Urumqi. Led by the Chief Secretary for Administration, the delegation of some 200 people includes top business leaders from Hong Kong's key economic sectors as well as senior government officials and

貿高級官員和半官方經貿組織的領導。

- 輸入內地專業人才計劃於六月一日實施。這計劃旨在吸引從事資訊科技及金融服務行業的內地專業人士來港工作，以應付本港對人才的需求，並提高本地企業在國際市場的競爭力，從而促進香港的經濟發展。
- 為期三天的世界報業公會二零零一年年會於六月四日正式在香港展開。這正好標誌香港作為國際新聞傳播中心的地位，也肯定了香港奉行新聞自由和言論自由的方針。
- 在七月十三日於莫斯科舉行的國際奧委會會員大會上，北京擊敗其他四個城市（即日本大阪、法國巴黎、土耳其伊斯坦布蘭以及加拿大多倫多），成功取得二零零八年奧運會的主辦權。
- 終審法院於七月二十日就莊豐源居港權個案作出判決。莊豐源是內地父母持雙程證來港時在港出生，香港特別行政區政府認為他不符合居港權資格，但終審法院判政府敗訴。此外，終審法院就領養內地子女個案裁決政府勝訴，這肯定了根據《基本法》第二十四條第二款第（三）項，領養並不構成居港權。
- 環境影響評估上訴委員會於七月三十日確認環保署署長不批准上水至落馬洲鐵路支線的環境評估報告，以及不簽發環境許可證予該項工程的決定。這項工程由九廣鐵路公司提出，旨在解決羅湖交通擠塞的問題。
- 政府統計處於八月三十一日公布二零零一年年中的香港人口臨時數字，並同時公布在二零零一年三月進行的人口普查初步結果。當局編製二零零一年年中的口普查數字時，已採用了從二零零一年人口普查所得的最新基準資料。
- 美國在九月十一日，受到嚴重的恐怖襲擊。紐約金融市場經歷三十年代以來最長的四日停市後，於九月十七日復市。其間，港元及美元即時支付結算系統和香港的其他結算及支付系統仍然如常運作。

public capitalization responsible for trade and economic activities.

- The Admission of Mainland Professionals Scheme was implemented on 1 June. The Scheme aimed to attract Mainland professionals engaged in the information technology and financial services sectors to come to work in Hong Kong in order to meet local manpower needs and to enhance the competitiveness of local companies in the globalised market with a view to facilitating the economic development of Hong Kong.
- Hong Kong hosted the 3-day Congress of the World Association of Newspapers which started on 4 June. The Congress did not only signify Hong Kong's position as an international media centre but also reassured Hong Kong's commitment to the principles in regard to press freedom and the freedom of speech.
- At the International Olympic Committee Meeting in Moscow on 13 July, Beijing won the voting against the four other cities – Osaka, Paris, Istanbul and Toronto, for hosting the Olympic Games in 2008.
- The Court of Final Appeal (CFA) announced the result of the ruling on the right of abode case involving CHONG Fung-yuen. CHONG Fung-yuen was born in Hong Kong when his mainland parents came here on two-way permit. The HKSARG was of the view that he was not eligible for right of abode in Hong Kong, but the CFA ruled against the government. On the other hand, the CFA ruled in favour of the HKSARG on the right of abode of mainland children adopted by Hong Kong residents. In this case, the CFA's judgment has affirmed that adoption does not confer the right of abode under Basic Law 24(2)(3).
- On 30 July, the Environmental Impact Assessment Appeal Board confirmed the decision of the Director of Environmental Protection not to approve the environmental impact assessment report for the Sheung Shui to Lok Ma Chau Spur Line and not to issue an environmental permit for the project. The project was proposed by the Kowloon Canton Railway Corporation with an aim to relieve congestion at Lo Wu.
- On 31 August, the Census and Statistics Department released the provisional figures for the mid-2001 population of Hong Kong, together with the preliminary results of the Population Census conducted in March 2001. The compilation of the mid-2001 population figures had incorporated the latest benchmark data obtained from the 2001 Population Census.
- A serious terrorist attack on U.S.A. took place on 11 September. New York's financial markets re-opened on 17 September after the longest four-day halt to trading since the 1930's. During the period, the HK dollar and US dollar RTGS systems and other clearing and payment systems in Hong Kong continued to function.

- 房屋委員會（房委會）於九月二十四日宣布暫停發售居屋，直至二零零二年六月底為止。此外，房委會亦通過採取一系列措施，以處理減少推出居屋後的剩餘單位。
- 恒指服務有限公司於十月三日推出恒生綜合指數系列後，已停止編製恒生100、新恒生五十中型股指數、恒生資訊科技指數及恒生資訊科技組合指數。擁有三十三隻成份股的恒生指數佔在香港聯合交易所上市股票總市值約80%，仍然是反映股票市場整體表現的基準。
- 香港特別行政區行政長官在十月十日發表上任後第五份施政報告，提出多項措施以紓緩經濟困境、提高教育及人力資源素質，提升香港作為商業樞紐的吸引，優化生活環境，以及推動社區精神。
- 世界貿易組織於十一月十日正式通過中國加入。
- 二零零一年內香港港口處理的貨物達1 780萬個標準單位，使香港繼續成為全世界最繁忙的港口。
- The Housing Authority (HA) announced the implementation of a moratorium on all sales of Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) flats until end June 2002. The HA also approved a series of measures to dispose of the residual HOS flats.
- Following the launch of the Hang Seng Composite Index Series on 3 October, the Hang Seng Index Services Limited had stopped compiling the Hang Seng 100, the New Hang Seng MidCap 50 Index, the Hang Seng IT Index and the Hang Seng IT Portfolio Index. The Hang Seng Index, with 33 constituent stocks and accounting for about 80% of the total market Capitalization of stocks listed on the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong, remained the benchmark for tracking the overall performance of the stock market.
- The Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region presented his fifth policy address on 10 October. He unveiled a number of initiatives to relieve economic hardship, upgrade education and human resources, enhance Hong Kong's attraction as a business hub, improve the living environment and foster community spirit.
- China's accession to the World Trade Organisation was formally approved on 10 November.
- Hong Kong handled 17.8 million 20-foot equivalent units (TEUs) of containers in 2001, making it once again the world's busiest port for the year.

二零零二年

- 財政司司長率領香港商界領袖代表團，出席世界經濟論壇於一月三十一日至二月四日在紐約舉行的周年大會。
- 為期兩星期的香港特區第二屆行政長官選舉提名期於二月二十八日結束。董建華是唯一提名有效的候選人，因此自動當選，並於三月四日獲中央人民政府委任為第二任行政長官，任期由二零零二年七月一日起至二零零七年六月三十日止。
- 香港大會堂於三月二日慶祝啟用四十周年。
- 政府於六月一日設立持續進修基金，為沒有大學學位資格而有意持續進修的18至60歲本港居民提供資助，讓本港工作人口為應付知識型經濟所需作好準備。
- The Financial Secretary led a delegation of Hong Kong business leaders to attend the World Economic Forum's annual meeting held in New York from 31 January to 4 February.
- Mr TUNG Chee-hwa was declared elected unopposed in the HKSAR's second Chief Executive election, at the close of the two-week nomination exercise on 28 February in which Mr TUNG was the only validly nominated candidate. Mr TUNG was appointed by the Central People's Government on 4 March to serve a second term from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2007.
- The City Hall celebrated the 40th anniversary of its opening on 2 March.
- The Government launched the Continuing Education Fund on 1 June, which provided subsidies to local residents aged 18 to 60 without a university degree to pursue continuing education so as to prepare Hong Kong's workforce for the knowledge-based economy.

