

# 香港——知識型經濟 統計透視

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

二零零九年版  
2009 Edition

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：  
**政府統計處 科技統計組**

地址：中國香港北角英皇道二百五十號北角城中心六樓  
北角城中心分處

電話：(852) 2887 5139 圖文傳真：(852) 2887 5117  
電郵：stb1@censtatd.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :  
**Science and Technology Statistics Section**  
**Census and Statistics Department**

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

Tel. : (852) 2887 5139 Fax : (852) 2887 5117  
E-mail : stb1@censtatd.gov.hk

政府統計處網站 Website of the Census and Statistics Department  
[www.censtatd.gov.hk](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk)

本刊物備有印刷版和下載版可供選擇。有關獲取本刊物的方法，請參閱本刊物內附錄乙。  
This publication is available in both print version and download version.  
Please refer to Annex B for the means of obtaining this publication.



知識是寶貴的資產，也是經濟增長和發展的主要動力。全球不少的經濟體系正在知識的跑道上邁進。香港是一個充滿活力的城市，正全力發展成為二十一世紀的知識型經濟。

準確和及時的統計數據對明智的決策非常重要。這些統計數字對於幫助政府發展香港為成熟的知識型經濟，亦起着重要的作用。

然而，關於知識的概念往往既複雜又難以量化。量度一個經濟體系在知識型經濟的進程則更加困難。政府統計處迎向這個挑戰，定期編製這本刊物，目的是提供量化的資料，描述香港作為知識型經濟的進展。

本刊按一個分析框架，展示一系列與知識型經濟息息相關的統計指標。本刊的出版，標誌着本處發展知識型經濟指標的開始，從知識型經濟的不同角度描述香港的發展情況。本處會配合這個課題的發展動力，繼續在這範疇發展統計指標，協助政策的制定和監察。如對本刊的內容有任何疑問，歡迎向本處查詢。同時，亦希望各界提出寶貴意見，以便作出改進。

政府統計處處長 馮興宏  
二零零九年八月

Knowledge is a valuable asset. It is a key driver of economic growth and development. Economies around the world are progressing on the knowledge track. Hong Kong, being a dynamic society, is striving to become a knowledge-based economy (KBE) of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

Accurate and timely statistics are vital to informed decision-making. They also play an important role in support of the Government's drive to shape Hong Kong into a full-fledged KBE.

However, the concept of knowledge is generally complicated and hard to quantify. Measuring the degree to which an economy is a KBE is even more difficult. Addressing this challenge, the Census and Statistics Department compiles this publication regularly so as to provide a quantitative overview of Hong Kong as a KBE.

Organised in an analytical framework, this publication aims at presenting a suite of statistical indicators which capture the essence of a KBE. It marks the beginning of our endeavour to develop KBE indicators to help portrait the development of Hong Kong from different perspectives of a KBE. In line with the dynamism of this subject, we will continue our development work in this regard to facilitate policy formulation and monitoring. If there are any enquiries about this publication, please contact the Department. Meanwhile, we welcome suggestions for improvement.

FUNG Hing-wang  
Commissioner for Census and Statistics  
August 2009



緒言	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
大綱	<b>Synopsis</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1. 資訊及通訊科技</b>	<b>1. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)</b>	<b>15</b>
<i>資訊及通訊科技業的營運特色</i>	<i>Operating characteristics of the ICT sector</i>	
1.1 資訊及通訊科技業的機構單位數目和就業人數	1.1 Number of establishments and persons engaged in the ICT sector	15
1.2 資訊及通訊科技業的增加價值佔以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值的百分比	1.2 Value added of the ICT sector as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) at current factor cost	16
<i>資訊科技的投資</i>	<i>Investment in information technology (IT)</i>	
1.3 政府的資訊科技開支相對公共開支／本地生產總值的比率	1.3 Government expenditure on IT as a ratio to public expenditure/GDP	17
1.4 工商業的資訊科技總開支相對本地生產總值的比率	1.4 Total IT expenditure in the business sector as a ratio to GDP	18
1.5 工商業在資訊科技設備和軟件上的投資相對非住宅本地固定資本形成總額的比率	1.5 Investment in IT equipment and software in the business sector as a ratio to non-residential gross domestic fixed capital formation	19
<i>資訊及通訊科技的使用情況</i>	<i>Use of ICT</i>	
1.6 按每百名人口計算的電話線路數目和公共流動無線電話用戶數目	1.6 Number of telephone lines and public mobile subscriber units per 100 population	20
1.7 按每百名人口計算的互聯網用戶數目	1.7 Number of Internet subscribers per 100 population	21
<i>資訊科技在工商業的使用情況和普及程度</i>	<i>IT usage and penetration in the business sector</i>	
1.8 按行業類別劃分的有使用個人電腦的工商機構單位百分比	1.8 Percentage of business establishments having used personal computers (PCs) by industry sector	22

		<i>頁數</i> <i>Page no.</i>
1.9 按就業人數組別劃分的有使用個人電腦的工商機構單位百分比	1.9 Percentage of business establishments having used PCs by employment size	23
1.10 按行業類別劃分的有連接互聯網的工商機構單位百分比	1.10 Percentage of business establishments having Internet connection by industry sector	24
1.11 按就業人數組別劃分的有連接互聯網的工商機構單位百分比	1.11 Percentage of business establishments having Internet connection by employment size	25
1.12 按行業類別劃分的有設立網頁／網站的工商機構單位百分比	1.12 Percentage of business establishments having webpages/websites by industry sector	26
1.13 按就業人數組別劃分的有設立網頁／網站的工商機構單位百分比	1.13 Percentage of business establishments having webpages/websites by employment size	27
1.14 有透過電子途徑買／賣貨品、服務或資料的工商機構單位的百分比	1.14 Percentage of business establishments having purchased/sold goods, services or information through electronic means	28
1.15 透過電子途徑售賣貨品、服務或資料所帶來的業務收益	1.15 Business receipts from selling goods, services or information through electronic means	29
<b><i>資訊科技在住戶的使用情況和普及程度</i></b>		
<b><i>IT usage and penetration in households</i></b>		
1.16 家中有個人電腦或家中有個人電腦並接駁上互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比	1.16 Percentage of households with PCs at home or households with PCs at home connected to Internet among all households	30
1.17 按房屋類型劃分家中有個人電腦並接駁上互聯網的住戶百分比	1.17 Percentage of households with PCs at home connected to Internet by type of housing	31
1.18 按住戶每月入息劃分的家中有個人電腦並接駁上互聯網的百分比	1.18 Percentage of households with PCs at home connected to Internet by monthly household income	32
1.19 十五歲及以上人口曾使用網上購物服務的百分比	1.19 Percentage of population aged 15 and over who had used online purchasing services	33
<b><i>曾使用個人電腦與互聯網服務人士的特徵</i></b>		
<b><i>Characteristics of PC and Internet service users</i></b>		
1.20 曾使用個人電腦或互聯網服務的十歲及以上人士的百分比	1.20 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs or Internet service	34

1.21 按年齡組別劃分曾使用個人電腦的十歲及以上人士的百分比	1.21 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs by age group	35
1.22 按性別劃分曾使用個人電腦的十歲及以上人士的百分比	1.22 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs by gender	36
1.23 按教育程度劃分曾使用個人電腦的十歲及以上人士的百分比	1.23 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs by educational attainment	37
1.24 按職業劃分曾使用個人電腦的就業人士的百分比	1.24 Percentage of employed persons who had used PCs by occupation	38
1.25 按年齡組別劃分曾使用互聯網服務的十歲及以上人士的百分比	1.25 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service by age group	39
1.26 按性別劃分曾使用互聯網服務的十歲及以上人士的百分比	1.26 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service by gender	40
1.27 按教育程度劃分曾使用互聯網服務的十歲及以上人士的百分比	1.27 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service by educational attainment	41
1.28 按職業劃分曾使用互聯網服務的就業人士的百分比	1.28 Percentage of employed persons who had used Internet service by occupation	42
<b>2. 人力資源發展</b>	<b>2. Human Resources Development</b>	<b>43</b>
<i>人力資源的投資</i>	<i>Investment in human resources</i>	
2.1 政府教育開支相對本地生產總值的比率	2.1 Government expenditure on education as a ratio to GDP	43
2.2 政府的專上教育開支相對本地生產總值的比率	2.2 Government expenditure on post-secondary education as a ratio to GDP	44
<i>人力資本</i>	<i>Human capital</i>	
2.3 按教育程度劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布	2.3 Distribution of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment	45
2.4 中學教育程度的學生人數相對於相關適齡人口的比率	2.4 Enrolment at secondary level of education as a ratio to the relevant school-age population	46
2.5 專上教育參與率	2.5 Participation rate of post-secondary education	47

		<i>頁數</i> <i>Page no.</i>
2.6 曾受專上教育或從事專業／輔助專業職級的十五歲及以上人口	2.6 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary educational attainment or working as professionals/associate professionals	48
2.7 二十五至六十四歲曾受專上教育人口的教育程度分布	2.7 Distribution of population aged 25-64 with post-secondary educational attainment by educational attainment	49
2.8 按修讀程度劃分的專上教育程度畢業生人數	2.8 Number of graduates from post-secondary education by level of study	50
2.9 曾受專上教育的勞動人口的百分比	2.9 Percentage of labour force with post-secondary educational attainment	51
2.10 按修讀科目類別劃分的曾受專上教育的勞動人口	2.10 Labour force with post-secondary educational attainment by field of education	52
2.11 資訊科技人員佔勞動人口的百分比	2.11 Percentage of information technology (IT) workers in the labour force	53
2.12 按職業劃分的就業人數	2.12 Employment by occupation	54
2.13 按行業類別劃分的專業／輔助專業人員數目	2.13 Number of persons working as professionals/associate professionals by industry sector	55
2.14 非本地專才獲准來港就業的人數	2.14 Number of non-local talents and professionals approved for employment in Hong Kong	56
<b>3. 創新系統</b>	<b>3. Innovation System</b>	<b>57</b>
<i>科技資源的投放</i>	<i>Science and technology inputs</i>	
3.1 本地研究及發展總開支（本地研發總開支）相對本地生產總值的比率	3.1 Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) as a ratio to GDP	57
3.2 按進行研發的機構類別劃分的本地研發總開支	3.2 Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by R&D performing sector	58
3.3 工商機構的研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率	3.3 Business expenditure on R&D (BERD) as a ratio to GDP	59
3.4 高等教育機構的研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率	3.4 Higher education expenditure on R&D (HERD) as a ratio to GDP	60



3.5	政府機構的研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率	3.5	Government expenditure on R&D (GOVERD) as a ratio to GDP	61
3.6	按研發活動範疇劃分的本地研發總開支	3.6	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by field of R&D activity	62
3.7	每千名勞動人口的研究員數目	3.7	Number of researchers per 1 000 persons in labour force	63
3.8	工商機構的技術創新活動開支相對業務收益總額的比率	3.8	Business technological innovation (TI) expenditure as a ratio to total business receipts	64
<b>經濟體系內科技與創新活動的普及程度</b>		<b>Technology and innovation diffusion in the economy</b>		
3.9	有就研發活動和其他機構訂立合作安排的工商機構單位數目的百分比	3.9	Percentage of business establishments having cooperation arrangement on R&D activities with other organisations	65
3.10	有就技術創新活動和其他機構訂立合作安排的工商機構單位數目的百分比	3.10	Percentage of business establishments having cooperation arrangement on TI activities with other organisations	66
3.11	從事創新活動的工商機構單位數目的百分比	3.11	Percentage of business establishments with innovation activities	67
3.12	在香港申請專利及獲批予專利的數目	3.12	Number of patent applications and patents granted in Hong Kong	68
3.13	獲美國專利及商標局批予香港居民的專利數目	3.13	Number of patents granted to Hong Kong residents by United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)	69
3.14	每百萬名人口的研究成果數目	3.14	Research output items per million population	70
3.15	高科技產品進口及出口貨值佔整體貿易總值的百分比	3.15	Percentage of value of imports and exports of high technology products in value of total trade	71
3.16	高科技產品出口貨值佔整體出口總值的百分比	3.16	Value of exports of high technology products as a percentage of value of total exports	72
3.17	高科技產品出口貨值相對本地生產總值的比率	3.17	Value of exports of high technology products as a ratio to GDP	73
3.18	技術國際收支平衡表流向／結餘相對本地生產總值的比率	3.18	Technology balance of payments (TBP) flows/balance as a ratio to GDP	74

<b>4. 營商環境</b>	<b>4. Business Environment</b>	<b>75</b>
<i>知識型行業的營運特色</i>	<i>Operating characteristics of knowledge-based industries</i>	
4.1 知識型行業的機構單位數目及就業人數	4.1 Number of establishments and persons engaged in knowledge-based industries (KBI)	75
4.2 知識型行業的增加價值佔以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值的百分比	4.2 Value added of KBI as a percentage of GDP at current factor cost	76
<i>經濟及社會環境</i>	<i>Economic and social environment</i>	
4.3 本地生產總值的每年實質增長	4.3 Annual GDP growth in real terms	77
4.4 人均本地生產總值的實質增長	4.4 Per capita GDP growth in real terms	78
4.5 各經濟活動在以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值內所佔的百分比	4.5 Percentage contribution of economic activities to GDP at current factor cost	79
4.6 本地固定資本形成總額相對本地生產總值的百分比	4.6 Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF) as a percentage of GDP	80
4.7 整體經濟及選定主要經濟活動的勞工生產力指數	4.7 Labour productivity indices (LPIs) of the whole economy and selected major economic activities	81
4.8 本地生產總值內含平減物價指數	4.8 Implicit price deflator of GDP	82
4.9 港匯指數	4.9 Effective Exchange Rate Indices (EERI) for the Hong Kong dollar	83
4.10 失業率	4.10 Unemployment rate	84
4.11 按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率	4.11 Labour force participation rate by age group by gender	85
4.12 按住戶每月入息劃分的家庭住戶數目	4.12 Number of domestic households by monthly household income	86
4.13 家庭住戶每月入息中位數	4.13 Median monthly household income of domestic households	87
4.14 年中人口及按年增長率	4.14 Mid-year population and annual growth rate	88
4.15 人口金字塔	4.15 Population pyramids	89

4.16	按性別劃分的出生時平均預期壽命	4.16	Expectation of life at birth by gender	90
	<b>經濟體系的開放性</b>		<b>Openness of the economy</b>	
4.17	商品貿易總值相對本地生產總值的比率	4.17	Total value of trade in goods as a ratio to GDP	91
4.18	服務貿易總值相對本地生產總值的比率	4.18	Total value of trade in services as a ratio to GDP	92
4.19	外來及向外直接投資頭寸相對本地生產總值的比率	4.19	Positions of inward and outward direct investment (DI) as a ratio to GDP	93
4.20	駐港的地區總部及地區辦事處的數目	4.20	Number of regional headquarters (RHQs) and regional offices (ROs) in Hong Kong	94
	<b>附錄</b>		<b>Annexes</b>	
甲.	用語及定義	A.	Terms and Definitions	A1
乙.	獲取政府統計處刊物及其他統計產品的方法	B.	Means of Obtaining Publications and Other Statistical Products of the Census and Statistics Department	A19
丙.	郵購表格	C.	Mail Order Form	A21



《香港－知識型經濟 統計透視》由政府統計處出版，就反映香港作為知識型經濟，提供最新的統計資料，方便各界查閱。

出版本刊的主要目的，是以圖表及簡評形式展示最新的知識型經濟統計指標。本刊所載的大部份數據是以十一年為一組發表，以助讀者比較近年和過去十年期的發展。有關指標按四個範疇分類，每一個範疇均包括一系列適當的統計數字，以便查閱及理解。

本刊登載的統計資料主要來自政府統計處和其他政府部門。在適當地方亦引用了其他機構發表的統計數字。

有關本刊內以**粗斜體**印出的詞彙的釋義，請參閱附錄甲「用語及定義」。

使用個別統計表的數字時，讀者須注意相應的註釋（如適用），以便了解有關定義、涵蓋範圍、計算方法及點算規則方面的變化，以及資料的局限性。任何上述變化均可能影響數列在相關統計期間內的可比性。

## 代號

本刊內各代號的含意如下：

#	臨時數字
@	數字在日後可能作出修訂
*	修訂數字
^	修訂預算
-	不適用
N.A.	暫時沒有數字

*Hong Kong as a Knowledge-based Economy – A Statistical Perspective* is published by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD). It is designed to provide a handy source of up-to-date statistical information for reflecting Hong Kong as a knowledge-based economy (KBE).

The main objective of this publication is to provide up-to-date KBE statistical indicators in the form of graphical presentation and short commentaries. Most of the statistical data are presented in the most recent 11 years to facilitate readers in comparing the development over the recent years and the 10-year interval in the past. The indicators are organised into four dimensions with each covering a suite of relevant statistics for easy reference and interpretation.

The principal sources of the statistical information presented in this publication are official statistics compiled by the Census and Statistics Department and other government departments. Statistics produced by other organisations are also referred to as appropriate.

Definitions of those terms printed in **bold and italics** in the publication are provided in “Terms and Definitions” in Annex A.

When using figures from each individual table, readers should pay attention to the corresponding footnotes where applicable, which describe changes in the definitions, coverage, methods of calculation and counting rules as well as limitations of the data. Any such changes may render the data series not fully comparable over the reference period concerned.

## Symbols

The following symbols are used throughout this publication :

#	Provisional figures
@	Figures are subject to revisions later on
*	Revised figures
^	Revised estimates
-	Not applicable
N.A.	Not yet available

## 本地生產總值和人口數字

爲了方便與國際比較，本刊內多項統計指標均以“相對本地生產總值的比率”、“人均”、“每百名人口”或“每千名人口”的形式表達。除非另有說明，否則本地生產總值的數字以二零零九年五月發表的按當時市價計算以開支面編製的最新本地生產總值數字爲準，而人口數字是指二零零九年二月發表的人口估計數字。一些以往發布的有關統計數字已作出相應修訂，因此可能與上期刊載的數字不同。

## 按行業類別劃分的統計數字

「香港標準行業分類」的修訂版<sup>1</sup>即(「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」)已於二零零八年十月公布，以取代「香港標準行業分類 1.1 版」。政府統計處現已於二零零九年開始逐步在不同的統計調查採用「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」。所有刊載於本刊內的按行業類別或經濟活動分類的統計數字是根據「香港標準行業分類 1.1 版」編製。

## 貨幣數字

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

## Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Population Figures

To facilitate international comparison, many of the statistical indicators included in this publication are presented in the form of “as a ratio to GDP”, “per capita”, “per 100 population” or “per 1 000 population”. Unless otherwise specified, figures on GDP are based on the latest expenditure-based GDP estimates at current market prices released in May 2009, while population figures refer to the population estimates released in February 2009. Some previously released statistics have been revised accordingly and therefore may be different from those published in the previous edition.

## Statistics by Industry Sector

A revised version<sup>1</sup> of Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC), i.e. HSIC Version 2.0, was released in October 2008 to replace HSIC Version 1.1. It is being used progressively in different surveys by the C&SD as from 2009. In this publication, all statistics analysed by industry sector or economic activity are compiled based on HSIC Version 1.1.

## 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.

1 有關修訂「香港標準行業分類」的細節，讀者可參考刊載於《香港統計月刊》二零零八年十一月號題爲“修訂「香港標準行業分類」”的專題文章。

1 Readers may refer to the feature article entitled “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.

## 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。

## 數字的捨入

由於四捨五入關係，統計表內個別項目的數字之和可能與總數略有出入。

## 財政年度

財政年度以「-」為代號。例如二零零八至零九年的財政年度是由二零零八年四月一日至二零零九年三月三十一日止。

## 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.

## Rounding of Figures

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

## Financial Year

The symbol “-” represents financial year. For example, 2008-09 means the financial year starting from 1 April 2008 and ending on 31 March 2009.

## 1. 背景

1.1 許多先進的經濟體系在近年都經歷了重大的轉變，這些轉變的其中一項特點是各類經濟活動均日益重視知識的應用。蘊藏在人力資源與科技中的知識，今天已被視為長遠經濟增長的主要源頭。

1.2 資訊與知識融入經濟活動的程度之深，大大影響經濟體系在結構及質量上的運作。隨着知識的運用在經濟活動中日漸深化與及全球一體化的影響，經濟分析模式也不再如以往般專注於土地、勞工及資本等傳統的生產因素。

## 2. 量度香港作為知識型經濟有何重要性？

2.1 必須持續學習系統化的資訊及如何運用資訊的才能是知識型經濟的特徵。驅使知識型經濟體系出現的各種力量，正在不斷重塑環球經濟狀況。經濟增長較從前更加倚重知識的創造、生產、傳播和運用。我們愈來愈講求掌握知識型經濟的各種動力，以及知識型經濟與傳統經濟動力的關係。總括而言，有關知識型經濟的影響的新課題不斷湧現，而這些課題正是決策者制定合適的發展政策的核心。有鑑於此，編製反映經濟體系邁向知識型經濟的進程的統計指標，有助計劃合適的發展策略。

## 1. Background

1.1 Most advanced economies have undergone significant changes in recent years. One of the key characteristics of the changes is the growing importance of knowledge in all sectors of economic activities. Knowledge, as embodied in human capital and in technology, is now seen as a vital source of long-term economic growth.

1.2 The degree of incorporation of information and knowledge into economic activities has now become so great that it is inducing profound structural and qualitative changes in the way an economy operates. Driven by the rise in knowledge intensity of economic activities and the increasing globalisation of economic affairs, there has been a paradigm shift in economic analysis model from the approach of devoting major attention to the traditional factors of production such as land, labour and capital.

## 2. Why is it Important to Measure Hong Kong as a Knowledge-based Economy (KBE)?

2.1 A KBE is characterised by the need for continuous learning of both codified information and the competencies to use information. The forces driving the emergence of the KBE are constantly reshaping the world economy. Economic growth is much more dependent on the creation, production, distribution and use of knowledge than before. Increasing attention is directed to understanding the dynamics of the KBE and its relationship with traditional economic forces. All in all, new issues are emerging regarding the implications of the KBE and these are the focal points for policy makers to formulate appropriate development policies. As such, statistical indicators showing the evolution of an economy into a KBE could provide guides for devising appropriate strategies.



2.2 全球有不少經濟體系正在知識的跑道上邁進。合適的知識型經濟指標，有助確定相關政策的目標是否已達到，並可作為與其他經濟體系比較的基準，從而找出有待改善之處。

### 3. 衡量香港作為知識型經濟的統計方法

3.1 要了解一個經濟體系邁向知識型經濟的進程如何，先要具備一個分析框架，再從中設定相關的統計指標。有關的分析框架必須能夠合乎邏輯地把相關的統計指標分組、整理和分析。

3.2 雖然迄今尚未有一個國際間一致接納的標準，但是個別國家和國際組織已發展不少用以量度知識型經濟的框架。一般而言，有關的框架是採用「描述式」或「展示式」的方法，將一系列的統計指標按以下四個範疇歸納：

- (a) *資訊及通訊科技* – 反映經濟體系內知識和資訊傳遞／應用的效率和效能的指標。
- (b) *人力資源發展* – 反映經濟體系內能夠接觸及運用知識與資訊，從而進一步生產／創造／傳遞知識和資訊的人力資源的數量和素質的指標。
- (c) *創新系統* – 反映經濟體系內生產／創造／應用知識和資訊的數量、素質和速度的指標。
- (d) *營商環境* – 反映經濟體系內的營商環境如何有利生產／創造／傳遞／應用知識和資訊的指標。

2.2 Many economies around the world are now progressing on the knowledge track. Appropriate KBE indicators would thus help ascertain whether the targets of KBE policies have been achieved, and to benchmark with other economies with a view to identifying areas for improvement.

### 3. Statistical Approach for Measuring Hong Kong as a KBE

3.1 To help understand the development progress of an economy into a KBE, an analytical framework is needed, following which relevant statistical indicators can be constructed. The analytical framework should be one that enables relevant statistical indicators to be grouped, organised and analysed logically.

3.2 While an internationally accepted standard is not available, quite a number of different frameworks have been developed by individual countries and international organisations for measuring a KBE. Generally, a “descriptive” or “presentational” framework encompassing a suite of statistical indicators grouped into the following four dimensions is adopted:

- (a) *Information and Communication Technology (ICT)* – indicators to reflect the efficiency and effectiveness of knowledge and information distribution/application in the economy.
- (b) *Human Resources Development* – indicators to reflect the quantity and quality of individuals equipped for access to and use of knowledge and information for further production/creation/distribution of knowledge and information in the economy.
- (c) *Innovation System* – indicators to reflect the quantity, quality and rate of knowledge and information production/creation/application in the economy.
- (d) *Business Environment* – indicators to reflect how conducive the business environment is to the production/creation/distribution/application of knowledge and information in the economy.

3.3 建立上述框架是基於以下前提：

- (a) 知識的集成及透過資訊及通訊科技傳遞資訊日趨普遍，締造了發展資訊社會的有利條件。
- (b) 發展知識廣博的人力資源是爭取競爭優勢的關鍵。
- (c) 創新與科技是提升競爭力的主要動力。
- (d) 經濟體系的社會及經濟特色，以及宏觀經濟環境，是孕育知識型經濟的先決條件。

本刊所採用的知識型經濟框架，是基於上述框架而建立的。

#### 4. 香港的資訊及通訊科技發展

4.1 資訊及通訊科技是推動知識型經濟的主要驅動力。經濟體系無論處於哪個發展階段，都會因邁向知識型經濟而要面對這股不可遏止的變革浪潮所帶來的挑戰。香港是一個開放型的經濟體系，其國際貿易和商業發達。作為全球的重要貿易樞紐，香港必須有效地和全世界及商業伙伴聯繫，並透過使用資訊及通訊科技提升競爭力。

4.2 資訊及通訊科技的發展有賴於技術及商業基礎建設。香港的工商機構和消費者均可享用高質素的電訊基礎建設。香港的電訊市場在二零零三年全面開放後，電訊業的競爭愈趨激烈。香港是首個在一九九零年代初率先把電話網絡數碼化的大都會、全球首個採用碼分多址（CDMA）標準的地方、亞洲推出多媒體訊息服務（MMS）的先驅，也是其中一個率先引入通用分組無線服務（GPRS）的地方。

3.3 The above framework is established on the following premises:

- (a) The growing codification of knowledge and transmission of information through ICT are enablers of an information society.
- (b) Development of a pool of knowledge-rich human resources is the key for carving out competitive advantage.
- (c) Innovation and technology are crucial driving forces to enhance competitiveness.
- (d) The underlying social and economic characteristics together with the macroeconomic environment provide the pre-requisite for nurturing a successful KBE.

The KBE framework adopted in this publication follows the above framework.

#### 4. ICT Development in Hong Kong

4.1 ICT is the key enabler in spearheading the development of an economy into a KBE. Economies at different stages of development all face challenges brought about by unstoppable waves of change towards a KBE. Hong Kong is an open economy that thrives on international trade and commerce. Being an important trading hub in the global economy, Hong Kong needs to connect effectively to the global system and its partners and to use ICT to sharpen its competitive edge.

4.2 The development of ICT is underpinned by technical and commercial infrastructural support. Businesses and consumers in Hong Kong enjoy an excellent telecommunications infrastructure. With the full liberalisation of the telecommunications market in 2003, the telecommunications sector in Hong Kong is highly competitive. Hong Kong is the first metropolitan area to have the telephone network digitised in the early 1990's, the first in the world to adopt the Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) standards, the first in Asia to launch Multi-media Messaging Services (MMS) and one of the first to introduce General Packet Radio Services (GPRS).

4.3 香港一向是採用嶄新資訊及通訊科技的先鋒，是業界試驗新產品和技術的場地。資訊及通訊科技在社會的普及程度也相當高，全港的商業大廈和差不多所有住宅大廈都設有寬頻上網設施。以下是一些有關的統計數字：

- (a) 流動電話在香港已是日常生活的必需品，流動電話用戶的普及率在二零零八年年底達 162%，是全球普及率最高的地方之一。
- (b) 在二零零八年年底，約有 195 萬名用戶使用寬頻服務，佔全港人口 28%。根據國際電信聯盟發表的數字，香港的寬頻普及率在二零零八年的排名為亞洲區第二高及全世界第十五高。
- (c) 在二零零八年，住戶擁有個人電腦的普及率達到 74.6% (二零零零年為 49.7%)，而家中電腦有接駁互聯網的住戶比率是 70.9% (二零零零年為 36.4%)。
- (d) 香港人口大多熱衷於使用資訊科技。在二零零八年，每百名十歲及以上人口中在過去十二個月曾使用個人電腦的人數達 68 人 (二零零零年為 43 人)，而曾使用互聯網服務的人數為 67 人 (二零零零年為 30 人)。

4.3 Hong Kong is at the forefront of adopting new ICT and has been regarded as a test-bed for the industry. There is also extensive ICT diffusion in the community, with broadband reaching all commercial buildings and virtually all residential buildings. Below is a glimpse of some related statistics:

- (a) The use of mobile phone is part of everyday life in Hong Kong. The mobile subscriber penetration rate reached 162% in end 2008, which is one of the highest in the world.
- (b) As at end 2008, about 1.95 million customers were using broadband services, accounting for 28% of the total population in Hong Kong. Internationally, Hong Kong was ranked the second highest in the Asian region and 15<sup>th</sup> highest in the world in terms of broadband penetration rate by the International Telecommunication Union in 2008.
- (c) Household PC penetration rate reached 74.6% in 2008 (49.7% in 2000), while the household Internet penetration rate was 70.9% (36.4% in 2000).
- (d) Hong Kong has an information technology-savvy population. The number of individuals aged 10 and over having used personal computers (PCs) in the past twelve months per 100 population reached 68 in 2008 (43 in 2000). As regards the use of Internet service, the corresponding figure was 67 (30 in 2000).

## 5. 香港的人力資源發展

5.1 知識的運用通常是依靠人才。知識資本是普遍公認的重要資產，而人力資源的發展則是可持續發展的關鍵動力之一。教育是人力資源發展的基本元素，這一點毋庸置疑。香港在教育方面的投資，略述如下：

- (a) 政府的教育開支由一九九八至九九年度的 492 億元上升至二零零八至零九年度的 759 億元，大幅增加 54%，顯示政府在投資教育方面的決心。
- (b) 教育是政府財政預算最大的開支項目，佔全年整體政府開支逾五分之一。在二零零八至零九年度，政府在教育的開支佔整體政府開支的 24%。
- (c) 高中畢業生升讀專上學院的機會在過去數年穩定增加。十七至二十歲的年齡組別的專上教育整體參與率由二零零零至零一學年的 33% 增加至二零零八至零九學年的 67%。

5.2 人口的知識和技能水平與其教育程度息息相關。在今天知識主導的社會中，大多數人都會不斷充實自己。因此，社會人士的教育程度已漸漸提高，而各類工作也要求具備更高的技術水平。過去十年的數字顯示：

## 5. Human Resources Development in Hong Kong

5.1 Knowledge is usually applied through the skills of individuals. Intellectual capital is widely recognised as a critical asset and development of human resources is one of the critical strategic thrusts for sustainable development. Undoubtedly, education is the fundamental building block of human resources development. Highlights of the investment in education in Hong Kong are:

- (a) The Government's expenditure on education in Hong Kong rose remarkably by 54% from \$49.2 billion in 1998-99 to \$75.9 billion in 2008-09, indicating the Government's unrelenting commitment to investing in education.
- (b) Education is the biggest expenditure item of the Government's budget – taking up over one-fifth of the annual total government expenditure. Government expenditure on education as a percentage of total government expenditure reached 24% in 2008-09.
- (c) Post-secondary education opportunities for senior secondary school leavers had been increasing steadily in the past few years. The overall participation rate of the age group 17-20 in post-secondary education increased from 33% in 2000/01 academic year to 67% in 2008/09 academic year.

5.2 The level of knowledge and skills in the population is highly related to their educational attainments. In today's knowledge-driven society, people in general are keen to better equip themselves and there has been an upward shift towards higher education and more skilful jobs. The figures during the past decade indicated that:

(a) 曾受專上教育（即曾修讀非學位／學位／深造課程程度）的人力資源佔十五歲及以上人口的百分比由一九九八年的 17.4% 增加至二零零八年的 24.5%。在這些人士當中，擁有深造課程學歷人士的比例由一九九八年的 6.3% 大幅增加至二零零八年的 12.7%。

(b) 就業人士中，專業人員及輔助專業人員所佔的比例由一九九八年的 21.0% 增加至二零零八年的 26.1%。

5.3 簡而言之，人力資源的開發基本上包括教育、技術培訓和再培訓、終身學習和向外招攬人才。培育市民終身學習的態度，是發展不斷求進的經濟體系必不可少的部分。

## 6. 香港的創新系統

6.1 創新是提升競爭優勢和生產力的動力之一，而技術則有助推動創新。這些都是推動創新經濟體系持續發展的元素。

6.2 我們採用多角度分析有關創新的指標。除了協助制定政策和評估計劃外，創新和科技的統計指標在反映經濟體系的創新水平和技術精湛程度，以及訂立國際間的基準，都十分重要。反映香港的創新活動的重要統計數字如下：

(a) The stock of human resources with post-secondary education (i.e. having attended non-degree/degree/postgraduate courses) as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over increased from 17.4% in 1998 to 24.5% in 2008. Among these persons, the proportion of those with postgraduate educational attainment increased remarkably from 6.3% in 1998 to 12.7% in 2008.

(b) The proportion of employed persons who worked as professionals and associate professionals increased from 21.0% in 1998 to 26.1% in 2008.

5.3 In a nutshell, development of human resources essentially comprises education, skill training and retraining, lifelong learning and sourcing of global talent. This demands that we need to instill the spirit of continuous learning, an integral part of a learning economy, into our people.

## 6. Innovation System in Hong Kong

6.1 Innovation is one of the engines to enhance competitive edge and productivity, while technology is a key driver for innovation. An innovation-driven economy builds upon these components for sustainable economic growth.

6.2 A multi-dimensional view is adopted in analysing innovation indicators. Apart from facilitating policy development and programme evaluation, statistical indicators on innovation and technology are important for assessing the level of innovation and technological sophistication in the economy and for international benchmarking. Highlights of some statistics reflecting the innovation activities in Hong Kong are:

- (a) 與其他先進的經濟體系相比，香港在研究及發展（研發）活動的投資水平不算高，但是香港的研發活動日漸增加，本地研發總開支相對本地生產總值的比率由二零零一年的 0.55% 增加至二零零七年的 0.77%。
- (b) 二零零七年的本地研發總開支達 124 億元，較二零零一年上升 75%。值得注意的是工商業進行研發活動的重要性有見提高，工商業的研發開支佔本地研發總開支的比例由二零零一年的 29% 大幅增長至二零零七年的 49%。
- (c) 除了進行研發外，工商機構單位還可進行許多其他不涉及研發的創新活動，而這些活動在機構單位的表現上往往擔當重要角色。進行一項或以上創新活動的工商機構單位的比例由二零零一年的 16% 攀升至二零零七年的 42%。
- (a) Although the level of investment in research and development (R&D) is not high as compared with other advanced economies, R&D activities in Hong Kong have been on an uptrend, with gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) as a ratio to GDP increased from 0.55% in 2001 to 0.77% in 2007.
- (b) GERD in 2007 amounted to \$12.4 billion, 75% higher than that recorded in 2001. A noteworthy feature is the increased importance of the business sector in undertaking R&D, with the share of business R&D expenditure in GERD growing substantially from 29% in 2001 to 49% in 2007.
- (c) Besides R&D, a business establishment may undertake many other innovation activities which do not involve any R&D and yet play a major role in the performance of the establishment. The proportion of business establishments that had undertaken one or more types of innovation activity rose from 16% in 2001 to 42% in 2007.

6.3 雖然香港的研發基礎不及一些其他經濟體系，但是香港已聚集了一批在集成電路設計、光子學、無線應用、數碼媒體娛樂及中醫藥等範疇具有開發創新能力的高水平研究人員。要進一步促進創新及科技發展，香港必須繼續好好發揮現有的實力、充分配合研究能力和業界需要，並且借助珠江三角洲的生產基地。有鑑於此，政府採納了新的創新及科技發展策略架構，並在這個策略架構之下在二零零六年成立了五所研發中心，推動及協調選定的重點科技範疇的應用研發工作。

6.3 While its R&D base is not as sizeable as some other economies, Hong Kong has amassed a group of high quality researchers who are capable of pursuing innovations in areas such as integrated circuit design, photonics, wireless applications, digital media entertainment and Chinese medicine. To further promote the development of innovation and technology, Hong Kong would continue to capitalise on its existing strength; bridge the gap between research capabilities and industry needs; and leverage on the production base in the Pearl River Delta region. In view of this, the Government has adopted a new strategic framework for innovation and technology development under which five R&D centres were set up in 2006 to drive and coordinate applied R&D in selected technology focus areas.

## 7. 香港的營商環境

7.1 健全的宏觀經濟框架，配合公平的競爭環境，是鼓勵商業投資和刺激消費開支的關鍵。在各項要素中，審慎的財務管理、穩定的價格、穩健的法制和稅制是必不可少的條件。

7.2 香港是全球最開放和外向型的經濟體系之一，以自由貿易為命脈。香港地處中國南岸、東亞的中心，佔地利之宜外，還有許多有利的因素，使它成為理想的營商大都會。這些因素包括低稅率、高透明度的普通法制度、公正的司法、穩健的公共財政系統、一流的基礎建設、資訊自由流通、廉潔的政府和富企業家精神。以下是反映香港在過去十年經濟表現的部分統計數字：

- (a) 在一九九八年至二零零八年期間，香港的人均本地生產總值平均按年實質增長約 4%。
- (b) 經濟結構持續從製造業向服務業轉移。整體服務業對以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值的貢獻因而進一步增加，由一九九七年的 85.9% 上升至二零零七年的 92.3%。
- (c) 香港的勞動市場自一九九八年經歷了幾次衝擊。失業率由一九九八年至二零零七年皆超過 4%。於二零零八年，失業率已回落至 3.6%。
- (d) 在商品貿易方面，二零零八年的貨品出口總值（包括轉口和港產品出口）是 28,242 億元。在一九九八年至二零零八年間，平均按年增長率是 7.7%。商品進口方面同樣強勁，二零零八年的總值達 30,253 億元。

## 7. Business Environment in Hong Kong

7.1 A sound macroeconomic framework together with a level playing field is the cornerstone to encouraging business investment and consumer spending. This requires prudent fiscal management, stable prices, robust legal and tax regimes, among many others.

7.2 Hong Kong is one of the most open, external-oriented economies in the world, with free trade being its lifeblood. Apart from being strategically located in the heart of East Asia on China's southern coast, there are many favourable factors that make Hong Kong an ideal metropolis for conducting business: low tax regime; transparent common law system; impartial judiciary; robust fiscal system; state-of-the-art infrastructure; free flow of information; a clean government; and entrepreneurial spirit. Some statistics depicting the economic performance of Hong Kong during the past decade are:

- (a) Between 1998 and 2008, per capita GDP of Hong Kong increased at an average annual growth rate of around 4% in real terms.
- (b) The structure of the economy continued to shift from manufacturing to services. This led to a further advance in the contribution of the services sector as a whole to GDP at current factor cost from 85.9% in 1997 to 92.3% in 2007.
- (c) The labour market in Hong Kong had experienced several negative shocks since 1998. The unemployment rate stood at above 4% between 1998 and 2007. In 2008, the unemployment rate came down to 3.6%.
- (d) On trade in goods, the value of total exports of goods (comprising re-exports and domestic exports) was \$2,824.2 billion in 2008. This represented an average annual growth rate of 7.7% between 1998 and 2008. Imports of goods were likewise robust, reaching \$3,025.3 billion in 2008.

(e) 在無形貿易方面，服務輸出的金額以平均每年 10.6% 的增長率上升，由一九九八年的 2,621 億元增加至二零零八年的 7,188 億元。服務輸入的金額也以 6.3% 的平均按年增長率，由一九九八年的 1,942 億元增加至二零零八年的 3,570 億元。

## 8. 結語

8.1 知識有別於傳統的資本貨物，沒有固定的生產量限，因而難以量度。知識型經濟的核心就是知識，但知識本身特別難以量化和釐定價值，故此沒有方法直接量度知識型經濟體系的表現。折衷的辦法是運用描述式的框架，以一組指標來量度香港作為知識型經濟的情況。

8.2 從知識型經濟的一般特點來看，香港在許多方面都表現不俗。香港有優良的資訊及通訊技術基礎建設，有利的營商環境給予營商者莫大的信心。香港人不斷進取，增進知識和技術。不過，香港仍有可改善之處。我們需要加強創新能力，才可以充分運用先進的科技。要保持經濟增長的勢頭、生生不息，我們需要培養終身學習的風氣，無論個人還是機構都要不斷追求完善、自強不息。

(e) On invisible trade, the value of exports of services grew at an average annual rate of 10.6%, from \$262.1 billion in 1998 to \$718.8 billion in 2008. The value of imports of services also increased at an average annual rate of 6.3%, from \$194.2 billion in 1998 to \$357.0 billion in 2008.

## 8. Concluding Remarks

8.1 Knowledge, unlike conventional capital goods, has no fixed production capacity and hence presents great challenges in terms of measurement. At the heart of a KBE, knowledge itself is particularly difficult to quantify and to price. There is no direct way to measure the performance of a KBE. Instead, a descriptive framework using a suite of indicators may be used to measure Hong Kong as a KBE.

8.2 Generally, Hong Kong positions well on many of the general characteristics of a KBE. We have excellent ICT infrastructure and our favourable business environment provides confidence to businesses. Our people are increasingly equipped in terms of knowledge and skills. Nevertheless, there is still room for improvement. We need to strengthen our innovation capacity to fully exploit advanced technologies. To sustain the momentum of economic growth and continued vitality, we need to embrace a culture of continuous learning and improvement both at the individual and the organisational levels.



## 與知識型經濟有關的香港主要統計數字

## Key statistical indicators for Hong Kong relating to knowledge-based economy

I. 資訊及通訊科技 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
每百名人口中公共流動無線電話的用戶數目 Public mobile subscriber units per 100 population	44.0	92.5	106.4	120.0	125.0	136.7	152.3	162.3
每百名人口中互聯網用戶數目 Internet subscribers per 100 population	-	35.4	34.6	36.8	38.5	39.0	40.9	41.5
每百名十歲及以上人口中在過去十二個月曾使用個人電腦的數目 Number of individuals having used PCs in the past twelve months per 100 population aged 10 and over	-	54.0	56.2	59.5	58.8	62.9	66.4	68.2
每百名十歲及以上人口中在過去十二個月曾使用互聯網服務的數目 Number of individuals having used the Internet service in the past twelve months per 100 population aged 10 and over	-	48.2	52.2	56.4	56.9	60.8	64.8	66.7
<b>II. 人力資源發展 Human Resources Development</b>								
曾受專上教育的十五歲及以上人口的百分比 (%) Percentage of population aged 15 and over with post-secondary educational attainment (%)	17.4	20.7	21.4	21.9	22.8	23.8	24.3	24.5
在該學年的專上教育程度畢業生人數 (由每年的七月至翌年的六月) Number of graduates from post-secondary education during the academic year (from 1 July of the reference year to 30 June of the following year)	38 927	42 018	46 255	46 897	48 748	47 290	N.A.	N.A.
曾受專上教育的勞動人口的百分比 (%) Percentage of labour force with post-secondary educational attainment (%)	22.4	26.3	27.2	27.7	28.9	29.7	30.5	31.0
從事專業／輔助專業職級的就業人口百分比 (%) Percentage of employed population working as professionals/associate professionals (%)	21.0	23.9	24.7	25.1	25.4	26.2	26.2	26.1
<b>III. 創新系統 Innovation System</b>								
本地研發總開支相對本地生產總值的比率 (%) Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as a ratio to GDP (%)	0.43	0.59	0.69	0.74	0.79	0.81	0.77 <sup>@</sup>	N.A.
工商機構的研發開支佔本地研發總開支的百分比 (%) Percentage share of business expenditure on R&D to gross domestic expenditure on R&D (%)	28.5	33.2	41.5	48.3	51.5	52.6	48.8	N.A.
<b>IV. 營商環境 Business Environment</b>								
知識型行業的增加價值佔以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值的百分比 (%) Value added of knowledge-based industries as a percentage of GDP at current factor cost (%)	18.2	19.4	20.1	20.0	20.2	23.2	26.7 <sup>@</sup>	N.A.

IV. 營商環境(續) Business Environment (Cont'd)	1998	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
以當時市價計算的人均本地生產總值 Per capita GDP at current market prices	(港元) 197,559	(港元) 189,397	(港元) 183,449	(港元) 190,451	(港元) 202,928	(港元) 215,158	(港元) 233,245 <sup>@</sup>	(港元) 240,327 <sup>@</sup>
	(美元) 25,508	(美元) 24,285	(美元) 23,558	(美元) 24,454	(美元) 26,093	(美元) 27,698	(美元) 29,899 <sup>@</sup>	(美元) 30,863 <sup>@</sup>
商品貿易總值相對本地生產總值的比率 (%) Trade in goods as a ratio to GDP (%)	215	249	287	320	331	343	344 <sup>@</sup>	349 <sup>@</sup>
服務貿易總值相對本地生產總值的比率 (%) Trade in services as a ratio to GDP (%)	35.3	43.1	45.8	52.0	54.9	57.8	61.5 <sup>@</sup>	64.2 <sup>@</sup>
外來直接投資頭寸相對本地生產總值的比率 (%) Position of inward direct investment as a ratio to GDP (%)	135	205	240	273	293	391	569 <sup>@</sup>	N.A.
駐港的地區總部及地區辦事處的總數 (指有關年度六月首個工作天的數字) Total number of regional headquarters and regional offices (Figures refer to the first working day of June of the year)	2 449	3 119	3 207	3 609	3 798	3 845	3 890	3 882

- 不適用

- Not applicable

@ 數字在日後可能作出修訂

@ Figures are subject to revisions later on

N.A. 暫時沒有數字

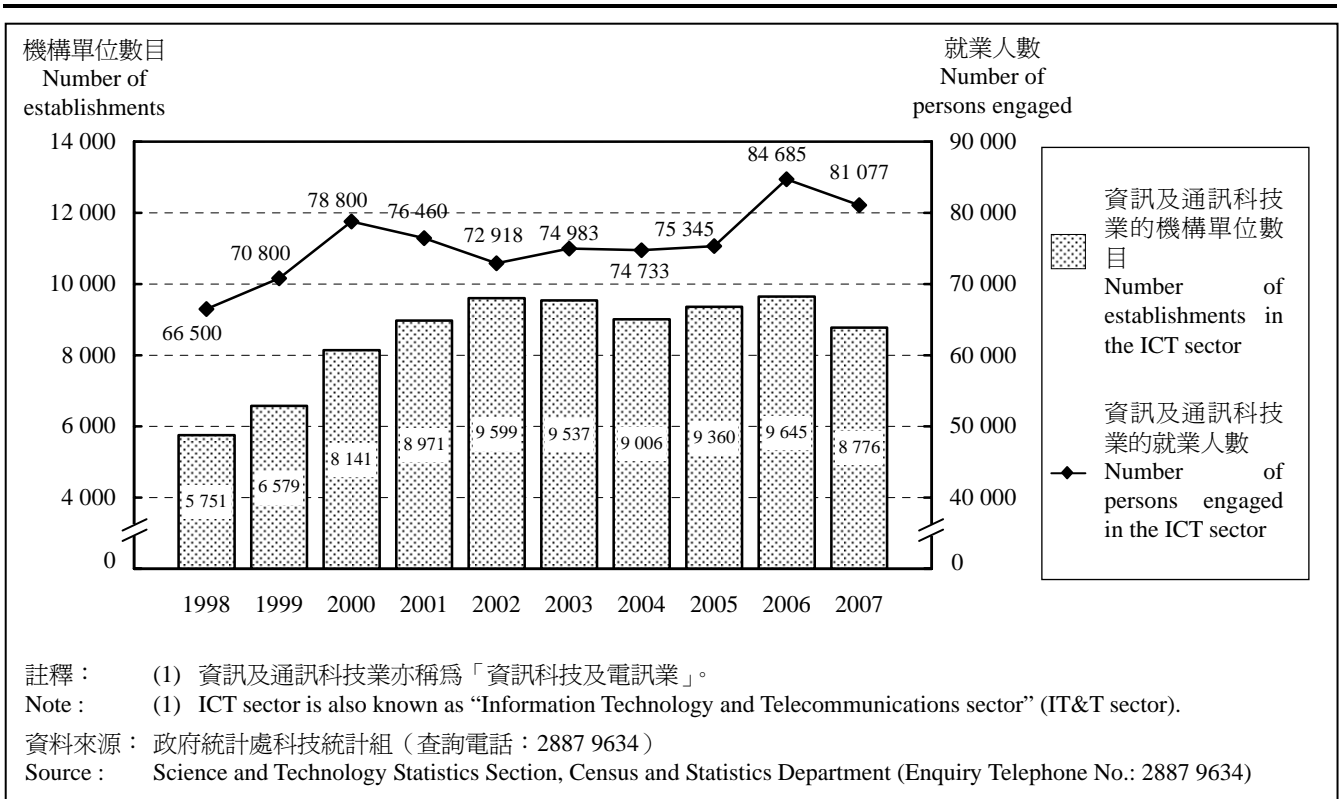
N.A. Not yet available

# 1 資訊及通訊科技 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

## 資訊及通訊科技業的營運特色 *Operating characteristics of the ICT sector*

### 1.1 資訊及通訊科技業<sup>(1)</sup>的機構單位數目和就業人數

#### Number of establishments and persons engaged in the ICT sector<sup>(1)</sup>



◆ 「電子化經濟」的冒起，對資訊及通訊科技產品和服務的需求產生了刺激作用。有見及此，那些從事資訊及通訊科技產品生產和經銷，以及提供與資訊及通訊科技有關服務的行業可統稱為「**資訊及通訊科技業**」，一併編製統計數據。

◆ 資訊及通訊科技發展迅速，與資訊及通訊科技相關的各式經濟活動也發展蓬勃。資訊及通訊科技業機構單位數目由一九九八年的5 751間增加至二零零七年的8 776間，大幅增長52.6%，正好顯示這種情況。

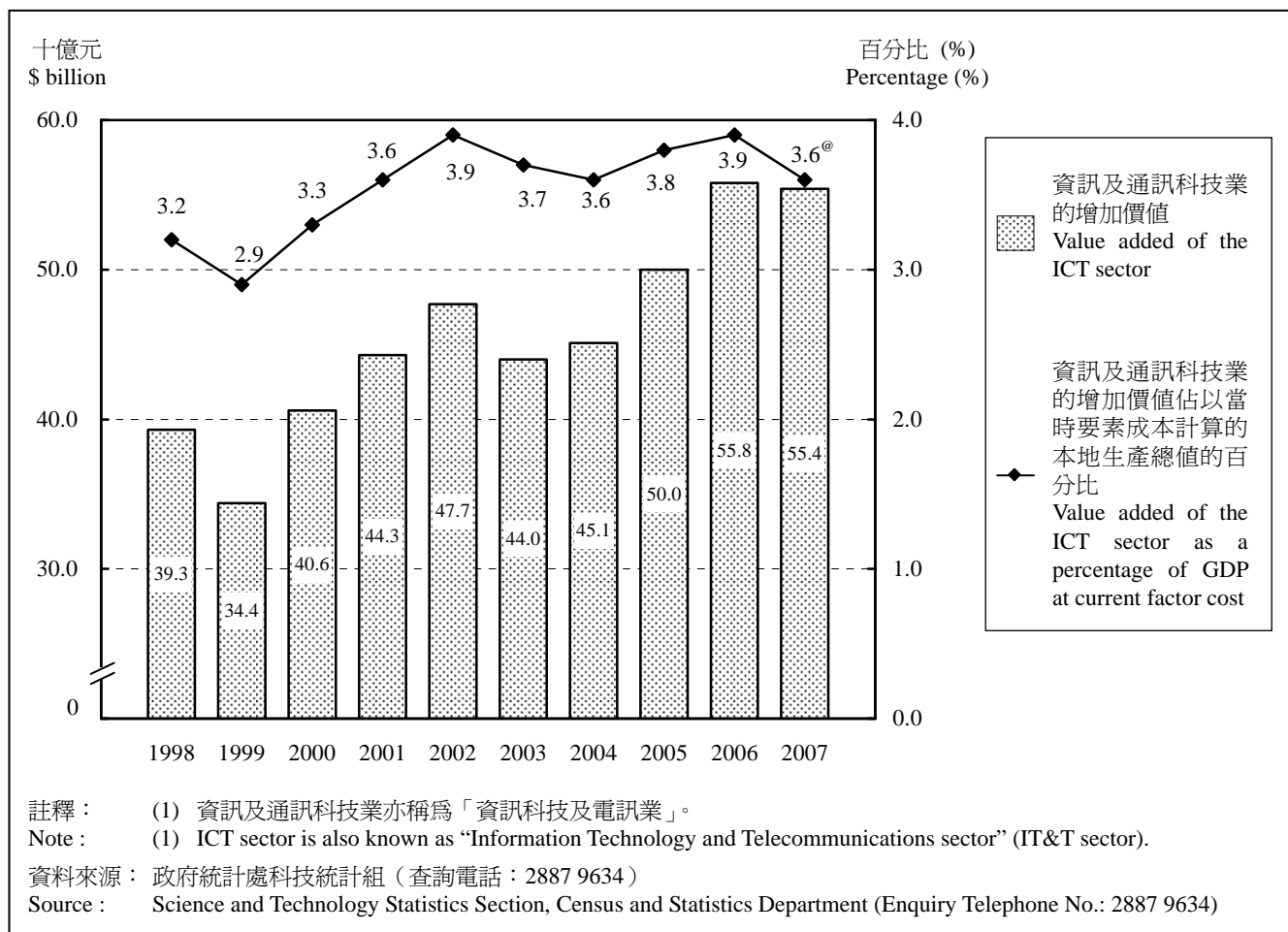
◆ 隨着上述的發展，資訊及通訊科技業在二零零七年的就業人數為81 077人，在一九九八年則約為66 500人。

◆ Emergence of the “e-economy” has stimulated demand for ICT products and services. In view of this, those industries engaged in the production and distribution of ICT products and provision of services related to ICT may be grouped together and referred to as the “**ICT sector**” for statistical compilation purposes.

◆ Driven by the rapid development of ICT, the spectrum of economic activities related to ICT has grown impressively. This is evident from the considerable growth of 52.6% in the number of establishments in the ICT sector from 5 751 in 1998 to 8 776 in 2007.

◆ In line with the above developments, the number of persons engaged in the ICT sector was 81 077 in 2007, as compared with some 66 500 in 1998.

## 1.2 資訊及通訊科技業<sup>(1)</sup>的增加價值佔以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值的百分比 Value added of the ICT sector<sup>(1)</sup> as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) at current factor cost



◆ 資訊及通訊的進步帶來巨大潛力，有助工商業和生產活動邁向高增值。因此，資訊及通訊科技業是香港經濟的重要部分，並成為經濟增長主要動力之一。

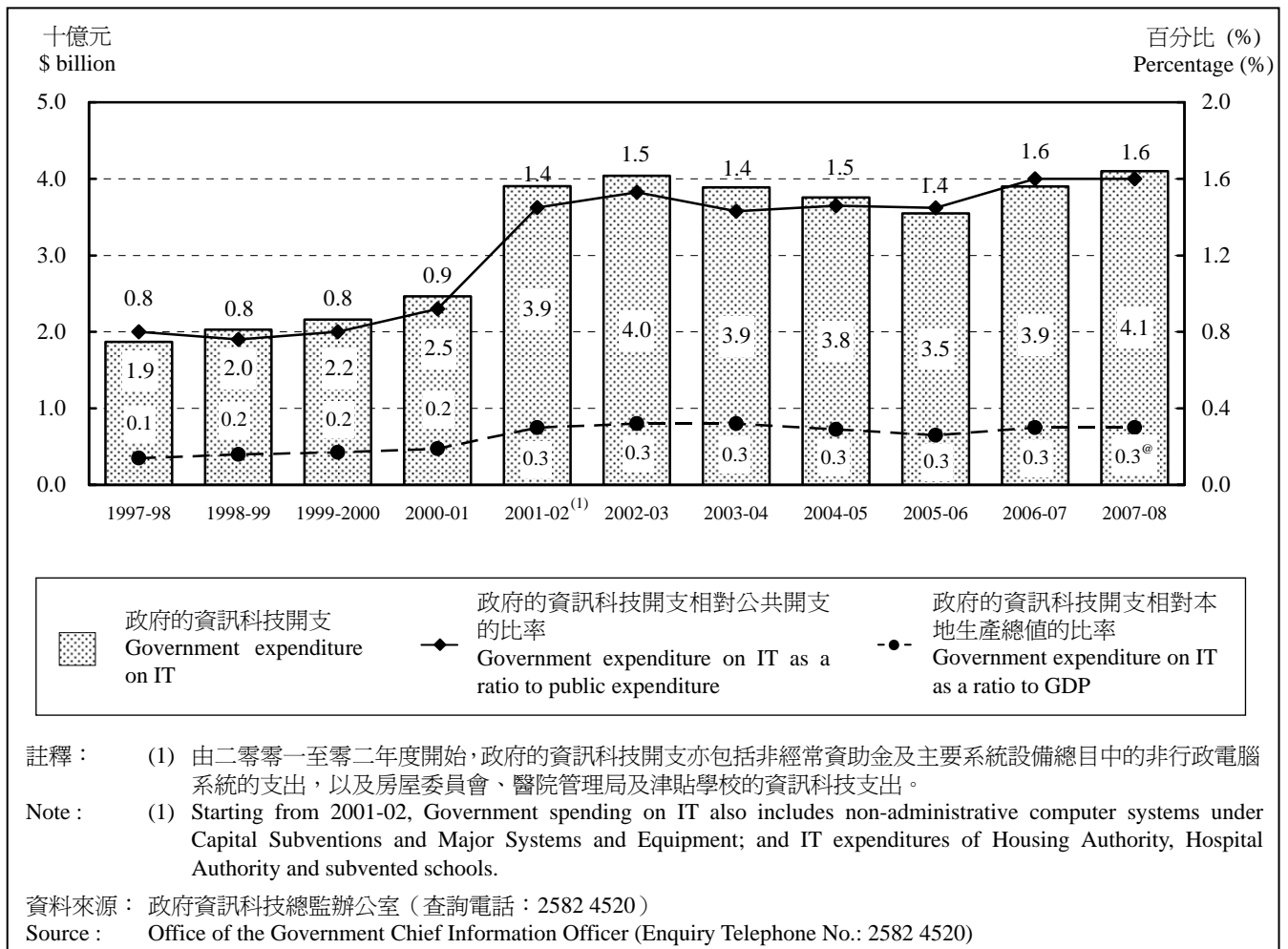
◆ 資訊及通訊科技業的**增加價值**由一九九八年的393億元增加至二零零七年的554億元，增幅為41.0%。同期，資訊及通訊科技業的增加價值對以當時要素成本計算的**本地生產總值**的貢獻由3.2%升至3.6%。

◆ Advancement in ICT generates a vast potential for moving business and production up the value chain. Thus, the ICT sector is an important part of Hong Kong's economy and has become one of the major driving forces behind the economic growth.

