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消費物價指數及其在 2012 年至 2021 年間的變動情況  
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# 消費物價指數及其在 2012 年至 2021 年間的變動情況

## Consumer Price Index and Its Movements during 2012 to 2021

消費物價指數的按年變動率經常用作反映通貨膨脹的指標。在 2012 年至 2014 年間，消費物價指數的按年升幅維持約 4% 至 5%，隨後自 2015 年起開始放緩。雖然消費物價指數的按年升幅在 2018 年至 2019 年稍為擴大，但受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的影響，其按年升幅在 2020 年再次放緩，而在 2021 年則稍為回升。

本文旨在分析 2012 年至 2021 年間各商品／服務類別的物價變動情況。

The year-on-year rate of change in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is frequently quoted as the indicator of inflation. The annual rates of increase in the CPI maintained at around 4% to 5% during 2012 to 2014, then started to moderate since 2015. Despite the annual rates of increase in the CPI picked up slightly in 2018 and 2019, it eased again in 2020 under the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. In 2021, the annual rate of increase in the CPI picked up slightly.

This article analyses the movements in prices of various commodity/service sections over the period 2012 to 2021.

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# 消費物價指數及其在 2012 年至 2021 年間的變動情況

## Consumer Price Index and Its Movements during 2012 to 2021

### 1. 引言

1.1 消費物價指數量度住戶普遍所購買的消費商品及服務的價格水平隨時間而變動的情況。消費物價指數的按年變動率是一個被廣泛應用的指標，反映消費者所面對的通貨膨脹。政府和一些私人機構可能會根據這變動率來調整其服務收費或津貼金額。部分僱主在調整薪金及工資時亦參考這個指標。

1.2 香港現時共編製三項以不同開支範圍的住戶為對象的消費物價指數。甲類、乙類和丙類消費物價指數分別適用於較低、中等和較高開支範圍的住戶。與此同時，政府統計處亦根據以上所有住戶的整體消費模式，編製一項綜合消費物價指數。

1.3 本文分析過去 10 年間各項消費物價指數及其分類指數的變動情況。

### 2. 2012 年至 2021 年間消費物價指數的變動情況

2.1 表 1 及圖 1 載列四項消費物價指數數列在 2012 年至 2021 年的按年變動率。各項消費物價指數的按年變動率，在這 10 年間的差距很大。綜合、甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數的按年變動率分別介乎 0.3% 至 4.4%、-0.6% 至 5.6%、0.6% 至 4.3% 及 0.8% 至 4.1%。

### 1. Introduction

1.1 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the changes over time in the price level of consumer commodities and services generally purchased by households. The year-on-year rate of change in the CPI is widely used as an indicator of the inflation affecting consumers. The Government and some private companies may adjust their service charges or allowances based on this rate of change. Some employers also make reference to this indicator when adjusting salaries and wages.

1.2 Three different series of CPIs relating to households in different expenditure ranges are currently compiled in Hong Kong. The CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) relate to households in the relatively low, medium and relatively high expenditure ranges respectively. Meanwhile, a Composite CPI is also compiled by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) with reference to the overall expenditure patterns of all of the above households taken together.

1.3 This article analyses the movements of the various CPIs and their sub-indices in the past decade.

### 2. Movements of the CPIs during 2012 to 2021

2.1 The annual rates of change in the four CPI series for the period 2012 to 2021 are shown in Table 1 and presented graphically in Chart 1. The range of the annual rates of change during the decade was large for all the CPIs. The year-on-year rates of change in the Composite CPI, CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) varied from 0.3% to 4.4%, -0.6% to 5.6%, 0.6% to 4.3%, and 0.8% to 4.1% respectively.

表 1 2012 年至 2021 年間消費物價指數的按年變動率  
Table 1 Annual rates of change in the CPIs during 2012 to 2021

