

主題性住戶統計調查 第 64 號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 64

吸煙情況
Pattern of smoking

個人電腦和互聯網普及程度
Personal computer and Internet penetration



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region



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2018 年 3 月出版
Published in March 2018

本刊物只備有下載版
This publication is available in download version only

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1 引言 Introduction

背景

1.1 因應各政策局與政府部門對各類社會事項的統計數據的需求增加，政府統計處於1999年開始進行一系列的主題性住戶統計調查。政府統計處將各政策局及政府部門就搜集所需社會事項的統計數據而提議進行的專題訪問結集，組成不同的主題性住戶統計調查，並外判予私營市場調查公司進行。

1.2 每一輪的主題性住戶統計調查均是獨立及涵蓋全港的統計調查，並且委託私營市場調查公司進行。政府統計處在該些統計調查中擔任協調及管理的角色，並負責監察承辦商的工作，以確保他們的服務質素能夠符合要求的標準。

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在2017年6月至9月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關吸煙情況及個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度的資料。本報告書載列了是項統計調查的一些主要結果。

1.4 就吸煙情況的課題而言，類似的統計調查曾透過綜合住戶統計調查以專題訪問形式分別於1982年1月至3月、1983年3月、1984年7月、1986年7月、1988年7月、1990年7月、1993年8月至9月、1996年1月及1998年3月期間進行¹。至於主題性住戶統計調查系列方面，類似的統計調查曾分別於2000年10月至11月、2002年11月至2003年2月、2005年2月至5月、2007年12月至2008年3月、2010年10月至12月、2012年9月至11月及

¹ 各項統計調查的主要結果分別載列在《從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料專題報告書》第2(載列於1982年1月至3月和1983年3月進行的統計調查的結果)、3、5(載列於1986年7月和1988年7月進行的統計調查的結果)、7、11、15及20號 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130121)。

Background

1.1 To meet the growing demand for statistical data on selected social issues by policy bureaux and government departments, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has been conducting a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) since 1999. Enquiries for collecting the required statistical data on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments are packaged together to form different rounds of THS and contracted out to private research firms.

1.2 Each round of THS is an independent, territory-wide survey commissioned to a private research firm. C&SD plays a co-ordination and management role in the THS and is responsible for monitoring the work of the contractor to ensure that the required standards of quality of their services are met.

Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during June to September 2017 to collect information on pattern of smoking, and personal computer (PC) and Internet penetration. Some major findings of the survey are set out in this report.

1.4 Regarding the topic on pattern of smoking, similar enquiries were conducted during January to March 1982, March 1983, July 1984, July 1986, July 1988, July 1990, August to September 1993, January 1996 and March 1998 in the form of special topic enquiry via the General Household Survey¹. For the THS series, similar enquiries were conducted during October to November 2000, November 2002 to February 2003, February to May 2005, December 2007 to March 2008, October to December 2010,

¹ Major findings of each of the surveys were presented respectively in the Special Topics Report on Social Data Collected via the General Household Survey No. 2 (containing findings of the surveys conducted during January to March 1982 and March 1983), 3, 5 (containing findings of the surveys conducted during July 1986 and July 1988), 7, 11, 15 and 20 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130121).

2015年5月至8月期間進行²。請注意是項統計調查涵蓋吸食各類煙草及相關產品的人士（包括香煙、雪茄、手捲煙、水煙、用煙斗吸煙及電子煙），而2002/03年至2012年的統計調查則只包括吸食各類煙草產品的人士（包括香煙、雪茄、手捲煙、水煙及用煙斗吸煙），以及2000年及先前的統計調查則只包括吸食香煙的人士。數據使用者在比較上述統計調查的結果時，需加以留意。

1.5 就個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度的課題而言，類似的主題性住戶統計調查曾分別於2000年1月至3月、2001年4月至6月、2002年5月至7月、2003年5月至8月、2004年6月至8月、2005年5月至8月、2006年6月至8月、2007年7月至9月、2008年7月至9月、2009年6月至8月、2010年10月至12月、2012年2月至5月、2012年6月至8月、2013年1月至4月、2014年6月至8月、2015年5月至8月及2016年4月至7月期間進行³。

統計調查方法簡述

1.6 是項統計調查在經科學方法抽選的住戶樣本內，成功訪問了約10 000個住戶，回應率為75%。

1.7 受訪住戶內有關人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）會被抽選作個別訪問。有關各課題的目標人士的詳情，請參閱相關章節的引言。

September to November 2012 and May to August 2015². It should be noted that the present survey covered persons who smoked all forms of tobacco and related products (including cigarette, cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe, pipe-smoking and e-cigarette), while the surveys conducted from 2002/03 to 2012 only covered tobacco smokers (including cigarette, cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe and pipe-smoking) and those conducted in 2000 and before only covered cigarette smokers. Care should be taken in comparing the findings across the surveys mentioned above.

1.5 Regarding the topic on PC and Internet penetration, similar enquiries were conducted during January to March 2000, April to June 2001, May to July 2002, May to August 2003, June to August 2004, May to August 2005, June to August 2006, July to September 2007, July to September 2008, June to August 2009, October to December 2010, February to May 2012, June to August 2012, January to April 2013, June to August 2014, May to August 2015 and April to July 2016 in the THS series³.

Brief description of survey method

1.6 In this survey, some 10 000 households within a scientifically selected sample of households were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 75%.

1.7 Within each enumerated household, relevant persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were selected for interview. More detailed descriptions of the target persons of respective topics are given in the introduction in relevant chapters.

² 各項統計調查的主要結果分別載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第5、16、26、36、48、53及59號 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201)。

³ 各項統計調查的主要結果分別載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第2、6、10、15、20、23、27、32、37、43、48、50、52、53、54、59及62號 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201)。

² Major findings of each of the surveys were presented respectively in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5, 16, 26, 36, 48, 53 and 59 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201).

³ Major findings of each of the surveys were presented respectively in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 2, 6, 10, 15, 20, 23, 27, 32, 37, 43, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 59 and 62 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201).

1.8 有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍及統計調查方法詳情，請參閱本報告書的附錄 1。

資料的局限

1.9 就吸煙情況的課題而言，由於是項統計調查是在受訪者住所進行訪問，15 - 19 歲的年青吸煙人士可能傾向在其家人面前隱瞞其吸煙行為，以致該年齡組別的吸煙人士數目可能被低估。數據使用者對相關數字須小心闡析。

數字進位

1.10 由於進位關係，統計圖表內個別項目加起來的總和可能與總計略有出入。統計圖表內有關百分比分布的數字是根據未經進位的實際數字計算。

1.8 More detailed descriptions of the population coverage and methodology of the survey are given in Appendix 1.

Limitations

1.9 Regarding the topic on pattern of smoking, young smokers aged 15 - 19 might have a tendency not to reveal their smoking behaviour in front of their family members during the interviews in a household setting. Thus, the number of smokers in this age group might be subject to under-reporting. Data users are reminded to interpret the related figures with caution.

Rounding of figures

1.10 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in charts and tables. It should also be noted that actual figures without rounding are used in compiling the percentage shares in charts and tables.

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

第一部分 Part 1

2017 年統計調查的主要結果 Key survey findings for 2017

(i) 吸煙情況

(i) Pattern of smoking

主要指標

Key indicators

2017 年統計調查結果* 2017 Survey findings*

現時有吸煙的人士

Current smokers

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在統計時有吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣每日吸煙的人士 - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of current smokers aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Daily smokers</i> - <i>Non-daily smokers</i> 	667 500 (691 600)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣每日吸煙的人士 - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士 		620 600 (646 400)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士 		46 900 (45 200)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在統計時有吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣每日吸煙的人士 - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of current smokers aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration among all persons aged 15 and over <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Daily smokers</i> - <i>Non-daily smokers</i> 	10.8% (11.4%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣每日吸煙的人士 - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士 		10.1% (10.6%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士 		0.8% (0.7%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 習慣每日吸食香煙的 15 歲及以上人士 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over 	615 000 (641 300)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 習慣每日吸食香煙的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over 	10.0% (10.5%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 習慣每日吸食香煙人士的每日平均吸食香煙數量 (香煙支數) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average daily consumption of cigarettes of daily cigarette smokers (number of sticks of cigarettes) 	12.4 (13.1)

註釋：* 括號內的數字為於 2015 年進行的一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

Note: * Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2015.

(i) 吸煙情況 (續)

(i) Pattern of smoking (Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2017 年統計調查結果*
2017 Survey findings*

以前習慣吸煙的人士

Ex-smokers

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| • 以前習慣吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士 | • Number of ex-smokers aged 15 and over | 305 600
(375 400) |
| - 以前習慣每日吸煙的人士 | - Ex-daily smokers | 278 200
(341 400) |
| - 以前習慣非每日吸煙的人士 | - Ex-non-daily smokers | 27 300
(34 000) |
| • 以前習慣吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 | • Percentage of ex-smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over | 5.0%
(6.2%) |
| - 以前習慣每日吸煙的人士 | - Ex-daily smokers | 4.5%
(5.6%) |
| - 以前習慣非每日吸煙的人士 | - Ex-non-daily smokers | 0.4%
(0.6%) |
| • 以前習慣每日吸食香煙的 15 歲及以上人士 | • Number of ex-daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over | 275 300
(340 700) |
| • 以前習慣每日吸食香煙的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 | • Percentage of ex-daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over | 4.5%
(5.6%) |

(ii) 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度

(ii) Personal computer (PC) and Internet penetration

主要指標

Key indicators

2017 年統計調查結果#
2017 Survey findings#

個人電腦在住戶中的普及程度

PC penetration in households

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| • 家中有個人電腦的住戶數目 | • Number of households with PC at home | 2 068 000
(2 019 300) |
| • 家中有個人電腦的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 | • Percentage of households with PC at home among all households | 80.9%
(80.6%) |

註釋：* 括號內的數字為於 2015 年進行的一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

括號內的數字為於 2016 年進行的一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

Notes：* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2015.

Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2016.

(ii) 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度 (續)

(ii) Personal computer (PC) and Internet penetration (Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2017 年統計調查結果#
2017 Survey findings#

互聯網在住戶中的普及程度

Internet penetration in households

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| • 家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶數目 | • Number of households with PC at home connected to the Internet | 2 050 500
(1 992 300) |
| • 家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶佔所有家中有個人電腦的住戶的百分比 | • Percentage of households with PC at home connected to the Internet among all households with PC at home | 99.2%
(98.7%) |
| • 家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 | • Percentage of households with PC at home connected to the Internet among all households | 80.2%
(79.5%) |

個人電腦的使用情況

Usage of PC

- | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|
| • 懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目 | • Number of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC | 5 391 400
(5 309 700) |
| • 按年齡劃分懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比 [^] | • Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC by age [^] | |
| 年齡組別 | Age group | |
| - 10 - 24 | - 10 - 24 | 99.8%
(99.8%) |
| - 25 - 44 | - 25 - 44 | 98.9%
(99.3%) |
| - 45 - 64 | - 45 - 64 | 87.9%
(85.7%) |
| - ≥65 | - ≥65 | 37.4%
(34.5%) |
| 合計 | Overall | 84.0%
(83.3%) |

註釋：# 括號內的數字為於 2016 年進行的一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

[^] 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 10 - 24 歲的人士中，99.8% 懂得使用個人電腦。

Notes：# Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2016.

[^] As a percentage of all persons in the respective age group. For example, among all persons aged 10 - 24, 99.8% had knowledge of using PC.

(ii) 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度 (續)

(ii) Personal computer (PC) and Internet penetration (Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2017 年統計調查結果[#]
2017 Survey findings[#]

- 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目
- 按年齡劃分在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比[^]

- Number of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration
- Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration by age[^]

5 118 200
(5 195 400)

年齡組別

Age group

- 10 - 24

- 10 - 24

99.5%

(99.7%)

- 25 - 44

- 25 - 44

97.3%

(98.5%)

- 45 - 64

- 45 - 64

80.7%

(82.7%)

- ≥65

- ≥65

31.1%

(31.8%)

合計

Overall

79.8%

(81.5%)

智能手機的普及程度

Smartphone penetration

- 擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士數目
- 按年齡劃分的擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比[^]

- Number of persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone
- Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by age[^]

5 688 300
(5 468 600)

年齡組別

Age group

- 10 - 24

- 10 - 24

94.7%

(94.0%)

- 25 - 44

- 25 - 44

99.6%

(98.9%)

- 45 - 64

- 45 - 64

95.1%

(91.5%)

- ≥65

- ≥65

52.1%

(42.9%)

合計

Overall

88.6%

(85.8%)

註釋：# 括號內的數字為於 2016 年進行的一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

Notes：# Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2016.

[^] 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 10 - 24 歲的人士中，99.5%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

[^] As a percentage of all persons in the respective age group. For example, among all persons aged 10 - 24, 99.5% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

(ii) 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度 (續)

(ii) Personal computer (PC) and Internet penetration (Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2017 年統計調查結果[#]
2017 Survey findings[#]

互聯網的使用情況

Usage of the Internet

- 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士數目

- Number of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration

5 738 000
(5 577 500)

- 按年齡劃分在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比[^]

- Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by age[^]

年齡組別

Age group

- 10 - 24

- 10 - 24

99.8%

(99.8%)

- 25 - 44

- 25 - 44

99.7%

(99.5%)

- 45 - 64

- 45 - 64

95.4%

(92.6%)

- ≥65

- ≥65

51.2%

(44.0%)

合計

Overall

89.4%

(87.5%)

- 按曾使用的選定上網設備類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比

- Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by selected type of web device used for connection to the Internet

- 智能手機

- Smartphone

98.1%

(98.0%)

- 個人電腦

- PC

88.3%

(92.5%)

註釋：# 括號內的數字為於 2016 年進行的一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

Notes：# Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2016.

[^] 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 10 - 24 歲的人士中，99.8%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網。

[^] As a percentage of all persons in the respective age group. For example, among all persons aged 10 - 24, 99.8% had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.

(ii) 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度 (續)**(ii) Personal computer (PC) and Internet penetration (Cont'd)**

主要指標

Key indicators

2017 年統計調查結果[#]
2017 Survey findings[#]

資訊保安

Information security

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 為個人電腦執行保安措施的 10 歲及以上人士數目 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons aged 10 and over who had carried out security measures for their PCs | <p>2 794 000
(2 825 200)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 為個人電腦執行保安措施的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有有個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had carried out security measures for their PCs among all persons aged 10 and over who had PCs | <p>85.2%
(86.2%)</p> |

註釋：# 括號內的數字為於 2016 年進行的一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

Note: # Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2016.

第二部分 Part 2

主要觀察 - 與上次類似的統計調查結果比較

以下陳述 2017 年與上次類似的統計調查主要結果的變化：

(i) 吸煙情況 - 與 2015 年的統計調查結果比較

吸煙人數的比例大致維持相若

- 在 2017 年，現時有吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士（包括習慣每日及習慣非每日吸食各類煙草及相關產品的人士）的百分比為 10.8%，而 2015 年的相應數字為 11.4%。在 2017 年，習慣每日吸食香煙的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比為 10.0%，而 2015 年的相應數字為 10.5%。
- 在 2017 年，習慣每日吸食香煙人士每日平均吸食約 12 支香煙，數量略少於 2015 的 13 支。
- 以前習慣吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士（包括以前習慣每日及習慣非每日吸食各類煙草及相關產品的人士）的百分比，由 2015 年的 6.2% 下跌至 2017 年的 5.0%。以前習慣每日吸食香煙的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比，由 2015 年的 5.6% 下跌至 2017 年的 4.5%。

Key observations as compared to previous round of similar survey

Changes in key findings of the 2017 round of the survey as compared to the previous round of similar survey are given below:

(i) Pattern of smoking - as compared to the survey conducted in 2015

Proportion of smokers remained broadly the same

- The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who were current smokers (including daily and non-daily smokers of all forms of tobacco and related products) was 10.8% in 2017. The corresponding figure was 11.4% in 2015. The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who were daily cigarette smokers was 10.0% in 2017. The corresponding figure was 10.5% in 2015.
- In 2017, daily cigarette smokers consumed on average about 12 sticks a day, slightly less than 13 sticks in 2015.
- The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who were ex-smokers (including ex-daily and ex-non-daily smokers of all forms of tobacco and related products) was 5.0% in 2017, dropping from 6.2% in 2015. The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who were ex-daily cigarette smokers was 4.5% in 2017, dropping from 5.6% in 2015.

(ii) 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度 - 與 2016 年的統計調查結果比較

〈註釋：除另有註明外，個人電腦、互聯網及智能手機的使用情況的統計期是指在統計前 12 個月內。〉

個人電腦的使用情況有所改變

- 懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比由 2016 年的 83.3% 輕微上升至 2017 年的 84.0%。按年齡組別分析，懂得使用個人電腦人士的百分比在 55 - 64 歲人士（由 77.0% 上升至 81.5%）及 65 歲及以上人士（由 34.5% 上升至 37.4%）均明顯有所增加。
- 曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比由 2016 年的 81.5% 下跌至 2017 年的 79.8%。35 - 44 歲人士及 45 - 54 歲人士的相應百分比分別由 98.0% 下跌至 96.0% 及由 92.2% 下跌至 89.3%。

更多長者使用智能手機

- 在 2017 年，約 5 688 300 名 10 歲及以上人士有智能手機，較 2016 年的人數多出超過 20 萬人。智能手機的滲透率由 2016 年的 85.8% 上升至 2017 年的 88.6%。
- 智能手機的使用增長在長者中特別明顯。在 2017 年，大約每 2 名 65 歲及以上人士便有 1 名有智能手機，相比 2016 年約 5 名 65 歲及以上人士中只有 2 名有智能手機。

(ii) Personal computer (PC) and Internet penetration - as compared to the survey conducted in 2016

(Note : Unless otherwise specified, the reference period on usage of personal computer (PC), the Internet and smartphone refers to 12 months before enumeration.)

Changes in PC usage

- The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC was 84.0% in 2017, slightly up from 83.3% in 2016. Analysed by age group, the percentage of persons who had knowledge of using PC for both persons aged 55 - 64 (from 77.0% to 81.5%) and persons aged 65 and over (from 34.5% to 37.4%) increased remarkably.
- The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC decreased from 81.5% in 2016 to 79.8% in 2017. The corresponding percentages of persons aged 35 - 44 and persons aged 45 - 54 dropped from 98.0% to 96.0% and 92.2% to 89.3% respectively.

More elderly were using smartphone

- Some 5 688 300 persons aged 10 and over had smartphone in 2017, over 0.2 million more than that in 2016. The smartphone penetration rate was 88.6% in 2017, up from 85.8% in 2016.
- The increase in usage of smartphone was particularly remarkable among the elderly. About 1 in 2 persons aged 65 and over had smartphone in 2017, compared to only around 2 in 5 persons aged 65 and over in 2016.

互聯網的使用持續增長

- 曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比由 2016 年的 87.5% 上升至 2017 年的 89.4%。該增長在 65 歲及以上人士（由 44.0% 上升至 51.2%）及 55 - 64 歲人士（由 87.7% 上升至 92.5%）中特別明顯。
- 使用智能手機上網的情況十分普遍。2017 年使用智能手機接駁互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士達 98.1%，有關百分比與 2016 年（98.0%）相若。使用個人電腦接駁互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比則由 2016 年的 92.5% 下跌至 2017 年的 88.3%。

Continual increase in usage of the Internet

- The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet increased from 87.5% in 2016 to 89.4% in 2017. The increase was particularly remarkable among persons aged 65 and over (from 44.0% to 51.2%) and persons aged 55 - 64 (from 87.7% to 92.5%).
- Access to the Internet using smartphone was very common. The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used smartphone for connection to the Internet reached 98.1% in 2017, similar to the percentage in 2016 (98.0%). The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC for connection to the Internet dropped from 92.5% in 2016 to 88.3% in 2017.

3 吸煙情況 Pattern of smoking

引言

3.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有 15 歲及以上的人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）均被訪問，以識別統計時有吸煙習慣的人士（包括習慣每日吸煙及習慣非每日吸煙的人士）、以前習慣吸煙的人士（包括以前習慣每日吸煙及以前習慣非每日吸煙的人士）及非吸煙人士。

3.2 統計時有吸煙習慣的人士會被問及他們所吸食的煙草或相關產品的種類（包括香煙、雪茄、手捲煙、水煙、用煙斗吸煙及電子煙）和他們對戒煙服務的認識。若他們認識戒煙服務，則被問及曾否使用該些服務或其他指定方法戒煙。

3.3 習慣每日吸食香煙的人士亦被問及他們每日吸食香煙的支數、開始每周吸食香煙的年齡、開始吸食香煙的原因及曾否嘗試戒煙。若他們曾嘗試戒煙，則被問及戒煙失敗的原因。若他們未曾嘗試戒煙，則被問及是否想戒煙，以及有關原因。

3.4 對於以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士，他們同樣地亦被問及開始每周吸食香煙的年齡、開始吸食香煙的原因及其後戒煙的原因。

3.5 法定禁煙區範圍已擴大至所有食肆處所的室內地方、室內工作間、公眾場所內的室內地方及部分戶外地方。自 2016 年 3 月，法定禁煙區範圍進一步擴大至 8 個隧道入口範圍內的巴士轉乘處。本統計調查向所有習慣每日吸食香煙及／或其他煙草產品的人士問及他們吸煙的數量自 2016 年 3 月起有否改變。

Introduction

3.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were interviewed to identify at the time of enumeration if they were current smokers (including daily smokers and non-daily smokers), ex-smokers (including ex-daily smokers and ex-non-daily smokers) and non-smokers.

3.2 At the time of enumeration, current smokers were asked about the forms of tobacco or related products (including cigarette, cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe, pipe-smoking and e-cigarette) they consumed and their awareness of the smoking cessation services. For those who were aware of the smoking cessation services, they were further asked whether they had used the services or other specified methods to quit smoking.

3.3 Daily cigarette smokers were also asked the number of sticks of cigarettes they smoked in a day, the age they started smoking cigarette weekly, the reasons for starting smoking cigarette, whether they had ever tried to give up smoking, and if they had, the reasons for failing to do so. For those daily cigarette smokers who had not tried to give up smoking, they were asked whether they wanted to do so, and also the reasons concerned.

3.4 Ex-daily cigarette smokers were also asked the age they started smoking cigarette weekly, the reasons for starting smoking cigarette and the reasons for giving it up then.

3.5 The statutory no smoking areas have been extended to cover the indoor areas of all restaurant premises, indoor workplaces, public indoor places and some public outdoor places. Since March 2016, the statutory no smoking areas have been further extended to 8 bus interchanges located at tunnel portal areas. All daily smokers of cigarette and / or other forms of tobacco products were asked whether there were any changes in their quantity of smoking since March 2016.

