

服務行業 按季業務收益指數

Quarterly Business Receipts Indices for Service Industries

2019 年第 3 季
3rd Quarter 2019



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region



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3rd Quarter 2019

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略語及代號

本報告書內各略語及代號的含意如下：

Q1 指第 1 季

Q2 指第 2 季

Q3 指第 3 季

Q4 指第 4 季

數字的捨入

本報告書所示的業務收益指數均四捨五入至一個小數位，但所有的變動百分率是由未經四捨五入的數字計算出來。

Abbreviations and Symbols

The following abbreviations and symbols are used throughout this report :

Q1 denotes the 1st quarter

Q2 denotes the 2nd quarter

Q3 denotes the 3rd quarter

Q4 denotes the 4th quarter

Rounding of Figures

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

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引言

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

2. 服務行業機構單位的分類是採用「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」。該行業分類用於各項經濟統計調查，把經濟單位撥歸不同的行業類別。為方便分析服務業短期的業務表現，政府統計處按個別服務行業在服務業內的重要性，選定 22 個服務行業及 2 個服務界別編製有關的業務收益指數。

3. 由 2009 年第 1 季統計季度起，業務收益指數是按政府統計處於 2008 年 10 月公布的「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」編製。

Introduction

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

2. The classification of establishments in the service industries follows the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) Version 2.0, which is used in various economic surveys for classifying economic units into different industry classes. To facilitate analysis of the short-term business performance of the services sector, BRIs are compiled for 22 selected service industries and 2 service domains, having regard to their importance in the services sector.

3. Starting from the first quarter of 2009, BRIs have been compiled based on HSIC Version 2.0, which was released by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) in October 2008.

摘要

2019 年第 3 季與 2018 年第 3 季的比較

1. 2019 年第 3 季與 2018 年第 3 季比較，不少主要服務行業以價值計算的業務收益出現不同程度的跌幅。住宿服務業（-19.1%）、零售業（-17.5%）、批發業（-12.2%）和膳食服務業（-11.7%）的業務收益錄得雙位數跌幅。另一方面，保險業的業務收益同期錄得 6.8% 的升幅，其後為銀行業（+5.5%）和速遞業（+5.0%）。

2. 按服務界別分析，旅遊、會議及展覽服務界別的業務收益同期按年下跌 27.8%，而電腦及資訊科技服務界別的業務收益亦按年下跌 8.2%。

2019 年第 3 季與 2019 年第 2 季的比較

3. 2019 年第 3 季與 2019 年第 2 季比較，差不多所有主要服務行業的經季節性調整的業務收益（以價值計算）均錄得不同程度的跌幅。當中，住宿服務業（-20.4%）、零售業（-15.1%）、地產業（-14.0%）和膳食服務業（-10.6%）的業務收益錄得雙位數跌幅。另一方面，銀行業的業務收益同期上升 1.4%。

4. 2019 年第 3 季與 2019 年第 2 季比較，旅遊、會議及展覽服務界別的經季節性調整的業務收益下跌 29.7%，而電腦及資訊科技服務界別的經季節性調整的業務收益亦下跌 0.8%。

Summary

Comparison of Q3 2019 with Q3 2018

1. Business receipts in value terms of many major service industries showed decreases of different magnitudes in the third quarter of 2019 when compared with the third quarter of 2018. Double-digit decreases were recorded in business receipts of the accommodation services (-19.1%), retail (-17.5%), wholesale (-12.2%) and food services (-11.7%) industries. On the other hand, the insurance industry recorded an increase of 6.8% in business receipts during the same period, followed by the banking (+5.5%) and courier (+5.0%) industries.

2. Analysed by service domain, business receipts of the tourism, convention and exhibition services domain decreased by 27.8% year-on-year during the same period, while those of the computer and information technology services domain also decreased by 8.2% year-on-year.

Comparison of Q3 2019 with Q2 2019

3. On a seasonally adjusted quarter-to-quarter comparison, business receipts in value terms of almost all major service industries recorded decreases of different magnitudes in the third quarter of 2019 when compared with the second quarter of 2019. In particular, double-digit decreases were recorded in business receipts of the accommodation services (-20.4%), retail (-15.1%), real estate (-14.0%) and food services (-10.6%) industries. On the other hand, business receipts of the banking industry increased by 1.4% during the same period.

4. Comparing the third quarter of 2019 with the second quarter of 2019 and on a seasonally adjusted basis, business receipts of the tourism, convention and exhibition services domain decreased by 29.7%, while those of the computer and information technology services domain also decreased by 0.8%.

統計表及統計圖

1. 表 1 載列 2018 年第 3 季至 2019 年第 3 季選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數，該等指數以 2015 年按季平均業務收益指數定為 100。
2. 表 2 載列 2018 年第 3 季至 2019 年第 3 季選定服務行業及服務界別以經季節性調整數列計算的業務收益指數按季變動百分率。
3. 圖 1 至圖 17 顯示選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數及相應的經季節性調整的指數（如適用）最近 5 年的變動情況。

Statistical Tables and Charts

1. Table 1 presents the BRIs of selected service industries and service domains from the third quarter of 2018 to the third quarter of 2019, with the quarterly average of BRIs in 2015 taken as 100.
2. Table 2 presents the quarter-to-quarter rates of change in BRIs of selected service industries and service domains based on the seasonally adjusted series from the third quarter of 2018 to the third quarter of 2019.
3. Charts 1 to 17 depict the movements of the BRIs and the corresponding seasonally adjusted indices (where applicable) of selected service industries and service domains for the recent 5 years.

表 1 : 2018年第3季至2019年第3季選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數

Table 1 : Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries and service domains, Q3 2018 to Q3 2019

(2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

	2018		2019			Q1-Q3 2019#
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3 #	
服務行業 Service Industry						
進出口貿易 Import/export trade	107.6 (+3.0%)	109.8 (+1.6%)	91.9 (-3.1%)	95.0 (-6.3%)	99.0 (-8.0%)	95.3 (-5.9%)
批發 Wholesale	107.2 (+3.2%)	108.4 (+0.7%)	95.9 (-6.1%)	101.5 (-5.2%)	94.1 (-12.2%)	97.2 (-7.9%)
零售 Retail	95.6 (+6.5%)	104.3 (+2.3%)	108.1 (-1.2%)	95.0 (-4.2%)	78.9 (-17.5%)	94.0 (-7.3%)
運輸 Transportation	109.3 (+6.2%)	114.1 (+7.2%)	103.7 (+1.9%)	108.1 (+0.4%)	107.0 (-2.1%)	106.3 (§)
其中：陸路運輸 <i>within which</i> : Land transport	108.8 (+3.5%)	119.0 (+7.3%)	114.3 (+7.8%)	116.3 (+5.2%)	111.5 (+2.4%)	114.0 (+5.1%)
水上運輸 Water transport	101.1 (+3.6%)	103.0 (+9.4%)	94.4 (+3.5%)	99.4 (+3.0%)	100.9 (-0.2%)	98.3 (+2.1%)
航空運輸 Air transport	115.0 (+8.7%)	119.6 (+6.0%)	106.1 (-1.0%)	111.1 (-2.5%)	109.6 (-4.6%)	108.9 (-2.7%)
貨倉及倉庫 Warehousing and storage	144.3 (+8.9%)	160.4 (+12.8%)	140.3 (+4.3%)	144.4 (+4.8%)	143.7 (-0.4%)	142.8 (+2.8%)
速遞 Courier	111.5 (-11.9%)	133.5 (-4.7%)	112.0 (-11.0%)	123.8 (-3.5%)	117.1 (+5.0%)	117.6 (-3.5%)
住宿服務 ⁽¹⁾ Accommodation services ⁽¹⁾	107.0 (+10.4%)	135.7 (+7.0%)	123.3 (+9.8%)	108.6 (-0.9%)	86.5 (-19.1%)	106.1 (-3.2%)
膳食服務 Food services	114.4 (+5.5%)	116.4 (+2.3%)	120.7 (+3.1%)	109.8 (-0.5%)	101.0 (-11.7%)	110.5 (-3.0%)
資訊及通訊 Information and communications	103.3 (+3.0%)	110.4 (-4.8%)	106.1 (+1.9%)	110.6 (+1.3%)	106.2 (+2.8%)	107.6 (+2.0%)
其中：電訊 <i>within which</i> : Telecommunications	90.9 (+0.2%)	99.4 (-6.4%)	97.9 (-4.0%)	98.3 (-1.0%)	91.8 (+1.0%)	96.0 (-1.4%)
電影 Film entertainment	103.8 (-0.9%)	100.8 (+6.1%)	105.8 (+0.3%)	108.8 (+7.8%)	97.4 (-6.2%)	104.0 (+0.6%)
銀行 Banking	116.6 (+7.1%)	111.7 (+1.2%)	117.5 (+0.2%)	121.3 (+4.6%)	123.0 (+5.5%)	120.6 (+3.4%)
金融(銀行除外) Financing (except banking)	110.5 (+6.6%)	105.6 (-0.3%)	112.8 (-5.8%)	111.8 (+2.9%)	108.8 (-1.6%)	111.1 (-1.6%)
其中：金融市場及資產管理 <i>within which</i> : Financial markets and asset management	103.2 (+5.5%)	94.1 (-3.7%)	107.7 (-6.5%)	104.6 (+2.6%)	99.1 (-3.9%)	103.8 (-2.8%)
其中：資產管理 <i>within which</i> : Asset management	102.8 (-3.7%)	110.8 (-9.6%)	122.4 (-0.8%)	121.9 (+7.1%)	109.7 (+6.8%)	118.0 (+4.1%)
保險 Insurance	153.2 (+6.9%)	160.4 (+12.3%)	159.5 (+13.2%)	164.8 (+19.8%)	163.6 (+6.8%)	162.6 (+13.0%)
地產 ⁽²⁾ Real estate ⁽²⁾	130.1 (+16.2%)	124.7 (-2.9%)	150.8 (+15.4%)	155.5 (+21.9%)	133.8 (+2.8%)	146.7 (+13.3%)
專業、科學及技術服務 Professional, scientific and technical services	109.4 (+4.9%)	110.7 (-2.0%)	109.0 (+2.7%)	110.8 (+2.1%)	110.9 (+1.4%)	110.3 (+2.1%)
行政及支援服務 Administrative and support services	111.3 (+4.3%)	108.5 (+3.8%)	101.7 (+4.2%)	110.2 (+3.3%)	108.7 (-2.3%)	106.9 (+1.6%)
服務界別 Service Domain						
旅遊、會議及展覽服務 Tourism, convention and exhibition services	96.7 (+7.9%)	113.0 (+8.3%)	109.0# (+4.0%)	97.4# (+1.1%)	69.8 (-27.8%)	92.1 (-7.3%)
電腦及資訊科技服務 Computer and information technology services	101.6 (+1.8%)	109.8 (+3.9%)	89.7 (-2.6%)	92.6 (-7.0%)	93.3 (-8.2%)	91.9 (-6.0%)

