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國際比較方案
International Comparison Program

國際比較方案

International Comparison Program

要比較不同經濟體的本地生產總值及其他開支整體數字，傳統方法是將以當地貨幣量度的數值透過市場匯率轉換成共同的貨幣單位。不過，此方法的局限是以貨幣供求釐定的匯率不能反映經濟體之間的相對價格水平差距，並且會受到一些外在因素而影響。鑑於這些局限，國際間推出了國際比較方案，旨在採用購買力平價數據，以提供一個更穩健的系統進行有意義的國際比較。世界銀行最近公布了 2017 年國際比較方案的結果。

本文旨在簡介國際比較方案所採用的方法，並討論 2017 年國際比較方案結果的要點。

The conventional approach of comparing the GDP and other expenditure aggregates across economies is to convert the values measured in local currencies into a common currency using the market exchange rates. Nevertheless, this approach is subject to the limitation that the exchange rates, which are determined by the demand for and supply of currencies, do not reflect the relative price level differences across economies and are under the influence of a number of extraneous factors. In view of such shortcomings, the International Comparison Program (ICP) was launched to provide a more robust system for meaningful international comparison by means of Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) data. Results of the 2017 ICP have recently been released by the World Bank.

This article aims to introduce the methodology of the ICP and provides some highlights on the results of the 2017 ICP.

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國際比較方案

International Comparison Program

1. 引言

1.1 國際比較方案是由聯合國統計委員會支持、世界銀行領導的最大規模的全球性統計倡議項目，旨在編製購買力平價，從而得到可比較不同經濟體的本地生產總值的物量量度。

1.2 購買力平價是一個兌換率，是指以某一個經濟體的一個貨幣單位在當地可以購買的貨品和服務數量，在另一個經濟體需要用多少該經濟體的貨幣單位來購買。購買力平價的概念基本上與《經濟學人》提出的「巨無霸」指數相似。「巨無霸」指數計算單一貨品在不同經濟體的相對價格，而國際比較方案則根據本地生產總值所包括的廣泛貨品和服務來編製購買力平價數字。

1.3 也就是說，購買力平價平整了貨幣間購買力的差異，使其能比較經濟體之間的產量以及其居民生活質素的「真實」水平。

1.4 本文旨在簡介國際比較方案所採用的方法，並討論 2017 年國際比較方案結果的要點。

1. Introduction

1.1 The International Comparison Program (ICP) is the largest worldwide statistical initiative led by the World Bank under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC), with the objective of producing the Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) and hence comparable volume measures of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) across economies.

1.2 PPP is a currency conversion rate showing the number of units of an economy's currency that are needed in this economy to purchase the same quantity of goods and services as one unit of currency in another economy will purchase in the local market. The concept of the PPP is by nature similar to The Economist's "Big Mac" index. While the "Big Mac" index derives the relative price for a single product between economies, the ICP produces PPP figures based on a wide array of goods and services making up the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

1.3 In other words, the PPPs equalise the purchasing power of currencies and make it possible to compare the volume of output among economies and their residents' living standards in "real" terms.

1.4 This article aims to introduce the methodology of the ICP and provides some highlights on the results of the 2017 ICP.

2. 國際比較方案的必要性

2.1 要比較不同經濟體的本地生產總值及其他開支整體數字，傳統方法是將以當地貨幣量度的數值透過市場匯率轉換成共同的貨幣單位。不過，此方法的局限是以貨幣供求釐定的匯率不能反映經濟體之間的相對價格水平差距，特別是那些不同經濟體間不會買賣的貨品和服務的價格水平。匯率亦會受到一些外在因素，包括息率、資金流向及投機活動影響。

2.2 鑑於匯率的這些局限，國際間推出了國際比較方案，旨在採用購買力平價數據，以提供一個更穩健的系統進行有意義的國際比較。聯合國統計委員會首次倡議的購買力平價研究計劃可追溯至 1968 年，往後的國際比較方案則不定期進行（例如上三輪的方案分別在 1993 年、2005 年、以及 2011 年進行）。在 2016 年，經聯合國統計委員會確認，自 2017 輪開始國際比較方案已成為恆常的全球統計項目。