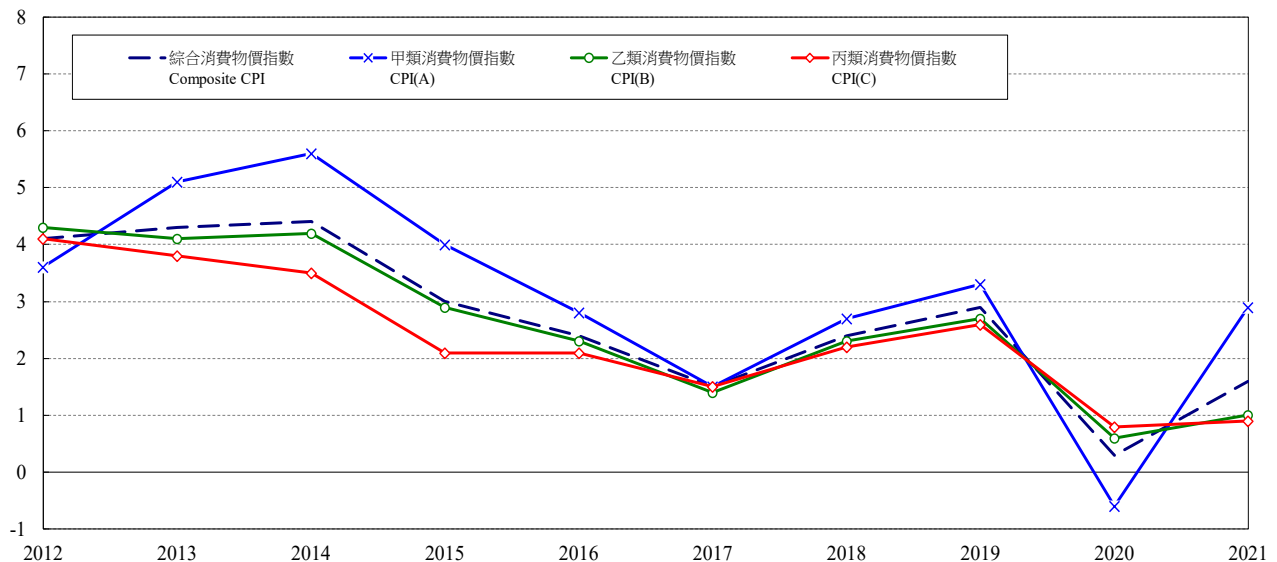
年份 Year	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)
2012	4.1 (4.7)	3.6 (4.8)	4.3 (4.8)	4.1 (4.3)
2013	4.3 (4.0)	5.1 (4.5)	4.1 (3.8)	3.8 (3.6)
2014	4.4 (3.5)	5.6 (3.9)	4.2 (3.5)	3.5 (3.0)
2015	3.0 (2.5)	4.0 (3.0)	2.9 (2.4)	2.1 (1.9)
2016	2.4 (2.3)	2.8 (2.6)	2.3 (2.2)	2.1 (2.0)
2017	1.5 (1.7)	1.5 (1.9)	1.4 (1.6)	1.5 (1.6)
2018	2.4 (2.6)	2.7 (2.9)	2.3 (2.6)	2.2 (2.4)
2019	2.9 (3.0)	3.3 (3.5)	2.7 (2.8)	2.6 (2.6)
2020	0.3 (1.3)	-0.6 (1.8)	0.6 (1.2)	0.8 (1.0)
2021	1.6 (0.6)	2.9 (0.8)	1.0 (0.4)	0.9 (0.6)

註釋：括號內數字表示剔除所有政府一次性紓困措施影響後的變動率。

Note: Figures in brackets denote the rates of change after netting out the effects of all Government's one-off relief measures.

圖 1 2012 年至 2021 年間消費物價指數的按年變動率  
Chart 1 Annual rates of change in the CPIs during 2012 to 2021

按年變動率(%)  
Annual rate of change (%)



2.2 受食品價格以及私人房屋租金上升影響，消費物價指數的按年升幅在 2012 年至 2014 年維持約 4% 至 5%。隨後因國際市場食品及商品價格持續偏軟，以及美元強勢所影響，消費物價指數的升勢在 2015 年開始緩和。消費物價指數的按年升幅在 2018 年至 2019 再次加快，是由於食品價格以及私人房屋租金上升所致。受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的影響，消費物價指數的按年升幅在 2020 年錄得較低升幅，為 0.3%，而在 2021 年則回升至 1.6%。（表 1 及圖 1）

2.3 消費物價指數自 2007 年起的變動率受到數項政府一次性紓困措施（例如寬免或代繳公營房屋租金、寬減差餉、提供電費補貼、寬免考試費等）所影響。由於這些措施在實施月份降低了住戶實際支付的服務價格，故此亦會降低該月份的消費物價指數。另一方面，假如 1 年後的相同月份並沒有相同措施，消費物價指數便會回復到正常水平，因而令相關指數因去年同月有紓困措施推行時的比較基準較低而錄得按年升幅。因此，消費物價指數的按年升幅會受這些一次性政府紓困措施所影響。有關的紓困措施臚列於附件，以供參考。（表 1 及圖 1）

### 3. 消費物價指數內各商品／服務類別的平均按年變動率

3.1 表 2 顯示了消費物價指數內各商品／服務類別在 2012 年至 2021 年的平均按年變動率。

3.2 綜合、甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數在 2012 年至 2021 年的平均按年變動率分別為 2.7%、3.1%、2.6% 及 2.4%。在類別指數中，食品和住屋在各項消費物價指數中錄得較高的平均按年升幅。另一方面，耐用物品指數在各項消費物價指數中均錄得較明顯的平均按年跌幅。（表 2）

2.2 The annual rates of increase in the CPI maintained at around 4% to 5% during 2012 to 2014, mainly driven by the increases in food prices and private housing rentals. The increasing trend in the CPIs started to moderate from 2015, due to the continued softening in international food and commodity prices as well as the strong US dollar. The annual rates of increase in the CPI picked up again in 2018 and 2019 because of increases in prices of food and private housing rentals. Under the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, the annual rate of increase in the CPI registered a much lower rate of 0.3% in 2020, but picked up to 1.6% in 2021. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

