

香港統計月刊

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics

2013 年 4 月
April 2013

專題文章
Feature Article

香港經濟的四個主要行業及其他選定行業
The Four Key Industries and Other Selected Industries
in the Hong Kong Economy

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The Four Key Industries and Other Selected Industries in the Hong Kong Economy

香港政府一直積極推動經濟發展，以保持香港的競爭優勢。香港的四個傳統主要行業，包括金融服務、貿易及物流、旅遊和專業及工商業支援服務，可帶動其他行業的發展，創造就業，是香港經濟動力的所在。此外，文化及創意產業、醫療產業、教育產業、創新科技產業、檢測及認證產業，以及環保產業等選定新興行業，亦被確認為享有優勢，可作進一步發展。

有關四個主要行業以及選定新興行業在 2010 年的經濟貢獻及就業人數，政府統計處分別在 2012 年 2 月及 3 月出版的《香港統計月刊》的專題文章中加以分析。本文加入了 2011 年的統計數字，是 2012 年出版的兩篇專題文章的更新版。

The Government has been actively pursuing economic development in order to keep up the competitive advantage of Hong Kong. The traditional Four Key Industries in Hong Kong, including financial services, trading and logistics, tourism, and professional and producer services, have been the driving force of Hong Kong's economic growth, providing impetus to growth of other sectors and creating employment. Besides, selected emerging industries, including cultural and creative industries, medical services, education services, innovation and technology, testing and certification services, and environmental industries, have also been identified as enjoying advantages for further development.

Feature articles analysing the economic contribution and employment situation in respect of the Four Key Industries and selected emerging industries in 2010 were published in the February and March 2012 issues of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics* respectively. This article is an updated version of the two articles published in 2012, with figures for 2011 incorporated.

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香港經濟的四個主要行業及其他選定行業

The Four Key Industries and Other Selected Industries in the Hong Kong Economy

1. 引言

1.1 香港政府一直積極推動經濟發展，以保持香港的競爭優勢。香港的四個傳統主要行業，包括金融服務、貿易及物流、旅遊和專業及工商業支援服務，可帶動其他行業的發展，創造就業，是香港經濟動力的所在。此外，文化及創意產業、醫療產業、教育產業、創新科技產業、檢測及認證產業，以及環保產業等選定新興行業，亦被確認為享有優勢，可作進一步發展。

1.2 根據「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」¹ 的界定，四個主要行業及選定新興行業中，有些會橫跨不同的行業。有見及此，政府統計處（統計處）致力強化其數據搜集系統，並已發展相關的統計架構以量度這些行業的增加價值² 及就業人數。

1.3 有關四個主要行業以及選定新興行業在 2010 年的經濟貢獻及就業人數，統計處分別在 2012 年 2 月及 3 月出版的《香港統計月刊》的專題文章中加以分析。本文加入了 2011 年的統計數字，是 2012 年出版的兩篇專題文章的更新版。有關各行業的涵蓋範圍的詳情，請參閱統計處的網站 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sc80_tc.jsp) 內所載的資料。

1 香港標準行業分類是一個統計分類系統，用以編製和發布行業統計數字。「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」是香港標準行業分類的最新版本，以聯合國的《所有經濟活動的國際標準行業分類修訂本第 4 版》為藍本，配合本地的情況作出修訂而編製。

2 增加價值是一個國民經濟核算的名詞。簡單來說，增加價值量度一個經濟活動的淨產值，即所生產的貨物和服務的價值減去生產過程中耗用的貨物和服務（例如購買日常經營所需用品、租金、商用服務費）的價值。一個經濟體中所有經濟活動的增加價值的總和等如這個經濟體的本地生產總值。

1. Introduction

1.1 The Government has been actively pursuing economic development in order to keep up the competitive advantage of Hong Kong. The traditional Four Key Industries in Hong Kong, including financial services, trading and logistics, tourism, and professional and producer services, have been the driving force of Hong Kong's economic growth, providing impetus to growth of other sectors and creating employment. Besides, selected emerging industries, including cultural and creative industries, medical services, education services, innovation and technology, testing and certification services, and environmental industries, have also been identified as enjoying advantages for further development.

1.2 Noting that some of the Four Key Industries and selected emerging industries straddle across different industries defined by the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (HSIC) Version 2.0¹, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has endeavoured to make suitable enhancements to the data collection system and develop the relevant statistical framework for measuring the value added² and employment in respect of these industries.

1.3 Feature articles analysing the economic contribution and employment situation in respect of the Four Key Industries and selected emerging industries in 2010 were published in the February and March 2012 issues of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics* respectively. This article is an updated version of the two articles published in 2012, with figures for 2011 incorporated. For details of the coverage of the respective industries, please refer to the information contained in the C&SD Website (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sc80.jsp).

1 HSIC is a statistical classification scheme for compilation and dissemination of sectoral economic statistics. The HSIC Version 2.0 is the latest version of HSIC modelled on the United Nations' International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities Revision 4 with local adaptations.

2 Value added is a term used in national accounting. In brief, value added measures the net output of an economic activity, i.e. the value of goods and services produced less the value of goods and services (e.g. purchase of materials and supplies, rental, business services charge) used in production. Sum of value added of all economic activities in an economy equals to its Gross Domestic Product.