3. 國際比較方案所採用的方法

3.1 計算購買力平價的方法是先向不同的經濟體搜集可比較及具代表性貨品和服務的價格，並把這些項目的價格比例以相關的按開支組成部分劃分的本地生產總值開支權數匯總。2017 年國際比較方案從不同經濟體搜集近千項貨品和服務的價格，當中涵蓋本地生產總值所有開支組成部分（包括消費品和服務、政府服務、以及設備及建造工程）。

2. The Need for the ICP

2.1 The conventional approach of comparing the GDP and other expenditure aggregates across economies is to convert the values measured in local currencies into a common currency using the market exchange rates. Nevertheless, this approach is subject to the limitation that the exchange rates, which are determined by the demand for and supply of currencies, do not reflect the relative price level differences across economies, especially for goods and services not traded between them. It is also under the influence of a number of extraneous factors such as interest rates, money flows and speculative activities.

2.2 In view of such shortcomings of the exchange rates, the ICP was launched to provide a more robust system for meaningful international comparison by means of PPP data. The first research project on PPPs initiated by UNSC could be traced back to 1968 and ICP was then conducted irregularly (for instance, the last three rounds were conducted in 1993, 2005 and 2011). It has become a regular global statistical program starting from the 2017 round as endorsed by the UNSC in 2016.

3. Methodology of the ICP

3.1 The calculation of PPPs for various economies is carried out by collecting prices of comparable and representative goods and services in different economies and aggregating price ratios of these items by their respective weights on the GDP by expenditure component. Prices of nearly 1 000 goods and services covering all expenditure components of the GDP (including consumer goods and services, government services, equipment goods and construction projects) have been collected from different economies for the 2017 ICP.

3.2 全球共有 176 個經濟體參與 2017 年國際比較方案。由於各參與的經濟體在文化背景、消費習慣及生活水平等方面的差異頗大，要在所有經濟體搜集同一產品的價格作直接比較，實在非常困難。有見及此，所有參與的經濟體被劃分為六個區域¹，以便先在各區域內就可比較的產品搜集價格數據，編製一套區域內的購買力平價。然後，再連接各區域結果以得出全球性結果。

3.3 在進行國際比較方案的基年之間，世界銀行會根據最近一輪國際比較方案的基準估計數字推算購買力平價的按年數字。最新一輪的 2017 年國際比較方案提供基準數字，以更新根據 2011 年國際比較方案推算的購買力平價估值。

4. 主要結果

4.1 在本文中，購買力平價及其他經濟整體數字均以相同的貨幣單位（美元）作比較。此外，文中「全球」一詞是指參與 2017 年國際比較方案的 176 個經濟體的總計。雖然國際比較方案仍未涵蓋全球所有經濟體，但那些沒有參與的經濟體只佔全球經濟及人口的一小部分。就每一項經濟數字而言，全球排名首五位及一些與香港有緊密經濟聯繫的經濟體的結果，載列於表 1 至 3。有關情況概述如下。

3.2 A total of 176 economies participated in the 2017 ICP. As the participating economies had very different cultural background, consumption habits and living standards, it would be very difficult to price exactly the same products in all economies and make direct price comparisons. In this connection, the economies were grouped into six regions¹ so that comparable products could be priced within each region first to derive a set of regional PPPs. The regional results would then be linked up to derive the global results.

3.3 Between benchmark years in which the ICP was conducted, the World Bank extrapolates annual PPP figures based on the last ICP benchmark estimates. The latest 2017 ICP round provides the benchmark for updating the PPP estimates extrapolated based on the 2011 ICP results.

4. Salient Findings

4.1 In this article, the PPPs and economic aggregates are expressed in terms of the same unit of currency, the US Dollar, for comparison. Moreover, the “world” should be understood as the sum of the 176 economies participating in the 2017 ICP. While the ICP was yet to include all economies in the world, the non-participating economies only accounted for a small share of the world’s economy and population. Results for the top five economies in respect of each economic aggregate under study and some selected economies with closer economic ties with Hong Kong are shown in Tables 1 to 3 and summarised below.

¹ 國際比較方案在五個地區（非洲、亞洲及太平洋、獨立國家聯合體、拉丁美洲及西亞）及一個獨立區域（歐盟統計局及經濟合作暨發展組織）進行。

¹ The ICP was organised in five geographic regions (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Commonwealth of Independent States, Latin America, and Western Asia) plus one independent region of the Statistical Office of the European Communities and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Eurostat-OECD).