註釋：# 臨時數字。 § 變動在 ± 0.05% 之內。

Notes: # Provisional figures. § Change within ± 0.05%.

(1) 括號內的數字表示與上年同期比較的變動百分率。

(1) Figures in brackets denote percentage changes as compared with the same period of the preceding year.

(2) 自2019年第1季的統計季度開始，地產行業的涵蓋範圍已有所增加，新的數列已作出後向估計至2012年第1季。以2008年作參考年度的舊數列將繼續編製至2019年第4季及可供用戶索取。

(2) The coverage of the real estate industry has been enhanced since the reference quarter of Q1 2019 and the new series has been backcasted to Q1 2012. The old series with 2008 as the reference year will continue to be compiled up till Q4 2019 and will be provided to users upon request.

表 2 : 2018年第3季至2019年第3季選定服務行業及服務界別以經季節性調整⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
數列計算的業務收益指數按季變動百分率(待續)

Table 2 : Quarter-to-quarter rates of change in Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries and service domains based on the seasonally adjusted series⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, Q3 2018 to Q3 2019 (to be cont'd)

	2018		2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3 #
服務行業 Service Industry					
進出口貿易 Import/export trade	-0.8%	-0.5%	-2.7%	-2.6%	-2.5%
批發 Wholesale	-2.7%	-0.5%	-5.1%	+3.0%	-9.6%
零售 Retail	-1.5%	-1.1%	+1.0%	-2.7%	-15.1%
運輸 Transportation	-1.1%	+1.8%	+0.3%	-0.5%	-3.7%
其中：陸路運輸 <i>within which</i> : Land transport	-2.0%	+4.4%	+2.4%	+0.3%	-4.3%
水上運輸 Water transport	+2.6%	+2.9%	-0.7%	-1.5%	-0.8%
航空運輸 Air transport	-2.8%	+0.3%	-0.6%	+0.6%	-4.9%
貨倉及倉庫 Warehousing and storage	+3.6%	+6.3%	-7.4%	+2.6%	-1.2%
速遞 Courier	-10.5%	+10.2%	-4.9%	+2.7%	-2.5%
住宿服務 ⁽³⁾ Accommodation services ⁽³⁾	-2.9%	+1.4%	+6.2%	-5.5%	-20.4%
膳食服務 Food services	+0.8%	-0.4%	+4.0%	-4.7%	-10.6%
資訊及通訊 Information and communications	-1.6%	-3.8%	+9.5%	-2.4%	-0.2%
其中：電訊 <i>within which</i> : Telecommunications	-3.2%	-4.5%	+7.8%	-0.6%	-1.5%
電影 Film entertainment	-2.4%	+3.8%	-0.8%	+6.7%	-13.6%

表 2 : 2018年第3季至2019年第3季選定服務行業及服務界別以經季節性調整⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
數列計算的業務收益指數按季變動百分率(續)

Table 2 : Quarter-to-quarter rates of change in Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries and service domains based on the seasonally adjusted series⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾, Q3 2018 to Q3 2019 (cont'd)

	2018		2019		
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3 #
服務行業 Service Industry					
銀行 ⁽⁴⁾ Banking ⁽⁴⁾	+0.6%	-4.2%	+5.2%	+3.2%	+1.4%
金融(銀行除外) ⁽⁴⁾ Financing (except banking) ⁽⁴⁾	+1.7%	-4.4%	+6.8%	-0.9%	-2.7%
其中: 金融市場及資產管理 ⁽⁴⁾ within which : Financial markets and asset management ⁽⁴⁾	+1.3%	-8.8%	+14.4%	-2.9%	-5.2%
其中: 資產管理 ⁽⁴⁾ within which : Asset management ⁽⁴⁾	-9.7%	+7.9%	+10.4%	-0.4%	-10.0%
保險 ⁽⁴⁾ Insurance ⁽⁴⁾	+11.4%	+4.7%	-0.6%	+3.3%	-0.7%
地產 ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾ Real estate ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	+2.0%	-4.2%	+20.9%	+3.2%	-14.0%
專業、科學及技術服務 Professional, scientific and technical services	+1.2%	-3.5%	+6.0%	-1.3%	+0.3%
行政及支援服務 Administrative and support services	+2.5%	+0.4%	+0.9%	-0.4%	-3.3%
服務界別 Service Domain					
旅遊、會議及展覽服務 Tourism, convention and exhibition services	-1.6%	+3.5%	+2.7%#	-3.3%#	-29.7%
電腦及資訊科技服務 Computer and information technology services	+0.7%	+3.8%	-6.6%	-4.6%	-0.8%

註釋: # 臨時數字。

Notes: # Provisional figures.

(1) 選定服務行業/界別的業務收益指數的按季變動百分率,是以經季節性調整數列計算,以辨識其業務收益的基本趨勢。經季節性調整數列是由「X-12 自迴歸-求和-移動平均」方法編製,該方法是用作編製經季節性調整的統計數列的標準方法。

(1) The quarter-to-quarter rates of change in the BRIs of selected service industries/domains are derived based on the seasonally adjusted series to reflect the underlying trend of business receipts. These seasonally adjusted BRIs are compiled using the X-12 ARIMA method, which is a standard method applied in compiling seasonally adjusted statistical data series.

(2) 經季節性調整的數列隨著數據更新而可能作出修訂。就零售業的業務收益指數而言,當每年發表第4季的數字時,有關的經季節性調整數列會作出按年修訂。而就其他服務行業的業務收益指數而言,有關的按年修訂會於翌年發表第1季的數字時作出。

(2) Seasonally adjusted series may be revised as more data become available. The seasonally adjusted BRIs of the retail industry will be revised annually when the figures for the fourth quarter of the current year are published, while those of the other service industries will be revised annually when the figures for the first quarter of the following year are published.

(3) 住宿服務包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

(3) Accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

(4) 少數服務行業的業務收益指數在季節性調整過程中並沒有出現明顯的季節性模式,因此這些行業的業務收益指數沒有作季節性調整。

(4) The BRIs of a few service industries are found to have no clear seasonal patterns in the seasonal adjustment exercise. Seasonal adjustment is therefore not applied to the BRIs of these industries.

(5) 自2019年第1季的統計季度開始,地產行業的涵蓋範圍已有所增加,新的數列已作出後向估計至2012年第1季。以2008年作參考年度的舊數列將繼續編製至2019年第4季及可供用戶索取。

(5) The coverage of the real estate industry has been enhanced since the reference quarter of Q1 2019 and the new series has been backcasted to Q1 2012. The old series with 2008 as the reference year will continue to be compiled up till Q4 2019 and will be provided to users upon request.