2. 四個主要行業

2.1 整體計算，四個主要行業在 2011 年為香港經濟帶來 11,131 億港元的增加價值，並僱用 1 703 600 人。與 2010 年比較，2011 年四個主要行業的增加價值及就業人數分別增長 9.7% 及 2.0%。（圖 1、表 1 及表 2）

2.2 就近年四個主要行業對整個經濟體的貢獻而言，四個主要行業的總增加價值在 2011 年佔本地生產總值的 58.5%，較 2006 年的 57.8% 為高。這主要是由於旅遊和專業服務及其他工商業支援服務的增加價值佔本地生產總值的百分比上升所致。另一方面，四個主要行業的就業人數在 2011 年佔總就業人數的 47.6%，較 2006 年的 47.2% 為高。（表 1 及表 2）

2. Four Key Industries

2.1 Taken together, the Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong economy generated value added of HK\$1,113.1 billion and employed 1 703 600 persons in 2011. The value added and employment in respect of the Four Key Industries increased by 9.7% and 2.0% respectively in 2011 compared with 2010. (Chart 1, Table 1 and Table 2)

2.2 As regards the contribution of the Four Key Industries to the total economy in recent years, the share of the total value added of these industries in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 58.5% in 2011, higher than that of 57.8% in 2006. This was mainly due to the increase in the value added share of tourism and professional services and other producer services in GDP. On the other hand, their contribution to total employment in 2011 was 47.6%, higher than that of 47.2% in 2006. (Table 1 and Table 2)

圖 1 2001 年、2006 年、2010 年及 2011 年四個主要行業的增加價值和就業人數
Chart 1 Value added and employment in respect of the Four Key Industries in 2001, 2006, 2010 and 2011