中等及低收入經濟體佔全球本地生產總值的比例上升

4.2 以匯率換算的本地生產總值物量估計往往會低估了低收入經濟體²的產量。這是由於大多數低收入經濟體的本地價格較低，若充分考慮這些價格差異，低收入經濟體的產量實際上應該較大。

4.3 若以匯率換算，高收入經濟體雖然只佔全球 17% 的人口，卻已佔全球本地生產總值的 64%。相反，擁有全球 83% 人口的中等及低收入經濟體，只共佔全球本地生產總值的 36%。（圖 1 甲）

4.4 然而，當以購買力平價把本地生產總值換算至共同貨幣時，所顯示的情況卻大為不同。以購買力平價換算，高收入經濟體只佔全球本地生產總值的 49%，遠低於以匯率換算的 64%。換言之，中等及低收入經濟體的實質經濟佔有率，實際遠高於以匯率換算的本地生產總值（以購買力平價換算時是 51%，而以匯率換算時是 36%）。（圖 1 乙）

Higher contributions of the middle- and low-income economies to the world's GDP

4.2 Exchange rate-based volume measure of GDP generally understates the outputs of the low-income economies². It is because low-income economies mostly have lower domestic prices and their volume of outputs should in fact be larger if the differences in price levels have well been taken into account.

4.3 When measured in terms of exchange rates, the high-income economies shared 64% of the world's GDP though they only accommodated 17% of the world's population. On the contrary, the middle- and low-income economies, in which 83% of the world's population resided, together accounted only for 36% of the world's GDP respectively. (Chart 1a)

4.4 However, the picture was quite different when PPPs were used instead to convert the GDP to a common currency. In PPP terms, the high-income economies shared only 49% of the world's PPP-based GDP, significantly smaller than the 64% in terms of the exchange rate-based GDP. In other words, the real economic share of the middle- and low-income economies in fact was much higher than that in terms of the exchange rate-based GDP (51% when using PPP conversion as compared with 36% using exchange rate conversion). (Chart 1b)

² 經濟體的分類是根據世界銀行所採用以匯率換算的人均本地居民總收益水平劃分：

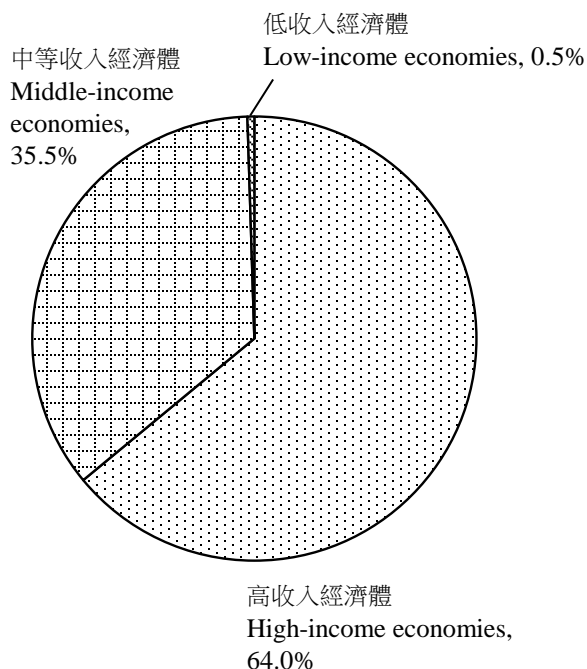
- (i) 低收入經濟體：1,025 美元或以下；
- (ii) 中等收入經濟體：1,025 美元以上及 12,376 美元以下；及
- (iii) 高收入經濟體：12,376 美元或以上。

² The categorisation of economies is based on level of the exchange rate based per capita gross national incomes as adopted by the World Bank :

- (i) low-income economies : US\$1,025 or below;
- (ii) middle-income economies : above US\$1,025 and below US\$12,376; and
- (iii) high-income economies : US\$12,376 or above.

