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以「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」分析消費物價指數
Consumer Price Index Analysed by Classification of Individual
Consumption According to Purpose

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Consumer Price Index Analysed by Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose

消費物價指數量度住戶一般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。除廣泛地被用作反映消費者所面對的通貨膨脹指標的整體指數外，政府統計處亦有公布按商品或服務組別劃分的消費物價指數細分數字，以便更深入分析消費物價通脹。當分析消費物價指數時，香港所沿用的分類法一直隨時間演進，以配合用者需求及本地情況。

自 2000 年代起，一些經濟體開始採用由聯合國發展的「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」分析消費物價指數。有見及此，政府統計處亦根據「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」編製消費物價指數，以便國際間進行比較。

本文簡介「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」，並以該分類法分析以 2014/15 年為基期的消費物價指數。

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the changes over time in the price level of consumer commodities and services generally purchased by households. Apart from the overall index, which is widely used as an indicator of the inflation affecting consumers, further breakdowns of the CPI by commodity/service group are also released to facilitate more in-depth analyses on consumer inflation. When analysing the CPIs, Hong Kong has all along adopted a classification system which has evolved over time to meet user needs and local situation.

Starting in 2000s, some economies have started to adopt the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) developed by the United Nations in analysing the CPI. In view of this, the Census and Statistics Department also compiles the CPI based on the COICOP to facilitate international comparison.

This article gives a brief introduction of the COICOP and analyses the 2014/15-based CPIs by COICOP.

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以「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」分析消費物價指數

Consumer Price Index Analysed by Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose

1. 引言

1.1 消費物價指數量度住戶一般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。除廣泛地被用作反映消費者所面對的通貨膨脹指標的整體指數外，政府統計處亦有公布按商品或服務組別劃分的消費物價指數細分數字，以便更深入分析消費物價通脹。

1.2 當分析消費物價指數時，香港所沿用的分類法一直隨時間演進，以配合用者需求及本地情況（在本文中稱為「香港消費物價指數分類」）。「香港消費物價指數分類」把商品及服務分為 9 個商品或服務類別、94 個組別、241 個分組，以及 984 個項目。自 2000 年代起，一些經濟體開始採用聯合國發展的「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」分析消費物價指數。「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」是以交易的「目的」把住戶的個別消費開支歸納為 12 個主要類別。有見及此，政府統計處亦根據「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」編製消費物價指數，以方便國際間進行比較。

1.3 本文簡介「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」，並以該分類法分析消費物價指數在 2009 年至 2018 年期間的按年變動率。

2. 比較「香港消費物價指數分類」和「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」

2.1 這兩個分類法就衣、食、住、行這些必需品的分類大致相同，只是就食及住有關的分類數目有輕微差異。「香港消費物價指數分類」內只有一個「食品」類別，當中包括基本食品及外出用膳。但「按目的劃分的個

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. Apart from the overall index, which is widely used as an indicator of the inflation affecting consumers, further breakdowns of the CPI by commodity/service group are also released to facilitate more in-depth analyses on consumer inflation.

1.2 When analysing the CPIs, Hong Kong has all along adopted a classification system (referred as Hong Kong CPI Classification (HKCC) in this article) which has evolved over time to meet user needs and local situation. Under the HKCC, commodities and services are classified into 9 commodity/service sections, 94 groups, 241 sub-groups and 984 items. Starting in 2000s, some economies have started to adopt the Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP) developed by the United Nations in analysing the CPI. The COICOP classifies individual consumption expenditure of households into 12 major divisions according to the “purposes” of the transactions. In view of this development, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) also compiles the CPI based on the COICOP to facilitate international comparison.

1.3 This article gives a brief introduction of the COICOP and analyses the year-on-year rates of change of the CPIs during 2009 to 2018 by COICOP.

