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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

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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、旅遊、貿易及物流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。

本文分析有關四個主要行業以及選定新興行業在 2016 年的經濟貢獻及就業人數。

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, tourism, trading and logistics, 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.

This article analyses the economic contribution and employment situation in respect of the Four Key Industries and selected emerging industries in 2016.

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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、旅遊、貿易及物流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 2015 年的經濟貢獻及就業人數，政府統計處已在 2017 年 5 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 2016 年的統計數字，是 2017 年出版的專題文章的更新版。有關各行業的涵蓋範圍的詳情，請參閱政府統計處的網站 (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消耗的貨品和服務（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於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, tourism, trading and logistics, 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 A feature article analysing the economic contribution and employment situation in respect of the Four Key Industries and selected emerging industries in 2015 was published in the May 2017 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*. This article is an updated version of the article published in 2017, with figures for 2016 incorporated. For details of the coverage of the respective industries, please refer to the information contained in the website of C&SD (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 2016 年為香港經濟帶來 13,675 億元的增加價值，並僱用 1 775 300 人。與 2015 年比較，2016 年四個主要行業的增加價值增長 2.7%，而就業人數則下跌 0.3%。（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 2016 年佔本地生產總值的 56.6%，較 2011 年的 58.5% 為低。這主要是由於貿易及物流服務業佔本地生產總值的百分比較 2011 年為低。另一方面，四個主要行業的就業人數在 2016 年佔總就業人數的 46.9%，較 2011 年的 47.7% 為低。（表 1 及表 2）

2. Four Key Industries

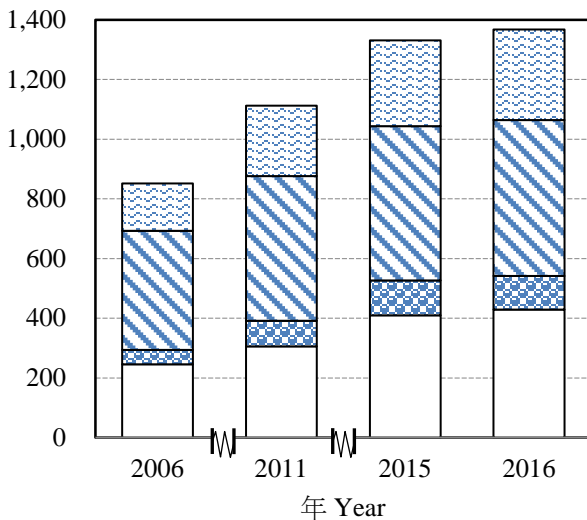
2.1 Taken together, the Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong economy generated value added of \$1,367.5 billion and employed 1 775 300 persons in 2016. The value added of the Four Key Industries increased by 2.7%, whereas the employment decreased by 0.3% in 2016 compared with 2015. (Chart 1, Table 1 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 56.6% in 2016, lower than that of 58.5% in 2011. This was mainly due to the lower percentage share of the trading and logistics services industry in GDP compared with 2011. On the other hand, the contribution of the Four Key Industries to total employment in 2016 was 46.9%, lower than that of 47.7% in 2011. (Table 1 and Table 2)

圖 1 2006 年、2011 年、2015 年及 2016 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 2006, 2011, 2015 and 2016