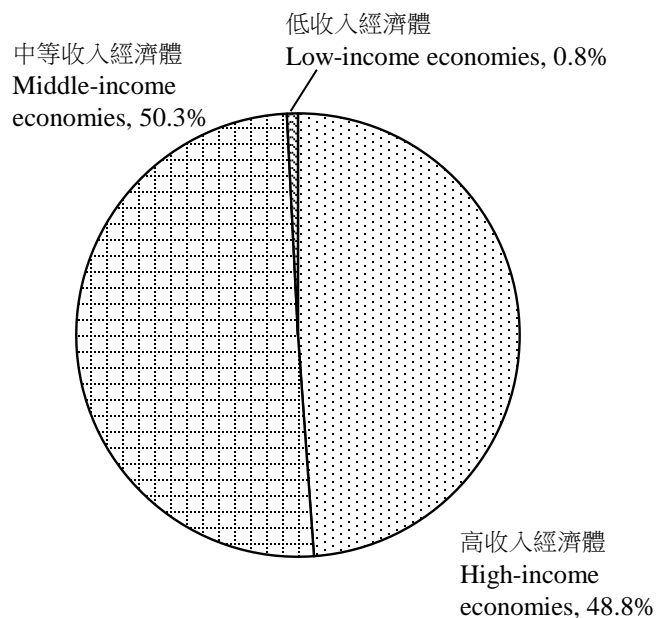
圖 1 按經濟體收入水平劃分的全球本地生產總值佔有率
 Chart 1 World Share of GDP by Income Level of Economies

(甲) 以匯率換算
 (a) Based on market exchange rates



註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能不等於 100%。

(乙) 以購買力平價換算
 (b) Based on PPP



Note: Figures may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

4.5 以購買力平價換算，中國內地及美國明顯突出為全球兩個最大的經濟體，各佔全球本地生產總值的 16%，連同印度（7%）、日本（4%）及德國（4%），合共已佔以購買力平價換算的全球本地生產總值差不多一半。無論是以匯率還是購買力平價換算，香港作為一個小城市只佔全球本地生產總值一個相當小的部分（0.4%）。（表 1）

4.5 In PPP-terms, the mainland of China (the Mainland) and the United States of America (USA) distinctly stood out as the two largest economies, each accounting for 16% of the world's GDP. Together with India (7%), Japan (4%) and Germany (4%), they already shared almost half of the world's PPP-based GDP. Hong Kong, as a small city, shared a very insignificant part (0.4%) of the world's GDP in terms of both exchange rate and PPP conversion. (Table 1)

一個經濟體的經濟發展階段

4.6 人均本地生產總值剔除了人口數目的影響，是量度一個經濟體經濟發展階段的指標。經濟因素如行業分布以及勞工集中程度及生產力會影響到人均本地生產總值水平。此外，一個經濟體的人均本地生產總值亦會受其人口結構例如年齡及勞動人口參與情況所影響。

Stage of development of an economy

4.6 The per capita GDP, which removes the effect of the population size, serves as a measure of the stage of economic development of an economy. Economic factors such as sectoral distribution as well as labour intensity and productivity would influence the levels of per capita GDP. Besides, the per capita GDP of an economy is affected also by the population structure such as age profile and labour force participation of the economy.

4.7 雖然香港只佔全球本地生產總值一個非常小的部分，但以購買力平價換算的人均本地生產總值（59,927 美元）卻排在全球最高之列，與美國（59,984 美元）、荷蘭（55,349 美元）及德國（53,012 美元）相若。相反，以購買力平價換算，雖然中國內地是全球最大的經濟體，但其人均本地生產總值（14,150 美元）仍低於全球平均值（16,596 美元）。

4.8 與鄰近的經濟體比較，香港以購買力平價換算的人均本地生產總值高於中國台灣（47,223 美元）、韓國（41,001 美元）及日本（40,827 美元），但較新加坡（93,981 美元）為低。（表 2）

貧富經濟體的收入差距收窄

4.9 當使用購買力平價作換算時，高、低收入的經濟體間的人均本地生產總值差距普遍收窄，這是因為以匯率換算往往會低估低收入經濟體的產量。舉例說明，以匯率換算，香港的人均本地生產總值是印度的 24 倍，但以購買力平價換算時則收窄至 10 倍。當與擁有全球最高以購買力平價換算的人均本地生產總值的盧森堡（112,701 美元）比較時，盧森堡的人均本地生產總值即由香港的 2.3 倍減至 1.9 倍。（表 2）

