

# 主題性住戶統計調查 第 59 號報告書

## Thematic Household Survey Report No. 59

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吸煙情況  
Pattern of smoking

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

語言使用情況  
Use of language



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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# 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，以確保他們的服務素質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2015年5月至8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、個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度及語言使用情況的資料。本報告書載列了一些有關是項統計調查的主要結果。

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<sup>1</sup>。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月及2012年9月至11月期

### 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 May to August 2015 to collect information on pattern of smoking, personal computer (PC) and Internet penetration and use of language. 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 Survey<sup>1</sup>. 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 and

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130121))。

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130121)).

間進行<sup>2</sup>。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2002-2003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月及2014年6月至8月期間進行<sup>3</sup>。

1.6 就語言使用情況的課題而言，類似的主题性住戶統計調查曾於2012年2月至5月期間進行<sup>4</sup>。

## 統計調查方法簡述

1.7 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%。

September to November 2012<sup>2</sup>. 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 2002-2003 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 and June to August 2014 in the THS series<sup>3</sup>.

1.6 Regarding the topic on use of language, similar enquiry was conducted during February to May 2012 in the THS series<sup>4</sup>.

## Brief description of survey method

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

<sup>2</sup> 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及53號 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140\\_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201))。

<sup>3</sup> 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及54號 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140\\_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201))。

<sup>4</sup> 該項統計調查的主要結果載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第51號 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140\\_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201))。

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

<sup>3</sup> 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 and 54 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201)).

<sup>4</sup> Major findings of the survey were presented in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 51 ([www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201)).

1.8 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。

1.9 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

1.10 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

1.11 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 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.

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

### Limitations

1.10 Regarding the topic on pattern of smoking, young smokers aged 15 to 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

1.11 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

#### 2015 年統計調查的主要結果 Key survey findings for 2015

##### (i) 吸煙情況

##### 主要指標

##### 現時有吸煙的人士

- 在統計時有吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士
  - 習慣每日吸煙的人士
  - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士
- 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
  - 習慣每日吸煙的人士
  - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士
- 習慣每日吸食香煙的 15 歲及以上人士
- 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
- 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）

##### (i) Pattern of smoking

##### Key indicators

##### Current smokers

- Number of current smokers aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration 691 600 (707 900)
  - *Daily smokers* 646 400 (648 800)
  - *Non-daily smokers* 45 200 (59 100)
- Percentage of current smokers aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration among all persons aged 15 and over 11.4% (11.8%)
  - *Daily smokers* 10.6% (10.8%)
  - *Non-daily smokers* 0.7% (1.0%)
- Number of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over 641 300 (645 000)
- Percentage of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over 10.5% (10.7%)
- Average daily consumption of cigarettes of daily cigarette smokers (number of sticks of cigarettes) 13.1 (13.0)

##### 2015 年統計調查結果\* 2015 Survey findings\*

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示於 2012 年進行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 2012.

## (i) 吸煙情況

## (i) Pattern of smoking

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2015 年統計調查結果\*  
2015 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	375 400 (400 200)
- 以前習慣每日吸煙的人士	- Ex-daily smokers	341 400 (347 800)
- 以前習慣非每日吸煙的人士	- Ex-non-daily smokers	34 000 (52 500)
• 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	6.2% (6.7%)
- 以前習慣每日吸煙的人士	- Ex-daily smokers	5.6% (5.8%)
- 以前習慣非每日吸煙的人士	- Ex-non-daily smokers	0.6% (0.9%)
• 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	340 700 (346 400)
• 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	5.6% (5.8%)

## (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

2015 年統計調查結果#  
2015 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	1 996 300 (1 992 700)
• 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	80.4% (81.3%)

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示於 2012 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

# 括號內的數字顯示於 2014 年進行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 2012.

# Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2014.

## (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

2015 年統計調查結果<sup>#</sup>  
2015 Survey findings<sup>#</sup>

## 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  | 1 961 100<br>(1 929 300) |
| • 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 | 98.2%<br>(96.8%)         |
| • 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                 | 79.0%<br>(78.7%)         |

## 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                         | 5 155 600<br>(4 897 500) |
| • 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 <sup>^</sup> | • Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC by age <sup>^</sup> |                          |
| 年齡組別  | Age group  |                          |
| - 10 - 24                                   | - 10 - 24  | 100.0%<br>(99.6%)        |
| - 25 - 44                                   | - 25 - 44  | 98.7%<br>(96.8%)         |
| - 45 - 64                                   | - 45 - 64  | 81.0%<br>(73.9%)         |
| - ≥65                                       | - ≥65  | 30.1%<br>(23.5%)         |
| 合計  | Overall  | 81.2%<br>(77.4%)         |

註釋：# 括號內的數字顯示於 2014 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

<sup>^</sup> 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10-24 歲的人士為例，100.0% 懂得使用個人電腦。

Notes：# Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2014.

<sup>^</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 10-24, 100.0% 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	2015 年統計調查結果 <sup>#</sup> 2015 Survey findings <sup>#</sup>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration</li> </ul>	4 990 200 (4 651 600)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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<sup>^</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration by age<sup>^</sup></li> </ul>	
<i>年齡組別</i>	<i>Age group</i>	
- 10 - 24	- 10 - 24	99.8% (98.0%)
- 25 - 44	- 25 - 44	97.8% (93.3%)
- 45 - 64	- 45 - 64	76.6% (68.4%)
- ≥ 65	- ≥ 65	25.8% (19.8%)
合計	Overall	78.6% (73.5%)
<i>互聯網服務的使用情況</i>	<i>Usage of Internet service</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration</li> </ul>	5 394 900 (5 052 500)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>按年齡劃分在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比<sup>^</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration by age<sup>^</sup></li> </ul>	
<i>年齡組別</i>	<i>Age group</i>	
- 10 - 24	- 10 - 24	99.6% (99.5%)
- 25 - 44	- 25 - 44	99.2% (97.8%)
- 45 - 64	- 45 - 64	88.6% (79.7%)
- ≥ 65	- ≥ 65	35.9% (24.0%)
合計	Overall	84.9% (79.9%)

註釋：# 括號內的數字顯示於 2014 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

<sup>^</sup> 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10-24 歲的人士為例，99.8%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

Notes：# Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2014.

<sup>^</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 10-24, 99.8% 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

2015 年統計調查結果<sup>#</sup>  
2015 Survey findings<sup>#</sup>

- 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服務的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比

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

- 智能手機
- 個人電腦

- Smartphone 97.7%  
(94.7%)
- PC 87.1%  
(84.2%)

## 智能手機的使用情況

## Usage of smartphone

- 在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士數目
- 按年齡劃分在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比<sup>^</sup>

- Number of persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration
- Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration by age<sup>^</sup>

5 270 800  
(4 886 000)

## 年齡組別

- 10 - 24
- 25 - 44
- 45 - 64
- ≥ 65

## Age group

- 10 - 24
- 25 - 44
- 45 - 64
- ≥ 65

92.6%  
(89.5%)  
98.2%  
(95.9%)  
87.5%  
(78.6%)  
35.4%  
(24.3%)  
83.0%  
(77.2%)

## 合計

## Overall

註釋：# 括號內的數字顯示於 2014 年進行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 2014.

<sup>^</sup> 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10-24 歲的人士為例，92.6%在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機。

<sup>^</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 10-24, 92.6% had smartphone 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

2015 年統計調查結果<sup>#</sup>  
2015 Survey findings<sup>#</sup>

## 資訊保安

## Information security

- 為個人電腦執行保安措施的 10 歲及以上人士數目
- 曾為個人電腦執行保安措施的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有擁有個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| • Number of persons aged 10 and over who had carried out security measures for their PC   | 2 730 100<br>(2 600 500) |
| • Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had carried out security measures for their PC among all persons aged 10 and over who had PC | 87.4%<br>(81.8%)         |

**(iii) 語言使用情況****(iii) Use of language**

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2015 年統計調查結果<sup>@</sup>  
2015 Survey findings<sup>@</sup>

- 按首三項母語劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士的百分比
  - 廣州話
  - 普通話
  - 其他中國方言
- 按使用廣州話能力的自我評估劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比
  - 非常好
  - 良好
  - 一般
  - 較遜色
  - 不懂

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| • Percentage of persons aged 6 to 65 by the top three mother tongues                                  |                  |
| - Cantonese   | 88.1%<br>(90.3%) |
| - Putonghua   | 3.9%<br>(3.2%)   |
| - Other Chinese dialects  | 3.7%<br>(3.0%)   |
| • Percentage of persons aged 6 to 65 <sup>+</sup> by perceived language competence on using Cantonese |                  |
| - Very good   | 54.9%<br>(53.1%) |
| - Good  | 31.7%<br>(32.8%) |
| - Average   | 9.1%<br>(11.3%)  |
| - Not so good   | 2.4%<br>(1.2%)   |
| - No knowledge  | 2.0%<br>(1.6%)   |

註釋：# 括號內的數字顯示於 2014 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

@ 括號內的數字顯示於 2012 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

+ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

Notes : # Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2014.

@ Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2012.

+ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

## (iii) 語言使用情況 (續)

## (iii) Use of language (Cont'd)

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2015 年統計調查結果<sup>@</sup>  
2015 Survey findings<sup>@</sup>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 按使用英語口語能力的自我評估劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 非常好</li> <li>- 良好</li> <li>- 一般</li> <li>- 較遜色</li> <li>- 不懂</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 按使用普通話能力的自我評估劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 非常好</li> <li>- 良好</li> <li>- 一般</li> <li>- 較遜色</li> <li>- 不懂</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 按中文書寫能力的自我評估劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>^</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 非常好</li> <li>- 良好</li> <li>- 一般</li> <li>- 較遜色</li> <li>- 不懂</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of persons aged 6 to 65<sup>+</sup> by perceived language competence on using spoken English               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Very good</i> 4.6% (5.1%)</li> <li>- <i>Good</i> 18.6% (18.6%)</li> <li>- <i>Average</i> 41.8% (36.9%)</li> <li>- <i>Not so good</i> 21.6% (22.0%)</li> <li>- <i>No knowledge</i> 13.4% (17.4%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Percentage of persons aged 6 to 65<sup>+</sup> by perceived language competence on using Putonghua               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Very good</i> 4.8% (5.8%)</li> <li>- <i>Good</i> 19.9% (18.3%)</li> <li>- <i>Average</i> 41.1% (39.8%)</li> <li>- <i>Not so good</i> 22.1% (23.9%)</li> <li>- <i>No knowledge</i> 12.0% (12.2%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Percentage of persons aged 6 to 65<sup>^</sup> by perceived language competence on written Chinese               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Very good</i> 30.9% (23.7%)</li> <li>- <i>Good</i> 42.1% (42.8%)</li> <li>- <i>Average</i> 20.9% (28.6%)</li> <li>- <i>Not so good</i> 3.1% (2.4%)</li> <li>- <i>No knowledge</i> 2.9% (2.5%)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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註釋：<sup>@</sup> 括號內的數字顯示於 2012 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

+ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

^ 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>@</sup> Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2012.

+ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

^ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

## (iii) 語言使用情況 (續)

## (iii) Use of language (Cont'd)

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2015 年統計調查結果<sup>@</sup>  
2015 Survey findings<sup>@</sup>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 按英文書寫能力的自我評估劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>^</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 非常好</li> <li>- 良好</li> <li>- 一般</li> <li>- 較遜色</li> <li>- 不懂</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話劃分的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 是     最需要學習／進修的讀講語言                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 英語口語</li> <li>- 普通話</li> <li>- 廣州話</li> </ul> </li> <li>- 否</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of persons aged 6 to 65<sup>^</sup> by perceived language competence on written English               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Very good</i> 4.6% (5.0%)</li> <li>- <i>Good</i> 18.7% (19.2%)</li> <li>- <i>Average</i> 41.6% (37.5%)</li> <li>- <i>Not so good</i> 20.8% (21.5%)</li> <li>- <i>No knowledge</i> 14.3% (16.8%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Percentage of employed persons aged 15 to 65<sup>+</sup> by whether would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Yes</i> 40.1%                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Spoken language which they would learn / further study most</i></li> <li>- <i>Spoken English</i> [73.3%]</li> <li>- <i>Putonghua</i> [17.4%]</li> <li>- <i>Cantonese</i> [9.3%]</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <i>No</i> 59.9%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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註釋：<sup>@</sup> 括號內的數字顯示於 2012 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

<sup>^</sup> 不包括視力有困難的人士。

<sup>+</sup> 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

中括號內的數字顯示佔所有因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士的百分比。

Notes: <sup>@</sup> Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2012.

<sup>^</sup> Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

<sup>+</sup> Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons aged 15 to 65 who would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work.

## (iii) 語言使用情況 (續)

## (iii) Use of language (Cont'd)

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2015 年統計調查結果<sup>@</sup>  
2015 Survey findings<sup>@</sup>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫劃分的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士<sup>^</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 是     最需要學習／進修的書寫語言                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 英文書寫</li> <li>- 中文書寫</li> </ul> </li> <li>- 否</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 按是否願意在課餘時間學習英語劃分的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 是</li> <li>- 否</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 按是否願意在課餘時間學習普通話劃分的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 是</li> <li>- 否</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of employed persons aged 15 to 65<sup>^</sup> by whether would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes     Written language which they would learn / further study most                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Written English {91.8%}</li> <li>- Written Chinese {8.2%}</li> </ul> </li> <li>- No 63.0%</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Percentage of persons aged 6 to 65<sup>+</sup> who were attending schools / educational institutions by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying English               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes 68.8% (71.7%)</li> <li>- No 31.2% (28.3%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Percentage of persons aged 6 to 65<sup>+</sup> who were attending schools / educational institutions by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying Putonghua               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes 57.9% (65.4%)</li> <li>- No 42.1% (34.6%)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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註釋：<sup>@</sup> 括號內的數字顯示於 2012 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

<sup>^</sup> 不包括視力有困難的人士。

<sup>+</sup> 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

大括號內的數字顯示佔所有因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士的百分比。

Notes: <sup>@</sup> Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2012.

<sup>^</sup> Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

<sup>+</sup> Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

Figures in curly brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons aged 15 to 65 who would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work.

## (iii) 語言使用情況 (續)

## (iii) Use of language (Cont'd)

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2015 年統計調查結果<sup>@</sup>  
2015 Survey findings<sup>@</sup>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 按使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分的有母語為非英語的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 至 65 歲人士<sup>α</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 必定用</li> <li>- 經常用</li> <li>- 間中用</li> <li>- 很少用</li> <li>- 沒有用</li> </ul> </li> <li>• 按使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分的有母語為非普通話的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 至 65 歲人士<sup>α</sup>的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 必定用</li> <li>- 經常用</li> <li>- 間中用</li> <li>- 很少用</li> <li>- 沒有用</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of persons aged 18 to 65<sup>α</sup> having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not English and not yet attended primary school by frequency of using English to communicate with children               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Must</i> 1.0% (N.A.)</li> <li>- <i>Often</i> 15.1% (13.7%)</li> <li>- <i>Sometimes</i> 35.6% (35.9%)</li> <li>- <i>Seldom</i> 20.7% (21.9%)</li> <li>- <i>Never</i> 27.6% (28.6%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Percentage of persons aged 18 to 65<sup>α</sup> having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not Putonghua and not yet attended primary school by frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Must</i> 1.1%</li> <li>- <i>Often</i> 8.6%</li> <li>- <i>Sometimes</i> 17.4%</li> <li>- <i>Seldom</i> 22.4%</li> <li>- <i>Never</i> 50.5%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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註釋：<sup>@</sup> 括號內的數字顯示於 2012 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

<sup>α</sup> 不包括其或其子女在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士。

N.A. 沒有數字。

Notes : <sup>@</sup> Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2012.

<sup>α</sup> Excluding persons or their children with hearing or speech difficulty.

N.A. Not available.

## 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 2015 年與上次類似的統計調查主要結果的變化：

#### (i) 吸煙情況 - 與 2012 年的統計調查結果比較

*吸煙人數的比例大致維持相若*

- 在 2015 年，現時有吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士（包括習慣每日及非每日吸食各類煙草及相關產品的人士）的百分比為 11.4%，而 2012 年的相應數字為 11.8%。在 2015 年，習慣每日吸食香煙的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比為 10.5%，而 2012 年的相應數字為 10.7%。
- 在 2015 年，習慣每日吸食香煙人士每日平均吸食約 13 支香煙，數量與 2012 相若。
- 以前習慣吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士（包括以前習慣每日及非每日吸食各類煙草及相關產品的人士）的百分比，由 2012 年的 6.7% 下跌至 2015 年的 6.2%。在 2015 年，以前習慣每日吸食香煙的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比為 5.6%，而 2012 年的相應數字為 5.8%。

### Key observations as compared to previous round of similar survey

Changes in key findings of the 2015 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 2012

*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 11.4% in 2015. The corresponding figure was 11.8% in 2012. The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who were daily cigarette smokers was 10.5% in 2015. The corresponding figure was 10.7% in 2012.
- In 2015, daily cigarette smokers consumed on average about 13 sticks a day, more or less the same as in 2012.
- 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 6.2% in 2015, dropped from 6.7% in 2012. The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who were ex-daily cigarette smokers was 5.6% in 2015. The corresponding figure was 5.8% in 2012.



**(ii) 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度 - 與 2014 年的統計調查結果比較**

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

*個人電腦的使用持續增長*

- 懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比由 2014 年的 77.4% 上升至 2015 年的 81.2%。該增長在 45-64 歲人士（由 73.9% 上升至 81.0%）及 65 歲及以上人士（由 23.5% 上升至 30.1%）中特別明顯。
- 曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比由 2014 年的 73.5% 上升至 2015 年的 78.6%。45-64 歲人士及 65 歲及以上人士的相應百分比分別由 68.4% 上升至 76.6% 及由 19.8% 上升至 25.8%。

*互聯網服務的使用顯著增長*

- 曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比由 2014 年的 79.9% 上升至 2015 年的 84.9%。該增長在 65 歲及以上人士（由 24.0% 上升至 35.9%）及 45-64 歲人士（由 79.7% 上升至 88.6%）中特別明顯。

*智能手機的使用更趨流行*

- 在 2015 年，約 5 270 800 名 10 歲及以上人士有智能手機，較 2014 年的人數多出約 40 萬人。智能手機的滲透率由 2014 年的 77.2% 上升至 2015 年的 83.0%。
- 智能手機的使用增長在 65 歲及以上人士（由 24.3% 上升至 35.4%）及 45-64 歲人士（由 78.6% 上升至 87.5%）中特別明顯。

**(ii) PC and Internet penetration - as compared to the survey conducted in 2014**

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

*Continual increase in PC usage*

- The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC was 81.2% in 2015, up from 77.4% in 2014. The increase was particularly remarkable among persons aged 45 to 64 (from 73.9% to 81.0%) and persons aged 65 and over (from 23.5% to 30.1%).
- The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC was 78.6% in 2015, up from 73.5% in 2014. The corresponding percentages of persons aged 45 to 64 and persons aged 65 and over rose from 68.4% to 76.6% and 19.8% to 25.8% respectively.