◆ The *value added* for the ICT sector increased by 41.0% from \$39.3 billion in 1998 to \$55.4 billion in 2007. During the same period, the contribution of the ICT sector to *GDP* at current factor cost rose from 3.2% to 3.6%.

## 資訊科技的投資 *Investment in information technology (IT)*

### 1.3 政府的資訊科技開支相對公共開支／本地生產總值的比率 Government expenditure on IT as a ratio to public expenditure/GDP



◆ 政府的既定政策是要充分運用資訊科技，藉以提高運作效率及改善服務。為維持香港作為一個領先的數碼城市的地位，政府致力運用資訊科技提供以客為本的電子服務，從而建立一個開放、負責任及高效率的政府。

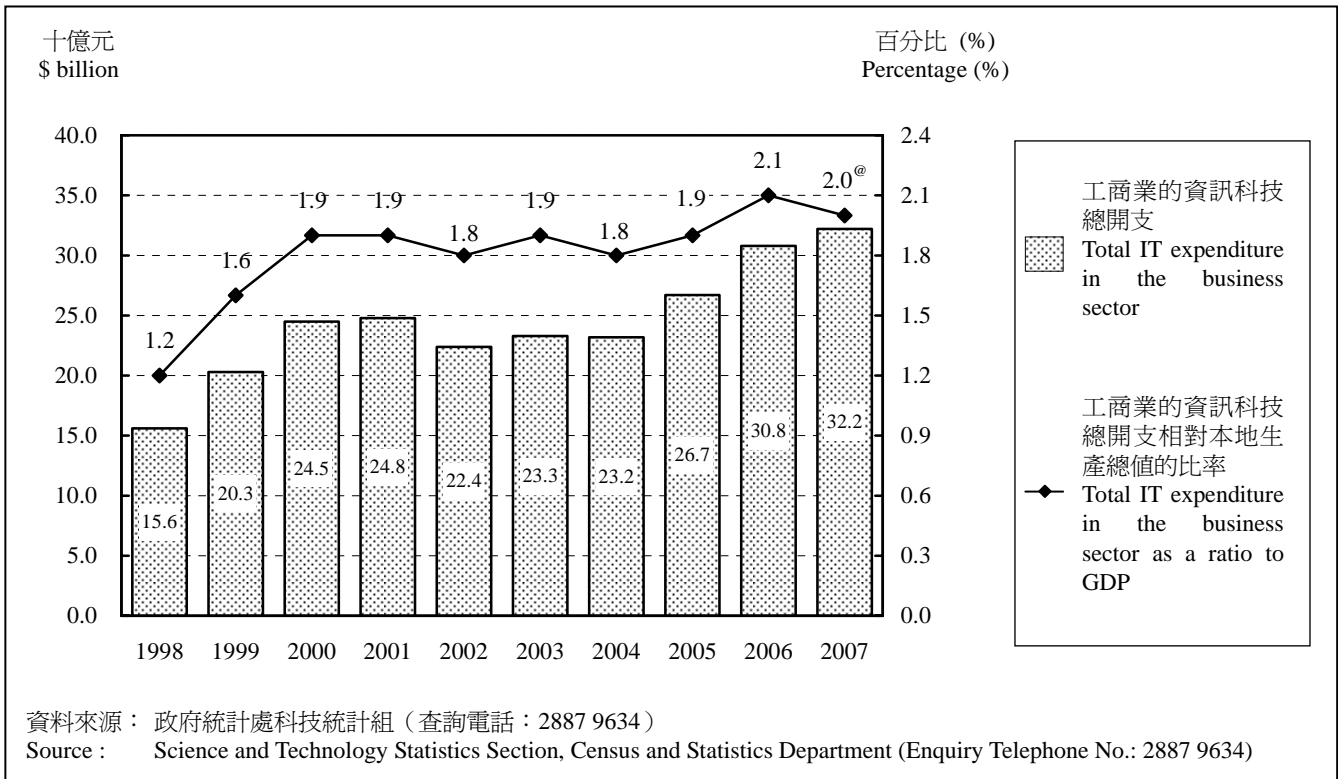
◆ 政府深明領先倡導資訊科技發展的重要性，投放在資訊科技方面的開支在過去十年有顯著的增長。在二零零七至零八年度，政府用於資訊科技的支出達41億元，相等於公共開支的1.6%或本地生產總值的0.3%。

◆ It is the Government's established policy to make the best use of IT to enhance operational efficiency and improve service provision. To sustain Hong Kong as a leading digital city, the Government is committed to providing customer-centric e-services that promote an accessible, accountable and efficient government.

◆ Recognising the importance of taking a proactive role in championing IT development, government expenditure on IT increased significantly over the past decade. In 2007-08, government spending on IT amounted to \$4.1 billion, representing 1.6% of public expenditure or 0.3% of GDP.

## 資訊科技的投資 *Investment in information technology (IT)*

### 1.4 工商業的資訊科技總開支相對本地生產總值的比率 Total IT expenditure in the business sector as a ratio to GDP



◆ 在現今的資訊年代，資訊科技的急速發展對社會帶來很大的影響。資訊科技已成為一項重要的生產要素，因而工商業在資訊科技方面的開支也會影響到生產力和業務增長，這已是毋庸置疑的。

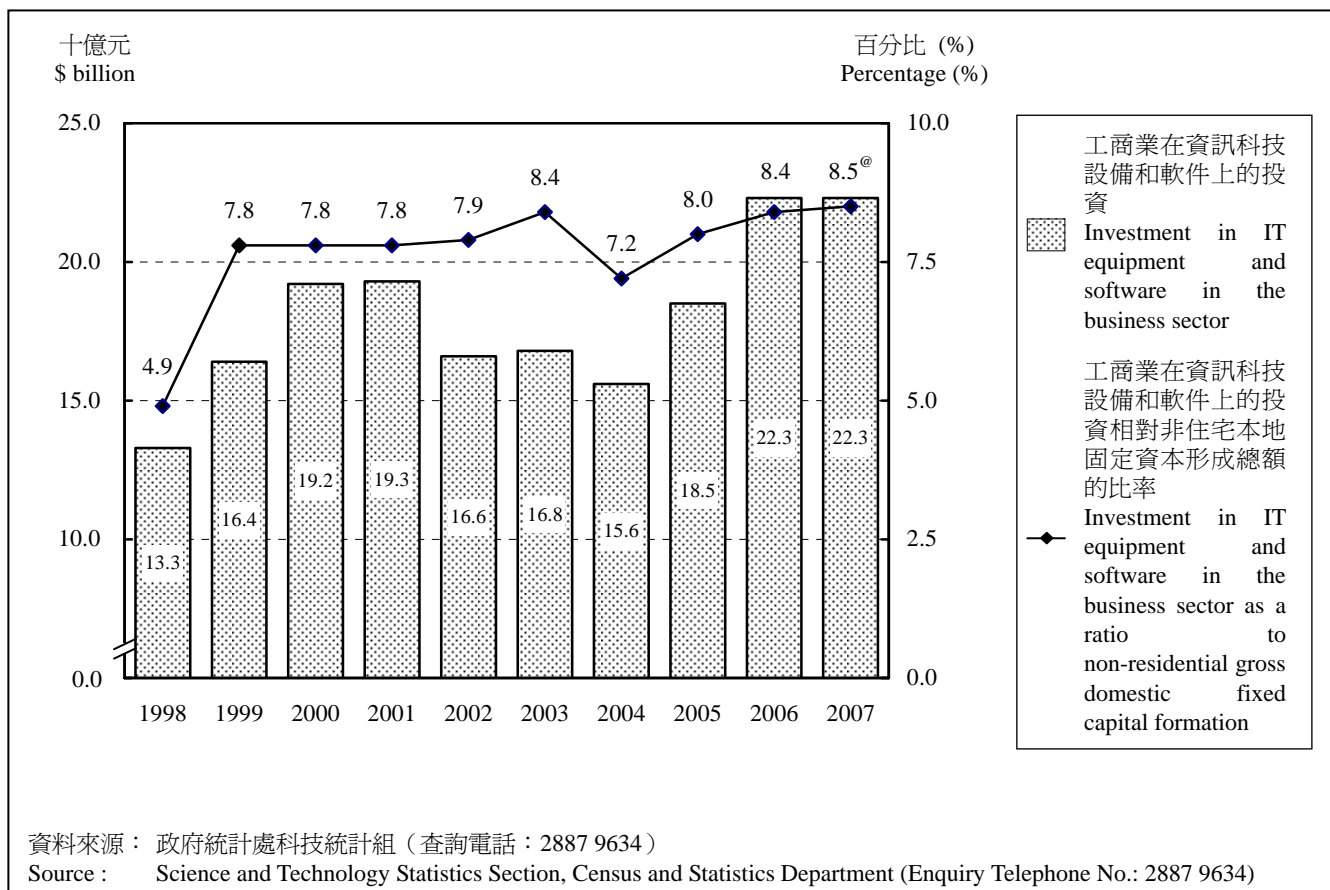
◆ 工商業的**資訊科技總開支**由一九九八年的156億元升至二零零七年的322億元，上升一倍多。工商業的資訊科技總開支相對本地生產總值的比率亦由一九九八年的1.2%增加至二零零七年的2.0%。

◆ The rapid development of IT has been impacting the society at large in the current information age. IT has become an important production factor. There is thus little doubt that IT spending by business would have an impact on productivity and growth.

◆ **Total IT expenditure** in the business sector doubled from \$15.6 billion in 1998 to \$32.2 billion in 2007. The total IT expenditure in the business sector as a ratio to GDP also went up from 1.2% in 1998 to 2.0% in 2007.

## 資訊科技的投資 *Investment in information technology (IT)*

### 1.5 工商業在資訊科技設備和軟件上的投資相對非住宅本地固定資本形成總額的比率 *Investment in IT equipment and software in the business sector as a ratio to non-residential gross domestic fixed capital formation*



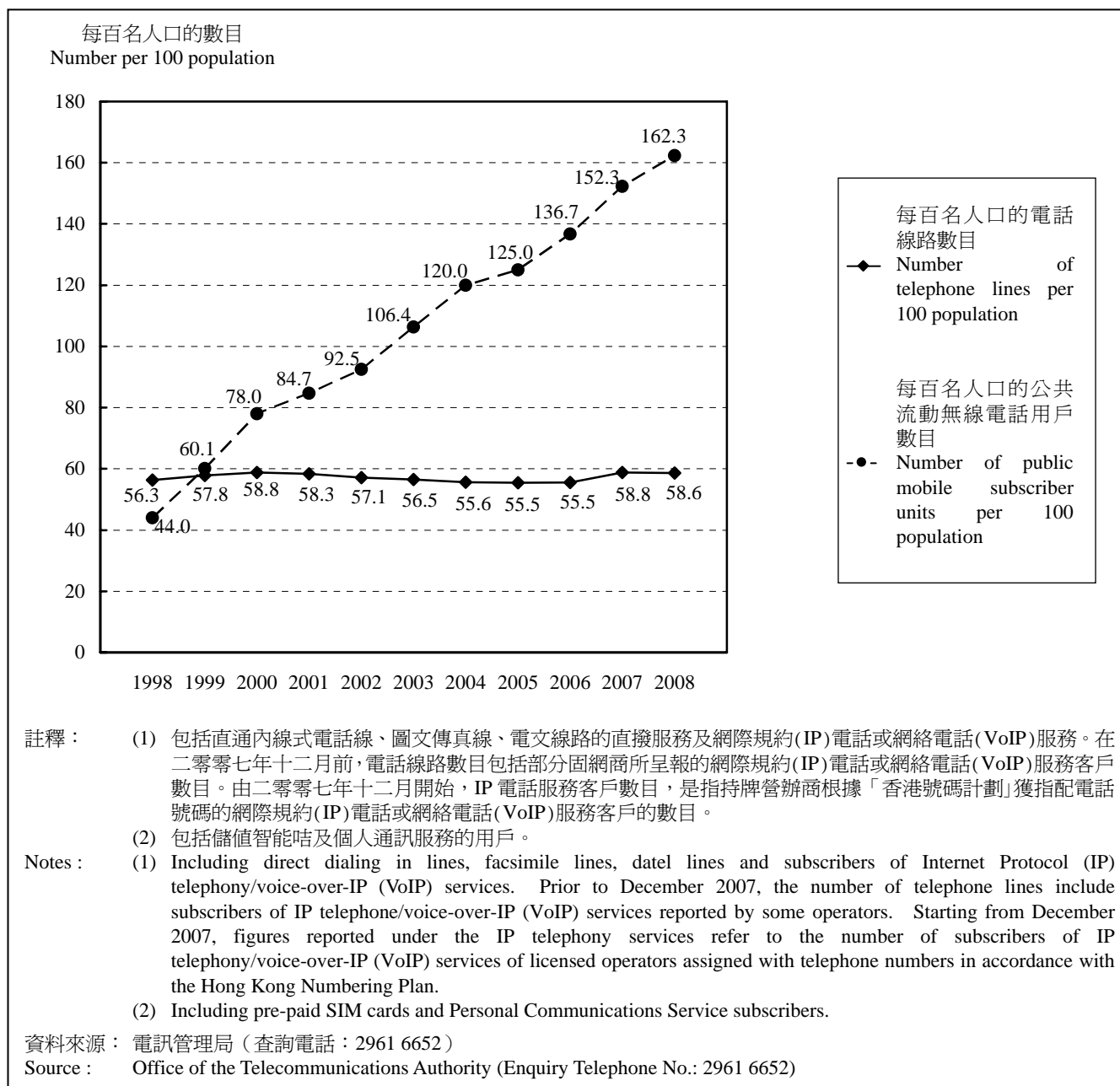
◆ 資訊科技應用得宜，往往是提升生產力和競爭力的動力。因此，關於工商業在資訊科技方面的投資的統計數字，對探究一個經濟體系的增長表現，十分重要。

◆ 在二零零七年，工商業在**資訊科技設備和軟件上的投資**，相對**非住宅本地固定資本形成總額**比率為8.5%，較一九九八年的4.9%，有顯著的升幅。

◆ Successful adoption of IT is often seen as a driving force to enhance productivity and competitiveness. Accordingly, statistics of IT investment in the business sector are of considerable importance in examining the growth performance of an economy.

◆ **Investment in IT equipment and software** in the business sector accounted for about 8.5% of **non-residential gross domestic fixed capital formation** in 2007, representing a substantial increase as compared with 4.9% in 1998.

## 1.6 按每百名人口計算的電話線路<sup>(1)</sup>數目和公共流動無線電話用戶<sup>(2)</sup>數目 Number of telephone lines<sup>(1)</sup> and public mobile subscriber units<sup>(2)</sup> per 100 population



◆ 流動電話在香港已甚為普遍。在二零零八年年底，流動電話用戶的普及率已達至162%。

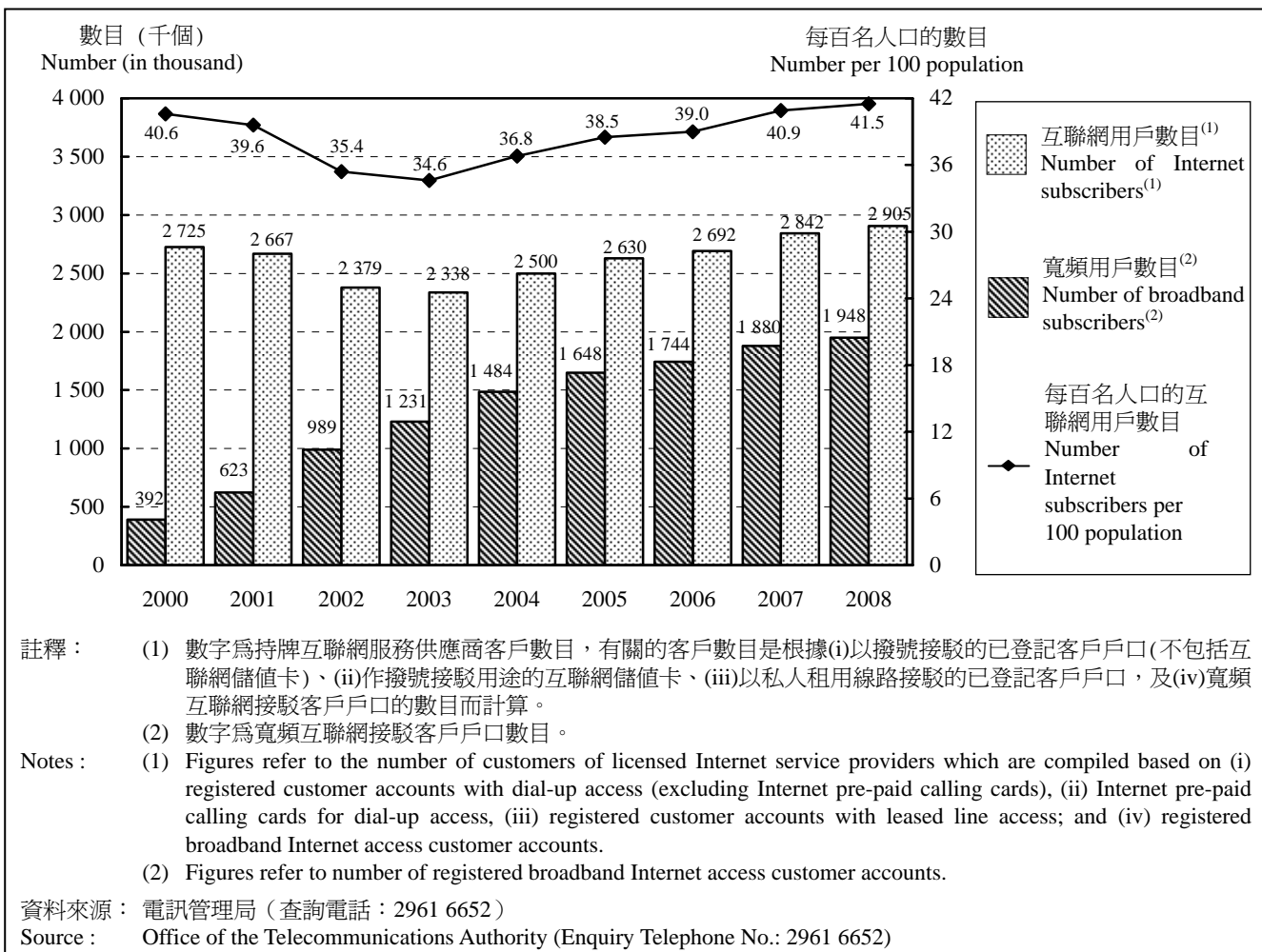
◆ 香港早已採用流動通訊裝置，流動電話用戶的人數由一九九九年已超越固網電話用戶的人數。

◆ The use of mobile phone is very popular in Hong Kong. The mobile subscriber penetration rate reached 162% in end-2008.

◆ Hong Kong is an early adopter of mobile devices. The number of mobile subscribers had surpassed the number of fixed line subscribers since 1999.



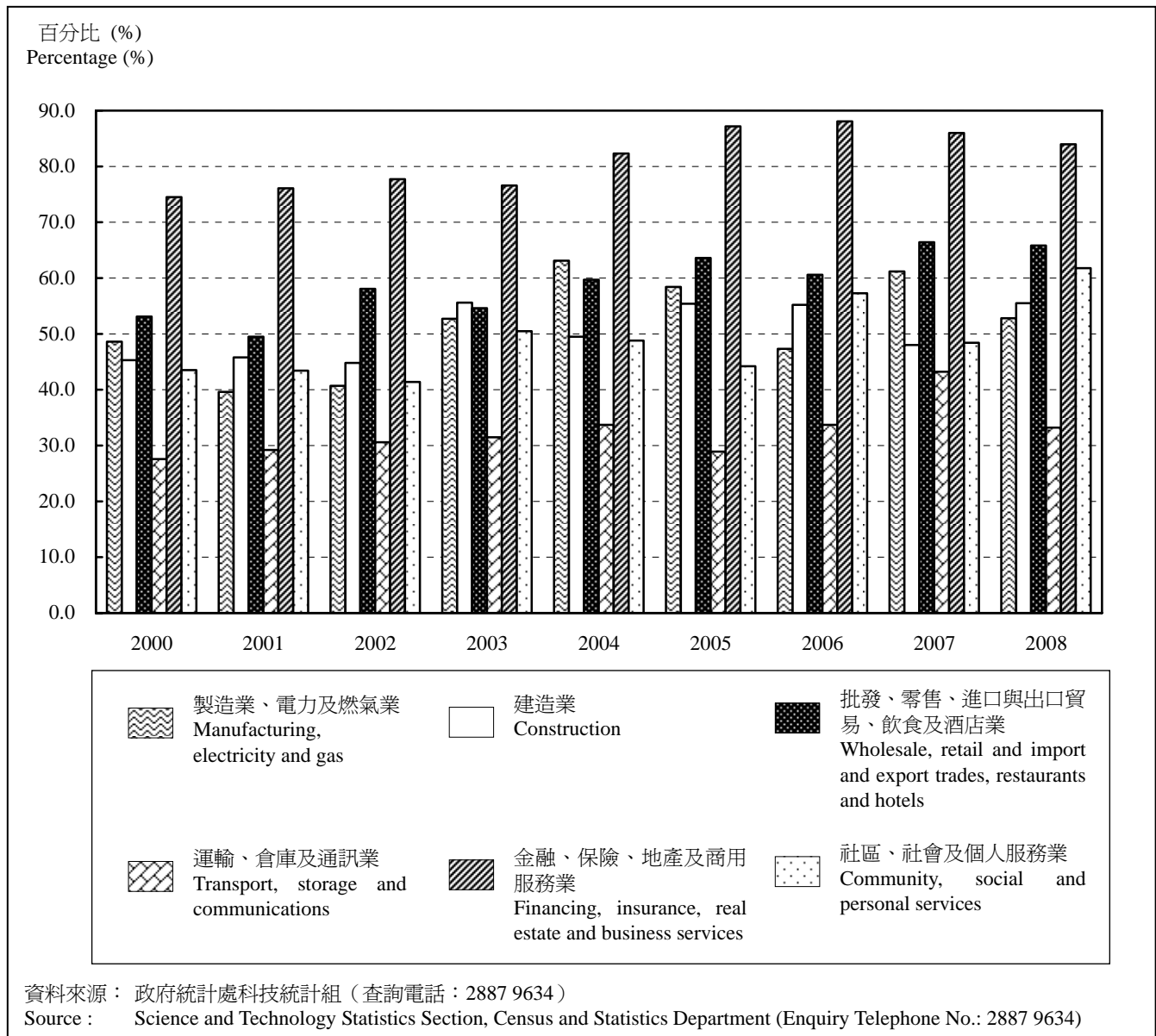
## 1.7 按每名人口計算的互聯網用戶數目 Number of Internet subscribers per 100 population



- ◆ 良好的電訊基建促進了香港的經濟發展。電訊業自一九九零年代起迅速發展，成功地鞏固香港作為亞洲電訊及**互聯網**樞紐的地位。在二零零八年，每名人口中便有41.5個互聯網用戶。
- ◆ Sound telecommunications infrastructure has contributed to the economic development of Hong Kong. With the rapid growth of the telecommunications industry since the 1990's, Hong Kong has successfully strengthened its status as a telecommunication and **Internet** hub in Asian region. In 2008, the number of Internet subscribers per 100 population reached 41.5.
- ◆ **寬頻**用戶的數目由二零零零年的39.2萬上升至二零零八年的195萬。根據國際電信聯盟發表的數字，香港的寬頻普及率在二零零八年的排名為亞洲區第二高及全世界第十五高。
- ◆ The number of **broadband** subscribers rose from 392 000 in 2000 to 1.95 million in 2008. According to the International Telecommunication Union, the broadband penetration rate in Hong Kong was the second highest in the Asian region and 15<sup>th</sup> highest in the world in 2008.

### 1.8 按行業類別劃分的有使用個人電腦的工商機構單位百分比

#### Percentage of business establishments having used personal computers (PCs) by industry sector



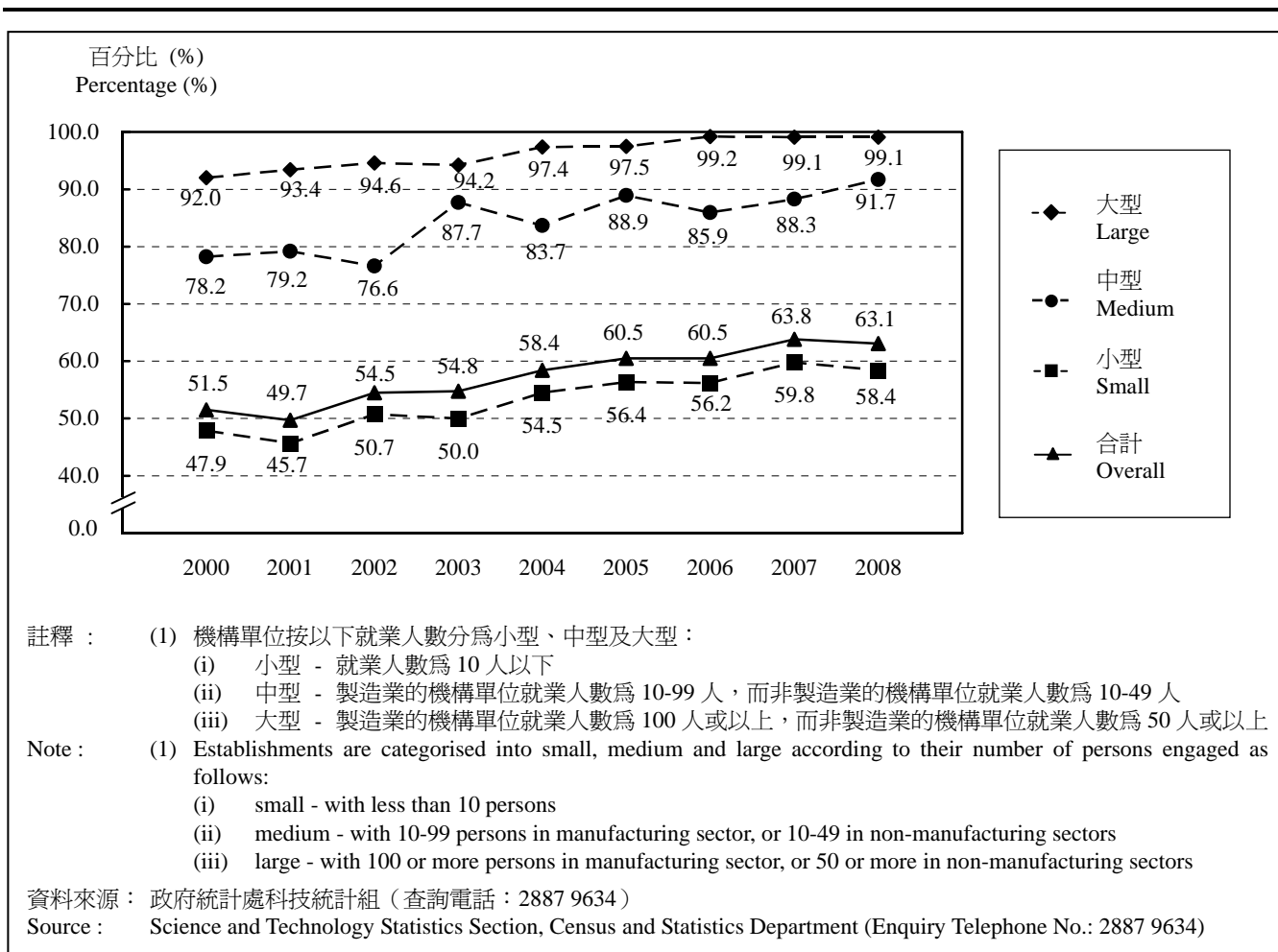
◆ 多年來，金融、保險、地產及商用服務業機構單位有使用**個人電腦**的百分比一直保持最高位置。二零零八年的相關數字為84.0%，而二零零零年的百分比則為74.5%。

◆ 另一方面，運輸、倉庫及通訊業持續錄得最低的有使用個人電腦的百分比，二零零八年的數字是33.2%（二零零零年為27.6%）。

◆ Over the years, the percentage of establishments having used **PCs** remained the highest in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector. The corresponding figure in 2008 was 84.0%, as against 74.5% in 2000.

◆ On the other hand, the transport, storage and communications sector consistently recorded the lowest percentage of establishments having used PCs, at 33.2% in 2008 (27.6% in 2000).

### 1.9 按就業人數組別<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的有使用個人電腦的工商機構單位百分比 Percentage of business establishments having used PCs by employment size<sup>(1)</sup>



◆ 資訊及通訊科技已成為改變我們生活、學習、營商及與人交往的模式。因此，有使用個人電腦的工商機構單位的比例由二零零零年的51.5%增加至二零零八年的63.1%。

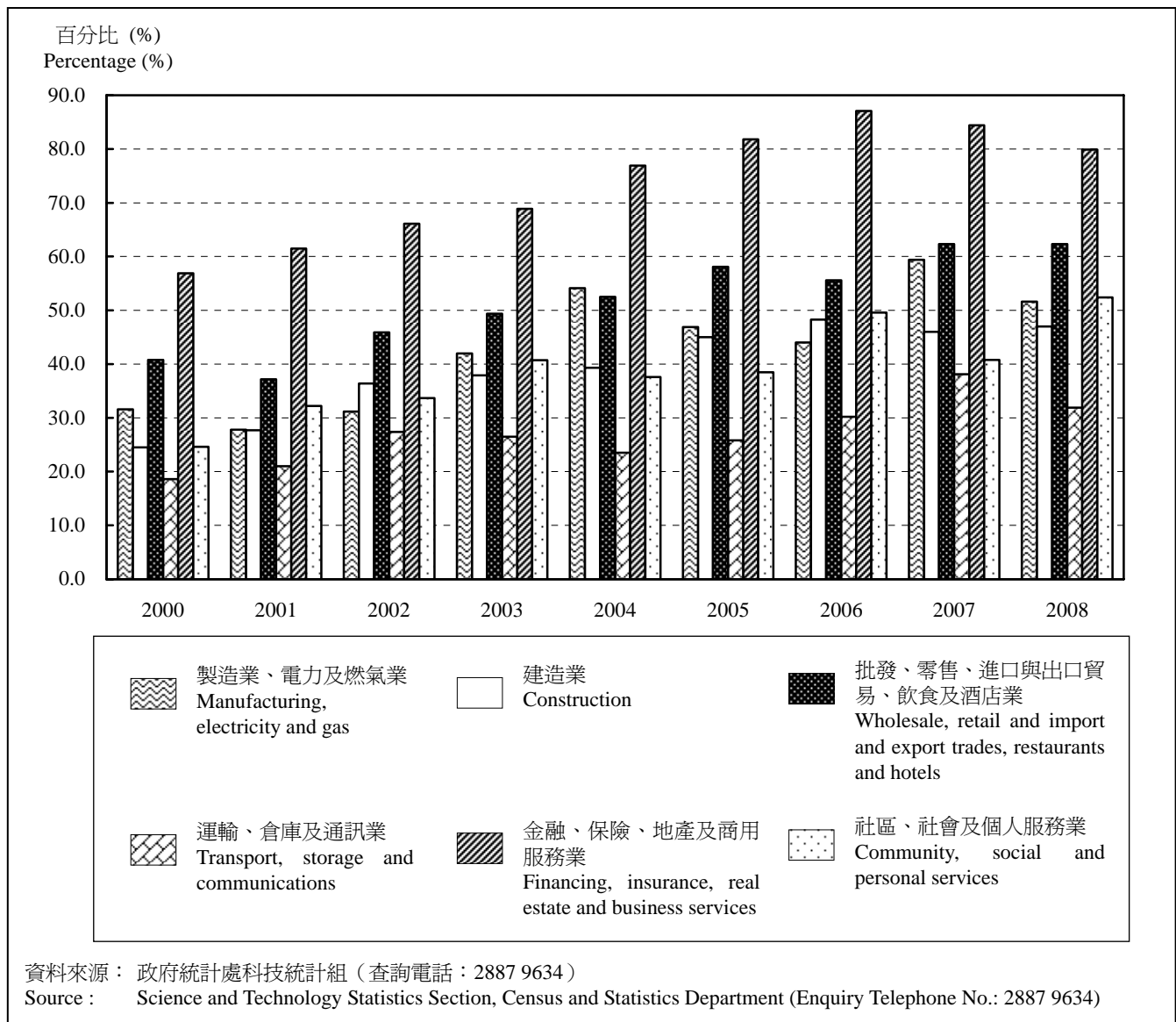
◆ 按就業人數組別分析，大型機構單位使用個人電腦的比率較中、小型機構單位高。在二零零八年，約有99.1%的大型機構單位有使用個人電腦，而中、小型機構單位的百分比則分別為91.7%和58.4%。二零零零年的相應數字為92.0%、78.2%和47.9%。

◆ ICT as a tool has changed the way we live, learn, do business and interact with each other. Accordingly, the proportion of business establishments having used PCs had been increasing from 51.5% in 2000 to 63.1% in 2008.

◆ Analysed by employment size, large establishments had a higher propensity to use PCs than small and medium establishments. In 2008, some 99.1% of the large establishments had used PCs, as against 91.7% for medium establishments and 58.4% for small establishments. The corresponding figures were 92.0%, 78.2% and 47.9% in 2000.

1.10 按行業類別劃分的有連接互聯網的工商機構單位百分比

Percentage of business establishments having Internet connection by industry sector



◆ 在各主要行業類別中，以金融、保險、地產及商用服務業機構單位有連接互聯網的百分比最高，二零零八年的數字是79.9%（二零零零年為56.9%）。

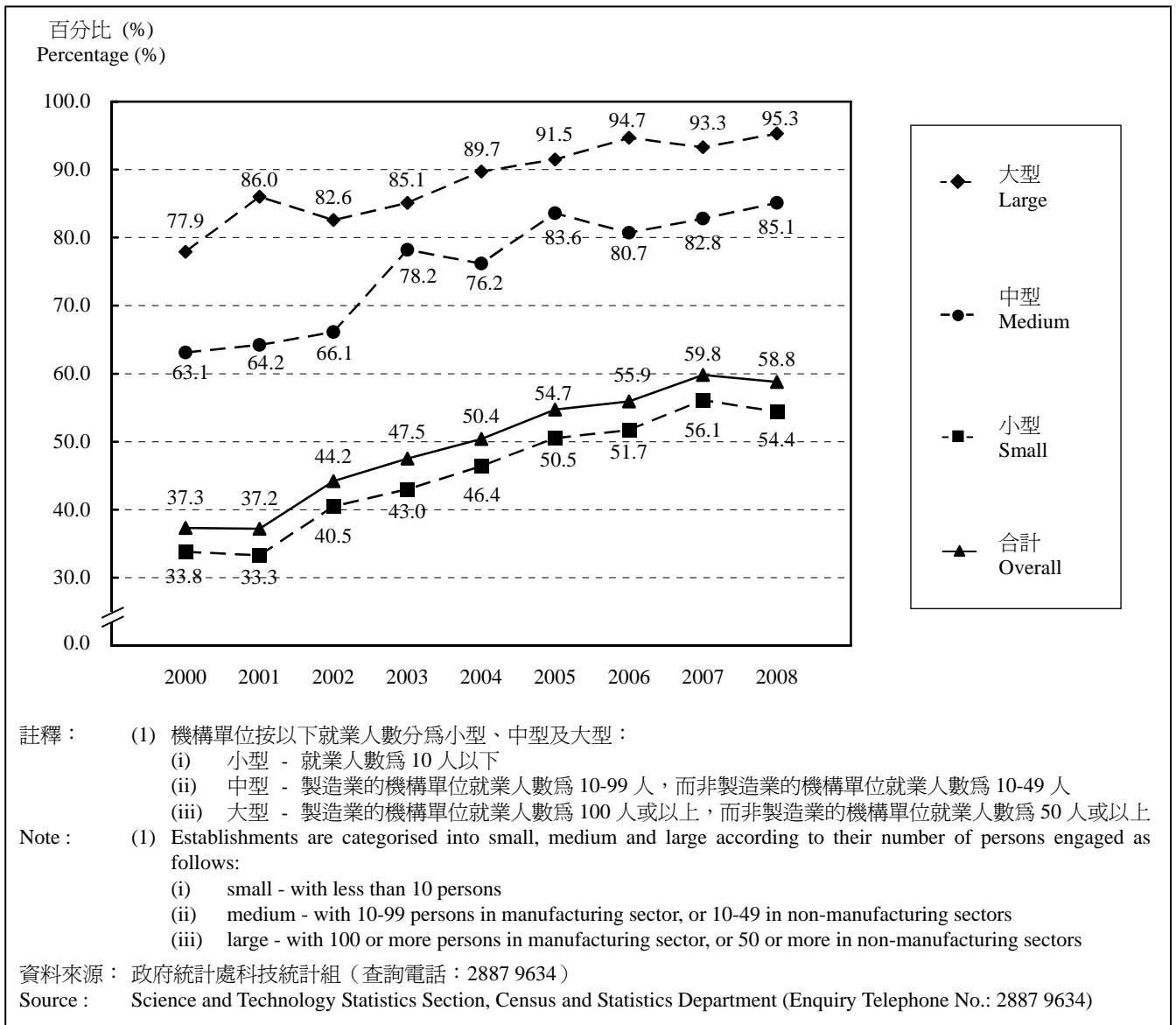
◆ 事實上，使用互聯網的相關技術已成為金融、保險、地產及商用服務業促進業務和增進與客戶關係的常規。

◆ Among the major industry sectors, the percentage of establishments having Internet connection was the highest in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector, at 79.9% in 2008 (56.9% in 2000).

◆ In fact, adoption of Internet-related technologies in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector has become a daily routine in facilitating business transactions and enhancing customer relationship.

1.11 按就業人數組別<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的有連接互聯網的工商機構單位百分比

Percentage of business establishments having Internet connection by employment size<sup>(1)</sup>



◆ 在二零零八年，全港約有58.8%的工商機構單位有連接互聯網，較二零零零年上升21.5個百分點。

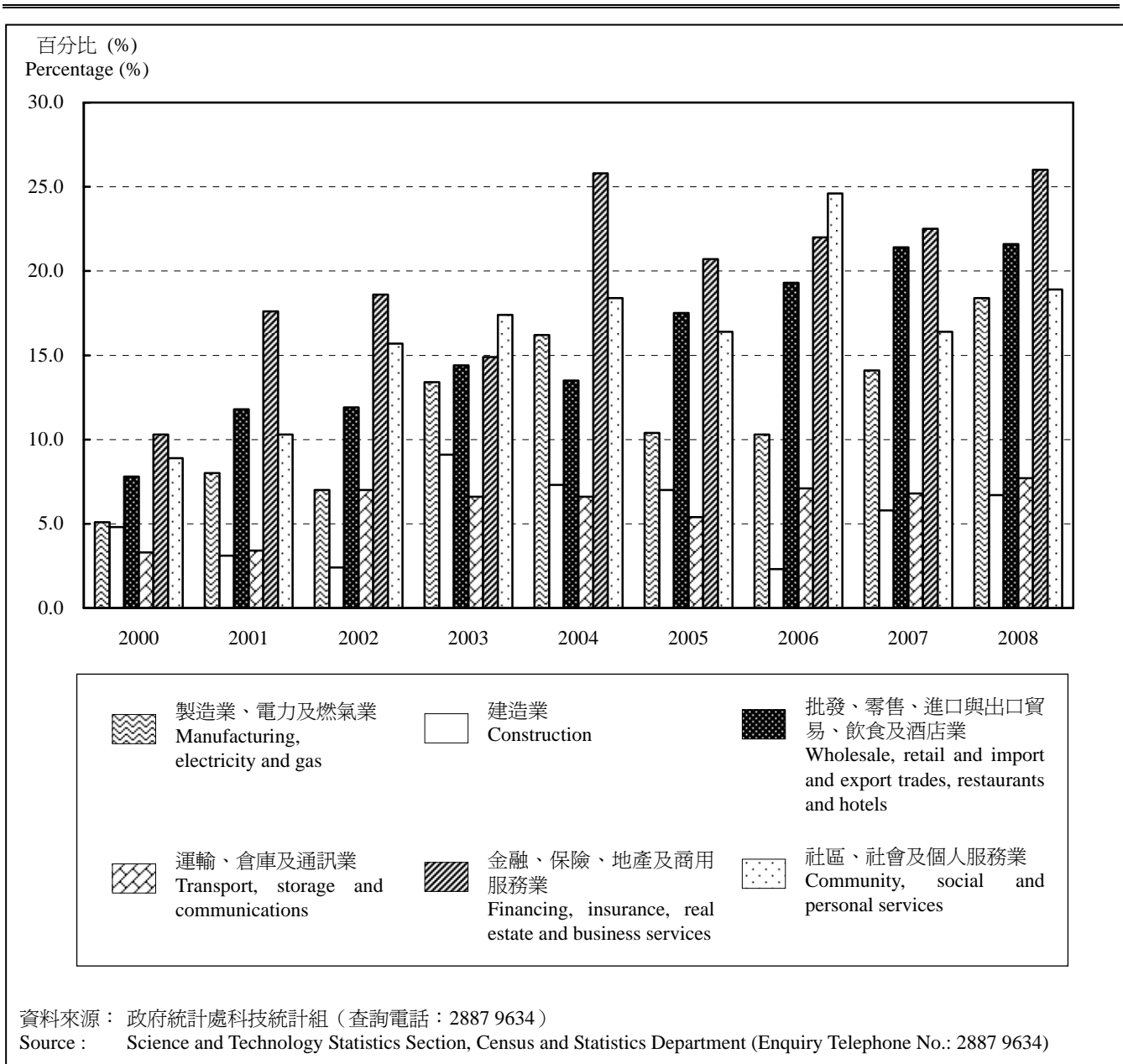
◆ 在大型機構單位當中，使用互聯網服務的情況遠較中型和小型機構單位普遍。在二零零八年，有連接互聯網的大、中及小型機構單位的比例分別是95.3%、85.1%及54.4%。

◆ Some 58.8% of all business establishments had Internet connection in 2008, an increase of 21.5 percentage points as compared with 2000.

◆ The usage of Internet service was much more prevalent among large establishments than that among medium and small establishments. The proportion of large, medium and small establishments having Internet connection stood at 95.3%, 85.1% and 54.4% respectively in 2008.

1.12 按行業類別劃分的有設立網頁／網站的工商機構單位百分比

Percentage of business establishments having webpages/websites by industry sector



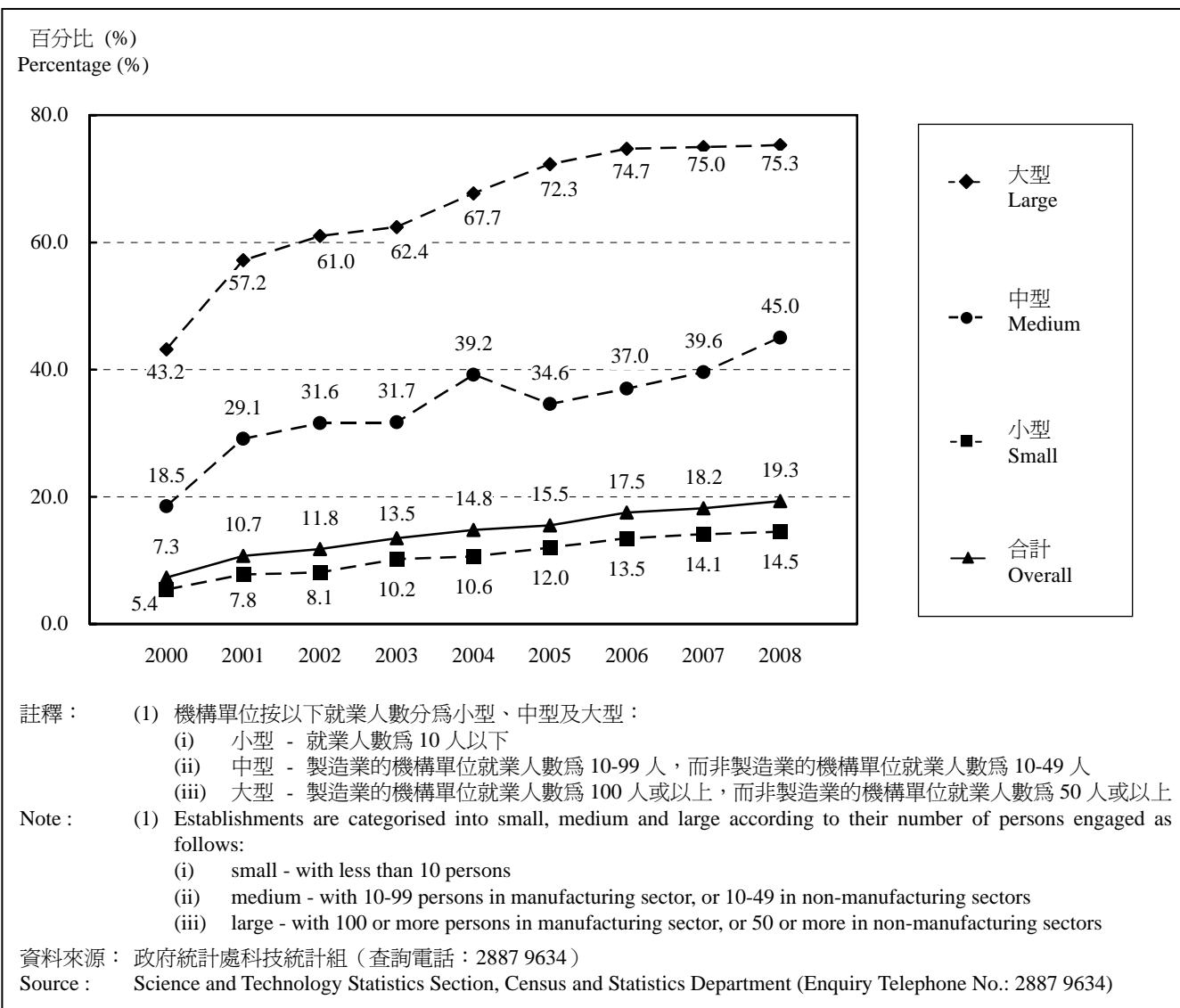
◆ 在二零零八年，於各個主要行業中，以金融、保險、地產及商用服務業機構單位有設立網頁／網站的百分比最高，為26.0%。

◆ 另一方面，有設立網頁／網站的百分比最低是建造業，二零零八年的數字是6.7%。

◆ In 2008, the percentage of establishments having *webpages/websites* was the highest in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector among the major industry sectors, at 26.0%.

◆ On the other hand, the percentage of establishments having webpages/websites was the lowest in the construction sector, at 6.7% in 2008.

**1.13 按就業人數組別<sup>(1)</sup>劃分的有設立網頁／網站的工商機構單位百分比**  
**Percentage of business establishments having webpages/websites by employment size<sup>(1)</sup>**



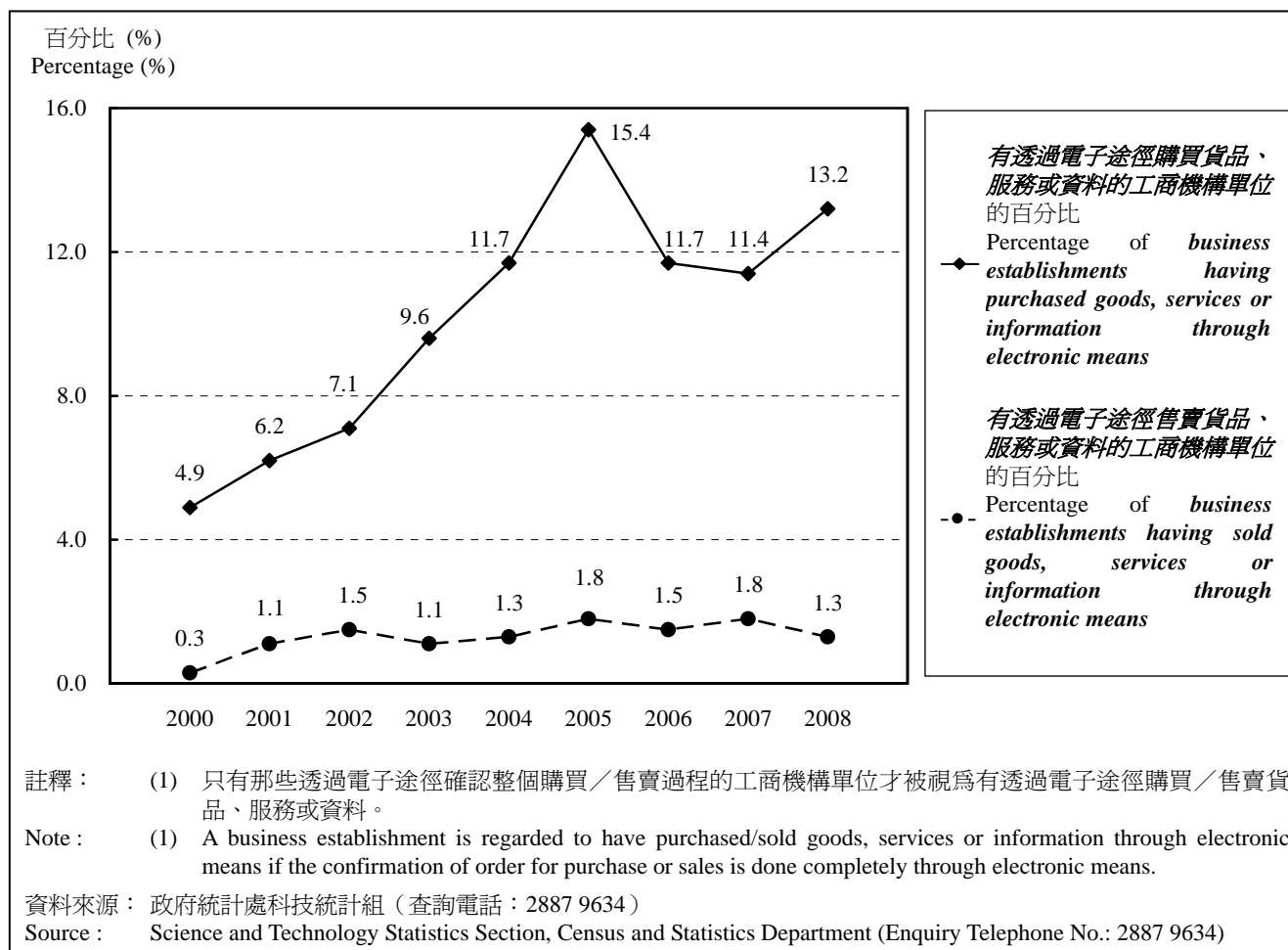
◆ 有設立網頁／網站的工商機構單位的百分比由二零零零年的7.3%顯著增加至二零零八年的19.3%。

◆ The percentage of business establishments having webpages/websites increased substantially from 7.3% in 2000 to 19.3% in 2008.

◆ 與個人電腦和互聯網的使用模式相近，在二零零八年，大型機構單位有設立網頁／網站的百分比（75.3%）遠高於中型機構單位（45.0%）和小型機構單位（14.5%）。

◆ Exhibiting similar pattern as PC and Internet usage, the percentage of establishments with webpages/websites in 2008 was much higher for large establishments (75.3%) than medium establishments (45.0%) and small establishments (14.5%).

### 1.14 有透過電子途徑<sup>(1)</sup>買／賣貨品、服務或資料的工商機構單位的百分比 Percentage of business establishments having purchased/sold goods, services or information through electronic means<sup>(1)</sup>



◆ 在二零零八年，只有1.3%的工商機構單位有透過電子途徑售賣貨品、服務或資料。在大型機構單位中，相關的百分比比較高，有6.8%。

◆ 機構單位透過電子途徑購物的情況雖日漸普遍，但仍屬少數。在二零零八年，只有13.2%的工商機構單位曾透過電子途徑購買貨品、服務或資料。按購買的貨品或服務類別分析，49.7%曾以電子途徑訂購或購買物品的機構單位表示其主要是用於「預訂或補購存貨」。

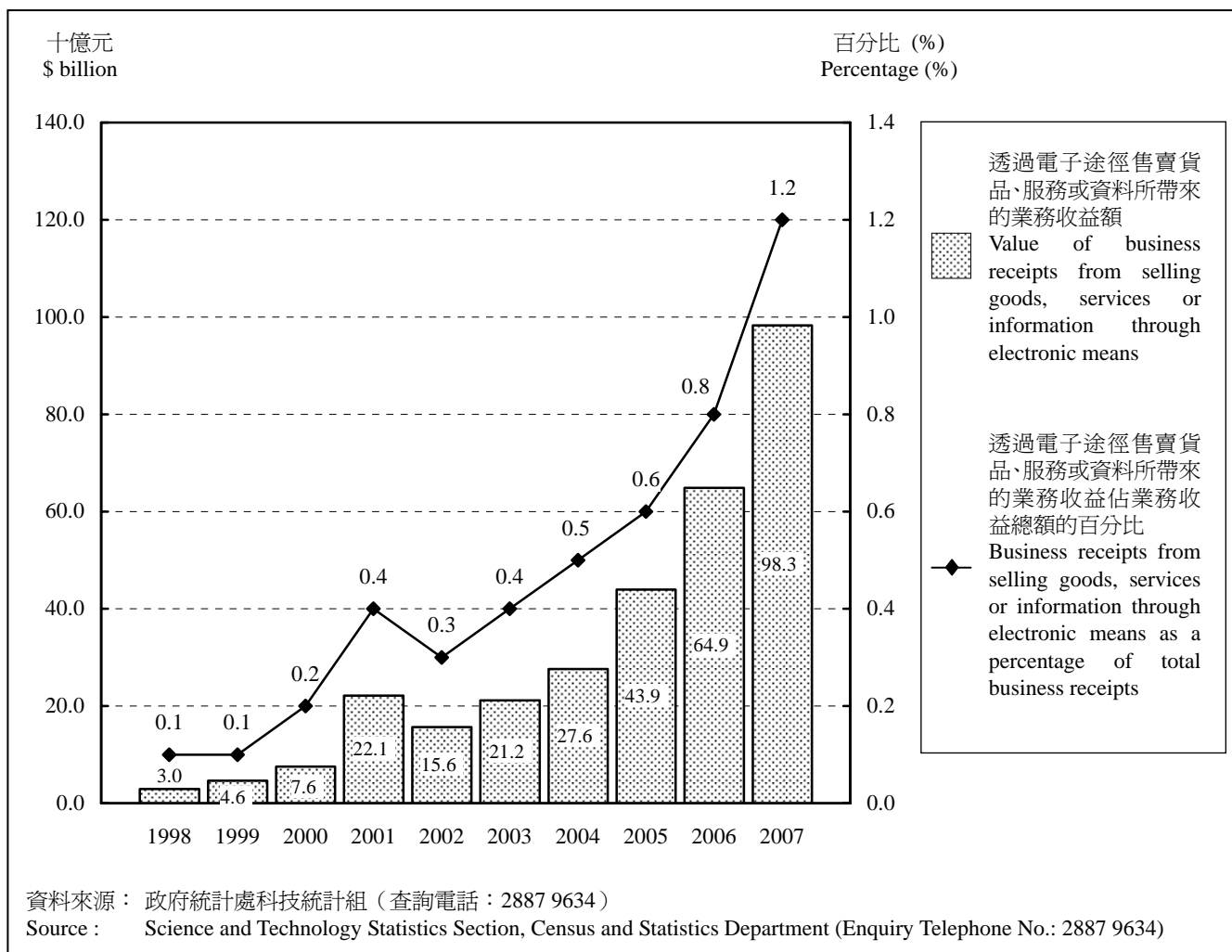
◆ In 2008, only 1.3% of business establishments had sold goods, services or information through **electronic means**. The corresponding percentage among large establishments was higher, being 6.8%.

◆ Purchasing through electronic means in the business sector, though increasingly popular, was still limited. In 2008, only 13.2% of business establishments had purchased goods, services or information through electronic means. Analysed by type of goods or services purchased, 49.7% of those establishments that had ordered or purchased through electronic means expressed that it was for “order or purchase for replenishment of inventory”.