概念及定義

3.6 是項統計調查所涉及的主要名詞採用了以下的定義：

- 「吸煙」指吸食各類煙草及相關產品，包括香煙、雪茄、手捲煙、水煙、用煙斗吸煙及電子煙。
- 「現時有吸煙的人士」指在統計時有吸煙習慣的人士（不論他們所吸食的煙草或相關產品的種類及吸煙情況）。
- 「習慣每日吸食香煙的人士」指在統計時有每日吸食香煙習慣的人士，雖然他們可能因生病或其他原因而在某些日子沒有吸煙。
- 「以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士」指曾經持續至少 6 個月有每日吸食香煙的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

統計調查的主要結果

3.7 在統計時有吸煙的人士約有 667 500 人，佔全香港所有 15 歲及以上人士的 10.8%。在該 667 500 名現時有吸煙的人士中，約 620 600 人(93.0%)為習慣每日吸煙的人士，而約 46 900 人(7.0%)為習慣非每日吸煙的人士。此外，約 278 200 人為以前習慣每日吸煙的人士，佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的 4.5%。

Concepts and definitions

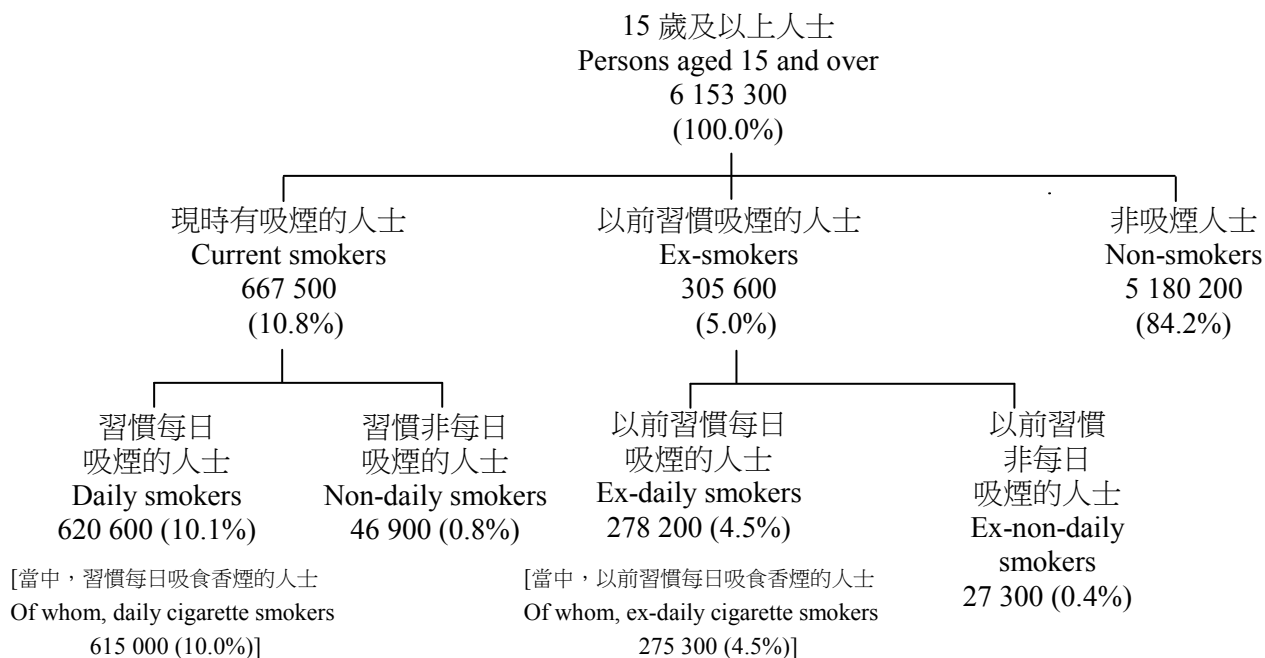
3.6 The definitions of the key terms used in the survey are given below :-

- “Smoking” refers to the smoking of all forms of tobacco and related products, including cigarette, cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe, pipe-smoking and e-cigarette.
- “Current smokers” refer to those persons who had a smoking habit (regardless of the forms of tobacco or related products they consumed and their smoking pattern) at the time of enumeration.
- “Daily cigarette smokers” refer to those persons who had a daily cigarette smoking habit at the time of enumeration, although they might not smoke on certain days because of illness or other reasons.
- “Ex-daily cigarette smokers” refer to those persons who previously had a daily cigarette smoking habit for a continuous period of 6 months and more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

Major findings of the survey

3.7 There were some 667 500 current smokers at the time of enumeration, accounting for 10.8% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong. Of those 667 500 current smokers, some 620 600 (93.0%) were daily smokers and some 46 900 (7.0%) were non-daily smokers. In addition, there were some 278 200 ex-daily smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit, representing 4.5% of all persons aged 15 and over.

吸煙人士（包括吸食各類煙草及相關產品）的分布
Distribution of smokers
(including smoking of all forms of tobacco and related products)



每日吸食的煙草及相關產品種類

Form of tobacco and related products consumed daily

3.8 在該 620 600 名習慣每日吸煙的人士中，約 615 000 人為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士，約 5 700 人為習慣每日吸食電子煙的人士，而約 3 500 人為習慣每日吸食其他煙草產品（包括雪茄、手捲煙、水煙及用煙斗吸煙）的人士。該些人士中有部分會同時習慣吸食多於一類的煙草及相關產品。習慣每日吸食香煙的人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的 10.0%。（表 3.1 及 3.2）

3.8 Of those 620 600 daily smokers, some 615 000 were daily cigarette smokers, some 5 700 were daily smokers who consumed e-cigarettes, and some 3 500 were daily smokers who consumed other forms of tobacco products (including cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe and pipe-smoking). Those persons might have habits of consuming more than one form of tobacco and related products. Daily cigarette smokers accounted for 10.0% of all persons aged 15 and over. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.9 在該 278 200 名以前習慣每日吸煙的人士中，約 275 300 人為以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士，而約 8 000 人為以前習慣每日吸食其他煙草產品的人士。有小部分人士（粗略估計少於 1 000 人）以前習慣每日吸食電子煙。以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的 4.5%。（表 3.1 及 3.2）

3.9 Of those 278 200 ex-daily smokers, some 275 300 were ex-daily cigarette smokers and some 8 000 were ex-daily smokers who consumed other forms of tobacco products. A small number (crudely estimated to be less than 1 000) of ex-daily smokers consumed e-cigarettes. Ex-daily cigarette smokers accounted for 4.5% of all persons aged 15 and over. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

與過往統計調查比較

3.10 習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的百分比在過去二十多年逐漸下跌，由 1993 年的 14.9% 下跌至 2017 年的 10.0%。至於以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的百分比，在 1993 年以後大概維持在 3% 至 6%。（表 3.2 及圖 3.1）

習慣每日吸食香煙的人士*年齡及性別*

3.11 在該 615 000 名習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，約 527 000 人(85.7%)為男性，而約 88 100 人(14.3%)為女性。按年齡組別分析，71.8% 的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的年齡為 40 歲及以上，18.2% 年齡為 30 - 39 歲，9.6% 年齡為 20 - 29 歲及 0.5% 年齡為 15 - 19 歲。（表 3.3a）

3.12 每日吸食香煙的習慣似乎在中年人士中較為普遍。按年齡組別分析，習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率在 15 - 19 歲人士中最低，為 1.0%，而在 40 - 49 歲人士中最高，達 14.5%。按性別分析，男性的比率(18.1%)較女性的(2.7%)高出很多。（表 3.3a）

開始每周吸食香煙的年齡

3.13 在習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，61.2% 是在 10 - 19 歲之間開始有每周吸食香煙的習慣，另 33.7% 則在 20 - 29 歲之間開始有每周吸食香煙的習慣。（表 3.3b）

每日吸食香煙的數量

3.14 在習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，60.5% 每日吸食 1 至 10 支香煙，而 37.0% 每日吸食 11 至 20 支香煙。習慣每日吸食香煙的人士每日平均吸食 12.4 支香煙。按年齡組別分析，50 - 59 歲的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士每日平均吸食 13.5 支香煙，數量為各年齡組別中最高。（表 3.3c）

Comparison with previous surveys

3.10 The percentage of daily cigarette smokers had been decreasing steadily over the past two decades or so, from 14.9% in 1993 to 10.0% in 2017. As for the percentage of ex-daily cigarette smokers, it maintained at around 3% to 6% since 1993. (Table 3.2 and Chart 3.1)

Daily cigarette smokers*Age and sex*

3.11 Of those 615 000 daily cigarette smokers, some 527 000 (85.7%) were males and some 88 100 (14.3%) were females. Analysed by age group, 71.8% were aged 40 and over, 18.2% were aged 30 - 39, 9.6% were aged 20 - 29 and 0.5% were aged 15 - 19. (Table 3.3a)

3.12 Daily cigarette smoking seemed to be more common among persons of the middle age. Analysed by age group, the rate of being daily cigarette smokers was the lowest for persons aged 15 - 19, at 1.0%, and the highest for those aged 40 - 49, at 14.5%. Analysed by sex, the rate for males (18.1%) was much higher than that for females (2.7%). (Table 3.3a)

Age started smoking cigarette weekly

3.13 61.2% of daily cigarette smokers started smoking cigarette weekly at age 10 - 19 and another 33.7% started smoking cigarette weekly at age 20 - 29. (Table 3.3b)

Daily consumption of cigarettes

3.14 60.5% of daily cigarette smokers consumed 1 to 10 sticks of cigarettes in a day and 37.0% consumed 11 to 20 sticks of cigarettes in a day. The daily cigarette smokers consumed an average of 12.4 sticks of cigarettes in a day. Analysed by age group, daily cigarette smokers aged 50 - 59 smoked an average of 13.5 sticks of cigarettes in a day, the highest among all age groups. (Table 3.3c)

3.15 按性別分析，習慣每日吸食香煙的男性每日平均吸食 12.8 支香煙，普遍較習慣每日吸食香煙的女性（10.1 支香煙）為多。（表 3.3c）

經濟活動身分

3.16 約 483 900 名(78.7%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士為從事經濟活動人士，其餘 131 100 名(21.3%)為非從事經濟活動人士。每日吸食香煙的習慣在從事經濟活動人士中（習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率為 13.1%）較在非從事經濟活動人士中(5.3%)普遍。而在非從事經濟活動人士中，退休人士習慣每日吸食香煙的比率最高，達 8.0%。（表 3.3d）

開始吸食香煙的原因

3.17 75.4%的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士因「受朋友影響」而開始吸食香煙。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「好奇」（34.2%）、「社交應酬需要」（14.0%）及「提神」（8.1%）。（表 3.3e）

曾否嘗試／是否想戒煙

3.18 約 192 200 名(31.2%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士曾嘗試戒煙但並不成功。按性別分析，習慣每日吸食香煙的男性曾嘗試戒煙但並不成功的百分比為 30.5%，而習慣每日吸食香煙的女性的相應百分比則為 35.6%。導致戒煙失敗的 3 個最普遍提及的原因包括「不夠決心」（54.6%）、「吸煙已成為習慣／嗜好」（49.0%）及「許多朋友／同事均為吸煙人士」（28.2%）。（表 3.3f 及 3.4）

3.19 另外，390 500 名(63.5%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士從未嘗試過戒煙亦不想戒煙。按性別分析，習慣每日吸食香煙的男性從未嘗試過戒煙亦不想戒煙的有 64.4%，而習慣每日吸食香煙的女性的相應百分比為 58.1%。習慣每日吸食香煙的人士不想戒煙的 3 個最普遍提及的原因是「吸煙已成為習慣／嗜好」（69.3%）、「不夠

3.15 Analysed by sex, male daily cigarette smokers generally consumed more cigarettes, with an average of 12.8 sticks of cigarettes per day, than female daily cigarette smokers, with an average of 10.1 sticks of cigarettes per day. (Table 3.3c)

Economic activity status

3.16 Some 483 900 (78.7%) daily cigarette smokers were economically active, and the remaining 131 100 (21.3%) were economically inactive. Daily cigarette smoking was much more common among the economically active persons (the rate of being daily cigarette smokers was 13.1%) than among the economically inactive persons (5.3%). Among the economically inactive persons, retired persons had the highest rate of being daily cigarette smokers, at 8.0%. (Table 3.3d)

Reason for starting to smoke cigarette

3.17 75.4% of daily cigarette smokers started smoking cigarette because they were “influenced by friends”. Other commonly cited reasons included “out of curiosity / fun” (34.2%), “necessity in social functions” (14.0%) and “refreshing one’s mind” (8.1%). (Table 3.3e)

Whether had tried / wanted to give up smoking

3.18 Some 192 200 (31.2%) daily cigarette smokers had tried but failed to give up smoking. Analysed by sex, 30.5% of male daily cigarette smokers had tried but failed to give up smoking, while the corresponding percentage of female daily cigarette smokers was 35.6%. The three most commonly cited reasons for failing to give up smoking included “not determined enough” (54.6%), “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (49.0%) and “most friends / colleagues were smokers” (28.2%). (Tables 3.3f and 3.4)

3.19 Another 390 500 (63.5%) daily cigarette smokers had never tried and did not want to give up smoking. Analysed by sex, 64.4% of male daily cigarette smokers had never tried and did not want to give up smoking, and the corresponding percentage of female daily cigarette smokers was 58.1%. The 3 most commonly cited reasons for

決心」(25.4%)及「許多朋友／同事均為吸煙人士」(17.8%)。(表 3.3f 及 3.5)

3.20 其餘的 32 400 名(5.3%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙。按性別分析，習慣每日吸食香煙的男性從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙的有 5.1%，而習慣每日吸食香煙的女性相應百分比為 6.3%。未曾嘗試戒煙的 3 個最普遍提及的原因是「吸煙已成為習慣／嗜好」(62.9%)、「不夠決心」(37.2%)及「許多朋友／同事均為吸煙人士」(15.0%)。(表 3.3f 及 3.6)

以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士

年齡／性別

3.21 在 275 300 名以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，56.8%年齡為 60 歲及以上，另外的 33.7%年齡介乎 40 至 59 歲。較年長的人士有較高的比率為以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。60 歲及以上的人士的比率最高，達 9.3%，而 15 - 29 歲的人士的比率最低，為 0.4%。按性別分析，男性佔以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的 86.7%，而以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士在男性中的比率(8.2%)亦遠較在女性中的比率(1.1%)為高。(表 3.7a)

戒煙的原因

3.22 在以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，34.5%是基於「吸煙已經危害了健康」而主動戒煙，33.2%是因為「健康雖然未受吸煙影響，但想避免影響健康」而戒煙。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「家人／朋友反對吸煙或不想家人／朋友吸入二手煙」(26.9%)、「獲醫生／護士／其他醫護專業人員建議」(12.1%)、「香煙、其他煙草產品或電子煙太貴」(12.0%)及「不想成為兒童的壞榜樣」(10.7%)。(表 3.7b)

daily cigarette smokers not wanting to give up smoking were “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (69.3%), “not determined enough” (25.4%) and “most friends / colleagues were smokers” (17.8%). (Tables 3.3f and 3.5)

3.20 The remaining 32 400 (5.3%) daily cigarette smokers had never tried but wanted to give up smoking. Analysed by sex, 5.1% of male daily cigarette smokers had never tried but wanted to give up smoking, and the corresponding percentage of female daily cigarette smokers was 6.3%. The 3 most commonly cited reasons for not trying to do so were “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (62.9%), “not determined enough” (37.2%) and “most friends / colleagues were smokers” (15.0%). (Tables 3.3f and 3.6)

Ex-daily cigarette smokers

Age / sex

3.21 Of those 275 300 ex-daily cigarette smokers, 56.8% were aged 60 and over and 33.7% were aged between 40 and 59. Older persons had a higher rate of being ex-daily cigarette smokers. The rate was the highest for persons aged 60 and over, at 9.3%, and the lowest for those aged 15 - 29, at 0.4%. Analysed by sex, 86.7% of ex-daily cigarette smokers were males and the rate of being ex-daily cigarette smokers was much higher among males (8.2%) than females (1.1%). (Table 3.7a)

Reason for giving up smoking

3.22 34.5% of ex-daily cigarette smokers gave up smoking on their own accord because “health had already been harmed by smoking” and 33.2% gave up smoking because “health had not yet been harmed by smoking, but wanted to prevent it from being harmed”. Other commonly cited reasons included “objection from family members / friends or concerned about exposing family members and friends to secondhand smoke” (26.9%), “advised by doctor / nurse / other health care professional” (12.1%), “cigarettes, other forms of tobacco products or e-cigarettes were too expensive” (12.0%) and “avoided setting a bad example to children” (10.7%). (Table 3.7b)

現時有吸煙的人士對戒煙服務的認識

3.23 所有現時有吸煙的人士(包括習慣每日及習慣非每日吸食各類煙草及相關產品的人士)被問及他們是否認識以下戒煙服務：衛生署戒煙熱線、衛生署戒煙診所、醫院管理局戒煙輔導服務及戒煙中心、東華三院綜合戒煙服務中心、博愛醫院中醫針灸戒煙服務及香港大學青少年戒煙熱線。在 667 500 名現時有吸煙的人士中，約 491 300 人(73.6%)認識戒煙服務。按性別分析，現時有吸煙的女性對戒煙服務有認識的比例(76.4%)較男性(73.1%)為高。按年齡組別分析，現時有吸煙的人士認識戒煙服務的百分比，以 60 歲及以上人士為最低(61.8%)。(表 3.8)

曾否使用戒煙服務或指定方法／是否將會嘗試戒煙服務

3.24 在 491 300 名認識戒煙服務的現時有吸煙的人士中，約 113 800 人(23.2%)曾使用戒煙服務或指定方法戒煙。當中，最普遍提及的戒煙方法是「靠自己意志戒煙」，有 86.0%的該類現時有吸煙的人士這樣回答。其次為上述提及的戒煙服務(14.2%)。(表 3.9)

3.25 其餘的 337 400 名(76.8%)認識戒煙服務的現時有吸煙的人士，未曾使用戒煙服務或指定方法戒煙。當被問及是否將會嘗試戒煙服務，約 11 700 人表示他們會。其餘的 365 700 人將不會嘗試戒煙服務。(表 3.9)

Awareness of the smoking cessation services by current smokers

3.23 All current smokers (including daily and non-daily smokers of all forms of tobacco and related products) were asked whether they were aware of the following smoking cessation services: Department of Health's Smoking Cessation Hotline, Department of Health's Cessation Clinic, Hospital Authority's Smoking Counselling and Cessation Centre, Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Integrated Centre on Smoking Cessation, Pok Oi Hospital Smoking Cessation Service using Acupuncture and The University of Hong Kong's Youth QuitLine. Of those 667 500 current smokers, some 491 300 (73.6%) were aware of the services. Analysed by sex, relatively a larger proportion of female current smokers (76.4%) were aware of the smoking cessation services than male current smokers (73.1%). Analysed by age group, the percentage of current smokers who were aware of the services was the lowest among those aged 60 and over (61.8%). (Table 3.8)

Whether had tried smoking cessation services or specified methods / whether would try the smoking cessation services

3.24 Of those 491 300 current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation services, some 113 800 (23.2%) had tried the smoking cessation services or specified methods to quit smoking. Among them, "self-determination" was the most commonly cited smoking cessation method, cited by 86.0% of those current smokers. This was followed by the smoking cessation services mentioned above (14.2%). (Table 3.9)

3.25 The remaining 337 400 current smokers (76.8%) who were aware of the smoking cessation services had not tried the smoking cessation services or specified methods to quit smoking. When asked whether they would try the smoking cessation services, some 11 700 indicated that they would. The remaining 365 700 would not try the smoking cessation services. (Table 3.9)

2016 年 3 月擴大禁煙區範圍生效後吸煙數量的改變

3.26 所有在統計時習慣每日吸食香煙及／或其他煙草產品的人士均被問及在 2016 年 3 月禁煙區範圍擴大至 8 個隧道入口範圍內的巴士轉乘處之後，其吸煙數量有否改變。在該 617 100 名相關人士中，49 600 人(8.0%)表示其吸煙數量有減少，另外 558 800 人(90.5%)則表示其吸煙數量沒有改變。（表 3.10）

有關學生吸煙情況的學校統計調查

3.27 除了透過住戶統計調查外，食物及衛生局亦透過一項學校統計調查於 2016 年 11 月至 2017 年 6 月期間搜集本港中小學校學生吸煙情況的資料，主要結果列載於本報告書附錄 3內，以供參考。

Changes in quantity of smoking after the extension of no smoking areas in March 2016

3.26 All of the daily smokers at the time of enumeration were asked whether there was any change in their quantity of smoking as compared to that before the extension of no smoking areas to 8 bus interchanges located at tunnel portal areas in March 2016. Among those 617 100 persons, 49 600 persons (8.0%) reported that they had smoked less, while another 558 800 persons (90.5%) reported that there was no change in their quantity of smoking. (Table 3.10)

School-based survey on smoking among students

3.27 Apart from the household survey, information on the pattern of smoking was also collected during November 2016 to June 2017 from students of primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong via a school-based survey conducted by the Food and Health Bureau. Key findings are presented in Appendix 3 of this report for reference.

圖 3.1 習慣每日吸食香煙的人士及以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比
Chart 3.1 Percentage of daily cigarette smokers and ex-daily cigarette smokers among all persons aged 15 and over

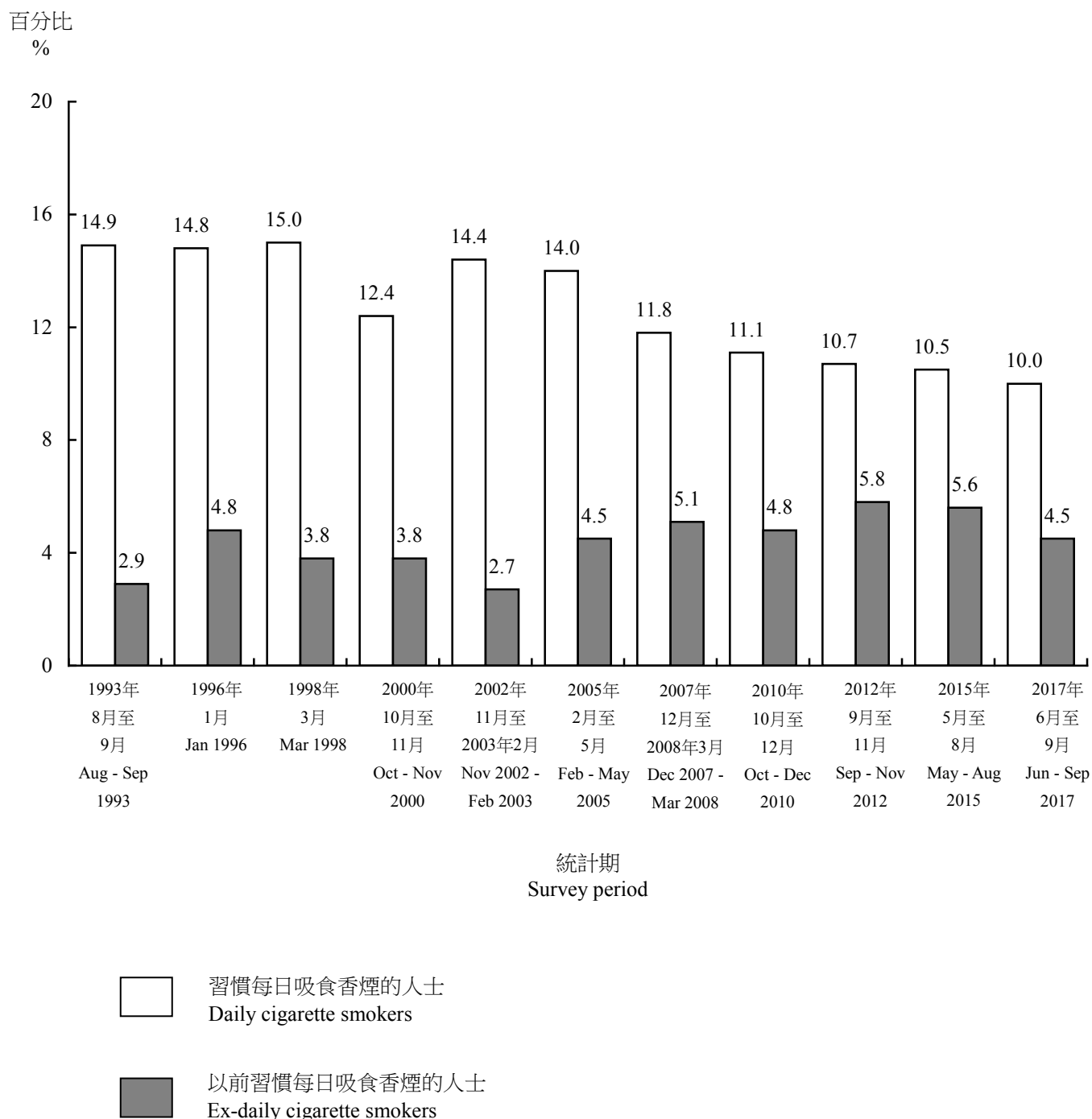


表3.1 按每日所吸食的煙草及相關產品種類劃分的習慣每日吸煙的人士／以前習慣每日吸煙的人士數目

Table 3.1 Daily smokers / Ex-daily smokers by form of tobacco and related products consumed daily

每日所吸食的煙草及相關產品種類 [#] Form of tobacco and related products consumed daily [#]	習慣每日吸煙的人士 Daily smokers		以前習慣每日吸煙的人士 Ex-daily smokers	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
香煙 Cigarettes	615.0	99.1	275.3	98.9
其他煙草產品種類* Other forms of tobacco products*	3.5	0.6	8.0	2.9
電子煙 E-cigarettes	5.7	0.9	‡	‡
合計 Overall	620.6		278.2	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

* 包括雪茄、手捲煙、水煙及用煙斗吸煙。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

* Including cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe and pipe-smoking.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.2 習慣每日吸食香煙的人士及以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 3.2 Daily cigarette smokers and ex-daily cigarette smokers

統計期間 Survey period	習慣每日吸食香煙的人士 Daily cigarette smokers		以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士 Ex-daily cigarette smokers	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*
1993年8月至9月 Aug - Sep 1993	687.1	14.9	134.5	2.9
1996年1月 Jan 1996	740.4	14.8	240.3	4.8
1998年3月 Mar 1998	805.1	15.0	206.7	3.8
2000年10月至11月 Oct - Nov 2000	692.5	12.4	210.9	3.8
2002年11月至2003年2月 Nov 2002 - Feb 2003	818.2	14.4	151.2	2.7
2005年2月至5月 Feb - May 2005	793.2	14.0	251.9	4.5
2007年12月至2008年3月 Dec 2007 - Mar 2008	676.9	11.8	291.8	5.1
2010年10月至12月 Oct - Dec 2010	657.0	11.1	285.9	4.8
2012年9月至11月 Sep - Nov 2012	645.0	10.7	346.4	5.8
2015年5月至8月 May - Aug 2015	641.3	10.5	340.7	5.6
2017年6月至9月 Jun - Sep 2017	615.0	10.0	275.3	4.5

註釋： * 在個別統計期間，佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective survey period.