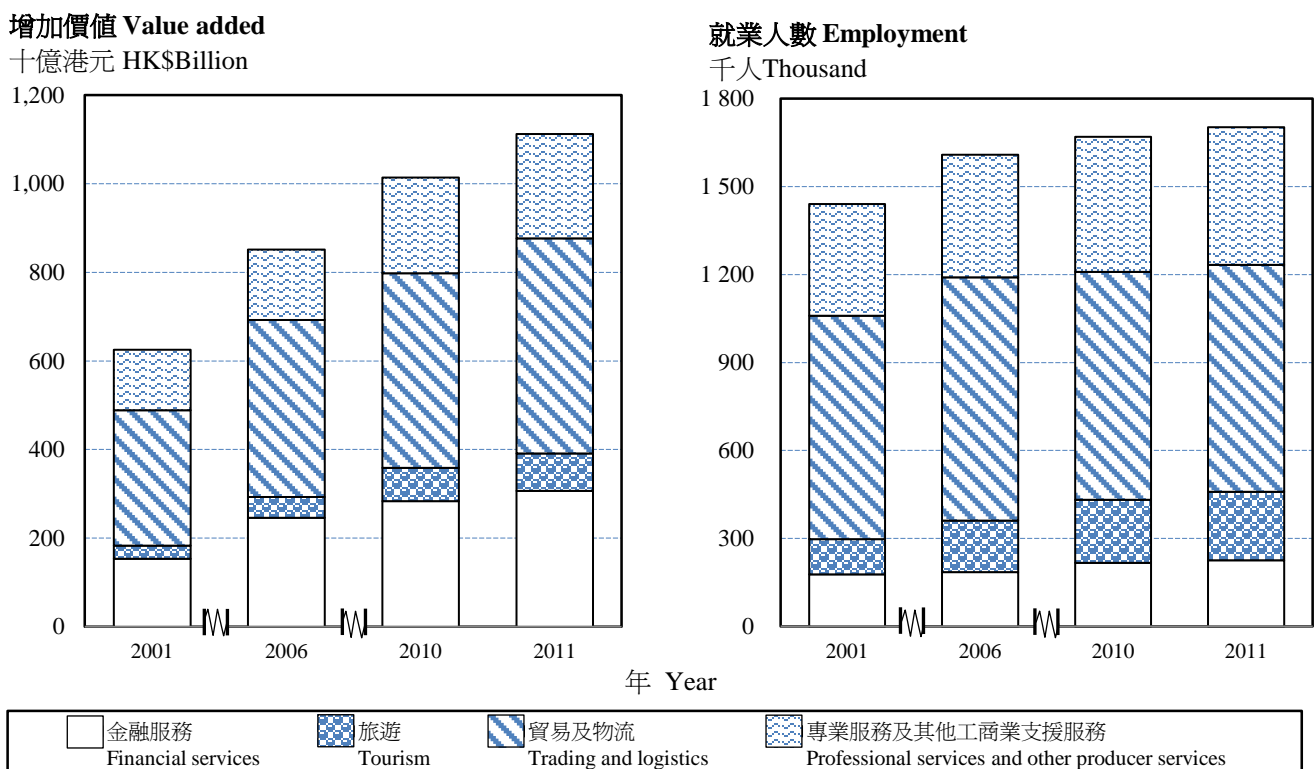


表 1 四個主要行業的增加價值
Table 1 Value added of the Four Key Industries

以當時價格計算的增加價值 Value added at current prices	2001 百萬港元 HK\$Mn	2006 百萬港元 HK\$Mn	2010 百萬港元 HK\$Mn	2011 百萬港元 HK\$Mn	每年平均變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
					2010 – 2011	2001 – 2011	2006 – 2011
1. 金融服務 Financial services	153,800 (12.1%)	246,000 (16.7%)	284,200 (16.4%)	306,800 (16.1%)	+7.9%	+7.1%	+4.5%
(a) 銀行 Banking	95,200	132,700	157,000	179,200	+14.1%	+6.5%	+6.2%
(b) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	58,600	113,300	127,200	127,600	+0.3%	+8.1%	+2.4%
2. 旅遊 Tourism	29,500 (2.3%)	47,400 (3.2%)	74,600 (4.3%)	85,000 (4.5%)	+13.8%	+11.2%	+12.4%
(a) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	19,800	36,200	59,200	70,900	+19.7%	+13.6%	+14.4%
(b) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	9,700	11,200	15,400	14,100	-8.6%	+3.8%	+4.6%
3. 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	305,900 (24.1%)	399,400 (27.1%)	439,600 (25.3%)	485,400 (25.5%)	+10.4%	+4.7%	+4.0%
(a) 貿易 Trading	252,300	327,200	357,100	417,800	+17.0%	+5.2%	+5.0%
(b) 物流 Logistics	53,600	72,300	82,500	67,700	-18.0%	+2.4%	-1.3%
4. 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	136,700 (10.8%)	158,900 (10.8%)	216,100 (12.4%)	235,900 (12.4%)	+9.1%	+5.6%	+8.2%
(a) 專業服務 Professional services	41,800	51,600	78,000	88,000	+12.9%	+7.7%	+11.3%
(b) 其他工商業支援服務 ⁽¹⁾ Other producer services ⁽¹⁾	94,900	107,300	138,200	147,900	+7.0%	+4.5%	+6.6%
四個主要行業 = 1+2+3+4 Four Key Industries = 1+2+3+4	625,800 (49.3%)	851,700 (57.8%)	1,014,500 (58.4%)	1,113,100 (58.5%)	+9.7%	+5.9%	+5.5%
本地生產總值⁽²⁾ Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁽²⁾	1,270,000	1,473,500	1,737,700	1,902,500	+9.5%	+4.1%	+5.2%

註釋： 增加價值和本地生產總值數字以最近的億元港元顯示。
括號內數字表示佔本地生產總值的百分比。

(1) 為避免四個主要行業的經濟活動重疊，需要編製「其他工商業支援服務」的統計數據。「其他工商業支援服務」是指除金融服務、貿易及物流、旅遊和專業服務以外的工商業支援服務。

(2) 指以基本價格計算的名義本地生產總值。四個主要行業佔本地生產總值的百分比是用以基本價格計算的名義本地生產總值來編製的。這與我們常用的以當時市價計算的本地生產總值有少許不同，後者包括產品稅。

主要資料來源： 政府統計處編製的按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值詳細數字、政府統計處進行的「經濟活動按年統計調查」及香港旅遊發展局編製的旅遊統計數字

Notes: Value added and GDP figures are rounded to the nearest hundred million of Hong Kong dollar.
Figures in brackets refer to percentage shares in GDP.

(1) To avoid overlapping of economic activities in the Four Key Industries, it is necessary to compile statistics of “other producer services”. “Other producer services” refer to producer services other than financial services, trading and logistics, tourism and professional services.

(2) Refers to nominal GDP at basic prices. The contribution of the Four Key Industries is compiled as a percentage share in nominal GDP valued at basic prices. Such GDP figure is slightly different from the commonly used one, i.e. valued at current market prices, in which taxes on products are included.

Main data sources: GDP by economic activity at detailed level compiled by Census and Statistics Department (C&SD), Annual Survey of Economic Activities conducted by C&SD, and tourism statistics compiled by Hong Kong Tourism Board

表 2 四個主要行業的就業人數
Table 2 Employment in the Four Key Industries

就業人數 Employment	2001	2006	2010	2011	每年平均變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
	人數 Number	人數 Number	人數 Number	人數 Number	2010 – 2011	2001 – 2011	2006 – 2011
1. 金融服務 Financial services	178 100 (5.5%)	186 000 (5.4%)	216 700 (6.2%)	226 300 (6.3%)	+4.4%	+2.4%	+4.0%
(a) 銀行 Banking	76 500	81 200	91 700	96 300	+5.0%	+2.3%	+3.5%
(b) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	101 600	104 800	125 000	130 000	+4.0%	+2.5%	+4.4%
2. 旅遊 Tourism	119 300 (3.7%)	175 300 (5.1%)	215 100 (6.2%)	233 500 (6.5%)	+8.6%	+6.9%	+5.9%
(a) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	91 000	144 900	187 800	203 900	+8.6%	+8.4%	+7.1%
(b) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	28 300	30 400	27 200	29 700	+8.9%	+0.5%	-0.5%
3. 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	763 200 (23.4%)	830 100 (24.3%)	778 200 (22.4%)	774 400 (21.6%)	-0.5%	+0.1%	-1.4%
(a) 貿易 Trading	575 300	627 100	587 500	584 000	-0.6%	+0.1%	-1.4%
(b) 物流 Logistics	187 900	203 000	190 700	190 500	-0.1%	+0.1%	-1.3%
4. 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	380 400 (11.7%)	418 600 (12.3%)	460 100 (13.2%)	469 400 (13.1%)	+2.0%	+2.1%	+2.3%
(a) 專業服務 Professional services	139 800	157 000	178 800	185 000	+3.4%	+2.8%	+3.3%
(b) 其他工商業支援服務 ⁽¹⁾ Other producer services ⁽¹⁾	240 600	261 600	281 300	284 400	+1.1%	+1.7%	+1.7%
四個主要行業 = 1+2+3+4 Four Key Industries = 1+2+3+4	1 440 900 (44.3%)	1 609 900 (47.2%)	1 670 100 (48.0%)	1 703 600 (47.6%)	+2.0%	+1.7%	+1.1%
總就業人數 Total employment	3 255 600	3 412 100	3 478 600	3 579 500	+2.9%	+1.0%	+1.0%

註釋： 就業人數以最近的百位數顯示。

Notes :

Employment figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

括號內數字表示佔總就業人數的百分比。

Figures in brackets refer to percentage shares in total employment.