- 立法會於六月二十日通過主要官員問責制的政府決議案。獲中央人民政府批准任命的14名問責制主要官員人選，以及出任常任秘書長的官員和新一屆行政會議成員名單於六月二十四日公布。問責制在第二屆香港特區政府任期開始時實施。
- 行政長官於六月二十七日主持香港科學園揭幕典禮。科學園匯聚了來自世界各地優秀的創新科技公司。
- 地鐵將軍澳支線於八月十八日正式通車，為往返將軍澳新市鎮與香港島之間的市民提供便捷的鐵路服務。
- 政府於九月二十四日公布實施《基本法》第二十三條的諮詢文件。第二十三條的內容關乎保障國家主權、領土完整、國家統一和國家安全。諮詢期在十二月二十四日結束，政府在諮詢期內共收到超過九萬份由團體和個人提交的意見書。
- 隨着政府重整公營醫護服務的費用和收費後，醫院管理局轄下公立醫院的急症室服務由十一月二十九日開始收費，每次求診的收費為100元。
- 房屋及規劃地政局局長於十一月十三日公布一套清晰全面的房屋政策及一系列配套措施，協助房地產市場妥善運作，重建市民對市場的信心。
- 行政長官於十二月一日主持國際電信聯盟二零零二年亞洲電信展的開幕禮。這次是香港第二次獲選為電信展的東道城市。
- 香港在二零零二年繼續保持全球最繁忙貨櫃港的地位，吞吐量達1 910萬個標準單位。
- The Legislative Council passed the Government's resolution on the Accountability System for Principal Officials on 20 June. The names of the 14 Principal Officials appointed under the Accountability System upon approval by the Central People's Government as well as Permanent Secretary postings and the composition of the new Executive Council were announced on 24 June. The Accountability System was implemented upon the commencement of the Second Term of the HKSAR Government.
- The Hong Kong Science Park, which attracted a cluster of quality and innovative technology-based companies, was opened by the Chief Executive on 27 June.
- The MTR Tseung Kwan O Line started operation on 18 August, providing a convenient rail link between the new town and Hong Kong Island.
- On 24 September, the Government released a consultation document on its proposals to implement Article 23 of the Basic Law which concerned the protection of sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and national security. Over 90 000 submissions were received from organisations and individuals by the close of the consultation period on 24 December.
- Following a restructuring of fees and charges for public health care services, a charge of \$100 would be made for every attendance to Accident and Emergency service at public hospitals under the Hospital Authority from 29 November.
- On 13 November, the Secretary for Housing, Planning and Lands announced a set of clear and comprehensive housing policies and a package of measures to facilitate the efficient operation of the property market and to restore public confidence in it.
- On 1 December, the Chief Executive officiated at the opening of the International Telecommunication Union Telecom Asia 2002. Hong Kong was the host city for the second time.
- Hong Kong retained its position as the world's busiest port in 2002, with a throughput of 19.1 million twenty-foot Equivalent Units of Containers.

二零零三年

- 政務司司長在二月二十六日發表「人口政策專責報告書」，制訂一系列有助香港未來發展的人口政策。
- 三月初，嚴重急性呼吸系統綜合症（沙士綜合症）為香港帶來嚴
- The Chief Secretary for Administration released the "Report of the Task Force on Population Policy", developing a series of comprehensive population policies for the further development of Hong Kong.
- The outbreak of the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in early March was a severe challenge to Hong Kong,

峻挑戰，使短期經濟大受影響。根據世界衛生組織在八月十五日公布的資料，香港有1 755人感染了該病症，其中300人不治。

- 公務員第二輪自願退休計劃在四月一日推出，讓政府達致進一步節省開支的長遠目標。截至五月二十日的申請限期，共有近六千名公務員提出申請。
- 「內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排」於六月二十九日簽署，旨在加強內地與香港之間的經濟合作與融合。
- 國務院總理溫家寶在六月二十九日抵達香港，展開為期三日的訪問，並出席一系列慶祝香港特別行政區成立六周年的活動。
- 數十萬市民於七月一日上街遊行，表達對《基本法》第23條立法的關注。
- 七月十日，一輛雙層巴士在荃灣近汀九橋一段屯門公路發生嚴重的交通意外，事件中共有21人死亡及20人受傷。
- 行政長官董建華在七月十六日宣布，接受梁錦松及葉劉淑儀分別辭去財政司司長及保安局局長職務。
- 政府在七月十七日決定就《國家安全（立法條文）草案》再次向整個社會進行廣泛的諮詢。政府亦會於立法會草案委員會內繼續和議員展開詳細磋商。
- 《博彩稅（修訂）條例》由七月十八日開始生效，目的是把現有的足球博彩需求納入受規管的範圍，以打擊日益猖獗的非法足球賭博。同日，政府發出營辦足球博彩的牌照予香港賽馬會全資附屬的香港馬會足球博彩有限公司。
- 為重振香港動感之都的美譽，政府除了於七月二十七日及八月二八日分別安排英國利物浦足球隊及西班牙皇家馬德里足球隊來港獻技外，亦於十月十七日至十一月九日期間，在添馬艦舉行「維港巨星匯」。
- 由七月二十八日開始，廣東省三個城市（包括東莞、中山及江

causing devastating consequences in the short term for its economy. According to data released by World Health Organization on 15 August, the epidemic in Hong Kong had affected 1 755 individuals, including 300 deaths.

- The second Voluntary Retirement (VR) Scheme for civil servants was launched on 1 April to bring about long-term savings to the Government. By the deadline on 20 May, nearly 6 000 civil servants applied to retire under the Scheme.
- The Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA), which aimed at enhancing economic cooperation and integration between the Mainland and Hong Kong, was signed on 29 June.
- Premier WEN Jia-bao arrived in Hong Kong on 29 June. During his three-day visit, he attended a series of activities in commemorating the sixth anniversary of the establishment of the HKSAR.
- On 1 July, hundreds of thousands of citizens took to the streets to express their concern over the legislative proposal to implement Article 23 of the Basic Law.
- A serious traffic accident, involving a double-decker, occurred on Tuen Mun Road near Ting Kau Bridge in Tsuen Wan on 10 July. A total of 21 persons died and 20 others were injured.
- On 16 July, the Chief Secretary announced that he had accepted the resignations tendered by Mr Antony LEUNG and Mrs Regina IP as the Financial Secretary and Secretary for Security respectively.
- On 17 July, the Government decided to put forward the National Security (Legislative Provisions) Bill to the whole community for consultation again. Among others, the Government would conduct further discussion with Legislative Council Members at the Bills Committee.
- The Betting Duty (Amendment) Ordinance, which aimed at combating the growing problem of illegal football gambling by diverting existing demand for football betting into a regulatory channel, commenced operation on 18 July. On the same day, the Government issued a licence for conducting football betting to the HKJC Football Betting Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary company of the Hong Kong Jockey Club.
- Apart from arranging exhibition matches by the Liverpool Football Club and the Real Madrid Football Club on 27 July and 8 August respectively, the Government also organised the "Harbour Fest" at the Tamar Site from 17 October to 9 November with an aim to rebuild the exciting spirit of the city.
- As from 28 July, residents of three cities in Guangdong Province (namely, Dongguan, Zhongshan and Jiangmen) might

