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消費物價指數及其在 2007 年至 2016 年間的變動情況
Consumer Price Index and Its Movements during
2007 to 2016

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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 2008 年及 2011 年，消費物價指數隨國際市場食品及能源價格大幅上漲以及私人房屋租金持續走高而顯著上升，而於 2012 年至 2014 年則維持約 4% 至 5% 的按年升幅。隨後自 2015 年起，消費物價指數的按年升幅開始緩和。

本文旨在分析 2007 年至 2016 年間各商品／服務類別的物價變動情況。

The year-on-year rate of change of the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is frequently quoted as the indicator of inflation. In 2008 and 2011, the CPI rose significantly amidst the upsurge in food and energy prices in the international markets and the continued increases in private housing rents. The annual rates of increase maintained at around 4% to 5% during 2012 to 2014, then started to moderate since 2015.

This article analyses the movements in prices of various commodity/service sections over the period 2007 to 2016.

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消費物價指數及其在 2007 年至 2016 年間的變動情況

Consumer Price Index and Its Movements during 2007 to 2016

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. 2007 年至 2016 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 2007 年至 2016 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 0.5% 至 5.3%、0.4% 至 5.6%、0.5% 至 5.2% 及 0.6% 至 5.1%。

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 2007 to 2016

2.1 The annual rates of change in the four CPI series for the period 2007 to 2016 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 0.5% to 5.3%, 0.4% to 5.6%, 0.5% to 5.2%, and 0.6% to 5.1% respectively.

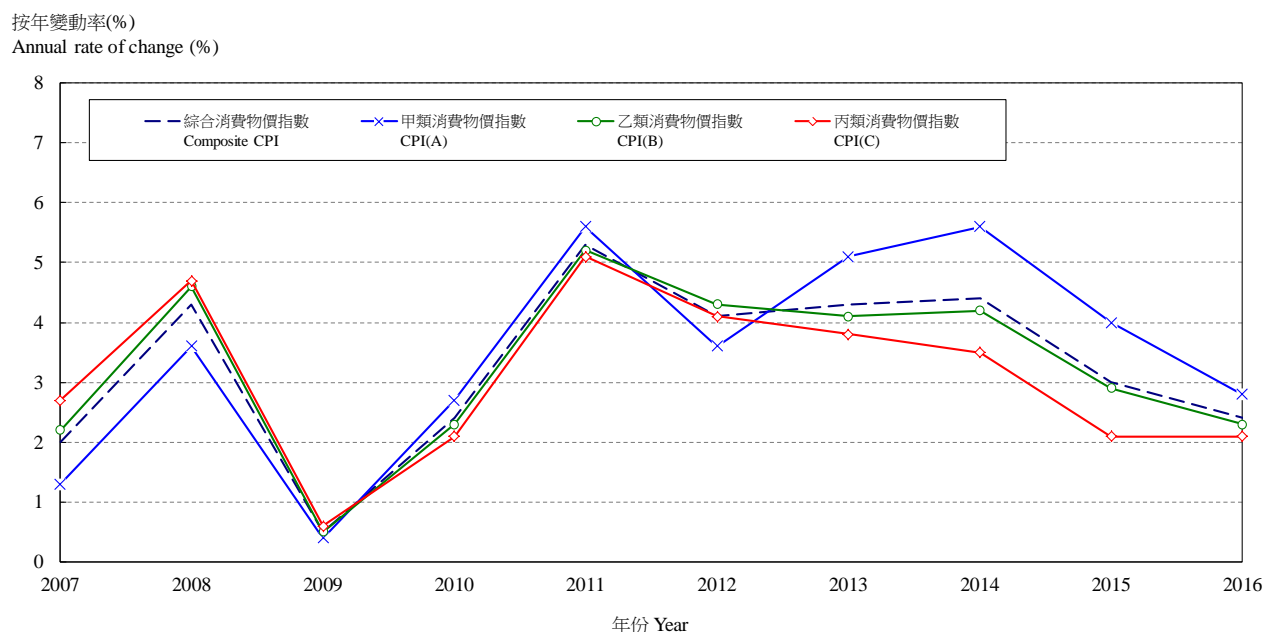
表 1 2007 年至 2016 年間消費物價指數的按年變動率
Table 1 Annual rates of change in the CPIs during 2007 to 2016