2. Comparison of HKCC and COICOP

2.1 The classifications on the basic necessities, viz. clothing, food, housing and transport, are similar under the two classifications, with only minor difference in the number of food-related and housing-related sections. For instance, there is only a single “Food” section in the HKCC which covers both basic food and

人消費分類」則分為兩個食品相關的類別，分別為「食品及不含酒精飲品」和「食肆及酒店旅舍」。相反，「住屋」和「電力、燃氣及水」開支在「香港消費物價指數分類」內被劃分為兩個不同類別，但在「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」下則合併成單一類別。

2.2 另一方面，非必需品在兩個分類法中的劃分則有較為明顯的分別。「香港消費物價指數分類」主要把非必需品以商品及服務類別劃分（分別為「耐用物品」、「雜項物品」及「雜項服務」），但這些非必需品在「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」內則按其交易目的被劃分為六個類別，分別為「家具、家居設備及家居日常維修保養」、「醫療衛生」、「通訊」、「娛樂及文化」、「教育」及「雜項物品及服務」類別。例如，「藥物」及「醫療服務」在「香港消費物價指數分類」內分別被劃分為「雜項物品」及「雜項服務」類別，但在「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」內則同被歸類為「醫療衛生」。同樣，「影音器材」及「旅遊」在「香港消費物價指數分類」內分別被劃分為「耐用物品」及「雜項服務」類別，但在「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」內則同被歸類為「娛樂及文化」。

3. 「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」類別劃分的消費物價指數開支權數

3.1 香港現時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、乙類及丙類消費物價指數分別適用於較低、中等及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開支模式編製一項綜合消費物價指數。

food consumed at restaurants, but there are two separate food-related divisions, namely “Food and non-alcoholic beverages” and “Restaurants and hotels” under the COICOP. On the other hand, expenditure on “Housing” and “Electricity, gas and water” are classified into two separate sections in the HKCC, but combined into a single division in the COICOP.

2.2 As regards non-basic necessities, there are more apparent differences between the two classifications. While the HKCC mainly divides the non-basic necessities into goods and services (i.e. “Durable goods”, “Miscellaneous goods” and “Miscellaneous services”), they are classified into six divisions, namely “Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance”, “Health”, “Communication”, “Recreation and culture”, “Education” and “Miscellaneous goods and services”, in the COICOP according to the purpose of transactions. For example, “medicines” and “medical services” are classified under “Miscellaneous goods” and “Miscellaneous services” separately in the HKCC but grouped under a single division “Health” in the COICOP. Similarly, “video and sound equipment” and “package tours” are classified under “Durable goods” and “Miscellaneous services” respectively in the HKCC but grouped under a single division “Recreation and culture” in the COICOP.

3. Expenditure weights of the CPIs at COICOP division level

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

3.2 表 1 顯示消費物價指數內各「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」類別的開支權數。在 12 個主要類別中，「住屋、水、電力、燃氣及其他燃料」所佔的開支權數最大，比重佔總數超過三分之一。「食肆及酒店旅舍」和「食品及不含酒精飲品」兩個類別則合共佔開支權數約四分之一。

3.2 Table 1 presents the expenditure weights of various CPIs at COICOP division level. Among the 12 major divisions, the “Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels” division accounts for the largest expenditure share, which is more than one-third of the total. The “Restaurants and hotels” and “Food and non-alcoholic beverages” divisions together account for about one-fourth of the expenditure weights.

表 1 「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」類別劃分的消費物價指數開支權數
Table 1 Expenditure weights of the CPIs at COICOP division level

商品／服務類別 Commodity/service division	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)	%
食品及不含酒精飲品 Food and non-alcoholic beverages	9.55	13.38	8.38	6.87	
煙酒 Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	0.54	0.75	0.57	0.26	
衣履 Clothing and footwear	3.23	2.58	3.28	3.90	
住屋、水、電力、燃氣及其他燃料 Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	36.87	37.56	37.53	35.23	
家具、家居設備及家居日常維修保養 Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	3.46	2.01	3.54	4.93	
醫療衛生 Health	3.02	2.26	3.14	3.72	
交通 Transport	7.85	6.70	7.48	9.59	
通訊 Communication	3.40	4.01	3.44	2.67	
娛樂及文化 Recreation and culture	6.84	4.22	7.11	9.34	
教育 Education	3.42	2.68	3.61	4.02	
食肆及酒店旅舍 Restaurants and hotels	17.83	21.04	17.92	14.18	
雜項物品及服務 Miscellaneous goods and services	3.99	2.81	4.00	5.29	
合計 Overall	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