2.3 The rates of change in CPIs since 2007 were affected by a number of Government's one-off relief measures (e.g. waiver or payment of public housing rentals, rates concession, provision of electricity charges allowance, waiver of examination fees, etc.). These measures had lowered the costs of services actually paid by households in the months of implementation and thus lowered the CPIs in the months concerned. On the other hand, if there is no such measure in the same month the year after, the CPIs will resume to the normal level and thus a year-on-year rate of increase will be recorded when compared with the relatively low base in the same month 1 year ago, when such measure is implemented. As a result, the annual rates of increase in the CPIs were affected by these Government's one-off relief measures. The related relief measures are shown in Annex for reference. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

### 3. Average annual rates of change in the CPIs at commodity/service section level

3.1 Table 2 presents the average annual rates of change in the CPIs at commodity/service section level during 2012 to 2021.

3.2 The average annual rates of change during 2012 to 2021 in the Composite CPI, CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) were 2.7%, 3.1%, 2.6% and 2.4% respectively. As regards the section indices, relatively large average annual rates of increase in various CPIs were registered for food and housing. On the other hand, the index for durable goods in various CPIs recorded more visible average annual rates of decrease. (Table 2)

**表 2 2012 年至 2021 年間消費物價指數內各商品／服務類別的平均按年變動率**  
**Table 2 Average annual rates of change in the CPIs at commodity/service section level during 2012 to 2021**

	%			
商品／服務類別 Commodity/service section	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)
食品 Food	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.4
住屋 Housing	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.1
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.2
衣履 Clothing and footwear	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3
耐用物品 Durable goods	-2.9	-3.1	-3.1	-2.6
雜項物品 <sup>(1)</sup> Miscellaneous goods <sup>(1)</sup>	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.3
交通 Transport	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
雜項服務 <sup>(2)</sup> Miscellaneous services <sup>(2)</sup>	1.9	1.4	1.9	2.4
<b>總指數 All items</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>

註釋：(1)「雜項物品」類別包括「藥物」、「化妝品及個人護理用品」、「購買教科書」及其他雜項物品。

(2)「雜項服務」類別包括「教育服務」、「資訊及通訊服務」、「醫療服務」及其他雜項服務。

Notes: (1) "Miscellaneous goods" section includes "Proprietary medicines and supplies", "Cosmetics and personal care products", "Purchases of textbooks" and other miscellaneous goods.

(2) "Miscellaneous services" section includes "Educational services", "Information and communications services", "Medical services" and other miscellaneous services.

#### 4. 消費物價指數內各商品／服務類別的價格變動情況

##### 食品

4.1 2012 年至 2021 年間各項消費物價指數中的食品指數按年變動率載列於表 3。在過去 10 年，各項消費物價指數中的食品指數都錄得按年升幅。指數的按年升幅在 2012 年至 2017 年間逐步放緩，但在 2018 年主要因新鮮蔬菜價格回升而再次爬升，而 2019 年則因新鮮豬肉價格飆升而進一步擴大。由於比較基數較高，指數的按年升幅在 2020 及 2021 年有所放緩。

#### 4. Movements of the CPIs at commodity/service section level

##### Food

4.1 The annual rates of change in the index for food in the various CPIs during 2012 to 2021 are shown in Table 3. In the past decade, the index for food recorded annual rates of increase in all the CPIs. The annual increases for the index moderated steadily during 2012 to 2017 but climbed up again in 2018 mainly due to the pick-up of fresh vegetable prices, and enlarged in 2019 as affected by the surge in pork prices. Due to a higher base of comparison, the annual increases for the index moderated in 2020 and 2021.

**表 3 消費物價指數中食品指數的按年變動率**  
**Table 3 Annual rates of change in the index for food in the CPIs**

年份 Year	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	%
2012	5.8	6.1	6.0		5.1
2013	4.4	4.6	4.4		4.0
2014	4.1	4.2	4.2		3.9
2015	4.0	3.8	3.9		4.2
2016	3.4	3.6	3.4		3.0
2017	2.2	2.0	2.2		2.4
2018	3.4	3.4	3.2		3.5
2019	4.9	5.6	4.5		4.1
2020	3.3	4.0	3.0		2.4
2021	1.7	1.5	1.7		1.8

## 住屋

4.2 租金（連差餉及地租）組別佔住屋類別比重的大部分，其轉變是住屋指數變動的主要原因。

4.3 表 4 載列住屋指數的按年變動率。住屋指數自 2007 年起的按年變動率都受政府紓困措施（包括寬免或代繳公營房屋租金、寬減差餉等）所影響。特別是甲類消費物價指數的住屋指數在 2020 年錄得按年跌幅（-2.6%），較原來指數錄得升幅（1.5%）不同，主因是公營房屋租金在甲類消費物價指數的開支比重較大，所以寬免或代繳公營房屋租金的影響較顯著。此外，剔除政府一次性紓困措施影響的住屋指數在 2012 年、2017 年、2018 年及 2020 年，亦比原來指數錄得較大的按年升幅。

4.4 住屋指數於 2012 年至 2014 年錄得較大按年升幅，四項消費物價指數在這 3 年的按年升幅普遍都高於 5%。當私人房屋新訂租約租金升幅放緩的影響逐漸在消費物價指數中的

## Housing

4.2 The movements of the index for housing were mainly contributed by changes in the rent (including rates and government rent) component, which accounted for a large proportion of the total weighting for housing.