最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
and service domains for the recent 5 years
 (2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
 (Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

圖 1：進出口貿易
Chart 1 : Import/export trade

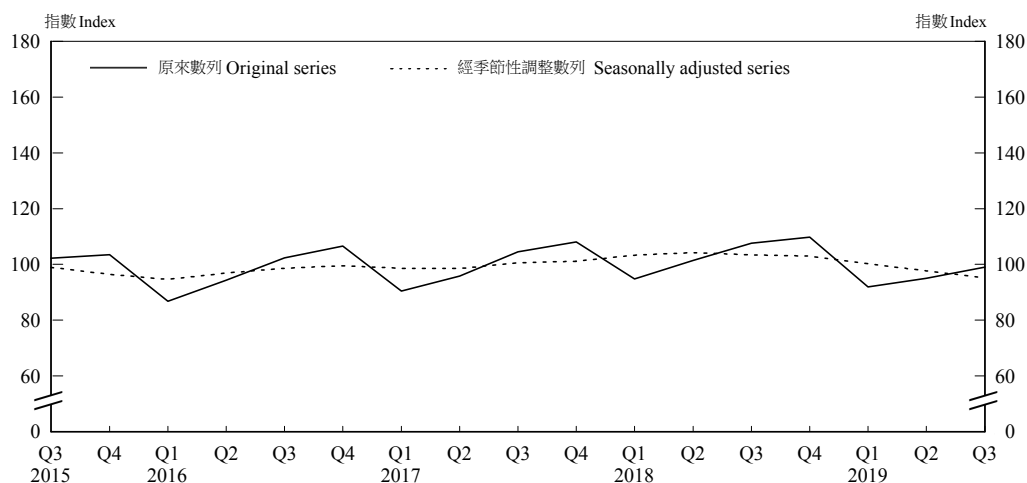
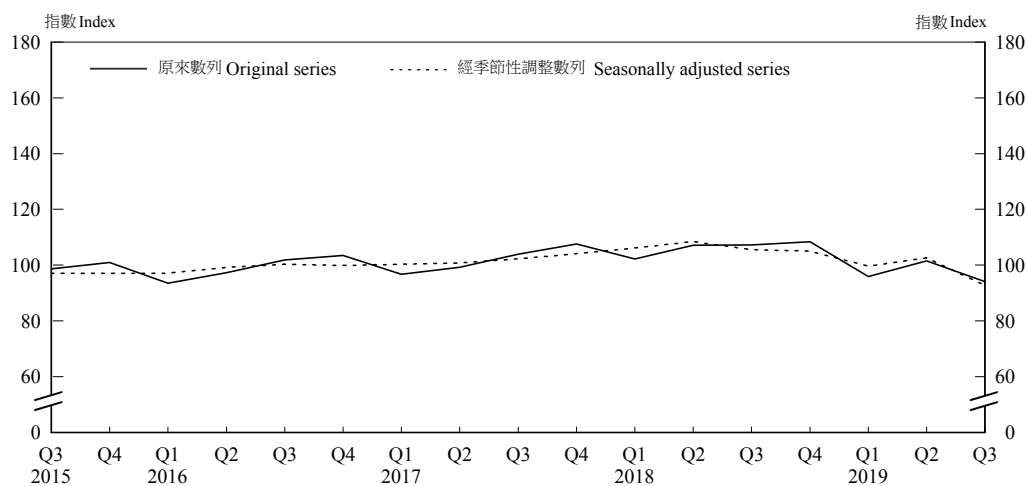


圖 2：批發
Chart 2 : Wholesale



最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
and service domains for the recent 5 years
 (2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
 (Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

圖 3：零售
Chart 3：Retail

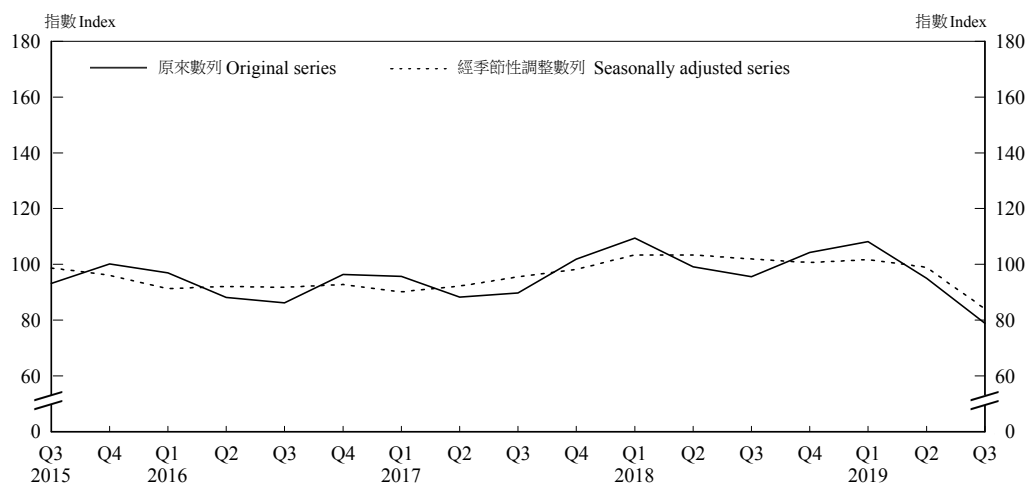
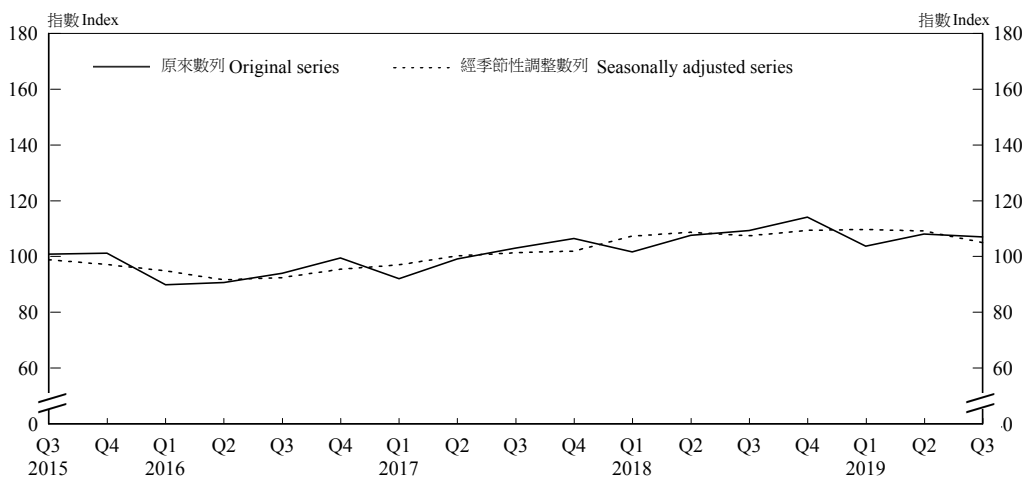


圖 4a：運輸
Chart 4a：Transportation



最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
and service domains for the recent 5 years
 (2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
 (Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

圖 4b : 陸路運輸
Chart 4b : Land transport

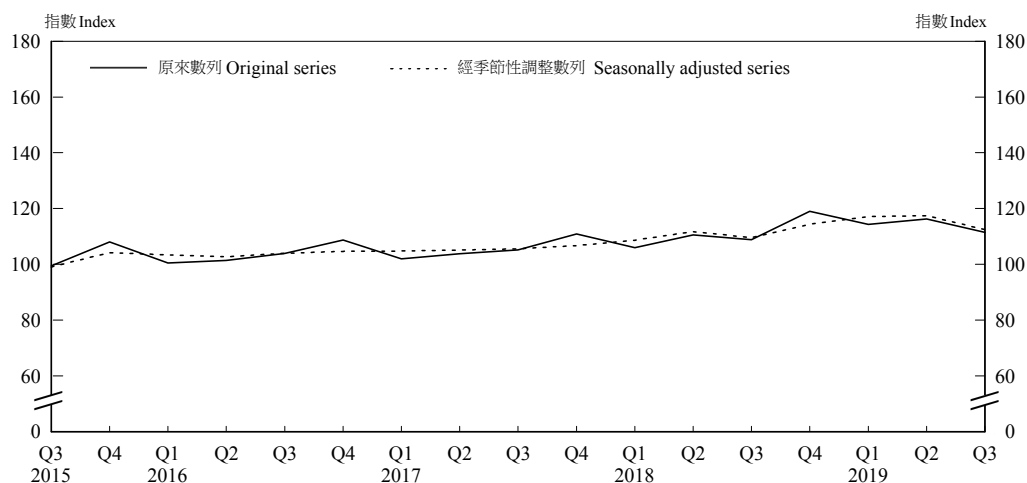
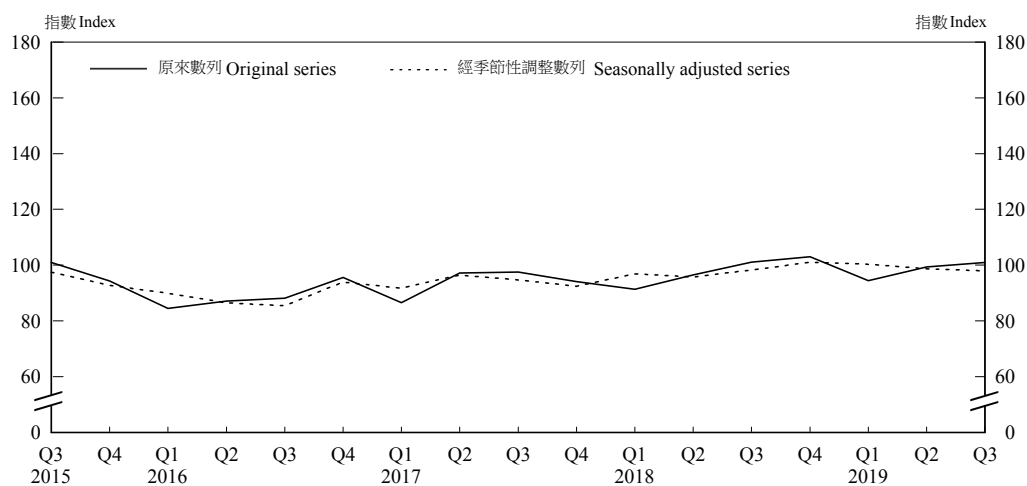


圖 4c : 水上運輸
Chart 4c : Water transport



最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
and service domains for the recent 5 years
 (2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
 (Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

