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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

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

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 2015 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 2015.

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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 2014 年的經濟貢獻及就業人數，政府統計處已在 2016 年 3 月出版的《香港統計月刊》的專題文章中加以分析。本文加入了 2015 年的統計數字，是 2016 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务的價值減去生產過程中消耗的貨品和服务（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 2014 was published in the March 2016 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*. This article is an updated version of the article published in 2016, with figures for 2015 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 2015 年為香港經濟帶來 13,309 億元的增加價值，並僱用 1 781 200 人。與 2014 年比較，2015 年四個主要行業的增加價值及就業人數分別增長 4.9% 及 0.1%。（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 2015 年佔本地生產總值的 57.2%，較 2010 年的 58.4% 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 2010 年下跌所致。另一方面，四個主要行業的就業人數在 2015 年佔總就業人數的 47.1%，較 2010 年的 48.0% 為低。（表 1 及表 2）

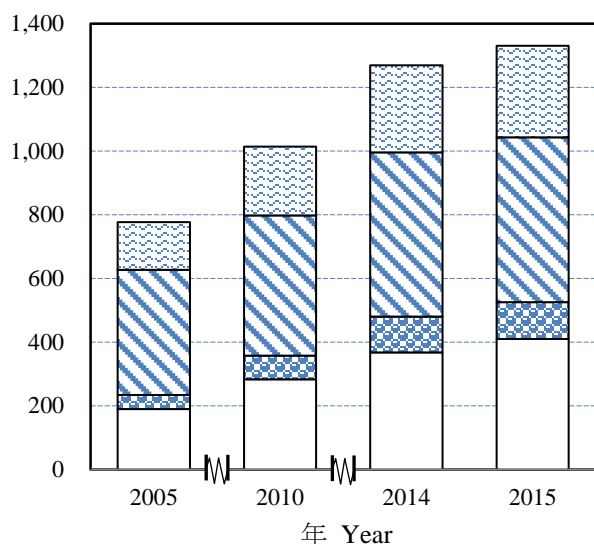
2. Four Key Industries

2.1 Taken together, the Four Key Industries in the Hong Kong economy generated value added of \$1,330.9 billion and employed 1 781 200 persons in 2015. The value added and employment in respect of the Four Key Industries increased by 4.9% and 0.1% respectively in 2015 compared with 2014. (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 57.2% in 2015, lower than that of 58.4% in 2010. This was mainly due to the decrease in the percentage share of the trading and logistics services industry in GDP compared with 2010. On the other hand, the contribution of the Four Key Industries to total employment in 2015 was 47.1%, lower than that of 48.0% in 2010. (Table 1 and Table 2)

圖 1 2005 年、2010 年、2014 年及 2015 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 2005, 2010, 2014 and 2015

增加價值 Value added
十億元 \$billion



就業人數 Employment
千人 Thousands

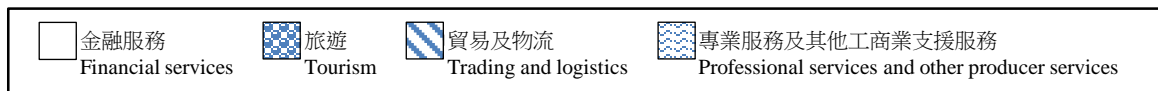
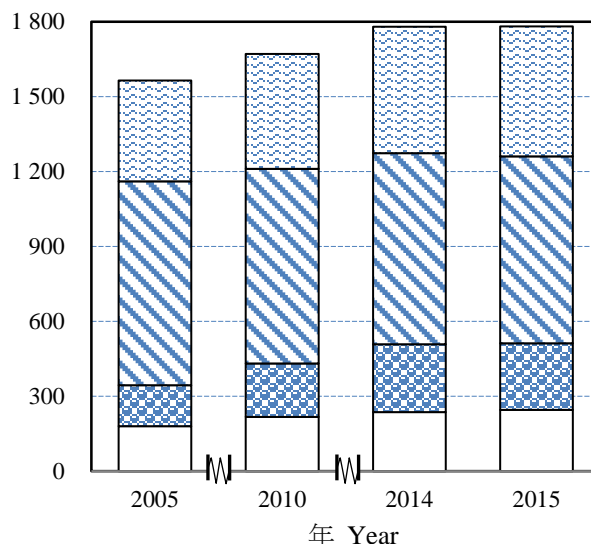