4.3 Table 4 presents the annual rates of change in the index for housing. The annual rates of change in the housing index since 2007 were affected by Government's relief measures (including waiver or payment of public housing rentals, rates concession, etc.). In particular, the housing index in the CPI(A) recorded an annual rate of decrease in 2020 (-2.6%), as compared to the increase recorded in the original index (1.5%). This was mainly due to the larger expenditure weight of public housing rent in the CPI(A), and hence the waiver or payment of public housing rentals would exert a more profound impact on it. Apart from this, the housing indices after netting out the effects of Government's one-off relief measures also recorded larger annual increases in 2012, 2017, 2018 and 2020 as compared with their original indices.

4.4 The index for housing recorded relatively large annual increases during 2012 to 2014, with year-on-year rates of increases above 5% recorded generally in the four CPIs in these 3 years. Various CPIs for housing started to moderate since 2015, when the

租金部分反映出來，各項消費物價指數中的住屋指數自 2015 年開始緩和。物業市場在 2017 年大致活躍並在 2018 年上半年維持暢旺，期間的新訂住宅租金上升，令住屋指數在 2018 年逐步錄得較快的增長。指數在 2020 年及 2021 年錄得較低的按年變動率，這是由受政府數個紓困措施所影響和私人房屋租金下跌所致。（表 4）

slower increase in private housing rentals for fresh lettings gradually fed through into the CPI rental component. While the property market was generally active in 2017 and remained buoyant in the first half of 2018, the rises in fresh letting residential rentals during the period were gradually translated into a faster increase in the index for housing in 2018. The index for housing recorded smaller annual rates of change in 2020 and 2021. This was largely due to impact of various Government's relief measures as well as decreases of private housing rentals. (Table 4)

**表 4 消費物價指數中住屋指數的按年變動率**  
**Table 4 Annual rates of change in the index for housing in the CPIs**

年份 Year	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	%
2012	5.6 (6.4)	4.5 (6.2)	6.3 (6.7)	6.1 (6.3)	
2013	6.7 (5.8)	8.1 (6.3)	6.1 (5.7)	5.7 (5.4)	
2014	6.7 (5.0)	8.6 (5.3)	6.3 (5.2)	5.0 (4.4)	
2015	5.1 (4.5)	6.3 (5.1)	4.9 (4.4)	4.1 (3.9)	
2016	3.7 (3.3)	4.2 (3.5)	3.6 (3.4)	3.2 (3.0)	
2017	2.0 (2.6)	2.2 (3.2)	1.9 (2.4)	1.9 (2.2)	
2018	2.5 (3.2)	3.1 (3.7)	2.5 (3.3)	1.9 (2.6)	
2019	3.5 (3.2)	4.0 (3.8)	3.3 (3.1)	3.1 (2.9)	
2020	-0.1 (1.3)	-2.6 (1.5)	0.9 (1.2)	1.3 (1.2)	
2021	0.3 (-0.7)	2.7 (+§)	-0.8 (-1.2)	-1.0 (-1.0)	

註釋：括號內數字表示剔除所有政府一次性紓困措施影響後的變動率。  
§ 少於 0.05%。

Notes : Figures in brackets denote the rates of change after netting out the effects of all Government's one-off relief measures.  
§ Less than 0.05%.

### 電力、燃氣及水

4.5 表 5 載列電力、燃氣及水指數的按年變動率。電力、燃氣及水指數在 2012 年、2019 年及 2020 年錄得較大幅度按年下跌，主要是由於政府提供額外電費補貼。

4.6 於 2014 年，電力、燃氣及水指數錄得較大的按年升幅，主要是由於部分住戶已用完政府所提供的一次性電費補貼。此外，指

### Electricity, gas and water

4.5 Table 5 presents the annual rates of change in the index for electricity, gas and water. The index for electricity, gas and water recorded relatively larger annual decreases in 2012, 2019 and 2020, mainly due to the additional Government's provision of electricity charges subsidy.

4.6 In 2014, the index for electricity, gas and water registered relatively large annual increases, mainly because some households had used up the full amount of Government's one-off electricity charges subsidy.