住戶的經濟狀況

4.10 在評估住戶的經濟狀況時，分析住戶的收入或消費水平較分析整體本地生產總值更為恰當。這是因為本地生產總值的組成部分包括一些與住戶的經濟狀況沒直接關係的開支類別，如建造和機器方面的投資。

4.7 Despite its insignificant economic share in the world, Hong Kong's PPP-based per capita GDP (US\$59,927) was among the highest in the world, comparable to that of the USA (US\$59,984), Netherlands (US\$55,349) and Germany (US\$53,012). On the contrary, while the Mainland was the largest economy in the world in PPP-terms, its per capita GDP (US\$14,150) was still below the global mean (US\$16,596).

4.8 Compared with the nearby economies, Hong Kong's PPP-based per capita GDP was higher than those of Taiwan, China (US\$47,223), Korea (US\$41,001) and Japan (US\$40,827), but was lower than that of Singapore (US\$93,981). (Table 2)

Narrower gap between the rich and the poor economies

4.9 The gap in terms of per capita GDP between high-income and low-income economies generally narrows when PPPs instead of market exchange rates are used, as exchange rate conversion tends to understate the volume outputs of low-income economies. For instance, Hong Kong's per capita GDP narrowed from 24 times to 10 times of India's when PPPs were used instead of exchange rates. When compared with Luxembourg, which had the highest PPP-based per capita GDP in the world (US\$112,701), the gap also narrowed from 2.3 times of Hong Kong's per capita GDP to 1.9 times. (Table 2)

Economic well-being of households

4.10 For assessing economic well-being of households, it is more appropriate to look at the level of income or consumption of households than GDP as a whole. It is because GDP comprises expenditure categories not directly related to the economic well-being of households such as investment in construction and machinery.

4.11 住戶實際個人消費旨在量度住戶的實質消費項目，包括由住戶自行購獲及由政府或其他非牟利機構（如非政府組織及慈善團體）提供的消費項目，例如教育及保健服務。所以住戶實際個人消費是反映一個經濟體內的住戶生活水平的較佳指標。

4.12 須注意一個經濟體的住戶實際個人消費可以反映其住戶的消費能力，而住戶的消費能力不單受收入也受其財富水平影響。此外，當地的儲蓄文化以及住戶對經濟的信心也會影響其消費傾向，從而影響住戶實際個人消費水平。

4.13 人均本地生產總值與人均住戶實際個人消費的數據有時會展現截然不同的情況。舉例來說，香港以購買力平價換算的人均本地生產總值比新加坡及瑞士為低，但香港以購買力平價換算的人均住戶實際個人消費則明顯地較高。這表示香港的消費開支佔其總收入的比率較新加坡及瑞士顯著為高。

4.14 在所有比較的經濟體當中，以購買力平價換算的人均住戶實際個人消費的數據顯示，香港住戶的經濟狀況排名第二（42,371 美元），僅次於美國（44,620 美元）。香港的數字高於其他先進經濟體，例如盧森堡（37,852 美元）、瑞士（35,344 美元）、德國（34,385 美元）、澳大利亞（34,091 美元）、加拿大（33,382 美元）、英國（32,445 美元）、新加坡（31,966 美元）及日本（27,439 美元）。（表 2）

4.11 The actual individual consumption of households (AICH) is intended to measure what households actually consume, including those acquired by households themselves and those provided by government or other non-profit institutions (such as non-governmental organisations and charities), such as education and health. Thus, it is a better indicator of the living standards of households in an economy.

4.12 It should be noted that the AICH of an economy can reflect the consumption capacity of its households which is affected by not only their income but also their levels of wealth. Besides, the domestic saving culture and households' confidence to the economy would also affect their propensity to consume and hence affect the level of AICH.

4.13 The per capita GDP and per capita AICH sometimes showed very different pictures. For instance, while Hong Kong's PPP-based per capita GDP was lower than those of Singapore and Switzerland, our PPP-based per capita AICH was significantly higher, suggesting that the share of consumption to total income was much larger in Hong Kong than in Singapore and Switzerland.