表3.3a 按年齡及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 3.3a Daily cigarette smokers by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 19	2.6	0.5	1.6	‡	‡	‡	3.1	0.5	1.0
20 - 29	50.7	9.6	11.6	8.2	9.4	1.9	58.9	9.6	6.7
30 - 39	87.8	16.7	19.2	23.8	27.1	4.4	111.7	18.2	11.2
40 - 49	123.1	23.4	26.2	29.9	33.9	5.1	153.0	24.9	14.5
50 - 59	126.9	24.1	21.7	14.7	16.7	2.3	141.6	23.0	11.5
≥ 60	135.8	25.8	16.9	11.0	12.5	1.3	146.8	23.9	8.7
合計 [@] Overall [@]	527.0	100.0	18.1	88.1	100.0	2.7	615.0	100.0	10.0
		(85.7)			(14.3)			(100.0)	

註釋： * 在個別年齡及性別分組中，佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 15 - 19 歲的男性中，1.6%為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

@ 括號內的數字表示在所有習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-group. For example, among all males aged 15 - 19, 1.6% were daily cigarette smokers.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

@ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all daily cigarette smokers.

表3.3b 按開始每周吸食香煙的年齡及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 3.3b Daily cigarette smokers by age started smoking cigarette weekly and sex

開始每周吸食香煙 的年齡 Age started smoking cigarette weekly	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 10	8.3	1.6	‡	‡	8.5	1.4
10 - 19	331.3	62.9	45.4	51.5	376.6	61.2
20 - 29	171.1	32.5	36.4	41.3	207.4	33.7
≥ 30	16.4	3.1	6.1	7.0	22.5	3.7
總計 Total	527.0	100.0	88.1	100.0	615.0	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note : ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.3c 按年齡／性別及每日吸食香煙數量劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目

Table 3.3c Daily cigarette smokers by age / sex and daily consumption of cigarettes

年齡組別／ 性別 Age group / Sex	每日吸食香煙數量（香煙支數） Daily consumption of cigarettes (number of sticks of cigarettes)				每日平均吸食香煙數量 （香煙支數） Average daily consumption of cigarettes (number of sticks of cigarettes)
	1 - 10 人數 No. of persons (‘000)	11 - 20 人數 No. of persons (‘000)	≥ 21 人數 No. of persons (‘000)	總計 Total 人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
年齡組別 Age group					
15 - 19	2.4 (79.8%)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	3.1 (100.0%)	8.6
20 - 29	40.1 (68.1%)	18.1 (30.8%)	‡ (‡)	58.9 (100.0%)	11.1
30 - 39	71.2 (63.7%)	39.2 (35.1%)	‡ (‡)	111.7 (100.0%)	12.0
40 - 49	93.0 (60.8%)	56.2 (36.8%)	3.7 (2.4%)	153.0 (100.0%)	12.3
50 - 59	74.2 (52.4%)	62.5 (44.1%)	5.0 (3.5%)	141.6 (100.0%)	13.5
≥ 60	91.0 (62.0%)	50.7 (34.5%)	5.1 (3.5%)	146.8 (100.0%)	12.4
性別 Sex					
男 Male	305.2 (57.9%)	206.5 (39.2%)	15.3 (2.9%)	527.0 (100.0%)	12.8
女 Female	66.7 (75.8%)	20.8 (23.7%)	‡ (‡)	88.1 (100.0%)	10.1
合計 Overall	371.9 (60.5%)	227.3 (37.0%)	15.8 (2.6%)	615.0 (100.0%)	12.4

註釋：括號內的數字表示在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的百分比。例如，在所有 15 - 19 歲人士中，79.8%為每日吸食 1 - 10 支香煙的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all daily cigarette smokers in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 19, 79.8% were daily cigarette smokers who consumed 1 - 10 sticks of cigarettes in a day.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.3d 按經濟活動身分劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 3.3d Daily cigarette smokers by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	483.9	78.7	13.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	131.1	21.3	5.3
退休人士 Retired persons	97.8	15.9	8.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	21.4	3.5	3.0
其他# Others #	12.0	1.9	2.3
合計 Overall	615.0	100.0	10.0

註釋： * 在個別經濟活動身分組別中，佔所有15歲及以上的百分比。例如，在所有從事經濟活動的人士中，13.1%為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

包括學生及其他非從事經濟活動人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective economic activity status group. For example, among all economically active persons, 13.1% were daily cigarette smokers.

Including students and other economically inactive persons.

表3.3e 按開始吸食香煙的原因及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 3.3e Daily cigarette smokers by reason for starting to smoke cigarette and sex

開始吸食香煙的原因 [#] Reason for starting to smoke cigarette [#]	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
受朋友影響 Influenced by friends	397.9	75.5	65.9	74.8	463.8	75.4
好奇 Out of curiosity / fun	179.1	34.0	31.2	35.4	210.3	34.2
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	75.0	14.2	11.1	12.7	86.2	14.0
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	43.6	8.3	6.6	7.4	50.1	8.1
受父母／其他家人影響 Influenced by parents / other family members	36.8	7.0	6.9	7.9	43.7	7.1
減輕精神壓力 Easing tension	33.5	6.4	7.1	8.0	40.6	6.6
消磨時間 Killing time	30.5	5.8	4.0	4.5	34.5	5.6
看來更成熟／有型格 Looking more mature / stylish	19.9	3.8	‡	‡	21.9	3.6
受電視節目／電影影響 Influenced by TV programs / movies	6.1	1.1	‡	‡	6.3	1.0
受公眾人物／明星影響 Influenced by public figures / artists	4.8	0.9	‡	‡	5.5	0.9
合計 Overall	527.0		88.1		615.0	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.3f 按曾否嘗試／是否想戒煙及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 3.3f Daily cigarette smokers by whether had tried / wanted to give up smoking and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
曾嘗試戒煙但並不成功 Had tried but failed to give up smoking	160.8	30.5	31.4	35.6	192.2	31.2
從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙 Had never tried but wanted to give up smoking	26.8	5.1	5.6	6.3	32.4	5.3
從未嘗試過戒煙亦不想戒煙 Had never tried and did not want to give up smoking	339.3	64.4	51.2	58.1	390.5	63.5
總計 Total	527.0	100.0	88.1	100.0	615.0	100.0

表3.4 按戒煙失敗的原因及性別劃分的曾嘗試戒煙但失敗的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目

Table 3.4 Daily cigarette smokers who had tried but failed to give up smoking by reason for failing to give up smoking and sex

Reason for failing to give up smoking [#]	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
不夠決心 Not determined enough	89.1	55.4	16.0	50.9	105.0	54.6
吸煙已成為習慣／嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	79.7	49.5	14.5	46.1	94.1	49.0
許多朋友／同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	46.1	28.7	8.1	25.7	54.2	28.2
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	23.7	14.8	4.5	14.2	28.2	14.7
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	20.7	12.9	4.2	13.3	24.9	13.0
心理／生理上感到不適 Felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable	18.7	11.6	2.8	9.1	21.6	11.2
消磨時間 Killing time	17.3	10.8	2.8	9.0	20.1	10.5
提神 Refreshing one's mind	12.9	8.0	2.4	7.8	15.3	8.0
一次完全戒煙會很困難，需要慢慢減少吸食 Needed to quit slowly by smoking fewer and fewer	11.6	7.2	2.4	7.7	14.0	7.3
其他 Others	10.1	6.3	2.4	7.7	12.5	6.5
合計 [@] Overall [@]	160.8	(83.7)	31.4	(16.3)	192.2	(100.0)

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

[@] 括號內的數字表示在所有曾嘗試戒煙但失敗的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中所佔的百分比。

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all daily cigarette smokers who had tried but failed to give up smoking.

表3.5 按不想戒煙的原因及性別劃分的從未嘗試過戒煙亦不想戒煙的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目

Table 3.5 Daily cigarette smokers who had never tried and did not want to give up smoking by reason for not wanting to give up smoking and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不想戒煙的原因 [#] Reason for not wanting to give up smoking [#]						
吸煙已成為習慣／嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	236.9	69.8	33.8	66.1	270.7	69.3
不夠決心 Not determined enough	87.9	25.9	11.3	22.1	99.2	25.4
許多朋友／同事均為吸煙 人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	59.4	17.5	10.2	20.0	69.6	17.8
從未考慮／沒有需要 Never considered / no such need	55.5	16.3	9.7	19.0	65.2	16.7
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	35.5	10.5	4.9	9.7	40.4	10.4
消磨時間 Killing time	29.8	8.8	4.9	9.6	34.6	8.9
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	28.0	8.2	4.4	8.5	32.3	8.3
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	24.7	7.3	3.2	6.2	27.8	7.1
心理／生理上感到不適 Felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable	12.0	3.5	‡	‡	13.7	3.5
其他 Others	20.3	6.0	4.4	8.6	24.7	6.3
合計 [@] Overall [@]	339.3	(86.9)	51.2	(13.1)	390.5	(100.0)

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes： # Multiple answers were allowed.

[@] 括號內的數字表示在所有從未嘗試過戒煙亦不想戒煙的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中所佔的百分比。

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all daily cigarette smokers who had never tried and did not want to give up smoking.

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.6 按未曾嘗試戒煙的原因及性別劃分的從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 3.6 Daily cigarette smokers who had never tried but wanted to give up smoking by reason for not trying to give up smoking and sex

未曾嘗試戒煙的原因 [#] Reason for not trying to give up smoking [#]	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
吸煙已成為習慣／嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	17.7	65.9	2.7	48.3	20.3	62.9
不夠決心 Not determined enough	9.8	36.6	‡	‡	12.0	37.2
許多朋友／同事均為吸煙 人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	4.1	15.2	‡	‡	4.9	15.0
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	3.8	14.3	‡	‡	4.6	14.2
消磨時間 Killing time	2.8	10.6	‡	‡	3.6	11.1
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	2.6	9.9	‡	‡	3.6	11.0
其他 Others	6.2	23.1	‡	‡	7.1	22.0
合計 [@] Overall [@]	26.8	(82.8)	5.6	(17.2)	32.4	(100.0)

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

[@] 括號內的數字表示在所有從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中所佔的百分比。

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all daily cigarette smokers who had never tried but wanted to give up smoking.

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.7a 按年齡／性別劃分的以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 3.7a Ex-daily cigarette smokers by age / sex

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 29	5.0	1.8	0.4
30 - 39	21.3	7.7	2.1
40 - 49	33.6	12.2	3.2
50 - 59	59.0	21.5	4.8
≥ 60	156.3	56.8	9.3
性別 Sex			
男 Male	238.7	86.7	8.2
女 Female	36.5	13.3	1.1
合計 Overall	275.3	100.0	4.5

註釋： * 在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 15 - 29 歲人士中，0.4%為以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age / sex group. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 29, 0.4% were ex-daily cigarette smokers.

表3.7b 按戒煙的原因及性別劃分的以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 3.7b Ex-daily cigarette smokers by reason for giving up smoking and sex

	男		女		合計	
	Male		Female		Overall	
戒煙的原因 [#] Reason for giving up smoking [#]	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
吸煙已經危害了健康 Health had already been harmed by smoking	88.2	36.9	6.7	18.5	94.9	34.5
健康雖然未受吸煙影響，但想避免影響健康 Health had not yet been harmed by smoking, but wanted to prevent from being harmed	75.7	31.7	15.7	42.9	91.4	33.2
家人／朋友反對吸煙或不想家人／朋友吸入二手煙 Objection from family members / friends or concerned about exposing family members / friends to secondhand smoke	65.8	27.5	8.2	22.5	74.0	26.9
獲醫生／護士／其他醫護專業人員建議 Advised by doctor / nurse / other health care professional	30.1	12.6	3.1	8.6	33.2	12.1
香煙、其他煙草產品或電子煙太貴 Cigarette, other forms of tobacco products or e-cigarettes were too expensive	29.6	12.4	3.3	9.1	32.9	12.0
不想成為兒童的壞榜樣 Avoided setting a bad example to children	25.0	10.5	4.4	12.1	29.4	10.7
不再喜歡吸煙的感覺 Did not like the feeling of smoking anymore	17.0	7.1	4.0	11.0	21.0	7.6
工作間或公眾地方禁止／不方便吸煙 Smoking was prohibited / discouraged at workplaces or public places	15.4	6.4	‡	‡	16.6	6.0
懷孕或有家人正在懷孕 Pregnant or family member was pregnant	9.3	3.9	5.9	16.1	15.1	5.5
其他 Others	22.0	9.2	3.3	8.9	25.2	9.2
合計 Overall	238.7		36.5		275.3	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.8 按年齡／性別及對戒煙服務[@]的認識劃分的現時有吸煙的人士數目
Table 3.8 Current smokers by age / sex and awareness of the smoking cessation services[@]

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	對戒煙服務 [@] 的認識 Awareness of the smoking cessation services [@]		
	認識 Aware	不認識 Not aware	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 19	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	3.3 (100.0%)
20 - 29	47.9 (72.6%)	18.0 (27.4%)	65.9 (100.0%)
30 - 39	97.1 (81.4%)	22.2 (18.6%)	119.4 (100.0%)
40 - 49	129.7 (78.0%)	36.5 (22.0%)	166.2 (100.0%)
50 - 59	117.3 (75.7%)	37.6 (24.3%)	154.9 (100.0%)
≥ 60	97.6 (61.8%)	60.3 (38.2%)	157.8 (100.0%)
性別 Sex			
男 Male	415.3 (73.1%)	152.7 (26.9%)	568.0 (100.0%)
女 Female	76.0 (76.4%)	23.5 (23.6%)	99.5 (100.0%)
合計 Overall	491.3 (73.6%)	176.2 (26.4%)	667.5 (100.0%)

註釋：[@] 指衛生署戒煙熱線、衛生署戒煙診所、醫院管理局戒煙輔導服務及戒煙中心、東華三院綜合戒煙服務中心、博愛醫院中醫針灸戒煙服務及香港大學青少年戒煙熱線。

Notes: [@] Referring to Department of Health's Smoking Cessation Hotline, Department of Health's Cessation Clinic, Hospital Authority's Smoking Counselling and Cessation Centre, Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Integrated Centre on Smoking Cessation, Pok Oi Hospital Smoking Cessation Service using Acupuncture and The University of Hong Kong's Youth QuitLine.

括號內的數字表示在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有現時有吸煙的人士的百分比。例如，在所有 20 - 29 歲人士中，72.6%為對戒煙服務有認識。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all current smokers in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all persons aged 20 - 29, 72.6% were aware of the smoking cessation services.

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.9 按曾否使用戒煙服務[#]或指定方法／已使用的戒煙服務或指定方法／是否將會嘗試戒煙服務[#]及性別劃分的認識戒煙服務[#]的現時有吸煙的人士數目

Table 3.9 Current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation services[#] by whether had tried the smoking cessation services[#] or specified methods / the smoking cessation services or specified methods tried / whether would try the smoking cessation services[#] and sex

曾否使用戒煙服務 [#] 或指定方法／已使用的戒煙服務 [#] 或指定方法 [@] ／是否將會嘗試戒煙服務 [#] Whether had tried the smoking cessation services [#] or specified methods / the smoking cessation services [#] or specified methods tried [@] / whether would try the smoking cessation services [#]	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
曾使用戒煙服務或指定方法 Had tried the smoking cessation services or specified methods	93.7	22.6	20.2	26.5	113.8	23.2
靠自己意志戒煙 Self-determination	80.8	[86.2]	17.1	[85.0]	97.9	[86.0]
使用戒煙服務 Smoking cessation services	12.3	[13.1]	3.9	[19.2]	16.2	[14.2]
服用由醫生提供或自行購買的藥物 GP prescribed or self-purchased medication	10.1	[10.7]	3.2	[15.9]	13.3	[11.7]
未曾使用戒煙服務或指定方法 Had not tried the smoking cessation services or specified methods	321.6	77.4	55.8	73.5	377.4	76.8
是否將會嘗試戒煙服務 Whether would try the smoking cessation services						
將會嘗試戒煙服務 Would try the smoking cessation services	8.8	(2.7)	2.9	(5.2)	11.7	(3.1)
將不會嘗試戒煙服務 Would not try the smoking cessation services	312.8	(97.3)	52.9	(94.8)	365.7	(96.9)
總計 Total	415.3	100.0	76.0	100.0	491.3	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表3.9 (續) 按曾否使用戒煙服務[#]或指定方法／已使用的戒煙服務或指定方法／是否將會嘗試戒煙服務[#]及性別劃分的認識戒煙服務[#]的現時有吸煙的人士數目

Table 3.9 **Current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation services[#] by whether had tried the smoking cessation services[#] or specified methods / the smoking cessation services or specified methods tried / whether would try the smoking cessation services[#] and sex**

註釋：方括號內的數字表示在個別性別組別中所有認識戒煙服務及曾使用該服務或指定方法的現時有吸煙人士中所佔的百分比。而圓括號內的數字則表示在個別性別組別中所有認識戒煙服務但未曾使用該服務或指定方法的現時有吸煙人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all current smokers in the respective sex groups who were aware of the smoking cessation services and had tried the services or specified methods, while figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all current smokers in the respective sex groups who were aware of the smoking cessation services but had not tried the services or specified methods.

[#] 指衛生署戒煙熱線、衛生署戒煙診所、醫院管理局戒煙輔導服務及戒煙中心、東華三院綜合戒煙服務中心、博愛醫院中醫針灸戒煙服務及香港大學青少年戒煙熱線。

[#] Referring to Department of Health's Smoking Cessation Hotline, Department of Health's Cessation Clinic, Hospital Authority's Smoking Counselling and Cessation Centre, Tung Wah Group of Hospitals Integrated Centre on Smoking Cessation, Pok Oi Hospital Smoking Cessation Service using Acupuncture and The University of Hong Kong's Youth QuitLine.

@ 可選擇多項答案。

@ Multiple answers were allowed.

表3.10 按在 2016 年3月禁煙區範圍擴大[#]後吸煙數量的改變劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙及／或其他煙草產品的人士數目

Table 3.10 Daily smokers of cigarette and / or other form of tobacco products by change in the quantity of smoking after the extension of no smoking areas in March 2016[#]

在 2016 年3月禁煙區範圍擴大[#]後
吸煙數量的改變

Change in the quantity of smoking
after the extension of no
smoking areas in March 2016[#]

人數
No. of persons
('000)

百分比
%

有，減少了 Yes, less	49.6	8.0
沒有改變 No change	558.8	90.5
有，增加了 Yes, more	‡	‡
不適用（在 2016 年禁煙區範圍 擴大後才開始吸煙） Not applicable (started smoking after the extension of no smoking areas in 2016)	8.5	1.4
合計 Overall	617.1	100.0

註釋：[#] 在 2016 年 3 月，禁煙區範圍擴大至
8 個隧道入口範圍內的巴士轉乘處。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予
公布。

Notes: [#] The no smoking areas were extended to
the 8 bus interchanges at tunnel portal
areas in March 2016.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large
sampling error.

4 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度

Personal computer and Internet penetration

引言

4.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員首先從住戶中抽選戶主或一名對本主題有認識的人士進行訪問。被選的受訪者被問及他們家中是否有個人電腦；若有，家中個人電腦是否已接駁互聯網。然後，受訪住戶內所有 10 歲及以上的人士（外籍家庭傭工除外）均被抽選作個別訪問。他們被問及擁有的個人電腦的數目和類型、其對使用個人電腦的認識、擁有的智能手機的數目，以及在統計前 12 個月內使用個人電腦及互聯網的情況。最後，他們亦被問及所採取的資訊保安措施的資料。

概念及定義

4.2 是項統計調查涉及的主要名詞採用了以下的定義：

- 個人電腦包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦，但不包括掌上電腦／個人數碼助理、電子日記簿及電子詞典；及
- 智能手機比傳統只能打電話、發送短訊和拍照的手提電話更先進。智能手機的功能包括：輕觸式屏幕輸入、透過流動網絡（如 Wi-Fi、4G LTE）上網、便攜式媒體播放器、影片攝錄、GPS（全球定位系統）導航、收發電子郵件及瀏覽網頁等。智能手機也可用於下載流動應用程式（如 WhatsApp、面書及 YouTube）。

Introduction

4.1 Within each enumerated household, the household head or a knowledgeable person about the subject was first selected for interview. The selected respondent was asked whether there were any personal computers (PCs) in the household and if so, whether the PCs at home were connected to the Internet. Then, all persons aged 10 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in the enumerated households were selected for interview in respect of the number and type of PCs they had, their knowledge of using PC, the number of smartphone they had as well as their usage of PC and the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration. Finally, some questions about adoption of information security measures were also asked.

Concepts and definitions

4.2 The definitions of the key terms used in the survey are given below :

- PC includes desktop computer, laptop and tablet, but excludes palm top / Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), digital diary and electronic dictionary; and
- Smartphone refers to a mobile phone offering more advanced features than a cell phone which is mainly for making phone call, sending SMS and taking picture. Some advanced features / functions found in smartphone include touchscreen interface, Internet access via mobile networks (such as Wi-Fi network, 4G LTE network), portable media player, video recording, GPS (Global Positioning System) navigation, sending and receiving e-mail and web browsing. The smartphone can also be used to download mobile apps (such as WhatsApp, Facebook and YouTube).