增加價值 Value added

十億元 \$billion



就業人數 Employment

千人 Thousands

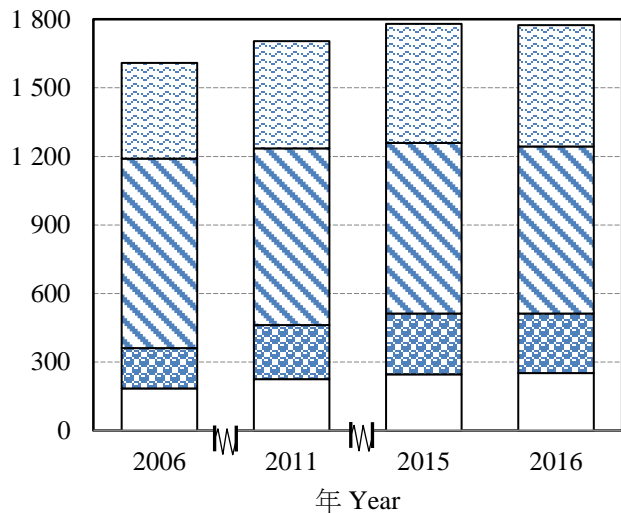


表 1 四個主要行業的增加價值
Table 1 Value added of the Four Key Industries

以當時價格計算的增加價值 Value added at current prices	2006 百萬元 \$Mn	2011 百萬元 \$Mn	2015 百萬元 \$Mn	2016 百萬元 \$Mn	平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
					2015 – 2016	2006 – 2016	2011 – 2016
1. 金融服務 Financial services	246,000 (16.7%)	305,300 (16.1%)	409,900 (17.6%)	429,100 (17.7%)	+4.7%	+5.7%	+7.0%
(a) 銀行 Banking	132,700	177,700	258,700	270,200	+4.4%	+7.4%	+8.7%
(b) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	113,300	127,600	151,200	158,900	+5.1%	+3.4%	+4.5%
2. 旅遊 Tourism	47,400 (3.2%)	86,200 (4.5%)	116,400 (5.0%)	112,400 (4.7%)	-3.4%	+9.0%	+5.5%
(a) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	36,200	72,100	93,100	89,600	-3.8%	+9.5%	+4.4%
(b) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	11,200	14,100	23,200	22,900	-1.6%	+7.4%	+10.2%
3. 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	399,400 (27.1%)	485,400 (25.5%)	517,400 (22.3%)	523,100 (21.6%)	+1.1%	+2.7%	+1.5%
(a) 貿易 Trading	327,200	417,800	439,600	446,300	+1.5%	+3.2%	+1.3%
(b) 物流 Logistics	72,300	67,700	77,900	76,800	-1.4%	+0.6%	+2.6%
4. 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	158,900 (10.8%)	235,900 (12.4%)	287,200 (12.3%)	302,900 (12.5%)	+5.5%	+6.7%	+5.1%
(a) 專業服務 Professional services	51,600	88,000	112,700	118,100	+4.8%	+8.6%	+6.1%
(b) 其他工商業支援服務 ⁽¹⁾ Other producer services ⁽¹⁾	107,300	147,900	174,400	184,800	+6.0%	+5.6%	+4.6%
四個主要行業 = 1+2+3+4 Four Key Industries = 1+2+3+4	851,700 (57.8%)	1,112,800 (58.5%)	1,330,900 (57.2%)	1,367,500 (56.6%)	+2.7%	+4.8%	+4.2%
本地生產總值⁽²⁾ Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁽²⁾	1,473,500	1,901,000	2,325,400	2,417,700	+4.0%	+5.1%	+4.9%

註釋： 增加價值和本地生產總值數字進位至最接近的億位數。

括號內數字表示佔本地生產總值的百分比。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

(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」的統計數字。「其他工商業支援服務」是指除金融服務、旅遊、貿易及物流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。

主要數據來源： 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.

Figures in brackets refer to percentage shares in GDP.

Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

(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, tourism, trading and logistics, 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 the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD), Annual Survey of Economic Activities conducted by C&SD, and tourism statistics compiled by the 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	2006 人數 Number	2011 人數 Number	2015 人數 Number	2016 人數 Number	平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
					2015 – 2016	2006 – 2016	2011 – 2016
1. 金融服務 Financial services	186 000 (5.4%)	226 200 (6.3%)	246 700 (6.5%)	253 100 (6.7%)	+2.6%	+3.1%	+2.3%
(a) 銀行 Banking	81 200	96 300	103 000	102 200	-0.8%	+2.3%	+1.2%
(b) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	104 800	129 900	143 600	150 900	+5.0%	+3.7%	+3.0%
2. 旅遊 Tourism	175 300 (5.1%)	236 100 (6.6%)	265 900 (7.0%)	259 800 (6.9%)	-2.3%	+4.0%	+1.9%
(a) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	144 900	206 400	233 400	226 500	-3.0%	+4.6%	+1.9%
(b) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	30 400	29 700	32 500	33 300	+2.6%	+0.9%	+2.3%
3. 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	830 100 (24.3%)	773 800 (21.6%)	746 900 (19.8%)	730 700 (19.3%)	-2.2%	-1.3%	-1.1%
(a) 貿易 Trading	627 100	583 200	565 900	555 900	-1.8%	-1.2%	-1.0%
(b) 物流 Logistics	203 000	190 500	180 900	174 800	-3.4%	-1.5%	-1.7%
4. 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	418 600 (12.3%)	469 300 (13.1%)	521 700 (13.8%)	531 800 (14.0%)	+1.9%	+2.4%	+2.5%
(a) 專業服務 Professional services	157 000	184 900	213 100	217 400	+2.0%	+3.3%	+3.3%
(b) 其他工商業支援服務 ⁽¹⁾ Other producer services ⁽¹⁾	261 600	284 400	308 600	314 400	+1.9%	+1.9%	+2.0%
四個主要行業 = 1+2+3+4 Four Key Industries = 1+2+3+4	1 609 900 (47.2%)	1 705 400 (47.7%)	1 781 100 (47.2%)	1 775 300 (46.9%)	-0.3%	+1.0%	+0.8%
總就業人數 Total employment	3 412 100	3 578 500	3 774 500	3 787 800	+0.4%	+1.0%	+1.1%

註釋： 就業人數進位至最接近的百位數。
括號內數字表示佔總就業人數的百分比。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

(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」的統計數字。「其他工商業支援服務」是指除金融服務、旅遊、貿易及物流和專業服務以外的工商業支援服務。

主要數據 政府統計處編製的就業綜合估計數字
來源：

Notes : Employment figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.
Figures in brackets refer to percentage shares in total employment.
Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

(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, tourism, trading and logistics, and professional services.

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。2016 年金融服務業的增加價值為 4,291 億元（佔本地生產總值的 17.7%），較 2015 年的 4,099 億元上升 4.7%。就業人數在 2016 年為 253 100 人（佔總就業人數的 6.7%），較 2015 年的 246 700 人上升 2.6%。2016 年金融服務業的增長主要是由於銀行及保險活動暢旺所帶動。（表 1 及表 2）

2.4 旅遊業（包括入境³及外訪旅遊）在 2016 年帶來 1,124 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 4.7%），較 2015 年下跌 3.4%。就業人數在 2016 年為 259 800 人，較 2015 年下跌 2.3%，佔總就業人數的 6.9%。入境旅遊佔旅遊業增加價值的主要部分。受到訪港旅客人次進一步下跌所影響，入境旅遊的增加價值由 2015 年的 931 億元下跌 3.8% 至 2016 年的 896 億元。（表 1 及表 2）

2.5 以增加價值及就業人數計算，貿易及物流服務業在四個主要行業當中均是最大的行業。該行業在 2016 年為香港帶來 5,231 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 21.6%），較 2015 年 5,174 億元的增加價值上升 1.1%。隨着外貿環境逐漸改善，貿易及物流服務業在 2016 年略為好轉。就業人數方面，貿易及物流服務業在 2016 年僱用 730 700 人（佔總就業人數的 19.3%）。（表 1 及表 2）

2.3 As an international financial centre, Hong Kong provides a wide range of financial products and services to market users. In 2016, the value added of financial services industry amounted to \$429.1 billion, or 17.7% of GDP, with a growth of 4.7% from \$409.9 billion in 2015. The employment in 2016 was 253 100 persons, or 6.7% of total employment, with a growth of 2.6% from 246 700 persons in 2015. The growth in 2016 was mainly underpinned by the vibrant banking and insurance activities. (Table 1 and Table 2)

2.4 Tourism industry (including both inbound³ and outbound tourism) generated value added of \$112.4 billion in 2016, or 4.7% of GDP, with a decrease of 3.4% from 2015. The employment in 2016 was 259 800 persons, a decline of 2.3% from 2015. This represented a share of 6.9% to total employment. Inbound tourism accounted for the majority share of the value added of tourism. With the further decline of visitor arrivals, the value added of inbound tourism decreased by 3.8%, from \$93.1 billion in 2015 to \$89.6 billion in 2016. (Table 1 and Table 2)