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)	%
2007	2.0 (2.8)	1.3 (2.4)	2.2 (2.8)	2.7 (3.1)	
2008	4.3 (5.6)	3.6 (5.6)	4.6 (5.7)	4.7 (5.4)	
2009	0.5 (1.0)	0.4 (1.0)	0.5 (1.0)	0.6 (0.9)	
2010	2.4 (1.7)	2.7 (1.7)	2.3 (1.6)	2.1 (1.7)	
2011	5.3 (5.3)	5.6 (5.4)	5.2 (5.3)	5.1 (5.3)	
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)	

註釋：括號內數字表示在剔除所有政府一次性紓困措施的影響後的變動率。

Note: Figures in brackets denote the rates of change upon removing the effects of all government's one-off relief measures.

圖 1 2007 年至 2016 年間消費物價指數的按年變動率
Chart 1 Annual rates of change in the CPIs during 2007 to 2016



2.2 自 2007 年年中起，消費物價隨國際市場食品及能源價格大幅上漲及人民幣升值而開始顯著上升。然而，受金融海嘯爆發所影響，消費物價的升幅在 2008 年年底開始放

2.2 Since mid-2007, consumer prices began to increase considerably amidst the upsurge in food and energy prices in international markets and appreciation of Renminbi. The increase started to moderate towards the end of 2008 due to the outbreak

緩，並在 2009 年錄得較低的升幅，為 0.5%。消費物價指數在 2010 年年中開始再度上升，主要是受食品價格以及私人房屋租金上升所致。消費物價指數的按年升幅在 2011 年爬升至逾 5%，然後在 2012 年至 2014 年回穩至約 4% 至 5%。受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。在 2016 年，消費物價指數的按年升幅進一步緩和至約 2%。（表 1 及圖 1）

2.3 自 2007 年起，政府實施一系列一次性紓困措施（例如寬免或代繳公營房屋租金、寬減差餉、提供電費補貼等），以紓緩一般市民面對的通脹壓力。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 2007 年至 2016 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 2007 年至 2016 年的平均按年變動率分別為 3.3%、3.4%、3.2% 及 3.1%。在類別指數中，煙酒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平均按年跌幅。（表 2）

of the financial tsunami, and registered a much lower rate of increase of 0.5% in 2009. The CPI went back to the increasing trend again since mid-2010, mainly driven by the increases in food prices and private housing rents. Annual rates of increase in the CPIs climbed to over 5% in 2011, and then stabilised at around 4% to 5% during 2012 to 2014. The increasing trend in the CPIs started to moderate in 2015, due to the continued softening in international food and commodity prices as well as the strong US dollar. The annual rates of change in the CPIs moderated further to around 2% in 2016. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

2.3 The government has implemented a number of one-off relief measures since 2007 (e.g. waiver or payment of public housing rentals, rates concession, provision of electricity charge subsidy, etc.) to relieve the burden faced by the general public. 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 2007 to 2016.

3.2 The average annual rates of change during 2007 to 2016 in the Composite CPI, CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) were 3.3%, 3.4%, 3.2% and 3.1% respectively. As regards the section indices, relatively large average annual rates of increase in various CPIs were registered for alcoholic drinks and tobacco. On the other hand, the index for durable goods in various CPIs recorded average annual rates of decrease. (Table 2)

表 2 2007 年至 2016 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 2007 to 2016

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	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.3	
住屋 Housing	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.6	
電力、燃氣及水 Electricity, gas and water	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
煙酒 Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	5.0	5.8	4.6	3.2	
衣履 Clothing and footwear	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
耐用物品 Durable goods	-3.6	-3.9	-4.0	-3.1	
雜項物品 ⁽¹⁾ Miscellaneous goods ⁽¹⁾	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.3	
交通 Transport	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
雜項服務 ⁽²⁾ Miscellaneous services ⁽²⁾	1.9	1.0	1.9	2.3	
總指數 All items	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	

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 2007 年至 2016 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。當中以 2008 年及 2011 年的升幅尤其顯著，主要是國際食品價格急劇上升所致。指數的按年升幅隨後在 2012 年至 2016 年間逐步放緩。

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 2007 to 2016 are shown in Table 3. In the past decade, the index for food recorded annual rates of increase in all the CPIs. The increases in 2008 and 2011 were particularly significant, due mainly to the upsurge of international food prices. Since then, the annual increases for the index moderated steadily during 2012 to 2016.