*Notable increase in usage of Internet service*

- The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service increased from 79.9% in 2014 to 84.9% in 2015. The increase was particularly remarkable among persons aged 65 and over (from 24.0% to 35.9%) and persons aged 45 to 64 (from 79.7% to 88.6%).

*Usage of smartphone getting more popular*

- Some 5 270 800 persons aged 10 and over had smartphone in 2015, around 0.4 million more than that in 2014. The smartphone penetration rate was 83.0% in 2015, up from 77.2% in 2014.
- The increase in usage of smartphone was particularly remarkable among persons aged 65 and over (from 24.3% to 35.4%) and persons aged 45 to 64 (from 78.6% to 87.5%).

- 使用智能手機上網的情況日趨普及。2015年使用智能手機接駁互聯網的10歲及以上人士達97.7%。而在2014年的相應百分比為94.7%。

### (iii) 語言使用情況 - 與2012年的統計調查結果比較

個人認為自己使用廣州話、英語口語及普通話的能力非常好或良好的比例大致維持不變

- 在2015年，認為自己使用廣州話、英語口語及普通話的能力非常好或良好的6至65歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比分別為86.5%、23.1%及24.7%，與2012年比較大致維持不變（當時的數字分別為85.9%、23.7%及24.1%）。

個人認為自己中文書寫能力非常好或良好的比例有所上升，而認為在英文書寫方面的相關能力的比例大致維持不變

- 認為自己中文書寫能力非常好或良好的6至65歲人士<sup>^</sup>的百分比，由2012年的66.5%上升至2015年的73.1%。
- 至於在英文書寫方面，與2012年（24.2%）比較，在2015年認為自己的使用能力非常好或良好的6至65歲人士<sup>^</sup>的百分比（23.3%）維持相若。

- Access to the Internet using smartphone became more popular. The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used smartphone for connection to the Internet reached 97.7% in 2015. The corresponding percentage was 94.7% in 2014.

### (iii) Use of language - as compared to the survey conducted in 2012

*Proportions of people perceiving their language competence on using Cantonese, spoken English and Putonghua as very good or good remained broadly unchanged*

- The percentage of persons aged 6 to 65<sup>+</sup> who perceived their language competence on using Cantonese, spoken English and Putonghua as very good or good remained more or less the same in 2015 (at 86.5%, 23.1% and 24.7% respectively) when compared to 2012 (at 85.9%, 23.7% and 24.1% respectively).

*Increase in proportion of people perceiving their language competence on written Chinese as very good or good while that on written English remained broadly unchanged*

- The percentage of persons aged 6 to 65<sup>^</sup> who perceived their language competence on written Chinese as very good or good was 73.1% in 2015, up from 66.5% in 2012.
- Regarding written English, the percentage of persons aged 6 to 65<sup>^</sup> who perceived their language competence as very good or good remained more or less the same in 2015 (at 23.3%) when compared to 2012 (at 24.2%).

註釋：+ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。  
^ 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Notes：+ Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.  
^ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

*不懂英語口語及書寫人士的比例有所下降*

- 認為自己不懂英語口語的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比，由 2012 年的 17.4% 下降至 2015 年的 13.4%。同樣地，不懂英文書寫的人士<sup>+</sup>的相應百分比，亦由 2012 年的 16.8% 下降至 2015 年的 14.3%。

*願意在課餘時間學習英語及普通話的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的人士有所下降*

- 願意在課餘時間學習英語的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>+</sup>的百分比，由 2012 年的 71.7% 下降至 2015 年的 68.8%。願意在課餘時間學習普通話的相應人士的百分比，亦由 2012 年的 65.4% 下降至 2015 年的 57.9%。

*Drop in proportion of people having no knowledge of spoken and written English*

- The percentage of persons aged 6 to 65<sup>+</sup> who perceived themselves as having no knowledge of spoken English was 13.4% in 2015, dropped from 17.4% in 2012. Similarly, the corresponding percentage of persons<sup>+</sup> having no knowledge of written English also dropped, from 16.8% in 2012 to 14.3% in 2015.

*Willingness of people who were attending schools / educational institutions to spend spare time on studying English and Putonghua dropped*

- The percentage of persons aged 6 to 65<sup>+</sup> who were attending schools / educational institutions and willing to spend spare time on studying English was 68.8% in 2015, dropped from 71.7% in 2012. Willingness on studying Putonghua also dropped, with the corresponding percentage declined from 65.4% in 2012 to 57.9% in 2015.

註釋：+ 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

Note: + Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

## 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 此外，所有就業人士均被問及有關其工作場所內吸煙情況的資料。

### 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 Similarly, 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 In addition, all employed persons were asked about information relating to smoking in their workplaces.

## 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 691 600 人，佔全香港所有 15 歲及以上人士的 11.4%。在該 691 600 名現時有吸煙的人士中，約 646 400 人(93.5%)為習慣每日吸煙的人士，而約 45 200 人(6.5%)為習慣非每日吸煙的人士。此外，約 341 400 人為以前習慣每日吸煙的人士，佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的 5.6%。

## Concepts and definitions

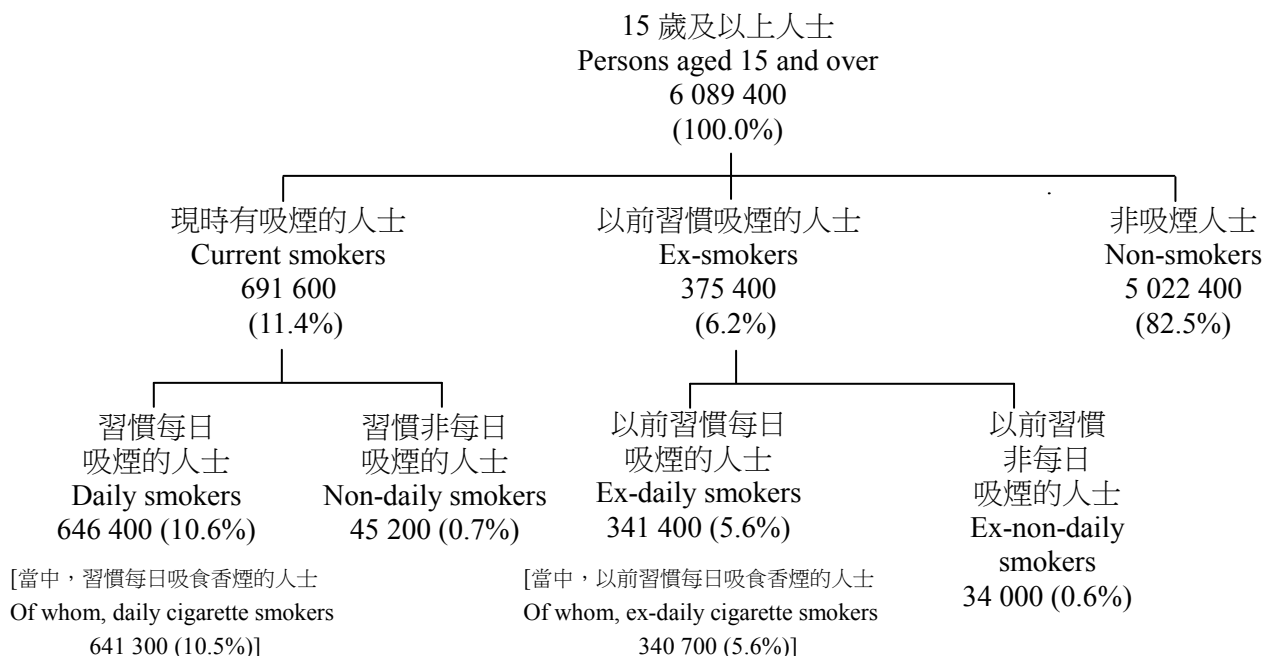
3.6 The definitions of the key terms used in the survey are given below :-

- “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 (disregarding 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 691 600 current smokers at the time of enumeration, accounting for 11.4% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong. Of those 691 600 current smokers, some 646 400 (93.5%) were daily smokers and some 45 200 (6.5%) were non-daily smokers. In addition, there were some 341 400 ex-daily smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit, representing 5.6% 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

3.8 在該 646 400 名習慣每日吸煙的人士中，約 641 300 人為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士，而約 6 000 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。有少部分人士（粗略估計少於 1 000 人）習慣每日吸食電子煙。該些人士中有部分會同時習慣吸食多於一類的煙草或相關產品。習慣每日吸食香煙的人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的 10.5%。（表 3.1 及 3.2）

3.9 在該 341 400 名以前習慣每日吸煙的人士中，約 340 700 人為以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士，而約 3 100 人為以前習慣每日吸食其他煙草產品的人士。有少部分人士（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 5.6%。（表 3.1 及 3.2）

Form of tobacco and related products consumed daily

3.8 Of those 646 400 daily smokers, some 641 300 were daily cigarette smokers and some 6 000 were daily smokers who consumed other forms of tobacco products (including cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe and pipe-smoking). A small number (crudely estimated to be less than 1 000) of daily smokers consumed e-cigarettes. Those persons might have habits of consuming more than one form of tobacco and related products. Daily cigarette smokers accounted for 10.5% of all persons aged 15 and over. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2)

3.9 Of those 341 400 ex-daily smokers, some 340 700 were ex-daily cigarette smokers and some 3 100 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 5.6% 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自1993年逐漸下跌，由1993年的14.9%下跌至2015年的10.5%。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641 300名習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，約538 300人(83.9%)為男性，而約103 000人(16.1%)為女性。按年齡組別分析，68.0%的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的年齡為40歲及以上，20.5%年齡為30-39歲，10.9%年齡為20-29歲及0.6%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1.1%，而在40-49歲人士中最高，達14.0%。按性別分析，男性的比率(18.6%)較女性的(3.2%)高出很多。(表3.3a)

*開始每周吸食香煙的年齡*

3.13 67.1%的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士在10-19歲之間開始有每周吸食香煙的習慣，另29.7%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 56.0%的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士每日吸食1至10支香煙，而41.7%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13.1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14.1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 since 1993, from 14.9% in 1993 to 10.5% in 2015. 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 641 300 daily cigarette smokers, some 538 300 (83.9%) were males and some 103 000 (16.1%) were females. Analysed by age group, 68.0% were aged 40 and over, 20.5% were aged 30-39, 10.9% were aged 20-29 and 0.6% 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 1.1%, and the highest for those aged 40-49, at 14.0%. Analysed by sex, the rate for males (18.6%) was much higher than that for females (3.2%). (Table 3.3a)

*Age started smoking cigarette weekly*

3.13 67.1% of daily cigarette smokers started smoking cigarette weekly at age 10-19 and another 29.7% started smoking cigarette weekly at age 20-29. (Table 3.3b)

*Daily consumption of cigarettes*

3.14 56.0% of daily cigarette smokers consumed 1 to 10 sticks of cigarettes in a day and 41.7% consumed 11 to 20 sticks of cigarettes in a day. The daily cigarette smokers consumed an average of 13.1 sticks of cigarettes in a day. Analysed by age group, daily cigarette smokers aged 50-59 smoked an average of 14.1 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 13.5 支香煙，普遍較習慣每日吸食香煙的女性（11.0 支香煙）為多。（表 3.3c）

#### 經濟活動身分

3.16 約 506 700 名(79.0%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士為從事經濟活動人士，餘下 134 600 名(21.0%)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 13.8%)較在非從事經濟活動人士中(5.6%)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 70.7%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」(25.1%)、「受父母／其他家人影響」(14.4%)及「社交應酬需要」(14.0%)。（表 3.3e）

#### 曾否嘗試／是否想戒煙

3.18 約 197 400 名(30.8%)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及女性曾嘗試戒煙但並不成功的百分比相同(皆為 30.8%)。導致戒煙失敗的 3 個最普遍提及的原因包括「不夠決心」(65.9%)、「吸煙已成為習慣／嗜好」(44.6%)及「許多朋友／同事均為吸煙人士」(20.3%)。（表 3.3f 及 3.4）

3.19 另外，404 200 名(63.0%)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 63.1%，而習慣每日吸食香煙的女性的相應百分比為 62.4%。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」(52.8%)、「從未

Analysed by sex, male daily cigarette smokers generally consumed more cigarettes, with an average of 13.5 sticks of cigarettes per day, than female daily cigarette smokers, with an average of 11.0 sticks of cigarettes per day. (Table 3.3c)

#### Economic activity status

3.16 Some 506 700 (79.0%) daily cigarette smokers were economically active, and the remaining 134 600 (21.0%) were economically inactive. Daily cigarette smoking was much more common among the economically active persons (the rate of being daily cigarette smokers was 13.8%) than among the economically inactive persons (5.6%). 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 70.7% of daily cigarette smokers started smoking cigarette because they were “influenced by friends”. Other commonly cited reasons included “out of curiosity / fun” (25.1%), “influenced by parents / other family members” (14.4%) and “necessity in social functions” (14.0%). (Table 3.3e)

#### Whether had tried / wanted to give up smoking

3.18 Some 197 400 (30.8%) daily cigarette smokers had tried but failed to give up smoking. Analysed by sex, the same percentage of male and female daily cigarette smokers (both 30.8%) had tried but failed to give up smoking. The three most commonly cited reasons for failing to give up smoking included “not determined enough” (65.9%), “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (44.6%) and “most friends / colleagues were smokers” (20.3%). (Tables 3.3f and 3.4)

3.19 Another 404 200 (63.0%) daily cigarette smokers had never tried and did not want to give up smoking. Analysed by sex, 63.1% 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 62.4%. The 3 most commonly cited reasons for daily cigarette smokers not wanting to give up



考慮／沒有需要」(37.6%)及「不夠決心」(19.6%)。(表 3.3f 及 3.5)

3.20 其餘的 39 700 名(6.2%)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 6.1%，而習慣每日吸食香煙的女性相應百分比為 6.8%。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」(48.9%)、「不夠決心」(37.9%)及「社交應酬需要」(12.1%)。(表 3.3f 及 3.6)

### 以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士

#### 年齡及性別

3.21 在 340 700 名以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，48.4%年齡為 60 歲及以上，另外的 38.6%年齡介乎 40 至 59 歲。較年長的人士以前習慣每日吸食香煙的比率較高。60 歲及以上的人士的比率最高，達 10.8%，而 15-29 歲的人士的比率最低，為 0.7%。按性別分析，男性佔以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的 85.0%，而以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士在男性中的比率(10.0%)亦遠較在女性中的比率(1.6%)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，37.2%是基於「健康雖然未受吸煙影響，但想避免影響健康」而主動戒煙，31.1%是因為「家人／朋友反對吸煙或不想家人／朋友吸入二手煙」而戒煙。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「吸煙已經危害了健康」(22.7%)、「香煙、其他煙草產品或電子煙太貴」(13.6%)、「不再喜歡吸煙的感覺」(12.3%)及「獲醫生／護士／其他醫護專業人員建議」(10.6%)。(表 3.7b)

smoking were “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (52.8%), “never considered / no such need” (37.6%) and “not determined enough” (19.6%). (Tables 3.3f and 3.5)

3.20 The remaining 39 700 (6.2%) daily cigarette smokers had never tried but wanted to give up smoking. Analysed by sex, 6.1% of male daily cigarette smokers had never tried but wanted to give up smoking, and the corresponding percentage of female daily cigarette smokers was 6.8%. The 3 most commonly cited reasons for not trying to do so were “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (48.9%), “not determined enough” (37.9%) and “necessity in social functions” (12.1%). (Tables 3.3f and 3.6)

### Ex-daily cigarette smokers

#### Age and sex

3.21 Of those 340 700 ex-daily cigarette smokers, 48.4% were aged 60 and over and 38.6% 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 10.8%, and the lowest for those aged 15-29, at 0.7%. Analysed by sex, 85.0% of ex-daily cigarette smokers were males and the rate of being ex-daily cigarette smokers was much higher among males (10.0%) than females (1.6%). (Table 3.7a)

#### Reason for giving up smoking

3.22 37.2% of ex-daily cigarette smokers gave up smoking on their own accord because “health had not yet been harmed by smoking, but wanted to prevent it from being harmed” and 31.1% gave up smoking because of “objection from family members / friends or concerned about exposing family members and friends to secondhand smoke”. Other commonly cited reasons included “health had already been harmed by smoking” (22.7%), “cigarettes, other forms of tobacco products or e-cigarettes were too expensive” (13.6%), “did not like the feeling of smoking anymore” (12.3%) and “advised by doctor / nurse / other health care professional” (10.6%). (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 691 600 名現時有吸煙的人士中，約 408 900 人(59.1%)認識戒煙服務。按性別分析，有較大比例的現時有吸煙的女性(66.4%)比男性(57.7%)對戒煙服務有認識。按年齡組別分析，在 60 歲及以上現時有吸煙的人士中，認識戒煙服務的人士的百分比最低(48.5%)。(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 408 900 名認識戒煙服務的現時有吸煙的人士中，約 130 700 人(32.0%)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 83.2%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(16.1%)。(表 3.9)

3.25 其餘的 278 200 名(68.0%)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 12 400 人表示他們會。當中，5 200 人曾使用其他方法戒煙但未能成功，另 7 200 人未曾嘗試戒煙但想嘗試。其餘的 265 900 人將不會嘗試戒煙服務，當中大部分不想戒煙。(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 691 600 current smokers, some 408 900 (59.1%) were aware of the services. Analysed by sex, relatively more female current smokers (66.4%) were aware of the smoking cessation services than male current smokers (57.7%). Analysed by age group, the percentage of current smokers who were aware of the services was the lowest among those aged 60 and over (48.5%). (Table 3.8)

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

3.24 Of those 408 900 current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation services, some 130 700 (32.0%) 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 83.2% of those current smokers. This was followed by the smoking cessation services mentioned above (16.1%). (Table 3.9)

3.25 The remaining 278 200 current smokers (68.0%) 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 12 400 indicated that they would. Of whom, some 5 200 had tried to give up smoking by other means but failed to do so, and some 7 200 had never tried to give up smoking but wanted to do so. The remaining 265 900 would not try the smoking cessation services, the majority of whom did not want to give up smoking. (Table 3.9)

### 就業人士的工作場所內的吸煙情況

3.26 在每個受訪住戶中，所有就業人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）被問及有關其工作場所內吸煙情況的資料，其中包括他們有否在統計前 30 天內見到有人在他們的工作場所約 3 米範圍以內的地方吸煙。

*有否見到有人在工作場所約3 米範圍以內吸煙*

3.27 在統計時的 3 492 600 名就業人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）中，約 1 098 900 人(31.5%)表示在統計前 30 天內見到有人在他們的工作場所約 3 米範圍以內吸煙。主要在室內工作的人士及完全在室內工作的人士中，分別有 31.4% 及 11.4%表示見到有人在他們的工作場所約 3 米範圍以內吸煙。主要在室外工作的人士(80.7%)、完全在室外工作的人士(78.9%)和在室內及室外工作的人士(59.1%)的相應百分比較高。(表 3.10)

### 有關學生吸煙情況的學校統計調查

3.28 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 2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 4 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 2 內，以供參考。

### Smoking in workplaces of employed persons

3.26 All employed persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) within each enumerated household were asked about information on smoking in their workplaces, including whether they had seen any person smoking within around 3 metres of their workplaces during the 30 days before enumeration.