### 1.15 透過電子途徑售賣貨品、服務或資料所帶來的業務收益

#### Business receipts from selling goods, services or information through electronic means



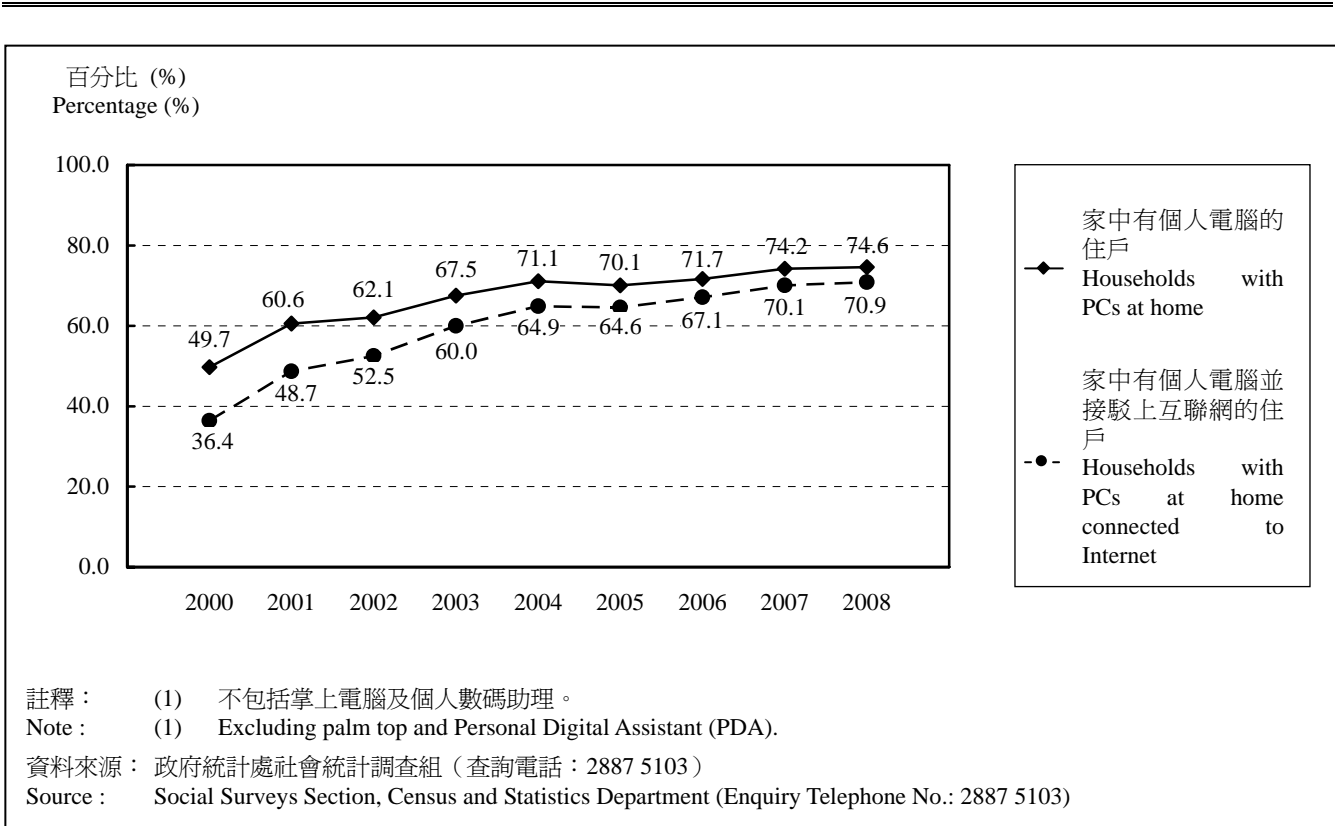
◆ 在二零零七年，機構單位透過電子途徑售賣貨品、服務或資料所帶來的業務收益總值是983億元，佔所有選定行業的**業務收益總額**的1.2%。

◆ 按顧客類別分析，屬於企業對顧客模式的電子商貿業務收益佔二零零七年的整體電子商貿收益的64.9%（二零零零年為39.9%）。

◆ The value of business receipts received by establishments from selling of goods, services or information through electronic means totalled at \$98.3 billion in 2007, representing 1.2% of the **total business receipts** in all selected industry sectors.

◆ Analysed by customer group, business receipts from business-to-customers e-commerce accounted for 64.9% of the total e-commerce receipts in 2007 (39.9% in 2000).

**1.16 家中有個人電腦或家中有個人電腦<sup>(1)</sup>並接駁上互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比**  
**Percentage of households with PCs at home or households with PCs<sup>(1)</sup> at home connected to Internet among all households**



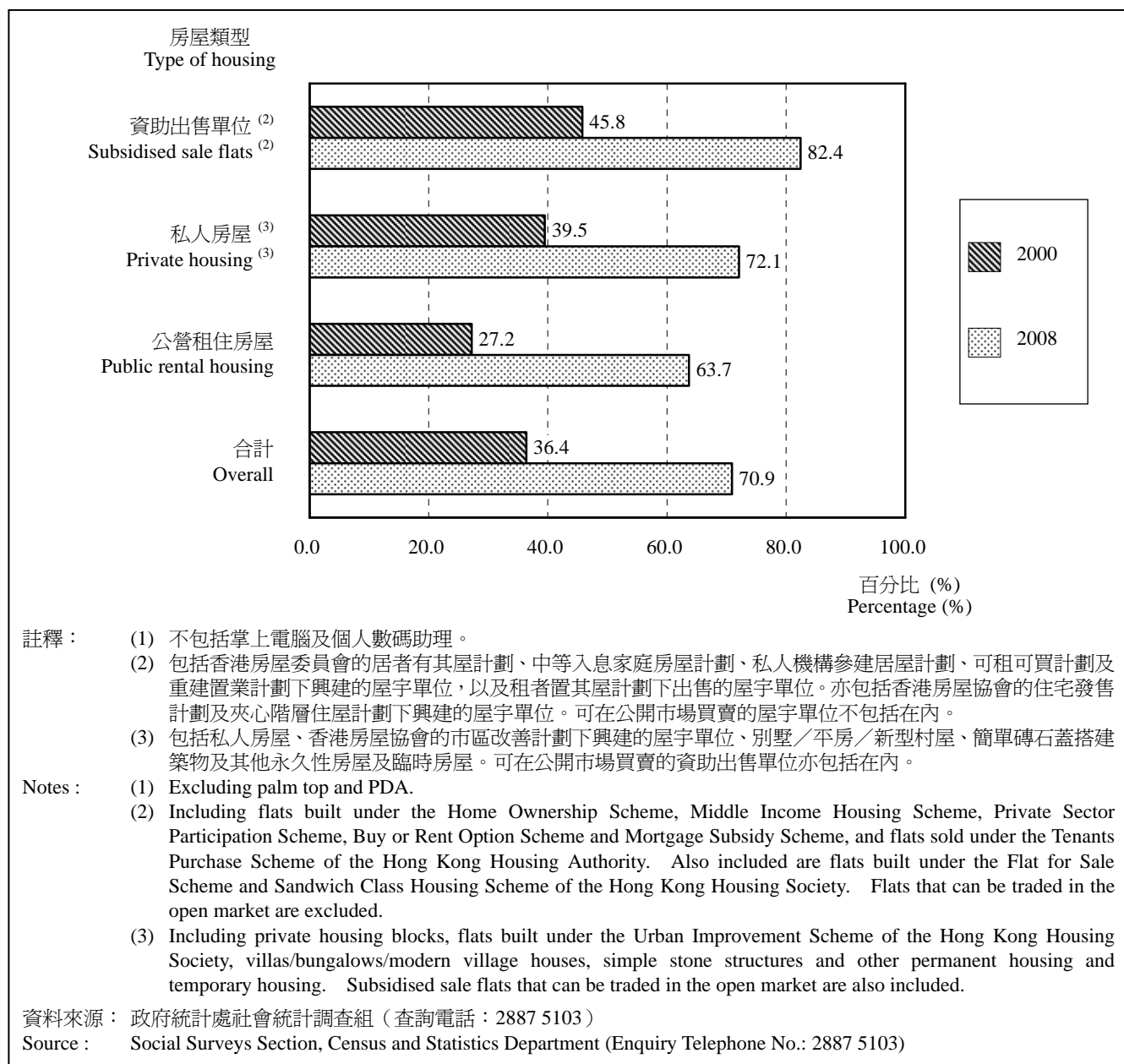
註釋： (1) 不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理。  
 Note: (1) Excluding palm top and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

資料來源：政府統計處社會統計調查組（查詢電話：2887 5103）  
 Source: Social Surveys Section, Census and Statistics Department (Enquiry Telephone No.: 2887 5103)

- ◆ 香港的資訊科技發展已臻成熟，差不多在所有範疇的活動都是應用資訊科技的先驅。社會上運用資訊科技也有長足的進步。住戶擁有個人電腦的普及率由二零零零年的49.7%上升至二零零八年的74.6%；而家中電腦有接駁互聯網的住戶普及率也由二零零零年的36.4%激增至二零零八年的70.9%。
- ◆ Reaching an advanced stage of IT development, Hong Kong is at the forefront of adopting IT in virtually all aspects of activities. The community is speeding up its adoption of IT. The household PC penetration rate increased from 49.7% in 2000 to 74.6% in 2008; whereas the household Internet penetration rate surged from 36.4% in 2000 to 70.9% in 2008.
- ◆ 與住戶擁有個人電腦的比率比較，住戶在家中擁有已接駁上互聯網的個人電腦的比率上升得更快。部分有利因素是電訊市場開放，為顧客提供更多廉宜的選擇。家中有個人電腦的住戶百分比及家中有個人電腦並接駁上互聯網的住戶百分比之間的差距正逐步收窄。
- ◆ Compared with their PC penetration rate, the Internet penetration rate of households experienced a steeper rise. This was partly facilitated by the liberalisation of the telecommunications market, thereby opening more choices to consumers at competitive prices. The gap between the percentage of households with PCs at home and the percentage of households with their PCs at home connected to Internet was becoming narrower.

1.17 按房屋類型劃分家中有個人電腦<sup>(1)</sup>並接駁上互聯網的住戶百分比

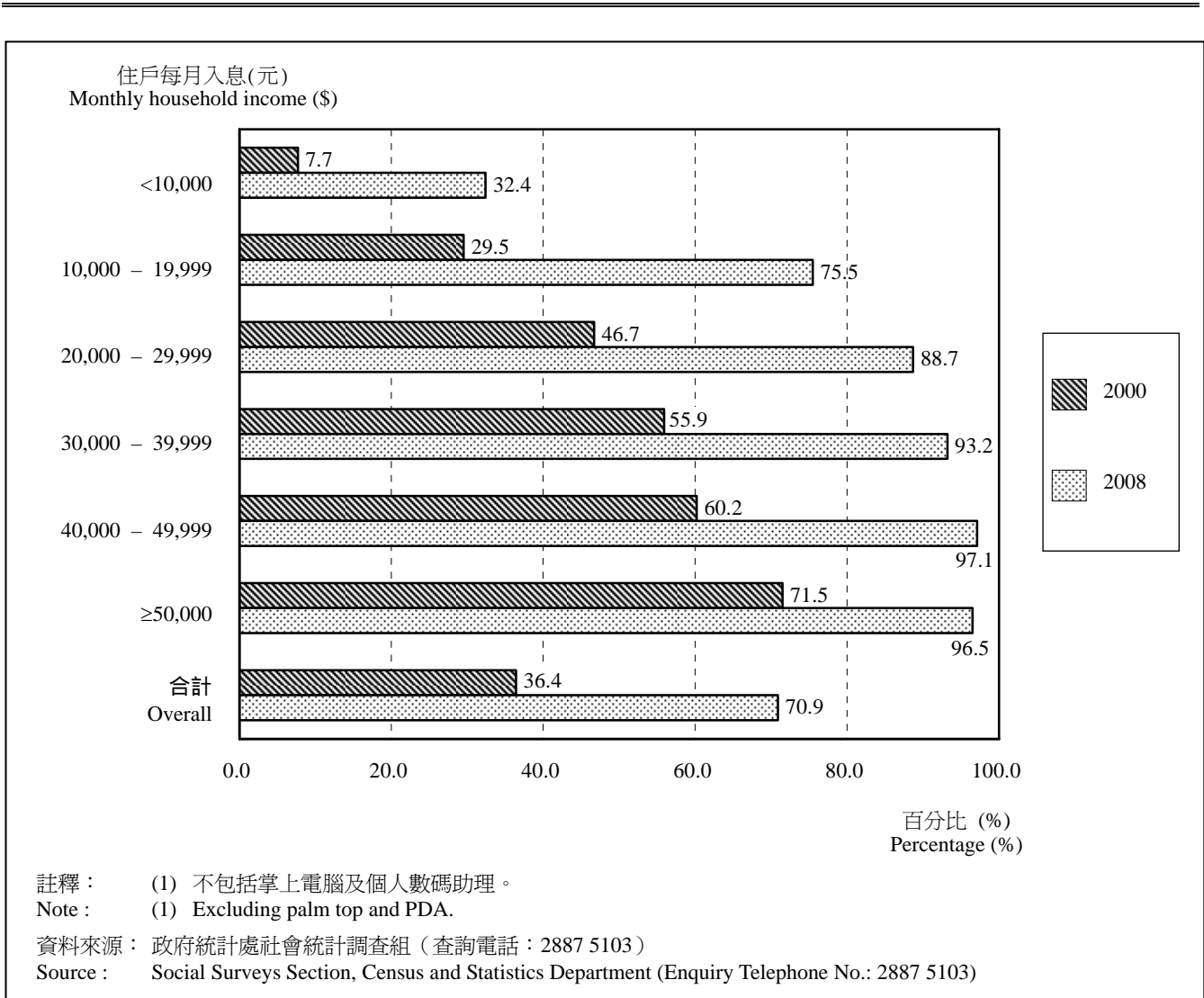
Percentage of households with PCs<sup>(1)</sup> at home connected to Internet by type of housing



◆ 居於資助出售單位的住戶，家中個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率最高，在二零零八年為82.4%（在二零零零年為45.8%）。其次是居於私人房屋的住戶，在二零零八年的比率為72.1%（在二零零零年為39.5%）。至於居於公營租住房屋的住戶，在二零零八年的比率為63.7%（在二零零零年為27.2%）。

◆ Households in subsidised sale flats had the highest rate of having their PCs at home connected to Internet, at 82.4% in 2008 (45.8% in 2000), followed by those in private housing, at 72.1% in 2008 (39.5% in 2000). The corresponding rate of those living in public rental housing was 63.7% in 2008 (27.2% in 2000).

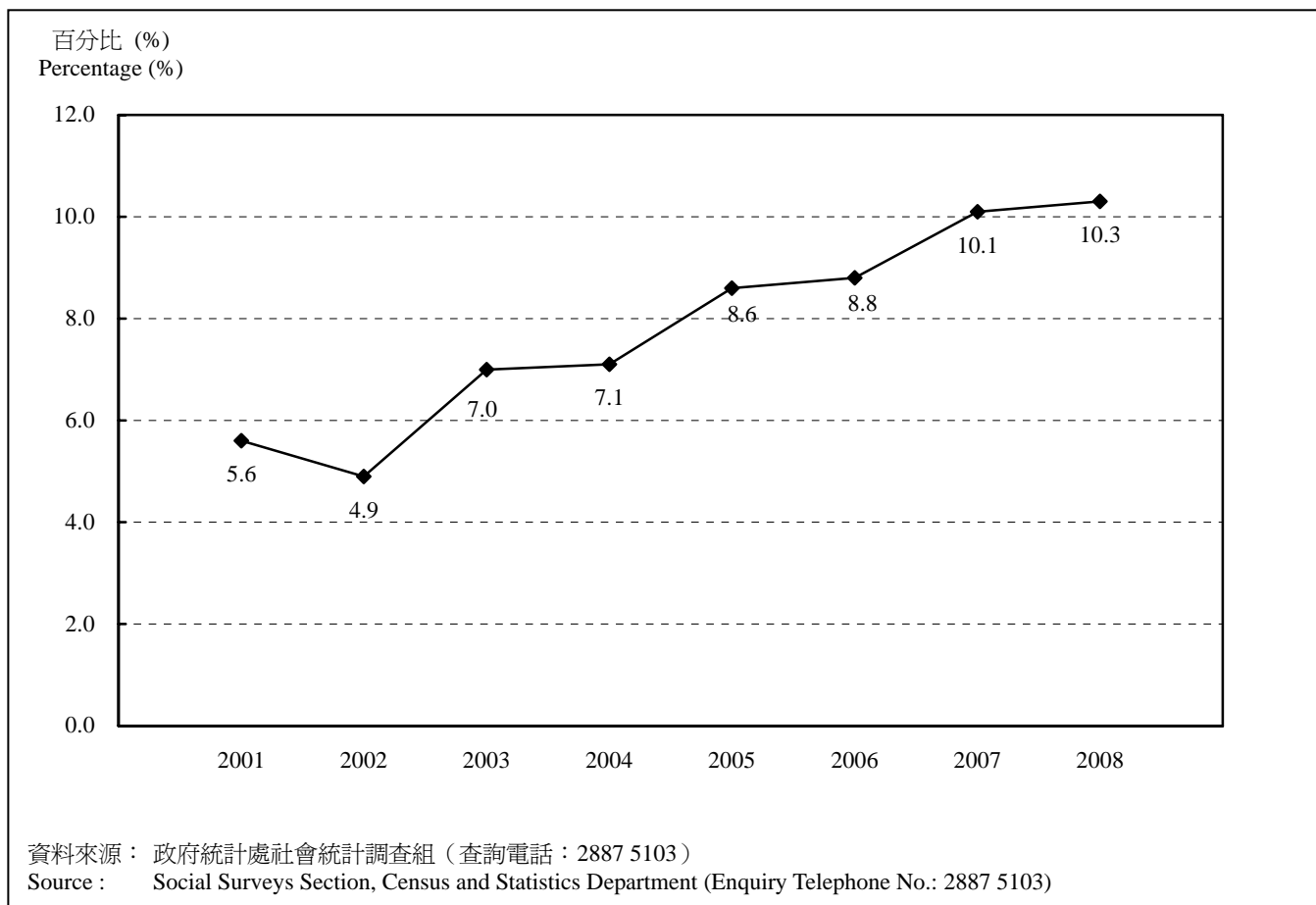
**1.18 按住戶每月入息劃分的家中有個人電腦<sup>(1)</sup>並接駁上互聯網的百分比**  
**Percentage of households with PCs<sup>(1)</sup> at home connected to Internet by monthly household income**



- ◆ 住戶把家中個人電腦接駁上互聯網的比率看來與 **住戶每月入息** 成正比。
- ◆ Rate of households having Internet connection at home seems to bear a positive relationship with **monthly household income**.
- ◆ 在二零零八年，月入少於一萬元的住戶中有32.4%有接駁互聯網。有關的數字在二零零零年僅為7.7%。
- ◆ Among households with monthly income less than \$10,000, 32.4% had Internet connection in 2008. The corresponding figure in 2000 was only 7.7%.
- ◆ 在二零零八年，月入四萬元及以上的住戶中，約97%家中的個人電腦已接駁上互聯網。
- ◆ In 2008, around 97% of households with monthly income of \$40,000 and over had their PCs at home connected to Internet.

### 1.19 十五歲及以上人口曾使用網上購物服務的百分比

#### Percentage of population aged 15 and over who had used online purchasing services



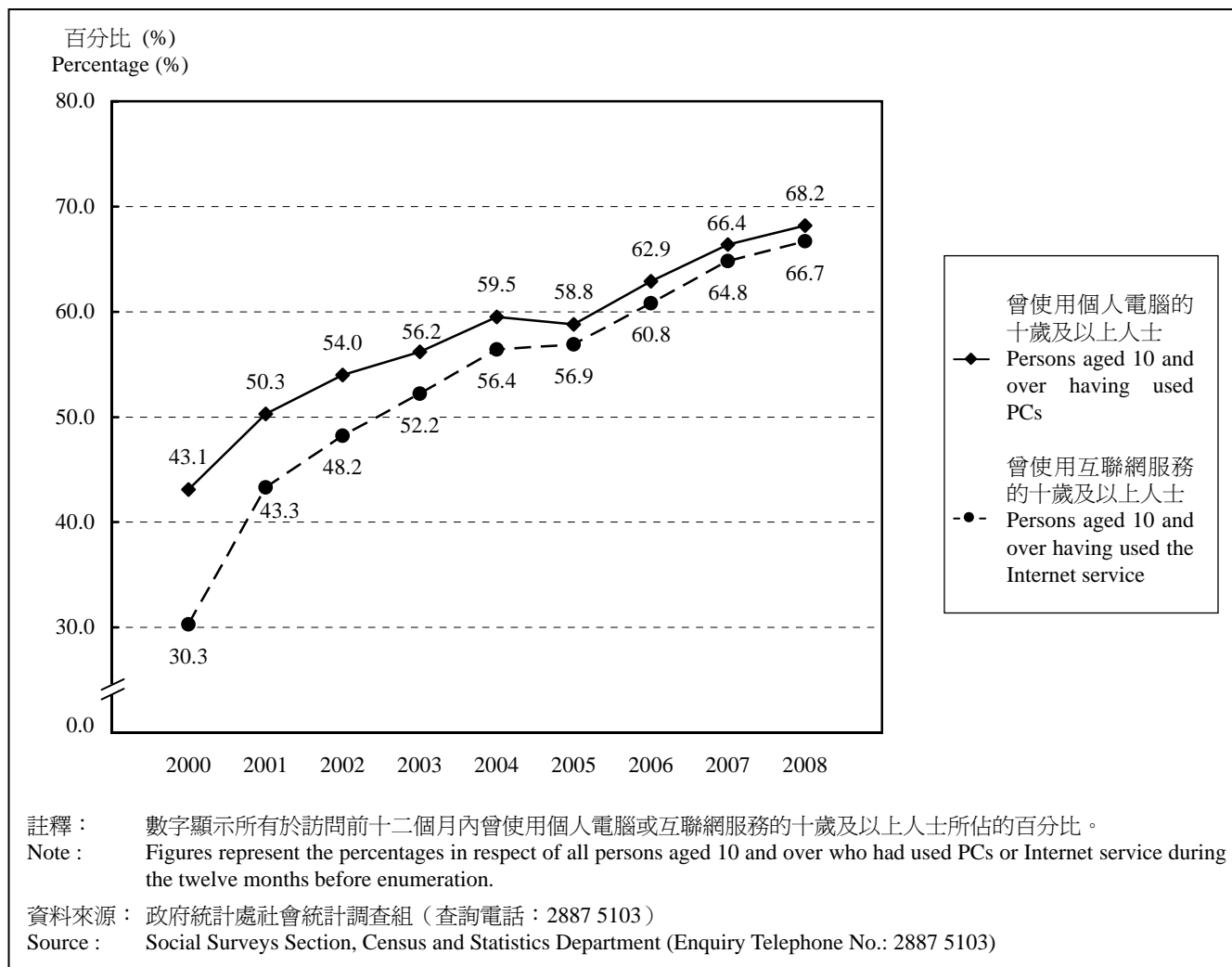
◆ 在網上購物的人數日益增長。在二零零八年，約有597 700名十五歲及以上人士（或十五歲及以上人口的10.3%）在訪問前十二個月內曾為個人事務於互聯網上購買產品／服務。

◆ 在訪問前六個月內，最常用的網上購物服務是「網上訂票」（62.0%有在網上購物的人士曾使用此種服務），其次是「網上安排旅遊事宜」（16.5%）、「網上購買衣服鞋襪」（13.9%）、「網上購買禮物」（8.4%）和「網上購買電器」（8.1%）。

◆ The number of persons making purchases online is on the rise. In 2008, some 597 700 persons aged 15 and over (or 10.3% of the population aged 15 and over) had made online purchase of products/services for personal matters during the twelve months before enumeration.

◆ The online purchasing service most commonly pursued during the six months before enumeration was “online ticket reservation” (cited by 62.0% of those persons who had made online purchases), followed by “online travel arrangement” (16.5%), “online purchasing of clothes and accessories” (13.9%), “online purchasing of gifts” (8.4%) and “online purchasing of electrical appliances” (8.1%).

## 1.20 曾使用個人電腦或互聯網服務的十歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs or Internet service



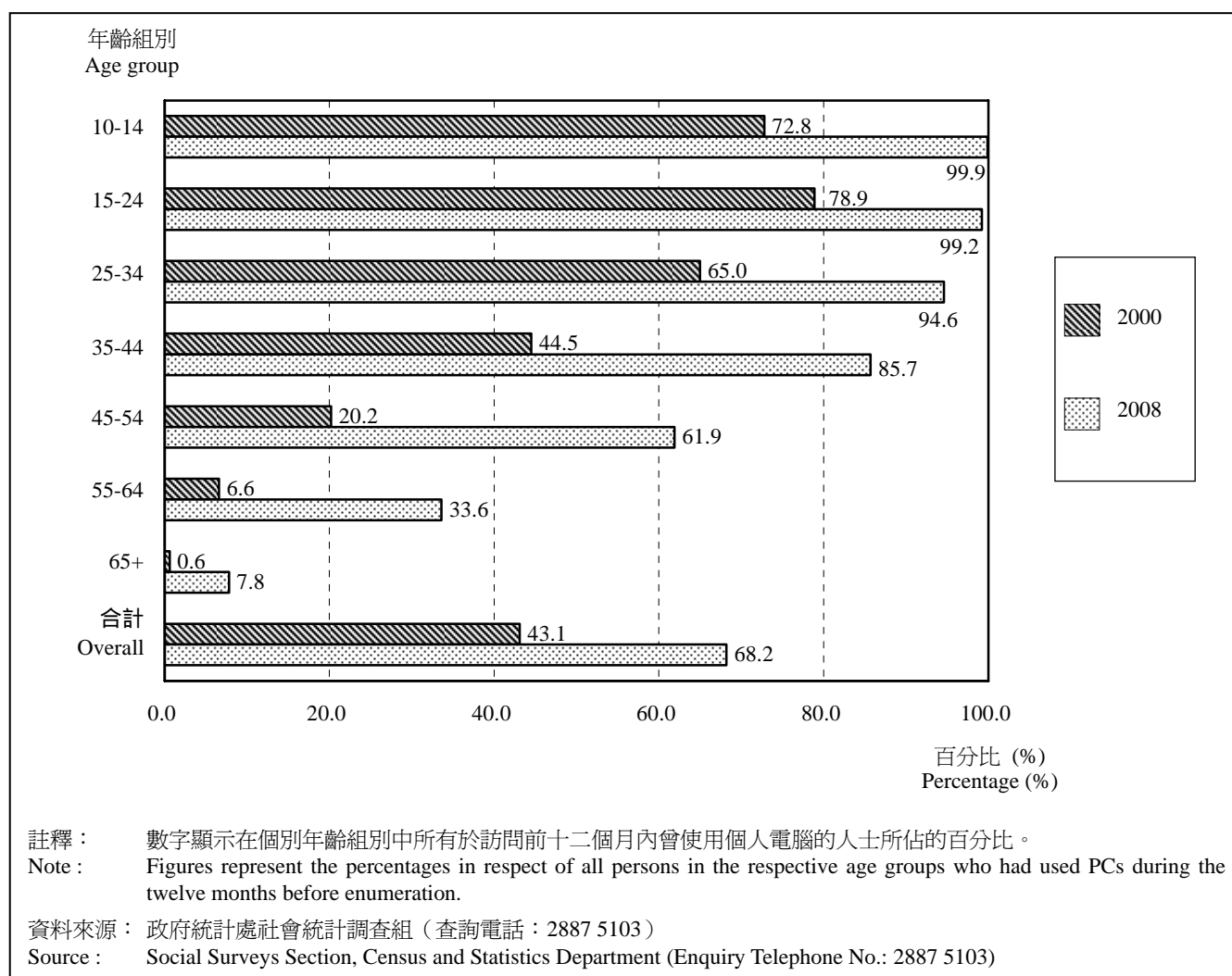
◆ 互聯網革新了我們的溝通習慣，亦改變了我們的生活方式。它現已滲入大眾日常生活的每一部分，也同時帶來無限的新機會及挑戰。

◆ 香港人普遍熱衷使用資訊科技。在二零零八年，每百名十歲及以上人口當中，曾使用個人電腦的人士有68.2名（二零零零年為43.1名），而同年每百名十歲及以上人口中曾使用互聯網服務的人數亦顯著增加至66.7名（二零零零年為30.3名）。

◆ The Internet has revolutionised our communication habits and changed people's lifestyle. It has penetrated into every facet of our daily activities and created unlimited new opportunities as well as challenges.

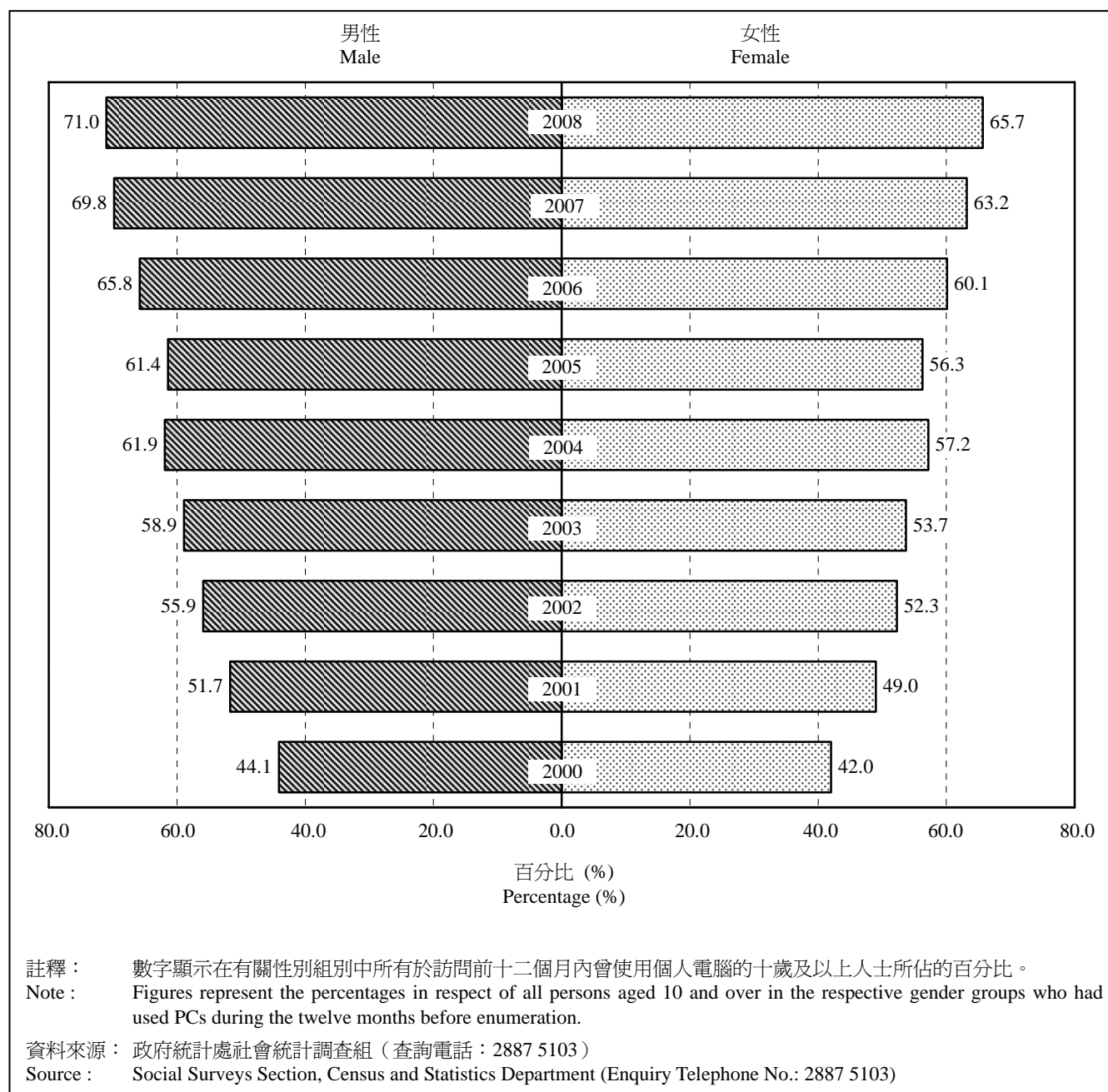
◆ People in Hong Kong are generally keen users of IT. While the number of individuals having used PCs per 100 population aged 10 and over stood at 68.2 in 2008 (43.1 in 2000), the number of individuals having used the Internet service per 100 population aged 10 and over also increased considerably to 66.7 in 2008 (30.3 in 2000).

### 1.21 按年齡組別劃分曾使用個人電腦的十歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs by age group



- ◆ 按年齡組別分析，在二零零八年，差不多所有年齡介乎十至二十四歲的人士（超過99%）曾使用個人電腦。
- ◆ 雖然六十五歲及以上的長者使用個人電腦的比率最低，但值得注意的是此年齡組別人士的個人電腦使用率由二零零零年的0.6%增加至二零零零八年的7.8%。這顯示年長組別人士的資訊科技認知亦已有所提高。
- ◆ Analysed by age group, almost all persons aged 10-24 (over 99%) had used PCs in 2008.
- ◆ While older persons aged 65 and over had the lowest rate of using PCs, it is noteworthy that the PC usage rate for this age group increased from 0.6% in 2000 to 7.8% in 2008. This indicates that the IT awareness in the elder group has also increased.

## 1.22 按性別劃分會使用個人電腦的十歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs by gender



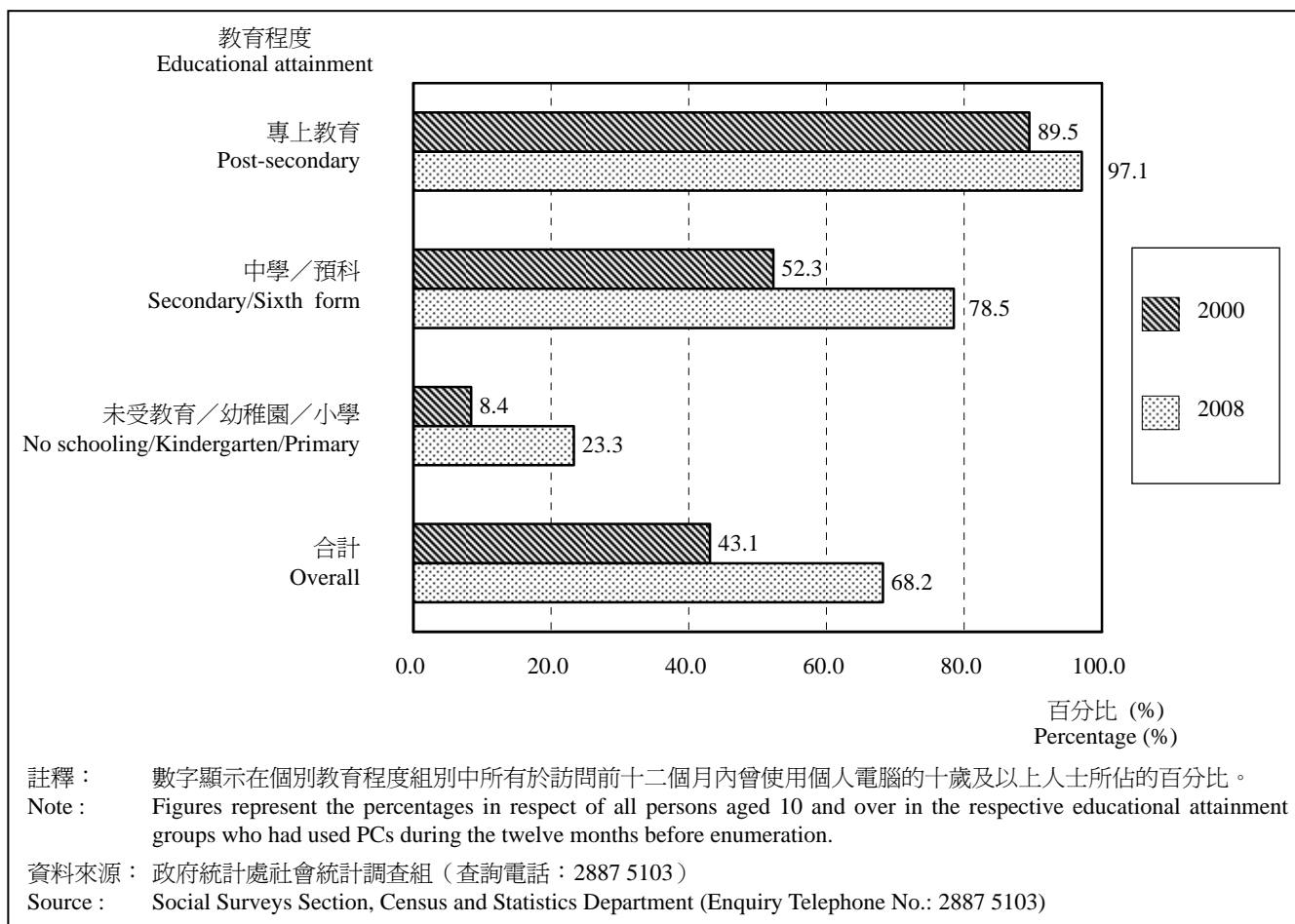
◆ 一般而言，男性和女性的個人電腦使用情況相若。在二零零八年，男性和女性的個人電腦使用率分別是71.0%和65.7%。

◆ The usage of PCs is generally comparable between males and females. In 2008, the PC usage rate for males and females were 71.0% and 65.7% respectively.



### 1.23 按教育程度劃分會使用個人電腦的十歲及以上人士的百分比

#### Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs by educational attainment



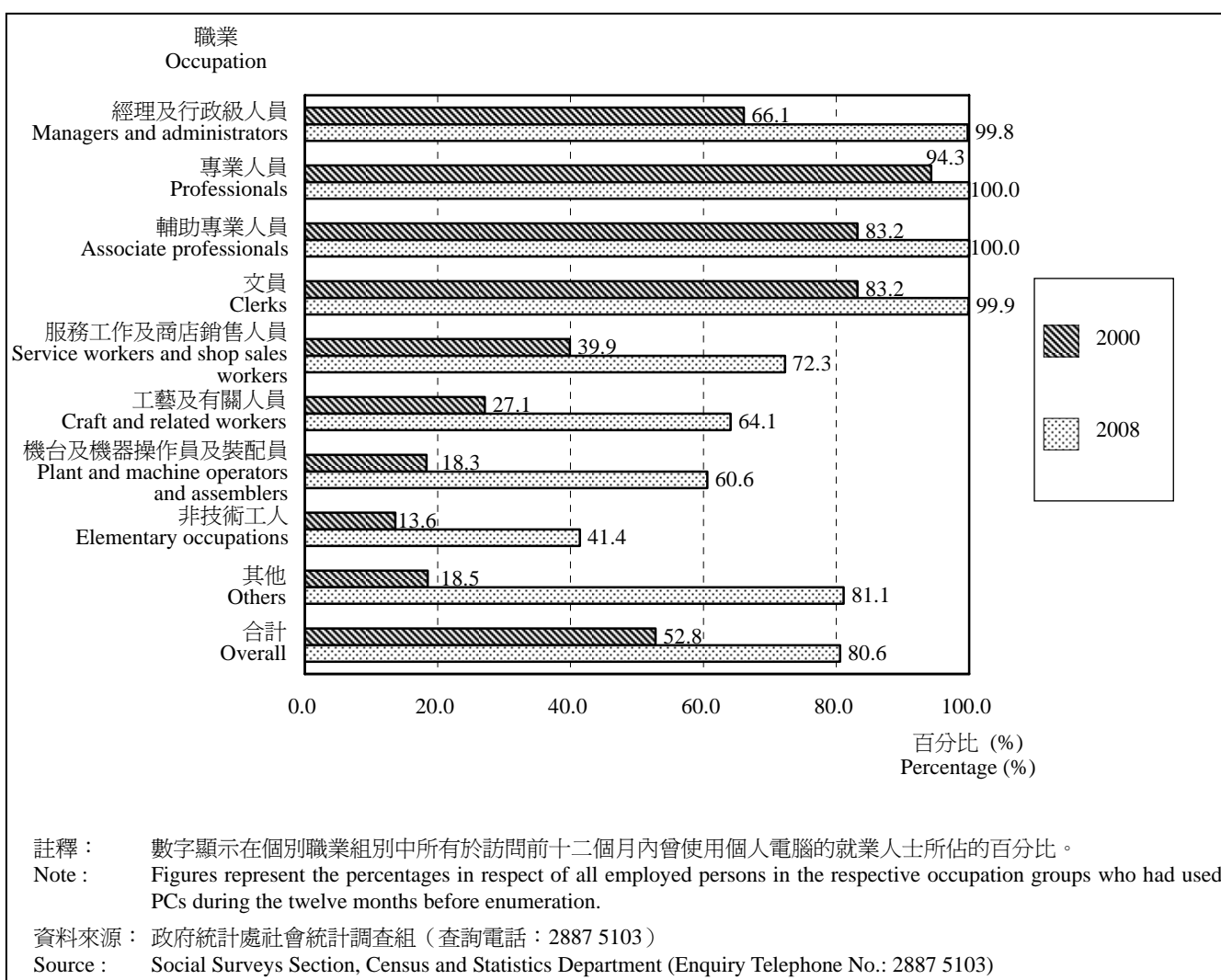
◆ 按**教育程度**分析，個人電腦使用率在具有**專上教育**程度人士當中的比率最高，在二零零八年的比率是97.1%。相應比率在二零零零年為89.5%。

◆ 值得注意的是，在過去數年，學歷在專上教育程度以下的人士的個人電腦使用率有顯著的改善。具中學／預科教育程度人士使用個人電腦的比率由二零零零年的52.3%增加至二零零八年的78.5%，而具小學或較低教育程度人士使用個人電腦的比率則由二零零零年的8.4%大幅上升至二零零八年的23.3%。

◆ Analysed by **educational attainment**, the PC usage rate was the highest for persons with **post-secondary education**, at 97.1% in 2008. The corresponding rate was 89.5% in 2000.

◆ A notable point is the substantial improvement in PC usage rate during the past few years among those with educational attainment below post-secondary level. The PC usage rate for those who had attained secondary/sixth form education increased from 52.3% in 2000 to 78.5% in 2008, while that for those with primary education or lower increased considerably from 8.4% in 2000 to 23.3% in 2008.

## 1.24 按職業劃分曾使用個人電腦的就業人士的百分比 Percentage of employed persons who had used PCs by occupation



◆ 在工作間使用個人電腦已日趨普遍，尤其是在如香港般的電子化社會中。隨着各行業紛紛使用資訊及通訊科技，就業人口使用個人電腦的比率由二零零零年的52.8%大幅上升至二零零八年的80.6%。

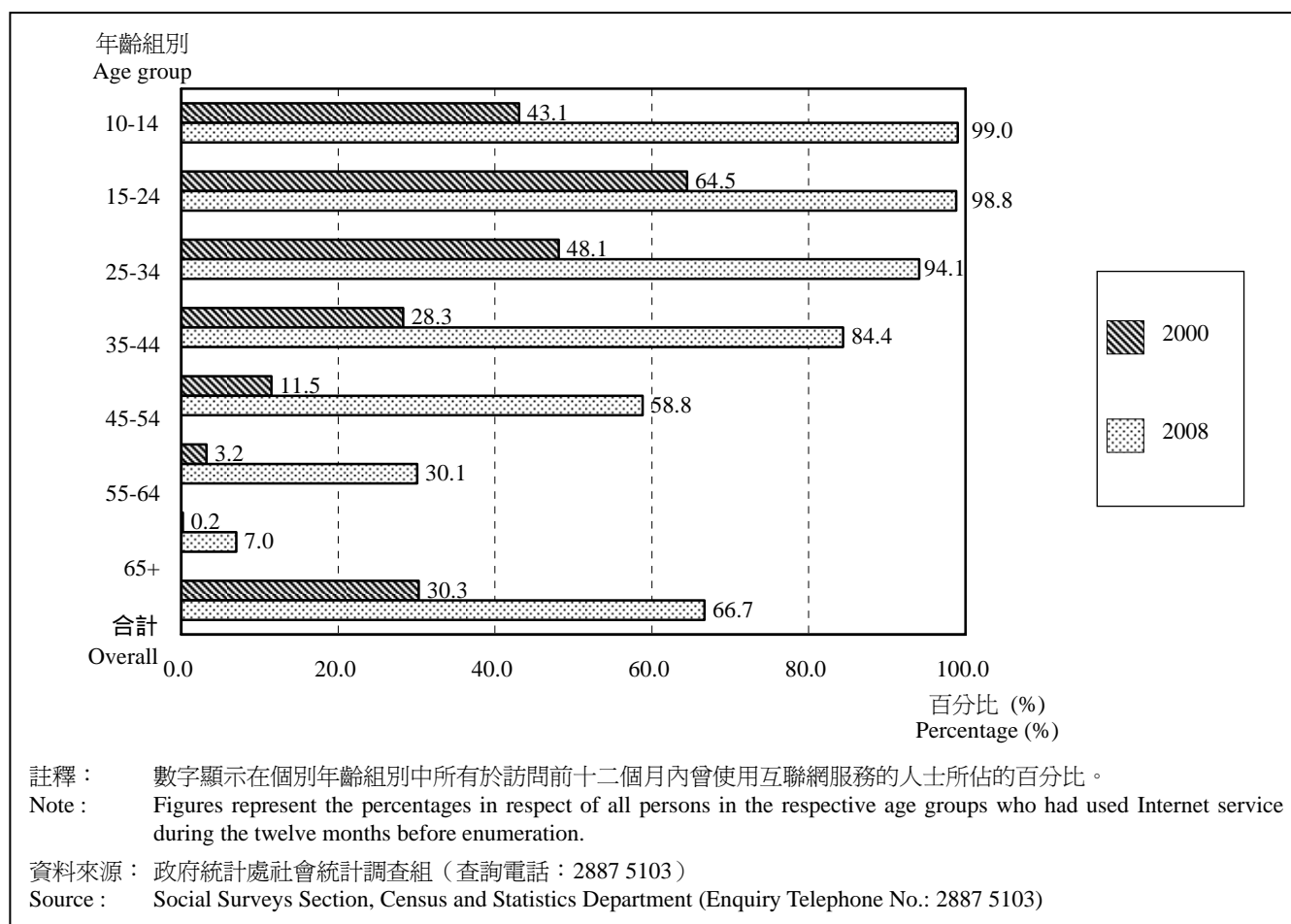
◆ 按**職業**分析，差不多所有管理及專業人員，以及白領階級皆有在工作中使用個人電腦。從事服務和操作工作的人士使用個人電腦的比率，亦在二零零零年至二零零八年間急速上升。

◆ Use of PCs at workplace has become more popular especially in a digital society like Hong Kong. With the rapid adoption of ICT in businesses, the rate of employed population having used PCs rose substantially from 52.8% in 2000 to 80.6% in 2008.

◆ Analysed by **occupation**, almost all managers and professionals as well as white collar workers made use of PCs in their work. The rate of using PCs also rose remarkably among workers at the service and operative levels between 2000 and 2008.

### 1.25 按年齡組別劃分曾使用互聯網服務的十歲及以上人士的百分比

#### Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service by age group



◆ 互聯網已成為現今資訊社會中不可缺少的工具。在過去數年，使用互聯網人士的數目增長可觀。十歲及以上人士曾使用互聯網服務的比率由二零零零年的30.3%激增至二零零八年的66.7%。

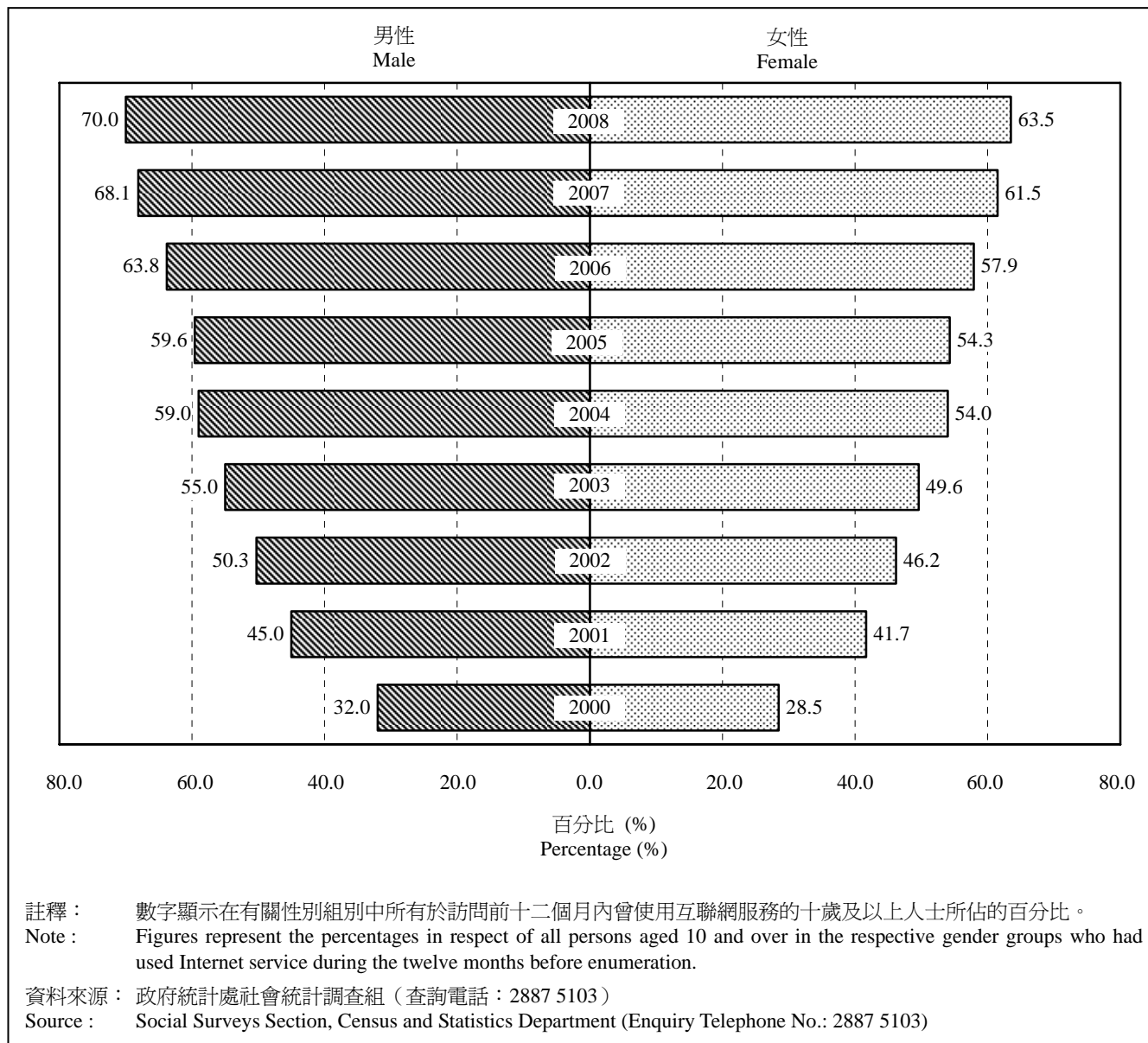
◆ 按年齡組別分析，曾使用互聯網服務人士的情況與曾使用個人電腦人士相近，皆以年輕人的普及率較高。在二零零八年，絕大多數年齡介乎十至二十四歲的人士（約99%）曾使用互聯網服務。

◆ The Internet has become an increasingly indispensable tool in our information society. Over the past few years, the usage of Internet service amongst individuals had been growing at a solid pace. The rate of individuals aged 10 and over having used Internet service grew remarkably from 30.3% in 2000 to 66.7% in 2008.

◆ Analysed by age group, the profiles of persons having used Internet service are similar to those in respect of PCs, i.e. higher penetration rate for younger persons. In 2008, the vast majority of persons aged 10-24 (about 99%) had used Internet service.

## 1.26 按性別劃分會使用互聯網服務的十歲及以上人士的百分比

### Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service by gender



◆ 就香港的市場而言，男、女使用互聯網服務的情況大致相若。根據二零零八年的統計數字，男性和女性的整體互聯網使用率分別是70.0%和63.5%。

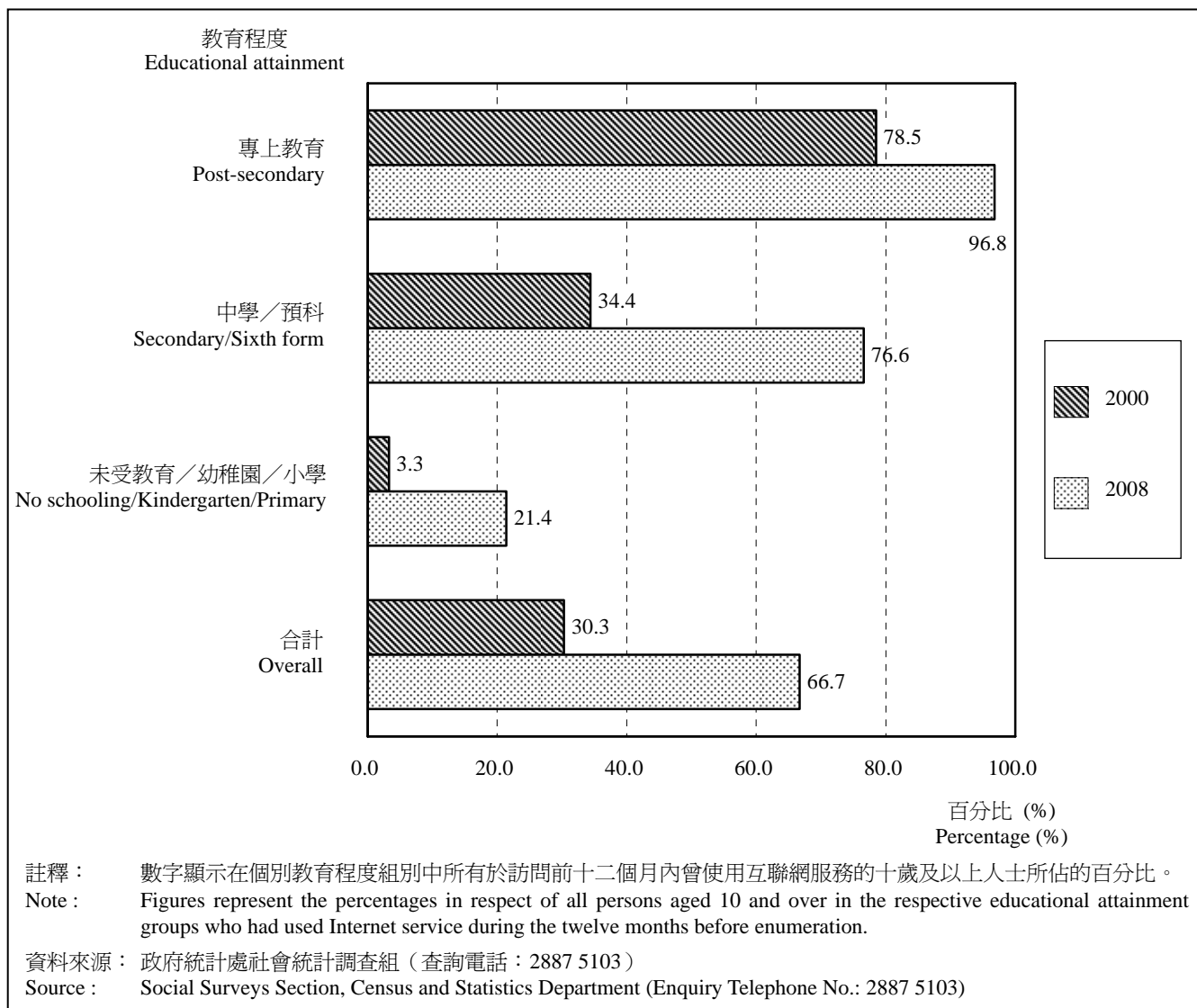
◆ 此外，二零零八年男性和女性的互聯網使用率均較二零零零年的數字上升超過一倍。

◆ In the economy of Hong Kong, figures as regards the use of Internet service are broadly similar across gender. This is evident from the 2008 statistics that the overall Internet usage rate of males and females were 70.0% and 63.5% respectively.

◆ Furthermore, the Internet usage rates of both males and females in 2008 more than doubled those in 2000.