(1) 為避免四個主要行業的經濟活動重疊，需要編製「其他工商業支援服務」的統計數據。「其他工商業支援服務」是指除金融服務、貿易及物流、旅遊和專業服務以外的工商業支援服務。

(1) To avoid overlapping of economic activities in the Four Key Industries, it is necessary to compile statistics of “other producer services”. “Other producer services” refer to producer services other than financial services, trading and logistics, tourism and professional services.

主要資料來源： 政府統計處編製的就業綜合估計數字

Main data source :

Composite Employment Estimates compiled by the Census and Statistics Department

2.3 香港是一個國際金融中心，為市場用戶提供多元化的金融產品及服務。2011 年金融服務的增加價值合共 3,068 億港元（佔本地生產總值的 16.1%），較 2010 年的 2,842 億港元增長 7.9%。就業人數在 2011 年為 226 300 人，較 2010 年的 216 700 人增長 4.4%，而佔總就業人數的百分比由 2006 年的 5.4% 增加至 2011 年的 6.3%。2011 年金融服務的穩健增長是由於銀行及跨境金融活動活躍所致。

2.4 以增加價值及就業人數計算，貿易及物流服務在四個主要行業當中均是最大的行業。該行業在 2011 年為香港帶來 4,854 億港元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 25.5%），較 2010 年 4,396 億港元的增加價值上升 10.4%。即使外圍環境漸趨嚴峻，貿易及物流服務在 2011 年的增長主要仍然由進出口貿易帶動。就業人數方面，貿易及物流服務在 2011 年僱用 774 400 人（佔總就業人數的 21.6%）。

2.5 旅遊（包括入境³及外訪旅遊）在 2011 年帶來 850 億港元的增加價值，佔本地生產總值的 4.5%，及僱用 233 500 人，佔總就業人數的 6.5%。2011 年旅遊的增加價值及就業人數相對 2010 年的數字分別增加 13.8% 及 8.6%。入境旅遊佔旅遊的增加價值的最大部分。2011 年入境旅遊的增加價值為 709 億港元，與 2006 年比較，每年平均上升 14.4%。入境旅遊的增加價值在近年大幅增加。受惠於個人遊計劃的推行及逐步擴大，中國內地訪港旅客成為最主要的上升推動力。

3 入境旅遊包括零售業、住宿服務（包括酒店、賓館、旅舍及其他提供短期住宿服務的機構單位）、餐飲服務、運輸及個人服務等，但只限於向旅客提供服務的部分。根據國際慣用方法，在量度入境旅遊的貢獻時，會根據來自旅客的收益佔與旅遊有關的經濟活動的總業務收益的百分比計算旅遊比率，再利用這些比率把有關經濟活動內由入境旅遊所衍生的增加價值和就業人數區分。

2.3 Hong Kong as an international financial centre provides a wide range of financial products and services to market users. In 2011, the value added of financial services amounted to HK\$306.8 billion, or 16.1% of GDP, with a growth of 7.9% from HK\$284.2 billion in 2010. The employment in 2011 was 226 300, with a growth of 4.4% from 216 700 persons in 2010, and its share in total employment increased from 5.4% in 2006 to 6.3% in 2011. The solid growth in 2011 was attributable to the vibrant banking and cross-border financing activities.

2.4 The trading and logistics services industry is the largest among the Four Key Industries, in terms of both value added and employment. It generated value added of HK\$485.4 billion in 2011 (or 25.5% of GDP), with 10.4% growth from HK\$439.6 billion in 2010. The major contribution to the growth in 2011 came from import/export trade though external environment had turned increasingly difficult. In terms of employment, trading and logistics services employed 774 400 persons in 2011 (or 21.6% of total employment).

2.5 Tourism (including both inbound³ and outbound tourism) generated value added of HK\$85.0 billion (or 4.5% of GDP) and employed 233 500 persons (or 6.5% of total employment) in 2011. Compared with the figures in 2010, the value added and employment increased by 13.8% and 8.6% respectively in 2011. Inbound tourism accounted for the largest share of the value added of tourism. The value added was HK\$70.9 billion in 2011, representing an average annual rate of 14.4% when compared with 2006. The value added of inbound tourism increased significantly in recent years. The main impetus of growth came from visitors from the mainland of China, benefited from the launch and progressive extension of the Individual Visit Scheme.

3 Inbound tourism covers retail trade, accommodation services (covering hotels, guesthouses, boarding houses and other establishments providing short term accommodation), food and beverage services, transport and personal services etc., yet pertaining only to the part provided to visitors. According to international practices, to measure the contribution of inbound tourism, tourism ratios for tourism-related economic activities are estimated by shares of business receipts from visitors in total business receipts, and are used to allocate value added and employment in respect of these activities to inbound tourism.