4.14 Among all economies under comparison, the level of economic well-being of households in Hong Kong (US\$42,371) ranked the second in terms of the PPP-based per capita AICH, lower than that of the USA (US\$44,620). The figure for Hong Kong was higher than those of other advanced economies such as Luxembourg (US\$37,852), Switzerland (US\$35,344), Germany (US\$34,385), Australia (US\$34,091), Canada (US\$33,382), the United Kingdom (UK) (US\$32,445), Singapore (US\$31,966) and Japan (US\$27,439). (Table 2)

相對價格水平

4.15 除了上述各經濟整體數字，國際比較方案另一項重要的結果就是反映不同經濟體相對價格的價格水平指數。此指數是購買力平價與相應匯率的比率。在本文中，香港的價格水平定為 100，大於 100 的指數表示其價格較香港為高，少於 100 則較香港為低。

4.16 香港的價格水平顯著低於一些先進經濟體如澳大利亞（146）、加拿大（120）及英國（114）。全球價格最高的地方是百慕達（177）、冰島（167）及挪威（156），價格水平較香港高出超過一半。（表 3）

4.17 與鄰近的經濟體比較，香港的價格水平與韓國相若。另一方面，日本的價格水平較香港高 22%，新加坡及中國內地的價格水平則較香港分別低約 17% 及 20%。（表 3）

5. 使用購買力平價的限制

5.1 以購買力平價作換算的估算雖然有助改善跨經濟體經濟總體數字的比較，但應用及解釋有關數據時應加以留意。

5.2 首先，購買力平價不能告訴我們一個匯率的「正確」水平，也不應被視為量度匯率高估或低估幣值的指標。釐定不同貨幣匯率的貨幣供求會受到當地生產可作貿易的貨品和服務的出口價格影響，而在國際比較方案下編製的購買力平價不只包括當地生產可作貿易的貨品和服務，亦涵蓋其他組成整體本地生產總值的所有貨品和服務，包括不會作跨境貿易的多個項目例如建造及政府服務。因此，購買力平價既不可以用作貨幣估值的量度，也不可作為國際貨幣市場的匯率均衡水平。

Relative price level

4.15 Apart from the above economic aggregates, another important output of ICP is Price Level Index (PLI) which shows the relative price levels across economies. PLI is the ratio of PPP to corresponding market exchange rate. In this article, the price level in Hong Kong is taken as 100, i.e. PLI above 100 indicates higher price level than Hong Kong's and PLI below 100 indicates the other way round.

4.16 Hong Kong's price level was considerably lower than those in such advanced economies as Australia (146), Canada (120) and the UK (114). Worldwide, the highest price level was recorded in Bermuda (177), Iceland (167), and Norway (156), with price level higher than that of Hong Kong by more than half. (Table 3)

4.17 Compared with nearby economies, Hong Kong's price level was similar to that of Korea. On the other hand, Japan's price level was some 22% higher than that of Hong Kong while Singapore's and the Mainland's price levels were some 17% and 20% lower than Hong Kong's respectively. (Table 3)

5. Limitations to the Uses of PPPs

5.1 While PPP-based estimates help improve the comparison of economic aggregates across economies, they should nevertheless be used and interpreted with caution.

5.2 Firstly, the PPP does not tell us what the exchange rate "should be" and should not be treated as an indicator for over- or under-valuation of currencies. Exchange rates are determined by the supply of and demand for different currencies which can be influenced by the export prices of domestically-produced tradable goods and services. However, the PPPs compiled under the ICP do not cover only domestically-produced tradable goods and services, but also all other goods and services constituting the GDP as a whole, including many items such as building and government services, which are not traded across borders. Thus, they should neither be used as a measure for currency valuation nor as equilibrium exchange rate in international currency markets.

5.3 此外，購買力平價作換算的估算亦不能用作建立嚴謹的經濟體排名。這是由於購買力平價是一個統計數字，本身受限於一定程度的抽樣及統計誤差。就各項經濟整體數字而言，經濟體間差異在 5% 以下或相若水平一般不被視為具有明顯差別，未必可以代表經濟體間具有真正差異。

6. 其他參考資料

6.1 本文只陳述了部分選定經濟體的國際比較方案結果，而全部 176 個經濟體的結果載於《2017 年國際比較方案結果：購買力平價及世界經濟體的規模》（只有英文版）。該刊物可於世界銀行的網址 <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/33623/9781464815300.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y> 下載。

5.3 Besides, PPP-based estimates cannot be used to establish strict rankings of economies as they are statistical constructs which are subject to a certain margin of sampling and statistical errors. Differences between economies in terms of respective economic aggregates of under 5% or so are generally not considered significant and may not represent the real differences between them.