統計調查的主要結果

個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度

4.3 在統計時，約 2 068 000 個住戶家中有個人電腦（包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦），佔全香港所有住戶的 80.9%。當中，約有 2 050 500 個住戶(99.2%)家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。換言之，在全港所有住戶中，有 80.2% 家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。

（表 4.1、4.2 及 4.4）

4.4 家中有個人電腦的住戶百分比及家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶百分比在過去十多年間顯著增加，而在近年則漸趨平穩。與在 2000 年進行的類似統計調查結果比較，家中有個人電腦的住戶百分比由 49.7% 上升至 2017 年的 80.9%；而家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶百分比則由 36.4% 上升至 80.2%。而且，在近年家中有個人電腦的住戶百分比與家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶百分比十分接近；換言之，大部分住戶均有將其家中的個人電腦接駁互聯網。（圖 4.1 及表 4.1 和 4.4）

家中有個人電腦的住戶

房屋類型

4.5 在該 2 068 000 個家中有個人電腦的住戶中，57.4% 住在私人房屋，26.6% 住在公營租住房屋，而 16.1% 住在資助自置居所房屋。住在私人房屋的住戶，家中有個人電腦的比率最高，達 85.9%，緊隨的是住在資助自置居所房屋的住戶，達 84.2%。（表 4.3a）

Major findings of the survey

PC and Internet penetration

4.3 Some 2 068 000 households had PC (including desktop computer, laptop and tablet) at home at the time of enumeration, constituting 80.9% of all households in Hong Kong. Among them, some 2 050 500 households (99.2%) had their PC at home connected to the Internet. In other words, 80.2% of all households in Hong Kong had their PC at home connected to the Internet. (Tables 4.1, 4.2 and 4.4)

4.4 Both the percentage of households with PC at home and the percentage of households with their PC at home connected to the Internet had increased significantly in the past decade or so, but had stabilised in recent years. As compared to the results of a similar survey conducted in 2000, the percentage of households with PC at home increased from 49.7% to 80.9% in 2017; the percentage of households with their PC at home connected to the Internet increased from 36.4% to 80.2%. In addition, the percentage of households with PC at home and the percentage of households with their PC at home connected to the Internet was very close in recent years; in other words, majority of the households connected their PC at home to the Internet.

(Chart 4.1 and Tables 4.1 and 4.4)

Households with PC at home

Type of housing

4.5 Of those 2 068 000 households with PC at home, 57.4% were residing in private housing; 26.6% in public rental housing; and 16.1% in subsidised home ownership housing. Households in private housing had the highest rate of having PC at home, at 85.9%, closely followed by those in subsidised home ownership housing, at 84.2%. (Table 4.3a)

住戶每月入息

4.6 該 2 068 000 個家中有個人電腦的住戶的每月入息中位數為 35,000 元。住戶每月入息與住戶家中有個人電腦的比率似乎有密切關係，因為該比率隨着住戶每月入息的增加而上升。住戶家中有個人電腦的比率介乎 37.9%（每月入息少於 10,000 元的住戶）至 98.9%（每月入息為 50,000 元或以上的住戶）。（表 4.3b）

Monthly household income

4.6 The median monthly household income of those 2 068 000 households with PC at home was \$35,000. The monthly household income seemed to bear a close relationship with the rate of households having PC at home since such rate grew with monthly household income. The rate of households having PC at home ranged from 37.9% for households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000 to 98.9% for those with monthly household income of \$50,000 or above. (Table 4.3b)

家中個人電腦的數目

4.7 在該 2 068 000 個家中有個人電腦的住戶中，33.6%擁有 1 部個人電腦，28.0%擁有 2 部，而 38.5%擁有 3 部或以上。（表 4.3c）

Number of PC at home

4.7 Of those 2 068 000 households with PC at home, 33.6% had 1 PC; 28.0% had 2 PCs; and 38.5% had 3 or more PCs. (Table 4.3c)

家中個人電腦的類別

4.8 該些住戶中大部分(68.0%)家中擁有桌面電腦，而 61.8%擁有手提電腦及 56.0%擁有平板電腦。（表 4.3d）

Type of PC at home

4.8 The majority (68.0%) of those households had desktop computer at home, while 61.8% had laptop and 56.0% had tablet. (Table 4.3d)

家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶

4.9 約 2 050 500 個住戶家中的個人電腦有接駁互聯網，佔全港所有住戶的 80.2%。（表 4.4）

Households with PC at home connected to the Internet

4.9 Some 2 050 500 households had their PC at home connected to the Internet, constituting 80.2% of all households in Hong Kong. (Table 4.4)

房屋類型

4.10 在該 2 050 500 個家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶中，57.5%住在私人房屋，26.4%住在公營租住房屋，而 16.1%住在資助自置居所房屋。住在私人房屋的住戶，家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率最高，達 85.3%，緊隨的是住在資助自置居所房屋的住戶，達 83.8%。（表 4.5a）

Type of housing

4.10 Of those 2 050 500 households with PC at home connected to the Internet, 57.5% were residing in private housing, 26.4% in public rental housing, and 16.1% in subsidised home ownership housing. Households in private housing had the highest rate of having PC at home connected to the Internet, at 85.3%, closely followed by those in subsidised home ownership housing, at 83.8%. (Table 4.5a)

住戶每月入息

4.11 該 2 050 500 個住戶每月入息中位數為 35,100 元。住戶每月入息與住戶家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率似乎有密切關係，因為該比率隨着住戶每月入息的增加而上升。住戶家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率介乎 36.7%（每月入息少於 10,000 元的住戶）至 98.6%（每月入息為 50,000 元或以上的住戶）。（表 4.5b）

接駁互聯網的方法

4.12 在該 2 050 500 個住戶中，大部分 (97.8%) 是透過固網寬頻接駁互聯網（包括接駁路由器透過 Wi-Fi 建立家中無線網絡），1.8% 透過共用手機的 3G/4G 流動寬頻網絡，以及 0.4% 經上網卡使用 3G/4G 流動寬頻網絡（例如電腦插入提供數據服務的 SIM 卡、流動寬頻手指、隨身寬頻 Wi-Fi 等）。（表 4.5c）

4.13 在該 44 400 個家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網但非透過固網寬頻的住戶中，最普遍提及非透過固網寬頻接駁互聯網的原因為「經 3G/4G 流動寬頻網絡上網」（該些住戶中有 86.0% 提及此原因）及「沒有需要在家上網／可以在其他地方上網」（15.2%）。（表 4.6）

懂得使用個人電腦的人士

4.14 在是項統計調查中，10 歲及以上人士被問及他們是否懂得使用個人電腦。統計調查結果顯示，在統計時約 5 391 400 名 10 歲及以上人士懂得使用個人電腦，佔全港所有 10 歲及以上人士的 84.0%。在 2001 年至 2017 年期間，10 歲及以上懂得使用個人電腦的人士的比率呈上升趨勢，由 51.9% 上升至 84.0%。（表 4.7）

Monthly household income

4.11 The median monthly household income of those 2 050 500 households was \$35,100. The monthly household income seemed to bear a close relationship with the rate of households having PC at home connected to the Internet since such rate grew with monthly household income. The rate of households having PC at home connected to the Internet ranged from 36.7% for households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000 to 98.6% for those with monthly household income of \$50,000 or above. (Table 4.5b)

Mode of connection to the Internet

4.12 The majority (97.8%) of those 2 050 500 households connected their PC to the Internet via fixed broadband (including wireless network setup at home via Wi-Fi using a router), 1.8% via sharing the 3G / 4G mobile broadband network of handset, and 0.4% using 3G / 4G mobile broadband network through SIM card (e.g. SIM card inserted into computers, USB modem, Pocket Wi-Fi, etc.). (Table 4.5c)

4.13 Of those 44 400 households with their PC at home connected to the Internet but not via fixed broadband, the most commonly cited reasons for not connecting to the Internet via fixed broadband were “using 3G / 4G mobile broadband network for Internet access” (cited by 86.0% of those households) and “no need to access the Internet at home / could access the Internet at other places” (15.2%). (Table 4.6)

Persons who had knowledge of using PC

4.14 Persons aged 10 and over were asked in the survey whether they had knowledge of using PC. The survey results showed that some 5 391 400 persons aged 10 and over had knowledge of using PC at the time of enumeration, constituting 84.0% of all persons aged 10 and over in Hong Kong. During the period from 2001 to 2017, the rate of persons aged 10 and over having knowledge of using PC was on the increase, from 51.9% to 84.0%. (Table 4.7)

年齡及性別

4.15 按年齡組別分析，15 - 24 歲人士懂得使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.9%。緊接的是 10 - 14 歲人士(99.8%)，25 - 34 歲人士(99.6%) 及 35 - 44 歲人士(98.3%)。年紀較長的人士的比率較低，其中 55 - 64 歲人士的比率為 81.5%，而 65 歲及以上人士的比率為 37.4%。
(圖 4.2 及表 4.8a)

4.16 再按性別分析，10 - 34 歲的男性及女性懂得使用個人電腦的比率大致相若(介乎 99.5%至 100.0%之間)。對於 35 歲及以上的人士而言，男性懂得使用個人電腦的比率(介乎 44.5%至 99.0%之間)較女性(介乎 31.0%至 97.7%之間)為高。(表 4.8a)

教育程度

4.17 在該 5 391 400 名懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中，55.2%具中學教育程度。另外 34.7%具專上教育程度及 10.2%具小學及以下教育程度。具專上教育程度的人士懂得使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.1%。具中學教育程度的人士與具小學及以下教育程度的人士的相應比率分別為 91.7%及 42.5%。(表 4.8b)

經濟活動身分

4.18 按經濟活動身分分析，學生懂得使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.9%。其次為從事經濟活動人士(95.1%)。料理家務者及退休人士懂得使用個人電腦的比率較低，分別為 81.9% 及 44.2%。(表 4.8c)

Age and sex

4.15 Analysed by age group, persons aged 15 - 24 had the highest rate of having knowledge of using PC, at 99.9%. This was closely followed by persons aged 10 - 14 (99.8%), those aged 25 - 34 (99.6%) and those aged 35 - 44 (98.3%). Lower rates were recorded for elder persons. In particular, the rate was 81.5% for persons aged 55 - 64 and 37.4% for those aged 65 and over. (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.8a)

4.16 Further analysed by sex, males and females aged 10 - 34 had similar rates of having knowledge of using PC (ranging from 99.5% to 100.0%). For persons aged 35 and over, the rate of having knowledge of using PC was higher for males (ranging from 44.5% to 99.0%) than their female counterparts (ranging from 31.0% to 97.7%). (Table 4.8a)

Educational attainment

4.17 Of those 5 391 400 persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC, 55.2% had attained secondary education. Another 34.7% had attained post-secondary education and 10.2% had attained primary education and below. Persons having attained post-secondary education had the highest rate of having knowledge of using PC, at 99.1%. The corresponding rates for those having attained secondary education and primary education and below were 91.7% and 42.5% respectively. (Table 4.8b)

Economic activity status

4.18 Analysed by economic activity status, students had the highest rate of having knowledge of using PC, at 99.9%. This was followed by economically active persons (95.1%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rates of having knowledge of using PC, at 81.9% and 44.2% respectively. (Table 4.8c)

曾使用個人電腦的人士

4.19 約 5 118 200 名 10 歲及以上的人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的整體比率由 2000 年的 43.1% 顯著上升至 2016 年的 81.5%，惟於 2017 年略為下降至 79.8%。這或與使用智能手機有所增加有關。（表 4.9）

年齡及性別

4.20 按年齡組別分析，10 - 14 歲人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.8%。緊接的是 15 - 24 歲人士(99.4%)及 25 - 34 歲人士(98.6%)。年紀較長的人士曾使用個人電腦的比率較低，其中 55 - 64 歲人士的比率為 72.2%，而 65 歲及以上人士的比率為 31.1%。（圖 4.3 及表 4.10a）

4.21 再按性別分析，10 - 34 歲的男性及女性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率大致相若（介乎 98.5%至 100.0%之間）。對於 35 歲及以上的人士而言，男性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率（介乎 36.9%至 96.7%之間）較女性（介乎 26.0%至 95.5%之間）為高。（表 4.10a）

教育程度

4.22 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中，54.9%具中學教育程度。另外 36.3%具專上教育程度及 8.8%具小學及以下教育程度。具專上教育程度的人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率最高，為 98.6%。具中學教育程度的人士與具小學及以下教育程度的人士的相應比率分別為 86.7%及 34.8%。（表 4.10b）

Persons who had used PC

4.19 Some 5 118 200 persons aged 10 and over had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration. The overall rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration surged from 43.1% in 2000 to 81.5% in 2016, but dropped slightly to 79.8% in 2017. This may be related to the increase in the use of smartphone. (Table 4.9)

Age and sex

4.20 Analysed by age group, persons aged 10 - 14 had the highest rate of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, at 99.8%. This was closely followed by persons aged 15 - 24 (99.4%) and those aged 25 - 34 (98.6%). Lower rates of having used PC were recorded for elder persons. In particular, 72.2% of persons aged 55 - 64 and 31.1% of those aged 65 and over had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration. (Chart 4.3 and Table 4.10a)

4.21 Further analysed by sex, males and females aged 10 - 34 had similar rates of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration (ranging from 98.5% to 100.0%). For persons aged 35 and over, the rate of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration was higher for males (ranging from 36.9% to 96.7%) than their female counterparts (ranging from 26.0% to 95.5%). (Table 4.10a)

Educational attainment

4.22 Of those persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, 54.9% had attained secondary education. Another 36.3% had attained post-secondary education and 8.8% had attained primary education and below. The rate of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration was the highest for persons having attained post-secondary education, at 98.6%. The corresponding rates for those having attained secondary education and primary education and below were 86.7% and 34.8% respectively. (Table 4.10b)

經濟活動身分

4.23 按經濟活動身分分析，學生在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.9%。其次為從事經濟活動人士(91.5%)。料理家務者及退休人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率較低，分別為 74.4%及 37.4%。(表 4.10c)

智能手機的普及程度

4.24 統計調查結果顯示，在統計時約 5 688 300 名 10 歲及以上的人士擁有智能手機，佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的 88.6%。另外，約有 549 000 人擁有其他類型的手提電話(即非智能手機)，佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的 8.6%。(表 4.11)

4.25 智能手機的使用在過去數年越趨普及。在 2017 年，有接近 570 萬名 10 歲及以上人士擁有智能手機，較 2012 年多出約 230 萬人。智能手機的滲透率亦由 2012 年的 54.0% 上升至 2017 年的 88.6%。(表 4.12)

年齡及性別

4.26 按年齡組別分析，15 - 54 歲的人士擁有智能手機的比率較高，介乎 97.8%至 99.8%之間。65 歲及以上人士的比率最低，為 52.1%。(圖 4.4 及表 4.13a)

4.27 再按性別分析，10 - 64 歲的男性及女性在統計時擁有智能手機的比率大致相若，介乎 78.9%至 99.9%之間。對於 65 歲及以上的人士而言，男性在統計時擁有智能手機的比率(59.2%)較女性(45.7%)為高。(表 4.13a)

Economic activity status

4.23 Analysed by economic activity status, students had the highest rate of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, at 99.9%. This was followed by economically active persons (91.5%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rates of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, at 74.4% and 37.4% respectively. (Table 4.10c)

Smartphone penetration

4.24 The survey results showed that some 5 688 300 persons aged 10 and over had smartphone at the time of enumeration, constituting 88.6% of all persons aged 10 and over. Some 549 000 persons had other types of mobile phone (i.e. non-smartphone), representing 8.6% of all persons aged 10 and over. (Table 4.11)

4.25 The use of smartphone has become increasingly popular over the past few years. Nearly 5.7 million persons aged 10 and over had smartphone in 2017, around 2.3 million more than that in 2012. The smartphone penetration rate also rose from 54.0% in 2012 to 88.6% in 2017. (Table 4.12)

Age and Sex

4.26 Analysed by age group, persons aged 15 - 54 had higher rates of having smartphone, ranging from 97.8% to 99.8%. Persons aged 65 and over had the lowest rate, at 52.1%. (Chart 4.4 and Table 4.13a)

4.27 Further analysed by sex, males and females aged 10 - 64 had similar rates of having smartphone at the time of enumeration, ranging from 78.9% to 99.9%. For persons aged 65 and over, the rate of having smartphone at the time of enumeration was higher for males (59.2%) than their female counterparts (45.7%). (Table 4.13a)

教育程度

4.28 按教育程度分析，具專上教育程度的人士在統計時擁有智能手機的比率最高，達 98.8%。具中學教育程度及具小學及以下教育程度的人士的相應比率分別為 94.9%及 58.1%。（表 4.13b）

Educational attainment

4.28 Analysed by educational attainment, persons having attained post-secondary education had the highest rate of having smartphone at the time of enumeration, at 98.8%. The corresponding rates of those having attained secondary education and primary education and below were 94.9% and 58.1% respectively. (Table 4.13b)

經濟活動身分

4.29 按經濟活動身分分析，從事經濟活動人士在統計時擁有智能手機的比率最高，達 98.1%。其次為學生(93.0%)及料理家務者(90.4%)。退休人士擁有智能手機的比率相對較低，為 57.6%。（表 4.13c）

Economic activity status

4.29 Analysed by economic activity status, economically active persons had the highest rate of having smartphone at the time of enumeration, at 98.1%. This was followed by students (93.0%) and home-makers (90.4%). Retired persons had a relatively lower rate of having smartphone, at 57.6%. (Table 4.13c)

擁有智能手機的數目

4.30 在該 5 688 300 名在統計時擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士中，97.0%擁有 1 部智能手機，2.9%擁有 2 部，以及 0.1%擁有 3 部或以上。（表 4.13d）

Number of smartphone owned

4.30 Of those 5 688 300 persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone at the time of enumeration, 97.0% had 1; 2.9% had 2; and 0.1% had 3 or more. (Table 4.13d)

擁有其他類型的手提電話（即非智能手機）的 10 歲及以上人士

4.31 在擁有其他類型的手提電話（即非智能手機）的 10 歲及以上人士中，65 歲及以上的人士擁有其他類型的手提電話（即非智能手機）的比率最高，達 36.4%。其次為 55 - 64 歲的人士，為 6.8%。按性別分析，男性與女性擁有其他類型的手提電話（即非智能手機）的比率相若。（表 4.14）

Persons aged 10 and over who had other types of mobile phone (i.e. non-smartphone)

4.31 Among those aged 10 and over who had other types of mobile phone (i.e. non-smartphone), the rate of having other types of mobile phone (i.e. non-smartphone) was the highest for those aged 65 and over, at 36.4%. It was followed by those aged 55 - 64, at 6.8%. Analysed by sex, the rate of having other types of mobile phone (i.e. non-smartphone) was similar between males and females. (Table 4.14)

曾使用互聯網的人士

4.32 約 5 738 000 名 10 歲及以上的人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網，佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的 89.4%。在 2000 年至 2017 年期間，10 歲及以上曾使用互聯網的人士的比率呈上升趨勢，由 30.3%上升至 89.4%。（表 4.15）

Persons who had used the Internet

4.32 Some 5 738 000 persons aged 10 and over had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, constituting 89.4% of all persons aged 10 and over. During the period from 2000 to 2017, the rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet was on the increase, from 30.3% to 89.4%. (Table 4.15)

4.33 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 5 738 000 名人士中，98.1%曾使用智能手機上網，76.4%曾使用桌面電腦，45.5%曾使用手提電腦，44.1%曾使用平板電腦及 22.5%曾使用其他設備。（表 4.16）

4.33 Of those 5 738 000 persons who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, 98.1% had used smartphone for Internet connection, 76.4% had used desktop computer, 45.5% had used laptop, 44.1% had used tablet, and 22.5% had used other devices. (Table 4.16)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

4.34 按年齡組別分析，差不多所有 10 - 44 歲人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網，比率介乎 99.5%至 99.9%之間。年紀較長的人士使用互聯網的比率較低，其中 92.5%的 55 - 64 歲人士及 51.2%的 65 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網。（圖 4.5 及表 4.17a）

4.34 Analysed by age group, almost all persons aged 10 - 44 had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, with rates ranging from 99.5% to 99.9%. Lower rates of having used the Internet were recorded for elder persons. In particular, 92.5% of persons aged 55 - 64 and 51.2% of those aged 65 and over had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration. (Chart 4.5 and Table 4.17a)

4.35 再按性別分析，10 - 54 歲的男性及女性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的比率大致相若，介乎 98.2%至 100.0%。對於 55 歲及以上的人士而言，男性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的比率（介乎 58.1%至 94.2%之間）較女性（介乎 45.0%至 90.9%之間）為高。兩性之間的差距隨着年齡增長而擴大。（表 4.17a）

4.35 Further analysed by sex, males and females aged 10 - 54 had similar rates of having used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, ranging from 98.2% to 100.0%. For persons aged 55 and over, the rates of having used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration were higher for males (ranging from 58.1% to 94.2%) than their female counterparts (ranging from 45.0% to 90.9%). The gap expanded as the two sexes getting older. (Table 4.17a)

教育程度

Educational attainment

4.36 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士中，54.0%具中學教育程度。另外 32.6%具專上教育程度及 13.3%具小學及以下教育程度。具專上教育程度的人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的比率最高，達 99.3%。具中學教育程度的人士與具小學及以下教育程度的人士的相應比率分別為 95.7%及 59.3%。（表 4.17b）

4.36 Of all persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, 54.0% had attained secondary education. Another 32.6% had attained post-secondary education and 13.3% had attained primary education and below. The rate of having used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration was the highest for persons having attained post-secondary education, at 99.3%. The corresponding rates for those persons having attained secondary education and primary education and below were 95.7% and 59.3% respectively. (Table 4.17b)

經濟活動身分

4.37 按經濟活動身分分析，學生在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的比率最高，達 99.8%。其次為從事經濟活動人士(98.3%)。料理家務者及退休人士使用互聯網的比率較低，分別為 91.4%及 56.5%。（表 4.17c）

有個人電腦的人士的資訊保安情況

個人電腦有否執行保安措施

4.38 根據是項統計調查的結果，約 2 794 000 名有個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士有為其個人電腦執行保安措施，佔所有有個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的 85.2%。當中，93.7% 有安裝防毒軟件並定期更新有關軟件。其他較普遍被提及的保安措施包括「安裝個人防火牆」(87.9%)及「以防毒軟件定期掃描電腦」(85.1%)。（圖 4.6 及表 4.18）