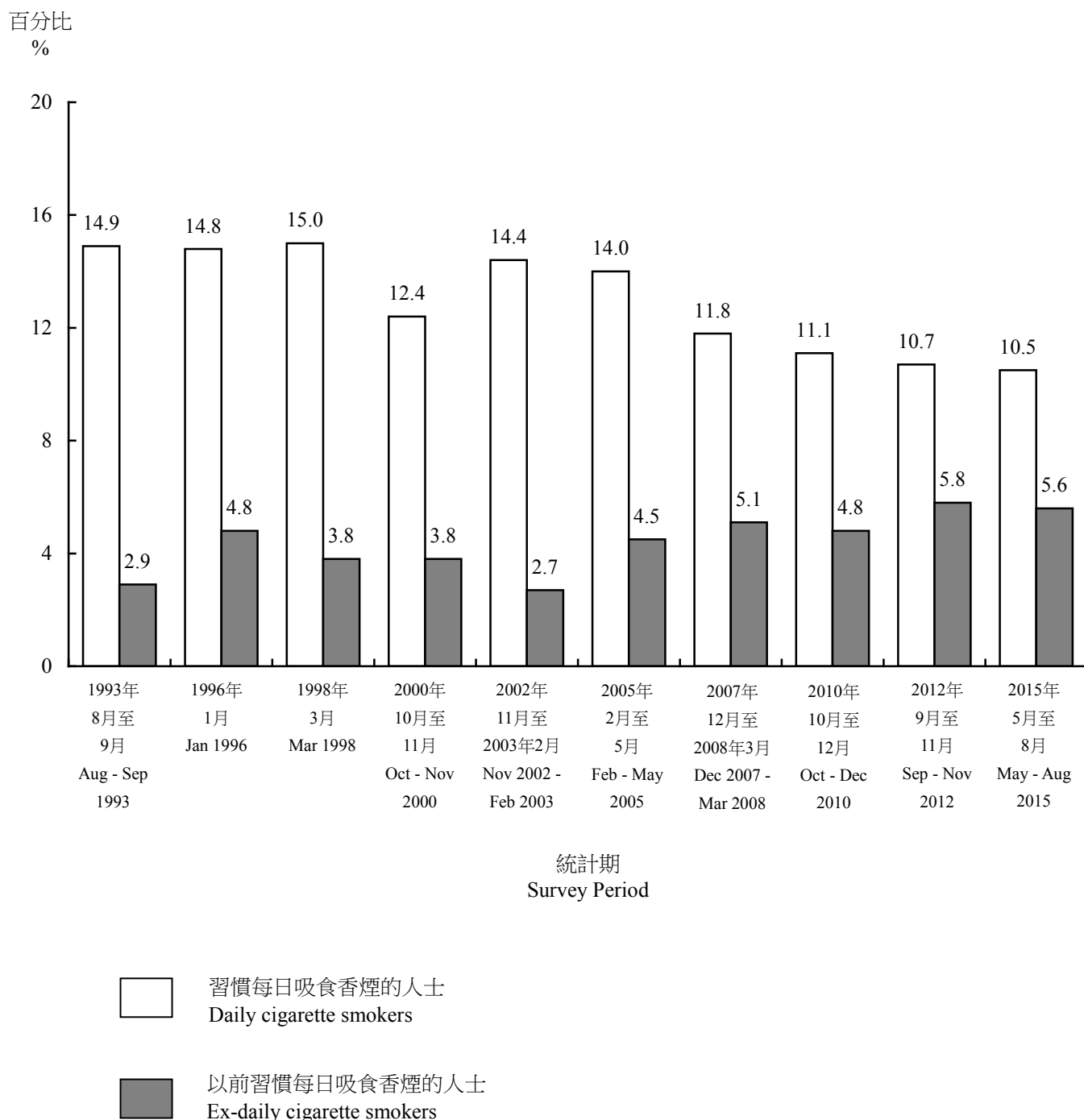
*Whether had seen people smoking within 3 metres of workplaces*

3.27 Of those 3 492 600 employed persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) at the time of enumeration, some 1 098 900 (31.5%) reported that they had seen people smoking within around 3 metres of their workplaces during the 30 days before enumeration. For those who worked mainly in indoor areas and those who worked entirely in indoor areas, 31.4% and 11.4% respectively reported that they had seen people smoking within around 3 metres of their workplaces. The corresponding percentages were much higher for those who worked mainly in outdoor areas (80.7%), those who worked entirely in outdoor areas (78.9%) and those who worked both in indoor and outdoor areas (59.1%). (Table 3.10)

### School-based survey on smoking among students

3.28 Apart from the household survey, information on the pattern of smoking was also collected during October 2014 to April 2015 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 2](#) 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 <sup>#</sup> Form of tobacco and related products consumed daily <sup>#</sup>	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	641.3	99.2	340.7	99.8
其他煙草產品種類* Other forms of tobacco products*	6.0	0.9	3.1	0.9
電子煙 E-cigarettes	‡	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	646.4		341.4	

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 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: <sup>#</sup> 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

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 periods.

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	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.7	3.8	0.6	1.1
20 - 29	52.0	9.7	11.9	18.0	17.5	4.0	70.0	10.9	7.9
30 - 39	99.8	18.5	21.8	31.4	30.5	5.9	131.2	20.5	13.2
40 - 49	122.9	22.8	25.4	27.8	27.0	4.7	150.7	23.5	14.0
50 - 59	133.8	24.8	22.2	14.4	14.0	2.2	148.2	23.1	11.9
≥ 60	127.2	23.6	17.3	10.1	9.8	1.3	137.3	21.4	9.0
合計 <sup>@</sup> Overall <sup>@</sup>	538.3	100.0	18.6	103.0	100.0	3.2	641.3	100.0	10.5
		(83.9)			(16.1)			(100.0)	

註釋：\* 在個別年齡及性別分組中，佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 15-19 歲的男性為例，1.4%為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

<sup>@</sup> 括號內的數字顯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-groups. For example, among all males aged 15-19, 1.4% were daily cigarette smokers.

<sup>@</sup> 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	6.0	1.1	‡	‡	6.8	1.1
10 - 19	367.3	68.2	63.3	61.4	430.6	67.1
20 - 29	154.5	28.7	36.2	35.2	190.8	29.7
≥ 30	10.5	2.0	2.6	2.5	13.1	2.0
總計 Total	538.3	100.0	103.0	100.0	641.3	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)			總計 Total	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)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
年齡組別 Age group					
15 - 19	2.9 (76.3%)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	3.8 (100.0%)	9.2
20 - 29	45.4 (64.8%)	23.8 (34.0%)	‡ (‡)	70.0 (100.0%)	12.2
30 - 39	79.2 (60.4%)	50.0 (38.1%)	1.9 (1.5%)	131.2 (100.0%)	12.5
40 - 49	83.7 (55.6%)	64.2 (42.6%)	2.8 (1.9%)	150.7 (100.0%)	13.2
50 - 59	73.3 (49.5%)	70.0 (47.2%)	4.9 (3.3%)	148.2 (100.0%)	14.1
≥ 60	74.3 (54.1%)	58.6 (42.7%)	4.5 (3.2%)	137.3 (100.0%)	13.2
性別 Sex					
男 Male	284.7 (52.9%)	239.6 (44.5%)	14.0 (2.6%)	538.3 (100.0%)	13.5
女 Female	74.2 (72.0%)	27.9 (27.1%)	‡ (‡)	103.0 (100.0%)	11.0
合計 Overall	358.8 (56.0%)	267.6 (41.7%)	14.9 (2.3%)	641.3 (100.0%)	13.1

註釋：括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的百分比。以所有 15-19 歲人士為例，76.3% 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, 76.3% 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 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	506.7	79.0	13.8
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	134.6	21.0	5.6
退休人士 Retired persons	97.7	15.2	8.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	26.6	4.1	4.1
其他 <sup>#</sup> Others <sup>#</sup>	10.3	1.6	2.0
合計 Overall	641.3	100.0	10.5

註釋：\* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中，佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，13.8%為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

<sup>#</sup> 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 groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 13.8% were daily cigarette smokers.

<sup>+</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

<sup>#</sup> 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 <sup>#</sup> Reason for starting to smoke cigarette <sup>#</sup>	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	378.9	70.4	74.9	72.7	453.7	70.7
好奇 Out of curiosity / fun	136.7	25.4	24.3	23.6	161.0	25.1
受父母／其他家人影響 Influenced by parents / other family members	80.6	15.0	11.6	11.3	92.2	14.4
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	79.4	14.7	10.5	10.2	89.9	14.0
消磨時間 Killing time	44.1	8.2	6.8	6.6	50.9	7.9
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	44.1	8.2	5.5	5.4	49.6	7.7
減輕精神壓力 Easing tension	31.9	5.9	7.6	7.4	39.4	6.1
受公眾人物／明星影響 Influenced by public figures / artistes	22.0	4.1	3.4	3.3	25.4	4.0
看來更成熟／有型格 Looking more mature / stylish	16.0	3.0	3.5	3.4	19.5	3.0
受電視節目／電影影響 Influenced by TV programs / movies	11.2	2.1	1.5	1.5	12.8	2.0
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	538.3		103.0		641.3	

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> 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 3.3f 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**

曾否嘗試／是否想戒煙 Whether had tried / wanted 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 %
曾嘗試戒煙但並不成功 Had tried but failed to give up smoking	165.7	30.8	31.7	30.8	197.4	30.8
從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙 Had never tried but wanted to give up smoking	32.7	6.1	7.0	6.8	39.7	6.2
從未嘗試過戒煙亦不想戒煙 Had never tried and did not want to give up smoking	339.9	63.1	64.3	62.4	404.2	63.0
總計 Total	538.3	100.0	103.0	100.0	641.3	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

戒煙失敗的原因 <sup>#</sup> Reason for failing to give up smoking <sup>#</sup>	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	106.9	64.5	23.1	72.8	130.0	65.9
吸煙已成為習慣／嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	73.5	44.3	14.6	46.0	88.0	44.6
許多朋友／同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	35.3	21.3	4.8	15.0	40.0	20.3
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	23.1	13.9	4.5	14.2	27.6	14.0
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	15.8	9.5	2.4	7.6	18.2	9.2
消磨時間 Killing time	15.7	9.5	1.9	6.1	17.7	9.0
太易獲得香煙、其他煙草產品或 電子煙 Too easy to get cigarettes, other forms of tobacco products or e-cigarette	10.7	6.5	2.6	8.3	13.4	6.8
心理／生理上感到不適 Felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable	11.0	6.7	2.2	6.9	13.2	6.7
擔心戒煙後會生病 Worried about getting sick after quitting smoking	9.6	5.8	‡	‡	10.5	5.3
一次完全戒煙會很困難，需要慢 慢減少吸食 Needed to quit slowly by smoking less and less	8.4	5.1	1.4	4.4	9.8	5.0
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	8.2	4.9	1.5	4.9	9.7	4.9
其他 Others	16.6	10.0	1.6	5.1	18.2	9.2
合計 <sup>@</sup> Overall <sup>@</sup>	165.7	(83.9)	31.7	(16.1)	197.4	(100.0)

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

<sup>@</sup> 括號內的數字顯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。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.

<sup>@</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all daily cigarette smokers who had tried but failed to give up smoking.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

**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 <sup>#</sup> Reason for not wanting to give up smoking <sup>#</sup>						
吸煙已成為習慣／嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	180.5	53.1	32.8	51.1	213.4	52.8
從未考慮／沒有需要 Never considered / no such need	126.0	37.1	25.8	40.1	151.8	37.6
不夠決心 Not determined enough	67.3	19.8	11.9	18.5	79.2	19.6
許多朋友／同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	50.2	14.8	9.3	14.5	59.5	14.7
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	38.1	11.2	4.6	7.1	42.7	10.6
消磨時間 Killing time	34.3	10.1	6.3	9.8	40.6	10.1
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	29.1	8.6	6.5	10.1	35.6	8.8
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	11.0	3.2	1.2	1.8	12.2	3.0
其他 Others	22.6	6.7	3.7	5.7	26.3	6.5
合計 <sup>@</sup> Overall <sup>@</sup>	339.9	(84.1)	64.3	(15.9)	404.2	(100.0)

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：<sup>#</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.

<sup>@</sup> 括號內的數字顯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。

<sup>@</sup> 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.

**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 <sup>#</sup> Reason for not trying to give up smoking <sup>#</sup>	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	16.3	50.0	3.1	44.0	19.4	48.9
不夠決心 Not determined enough	11.5	35.1	3.6	51.1	15.1	37.9
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	4.6	14.0	‡	‡	4.8	12.1
許多朋友／同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	4.2	12.7	‡	‡	4.7	11.8
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	3.3	10.1	‡	‡	4.0	10.2
從未考慮／沒有需要 Never considered / no such need	3.1	9.5	‡	‡	3.8	9.6
消磨時間 Killing time	2.8	8.5	‡	‡	3.1	7.7
一次完全戒煙會很困難，需要慢慢減少吸食 Needed to quit slowly by smoking less and less	2.1	6.3	‡	‡	2.5	6.2
其他 Others	4.2	13.0	‡	‡	4.7	11.9
合計 <sup>@</sup> Overall <sup>@</sup>	32.7	(82.3)	7.0	(17.7)	39.7	(100.0)

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.

<sup>@</sup> 括號內的數字顯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。

<sup>@</sup> 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	9.2	2.7	0.7
30 - 39	35.3	10.3	3.5
40 - 49	56.2	16.5	5.2
50 - 59	75.3	22.1	6.0
≥ 60	164.7	48.4	10.8
性別 Sex			
男 Male	289.7	85.0	10.0
女 Female	51.0	15.0	1.6
合計 Overall	340.7	100.0	5.6

註釋：\* 在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 15-29 歲人士為例，0.7% 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 groups. For example, among all persons aged 15-29, 0.7% 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**

戒煙的原因 <sup>#</sup> Reason for giving up smoking <sup>#</sup>	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 %
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	106.5	36.8	20.3	39.8	126.8	37.2
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	92.0	31.8	13.9	27.3	105.9	31.1
吸煙已經危害了健康 Health had already been harmed by smoking	68.4	23.6	9.1	17.8	77.5	22.7
香煙、其他煙草產品或電子煙太貴 Cigarettes, other forms of tobacco products or e-cigarettes were too expensive	40.9	14.1	5.4	10.6	46.3	13.6
不再喜歡吸煙的感覺 Did not like the feeling of smoking anymore	34.6	11.9	7.3	14.2	41.8	12.3
獲醫生／護士／其他醫護專業人員建議 Advised by doctor / nurse / other health care professional	31.3	10.8	4.9	9.7	36.3	10.6
不想成為兒童的壞榜樣 Avoided setting a bad example to children	18.6	6.4	3.4	6.8	22.0	6.5
工作間或公眾地方禁止／不方便吸煙 Smoking was prohibited / discouraged at workplaces or public places	16.3	5.6	2.7	5.3	19.0	5.6
懷孕或有家人正在懷孕 Pregnant or family member was pregnant	6.8	2.4	5.7	11.1	12.5	3.7
其他 Others	17.4	6.0	4.7	9.2	22.1	6.5
合計 Overall	289.7		51.0		340.7	

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

Note: <sup>#</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 3.8 按年齡／性別及對戒煙服務<sup>@</sup>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<sup>@</sup>**

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	對戒煙服務 <sup>@</sup> 的認識 Awareness of the smoking cessation services <sup>@</sup>		
	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	2.4 (52.7%)	2.1 (47.3%)	4.5 (100.0%)
20 - 29	47.0 (61.6%)	29.2 (38.4%)	76.2 (100.0%)
30 - 39	90.8 (64.6%)	49.7 (35.4%)	140.5 (100.0%)
40 - 49	104.9 (64.7%)	57.2 (35.3%)	162.1 (100.0%)
50 - 59	90.9 (57.5%)	67.1 (42.5%)	158.0 (100.0%)
≥ 60	73.0 (48.5%)	77.4 (51.5%)	150.3 (100.0%)
性別 Sex			
男 Male	334.8 (57.7%)	245.3 (42.3%)	580.1 (100.0%)
女 Female	74.1 (66.4%)	37.5 (33.6%)	111.6 (100.0%)
合計 Overall	408.9 (59.1%)	282.7 (40.9%)	691.6 (100.0%)

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 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: <sup>@</sup> 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.

括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有現時有吸煙的人士的百分比。以所有 15-19 歲人士為例，52.7% 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 15-19, 52.7% were aware of the smoking cessation services.

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

**Table 3.9** Current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation services<sup>®</sup> by whether had tried smoking cessation services<sup>®</sup> or specified methods / the smoking cessation services<sup>®</sup> or specified methods tried / whether would try the smoking cessation services<sup>®</sup> and sex

曾否使用戒煙服務 <sup>®</sup> 或指定方法 ／已使用的戒煙服務 <sup>®</sup> 或指定方法 <sup>#</sup> ／是否將會嘗試戒煙服務 <sup>®</sup>	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 %
Whether had tried smoking cessation services <sup>®</sup> or specified methods / the smoking cessation services <sup>®</sup> or specified methods tried <sup>#</sup> / whether would try the smoking cessation services <sup>®</sup>						
曾使用戒煙服務或指定方法 Had tried the smoking cessation services or specified methods	108.5	32.4	22.1	29.9	130.7	32.0
靠自己意志戒煙 Self-determination	89.9	[82.8]	18.8	[85.1]	108.7	[83.2]
使用戒煙服務 Smoking cessation services	17.9	[16.5]	3.2	[14.3]	21.0	[16.1]
服用由醫生提供或自行購買的藥物 GP prescribed or self-purchased medication	10.8	[10.0]	1.7	[7.6]	12.5	[9.6]
未曾使用戒煙服務或指定方法 Had not tried the smoking cessation services or specified methods	226.3	67.6	52.0	70.1	278.2	68.0
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	9.3	(4.1)	3.1	(6.0)	12.4	(4.5)
當中 Of whom						
曾使用其他方法 Had tried to give up smoking by other methods	3.5	(1.5)	1.7	(3.3)	5.2	(1.9)
未曾嘗試戒煙但想嘗試 Had never tried to give up smoking but wanted to do so	5.8	(2.6)	1.4	(2.7)	7.2	(2.6)

(待續)  
(To be cont'd)

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

Table 3.9 (Cont'd) Current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation services<sup>®</sup> by whether had tried smoking cessation services<sup>®</sup> or specified methods / the smoking cessation services<sup>®</sup> or specified methods tried / whether would try the smoking cessation services<sup>®</sup> and sex

曾否使用戒煙服務 <sup>®</sup> 或指定方法／已使用的戒煙服務 <sup>®</sup> 或指定方法 <sup>#</sup> ／是否將會嘗試戒煙服務 <sup>®</sup>	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 %
不願意嘗試戒煙服務 Would not try the smoking cessation services	217.0	(95.9)	48.9	(94.0)	265.9	(95.5)
當中 Of whom						
曾使用其他方法 Had tried to give up smoking by other methods	13.0	(5.8)	2.4	(4.5)	15.4	(5.5)
未曾嘗試戒煙且不願意嘗試 Had never tried to give up smoking and did not wanted to do so	17.2	(7.6)	4.4	(8.5)	21.6	(7.8)
不想戒煙 Did not want to give up smoking	186.7	(82.5)	42.1	(81.0)	228.8	(82.2)
總計 Total	334.8	100.0	74.1	100.0	408.9	100.0

註釋：<sup>®</sup> 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。

<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

方括號內的數字顯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顯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: <sup>®</sup> 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.