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)	%
2007	4.3	4.5	3.9		4.4
2008	10.1	11.4	9.8		8.4
2009	1.3	1.3	1.3		1.3
2010	2.4	2.4	2.3		2.5
2011	7.0	7.4	7.0		6.2
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

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數個紓困措施（差餉寬減、寬免或代繳公營房屋租金）所影響。特別是甲類消費物價指數的住屋指數在 2007 年及 2008 年均錄得按年跌幅，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。剔除這些政府一次性紓困措施的影響，各項消費物價指數中的住屋指數在 2007 年、2008 年及 2012 年均錄得較大的按年升幅。

4.4 受金融海嘯而引致物業市場回落所影響，住屋指數的按年升幅在 2009 年及 2010 年放緩。物業市場及後再度反彈，令住屋指數於 2011 年至 2013 年錄得較大按年升幅，四項消費物價指數這 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

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 (rates concessions, waiver or payment of public housing rentals). In particular, the housing index in the CPI(A) recorded annual rates of decrease in 2007 and 2008. This was due mainly 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. Upon removing the effects of these government's one-off relief measures, the housing index in various CPIs recorded larger annual increases in 2007, 2008 and 2012.

4.4 The annual increases in the index for housing moderated during 2009 and 2010 due to the downturn in property markets as affected by the financial tsunami. The property market then rebounded again, and the index for housing recorded relatively large annual increases during 2011 to 2013, with year-on-year rates of increases above 5% recorded generally in the four CPIs in these 3 years. Various

放緩的影響逐漸在消費物價指數中的租金部分反映出來，各項消費物價指數中的住屋指數自 2015 年開始緩和。（表 4）

CPIs for housing started to moderate since 2015, when the slower increase in private housing rentals for fresh lettings gradually fed through into the CPI rental component. (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)	%
2007	2.0 (4.5)	-0.6 (3.2)	2.9 (5.0)	3.8 (5.2)	
2008	4.1 (6.8)	-0.1 (4.3)	4.9 (7.2)	7.6 (9.0)	
2009	3.7 (2.9)	3.6 (2.3)	3.7 (3.2)	3.7 (3.2)	
2010	0.4 (0.8)	-0.1 (1.0)	0.7 (0.8)	0.7 (0.4)	
2011	7.2 (6.4)	7.8 (5.9)	7.1 (6.8)	6.7 (6.6)	
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)	

註釋：括號內數字表示在剔除所有政府一次性紓困措施的影響後的變動率。

Note: Figures in brackets denote the rates of change upon removing the effects of all government's one-off relief measures.

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 2008 年及 2009 年錄得較大幅度按年下跌，主要是由於政府提供電費補貼。剔除這項一次性電費補貼的影響，電力、燃氣及水指數於 2009 年在四項消費物價指數仍錄得約 7% 的按年跌幅，主因是煤氣燃料調整費下調。

4.6 於 2010 年，電力、燃氣及水指數錄得較大的按年上升，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。於 2011 年及 2012 年，因為有類似的電費補貼，電力、燃氣及水指數再次錄得按年下跌。（表 5）

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 large annual decreases in 2008 and 2009, due mainly to the government's provision of electricity charge subsidy. Upon removing the effect of such one-off electricity charge subsidy, the index for electricity, gas and water still showed annual decreases of around 7% in the four CPIs in 2009, mainly attributable to the lower fuel cost variation charge for towngas.