門)的居民,可以申請以個人身分來港旅遊,而無須參加旅行團來港。

- 行政長官董建華在八月四日宣布新任財政司司長及三位主要官員,包括保安局局長、工商及科技局局長,以及廉政專員的任命。
- 為期四年的換領智能身份證計劃在八月十八日展開。
- 一架政府飛行服務隊直昇機在八月二十六日於大嶼山東涌附近的山邊失事墜毀,機師及一名機員死亡。
- 政府在九月三十日宣布「資本投資者入境計劃」的詳情。凡管有淨值不少於650萬港元資產以投資於獲許投資資產類別的人士,可申請以資本投資者身份來港定居。這項計劃在二零零三年十月二十七日開始接受申請。

apply to visit Hong Kong in their individual capacity rather than as members of tour groups.

- The Chief Executive announced the appointments of the new Financial Secretary and three Principal Officials (including the Secretary for Security, Secretary for Commerce, Industry and Technology and Commissioner of Independent Commission Against Corruption) on 4 August.
- The territory-wide identity card replacement exercise commenced on 18 August. The exercise would take four years' time to complete.
- A Government Flying Service helicopter crashed on a hillside near Tung Chung on Lantau on 26 August. Its pilot and a crewman died in the accident.
- The Government announced the details regarding the Capital Investment Scheme on 30 September. Persons investing no less than HK\$ 6.5 million in permissible investment assets would be eligible for admission into Hong Kong as capital investment entrants. The Scheme started receiving applications on 27 October.

附錄 - 半對數圖的應用

Appendix - Application of Semi-logarithmic Charts

本刊物內有部分統計圖是半對數圖。以下簡述半對數圖的解釋和應用。

半對數圖同時使用對數尺度和算術尺度。通常其縱軸用對數尺度，而橫軸用算術尺度。

有別於使用算術尺度的圖表，半對數圖主要表達一個變數的變動率，而不是變數的絕對值變動。舉例說，在算術尺度上，由250增至300的增幅，以量值計，是相等於由25增至30的增幅的十倍，但兩者的增加率都是20%。因此，就變動率而言，兩者的增幅在對數尺度上完全相等。

半對數圖的特點

半對數圖使用的對數尺度，或會包含多過一個循環來顯示資料。在一個循環中，位於頂部的數值是底部數值的十倍。因此，一個循環可表示十倍的增幅，兩個循環可表示一百倍的增幅，三個循環可表示一千倍的增幅，如此類推。舉例說，本刊第100頁的圖8.5是半對數圖，圖內使用對數尺度的縱軸共採用了四個完整循環，第一個循環的頂部數值為10億元，跟著的循環頂部數值依次為100億元，1,000億元及10,000億元。

有別於算術尺度，對數尺度不是由零開始，而是由任何大於零的數值開始。換句話說，用對數尺度的縱軸不設零底線。道理很明顯，零的對數是負無限大，若對數尺度有一條零底線，則位於循環頂部的數值亦隨之等於零（ $10 \times 0 = 0$ ），同樣地，所有在該尺度上的數值都會是零。那麼，這尺度在表達變數的變動上便沒有意義。

半對數圖的闡釋和應用

在了解半對數圖所表達的信息時，最重要是注意曲線的斜率，因它反映數值的相對變動。曲線斜率越大，則變動率越大。以一條向上傾斜的曲線而言，若斜率不斷遞增，顯

Some of the statistical charts contained in this publication are *semi-logarithmic* charts. A brief description of the interpretation and applications of a semi-logarithmic chart is given below.

A semi-logarithmic chart uses a combination of logarithmic and arithmetic scales. Usually, its vertical axis is in logarithmic scale while its horizontal axis is in arithmetic scale.

Unlike charts in arithmetic scale, a semi-logarithmic chart is constructed to depict primarily the *rate of change* of a variable, rather than the absolute amount of change. As an illustration, an increase from 250 to 300 on arithmetic scale is ten times as great as an increase from 25 to 30 in terms of magnitude. However, the rate of increase is 20% in both cases. Thus, the two increases are exactly the same on logarithmic scale as far as the rate of change is concerned.

Features of semi-logarithmic chart

Logarithmic scale used in a semi-logarithmic chart may consist of more than one cycle for plotting data. The value placed at the top of a cycle will be ten times that at the bottom of the cycle. Thus, one cycle can accommodate a tenfold increase, two cycles a hundred fold increase, three cycles a thousand fold increase, and so on. As an illustration, in Chart 8.5 on page 100 of this publication, which is a semi-logarithmic chart, its vertical axis in logarithmic scale uses four complete cycles, with uppermost value of \$1 billion in the first cycle, \$10 billion, \$100 billion and \$1,000 billion in successive cycles.

Unlike arithmetic scale, logarithmic scale does not begin with zero but any value larger than zero. In other words, the vertical axis in logarithmic scale does not have a zero baseline. The rationale is obvious. The logarithm of zero is minus infinity. If logarithmic scale were to have a zero baseline, the top of the cycle would be zero ($10 \times 0 = 0$), and likewise for all values on the scale. Such a scale would not make sense in interpretation.

Interpretation and applications of semi-logarithmic chart

In interpreting a semi-logarithmic chart, it is the slope which reflects the relative change that is of paramount importance. The steeper the slope, the more pronounced is the rate of change. An upward curve with increasingly steep slope indicates that the variable is increasing at an increasing

示變數正以愈來愈快的速度增加。另一方面，以一條向下傾斜的曲線而言，若斜率不斷遞增，則顯示變數正以愈來愈快的速度減少。固定速度的變動，可由一條直線反映出來。

要比較兩個或以上變數的變動率，可量度個別曲線的相對傾斜度。例如，若兩條曲線互相平行，即表示兩者的變動率相同。

半對數圖的另一有趣特點是，轉變縱軸尺度，可使曲線向上或向下移動，但不會改變曲線的斜率。這特點有助於將數值有顯著差距的數據互相比較。第100頁的圖8.5亦是一個很好的例子。由於圖表採用了對數尺度，雖然六項主要貨品的轉口值相差很大，但都可同時顯示在同一圖表內，以比較它們之間隨時間改變的相對變動。此外，半對數圖亦可在同一圖表上用作比較不同數列的變動率（例如以百人為單位的就業人數、千個單位的產量及以百萬元為單位的零售額等）。

rate. On the other hand, a downward curve with increasingly steep slope indicates that the variable is decreasing at an increasing rate. A straight line indicates a constant rate of change.