### 1.27 按教育程度劃分曾使用互聯網服務的十歲及以上人士的百分比

#### Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service by educational attainment



◆ 與個人電腦的使用概況相近，互聯網的使用率看來與教育程度成正比。

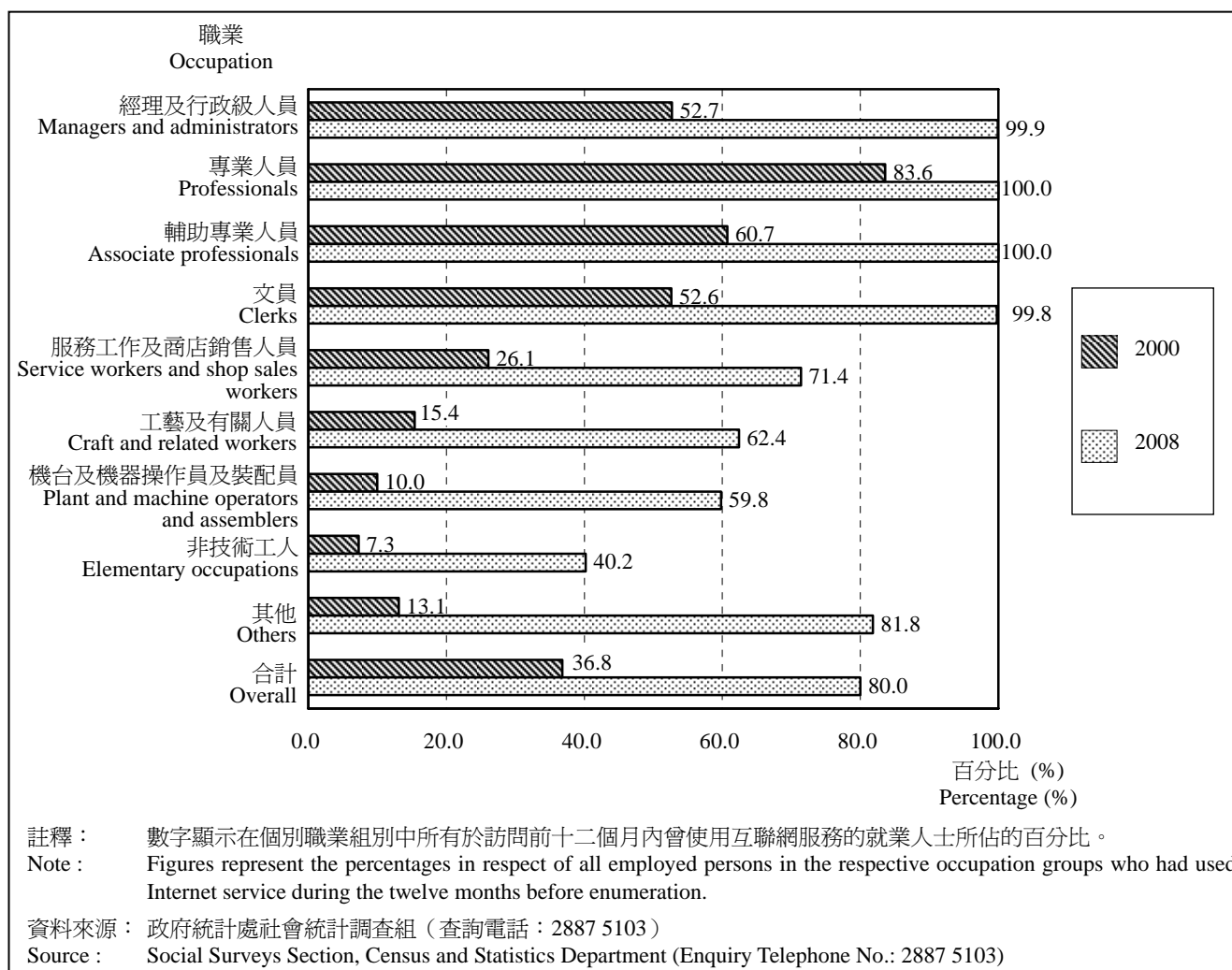
◆ 在二零零八年，具專上教育程度的人士使用互聯網服務的比率最高，達96.8%。而具中學/預科及小學或較低教育程度人士方面，相應比率分別為76.6%和21.4%。

◆ Similar to the profile of PC usage, the Internet usage rate seems to bear a positive relationship with educational attainment.

◆ In 2008, the rate of using Internet service was the highest for persons with post-secondary educational attainment, at 96.8%. The corresponding rates for those who had attained secondary/sixth form education and primary education or lower were 76.6% and 21.4% respectively.

### 1.28 按職業劃分會使用互聯網服務的就業人士的百分比

#### Percentage of employed persons who had used Internet service by occupation



◆ 互聯網無遠弗屆，為通訊和貿易創造無窮的機會。在二零零零年至二零零八年間，就業人口中曾使用互聯網服務的比率由36.8%上升至80.0%，增幅可觀。

◆ The boundless world of Internet has offered unlimited opportunities for communication and trade. During the period from 2000 to 2008, the rate of employed population having used Internet service increased appreciably from 36.8% to 80.0%.

◆ 按職業分析，管理及專業人員以及白領階級的人士使用互聯網服務的比率高於從事服務及操作工作的人士。不過，隨着大眾對資訊及通訊科技的認知增加，在二零零零年至二零零八年間，後者使用互聯網的比率亦有顯著的升幅。

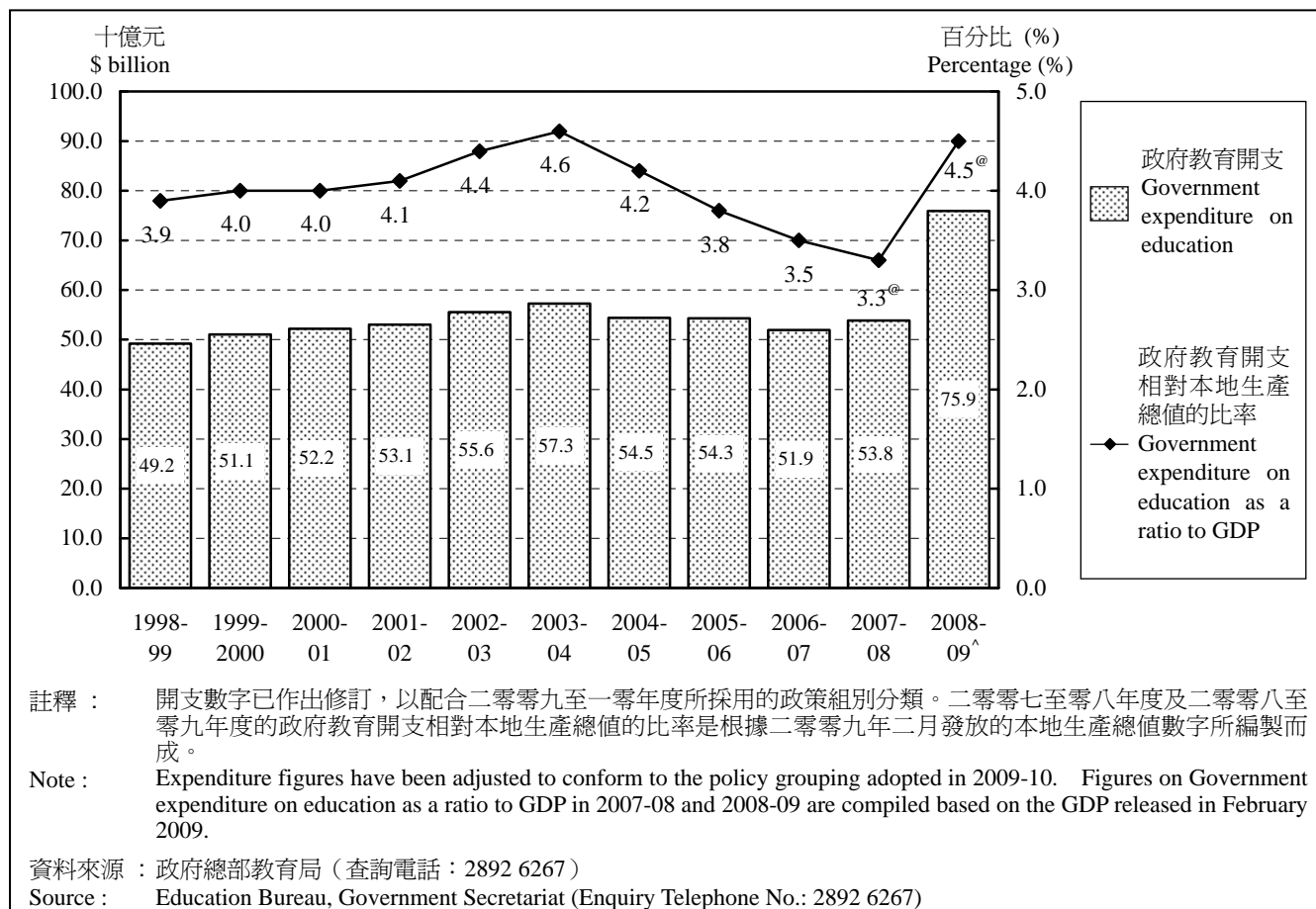
◆ Analysed by occupation, the rate of using Internet service was higher amongst managers and professionals as well as white collar workers than persons working at the service and operative levels. Nevertheless, with the strengthening of ICT awareness in the community, there was a significant rise in Internet usage also for the latter group between 2000 and 2008.

## 2 人力資源發展 Human Resources Development

### 人力資源的投資 Investment in human resources

#### 2.1 政府教育開支相對本地生產總值的比率

#### Government expenditure on education as a ratio to GDP



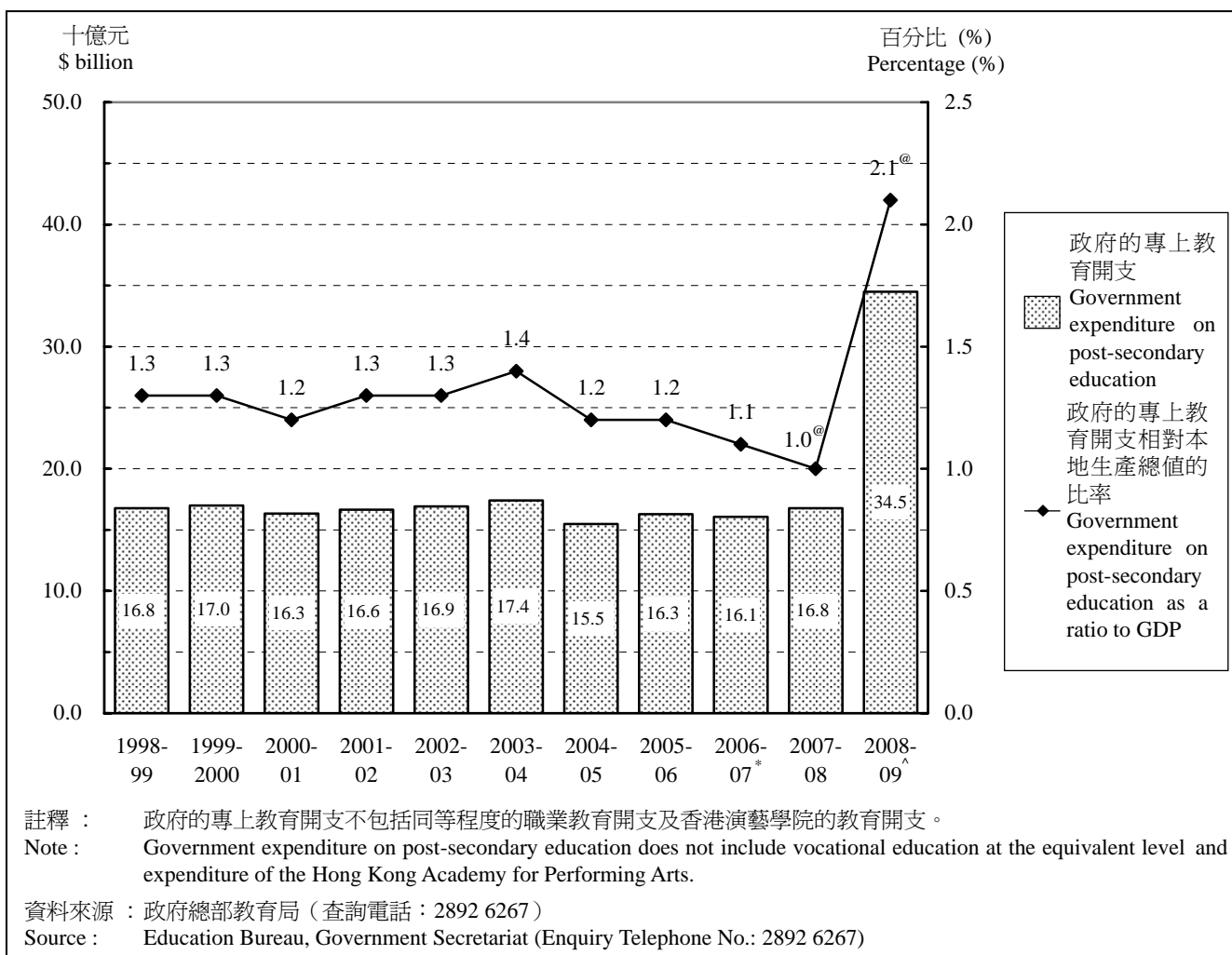
◆ 教育是社會發展的基礎。政府在過去十年投入了龐大的資源於教育發展。二零零八至零九年度政府的教育開支為759億元，較一九九八至九九九年度上升54%。政府的教育開支在二零零八至零九年度顯著增長，主要是由於成立了一個180億元的研究基金以加強高等教育院校的研究能力和培育研究人才。

◆ 二零零八至零九年度政府的教育開支佔整體政府開支約24%，相對本地生產總值的比率為4.5%。

◆ Education is fundamental to a society's development. During the past decade, the Government has devoted enormous resources to education. Government expenditure on education in 2008-09 amounted to \$75.9 billion, 54% higher than that recorded in 1998-99. The significant increase in government expenditure on education in 2008-09 was mainly attributable to the establishment of an \$18 billion Research Endowment Fund to strengthen the research capacity of the higher education institutions and nurture more research talent.

◆ In 2008-09, government expenditure on education accounted for about 24% of total government expenditure, representing a ratio of 4.5% to GDP.

## 2.2 政府的專上教育開支相對本地生產總值的比率 Government expenditure on post-secondary education as a ratio to GDP



◆ 香港需要更多人才，以迎接邁向知識型經濟所帶來的挑戰。香港投資在專上教育的金額十分可觀。在二零零八至零九年度，專上教育開支相對於本地生產總值的比率是2.1%。政府在二零零八至零九年度的專上教育開支約佔政府的整體教育開支的45%。

◆ 與二零零七至零八年度比較，二零零八至零九年度專上教育開支激增，主要原因是成立了一個180億元的研究基金。

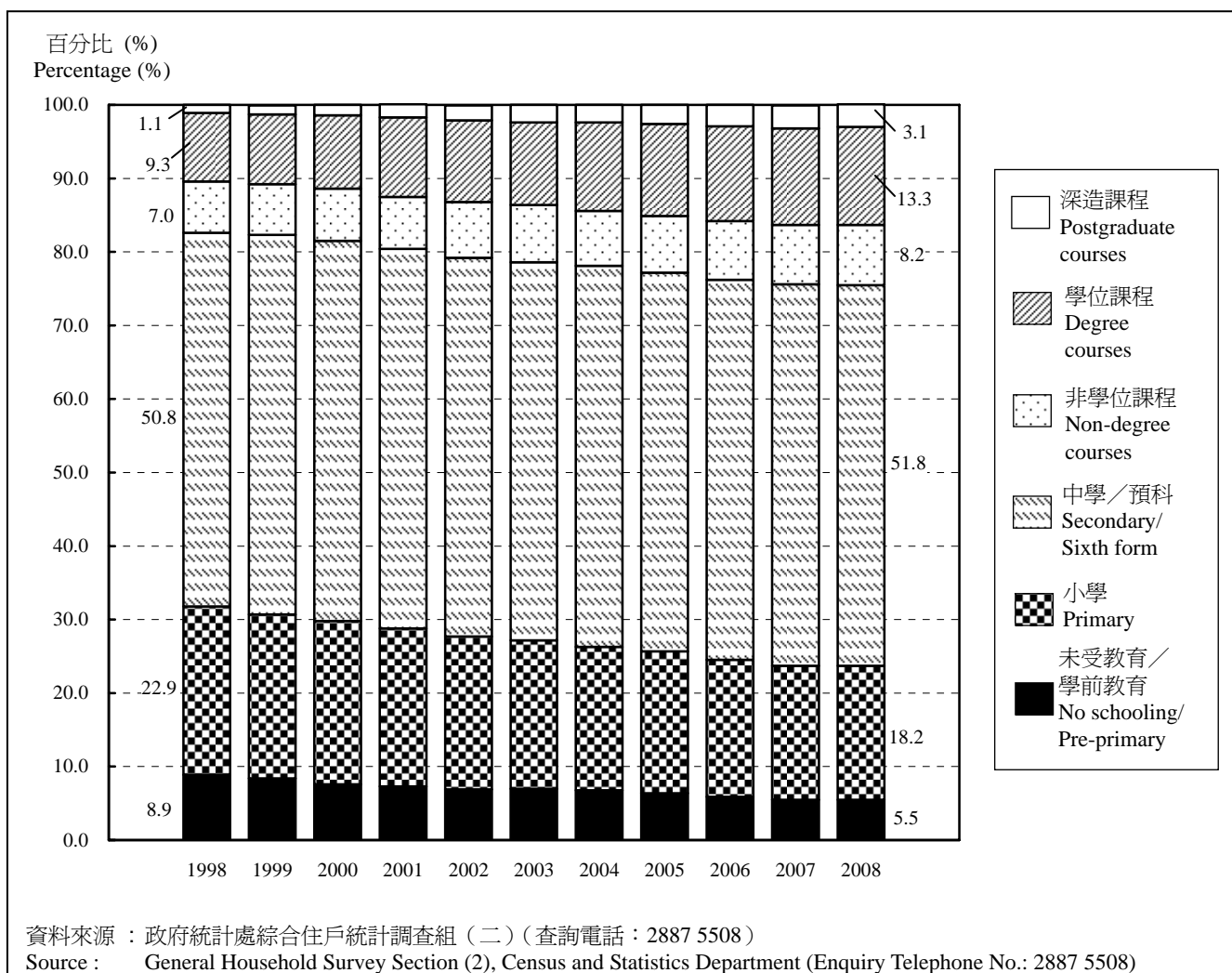
◆ Hong Kong is in need of more talented individuals to meet the challenges of spearheading towards a knowledge-based economy. Investment in post-secondary education in Hong Kong remains substantial. In 2008-09, the ratio of expenditure on post-secondary education to GDP stood at 2.1%. Government expenditure on post-secondary education in 2008-09 amounted to about 45% of total government expenditure on education.

◆ Comparing to 2007-08, the expenditure on post-secondary education rose remarkably in 2008-09, mainly attributable to the establishment of an \$18 billion Research Endowment Fund.



### 2.3 按教育程度劃分的十五歲及以上人口分布

#### Distribution of population aged 15 and over by educational attainment



◆ 人口的知識和技能水平與其教育程度息息相關。現今的社會以知識為本，大眾一般都會不斷進修，裝備自己。因此，愈來愈多人修讀專上教育課程。

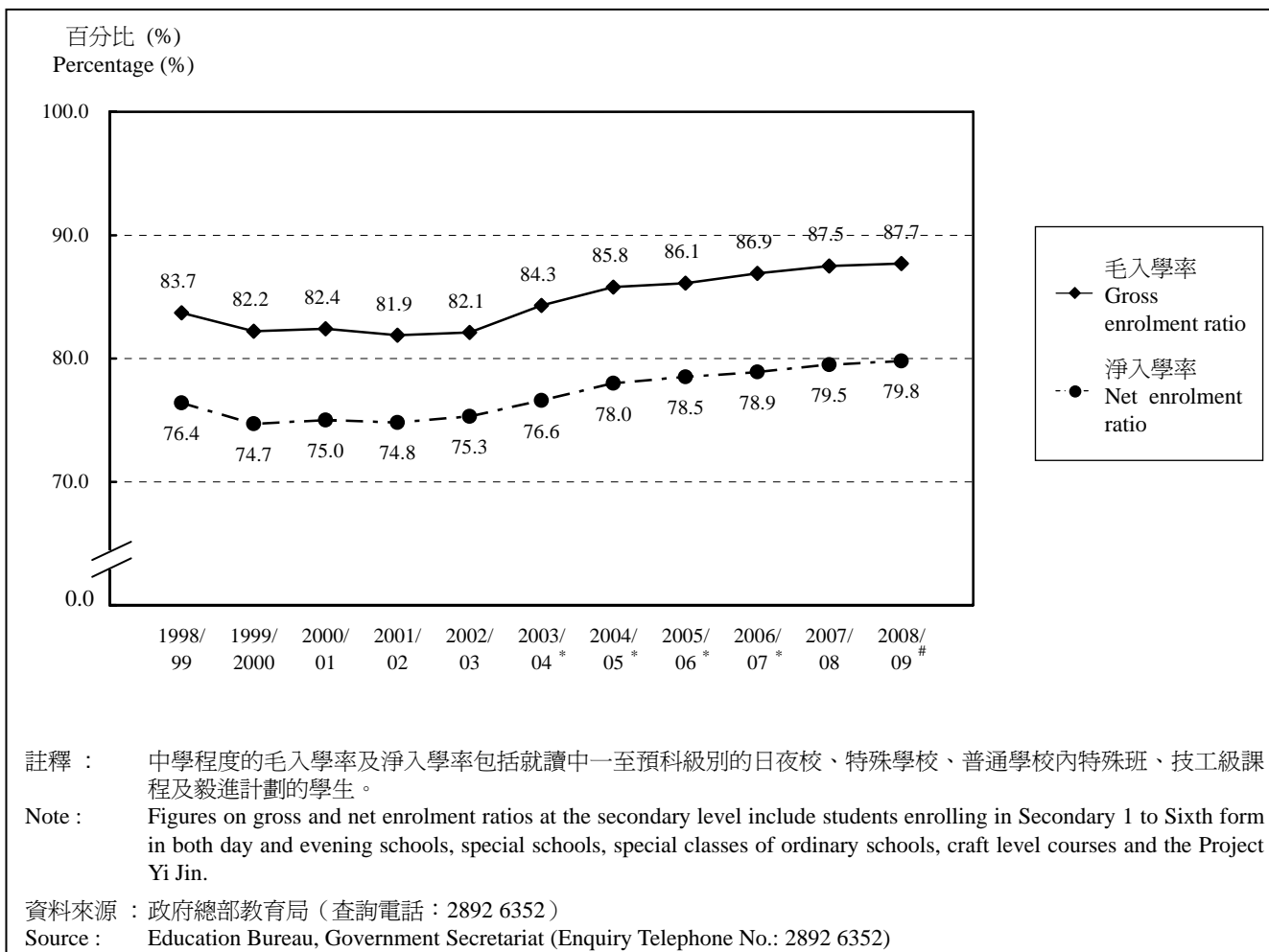
◆ 過去十年，香港人口的教育程度不斷提升。在十五歲及以上人口中，曾接受非學位／學位／深造課程程度教育的人士所佔的比例由一九九八年的17.4%增加至二零零八年的24.5%。

◆ The level of knowledge and skills in the population is highly related to their educational attainment. In today's knowledge-driven society, people in general are keen to better equip themselves and there is an upward shift towards post-secondary education.

◆ The educational attainment of the population had improved continuously over the past decade. The proportion of the population aged 15 and over having attended non-degree/degree/postgraduate courses increased from 17.4% in 1998 to 24.5% in 2008.

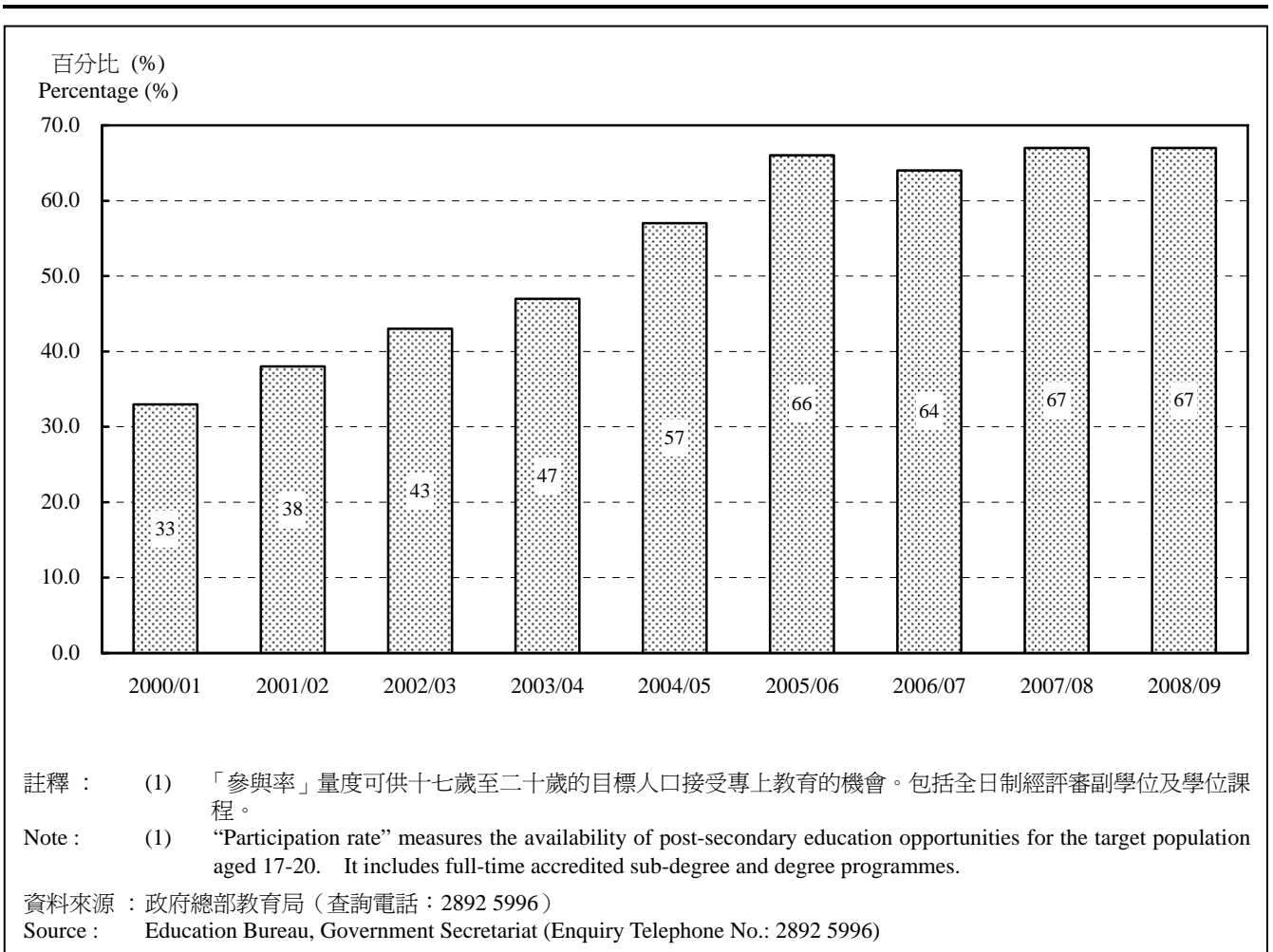
## 2.4 中學教育程度的學生人數相對於相關適齡人口的比率

### Enrolment at secondary level of education as a ratio to the relevant school-age population



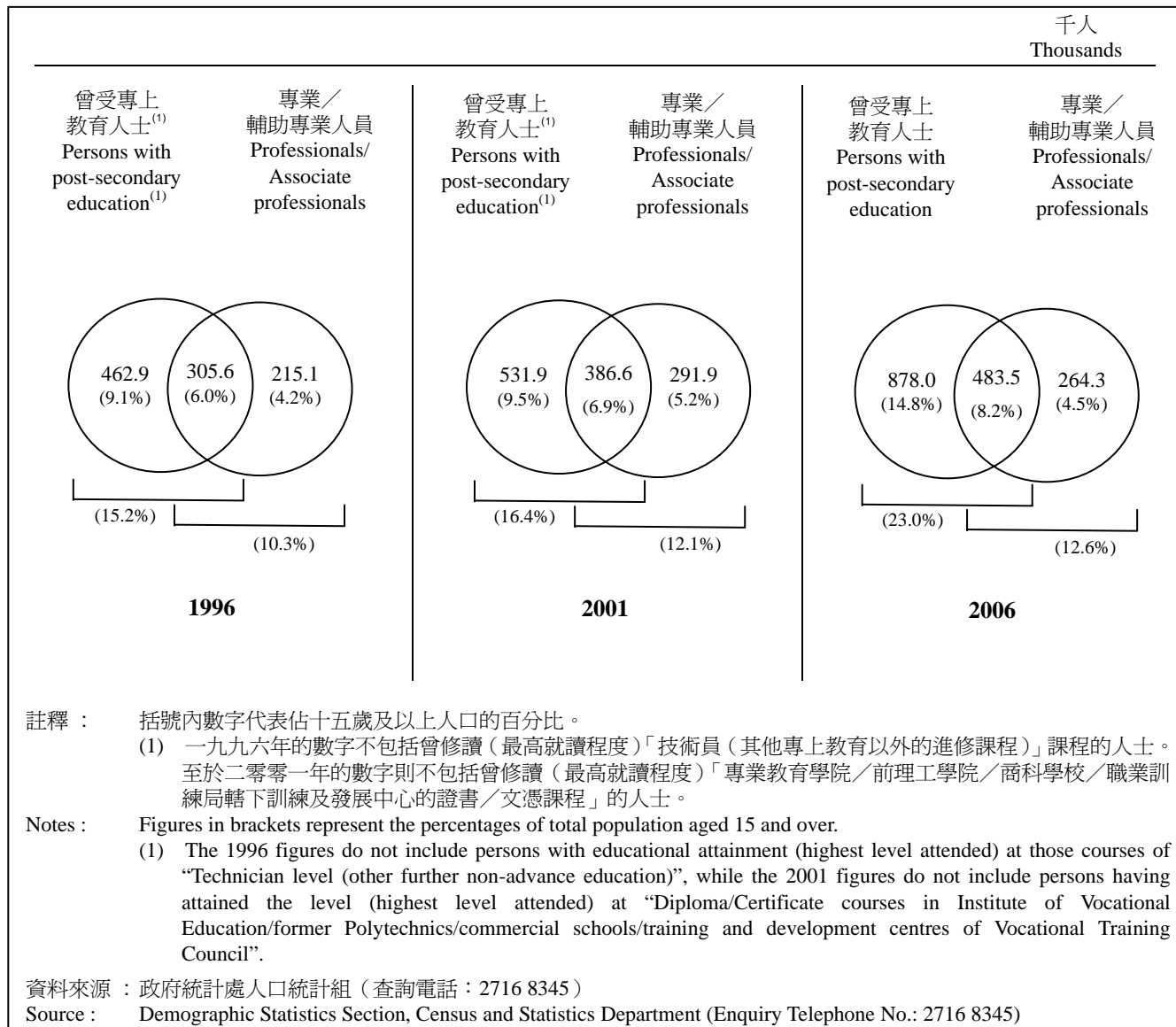
- ◆ 一個經濟體系的人力資本通常是指該經濟體系內勞動力的技能和知識的密集程度。技能和知識主要透過學校教育和培訓而獲得。教育對於啓發思考，確立價值觀並掌握有關技能以持續發展經濟，舉足輕重。
- ◆ Human capital in an economy normally refers to the skills and knowledge intensity of its labour force, which are essentially acquired through schooling and training. Education is critical for achieving awareness, values and skills for sustainable economic development.
- ◆ 中學程度的淨入學率反映相關適齡人口（即十二至十八歲）接受中學教育程度的情況。此比率由一九九八至九九學年的76.4%輕微增長至二零零八至零九學年的79.8%。毛入學率亦呈相似的走勢。
- ◆ The *net enrolment ratio* at secondary level reflects the participation of relevant school-age population (i.e. those aged 12-18) in secondary education. Such ratio increased slightly from 76.4% in the 1998/99 school year to 79.8% in the 2008/09 school year. A similar trend was also observed for the *gross enrolment ratio*.

## 2.5 專上教育參與率<sup>(1)</sup> Participation rate<sup>(1)</sup> of post-secondary education



- ◆ 專上教育的發展和擴充，是被視為邁向以知識為本的社會的表徵。專上教育是社會開發人力資本最重要的一環。
- ◆ Growth and expansion of the post-secondary education sector have been the hallmarks in spearheading towards a knowledge-driven society. Post-secondary education is at the forefront of a society's development of human capital.
- ◆ 政府編製了專上教育參與率以便監察院校為本地高中畢業生提供的升學機會。高中畢業生獲得專上教育的機會在過去數年有所增加，專上教育參與率由二零零零至零一學年的33%大幅上升至二零零八至零九學年的67%。
- ◆ The Government has compiled the post-secondary education participation rate for the purpose of monitoring the availability of education opportunities to our senior secondary school leavers. Post-secondary education opportunities for senior secondary school leavers had increased in the past few years. The participation rate of post-secondary education rose substantially from 33% in the 2000/01 academic year to 67% in the 2008/09 academic year.

## 2.6 曾受專上教育或從事專業／輔助專業職級的十五歲及以上人口 Population aged 15 and over with post-secondary educational attainment or working as professionals/associate professionals



◆ 曾受專上教育或從事**專業／輔助專業職級**的人力資源佔香港十五歲及以上人口的百分比由一九九六年的19.4%上升至二零零六年的27.4%。

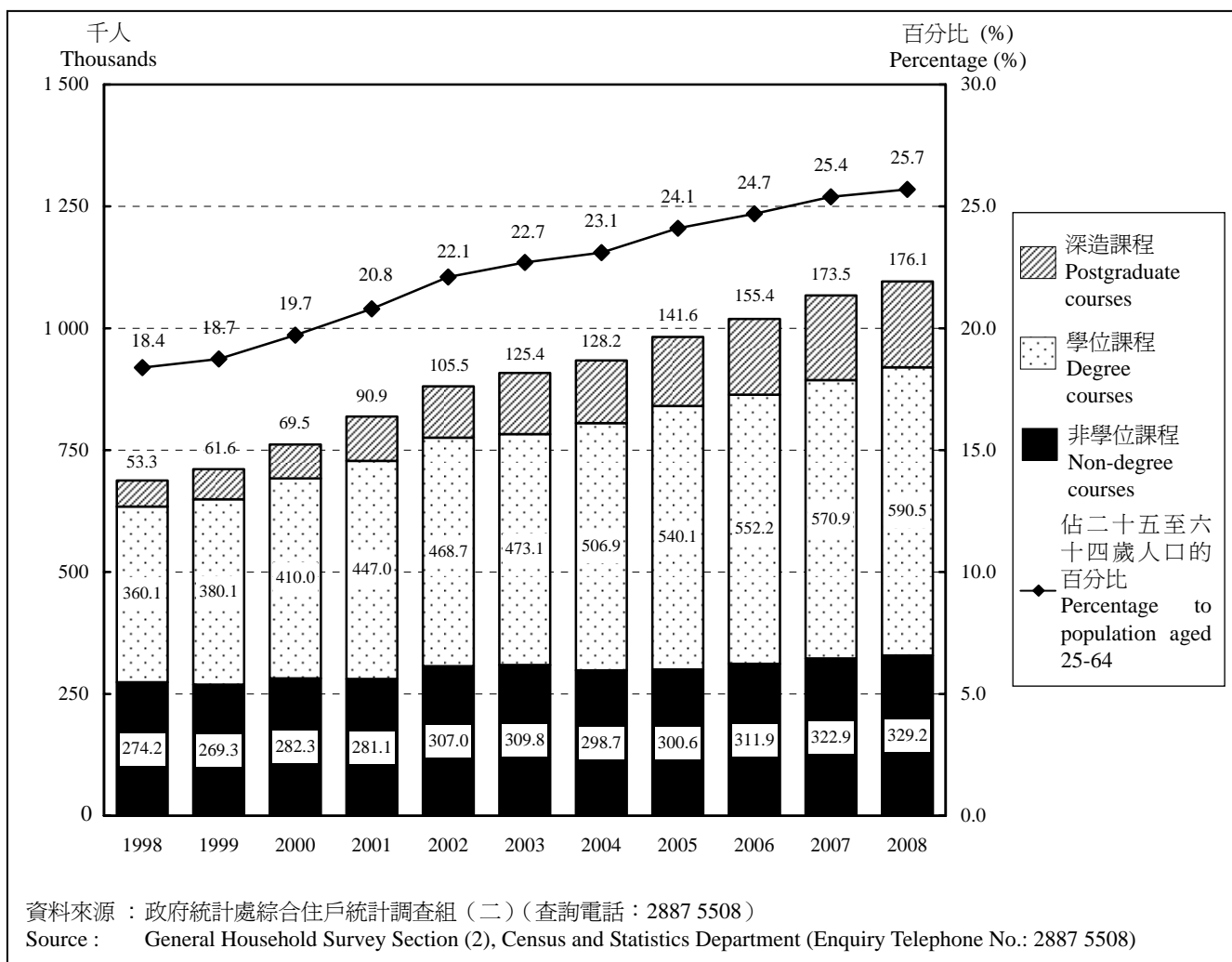
◆ 此外，曾受專上教育的人力資源亦持續增加，由一九九六年佔十五歲及以上人口的15.2%上升至二零零六年的23.0%。

◆ Human resources with post-secondary educational attainment or working as **professionals/associate professionals** as a percentage of the population aged 15 and over in Hong Kong went up from 19.4% in 1996 to 27.4% in 2006.

◆ Moreover, there had been a sustained increase in human resources with post-secondary educational attainment, from 15.2% of the population aged 15 and over in 1996 to 23.0% in 2006.

2.7 二十五至六十四歲曾受專上教育人口的教育程度分布

Distribution of population aged 25-64 with post-secondary educational attainment by educational attainment



◆ 香港的資源取決於香港人口的素質，而後者與人口的整體教育和技能水平息息相關。香港人口的整體教育水平在過去十年有顯著的提升。

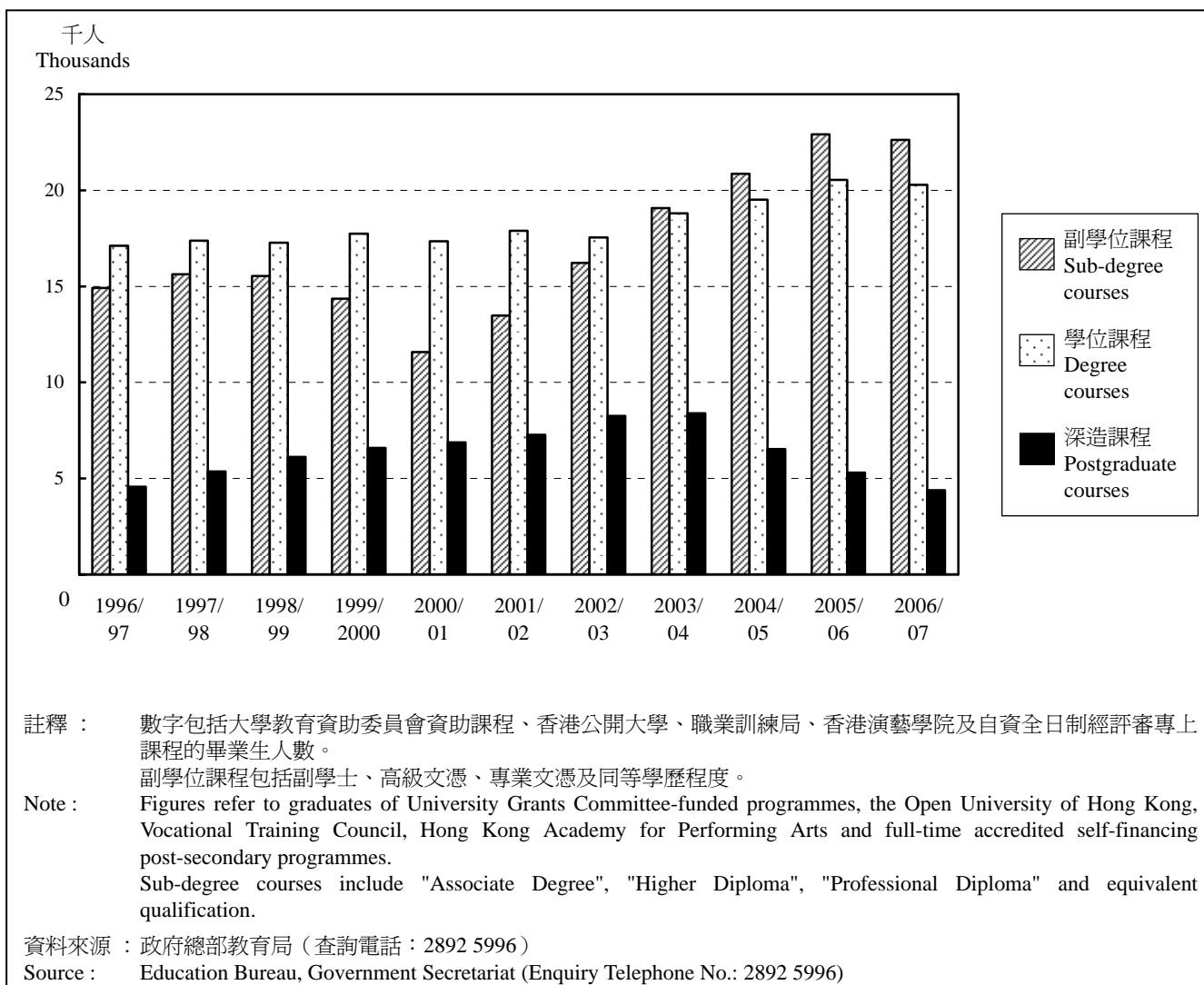
◆ 二十五至六十四歲曾受專上教育（即曾修讀非學位／學位／深造課程）的人數在一九九八年至二零零八年間大幅增加。因此，在二十五至六十四歲人口中，曾受專上教育的人口所佔的比例由一九九八年的18.4%增加至二零零八年的25.7%。

◆ Hong Kong's resources rest on the quality of its people, which in turn relates to the general education and skill levels of the population. The general educational level of the population of Hong Kong had improved quite significantly over the past decade.

◆ The number of persons aged 25-64 with post-secondary educational attainment (i.e. having attended non-degree/degree/postgraduate courses) increased significantly during 1998 to 2008. Accordingly, the proportion of the population aged 25-64 with post-secondary educational attainment also increased from 18.4% in 1998 to 25.7% in 2008.

## 2.8 按修讀程度劃分的專上教育程度畢業生人數

### Number of graduates from post-secondary education by level of study



◆ 曾受專上教育程度的人數多寡，能影響勞動力的素質和經濟體系的發展潛力。本地的教育院校一直肩負提升人力資源教育程度的重任，為不同興趣及能力的學生，提供各式各樣切合需求的課程。

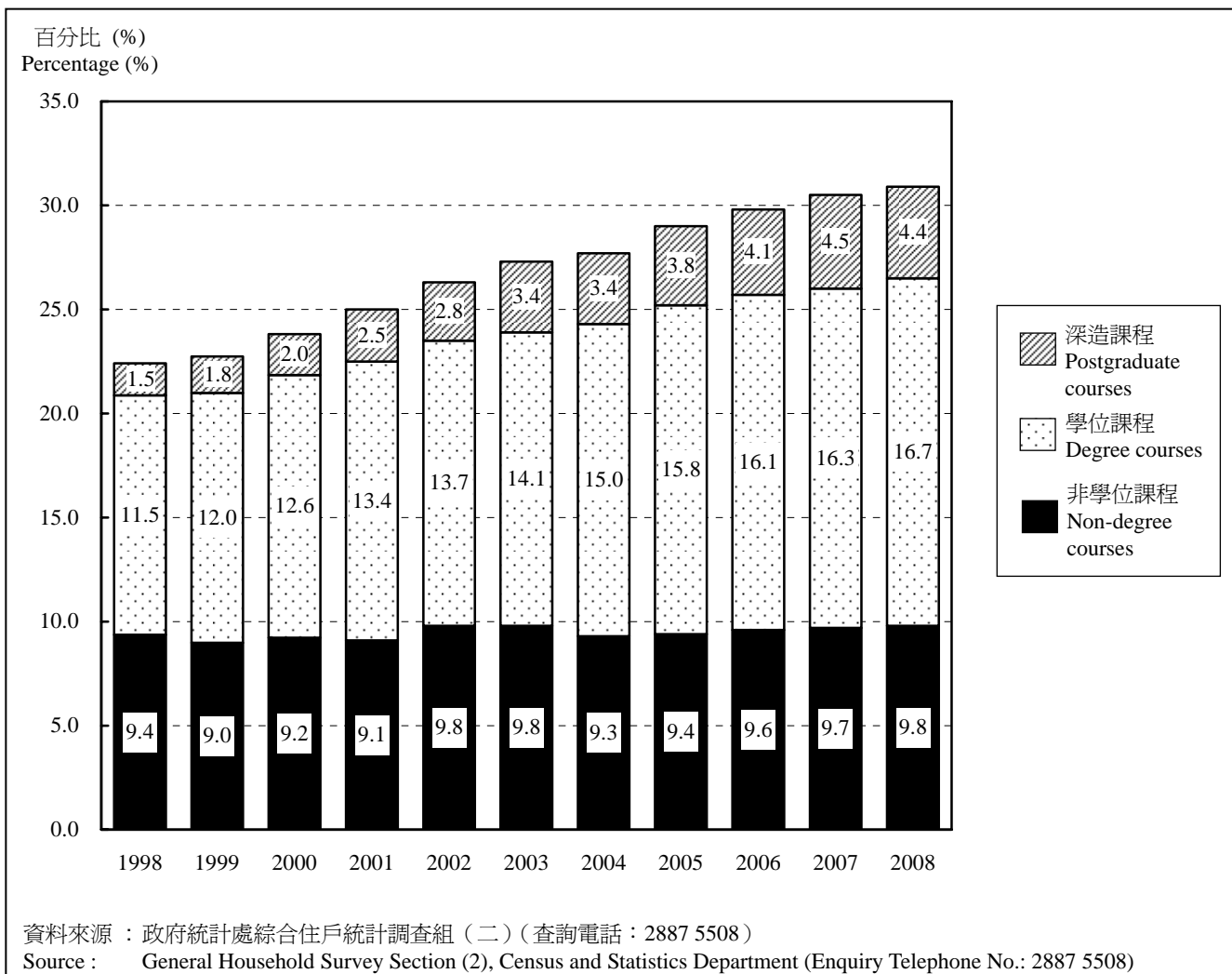
◆ 在政府致力提供更多專上教育學額的情況下，專上教育程度的畢業生人數持續增長，由一九九六至九七學年約36 600人增加至二零零六至零七學年的47 300人。

◆ The number of persons acquiring post-secondary education affects the quality of the labour force and the development potential of an economy. The local education institutions have assumed an important role in raising the education profile of human resources by offering a wide range of education opportunities meeting the unique interests and ability of students.

◆ As a result of the Government's efforts to provide more places in post-secondary education, the number of graduates from post-secondary education increased continually from some 36 600 in the 1996/97 academic year to 47 300 in the 2006/07 academic year.

## 2.9 曾受專上教育的勞動人口的百分比

### Percentage of labour force with post-secondary educational attainment



◆ 知識廣博的工作人口，是提升競爭力和促進經濟繁榮的關鍵。香港工作人口的教育程度在過去十年間顯著提升，曾受專上教育的勞動人口從一九九八年的22.4%提升至二零零八年的31.0%。

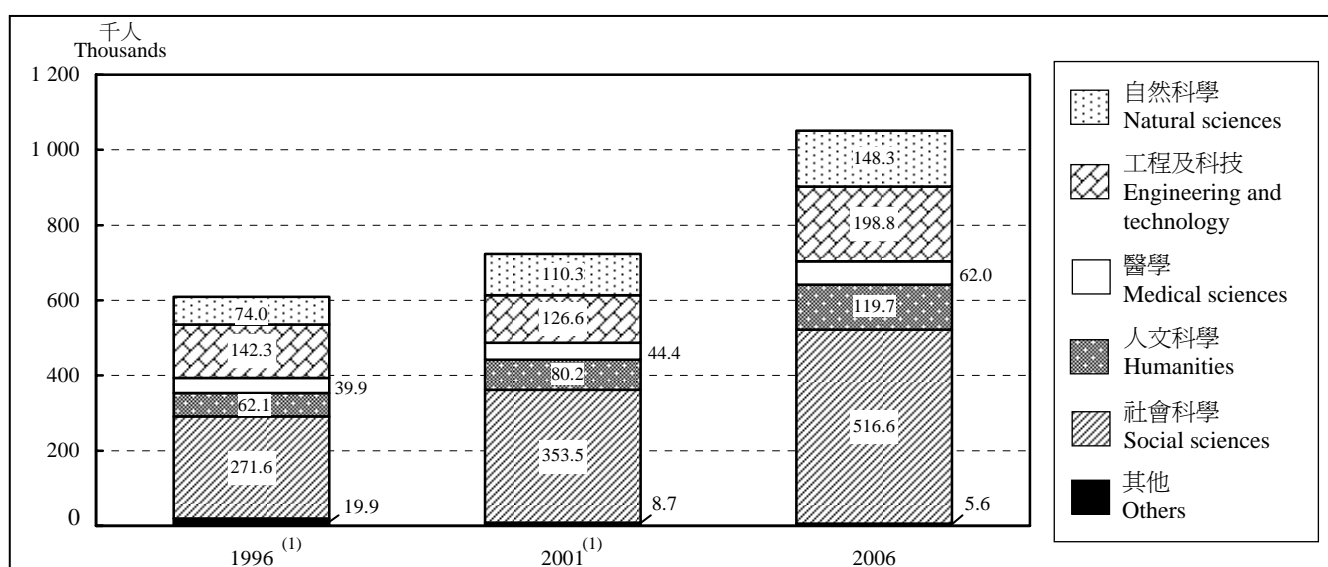
◆ 勞動人口的另一個明顯的趨勢是曾受深造學位教育的勞動人口的比例有所上升，由一九九八年的1.5%增加至二零零八年的4.4%。

◆ A knowledgeable workforce is the thrust for enhancing competitiveness and bringing about economic prosperity. During the past decade, the education profile of the workforce had been uplifted substantially. The percentage of labour force with post-secondary educational attainment rose from 22.4% in 1998 to 31.0% in 2008.

◆ Another notable trend of the labour force is the increased proportion of labour force with postgraduate educational attainment, from 1.5% in 1998 to 4.4% in 2008.

## 2.10 按修讀科目類別劃分的曾受專上教育的勞動人口

### Labour force with post-secondary educational attainment by field of education



註釋：數字是根據二零零一年人口普查以及一九九六年和二零零六年中期人口統計的結果編製。在一九九六年中期人口統計時，「環境保護」科目包括在「工程及科技」內。其後，此科目納入「自然科學」內。

(1) 一九九六年的數字不包括曾修讀（最高就讀程度）「技術員（其他專上教育以外的進修課程）」課程的人士，而二零零一年的數字則不包括曾修讀（最高就讀程度）專業教育學院／前理工學院／商科學校／職業訓練局轄下訓練及發展中心提供的「證書／文憑課程」的人士。

Notes: Figures are compiled based on results of the 2001 Population Census and the 1996 and 2006 By-Censuses. "Environmental protection" was classified under "Engineering and technology" in 1996 Population By-census, but classified under "Natural sciences" afterwards.

(1) The 1996 figures do not include persons with educational attainment (highest level attended) at those courses of "Technician level (other further non-advance education)", while the 2001 figures do not include persons having attained the level (highest level attended) at "Diploma/Certificate" courses offered by the Institute of Vocational Education/former Polytechnics/commercial schools/training and development centres of Vocational Training Council.

資料來源：政府統計處人口統計組（查詢電話：2716 8345）

Source: Demographic Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department (Enquiry Telephone No.: 2716 8345)

◆ 香港曾受專上教育的勞動人口，由一九九六年的61萬人增加至二零零六年的105萬人，大幅增長72.4%，遠超於同期總勞動人口的12.3%增長。

◆ 按修讀科目類別分析，曾受專上教育的勞動人口中，修讀與科學有關的科目（即自然科學、工程及科技和醫學）的比例在二零零六年為38.9%，在一九九六年則為42.0%。隨着香港的經濟結構轉向以服務業為主，曾受專上教育的勞動人口中，修讀社會科學的比例由一九九六年的44.5%增加至二零零六年的49.2%。

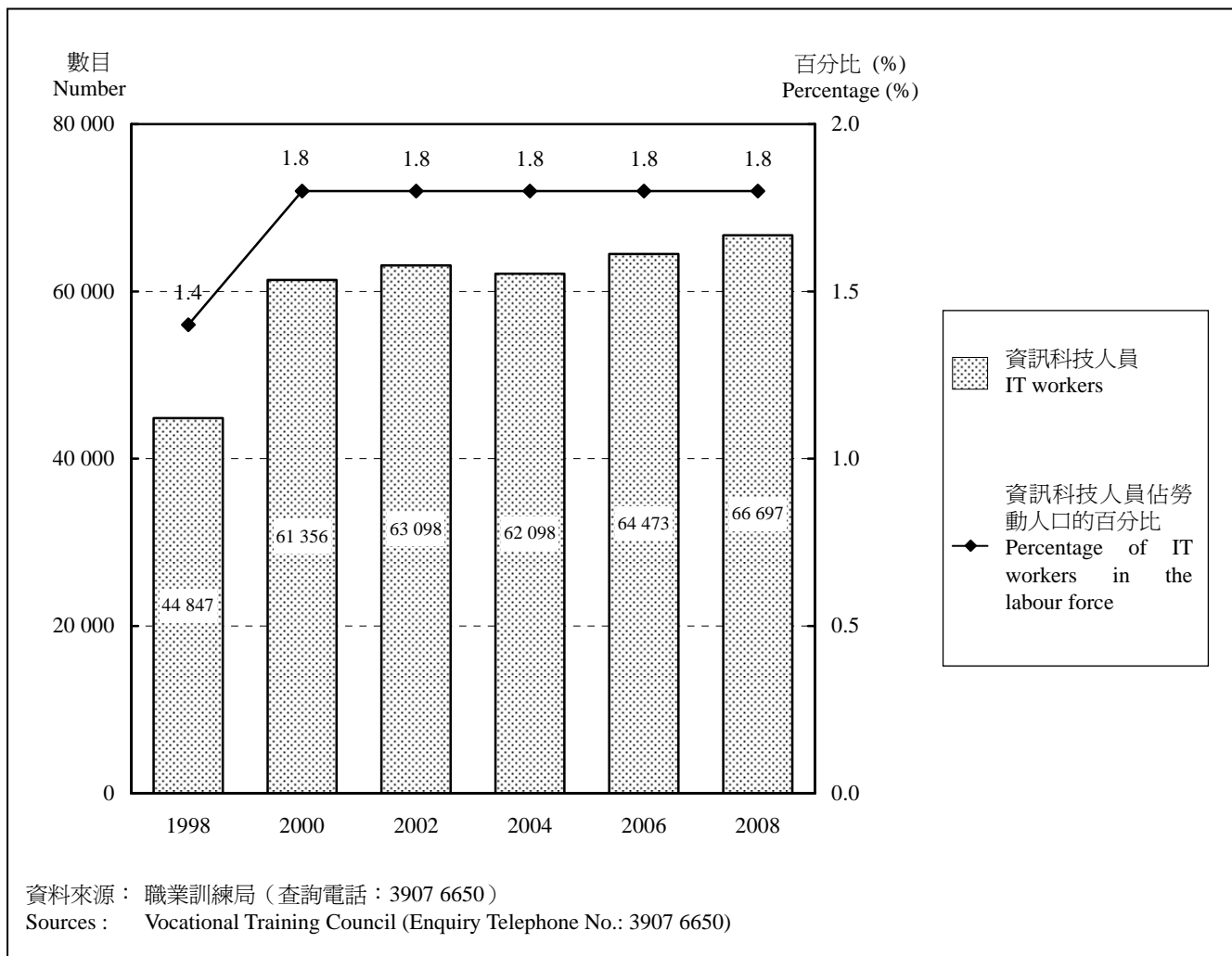
◆ The labour force of Hong Kong with post-secondary education grew considerably by 72.4% from 0.61 million in 1996 to 1.05 million in 2006, outstripping the 12.3% increase in overall labour force in the same period.

◆ Analysed by field of study, persons with science-related fields of study (i.e. natural sciences; engineering and technology; and medical sciences) constituted 38.9% of the labour force with post-secondary educational attainment in 2006, as compared with 42.0% in 1996. In line with the vibrant service-oriented structure of the economy, the proportion of persons with field of study in social sciences among the labour force with post-secondary educational attainment increased from 44.5% in 1996 to 49.2% in 2006.



## 2.11 資訊科技人員佔勞動人口的百分比

### Percentage of information technology (IT) workers in the labour force



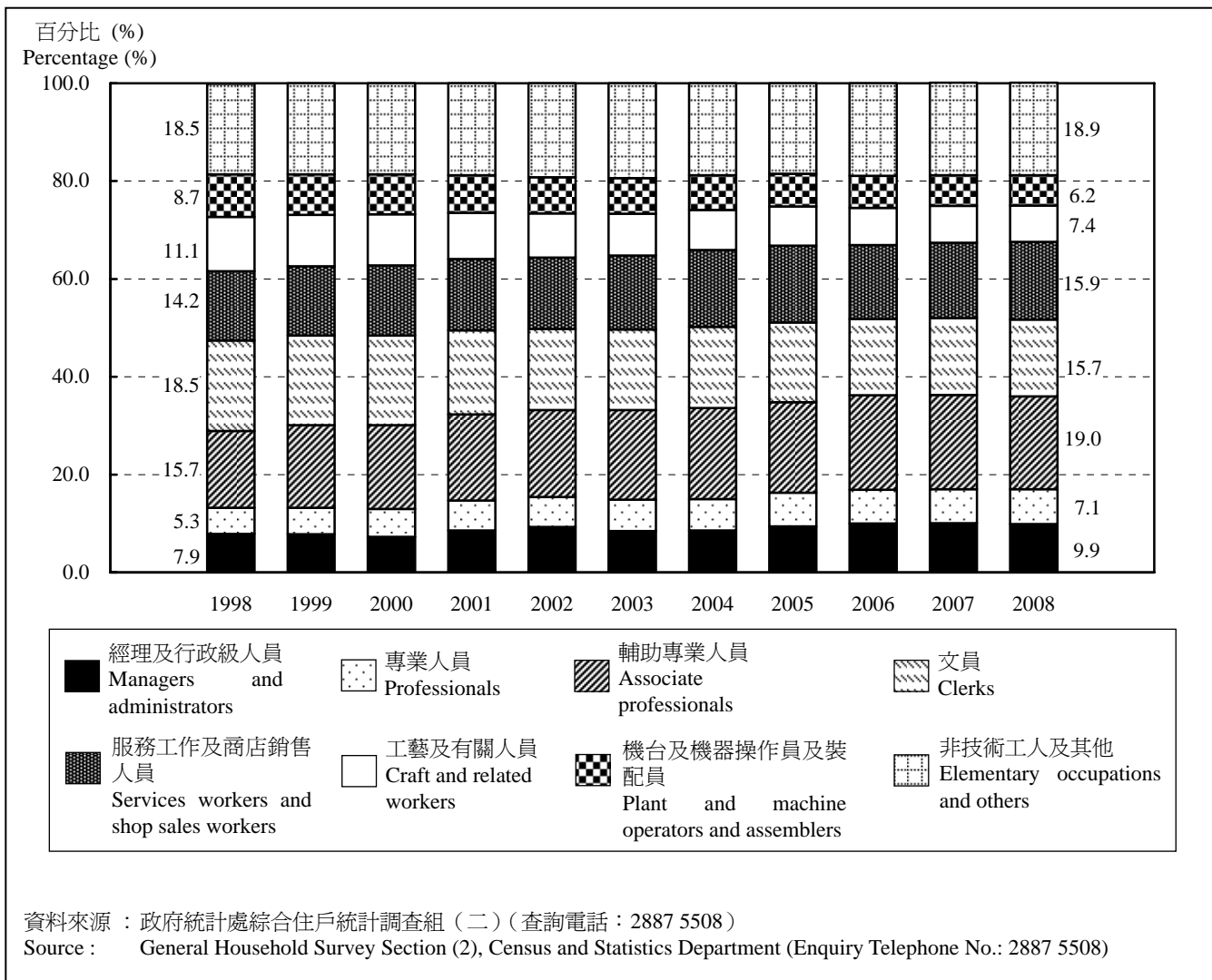
◆ 在全球化資訊經濟的競爭下，資訊科技人力的素質和技術水平是競爭及致勝的關鍵因素。事實上，培育高素質的**資訊科技人員**，是政府的「數碼21新紀元」資訊科技策略的一個主要策略範疇。

◆ 根據最新的資訊科技人力統計調查，於二零零八年從事與資訊科技有關的工作約有66 700人，佔**勞動人口**的1.8%，較一九九八年顯著增加48.7%。

◆ The ability to compete and succeed in the global information economy hinges on the quality and skills of a reservoir of IT manpower. Development of high quality **IT workers** is, in fact, one of the major strategic areas under the Government's "Digital 21" IT strategy.