4. 「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」類別劃分的消費物價指數變動情況

食品及不含酒精飲品

4.1 「食品及不含酒精飲品」類別包括所有食品及不含酒精飲品的項目，但不包括被納入「食肆及酒店旅舍」類別的外出用膳費用。食品及不含酒精飲品指數在 2011 年的升幅最為顯著。隨後，綜合消費物價指數的升幅逐步回落至 2017 年的 1.1%，但在 2018 年，主要由於新鮮蔬菜價格受天氣影響而大幅上升，令這類別價格升幅回升至 4.3%。（表 2）

4. Movements of the CPIs at COICOP division level

Food and non-alcoholic beverages

4.1 The “Food and non-alcoholic beverages” division includes all food and non-alcoholic beverages items, but excluding costs for meals bought away from home which are covered under the “Restaurants and hotels” division. More significant increase in the index for food and non-alcoholic beverages recorded in 2011. Since then, the rates of increase of the Composite CPI moderated steadily to 1.1% in 2017. In 2018, as affected by the weather conditions, the substantial increase in fresh vegetable prices pushed the price increase of this division up to 4.3%. (Table 2)

表 2 消費物價指數中食品及不含酒精飲品指數的按年變動率

Table 2 Annual rates of change in the index for food and non-alcoholic beverages 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)
2009	+0.9	+0.8	+0.9	+0.9
2010	+3.5	+3.4	+3.5	+3.8
2011	+9.9	+10.1	+10.1	+9.2
2012	+6.5	+6.7	+6.8	+5.5
2013	+4.4	+4.7	+4.6	+3.3
2014	+3.4	+3.5	+3.6	+3.1
2015	+3.4	+3.4	+3.4	+3.6
2016	+3.6	+3.7	+3.6	+3.3
2017	+1.1	+0.7	+1.0	+2.0
2018	+4.3	+4.1	+4.1	+5.1

煙酒

4.2 這個類別包括酒精飲品（洋酒、中國酒和啤酒）及香煙。由於政府在 2009 年 2 月、2011 年 2 月及 2014 年 2 月分別上調煙草稅 50.0%、41.5% 及 11.7%，指數於 2009 年、2011 年及 2014 年錄得顯著升幅。指數在過去十年間的其他年份則錄得較溫和的按年升幅。（表 3）

Alcoholic beverages and tobacco

4.2 This division covers alcoholic beverages (foreign-style wines, Chinese wines and beer) and tobacco. Significant increases were recorded in 2009, 2011 and 2014 due to the 50.0%, 41.5% and 11.7% respective increases in tobacco duty imposed in February 2009, February 2011 and February 2014. The annual rates of increase were relatively moderate in other years in the past decade. (Table 3)

表 3 消費物價指數中煙酒指數的按年變動率

Table 3 Annual rates of change in the index for alcoholic beverages 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)
2009	+18.7	+21.6	+17.1	+13.2
2010	+3.4	+3.8	+3.2	+2.5
2011	+17.1	+19.0	+17.2	+11.4
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

衣履

4.3 「衣履」類別包括衣服及鞋類、衣料、裁縫費用，以及洗衣費用。

4.4 衣履指數在 2015 年至 2017 年錄得按年跌幅，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。（表 4）

Clothing and footwear

4.3 The “Clothing and footwear” division includes clothing and footwear, clothing materials, tailoring charges, and laundry charges.