表 1 四個主要行業的增加價值
Table 1 Value added of the Four Key Industries

以當時價格計算的增加價值 Value added at current prices	2005	2010	2014	2015	平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
	百萬元 \$Mn	百萬元 \$Mn	百萬元 \$Mn	百萬元 \$Mn	2014 – 2015	2005 – 2015	2010 – 2015
1. 金融服務 Financial services	189,700 (13.8%)	283,800 (16.3%)	368,000 (16.7%)	409,900 (17.6%)	+11.4%	+8.0%	+7.6%
(a) 銀行 Banking	103,200	156,500	231,100	258,700	+11.9%	+9.6%	+10.6%
(b) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	86,500	127,200	136,800	151,200	+10.5%	+5.7%	+3.5%
2. 旅遊 Tourism	44,500 (3.2%)	74,600 (4.3%)	112,500 (5.1%)	116,400 (5.0%)	+3.4%	+10.1%	+9.3%
(a) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	32,900	59,200	93,600	93,100	-0.5%	+11.0%	+9.5%
(b) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	11,700	15,400	18,900	23,200	+22.8%	+7.1%	+8.6%
3. 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	393,000 (28.5%)	439,600 (25.3%)	515,700 (23.4%)	517,400 (22.3%)	+0.3%	+2.8%	+3.3%
(a) 貿易 Trading	322,600	357,100	440,900	439,600	-0.3%	+3.1%	+4.2%
(b) 物流 Logistics	70,400	82,500	74,800	77,900	+4.1%	+1.0%	-1.1%
4. 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	149,800 (10.9%)	216,100 (12.4%)	273,200 (12.4%)	287,200 (12.3%)	+5.1%	+6.7%	+5.8%
(a) 專業服務 Professional services	48,100	78,000	106,700	112,700	+5.7%	+8.9%	+7.7%
(b) 其他工商業支援服務 ⁽¹⁾ Other producer services ⁽¹⁾	101,700	138,200	166,500	174,400	+4.8%	+5.5%	+4.8%
四個主要行業 = 1+2+3+4 Four Key Industries = 1+2+3+4	777,100 (56.4%)	1,014,100 (58.4%)	1,269,300 (57.5%)	1,330,900 (57.2%)	+4.9%	+5.5%	+5.6%
本地生產總值⁽²⁾ Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁽²⁾	1,378,000	1,737,300	2,206,000	2,325,500	+5.4%	+5.4%	+6.0%

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	2005 人數 Number	2010 人數 Number	2014 人數 Number	2015 人數 Number	平均每年變動百分率 Average annual percentage change		
					2014 – 2015	2005 – 2015	2010 – 2015
1. 金融服務 Financial services	179 400 (5.4%)	216 700 (6.2%)	236 500 (6.3%)	245 900 (6.5%)	+4.0%	+3.2%	+2.6%
(a) 銀行 Banking	75 200	91 700	99 700	102 700	+3.0%	+3.2%	+2.3%
(b) 保險及其他金融服務 Insurance and other financial services	104 200	125 000	136 800	143 200	+4.6%	+3.2%	+2.8%
2. 旅遊 Tourism	165 000 (4.9%)	215 100 (6.2%)	271 800 (7.2%)	266 500 (7.0%)	-2.0%	+4.9%	+4.4%
(a) 入境旅遊 Inbound tourism	136 800	187 800	240 600	234 200	-2.7%	+5.5%	+4.5%
(b) 外訪旅遊 Outbound tourism	28 100	27 200	31 200	32 200	+3.4%	+1.4%	+3.4%
3. 貿易及物流 Trading and logistics	815 600 (24.4%)	778 200 (22.4%)	765 000 (20.4%)	748 300 (19.8%)	-2.2%	-0.9%	-0.8%
(a) 貿易 Trading	621 600	587 500	578 800	567 900	-1.9%	-0.9%	-0.7%
(b) 物流 Logistics	194 000	190 700	186 100	180 500	-3.1%	-0.7%	-1.1%
4. 專業服務及其他工商業支援服務 Professional services and other producer services	404 500 (12.1%)	460 100 (13.2%)	506 600 (13.5%)	520 500 (13.8%)	+2.7%	+2.6%	+2.5%
(a) 專業服務 Professional services	148 600	178 800	208 900	212 400	+1.7%	+3.6%	+3.5%
(b) 其他工商業支援服務 ⁽¹⁾ Other producer services ⁽¹⁾	255 900	281 300	297 700	308 100	+3.5%	+1.9%	+1.8%
四個主要行業 = 1+2+3+4 Four Key Industries = 1+2+3+4	1 564 400 (46.8%)	1 670 100 (48.0%)	1 779 900 (47.5%)	1 781 200 (47.1%)	+0.1%	+1.3%	+1.3%
總就業人數 Total employment	3 343 000	3 478 600	3 749 800	3 781 500	+0.8%	+1.2%	+1.7%