數在 2021 年亦有顯著的升幅，主要是由於政府因應 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情，在 2020 年提供較大的電費補貼，以及燃料調整費在 2021 年下半年爬升所致。（表 5）

4.7 燃料調整費的轉變也會令電力、燃氣及水指數出現較大的按年變動。在 2013 年，剔除電費補貼前及後的指數均錄得較顯著的按年升幅，這主要是因為煤氣的基本收費與燃料調整費，以及電費上升所致。由於煤氣燃料調整費的下調，指數於 2015 年在剔除電費補貼的影響後錄得按年下跌。2017 年的指數亦錄得按年下跌，主要是由於發放電力燃料費特別回扣以致電費下調。2018 年的指數則錄得約 5% 的按年升幅，這主要是由於電費及煤氣燃料調整費上調所致。（表 5）

A notable increase in the year-on-year rate of change in the index was also observed in 2021, mainly due to the relatively large amount of Government's provision of electricity charges subsidy in 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the climbing fuel cost variation charges in the second half of 2021. (Table 5)

4.7 Movements in fuel cost variation charges also led to relatively notable annual rates of changes in the index for electricity, gas and water. In 2013, the index before and after removing the effect of electricity charges subsidy both recorded relatively notable year-on-year increases. This was mainly caused by the increase in the basic charge and fuel cost variation charge for town gas, as well as the upward adjustment of electricity charges. The downward adjustment of fuel cost variation charge for town gas resulted in annual decreases in the index after netting out the effect of electricity charges subsidy in 2015. The index also recorded annual decreases in 2017, mainly attributable to the downward adjustment in the electricity charges because of the special fuel rebate in electricity. On the other hand, the index showed annual increases of around 5% in 2018, mainly due to the upward adjustment in the electricity charges and fuel cost variation charge for town gas. (Table 5)

**表 5 消費物價指數中電力、燃氣及水指數的按年變動率**  
**Table 5 Annual rates of change in the index for electricity, gas and water in the CPIs**

年份 Year	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	%
2012	-8.2 (3.6)	-11.2 (3.1)	-6.9 (3.7)	-3.2 (4.6)	
2013	6.9 (5.1)	7.2 (5.0)	6.7 (5.2)	6.3 (5.4)	
2014	14.9 (2.5)	17.9 (2.6)	13.6 (2.4)	10.5 (2.3)	
2015	8.4 (-2.6)	10.8 (-2.9)	7.2 (-2.5)	4.9 (-2.1)	
2016	1.0 (0.6)	1.5 (0.8)	0.8 (0.6)	0.5 (0.4)	
2017	-1.7 (-1.7)	-0.8 (-0.8)	-2.0 (-2.0)	-3.1 (-3.1)	
2018	4.9 (4.7)	5.3 (4.9)	4.7 (4.6)	4.3 (4.3)	
2019	-5.4 (1.0)	-6.5 (0.9)	-4.8 (1.0)	-3.3 (1.1)	
2020	-20.6 (0.6)	-24.3 (0.5)	-19.0 (0.7)	-14.3 (0.8)	
2021	27.0 (4.7)	33.0 (4.7)	23.9 (4.6)	18.7 (4.6)	

註釋：括號內數字表示剔除所有政府一次性紓困措施影響後的變動率。

Note: Figures in brackets denote the rates of change after netting out the effects of all Government's one-off relief measures.

## 煙酒

4.8 表 6 載列煙酒指數的按年變動率。煙酒指數隨香煙價格的變動在 2014 年錄得較大的按年變動率，主要是因為政府於 2014 年上調煙草稅 11.8%。指數在過去 10 年間的其他年份的按年變動相對輕微。

## Alcoholic drinks and tobacco

4.8 Table 6 presents the annual rates of change in the index for alcoholic drinks and tobacco. Along with the movements in the prices of cigarettes, larger annual rates of change were observed in 2014, as the Government had increased the tobacco duty by 11.8% in 2014. The annual rates of change in the index in other years in the past decade were relatively moderate.

表 6 消費物價指數中煙酒指數的按年變動率  
Table 6 Annual rates of change in the index for alcoholic drinks and tobacco in the CPIs

年份 Year	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	%
2012	3.0	3.5	2.9		1.4
2013	1.5	1.4	1.5		1.8
2014	6.5	7.0	6.5		5.1
2015	1.3	1.4	1.4		1.0
2016	1.5	2.1	0.9		0.6
2017	0.6	1.1	0.2		0.1
2018	1.3	1.5	1.1		1.8
2019	1.2	1.5	1.0		1.0
2020	0.5	0.6	0.5		0.3
2021	0.1	0.4	-§		-0.7

註釋：§ 少於 0.05%。

Note: § Less than 0.05%.

## 衣履

4.9 表 7 總括了 2012 年至 2021 年間衣履指數的按年變動率。外衣佔衣履類別比重的頗大部分，加上其價格經常有很大的波動，故其價格變動往往是衣履指數整體變動的主要原因。

## Clothing and footwear

4.9 Table 7 summarises the annual rates of change in the index for clothing and footwear during 2012 to 2021. Outer clothing, which accounted for quite a large proportion of the total weighting for clothing and footwear, always had its prices fluctuated widely. Thus, its movements were usually the major contributor to the overall changes in the index for clothing and footwear.