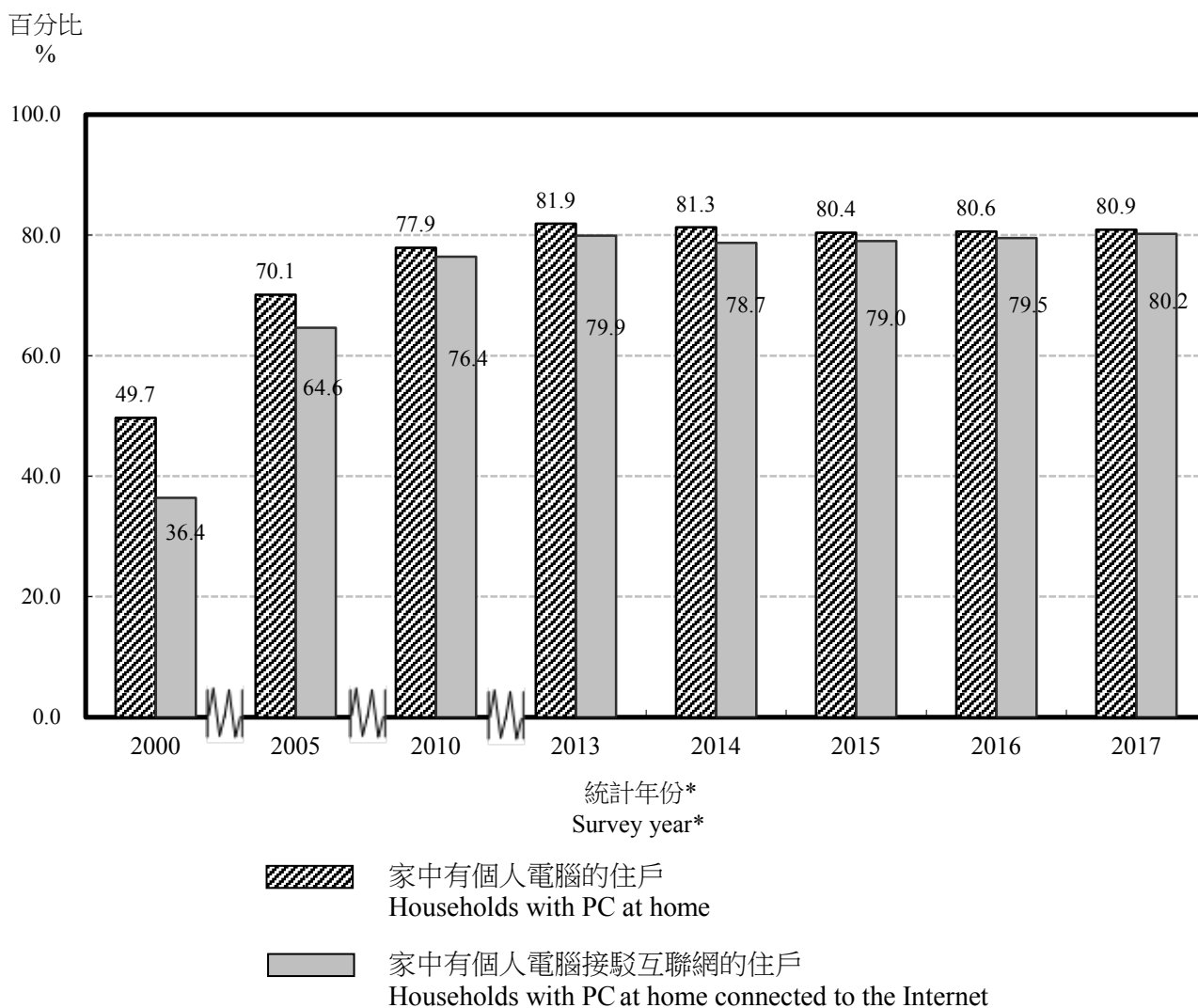
Economic activity status

4.37 Analysed by economic activity status, students had the highest rate of having used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, at 99.8%. This was followed by economically active persons (98.3%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rate of having used the Internet, at 91.4% and 56.5% respectively. (Table 4.17c)

Issues relating to information security in respect of persons who had PC*Whether had carried out security measures for PC*

4.38 It was estimated from the survey results that some 2 794 000 persons aged 10 and over who had PC had carried out security measures for their PC, constituting 85.2% of all persons aged 10 and over who had PC. Among them, 93.7% had installed antivirus software and updated the software regularly. Other commonly cited security measures included “installed personal firewall” (87.9%) and “regularly scanned computer with antivirus software” (85.1%). (Chart 4.6 and Table 4.18)

圖 4.1 2000 年、2005 年、2010 年及 2013 年至 2017 年家中有個人電腦[#]的住戶及家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比
Chart 4.1 Percentage of households with personal computer (PC)[#] at home and households with PC at home connected to the Internet among all households, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2013 to 2017



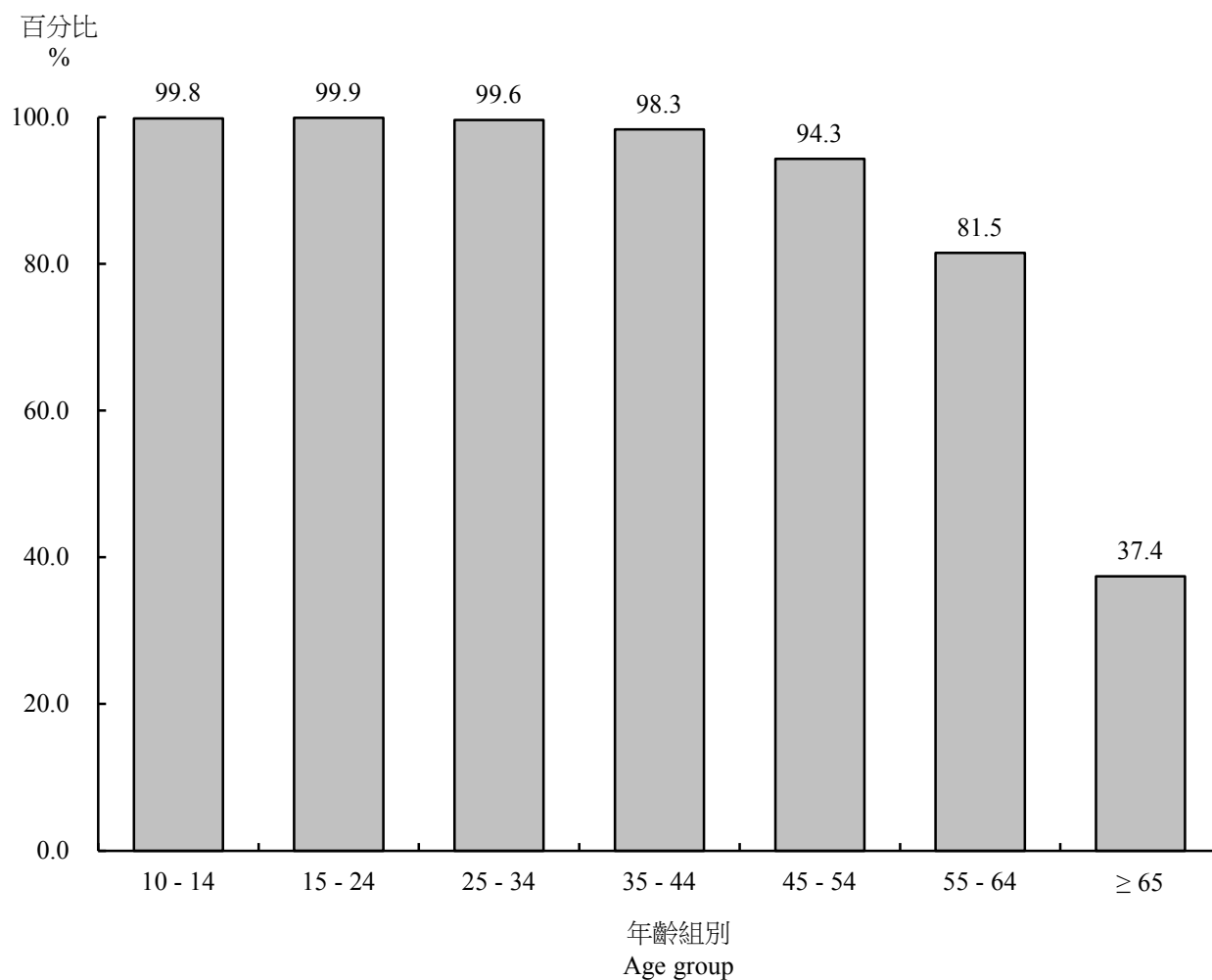
註釋：[#] 2000 年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2005 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2010 年及 2013 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年至 2017 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

* 數字自 2000 年開始備有。本表載列 2000 年、2005 年、2010 年、以及最近 5 次統計期的數字。

Notes：[#] Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2010 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 to 2017 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

* Figures are available from 2000 onwards. This table shows figures for 2000, 2005, 2010, and the recent 5 survey periods.

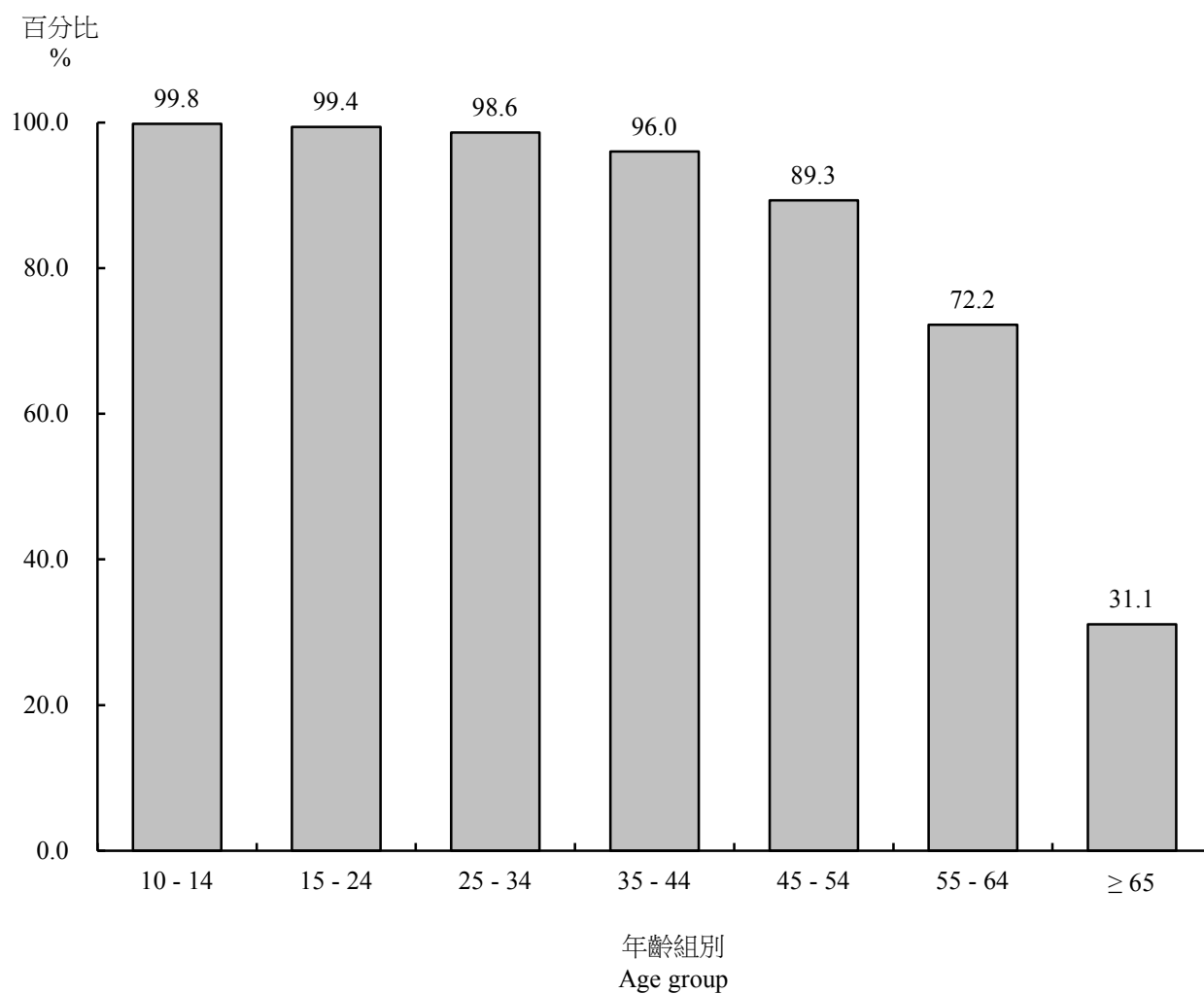
圖 4.2 按年齡劃分的懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的比率*
Chart 4.2 Rate* of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC) by age



註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age group.

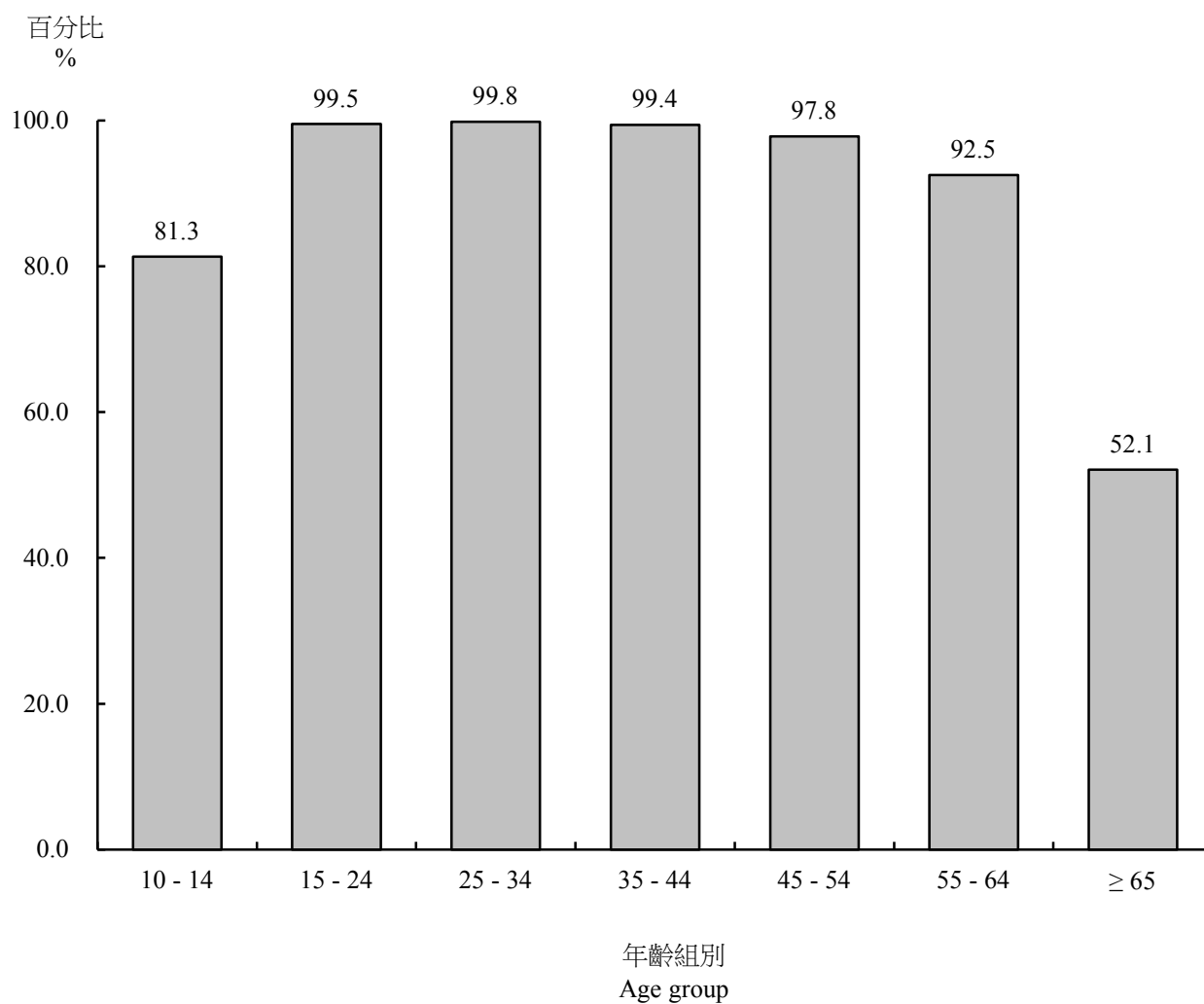
圖 4.3 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的比率*
Chart 4.3 Rate* of persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC) during the 12 months before enumeration by age



註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age group.

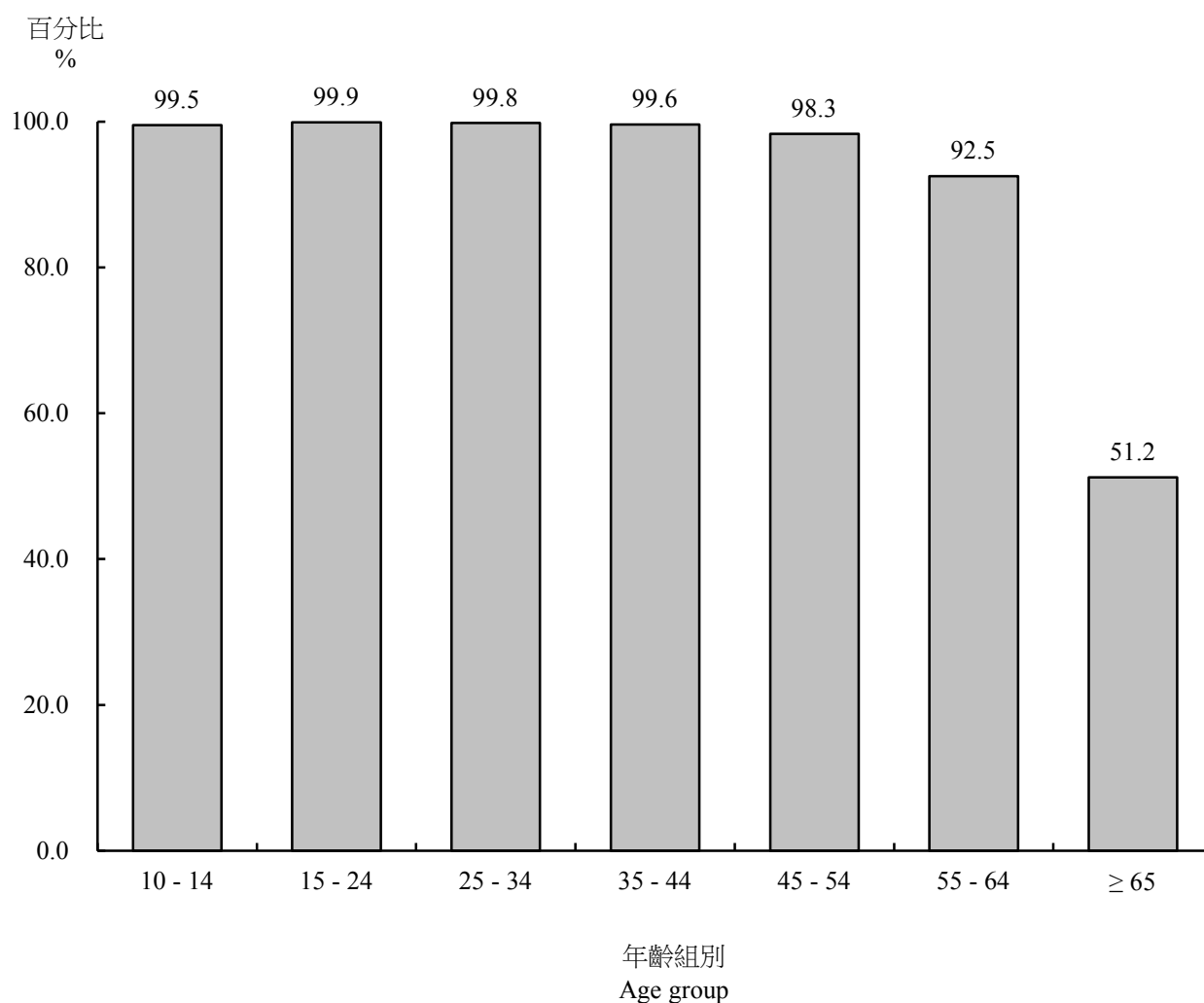
圖 4.4 按年齡劃分的擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士的比率*
Chart 4.4 Rate* of persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by age



註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age group.

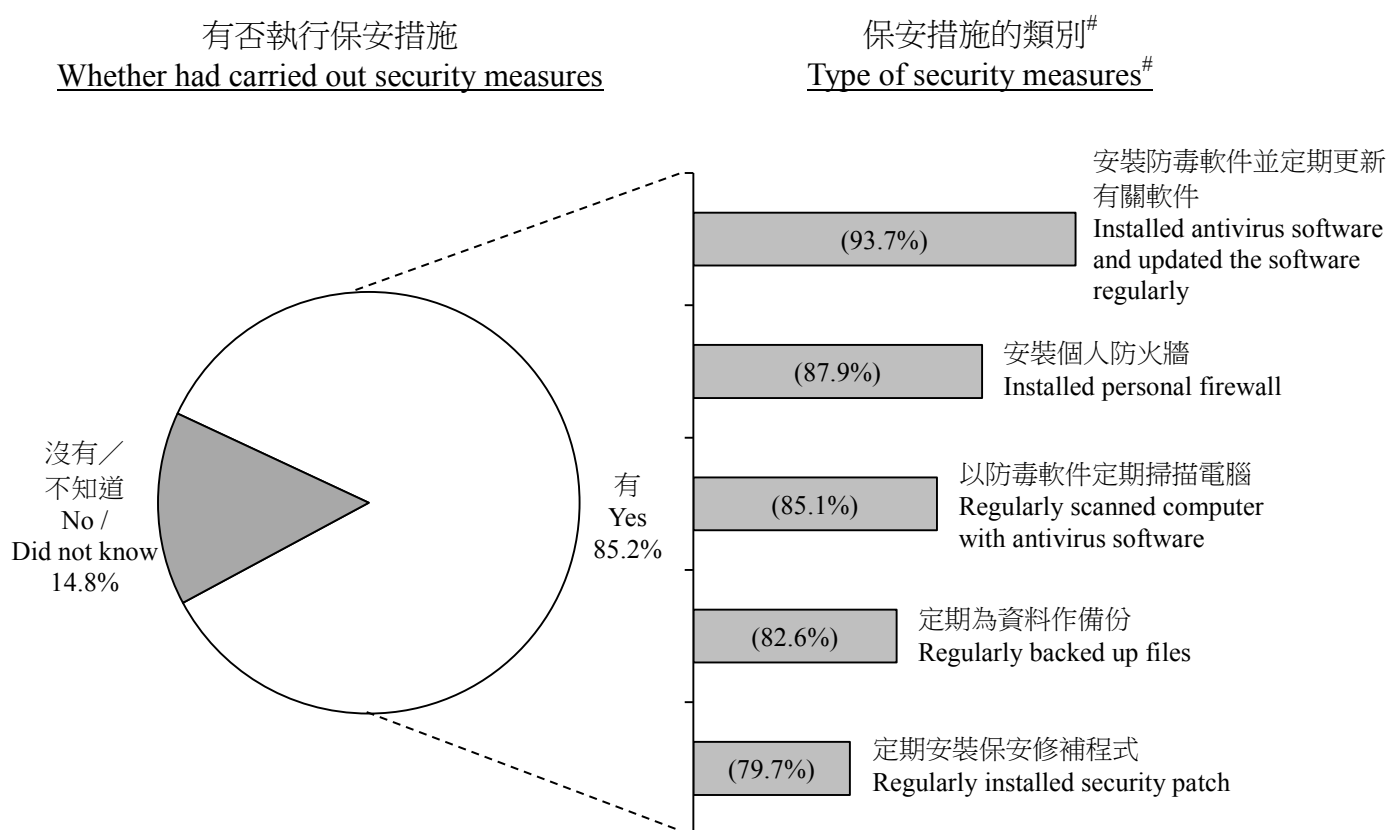
圖 4.5 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士的比率*
Chart 4.5 Rate* of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by age



註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age group.

圖 4.6 按個人電腦有否執行保安措施／保安措施的類別劃分的有個人電腦的10歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 4.6 Percentage distribution of persons aged 10 and over who had personal computer (PC) by whether had carried out security measures for their PC / type of security measures



註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字表示在有為其個人電腦執行保安措施的10歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had carried out security measures for their PC.