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，為市場用家提供多元化的金融產品及服務。2015 年金融服務業的增加價值為 4,099 億元（佔本地生產總值的 17.6%），較 2014 年的 3,680 億元增長 11.4%。就業人數在 2015 年為 245 900 人（佔總就業人數的 6.5%），較 2014 年的 236 500 人增長 4.0%。2015 年金融服務業顯著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 2015 年帶來 1,164 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 5.0%），較 2014 年增長 3.4%。就業人數在 2015 年為 266 500 人，較 2014 年下跌 2.0%，佔總就業人數的 7.0%。入境旅遊佔旅遊業增加價值的主要部分。受到主要市場的訪港旅客人次下跌所影響，入境旅遊的增加價值由 2014 年的 936 億元輕微下跌 0.5% 至 2015 年的 931 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 2015 年為香港帶來 5,174 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 22.3%），較 2014 年 5,157 億元的增加價值上升 0.3%。受外貿環境呆滯影響，貿易及物流服務業在 2015 年的增長放緩。就業人數方面，貿易及物流服務業在 2015 年僱用 748 300 人（佔總就業人數的 19.8%）。（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 2015, the value added of financial services industry amounted to \$409.9 billion, or 17.6% of GDP, with a growth of 11.4% from \$368.0 billion in 2014. The employment in 2015 was 245 900 persons, or 6.5% of total employment, with a growth of 4.0% from 236 500 persons in 2014. The notable growth in 2015 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 \$116.4 billion in 2015, or 5.0% of GDP, with a growth of 3.4% over 2014. The employment in 2015 was 266 500 persons, a decline of 2.0% from 2014. This represented a share of 7.0% to total employment. Inbound tourism accounted for the majority share of the value added of tourism. With the fall of visitor arrivals in major markets, the value added of inbound tourism decreased slightly by 0.5%, from \$93.6 billion in 2014 to \$93.1 billion in 2015. (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 \$517.4 billion in 2015 (or 22.3% of GDP), with a 0.3% growth from \$515.7 billion in 2014. The growth of trading and logistics services industry moderated in 2015 alongside a subdued external trade environment. In terms of employment, the trading and logistics services industry employed 748 300 persons in 2015 (or 19.8% 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 2015 年合共為香港帶來 2,872 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 12.3%），並為 520 500 人（佔總就業人數的 13.8%）提供職位。與 2014 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 5.1%，就業人數則上升 2.7%。這行業錄得穩健增長主要反映專業及商業活動在 2015 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 \$287.2 billion (or 12.3% of GDP) and provided jobs for 520 500 persons (or 13.8% of total employment) in 2015. The value added and employment increased by 5.1% and 2.7% respectively in 2015 over a year earlier. The solid growth of this industry mainly reflected the thriving professional and business activities in 2015. (Table 1 and Table 2)