2.5 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 \$523.1 billion in 2016 (or 21.6% of GDP), with a 1.1% growth from \$517.4 billion in 2015. The trading and logistics services industry showed some pick-up in 2016 along with the gradual improvement of the external trade environment. In terms of employment, the trading and logistics services industry employed 730 700 persons in 2016 (or 19.3% of total employment). (Table 1 and Table 2)

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。

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 作為一個重要的全球商業樞紐，香港的專業服務及其他工商業支援服務業在 2016 年合共為香港帶來 3,029 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 12.5%），並為 531 800 人（佔總就業人數的 14.0%）提供職位。與 2015 年比較，專業服務及其他工商業支援服務業的增加價值上升 5.5%，就業人數則上升 1.9%。這行業錄得穩健增長主要反映專業及商業活動在 2016 年興旺。（表 1 及表 2）

2.6 Being an important global business hub, professional services and other producer services industry in Hong Kong together generated value added of \$302.9 billion (or 12.5% of GDP) and provided jobs for 531 800 persons (or 14.0% of total employment) in 2016. The value added and employment increased by 5.5% and 1.9% respectively when compared with 2015. The solid growth recorded of this industry mainly reflected the thriving professional and business activities in 2016. (Table 1 and Table 2)

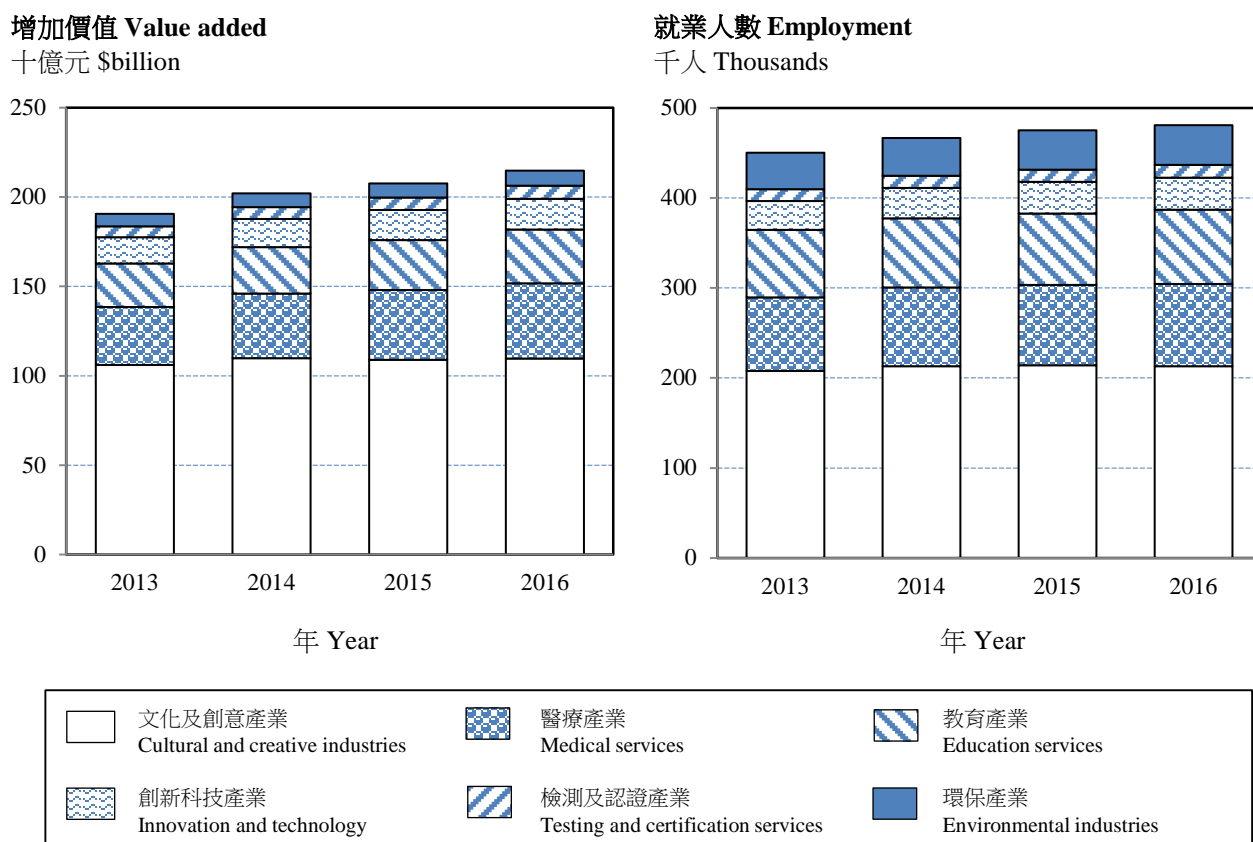
3. 其他選定行業

3. Other selected industries

3.1 選定新興行業在 2016 年為香港經濟帶來 2,146 億元的增加價值，較 2015 年的 2,075 億元上升 3.4%。這些行業的增加價值在 2016 年佔本地生產總值為 8.9%，與 2015 年相同。（圖 2 及表 3）

3.1 Selected emerging industries in the Hong Kong economy generated value added of \$214.6 billion in 2016, increased by 3.4% from \$207.5 billion in 2015. The value added of these industries expressed as a percentage of GDP was 8.9% in 2016, same as that in 2015. (Chart 2 and Table 3)

圖 2 2013 年至 2016 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 2013 to 2016