表 4.1 2000年、2005年、2010年及2013年至2017年家中有個人電腦[#]的住戶數目
Table 4.1 Households with personal computer (PC)[#] at home, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2013 to 2017

統計期間 [@] Survey period [@]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000年1月至3月 January - March 2000	1 051.1	49.7
2005年5月至8月 May - August 2005	1 601.3	70.1
2010年10月至12月 October - December 2010	1 832.2	77.9
2013年1月至4月 January - April 2013	1 968.7	81.9
2014年6月至8月 June - August 2014	1 992.7	81.3
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	1 996.3	80.4
2016年4月至7月 April - July 2016	2 019.3	80.6
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	2 068.0	80.9

註釋：[#] 2000 年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2005 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2010 年及 2013 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年至 2017 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

[@] 數字自 2000 年開始備有。本表載列 2000 年、2005 年、2010 年、以及最近 5 次統計期的數字。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有住戶的百分比。

Notes: [#] Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2010 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 to 2017 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

[@] Figures are available from 2000 onwards. This table shows figures for 2000, 2005, 2010, and the recent 5 survey periods.

* As a percentage of all households in the respective survey period.

表 4.2 按家中個人電腦有否接駁互聯網劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 4.2 Households with personal computer (PC) at home by whether had PC at home connected to the Internet

家中個人電腦有否接駁互聯網 Whether had PC at home connected to the Internet	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	2 050.5	99.2
沒有 No	17.5	0.8
總計 Total	2 068.0	100.0

表 4.3a 按房屋類型劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 4.3a Households with personal computer (PC) at home by type of housing

房屋類型 Type of housing	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	549.8	26.6	70.4
資助自置居所房屋 [#] Subsidised home ownership housing [#]	332.1	16.1	84.2
私人房屋 [@] Private housing [@]	1 186.1	57.4	85.9
合計 Overall	2 068.0	100.0	80.9

註釋：* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶中，70.4%家中有個人電腦。

Notes：* As a percentage of all households in the respective type of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 70.4% had PC at home.

[#] 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃及重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃及資助出售房屋項目下興建的屋宇單位；及市區重建局資助出售房屋計劃的屋宇單位。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位則不包括在內。

[#] Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme, Buy or Rent Option Scheme and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Also includes flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme, Sandwich Class Housing Scheme and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects of the Hong Kong Housing Society; and flats in Urban Renewal Authority Subsidised Sale Flats Scheme. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in the open market are excluded.

[@] 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物、非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及臨時房屋。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

[@] Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas / bungalows / modern village houses, simple stone structures, quarters in non-residential buildings and temporary housing. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in the open market are also included.

表 4.3b 按住戶每月入息劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 4.3b Households with personal computer (PC) at home by monthly household income

住戶每月入息 (港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	住戶數目		比率* Rate*
	No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	
< 10,000	175.1	8.5	37.9
10,000 - 19,999	326.6	15.8	72.2
20,000 - 29,999	365.2	17.7	89.6
30,000 - 39,999	336.5	16.3	95.3
40,000 - 49,999	249.0	12.0	96.0
≥ 50,000	615.6	29.8	98.9
合計 Overall	2 068.0	100.0	80.9
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		35,000	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有住戶每月入息少於 \$10,000 的住戶中，37.9% 家中有個人電腦。

Note: * As a percentage of all households in the respective monthly household income group. For example, among all households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000, 37.9% had PC at home.

表 4.3c 按家中個人電腦的數目劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 4.3c Households with personal computer (PC) at home by number of PC at home

家中個人電腦的數目 Number of PC at home	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
1	693.9	33.6
2	578.4	28.0
3	414.0	20.0
4	191.4	9.3
≥5	190.2	9.2
總計 Total	2 068.0	100.0

表 4.3d 按家中個人電腦的類別劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 4.3d Households with personal computer (PC) at home by type of PC at home

家中個人電腦的類別 [#] Type of PC at home [#]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
桌面電腦 Desktop computer	1 407.0	68.0
手提電腦 Laptop	1 277.3	61.8
平板電腦 Tablet	1 159.0	56.0
合計 Overall	2 068.0	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.4 2000年、2005年、2010年及2013年至2017年家中有個人電腦[#]接駁互聯網的住戶數目

Table 4.4 Households with personal computer (PC)[#] at home connected to the Internet, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2013 to 2017

統計期間 [@] Survey period [@]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000年1月至3月 January - March 2000	770.2	36.4
2005年5月至8月 May - August 2005	1 476.5	64.6
2010年10月至12月 October - December 2010	1 795.4	76.4
2013年1月至4月 January - April 2013	1 920.5	79.9
2014年6月至8月 June - August 2014	1 929.3	78.7
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	1 961.1	79.0
2016年4月至7月 April - July 2016	1 992.3	79.5
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	2 050.5	80.2

註釋：[#] 2000 年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2005 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2010 年及 2013 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年至 2017 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

[@] 數字自 2000 年開始備有。本表載列 2000 年、2005 年、2010 年、以及最近 5 次統計期的數字。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有住戶的百分比。

Notes: [#] Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2010 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 to 2017 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

[@] Figures are available from 2000 onwards. This table shows figures for 2000, 2005, 2010, and the recent 5 survey periods.

* As a percentage of all households in the respective survey period.

表 4.5a 按房屋類型劃分的家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶數目
Table 4.5a Households with personal computer (PC) at home connected to the Internet by type of housing

房屋類型 Type of housing	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	541.5	26.4	69.3
資助自置居所房屋 [#] Subsidised home ownership housing [#]	330.7	16.1	83.8
私人房屋 [@] Private housing [@]	1 178.3	57.5	85.3
合計 Overall	2 050.5	100.0	80.2

註釋：* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶中，69.3%家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。

Notes: * As a percentage of all households in the respective type of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 69.3% had PC at home connected to the Internet.

[#] 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃及重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃、夾心階層住屋計劃及資助出售房屋項目下興建的屋宇單位；及市區重建局資助出售房屋計劃的屋宇單位。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位則不包括在內。

[#] Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme, Buy or Rent Option Scheme and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Also includes flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme, Sandwich Class Housing Scheme and Subsidised Sale Flats Projects of the Hong Kong Housing Society; and flats in Urban Renewal Authority Subsidised Sale Flats Scheme. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in the open market are excluded.

[@] 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅／平房／新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物、非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及臨時房屋。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

[@] Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas / bungalows / modern village houses, simple stone structures, quarters in non-residential buildings and temporary housing. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in the open market are also included.

表 4.5b 按住戶每月入息劃分的家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶數目
Table 4.5b Households with personal computer (PC) at home connected to the Internet by monthly household income

住戶每月入息 (港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 10,000	169.3	8.3	36.7
10,000 - 19,999	322.1	15.7	71.2
20,000 - 29,999	361.6	17.6	88.7
30,000 - 39,999	335.3	16.4	95.0
40,000 - 49,999	248.2	12.1	95.7
≥ 50,000	613.9	29.9	98.6
合計 Overall	2 050.5	100.0	80.2
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		35,100	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有住戶每月入息少於\$10,000的住戶中，36.7%家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。

Note: * As a percentage of all households in the respective monthly household income group. For example, among all households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000, 36.7% had PC at home connected to the Internet.

表 4.5c 按接駁互聯網的方法劃分的家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶數目
Table 4.5c Households with personal computer (PC) at home connected to the Internet by mode of connection to the Internet

接駁互聯網的方法 [#] Mode of connection to the Internet [#]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
透過固網寬頻（包括接駁路由器透過Wi-Fi 建立家中無線網絡） Via fixed broadband (including wireless network setup at home via Wi-Fi using a router)	2 006.0	97.8
共用手機的3G／4G流動寬頻網絡 Sharing the 3G / 4G mobile broadband network of handset	37.5	1.8
經上網卡使用3G／4G流動寬頻網絡（例如電腦 插入提供數據服務的SIM卡、流動寬頻手 指、隨身寬頻Wi-Fi等） Using 3G / 4G mobile broadband network through SIM card (e.g. SIM card inserted into computers, USB modem, Pocket Wi-Fi, etc.)	8.2	0.4
合計 Overall	2 050.5	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.6 按非透過固網寬頻接駁互聯網的原因劃分的家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網但非透過固網寬頻的住戶數目

Table 4.6 Households with personal computer (PC) at home connected to the Internet but not via fixed broadband by reason for not connecting to the Internet via fixed broadband

非透過固網寬頻接駁互聯網的原因 [#] Reason for not connecting to the Internet via fixed broadband [#]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
經3G／4G流動寬頻網絡上網 Using 3G / 4G mobile broadband network for Internet access	38.2	86.0
沒有需要在家上網／可以在其他地方上網 No need to access the Internet at home / could access the Internet at other places	6.8	15.2
上網費用昂貴 Expensive Internet access charges	2.4	5.4
合計 Overall	44.4	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.7 2001年、2005年、2009年及2013年至2017年懂得使用個人電腦[#]的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.7 Persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC)[#], 2001, 2005, 2009 and 2013 to 2017

統計期間 [@] Survey period [@]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*
2001年4月至6月 April - June 2001	3 117.1	51.9
2005年5月至8月 May - August 2005	3 740.3	60.3
2009年6月至8月 June - August 2009	4 475.2	72.2
2013年1月至4月 January - April 2013	4 816.3	76.5
2014年6月至8月 June - August 2014	4 897.5	77.4
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	5 155.6	81.2
2016年4月至7月 April - July 2016	5 309.7	83.3
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	5 391.4	84.0

註釋：[#] 2001 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦及個人數碼助理。2005 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2009 年及 2013 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年至 2017 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

[@] 數字自 2001 年開始備有。本表載列 2001 年、2005 年、2009 年、以及最近 5 次統計期的數字。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes: [#] Figures for 2001 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook computer and Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 to 2017 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

[@] Figures are available from 2001 onwards. This table shows figures for 2001, 2005, 2009, and the recent 5 survey periods.

* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective survey period.

表 4.8a 按年齡及性別劃分的懂得使用個人電腦的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.8a Persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC) by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
10 - 14	131.8	5.0	99.5	131.5	4.8	100.0	263.3	4.9	99.8
15 - 24	369.0	14.0	99.8	356.4	12.9	99.9	725.4	13.5	99.9
25 - 34	454.1	17.2	99.5	499.2	18.1	99.7	953.3	17.7	99.6
35 - 44	458.4	17.4	99.0	548.5	19.9	97.7	1 006.9	18.7	98.3
45 - 54	498.5	18.9	96.2	581.7	21.1	92.8	1 080.2	20.0	94.3
55 - 64	477.5	18.1	84.8	450.7	16.3	78.2	928.2	17.2	81.5
≥ 65	244.2	9.3	44.5	190.1	6.9	31.0	434.2	8.1	37.4
合計# Overall#	2 633.4	100.0 (48.8)	86.3	2 758.0	100.0 (51.2)	81.9	5 391.4	100.0 (100.0)	84.0

註釋： * 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 10 - 14 歲的男性中，99.5%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網。

括號內的數字表示在所有曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-group. For example, among all males aged 10 - 14, 99.5% had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet.

表 4.8b 按教育程度劃分的懂得使用個人電腦的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.8b Persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC) by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
小學及以下 Primary and below	549.4	10.2	42.5
中學 Secondary	2 973.8	55.2	91.7
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 868.2	34.7	99.1
合計 Overall	5 391.4	100.0	84.0

註釋：* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士中，99.1%懂得使用個人電腦。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective educational attainment group. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 99.1% had knowledge of using PC.

表 4.8c 按經濟活動身分劃分的懂得使用個人電腦的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.8c Persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC) by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	3 498.2	64.9	95.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 893.2	35.1	69.2
學生 <i>Students</i>	720.7	13.4	99.9
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	589.0	10.9	81.9
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	541.8	10.0	44.2
其他 <i>Others</i>	41.7	0.8	59.0
合計 Overall	5 391.4	100.0	84.0

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有從事經濟活動人士中，95.1%懂得使用個人電腦。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status group. For example, among all economically active persons, 95.1% had knowledge of using PC.

表 4.9 2000年、2005年、2009年及2013年至2017年在統計前12個月內曾使用個人電腦[#]的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.9 Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC)[#] during the 12 months before enumeration, 2000, 2005, 2009 and 2013 to 2017

統計期間 [@] Survey period [@]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000年1月至3月 January - March 2000	2 639.7	43.1
2005年5月至8月 May - August 2005	3 645.5	58.8
2009年6月至8月 June - August 2009	4 349.4	70.2
2013年1月至4月 January - April 2013	4 714.3	74.9
2014年6月至8月 June - August 2014	4 651.6	73.5
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	4 990.2	78.6
2016年4月至7月 April - July 2016	5 195.4	81.5
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	5 118.2	79.8

註釋：[#] 2000 年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2005 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2009 年及 2013 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年至 2017 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

[@] 數字自 2000 年開始備有。本表載列 2000 年、2005 年、2009 年、以及最近 5 次統計期的數字。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes : [#] Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 to 2017 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

[@] Figures are available from 2000 onwards. This table shows figures for 2000, 2005, 2009, and the recent 5 survey periods.

* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective survey period.

表 4.10a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾使用個人電腦的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.10a Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC) during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
10 - 14	131.8	5.3	99.5	131.5	5.0	100.0	263.3	5.1	99.8
15 - 24	367.0	14.7	99.3	355.1	13.6	99.5	722.1	14.1	99.4
25 - 34	450.1	18.0	98.6	493.2	18.8	98.5	943.3	18.4	98.6
35 - 44	447.4	17.9	96.7	536.1	20.5	95.5	983.5	19.2	96.0
45 - 54	472.3	18.9	91.1	549.8	21.0	87.7	1 022.1	20.0	89.3
55 - 64	427.3	17.1	75.9	395.3	15.1	68.6	822.6	16.1	72.2
≥ 65	202.3	8.1	36.9	159.0	6.1	26.0	361.3	7.1	31.1
合計# Overall#	2 498.2	100.0 (48.8)	81.9	2 620.0	100.0 (51.2)	77.8	5 118.2	100.0 (100.0)	79.8

註釋： * 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 10 - 14 歲的男性中，99.5%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

括號內的數字表示在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-group. For example, among all males aged 10 - 14, 99.5% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 4.10b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前12個月內曾使用個人電腦的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.10b Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC) during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
小學及以下 Primary and below	449.9	8.8	34.8
中學 Secondary	2 810.6	54.9	86.7
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 857.7	36.3	98.6
合計 Overall	5 118.2	100.0	79.8

註釋： * 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士中，98.6%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective educational attainment group. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 98.6% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 4.10c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前12個月內曾使用個人電腦的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.10c Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC) during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	3 366.9	65.8	91.5
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 751.3	34.2	64.0
學生 <i>Students</i>	720.7	14.1	99.9
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	535.1	10.5	74.4
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	458.7	9.0	37.4
其他 <i>Others</i>	36.8	0.7	52.1
合計 Overall	5 118.2	100.0	79.8

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有從事經濟活動人士中，91.5%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status group. For example, among all economically active persons, 91.5% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 4.11 按是否擁有手提電話／手提電話的類型劃分的10歲及以上人士數目
 Table 4.11 Persons aged 10 and over by whether had mobile phone / type of mobile phone

是否擁有手提電話／手提電話的類型 [#] Whether had mobile phone / type of mobile phone [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	6 213.0	96.8
智能手機 Smartphone	5 688.3	88.6
其他 Others	549.0	8.6
沒有 No	204.2	3.2
合計 Overall	6 417.2	100.0

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.12 2012年至2017年擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.12 Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone, 2012 to 2017

統計期間 [@] Survey period [@]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*
2012年6月至8月 June - August 2012	3 395.9	54.0
2013年1月至4月 January - April 2013	3 849.5	61.1
2014年6月至8月 June - August 2014	4 886.0	77.2
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	5 270.8	83.0
2016年4月至7月 April - July 2016	5 468.6	85.8
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	5 688.3	88.6

註釋：[@] 數字自 2012 年開始備有。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes : [@] Figures are available from 2012 onwards.

* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective survey period.

表 4.13a 按年齡及性別劃分的擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士數目
 Table 4.13a Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
10 - 14	104.4	3.8	78.9	110.1	3.7	83.7	214.5	3.8	81.3
15 - 24	367.6	13.4	99.5	355.5	12.1	99.6	723.1	12.7	99.5
25 - 34	454.6	16.5	99.6	500.1	17.0	99.9	954.7	16.8	99.8
35 - 44	460.4	16.8	99.5	557.7	19.0	99.3	1 018.1	17.9	99.4
45 - 54	507.9	18.5	98.0	611.7	20.8	97.6	1 119.6	19.7	97.8
55 - 64	528.4	19.2	93.8	525.1	17.9	91.1	1 053.4	18.5	92.5
≥ 65	324.9	11.8	59.2	279.9	9.5	45.7	604.8	10.6	52.1
合計# Overall#	2 748.3	100.0 (48.3)	90.1	2 940.0	100.0 (51.7)	87.3	5 688.3	100.0 (100.0)	88.6

註釋： * 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 10 - 14 歲的男性中，78.9%擁有智能手機。

括號內的數字表示在所有擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-group. For example, among all males aged 10 - 14, 78.9% had smartphone.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone.

表 4.13b 按教育程度劃分的擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.13b Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
小學及以下 Primary and below	750.9	13.2	58.1
中學 Secondary	3 075.6	54.1	94.9
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 861.7	32.7	98.8
合計 Overall	5 688.3	100.0	88.6

註釋： * 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士中，98.8%擁有智能手機。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective educational attainment group. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 98.8% had smartphone.

表 4.13c 按經濟活動身分劃分的擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.13c Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	3 609.4	63.5	98.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	2 078.9	36.5	75.9
學生 Students	670.5	11.8	93.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	650.7	11.4	90.4
退休人士 Retired persons	706.7	12.4	57.6
其他 Others	51.1	0.9	72.3
合計 Overall	5 688.3	100.0	88.6

註釋： * 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有從事經濟活動人士中，98.1%擁有智能手機。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status group. For example, among all economically active persons, 98.1% had smartphone.

表 4.13d 按擁有智能手機的數目劃分的擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.13d Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by number of smartphone they owned

擁有智能手機的數目 Number of smartphone owned	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
1	5 517.8	97.0
2	164.8	2.9
≥ 3	5.7	0.1
總計 Total	5 688.3	100.0

表 4.14 按年齡及性別劃分的擁有非屬智能手機的手提電話的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.14 Persons aged 10 and over who had mobile phone other than smartphone by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
10 - 14	3.7	1.6	2.8	3.7	1.2	2.8	7.4	1.4	2.8
15 - 24	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
25 - 34	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	2.9	0.5	0.3
35 - 44	3.6	1.6	0.8	4.6	1.5	0.8	8.3	1.5	0.8
45 - 54	11.7	5.0	2.3	16.8	5.3	2.7	28.4	5.2	2.5
55 - 64	32.2	13.7	5.7	45.8	14.6	7.9	78.0	14.2	6.8
≥ 65	180.8	77.1	32.9	241.7	76.8	39.5	422.4	76.9	36.4
合計# Overall#	234.5	100.0 (42.7)	7.7	314.5	100.0 (57.3)	9.3	549.0	100.0 (100.0)	8.6

註釋： * 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 10 - 14 歲的男性中，2.8% 擁有非屬智能手機的手提電話。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

括號內的數字表示在所有擁有非屬智能手機的手提電話的 10 歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-group. For example, among all males aged 10 - 14, 2.8% had mobile phone other than smartphone.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had mobile phone other than smartphone.

表 4.15 2000年、2005年、2009年及2013年至2017年在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.15 Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, 2000, 2005, 2009 and 2013 to 2017

統計期間 [@] Survey period [@]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000年1月至3月 January - March 2000	1 855.2	30.3
2005年5月至8月 May - August 2005	3 526.2	56.9
2009年6月至8月 June - August 2009	4 300.0	69.4
2013年1月至4月 January - April 2013	4 671.8	74.2
2014年6月至8月 June - August 2014	5 052.5	79.9
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	5 394.9	84.9
2016年4月至7月 April - July 2016	5 577.5	87.5
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	5 738.0	89.4

註釋：[@] 數字自 2000 年開始備有。本表載列 2000 年、2005 年、2009 年、以及最近 5 次統計期的數字。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes: [@] Figures are available from 2000 onwards. This table shows figures for 2000, 2005, 2009, and the recent 5 survey periods.

* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective survey period.

表 4.16 按曾使用的上網設備類別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.16 Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by type of web device used for connection to the Internet

曾使用的上網設備類別 [#] Type of web device used for connection to the Internet [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
智能手機 Smartphone	5 631.5	98.1
桌面電腦 Desktop computer	4 381.6	76.4
手提電腦 Laptop	2 608.3	45.5
平板電腦 Tablet	2 531.4	44.1
其他設備 Other devices	1 292.4	22.5
合計 Overall	5 738.0	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.17a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.17a Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
10 - 14	131.4	4.7	99.2	131.2	4.4	99.8	262.6	4.6	99.5
15 - 24	369.0	13.3	99.8	356.4	12.0	99.9	725.4	12.6	99.9
25 - 34	454.7	16.4	99.6	500.6	16.9	100.0	955.3	16.6	99.8
35 - 44	460.8	16.6	99.6	559.1	18.9	99.6	1 020.0	17.8	99.6
45 - 54	510.2	18.4	98.4	615.8	20.8	98.2	1 126.0	19.6	98.3
55 - 64	530.3	19.1	94.2	523.9	17.7	90.9	1 054.2	18.4	92.5
≥ 65	318.9	11.5	58.1	275.5	9.3	45.0	594.4	10.4	51.2
合計# Overall#	2 775.4	100.0 (48.4)	91.0	2 962.5	100.0 (51.6)	88.0	5 738.0	100.0 (100.0)	89.4

註釋： * 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 10 - 14 歲的男性中，99.2%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網。

括號內的數字表示在所有曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-group. For example, among all males aged 10 - 14, 99.2% had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet.

表 4.17b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.17b Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
小學及以下 Primary and below	765.9	13.3	59.3
中學 Secondary	3 101.4	54.0	95.7
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 870.7	32.6	99.3
合計 Overall	5 738.0	100.0	89.4

註釋：* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士中，99.3%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective educational attainment group. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 99.3% had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 4.17c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.17c Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	3 616.4	63.0	98.3
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	2 121.6	37.0	77.5
學生 <i>Students</i>	720.0	12.5	99.8
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	657.4	11.5	91.4
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	693.0	12.1	56.5
其他 <i>Others</i>	51.2	0.9	72.4
合計 Overall	5 738.0	100.0	89.4

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有從事經濟活動人士中，98.3%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status group. For example, among all economically active persons, 98.3% had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 4.18 按個人電腦有否執行保安措施／保安措施的類別劃分的有個人電腦的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.18 Persons aged 10 and over who had personal computer (PC) by whether had carried out security measures for their PC / type of security measures

個人電腦有否執行保安措施 Whether had carried out security measures for their PC	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	2 794.0	85.2
<i>保安措施的類別[#]</i> <i>Type of security measures[#]</i>		
安裝防毒軟件並定期更新有關軟件 <i>Installed antivirus software and updated the software regularly</i>	2 617.0	(93.7)
安裝個人防火牆 <i>Installed personal firewall</i>	2 454.7	(87.9)
以防毒軟件定期掃描電腦 <i>Regularly scanned computer with antivirus software</i>	2 378.9	(85.1)
定期為資料作備份 <i>Regularly backed up files</i>	2 308.0	(82.6)
定期安裝保安修補程式 <i>Regularly installed security patch</i>	2 227.2	(79.7)
沒有／不知道 No / Did not know	484.9	14.8
合計 Overall	3 279.0	100.0

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

括號內的數字表示在所有有為其個人電腦執行保安措施的 10 歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had carried out security measures for their PC.