3. 其他選定行業

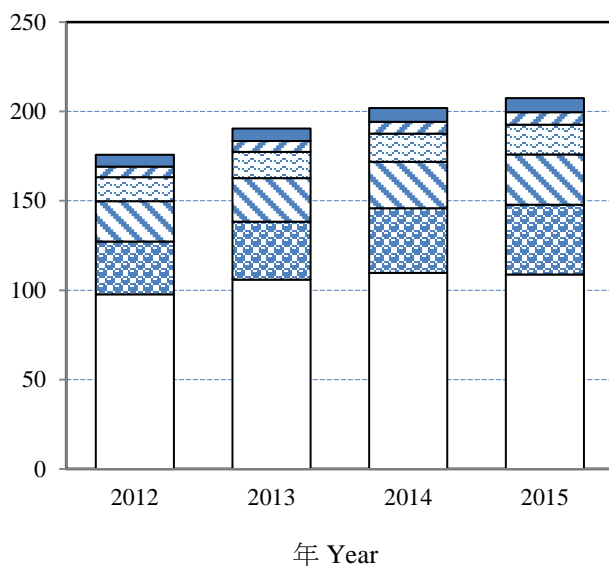
3. Other selected industries

3.1 選定新興行業在 2015 年為香港經濟帶來 2,076 億元的增加價值，較 2014 年的 2,020 億元上升 2.7%。這些行業的增加價值在 2015 年佔本地生產總值為 8.9%，略低於 2014 年的 9.2%。（圖 2 及表 3）

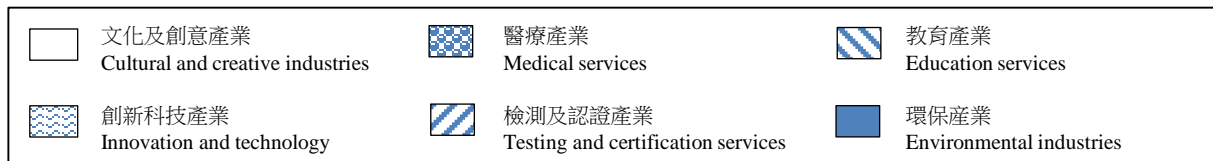
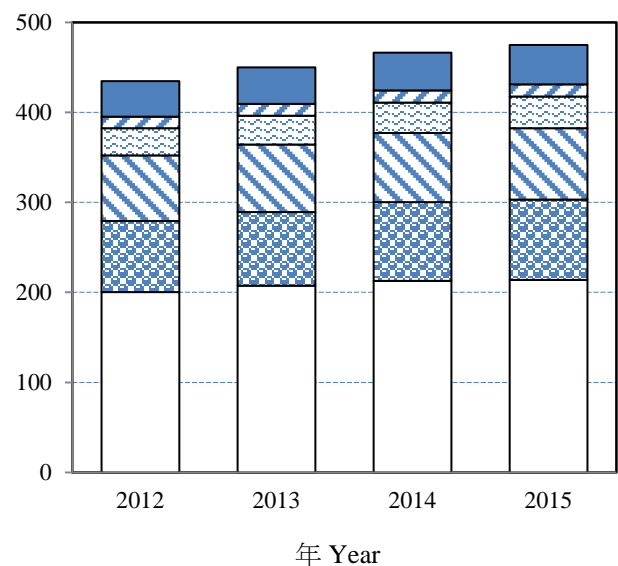
3.1 Selected emerging industries in the Hong Kong economy generated value added of \$207.6 billion in 2015, increased by 2.7% from \$202.0 billion in 2014. The value added of these industries expressed as a percentage of GDP was 8.9% in 2015, slightly lower than that of 9.2% in 2014. (Chart 2 and Table 3)

圖 2 2012 年至 2015 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 2012 to 2015