Comparison of rates of change between two or more variables can be made by measuring the relative steepness of the respective curves. For instance, when two curves are running parallel with each other, that means they have the same rate of change.

Another interesting feature of the semi-logarithmic chart is that shifting the vertical scale moves the curve upward or downward, but does not alter the slope. This feature enables comparison to be made of data of great contrast in magnitude. Again Chart 8.5 on page 100 serves as a good example. With logarithmic scale, the re-export value of the six principal commodities which are of largely different orders of magnitude can be shown on the same chart for comparison of their relative changes over time. Furthermore, a semi-logarithmic chart can also be used to compare the rate of change of dissimilar data series (e.g. employment in hundreds of persons, output in thousands of units, and sales in millions of dollars) on the same chart.

一些主要統計項目的最新數字

Update of Certain Key Statistics

本刊物的主要統計分析期為一九九二年至二零零二年。為使讀者能夠了解香港社會和經濟的最新情況，本節內提供一些在二零零三年十一月初時已公布的最新按月或按季主要統計數字。

The main period of statistical analysis covered by this publication is from 1992 to 2002. To enable readers to understand the most recent social and economic situations of Hong Kong, this section provides some latest monthly or quarterly statistics already released by early November 2003.

人口

Population

二零零三年年中人口
Population as at mid-2003

6 816 000 #

與二零零二年年中比較
Compared with mid-2002

+0.4% #

表 Table : 1.1

生命事件

Vital Events

出生及死亡
Births and deaths

二零零三年一月至十月
January - October 2003

出生 Births 39 022
死亡 Deaths 30 323

與二零零二年一月至十月比較
Compared with January - October 2002

出生 Births -0.3%
死亡 Deaths +5.5%

表 Table : 1.5

勞工

Labour

勞動人口(千人)
Labour force (Thousands)

二零零三年七月至九月
July - September 2003

3 492.0

與二零零二年七月至九月比較
Compared with July - September in 2002

-0.7%

表 Table : 2.1

勞工

Labour

經季節性調整的失業率
Seasonally adjusted
Unemployment rate

二零零三年七至九月
July - September 2003

8.3%

與二零零二年同期比較
Compared with same period in 2002

+12.2%

表 Table : 2.1

就業

Employment

製造業就業人數
Persons engaged in
manufacturing sector

二零零三年六月
June 2003

172 471

與二零零二年六月比較
Compared with June 2002

-13.8%

與二零零三年三月比較
Compared with March 2003

-5.3% @§

表 Table : 2.4

就業

Employment

批發、零售、進出口貿易、
飲食及酒店業就業人數
Persons engaged in wholesale, retail
and import/export trades,
restaurants and hotels sector

二零零三年六月
June 2003

958 351

與二零零二年六月比較
Compared with June 2002

-3.0%

與二零零三年三月比較
Compared with March 2003

-1.2% @§

表 Table : 2.4

就業

Employment

金融、保險、地產及
商用服務業就業人數
Persons engaged in financing,
insurance, real estate and business
services sector

二零零三年六月
Jun 2003

418 975

與二零零二年六月比較
Compared with June 2002

-2.6%

與二零零三年三月比較
Compared with March 2003

-2.4% @§

表 Table : 2.4

就業

Employment

社區、社會及
個人服務業就業人數
Persons engaged in community,
social and services sector

二零零三年六月
June 2003

400 550

與二零零二年六月比較
Compared with June 2002

+2.5%

與二零零三年三月比較
Compared with March 2003

+0.6% @§

表 Table : 2.4

工資

Wages

名義工資指數
Nominal wage index

二零零三年六月
June 2003

147.1

與二零零二年六月比較
Compared with June 2002

-2.5%

表 Table : 2.5

§ 計算自經季節性調整後的數字。

Compiled based on the seasonally adjusted figures.

一些主要統計項目的最新數字

Update of Certain Key Statistics

本地生產總值

GDP

本地生產總值實質變動率
Rate of change in GDP
in real terms

二零零三年第三季
Third quarter 2003

與二零零二第三季比較
Compared with third quarter 2002

+4.0%@

與二零零三第二季比較
Compared with second quarter 2003

+6.4%\$@

表 Table : 3.1

本地生產總值

GDP

二零零二年按人口平均計算的
本地生產總值(以當時市價計算)
Per capita GDP 2002
(at current market prices)

\$185,615@

與二零零一年比較
Compared with 2001

-1.7%@

表 Table : 3.1

國際收支平衡表

BoP

整體的國際收支
(百萬元)
Overall Balance of Payments
(\$ million)

二零零三年第二季
Second quarter 2003

-21,735@
(赤字)
(in deficit)

表 Table : 4.1

國際收支平衡表

BoP

經常帳差額
(百萬元)
Current Account Balance
(\$ million)

二零零三年第二季
Second quarter 2003

16,565@
(盈餘)
(in surplus)

與二零零二年第二季比較
Compared with second quarter 2002

+1,519@

表 Table : 4.1

國際收支平衡表

BoP

非儲備性質的金融資產(變動淨值)
(百萬元)
Financial Non-reserve Assets
(Net change)
(\$ million)

二零零三年第二季
Second quarter 2003

-25,186@

表 Table : 4.1

零售

Retail

零售指數
Retail sales index

與二零零二年同期比較
Compared with same period in 2002

	價值 Value
二零零三年九月 [#] September 2003 [#]	-0.1%
二零零三年一月至九月 [#] January - September 2003 [#]	-4.7%

表 Table : 7.2

零售

Retail

零售指數
Retail sales index

與二零零二年同期比較
Compared with same period in 2002

	數量 Volume
二零零三年九月 [#] September 2003 [#]	+0.8%
二零零三年一月至九月 [#] January - September 2003 [#]	-2.4%

截至二零零三年九月止的三個月與
對上三個月的變動
Change of the 3-month period ending
September 2003 over the preceding 3-month
period

+8.3%\$

表 Table : 7.2

對外貿易

External Trade

進口貨值(十億元)
Imports (\$ billion)

二零零三年一月至九月
January - September 2003

1,308.5

與二零零二年一月至九月比較
Compared with January - September 2002

+10.7%

截至二零零三年九月止的三個月與
對上三個月的變動
Change of the 3-month period ending
September 2003 over the preceding 3-month
period

+0.7%\$

表 Table : 8.1

對外貿易

External Trade

轉口貨值(十億元)
Re-exports (\$ billion)

二零零三年一月至九月
January - September 2003

1,178.1

與二零零二年一月至九月比較
Compared with January - September 2002

+13.7%

截至二零零三年九月止的三個月與
對上三個月的變動
Change of the 3-month period ending
September 2003 over the preceding 3-month
period

-1.7%\$

表 Table : 8.1

\$ 計算自經季節性調整後的數字。
Compiled based on the seasonally adjusted figures.