2.6 作為一個全球商業樞紐，香港的專業服務及其他工商業支援服務在 2011 年合共為本港帶來 2,359 億港元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 12.4%），並為 469 400 人（佔總就業人數的 13.1%）提供職位。與 2010 年比較，專業服務及其他工商業支援服務的增加價值上升 9.1%，就業人數則上升 2.0%。增長主要反映 2011 年的專業及商業活動興旺。

2.6 Being an important global business hub, professional services and other producer services in Hong Kong together generated value added of HK\$235.9 billion (or 12.4% of GDP) and provided jobs for 469 400 persons (or 13.1% of total employment) in 2011. The value added and employment increased by 9.1% and 2.0% respectively when compared with 2010. The growth mainly reflected the thriving professional and business activities in 2011.

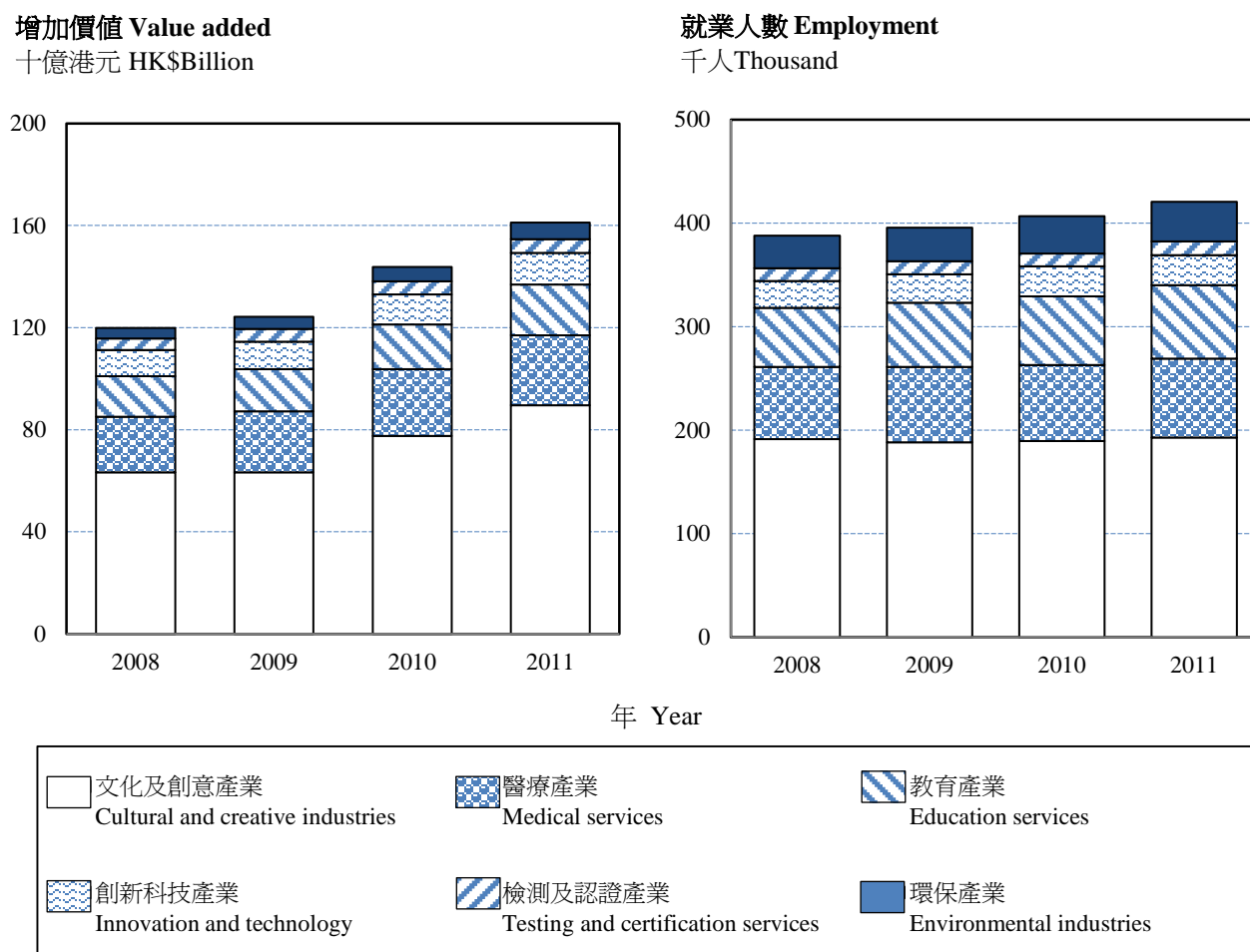
3. 其他選定行業

3. Other selected industries

3.1 選定新興行業在 2011 年為香港經濟帶來 1,612 億港元的增加價值，較 2010 年的 1,438 億港元顯著上升 12.1%。這些行業的增加價值佔本地生產總值的百分比由 2010 年的 8.3% 增加至 2011 年的 8.5%。（圖 2 及表 3）

3.1 Selected emerging industries in the Hong Kong economy generated value added of HK\$161.2 billion in 2011, increased notably by 12.1% from HK\$143.8 billion in 2010. The value added of these industries expressed as a percentage of GDP rose from 8.3% in 2010 to 8.5% in 2011. (Chart 2 and Table 3)

圖 2 2008 年至 2011 年選定行業的增加價值和就業人數
Chart 2 Value added and employment in respect of selected industries in 2008-2011



3.2 就業人數方面，這些選定行業在 2011 年共僱用 420 680 人，較 2010 年的 406 710 人上升 3.4%。這些行業對總就業人數的貢獻由 2010 年的 11.7% 輕微增加至 2011 年的 11.8%。（圖 2 及表 4）