◆ According to the latest IT manpower survey, about 66 700 persons, constituting 1.8% of the **labour force**, were engaged in IT-related work in 2008. This represented a significant increase of 48.7% over 1998.

## 2.12 按職業劃分的就業人數 Employment by occupation



◆ 香港向以提供高素質的專業服務見稱。在就業人口中，專業人員及輔助專業人員的比例由一九九八年的21.0%增加至二零零八年的26.1%。

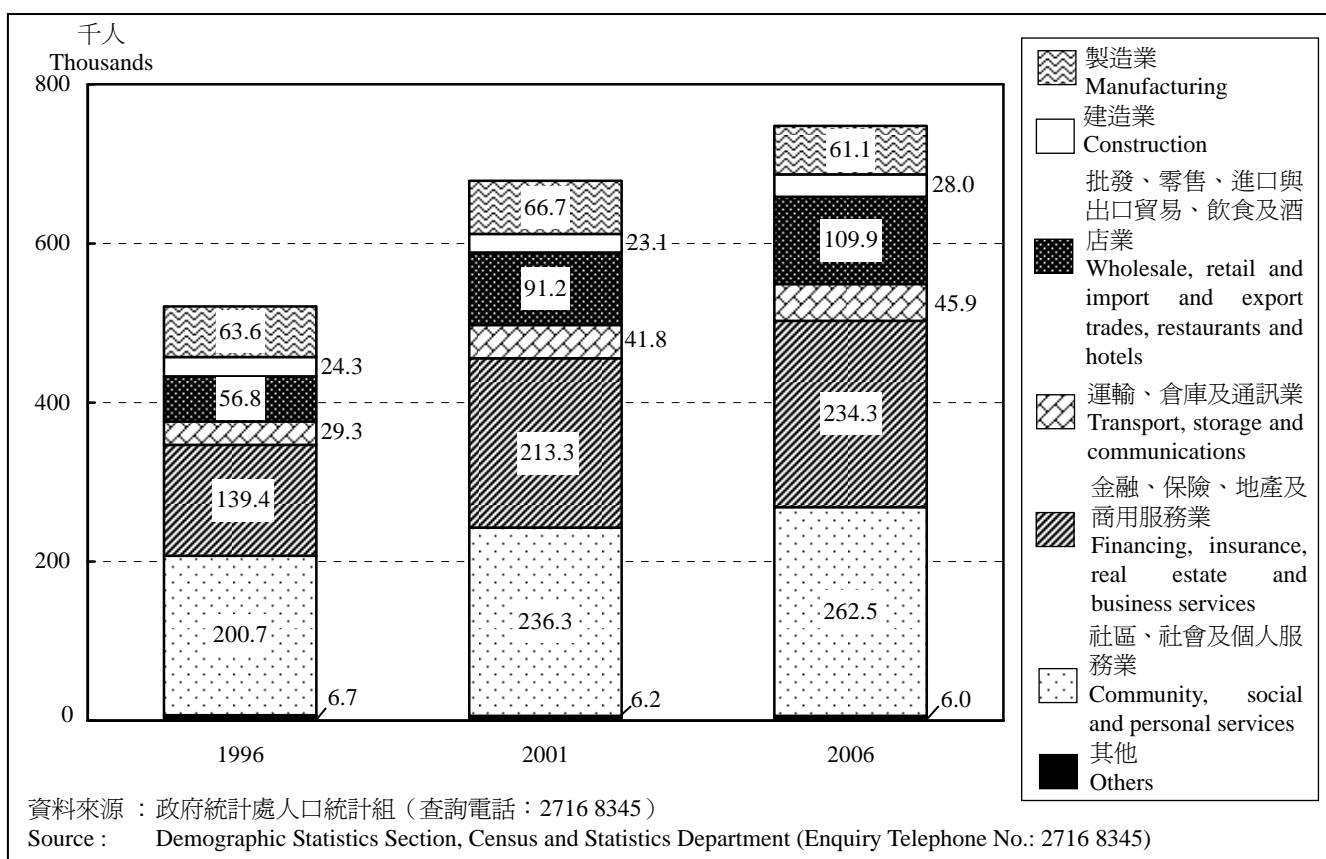
◆ 相反，從事機台及機器操作員及裝配員的人士佔就業人口的比例則持續減少，由一九九八年的8.7%減少至二零零八年的6.2%。

◆ Hong Kong is renowned for the high quality of its professional services. The proportion of employed population who worked as professionals and associate professionals increased from 21.0% in 1998 to 26.1% in 2008.

◆ On the other hand, there was a continuous decrease in the proportion of employed population who worked as plant and machine operators and assemblers, from 8.7% in 1998 to 6.2% in 2008.

2.13 按行業類別劃分的專業／輔助專業人員數目

Number of persons working as professionals/associate professionals by industry sector



◆ 專業／輔助專業人員主要從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業和社區、社會及個人服務業。在二零零六年，約三分之二的專業／輔助專業人員投身於這兩個行業。

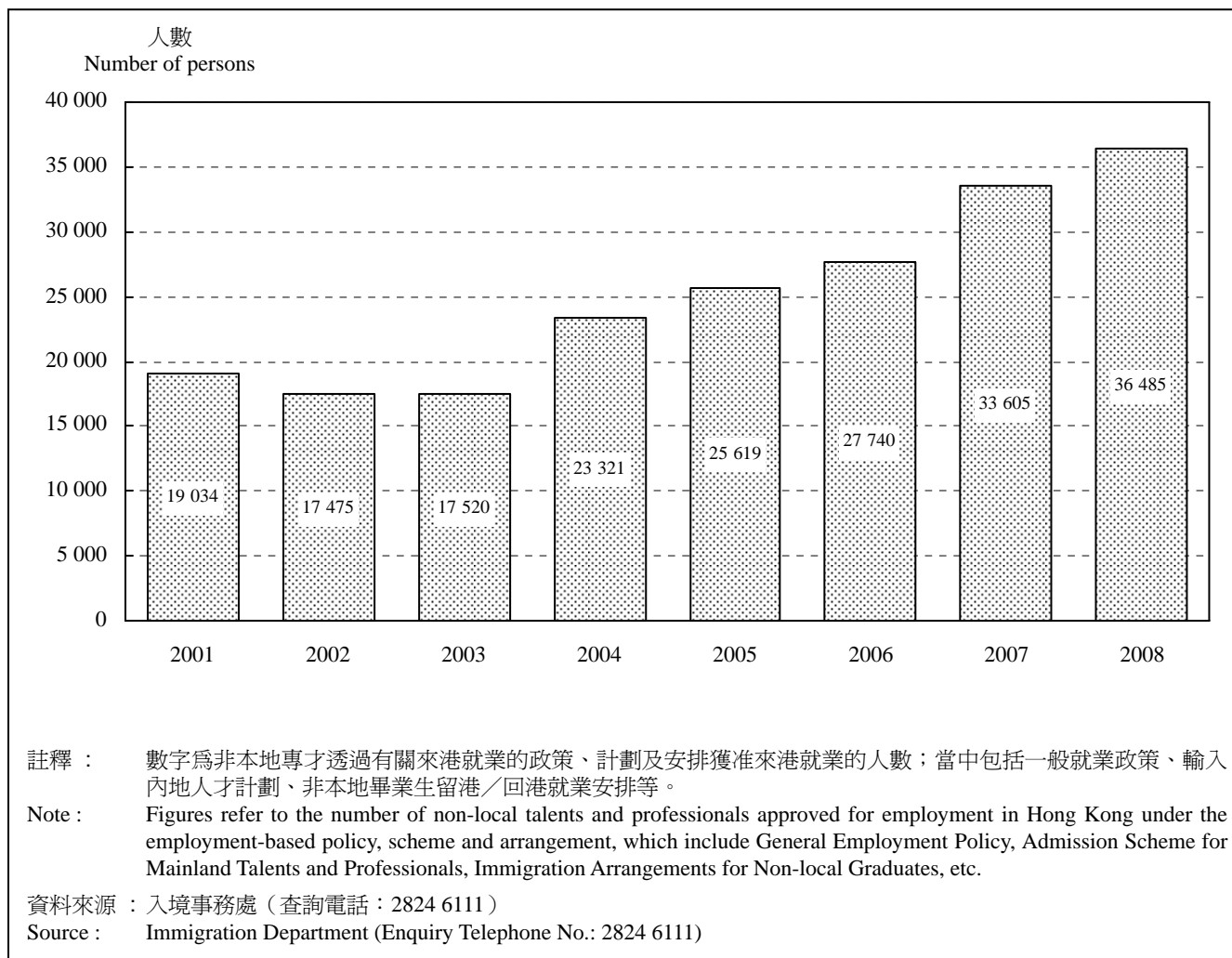
◆ 由於生產工序持續遷移到中國內地，從事製造業的專業／輔助專業人員比例由一九九六年的12.2%下降至二零零六年的8.2%。另一方面，從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的專業／輔助專業人員所佔的比例則由一九九六年的26.8%增加至二零零六年的31.3%，印證香港在過去十年迅速發展成為國際金融中心的轉變。

◆ Persons working as professionals/associate professionals were mainly engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector and the community, social and personal services sector, which together accounted for around two-thirds of the total number of professionals/associate professionals in 2006.

◆ With the continuous relocation of manufacturing processes to the mainland of China, the proportion of professionals/associate professionals engaged in the manufacturing sector dropped from 12.2% in 1996 to 8.2% in 2006. On the other hand, the share taken up by professionals/associate professionals in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector grew from 26.8% in 1996 to 31.3% in 2006, in line with the burgeoning development of Hong Kong into an international financial centre in the past decade.

## 2.14 非本地專才獲准來港就業的人數

### Number of non-local talents and professionals approved for employment in Hong Kong



◆ 為了提升香港在全球知識型經濟中的競爭力，政府致力透過教育、培訓和網羅全球人才以提高勞動力的素質。政府增強本港人力資源的其中一項政策是吸引及挽留合資格的非本地專才。

◆ 非本地專才獲准來港就業的人數由二零零一年的約19 000人顯著上升至二零零八年的約36 500人。

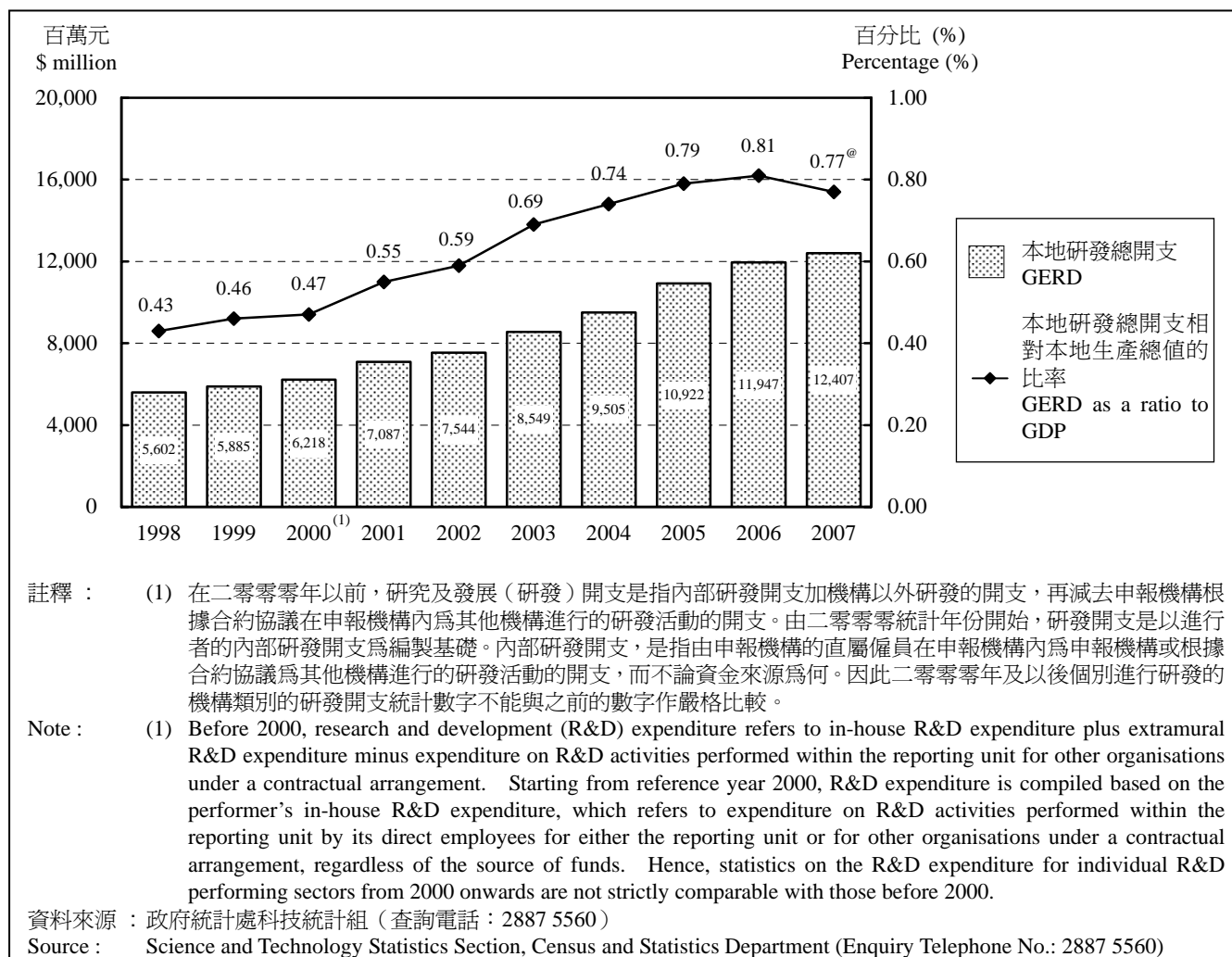
◆ To enhance Hong Kong's competitiveness in the knowledge-based and globalised economy, the Government endeavours to enhance the quality of the workforce through education, training, and sourcing of global talents. Attracting and retaining non-local talents and professionals is one of the Government's initiatives to strengthen Hong Kong's human resources.

◆ The number of non-local talents and professionals approved for employment in Hong Kong increased significantly from some 19 000 in 2001 to some 36 500 in 2008.

### 3 創新系統 Innovation System

#### 科技資源的投放 Science and technology inputs

### 3.1 本地研究及發展總開支（本地研發總開支）相對本地生產總值的比率 Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD) as a ratio to GDP



◆ 雖然香港沒有強大的研發基地，但是本地研發總開支由一九九八年的56億元增加至二零零七年的124億元，足以證明香港的研究文化日益深厚。本地研發總開支相對本地生產總值的比率由一九九八年的0.43%增加至二零零七年的0.77%。

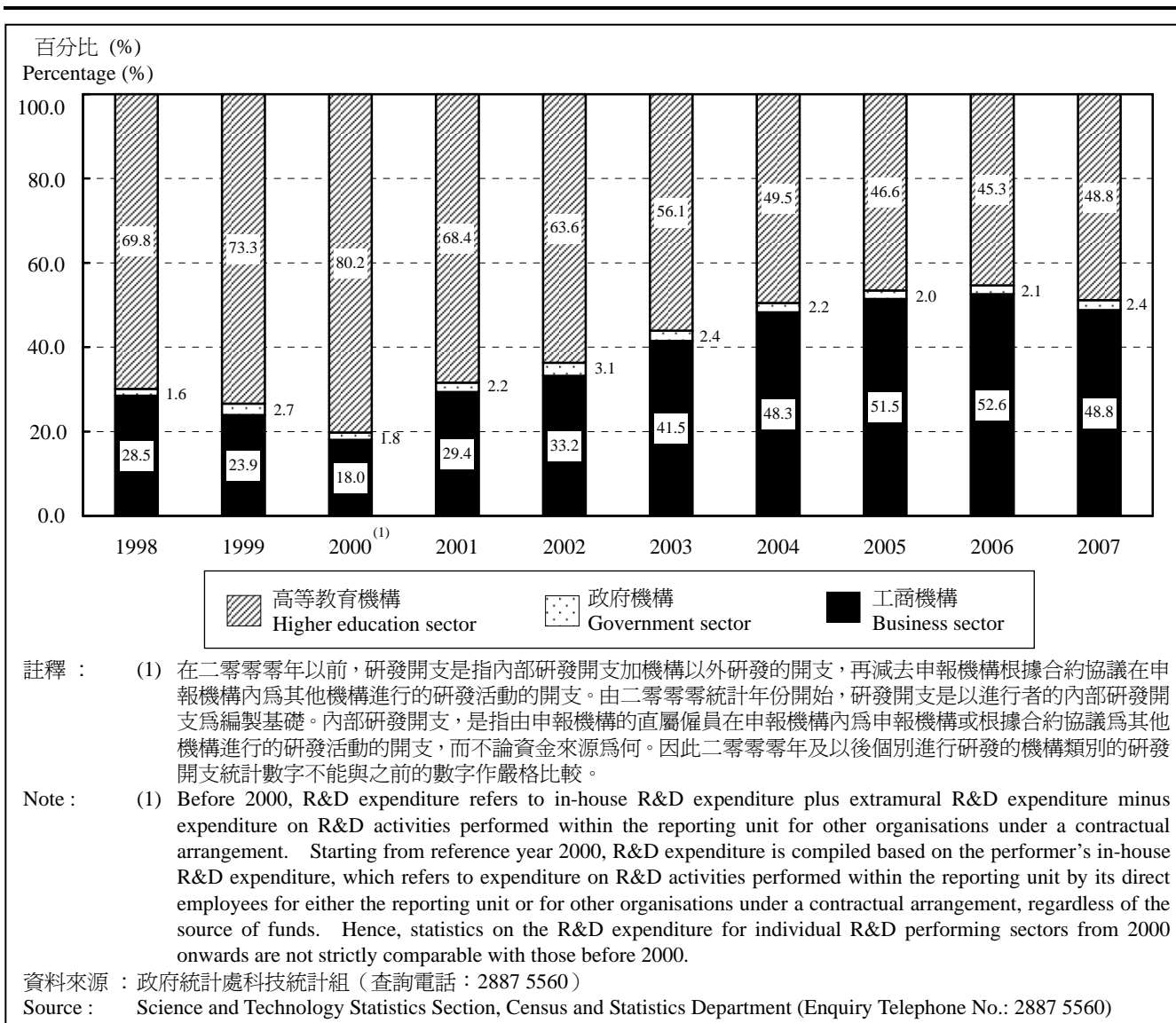
◆ 政府通過基礎建設和撥款資助，大力促進研發活動。事實上，香港在二零零七年的研發開支中，有44.6%是由政府資助的。

◆ Although Hong Kong does not have a very strong research and development (R&D) base, the deepening research culture is evidenced by the increase in GERD from \$5.6 billion in 1998 to \$12.4 billion in 2007. GERD as a ratio to GDP also increased from 0.43% in 1998 to 0.77% in 2007.

◆ The Government is endeavoured to promote R&D activities in the economy through infrastructural and funding support. In fact, 44.6% of Hong Kong's R&D expenditure in 2007 was financed by the Government.

### 3.2 按進行研發的機構類別劃分的本地研發總開支

#### Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by R&D performing sector



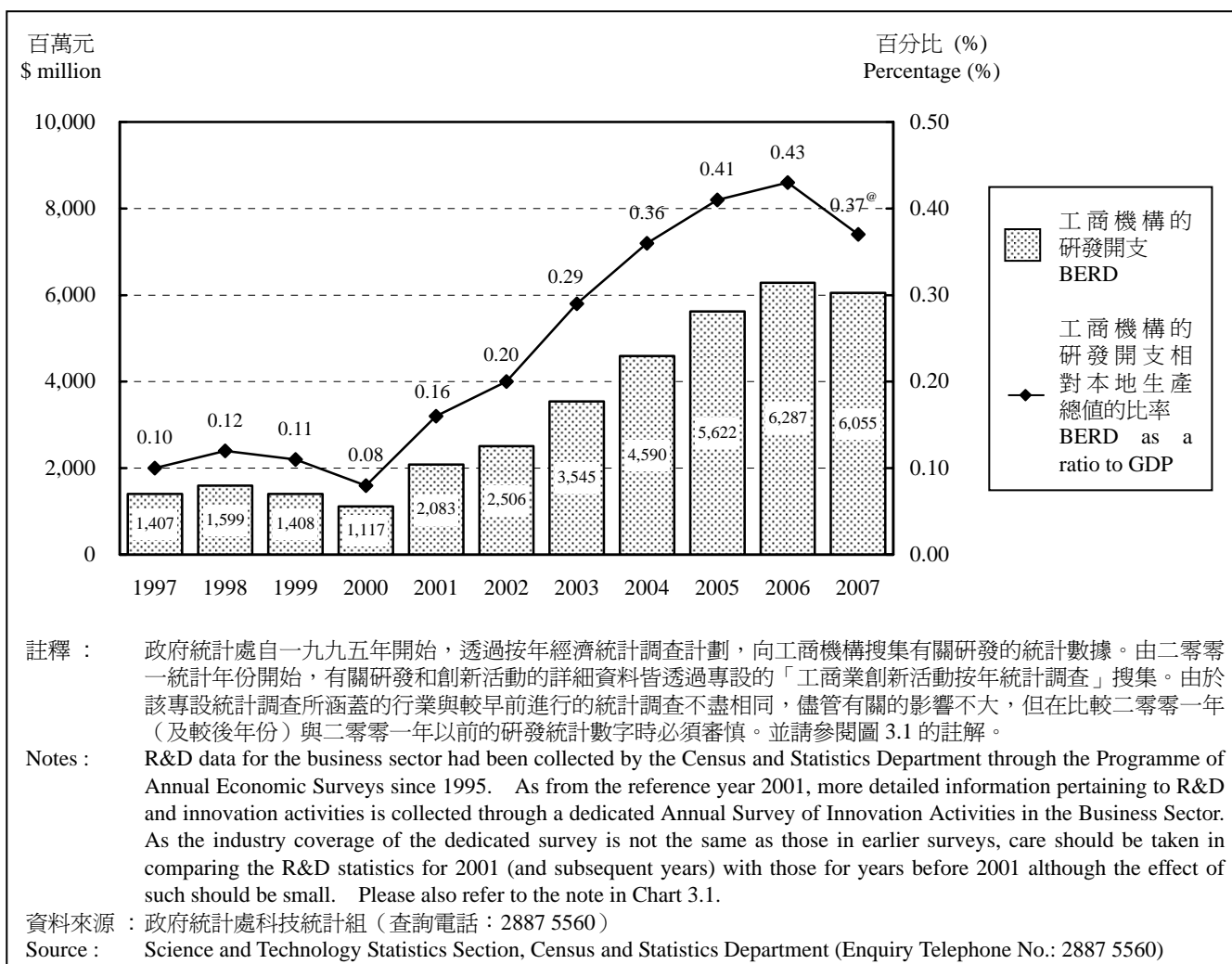
◆ 香港的研發活動以工商機構和高等教育界為主要的參與者，而高等教育機構的研究資金主要由政府提供。在二零零七年，工商機構和高等教育機構的研發開支均各佔本地研發總開支的48.8%。

◆ 工商機構進行的研發活動快速增長，工商業的研發開支佔本地研發總開支的比例由一九九八年的28.5%大幅增長至二零零七年的48.8%。

◆ The business sector and the higher education sector are the major R&D performers in the economy and research funds of the higher education sector are mainly provided by the Government. In 2007, the business sector and the higher education sector each accounted for a share of 48.8% of the GERD in the economy.

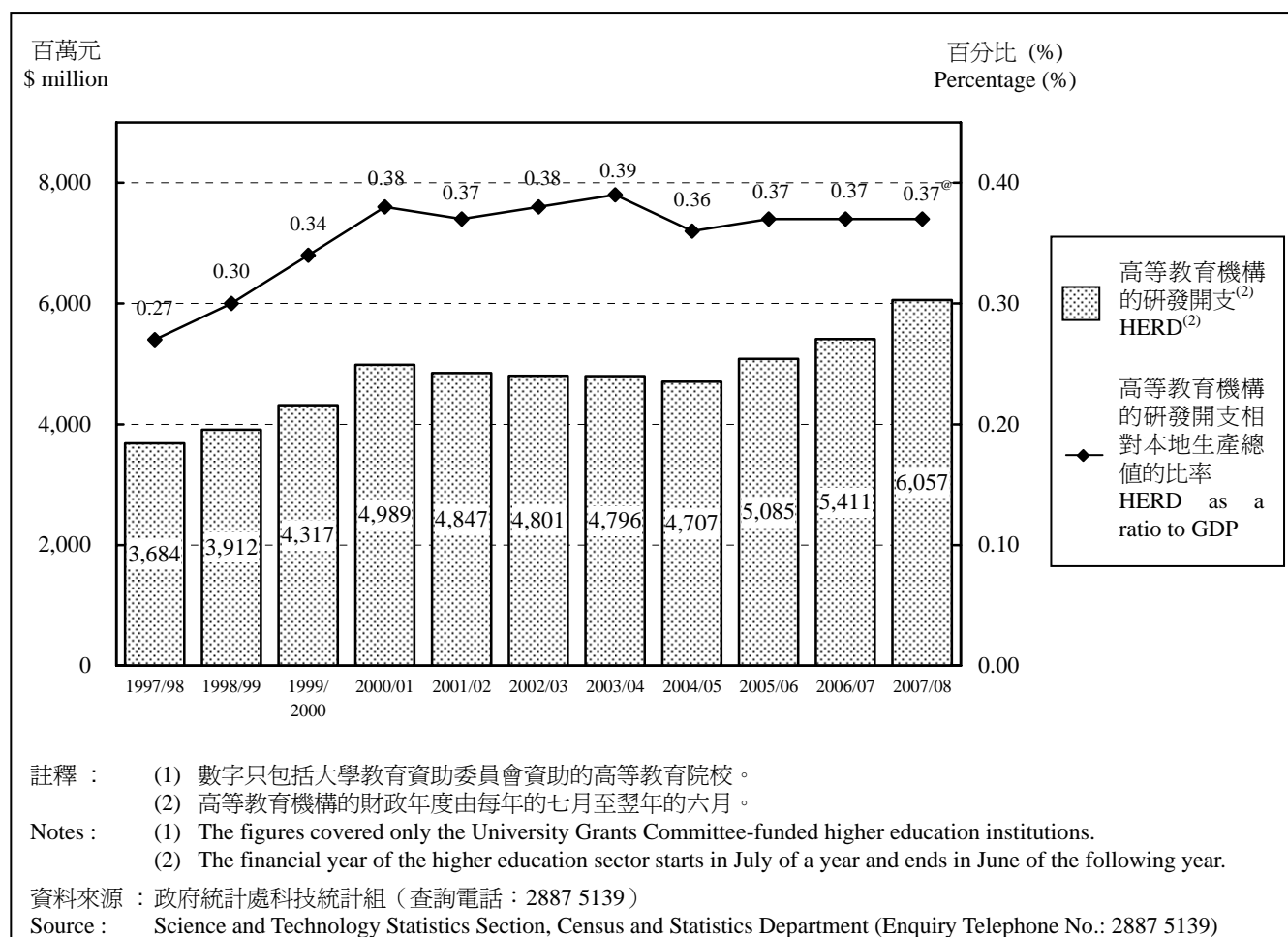
◆ Growth in R&D activities undertaken by the business sector was phenomenal, with the share of business R&D expenditure to GERD increasing substantially from 28.5% in 1998 to 48.8% in 2007.

### 3.3 工商機構的研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率 Business expenditure on R&D (BERD) as a ratio to GDP



- ◆ 工商業的研發開支由一九九七年的14億元大幅上升至二零零七年的61億元。工商機構的研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率由一九九七年的0.10%增加至二零零七年的0.37%，升幅甚為可觀。
- ◆ R&D expenditure in the business sector rose substantially from \$1.4 billion in 1997 to \$6.1 billion in 2007. The ratio of BERD to GDP increased appreciably from 0.10% in 1997 to 0.37% in 2007.
- ◆ 由政府提供的多項資助計劃和基礎設施，將繼續在推動香港的研發活動發揮關鍵作用。為了提升香港的競爭力和確保資源得到善用，政府在二零零六年已就重點科技範疇設立五所研發中心，以加強研發的群聚效應。
- ◆ The various funding schemes and infrastructural support provided by the Government would continue to play a pivotal role in promoting R&D activities in Hong Kong. To leverage on our competitive strengths and ensure optimal use of resources, the Government set up five R&D Centres in selected technology focus areas in 2006 with a view to facilitating the development of R&D critical mass.

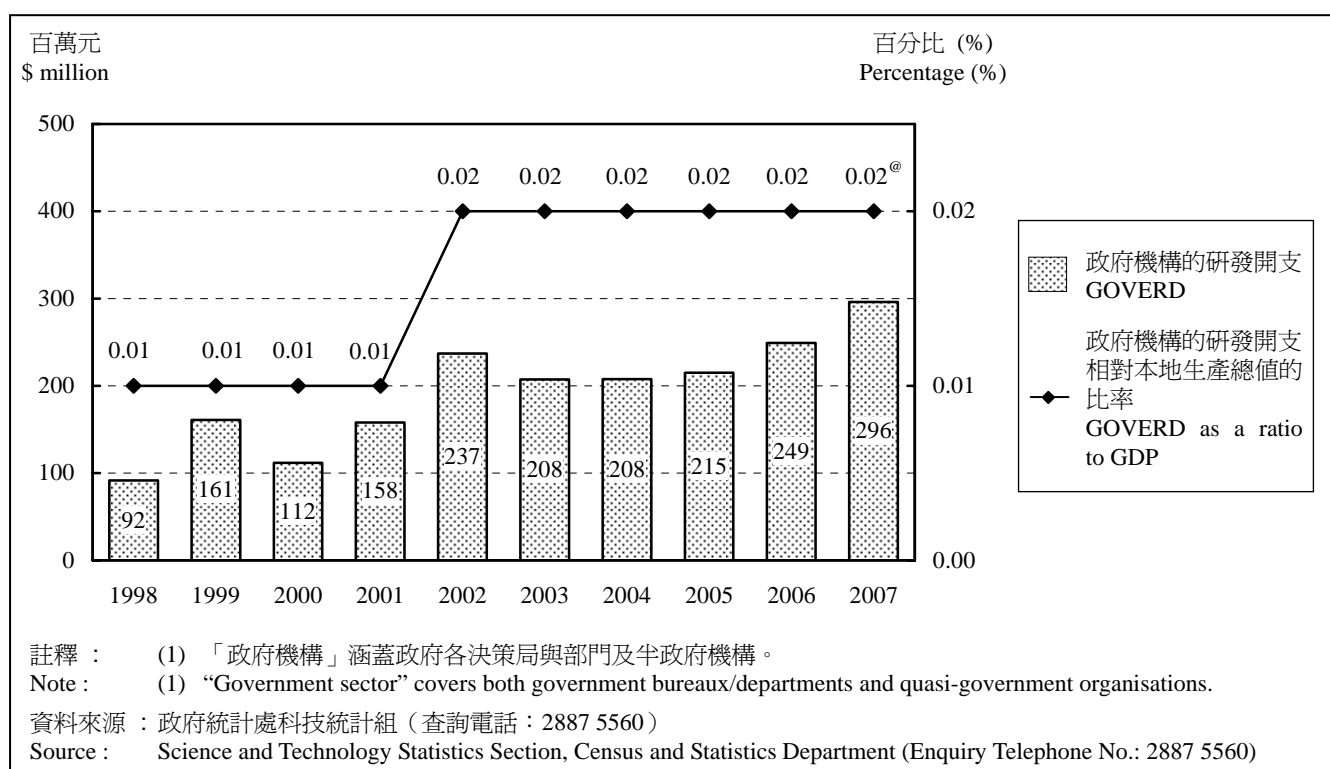
### 3.4 高等教育機構<sup>(1)</sup>的研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率 Higher education<sup>(1)</sup> expenditure on R&D (HERD) as a ratio to GDP



- ◆ 過去數年，香港的學術研究日益深入，研究範圍日廣，在國際研究圈子嶄露頭角。
- ◆ The depth and breadth of academic research had improved over the past years and Hong Kong is gaining reputation in the global research community.
- ◆ 高等教育機構的研究資金主要由政府提供。高等教育界在二零零七至零八年度的研發開支是61億元，較一九九七年至九八年上升64.4%。然而，由於本地生產總值隨着蓬勃的消費需求和對外貿易而有較快增長，同期的高等教育機構的研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率維持約0.3%至0.4%。
- ◆ Research funds of the higher education sector are mainly provided by the Government. In 2007/08, expenditure on R&D in the higher education sector amounted to \$6.1 billion, 64.4% higher than that recorded in 1997/98. Nevertheless, as GDP increased at a faster pace due to robust consumption demand and external trade, HERD as a ratio to GDP remained at some 0.3% to 0.4% during the period.



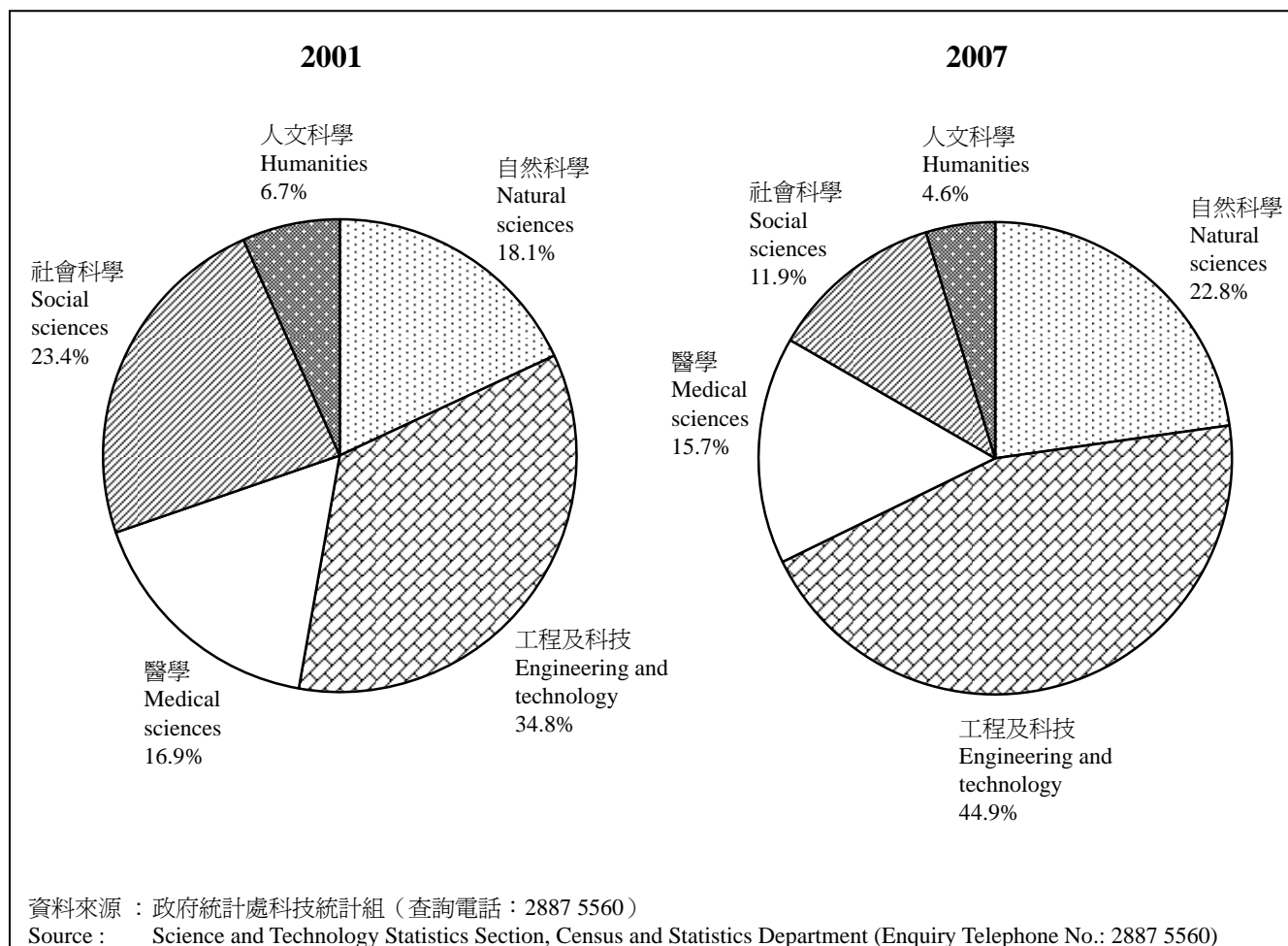
### 3.5 政府機構<sup>(1)</sup>的研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率 Government<sup>(1)</sup> expenditure on R&D (GOVERD) as a ratio to GDP



- ◆ 過去數年，政府的研發開支相對本地生產總值的比率只為0.01%至0.02%。其實，政府的主要角色並非作為研發參與者，而是推動者。政府透過提供資金援助以及科技基礎設施，致力提升香港的技術與創新水平。
- ◆ The ratio of R&D expenditure by the Government to GDP was 0.01%-0.02% in the past years. While not being a major performer of R&D, the Government is playing a facilitator role in driving the economy's technology and innovation upgrading, through provision of funding support and technological infrastructure.
- ◆ 政府在二零零零年代初期設立香港科技園公司、香港應用科技研究院有限公司、香港賽馬會中藥研究院有限公司和香港設計中心，反映政府致力提供有利的環境，扶植研發工作。
- ◆ The setting up of the Hong Kong Science and Technology Parks Corporation, Hong Kong Applied Science and Technology Research Institute Limited, the Hong Kong Jockey Club Institute of Chinese Medicine Limited and the Hong Kong Design Centre in early 2000's reflected on the Government's commitment to providing an environment conducive to R&D work.
- ◆ 此外，在二零零六年政府亦設立了五所研發中心，推動和協調選定的重點科技範疇的應用研發工作。
- ◆ Furthermore, five R&D Centres had also been set up in 2006 by the Government to drive and coordinate applied R&D in selected technology focus areas.

### 3.6 按研發活動範疇劃分的本地研發總開支

#### Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) by field of R&D activity



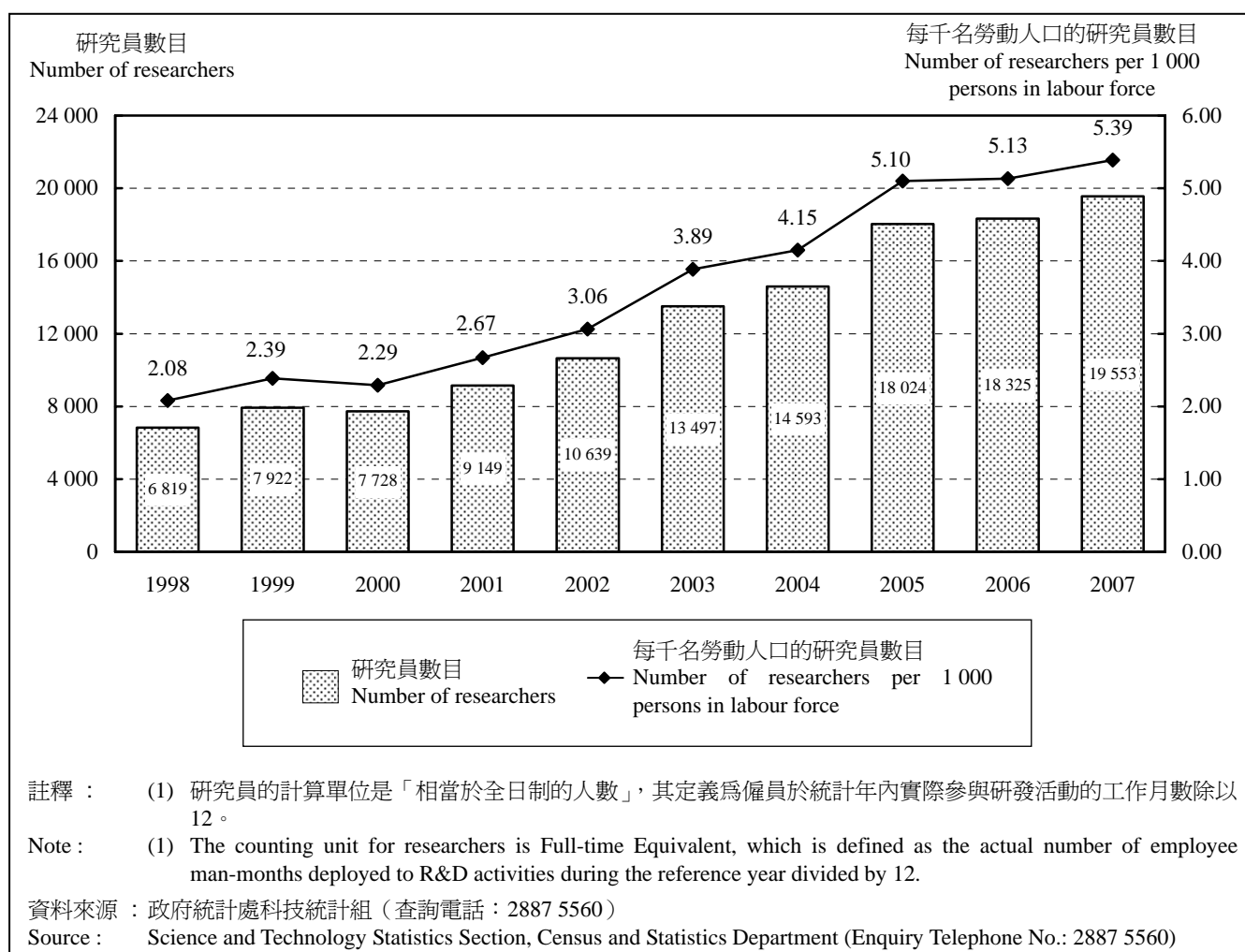
◆ 按不同的**研發活動範疇**分析，涉及工程及科技範疇的研發活動最為活躍，佔二零零七年本地研發總開支的44.9%，其次是自然科學（22.8%）及醫學（15.7%）。

◆ 社會科學和人文科學的研發活動主要由高等教育機構進行。在二零零七年，有關範疇的研發開支佔總數的16.6%。

◆ Analysed by *field of R&D activity*, R&D activities related to engineering and technology were the most prominent, accounting for 44.9% of the GERD in 2007. This was followed by natural sciences (22.8%) and medical sciences (15.7%).

◆ R&D activities on social sciences and humanities were predominantly undertaken by higher education institutions and they accounted for 16.6% of the GERD in 2007.

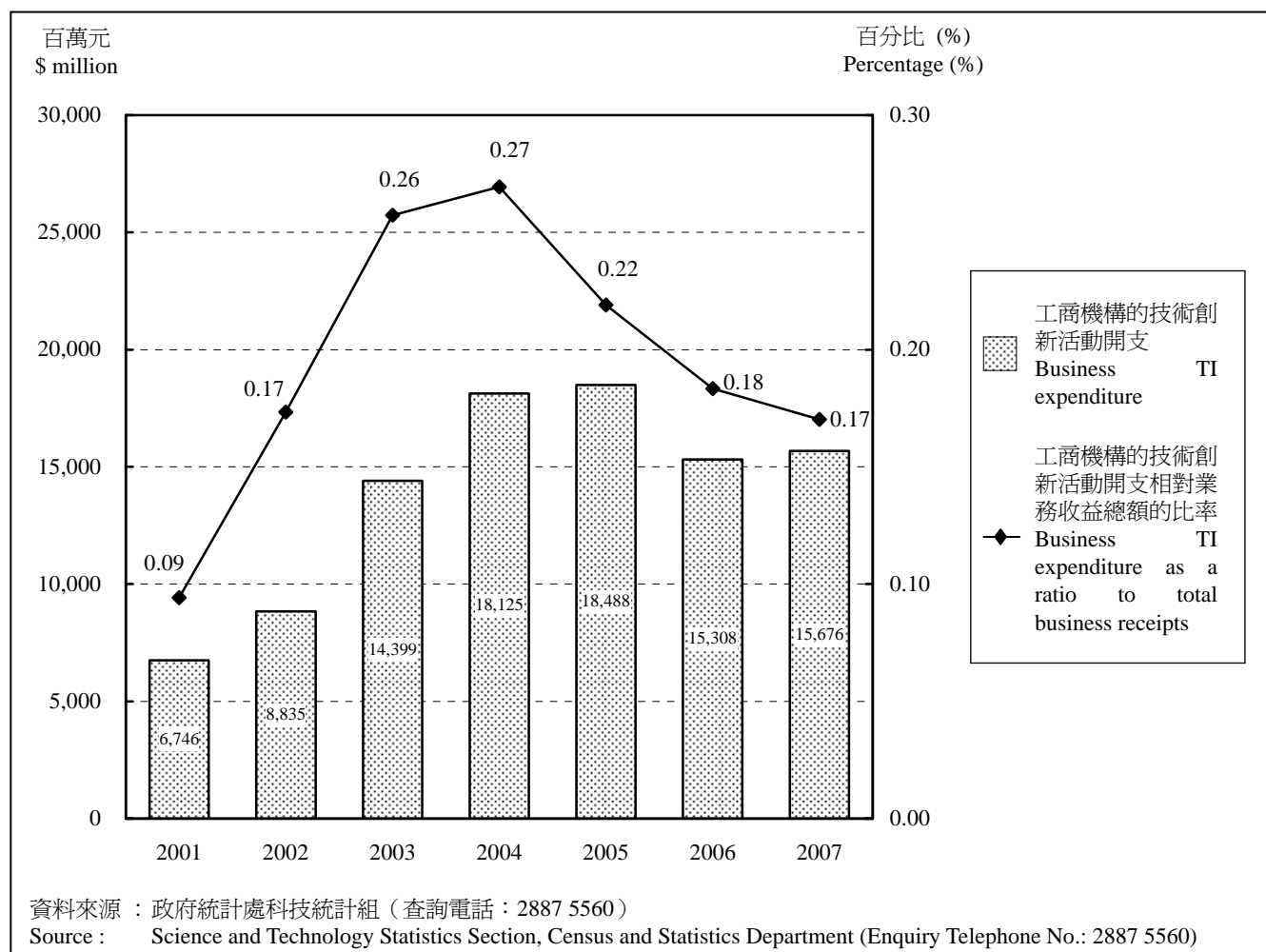
### 3.7 每千名勞動人口的研究員數目<sup>(1)</sup> Number of researchers<sup>(1)</sup> per 1 000 persons in labour force



- ◆ 在二零零七年，相當於全日制人數的**研究員**數目有19 553人，約為一九九八年時的三倍。同期，每千名勞動人口的研究員數目也由2.08人上升至5.39人。
- ◆ The total number of **researchers** measured in full-time equivalent stood at 19 553 in 2007, which almost trebled the figure in 1998. During the same period, the number of researchers per 1 000 persons in labour force also rose from 2.08 to 5.39.
- ◆ 香港的研究員數目雖然不算太多，但已漸漸培育了一群高素質的研究人員，從事有關資訊與通訊技術、集成電路設計、光電子學、汽車零件及配件系統、物流及供應鏈管理的關鍵技術、紡織及成衣、納米科技及先進材料等範疇的專門研究工作。
- ◆ Although the number of researchers in Hong Kong is not distinctly significant, there is a pool of high quality researchers with specialised research competence in such areas as ICT, integrated circuit design, opto-electronics, automotive parts and accessories systems, logistics and supply chain management enabling technologies, textiles and clothing, nanotechnology and advanced materials.

### 3.8 工商機構的技術創新活動開支相對業務收益總額的比率

#### Business technological innovation (TI) expenditure as a ratio to total business receipts



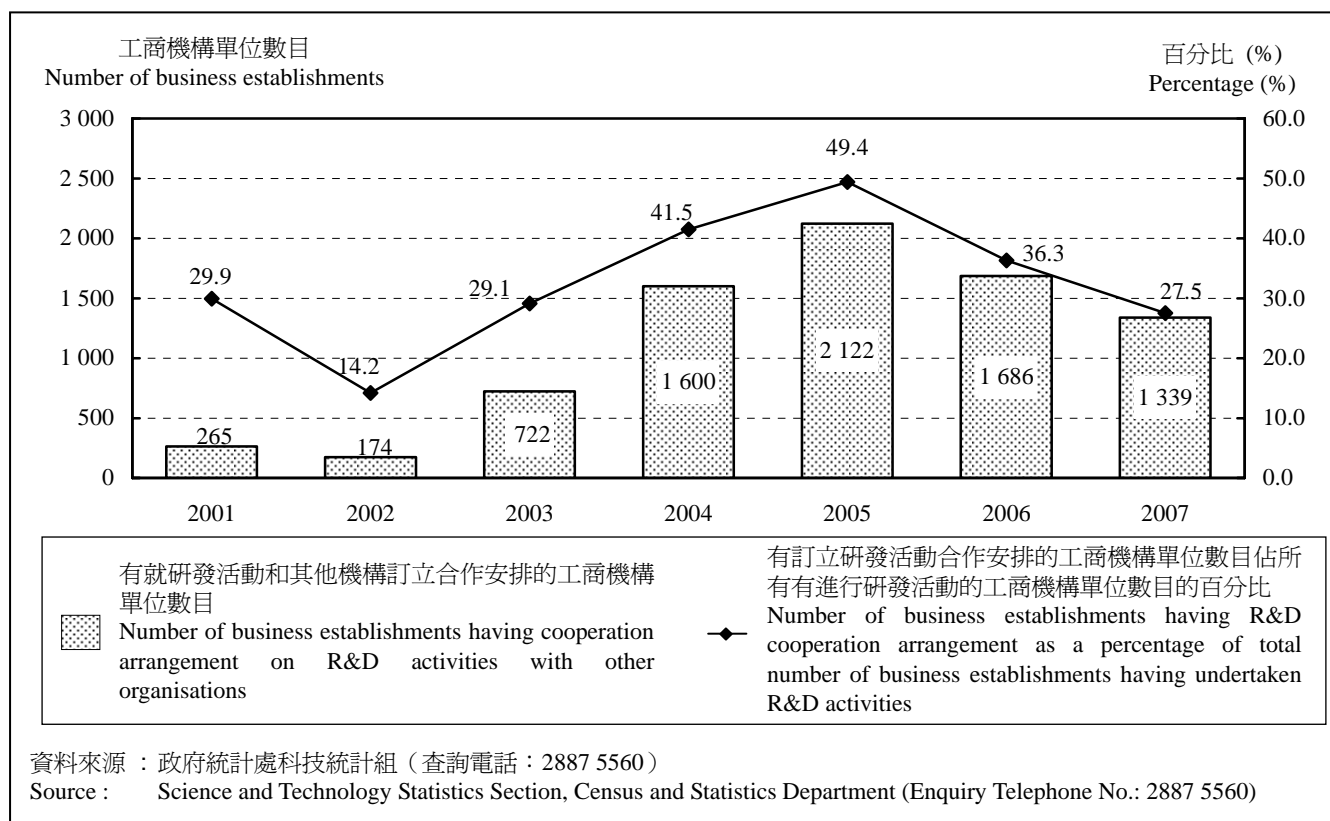
◆ 創新活動在知識型經濟體系中扮演着一個重要角色。除進行研發之外，一間機構亦可從事多種不涉及研發的技術創新活動，而此等活動對有關機構的創新和業務表現往往十分重要。

◆ 工商機構的**技術創新**活動開支經過二零零零年代初期急速增長後，在近年有所整固。工商機構從事技術創新活動的投入程度，可按技術創新活動的開支相對業務收益的比率來量度。有關比率在二零零七年回落至0.17%。

◆ Innovation activities play an important role in a knowledge-based economy. Apart from conducting R&D, an establishment may also undertake technological innovation activities that do not involve R&D and yet play a major role in the innovation and business performance of the establishment.

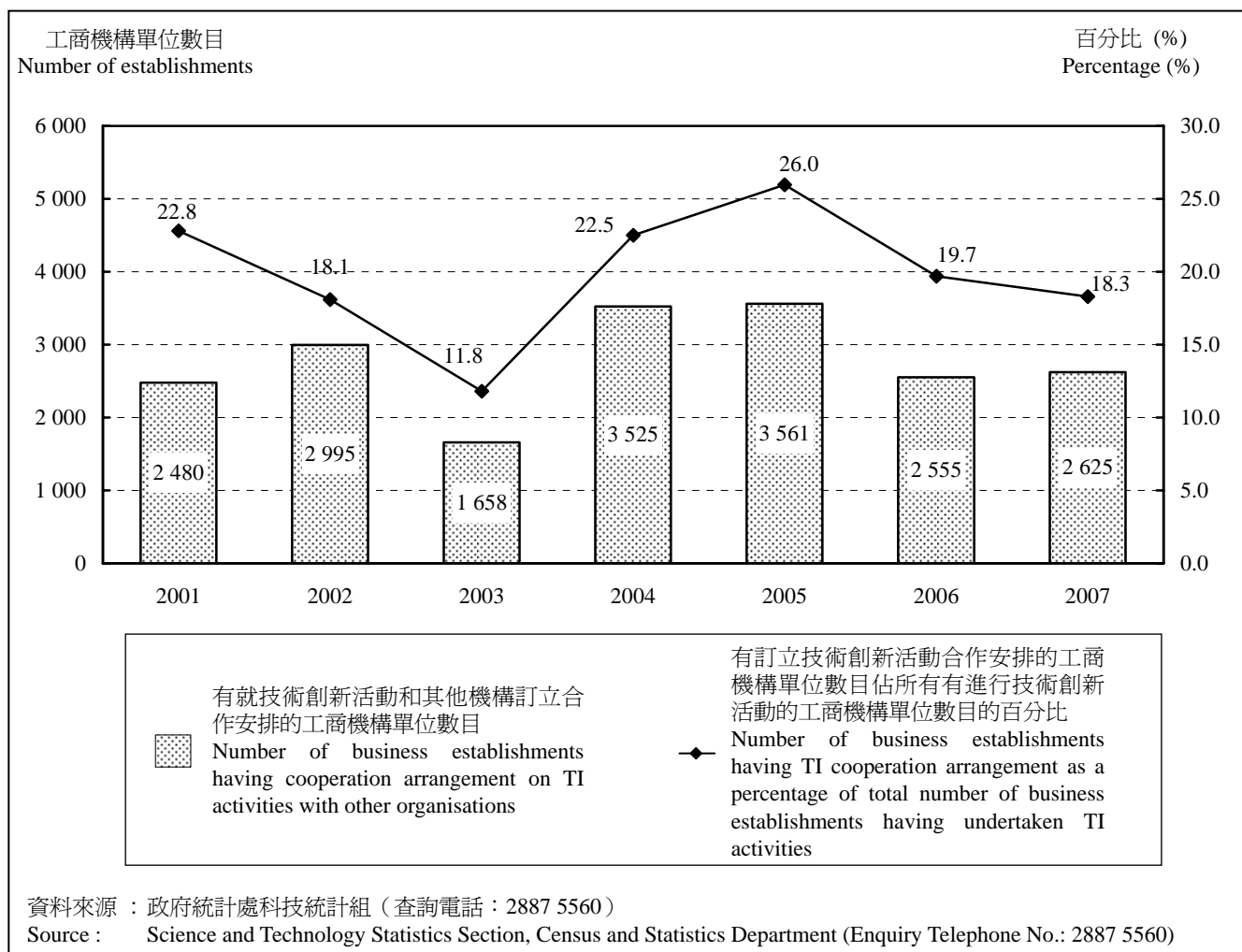
◆ The business **TI** expenditure consolidated in recent years, after a period of rapid growth in the early 2000's. The intensity of businesses undertaking TI, measured in terms of expenditure on TI activities as a ratio to total business receipts, receded to 0.17% in 2007.