增加價值 Value added
十億元 \$billion



就業人數 Employment
千人 Thousands



3.2 就業人數方面，這些選定行業在 2015 年共僱用 475 080 人，較 2014 年的 466 660 人上升 1.8%。這些行業對總就業人數的貢獻由 2014 年的 12.4% 增加至 2015 年的 12.6%。（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 2015 年為香港帶來 1,089 億元的增加價值（佔本地生產總值的 4.7%），較 2014 年的 1,097 億元下跌 0.7%。當中跌幅較顯著的組成界別⁴包括藝術品、古董及工藝品，以及出版，而軟件、電腦遊戲及互動媒體，以及電視及電台的增加價值的上升則抵銷了部分跌幅。另一方面，2015 年的就業人數為 213 880 人（佔總就業人數的 5.7%），相比 2014 年的 213 060 人上升 0.4%。（表 3 及表 4）

3.4 醫療產業在 2015 年的增加價值為 390 億元（佔本地生產總值的 1.7%），較 2014 年上升 7.6%。增長主要是由於社會對私家診所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 2015 年的就業人數為 89 470 人（佔總就業人數的 2.4%），相比 2014 年的 87 470 人增加 2.3%。（表 3 及表 4）

3.5 教育產業在 2015 年的增加價值為 281 億元（佔本地生產總值的 1.2%），較 2014 年的 261 億元上升 7.6%。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），以及自資大學及專上教育服務的需求上升所致。就業人數方面，教育產業在 2015 年的就業人數為 79 330 人（佔總就業人數的 2.1%），相比 2014 年的 76 810 人增加 3.3%。（表 3 及表 4）

3.2 As for employment, these selected industries together employed 475 080 persons in 2015, increased by 1.8% from 466 660 persons in 2014. The contribution of these industries to total employment rose from 12.4% in 2014 to 12.6% in 2015. (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 \$108.9 billion in 2015 (or 4.7% of GDP), registering a 0.7% decline from \$109.7 billion in 2014. More significant decreases were seen in the component domains⁴ of art, antiques and crafts; and publishing which were partly offset by the increase of software, computer games and interactive media; and television and radio. On the other hand, employment stood at 213 880 persons in 2015 (or 5.7% of total employment), increased by 0.4% from 213 060 persons in 2014. (Table 3 and Table 4)

3.4 The value added of medical services industry was \$39.0 billion in 2015 (or 1.7% of GDP), increased by 7.6% compared with 2014. The increase was mainly attributable to the growing demand for medical services provided by private clinics. As for employment, the medical services industry employed 89 470 persons in 2015 (or 2.4% of total employment), representing a growth of 2.3% from 87 470 persons employed in 2014. (Table 3 and Table 4)

3.5 The value added of education services industry was \$28.1 billion in 2015 (or 1.2% of GDP), with a growth of 7.6% from \$26.1 billion in 2014. The increase was mainly due to the increasing demand for kindergarten, private primary and secondary schools (both profit and non-profit-making); and self-financing university and post-secondary education services. In terms of employment, the education services industry employed 79 330 persons in 2015 (or 2.1% of total employment), with an increase of 3.3% from 76 810 persons employed in 2014. (Table 3 and Table 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。

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	2012 百萬元 \$Mn	2013 百萬元 \$Mn	2014 百萬元 \$Mn	2015 百萬元 \$Mn	按年變動百分率 Annual percentage change		
					2013	2014	2015
1. 文化及創意產業 Cultural and creative industries	97,837 (4.9%)	106,050 (5.1%)	109,680 (5.0%)	108,920 (4.7%)	+8.4%	+3.4%	-0.7%
2. 醫療產業 Medical services	29,462 (1.5%)	32,445 (1.5%)	36,198 (1.6%)	38,962 (1.7%)	+10.1%	+11.6%	+7.6%
3. 教育產業 Education services	22,601 (1.1%)	24,221 (1.2%)	26,086 (1.2%)	28,079 (1.2%)	+7.2%	+7.7%	+7.6%
4. 創新科技產業 Innovation and technology	13,422 (0.7%)	14,738 (0.7%)	15,789 (0.7%)	16,710 (0.7%)	+9.8%	+7.1%	+5.8%
5. 檢測及認證產業 Testing and certification services	5,827 (0.3%)	6,011 (0.3%)	6,491 (0.3%)	7,017 (0.3%)	+3.2%	+8.0%	+8.1%
6. 環保產業 Environmental industries	6,750 (0.3%)	7,103 (0.3%)	7,802 (0.4%)	7,891 (0.3%)	+5.2%	+9.8%	+1.1%
選定行業⁽³⁾ Selected industries⁽³⁾	175,899 (8.7%)	190,568 (9.1%)	202,046 (9.2%)	207,579 (8.9%)	+8.3%	+6.0%	+2.7%
本地生產總值⁽⁴⁾ Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁽⁴⁾	2,013,000	2,098,100	2,206,000	2,325,500	+4.2%	+5.1%	+5.4%