4.4 The index for clothing and footwear displayed annual decreases during 2015 to 2017, conceivably due to the decreases in prices of outerclothing as the retail sector faced headwinds stemming from the performance of inbound tourism. (Table 4)

表 4 消費物價指數中衣履指數的按年變動率

Table 4 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)
2009	+2.7	+3.0	+2.7	+2.4
2010	+1.7	+1.1	+1.4	+2.5
2011	+6.8	+6.4	+6.2	+7.6
2012	+3.1	+3.6	+3.3	+2.5
2013	+1.7	+2.4	+2.2	+0.7
2014	+0.9	+0.4	+0.3	+1.9
2015	-1.7	-1.2	-1.0	-2.8
2016	-3.3	-3.9	-3.8	-2.3
2017	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2
2018	+1.6	+1.7	+1.7	+1.6

住屋、水、電力、燃氣及其他燃料

4.5 「住屋、水、電力、燃氣及其他燃料」類別包括私人和公營房屋租金、管理費、住所保養費用，以及電力、煤氣、水和其他燃料等公用事業收費。

4.6 2009 年至 2018 年期間，政府推行了數項一次性紓困措施（如豁免公營房屋租金、寬免差餉及提供電費補貼）。這些一次性措施降低措施實施當月的消費物價指數，令這數年間消費物價指數的按年變動率較為波動，尤其是住屋開支權數較高的甲類消費物價指數。（表 5）

Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels

4.5 “Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels” division includes rent for both private and public housing; management fees; house maintenance charges; and public utility charges including those on electricity, town gas, water and other fuels.

4.6 During 2009 to 2018, the Government has implemented a number of one-off relief measures (e.g. waiver of public housing rentals, rates concession and provision of electricity charge subsidy). These one-off measures lowered the CPIs in the intervening months and resulted in some fluctuations in the year-on-year rates of change in the indexes during these years, in particular in the case of CPI(A) which carries higher expenditure weight for housing. (Table 5)

表 5 消費物價指數中住屋、水、電力、燃氣及其他燃料指數的按年變動率
Table 5 Annual rates of change in the index for housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels 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)	%
2009	+0.9	-0.6	+1.2	+2.3	
2010	+3.4	+4.5	+3.5	+2.2	
2011	+6.2	+6.3	+6.2	+6.1	
2012	+4.5	+2.7	+5.3	+5.6	
2013	+6.7	+8.0	+6.2	+5.8	
2014	+7.3	+9.5	+6.8	+5.3	
2015	+5.4	+6.7	+5.1	+4.2	
2016	+3.5	+3.9	+3.4	+3.0	
2017	+1.7	+1.9	+1.7	+1.7	
2018	+2.7	+3.3	+2.6	+2.0	

家具、家居設備及家居日常維修保養

4.7 「家具、家居設備及家居日常維修保養」類別包括家具、家居紡織品、家庭電器、廚房用具，以及日常家居維修保養的用品及服務，如清潔劑、潔淨工具、家庭傭工服務等。

Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance

4.7 “Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance” division includes furniture, household textiles, home appliances, kitchen utensils, as well as goods and services for routine household maintenance such as cleansers, tools for cleansing, services for domestic helpers, etc.

4.8 除 2009 年及 2010 年外，指數近年大多錄得溫和升幅，主要由於日常家居維修保養的用品及服務的價格上升。綜合、乙類及丙類消費物價指數於 2009 年及 2010 年錄得按年跌幅，主要受到自 2008 年 8 月起實施僱員再培訓徵款豁免令家庭服務費用下降的即時影響。（表 6）

4.8 Except for 2009 and 2010, the index recorded mostly moderate increases in recent years, mainly because prices of goods and services for routine household maintenance increased. The year-on-year rates of decrease in the Composite CPI, CPI(B) and CPI(C) recorded in 2009 and 2010 were mainly due to immediate effect of the implementation of suspension of Employees Retraining Levy on lowering the charges for household services as from August 2008. (Table 6)