### 3.9 有就研發活動和其他機構訂立合作安排的工商機構單位數目的百分比 Percentage of business establishments having cooperation arrangement on R&D activities with other organisations



- ◆ 研發合作是傳播知識的重要途徑。在二零零七年，1 339間工商機構單位（佔有進行研發活動機構單位的27.5%）有就研發活動和其他機構訂立**研發活動的合作安排**，與二零零一年相比，當時只有265間（29.9%）機構單位有此等合作安排。
- ◆ 在二零零七年，42.9%的合作伙伴屬於中國內地珠江三角洲（珠三角）經濟區的機構，顯示香港和珠三角區的經濟緊密融合。
- ◆ 政府已設立研發中心以加強兩地合作。研發中心成立的目的是提供一個進行應用研發工作的平台，以應付珠三角地區對提升技術日增的需求。
- ◆ R&D cooperation is regarded as an important vehicle for knowledge transfer. In 2007, a total of 1 339 business establishments (or 27.5% of the establishments with R&D activities) had **cooperation arrangement on R&D activities** with other parties, as compared with 265 establishments (29.9%) in 2001.
- ◆ Among the cooperation partners in 2007, 42.9% of them were organisations in the Pearl River Delta (PRD) Economic Zone in the mainland of China, signifying a close economic integration between Hong Kong and the PRD region.
- ◆ R&D Centres had been set up by the Government to further enhance the cooperation between the two places. The Centres aim to act as a platform for applied R&D activities, serving the increasing demand for technology upgrading in the PRD region.

### 3.10 有就技術創新活動和其他機構訂立合作安排的工商機構單位數目的百分比 Percentage of business establishments having cooperation arrangement on TI activities with other organisations



◆ 除進行研發外，工商機構單位也會進行其他技術創新活動，例如推出網上服務，以改善其提供的產品或服務。

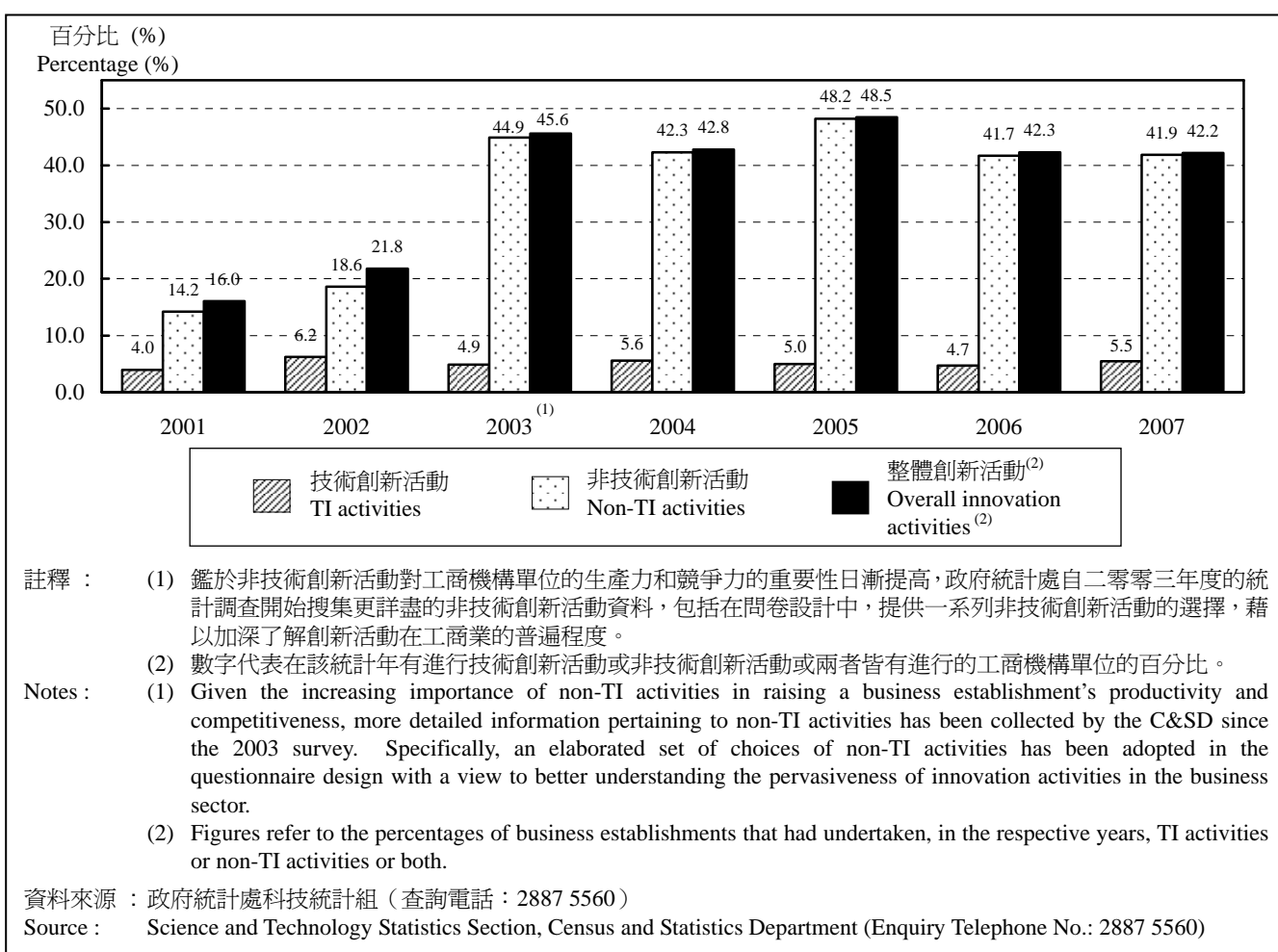
◆ 二零零七年，在有進行技術創新的工商機構單位中，2 625間（或18.3%）有和其他機構訂立**技術創新活動的合作安排**。至於其合作伙伴的地理分布情況，逾半（52.7%）位於本港。其次在香港、澳門及中國內地以外地方（42.4%）和珠三角經濟區（34.0%）。

◆ Other than R&D, business establishments may also undertake TI activities, say, introduction of web-related services, to enhance the provision of their products or services.

◆ Among those business establishments which had undertaken TI in 2007, there were 2 625 (or 18.3%) establishments having **cooperation arrangement on TI activities** with other parties. As regards the geographical distribution of their cooperation partners, over half (52.7%) were located in Hong Kong. This was followed by those in places outside Hong Kong, Macao and the mainland of China (42.4%), and in the PRD Economic Zone (34.0%).

### 3.11 從事創新活動的工商機構單位數目的百分比

#### Percentage of business establishments with innovation activities



◆ 創新所包含的活動種類繁多、性質各異，包括研發、技術創新和非技術創新活動。當中以有關架構、市場或策略性創新的非技術創新活動，對提升機構單位的生產力和競爭力，日益重要。

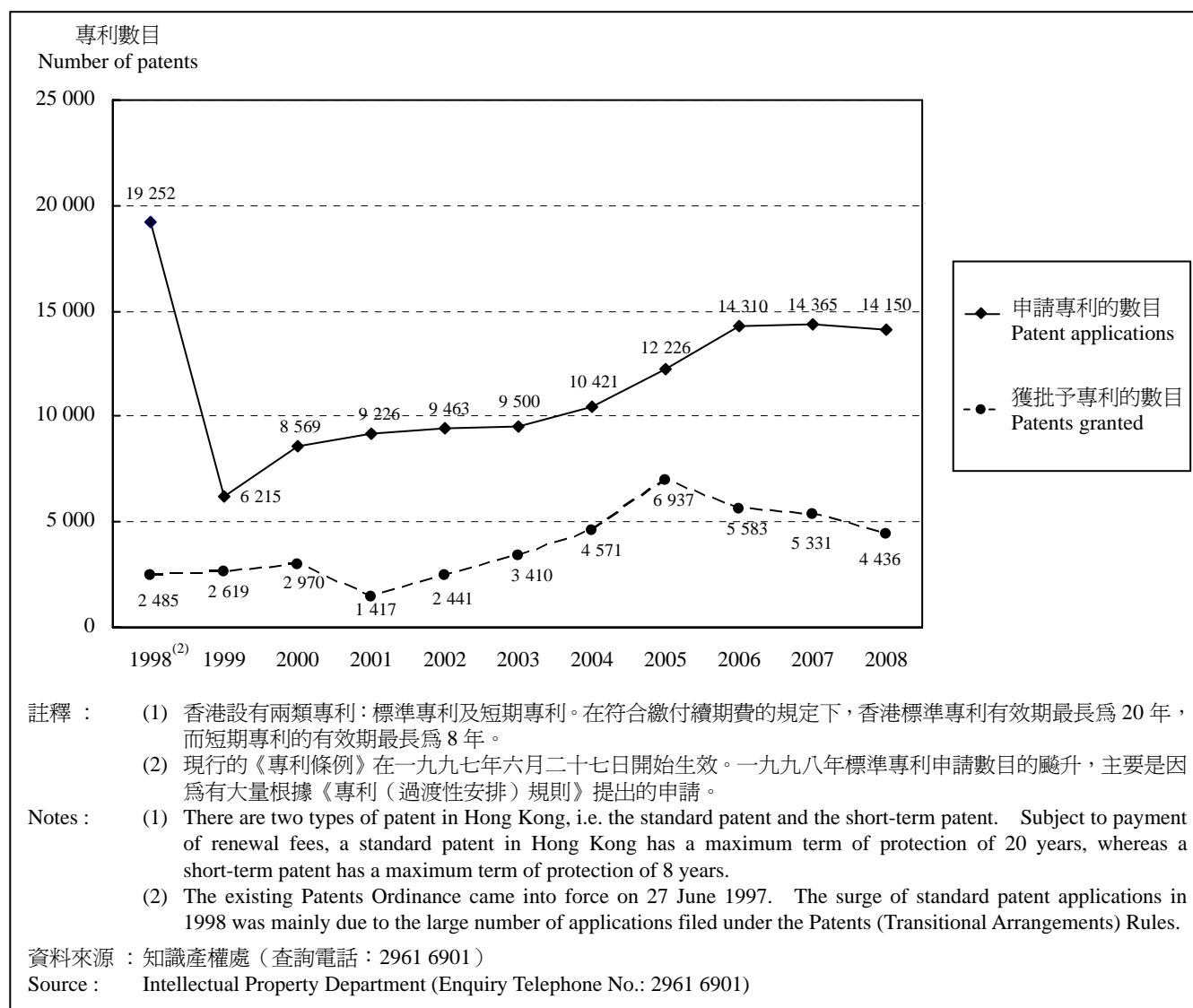
◆ 從事創新活動的工商機構單位的整體比例由二零零一年的16.0%激增至二零零七年的42.2%。有關的統計數字也顯示進行非技術創新活動的工商機構單位（二零零七年的機構百分比是41.9%），多於從事技術創新活動的工商機構單位（5.5%），主要原因是香港大部分的工商機構單位的業務性質均以提供服務為主。

◆ Innovation encompasses a wide scope of heterogeneous activities including R&D, TI and non-TI activities. In particular, non-TI activities relating to organisational, marketing or strategic innovation are increasingly important for raising an establishment's productivity and competitiveness.

◆ The overall proportion of business establishments undertaking innovation activities surged from 16.0% in 2001 to 42.2% in 2007. The statistics also indicated that more business establishments had undertaken non-TI activities (41.9% of establishments in 2007) than TI activities (5.5%). This was due largely to the service-oriented nature of the majority of business establishments in Hong Kong.

### 3.12 在香港申請專利<sup>(1)</sup>及獲批予專利的數目

#### Number of patent<sup>(1)</sup> applications and patents granted in Hong Kong



◆ **專利**為工商機構、教育機構或個人的創新發明提供保障。有關專利的統計數字，某程度上可反映經濟體系內的創意活動的水平。

◆ 自二零零四年起，每年在香港申請專利的數目維持在10 000項以上。同期，在香港獲批予的專利總數則每年超逾4 000項。

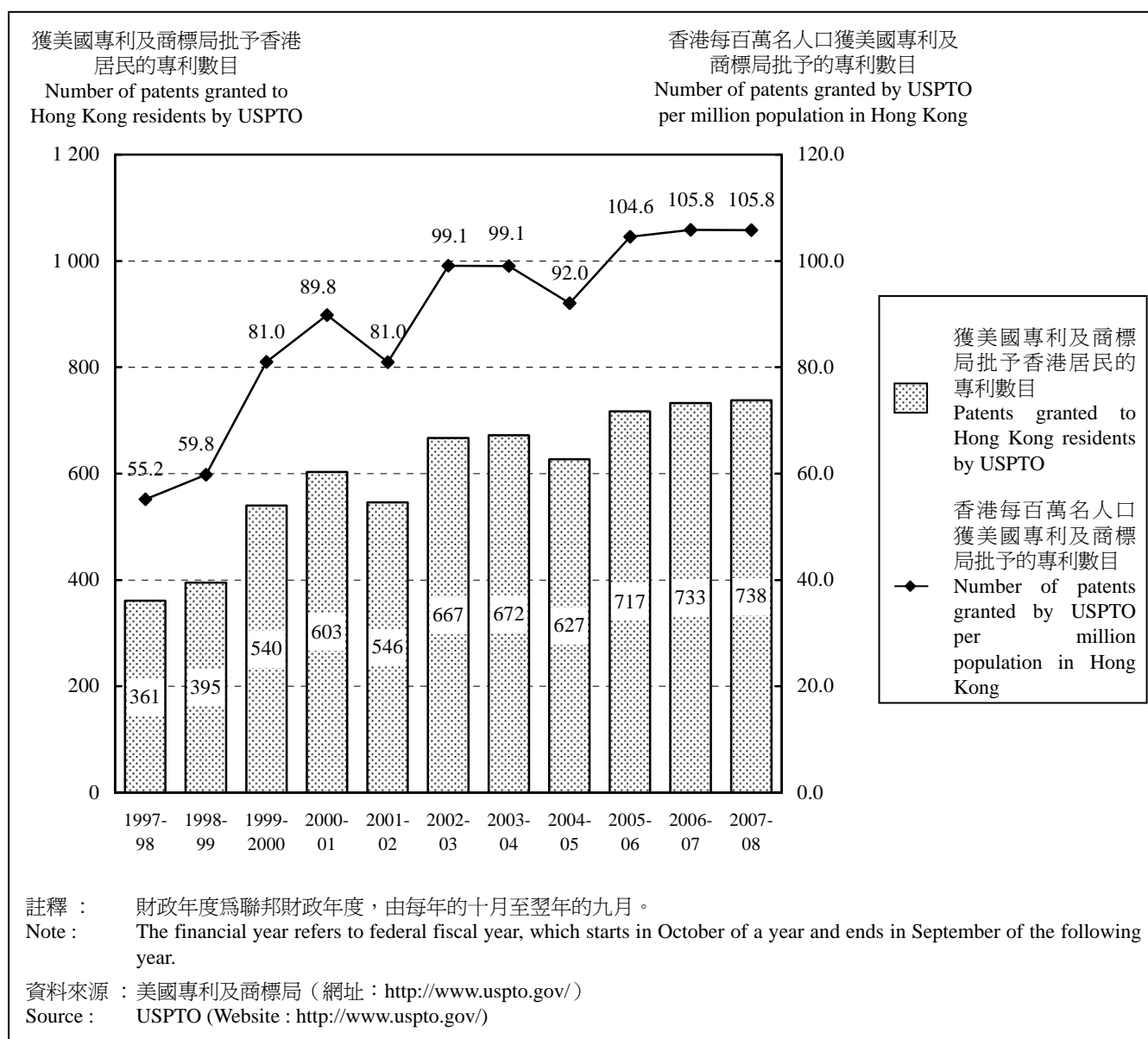
◆ **Patents** protect innovations developed by business establishments, education institutions or individuals. Statistics on patenting activities reflect to a certain extent the level of innovation activities of an economy.

◆ As from 2004, the total number of patent applications in Hong Kong exceeded 10 000 per annum. During the same period, the number of patents granted in Hong Kong went beyond 4 000 a year.



### 3.13 獲美國專利及商標局批予香港居民的專利數目

#### Number of patents granted to Hong Kong residents by United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO)



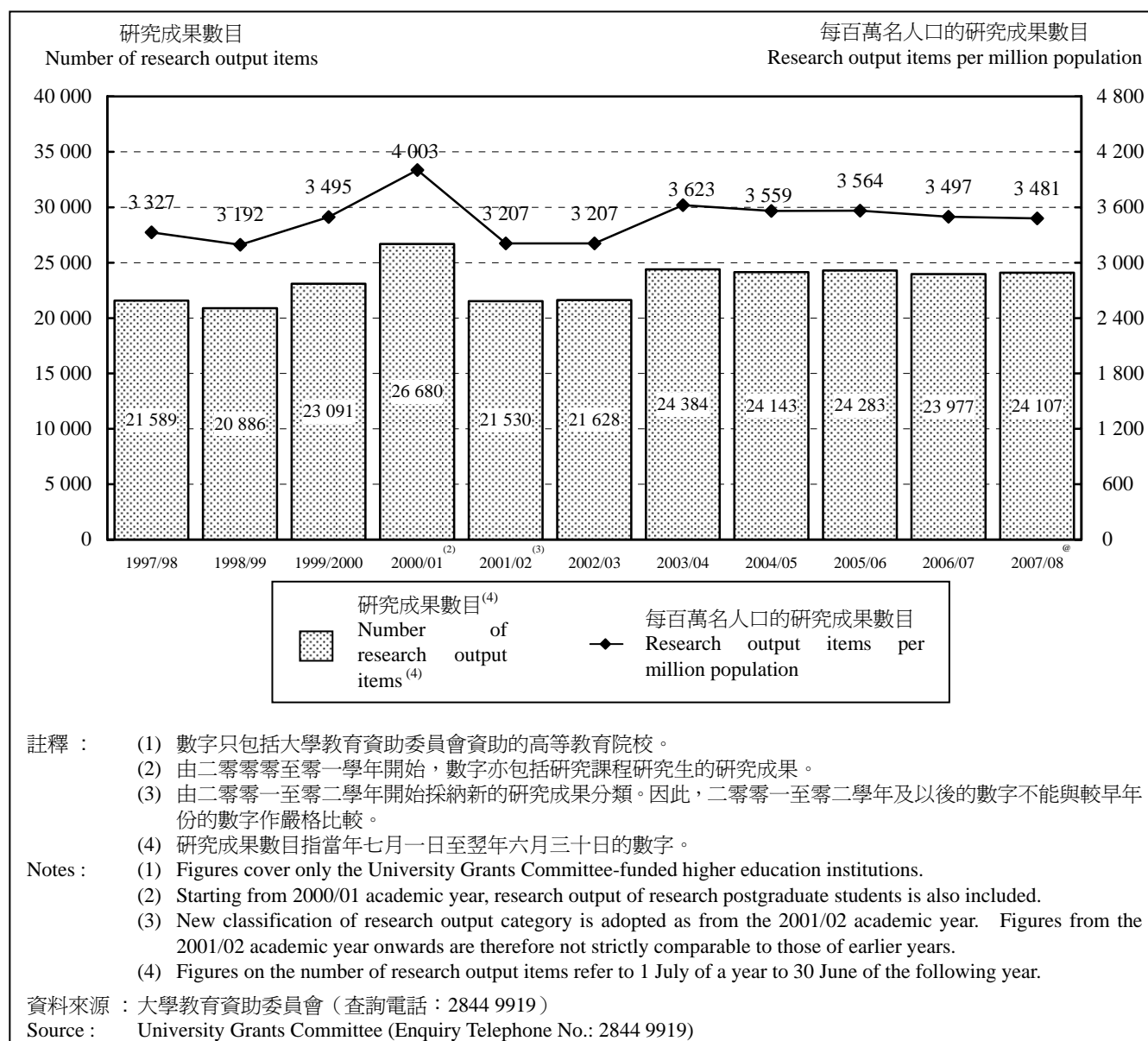
◆ 美國是香港和其他經濟體系的主要市場之一。因此，美國專利制度批予的專利數目最常被引用為國際專利活動進行量化比較的指標。

◆ 在過去十年，美國批予香港居民申請的專利有所增長，數目由一九九七至九八年度的361項倍增至二零零七至零八年度的738項。

◆ The United States (US) is one of the major markets for Hong Kong as well as for other economies. Therefore, the number of patents granted under the US patent system is the most frequently used indicator for international comparison of patenting activities.

◆ Over the past decade, the number of patents granted by the USPTO to Hong Kong residents has been on a growing trend. The number of US patents granted to Hong Kong residents doubled from 361 in 1997-98 to 738 in 2007-08.

### 3.14 每百萬名人口的研究成果數目<sup>(1)</sup> Research output items<sup>(1)</sup> per million population



◆ 高等教育界的研發工作愈來愈受到重視。因此，香港在一九九零年代已孕育幹勁十足、實力雄厚的研究文化。

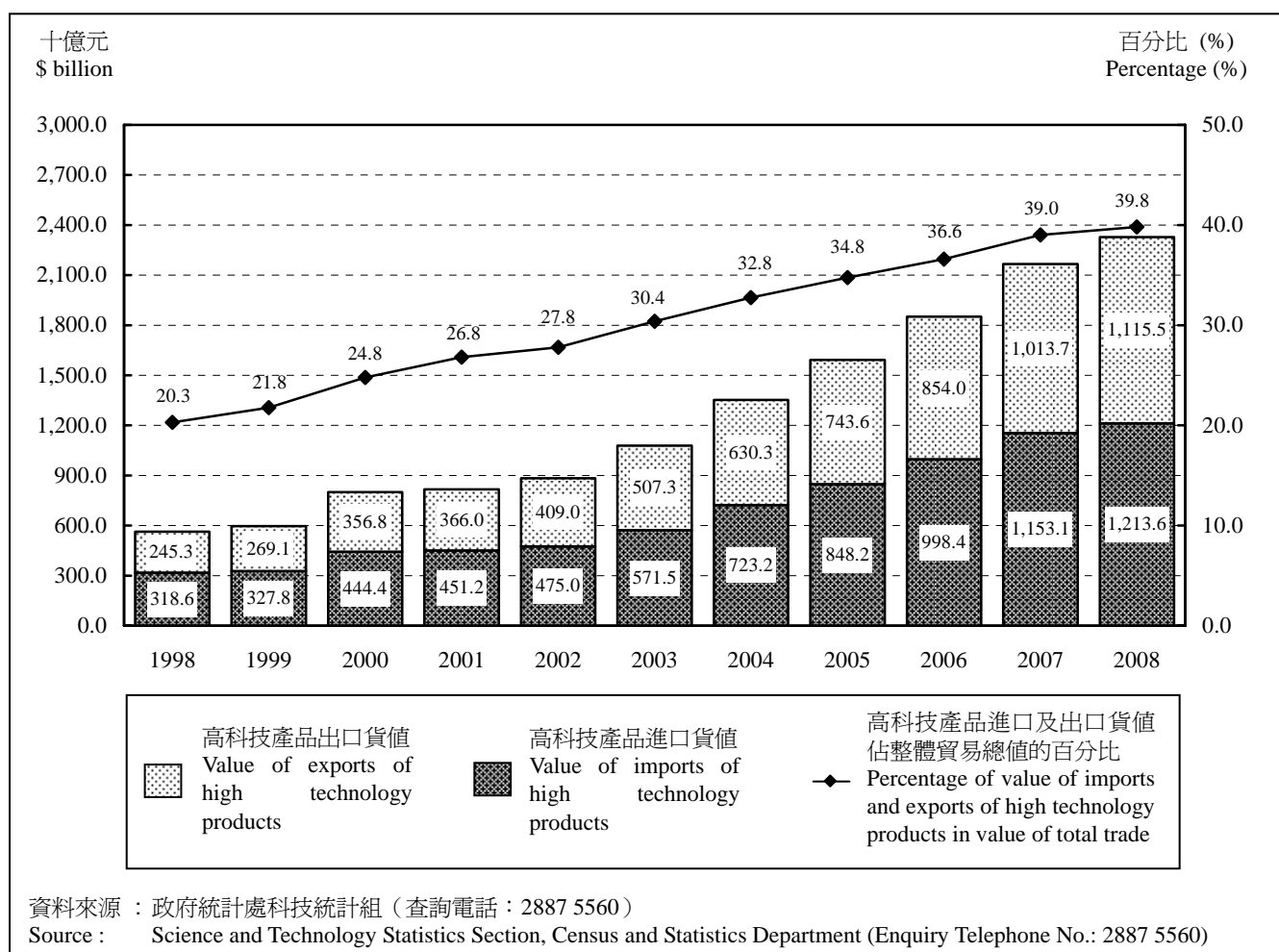
◆ 由教資會資助的高等教育院校在二零零七至零八學年的**研究成果數目**共有24 107項。在同期，每百萬名人口的研究成果數目有3 481項。

◆ As a result of increasing emphasis on R&D in the higher education sector, a vibrant and strong research culture had developed since the 1990's.

◆ The total number of **research output items** by the UGC-funded higher education institutions in the 2007/08 academic year was 24 107. Research output items per million population stood at 3 481 in the period.

### 3.15 高科技產品進口及出口貨值佔整體貿易總值的百分比

#### Percentage of value of imports and exports of high technology products in value of total trade



◆ **高科技產品**的貿易總額從一九九八年的5,639億元大幅上升至二零零八年的23,291億元。高科技產品的進口及出口貨值佔貨物貿易總額的百分比也由一九九八年的20.3%躍升至二零零八年的39.8%。

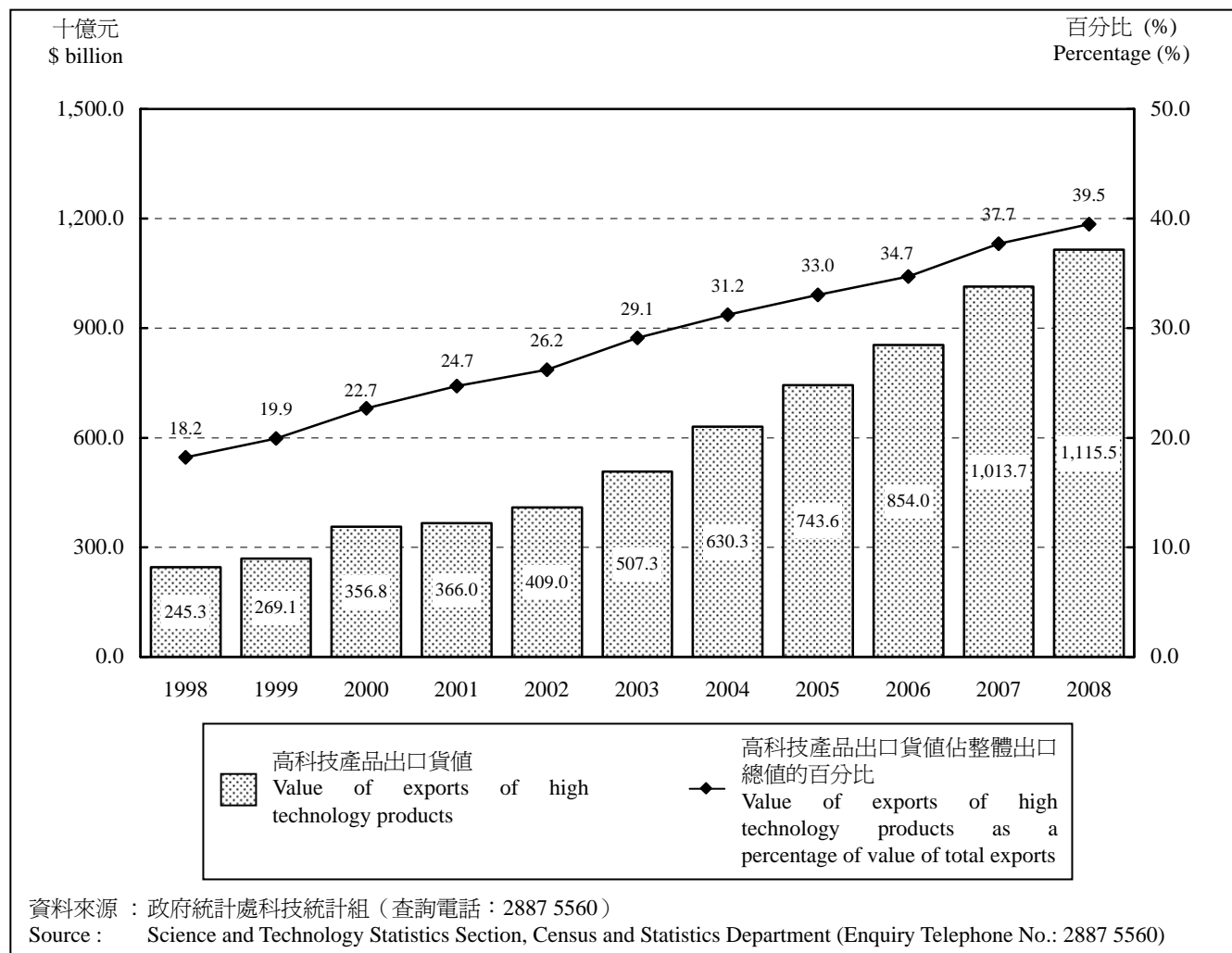
◆ 在一九九八年至二零零八年期間，高科技產品的整體出口貨值的平均按年增長率為16.4%，顯著高於香港整體商品出口的7.7%。在高科技產品整體出口錄得強勁表現的同時，高科技產品的進口總值亦按年平均增長14.3%，同樣高於香港整體商品進口的7.8%。

◆ Total trade value of **high technology products** increased considerably from \$563.9 billion in 1998 to \$2,329.1 billion in 2008. The percentage of value of imports and exports of high technology products in value of total merchandise trade also leaped from 20.3% in 1998 to 39.8% in 2008.

◆ Between 1998 and 2008, the value of total exports of high technology products increased at an average annual growth rate of 16.4%, which was distinctly faster than the 7.7% for the total merchandise exports of Hong Kong. In tandem with the robust export trade of high technology products, imports of high technology products increased at an average annual growth rate of 14.3%, also at a faster pace than the 7.8% for the total merchandise imports of Hong Kong.

### 3.16 高科技產品出口貨值佔整體出口總值的百分比

#### Value of exports of high technology products as a percentage of value of total exports



◆ 整體出口包括港產品出口和轉口。在一九九八年至二零零八年間，高科技產品的出口貨值平均每年增長16.4%，由2,453億元增加至11,155億元。高科技產品的出口價值佔出口總額的比例，由一九九八年的18.2%，大幅上升至二零零八年的39.5%，顯示高科技產品在香港貨物出口的位置日益重要。

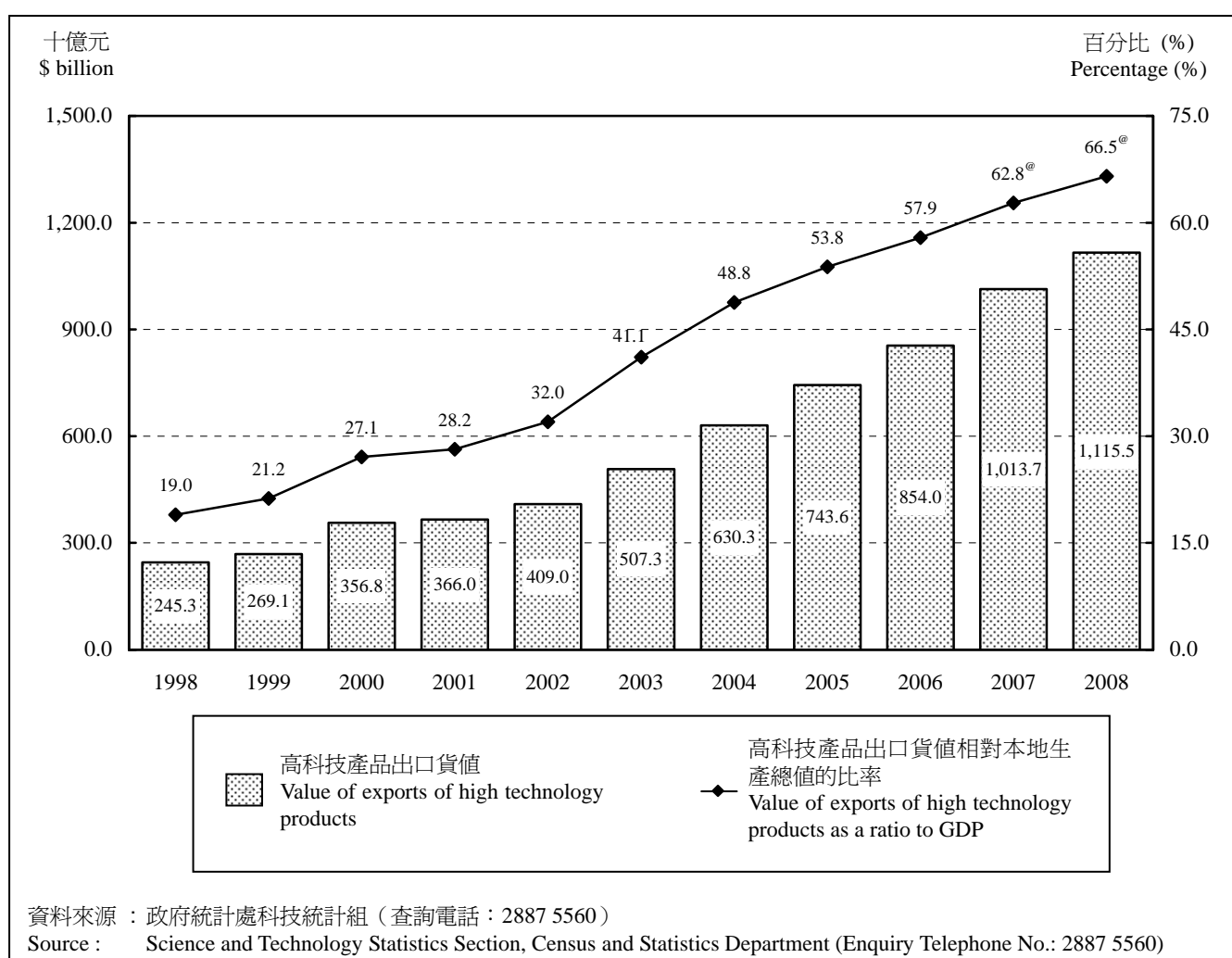
◆ 香港的高科技產品出口大多屬於「電訊及聲音收錄及重播器具及設備」類別。

◆ Total exports comprise domestic exports and re-exports. Between 1998 and 2008, the value of exports of high technology products grew at an average annual growth rate of 16.4%, from \$245.3 billion to \$1,115.5 billion. The corresponding share in value of total exports rose remarkably from 18.2% in 1998 to 39.5% in 2008, indicating the increasing importance of high technology products in Hong Kong's exports of goods.

◆ Most of Hong Kong's exports of high technology products belong to the category of "telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment".

### 3.17 高科技產品出口貨值相對本地生產總值的比率

#### Value of exports of high technology products as a ratio to GDP



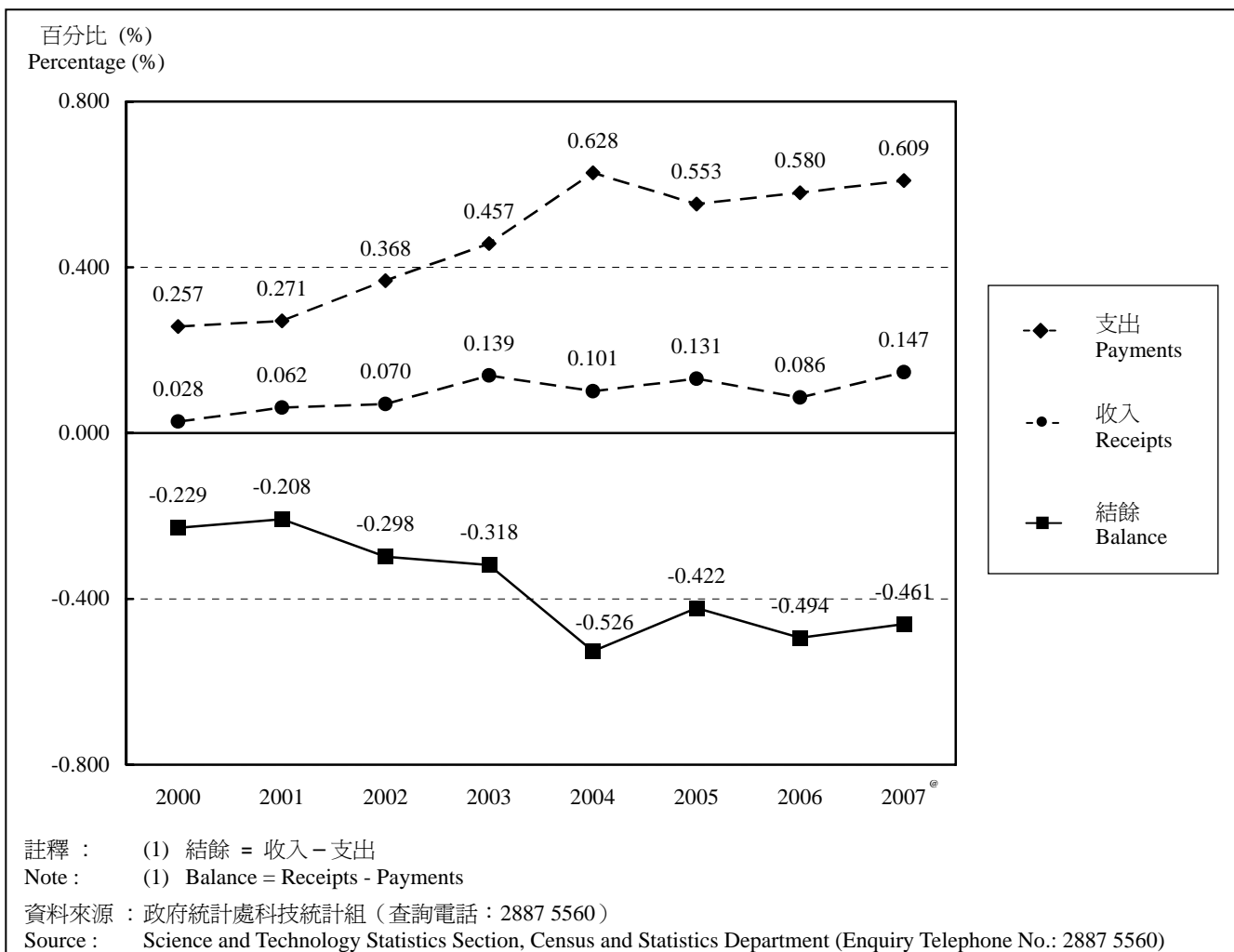
◆ 香港的高科技產品出口從一九九八年的2,453億元大幅增加至二零零八年的11,155億元。高科技產品出口貨值在同期相對本地生產總值的比率也由19.0%飆升至66.5%。

◆ Hong Kong's exports of high technology products grew remarkably from \$245.3 billion in 1998 to \$1,115.5 billion in 2008. During the period, its value as a ratio to GDP also surged from 19.0% to 66.5%.

◆ 香港的高科技產品出口受惠於中國內地的蓬勃經濟增長。過去十年，中國內地持續是香港高科技產品最主要的輸出地，其佔本地高科技產品的出口總貨值的比重，由一九九八年的28.1%上升至二零零八年的58.8%。

◆ Hong Kong's exports of high technology products had benefited from the robust economic growth of the mainland of China. The mainland of China remained as Hong Kong's largest export destination for high technology products in the past decade, with its share in total export value of high technology products increasing from 28.1% in 1998 to 58.8% in 2008.

### 3.18 技術國際收支平衡表流向／結餘<sup>(1)</sup>相對本地生產總值的比率 Technology balance of payments (TBP) flows/balance<sup>(1)</sup> as a ratio to GDP



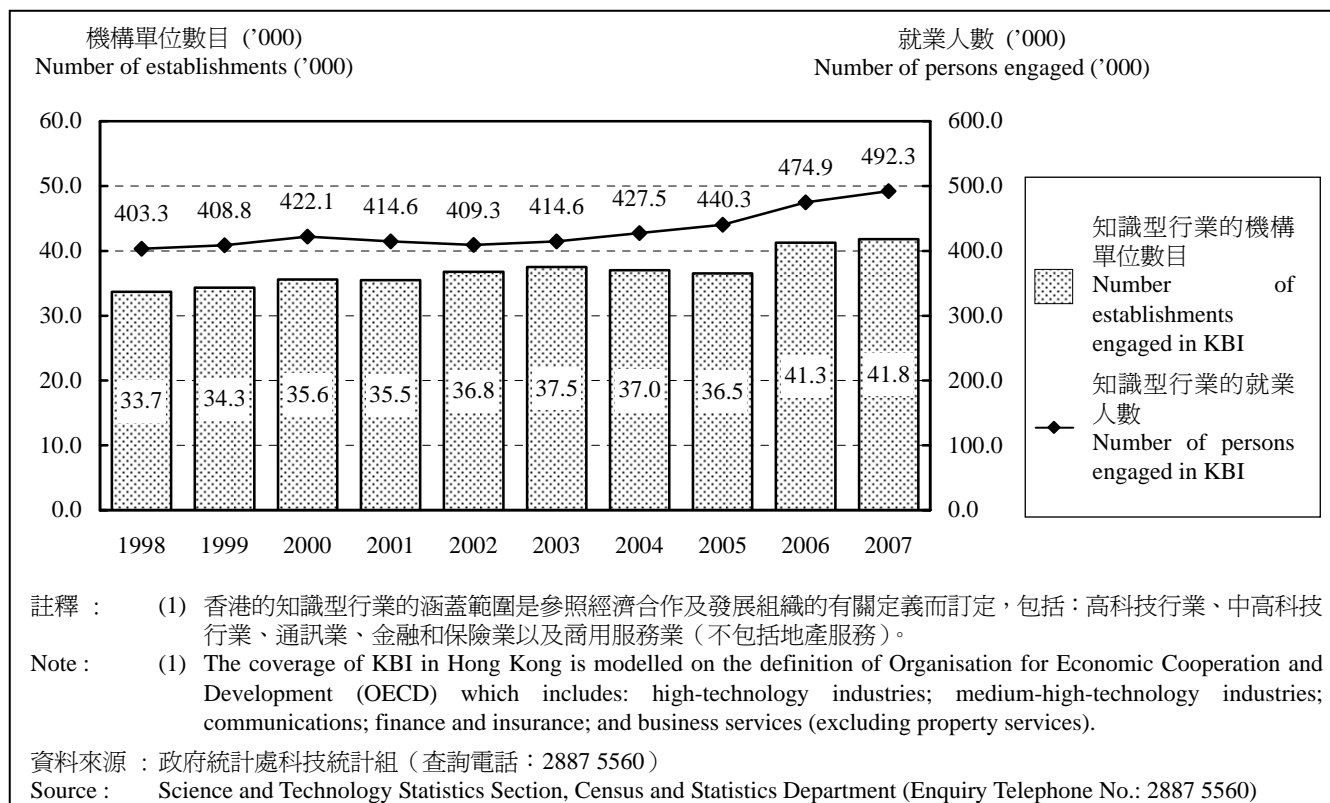
- ◆ 技術國際收支平衡表統計數字，有助了解國家／經濟體系之間有關技術知識以及與技術有關的服務的無形貿易。
- ◆ *TBP statistics* helps understand all intangible transactions relating to trade in technical knowledge and technology-related services among countries/economies.
- ◆ 香港的技術國際收支平衡表在二零零零年至二零零七年間均出現赤字。二零零七年的赤字是75億元(相當於本地生產總值的0.5%)。由於香港的工商業一向積極地推動科技的應用及提升，故有關赤字亦屬預期之內。輸入大量的技術，可用以滿足本地進行創新及科技活動與日俱增的需求，從而提高香港的生產力和競爭力。
- ◆ Hong Kong recorded deficits in its TBP account from 2000 to 2007. In 2007, a deficit of \$7.5 billion (at 0.5% of GDP) was recorded. The deficits are not unexpected as Hong Kong's businesses had been playing an active role in technology application and upgrading. The large amount of imports of technology could meet the rising local needs in tandem with more innovative and technological activities which in turn would enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the economy.

## 4 營商環境 Business Environment

### 知識型行業的營運特色 *Operating characteristics of knowledge-based industries*

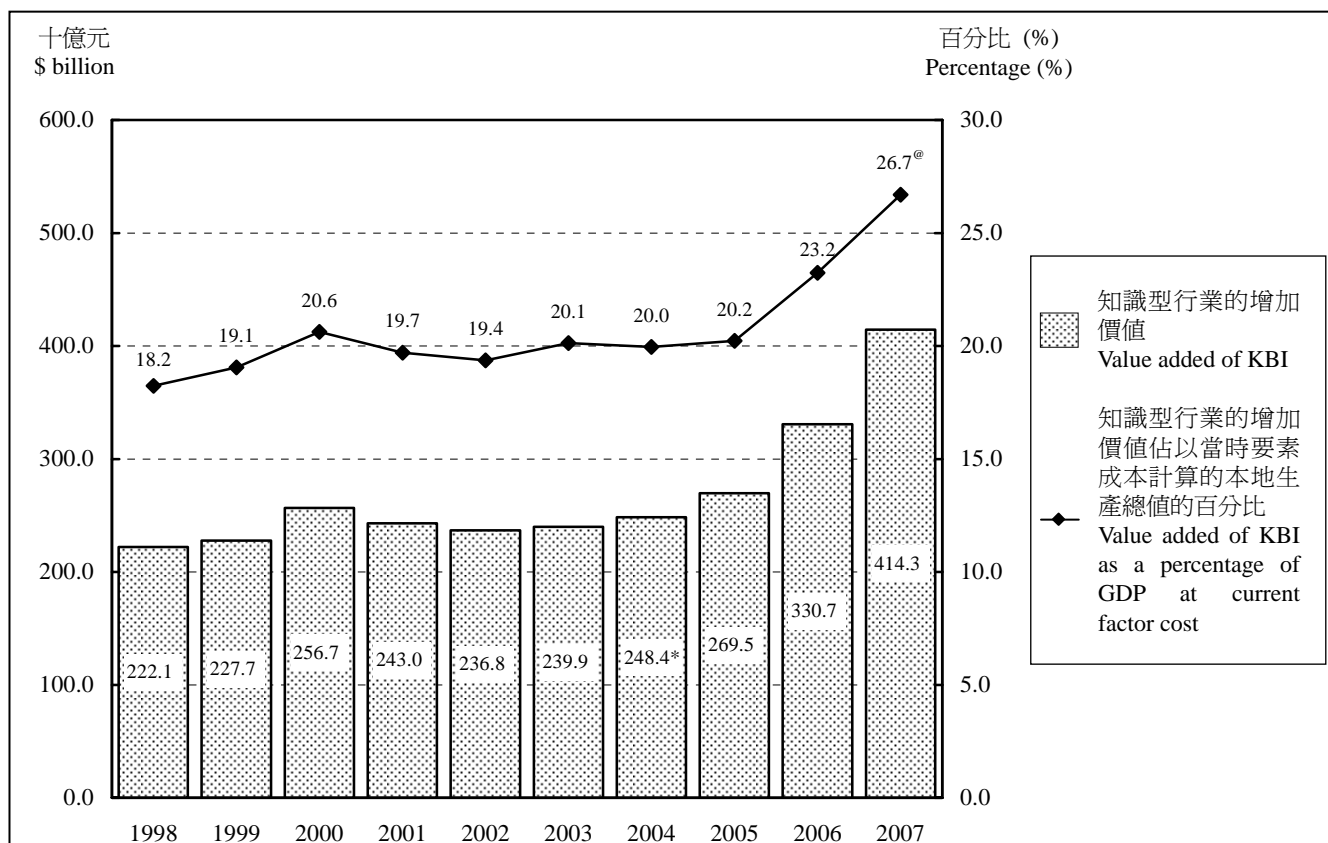
#### 4.1 知識型行業<sup>(1)</sup>的機構單位數目及就業人數

#### Number of establishments and persons engaged in knowledge-based industries<sup>(1)</sup> (KBI)



- ◆ 香港經濟結構持續朝高增值活動轉型，加上資訊科技的發展，令知識型活動愈來愈普遍。創新和技術的發展加速了經濟活動的蛻變，使其變得更為知識密集。
- ◆ The ongoing structural transformation of the Hong Kong economy towards high value added activities and the advancement of IT have stepped up the transition to more knowledge-based activities. Advances in innovation and technology are transforming economic activities at an accelerating pace and making them more knowledge-intensive.
- ◆ 在香港從事**知識型行業**的機構單位數目由一九九八年的33 700間上升至二零零七年的41 800間，升幅為24.2%。
- ◆ The number of establishments engaged in **KBI** in Hong Kong increased by 24.2% from 33 700 in 1998 to 41 800 in 2007.
- ◆ 至於知識型行業的就業人數在同期的升幅則為22.0%，顯示香港正朝着知識型經濟的方向發展。
- ◆ The rise in the number of persons engaged in KBI over the same period was 22.0%, showing the development of Hong Kong as a knowledge-based economy.

**4.2 知識型行業的增加價值佔以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值的百分比**  
**Value added of KBI as a percentage of GDP at current factor cost**



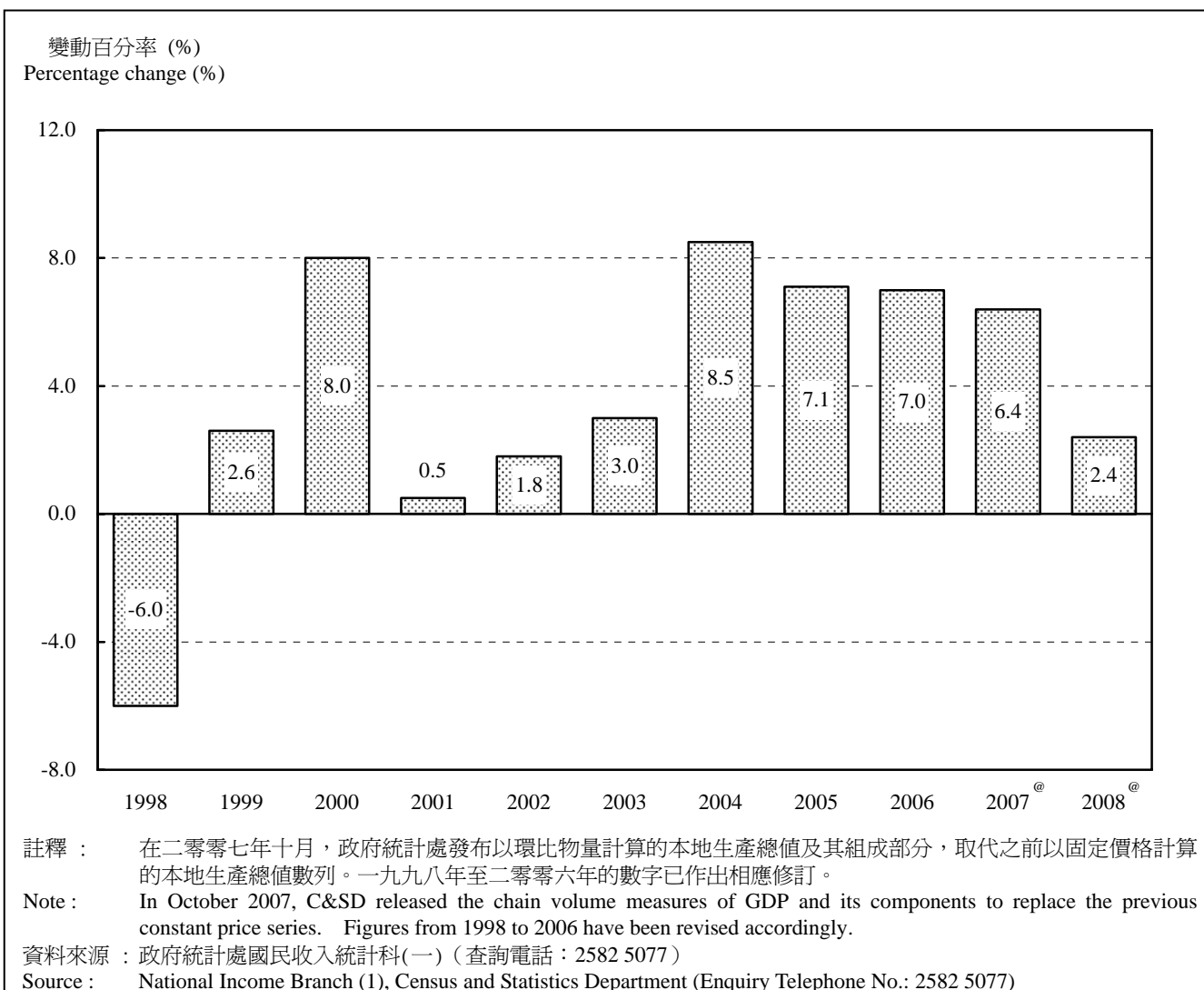
資料來源：政府統計處科技統計組（查詢電話：2887 5560）

Source: Science and Technology Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department (Enquiry Telephone No.: 2887 5560)

- ◆ 知識型行業的增加價值由一九九八年的2,221億元增加至二零零七年的4,143億元，升幅接近一倍。
- ◆ The value added of the KBI almost doubled from \$222.1 billion in 1998 to \$414.3 billion in 2007.
- ◆ 知識型行業的增加價值佔以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值的百分比由一九九八年的18.2%增長至二零零七年的26.7%，反映創新活動在本港經濟愈趨普及。
- ◆ The value added of the KBI as a percentage of GDP at current factor cost went up from 18.2% in 1998 to 26.7% in 2007, reflecting the increasing diffusion of innovation activities in the economy.

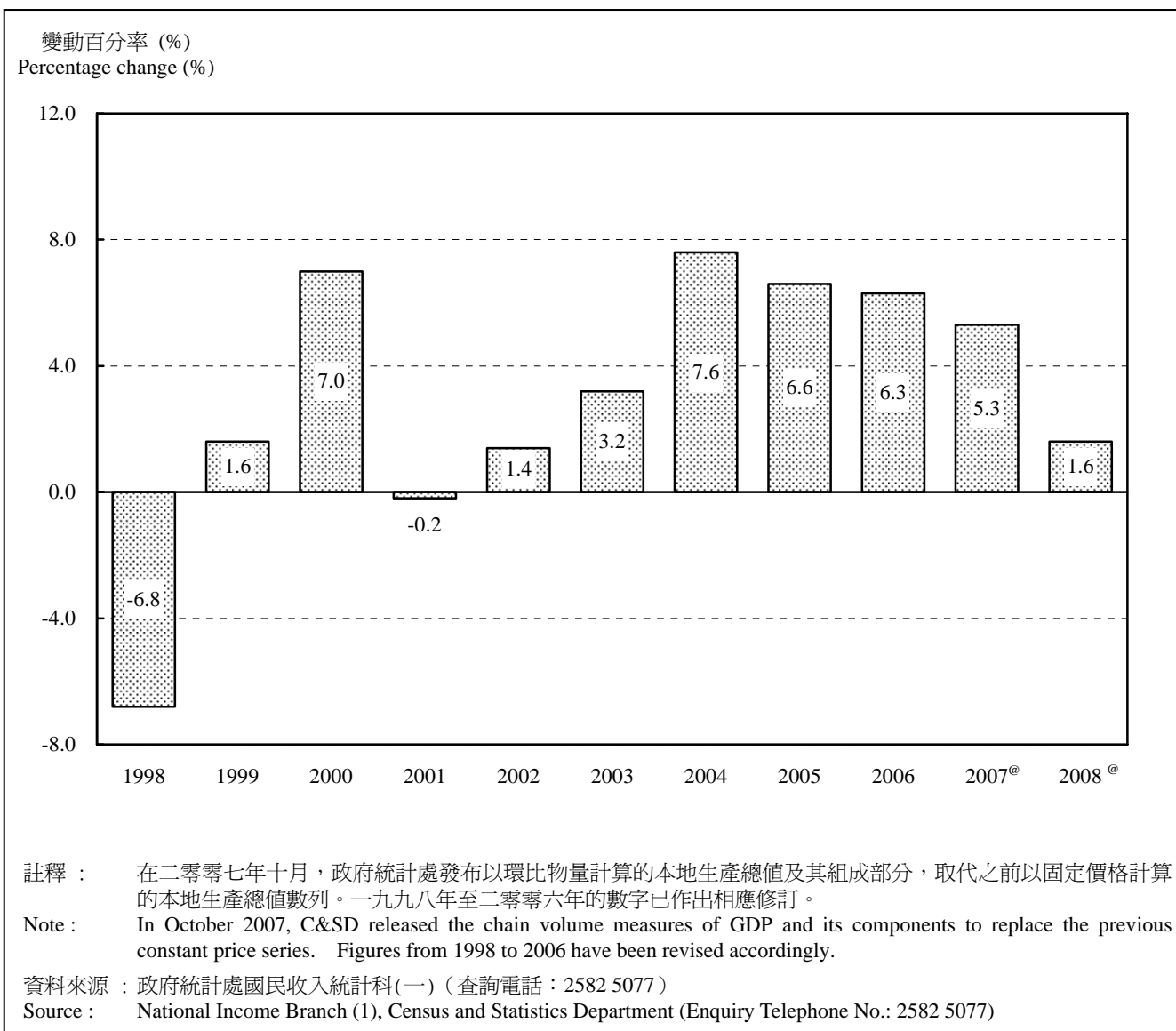


### 4.3 本地生產總值的每年實質增長 Annual GDP growth in real terms



- ◆ 經過四年快速增長後，本港經濟在二零零八年顯著放緩。本地生產總值繼二零零七年實質上升6.4%後，在二零零八年上升2.4%。
- ◆ After four years of rapid growth, the Hong Kong economy moderated markedly in 2008, with its GDP increased by 2.4% in real terms, following the 6.4% growth in 2007.
- ◆ 二零零八年香港經濟增長放緩的原因，主要是由於經濟活動在下半年受環球金融海嘯的影響而減慢。
- ◆ The moderation in Hong Kong's economic growth in 2008 was mainly attributable to the slowdown in economic activities in the second half of the year brought about by the global financial tsunami.