表 7 消費物價指數中衣履指數的按年變動率  
Table 7 Annual rates of change in the index for clothing and footwear in the CPIs

年份 Year	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	%
2012	3.1	3.6	3.3		2.5
2013	1.7	2.3	2.2		0.6
2014	0.9	0.4	0.3		1.9
2015	-1.8	-1.2	-1.1		-2.8
2016	-3.4	-3.9	-3.9		-2.4
2017	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5		-0.2
2018	1.6	1.6	1.6		1.6
2019	-1.7	-1.7	-1.6		-1.9
2020	-5.2	-4.8	-5.1		-5.6
2021	3.3	3.2	3.2		3.3

4.10 衣履指數的按年變動率在這 10 年間介乎 -6% 至 4% 之間。指數在 2015 年至 2016 年期間按年下跌，相信是外衣價格因零售業受訪港旅遊業的表現影響而下跌。指數在 2017 年至 2019 年的按年變動，相信是受訪港旅遊業和零售業務在期間的表現所影響。受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的影響，指數在 2020 年錄得較大的按年跌幅。指數在 2021 年因 2020 年的基數較低而回升。（表 7）

4.10 The annual rates of change in the index for clothing and footwear ranged from -6% to 4% in the decade. The annual decreases in the index from 2015 to 2016 were conceivably due to the decreases in prices of outer clothing as the retail sector faced headwinds stemming from the performance of inbound tourism. The annual variations in the index during 2017 to 2019 were conceivably affected by the performance of inbound tourism and retail businesses during the period. Under the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, larger annual rates of decrease were recorded in 2020. The index picked up in 2021 against a lower base of comparison in 2020. (Table 7)

### 耐用物品

4.11 耐用物品指數在 2012 年至 2021 年間的變動載列於表 8。指數在 2012 年至 2020 年間均呈按年跌幅。指數持續下跌的部分原因是隨着科技迅速發展，資訊科技及電訊設備，以及影音器材的價格下跌。而指數在 2021 年錄得輕微的按年升幅，主要是由於旅行用品、手袋及其他個人隨身物品價格上升所致。

### Durable goods

4.11 Movements of the index for durable goods during 2012 to 2021 are shown in Table 8. The index showed annual rates of decrease from 2012 to 2020. The continuous decreases in the index were partly due to declines in the prices of information technology and telecommunications equipment, as well as video and sound equipment amid the fast advancement in technology. On the other hand, the index showed small annual increases in 2021, mainly due to the upward prices in the travel goods, handbags and other personal effects.

**表 8 消費物價指數中耐用物品指數的按年變動率**  
**Table 8 Annual rates of change in the index for durable goods in the CPIs**

年份 Year	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	%
2012	-1.4	-1.8	-1.1		-1.5
2013	-4.3	-4.3	-4.7		-3.8
2014	-3.4	-3.7	-3.8		-2.7
2015	-5.6	-5.5	-5.7		-5.6
2016	-5.4	-5.2	-5.9		-4.9
2017	-3.2	-3.7	-3.3		-2.7
2018	-2.0	-2.0	-2.2		-1.9
2019	-1.9	-2.1	-2.0		-1.6
2020	-2.7	-2.9	-2.7		-2.6
2021	1.0	0.6	0.9		1.5

**雜項物品**

4.12 表 9 顯示各項消費物價指數中的雜項物品指數在 2012 年至 2020 年間均錄得介乎 0.6% 至 3.3% 之間的按年升幅。指數在 2021 年錄得按年跌幅，這主要是藥物價格由 2020 年受 2019 冠狀病毒病帶動的高位回落所致。

**Miscellaneous goods**

4.12 Table 9 shows that annual rates of increase in the index for miscellaneous goods, ranging from 0.6% to 3.3%, were recorded in all the CPIs from 2012 to 2020. The index recorded annual decrease in 2021, mainly because the prices of proprietary medicines and supplies dropped from the peak in 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

**表 9 消費物價指數中雜項物品指數的按年變動率**  
**Table 9 Annual rates of change in the index for miscellaneous goods in the CPIs**

年份 Year	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	%
2012	2.2	2.7	2.3		1.7
2013	2.2	3.2	2.1		1.4
2014	2.3	2.9	2.0		2.0
2015	0.9	1.3	0.6		0.8
2016	1.5	1.6	1.4		1.5
2017	1.4	2.0	1.0		1.2
2018	1.3	1.7	1.1		1.1
2019	2.5	2.9	2.5		2.2
2020	3.1	3.3	3.3		2.8
2021	-3.1	-3.6	-3.2		-2.2