6. Further Reference

6.1 In this article, only ICP results for some selected economies were presented. ICP results for all the 176 participating economies are provided in the publication *Purchasing Power Parities and the Size of World Economies: Results from the 2017 International Comparison Program* (only English version available) downloadable from the World Bank's website at <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/33623/9781464815300.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>.

表 1 選定經濟體的本地生產總值⁽¹⁾

Table 1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Selected Economies⁽¹⁾

經濟體	Economy	以匯率換算的本地生產總值			以購買力平價換算的本地生產總值 ⁽²⁾		
		Exchange rate-based GDP			PPP-based GDP ⁽²⁾		
		十億 (美元)	指數 (香港=100)	佔全球本 地生產總 值的比率	十億 (美元)	指數 (香港=100)	佔全球本 地生產總 值的比率
		Billions (US\$)	Index (HK=100)	World share of GDP (%)	Billions (US\$)	Index (HK=100)	World share of GDP (%)
中國內地	The mainland of China	12,143.6	3 554	15.23	19,617.4	4 429	16.41
美國	United States of America	19,519.4	5 713	24.49	19,519.4	4 407	16.33
印度	India	2,552.5	747	3.20	8,050.5	1 817	6.73
日本	Japan	4,860.0	1 422	6.10	5,173.0	1 168	4.33
德國	Germany	3,665.9	1 073	4.60	4,381.8	989	3.67
英國	United Kingdom	2,669.6	781	3.35	3,037.0	686	2.54
法國	France	2,592.7	759	3.25	2,994.5	676	2.50
印度尼西亞	Indonesia	1,015.4	297	1.27	2,893.6	653	2.42
意大利	Italy	1,961.8	574	2.46	2,529.5	571	2.12
韓國	Korea	1,623.9	475	2.04	2,105.9	475	1.76
加拿大	Canada	1,650.6	483	2.07	1,778.0	401	1.49
澳大利亞	Australia	1,386.2	406	1.74	1,233.9	279	1.03
泰國	Thailand	455.3	133	0.57	1,203.0	272	1.01
中國台灣	Taiwan, China	574.9	168	0.72	1,112.6	251	0.93
荷蘭	Netherlands	833.9	244	1.05	948.2	214	0.79
馬來西亞	Malaysia	314.7	92	0.39	817.9	185	0.68
菲律賓	Philippines	313.6	92	0.39	815.5	184	0.68
越南	Vietnam	223.8	65	0.28	676.9	153	0.57
瑞士	Switzerland	680.4	199	0.85	567.4	128	0.47
新加坡	Singapore	338.4	99	0.42	527.4	119	0.44
中國香港	Hong Kong, China	341.7	100	0.43	443.0	100	0.37
新西蘭	New Zealand	200.9	59	0.25	194.5	44	0.16

註釋：(1) 載列於本表虛線分界上下的選定經濟體分別是全球排名首五位（以購買力平價換算的本地生產總值排名）及與香港有緊密經濟聯繫的經濟體。「全球」是指參與國際比較方案的 176 個經濟體。

(2) 以購買力平價換算的經濟數據是以美元為比較貨幣單位。

Notes: (1) Selected economies in this table, above and below the dotted line, refer to the world's top five in terms of PPP-based GDP and those with close economic ties with Hong Kong respectively. "World" refers to the 176 participating economies in the ICP.

(2) In PPP terms, US dollar is used as the currency unit in the comparison.