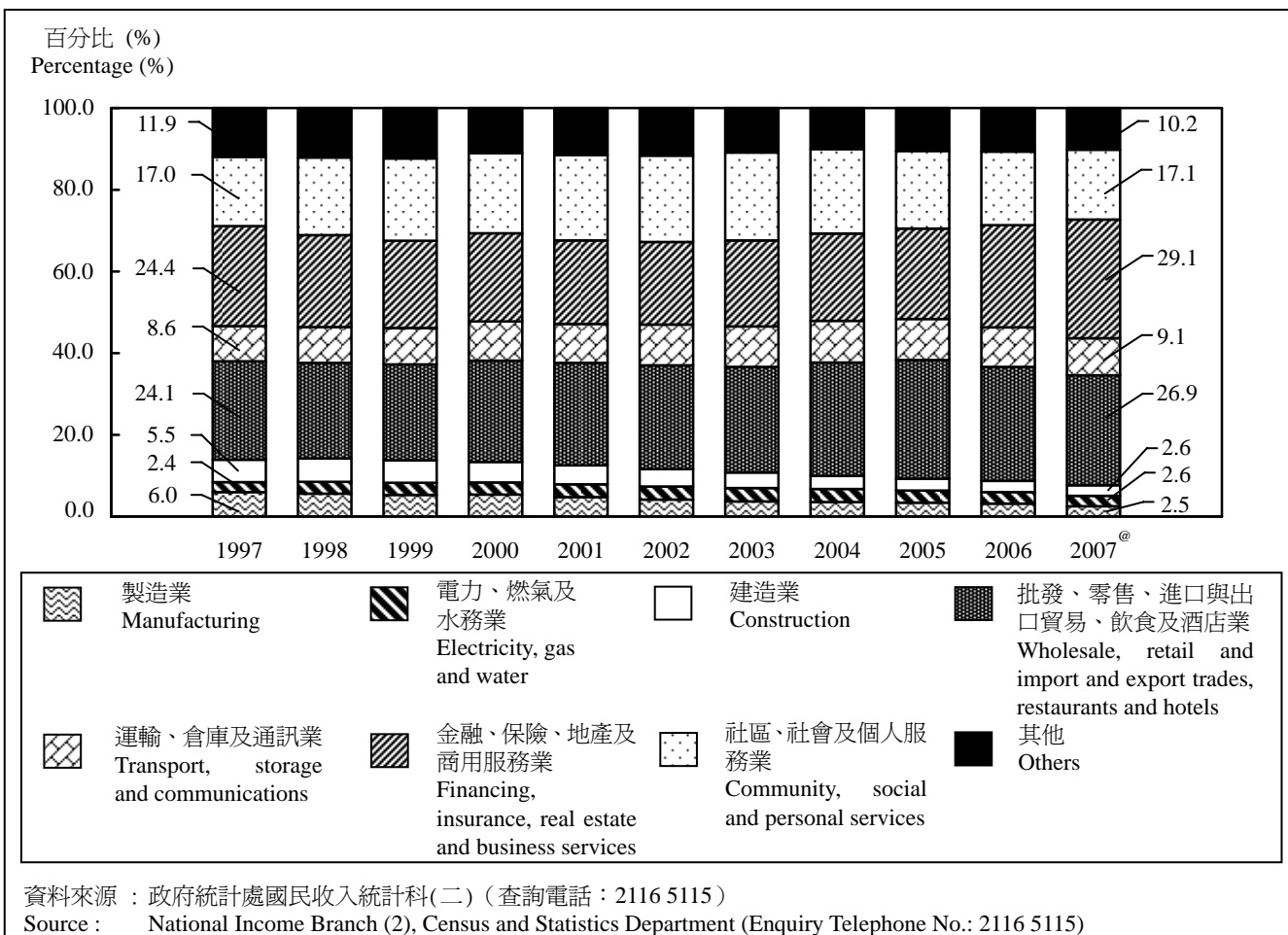
#### 4.4 人均本地生產總值的實質增長 Per capita GDP growth in real terms



◆ 在一九九八年至二零零八年期間，香港的人均本地生產總值平均按年實質增長約4%。

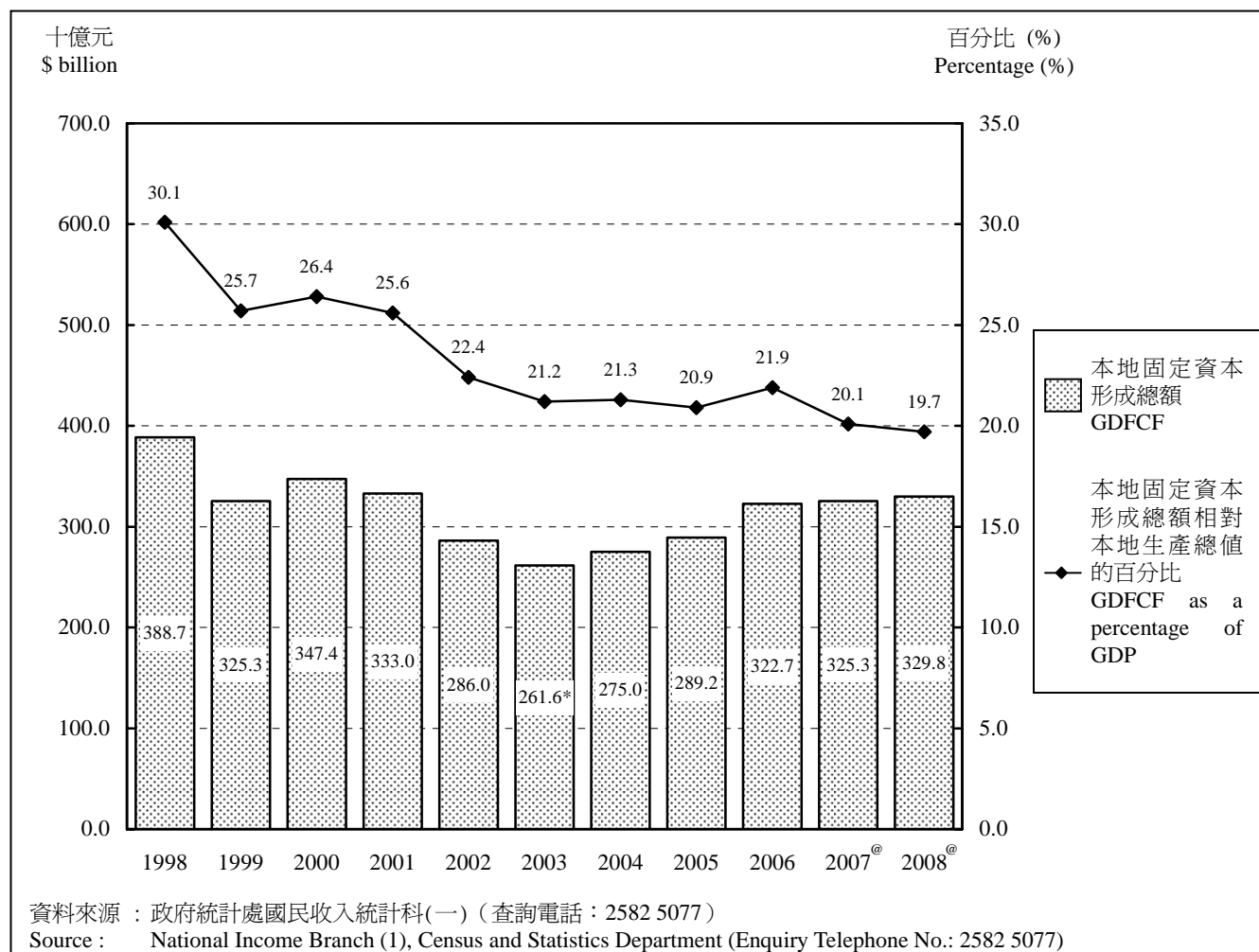
◆ Between 1998 and 2008, *per capita GDP* of Hong Kong increased at an average annual growth rate of around 4% in real terms.

### 4.5 各經濟活動在以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值內所佔的百分比 Percentage contribution of economic activities to GDP at current factor cost



- ◆ 香港是名聞遐邇的國際商業城市。隨着經濟轉型，香港持續發展成為區內重要的貿易及金融中心。服務業是本港經濟的命脈，整體而言佔以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值的百分比由一九九七年的85.9%進一步提升至二零零七年的92.3%。
- ◆ Hong Kong is a renowned international city of commerce. Along with the structural changes in the economy, Hong Kong continues to develop as an important trading and financial centre in the region. The service sector is the lifeblood of our economy. The share of the service sector taken as a whole in GDP at current factor cost increased further, from 85.9% in 1997 to 92.3% in 2007.
- ◆ 隨着香港的製造商持續把生產工序遷往中國內地，製造業佔以當時要素成本計算的本地生產總值的百分比由一九九七年的6.0%下降至二零零七年的2.5%。
- ◆ As a result of the continued relocation of manufacturing processes of Hong Kong manufacturing establishments to the mainland of China, the share of the manufacturing sector in GDP at current factor cost declined from 6.0% in 1997 to 2.5% in 2007.

## 4.6 本地固定資本形成總額相對本地生產總值的百分比 Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF) as a percentage of GDP



◆ 全球金融海嘯爆發後，營商前景變得不樂觀。二零零八年以**本地固定資本形成總額**計算的整體投資開支較上年實質下跌0.5%（縱使以名義計算上升1.4%）。

◆ 在本地固定資本形成總額中，擁有權轉讓費用在二零零八年較二零零七年以實質計算顯著下跌11.6%。機器、設備及電腦軟件的投資在二零零八則輕微下跌0.3%。

◆ Following the outbreak of the global financial tsunami, business outlook has become unfavourable. Overall investment spending in terms of **gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)** in 2008 attained a 0.5% decline in real terms (notwithstanding a 1.4% increase in nominal terms) as compared with a year earlier.

◆ Within the total GDFCF, the costs of ownership transfer decreased significantly by 11.6% in real terms in 2008 as compared with 2007, while investment in machinery, equipment and computer software decreased marginally by 0.3%.

#### 4.7 整體經濟及選定主要經濟活動的勞工生產力指數

### Labour productivity indices (LPIs) of the whole economy and selected major economic activities

	勞工生產力指數 Labour Productivity Index (Year 2000 = 100) (二零零零年 = 100)							二零零零年至二零零七年 平均按年變動百分率 (%) Average annual percentage change (%), 2000-2007		
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	以環比物量計 算的增加價值 Chain volume measure of value added	人時 Person- hours worked	勞工 生產力 指數 LPI
<b>整體經濟</b> Whole Economy	<b>99.4</b>	<b>101.4</b>	<b>105.7</b>	<b>111.0</b>	<b>116.8</b>	<b>124.1</b>	<b>128.6</b>	<b>+4.9</b>	<b>+1.2</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
<b>選定主要經濟活動</b> Selected Major Economic Activities										
製造業 Manufacturing	95.9	94.6	92.5	92.4	95.4	101.2	101.4	-3.7	-3.9	+0.2
電力、燃氣及水務業 Electricity, gas and water	106.5	110.9	113.8	119.5	127.1	129.8	133.4	+2.0	-2.1	+4.2
批發及零售業 Wholesale and retail trade	101.8	98.8	96.4	98.9	105.5	114.1	123.0	+4.0	+0.9	+3.0
進出口貿易業 Import and export trade	101.9	109.4	122.2	133.7	149.8	164.6	172.8	+9.8	+1.6	+8.1
食肆及酒店業 Restaurants and hotels	89.4	83.0	73.6	87.0	94.5	104.2	105.9	+1.4	+0.6	+0.8
運輸及倉庫業 Transport and storage	101.5	108.2	106.8	114.9	121.7	127.1	132.0	+5.1	+1.0	+4.0
通訊業 Communications	109.5	129.5	161.4	169.5	190.4	201.7	210.9	+9.0	-2.0	+11.2
金融業 Financing	94.5	97.8	113.2	136.0	146.4	168.0	195.4	+12.4	+2.1	+10.0
保險業 Insurance	110.1	113.1	127.0	139.7	127.5	150.0	157.3	+7.5	+0.7	+6.7
註釋： Note：	在二零零七年十月，政府統計處發布以環比物量計算的本地生產總值及其組成部分，取代之以前以固定價格計算的本地生產總值數列。因此，二零零一年至二零零六年的勞工生產力指數數列亦作出相應修訂。 In October 2007, C&SD released the chain volume measures of GDP and its components to replace the previous constant price series. In this connection, the LPI series from 2001 to 2006 has been revised accordingly.									
資料來源： Source：	政府統計處物流及生產者價格統計組（查詢電話：2802 1273） Logistics and Producer Prices Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department (Enquiry Telephone No.: 2802 1273)									

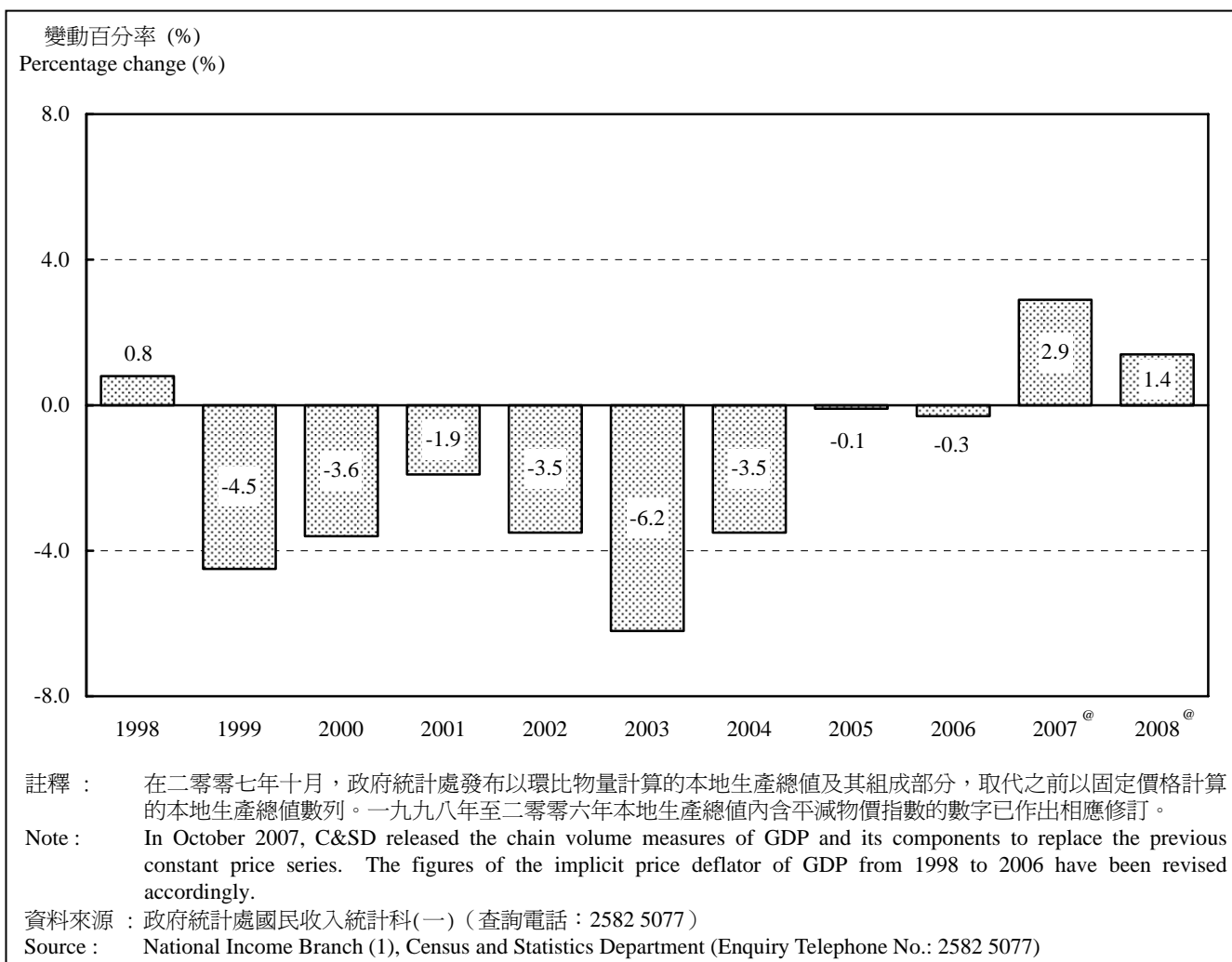
◆ **勞工生產力指數**反映勞工投入如何有效運用在實質生產中。勞工生產力指數主要用作分析一些因素如生產技術的提高、機構架構和勞工素質的改善，及資本的增加等對一個行業／經濟體系的生產力的長遠影響。

◆ 在二零零零年至二零零七年間，整體經濟的勞工生產力指數錄得3.7%的平均按年增幅。然而，不同經濟活動的勞工生產力變動各有差異，當中以通訊業的升幅最大，在二零零零年至二零零七年期間平均每年的增長率達11.2%。相信這是由於電訊服務供應商因應激烈的競爭而進行種種技術改善措施及減少勞工投入所致。

◆ **LPI** reflects how efficient labour input is used for generating real output. LPI is mainly used for analysing the long term effects of factors like enhancement in technology, improvements in organisational structure and quality of labour, and increases in capital on the productive capacity of an industry/economy.

◆ The LPI of the whole economy increased at an average annual rate of 3.7% from 2000 to 2007. Variations in labour productivity changes among different economic activities were observed, with the largest increase recorded in communications, at an average annual rate of 11.2% from 2000 to 2007. This was conceivably due to technological improvement and reduction in labour input amidst intensified competition of the telecommunication service providers.

## 4.8 本地生產總值內含平減物價指數 Implicit price deflator of GDP



◆ 本地生產總值內含平減物價指數（或簡稱本地生產總值平減物價指數）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。

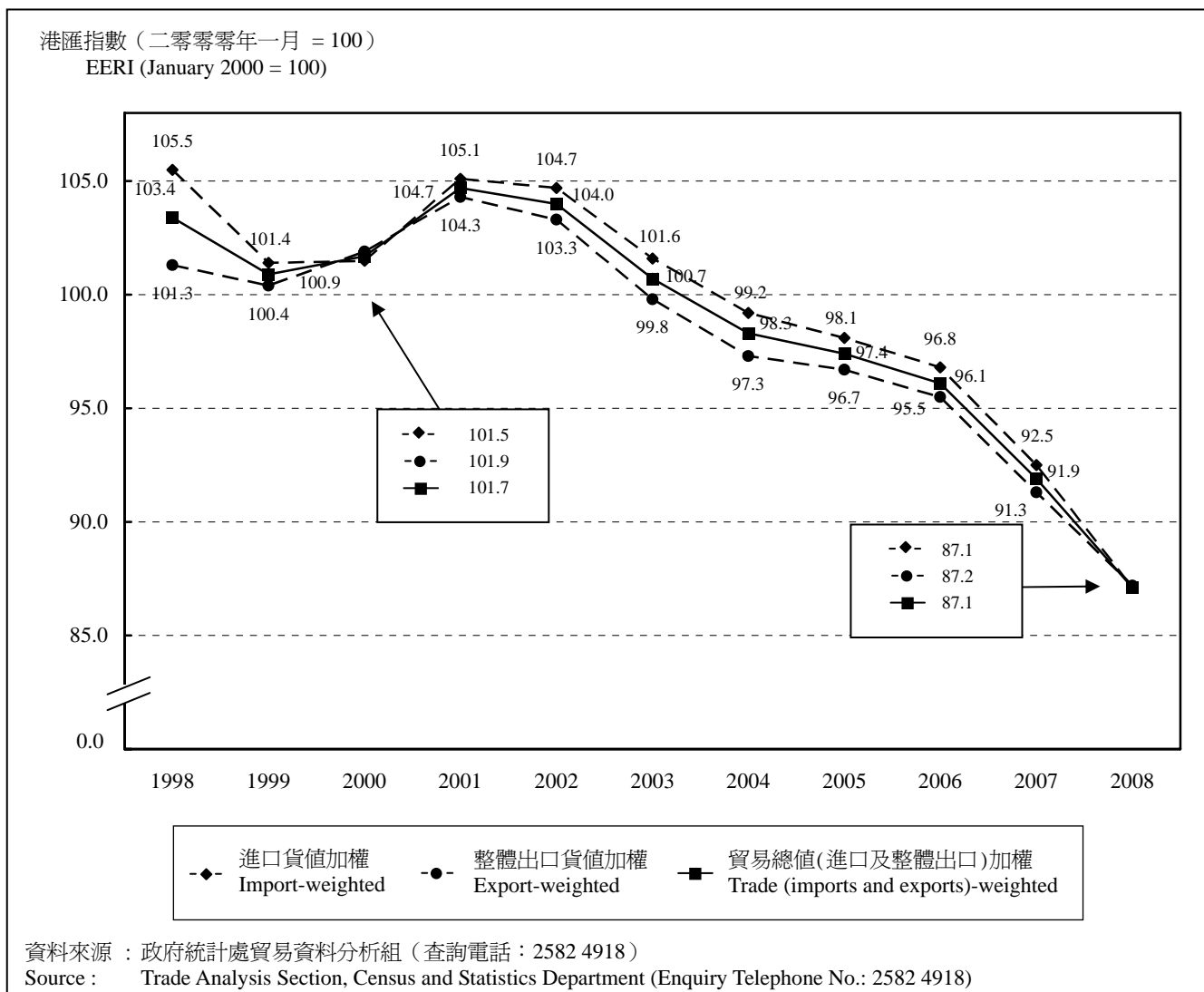
◆ 二零零八年的本地生產總值平減物價指數與上年比較錄得1.4%的升幅。

◆ The implicit price deflator of GDP (or GDP deflator in short) is generally used as a broad measure of overall inflation in the economy. It takes account of all price changes relating to consumption, investment, exports and imports.

◆ The GDP deflator recorded an increase of 1.4% in 2008 over a year earlier.

## 4.9 港匯指數

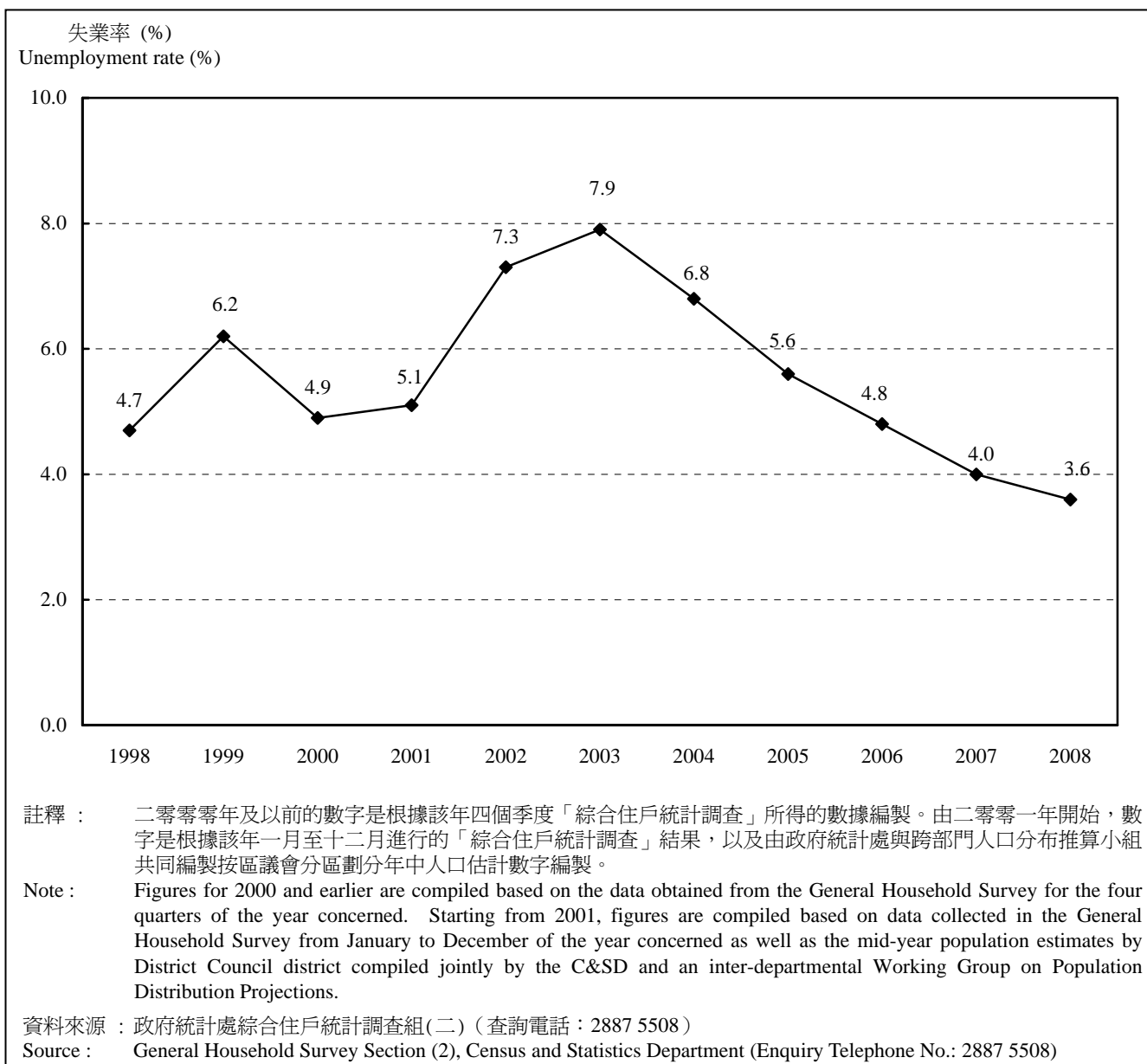
### Effective Exchange Rate Indices (EERI) for the Hong Kong dollar



◆ 在聯繫匯率制度支持下，港元對其他主要貨幣的匯價升跌緊隨美元的走勢。在二零零八年，美元對大多數其他貨幣的兌換價大幅下降。由於美元轉弱，貿易總值加權港匯指數較二零零七年下跌5.2%至87.1。

◆ With a stable anchor under the Linked Exchange Rate System, movements in the exchange rates of the Hong Kong dollar against other major currencies follow closely those of the US dollar. In 2008, there was a marked depreciation in the exchange value of the US dollar against most other currencies. As a result of the weakened US dollar, the trade-weighted *EERI* for the Hong Kong dollar fell by 5.2% as compared with 2007, to 87.1 in 2008.

## 4.10 失業率 Unemployment rate

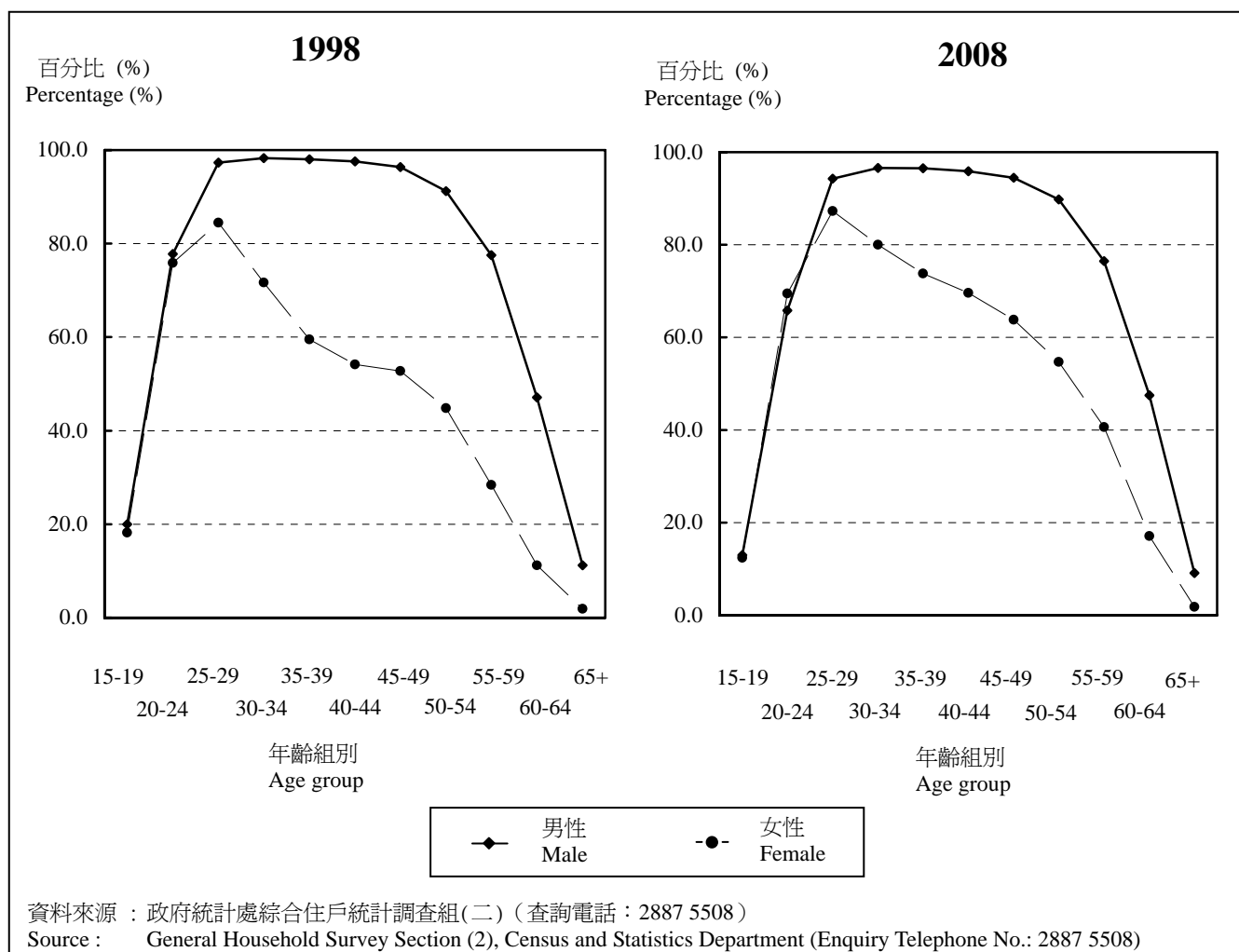


- ◆ 失業率由二零零三年7.9%的高水平穩步降至二零零八年的3.6%。
- ◆ The *unemployment rate* declined steadily from the high level of 7.9% in 2003 to 3.6% in 2008.
- ◆ 隨着經濟活動於二零零八年下半年放緩，失業率雖然有所回升，但以二零零八年全年計算，失業率仍處於一個相對較低的水平。
- ◆ While the unemployment rate rose back as economic activities moderated towards the latter half of 2008, it remained at a relatively low level for 2008 as a whole.



### 4.11 按年齡組別及性別劃分的勞動人口參與率

#### Labour force participation rate by age group by gender

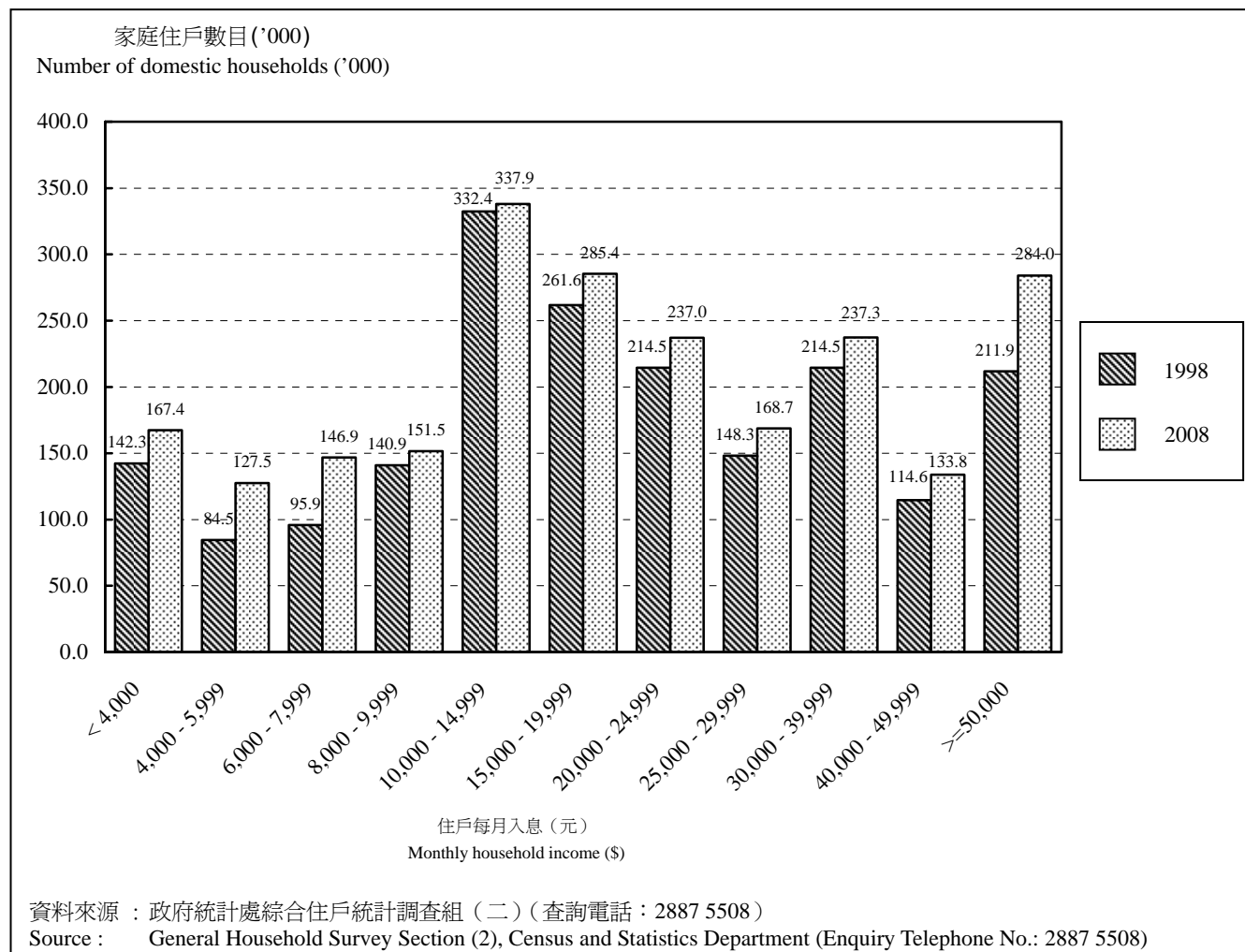


- ◆ 香港的勞動人口由一九九八年的328萬人穩步增加至二零零八年的365萬人，但同期的**勞動人口參與率**則由61.3%輕微下降至60.9%。換句話說，屬於工作年齡的人口（即十五歲及以上的人口）的增長較同期的勞動人口增長為快。
- ◆ 在一九九八年至二零零八年間，男性的勞動人口參與率由74.6%下降至69.7%，但女性勞動人口參與率則相反，由48.5%增加至53.1%。

- ◆ The labour force of Hong Kong grew steadily from 3.28 million in 1998 to 3.65 million in 2008, whereas the **labour force participation rate** edged down from 61.3% to 60.9% during the same period. This means that the growth in population of working age (i.e. population aged 15 and over) was faster than the growth in the labour force during this period.
- ◆ Between 1998 and 2008, the labour force participation rate for men dropped from 74.6% to 69.7%. On the contrary, the labour force participation rate for women increased from 48.5% to 53.1% over the same period.

### 4.12 按住戶每月入息劃分的家庭住戶數目

#### Number of domestic households by monthly household income



◆ 在二零零八年，香港約有二百二十八萬個**家庭住戶**，其中約45.2%的住戶每月住戶入息介乎10,000元至29,999元。一九九八年相應的百分比是48.8%。

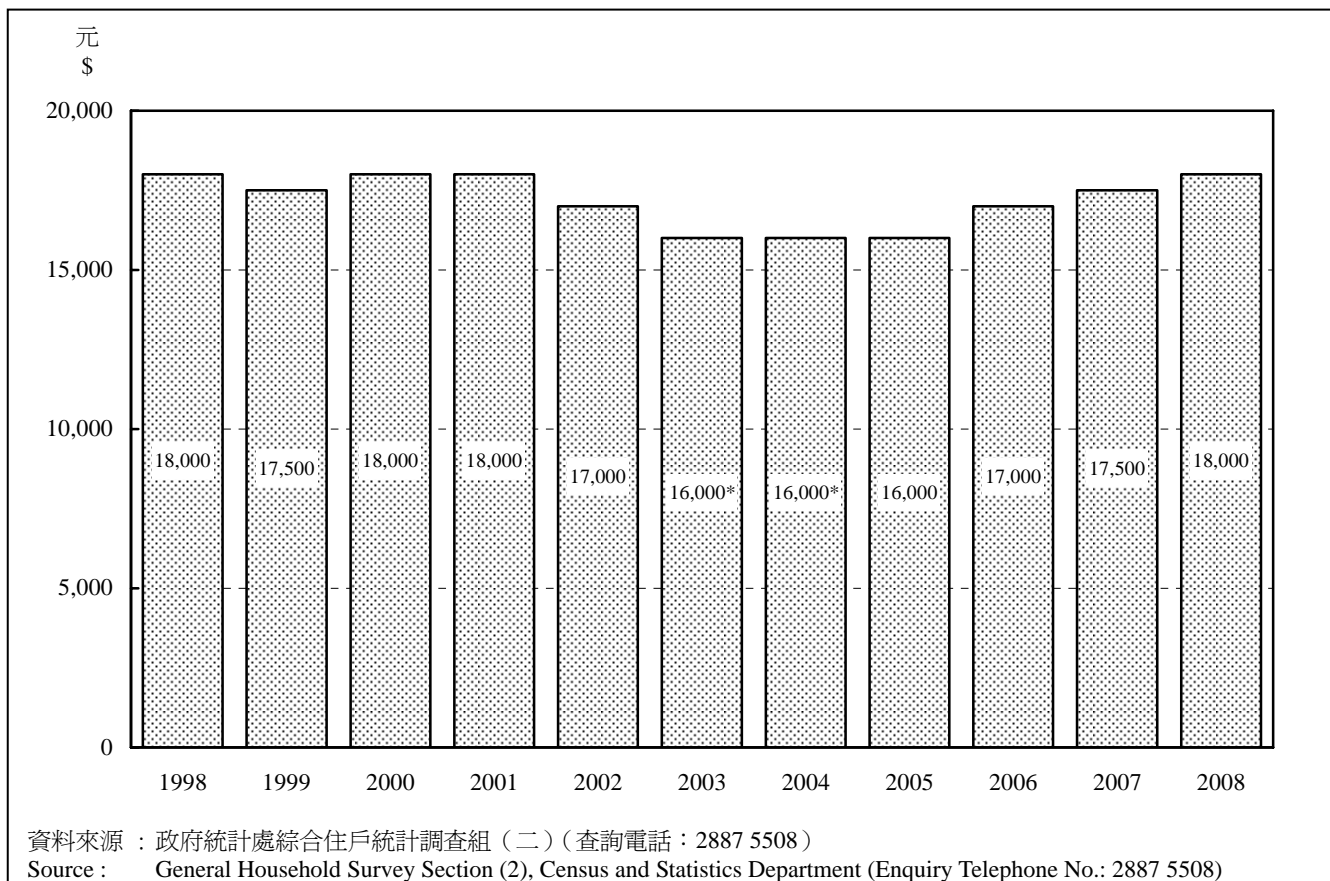
◆ 每月入息少於4,000元的住戶比例在一九九八年及二零零八年均維持在7.3%，而同期入息在50,000元及以上的住戶則由10.8%增加至12.5%。

◆ Among some 2.28 million **domestic households** in Hong Kong in 2008, about 45.2% of them had monthly household income ranging from \$10,000 to \$29,999. This compared with 48.8% in 1998.

◆ The proportion of households with monthly income under \$4,000 held stable at 7.3% in both 1998 and 2008, while that with \$50,000 and over increased from 10.8% to 12.5% during the same period.

### 4.13 家庭住戶每月入息中位數

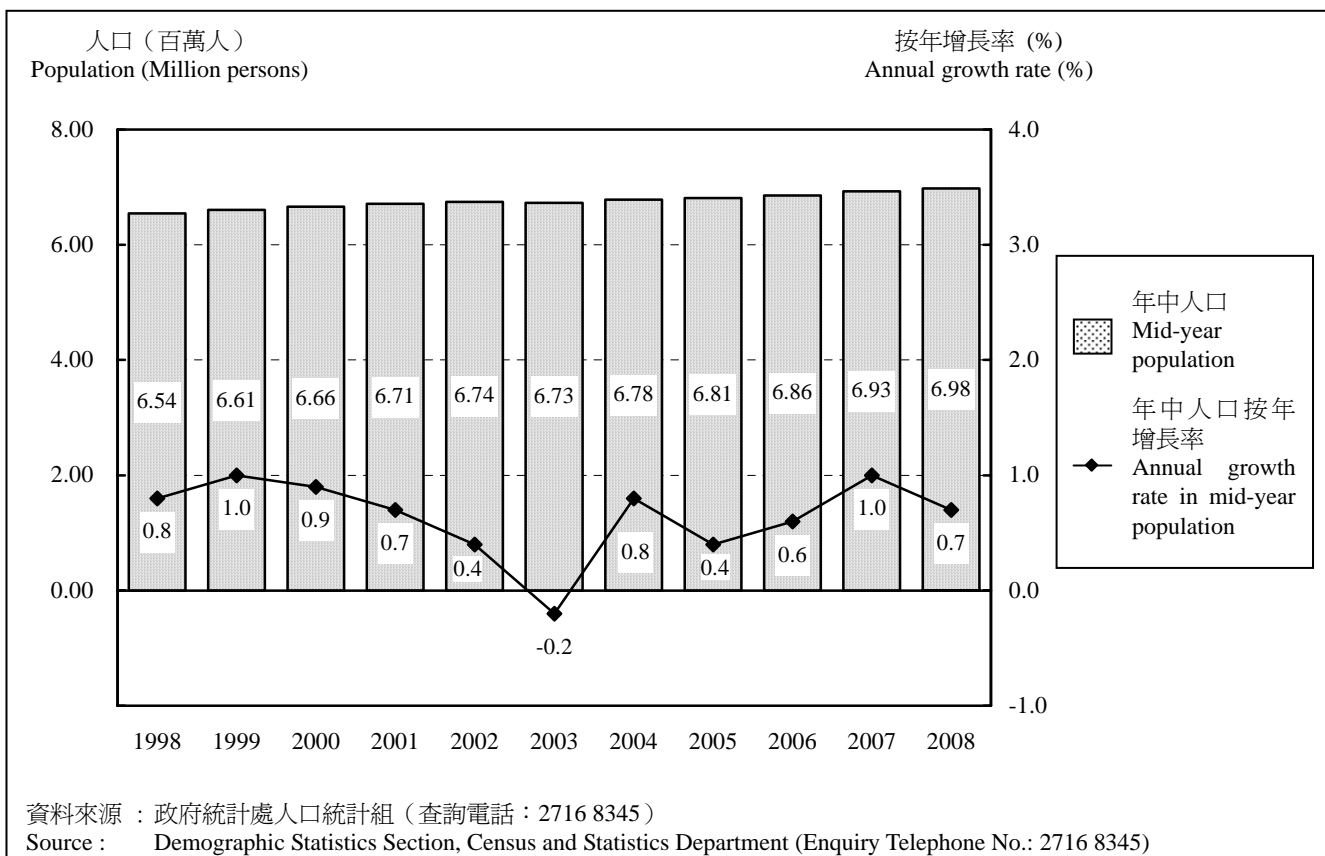
#### Median monthly household income of domestic households



◆ 隨着香港經濟情況的轉變，住戶每月入息中位數從二零零一年的18,000元下跌至二零零三年的16,000元，及後至二零零五間企穩於該水平。在二零零八年，住戶每月入息中位數已回升至二零零一年的水平，為18,000元。

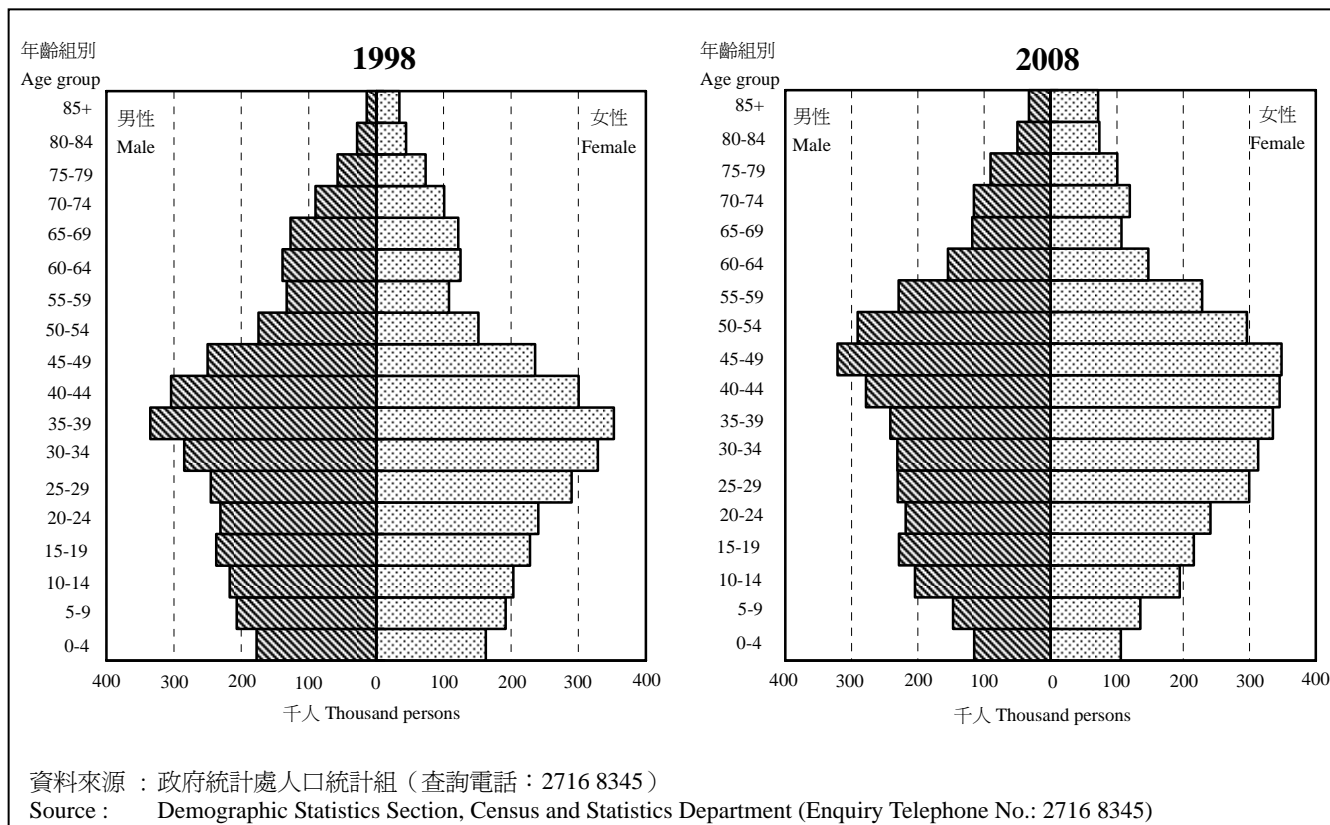
◆ In tandem with changes in economic situation of Hong Kong, the median monthly household income declined from \$18,000 in 2001 to \$16,000 in 2003 and stabilised at that level until 2005. In 2008, the median monthly household income had returned to the level in 2001, at \$18,000.

### 4.14 年中人口及按年增長率 Mid-year population and annual growth rate



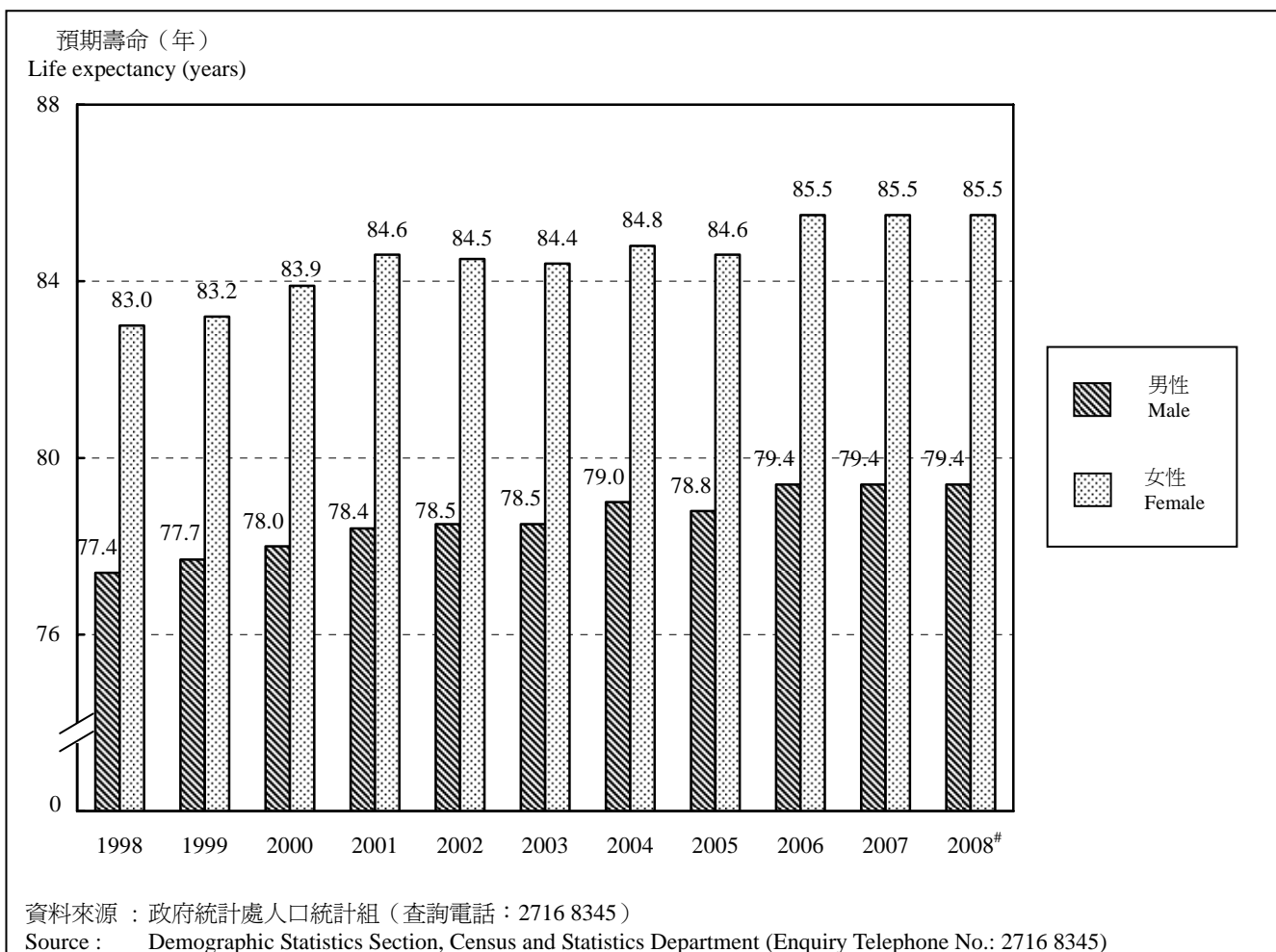
- ◆ 香港是世界上人煙最稠密的都市之一。二零零八年的年中人口是698萬人，人口密度達每平方公里6 460人（不包括水上人口及水塘區域）。
- ◆ Hong Kong is one of the most densely populated cosmopolitans in the world. The mid-2008 population was 6.98 million, with a density of 6 460 persons per square kilometre (excluding marine population and area of reservoirs).
- ◆ 在過去十年，人口平均按年增長率為0.6%。
- ◆ The average annual growth rate for the population was 0.6% in the past decade.
- ◆ 生育率是影響人口增長的其中一個主要因素。根據總和生育率，二零零八年每千名婦女一生中平均只生育1 056名子女，遠低於每千名婦女一生中生育2 100名子女的更替水平。
- ◆ The fertility rate is one of the main factors influencing population growth. The total fertility rate indicated that 1 000 women in 2008 would bear, on average, only 1 056 children during their lifetime, which was well below the replacement level of 2 100 children per 1 000 women during their lifetime.

## 4.15 人口金字塔 Population pyramids



- ◆ 香港的人口正在老化。年齡中位數由一九九八年的35.2歲增加至二零零八年的40.3歲。這個趨勢主要是由於人口中的生育率持續偏低和死亡率改善所致。
- ◆ Hong Kong's population is ageing. The median age rose from 35.2 in 1998 to 40.3 in 2008. The trend was mainly attributable to the continuously low fertility rate and mortality improvement experienced by the population.
- ◆ 過去十年，人口的性別組合也有所改變。在一九九八年年中每千名女性有987名男性，但至二零零八年年中，每千名女性的男性數目已減少至896名。雖然在初生嬰兒中男嬰的數目持續略高於女嬰，但是女性的死亡率較男性的死亡率相對地低，而且從中國內地來港定居的單程通行證持有人之中，女性人數遠超過男性，加上大量女性外籍家庭傭工來港工作，都是造成性別比率轉變的主因。
- ◆ The gender composition of the population also changed during the past decade. At mid-2008, there were only 896 males per 1 000 females, as compared with 987 males per 1 000 females in mid-1998. Although there was a consistently moderate excess of boys over girls among the new-born babies, the relatively lower mortality rates of females compared with males, the large excess of females over males among the one-way permit holders from the mainland of China and the considerable number of female foreign domestic helpers coming to work in Hong Kong were the major reasons for the shift in sex ratios.

### 4.16 按性別劃分的出生時平均預期壽命 Expectation of life at birth by gender



◆ 死亡率在過去十年大大改善。在一九九八年，男性和女性**出生時平均預期壽命**分別是77.4年和83.0年。至二零零八年，相應的數字已提高至79.4年和85.5年。

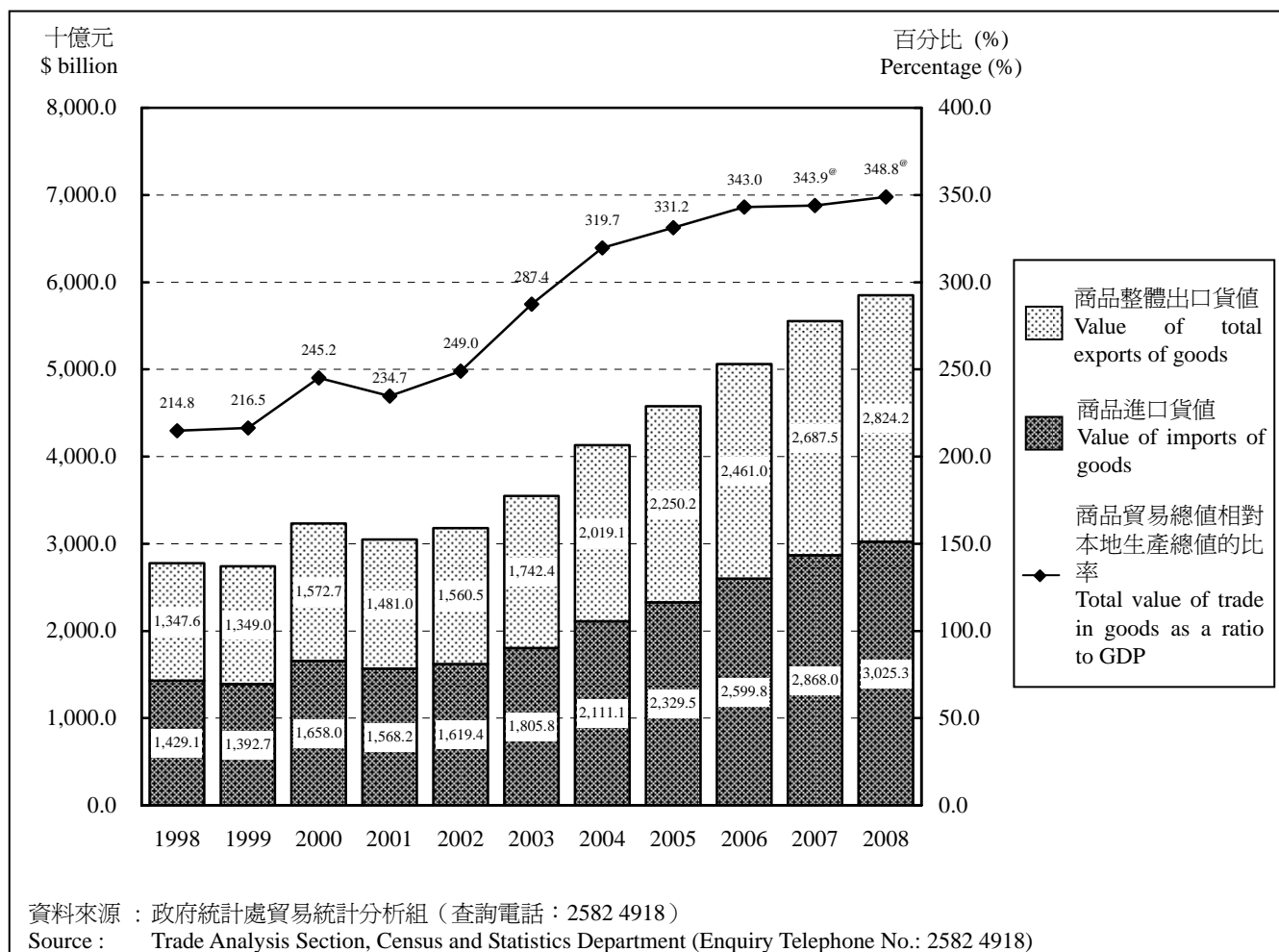
◆ 與很多其他國家／經濟體系相比，香港的死亡率很低。男性和女性的出生時平均預期壽命與其他低死亡率的國家如日本、瑞士和瑞典相若。

◆ There had been substantial improvement in mortality over the past decade. In 1998, the **expectation of life at birth** for males and females were 77.4 years and 83.0 years respectively. By 2008, the corresponding figures increased to 79.4 years and 85.5 years.