一些主要統計項目的最新數字

Update of Certain Key Statistics

對外貿易

External Trade

港產品出口貨值 (十億元)
Domestic exports (\$ billion)

二零零三年一月至九月
January - September 2003

89.6

與二零零二年一月至九月比較
Compared with January - September 2002
-8.9%

截至二零零三年九月止的三個月與
對上三個月的變動

Change of the 3-month period ending
September 2003 over the preceding 3-month
period
+6.3%§

表 Table : 8.1

對外貿易

External Trade

貿易總額 (十億元)
Total trade (\$ billion)

二零零三年一月至九月
January - September 2003

2,576.2

與二零零二年一月至九月比較
Compared with January - September 2002

+11.2%

表 Table : 8.1

對外貿易

External Trade

商品貿易差額
(十億元)
Merchandise trade balance
(\$ billion)

二零零三年一月至九月
January - September 2003

-40.9

表 Table : 8.1

旅遊

Tourism

訪港旅客人數
Visitor arrivals

二零零三年一月至九月
January - September 2003

10 363 064

與二零零二年一月至九月比較
Compared with January - September 2002

-11.8%

表 Table : 9.1

電訊

Telecommunications

電話/圖文傳真線數目
(千條操作線路)
Telephone/fax lines
(Thousand working lines)

二零零三年九月
September 2003

3 814

與二零零二年九月比較
Compared with September 2002

-1.2%

表 Table : 9.3

運輸

Transport

領牌車輛總數
Total number of motor vehicles
licensed

二零零三年九月
September 2003

522 745

與二零零二年九月比較
Compared with September 2002

-0.4%

表 Table : 9.4

運輸

Transport

港口貨櫃吞吐量
(千個標準貨櫃單位)
Port's Container Throughput
('000 TEUs)

二零零三年一月至八月
January - August 2003

13 260

與二零零二年一月至八月比較
Compared with January - August 2002

+8.3%

表 Table : 9.8

物價

Price

綜合消費物價指數
Composite Consumer Price Index

與二零零二年同期比較
Compared with same period in 2002

二零零三年十月
October 2003

-2.7%

二零零三年一月至十月
January - October 2003

-2.7%

最近三個月內的平均每月變動率
Average monthly rate of change during the
latest 3 months

二零零三年八月至十月
August - October 2003

+0.3%§

表 Table : 10.1

物價

Price

甲類消費物價指數
Consumer Price Index (A)

與二零零二年同期比較
Compared with same period in 2002

二零零三年十月
October 2003

-2.0%

二零零三年一月至十月
January - October 2003

-2.3%

最近三個月內的平均每月變動率
Average monthly rate of change during the
latest 3 months

二零零三年八月至十月
August - October 2003

+0.4%§

表 Table : 10.1

§ 計算自經季節性調整後的數字。

Compiled based on the seasonally adjusted figures.

一些主要統計項目的最新數字

Update of Certain Key Statistics

貨幣

Money

所有認可機構在港使用的貸款
及墊款 (十億元)
**Loans and advances for use in Hong
Kong of all authorised institutions
(\$ billion)**

二零零三年第三季末
End of third quarter 2003

1,690.6@

與二零零二年第三季末比較
Compared with end of
third quarter 2002

-3.2%@

表 Table : 11.4

貨幣

Money

貨幣供應定義 M3 (十億元)
Money Supply M3 (\$ billion)

二零零三年第三季末
End of third quarter 2003

3,712.3@

與二零零二年第三季末比較
Compared with end of
third quarter 2002

+5.6%@

表 Table : 11.5

房屋

Housing

新落成居住單位數目
**Number of newly completed
residential flats**

二零零三年上半年
First half 2003

14 163

與二零零二年上半年比較
Compared with first half 2002

-39.5%

表 Table : 13.1

醫療

Health

普通科門診到診人次
General out-patient attendances

二零零三年上半年
First half 2003

3 283 340#

與二零零二年上半年比較
Compared with first half 2002

-8.7%#

表 Tables : 15.3, 15.4

社會福利

Social Welfare

綜合社會保障援助個案數目
**Number of cases of Comprehensive
Social Security Assistance**

二零零三年十月底
End of October 2003

289 511

與二零零二年十月底比較
Compared with end of October 2002

+9.5%

表 Table : 16.1

治安

Law and Order

舉報罪案合計
Overall reported crime

二零零三年第一至第三季
First to third quarter 2003

66 189

與二零零二年第一至第三季比較
Compared with first to third quarter 2002

+17.7%

表 Table : 17.1

政府統計處刊物及唯讀光碟產品一覽 (截至二零零三年十一月一日)

List of Publications and CD-ROM Products of the Census and Statistics Department (as at 1.11.2003)