圖 4d : 航空運輸
Chart 4d : Air transport

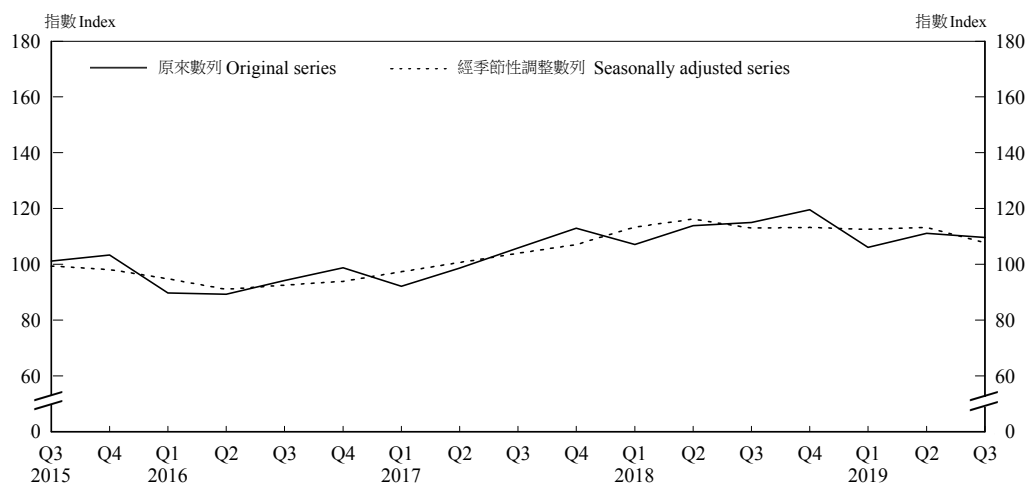
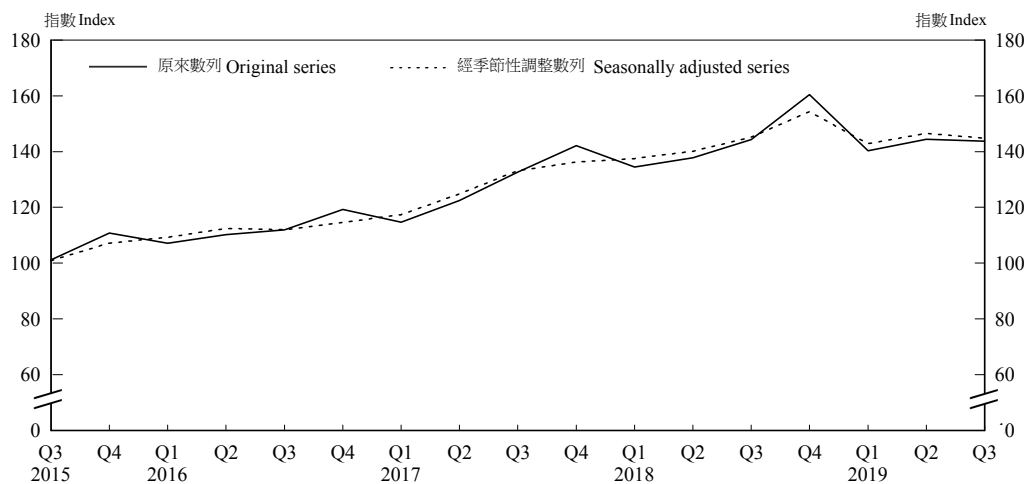


圖 5 : 貨倉及倉庫
Chart 5 : Warehousing and storage



最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
**Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
and service domains for the recent 5 years**

(2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

圖 6：速遞
Chart 6：Courier

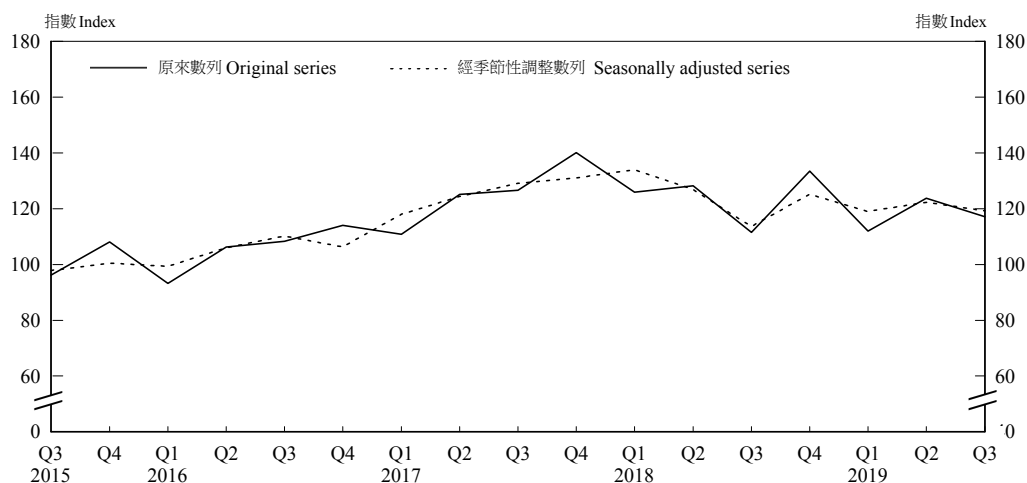
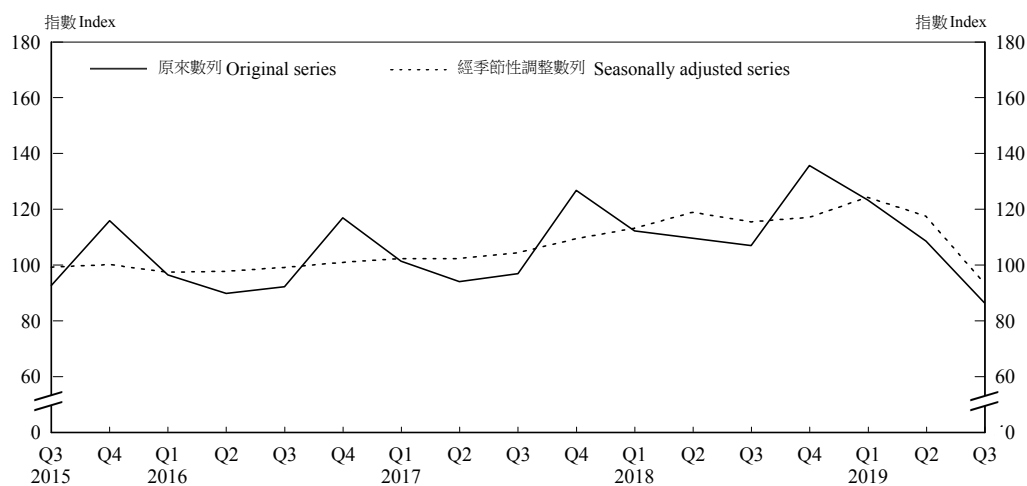


圖 7：住宿服務
Chart 7：Accommodation services



註釋：住宿服務包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

Note：Accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
and service domains for the recent 5 years
 (2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
 (Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

圖 8：膳食服務
Chart 8：Food services

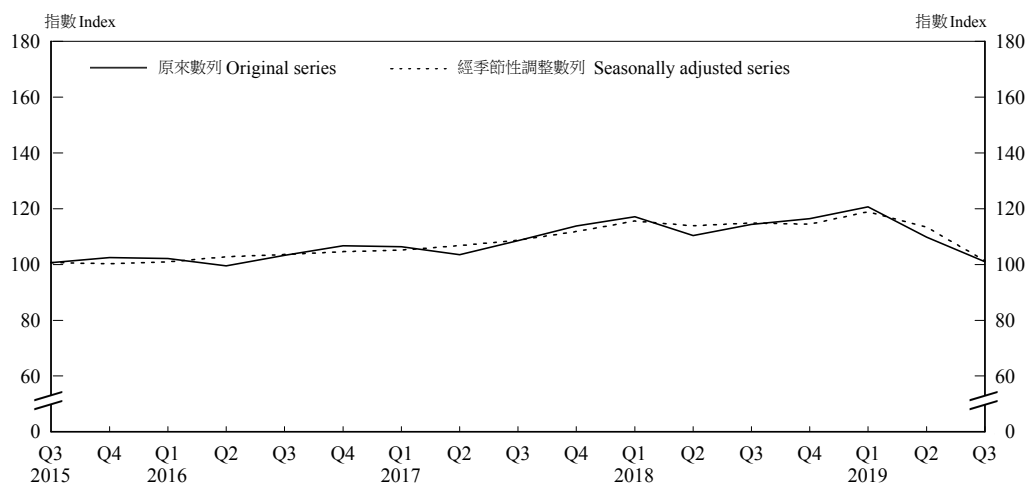
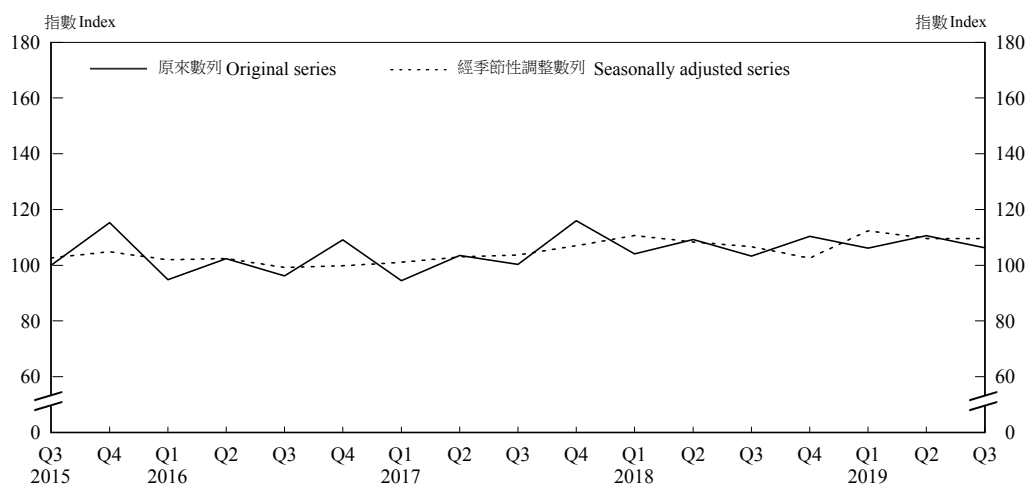