表 6 消費物價指數中家具、家居設備及家居日常維修保養指數的按年變動率
Table 6 Annual rates of change in the index for furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance 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)	%
2009	-1.1	+1.1	-1.1	-2.1	-2.1
2010	-1.0	+0.2	-1.0	-1.6	-1.6
2011	+2.6	+3.0	+2.8	+2.2	+2.2
2012	+3.6	+3.9	+3.8	+3.1	+3.1
2013	+3.2	+2.5	+3.3	+3.3	+3.3
2014	+2.6	+2.2	+2.5	+2.9	+2.9
2015	+2.1	+1.4	+2.1	+2.4	+2.4
2016	+1.6	+1.2	+1.8	+1.8	+1.8
2017	+1.3	+0.8	+1.2	+1.5	+1.5
2018	+2.5	+2.2	+2.5	+2.6	+2.6

醫療衛生

4.9 「醫療衛生」類別包括現時分散在數個「香港消費物價指數分類」類別的醫療衛生相關商品及服務，包括門診及住院服務、藥物，以及治療用具及器材如矯視眼鏡及按摩器材。

Health

4.9 The “Health” division comprises health-related commodities and services currently classified separately under various HKCC sections, including outpatient and hospital services; proprietary medicines and supplies; and therapeutic appliances and equipment such as corrective eyeglasses and massage equipment.

4.10 醫療衛生指數近年大多錄得溫和升幅，2011 年至 2018 年按年升幅保持在大約 3% 至 4%。（表 7）

4.10 The index for health recorded mostly moderate increases in recent years. From 2011 to 2018, year-on-year rates of increase remained at some 3% to 4%. (Table 7)

表 7 消費物價指數中醫藥衛生指數的按年變動率
Table 7 Annual rates of change in the index for health 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)	%
2009	+1.7	+1.6	+1.9		+1.4
2010	+2.6	+2.5	+2.6		+2.5
2011	+3.5	+3.6	+3.6		+3.3
2012	+3.5	+3.4	+3.6		+3.6
2013	+3.4	+3.5	+3.5		+3.2
2014	+3.2	+3.3	+3.3		+3.0
2015	+3.4	+3.5	+3.7		+2.9
2016	+4.4	+4.3	+4.5		+4.3
2017	+3.9	+3.9	+3.4		+4.3
2018	+3.9	+4.3	+3.7		+3.9

交通

4.11 「交通」類別包括所有公共及自用交通收費，包括公共交通費用、汽油價格、購買和維修車輛的費用及進出香港交通費用。

4.12 交通指數近年大多錄得較平穩而溫和的升幅。綜合、乙類及丙類消費物價指數於2009年及2015年錄得按年跌幅，主要由於汽油價格下跌。（表8）

Transport

4.11 The “Transport” division includes charges on all public and private transport, including items such as public transportation fares, prices of motor fuel, costs for purchases of and repairs to motor vehicles, and inbound and outbound transport fares.

4.12 The index for transport in recent years showed relatively stable and moderate increases. The year-on-year rates of decrease in the Composite CPI, CPI(B) and CPI(C) recorded in 2009 and 2015 were mainly due to the lower prices of motor fuel. (Table 8)

表 8 消費物價指數中交通指數的按年變動率
Table 8 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)	%
2009	-0.8	+0.7	-0.7		-2.3
2010	+2.0	+1.2	+2.0		+2.8
2011	+4.4	+3.2	+4.0		+6.0
2012	+3.0	+2.6	+2.9		+3.4
2013	+2.4	+1.9	+2.3		+2.9
2014	+2.1	+2.8	+2.1		+1.5
2015	-0.3	+1.0	-0.2		-1.4
2016	+1.6	+1.5	+1.7		+1.5
2017	+2.3	+1.4	+2.5		+3.0
2018	+1.6	+1.3	+1.5		+1.9

通訊

4.13 「通訊」類別包括電訊設備；電訊服務如本地及長途電話服務、流動電話服務及上網服務；以及郵遞服務。

4.14 由於電訊設備及服務的價格持續下跌，通訊指數在 2009 年至 2018 年期間持續錄得按年跌幅。（表 9）

Communication

4.13 The “Communication” division includes telecommunications equipment; telecommunications services such as domestic and long distance telephone services, mobile telephone services and internet services; and postal services.