名稱	Title	售價不包括 郵費(港元) Price Not Including Postage (HK\$)	售價連本地 郵費(港元) Price Including Local Postage (HK\$)
(一) 刊物	(A) Publications		
綜合性統計刊物	General Statistical Digests		
香港經濟趨勢 (半月刊)	Hong Kong Economic Trends (<i>half-monthly</i>)	13.0	16.0
香港統計月刊 ** §	Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics ** §	60.0	76.5
香港統計年刊, 二零零三年版 §	Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics, 2003 Edition §	74.0	102.0
香港社會及經濟趨勢, 二零零一年版 (雙年刊)	Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends, 2001 Edition (<i>biennial</i>)	84.0	100.4
香港社會及經濟趨勢, 二零零三年版 (雙年刊)	Hong Kong Social and Economic Trends, 2003 Edition (<i>biennial</i>)	100.0	116.4
香港的發展(1967 - 2002) - 統計圖表集 §	A Graphic Guide on Hong Kong's Development (1967 - 2002) §	38.0	54.4
香港統計數字一覽, 二零零三年版 (年刊) ++	Hong Kong in Figures, 2003 Edition (<i>annual</i>) ++	免費 Free	-
對外貿易	External Trade		
商品貿易統計	Merchandise Trade Statistics		
香港商品貿易統計 :	Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics :		
進口 (月刊)	Imports (<i>monthly</i>)	208.0	236.0
港產品出口及轉口 (月刊)	Domestic Exports and Re-exports (<i>monthly</i>)	208.0	236.0
二零零二年周年附刊, 按國家及貨品劃分 :	Annual Supplement 2002, Country by Commodity :		
- 進口	- Imports	198.0	226.0
- 港產品出口及轉口	- Domestic Exports and Re-exports	198.0	245.0
上述商品貿易統計刊物亦備電腦輸出縮微膠片 (COM)+ :	The above merchandise trade statistics publications are also available in Computer Output Microfiche (COM) +:		
進口 (月刊)	Imports (<i>monthly</i>)	52.5	##
港產品出口 (月刊)	Domestic Exports (<i>monthly</i>)	33.0	##
轉口 (月刊)	Re-exports (<i>monthly</i>)	70.0	##
周年附刊	Annual Supplement		
- 進口	- Imports	93.5	##
- 港產品出口	- Domestic Exports	70.5	##
- 轉口	- Re-exports	146.5	##
香港對外商品貿易 (月刊)	Hong Kong External Merchandise Trade (<i>monthly</i>)	55.0	71.5
二零零二年香港對外商品貿易回顧 (年刊)	Annual Review of Hong Kong External Merchandise Trade 2002 (<i>annual</i>)	56.0	64.2
香港商品貿易指數 (月刊)	Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Index Numbers (<i>monthly</i>)	13.0	17.0
對外商品貿易數字 (月刊)	External Merchandise Trade Figures (<i>monthly</i>)	免費 Free	-
按產品所屬工業劃分的本港產品出口貨值 (季刊)	Merchandise Domestic Exports Statistics Classified by Industrial Origin (<i>quarterly</i>)	免費 Free	-
船務統計	Shipping Statistics		
香港船務統計 (季刊)	Hong Kong Shipping Statistics (<i>quarterly</i>)	48.0	56.5
服務貿易統計	Trade in Services Statistics		
二零零一年香港服務貿易統計報告 (年刊)	Report on Hong Kong Trade in Services Statistics for 2001 (<i>annual</i>)	30.0	34.4
國民收入	National Income		
本地生產總值 (季刊)	Gross Domestic Product (<i>quarterly</i>)	30.0	34.5
二零零二年本地生產總值 (年刊) ++	2002 Gross Domestic Product (<i>annual</i>) ++	47.0	55.2
本地生產總值特刊, 二零零二年八月 (特刊)	Special Report on Gross Domestic Product, August 2002 (<i>ad hoc</i>)	46.0	54.2
國際收支平衡	Balance of Payments		
香港國際收支平衡統計 一九九七年至一九九九年 (特刊)	Balance of Payments Statistics of Hong Kong 1997 to 1999 (<i>ad hoc</i>)	14.0	18.0
香港國際收支平衡統計 (季刊)	Balance of Payments Statistics of Hong Kong (<i>quarterly</i>)	27.0	31.0
勞工	Labour		
勞動人口、就業及空缺統計	Labour Force, Employment and Vacancy Statistics		
綜合住戶統計調查按季統計報告書	Quarterly Report on General Household Survey	40.0	48.5
就業及空缺按季統計報告	Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies Statistics	32.0	36.5
建築地盤就業及空缺按季統計報告	Quarterly Report of Employment and Vacancies at Construction Sites	23.0	27.0
就業及空缺統計 (詳細統計表) (年刊):	Employment and Vacancies Statistics (Detailed Tables) (<i>annual</i>):		
甲系列 (服務業), 2003	Series A (Services Sectors), 2003	55.0	71.4
乙系列 (批發、零售、飲食及酒店業), 2003	Series B (Wholesale and Retail Trades, Restaurants and Hotels), 2003	35.0	39.4
丙系列 (工業), 2002	Series C (Industrial Sectors), 2002	80.0	96.4
丁系列 (進出口貿易業), 2002	Series D (Import/Export Trades), 2002	30.0	34.0

政府統計處刊物及唯讀光碟產品一覽 (截至二零零三年十一月一日)

List of Publications and CD-ROM Products of the Census and Statistics Department (as at 1.11.2003)

名稱	Title	售價不包括 郵費(港元) Price Not Including Postage (HK\$)	售價連本地 郵費(港元) Price Including Local Postage (HK\$)
(一)刊物 (續)	(A) Publications (Cont'd.)		
勞工(續)	Labour (Cont'd.)		
工資及勞工收入統計	Wages and Labour Earnings Statistics		
工資及薪金總額按季統計報告	Quarterly Report of Wage and Payroll Statistics	35.0	43.5
二零零二年經理級與專業僱員薪金及 僱員福利統計報告 (高層管理人員除外) (年刊) §	2002 Report of Salaries and Employee Benefits Statistics Managerial and Professional Employees (Excluding Top Management) (annual) §	22.0	26.4
僱用於政府建築工程的工人每日平均工資 (月刊)	Average Daily Wages of Workers Engaged in Government Building and Construction Projects (monthly)	免費 Free	-
人力統計	Manpower Statistics		
二零零二年人力培訓及工作技能需求機構單位 統計調查報告 (特刊)	Report on 2002 Establishment Survey on Manpower Training and Job Skills Requirements (ad hoc)	48.0	56.2
消費物價及住戶開支	Consumer Prices and Household Expenditure		
消費物價指數月報	Monthly Report on the Consumer Price Index	35.0	39.5
二零零二年消費物價指數年報	Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index 2002	36.0	44.2
一九九九至二零零零年住戶開支統計調查 及重訂消費物價指數基期 (特刊)	1999/2000 Household Expenditure Survey and the Rebasing of the Consumer Price Indices (ad hoc)	28.0	36.2
工商業	Commerce and Industry		
工業生產	Industrial Production		
二零零一年工業生產按年統計調查報告	Report on 2001 Annual Survey of Industrial Production	48.0	56.2
工業生產按季指數	Quarterly Index of Industrial Production	11.0	14.0
製造業按季生產者價格指數	Quarterly Producer Price Indices for Manufacturing Industries	10.0	13.0
紡織業生產按季統計數字	Quarterly Textile Production Statistics	4.0	7.0
經銷及服務業	Distribution and Services		
二零零一年批發、零售、進口與出口貿易、 食肆及酒店按年統計調查報告	Report on 2001 Annual Survey of Wholesale, Retail and Import and Export Trades, Restaurants and Hotels	44.0	52.2
食肆的收入及購貨額按季統計調查報告	Report on Quarterly Survey of Restaurant Receipts and Purchases	5.0	8.0
零售業銷貨額按月統計調查報告	Report on Monthly Survey of Retail Sales	8.0	11.0
二零零一年運輸及有關服務按年統計調查報告	Report on 2001 Annual Survey of Transport and Related Services	34.0	38.0
二零零一年倉庫、通訊、財務、保險及 商用服務按年統計調查報告	Report on 2001 Annual Survey of Storage, Communication, Financing, Insurance and Business Services	34.0	42.2
服務行業按季業務收益指數	Quarterly Business Receipts Indices for Service Industries	9.0	12.0
服務業統計摘要, 二零零三年版 (年刊)	Statistical Digest of the Services Sector, 2003 Edition (annual)	94.0	110.4
服務業統計摘要按季補充資料	Quarterly Supplement to Statistical Digest of the Services Sector	65.0	73.2
屋宇建築及建造	Building and Construction		
二零零一年屋宇建築、建造及地產業按 年統計調查報告	Report on 2001 Annual Survey of Building, Construction and Real Estate Sectors	32.0	36.4
建造工程完成量按季統計調查報告	Report on the Quarterly Survey of Construction Output	12.0	16.0
特選建築材料平均批發價格 (月刊)	Average Wholesale Prices of Selected Building Materials (monthly)	免費 Free	-
政府合約的工資及材料成本指數 (月刊)	Index Numbers of the Costs of Labour and Selected Materials Used in Government Contracts (monthly)	免費 Free	-
公營建築工程的工資及材料成本指數 (月刊)	Index Numbers of the Costs of Labour and Materials Used in Public Sector Construction Projects (monthly)	免費 Free	-
能源	Energy		
香港能源統計 (季刊)	Hong Kong Energy Statistics (quarterly)	23.0	27.0
香港能源統計, 二零零二年版	Hong Kong Energy Statistics, 2002 Edition	24.0	28.0
其他經濟及工商業統計	Other Economic and Business Statistics		
業務展望按季統計調查報告	Report on Quarterly Business Tendency Survey	9.0	12.0
手頭訂單按月統計調查	Monthly Survey of Orders-on-hand	8.0	11.0
二零零一年香港對外直接投資統計 (年刊)	External Direct Investment Statistics of Hong Kong 2001 (annual)	24.0	28.0
二零零二年海外公司駐香港的地區代表 按年統計調查報告 (年刊)	Report on 2002 Annual Survey of Regional Offices Representing Overseas Companies in Hong Kong (annual)	26.0	30.0
二零零二年資訊科技在工商業的使用情況 和普及程度按年統計調查報告 (年刊)	Report on 2002 Annual Survey on Information Technology Usage and Penetration in the Business Sector (annual)	68.0	76.2
二零零一年工商業創新活動按年統計調查 報告 (年刊)	Report on 2001 Annual Survey of Innovation Activities in the Business Sector (annual)	32.0	40.2
香港 - 資訊社會, 二零零二年版 (特刊)	Hong Kong as an Information Society, 2002 Edition (ad hoc)	42.0	50.2