圖 9a：資訊及通訊
Chart 9a：Information and communications



最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
and service domains for the recent 5 years
 (2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
 (Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

圖 9b : 電訊
Chart 9b : Telecommunications

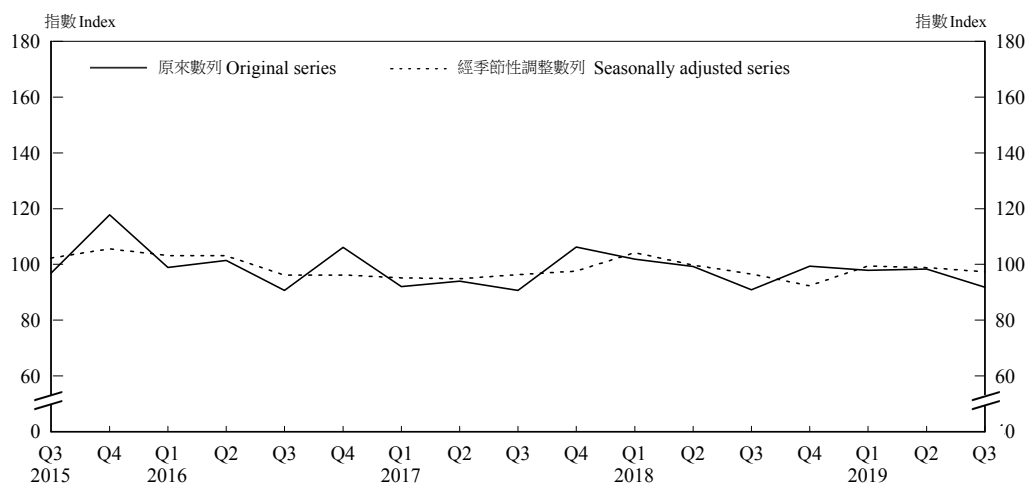
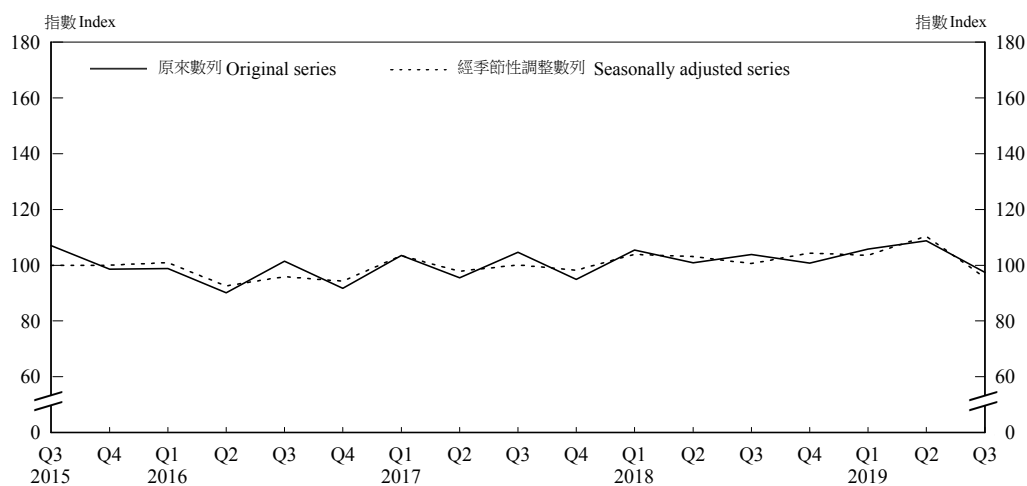


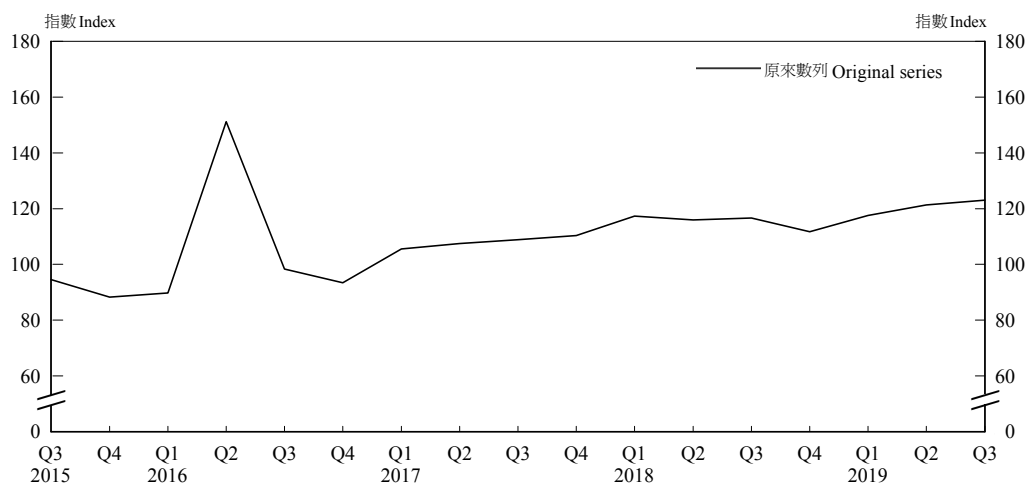
圖 9c : 電影
Chart 9c : Film entertainment



最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
**Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
 and service domains for the recent 5 years**

(2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
 (Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

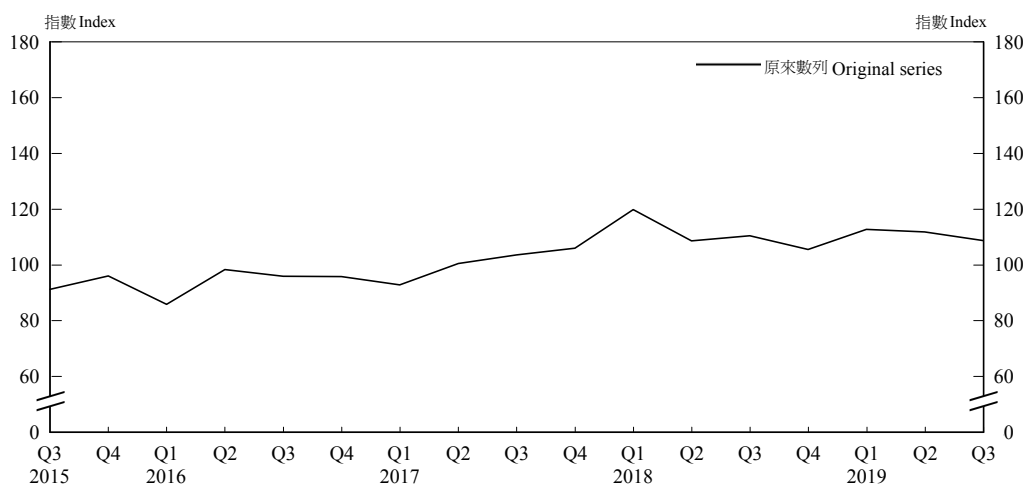
圖 10：銀行
Chart 10：Banking



註釋：沒有經季節性調整的數列。請參閱表2的註釋(4)。

Note: Seasonally adjusted series is not applicable. Please refer to footnote (4) of Table 2.

圖 11a：金融（銀行除外）
Chart 11a：Financing (except banking)



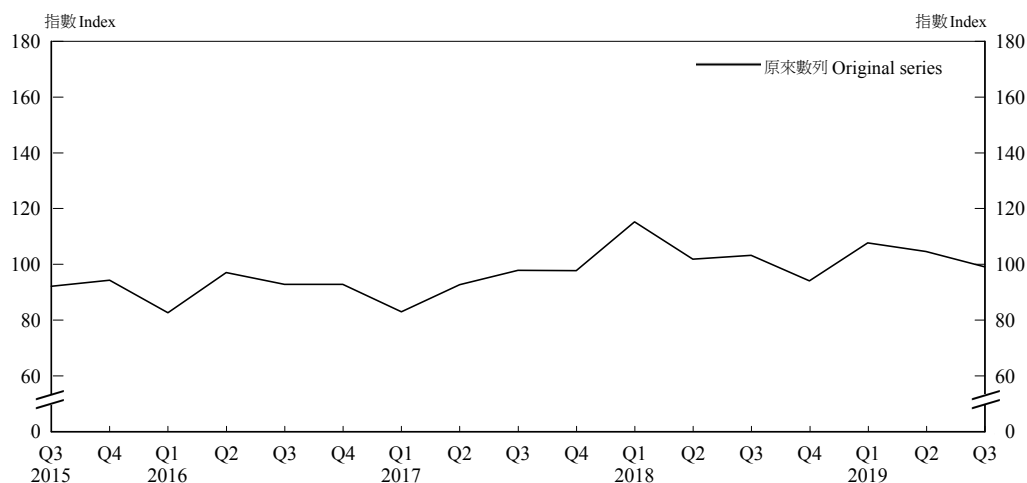
註釋：沒有經季節性調整的數列。請參閱表2的註釋(4)。

Note: Seasonally adjusted series is not applicable. Please refer to footnote (4) of Table 2.