附錄 1：統計調查方法

Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

1. 主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

此外，這項統計調查涵蓋居港人口（包括常住居民¹及流動居民²），但並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

2. 這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從全港所有供居住用途及只部分作居住用途的永久性屋宇單位和小區內的屋宇單位中，以一個根據科學方法設計的抽樣系統選出。抽樣單位包括在已建設地區內的永久性屋宇單位及在非建設地區內的小區。

Survey coverage and sample design

1. The Thematic Household Survey (THS) covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people are excluded :

- (a) inmates of institutions; and
- (b) persons living on board vessels.

In addition, this survey covered the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. comprising Usual Residents¹ and Mobile Residents²), but did not include foreign domestic helpers.

2. The THS is based on a sample of quarters selected from all permanent quarters and quarters in segments which are for residential and partially residential purposes in Hong Kong in accordance with a scientifically designed sampling scheme. The sampling units are permanent quarters in built-up areas and segments in non-built-up areas.

¹ 「常住居民」指兩類人士：(a)在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(b)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

² 對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。

¹ “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (a) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (b) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

² For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who are not “Usual Residents”, they are classified as “Mobile Residents” if they have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

3. 主題性住戶統計調查採用政府統計處設立的屋宇單位框作為抽樣框，當中包括兩部分：(i)屋宇單位檔案庫和(ii)小區檔案庫。屋宇單位檔案庫載有在已建設地區內所有永久性屋宇單位地址的紀錄，包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

4. 小區檔案庫載有在未建設地區內的小區的紀錄，有關紀錄以一些自然或容易辨識的分界（例如小溪、行人路、小巷及溝渠）來劃分。每個小區約有 8 至 15 個屋宇單位。由於在未建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址，以致未能個別識認，故此以小區作為在未建設地區內的抽樣單位的安排是有必要的。

統計調查問卷

5. 每一輪主題性住戶統計調查均採用獨立的問卷。就 2017 年 6 月至 9 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，相關問卷搜集本報告書所包括的 2 個專題的資料，即吸煙情況及個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度。

3. The survey made use of the frame of quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department as the sampling frame. The frame consists of two parts: (i) Register of Quarters (RQ) and (ii) Register of Segments (RS). The RQ contains records of all addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas, including urban areas, new towns and other major developed areas. Each unit of quarters is identified by unique address with details such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

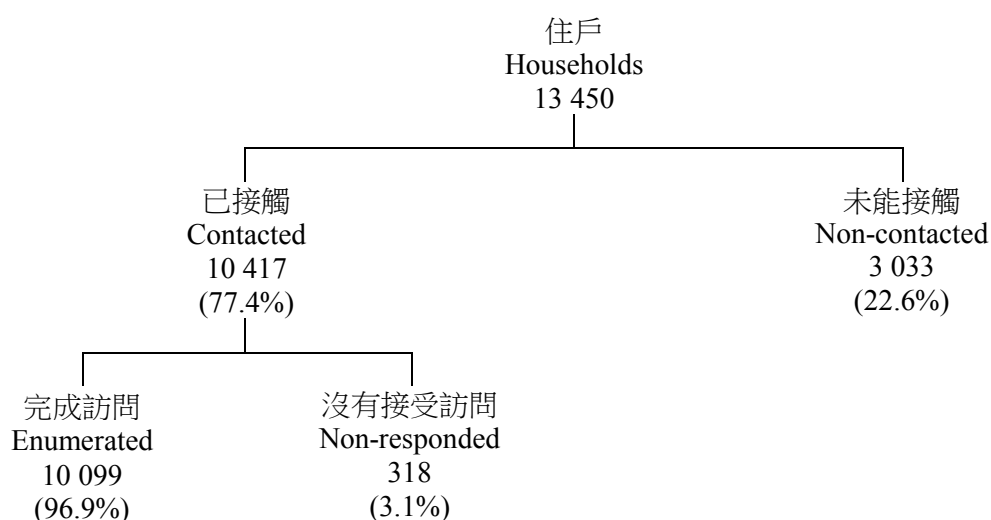
4. The RS contains records of area segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by some physical or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes, and ditches. Each area segment contains some 8 to 15 quarters. The use of area segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

Survey questionnaire

5. Independent questionnaire was adopted for each round of the THS. Regarding the THS conducted during June to September 2017, the questionnaire was designed to collect information on the 2 topics covered in this report, viz. pattern of smoking, and personal computer and Internet penetration.

訪問結果

6. 就 2017 年 6 月至 9 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，在有人居住的 13 375 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 450 個住戶。於該 13 450 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 099 個住戶，回應率為 75%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：



估計的可靠性

7. 主題性住戶統計調查的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差的影響。本報告書所載的估計是根據一個特定樣本所得的資料編製。以同樣的抽樣方式，可抽選出許多大小相同的可能樣本，而是項統計調查的樣本為眾多樣本的其中之一。由於每次抽選的樣本都會略有不同，因此不同樣本得出的估計亦互有差異。「抽樣誤差」正是計算這些差異的統計量數，可用以量度從一個特定樣本所得的估計，在估算總體數據方面的精確程度。

Enumeration experience

6. Regarding the THS conducted during June to September 2017, a total of 13 450 households were found in the sample of 13 375 occupied quarters. Among those 13 450 households, 10 099 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 75%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarised below :

Reliability of the estimates

7. Results of the THS are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. The estimates contained in this report were based on information obtained from a particular sample, which was one of a large number of possible samples that could be selected using the same sample design. By chance, estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The “sampling error” is a measure of these variations and is thus a measure of the precision with which an estimate derived from a particular sample would approximate the population parameter to be measured.

8. 在比較本報告書所載列各種變數的估計的精確程度時，可採用離中系數。離中系數的計算方法，是將標準誤差除以有關估計，再以百分比表示。標準誤差是根據統計原理所訂的公式計算。一般而言，標準誤差與總體內各元素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設計相關。

9. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

變數* <u>Variable*</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u> (%)	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
習慣每日吸食香煙的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over	10.0	1.8
以前習慣每日吸食香煙的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of ex-daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over	4.5	3.1
家中有個人電腦的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households with personal computer at home among all households	80.9	0.4
家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households with personal computer at home connected to the Internet among all households	80.2	0.4
在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 10 and over	79.8	0.4
擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone among all persons aged 10 and over	88.6	0.2

8. For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables in this report, the *coefficient of variation* (CV) can be used. CV is obtained by expressing the *standard error* (SE) as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In turn, the SE is computed according to a formula which is established on the basis of statistical theory. Generally speaking, the SE is related to the variability of the elements in the population, the size of the sample and the sample design adopted for the survey.

9. The CV of the estimates of the selected variables presented in this report are given as follows :

<u>變數*</u> <u>Variable*</u>	<u>估計</u> <u>Estimate</u> (%)	<u>離中系數</u> <u>CV</u> (%)
在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 10 and over	89.4	0.2

註釋: * 所有數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: * All figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

附錄 2：主題性住戶統計調查系列常用用語及定義

Appendix 2 : Terms and definitions commonly used in the Thematic Household Survey series

引言

本附錄載列於 2017 年 6 月至 9 月期間進行的一項主題性住戶統計調查所採用有關人口的社會經濟特徵的常用用語及定義。至於適用於是項統計調查所涵蓋的專題的指定用語的概念及定義，請參閱本報告書的相關章節。

用語及定義

年齡：指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。

經濟活動身分：人口可劃分為從事經濟活動人口及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

從事經濟活動人口，即勞動人口，可分為就業人口及失業人口。

非從事經濟活動人口：包括所有在統計前 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在這 7 天內正在休假的人士及失業人士除外。料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士等均包括在內。

教育程度：指某人在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。

Introduction

This Appendix presents some common terms and definitions of the socio-economic characteristics of the population as adopted in the Thematic Household Survey conducted during June to September 2017. For the concepts and definitions of specific terms applicable to the topics covered in the survey, they are given in the respective chapters of this report.

Terms and definitions

Age refers to the number of complete years a person has passed since his/ her birth date.

Economic activity status: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population and economically inactive population.

The **economically active population**, synonymous with the labour force, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population.

The **economically inactive population** is made up of those persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before enumeration, excluding persons who have been on leave/ holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those below the age of 15 are thus included.

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education ever attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had completed the course.

教育程度分類如下：

小學及以下：包括未受教育、所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級及所有小學的一至六年級。

中學：包括所有院校的中一至中七年級（舊學制）／中一至中六年級（新學制）或同等程度、毅進課程／毅進文憑課程以及工藝程度教育。

專上教育：包括本地及非本地教育機構的證書、文憑、高級證書、高級文憑、專業文憑、副學士、副學士先修、增修證書、院士銜或同等課程、其他非學位課程、學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

住戶：指一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。

住戶每月入息：指所有住戶成員每月的總現金入息（包括從所有工作獲得的收入及其他現金入息）。

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

Primary and below: Including no schooling, all classes in kindergartens and child care centres, and Primary 1-6 in all schools.

Secondary: Including Secondary 1-7 (old academic structure)/ Secondary 1-6 (new academic structure) or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin/ Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

Post-secondary: Including Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship or equivalent courses, other non-degree level courses, first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

Household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he/ she is also regarded as a household. In this case, the household is a one-person household.

Monthly household income refers to the total monthly cash income (including earnings from all jobs and other cash incomes) of all members of the household.

附錄 3：2016/17 學年有關學生吸煙情況的學校統計調查

Appendix 3 : School-based survey on smoking among students in 2016/17

食物及衛生局委託香港大學公共衛生學院於 2016 年 11 月至 2017 年 6 月期間進行了一項有關學生吸煙情況的學校統計調查，向學生搜集有關在學青少年吸煙比率、情況與趨勢的數據，以及吸煙學生的特徵。本文概述該統計調查的主要結果。

The Food and Health Bureau commissioned the School of Public Health of the University of Hong Kong to conduct a school-based survey on smoking among students during November 2016 to June 2017 to collect data on the prevalence, pattern and trend of smoking of youth smokers in schools and their profile. This note briefly reports the major findings from the survey.

如對本文有任何查詢，請致電食物及衛生局研究處（電話：3150 8930）。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please call Research Office, Food and Health Bureau (Tel. : 3150 8930).

引言

1. 食物及衛生局委託香港大學公共衛生學院於 2016 年 11 月至 2017 年 6 月期間進行了一項有關學生吸煙情況的學校統計調查，向學生搜集有關在學青少年吸煙比率、情況與趨勢的數據，以及吸煙學生的特徵。本文概述該統計調查的主要結果。

2. 是項統計調查的範圍包括所有學校（除特殊學校外）的小四至小六學生及中一至中六學生。統計調查以教育局提供的 2016/17 學年的學校名單作為抽樣框，採用比例分層隨機抽樣方法來抽選一個有代表性的學校樣本，以學校所在分區為分層變量，每區被抽選的中小學校數目乃按該區中小學校總數的比例得出。另採用不記名的自填問卷方式向學生搜集數據，學生被安排在課堂時於課室內填寫問卷。

3. 類似的統計調查曾分別於 2010 年 10 月至 2011 年 1 月、2012 年 10 月至 2013 年 4 月及 2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 4 月期間進行。請注意，自 2012/13 學年起進行的統計調查涵蓋新高中學制下的中六學生，而 2010/11 學年進行的統計調查則涵蓋舊學制的中六及中七學生。因此，2012/13 學年及其後的統計調查中有關中六學生的統計數字不能直接與 2010/11 學年的統計調查中有關中六及中七學生的統計數字相比。

Introduction

1. The Food and Health Bureau commissioned the School of Public Health of the University of Hong Kong to conduct a school-based survey on smoking among students during November 2016 to June 2017 to collect data on the prevalence, pattern and trend of smoking of youth smokers in schools and their profile. This note briefly reports the major findings from the survey.

2. The survey covered students from Primary 4 to 6 (P4-P6) and Secondary 1 to 6 (S1-S6) in all schools except special schools. School lists of the 2016/17 school year obtained from the Education Bureau were used as the sampling frame. Proportionate stratified random sampling was adopted to obtain a representative sample of schools, with district of school as the stratifying variable. The number of primary / secondary schools selected in each district is proportional to the total number of primary / secondary schools in that district. Self-administered anonymous questionnaires were used to collect data from students. The questionnaires were administered in classrooms during normal school hours.

3. Similar surveys were conducted during October 2010 to January 2011, October 2012 to April 2013 and October 2014 to April 2015. It should be noted that the surveys conducted since 2012/13 covered students from S6 under the New Senior Secondary academic structure while the 2010/11 survey covered students from S6 and S7 under the old academic structure. Hence, findings of the surveys conducted in 2012/13 and onwards relating to S6 students are not directly comparable to findings in the 2010/11 survey relating to S6 and S7 students.

4. 是項統計調查成功訪問了共 75 間小學及 84 間中學。約 17 000 名小四至小六學生及 27 000 名中一至中六學生完成了問卷。在學校層面，小學及中學的回應率分別為 13% 及 18%。而在學校內的學生，小四至小六學生及中一至中六學生的回應率分別為 94% 及 92%。

概念及定義

5. 是項學校統計調查中，**吸煙**是指吸食香煙，並不包括雪茄、手捲煙、水煙、用煙斗吸煙及電子煙。學生的吸煙狀況是根據兩條問題決定：(i) 學生自稱的吸煙情況及(ii) 在過去 30 日，有多少日吸過煙。**現時有吸煙**的學生是指在過去 30 日內有吸過煙，並自稱現在每日吸煙或現在有時吸煙的學生。**曾經吸煙**的學生則指所有吸過煙的學生，無論以前或現在吸食多少，包括只吸過一次或幾次煙、以前有時吸煙、以前每日吸煙、現在有時吸煙及現在每日吸煙的學生。

6. 學生吸電子煙的狀況也是根據兩條問題決定：(i) 學生自稱的吸電子煙情況及 (ii) 在過去 30 日，有多少日吸過電子煙。**現時有吸電子煙**的學生是指在過去 30 日內有吸過電子煙，並自稱現在每日吸電子煙或現在有時吸電子煙的學生。**曾經吸電子煙**的學生是指所有吸過電子煙的學生，無論以前或現在吸多少，包括只吸過一次或幾次電子煙、以前有時吸電子煙、以前每日吸電子煙、現在有時吸電子煙及現在每日吸電子煙的學生。

7. 是項學校統計調查有關「吸煙」的定義與主題性住戶統計調查所採用的定義有所不同。有關主題性住戶統計調查就「吸煙」所採用的定義，請參閱本報告書的第 3 章。

4. A total of 75 primary and 84 secondary schools were successfully enumerated in the survey. Some 17 000 students from P4-P6 and 27 000 students from S1-S6 completed the questionnaires. The response rates at school level for primary and secondary schools were 13% and 18%, respectively. The response rates at student level were 94% for P4-P6 students and 92% for S1-S6 students.

Concepts and definitions

5. In this school-based survey, **smoking** refers to the smoking of cigarette, not including cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe, pipe-smoking and e-cigarette. Students' smoking status was identified using two questions: (i) the self-reported smoking status and (ii) the number of days smoked in the past 30 days. **Current smoking** was defined as any smoking in the past 30 days for those reported that they smoked daily or smoked occasionally. **Ever smoking** referred to any smoking in the past or at present, irrespective of frequency (including experimental, ex-occasional, ex-daily, occasional and daily smoking).

6. Students' e-cigarette use status was also identified using two questions: (i) the self-reported e-cigarette use status and (ii) the number of days used e-cigarettes in the past 30 days. **Current e-cigarette use** was defined as any e-cigarette use in the past 30 days for those reported that they used e-cigarette daily or occasionally. **Ever e-cigarette use** referred to any e-cigarette use in the past or at present, irrespective of frequency (including experimental, ex-occasional, ex-daily, occasional and daily use).

7. The definition of "smoking" in this school-based survey is different from the definition adopted in the Thematic Household Survey (THS). For the definition of "smoking" in the THS, please refer to Chapter 3 of this report.

數字進位

8. 由於進位關係，統計表內個別項目加起來的總和可能與總計略有出入。統計表內有關百分比的數字則是根據未經進位的實際數字計算。

統計調查的主要結果

吸煙情況

小四至小六學生

9. 曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的小四至小六學生分別佔 2.1% 和 0.1%。曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的男生比例皆較女生高。整體上，小四至小六學生曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的比率都很低。（表 1）

10. 與 2014/15 學年的統計調查結果比較，曾經吸煙的小四至小六學生比率略為下跌，而現時有吸煙的學生比率則變動不大。（表 2）

11. 按就讀級別分析，小四學生曾經吸煙的比率為 2.4%，而小五及小六學生曾經吸煙的比率皆為 2.0%。（表 3）

12. 在曾經吸煙的小四至小六學生中，51.0% 在 7 歲或以前已經第一次吸煙，另 31.9% 在 8 至 9 歲第一次吸煙。（表 4）

Rounding of figures

8. Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in tables. It should also be noted that actual figures without rounding are used in compiling the percentage shares in tables.

Major findings of the survey

Smoking status

Primary 4 to Primary 6 students

9. Among P4-P6 students, the prevalence rates of ever and current smoking were 2.1% and 0.1% respectively. Ever smoking and current smoking were more common in male students than female students. Overall, the prevalence rates of ever and current smoking among P4-P6 students were low. (Table 1)

10. Compared with results of the 2014/15 survey, the prevalence rate of ever smoking among P4-P6 students dropped slightly, while the prevalence rate of current smoking was relatively stable. (Table 2)

11. Analysed by grade, the prevalence rate of ever smoking among P4 students was 2.4%, while the prevalence rates of ever smoking among P5 and P6 students were both 2.0%. (Table 3)

12. Among ever smoking P4-P6 students, 51.0% smoked for the first time at or before 7 years old and another 31.9% at 8 to 9 years old. (Table 4)

中一至中六學生

Secondary 1 to Secondary 6 students

13. 曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的中一至中六學生分別佔 12.7%和 2.5%。男生(14.1%)比女生(11.3%)有較高比例曾經吸煙，現時有吸煙的男生比例(2.9%)亦較女生(2.0%)為高。(表 5)

13. Prevalence rates of ever and current smoking among S1-S6 students were 12.7% and 2.5% respectively. Ever smoking was more common in male students (14.1%) than female students (11.3%). Current smoking was also more common in male students (2.9%) than female students (2.0%). (Table 5)

14. 與 2014/15 學年的統計調查結果比較，曾經吸煙的和現時有吸煙的中學生比率變動不大。(表 6)

14. Compared with results of the 2014/15 survey, the prevalence rates of ever and current smoking among secondary students were relatively stable. (Table 6)

15. 曾經吸煙的學生比率由中一的 6.6%上升至中六的 22.6%。現時有吸煙學生的比率亦有相似的情況，由中一的 0.9%上升至中六的 5.4%。(表 7)

15. The prevalence rate of ever smoking increased from S1 (6.6%) to S6 (22.6%). A similar pattern was observed for current smoking. The prevalence rate of current smoking increased from S1 (0.9%) to S6 (5.4%). (Table 7)

16. 一般而言，曾經吸煙學生的比率隨着年齡增加而上升，由 12 歲及以下的 3.9%升至 18 歲及以上的 31.0%。雖然有較大比例的學生曾經嘗試吸煙，但現時仍然有吸煙的學生則不多。現時有吸煙學生的比率一般亦隨年齡增加而上升，由 12 歲及以下的 0.4%升至 18 歲及以上的 6.4%。(表 8)

16. The prevalence rate of ever smoking increased with age in general from 3.9% for those aged 12 and below to 31.0% for those aged 18 and over. Despite these large proportions who had ever tried smoking, much fewer remained as current smokers. The prevalence rate of current smoking generally increased with age from 0.4% for those aged 12 and below to 6.4% for those aged 18 and over. (Table 8)

17. 一般而言，曾經吸煙的中二至中三學生最普遍在 12 至 13 歲當他們剛升上中學時第一次吸煙。曾經吸煙的中六學生最普遍在 14 至 15 歲時第一次吸煙。(表 9)

17. Generally, S2 to S3 ever smokers most commonly first smoked at age 12-13 soon after the transition to secondary education. S6 ever smokers most commonly first smoked at age 14-15. (Table 9)

18. 接近一半現時有吸煙的學生(47.1%)在過去 30 天內，有 20 至 30 天有吸煙(男生 49.6%，女生 43.4%)。(表 10)

18. Nearly half of the current smokers (47.1%) smoked in 20-30 days over the past 30 days (49.6% in male students, 43.4% in female students). (Table 10)

19. 在現時有吸煙的學生中，約一半(53.1%)在有吸煙的日子，一日吸食少於 6 支煙。無論男生或女生，最普遍的是一日吸食 2 至 5 支煙。不過，男生比女生較為普遍有吸食量大至一日 6 支或以上的情況。在有吸煙的日子，每日吸煙支數的中位數是 5.2 支。
(表 11)

19. Among current smokers, about half (53.1%) consumed less than 6 cigarettes in a day that cigarette smoking occurred, and smoking 2 to 5 cigarettes a day was most common in both male students and female students. However, heavier smoking of 6 or more cigarettes a day was more common in male students than female students. The median number of cigarettes consumed in a day that cigarette smoking occurred was 5.2 sticks. (Table 11).

吸電子煙情況

E-cigarette use status

小四至小六學生

Primary 4 to Primary 6 students

20. 曾經吸電子煙的小四至小六學生比率很低，佔 1.4%。曾經吸電子煙的男生(1.7%)比例皆較女生(1.1%)高。(表 12)

20. Among P4-P6 students, the prevalence rate of ever e-cigarette use was low at 1.4%. Ever e-cigarette use was more common in male students (1.7%) than female students (1.1%). (Table 12)

21. 按就讀級別分析，曾經吸電子煙的小四學生比率為 1.3%，與小五及小六學生比率(分別為 1.5%及 1.4%)差不多。(表 13)

21. Analysed by grade, the prevalence rate of ever e-cigarette use among P4 students was 1.3%, which was similar to the corresponding prevalence rates among P5 and P6 students (1.5% and 1.4% respectively). (Table 13)

22. 按吸煙情況分析，曾經吸煙的學生比從不吸煙的學生有較高比例曾經吸電子煙(分別為 23.4%和 0.9%)。(表 14)

22. Analysed by smoking status, ever-e-cigarette use was more common in ever smoking students than never smoking students (23.4% and 0.9% respectively). (Table 14)

中一至中六學生

Secondary 1 to Secondary 6 students

23. 曾經吸電子煙及現時有吸電子煙的中學生分別佔 8.7%和 0.8%。男生(9.2%)比女生(8.3%)有較高比例曾經吸電子煙，現時有吸電子煙的男生比例(1.2%)亦較女生(0.5%)高。
(表 15)

23. The prevalence rates of ever and current e-cigarette use among secondary students were 8.7% and 0.8% respectively. Ever e-cigarette use was more common in male students (9.2%) than female students (8.3%). Current e-cigarette use was also more common in male students (1.2%) than female students (0.5%). (Table 15)

24. 按就讀級別分析，曾經吸電子煙的學生比率由中一的 4.6% 上升至中六的 12.7%。雖然有較大比例的學生曾經嘗試吸電子煙，但現時仍然有吸電子煙的學生則不多。現時有吸電子煙的學生在各級別的比率介乎 0.4% 至 1.3%。（表 16）

25. 相對於從不吸煙和曾經吸煙的學生，現時有吸煙的學生有較高比例現時亦有吸電子煙(20.7%)。（表 17）

24. Analysed by grade, the prevalence rate of ever e-cigarette use increased from 4.6% in S1 to 12.7% in S6. Despite these large proportions who had ever tried e-cigarette, much fewer remained as current e-cigarette users. The prevalence rate of current e-cigarette use in various grade subgroups ranged from 0.4% to 1.3%. (Table 16)

25. Compared with never and ever smoking students, current e-cigarette use was more common in current smoking students (20.7%). (Table 17)

表 1 按性別劃分的小學生（小四至小六）吸煙情況
Table 1 Smoking status among primary school students (P4-P6) by sex

吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從不吸煙 Never	83 890	97.1	79 070	98.7	162 950	97.9
曾經吸煙 Ever	2 500	2.9	1 060	1.3	3 560	2.1
只吸過一次或幾次煙 <i>Experimental</i>	1 900	2.2	790	1.0	2 690	1.6
以前有時吸煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	280	0.3	120	0.2	400	0.2
以前每日吸煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	‡	‡	80	0.1	160	0.1
現在有時吸煙 <i>Occasional</i>	220	0.2	‡	‡	260	0.2
現在每日吸煙 <i>Daily</i>	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
現時有吸煙 [@] Current [@]	170	0.2	‡	‡	230	0.1

註釋：‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

@ 現時有吸煙的學生是指在過去 30 日內有吸過煙，並自稱現在每日吸煙或現在有時吸煙的學生。

Notes : ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

@ Current smoking was defined as any smoking in the past 30 days for those reported that they smoked daily or smoked occasionally.