4.14 The index for communication displayed year-on-year rates of decrease in all years during 2009 to 2018 due to the continuous decline in prices of telecommunications equipment and services. (Table 9)

表 9 消費物價指數中通訊指數的按年變動率

Table 9 Annual rates of change in the index for communication 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)	%
2009	-5.1	-4.5	-5.7	-5.0	
2010	-3.2	-2.5	-3.6	-3.7	
2011	-4.3	-3.5	-4.5	-5.2	
2012	-5.0	-4.2	-5.3	-6.1	
2013	-3.2	-2.0	-3.5	-4.6	
2014	-1.7	-0.2	-2.2	-3.6	
2015	-4.7	-3.3	-5.2	-6.6	
2016	-4.7	-3.2	-5.2	-6.4	
2017	-3.7	-2.8	-4.0	-4.6	
2018	-5.5	-4.9	-5.8	-6.1	

娛樂及文化

4.15 「娛樂及文化」類別包括旅遊；報紙、書籍（包括教科書和期刊）及文具；影音、攝影及電腦設備；音樂及體育用品；玩具及嗜好用品；以及娛樂及文化服務如電影娛樂、興趣班及運動課程、卡拉 OK、收費電視服務等。

4.16 娛樂及文化指數在近年間錄得按年跌幅，是受到影音、攝影及電腦設備價格下跌影響，而指數在 2018 年再次錄得按年升幅，主要是由於旅行費用顯著上升。（表 10）

Recreation and culture

4.15 The “Recreation and culture” division includes package tours; newspaper, books (including textbooks and periodicals) and stationery; audio-visual, photographic and computer equipment; musical and sports goods; toys and hobbies; and recreational and cultural services such as cinema entertainment, interest and sports courses, karaoke, pay TV services, etc.

4.16 Affected by the decline in prices of audio-visual, photographic and computer equipment, the index for recreation and culture showed continuous annual decreases in recent years. The index recorded annual increase again in 2018 mainly due to the notable increases in the charges for package tours. (Table 10)

表 10 消費物價指數中娛樂及文化指數的按年變動率

Table 10 Annual rates of change in the index for recreation and culture 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)	%
2009	-1.9	-0.1	-1.9	-2.9	
2010	+2.4	+0.9	+2.5	+3.2	
2011	+2.5	+0.5	+2.6	+3.6	
2012	+2.5	+1.6	+2.4	+3.1	
2013	+1.9	+2.1	+1.3	+2.4	
2014	+0.4	+0.4	-§	+0.9	
2015	-3.9	-2.9	-4.2	-4.0	
2016	-0.6	-0.1	-1.4	-§	
2017	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	-0.6	
2018	+4.0	+4.3	+4.0	+4.0	

註釋： § 少於 0.05%。

Note: § Less than 0.05%.

教育

4.17 「教育」類別包括學費及其他教育費用，如考試費和學校的雜項費用。值得注意的是，興趣班和運動課程費用，以及購買教科書的費用是納入「娛樂及文化」類別，而寄宿費用則是納入「食肆及酒店旅舍」類別。

4.18 教育指數在 2009 年和 2018 年錄得跌幅，是由於政府分別自 2008/09 學年開始在高中實施免費教育和自 2017/18 學年起實施免費優質幼稚園教育計劃，以致整體學費下跌。這些措施對甲類消費物價指數的影響最大。（表 11）

Education

4.17 The “Education” division includes school fees and other educational charges such as examination fee and miscellaneous school expenses. It should be noted that interest and sports course fees and purchases of textbooks are categorised under “Recreation and culture” division while boarding and lodging fees under “Restaurants and hotels” division.