## 交通

4.13 表 10 顯示，交通指數在過去 10 年間普遍錄得相對溫和的按年升幅，當中有些年份如 2015 年及 2020 年甚至錄得輕微按年跌幅。在 2015 年錄得按年跌幅，主要是由於汽油價格下跌所致；而指數在 2020 年下跌，是受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的影響，公共交通費用下調所致。交通指數在 2012 年至 2014 年錄得較顯著的按年升幅，主要是由於汽車牌照、保險、學車、泊車及隧道收費，以及公共交通費用上升。而指數在 2017 年、2019 年及 2021 年錄得較大的按年升幅，主因是汽車牌照、保險、學車、泊車及隧道收費上升。

## Transport

4.13 As shown in Table 10, relatively mild annual rates of increase were observed in the index for transport in the past decade. In certain years such as 2015 and 2020, small year-on-year rates of decrease were noted. Annual rates of decrease were recorded in 2015 mainly due to the lower prices of motor fuel. As for 2020, the annual rates of decrease were because of the downward adjustment in public transport fares amid the COVID-19 pandemic. The relatively notable annual rates of increase recorded in the index for transport in 2012 to 2014 were largely caused by the increases in the charges for motor licences, insurance, instructor's fees, parking fees and tunnel tolls, as well as the public transport fares. The relatively larger annual rates of increase recorded in the index in 2017, 2019 and 2021 were mainly contributed by the augmented charges for motor licences, insurance, instructor's fees, parking fees and tunnel tolls.

表 10 消費物價指數中交通指數的按年變動率  
Table 10 Annual rates of change in the index for transport in the CPIs

年份 Year	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	%
2012	3.0	2.6	2.9	3.4	
2013	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.8	
2014	2.0	2.7	2.0	1.4	
2015	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	-1.4	
2016	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	
2017	2.3	1.4	2.4	2.8	
2018	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	
2019	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.2	
2020	-1.0	-2.0	-1.2	-0.1	
2021	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	

## 雜項服務

4.14 從表 11 可見，各項消費物價指數中的雜項服務指數在過去 10 年間的按年變動率大致溫和。指數於 2012 年至 2013 年錄得較大升幅是由於旅遊費用上升所致；而指數在 2014 年及 2016 年有較大的升幅，主要是由於教育服務及醫療服務收費上升所致。至於 2018 年及 2019 年，指數有較大的按年升幅，主要是由於旅遊費用及醫療服務收費上升所致；而指數在 2020 年及 2021 年上升，主要是由於學費和醫療服務收費上升所致。

## Miscellaneous services

4.14 As seen from Table 11, the index for miscellaneous services in all the CPIs recorded moderate annual rates of change in general in the past decade. The relatively larger rates of increase recorded in the index in 2012 to 2013 were contributed by higher charges on package tours while those in 2014 and 2016 were mainly due to the increases in the charges for educational services and medical services. As for 2018 and 2019, the relatively larger rates of increase in the index were mainly attributable to the increases in the charges for package tours and medical services. In 2020 and 2021, the increases in the index were mainly due to the increases in charges for school fees and medical services.

表 11 消費物價指數中雜項服務指數的按年變動率

Table 11 Annual rates of change in the index for miscellaneous services in the CPIs

年份 Year	綜合消費物價指數 Composite CPI	甲類消費物價指數 CPI(A)	乙類消費物價指數 CPI(B)	丙類消費物價指數 CPI(C)	%
2012	2.8 (2.8)	1.7 (1.7)	2.8 (2.7)	3.5 (3.5)	
2013	3.7 (3.2)	3.1 (2.9)	3.6 (3.2)	4.2 (3.4)	
2014	3.0 (2.3)	2.9 (2.5)	2.8 (2.2)	3.3 (2.3)	
2015	1.1 (1.1)	1.2 (1.2)	1.0 (1.0)	1.2 (1.2)	
2016	2.3 (2.3)	2.1 (2.1)	2.2 (2.2)	2.6 (2.6)	
2017	0.9 (0.9)	0.6 (0.6)	0.7 (0.7)	1.3 (1.3)	
2018	2.1 (2.1)	1.2 (1.2)	2.0 (2.0)	2.6 (2.6)	
2019	2.0 (2.0)	0.6 (0.6)	2.0 (2.1)	2.8 (2.8)	
2020	0.8 (0.8)	0.1 (0.1)	0.8 (0.8)	1.3 (1.3)	
2021	0.7 (0.7)	0.3 (0.3)	0.8 (0.7)	1.0 (1.0)	

註釋：括號內數字表示剔除所有政府一次性紓困措施影響後的變動率。

Note: Figures in brackets denote the rates of change after netting out the effects of all Government's one-off relief measures.

## 5. 更多資料

5.1 本文重點介紹過去 10 年間消費物價指數的變動情況。有興趣更深入了解商品／服務組別指數變動情況的讀者，可參閱消費物價指數系列的刊物。

## 5. Further information

5.1 This article highlights the movements of the CPIs in the past decade. Readers who are interested in the detailed movements of commodity/service group indices may refer to the series of publications related to the CPI.