表 2 按性別劃分的曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的小學生（小四至小六）的比率*
Table 2 Rate* of ever and current smokers among primary school students (P4-P6) by sex

統計期間（學年） Survey period (school year)	曾經吸煙 Ever			現時有吸煙 Current		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall
2010/11	3.7	1.6	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
2012/13	3.3	1.7	2.5	0.5	‡	0.3
2014/15	3.9	1.6	2.8	0.4	‡	0.2
2016/17	2.9	1.3	2.1	0.2	‡	0.1

註釋：* 在個別統計期間及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: * As a percentage of all students in the respective survey period and sex sub-groups.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 3 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸煙的小學生（小四至小六）數目
Table 3 Ever smokers among primary school students (P4-P6) by grade and sex

吸煙情況 Smoking status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸煙 Ever	小四 P4	1 030	3.3	400	1.4	1 430	2.4
	小五 P5	750	2.6	330	1.2	1 080	2.0
	小六 P6	720	2.7	330	1.3	1 050	2.0
	合計 Overall	2 500	2.9	1 060	1.3	3 560	2.1

註釋：* 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀小四的男生為例，3.3%為曾經吸煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male P4 students, 3.3% were ever smokers.

表 4 按第一次吸煙的年齡、級別及性別劃分的曾經吸煙的小學生（小四至小六）數目
Table 4 Ever smokers among primary school students (P4-P6) by age of first smoking, grade and sex

級別 Grade	第一次吸煙 的年齡 Age of first smoking	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
小四 P4	≤ 7	590	57.2	160	38.4	740	51.9
	8 - 9	380	37.5	210	52.4	600	41.7
	≥ 10	‡	‡	‡	‡	90	6.5
	小計 Sub-total	1 030	100.0	400	100.0	1 430	100.0
小五 P5	≤ 7	360	47.4	200	61.0	560	51.6
	8 - 9	250	33.7	90	26.6	340	31.6
	≥ 10	140	18.8	‡	‡	180	16.8
	小計 Sub-total	750	100.0	330	100.0	1 080	100.0
小六 P6	≤ 7	350	48.9	160	49.5	520	49.1
	8 - 9	100	13.9	100	30.4	200	19.0
	≥ 10	270	37.2	‡	‡	340	31.9
	小計 Sub-total	720	100.0	330	100.0	1 050	100.0
合計 Overall	≤ 7	1 300	51.8	520	48.9	1 820	51.0
	8 - 9	740	29.5	400	37.6	1 140	31.9
	≥ 10	470	18.6	140	13.5	610	17.1
	總計 Total	2 500	100.0	1 060	100.0	3 560	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 5 按性別劃分的中學生（中一至中六）吸煙情況
Table 5 Smoking status among secondary school students (S1-S6) by sex

吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從不吸煙 Never	148 600	85.9	144 620	88.7	293 230	87.3
曾經吸煙 Ever	24 310	14.1	18 350	11.3	42 660	12.7
只吸過一次或幾次煙 <i>Experimental</i>	13 470	7.8	10 890	6.7	24 360	7.3
以前有時吸煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	4 270	2.5	2 920	1.8	7 190	2.1
以前每日吸煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	1 190	0.7	880	0.5	2 070	0.6
現在有時吸煙 <i>Occasional</i>	3 800	2.2	2 980	1.8	6 780	2.0
現在每日吸煙 <i>Daily</i>	1 580	0.9	680	0.4	2 260	0.7
現時有吸煙 [@] Current [@]	5 040	2.9	3 340	2.0	8 380	2.5

註釋：@ 現時有吸煙的學生是指在過去 30 日內有吸過煙，並自稱現在每日吸煙或現在有時吸煙的學生。

Note: @ Current smoking was defined as any smoking in the past 30 days for those reported that they smoked daily or smoked occasionally.

表 6 按性別劃分的曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的中學生的比率*
Table 6 Rate* of ever and current smokers among secondary school students by sex

統計期間 [^] (學年) Survey period [^] (school year)	曾經吸煙 Ever			現時有吸煙 Current		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall
2010/11	17.0	14.4	15.7	3.8	2.6	3.2
2012/13	16.0	13.9	15.0	3.7	2.9	3.3
2014/15	14.8	10.9	12.9	3.5	1.9	2.7
2016/17	14.1	11.3	12.7	2.9	2.0	2.5

註釋：* 在個別統計期間及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。

[^] 自 2012/13 學年起進行的統計調查涵蓋新高中學制下的中一至中六學生，而 2010/11 學年進行的統計調查則涵蓋舊學制的中一至中七學生。因此，2012/13 學年及其後的統計調查中有關中學生的統計數字不能直接與 2010/11 學年的統計調查中有關中學生的統計數字相比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all students in the respective survey period and sex sub-groups.

[^] The surveys conducted since 2012/13 covered students from S1-S6 under the New Senior Secondary academic structure while the 2010/11 survey covered students from S1-S7 under the old academic structure. Hence, findings of the surveys conducted in 2012/13 and onwards relating to secondary school students are not directly comparable to findings in the 2010/11 survey relating to secondary school students.

表 7 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的中學生數目
Table 7 Ever and current smokers among secondary school students by grade and sex

吸煙情況 Smoking status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸煙 Ever	中一 S1	2 280	8.0	1 290	5.0	3 570	6.6
	中二 S2	2 750	9.7	1 890	7.3	4 630	8.5
	中三 S3	3 450	11.9	3 000	11.1	6 450	11.5
	中四 S4	4 280	14.4	3 150	11.3	7 430	12.9
	中五 S5	4 710	16.0	3 410	11.8	8 120	13.9
	中六 S6	6 840	24.6	5 610	20.6	12 460	22.6
	合計 Overall	24 310	14.1	18 350	11.3	42 660	12.7
現時有吸煙 Current	中一 S1	270	1.0	190	0.7	460	0.9
	中二 S2	520	1.8	230	0.9	750	1.4
	中三 S3	790	2.7	540	2.0	1 330	2.4
	中四 S4	810	2.7	440	1.6	1 250	2.2
	中五 S5	1 090	3.7	540	1.9	1 630	2.8
	中六 S6	1 560	5.6	1 400	5.1	2 960	5.4
	合計 Overall	5 040	2.9	3 340	2.0	8 380	2.5

註釋：* 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀中一的男生為例，8.0%為曾經吸煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male S1 students, 8.0% were ever smokers.

表 8 按年齡和性別劃分的曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的中學生數目
Table 8 Ever and current smokers among secondary school students by age and sex

吸煙情況 Smoking status	年齡 Age	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸煙 Ever	≤ 12	770	4.4	580	3.3	1 350	3.9
	13	1 960	7.6	1 480	6.1	3 440	6.8
	14	2 660	9.8	2 210	8.5	4 870	9.2
	15	3 250	12.0	2 660	10.6	5 910	11.3
	16	4 260	13.6	3 350	11.4	7 610	12.5
	17	5 760	20.6	4 850	17.3	10 610	18.9
	≥ 18	5 640	35.2	3 220	25.6	8 860	31.0
	合計 Overall	24 310	14.1	18 350	11.3	42 660	12.7
現時有吸煙 Current	≤ 12	90	0.5	‡	‡	130	0.4
	13	210	0.8	190	0.8	400	0.8
	14	560	2.1	320	1.3	880	1.7
	15	590	2.2	390	1.5	980	1.9
	16	990	3.2	490	1.7	1 480	2.4
	17	1 180	4.2	1 500	5.4	2 690	4.8
	≥ 18	1 420	8.8	410	3.2	1 820	6.4
	合計 Overall	5 040	2.9	3 340	2.0	8 380	2.5

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有 12 歲及以下的男性中學生為例，4.4%為曾經吸煙的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: * As a percentage of all students in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male secondary school students aged 12 and below, 4.4% were ever smokers.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 9 按第一次吸煙的年齡、級別及性別劃分的曾經吸煙的中學生數目
Table 9 Ever smokers among secondary school students by age of first smoking, grade and sex

級別 Grade	第一次吸煙 的年齡 Age of first smoking	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
中一 S1	≤ 7	840	36.6	240	18.7	1 080	30.3
	8 - 9	320	14.0	240	19.0	560	15.8
	10 - 11	520	22.9	330	25.9	850	23.9
	12 - 13	480	21.2	430	33.6	910	25.6
	≥ 14	120	5.3	‡	‡	160	4.4
	小計 Sub-total		2 280	100.0	1 290	100.0	3 570
中二 S2	≤ 7	630	22.9	540	28.4	1 190	25.6
	8 - 9	430	15.8	150	7.8	550	11.9
	10 - 11	570	20.6	160	8.3	680	14.7
	12 - 13	740	27.1	960	50.6	1 780	38.4
	≥ 14	370	13.6	90	4.9	430	9.4
	小計 Sub-total		2 750	100.0	1 890	100.0	4 630
中三 S3	≤ 7	950	27.6	650	21.8	1 640	25.4
	8 - 9	630	18.1	350	11.8	1 010	15.7
	10 - 11	320	9.4	390	12.9	690	10.7
	12 - 13	990	28.7	900	30.0	1 880	29.2
	≥ 14	560	16.2	710	23.5	1 220	19.0
	小計 Sub-total		3 450	100.0	3 000	100.0	6 450

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Statistics are not released due to sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表9 (續) 按第一次吸煙的年齡、級別及性別劃分的曾經吸煙的中學生數目
Table 9 Ever smokers among secondary school students by age of first smoking,
(Cont'd) grade and sex

級別 Grade	第一次吸煙 的年齡 Age of first smoking	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
中四 S4	≤ 7	1 030	24.1	470	15.0	1 480	20.0
	8 - 9	580	13.6	180	5.9	750	10.1
	10 - 11	520	12.1	550	17.6	1 080	14.6
	12 - 13	790	18.4	950	30.2	1 770	23.8
	≥ 14	1 360	31.9	990	31.3	2 350	31.6
	小計 Sub-total		4 280	100.0	3 150	100.0	7 430
中五 S5	≤ 7	580	12.4	630	18.4	1 200	14.7
	8 - 9	610	12.9	250	7.3	870	10.8
	10 - 11	520	11.1	370	11.0	890	11.0
	12 - 13	1 050	22.3	870	25.6	1 920	23.6
	14 - 15	740	15.8	820	24.0	1 540	19.0
	≥ 16	1 200	25.4	470	13.8	1 690	20.9
小計 Sub-total		4 710	100.0	3 410	100.0	8 120	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表9 (續) 按第一次吸煙的年齡、級別及性別劃分的曾經吸煙的中學生數目
Table 9 Ever smokers among secondary school students by age of first smoking,
(Cont'd) grade and sex

級別 Grade	第一次吸煙 的年齡 Age of first smoking	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
中六 S6	≤ 7	1 580	23.1	210	3.7	1 630	13.1
	8 - 9	400	5.8	140	2.4	500	4.0
	10 - 11	1 080	15.7	960	17.1	2 050	16.4
	12 - 13	760	11.0	480	8.5	1 210	9.7
	14 - 15	1 420	20.7	2 990	53.2	4 670	37.5
	≥ 16	1 620	23.7	840	15.0	2 390	19.2
	小計 Sub-total		6 840	100.0	5 610	100.0	12 460
合計 Overall	≤ 7	5 620	23.1	2 580	14.1	8 150	19.1
	8 - 9	3 020	12.4	1 230	6.7	4 220	9.9
	10 - 11	3 430	14.1	2 810	15.3	6 250	14.6
	12 - 13	4 870	20.0	4 420	24.1	9 320	21.8
	14 - 15	4 230	17.4	5 680	30.9	9 980	23.4
	≥ 16	3 150	12.9	1 620	8.8	4 740	11.1
	總計 Total		24 310	100.0	18 350	100.0	42 660

表 10 按過去30日內有吸煙的日數及性別劃分的現時有吸煙的中學生數目
Table 10 Current smokers among secondary school students by days of smoking
in the 30 days before enumeration and sex

過去30日內有吸煙的日數 Days of smoking in the 30 days before enumeration	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
1 - 2	320	6.4	440	13.2	770	9.1
3 - 5	790	15.7	610	18.2	1 400	16.7
6 - 9	590	11.6	470	14.2	1 060	12.6
10 - 19	840	16.6	370	11.0	1 200	14.4
20 - 29	950	18.8	770	23.1	1 720	20.5
30	1 550	30.8	680	20.3	2 230	26.6
合計 Overall	5 040	100.0	3 340	100.0	8 380	100.0

表 11 按有吸煙的日子中每日吸煙支數及性別劃分的現時有吸煙的中學生數目
Table 11 Current smokers among secondary school students by number of cigarettes consumed in a day that cigarette smoking occurred and sex

有吸煙的日子中每日吸煙支數 Number of cigarettes consumed in a day that cigarette smoking occurred	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
< 1	450	8.9	180	5.5	630	7.5
1	220	4.4	420	12.5	640	7.6
2 - 5	1 660	32.9	1 520	45.5	3 180	37.9
6 - 10	1 060	21.1	580	17.5	1 640	19.6
11 - 20	930	18.4	370	11.1	1 300	15.5
≥ 21	720	14.3	270	8.0	990	11.8
合計 Overall	5 040	100.0	3 340	100.0	8 380	100.0
每日平均吸煙支數 Average daily consumption of cigarettes	9.0		6.9		8.1	
每日吸煙支數的中位數 Median daily consumption of cigarettes	6.4		4.3		5.2	

表 12 按性別劃分的小學生（小四至小六）吸電子煙情況
Table 12 E-cigarette use status among primary school students (P4-P6) by sex

吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從不吸電子煙 Never	84 910	98.3	79 260	98.9	164 180	98.6
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	1 470	1.7	860	1.1	2 340	1.4
只吸過一次或幾次電子煙 <i>Experimental</i>	1 030	1.2	570	0.7	1 600	1.0
以前有時吸電子煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	150	0.2	140	0.2	290	0.2
以前每日吸電子煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	‡	‡	80	0.1	150	0.1
現在有時吸電子煙 <i>Occasional</i>	200	0.2	‡	‡	260	0.2
現在每日吸電子煙 <i>Daily</i>	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note : ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 13 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸煙的小學生（小四至小六）數目
Table 13 Ever e-cigarette users among primary school students (P4-P6) by grade and sex

		男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	級別 Grade	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	小四 P4	540	1.7	250	0.9	790	1.3
	小五 P5	530	1.8	280	1.1	810	1.5
	小六 P6	410	1.5	330	1.3	740	1.4

註釋：* 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀小四的男生為例，1.7%為曾經吸電子煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male P4 students, 1.7% were ever e-cigarette users.

表 14 按吸煙情況和性別劃分的曾經吸電子煙的小學生（小四至小六）數目
Table 14 Ever e-cigarette users among primary school students (P4-P6) by smoking status and sex

吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	從不吸煙 Never	920	1.1	580	0.7	1 500	0.9
	曾經吸煙 Ever	550	22.1	280	26.7	840	23.4

註釋：* 在個別吸煙情況及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有從不吸煙的男生為例，1.1%為曾經吸電子煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective smoking status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male never smoking students, 1.1% were ever e-cigarette users.

表 15 按性別劃分的中學生（中一至中六）吸電子煙情況
Table 15 E-cigarette use status among secondary school students (S1-S6) by sex

吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從不吸電子煙 Never	157 030	90.8	149 480	91.7	306 510	91.3
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	15 890	9.2	13 490	8.3	29 380	8.7
只吸過一次或幾次電子煙 <i>Experimental</i>	9 440	5.5	9 450	5.8	18 890	5.6
以前有時吸電子煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	3 040	1.8	2 560	1.6	5 600	1.7
以前每日吸電子煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	1 280	0.7	610	0.4	1 890	0.6
現在有時吸電子煙 <i>Occasional</i>	1 240	0.7	640	0.4	1 880	0.6
現在每日吸電子煙 <i>Daily</i>	880	0.5	240	0.1	1 120	0.3
現時有吸電子煙 [@] Current [@]	1 990	1.2	780	0.5	2 770	0.8

註釋：[@] 現時有吸電子煙的學生是指在过去 30 日內有吸過電子煙，並自稱現在每日吸電子煙或現在有時吸電子煙的學生。

Note: [@] Current e-cigarette use was defined as any e-cigarette use in the past 30 days for those reported that they used e-cigarette daily or occasionally.

表 16 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸電子煙及現時有吸電子煙的中學生數目
Table 16 Ever and current e-cigarette users among secondary school students by grade and sex

吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	中一 S1	1 530	5.4	970	3.7	2 510	4.6
	中二 S2	2 020	7.1	1 640	6.3	3 660	6.7
	中三 S3	2 600	8.9	2 510	9.3	5 110	9.1
	中四 S4	2 880	9.7	2 790	10.0	5 670	9.8
	中五 S5	3 000	10.2	2 460	8.5	5 460	9.4
	中六 S6	3 850	13.9	3 130	11.5	6 980	12.7
	合計 Overall	15 890	9.2	13 490	8.3	29 380	8.7
現時有吸電子 煙 Current	中一 S1	120	0.4	80	0.3	190	0.4
	中二 S2	160	0.6	80	0.3	240	0.4
	中三 S3	380	1.3	150	0.6	530	1.0
	中四 S4	350	1.2	150	0.5	500	0.9
	中五 S5	410	1.4	160	0.6	580	1.0
	中六 S6	570	2.0	150	0.6	720	1.3
	合計 Overall	1 990	1.2	780	0.5	2 770	0.8

註釋：* 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀中一的男生為例，5.4%為曾經吸電子煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male S1 students, 5.4% were ever e-cigarette users.

表 17 按吸煙情況和性別劃分的曾經吸電子煙及現時有吸電子煙的中學生數目
Table 17 Ever and current e-cigarette users among secondary school students by smoking status and sex

吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	從不吸煙 Never	5 510	3.7	4 850	3.4	10 350	3.5
	曾經吸煙 Ever	10 380	42.7	8 650	47.1	19 030	44.6
	現時有吸煙 Current	3 810	75.6	2 450	73.4	6 260	74.7
現時有吸電子 煙 Current	從不吸煙 Never	220	0.1	120	0.1	340	0.1
	曾經吸煙 Ever	1 770	7.3	650	3.6	2 430	5.7
	現時有吸煙 Current	1 330	26.3	410	12.3	1 740	20.7

註釋：* 在個別吸煙情況及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有從不吸煙的男生為例，3.7%為曾經吸電子煙的人士，0.1%為現時有吸電子煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective smoking status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male never smoking students, 3.7% were ever e-cigarette users, 0.1% was current e-cigarette users.

附錄 4：於過去 5 年出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書*

Appendix 4 : Thematic Household Survey Reports published in the past 5 years*

主題性住戶統計調查第 51 號報告書 (統計期間：2/2012-5/2012)

- 香港的語言使用情況
- 母嬰健康院兒童健康及家庭計劃服務的使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 51 (Survey period: 2/2012-5/2012)

- Use of language in Hong Kong
- Utilisation of child health and family planning services provided by Maternal and Child Health Centres

主題性住戶統計調查第 52 號報告書 (統計期間：2/2012-5/2012 及 6/2012-8/2012)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度
- 退休計劃及老年經濟狀況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 52 (Survey period: 2/2012-5/2012 and 6/2012-8/2012)

- Information technology usage and penetration
- Retirement planning and the financial situation in old age

主題性住戶統計調查第 53 號報告書 (統計期間：9/2012-11/2012 及 1/2013-4/2013)

- 吸煙情況
- 接受脊醫診治的情況
- 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 53 (Survey period: 9/2012-11/2012 and 1/2013-4/2013)

- Pattern of smoking
- Chiropractor consultation
- Personal computer and Internet penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 54 號報告書 (統計期間：6/2014-8/2014)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 54 (Survey period: 6/2014-8/2014)

- Information technology usage and penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 55 號報告書 (統計期間：9/2013-12/2013)

- 短期逗留在中國內地的香港居民的特徵

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 55 (Survey period: 9/2013-12/2013)

- Characteristics of Hong Kong residents having short stay in the mainland of China

* 所有以往曾出版的《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》可在政府統計處網站(www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201) 免費下載。

* All previously published *Thematic Household Survey Reports* are available for download free of charge from the Census and Statistics Department website (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201).

主題性住戶統計調查第 56 號報告書
(統計期間：9/2013-12/2013)

- 運用時間的模式
- 參與無酬活動的情況
- 參與社交及消閒活動的情況
- 家務分擔的情況
- 進修的意向
- 料理家務者

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 56
(Survey period: 9/2013-12/2013)

- Time use pattern
- Pattern of participation in unpaid activities
- Pattern of participation in social and leisure activities
- Sharing of housework
- Intention of undertaking further study
- Home-makers

主題性住戶統計調查第 57 號報告書
(統計期間：6/2014-11/2014)

- 香港分間樓宇單位的住屋狀況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 57
(Survey period: 6/2014-11/2014)

- Housing conditions of sub-divided units in Hong Kong

主題性住戶統計調查第 58 號報告書
(統計期間：3/2014-8/2014)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 58
(Survey period: 3/2014-8/2014)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalisation
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

主題性住戶統計調查第 59 號報告書
(統計期間：5/2015-8/2015)

- 吸煙情況
- 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度
- 語言使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 59
(Survey period: 5/2015-8/2015)

- Pattern of smoking
- Personal computer and Internet penetration
- Use of language

主題性住戶統計調查第 60 號報告書
(統計期間：5/2015-9/2015)

- 香港分間樓宇單位的住屋狀況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 60
(Survey period: 5/2015-9/2015)

- Housing conditions of sub-divided units in Hong Kong

主題性住戶統計調查第 61 號報告書
(統計期間：10/2015-1/2016)

- 新媒體的使用情況
- 執行贍養令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 61
(Survey period: 10/2015-1/2016)

- Use of new media
- Enforcement of maintenance orders

主題性住戶統計調查第 62 號報告書
(統計期間：4/2016-7/2016)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 62
(Survey period: 4/2016-7/2016)

- Information technology usage and penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 63 號報告書
(統計期間：10/2016-1/2017)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 對器官捐贈的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 63
(Survey period: 10/2016-1/2017)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalisation
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals
- Views on organ donation

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