3.3 文化及創意產業已被國際認定在經濟及社會領域中扮演日趨重要的角色。該產業在 2011 年為香港帶來 896 億港元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 4.7%），較 2010 年的 776 億港元上升 15.4%。當中升幅較顯著的組成界別⁴包括軟件、電腦遊戲及互動媒體；藝術品、古董及工藝品；電視及電台；設計；以及娛樂服務。另一方面，2011 年的就業人數為 192 930 人（佔總就業人數的 5.4%），相比 2010 年的 189 430 人上升 1.8%。

3.4 醫療產業在 2011 年的增加價值為 274 億港元（佔本地生產總值的 1.4%），與 2010 年的數字比較上升 4.9%。增長主要由於社會對醫療服務需求的增加，包括私家醫院；護理和院舍服務；以及診所所提供的服務。就業人數方面，醫療產業在 2011 年的就業人數為 76 300 人（佔總就業人數的 2.1%），相比 2010 年的 73 480 人增加 3.8%。

3.5 教育產業在 2011 年的增加價值為 200 億港元（佔本地生產總值的 1.0%），較 2010 年的 175 億港元上升 13.9%。增長主要由於社會對自資專上及大學教育服務以及私人學術及學科補習課程的需求上升所致。就業人數方面，教育產業在 2011 年的就業人數為 70 730 人（佔總就業人數的 2.0%），相比 2010 年的 66 510 人增加 6.3%。

3.2 As for employment, these selected industries together employed 420 680 persons in 2011, increased by 3.4% from 406 710 persons in 2010. The contribution of these industries to total employment edged up from 11.7% in 2010 to 11.8% in 2011. (Chart 2 and Table 4)

3.3 Cultural and creative industries have been recognised by the international community for their increasingly important role in both economic and social realm. They generated value added of HK\$89.6 billion in 2011 (or 4.7% of GDP), with 15.4% growth from HK\$77.6 billion in 2010. More significant increases were seen in the component domains⁴ of software, computer games and interactive media; art, antiques and crafts; television and radio; design; and amusement services. On the other hand, employment stood at 192 930 in 2011 (or 5.4% of total employment), increased by 1.8% from 189 430 in 2010.

3.4 The value added of medical services was HK\$27.4 billion in 2011 (or 1.4% of GDP) and increased by 4.9% compared with the figure in 2010. The increase was attributable to growing demand for medical services provided by private hospitals; nursing and residential care services; and clinics. As for employment, the medical services employed 76 300 persons in 2011 (or 2.1% of total employment), representing a growth of 3.8% from 73 480 persons employed in 2010.

3.5 The value added of education services was HK\$20.0 billion in 2011 (or 1.0% of GDP), with a growth of 13.9% from HK\$17.5 billion in 2010. The increase was mainly due to the increasing demand for self-financed post-secondary and university education services; and private academic and tutoring courses. In terms of employment, education services employed 70 730 persons in 2011 (or 2.0% of total employment), with an increase of 6.3% from 66 510 persons employed in 2010.

4 為了量度文化及創意產業的經濟貢獻，統計處就文化及創意產業的各個組成界別，與「香港標準行業分類 2.0 版」的行業作對照，從而界定每一個組成界別所涵蓋的具體經濟活動。因此，文化及創意產業的每一個組成界別內的經濟活動，可能橫跨香港標準行業分類下的不同行業。

4 For measuring the economic contribution of cultural and creative industries, the component domains of cultural and creative industries are mapped with HSIC Version 2.0 by C&SD for delineating the specific economic activities covered in each component domain. Thus, each domain comprises economic activities straddling different industries under the HSIC classification scheme.

表 3 選定行業的增加價值⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Table 3 Value added of selected industries⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

以當時價格計算的增加價值 Value added at current prices	2008 百萬港元 HK\$Mn	2009 百萬港元 HK\$Mn	2010 百萬港元 HK\$Mn	2011 百萬港元 HK\$Mn	按年變動百分率 Annual percentage change		
					2009	2010	2011
1. 文化及創意產業 Cultural and creative industries	63,275 (3.9%)	63,266 (4.0%)	77,573 (4.5%)	89,553 (4.7%)	§	+22.6%	+15.4%
2. 醫療產業 Medical services	21,849 (1.3%)	23,914 (1.5%)	26,128 (1.5%)	27,401 (1.4%)	+9.5%	+9.3%	+4.9%
3. 教育產業 Education services	15,809 (1.0%)	16,517 (1.0%)	17,541 (1.0%)	19,975 (1.0%)	+4.5%	+6.2%	+13.9%
4. 創新科技產業 Innovation and technology	10,283 (0.6%)	10,733 (0.7%)	11,766 (0.7%)	12,371 (0.7%)	+4.4%	+9.6%	+5.1%
5. 檢測及認證產業 Testing and certification services	4,499 (0.3%)	5,081 (0.3%)	5,157 (0.3%)	5,368 (0.3%)	+12.9%	+1.5%	+4.1%
6. 環保產業 Environmental industries	4,178 (0.3%)	4,697 (0.3%)	5,603 (0.3%)	6,515 (0.3%)	+12.4%	+19.3%	+16.3%
選定行業⁽³⁾ Selected industries⁽³⁾	119,893 (7.4%)	124,208 (7.9%)	143,768 (8.3%)	161,183 (8.5%)	+3.6%	+15.7%	+12.1%
本地生產總值⁽⁴⁾ Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁽⁴⁾	1,620,000	1,581,800	1,737,700	1,902,500	-2.4%	+9.9%	+9.5%