4.6 In 2010, the index for electricity, gas and water registered large annual increases, mainly because some households had used up the full amount of government's one-off electricity charge subsidy. In 2011 and 2012, the index for electricity, gas and water recorded annual decreases again, due to similar electricity charge subsidy. (Table 5)

4.7 至於 2013 年，剔除電費補貼前及後的電力、燃氣及水指數均錄得按年升幅。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。另一方面，由於煤氣燃料調整費的下調，電力、燃氣及水指數於 2015 年在剔除電費補貼的影響後錄得按年下跌。

(表 5)

4.7 As for 2013, the index for electricity, gas and water before and after removing the effect of electricity charge subsidy both recorded year-on-year increases. This was mainly caused by the increase in the basic charge as well as the fuel cost variation charge for town gas, and also upward adjustment of electricity charges. On the other hand, the downward adjustment of fuel cost variation charge for town gas resulted in annual decreases in the index for electricity, gas and water upon removing the effect of electricity charge subsidy in 2015. (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)	%
2007	-0.7 (-0.7)	-0.8 (-0.8)	-0.8 (-0.8)	-0.5 (-0.5)	
2008	-6.5 (5.9)	-8.2 (6.0)	-6.0 (5.9)	-3.5 (5.7)	
2009	-25.3 (-6.6)	-30.0 (-6.6)	-23.6 (-6.7)	-18.1 (-6.6)	
2010	43.3 (5.1)	51.8 (5.3)	41.6 (5.0)	29.7 (4.5)	
2011	-4.2 (3.8)	-4.3 (3.8)	-4.5 (3.7)	-3.5 (3.6)	
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)	

註釋：括號內數字表示在剔除所有政府一次性紓困措施的影響後的變動率。

Note: Figures in brackets denote the rates of change upon removing 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而分別在 2009 年、2011 年及 2014 年錄得較大的按年變動率，主要是因為政府於這 3 年分別上調煙草稅 50.0%、41.5% 及 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 2009, 2011 and 2014, as the government had increased the tobacco duty by 50.0%, 41.5% and 11.8% in these 3 years respectively. 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)	%
2007	-1.2	-0.4	-1.8	-2.3	
2008	0.1	0.8	-0.4	-1.2	
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	

衣履

4.9 表 7 總括了 2007 年至 2016 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 2007 to 2016. 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)	%
2007	4.1	2.6	2.7	7.1	
2008	0.8	2.5	2.1	-2.1	
2009	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.4	
2010	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.6	
2011	6.8	6.4	6.2	7.7	
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	

4.10 衣履指數的按年變動率在這 10 年間介乎 -4% 至 8% 之間。指數於 2015 年及 2016 年按年下跌，相信是外衣價格隨零售業的表現受訪港旅遊業影響而下跌。（表 7）

4.10 The annual rates of change in the index for clothing and footwear ranged from -4% to 8% in the decade. The annual decreases in the index in 2015 and 2016 were conceivably due to the decreases in prices of outerclothing as the retail sector faced headwinds stemming from the performance of inbound tourism. (Table 7)

耐用物品

Durable goods

4.11 耐用物品指數在 2007 年至 2016 年間的變動載列於表 8。指數在過去 10 年每年均呈按年跌幅。指數持續下跌的部分原因是電腦及通訊設備，以及影音器材的價格下跌。

4.11 Movements of the index for durable goods during 2007 to 2016 are shown in Table 8. The index showed annual rates of decrease in each of the past 10 years. The continuous decrease in the index was due partly to declines in the prices of computers and telecommunications equipment, and video and sound equipment.

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)	%
2007	-4.7	-4.9	-5.3	-3.8	
2008	-2.0	-2.4	-2.5	-1.2	
2009	-3.0	-3.3	-3.7	-2.3	
2010	-2.7	-3.3	-3.2	-1.8	
2011	-3.8	-4.2	-4.0	-3.3	
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	

雜項物品

Miscellaneous goods

4.12 表 9 顯示各項消費物價指數中的雜項物品指數在過去 10 年間均錄得按年升幅。雜項物品指數在綜合、甲類、乙類及丙類消費物價指數在過去 10 年間分別錄得 2.5%、2.8%、2.5% 及 2.3% 的平均按年升幅。

4.12 Table 9 shows that annual rates of increase in the index for miscellaneous goods were recorded in all the CPIs in the past decade. The index for miscellaneous goods in the Composite CPI, CPI(A), CPI(B) and CPI(C) recorded average annual rates of increase of 2.5%, 2.8%, 2.5% and 2.3% respectively in the past decade.