<sup>#</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.

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.

**表 3.10** 按工作場所性質及在統計前 30 天內有否見到有人在工作場所約 3 米範圍以內吸煙劃分的就業人士\*數目  
**Table 3.10** Employed persons\* by nature of workplaces and whether had seen people smoking within around 3 metres of workplaces during the 30 days before enumeration

工作場所性質 Nature of workplaces	統計前 30 天內有否見到有人在工作場所約 3 米範圍以內吸煙 Whether had seen people smoking within around 3 metres of workplaces during the 30 days before enumeration					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	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 %
主要室內 Mainly indoor	514.9	31.4	1 124.3	68.6	1 639.2	100.0
主要室外 Mainly outdoor	134.6	80.7	32.2	19.3	166.8	100.0
完全室內 Entirely indoor	128.5	11.4	996.7	88.6	1 125.2	100.0
完全室外 Entirely outdoor	10.9	78.9	2.9	21.1	13.9	100.0
室內及室外 Both indoor and outdoor	237.0	59.1	163.7	40.9	400.7	100.0
主要在車輛內 Mainly inside vehicles	73.0	49.7	73.9	50.3	146.9	100.0
合計 Overall	1 098.9	31.5	2 393.7	68.5	3 492.6	100.0

註釋：\* 不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: \* Excluding foreign domestic helpers.

# 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有否個人電腦；若有，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。他們被問及擁有的電腦的數目和類型、其對使用個人電腦的認識，以及在統計前 12 個月內使用個人電腦、互聯網服務及智能手機的情況。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 是項統計調查所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、透過流動網絡接駁互聯網（如 Wi-Fi、4G LTE）、看短片聽音樂、拍攝短片、GPS 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、Facebook 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 were connected to the Internet. Then, all persons aged 10 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in the enumerated household were selected for interview in respect of the number and type of PCs they had, their knowledge of using PC as well as their usage of PC, Internet service and smartphone 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 network (such as Wi-Fi connection and 4G LTE connection), video and music player, video recording, GPS 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

## Major findings of the survey

### 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度

### PC and Internet penetration

4.3 在統計時，約 1 996 300 個住戶家中有個人電腦，佔全香港所有住戶的 80.4%。當中，約有 1 961 100 個住戶(98.2%)家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。換言之，在全港所有住戶中，有 79.0%家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。(表 4.1、4.2 和 4.4)

4.3 Some 1 996 300 households had PC at home at the time of enumeration, constituting 80.4% of all households in Hong Kong. Among them, some 1 961 100 households (98.2%) had their PC at home connected to the Internet. In other words, 79.0% 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 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 10 年間逐漸增加，而在近年稍微下降。家中有個人電腦的住戶百分比由 2005 年的 70.1%上升至 2013 年的 81.9%，而於 2015 年稍微下降至 80.4%。在同期間，家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶百分比亦由 2005 年的 64.6%上升至 2013 年的 79.9%，而於 2015 年稍微下降至 79.0%。兩者的百分比在近年稍微下降或與使用智能手機上網人數有所增加有關。(圖 4.1 及表 4.1 和 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 gradually over the past 10 years but had dropped slightly in recent years. The percentages of households with PC at home increased from 70.1% in 2005 to 81.9% in 2013, and then dropped slightly to 80.4% in 2015. During the same period, the percentage of households with their PC at home connected to the Internet increased from 64.6% in 2005 to 79.9% in 2013, and then dropped slightly to 79.0% in 2015. This slight drop in both percentages in recent years may be related to increase in the use of smartphone for Internet access. (Chart 4.1 and Tables 4.1 and 4.4)

### 家中有個人電腦的住戶

### Households with PC at home

#### 房屋類型

#### Type of housing

4.5 在該 1 996 300 個家中有個人電腦的住戶中，56.3%住在私人房屋，27.1%住在公營租住房屋，而 16.6%住在資助自置居所房屋。住在私人房屋及資助自置居所房屋的住戶，家中有個人電腦的比率較高，分別達 85.3%及 85.0%。(表 4.3a)

4.5 Of those 1 996 300 households with PC at home, 56.3% were residing in private housing; 27.1%, public rental housing; and 16.6%, subsidised home ownership housing. Households resided in private housing and subsidised home ownership had higher rates of having PC at home, at 85.3% and 85.0% respectively. (Table 4.3a)

*住戶每月入息*

4.6 該 1 996 300 個家中有個人電腦的住戶的每月入息中位數為 31,000 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而上升。住戶家中有個人電腦的比率介乎 38.2% (每月入息少於 10,000 元的住戶) 至 98.2% (每月入息為 50,000 元或以上的住戶) 之間。(表 4.3b)

*Monthly household income*

4.6 The median monthly household income of those 1 996 300 households with PC at home was \$31,000. 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 38.2% for households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000 to 98.2% for those with monthly household income of \$50,000 or over. (Table 4.3b)

*家中個人電腦的數目*

4.7 在該 1 996 300 個家中有個人電腦的住戶中，36.5%擁有 1 部個人電腦，26.1%擁有 2 部，而 37.5%擁有 3 部或以上。(表 4.3c)

*Number of PC at home*

4.7 Of those 1 996 300 households with PC at home, 36.5% had 1 PC; 26.1%, 2 PCs; and 37.5%, 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(72.2%)家中擁有桌面電腦，而 57.5%擁有手提電腦及 48.7%擁有平板電腦。(表 4.3d)

*Type of PC at home*

4.8 The majority (72.2%) of those households had a desktop computer at home, while 57.5% had a laptop and 48.7% had a tablet. (Table 4.3d)

**家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶**

4.9 約 1 961 100 個住戶家中的個人電腦有接駁互聯網，佔全港所有住戶的 79.0%。(表 4.4)

**Households with PC at home connected to the Internet**

4.9 Some 1 961 100 households had their PC at home connected to the Internet, constituting 79.0% of all households in Hong Kong. (Table 4.4)

*房屋類型*

4.10 在該 1 961 100 個家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶中，56.4%住在私人房屋，26.9%住在公營租住房屋，而 16.7%住在資助自置居所房屋。住在資助自置居所房屋及私人房屋的住戶，家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率最高，兩者均達 83.9%。(表 4.5a)

*Type of housing*

4.10 Of those 1 961 100 households with PC at home connected to the Internet, 56.4% were residing in private housing; 26.9%, public rental housing; and 16.7%, subsidised home ownership housing. Households in subsidised home ownership housing and private housing had the highest rate of having PC at home connected to the Internet, both at 83.9%. (Table 4.5a)



*住戶每月入息*

4.11 該 1 961 100 個住戶每月入息中位數為 31,300 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而上升。住戶家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率介乎 35.6% (每月入息少於 10,000 元的住戶) 至 97.9% (每月入息為 50,000 元或以上的住戶) 之間。(表 4.5b)

*接駁互聯網的方法*

4.12 在該 1 961 100 個住戶中，大部分 (97.5%) 是透過固網寬頻接駁互聯網 (包括使用路由器在家中建立無線網絡)，3.9% 透過共用手機的 3G/4G 流動寬頻網絡 (即網絡共享) 及 0.2% 經上網卡使用 3G/4G 流動寬頻網絡 (例如電腦插入 SIM card、流動寬頻手指、隨身寬頻 Wi-Fi)。(表 4.5c)

4.13 在該 48 200 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」(該些住戶有 52.1% 提及此原因) 及「沒有需要在家中使用互聯網服務/可以在其他地方上網」(34.4%)。(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，在統計時約有 5 155 600 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 81.2%。在 2005 年至 2015 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 60.3% 上升至 81.2%。(表 4.7)

*Monthly household income*

4.11 The median monthly household income of those 1 961 100 households was \$31,300. 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 35.6% for households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000 to 97.9% for those with monthly household income of \$50,000 or over. (Table 4.5b)

*Mode of connection to the Internet*

4.12 The majority (97.5%) of those 1 961 100 households connected their PC to the Internet via fixed broadband (including wireless network setup at home via a router), 3.9% via sharing the 3G/4G mobile broadband network of handset (i.e. tethering) and 0.2% using 3G/4G mobile broadband network through SIM card (e.g. SIM card inserted into computers, USB modem, Pocket Wi-Fi). (Table 4.5c)

4.13 Of those 48 200 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 to connect to the Internet” (cited by 52.1% of those households) and “no need to use Internet service at home / had access the Internet at other places” (34.4%). (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 5 155 600 persons aged 10 and over had knowledge of using PC at the time of enumeration, constituting 81.2% of all persons aged 10 and over in Hong Kong. During the period from 2005 to 2015, the rate of persons aged 10 and over having knowledge of using PC was on the increase, from 60.3% to 81.2%. (Table 4.7)

*年齡及性別*

4.15 按年齡組別分析，10-14 歲人士懂得使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 100.0%。緊接的是 15-24 歲人士(99.9%)及 25-34 歲人士(99.6%)。年紀較長的人士的比率較低，其中 55-64 歲人士的比率為 71.7%，而 65 歲及以上人士的比率為 30.1%。(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 99.3% 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 36.8% 至 99.0% 之間)較女性(介乎 24.0% 至 97.0% 之間)為高。兩性之間的差距隨着年齡增長而擴大。(表 4.8a)

*教育程度*

4.17 在該 5 155 600 名懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中，59.2% 具中學教育程度。另外 31.4% 具專上教育程度及 9.4% 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 89.6% 及 36.9%。(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 100.0%。其次為從事經濟活動人士(92.6%)。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 79.3% 及 37.6%。(表 4.8c)

*Age and sex*

4.15 Analysed by age group, persons aged 10-14 had the highest rate of having knowledge of using PC, at 100.0%. This was closely followed by persons aged 15-24 (99.9%) and those aged 25-34 (99.6%). Lower rates were recorded for elder persons. In particular, the rate was 71.7% for persons aged 55-64 and 30.1% 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 (ranged from 99.3% to 100.0%). For persons aged 35 and over, the rate of having knowledge of using PC was higher for males (ranged from 36.8% to 99.0%), than females (ranged from 24.0% to 97.0%). The gap expanded as the two sexes getting older. (Table 4.8a)

*Educational attainment*

4.17 Of those 5 155 600 persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC, 59.2% had attained secondary education. Another 31.4% had attained post-secondary education and 9.4% 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 89.6% and 36.9% 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 100.0%. This was followed by economically active persons (92.6%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rates of having knowledge of using PC, at 79.3% and 37.6% respectively. (Table 4.8c)

## 曾使用個人電腦的人士

4.19 約 4 990 200 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為 78.6%。這比率較 2005 年的相應比率 (58.8%) 顯著為高。(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 100.0%。緊接的是 15-24 歲人士(99.8%)及 25-34 歲人士(99.3%)。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 66.0%，而 65 歲及以上人士的比率為 25.8%。(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 99.0%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 31.7%至 97.7%之間)較女性(介乎 20.4%至 95.3%之間)為高。兩性之間的差距隨着年齡增長而擴大。(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，59.0%具中學教育程度。另外 32.4%具專上教育程度及 8.7%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 98.9%。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 86.4%及 33.0%。(表 4.10b)

## Persons who had used PC

4.19 Some 4 990 200 persons aged 10 and over had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration. The overall rate of persons having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration was 78.6% among all persons aged 10 and over. This was significantly higher than the corresponding rate (58.8%) in 2005. (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 100.0%. This was closely followed by persons aged 15-24 (99.8%) and those aged 25-34 (99.3%). Lower rates of having used PC were recorded for elder persons. In particular, 66.0% of persons aged 55-64 and 25.8% 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 99.0% 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 (ranged from 31.7% to 97.7%) than females (ranged from 20.4% to 95.3%). The gap expanded as the two sexes getting older. (Table 4.10a)

### Educational attainment

4.22 Of those persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, 59.0% had attained secondary education. Another 32.4% had attained post-secondary education and 8.7% 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 98.9%. The corresponding rates for those having attained secondary education and primary education and below were 86.4% and 33.0% 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 100.0%。其次為從事經濟活動人士(90.5%)。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 74.8%及 33.3%。(表 4.10c)

**曾使用互聯網服務的人士**

4.24 約 5 394 900 名 10 歲及以上的人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務，佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的 84.9%。在 2005 年至 2015 年期間，10 歲及以上曾使用互聯網服務的人士的比率呈上升趨勢，由 56.9%上升至 84.9%。(表 4.11)

4.25 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 5 394 900 名人士中，97.7%曾使用智能手機上網，75.6%曾使用桌面電腦上網，44.5%曾使用手提電腦及 44.2%曾使用平板電腦。極少比例(0.9%)的人士曾使用其他設備。(表 4.12)

*年齡及性別*

4.26 按年齡組別分析，15-24 歲人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的比率最高，達 99.7%。緊隨其後的是 25-34 歲人士(99.6%)及 10-14 歲人士(99.2%)。年紀較長的人士使用互聯網服務的比率較其他年齡組別低，其中 82.0%的 55-64 歲人士及 35.9%的 65 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務。(圖 4.4 及表 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 100.0%. This was followed by economically active persons (90.5%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rates of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, at 74.8% and 33.3% respectively. (Table 4.10c)

**Persons who had used Internet service**

4.24 Some 5 394 900 persons aged 10 and over had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration, constituting 84.9% of all persons aged 10 and over. During the period from 2005 to 2015, the rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service was on the increase, from 56.9% to 84.9%. (Table 4.11)

4.25 Of those 5 394 900 persons who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration, 97.7% had used smartphone for Internet connection, 75.6% had used desktop computer, 44.5% had used laptop and 44.2% had used tablet. A minimal proportion (0.9%) had used other devices. (Table 4.12)

*Age and sex*

4.26 Analysed by age group, persons aged 15-24 had the highest rate of having used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration, at 99.7%. This was closely followed by persons aged 25-34 (99.6%) and those aged 10-14 (99.2%). Lower rates of having used Internet service were recorded for elder persons as compared with other age groups. In particular, 82.0% of persons aged 55-64 and 35.9% of those aged 65 and over had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration. (Chart 4.4 and Table 4.13a)

4.27 再按性別分析，10-44 歲的男性及女性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的比率大致相若，介乎 98.6%至 99.9%之間。對於 45 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服務的比率(介乎 42.0%至 95.8%之間)較女性(介乎 30.4%至 93.6%之間)為高。兩性之間的差距隨着年齡增長而擴大。(表 4.13a)

#### 教育程度

4.28 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士中，58.5%具中學教育程度。另外 30.0%具專上教育程度及 11.5%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服務的比率最高，為 99.2%。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 92.6%及 47.2%。(表 4.13b)

#### 經濟活動身分

4.29 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服務的比率最高，達 99.7%。其次為從事經濟活動人士(95.8%)。料理家務者及退休人士使用互聯網服務的比率較低，分別為 86.4%及 44.0%。(表 4.13c)

### 智能手機的使用情況

4.30 統計調查結果顯示，約 5 270 800 名 10 歲及以上的人士在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機，佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的 83.0%。(表 4.14a)

4.27 Further analysed by sex, males and females aged 10-44 had similar rates of having used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration (ranged from 98.6% to 99.9%). For persons aged 45 and over, the rate of having used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration were higher for males (ranged from 42.0% to 95.8%) than females (ranged from 30.4% to 93.6%). The gap expanded as the two sexes getting older. (Table 4.13a)

#### Educational attainment

4.28 Of all persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration, 58.5% had attained secondary education. Another 30.0% had attained post-secondary education and 11.5% had attained primary education and below. The rate of having used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration was the highest for persons having attained post-secondary education, at 99.2%. The corresponding rates for those persons having attained secondary education and primary education and below were 92.6% and 47.2% respectively. (Table 4.13b)

#### Economic activity status

4.29 Analysed by economic activity status, students had the highest rate of having used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration, at 99.7%. This was followed by economically active persons (95.8%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rates of having used Internet service, at 86.4% and 44.0% respectively. (Table 4.13c)

### Usage of smartphone

4.30 The survey results showed that some 5 270 800 persons aged 10 and over had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration, constituting 83.0% of all persons aged 10 and over. (Table 4.14a)

*年齡及性別*

4.31 在該 5 270 800 名在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士中，年齡介乎 15 至 44 歲的人士有較大比率擁有智能手機，介乎 97.5% 至 98.8% 之間。男性(84.4%)擁有智能手機的比率較女性(81.7%)為高。在 65 歲及以上的人士中，超過三分之一(35.4%)在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機。(表 4.14a)

*Age and Sex*

4.31 Of those 5 270 800 persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration, persons aged between 15 and 44 had higher rates of having smartphone, ranging from 97.5% to 98.8%. The rate of having smartphone for males (84.4%) was higher than females (81.7%). For persons aged 65 and over, over one-third (35.4%) had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration. (Table 4.14a)

*教育程度*

4.32 按教育程度分析，具專上教育程度的人士在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機的比率最高，達 97.6%。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 90.5% 及 45.4%。(表 4.14b)

*Educational attainment*

4.32 Analysed by educational attainment, persons having attained post-secondary education had the highest rate of having smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration, at 97.6%. The corresponding rates of those having attained secondary education and primary education and below were 90.5% and 45.4% respectively. (Table 4.14b)

*經濟活動身分*

4.33 按經濟活動身分分析，從事經濟活動人士在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機的比率最高，達 94.8%。其次為學生(90.1%)及料理家務者(85.3%)。退休人士擁有智能手機的比率相對較低，為 43.1%。(表 4.14c)

*Economic activity status*

4.33 Analysed by economic activity status, economically active persons had the highest rate of having smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration, at 94.8%. This was followed by students (90.1%) and home-makers (85.3%). Retired persons had a relatively lower rate of having smartphone, at 43.1%. (Table 4.14c)