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(一) 刊物 (續)	(A) Publications (Cont'd.)		
人口	Population		
香港二零零一年人口普查	Hong Kong 2001 Population Census		
二零零一年人口普查 (特刊)	2001 Population Census (<i>ad hoc</i>)		
簡要報告	Summary Results	38.0	46.2
主要報告 - 第一冊	Main Report - Volume I	84.0	100.4
主要報告 - 第二冊	Main Report - Volume II	66.0	82.4
主要統計表	Main Tables	70.0	86.4
統計圖解	Graphic Guide	30.0	38.2
有關各區議會分區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for District Council Districts	34.0	42.2
有關香港島各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas : Hong Kong Island	40.0	56.4
有關九龍各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas : Kowloon	48.0	64.4
有關新界各選區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Constituency Areas : New Territories	74.0	102.0
區議會分區及選區統計表的附件 - 區域分界地圖	Boundary Maps Complementary to Tables for District Council Districts and Constituency Areas	122.0	150.0
有關各規劃統計小區的基本統計表	Basic Tables for Tertiary Planning Units	82.0	110.0
規劃統計小區統計表的附件 - 區域分界地圖	Boundary Maps Complementary to Tables for Tertiary Planning Units	42.0	50.2
主題性報告 - 青年	Thematic Report - Youths	36.0	44.2
主題性報告 - 女性及男性	Thematic Report - Women and Men	40.0	48.2
主題性報告 - 長者	Thematic Report - Older Persons	36.0	44.2
主題性報告 - 少數族裔人士	Thematic Report - Ethnic Minorities	44.0	52.2
主題性報告 - 內地來港定居未足七年人士	Thematic Report - Persons from the Mainland Having Resided in Hong Kong for Less Than 7 Years	38.0	46.2
主題性報告 - 單親人士	Thematic Report - Single Parents	36.0	44.2
其他與人口有關的刊物	Other Publications relating to Population		
香港人口推算 2002-2031 (特刊)	Hong Kong Population Projections 2002-2031 (<i>ad hoc</i>)	12.0	16.4
香港人口生命表 1996-2031 (特刊)	Hong Kong Life Tables 1996-2031 (<i>ad hoc</i>)	20.0	24.4
香港人口趨勢 1981-2001 (特刊)	Demographic Trends in Hong Kong 1981-2001 (<i>ad hoc</i>)	28.0	36.2
社會資料	Social Data		
從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料	Social Data Collected via the General Household Survey		
第三十四號專題報告書 (特刊) :	Special Topics Report No. 34 (<i>ad hoc</i>):	65.0	73.2
就業人士轉工情況	Job-changing of employed persons		
臨時僱員就業情況	Casual employment		
僱員離職情況	Worker displacement		
主題性住戶統計調查第十四號報告書 (特刊) :	Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14 (<i>ad hoc</i>):	66.0	74.2
運用時間的模式	Time Use Pattern		
參與無酬活動的情況	Pattern of Participation in Unpaid Activities		
參與社交活動的情況	Pattern of Participation in Social Activities		
家務分擔的情況	Sharing of Housework		
對料理家務者的意見	Views on Home-makers		
按區議會分區劃分的人口及住戶統計資料 2002 (年刊)	Population and Household Statistics Analysed by District Council District 2002 (<i>annual</i>)	22.0	25.7
一九九八年在香港發生的罪案及罪案事主 (特刊)	Crime and Its Victims in Hong Kong in 1998 (<i>ad hoc</i>)	38.0	54.4
香港的女性及男性 - 主要統計數字, 二零零三年版 (年刊)	Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics, 2003 Edition (<i>annual</i>)	40.0	48.2
統計分類表	Classification Lists		
香港進出口貨物分類表 (協調制度) 二零零二年版 (特刊)	Hong Kong Imports and Exports Classification List (Harmonized System) 2002 Edition (<i>ad hoc</i>)		
第一冊: 第一至第十類貨物	Volume One: Commodity Section I - X	24.0	40.4
第二冊: 第十一至第二十二類貨物	Volume Two: Commodity Section XI - XXII	26.0	42.4
第三冊: 按字母次序排列的貨物目錄	Volume Three: Alphabetical List of Articles	28.0	44.4