註釋：本地生產總值數字以最近的億位港元顯示。
括號內數字表示佔本地生產總值的百分比。

(1) 這套估計數字反映這些選定行業的私營部分的直接經濟貢獻。

(2) 這些選定行業中有些產業是橫跨不同行業的服務界別。例如「創新科技」活動可存在於任何行業及機構。為易於明白，才用上「產業」一詞作為有關經濟活動的統稱。

(3) 以上這些選定行業私營部分的整體數字是從個別行業的數字簡單加總計算出來。數據使用者須注意這些選定行業之間可能會出現某程度的重疊情況。

(4) 指以基本價格計算的名義本地生產總值。這些選定行業中私營部分佔本地生產總值的百分比是用以基本價格計算的名義本地生產總值來編製的。這與我們常用的以當時市價計算的本地生產總值有少許不同，後者包括產品稅。

§ 變動在±0.05%之內。

主要資料來源：政府統計處編製的按經濟活動劃分的本地生產總值詳細數字、政府統計處進行的「經濟活動按年統計調查」、「創新活動統計調查」及「2009年檢測及認證活動統計調查」和食物及衛生局編製的「香港本地醫療衛生總開支帳目」

Notes: GDP figures are rounded to the nearest hundred million of Hong Kong dollar.

Figures in brackets refer to percentage shares in GDP.

(1) This set of estimates reflects the direct economic contribution of these selected industries in the private sector.

(2) Some of these selected industries are service domains straddling across different industries. For example, “innovation and technology” activities may exist in any industry and organisation. The term “industry” is used to denote the aggregate of the economic activities concerned for easy general understanding.

(3) The above total for these selected industries in the private sector is a simple summation of the figures covering individual industries. Users should note that there may be some degree of overlapping among these selected industries.

(4) Refers to nominal GDP at basic prices. The contribution of these selected industries in the private sector is compiled as a percentage share in nominal GDP valued at basic prices. Such GDP figure is slightly different from the commonly used one, i.e. valued at current market prices, in which taxes on products are included.

§ Change within ±0.05%.

Main data sources: GDP by economic activity at detailed level compiled by Census and Statistics Department (C&SD); Annual Survey of Economic Activities, Survey of Innovation Activities, 2009 Survey of Testing and Certification Activities conducted by C&SD; and Hong Kong's Domestic Health Accounts compiled by the Food and Health Bureau

表 4 選定行業的就業人數⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Table 4 Employment in selected industries⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

就業人數 Employment	2008 人數 Number	2009 人數 Number	2010 人數 Number	2011 人數 Number	按年變動百分率 Annual percentage change		
					2009	2010	2011
1. 文化及創意產業 Cultural and creative industries	191 260 (5.4%)	188 250 (5.4%)	189 430 (5.4%)	192 930 (5.4%)	-1.6%	+0.6%	+1.8%
2. 醫療產業 Medical services	69 930 (2.0%)	72 740 (2.1%)	73 480 (2.1%)	76 300 (2.1%)	+4.0%	+1.0%	+3.8%
3. 教育產業 Education services	56 840 (1.6%)	62 200 (1.8%)	66 510 (1.9%)	70 730 (2.0%)	+9.4%	+6.9%	+6.3%
4. 創新科技產業 ⁽³⁾ Innovation and technology ⁽³⁾	26 090 (0.7%)	27 470 (0.8%)	28 820 (0.8%)	29 260 (0.8%)	+5.3%	+4.9%	+1.5%
5. 檢測及認證產業 ⁽⁴⁾ Testing and certification services ⁽⁴⁾	12 420 (0.4%)	12 680 (0.4%)	12 390 (0.4%)	13 110 (0.4%)	+2.1%	-2.3%	+5.8%
6. 環保產業 Environmental industries	31 270 (0.9%)	32 410 (0.9%)	36 080 (1.0%)	38 350 (1.1%)	+3.6%	+11.3%	+6.3%
選定行業⁽⁵⁾ Selected industries⁽⁵⁾	387 810 (11.0%)	395 750 (11.4%)	406 710 (11.7%)	420 680 (11.8%)	+2.0%	+2.8%	+3.4%
總就業人數⁽⁶⁾ Total employment⁽⁶⁾	3 509 800	3 470 300	3 478 600	3 579 500	-1.1%	+0.2%	+2.9%

註釋： 個別選定行業的就業人數及總就業人數分別以最近的十位數及百位數顯示。

括號內數字表示佔總就業人數的百分比。

(1) 這套估計數字反映這些選定行業的私營部分對香港就業人數的直接貢獻。

(2) 這些選定行業中有些產業是橫跨不同行業的服務界別。例如「創新科技」活動可存在於任何行業及機構。為易於明白，才用上「產業」一詞作為有關經濟活動的統稱。

(3) 由於創新科技產業涉及大量非經常性的活動，投放於創新科技活動的就業人數，以相當於全日制人數的勞動投入（以人年計算）量度。

(4) 數字指有關年度內的 4 季平均就業人數，2008 年及 2009 年的數字有別於在 2010 年 2 月出版的《2009 年檢測及認證活動統計調查報告》內的個別時點數字。

(5) 以上這些選定行業私營部分的整體數字是從個別行業的數字簡單加總計算出來。數據使用者須注意這些選定行業之間可能會出現某程度的重疊情況。

(6) 數字為政府統計處編製的「就業綜合估計數字」。

主要資料來源：政府統計處進行的「僱傭及職位空缺按季統計調查」、「創新活動統計調查」、「2009 年檢測及認證活動統計調查」及「經濟活動按年統計調查」

Notes :

Figures on employment of individual selected industries and total employment are rounded to the nearest ten and nearest hundred respectively.