*擁有智能電話的數目*

4.34 在該 5 270 800 名在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士中，96.7% 擁有 1 部智能手機，2.9% 擁有 2 部，以及 0.4% 擁有 3 部或以上。(表 4.14d)

*Number of smartphone owned*

4.34 Of those 5 270 800 persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration, 96.7% had one; 2.9% had two; and 0.4% had three or more. (Table 4.14d)

## 有個人電腦的人士的資訊保安情況

## Issues relating to information security in respect of persons who had PC

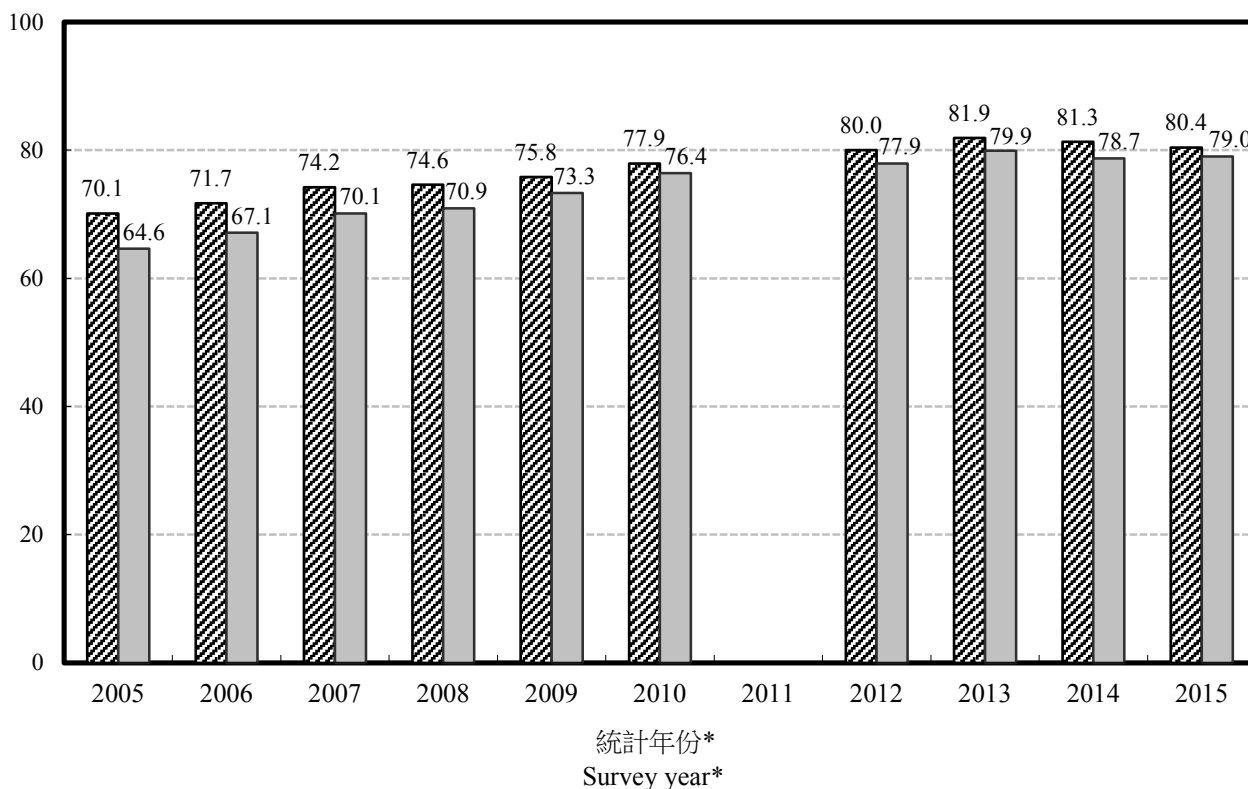
*個人電腦有否執行保安措施**Whether had carried out security measures for PC*


4.35 統計調查結果顯示，約 2 730 100 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 87.4%。當中，93.3% 有安裝防毒軟件並定期更新有關軟件及 92.8% 有安裝個人防火牆。其他使用的保安措施包括「以防毒軟件定期掃描電腦」(77.2%)、「定期為資料作備份」(75.4%) 及「定期安裝保安修補程式」(73.5%)。(圖 4.5 及表 4.15)


4.35 The survey results showed that some 2 730 100 persons aged 10 and over who had PC had carried out security measures for their PC, constituting 87.4% of all persons aged 10 and over who had PC. Among them, 93.3% had installed antivirus software and updated the software regularly, and 92.8% had installed personal firewall. Other security measures taken included “regularly scanned computer with antivirus software” (77.2%), “regularly backed up files” (75.4%) and “regularly installed security patch” (73.5%). (Chart 4.5 and Table 4.15)

**圖 4.1 2005 年至 2015 年家中有個人電腦<sup>#</sup>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)<sup>#</sup> at home and households with PC at home connected to the Internet among all households, 2005 to 2015**

百分比  
%



 家中有個人電腦的住戶  
Households with PC at home

 家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶  
Households with PC at home connected to the Internet

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 2005 年至 2008 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、2010 年、2012 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 年及 2015 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。

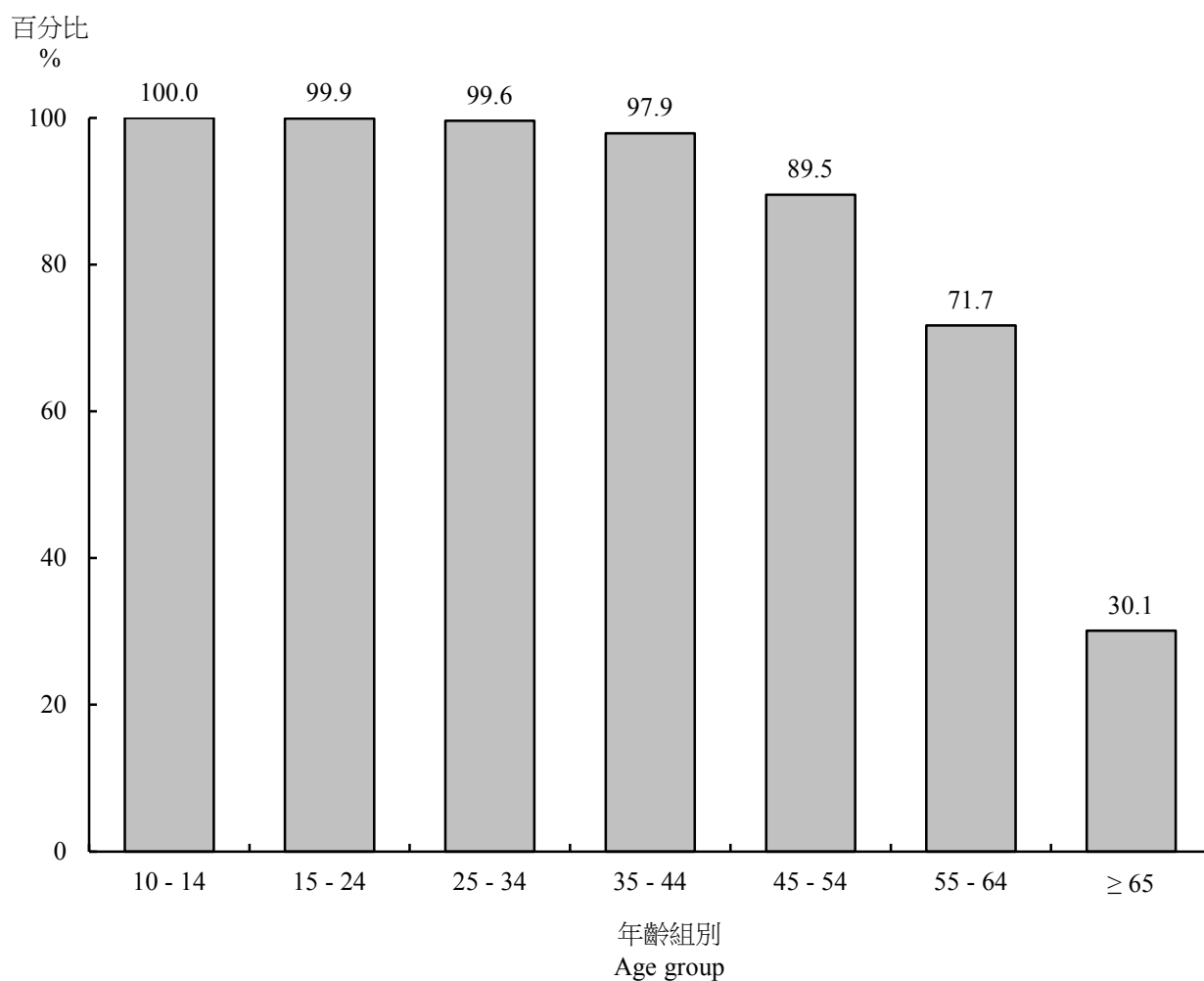
\* 在 2011 年沒有進行有關的統計調查。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures for 2005 to 2008 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 and 2015 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

\* Relevant survey was not conducted in 2011.



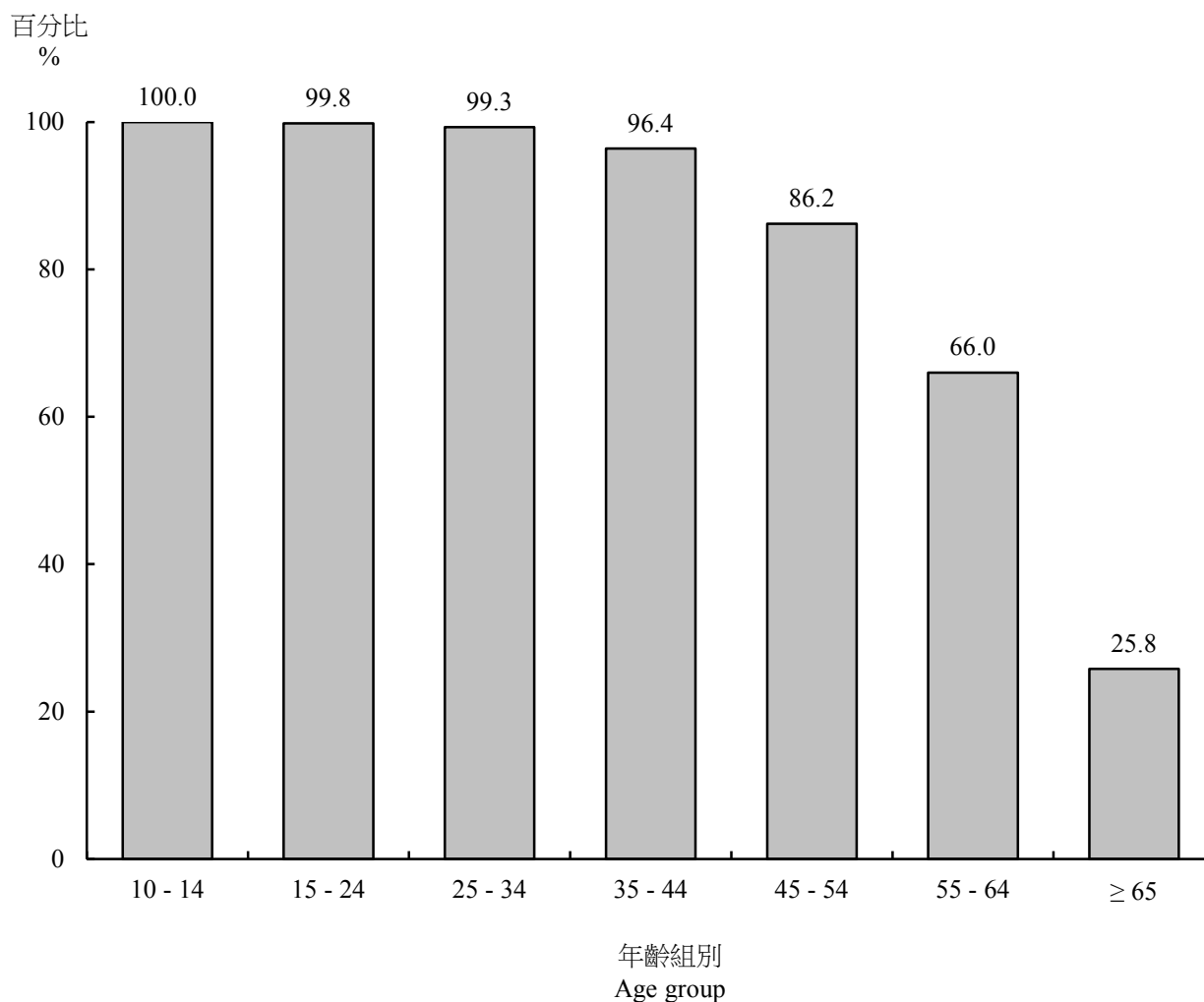
圖 4.2 按年齡劃分的懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的比率\*  
Chart 4.2 Rate\* of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer by age



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 groups.

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 during the 12 months before enumeration by age

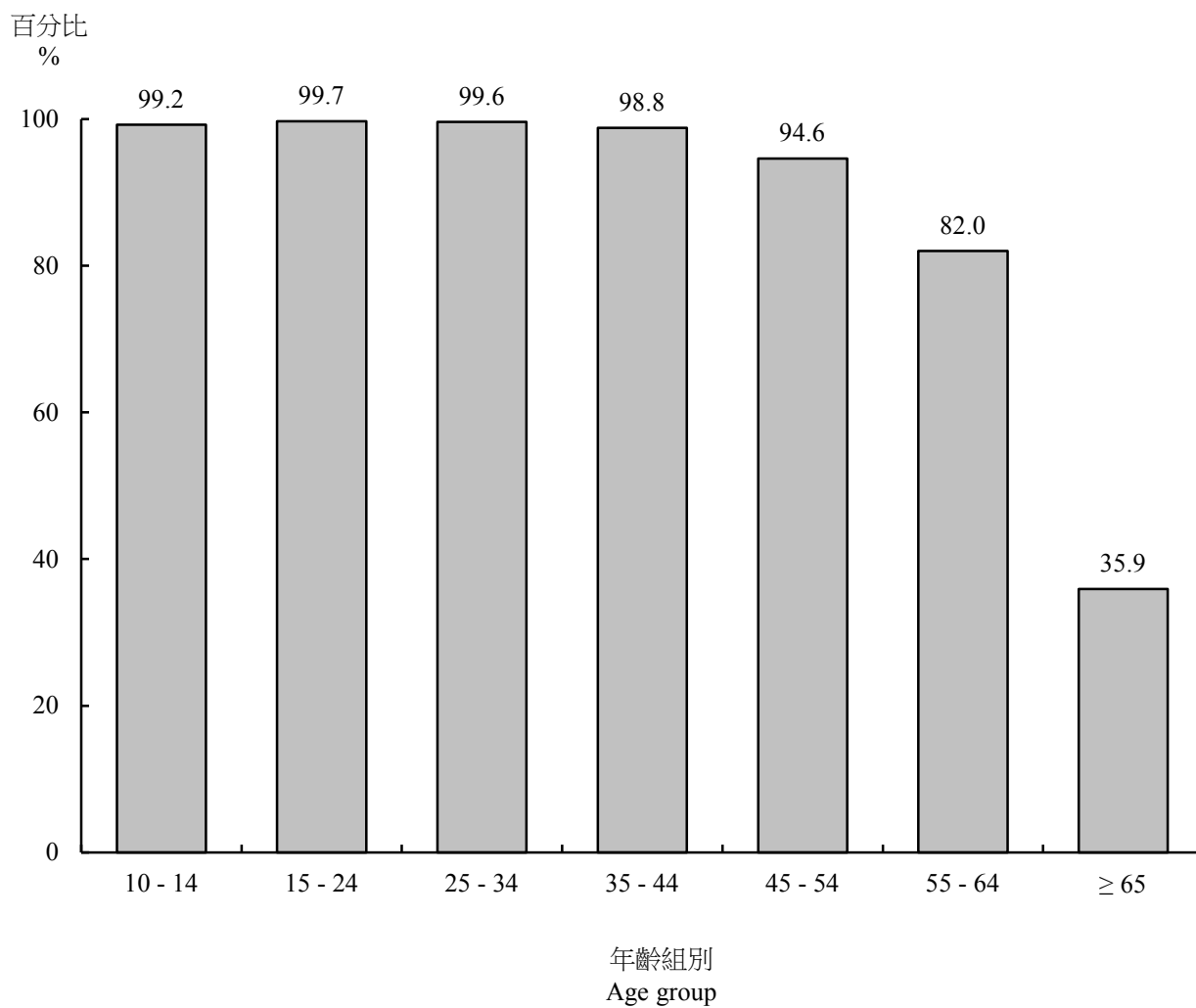


註釋：\* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

圖 4.4 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士的比率\*

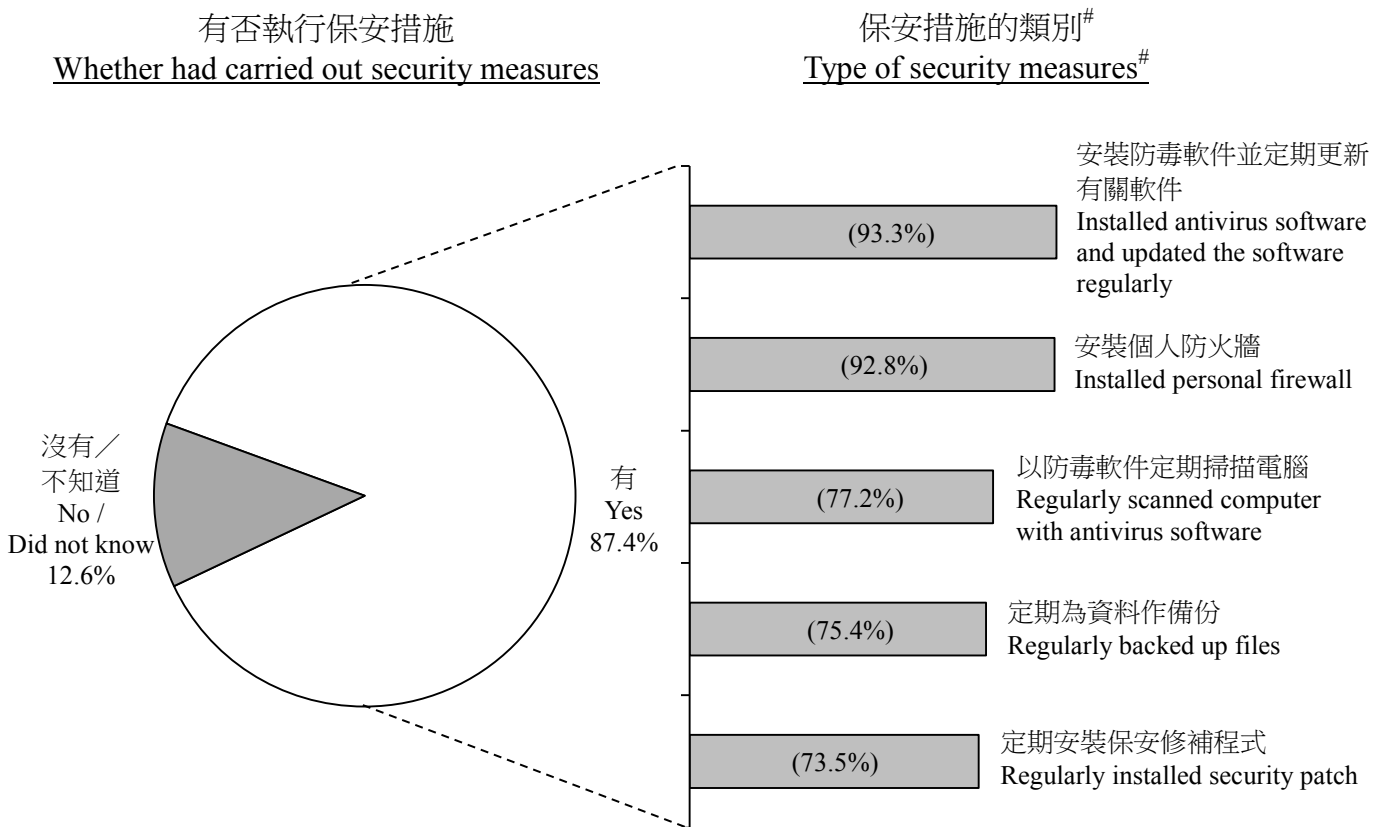
Chart 4.4 Rate\* of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration by age



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 groups.