3.2 就業人數方面，這些選定行業在 2016 年共僱用 480 900 人，較 2015 年的 475 090 人上升 1.2%。這些行業對總就業人數的貢獻由 2015 年的 12.6% 增加至 2016 年的 12.7%。（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 2016 年為香港帶來 1,096 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 4.5%），較 2015 年的 1,089 億元上升 0.6%。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，以及建築，而藝術品、古董及工藝品，以及電視及電台的增加價值的下跌則抵銷了部分升幅。另一方面，2016 年的就業人數為 212 820 人（佔總就業人數的 5.6%），相比 2015 年的 213 880 人下跌 0.5%。（表 3 及表 4）

3.4 醫療產業在 2016 年的增加價值為 421 億元（佔本地生產總值的 1.7%），較 2015 年上升 8.2%。增長主要是由於社會對私家診所和醫院所提供的醫療服務的需求增加所致。就業人數方面，醫療產業在 2016 年的就業人數為 91 440 人（佔總就業人數的 2.4%），相比 2015 年的 89 480 人增加 2.2%。（表 3 及表 4）

3.5 教育產業在 2016 年的增加價值為 301 億元（佔本地生產總值的 1.2%），較 2015 年的 281 億元上升 7.3%。增長主要是由於社會對幼稚園、私營小學及中學（牟利及非牟利），以及私人職業訓練、學術、學科補習及興趣課程的需求上升所致。就業人數方面，教育產業在 2016 年的就業人數為 82 560 人（佔總就業人數的 2.2%），相比 2015 年的 79 330 人增加 4.1%。（表 3 及表 4）

4 為了量度文化及創意產業的經濟貢獻，政府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。

3.2 As for employment, these selected industries together employed 480 900 persons in 2016, increased by 1.2% from 475 090 persons in 2015. The contribution of these industries to total employment rose from 12.6% in 2015 to 12.7% in 2016. (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 \$109.6 billion in 2016 (or 4.5% of GDP), registering 0.6% growth from \$108.9 billion in 2015. More significant increases were seen in the component domains⁴ of software, computer games and interactive media; and architecture which were partly offset by the decreases of art, antiques and crafts; and television and radio. On the other hand, employment stood at 212 820 persons in 2016 (or 5.6% of total employment), decreased by 0.5% from 213 880 persons in 2015. (Table 3 and Table 4)

3.4 The value added of medical services industry was \$42.1 billion in 2016 (or 1.7% of GDP), increased by 8.2% compared with 2015. The increase was mainly attributable to the growing demand for medical services provided by private clinics and hospitals. As for employment, the medical services industry employed 91 440 persons in 2016 (or 2.4% of total employment), representing a growth of 2.2% from 89 480 persons employed in 2015. (Table 3 and Table 4)