附件 自 2007 年起影響消費物價指數的政府一次性紓困措施  
Annex List of Government's one-off relief measures affecting the CPIs since 2007

紓困措施類別 Type of relief measures	紓困措施的詳細內容 Details of relief measures	推行年份/月份 Year/Month of implementation
公營房屋租金豁免 Public housing rental waiver	香港房屋協會豁免公營房屋租金 Waiver of public housing rentals by Hong Kong Housing Society (HKHS)	2007 年 2 月、2008 年 2 月、2020 年 10 月及 2021 年 10 月 Feb 2007, Feb 2008, Oct 2020 and Oct 2021
	香港房屋委員會豁免公營房屋租金 Waiver of public housing rentals by Hong Kong Housing Authority (HA)	2007 年 2 月、2010 年 9 月、2012 年 9 月、2020 年 9 月及 2021 年 9 月 Feb 2007, Sep 2010, Sep 2012, Sep 2020 and Sep 2021
	政府代繳公營房屋租戶的基本租金 Government's payment of basic rent for public housing estates tenants	2008 年 8 至 10 月、2009 年 8 至 9 月、2010 年 7 至 8 月、2011 年 8 至 9 月、2012 年 7 至 8 月、2013 年 8 至 9 月、2014 年 8 月、2015 年 8 月、2020 年 1 月及 7 月 Aug - Oct 2008, Aug - Sep 2009, Jul - Aug 2010, Aug - Sep 2011, Jul - Aug 2012, Aug - Sep 2013, Aug 2014, Aug 2015, Jan and Jul 2020
	香港房屋協會豁免乙類屋邨租戶三分之二租金 Waiver of two-thirds of rent for tenants of Group B estates by HKHS	2020 年 1 月及 7 月 Jan and Jul 2020
差餉寬減 Rates concession	寬減每季最高值 5,000 元的差餉 Rates concession of up to \$5,000 per quarter	2007 年 4 至 9 月及 2008 年 1 月至 2009 年 3 月 Apr - Sep 2007 and Jan 2008 - Mar 2009
	寬減每季最高值 1,500 元的差餉 Rates concession of up to \$1,500 per quarter	2009 年 4 月至 2012 年 3 月、2013 年 4 月至 2014 年 9 月、2019 年 4 月至 2021 年 9 月 Apr 2009 - Mar 2012, Apr 2013 - Sep 2014, Apr 2019 - Sep 2021
	寬減每季最高值 2,500 元的差餉 Rates concession of up to \$2,500 per quarter	2012 年 4 月至 2013 年 3 月、2015 年 4 至 9 月及 2018 年 4 月至 2019 年 3 月 Apr 2012 - Mar 2013, Apr - Sep 2015 and Apr 2018 - Mar 2019
	寬減每季最高值 1,000 元的差餉 Rates concession of up to \$1,000 per quarter	2016 年 4 月至 2018 年 3 月及 2021 年 10 月至 2022 年 3 月 Apr 2016 - Mar 2018 and Oct 2021 - Mar 2022
電費津貼 Electricity charges allowance  (任何未用津貼可在同一戶口轉撥至其後月份,直至 2023 年 12 月 31 日) (Any unused allowance can be carried forward in the same account up to 31 Dec 2023)	政府每月提供 300 元的電費補貼 Government's provision of electricity charges subsidy of \$300 per month	2008 年 9 月至 2009 年 8 月 Sep 2008 - Aug 2009
	政府每月提供 150 元的電費補貼 Government's provision of electricity charges subsidy of \$150 per month	2011 年 7 月至 2014 年 6 月 Jul 2011 - Jun 2014
	政府每月提供 50 元的電費紓緩金 Government's provision of electricity charges relief of \$50 per month	2019 年 1 月至 2023 年 12 月 Jan 2019 - Dec 2023
	政府首 11 個月每月提供 160 元及第 12 個月提供 240 元的電費補貼 Government's provision of electricity charges subsidy of \$160 per month for the first 11 months and \$240 in the 12 <sup>th</sup> month.	2020 年 1 月至 12 月 Jan - Dec 2020
政府首 11 個月每月提供 80 元及第 12 個月提供 120 元的電費補貼 Government's provision of electricity charges subsidy of \$80 per month for the first 11 months and \$120 in the 12 <sup>th</sup> month.	2021 年 6 月至 2022 年 5 月 Jun 2021 - May 2022	
考試費寬免 Examination fee waiver	政府代繳參加香港中學文憑考試學校考生的考試費 Government's payment of examination fees for school students sitting for Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education (HKDSE) Examination	2018/19、2019/20、2020/21 及 2021/22 學年 2018/19, 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22 school years
其他 Others	豁免僱員再培訓徵款 Suspension of Employees Retraining Levy	2008 年 8 月至 2013 年 7 月 (自 2013 年 8 月起取消) Aug 2008 - Jul 2013 (Abolished starting from Aug 2013)