**圖 4.5** 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 4.5** 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.

括號內的數字顯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。

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 2005 年至 2015 年家中有個人電腦<sup>#</sup>的住戶數目**  
**Table 4.1 Households with personal computer (PC)<sup>#</sup> at home, 2005 to 2015**

統計期間 Survey period	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	比率* Rate*
2005 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2005	1 601.3	70.1
2006 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2006	1 662.2	71.7
2007 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2007	1 671.6	74.2
2008 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2008	1 710.1	74.6
2009 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2009	1 756.3	75.8
2010 年 10 月至 12 月 October - December 2010	1 832.2	77.9
2012 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2012	1 921.0	80.0
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

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 2005 年至 2008 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、2010 年、2012 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 年及 2015 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。

\* 在有關統計期間佔所有住戶的百分比。

Notes : <sup>#</sup> Figures for 2005 to 2008 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 and 2015 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

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

**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	1 961.1	98.2
沒有 No	35.2	1.8
總計 Total	1 996.3	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	541.1	27.1	69.8
資助自置居所房屋 <sup>#</sup> Subsidised home ownership housing <sup>#</sup>	331.0	16.6	85.0
私人房屋 <sup>@</sup> Private housing <sup>@</sup>	1 124.2	56.3	85.3
合計 Overall	1 996.3	100.0	80.4

註釋：\* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶為例，69.8%家中有個人電腦。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all households in the respective types of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 69.8% had PC at home.

<sup>#</sup> 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及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位則不包括在內。

<sup>#</sup> 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 and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in the open market are excluded.

<sup>@</sup> 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。

<sup>@</sup> 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 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 10,000	181.5	9.1	38.2
10,000 - 19,999	391.1	19.6	76.7
20,000 - 29,999	415.1	20.8	90.8
30,000 - 39,999	321.8	16.1	95.3
40,000 - 49,999	233.4	11.7	96.5
≥ 50,000	453.3	22.7	98.2
合計 Overall	1 996.3	100.0	80.4
住戶每月入息中位數(港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		31,000	

註釋：\* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有住戶每月入息少於10,000元的住戶為例，38.2%家中有個人電腦。

Note: \* As a percentage of all households in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000, 38.2% 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	728.2	36.5
2	520.4	26.1
3	343.2	17.2
4	185.6	9.3
≥ 5	218.8	11.0
總計 Total	1 996.3	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 <sup>#</sup> Type of PC at home <sup>#</sup>	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
桌面電腦 Desktop computer	1 441.3	72.2
手提電腦 Laptop	1 147.7	57.5
平板電腦 Tablet	971.3	48.7
合計 Overall	1 996.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 4.4 2005 年至 2015 年家中有個人電腦<sup>#</sup>接駁互聯網的住戶數目**  
**Table 4.4 Households with personal computer (PC)<sup>#</sup> at home connected to the Internet, 2005 to 2015**

統計期間 Survey period	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	比率* Rate*
2005 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2005	1 476.5	64.6
2006 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2006	1 556.3	67.1
2007 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2007	1 580.2	70.1
2008 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2008	1 625.7	70.9
2009 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2009	1 699.4	73.3
2010 年 10 月至 12 月 October - December 2010	1 795.4	76.4
2012 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2012	1 871.2	77.9
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

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 2005 年至 2008 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、2010 年、2012 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 年及 2015 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。

\* 在有關統計期間佔所有住戶的百分比。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures for 2005 to 2008 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 and 2015 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

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

**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	527.6	26.9	68.0
資助自置居所房屋# Subsidised home ownership housing#	326.7	16.7	83.9
私人房屋@ Private housing@	1 106.7	56.4	83.9
合計 Overall	1 961.1	100.0	79.0

註釋：\* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶為例，68.0%家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all households in the respective types of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 68.0% had PC at home connected to the Internet.

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# 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 and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society. 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	169.2	8.6	35.6
10,000 - 19,999	381.1	19.4	74.7
20,000 - 29,999	407.7	20.8	89.2
30,000 - 39,999	319.0	16.3	94.5
40,000 - 49,999	232.4	11.8	96.0
≥ 50,000	451.8	23.0	97.9
合計 Overall	1 961.1	100.0	79.0
住戶每月入息中位數(港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		31,300	

註釋：\* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有住戶每月入息少於10,000元的住戶為例，35.6%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 groups. For example, among all households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000, 35.6% 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 <sup>#</sup> Mode of connection to the Internet <sup>#</sup>	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
透過固網寬頻(包括使用路由器在家中 建立無線網絡) Via broadband (including wireless network setup at home via a router)	1 912.9	97.5
共用手機的 3G/4G 流動寬頻網絡 (即網絡共享) Sharing the 3G / 4G mobile broadband network of handset (i.e. tethering)	76.6	3.9
經上網卡使用 3G/4G 流動寬頻網絡 (例如電腦插入 SIM card、流動寬頻 手指、隨身寬頻 Wi-Fi) Using 3G / 4G mobile broadband network through SIM card (e.g. SIM card inserted into computers, USB modem, Pocket Wi-Fi)	4.8	0.2
合計 Overall	1 961.1	

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 <sup>#</sup> Reason for not connecting to the Internet via fixed broadband <sup>#</sup>	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 to connect to the Internet	25.1	52.1
沒有需要在家中使用的互聯網服務／可以在其他地方上網 No need to use the Internet service at home / could access the Internet at other places	16.5	34.4
上網費用貴 Expensive Internet fee	6.8	14.1
合計 Overall	48.2	

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

Note: <sup>#</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 4.7 2005 年至 2015 年懂得使用個人電腦<sup>#</sup>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)<sup>#</sup>, 2005 to 2015**

統計期間 Survey period	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*
2005 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2005	3 740.3	60.3
2006 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2006	4 064.4	65.6
2007 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2007	4 240.7	69.3
2008 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2008	4 384.2	70.9
2009 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2009	4 475.2	72.2
2012 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2012	4 690.7	74.6
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

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 2005 年至 2008 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、2012 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 年及 2015 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。

\* 在有關統計期間佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures for 2005 to 2008 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009, 2012 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 and 2015 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

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



**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	134.9	5.3	100.0	126.5	4.8	100.0	261.4	5.1	100.0
15 - 24	394.4	15.5	99.9	382.2	14.6	99.9	776.6	15.1	99.9
25 - 34	456.2	17.9	99.9	502.4	19.2	99.3	958.5	18.6	99.6
35 - 44	457.9	18.0	99.0	548.4	21.0	97.0	1 006.4	19.5	97.9
45 - 54	509.7	20.0	92.8	554.0	21.2	86.6	1 063.8	20.6	89.5
55 - 64	406.1	16.0	76.2	364.9	14.0	67.3	771.0	15.0	71.7
≥ 65	184.1	7.2	36.8	133.8	5.1	24.0	317.9	6.2	30.1
合計# Overall#	2 543.3 (49.3)	100.0	83.9	2 612.2 (50.7)	100.0	78.7	5 155.6 (100.0)	100.0	81.2

註釋：\* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的男性為例，100.0% 懂得使用個人電腦。

# 括號內的數字顯示在所有懂得使用個人電腦的 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-groups. For example, among all males aged 10-14, 100.0% had knowledge of using PC.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentage in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC.

**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	483.7	9.4	36.9
中學 Secondary	3 052.1	59.2	89.6
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 619.7	31.4	99.1
合計 Overall	5 155.6	100.0	81.2

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。以所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士為例，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 groups. 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 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	3 410.7	66.2	92.6
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 744.9	33.8	65.4
學生 <i>Students</i>	726.9	14.1	100.0
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	520.4	10.1	79.3
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	460.4	8.9	37.6
其他 <i>Others</i>	37.2	0.7	61.1
合計 Overall	5 155.6	100.0	81.2

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。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，92.6% 懂得使用個人電腦。

<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 92.6% had knowledge of using PC.

<sup>+</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

**表 4.9** 2005 年至 2015 年在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦<sup>#</sup>的 10 歲及以上人士數目  
**Table 4.9** Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC)<sup>#</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration, 2005 to 2015

統計期間 Survey period	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*
2005 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2005	3 645.5	58.8
2006 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2006	3 897.9	62.9
2007 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2007	4 061.5	66.4
2008 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2008	4 221.6	68.2
2009 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2009	4 349.4	70.2
2012 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2012	4 577.8	72.8
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

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 2005 年至 2008 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、2012 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 年及 2015 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。

\* 在有關統計期間佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes：<sup>#</sup> Figures for 2005 to 2008 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009, 2012 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 and 2015 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

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

**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	134.9	5.5	100.0	126.5	5.0	100.0	261.4	5.2	100.0
15 - 24	393.4	16.0	99.7	382.0	15.1	99.9	775.4	15.5	99.8
25 - 34	454.9	18.5	99.6	500.9	19.8	99.0	955.8	19.2	99.3
35 - 44	451.9	18.4	97.7	538.6	21.3	95.3	990.5	19.8	96.4
45 - 54	491.2	20.0	89.4	533.4	21.1	83.4	1 024.7	20.5	86.2
55 - 64	376.8	15.3	70.7	333.0	13.2	61.4	709.8	14.2	66.0
≥ 65	159.0	6.5	31.7	113.5	4.5	20.4	272.5	5.5	25.8
合計# Overall#	2 462.1	100.0 (49.3)	81.2	2 528.0	100.0 (50.7)	76.2	4 990.2	100.0 (100.0)	78.6

註釋： \* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的男性為例，100.0% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 10-14, 100.0% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

# 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 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。

# Figures in brackets represent the percentage 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	432.4	8.7	33.0
中學 Secondary	2 942.3	59.0	86.4
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 615.4	32.4	98.9
合計 Overall	4 990.2	100.0	78.6

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。以所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士為例，98.9%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 groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 98.9% 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 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	3 331.9	66.8	90.5
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 658.3	33.2	62.2
學生 <i>Students</i>	726.9	14.6	100.0
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	490.7	9.8	74.8
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	407.6	8.2	33.3
其他 <i>Others</i>	33.0	0.7	54.3
合計 Overall	4 990.2	100.0	78.6

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。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，90.5%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes: \* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 90.5% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

<sup>+</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

**表 4.11 2005 年至 2015 年在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 4.11 Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration, 2005 to 2015**

統計期間 Survey period	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*
2005 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2005	3 526.2	56.9
2006 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2006	3 770.4	60.8
2007 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2007	3 961.4	64.8
2008 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2008	4 123.9	66.7
2009 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2009	4 300.0	69.4
2012 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2012	4 580.1	72.9
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

註釋：\* 在有關統計期間佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

Note: \* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective survey periods.



**表 4.12 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服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 4.12 Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service 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 <sup>#</sup> Type of web device used for connection to the Internet <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
智能手機 Smartphone	5 272.8	97.7
桌面電腦 Desktop computer	4 080.3	75.6
手提電腦 Laptop	2 401.5	44.5
平板電腦 Tablet	2 385.9	44.2
其他設備 Other devices	49.6	0.9
合計 Overall	5 394.9	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 4.13a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 4.13a Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service 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	133.9	5.1	99.3	125.3	4.5	99.0	259.2	4.8	99.2
15 - 24	392.7	14.9	99.5	382.0	13.8	99.9	774.7	14.4	99.7
25 - 34	455.3	17.3	99.7	503.9	18.2	99.6	959.2	17.8	99.6
35 - 44	458.0	17.4	99.0	557.2	20.2	98.6	1 015.2	18.8	98.8
45 - 54	526.7	20.0	95.8	598.6	21.7	93.6	1 125.3	20.9	94.6
55 - 64	453.4	17.2	85.1	428.2	15.5	79.0	881.6	16.3	82.0
≥ 65	210.6	8.0	42.0	169.2	6.1	30.4	379.8	7.0	35.9
合計# Overall#	2 630.6	100.0 (48.8)	86.8	2 764.3	100.0 (51.2)	83.3	5 394.9	100.0 (100.0)	84.9

註釋：\* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的男性為例，99.3%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務。

# 括號內的數字顯示在所有曾使用互聯網服務的 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-groups. For example, among all males aged 10-14, 99.3% had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration.

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

**表 4.13b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 4.13b Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service 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	619.4	11.5	47.2
中學 Secondary	3 154.7	58.5	92.6
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 620.7	30.0	99.2
合計 Overall	5 394.9	100.0	84.9

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。以所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士為例，99.2%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務。

Note : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 99.2% had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 4.13c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目  
 Table 4.13c Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service 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 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	3 527.3	65.4	95.8
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 867.6	34.6	70.0
學生 Students	724.5	13.4	99.7
料理家務者 Home-makers	566.9	10.5	86.4
退休人士 Retired persons	538.8	10.0	44.0
其他 Others	37.3	0.7	61.4
合計 Overall	5 394.9	100.0	84.9

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。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，95.8%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務。

<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 95.8% had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration.

<sup>+</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

**表 4.14a 按年齡／性別及在統計前 12 個月內是否擁有智能手機劃分的 10 歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 4.14a Persons aged 10 and over by age / sex and whether had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration**

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	是否擁有智能手機 Whether had smartphone							
	有 Yes			沒有 No			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 %
年齡組別 Age group								
10 - 14	201.1	3.8	76.9	60.3	5.6	23.1	261.4	4.1
15 - 24	760.5	14.4	97.9	16.6	1.5	2.1	777.1	12.2
25 - 34	951.4	18.1	98.8	11.3	1.0	1.2	962.8	15.2
35 - 44	1 002.4	19.0	97.5	25.5	2.4	2.5	1 027.9	16.2
45 - 54	1 110.3	21.1	93.4	78.9	7.3	6.6	1 189.3	18.7
55 - 64	871.1	16.5	81.0	203.9	18.9	19.0	1 075.0	16.9
≥ 65	373.9	7.1	35.4	683.5	63.3	64.6	1 057.4	16.7
性別 Sex								
男 Male	2 560.6	48.6	84.4	471.5	43.7	15.6	3 032.1	47.7
女 Female	2 710.2	51.4	81.7	608.6	56.3	18.3	3 318.7	52.3
合計 Overall	5 270.8	100.0	83.0	1 080.1	100.0	17.0	6 350.8	100.0

註釋： \* 在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有男性為例，84.4%在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機。

Note: \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all males, 84.4% had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration.

**表 4.14b 按教育程度及在統計前 12 個月內是否擁有智能手機劃分的 10 歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 4.14b Persons aged 10 and over by educational attainment and whether had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration**

教育程度 Educational attainment	是否擁有智能手機 Whether had smartphone							
	有 Yes			沒有 No			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 %
小學及以下 Primary and below	595.1	11.3	45.4	716.1	66.3	54.6	1 311.3	20.6
中學 Secondary	3 080.6	58.4	90.5	325.1	30.1	9.5	3 405.7	53.6
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 595.0	30.3	97.6	38.9	3.6	2.4	1 633.8	25.7
合計 Overall	5 270.8	100.0	83.0	1 080.1	100.0	17.0	6 350.8	100.0

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。以所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士為例，97.6%在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機。

Note: \* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 97.6% had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 4.14c 按經濟活動身分及在統計前 12 個月內是否擁有智能手機劃分的 10 歲及以上人士數目  
 Table 4.14c Persons aged 10 and over by economic activity status and whether had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	是否擁有智能手機 Whether had smartphone							
	有 Yes			沒有 No			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 %
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	3 492.1	66.3	94.8	190.6	17.6	5.2	3 682.6	58.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 778.7	33.7	66.7	889.5	82.4	33.3	2 668.2	42.0
學生 Students	655.1	12.4	90.1	71.8	6.6	9.9	726.9	11.4
料理家務者 Home-makers	559.7	10.6	85.3	96.2	8.9	14.7	655.9	10.3
退休人士 Retired persons	528.0	10.0	43.1	696.6	64.5	56.9	1 224.6	19.3
其他 Others	35.9	0.7	59.0	24.9	2.3	41.0	60.8	1.0
合計 Overall	5 270.8	100.0	83.0	1 080.1	100.0	17.0	6 350.8	100.0

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。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，94.8%在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機。

<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 94.8% had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration.