3.5 The value added of education services industry was \$30.1 billion in 2016 (or 1.2% of GDP), with a growth of 7.3% from \$28.1 billion in 2015. The increase was mainly due to the increasing demand for kindergarten, private primary and secondary schools (both profit and non-profit-making); and private vocational, academic, tutorial and interest courses. In terms of employment, the education services industry employed 82 560 persons in 2016 (or 2.2% of total employment), with an increase of 4.1% from 79 330 persons employed in 2015. (Table 3 and Table 4)

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 which may straddle across 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	2013 百萬元 \$Mn	2014 百萬元 \$Mn	2015 百萬元 \$Mn	2016 百萬元 \$Mn	按年變動百分率 Annual percentage change		
					2014	2015	2016
1. 文化及創意產業 Cultural and creative industries	106,050 (5.1%)	109,680 (5.0%)	108,920 (4.7%)	109,607 (4.5%)	+3.4%	-0.7%	+0.6%
2. 醫療產業 Medical services	32,445 (1.5%)	36,198 (1.6%)	38,915 (1.7%)	42,087 (1.7%)	+11.6%	+7.5%	+8.2%
3. 教育產業 Education services	24,221 (1.2%)	26,086 (1.2%)	28,079 (1.2%)	30,127 (1.2%)	+7.7%	+7.6%	+7.3%
4. 創新科技產業 Innovation and technology	14,738 (0.7%)	15,789 (0.7%)	16,710 (0.7%)	17,072 (0.7%)	+7.1%	+5.8%	+2.2%
5. 檢測及認證產業 Testing and certification services	6,011 (0.3%)	6,491 (0.3%)	7,017 (0.3%)	7,325 (0.3%)	+8.0%	+8.1%	+4.4%
6. 環保產業 Environmental industries	7,103 (0.3%)	7,802 (0.4%)	7,891 (0.3%)	8,423 (0.3%)	+9.8%	+1.1%	+6.7%
選定行業⁽³⁾ Selected industries⁽³⁾	190,568 (9.1%)	202,046 (9.2%)	207,532 (8.9%)	214,641 (8.9%)	+6.0%	+2.7%	+3.4%
本地生產總值⁽⁴⁾ Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁽⁴⁾	2,098,100	2,206,000	2,325,400	2,417,700	+5.1%	+5.4%	+4.0%

註釋： 本地生產總值數字進位至最接近的億位數。括號內數字表示佔本地生產總值的百分比。由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

(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。

主要數據來源： 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」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. Figures in brackets refer to percentage shares in GDP. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

(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.

Main data sources : GDP by economic activity at detailed level compiled by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD), Annual Survey of Economic Activities and Survey of Innovation 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	2013 人數 Number	2014 人數 Number	2015 人數 Number	2016 人數 Number	按年變動百分率 Annual percentage change		
					2014	2015	2016
1. 文化及創意產業 Cultural and creative industries	207 490 (5.6%)	213 060 (5.7%)	213 880 (5.7%)	212 820 (5.6%)	+2.7%	+0.4%	-0.5%
2. 醫療產業 Medical services	82 100 (2.2%)	87 470 (2.3%)	89 480 (2.4%)	91 440 (2.4%)	+6.5%	+2.3%	+2.2%
3. 教育產業 Education services	74 920 (2.0%)	76 810 (2.1%)	79 330 (2.1%)	82 560 (2.2%)	+2.5%	+3.3%	+4.1%
4. 創新科技產業 ⁽³⁾ Innovation and technology ⁽³⁾	32 000 (0.9%)	33 660 (0.9%)	35 070 (0.9%)	35 820 (0.9%)	+5.2%	+4.2%	+2.1%
5. 檢測及認證產業 ⁽⁴⁾ Testing and certification services ⁽⁴⁾	13 090 (0.4%)	13 520 (0.4%)	13 580 (0.4%)	13 960 (0.4%)	+3.3%	+0.4%	+2.8%
6. 環保產業 Environmental industries	40 650 (1.1%)	42 140 (1.1%)	43 750 (1.2%)	44 300 (1.2%)	+3.7%	+3.8%	+1.3%
選定行業⁽⁵⁾ Selected industries⁽⁵⁾	450 250 (12.1%)	466 660 (12.5%)	475 090 (12.6%)	480 900 (12.7%)	+3.6%	+1.8%	+1.2%
總就業人數⁽⁶⁾ Total employment⁽⁶⁾	3 724 800	3 744 200	3 774 500	3 787 800	+0.5%	+0.8%	+0.4%