4.18 The index for education registered decreases in 2009 and 2018 due to the decreases in overall school fees arising from the Government’s implementation of free senior secondary education as from the 2008/09 school year and the Free Quality Kindergarten Education Scheme as from the 2017/18 school year respectively. Its impact to CPI(A) was the largest. (Table 11)

表 11 消費物價指數中教育指數的按年變動率
Table 11 Annual rates of change in the index for education 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)	%
2009	-4.3	-9.4	-4.4	-0.4	
2010	+1.3	+1.2	+1.1	+1.6	
2011	+2.4	+2.1	+2.2	+2.9	
2012	+2.7	+2.6	+2.6	+3.0	
2013	+3.8	+3.8	+3.6	+4.0	
2014	+4.0	+3.9	+3.8	+4.6	
2015	+4.0	+3.5	+3.7	+4.6	
2016	+3.9	+2.9	+3.7	+4.7	
2017	+0.4	-0.3	+0.2	+1.1	
2018	-2.3	-2.5	-2.5	-1.9	

食肆及酒店旅舍

4.19 「食肆及酒店旅舍」類別包括外出用膳及住宿服務（如租住本地酒店／度假屋及寄宿費用），當中外出用膳佔開支權數的絕大部分。

4.20 食肆及酒店旅舍指數在過去十年間均錄得按年升幅。自 2011 年起，由於基本食品價格及包括租金在內的經營成本上漲，帶動外出用膳的費用持續上調，而升幅在近年稍為放緩。（表 12）

Restaurants and hotels

4.19 The “Restaurants and hotels” division includes meals bought away from home and accommodation services (such as those in local hotels/bungalow and boarding and lodging fees), in which meals bought away from home accounts for the great majority of the expenditure share.

4.20 The index for restaurants and hotels displayed annual increases in the past decade. As from 2011, the surge in basic food prices and operating costs which include rental had led to continuous increases in the prices of meals bought away from home, while moderation was noted in recent years. (Table 12)

表 12 消費物價指數中食肆及酒店旅舍指數的按年變動率
Table 12 Annual rates of change in the index for restaurants and hotels 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)	%
2009	+1.6	+1.6	+1.5	+1.4	
2010	+1.6	+1.6	+1.5	+1.8	
2011	+5.2	+5.4	+5.3	+4.7	
2012	+5.4	+5.6	+5.6	+4.8	
2013	+4.4	+4.6	+4.3	+4.3	
2014	+4.6	+4.7	+4.5	+4.4	
2015	+4.2	+4.2	+4.1	+4.5	
2016	+3.3	+3.5	+3.2	+2.8	
2017	+2.7	+2.8	+2.7	+2.6	
2018	+2.8	+3.0	+2.9	+2.7	

雜項物品及服務

4.21 「雜項物品及服務」類別包括個人護理用品和服務；首飾；保險；金融、專業和政府服務；以及其他沒有另行分類的商品或服務。指數於2009年至2018年期間持續溫和上升。（表13）

Miscellaneous goods and services

4.21 The “Miscellaneous goods and services” division includes products and services for personal care; jewellery; insurance; financial, professional and government services; and other commodities or services not elsewhere classified. The index showed moderate increases continuously during 2009 to 2018. (Table 13)

表 13 消費物價指數中雜項物品及服務指數的按年變動率
Table 13 Annual rates of change in the index for miscellaneous goods and 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)
2009	+2.1	+2.2	+2.3	+1.7
2010	+2.8	+2.7	+2.8	+2.9
2011	+3.9	+3.8	+3.9	+3.9
2012	+2.0	+1.9	+2.1	+1.9
2013	+1.5	+1.7	+1.4	+1.6
2014	+2.0	+2.0	+1.8	+2.3
2015	+1.6	+1.4	+1.6	+1.7
2016	+1.1	+1.4	+1.0	+1.2
2017	+0.7	+0.9	+0.5	+0.8
2018	+1.6	+1.9	+1.3	+1.4

5. 更多資料

5.1 本文重點介紹「按目的劃分的個人消費分類」劃分的消費物價指數的變動情況。有興趣了解按「香港消費物價指數分類」劃分的消費物價指數的讀者，可參閱《消費物價指數年報》。

5. Further information

5.1 This article highlights movements of the CPIs classified by the COICOP. Readers who are interested in the CPIs classified under the HKCC may refer to the publication *Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index*.