<sup>+</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

**表 4.14d 按在統計前 12 個月內是否擁有智能手機／擁有智能手機的數目劃分的 10 歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 4.14d Persons aged 10 and over by whether had smartphone during the 12 months before enumeration / number of smartphone**

是否擁有智能手機／擁有智能手機的數目 Whether had smartphone / <i>number of smartphone</i>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	5 270.8	83.0
<i>擁有智能手機的數目</i> <i>Number of smartphone</i>		
1	5 096.0	(96.7)
2	154.8	(2.9)
≥ 3	20.0	(0.4)
沒有 No	1 080.1	17.0
總計 Total	6 350.8	100.0

註釋：括號內的數字顯示在統計前 12 個月內擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

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



**表 4.15 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 4.15 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	2 730.1	87.4
<i>保安措施的類別<sup>#</sup></i> <i>Type of security measures<sup>#</sup></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>	2 547.9	(93.3)
安裝個人防火牆 <i>Installed personal firewall</i>	2 533.6	(92.8)
以防毒軟件定期掃描電腦 <i>Regularly scanned computer with antivirus software</i>	2 107.1	(77.2)
定期為資料作備份 <i>Regularly backed up files</i>	2 058.0	(75.4)
定期安裝保安修補程式 <i>Regularly installed security patch</i>	2 005.9	(73.5)
沒有／不知道 No / Did not know	394.1	12.6
合計 Overall	3 124.2	100.0

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯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。

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

## 5 語言使用情況 Use of language

### 引言

5.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員會以隨機抽樣方法抽選一位 6 至 65 歲人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工；如屬學生，他／她當時須為就讀小學或以上程度）進行訪問。被抽選的受訪者會被問及關於在不同處境和與不同的人，例如父母、兄弟姊妹、上司及同輩，在使用中文（包括廣州話，普通話及其他方言）和英文在口語及書寫的資料。

### 統計調查的主要結果

#### 6 至 65 歲人士

##### 母語

5.2 在統計時，估計全港約有 5 623 400 名 6 至 65 歲人士。按母語分析，88.1%為廣州話，3.9%為普通話，3.7%為其他中國方言，1.4%為英語及餘下的 2.8%為其他語言。（表 5.1a）

##### 使用廣州話／英語口語／普通話能力的自我評估

5.3 所有 6 至 65 歲人士（不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士）會被問及有關使用廣州話、英語口語及普通話能力的自我評估。在該些人士中，86.5%認為自己使用廣州話能力非常好或良好，9.1%認為一般及 4.3%認為較遜色或不懂。按經濟活動身分分析，在從事經濟活動及非從事經濟活動的人士中，認為自己使用廣州話的能力非常好或良好的比例，分別為 87.0% 及 85.8%。（表 5.1b）

### Introduction

5.1 Within each enumerated households, one person aged 6 to 65 (excluding foreign domestic helpers; if the person was a student, he/she must be attending primary school or above then) was randomly selected for interview. The selected respondent would then be asked about information on the use of spoken and written Chinese (including Cantonese, Putonghua and other dialects) and English under various situations and with different persons, such as parents, siblings, supervisors and peers.

### Major findings of the survey

#### Persons aged 6 to 65

##### Mother tongue

5.2 It was estimated that a total of some 5 623 400 persons were aged 6 to 65 at the time of enumeration. Analysed by mother tongue, 88.1% reported Cantonese, 3.9% Putonghua, 3.7% other Chinese dialects, 1.4% English and the remaining 2.8% other languages. (Table 5.1a)

##### Perceived language competence on using Cantonese / spoken English / Putonghua

5.3 All persons aged 6 to 65 (excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty) were asked about their perceived language competence on using Cantonese, spoken English and Putonghua. Among them, 86.5% perceived their language competence on using Cantonese as very good or good, 9.1% as average and 4.3% as not so good or no knowledge. Analysed by economic activity status, the proportions of economically active and economically inactive persons who perceived their language competence on using Cantonese as very good or good were 87.0% and 85.8% respectively. (Table 5.1b)

5.4 在使用英語口語方面，23.1%認為自己的能力非常好或良好，41.8%認為一般及 35.0%認為較遜色或不懂。按經濟活動身分分析，從事經濟活動人士相對非從事經濟活動人士而言，有較大比例認為自己使用英語口語能力為非常好或良好，所佔的百分比為 25.3%，較非從事經濟活動人士的相應百分比 19.4%為高，有關比例在學生中最高，有 29.5%。（表 5.1c）

5.5 至於在使用普通話方面，24.7%認為自己的能力非常好或良好，41.1%認為一般及 34.2%認為較遜色或不懂。按經濟活動身分分析，在從事經濟活動及非從事經濟活動的人士中，認為自己使用普通話能力非常好或良好的比例，分別為 24.8%及 24.5%，有關比例在學生中最高，有 29.8%。（表 5.1d）

#### 中文／英文書寫能力的自我評估

5.6 所有 6 至 65 歲人士（不包括視力有困難的人士）會被問及有關中文和英文書寫能力的自我評估。在中文書寫方面，73.1%認為自己的能力非常好或良好，20.9%認為一般及 6.0%認為較遜色或不懂。按經濟活動身分分析，從事經濟活動人士相對非從事經濟活動人士而言，有較大比例認為自己中文書寫能力為非常好或良好，所佔的百分比為 75.1%，非從事經濟活動人士的相應百分比為 69.6%。（表 5.1e）

5.7 至於在英文書寫方面，23.3%認為自己的能力非常好或良好，41.6%認為一般及 35.1%認為較遜色或不懂。按經濟活動身分分析，在從事經濟活動及非從事經濟活動的人士中，認為自己英文書寫能力非常好或良好的比例分別為 25.8%及 18.9%，有關比例在學生中為最高，有 29.2%。（表 5.1f）

5.4 For using spoken English, 23.1% perceived their language competence as very good or good, 41.8% as average and 35.0% as not so good or no knowledge. Analysed by economic activity status, the proportion of persons perceiving their language competence on using spoken English as very good or good was higher for economically active persons, at 25.3%, as against 19.4% for economically inactive persons. The proportion was the highest among students, at 29.5%. (Table 5.1c)

5.5 Regarding using Putonghua, 24.7% perceived their language competence as very good or good, 41.1% as average and 34.2% as not so good or no knowledge. Analysed by economic activity status, the proportions of economically active and economically inactive persons who perceived their language competence on using Putonghua as very good or good were 24.8% and 24.5% respectively. The proportion was the highest among students, at 29.8%. (Table 5.1d)

#### Perceived language competence on written Chinese / English

5.6 All persons aged 6 to 65 (excluding persons with visual difficulty) were asked about their perceived language competence on written Chinese and English. For written Chinese, 73.1% perceived their language competence as very good or good, 20.9% as average and 6.0% as not so good or no knowledge. Analysed by economic activity status, the proportion of persons perceiving their language competence on written Chinese as very good or good was higher for economically active persons, at 75.1%, as against 69.6% for economically inactive persons. (Table 5.1e)

5.7 Regarding written English, 23.3% perceived their language competence as very good or good, 41.6% perceived as average, and 35.1% perceived as not so good or no knowledge. Analysed by economic activity status, the proportions of economically active and economically inactive persons who perceived their language competence on written English as very good or good were 25.8% and 18.9% respectively. The proportion was the highest among students, at 29.2%. (Table 5.1f)

*在不同情況／處境使用廣州話／普通話  
／英語口語的頻密程度*

*Frequency of using Cantonese / Putonghua  
/ spoken English in various aspects /  
situations*

5.8 所有6至65歲人士會被問及有關在以下不同情況及處境使用廣州話、普通話及英語口語的頻密程度：和配偶溝通、和子女溝通、和父母溝通、與朋友交談、看電視、看電影及聽歌和唱歌。如不包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士（下文簡稱為「不適用」的人士），在前述與溝通相關的情況及處境（即和配偶溝通、和子女溝通、和父母溝通及與朋友交談）中必定、經常或間中使用廣州話的比例介乎90.6%至96.0%之間，而在前述與娛樂相關的情況及處境（即看電視、看電影及聽歌和唱歌）中必定、經常或間中使用廣州話的比例介乎87.6%至94.4%之間。（表5.1g）

5.8 All persons aged 6 to 65 were asked about their frequency of using Cantonese, Putonghua and spoken English in various aspects and situations in the following forms: communicating with spouse, communicating with children, communicating with parents, chatting with friends, watching TV, watching movies and listening to songs and singing. If excluding those persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty (referred to as “not applicable” persons hereafter), the proportions of those who must, often or sometimes used Cantonese in the above mentioned aspects and situations related to communication (viz. communicating with spouse, communicating with children, communicating with parents and chatting with friends) ranged from 90.6% to 96.0%, while the proportions of those who must, often or sometimes used Cantonese in the above mentioned aspects and situations related to entertainment (viz. watching TV, watching movies and listening to songs and singing) ranged from 87.6% to 94.4%. (Table 5.1g)

5.9 在使用普通話方面，如不包括那些「不適用」的人士，在前述與溝通相關情況及處境中必定、經常或間中使用普通話的比例介乎8.4%至16.6%之間，而在前述與娛樂相關的情況及處境中必定、經常或間中使用普通話的比例介乎42.0%至54.0%之間。至於在使用英語口語方面，如果不包括那些「不適用」的人士，在前述與溝通相關情況及處境中必定、經常或間中使用英語口語的比例介乎9.8%至20.7%之間，而在前述與娛樂相關的情況及處境中必定、經常或間中使用英語口語的比例介乎49.8%至62.4%之間。英語口語在日常生活中的使用一般較普通話頻密。（表5.1h及5.1i）

5.9 In respect of using Putonghua, if excluding those “not applicable” persons, the proportions of those who must, often or sometimes used Putonghua in the above mentioned aspects and situations related to communication ranged from 8.4% to 16.6%, while the proportions of those who must, often or sometimes used Putonghua in the above mentioned aspects and situations related to entertainment ranged from 42.0% to 54.0%. Regarding using spoken English, if excluding those “not applicable” persons, the proportions of those who must, often or sometimes used spoken English in the above mentioned aspects and situations related to communication ranged from 9.8% to 20.7%, while the proportions of those who must, often or sometimes used spoken English in the above mentioned aspects and situations related to entertainment ranged from 49.8% to 62.4%. Spoken English was generally more frequently used than Putonghua in daily life. (Tables 5.1h and 5.1i)

## 15 至 65 歲就業人士

*在不同情況／處境使用廣州話／普通話  
／英語口語的頻密程度*

5.10 在統計時，估計全港約有 3 376 800 名 6 至 65 歲就業人士。他們會被問及有關在以下不同情況及處境中使用廣州話、普通話及英語口語的頻密程度：與同事開會、與外界／客戶開會、與同事閒談及與外界／客戶閒談。如不包括「不適用」的人士，超過 9 成的就業人士在工作中必定、經常或間中使用廣州話，有關比例介乎與外界／客戶開會的 91.4% 至與同事閒談的 95.1% 之間。（表 5.2a）

5.11 而在使用普通話方面，如不包括「不適用」的人士，與外界／客戶開會或閒談中必定、經常或間中使用普通話的比例（分別為 29.9% 和 28.3%）較與同事開會或閒談的比例（分別為 22.1% 和 19.6%）為高。而在使用英語口語方面，如不包括「不適用」的人士，與外界／客戶開會或閒談中必定、經常或間中使用英語口語的比例（分別為 42.6% 和 37.3%）較與同事開會或閒談的比例（分別為 35.1% 和 28.4%）為高。英語口語在工作中的使用一般較普通話頻密。（表 5.2b 及 5.2c）

*在不同情況／處境使用中文／英文書寫  
的頻密程度*

5.12 在該 15 至 65 歲的就業人士中，他們亦會被問及有關在以下不同情況及處境中使用中文及英文書寫的頻密程度：向同事發電郵／書信、向外界／客戶發電郵／書信、工作報告／建議書／會議紀錄使用的文字及工作上需要閱讀的書籍／報章／文件和網頁。如不包括「不適用」的人士，在前述情況及處境中必定、經常或間中使用中文書寫的比例介乎向外界／客戶發電郵／書信的 79.3% 至工作上需要閱讀的書籍／報章／文件和網頁的 82.0% 之間。在使

## Employed persons aged 15 to 65

*Frequency of using Cantonese / Putonghua  
/ spoken English in various aspects /  
situations*

5.10 It was estimated that there were some 3 376 800 employed persons aged 6 to 65 at the time of enumeration. They were asked about their frequency of using Cantonese, Putonghua and spoken English in various aspects and situations in the following forms: meeting with colleagues, meeting with external parties / clients, chatting with colleagues and chatting with external parties / clients. If excluding “not applicable” persons, over 90% of those employed persons must, often or sometimes used Cantonese at work, ranging from 91.4% for meeting with external parties / clients to 95.1% for chatting with colleagues. (Table 5.2a)

5.11 For using Putonghua, if excluding “not applicable” persons, the proportion of those who must, often or sometimes used Putonghua for meeting or chatting with external parties / clients (29.9% and 28.3% respectively) was higher than that for meeting or chatting with colleagues (22.1% and 19.6% respectively). Regarding using spoken English, if excluding “not applicable” persons, the proportion of those who must, often or sometimes used spoken English for meeting or chatting with external parties / clients (42.6% and 37.3% respectively) was higher than that for meeting or chatting with colleagues (35.1% and 28.4% respectively). Spoken English was generally more frequently used than Putonghua at work. (Tables 5.2b and 5.2c)

*Frequency of using written Chinese /  
written English in various aspects /  
situations*

5.12 For those employed persons aged 15 to 65, they were also asked about their frequency of using written Chinese and English in various aspects and situations in the following forms: sending emails / letters to colleagues, sending emails / letters to external parties / clients, languages used in working reports / proposals / meeting minutes, and reading books / newspapers / documents / web pages for work purposes. If excluding “not applicable” persons, the proportion of those who must, often or sometimes used

用英文書寫方面，如不包括「不適用」的人士，在前述情況及處境中必定、經常或間中使用英文書寫的比例介乎工作上需要閱讀的書籍／報章／文件和網頁的 55.6%至向外界／客戶發電郵／書信的 61.5%之間。（表 5.2d 及 5.2e）

written Chinese in the above mentioned aspects and situations ranged from 79.3% for sending emails / letters to external parties / clients to 82.0% for reading books / newspapers / documents / web pages for work purposes. For using written English, if excluding “not applicable” persons, the proportion of those who must, often or sometimes used written English in the above mentioned aspects and situations ranged from 55.6% for reading books / newspapers / documents/web pages for work purposes to 61.5% for sending emails / letters to external parties / clients. (Tables 5.2d and 5.2e)

*是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話*

*Whether would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work*

5.13 在該 15 至 65 歲的就業人士（不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士）中，40.1%表示因工作而需要學習及進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話。當中，73.3%指在口語方面最需要學習及進修的是英語，其次是普通話(17.4%)及廣州話(9.3%)。（表 5.2f）

5.13 Of those employed persons aged 15 to 65 (excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty), 40.1% indicated that it was necessary for them to learn and further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work. Among them, 73.3% cited English as the spoken language that they would like to learn and further study most, followed by Putonghua (17.4%) and Cantonese (9.3%). (Table 5.2f)

*是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫*

*Whether would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work*

5.14 在該 15 至 65 歲的就業人士（不包括視力有困難的人士）中，37.0%表示因工作而需要學習及進修中文或英文書寫。當中，91.8%指英文是最需要學習及進修的書寫語言，餘下是中文(8.2%)。（表 5.2g）

5.14 Of those employed persons aged 15 to 65 (excluding persons with visual difficulty), 37.0% indicated that it was necessary for them to learn and further study written Chinese or English for the sake of work. Among them, 91.8% cited English as the written language that they would like to learn and further study most. The remaining cited Chinese (8.2%). (Table 5.2g)

**正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 至 65 歲人士***是否願意在課餘時間學習英語／普通話*

5.15 在統計時，估計全港約有 1 000 000 名正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 至 65 歲人士（不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士）。他們會被問及是否願意在課餘時間學習英語或普通話。68.8%表示願意在課餘時間學習英語，而願意學習普通話的相應百分比為 57.9%。（表 5.3）

**有母語為非英語的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 至 65 歲人士***使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度*

5.16 在統計時，估計全港約有 508 500 名有母語為非英語的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 至 65 歲人士（不包括其或其子女在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士）。當中，51.7%表示必定、經常或間中使用英語與子女溝通，20.7%表示很少用及 27.6%表示沒有用。使用英語與子女溝通的三個最普遍提及的原因為「可以給小朋友有接觸英語的機會」（36.7%）、「愈早學習英語愈好」（32.4%）及「可以幫助小朋友適應小學的學習」（14.0%）。（表 5.4a 及 5.4b）

**Persons aged 6 to 65 who were attending schools / educational institutions***Whether were willing to spend spare time on studying English / Putonghua*

5.15 It was estimated that there were some 1 000 000 persons aged 6 to 65 who were attending schools / educational institutions (excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty) at the time of enumeration. They were asked whether they were willing to spend spare time on studying English or Putonghua. 68.8% said that they were willing to spend spare time on studying English. The corresponding percentage for studying Putonghua was 57.9%. (Table 5.3)

**Persons aged 18 to 65 having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not English and not yet attended primary school***Frequency of using English to communicate with children*

5.16 It was estimated that there were some 508 500 persons aged 18 to 65 (excluding persons or their children with hearing or speech difficulty) having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not English and not yet attended primary school at the time of enumeration. Among them, 51.7% said that they must, often or sometimes used English to communicate with their children, 20.7% said seldom and 27.6% said never. The three most commonly cited reasons for using English to communicate with children were “offering children opportunities to expose to English” (36.7%), “the earlier to learn English the better” (32.4%) and “helping children adapt to the learning in primary school” (14.0%). (Tables 5.4a and 5.4b)

**有母語為非普通話的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 至 65 歲人士****Persons aged 18 to 65 having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not Putonghua and not yet attended primary school***使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度**Frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children*

5.17 在統計時，估計全港約有 508 300 名有母語為非普通話的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 至 65 歲人士（不包括其或其子女在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士）。當中，27.1% 表示必定、經常或間中使用普通話與子女溝通，22.4% 表示很少用及 50.5% 表示沒有用。使用普通話與子女溝通的三個最普遍提及的原因為「可以給小朋友有接觸普通話的機會」（25.6%）、「愈早學習普通話愈好」（19.0%）及「可以幫助小朋友適應小學的學習」（7.7%）。（表 5.5a 及 5.5b）

5.17 It was estimated that there were some 508 300 persons aged 18 to 65 (excluding persons or their children with hearing or speech difficulty) having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not Putonghua and not yet attended primary school at the time of enumeration. Among them, 27.1% said that they must, often or sometimes used Putonghua to communicate with their children, 22.4% said seldom and 50.5% said never. The three most commonly cited reasons for using Putonghua to communicate with children were “offering children opportunities to expose to Putonghua” (25.6%), “the earlier to learn Putonghua the better” (19.0%) and “helping children adapt to the learning in primary school” (7.7%). (Tables 5.5a and 5.5b)



表 5.1a 按母語及年齡劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目  
Table 5.1a Persons aged 6 to 65<sup>@</sup> by mother tongue and age

母語 Mother tongue	年齡組別 <sup>#</sup> Age group <sup>#</sup>						合計
	6 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 65	Overall
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
廣州話 Cantonese	433.2 (89.3)	713.1 (91.8)	825.7 (85.8)	853.1 (83.0)	1 066.4 (89.7)	1 063.2 (90.0)	4 954.8 (88.1)
普通話 Putonghua	13.2 (2.7)	23.7 (3.0)	53.8 (5.6)	66.8 (6.5)	37.3 (3.1)	25.0 (2.1)	219.8 (3.9)
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	‡ (‡)	13.5 (1.7)	27.2 (2.8)	43.1 (4.2)	53.2 (4.5)	70.0 (5.9)	208.1 (3.7)
英語 English	18.6 (3.8)	4.4 (0.6)	17.4 (1.8)	26.0 (2.5)	9.1 (0.8)	5.9 (0.5)	81.5 (1.4)
其他歐洲語言 Other European languages	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	7.7 (0.8)	3.4 (0.3)	3.8 (0.3)	‡ (‡)	17.3 (0.3)
菲律賓語 Filipino	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	4.6 (0.5)	3.8 (0.4)	3.0 (0.2)	‡ (‡)	16.5 (0.3)
印尼語 Indonesian	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	4.8 (0.5)	‡ (‡)	4.1 (0.3)	16.3 (0.3)
其他亞洲語言 Other Asian languages	16.3 (3.3)	17.8 (2.3)	24.3 (2.5)	25.0 (2.4)	14.0 (1.2)	9.7 (0.8)	107.0 (1.9)
其他 Others	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)
總計 Total	485.4 (100.0)	777.1 (100.0)	962.8 (100.0)	1 027.9 (100.0)	1 189.3 (100.0)	1 181.0 (100.0)	5 623.4 (100.0)

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 包括聽力、言語或視力有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>@</sup> Including persons with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age groups.