最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
**Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
and service domains for the recent 5 years**

(2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
(Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

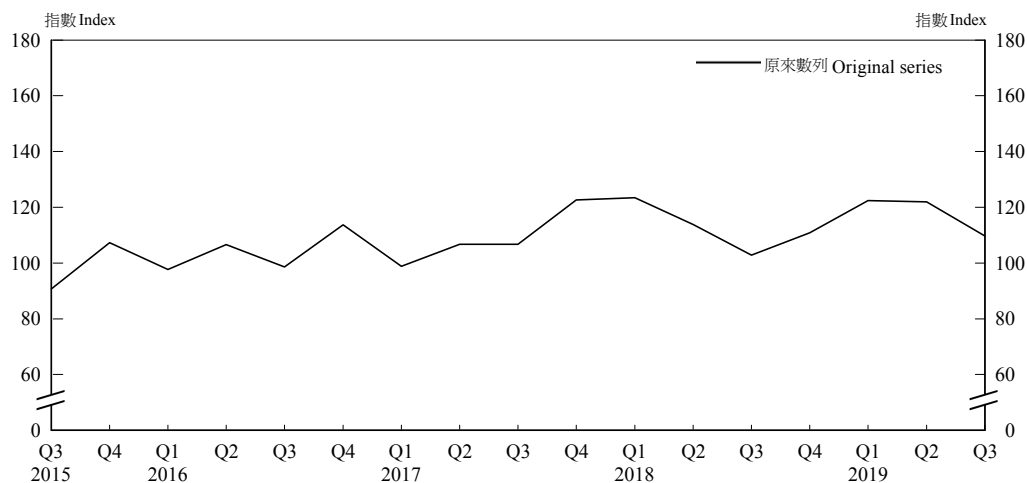
圖 11b：金融市場及資產管理
Chart 11b：Financial markets and asset management



註釋：沒有經季節性調整的數列。請參閱表2的註釋(4)。

Note: Seasonally adjusted series is not applicable. Please refer to footnote (4) of Table 2.

圖 11c：資產管理
Chart 11c：Asset management



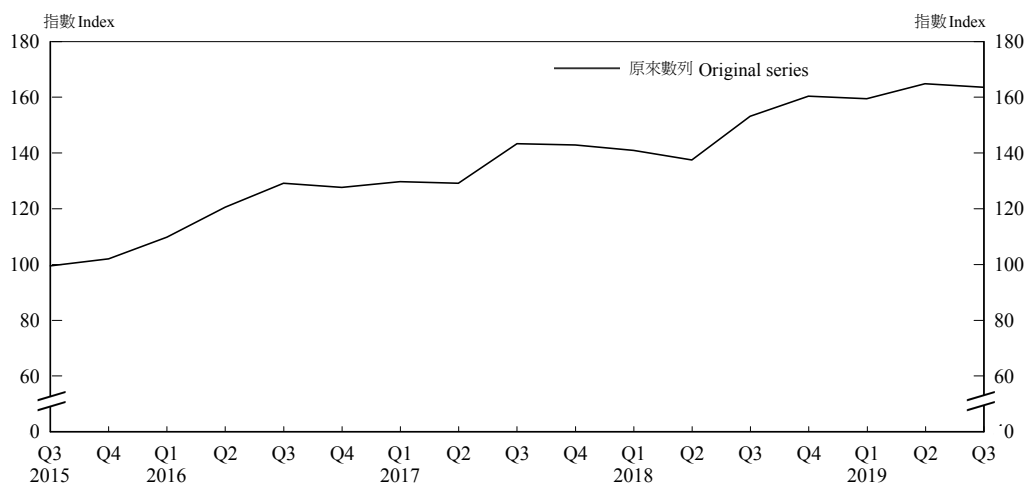
註釋：沒有經季節性調整的數列。請參閱表2的註釋(4)。

Note: Seasonally adjusted series is not applicable. Please refer to footnote (4) of Table 2.

最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
**Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
 and service domains for the recent 5 years**

(2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
 (Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

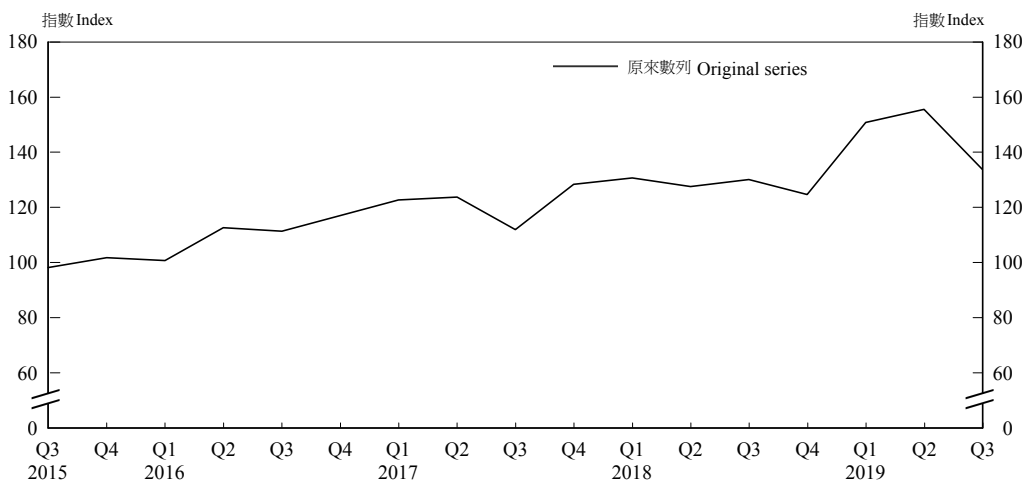
圖 12 : 保險
Chart 12 : Insurance



註釋 : 沒有經季節性調整的數列。請參閱表2的註釋 (4)。

Note : Seasonally adjusted series is not applicable. Please refer to footnote (4) of Table 2.

圖 13 : 地產
Chart 13 : Real estate



註釋 : (1) 沒有經季節性調整的數列。請參閱表2的註釋 (4)。

Notes : Seasonally adjusted series is not applicable. Please refer to footnote (4) of Table 2.

(2) 自2019年第1季的統計季度開始，地產行業的涵蓋範圍已有所增加，新的數列已作出後向估計至2012年第1季。以2008年作參考年度的舊數列將繼續編製至2019年第4季及可供用戶索取。

The coverage of the real estate industry has been enhanced since the reference quarter of Q1 2019 and the new series has been backcasted to Q1 2012. The old series with 2008 as the reference year will continue to be compiled up till Q4 2019 and will be provided to users upon request.

最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
and service domains for the recent 5 years
 (2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
 (Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

圖 14：專業、科學及技術服務
Chart 14：Professional, scientific and technical services

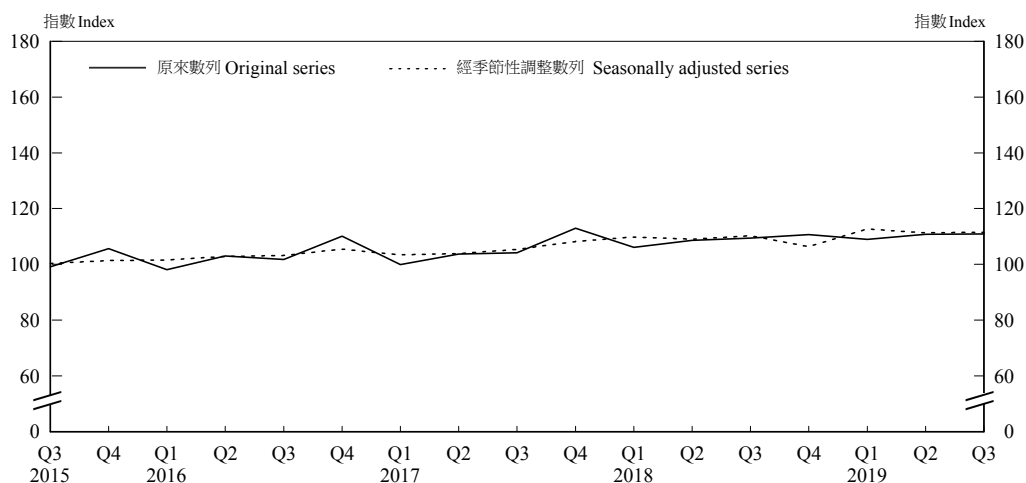
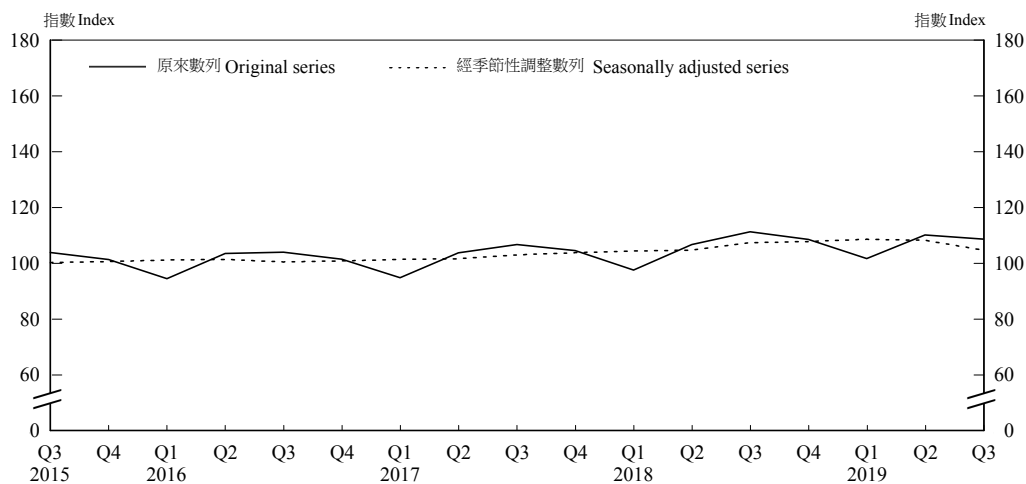