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(一) 刊物 (續)	(A) Publications (Cont'd.)		
統計分類表 (續)	Classification Lists (Cont'd)		
香港商品貿易統計分類表二零零二年版 (特刊)	Hong Kong Merchandise Trade Statistics Classification 2002 Edition (ad hoc)	62.0	78.4
香港標準行業分類 (第一冊) (特刊)++	Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (Volume One) (ad hoc)++	135.0	163.0
統計發展報告	Report on Statistical Development		
統計發展概要, 二零零三年版 (年刊)	An Outline of Statistical Development, 2003 Edition (annual)	44.0	52.2
(二) 唯讀光碟產品	(B) CD-ROM Products		
二零零一年人口普查	2001 Population Census		
- 統計表唯讀光碟 (不定期) ++ 載有372個常用統計表。有關統計表涉及的主題廣泛, 包括人口、住戶、教育、經濟、房屋、內部遷移及人口分組等本港住戶及人口特徵。選定統計表亦載列按區議會分區 / 選區及規劃統計小區 / 街段劃分的統計數字。	- TAB on CD-ROM (ad hoc) ++ Contains 372 commonly used statistical tables. The tables cover a wide range of topics including demographic, household, education, economic, housing, internal migration and home moving, and population sub-group characteristics of the households and population in Hong Kong. There are also geographical breakdown of the statistics by District Council District/Constituency Area and Tertiary Planning Unit/Street Block in selected tables.	1,690.0	1,711.2
- 地圖唯讀光碟 (不定期) 以常用的格式提供一套數碼化的香港地圖, 內載的地域分界數碼地圖包括香港海岸線、區議會分區 / 選區分界、規劃統計小區 (及其合併組) 分界、街段 - 小合併組分界及新市鎮分界。配合適當的電腦軟件, 這套數碼地圖可把載於《二零零一年人口普查 - 統計表唯讀光碟》內的統計數據作地理顯示之用。	- MAP on CD-ROM (ad hoc) Contains a set of digital maps of Hong Kong in commonly used formats. The digital maps for geographical delineation included therein are Coastline of Hong Kong, District Council District/Constituency Area Boundary, Tertiary Planning Unit (and Groupings) Boundary, Small Street Block Group Boundary and New Town Boundary. When used with suitable computer software, the digital maps can be used for geographical presentation of the statistical data contained in the 2001 Population Census - TAB on CD-ROM.	840.0	857.0
關於購買以上兩套光碟事宜, 請致電人口統計組 (電話: (852) 2716 8025)。	Please call the Demographic Statistics Section at (852) 2716 8025 for matters relating to the purchase of the above two sets of CD-ROM.		
- 普查易2001 (不定期) 普查易2001人口普查光碟套裝是一套功能強大的知識為本產品, 它能幫助使用者有效地進行客戶資訊分析和客戶關係管理的工作。普查易2001光碟內載有超過400個由政府統計處提供的香港二零零一年人口普查統計表, 分區數碼地圖及功能超卓的地理訊息系統, 當中包含了全香港居民的人口特徵、經濟、教育、住戶、房屋等統計數據, 使用者可以透過簡單和容易使用的功能介面, 來選擇和提取資料。	- Hong Kong CensusPro 2001 (ad hoc) CensusPro 2001 GIS CD-ROM Package is a powerful knowledge-based product that enables users to perform customer profiling and Customer Relationship Management (CRM) easily and efficiently. CensusPro 2001 includes over 400 statistical tables of the Hong Kong 2001 Population Census provided by the Census and Statistics Department, digital boundary maps, and the superb Geographical Information System (GIS) functions and features. Statistical data on the demographic, economic, education, household and housing characteristics of the population are included and can be easily selected and retrieved through intuitive and easy-to-use application interface.) 這光碟產品由Info Mapping (Hong Kong) Limited生產及銷售。有關查詢及訂購, 請直接與該公司聯絡。(電話: (852) 2779 6088)). This CD-ROM is produced and marketed by the Info Mapping (Hong Kong) Limited. For enquiries and purchase, please contact the company direct at (852) 2779 6088.	
普查易2001共有4種資料輸出模式: 主題性地圖、預設格式報表、統計圖表、及檔案匯出 (支援數據庫/試算表/純文字等格式)。普查易2001光碟可應用於規劃業務策略、直接市場推廣或宣傳、客戶資料分析、以及作其他的商業性分析等。	CensusPro 2001 provides output in mainly 4 ways: thematic maps, formatted reports, bar/pie charts, and export files in dbf/Excel files/text files. CensusPro 2001 can be used in areas like strategic business/service planning, direct marketing and promotion, customer analysis and profiling, and many other business analysis purposes and applications.		

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(二) 唯讀光碟產品(續)	(B) CD-ROM Products (Cont'd.)		
二零零一年人口普查(續)	2001 Population Census (Cont'd)		
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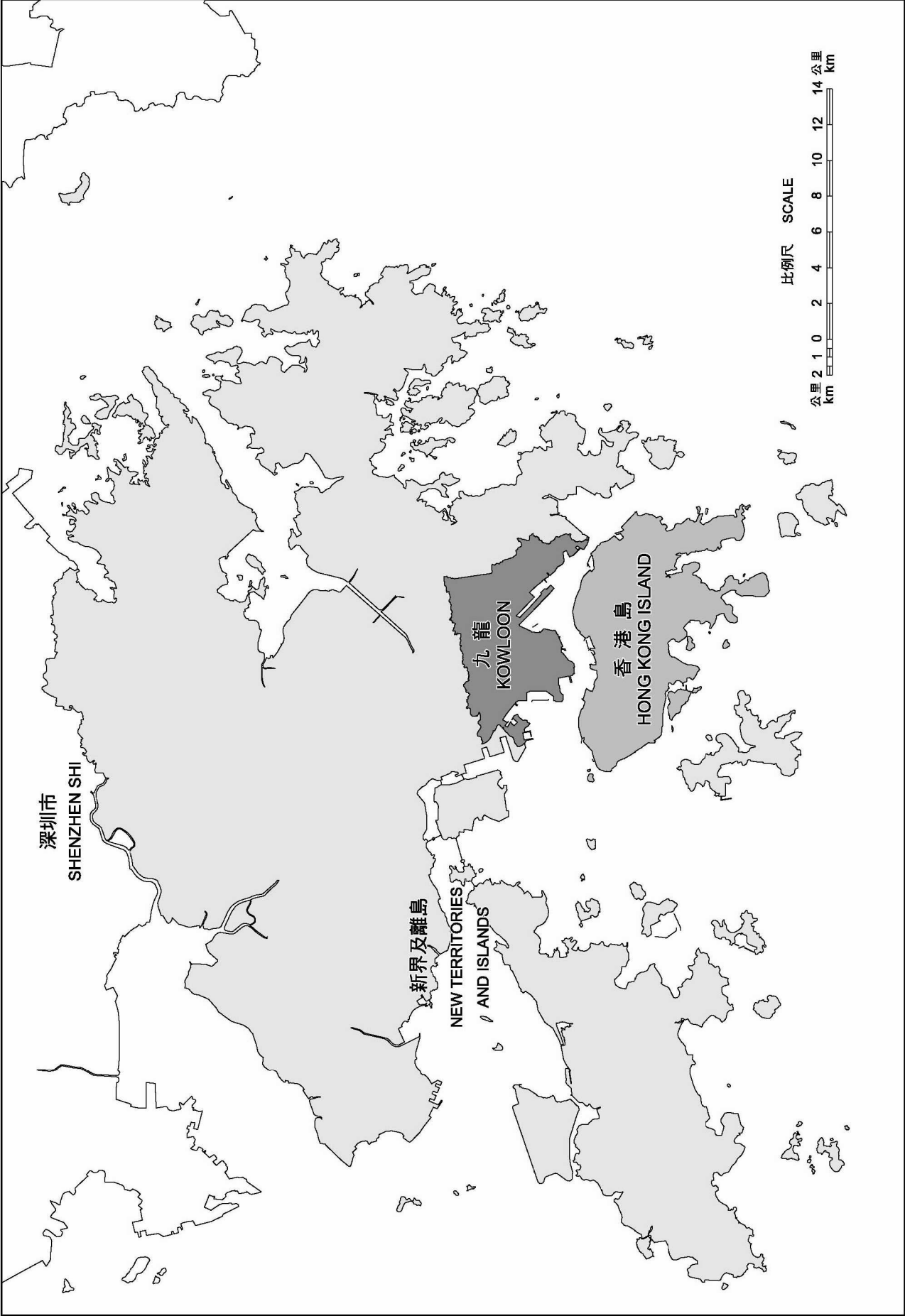
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