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	2012 人數 Number	2013 人數 Number	2014 人數 Number	2015 人數 Number	按年變動百分率 Annual percentage change		
					2013	2014	2015
1. 文化及創意產業 Cultural and creative industries	200 370 (5.5%)	207 490 (5.6%)	213 060 (5.7%)	213 880 (5.7%)	+3.6%	+2.7%	+0.4%
2. 醫療產業 Medical services	78 960 (2.2%)	82 100 (2.2%)	87 470 (2.3%)	89 470 (2.4%)	+4.0%	+6.5%	+2.3%
3. 教育產業 Education services	73 110 (2.0%)	74 920 (2.0%)	76 810 (2.0%)	79 330 (2.1%)	+2.5%	+2.5%	+3.3%
4. 創新科技產業 ⁽³⁾ Innovation and technology ⁽³⁾	30 240 (0.8%)	32 000 (0.9%)	33 660 (0.9%)	35 070 (0.9%)	+5.8%	+5.2%	+4.2%
5. 檢測及認證產業 ⁽⁴⁾ Testing and certification services ⁽⁴⁾	12 780 (0.3%)	13 090 (0.4%)	13 520 (0.4%)	13 580 (0.4%)	+2.4%	+3.3%	+0.4%
6. 環保產業 Environmental industries	39 520 (1.1%)	40 650 (1.1%)	42 140 (1.1%)	43 750 (1.2%)	+2.9%	+3.7%	+3.8%
選定行業⁽⁵⁾ Selected industries⁽⁵⁾	434 980 (11.9%)	450 250 (12.1%)	466 660 (12.4%)	475 080 (12.6%)	+3.5%	+3.6%	+1.8%
總就業人數⁽⁶⁾ Total employment⁽⁶⁾	3 657 100	3 728 500	3 749 800	3 781 500	+2.0%	+0.6%	+0.8%

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。

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).

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」

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 2015 年的增加價值為 167 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.7%），而在 2014 年則為 158 億元，按年上升 5.8%。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 2015 年，創新科技產業僱用 35 070 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 2014 年的 33 660 人增加 4.2%。（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 2015 年的增加價值為 70 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.3%），與 2014 年的 65 億元比較按年上升 8.1%。另一方面，2015 年的就業人數為 13 580 人（佔總就業人數的 0.4%），相比 2014 年的 13 520 人增加 0.4%。（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 2015 年的增加價值為 79 億元（佔本地生產總值的 0.3%），較 2014 年的 78 億元增長 1.1%。就業人數方面，該產業在 2015 年僱用 43 750 人（佔總就業人數的 1.2%），較 2014 年的 42 140 人增加 3.8%。（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 \$16.7 billion in 2015 (or 0.7% of GDP) and \$15.8 billion in 2014, representing a year-on-year growth of 5.8%. 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) 35 070 persons in 2015 (or 0.9% of total employment), with a growth of 4.2% compared with 33 660 persons in 2014. (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 \$7.0 billion in 2015 (or 0.3% of GDP), with a year-on-year growth of 8.1% from \$6.5 billion in 2014. On the other hand, employment stood at 13 580 persons in 2015 (or 0.4% of total employment), increased by 0.4% from 13 520 persons in 2014. (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 \$7.9 billion in 2015 (or 0.3% of GDP), representing a growth of 1.1% from \$7.8 billion in 2014. In terms of employment, the industries employed 43 750 persons in 2015 (or 1.2% of total employment), with an increase of 3.8% compared with 42 140 persons in 2014. (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.