註釋： 個別選定行業的就業人數及總就業人數分別進位至最接近的十位數及百位數。

括號內數字表示佔總就業人數的百分比。

由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

(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。

(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。

主要數據來源： 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」及「經濟活動按年統計調查」

Notes : Figures on employment in 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.

Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

(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.

(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 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 2016 年的增加價值為 171 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.7%），而在 2015 年則為 167 億元，按年上升 2.2%。增長主要是因為工商業機構增加產品及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。就業人數方面，在 2016 年，創新科技產業僱用 35 820 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 0.9%，較 2015 年的 35 070 人增加 2.1%。（表 3 及表 4）

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 2016 年的增加價值為 73 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.3%），與 2015 年的 70 億元比較按年上升 4.4%。另一方面，2016 年的就業人數為 13 960 人（佔總就業人數的 0.4%），相比 2015 年的 13 580 人增加 2.8%。（表 3 及表 4）

3.8 環保產業獲廣泛認定為一個嶄新的增長行業，於創造就業及經濟體持續發展的過程中扮演一個重要的角色。環保產業在 2016 年的增加價值為 84 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.3%），較 2015 年的 79 億元增長 6.7%。就業人數方面，該產業在 2016 年僱用 44 300 人（佔總就業人數的 1.2%），較 2015 年的 43 750 人增加 1.3%。（表 3 及表 4）

3.6 Innovation and technology are the 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 \$17.1 billion in 2016 (or 0.7% of GDP) and \$16.7 billion in 2015, representing a year-on-year growth of 2.2%. The growth was mainly attributable to increased spending of the businesses on product and process innovation as well as stepping up of research and development activities in the higher education institutes. As for employment, the industry employed (in full-time equivalent terms, reflecting the manpower resources deployed to innovation and technology activities) 35 820 persons in 2016 (or 0.9% of total employment), with a growth of 2.1% compared with 35 070 persons in 2015. (Table 3 and Table 4)

3.7 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 \$7.3 billion in 2016 (or 0.3% of GDP), with a year-on-year growth of 4.4% from \$7.0 billion in 2015. On the other hand, employment stood at 13 960 persons in 2016 (or 0.4% of total employment), increased by 2.8% from 13 580 persons in 2015. (Table 3 and Table 4)

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 \$8.4 billion in 2016 (or 0.3% of GDP), representing a growth of 6.7% from \$7.9 billion in 2015. In terms of employment, the industries employed 44 300 persons in 2016 (or 1.2% of total employment), with an increase of 1.3% compared with 43 750 persons in 2015. (Table 3 and Table 4)

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業務表現的統計分析，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。

4.2 此外，有關四個主要行業及其他選定行業對經濟及就業貢獻的估計數字，是反映與其經濟活動有直接關係的增加價值及就業人數，即該等行業在統計期內因從事本身的商業活動而產出的增加價值及僱用的人數。就該等行業而言，每一行業的直接經濟效應以外的貢獻，例如其他行業為該行業的生產活動而提供所需投入的溢出效應，並不計算在內。

4. Other remarks

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

4.2 Besides, it should also be noted that the estimates on the economic and employment contributions in respect of the Four Key Industries and other selected industries reflect the value added and employment directly related to their economic activities, i.e. the value added generated and persons employed by these industries for performing their own business activities during the reference period. For each of these industries, its contributions other than the direct economic impact, such as the spillover impact to other industries which provide inputs for use by the industry concerned for its production activities, are not taken into account.