圖 15：行政及支援服務
Chart 15：Administrative and support services



最近5年選定服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數的統計圖
**Charts showing Business Receipts Indices of selected service industries
 and service domains for the recent 5 years**

(2015年按季平均指數 = 100)
 (Quarterly average of 2015 = 100)

圖 16：旅遊、會議及展覽服務
Chart 16 : Tourism, convention and exhibition services

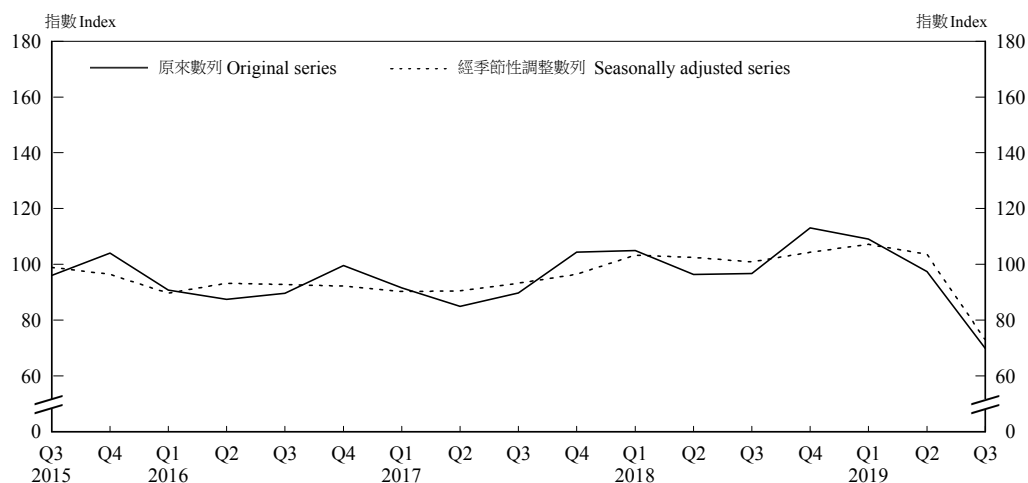
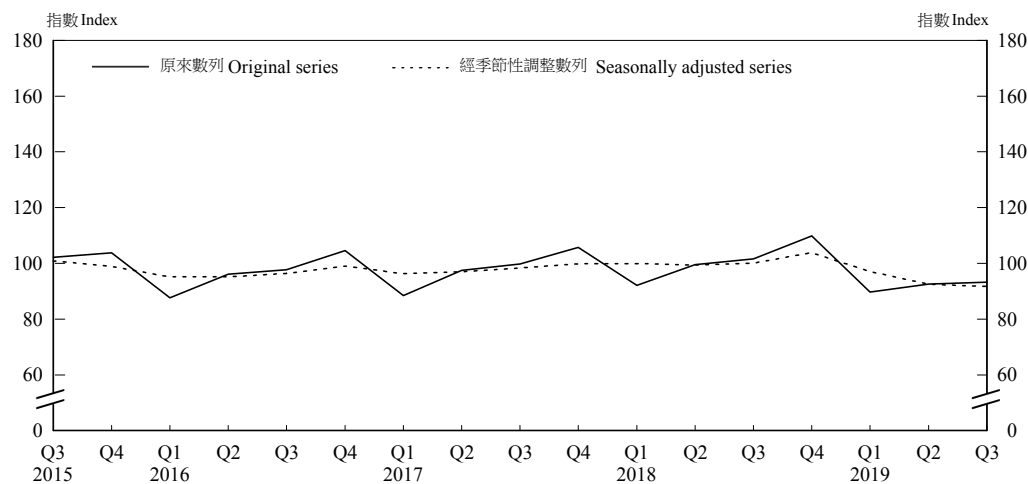


圖 17：電腦及資訊科技服務
Chart 17 : Computer and information technology services



統計方法

A. 行業範圍

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

2. 政府統計處就「香港標準行業分類」不時予以檢討，以反映香港經濟產業結構的變化和新興經濟活動的出現。「香港標準行業分類 1.1 版」於 2001 年推行，為了使「香港標準行業分類」更能反映本地經濟活動的最新情況，並改善官方統計數字的國際可比性，以便利不同的使用者，「香港標準行業分類」在 2008 年已全面作出修訂。已修訂的「香港標準行業分類」（即「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」）於 2008 年 10 月公布。有關修訂「香港標準行業分類」的詳情，用戶可參閱刊載於《香港統計月刊》2008 年 11 月號的「修訂「香港標準行業分類」」的專題文章。

3. 由 2009 年第 1 季統計季度起，業務收益指數是按「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」編製。為方便分析服務業短期的業務表現，政府統計處按個別服務行業在服務業內的重要性，在「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」行業主類 G 至 N 中，選定 22 個服務行業及 2 個服務界別編製有關的業務收益指數。有關的行業主類臚列如下：

Statistical Methodology

A. Industry coverage

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

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

3. Starting from the first quarter of 2009, BRIs are compiled based on HSIC Version 2.0. To facilitate analysis of the short-term business performance of the services sector, BRIs are compiled for 22 selected service industries and 2 service domains in the Industry Sections G to N under HSIC Version 2.0, having regard to their importance in the services sector. The aforementioned industry sections are listed as follows:

行業主類 Industry Section	涵蓋範圍 Coverage
G	進出口貿易、批發及零售業 Import/export, wholesale and retail trades
H	運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services
I	住宿 ⁽¹⁾ 及膳食服務活動 Accommodation ⁽¹⁾ and food service activities
J	資訊及通訊 Information and communications
K	金融及保險活動 Financial and insurance activities
L	地產活動 ⁽²⁾ Real estate activities ⁽²⁾
M	專業、科學及技術活動 Professional, scientific and technical activities
N	行政及支援服務活動 Administrative and support service activities

註釋：(1) 住宿服務包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位。

Notes: Accommodation services cover hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation.

(2) 自 2019 年第 1 季的統計季度開始，地產行業的涵蓋範圍已有所增加，新的數列已作出後向估計至 2012 年第 1 季。以 2008 年作參考年度的舊數列將繼續編製至 2019 年第 4 季及可供用戶索取。

The coverage of the real estate industry has been enhanced since the first quarter of 2019 and the new series has been backcasted to the first quarter of 2012. The old series with 2008 as the reference year will continue to be compiled up till the fourth quarter of 2019 and will be provided to users upon request.

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

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

B. 資料來源

政府統計處

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

香港金融管理局

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

香港旅遊發展局

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

C. 服務行業按季統計調查

統計調查目的

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

B. Data sources

Census and Statistics Department

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

Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA)

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

Hong Kong Tourism Board (HKTB)

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

C. Quarterly Survey of Service Industries

Survey objective

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

有關法例

9. 這項統計調查是根據《普查及統計條例》(第 316 章)第 III 部進行,屬於強制性統計調查。根據該條例第 13(1)條規定,所有被選為該統計調查的對象機構的負責人必須盡其所知及所信,親自或授權他人填報問卷。上述條例規定,所有搜集得來可分辨個別機構的數據必予嚴加保密,不得把該等數據給予任何未經授權的人士,包括其他政府部門。這些數據將用作編製統計數字,有關數字並不會顯示個別機構的資料。

統計調查的涵蓋範圍

10. 這項統計調查基本上涵蓋「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」屬行業主類 G 至 N (見第 20 頁)行業內聘用 5 名或以上僱員的所有機構單位。這些主類中某些不從事服務活動的機構單位(如海外船務公司和航空公司的本地代表辦事處及投資控股公司)不包括在內。此外,政府各決策局/部門和非牟利機構亦不納入這項統計調查。

11. 由於這項統計調查不包括就業人數少於 5 人的機構單位,故不能編製個別服務行業的業務收益總額。就一個行業而言,通常這些小型機構單位數目雖多,但其業務收益一般只佔其行業的業務收益總額的小部分。因此,在「服務行業按季統計調查」中撇除這些小型機構單位,不但可以避免需要較大規模的樣本,亦可有效量度各有關行業業務收益的變化。

Legislation

9. The Survey is a mandatory survey conducted under Part III of the Census and Statistics Ordinance (Chapter 316). According to section 13(1) of the Ordinance, the responsible persons of the undertakings selected for the Survey should complete the questionnaire or cause it to be completed by other authorised persons to the best of their knowledge and belief. The said Ordinance stipulates that all collected data which may enable identification of individual establishments should be kept in strict confidence and not be released to any unauthorised parties including other government departments. Such data will be used for compiling statistics which will not enable information relating to individual establishments to be revealed.