Figures in brackets refer to percentage shares in total employment.

(1) This set of estimates reflects the direct contribution of these selected industries in the private sector to employment in Hong Kong.

(2) Some of these selected industries are service domains straddling across different industries. For example, "innovation and technology" activities may exist in any industry and organisation. The term "industry" is used to denote the aggregate of the economic activities concerned for easy general understanding.

(3) Since innovation and technology involves significant non-routine activities, employment in respect of these activities is measured by the volume of labour input to innovation and technology in full-time equivalent terms (in terms of man-years).

(4) Figures refer to the quarterly averages of employment in the years concerned. Figures for 2008 and 2009 differ from those measured at a particular time point in the *Report on the 2009 Survey of Testing and Certification Activities* published in February 2010.

(5) The above total for these selected industries in the private sector is a simple summation of the figures covering individual industries. Users should note that there may be some degree of overlapping among these selected industries.

(6) Figures refer to Composite Employment Estimates as compiled by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD).

Main data sources : Quarterly Survey of Employment and Vacancies, Survey of Innovation Activities, 2009 Survey of Testing and Certification Activities and Annual Survey of Economic Activities conducted by C&SD

3.6 創新科技是推動經濟增長及發展的主要動力。這些經濟活動能幫助有關機構發展及推出技術嶄新或顯著優化的產品或程序作商業用途。創新科技產業在 2011 年的增加價值為 124 億港元（佔本地生產總值的 0.7%），而在 2010 年則為 118 億港元，按年上升 5.1%。增長主要因為工商業機構增加產品及技術程序創新活動的開支，以及高等教育機構加強研究及發展活動所致。就業人數方面，在 2011 年，創新科技產業僱用 29 260 人（以「相當於全日制的人數」計算，數字反映投入創新科技活動的人力資源），佔總就業人數的 0.8%，較 2010 年的 28 820 人增加 1.5%。

3.7 檢測及認證產業在香港社會的日常生活及對外貿易方面均擔當重要角色，例如支援診斷病症的醫務化驗服務，以及為香港和珠江三角洲地區所製造的消費品提供測試及檢驗服務。該產業亦為管理體系提供認證服務。檢測及認證產業在 2011 年的增加價值為 54 億港元（佔本地生產總值的 0.3%），與 2010 年的 52 億港元比較按年上升 4.1%。此外，2011 年的就業人數為 13 110 人（佔總就業人數的 0.4%），相比 2010 年的 12 390 人增加 5.8%。

3.8 環保產業獲廣泛認定為一個嶄新的增長行業，在創造就業及經濟體系持續發展的過程中扮演一個重要的角色。環保產業在 2011 年的增加價值為 65 億港元（佔本地生產總值的 0.3%），較 2010 年的 56 億港元增長 16.3%。就業人數方面，該產業在 2011 年僱用 38 350 人（佔總就業人數的 1.1%），較 2010 年的 36 080 人增加 6.3%。

3.6 Innovation and technology are key impetus to economic growth and development. They drive the development and introduction of technologically new or significantly improved products or processes in relevant organisations for commercial purposes. The value added of the innovation and technology industry was HK\$12.4 billion in 2011 (or 0.7% of GDP) and HK\$11.8 billion in 2010, representing a year-on-year growth of 5.1%. The growth was attributable to increased spending of the business sector on product and process innovation as well as stepping up of research and development activities in the higher education sector. As for employment, innovation and technology employed (in full-time equivalent terms, reflecting the manpower resources deployed to innovation and technology activities) 29 260 persons in 2011 (or 0.8% of total employment), with a growth of 1.5%, compared with 28 820 persons in 2010.

3.7 The testing and certification services industry plays an important role in daily life of the Hong Kong community as well as in our external trade, e.g. medical testing support in the diagnosis of illnesses, and testing and inspection services for consumer products manufactured in Hong Kong and the Pearl River Delta Region. It also provides certification services for management systems. The value added of the industry was HK\$5.4 billion in 2011 (or 0.3% of GDP), with a year-on-year growth of 4.1% from HK\$5.2 billion in 2010. Also, employment stood at 13 110 persons in 2011 (or 0.4% of total employment), increased by 5.8% from 12 390 in 2010.

3.8 Environmental industries are widely recognised as a new growth sector, generating employment as well as playing a major role in the transition of economies towards sustainable development. The value added of environmental industries was HK\$6.5 billion in 2011 (or 0.3% of GDP), representing a growth of 16.3% from HK\$5.6 billion in 2010. In terms of employment, the industries employed 38 350 persons in 2011 (or 1.1% of total employment), with an increase of 6.3% when compared with 36 080 persons in 2010.

4. 其他備註

4.1 以上分別提供四個主要行業及其他選定行業的表現的統計分析，數據使用者須注意這些行業之間的數字可能會出現某程度的重疊。

4. Other remarks

4.1 The above sections provide separate statistical analyses of the performance of the Four Key Industries and on other selected industries. Data users should note that there may be some degree of overlapping among the figures pertaining to these industries.