表 2 選定經濟體的人均本地生產總值及人均住戶實際個人消費⁽¹⁾
Table 2 Per Capita GDP and Per Capita AICH of Selected Economies⁽¹⁾

經濟體	Economy	以匯率換算的 人均本地生產總值 Exchange rate-based per capita GDP		以購買力平價換算的 人均本地生產總值 ⁽²⁾ PPP-based per capita GDP ⁽²⁾		以購買力平價換算的 人均住戶實際個人消費 ⁽²⁾ PPP-based per capita Actual Individual Consumption of Households ⁽²⁾	
		美元	指數	美元	指數	美元	指數
		US\$	(香港=100) Index (HK=100)	US\$	(香港=100) Index (HK=100)	US\$	(香港=100) Index (HK=100)
盧森堡	Luxembourg	107,513	233	112,701	188	37,852	89
卡塔爾	Qatar	61,099	132	95,063	159	25,247	60
新加坡	Singapore	60,297	130	93,981	157	31,966	75
愛爾蘭	Ireland	69,898	151	78,211	131	26,744	63
百慕達	Bermuda	98,868	214	72,356	121	40,559	96
瑞士	Switzerland	80,501	174	67,139	112	35,344	83
美國	United States of America	59,984	130	59,984	100	44,620	105
中國香港	Hong Kong, China	46,225	100	59,927	100	42,371	100
荷蘭	Netherlands	48,677	105	55,349	92	31,775	75
德國	Germany	44,350	96	53,012	88	34,385	81
澳大利亞	Australia	56,344	122	50,153	84	34,091	80
加拿大	Canada	45,171	98	48,658	81	33,382	79
中國台灣	Taiwan, China	24,401	53	47,223	79	28,863	68
英國	United Kingdom	40,424	87	45,988	77	32,445	77
法國	France	38,661	84	44,651	75	30,740	73
意大利	Italy	32,407	70	41,785	70	27,870	66
韓國	Korea	31,617	68	41,001	68	22,140	52
日本	Japan	38,356	83	40,827	68	27,439	65
新西蘭	New Zealand	41,577	90	40,261	67	27,860	66
馬來西亞	Malaysia	9,828	21	25,540	43	15,908	38
泰國	Thailand	6,729	15	17,781	30	10,307	24
中國內地	The mainland of China	8,759	19	14,150	24	6,906	16
印度尼西亞	Indonesia	3,877	8	11,049	18	6,703	16
菲律賓	Philippines	2,989	6	7,772	13	6,458	15
越南	Vietnam	2,375	5	7,183	12	4,805	11
印度	India	1,950	4	6,149	10	4,169	10

註釋:(1) 載列於本表虛線分界上下的選定經濟體分別是全球排名首五位（以購買力平價換算的人均本地生產總值排名）及與香港有緊密經濟聯繫的經濟體。「全球」是指參與國際比較方案的 176 個經濟體。

(2) 以購買力平價換算的經濟數據是以美元為比較貨幣單位。

Notes: (1) Selected economies in this table, above and below the dotted line, refer to the world's top five in terms of PPP-based per capita GDP and those with close economic ties with Hong Kong respectively. "World" refers to the 176 participating economies in the ICP.

(2) In PPP terms, US dollar is used as the currency unit in the comparison.

表 3 選定經濟體的價格水平指數⁽¹⁾
Table 3 Price Level Index of Selected Economies⁽¹⁾

經濟體	Economy	價格水平指數 (香港=100) Price level Index (HK=100)
百慕達	Bermuda	177
冰島	Iceland	167
挪威	Norway	156
瑞士	Switzerland	155
開曼群島	Cayman Islands	151
澳大利亞	Australia	146
新西蘭	New Zealand	134
美國	United States of America	130
日本	Japan	122
加拿大	Canada	120
荷蘭	Netherlands	114
英國	United Kingdom	114
法國	France	112
德國	Germany	108
意大利	Italy	101
中國香港	Hong Kong, China	100
韓國	Korea	100
新加坡	Singapore	83
中國內地	The mainland of China	80
中國台灣	Taiwan, China	67
馬來西亞	Malaysia	50
菲律賓	Philippines	50
泰國	Thailand	49
印度尼西亞	Indonesia	45
越南	Vietnam	43
印度	India	41

註釋：(1) 載列於本表虛線分界上下的選定經濟體分別是全球排名首五位（以價格水平指數排名）及與香港有緊密經濟聯繫的經濟體。「全球」是指參與國際比較方案的 176 個經濟體。

Note : (1) Selected economies in this table, above and below the dotted line, refer to the world's top five in terms of Price Level Index and those with close economic ties with Hong Kong respectively. "World" refers to the 176 participating economies in the ICP.