Survey coverage

10. Basically, the Survey covers all establishments engaging 5 or more persons in the industries belonging to the Industry Sections G to N under HSIC Version 2.0 (see page 20). Certain establishments in these Sections that are not engaged in service activities (e.g. local representative offices of overseas shipping and airline companies, and investment holding companies) are not covered. Besides, government bureaux/departments and non-profit making organisations are excluded from the Survey.

11. Since establishments engaging less than 5 persons are not covered in the Survey, it is not possible to compile the total business receipts of individual service industries. Although there are usually a large number of such small establishments in an industry, they generally only account for a small proportion of the total business receipts of the industry. Hence, excluding them from the QSSI coverage not only obviates the need for using a sample of a larger size, but can also effectively gauge the changes in business receipts of the industries concerned.

抽樣框及樣本設計

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

13. 這項統計調查的抽樣框是先按行業分層，然後在每個行業分層內，再按機構單位的就業人數劃分成多個行業／就業人數分層。每個行業／就業人數分層所抽選的樣本規模是依照內曼配置方式，按個別行業估計的期望精確程度而決定。經隨機選出一間機構單位作開端後，個別機構單位便有系統地在每一分層內以等距方式被抽選。每季約有 5 000 間機構單位被選中作統計調查對象。

14. 這項統計調查採用輪換複樣本設計。按照這個抽樣方式，每季所採用的樣本中，不少於一半被抽選的機構單位在上一季／去年曾經被選中作統計調查對象。視乎具體設計，所採用重疊樣本的比例於不同的行業主類會有所不同。使用重疊樣本，加上輪換的特點，不但有助於作不同時間的比較時，對變動上的估計更為準確，而且亦有助對受訪者的負擔作出控制。

統計期

15. 這項統計調查搜集被抽中的機構單位整個統計季度（即 1 月至 3 月及其後每 3 個月期間）的業務收益數據。業務收益以「應收」方法計算。

Sampling frame and sample design

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

13. The sampling frame for the Survey is first stratified by industry and, within each industry stratum, by employment size of establishments to form a number of industry/employment size strata. The sample size for each industry/employment size stratum is determined by Neyman's allocation according to a desired level of precision for the estimates of individual industries. Individual establishments are systematically selected at a uniform interval within each stratum after an establishment is randomly selected as a start. Every quarter, some 5 000 establishments are selected for enumeration.

14. A rotational replicate sample design is adopted in the Survey such that at least half of the sampled establishments in the current quarter were enumerated both in the last quarter/year. Depending on the specific design adopted, the overlapping proportion varies amongst the industry sections. The overlapping of samples, coupled with the rotational feature, leads to more precise estimation of changes over time on the one hand, and facilitates the control of respondents' burden on the other.

Reference period

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

16. 在每一輪的統計調查中，問卷會在統計季度末約一星期前以郵件及／或電郵方式寄予被抽中的機構單位，以方便被抽中的機構單位早作準備。數據先經郵件或電郵方式收集。如有需要，則輔以電話訪問或面談方法，以搜集或核實有關資料。

D. 業務收益指數的編製

22個選定服務行業的業務收益指數

17. 透過政府統計處進行的「服務行業按季統計調查」及上文第 5 段所述的兩項統計調查，從樣本中的個別機構單位搜集得來的業務收益數據，會被適當倍大然後合計，從而計算出有關服務行業的業務收益總數。由於香港金融管理局提供的銀行業的業務收益數據不涉及抽樣，有關數據不需倍大便可合計。計算個別服務行業／服務界別「i」在某一統計季度「t」的業務收益指數的方法如下：

16. In each survey round, questionnaires are sent out by post and/or via electronic mails to the sampled establishments about one week before the reference quarter to facilitate their early preparation. Data are collected by post or electronic mails, and then supplemented by telephone or face-to-face interviews to collect or verify survey data where necessary.

D. Compilation of BRIs

BRIs for 22 selected service industries

17. Business receipts data collected from individual establishments sampled in the QSSI, and in the other two surveys conducted by the C&SD mentioned in paragraph 5 above are appropriately grossed up and then aggregated to give the total figures of business receipts of the service industries concerned. Business receipts data of the banking industry provided by the HKMA do not involve sampling, and hence no grossing up is needed before aggregation. BRI for a given service industry/service domain “i” of a reference quarter “t” is computed as follows:

$$BRI_{i,t} = \frac{BR_{i,t}}{BR_{i,2015}} \times 100$$

其中
where

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

$BR_{i,2015}$ = 服務行業／服務界別「i」在 2015 年 4 季的季度平均業務收益
Quarterly average business receipts of service industry/service domain “i” in the 4 quarters of 2015

18. 用以計算旅遊界別的業務收益指數的資料來源有兩個。對於那些主要以旅客為服務對象的行業（包括住宿服務業及旅行代理活動）而言，其所有業務收益被視作與旅遊業有關。這些行業的業務收益數據由「服務行業按季統計調查」搜集。

18. Two data sources are used for compiling BRI for the tourism domain. For industries which primarily serve visitors (including accommodation services and travel agency activities), business receipts data collected in the QSSI are regarded as entirely tourism-related.

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

19. As for those industries which also serve a good number of local residents (e.g. food and beverage services, retail trade and transport services), assuming their business receipts as entirely tourism-related will grossly over-estimate the tourism-related receipts. However, there are practical difficulties for these service providers to separate business receipts contributed by visitors from their total business receipts. Hence, relevant data have to be collected from the visitors (instead of the service providers) through a Departing Visitors Survey conducted regularly by the HKTB¹.

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. 業務收益指數的後向估計數列

E. Backcasted series of BRIs

22. 政府統計處就 2008 統計年度進行的「服務行業按季統計調查」所涵蓋的機構單位，按其行業組別採用並行編碼（即一套編碼按「香港標準行業分類 1.1 版」，而另一套則按「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」）。根據新舊系統並行分類的 2008 年數據，以「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」為基礎的一系列業務收益指數已作出後向估計至 2005 年。用戶如對後向估計的統計數列或統計調查結果有任何查詢，請與政府統計處商業服務統計組聯絡（電話：(852) 3903 7267；傳真：(852) 2123 1053；電郵：business-receipts@censtatd.gov.hk）。

22. Parallel coding of the industry classes of establishments covered in the QSSI, one under the HSIC Version 1.1 and the other under the HSIC Version 2.0, was undertaken in different survey rounds in the reference year of 2008. Based on the 2008 survey data with dual classifications, the series of BRIs under HSIC Version 2.0 has been backcasted to 2005. Users who are interested in the backcasted series or have enquiries about the survey results may contact the Business Services Statistics Section of the C&SD (tel: (852) 3903 7267; fax: (852) 2123 1053; e-mail: business-receipts@censtatd.gov.hk).

F. 業務收益指數基期的重訂

F. Rebasing of BRIs

23. 由 2019 年第 1 季度開始，服務行業及服務界別的業務收益指數已重訂參考年度，以 2015 年作為新的參考年度，取代過去的 2008 年參考年度。重訂參考年度不會影響表 1 內的按年變動百分率。

23. Starting from the first quarter of 2019, business receipts indices of service industries and service domains have been re-referenced, taking year 2015 as the new reference period in place of the previous reference year of 2008. The re-referencing from 2008 to 2015 does not affect their year-on-year percentage changes contained in Table 1.

G. 業務收益指數的發布

24. 業務收益指數的臨時數字於統計季度的約 2.3 個月後以新聞稿的形式發布。這些臨時數字是根據截止日期前所搜集到的統計調查數據編製而成。在截止日期後所收到的數據（通常佔很小部分），會用作修訂臨時數字。修訂數字會於統計季度臨約 3 個月及 3 星期在政府統計處的網站及有關刊物發布。有關 2019 年第 3 季至 2020 年第 1 季的臨時及修訂數字的發布日期如下：

業務收益指數發布日期 Release Dates of BRIs			
統計季度 Reference quarters	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q1 2020
臨時數字 (以新聞稿的形式發布) Provisional figures (in the form of a press release)	9.12.2019	10.3.2020	9.6.2020
修訂數字 (在政府統計處的網站發布，但沒有新聞稿) Revised figures (released at the C&SD's website but without a separate press release)	20.1.2020	20.4.2020	20.7.2020

25. 業務收益指數臨時數字的新聞稿發布時間表載於政府統計處的網站 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/press_release/index_tc.jsp)。該網站亦載有 22 個服務行業及 2 個服務界別的業務收益指數修訂數字的時間數列 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp70_tc.jsp?subjectID=7&tableID=093&ID=0&productType=8)。

G. Dissemination of BRIs

24. Provisional figures of BRIs are published about 2.3 months after the reference quarter in the form of press releases. These provisional figures are compiled based on survey data collected up to the cut off date. Late returns (usually involving only a very small proportion) are used to revise the provisional figures. The revised figures are released at the C&SD's website and relevant publications of the C&SD about 3 months and 3 weeks after the end of the reference quarter. The scheduled release dates of the provisional and the revised figures of BRIs of Q3 2019 – Q1 2020 are given below:

25. Schedule for press releases of the provisional figures of BRIs can be obtained from the C&SD's website (www.censtatd.gov.hk/press_release/index.jsp). Also available from the website are time series of the revised figures of BRIs for the 22 service industries and the 2 service domains (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp70.jsp?subjectID=7&tableID=093&ID=0&productType=8).

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