◆ Compared with many other countries/economies, Hong Kong enjoys a very low mortality. The expectation of life at birth for both genders is close to those countries with low mortality rates like Japan, Switzerland and Sweden.

### 4.17 商品貿易總值相對本地生產總值的比率

#### Total value of trade in goods as a ratio to GDP



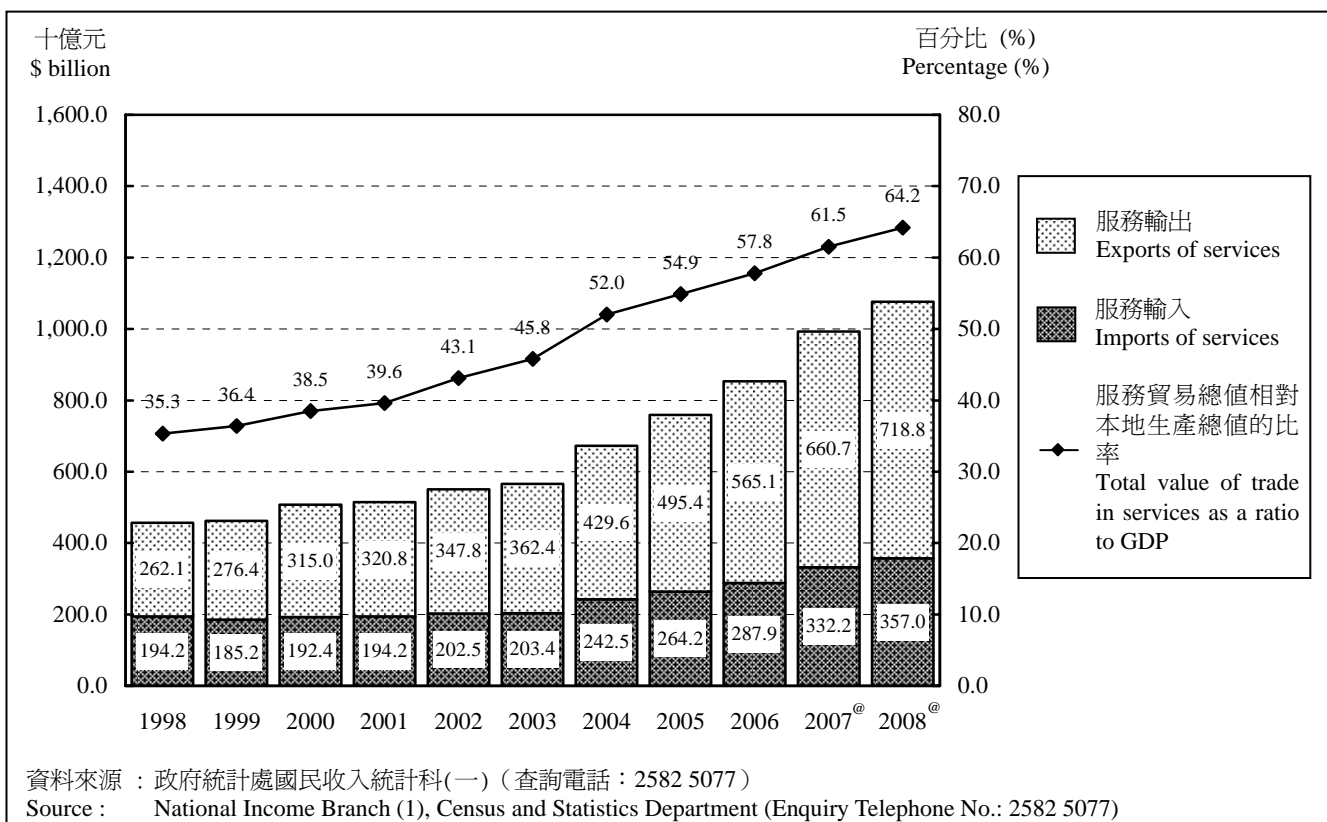
◆ 全球經濟快速增長，香港的對外商品貿易在過去十年均有出色的表現。在二零零八年，香港不論以貿易總額、進口總額及出口總額計算，均在世界排名第十三位。

◆ 商品出口在二零零八年全年錄得溫和增長。商品整體出口貨值（包括轉口及港產品出口）較二零零七年增加5.1%。與此同時，商品進口貨值也增加5.5%。

◆ Fuelled by fast global economic growth, Hong Kong's external merchandise trade showed impressive performance in the past decade. In 2008, Hong Kong ranked 13<sup>th</sup> in the world in terms of total trade, imports of goods and exports of goods.

◆ Merchandise exports grew moderately in 2008 as a whole. The value of total exports of goods (comprising re-exports and domestic exports) increased by 5.1% in 2008 over 2007. In parallel, the value of merchandise imports increased by 5.5%.

### 4.18 服務貿易總值相對本地生產總值的比率 Total value of trade in services as a ratio to GDP

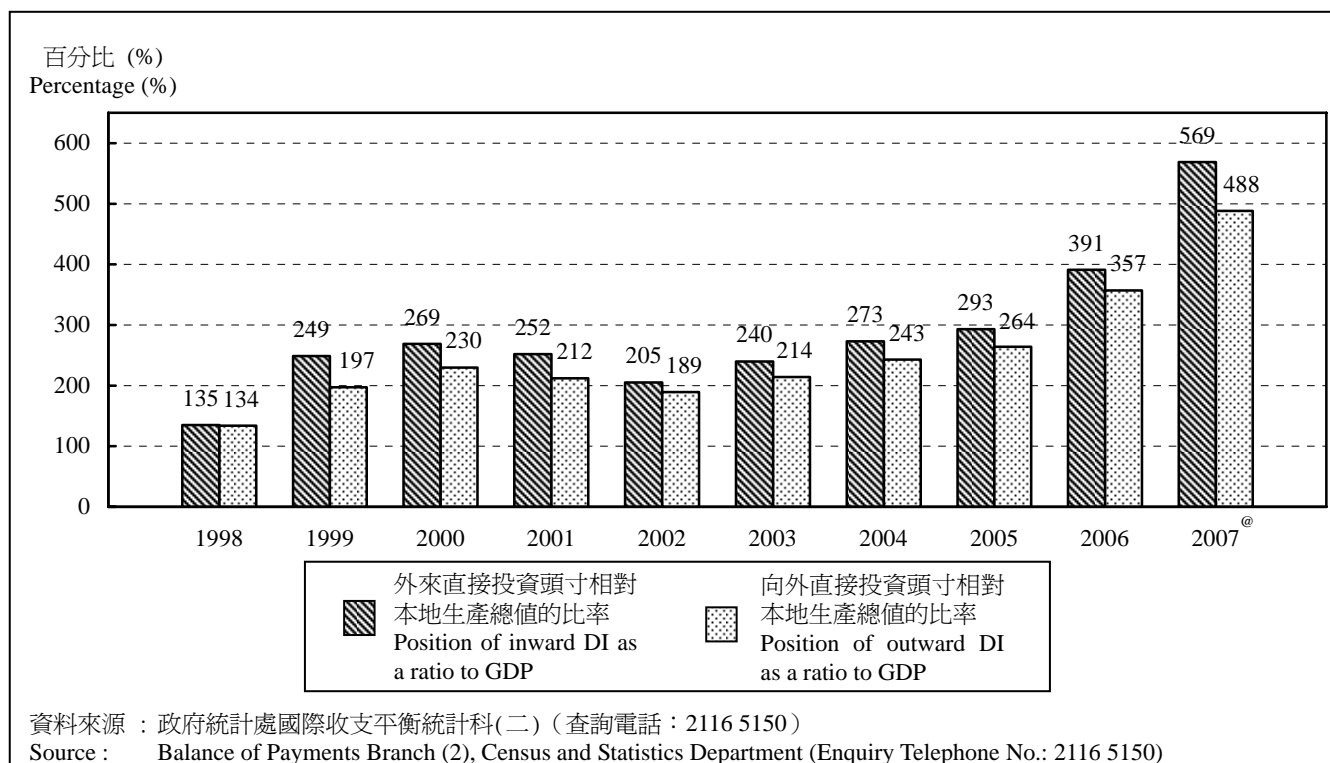


- ◆ 在無形貿易方面，二零零八年的服務輸出及輸入價值分別達7,188億元及3,570億元，服務輸出淨額因而出現3,618億元的盈餘。**服務貿易**總值相對本地生產總值的比率在二零零八年持續上升至64.2%。
- ◆ On invisible trade, the value of exports and imports of services amounted to \$718.8 billion and \$357.0 billion respectively in 2008, generating a surplus of \$361.8 billion in net exports of services. The ratio of **trade in services** to GDP continued to rise to 64.2% in 2008.
- ◆ 服務輸出在二零零八年下半年的增長顯著放緩，這主要是因為全球性金融危機以及區內貿易往來放緩所致。隨着經濟下滑，服務輸入只錄得溫和增長，而各主要服務組別的增长均出現放緩。
- ◆ Growth of exports of services moderated significantly in the second half of 2008. This was mainly due to the global financial crisis and the deceleration of intra-regional trade flows. Imports of services only registered a modest growth in tandem with the slowdown of the economy. Moderation in growth was registered across all major service groups.



#### 4.19 外來及向外直接投資頭寸相對本地生產總值的比率

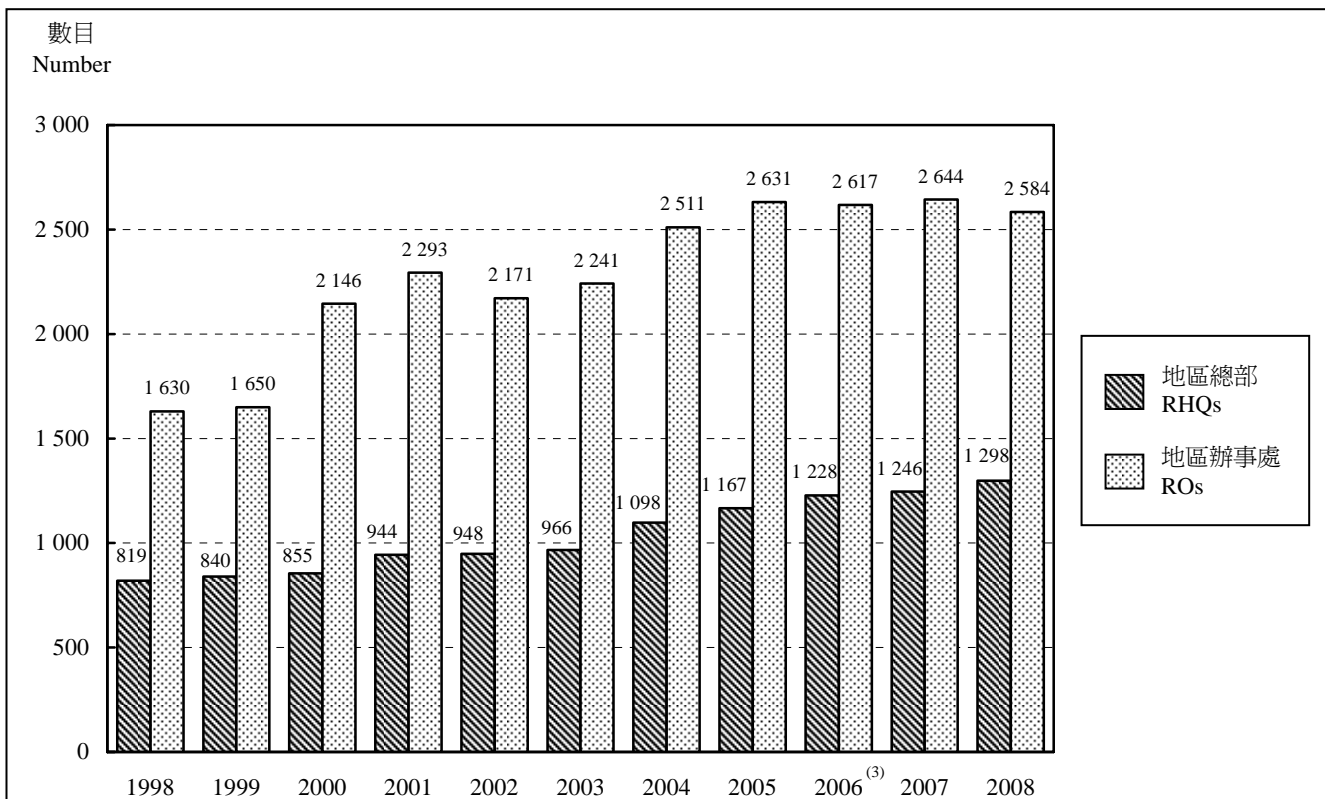
##### Positions of inward and outward direct investment (DI) as a ratio to GDP



- ◆ 在二零零七年年底，按市值計算的外來及向外直接投資頭寸分別是91,865億元及78,890億元。在二零零七年，外來及向外直接投資頭寸相對本地生產總值的比率分別是569%及488%。這顯示香港不但是一個高度外向型的經濟體系，亦是區內擁有龐大跨地區投資的重要商業中心。
- ◆ At the end of 2007, the positions of inward and outward *direct investment (DI)* at market value were \$9,186.5 billion and \$7,889.0 billion respectively. The ratios of positions of inward and outward DI to GDP in 2007 were 569% and 488% respectively, reflecting that Hong Kong is not only a highly externally oriented economy but also an important business centre in the region with substantial amount of cross-boundary investment.
- ◆ 根據聯合國貿易及發展會議的最新報告書，在二零零七年，香港是亞洲第二大接受外來直接投資的地區，僅次於中國內地。除了具備低稅率、高透明度的法制及完善的基礎設施等種種優勢外，香港與中國內地簽訂的「內地與香港更緊密經貿關係安排」是另一有利因素，進一步提升香港對外來直接投資的吸引力。
- ◆ According to the latest report from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Hong Kong was Asia's second largest recipient of foreign direct investment (FDI) in 2007, immediately after the mainland of China. Apart from the advantages of having low taxes, transparent legal system and state-of-the-art infrastructure, the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement between Hong Kong and the mainland of China is another distinct plus to further boost Hong Kong's attractiveness to FDI.

#### 4.20 駐港的地區總部<sup>(1)</sup>及地區辦事處<sup>(2)</sup>的數目

#### Number of regional headquarters<sup>(1)</sup> (RHQs) and regional offices<sup>(2)</sup> (ROs) in Hong Kong



註釋：指有關年度六月首個工作天的數字。

(1) 地區總部是指代表香港境外母公司對區內(即香港及另一個或多個地方)各辦事處擁有管理權的一家辦事處。

(2) 地區辦事處是指代表香港境外母公司負責協調區內(即香港及另一個或多個地方)各辦事處及/或運作的一家辦事處。

(3) 地區總部及地區辦事處的定義於二零零六年作出修訂,故二零零六年及以後的數字未必能與較早年份的數字作嚴格的比較。

Notes: Figures refer to the first working day of June of the year.

(1) An RHQ is an office that has managerial control over offices in the region (i.e. Hong Kong plus one or more other places) on behalf of its parent company located outside Hong Kong.

(2) An RO is an office that coordinates offices and/or operations in the region (i.e. Hong Kong plus one or more other places) on behalf of its parent company located outside Hong Kong.

(3) The definitions of RHQ and RO were revised in 2006. Hence, figures from 2006 onwards may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

資料來源：政府統計處業務展望統計組(查詢電話：2805 6112)

Source: Business Expectation Statistics Section, Census and Statistics Department (Enquiry Telephone No.: 2805 6112)

◆ 香港是一個境外公司設立地區總部／地區辦事處的理想地點。在二零零八年，駐港的地區總部數目有1 298間，而駐港的地區辦事處數目有2 584間。

◆ Hong Kong is a preferred base for companies located outside Hong Kong to set up their RHQs/ROs. In 2008, the number of RHQs in Hong Kong stood at 1 298 while that of ROs was 2 584.

索引

人均本地生產總值	A14	高科技產品	A7
毛入學率	A7	家庭住戶	A4
互聯網	A8	淨入學率	A11
出生時平均預期壽命	A6	專上教育	A14
本地生產總值	A7	專利	A13
本地固定資本形成總額	A7	教育程度	A5
本地研究及發展（研發）總開支	A7	專業／輔助專業職級的人士	A14
失業率	A17	勞工生產力指數	A10
有透過電子途徑售賣貨品、服務或資料 的工商機構單位	A3	勞動人口	A9
有透過電子途徑購買貨品、服務或資料 的工商機構單位	A3	勞動人口參與率	A10
住戶每月入息	A11	港匯指數	A6
技術國際收支平衡統計數字	A16	電子途徑	A6
技術創新	A16	資訊及通訊科技業 或 資訊科技及電 訊業	A8
技術創新活動的合作安排	A3	資訊科技人員	A8
非住宅本地固定資本形成總額	A11	資訊科技設備和軟件上的投資	A8
直接投資	A4	資訊科技總開支	A17
服務貿易	A17	業務收益總額	A16
知識型行業	A9	網頁	A17
研究及發展（研發）中心	A15	網站	A18
研究及發展（研發）活動	A14	增加價值	A17
研究及發展（研發）活動的合作安排	A3	寬頻	A3
研究及發展（研發）活動範疇	A6	職業	A12
研究成果數目	A15		
研究員	A16		
流動居民	A11		
個人電腦	A14		

Index

Broadband	A3	Labour force	A9
Business establishments having purchased goods, services or information through electronic means	A3	Labour force participation rate	A10
Business establishments having sold goods, services or information through electronic means	A3	Labour productivity index (LPI)	A10
Cooperation arrangement on research and development (R&D) activities	A3	Mobile Residents	A11
Cooperation arrangement on technological innovation (TI) activities	A3	Monthly household income	A11
Direct investment (DI)	A4	Net enrolment ratio	A11
Domestic household	A4	Non-residential gross domestic fixed capital formation	A11
Educational attainment	A5	Occupation	A12
Effective Exchange Rate Index (EERI)	A6	Patent	A13
Electronic means	A6	Per capita gross domestic product (GDP)	A14
Expectation of life at birth	A6	Personal computer (PC)	A14
Field of research and development (R&D) activity	A6	Post-secondary education	A14
Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)	A7	Professionals/associate professionals	A14
Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)	A7	Research and development (R&D) activities	A14
Gross domestic product (GDP)	A7	Research and development (R&D) centres	A15
Gross enrolment ratio	A7	Research output items	A15
High technology products	A7	Researchers	A16
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector or Information Technology and Telecommunications (IT&T) sector	A8	Technological innovation (TI)	A16
Information technology (IT) workers	A8	Technology balance of payments statistics	A16
Internet	A8	Total business receipts	A16
Investment in information technology (IT) equipment and software	A8	Total information technology (IT) expenditure	A17
Knowledge-based industries (KBI)	A9	Trade in services	A17
		Unemployment rate	A17
		Value added	A17
		Webpage	A17
		Website	A18

**寬頻** 是指傳送速度由每秒數百個千位元(kbps)至每秒數個百萬位元(Mbps)的上網服務(1個百萬位元=1000個千位元),使用者可以透過它進入互聯網並使用互聯網的相關服務。採用有線調解器、異步傳輸模式(ATM)、以太網、非對稱數碼用戶線路(ASDL)和其他種類的數碼用戶線(DSL)提供寬頻服務都是常用的方式。

**有透過電子途徑購買貨品、服務或資料的工商機構單位** 是指完全透過電子途徑確認預訂或購買貨品、服務或資料的工商機構單位。

**有透過電子途徑售賣貨品、服務或資料的工商機構單位** 是指工商機構單位提供並接納完全透過電子途徑預訂或購買其貨品、服務或資料。除一般透過互聯網、電話等電子途徑售賣貨品、服務或資料外,亦包括如機構單位根據與客戶訂立的協議,當機構單位透過電子途徑得悉客戶某產品的存貨量降低至某水平時即自動遞送該產品予客戶,供其補充存貨。

**研究及發展(研發)活動的合作安排** 是指積極參與和其他機構共同進行的研發項目。積極參與包括為研發項目提供撥款資助、知識和技術專門技能,以及訂立目標和方向。純粹將研發項目外判而沒有積極參與者,不視為合作安排。

**技術創新活動的合作安排** 是指積極參與和其他機構共同進行的技術創新項目(包括研究及發展)。積極參與包括撥款資助技術創新項目、在技術創新項目中提供知識和技術專門技能,以及為技術創新項目訂立目標和方向。純粹將技術創新項目外判而沒有積極參與者,不視為合作安排。

**Broadband** refers to Internet access service, which allows user to access the Internet and Internet related services, with transmission speed from hundreds of kbps (kilobits per second) to several Mbps (Megabits per second) (1 Mb = 1000 kb). Cable modems, ATM (asynchronous transfer mode), Ethernet, ADSL (asymmetric digital subscriber line), and other types of DSL (digital subscriber line) are technologies commonly used for provision of broadband service.

**Business establishments having purchased goods, services or information through electronic means** refer to business establishments having confirmed the orders or purchases of goods, services or information completely through electronic means.

**Business establishments having sold goods, services or information through electronic means** refer to business establishments having sold their goods, services or information through electronic means if they offer and accept orders or purchases that are placed completely through electronic means. Apart from the sales of goods, services or information through electronic means such as the Internet, telephone, etc., this should include cases where an establishment, in accordance with an agreement with its client, automatically delivers certain product to the client for replenishment of stock when the establishment learns, through electronic means, that the stock kept by the client falls to a certain level.

**Cooperation arrangement on research and development (R&D) activities** means active participation in joint R&D projects with other organisations. Active participation involves contribution of project funding, knowledge and technology know-how plus project goals and direction setting. Pure contracting out of R&D work with no active participation is not regarded as cooperation.

**Cooperation arrangement on technological innovation (TI) activities** means active participation in joint TI projects (including research and development) with other organisations. Active participation involves contribution of project funding, knowledge and technology know-how plus project goals and direction setting. Pure contracting out of TI work with no active participation is not regarded as cooperation.

**直接投資** 是指一個經濟體系的投資者對另一經濟體系的企業所作的對外投資，並對該企業擁有持久利益及在管理經營決定上具有相當程度的影響力或控制權。在統計上，若投資者持有某一企業 10% 或以上的股權，便被視為能長期有效地影響有關企業的管理經營決定。

直接投資包括股本資本、再投資收益及其他資本。股本資本包括持有分行的股本，以及附屬和聯營公司的股票。再投資收益是指投資者從其附屬或聯營公司應得但未以股息形式分發的利潤。其他資本主要涉及公司之間的債務交易，包括母公司與其附屬公司、聯營公司及分行之間的長期或短期借貸。

- (a) 外來直接投資是指境外居民在香港企業所作的直接投資，典型例子包括跨國企業在香港經營的分行或附屬公司。
- (b) 向外直接投資是指香港居民在境外企業所作的直接投資。

**家庭住戶** 是指一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之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」。自二零零六年第四季起，成員只有**流動居民**的住戶不包括在家庭住戶內。統計期為二零零一年第一季及以後的家庭住戶統計數字均是按這新定義編製和修訂。

**Direct investment (DI)** represents external investment which allows an investor of an economy to have a lasting interest and a significant degree of influence or effective voice in the management of an enterprise located in another economy. For statistical purpose, an effective voice is taken as equivalent to a holding of 10% or more of the equity in an enterprise.

DI comprises equity capital, reinvested earnings and other capital. Equity capital means equity in branches; and stock and shares in subsidiaries and associates. Reinvested earnings consist of the investors' share of earnings of their subsidiaries or associates not distributed as dividends. Other capital mainly involves inter-company debt transactions. These include short-term or long-term borrowing and lending of funds between parent companies and their subsidiaries, associates and branches.

- (a) Inward DI refers to DI in a Hong Kong enterprise by a non-Hong Kong resident. Typical examples are multinational corporations' branches and subsidiaries operating in Hong Kong.
- (b) Outward DI refers to DI by a Hong Kong resident in a non-resident enterprise.

**Domestic household** consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for 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. Starting from the fourth quarter of 2006, households comprising **Mobile Residents** only are not included as domestic households. Figures on domestic households for reference periods starting from the first quarter of 2001 are compiled and revised based on the new definition.

**教育程度** 是指某人在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。計算教育程度時只包括正式課程。正式課程須最少為期一個學年，入學須具備指定的學歷資格（香港公開大學的非學位、副學位、學位及研究生課程除外），並設有考試或特定的成績評核程序。

- (a) 未受教育—包括從未修讀過正式課程的人士。
- (b) 學前教育—包括所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級。
- (c) 小學—包括所有學校的小一至小六班級。
- (d) 中學—包括所有學校的中一至中五班級或同等程度，以及工藝程度班級。
- (e) 預科—包括所有學校的中六至中七班級或同等程度班級，以及專業教育學院／前理工學院的證書／文憑課程。
- (f) 非學位課程—包括大學／專業教育學院的高級文憑／增修證書／院士銜或同等程度課程、大學的其他非學位（文憑／證書／副學士）課程、其他法定或認可的專上學院的副學位（高級文憑／專業文憑／副學士）課程、香港教育學院的文憑／證書課程、護士訓練課程及遙距課程。
- (g) 學位課程—包括本地及非本地教育機構的學士學位課程。
- (h) 深造課程—包括本地及非本地教育機構的研究院修課及研究課程。

**Educational attainment** refers to the highest level of education ever attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he/she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course must last for at least one academic year, require specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree, associate degree, degree and post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong) and include examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

- (a) No schooling—including those who had never attended a formal course.
- (b) Pre-primary—including all classes in kindergartens and child care centres.
- (c) Primary—including Primary 1-6 in all schools.
- (d) Secondary—including Secondary 1-5 or equivalent in all schools and classes at craft level.
- (e) Sixth form—including Secondary 6-7 or equivalent in all schools and diploma/certificate courses in Institute of Vocational Education/former polytechnics.
- (f) Non-degree course—including all higher diploma/endorsement certificate/associateship or equivalent courses in universities/Institute of Vocational Education, other non-degree (diploma/certificate/associate degree) courses in universities, sub-degree (higher diploma/professional diploma/associate degree) courses in other statutory or approved post-secondary colleges, diploma/certificate courses in Hong Kong Institute of Education, nurse training courses and distance learning courses.
- (g) Degree course—including all first degree courses in local or non-local institutions.
- (h) Postgraduate course—including taught and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

**港匯指數** 是量度港元相對主要貿易伙伴貨幣匯率的加權平均值變動的指數，作為反映港元相對各種選定貨幣強弱的整體指標。在二零零二年一月一日開始，歐元的紙幣及硬幣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。

**電子途徑** 是指以電子媒介（例如互聯網及專用私人網絡）處理及傳送數碼數據。

**出生時平均預期壽命** 是指某年出生人士，若其一生經歷一如該年的年齡性別死亡率所反映的死亡情況，他／她預期能活的年數。

**研究及發展（研發）活動範疇** 有助一間機構根據研究的範圍，即在哪方面進行研究，劃分研發資源的類別。研發活動的範疇分為下列五大類別：

- (a) 自然科學包括數學及電腦學、物理學、化學、地球科學及有關的環境科學、生物科學以及農業科學。
- (b) 工程及科技包括土木工程、電機工程、電子學以及其他工程學（例如化學工程、機械工程、冶金學及材料工程、紡織技術、其他有關學科）。
- (c) 醫學包括基本醫學、臨床醫學及衛生科學。
- (d) 社會科學包括心理學、經濟學、教育學及其他社會科學（例如工商管理、法律、政治學、社會學）。

**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 the HKD relative to selected currencies. On 1 January 2002, euro notes and coins replaced notes and coins in national currencies of participating countries of the euro. Hence, the currency basket for compiling EERI was 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.

**Electronic means** refer to the processing and transmission of digitised data, which are transmitted through electronic media such as the Internet and designated private network.

**Expectation of life at birth** is the number of years of life that a person born in a given year is expected to live if he/she were subject to the prevalent mortality conditions as reflected by the set of age-sex specific mortality rates for that year.

**Field of research and development (R&D) activity** facilitates an organisation to classify its R&D resource allocation according to the area of research, i.e. what area of research is being performed. Five major fields of R&D activity are identified as follows:

- (a) Natural sciences cover mathematics and computer sciences; physical sciences; chemical sciences; earth and related environmental sciences; biological sciences and agricultural sciences.
- (b) Engineering and technology cover civil engineering; electrical engineering; electronics; and other engineering sciences (such as chemical, mechanical, metallurgical and materials engineering, textile technology, other allied subjects).
- (c) Medical sciences cover basic medicine; clinical medicine; and health sciences.
- (d) Social sciences cover psychology; economics; educational sciences; and other social sciences (such as business management, law, political sciences, sociology).



- (e) 人文科學包括歷史、語言文學及其他人文科學(例如哲學、藝術、音樂學、神學)。

**本地研究及發展(研發)總開支** 指在某段期間在一個國家或地區內進行的內部研發開支總額，包括由境外機構資助在該國家或地區內進行的研發活動，但不包括支付給境外機構進行的研發活動的開支。根據上述定義，本地研發總開支是全面計算一個國家或地區的研發活動的數量，涵蓋下列機構類別的研發開支：

- (a) 工商機構用於研發的開支
- (b) 高等教育機構用於研發的開支
- (c) 政府機構用於研發的開支

**本地固定資本形成總額** 包括樓宇及建造，以及機器、設備及電腦軟件的投資開支總值。轉讓資產業權的費用(包括繳付的有關稅項)亦包括在內。

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

**毛入學率** 是指某教育程度的學生人數(不論年齡)與相應教育程度的適齡人口的比例。相應中學及專上程度的適齡組別分別為十二至十八歲及十九至二十三歲。

**高科技產品** 包括航天設備、辦公室機器及自動資料處理機、電訊及聲音收錄及重播器具及設備、醫療及藥用產品、科學儀器、電動機械設備、化學材料及產品，以及非電動機械設備。

- (e) Humanities cover history; languages and literature; and other humanities (such as philosophy, arts, musicology, theology).

**Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD)** is the total in-house research and development (R&D) expenditure performed within a country or territory during a given period. It includes R&D activities performed within a country or territory and funded from abroad but excludes payments made abroad for R&D activities. As implied by its definition, GERD is a comprehensive measure of R&D activity in a country or territory and it covers the following sectoral R&D expenditure:

- (a) Business expenditure on R&D (BERD)
- (b) Higher education expenditure on R&D (HERD)
- (c) Government expenditure on R&D (GOVERD)

**Gross domestic fixed capital formation (GDFCF)** covers the gross value of investment expenditure on building and construction as well as machinery, equipment and computer software. Costs incurred in the transfer of ownership of assets (including related taxes or duties paid) are also included.

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

**Gross enrolment ratio** refers to total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. The school-age group corresponding to secondary level and tertiary level are 12-18 and 19-23 respectively.

**High technology products** include aerospace equipment; office machines and automatic data processing machines; telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment; medicinal and pharmaceutical products; scientific instruments; electrical machinery; chemical materials and products; and non-electrical machinery.

香港的**資訊及通訊科技業**或**資訊科技及電訊業**包括五個組別的行業，分別從事以下的經濟活動：

- (a) 資訊科技及電訊產品製造；
- (b) 通訊系統安裝及保養；
- (c) 資訊科技及電訊產品經銷；
- (d) 電訊服務；及
- (e) 資訊科技服務。

在界定與資訊科技及電訊業相關的行業時，參考了經濟合作及發展組織對資訊及通訊科技業及部分外地官方統計機構就近似分類的定義。

**資訊科技人員**包括從事資訊科技／軟件開發、資訊科技銷售、電訊及網絡、資訊科技教育及培訓、一般資訊科技管理、實地支援、系統程式編製、資料庫、資訊科技保安，以及操作服務的員工。

**互聯網**是指可提供多種服務的全球性公眾電腦網絡，包括萬維網、電子郵件、新聞組及檔案傳遞等。

**資訊科技設備和軟件上的投資**涵蓋以下三種類別的開支：

- (a) 購買供自用的電腦硬件（例如個人電腦、主機電腦、筆記簿型電腦、儲存裝置及元件）及周邊設備（例如打印機和掃描器）的開支；
- (b) 購買供自用的電腦程式、軟件及資料庫的開支，包括市場上的標準電腦軟件和由其他機構單位專門設計／開發的電腦軟件；及
- (c) 自行開發供自用的軟件及資料庫的成本。

**Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector** or **Information Technology and Telecommunications (IT&T) sector** in Hong Kong covers five groups of industries engaged in the following economic activities respectively:

- (a) manufacturing of IT&T products;
- (b) communication system installation and maintenance;
- (c) distribution of IT&T products;
- (d) telecommunications services; and
- (e) information technology services.

In delineating the industries highly related to IT&T, reference has been made to the ICT sector defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other similar classifications devised by a number of overseas statistical offices.

**Information technology (IT) workers** cover personnel working in areas of IT/software development; IT sales; telecommunications and networking; IT education and training; general IT management; field support; systems programming; database; IT security; and operation services.

**Internet** is the world-wide public computer network, which provides access to a wide range of services including the world wide web, e-mail, newsgroup and file transfer.

**Investment in information technology (IT) equipment and software** covers the following three types of expenditure:

- (a) Expenditure on purchases of computer hardware (e.g. personal computers, mainframes, notebook computers, storage devices and components) and peripherals (e.g. printers and scanners) for own use;
- (b) Expenditure on purchases of computer programs, software and databases for own use, including both standard ones available in the market and those specifically designed/developed by other establishments; and
- (c) Cost of in-house development of computer programs and databases for own use.

**知識型行業** 包括高科技行業（即藥劑業；辦公室及電算機器；無線電、電視及通訊設備；醫療、精密及光學設備；飛機及太空船）、中高科技行業（即藥物以外的化學品；機器及設備；電動機器及儀器；汽車及拖車；鐵路及運輸設備）、通訊業、金融和保險業以及商用服務業（不包括地產服務）。香港的知識型行業是根據經濟合作及發展組織的有關行業分類所編製。

**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。公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士及水上居民並不包括在內。

- (a) 就業人口由所有就業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上人士如符合下列情況，可界定為就業人士：
- (i) 統計前七天內從事一些工作賺取薪酬或利潤；或
  - (ii) 有一份正式工作（即該人士持續支取工資或薪金；或已獲保證或已有既定日期返回工作崗位或所經營之業務；或正支取補償費而無須接受其他工作）。
- (b) 失業人口由所有失業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上人士如符合下列情況，便界定為失業人士：
- (i) 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
  - (ii) 在統計前七天內隨時可工作；及
  - (iii) 在統計前三十天內有找尋工作。

**Knowledge-based industries (KBI)** cover high-technology industries (i.e. pharmaceuticals; office and computing machinery; radio, TV and communication equipment; medical, precision and optical equipment; aircraft and spacecraft); medium-high-technology industries (i.e. chemicals excluding pharmaceuticals; machinery and equipment; electrical machinery and apparatus; motor vehicles and trailers; railroad and transport equipment); communications; finance and insurance; and business services (excluding property services). The classification of KBI in Hong Kong is modelled on the relevant industry classification of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

**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. Inmates of institutions and persons living on board vessels are excluded.

- (a) The employed population comprises all employed persons. For a person aged 15 or over to be classified as employed, that person should:
- (i) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration; or
  - (ii) have formal job attachment (i.e. the person has continued receipt of wage or salary; or has an assurance or an agreed date of return to job or business; or is in receipt of compensation without obligation to accept another job).
- (b) The unemployed population comprises all unemployed persons. For a person aged 15 or over to be classified as unemployed, that person should:
- (i) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the 7 days before enumeration; and
  - (ii) have been available for work during the 7 days before enumeration; and
  - (iii) have sought work during the 30 days before enumeration.

不過，一名十五歲或以上的人士，如果符合上述(i)和(ii)的條件，但沒有在統計前三十天內找尋工作的原因為相信沒有工作可做，則仍會被界定為失業，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：

- (i) 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
- (ii) 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：
  - 已為於稍後時間擔當的新工作或開展的業務作出安排；或
  - 正期待返回原來的工作崗位（例如散工在有需要時通常會獲通知開工）。

**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。

**勞工生產力指數** 的計算方法是將實質生產指數除以勞工投入指數。概念上，勞工生產力指數的計算方法如下：

$$\frac{VA_t/VA_0}{HW_t/HW_0} \times 100$$

- 其中  $VA_t$  = t 期內以環比物量計算的增加價值；  
 $VA_0$  = 0 期內以環比物量計算的增加價值；  
 $HW_t$  = t 期內的總人時；及  
 $HW_0$  = 0 期內的總人時。

However, if a person aged 15 or over fulfils the conditions (i) and (ii) above but has not sought work during the 30 days before enumeration because he/she believes that work is 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:

- (i) persons without a job, have sought work but have not been available for work because of temporary sickness; and
- (ii) persons without a job, have been available for work but have not sought work because they:
  - have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business on a subsequent date; or
  - were expecting to return to their original jobs (e.g. casual workers are usually called back to work when service is needed).

**Labour force participation rate** refers to the proportion of labour force in the total land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over.

**Labour productivity index (LPI)** is calculated by dividing a real output index by an index of labour input. Conceptually, it is compiled as:

$$\frac{VA_t/VA_0}{HW_t/HW_0} \times 100$$

- where  $VA_t$  = chain volume estimates of value added in period t;  
 $VA_0$  = chain volume estimates of value added in period 0;  
 $HW_t$  = total person-hours worked in period t; and  
 $HW_0$  = total person-hours worked in period 0.

用以編製各行業類別的勞工生產力指數中的實質生產，是以國民經濟核算架構中按環比物量計算的增加價值來量度。勞工投入是以人時量度，即以就業人數乘以平均實際工作時數計算。

就編製整體經濟的勞工生產力指數而言，所採用的生產淨值是指以環比物量計算的本地生產總值。至於勞工投入數字，則根據整體的就業綜合估計數字，以及平均實際工作時數計算。

**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的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

**住戶每月入息** 是指住戶成員於統計前一個月的總現金入息（包括從所有工作獲得的收入及其他現金入息）。

**淨入學率** 是指某教育程度的適齡學生人數與相應教育程度的適齡人口的比例。相應中學及專上程度的適齡組別分別為十二至十八歲及十九至二十三歲。

**非住宅本地固定資本形成總額** 是本地固定資本形成總額減去住宅樓宇的投資開支總值所得的數字。

For sectoral LPIs, real output is measured by chain volume estimates of value added as compiled in the national accounting framework. Labour input is measured by the person-hours worked, which is calculated as the product of the number of persons engaged and the average actual hours of work.

For compiling the LPI for the economy as a whole, the net output used is the chain volume measure of GDP, while labour input is based on the Composite Employment Estimates of the whole economy together with the average actual hours of work.

**Mobile Residents** 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.

**Monthly household income** refers to the total cash income (including earnings from all jobs and other cash incomes) received in the month before enumeration by members of the household.

**Net enrolment ratio** refers to enrolment of the age-group for a given level of education expressed as a percentage of the corresponding school-age population. The school-age group corresponding to secondary level and tertiary level are 12-18 and 19-23 respectively.

**Non-residential gross domestic fixed capital formation** refers to the value of gross domestic fixed capital formation less the gross value of investment expenditure on residential buildings.

**職業** 指在統計前七天內某人所從事的主要工作種類、性質及主要職務。分類基本上是按照「國際標準職業分類(1988年)」或簡稱 ISCO-88 的主要組別，並因應本港情況作出適當修訂。

- (a) 經理及行政級人員—包括政府的行政人員、專員及署／處長；領事；議員；工業、商業、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸業、電力、燃氣、水務及其他服務業，以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。
- (b) 專業人員—包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員；建築師、測量師及工程師；大學及專上學院的校長、院長、教職員及行政人員；中學校長及教師；統計師；數學家；電腦系統分析員及程序編寫員；律師及法官；會計師；商業顧問及分析員；社會工作者；翻譯員及傳譯員；新聞編輯及新聞記者；作家；圖書館管理員；宗教活動專業人員。
- (c) 輔助專業人員—包括科學技術員；護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員；建築、測量及工程技術員；光學及電子儀器控制員；船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員；小學及幼稚園／幼兒院校長及教師；統計助理；電腦操作員；法律文員；會計督導員；公共關係主任；營業代表；設計師；屋邨經理；社會工作助理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人；運動員。
- (d) 文員—包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；出納員及銀行櫃位員；接待員；查詢文員。

**Occupation** refers to the kind of work, nature of duties and main task performed by a person in his/her main job during the seven days before enumeration. The classification used basically follows the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (1988) or ISCO-88 for abbreviation, with local adaptation for Hong Kong.

- (a) Managers and administrators — including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry; commerce; import and export trades; wholesale and retail trades; catering and lodging services; transport; electricity, gas, water and other services; and agricultural and fishery sectors.
- (b) Professionals — including qualified professional scientists; doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of universities and post-secondary colleges; principals and teachers of secondary schools; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians; members of religious orders.
- (c) Associate professionals — including science technicians; nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary schools and kindergartens/nurseries; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; designers; estate managers; social work assistants; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers; sportsmen.
- (d) Clerks— including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; cashiers and tellers; receptionists; information clerks.

- (e) 服務工作及商店銷售人員—包括空中小姐及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；保姆；理髮師及美容師；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員；時裝模特兒。
- (f) 工藝及有關人員—包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工藝工人；其他工藝工人。
- (g) 機台及機器操作員及裝配員—包括鑽井工人及鏟床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及磁磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品生產機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員；其他工廠及機器操作員。
- (h) 非技術工人—包括小販、家務助理及清潔工人、信差、私人護衛員、看更、貨運工人、電梯操作員、建造業雜工、包裝工人及漁農業雜工。
- (i) 其他—包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫，及不能分類或描述不足的職業。
- (e) Service workers and shop sales workers—including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; rank and file of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesmen in shops; shop assistants; fashion models.
- (f) Craft and related workers—including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades; other craft workers.
- (g) Plant and machine operators and assemblers—including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen; other plant and machine operators.
- (h) Elementary occupations—including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; agricultural and fishery labourers.
- (i) Others—including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen; and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

**專利** 為工商機構單位、教育機構或個人的創新發明提供保障。專利是由國家或地區的官方機構賦予發明人的法律權利。專利擁有人在限定期間和地區內，可享有有關發明的專用權，並可就有關發明進行工業或商業方面的開發。專利的全部或部分可供買賣或經特許作轉讓。

**Patent** protects innovations developed by establishments, education institutions or individuals. A patent is a right in law conferred by a national or territorial official agency to an inventor. It gives the patent owner a monopoly of the invention and its industrial or commercial exploitation for a limited period and within a given territory. A patent can be bought/sold or transferred under a licence, either in whole or in part.

**人均本地生產總值** 是指把某一個國家或地區在某統計年的本地生產總值除以該國家或地區在該年的人口總數而得的數字。

**個人電腦** 包括桌面電腦、便攜式／筆記簿型／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理，但不包括電子日記簿及電子詞典。

**專上教育** 包括非學位課程、學位課程及深造課程。

**專業／輔助專業職級的人士** 是指從事下列各類職業的人士：

- (a) 自然科學、數學及工程專業人員
- (b) 資訊科技／電腦專業人員
- (c) 生物科學及保健專業人員
- (d) 教學專業人員
- (e) 法律、會計、商業及有關專業人員
- (f) 社會科學及其他專業人員
- (g) 自然科學、數學及工程輔助專業人員
- (h) 資訊科技／電腦輔助專業人員
- (i) 生物科學及保健輔助專業人員
- (j) 教學輔助專業人員
- (k) 法律、會計、商業及有關輔助專業人員
- (l) 社會服務及其他輔助專業人員

**研究及發展（研發）活動** 是指有系統的創意活動，目的是增進知識，從而運用這些知識來發明新產品、提供新服務或擴大用途，以及改良現有產品、服務或用途。它們通常都帶有相當程度的新穎或創新元素，並可於自然科學、工程及技術、醫學、社會科學和人文科學等範疇進行。

**Per capita gross domestic product (GDP)** of a country or territory is obtained by dividing total GDP in a year by the population of that country or territory in the same year.

**Personal computer (PC)** includes desktop computer, laptop/notebook/tablet computer and palm top /Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), but excludes digital diary and electronic dictionary.

**Post-secondary education** includes non-degree courses, degree courses and postgraduate courses.

**Professionals/associate professionals** refer to persons engaged in the following categories of occupation:

- (a) Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals
- (b) Information technology/Computer professionals
- (c) Life science and health professionals
- (d) Teaching professionals
- (e) Legal, accounting, business and related professionals
- (f) Social science and other professionals
- (g) Physical, mathematical and engineering science associate professionals
- (h) Information technology/Computer associate professionals
- (i) Life science and health associate professionals
- (j) Teaching associate professionals
- (k) Legal, accounting, business and related associate professionals
- (l) Social services and other associate professionals

**Research and development (R&D) activities** refer to creative work undertaken on a systematic basis so as to increase the stock of knowledge and the use of this knowledge to devise new products/services/applications and improve existing products/services/applications. They usually carry an appreciable element of novelty or innovation and can be conducted in such fields as natural sciences, engineering and technology, medical sciences, social sciences and humanities.



**研究及發展(研發)中心** 旨在把握香港的應用科研能力、知識產權保護、有利營商的環境及鄰近珠江三角洲生產基地的優勢，成為區內的科技服務中心。在二零零六年政府成立了五所研發中心：

- (a) 汽車零部件研究及發展中心有限公司；
- (b) 香港資訊及通訊技術研發中心；
- (c) 物流及供應鏈管理應用技術研發中心有限公司；
- (d) 納米及先進材料研發院有限公司；
- (e) 香港紡織及成衣研發中心有限公司

**研究成果數目** 涵蓋大學教育資助委員會資助院校在指定統計期內（即每年七月一日至翌年六月三十日）與教學無直接關係的所有創意作品數目。至於在統計期內獲期刊接納但並未出版的作品則不包括在內。根據大學教育資助委員會所制定的定義，研究成果類別一般包括：學術書籍、專題論文及章節、雜誌期刊、會議論文、創意及文學作品、顧問報告及個案研究，以及專利、許可證協議、知識產權及註冊公司。共同著作的作品亦包括在內，其計算方法是根據作者人數按比例分攤。例如由四名作者共同著作的一篇文章，每名作者算作各佔 0.25 篇。至於表演、展覽及類似作品，亦採用同樣的計算方法（而二零零五至零六學年以前的數字則每名參與者作一次計算）。數字包括教學及研究人員的研究成果項目。由二零零零至零一學年開始，數字亦包括研究課程研究生的研究成果項目。

**Research and development (R&D) centres** aim to harness Hong Kong's advantages in applied research, intellectual property protection, business-friendly environment and proximity to the manufacturing base in the Pearl River Delta region, to thrive as a regional technology service hub. The following five R&D centres were set up in 2006 :

- (a) Automotive Parts and Accessory Systems R&D Centre Limited;
- (b) Hong Kong R&D Centre for Information and Communications Technologies;
- (c) Logistics and Supply Chain Management Enabling Technologies R&D Centre Limited;
- (d) Nano and Advanced Materials Institute Limited;
- (e) The Hong Kong Research Institute of Textiles and Apparel Limited

**Research output items** cover the University Grants Committee-funded institutions' overall creative output items that are not directly related to teaching during the specified reference period (i.e. 1 July of a year to 30 June of the following year). Items accepted by journals but not yet published within the reference period are not included. According to the definition set out by the University Grants Committee, research output categories generally include: scholarly books, monographs and chapters; journal publications; conference papers; creative and literary works, consulting reports and case studies; and patents, agreements, assignments and companies. Written work with co-authorships is also included, and the counting rule is to pro-rata according to the number of authors. For example, a paper with 4 authors will be counted as 0.25 item for each author. For performance, exhibitions and similar items, the same counting method is adopted (each participant is however counted as 1 for the figures prior to 2005/06 academic year). Research output items of both academic and research staff are covered. Starting from 2000/01 academic year, research output items of research postgraduate students are also covered.

**研究員** 是指曾接受科學或技術訓練（一般指完成包括自然科學、工程及技術、醫學、社會科學和人文科學等範疇的高等教育），並有參與研究及發展（研發）活動的專業工作的人員，以及監督研發活動的行政人員及其他高層人員。

**技術創新** 是指在市場上推出一個技術嶄新或經顯著改良的產品（貨品或服務），或在機構單位內部實施一個技術嶄新或經顯著改良的程序。這項技術創新可源自新技術發展、現有技術的重新結合或機構單位所吸取的其他知識的運用。技術創新包括任何內部或外判的研究及發展活動。

**技術國際收支平衡統計數字** 包括一個國家／經濟體系與全球其他地方之間的無形技術交易，包括以下主要組成部分的收入和支出：

- (a) 技術貿易（通過專利發明及非專利發明的轉移、發出特許專利及披露技術知識）；
- (b) 與商標、設計及圖案有關的交易；
- (c) 含技術性的服務，包括技術及工程研究，以及技術支援；及
- (d) 研究及發展活動。

**業務收益總額** 一般指透過售賣貨品和服務獲得的收入，並包括：

- (a) 出租機器和設備的收益；
- (b) 利息收益；
- (c) 出租／分租土地和樓宇的收入；
- (d) 股息；
- (e) 買賣金融資產的收入／虧損；以及
- (f) 從其他來源獲得的收入，如離岸貿易的毛利總額（即銷貨價值減去貨品成本）及佣金。

**Researchers** refer to persons with scientific or technological training (usually with completion of tertiary education in a field of science such as natural sciences, engineering and technology, medical sciences, social sciences and humanities) who are engaged in professional work of research and development (R&D) activities; and administrators and other high-level personnel who direct R&D activities.

**Technological innovation (TI)** refers to the introduction of a technologically new or significantly improved product (goods or service) to the market or of a technologically new or significantly improved process within an establishment. The TI can be based on the results of new technological developments, new combinations of existing technology or utilisation of other knowledge acquired by the establishment. TI activities cover all in-house and outsourced research and development activities.

**Technology balance of payments statistics** encompass receipts and payments of the following major components of invisible technology transactions between a country/economy and the rest of the world:

- (a) Trade in techniques (through transfer of patents, non-patented inventions, patent licensing, and disclosure of know-how);
- (b) Transactions involving trademarks, designs, patterns;
- (c) Services with a technical content, including technical and engineering studies as well as technical assistance; and
- (d) Research and development activities.

**Total business receipts** in general refers to income received through sales of goods and services. Also included are:

- (a) receipts from rental of machinery and equipment;
- (b) interest receipts;
- (c) rental income from letting/subletting land and premises;
- (d) dividends;
- (e) gain/loss from trading of financial assets; and
- (f) income from other sources, e.g. gross margin (i.e. sales of goods less costs of goods sold) and commissions realised from offshore trading.

**資訊科技總開支** 涵蓋以下四種類別的開支：

- (a) 購買供自用的電腦硬件（例如個人電腦、主機電腦、筆記簿型電腦、儲存裝置及元件）及周邊設備（例如打印機和掃描器）的開支；
- (b) 購買供自用的電腦程式、軟件及資料庫的開支，包括市場上的標準電腦軟件和由其他機構單位專門設計／開發的電腦軟件；
- (c) 其他與資訊科技有關的服務（例如系統設計與開發、電腦培訓、互聯網頁設計、互聯網接駁服務、網站儲存、電腦設備租賃，以及電腦產品的維修保養）的開支；及
- (d) 自行開發供自用的軟件及資料庫的成本。

**服務貿易** 是指服務輸出及服務輸入，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服務、旅遊服務、商貿服務及其他與貿易相關的服務，以及其他服務。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。

**失業率** 指失業人士在勞動人口中所佔的比例。

**增加價值** 量度某一經濟活動的生產淨值，即生產總額減去中間投產消耗（即生產過程中所耗用的貨品和服務）的價值。

**網頁** 是一種可在互聯網上開啓的電子文件，提供文字、圖像或多媒體形式的資訊。

**Total information technology (IT) expenditure** is defined to cover the following four types of expenditure:

- (a) Expenditure on purchases of computer hardware (e.g. personal computers, mainframes, notebook computers, storage devices and components) and peripherals (e.g. printers and scanners) for own use;
- (b) Expenditure on purchases of computer programs, software and databases for own use, including both standard ones available in the market and those specifically designed/developed by other establishments;
- (c) Payments for other IT-related services (e.g. system design and development; computer training; Internet page design; Internet connection; website hosting; computer equipment leasing; and repair and maintenance of computer products); and
- (d) Cost of in-house development of computer programs and databases for own use.

**Trade in services** refers to exports of services and imports of services. It covers transactions in services between Hong Kong residents and the rest of the world. The major service groups include transportation services; travel services; 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.

**Unemployment rate** refers to the proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force.

**Value added** measures the net output of an economic activity, i.e. the value of gross output less the value of intermediate consumption (i.e. goods and services used up in the course of production).

**Webpage** is an electronic document accessible on the Internet, which provides information in a textual, graphical or multimedia format.

**網站** 是一組相關網頁的集合，通常以本頁為首頁。每個網站通常都有一個獨一無二的網址，以方便用戶尋找所需的本頁。

**Website** is a collection of related webpages that includes a beginning page called home page. A website has an address (often unique) to facilitate users in accessing their intended home page.

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

**網站**

用戶可以在政府統計處網站 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index\\_tc.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index_tc.jsp)) 免費下載統計刊物。

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

**郵購服務**

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

**銷售中心**

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

香港灣仔港灣道十二號  
灣仔政府大樓十九樓

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

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

**Website**

Users may download statistical publications free of charge from the website of the Census and Statistics Department ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/products/publications/index.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/products/publications/index.jsp)).

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

**Mail Order Service**

A mail order form for ordering or subscribing to print versions of publications is available in some of the Department's publications. Completed form should be sent back together with a cheque or bank draft covering all necessary cost and postage. The order form is also available for downloading from the website of the Department ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/products\\_and\\_services/other\\_services/provision\\_of\\_stat/mail\\_ordering\\_of\\_publications/index.jsp](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/products_and_services/other_services/provision_of_stat/mail_ordering_of_publications/index.jsp)).

**Sales Centre**

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

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

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

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



# 郵購表格

(只適用於印刷版)

致：香港花園道 美利大廈4樓 政府新聞處 刊物銷售小組 電話：(852) 2842 8844 或 (852) 2842 8845 圖文傳真：(852) 2598 7482	售價			合計 所需的 數量 (b)	總計 (港元) (a) x (b)
	每本 (港元)	本地 郵費 (1) & (2) (港元)	合計 (港元) (a)		
1. 二零零七年工商業創新活動按年統計調查報告 (J69080700B0)	96.0	8.2	104.2		
2. 二零零八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 (J33780800B0)	74.0	16.4	90.4		
3. 香港 — 資訊社會 (二零零八年版) (J69070800B0)	96.0	8.2	104.2		
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					

本人現附上支票(編號：\_\_\_\_\_) 港幣 \_\_\_\_\_ 元，購買上述刊物。  
(註：支票應予劃線，並註明支付「香港特別行政區政府」。)

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 職銜：\_\_\_\_\_

機構名稱：\_\_\_\_\_ 地址：\_\_\_\_\_

電話：\_\_\_\_\_ 圖文傳真：\_\_\_\_\_

日期：\_\_\_\_\_ (日/月/年)

註：(1) 外地的訂戶暫時無須付上支票，所需郵費將於收到訂購表格後另行通知。

(2) 訂購超過一本相同名稱的年刊或特刊，請向政府新聞處查詢所需的本地郵費（電話：(852) 2842 8844 或 (852) 2842 8845，圖文傳真：(852) 2598 7482）。

你在表格上提供的資料，只會用作辦理書刊訂購事宜，不會向任何和訂購無關的人士透露。如欲查看或更改所填報的資料，請與政府新聞處刊物銷售小組聯絡。地址：香港花園道美利大廈4樓。

# Mail Order Form (Applicable to print versions only)

To : Publications Sales Unit Information Services Department 4/F Murray Building Garden Road Hong Kong Tel. : (852) 2842 8844 or (852) 2842 8845 Fax : (852) 2598 7482	Price			Total no. of issue(s) required (b)	Total amount (HK\$) (a) x (b)
	Per copy (HK\$)	Local postage (1) & (2) (HK\$)	Total (HK\$) (a)		
1. Report on 2007 Annual Survey of Innovation Activities in the Business Sector (J69080700B0)	96.0	8.2	104.2		
2. Report on 2008 Annual Survey on Information Technology Usage and Penetration in the Business Sector (J33780800B0)	74.0	16.4	90.4		
3. Hong Kong as an Information Society, 2008 Edition (J69070800B0)	96.0	8.2	104.2		
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					

I enclose a cheque (No. \_\_\_\_\_) of HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_ for the payment of the above order. (Note : The cheque should be crossed and made payable to "The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region" or "The Government of the HKSAR".)

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Title of post : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of organisation: \_\_\_\_\_ Address : \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. : \_\_\_\_\_ Fax : \_\_\_\_\_

Date : \_\_\_\_\_ (DD/MM/YYYY) \_\_\_\_\_

- Notes :
- (1) For mailings to addresses outside Hong Kong, please do not send in a cheque now. The required postage will be advised upon receipt of order.
  - (2) For an order of multiple copies of an annual or ad hoc publication with the same title, please consult the Information Services Department about the required local postage. (Tel. : (852) 2842 8844 or (852) 2842 8845, Fax : (852) 2598 7482).

The information provided herein will only be used for processing your order of publications and will not be disclosed to parties which are not involved in the processing. You may seek access to or correction of the information by addressing your request to the Publications Sales Unit, Information Services Department, 4/F Murray Building, Garden Road, Hong Kong.