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)
2007	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.2
2008	5.0	5.6	5.1	4.5
2009	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.7
2010	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.4
2011	3.8	2.9	4.1	4.3
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

交通

4.13 表 10 顯示，交通指數在過去 10 年間均錄得相對溫和的按年升幅，當中有些年份如 2007 年、2009 年及 2015 年甚至錄得輕微按年跌幅。在 2007 年及 2009 年錄得按年跌幅，是由於當時大部分公共交通收費凍結，加上一些交通機構提供不同的優惠，令市民實際付出的費用減少。而指數在 2015 年按年下跌，主要是由於汽油價格下跌所致。交通指數在 2008 年、2010 年至 2013 年錄得較大的按年升幅，主要是由於進出香港交通費用，以及汽油價格上升。

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 2007, 2009 and 2015, slight year-on-year rates of decrease were noted. Annual rates of decrease were recorded in 2007 and 2009 because the fares for the majority of public transport had been frozen then, and some transport companies offered various promotion schemes, thereby lowering the actual fares paid by the public. As for 2015, the annual rate of decrease was mainly due to the lower prices of motor fuel. The larger annual rates of increase recorded in the index for transport in 2008 and 2010 to 2013 were caused largely by the increases in the inbound and outbound transport fares, as well as the prices of motor fuel.

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)
2007	-0.1	§	§	-0.4
2008	2.5	1.2	2.4	3.7
2009	-0.9	0.7	-0.8	-2.3
2010	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.7
2011	4.4	3.2	4.0	5.9
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

註釋：§ 少於±0.05%。

Note: § Less than ±0.05%.

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 2010 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。

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 2010 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.

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)
2007	1.7 (1.7)	0.1 (0.1)	1.9 (1.9)	2.3 (2.3)
2008	0.8 (0.9)	-1.3 (-1.3)	1.3 (1.4)	1.5 (1.7)
2009	-2.1 (-1.4)	-2.9 (-2.8)	-2.0 (-1.3)	-1.7 (-0.6)
2010	2.0 (2.3)	1.2 (1.3)	2.1 (2.4)	2.2 (2.8)
2011	3.5 (3.5)	2.2 (2.2)	3.6 (3.7)	4.2 (4.2)
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)

註釋：括號內數字表示在剔除所有政府一次性紓困措施的影響後的變動率。

Note: Figures in brackets denote the rates of change upon removing 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	房屋協會豁免公營房屋租金 Waiver of public housing rentals by the Housing Society	2007 年 2 月及 2008 年 2 月 Feb 2007 and Feb 2008
	房屋委員會豁免公營房屋租金 Waiver of public housing rentals by the Housing Authority	2007 年 2 月、2010 年 9 月及 2012 年 9 月 Feb 2007, Sep 2010 and Sep 2012
	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 月及 2015 年 8 月 Aug - Oct 2008, Aug - Sep 2009, Jul - Aug 2010, Aug - Sep 2011, Jul - Aug 2012, Aug - Sep 2013, Aug 2014 and Aug 2015
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 月及 2013 年 4 月至 2014 年 9 月 Apr 2009 - Mar 2012 and Apr 2013 - Sep 2014
	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 月及 2015 年 4 至 9 月 Apr 2012 - Mar 2013 and Apr - Sep 2015
	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 2017 年 3 月 Apr 2016 - Mar 2017
電費補貼 Electricity charge subsidy	政府每月提供 300 元的電費補貼 Government's provision of electricity charge 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 charge subsidy of \$150 per month	2011 年 7 月至 2014 年 6 月 Jul 2011 - Jun 2014 (任何未用補貼可轉撥至其後月份， 直至 2018 年 6 月 30 日) (Any unused subsidy can be carried forward until 30 Jun 2018)
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)