‡ 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 5.1b 按經濟活動身分及使用廣州話能力的自我評估劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目**  
**Table 5.1b Persons aged 6 to 65<sup>@</sup> by economic activity status and perceived language competence on using Cantonese**

	使用廣州話能力的自我評估 <sup>#</sup>					總計 Total
	非常好 Very good	良好 Good	一般 Average	較遜色 Not so good	不懂 No knowledge	
經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	1 992.8 (55.8)	1 112.5 (31.2)	305.6 (8.6)	84.4 (2.4)	75.5 (2.1)	3 570.8 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 090.7 (53.2)	667.5 (32.6)	208.6 (10.2)	47.9 (2.3)	34.7 (1.7)	2 049.4 (100.0)
學生 Students	502.7 (55.0)	292.2 (32.0)	81.3 (8.9)	19.4 (2.1)	18.6 (2.0)	914.2 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	346.7 (51.4)	223.7 (33.2)	74.1 (11.0)	16.9 (2.5)	12.9 (1.9)	674.3 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	220.4 (54.6)	124.1 (30.7)	47.6 (11.8)	8.5 (2.1)	3.2 (0.8)	403.8 (100.0)
其他 Others	21.0 (36.7)	27.5 (48.1)	5.6 (9.8)	3.1 (5.4)	‡ (‡)	57.2 (100.0)
合計 Overall	3 083.5 (54.9)	1 780.0 (31.7)	514.2 (9.1)	132.3 (2.4)	110.3 (2.0)	5 620.3 (100.0)

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

Notes：<sup>@</sup> Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字顯示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.

<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

<sup>+</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

‡ 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 5.1c 按經濟活動身分及使用英語口語能力的自我評估劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目  
 Table 5.1c Persons aged 6 to 65<sup>@</sup> by economic activity status and perceived language competence on using spoken English

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	使用英語口語能力的自我評估 <sup>#</sup> Perceived language competence on using spoken English <sup>#</sup>					總計 Total
	非常好 Very good	良好 Good	一般 Average	較遜色 Not so good	不懂 No knowledge	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	186.2 (5.2)	716.8 (20.1)	1 521.9 (42.6)	727.2 (20.4)	418.7 (11.7)	3 570.8 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	70.0 (3.4)	327.3 (16.0)	828.3 (40.4)	487.7 (23.8)	336.1 (16.4)	2 049.4 (100.0)
學生 Students	44.1 (4.8)	225.7 (24.7)	498.8 (54.6)	142.2 (15.6)	‡ (‡)	914.2 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	21.6 (3.2)	64.5 (9.6)	216.2 (32.1)	217.6 (32.3)	154.4 (22.9)	674.3 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	3.8 (0.9)	34.2 (8.5)	103.7 (25.7)	108.1 (26.8)	154.0 (38.1)	403.8 (100.0)
其他 Others	‡ (‡)	2.9 (5.0)	9.7 (16.9)	19.9 (34.7)	24.4 (42.6)	57.2 (100.0)
合計 Overall	256.2 (4.6)	1 044.1 (18.6)	2 350.3 (41.8)	1 214.9 (21.6)	754.8 (13.4)	5 620.3 (100.0)

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

Notes：<sup>@</sup> Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字顯示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.

<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

<sup>+</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

‡ 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 5.1d 按經濟活動身分及使用普通話能力的自我評估劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目**  
**Table 5.1d Persons aged 6 to 65<sup>@</sup> by economic activity status and perceived language competence on using Putonghua**

	使用普通話能力的自我評估 <sup>#</sup>					總計 Total
	非常好 Very good	良好 Good	一般 Average	較遜色 Not so good	不懂 No knowledge	
經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	158.3 (4.4)	727.2 (20.4)	1 503.4 (42.1)	776.6 (21.7)	405.3 (11.4)	3 570.8 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	109.4 (5.3)	391.9 (19.1)	808.9 (39.5)	467.4 (22.8)	271.8 (13.3)	2 049.4 (100.0)
學生 Students	41.2 (4.5)	231.2 (25.3)	449.5 (49.2)	157.8 (17.3)	34.4 (3.8)	914.2 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	54.8 (8.1)	109.4 (16.2)	221.4 (32.8)	168.7 (25.0)	120.0 (17.8)	674.3 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	10.1 (2.5)	42.7 (10.6)	123.4 (30.6)	126.3 (31.3)	101.3 (25.1)	403.8 (100.0)
其他 Others	3.3 (5.8)	8.7 (15.2)	14.6 (25.5)	14.5 (25.4)	16.1 (28.1)	57.2 (100.0)
合計 Overall	267.7 (4.8)	1 119.1 (19.9)	2 312.3 (41.1)	1 244.0 (22.1)	677.2 (12.0)	5 620.3 (100.0)

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>@</sup> Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字顯示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.

<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

<sup>+</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

**表 5.1e 按經濟活動身分及中文書寫能力的自我評估劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目**  
**Table 5.1e Persons aged 6 to 65<sup>@</sup> by economic activity status and perceived language competence on written Chinese**

	中文書寫能力的自我評估 <sup>#</sup>					
	Perceived language competence on written Chinese <sup>#</sup>					
	非常好 Very good	良好 Good	一般 Average	較遜色 Not so good	不懂 No knowledge	總計 Total
人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	人數 No. of persons ( <sup>'000</sup> )	
經濟活動身分 Economic activity status						
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	1 166.5 (32.7)	1 514.5 (42.4)	672.2 (18.8)	100.4 (2.8)	117.3 (3.3)	3 570.8 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	572.7 (27.9)	854.5 (41.7)	503.5 (24.6)	73.6 (3.6)	46.0 (2.2)	2 050.2 (100.0)
學生 Students	266.8 (29.2)	410.0 (44.8)	195.1 (21.3)	22.2 (2.4)	20.1 (2.2)	914.2 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	186.4 (27.6)	269.2 (39.9)	172.3 (25.6)	24.2 (3.6)	22.2 (3.3)	674.3 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	109.0 (27.0)	148.3 (36.7)	118.4 (29.3)	25.1 (6.2)	3.3 (0.8)	404.2 (100.0)
其他 Others	10.6 (18.3)	27.0 (46.9)	17.6 (30.5)	2.1 (3.6)	‡ (‡)	57.6 (100.0)
合計 Overall	1 739.2 (30.9)	2 369.0 (42.1)	1 175.7 (20.9)	174.0 (3.1)	163.3 (2.9)	5 621.1 (100.0)

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Notes：<sup>@</sup> Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字顯示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.

<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

<sup>+</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

‡ 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 5.1f 按經濟活動身分及英文書寫能力的自我評估劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目**  
**Table 5.1f Persons aged 6 to 65<sup>@</sup> by economic activity status and perceived language competence on written English**

	英文書寫能力的自我評估 <sup>#</sup>					
	Perceived language competence on written English <sup>#</sup>					
	非常好 Very good	良好 Good	一般 Average	較遜色 Not so good	不懂 No knowledge	總計 Total
經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	187.9 (5.3)	733.0 (20.5)	1 503.3 (42.1)	701.4 (19.6)	445.2 (12.5)	3 570.8 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	68.3 (3.3)	320.2 (15.6)	834.9 (40.7)	467.9 (22.8)	358.9 (17.5)	2 050.2 (100.0)
學生 Students	44.9 (4.9)	222.2 (24.3)	500.4 (54.7)	143.4 (15.7)	‡ (‡)	914.2 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	18.9 (2.8)	62.7 (9.3)	224.3 (33.3)	198.3 (29.4)	170.2 (25.2)	674.3 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	4.0 (1.0)	31.8 (7.9)	97.8 (24.2)	110.3 (27.3)	160.2 (39.6)	404.2 (100.0)
其他 Others	‡ (‡)	3.5 (6.2)	12.5 (21.7)	16.0 (27.8)	25.1 (43.7)	57.6 (100.0)
合計 Overall	256.2 (4.6)	1 053.2 (18.7)	2 338.2 (41.6)	1 169.4 (20.8)	804.1 (14.3)	5 621.1 (100.0)

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Notes：<sup>@</sup> Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字顯示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.

<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

<sup>+</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

‡ 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 5.1g 按語言使用情況／處境及使用廣州話的頻密程度劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士數目**  
**Table 5.1g Persons aged 6 to 65 by aspect / situation on use of language and frequency of using Cantonese**

語言使用情況／處境 Aspect / situation on use of language	使用廣州話的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using Cantonese <sup>#</sup>						不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never			
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)		
和配偶溝通 Communicating with spouse	2 304.1 (41.0) [73.1]	612.0 (10.9) [19.4]	49.6 (0.9) [1.6]	28.9 (0.5) [0.9]	157.0 (2.8) [5.0]	2 471.8 (44.0)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]	
和子女溝通 Communicating with children	2 089.3 (37.2) [73.9]	582.2 (10.4) [20.6]	41.5 (0.7) [1.5]	18.7 (0.3) [0.7]	95.4 (1.7) [3.4]	2 796.3 (49.7)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]	
和父母溝通 Communicating with parents	3 328.0 (59.2) [73.5]	706.4 (12.6) [15.6]	66.4 (1.2) [1.5]	60.7 (1.1) [1.3]	363.9 (6.5) [8.0]	1 097.9 (19.5)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]	
與朋友交談 Chatting with friends	3 733.7 (66.4) [66.4]	1 532.5 (27.3) [27.3]	102.3 (1.8) [1.8]	53.3 (0.9) [0.9]	198.5 (3.5) [3.5]	3.1 (0.1)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]	
看電視 Watching TV	2 506.6 (44.6) [44.7]	2 376.6 (42.3) [42.4]	409.7 (7.3) [7.3]	135.9 (2.4) [2.4]	179.1 (3.2) [3.2]	15.5 (0.3)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]	
看電影 Watching movies	1 748.8 (31.1) [31.4]	2 116.9 (37.6) [38.0]	1 048.5 (18.6) [18.8]	438.3 (7.8) [7.9]	213.3 (3.8) [3.8]	57.6 (1.0)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]	
聽歌和唱歌 Listening to songs and singing	1 706.2 (30.3) [30.6]	2 117.8 (37.7) [38.0]	1 063.8 (18.9) [19.1]	475.6 (8.5) [8.5]	216.8 (3.9) [3.9]	43.3 (0.8)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]	

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 圓括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective aspects / situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective aspects / situations on use of language.

<sup>+</sup> 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

<sup>+</sup> Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

**表 5.1h 按語言使用情況／處境及使用普通話的頻密程度劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士數目**  
**Table 5.1h Persons aged 6 to 65 by aspect / situation on use of language and frequency of using Putonghua**

語言使用情況／處境 Aspect / situation on use of language	使用普通話的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using Putonghua <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	
和配偶溝通 Communicating with spouse	27.9 (0.5) [0.9]	123.3 (2.2) [3.9]	112.8 (2.0) [3.6]	356.0 (6.3) [11.3]	2 531.6 (45.0) [80.3]	2 471.8 (44.0)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
和子女溝通 Communicating with children	21.0 (0.4) [0.7]	90.1 (1.6) [3.2]	187.2 (3.3) [6.6]	401.4 (7.1) [14.2]	2 127.4 (37.8) [75.3]	2 796.3 (49.7)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
和父母溝通 Communicating with parents	112.3 (2.0) [2.5]	191.0 (3.4) [4.2]	132.8 (2.4) [2.9]	400.7 (7.1) [8.9]	3 688.6 (65.6) [81.5]	1 097.9 (19.5)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
與朋友交談 Chatting with friends	51.5 (0.9) [0.9]	284.0 (5.0) [5.1]	597.1 (10.6) [10.6]	1 362.8 (24.2) [24.2]	3 324.8 (59.1) [59.2]	3.1 (0.1)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
看電視 Watching TV	52.3 (0.9) [0.9]	536.5 (9.5) [9.6]	1 767.7 (31.4) [31.5]	2 129.5 (37.9) [38.0]	1 121.9 (20.0) [20.0]	15.5 (0.3)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
看電影 Watching movies	36.9 (0.7) [0.7]	693.0 (12.3) [12.5]	2 019.1 (35.9) [36.3]	2 079.2 (37.0) [37.4]	737.7 (13.1) [13.3]	57.6 (1.0)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
聽歌和唱歌 Listening to songs and singing	48.9 (0.9) [0.9]	871.3 (15.5) [15.6]	2 094.7 (37.2) [37.5]	1 844.2 (32.8) [33.0]	721.0 (12.8) [12.9]	43.3 (0.8)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 圓括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

<sup>+</sup> 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective aspects / situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective aspects / situations on use of language.

<sup>+</sup> Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.



表 5.1i 按語言使用情況／處境及使用英語口語的頻密程度劃分的 6 至 65 歲人士數目

Table 5.1i Persons aged 6 to 65 by aspect / situation on use of language and frequency of using spoken English

語言使用情況／處境 Aspect / situation on use of language	使用英語口語的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using spoken English <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
和配偶溝通 Communicating with spouse	62.4 (1.1) [2.0]	56.3 (1.0) [1.8]	240.9 (4.3) [7.6]	373.6 (6.6) [11.9]	2 418.4 (43.0) [76.7]	2 471.8 (44.0)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
和子女溝通 Communicating with children	42.0 (0.7) [1.5]	85.7 (1.5) [3.0]	338.9 (6.0) [12.0]	397.2 (7.1) [14.0]	1 963.2 (34.9) [69.4]	2 796.3 (49.7)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
和父母溝通 Communicating with parents	86.6 (1.5) [1.9]	86.9 (1.5) [1.9]	271.9 (4.8) [6.0]	410.1 (7.3) [9.1]	3 669.9 (65.3) [81.1]	1 097.9 (19.5)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
與朋友交談 Chatting with friends	119.7 (2.1) [2.1]	277.3 (4.9) [4.9]	767.2 (13.6) [13.7]	1 348.0 (24.0) [24.0]	3 108.0 (55.3) [55.3]	3.1 (0.1)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
看電視 Watching TV	151.5 (2.7) [2.7]	738.7 (13.1) [13.2]	1 900.0 (33.8) [33.9]	1 890.2 (33.6) [33.7]	927.6 (16.5) [16.5]	15.5 (0.3)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
看電影 Watching movies	174.4 (3.1) [3.1]	1 305.3 (23.2) [23.5]	1 991.5 (35.4) [35.8]	1 508.4 (26.8) [27.1]	586.2 (10.4) [10.5]	57.6 (1.0)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]
聽歌和唱歌 Listening to songs and singing	158.7 (2.8) [2.8]	895.8 (15.9) [16.1]	1 966.7 (35.0) [35.2]	1 731.1 (30.8) [31.0]	827.8 (14.7) [14.8]	43.3 (0.8)	5 623.4 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 圓括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

<sup>+</sup> 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective aspects / situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective aspects / situations on use of language.

<sup>+</sup> Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

**表 5.2a 按語言使用情況／處境及使用廣州話的頻密程度劃分的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士數目**  
**Table 5.2a Employed persons aged 15 to 65 by aspect / situation on use of language and frequency of using Cantonese**

語言使用情況／處境 Aspect / situation on use of language	使用廣州話的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using Cantonese <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
與同事開會 Meeting with colleagues	1 589.5 (47.1) [55.7]	946.4 (28.0) [33.1]	112.6 (3.3) [3.9]	79.1 (2.3) [2.8]	127.5 (3.8) [4.5]	521.6 (15.4)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶開會 Meeting with external parties / clients	1 224.4 (36.3) [47.8]	971.7 (28.8) [38.0]	143.7 (4.3) [5.6]	76.9 (2.3) [3.0]	142.8 (4.2) [5.6]	817.3 (24.2)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
與同事閒談 Chatting with colleagues	2 032.7 (60.2) [61.0]	1 037.5 (30.7) [31.1]	96.7 (2.9) [2.9]	48.1 (1.4) [1.4]	115.6 (3.4) [3.5]	46.2 (1.4)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶閒談 Chatting with external parties / clients	1 650.9 (48.9) [53.0]	1 120.1 (33.2) [35.9]	130.0 (3.9) [4.2]	85.8 (2.5) [2.8]	129.9 (3.8) [4.2]	260.1 (7.7)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 圓括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

<sup>+</sup> 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective aspects / situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective aspects / situations on use of language.

<sup>+</sup> Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

表 5.2b 按語言使用情況／處境及使用普通話的頻密程度劃分的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士數目

Table 5.2b Employed persons aged 15 to 65 by aspect / situation on use of language and frequency of using Putonghua

語言使用情況／處境 Aspect / situation on use of language	使用普通話的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using Putonghua <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
與同事開會 Meeting with colleagues	18.1 (0.5) [0.6]	245.1 (7.3) [8.6]	366.8 (10.9) [12.8]	741.6 (22.0) [26.0]	1 483.5 (43.9) [52.0]	521.6 (15.4)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶開會 Meeting with external parties / clients	20.5 (0.6) [0.8]	257.8 (7.6) [10.1]	486.4 (14.4) [19.0]	824.4 (24.4) [32.2]	970.4 (28.7) [37.9]	817.3 (24.2)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
與同事閒談 Chatting with colleagues	18.8 (0.6) [0.6]	220.1 (6.5) [6.6]	413.5 (12.2) [12.4]	843.8 (25.0) [25.3]	1 834.4 (54.3) [55.1]	46.2 (1.4)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶閒談 Chatting with external parties / clients	22.7 (0.7) [0.7]	282.2 (8.4) [9.1]	577.7 (17.1) [18.5]	983.7 (29.1) [31.6]	1 250.4 (37.0) [40.1]	260.1 (7.7)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 圓括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

<sup>+</sup> 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective aspects / situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective aspects / situations on use of language.

<sup>+</sup> Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

表 5.2c 按語言使用情況／處境及使用英語口語的頻密程度劃分的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士數目  
 Table 5.2c Employed persons aged 15 to 65 by aspect / situation on use of language and frequency of using spoken English

語言使用情況／處境 Aspect / situation on use of language	使用英語口語的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using spoken English <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
與同事開會 Meeting with colleagues	148.0 (4.4) [5.2]	326.3 (9.7) [11.4]	526.5 (15.6) [18.4]	667.8 (19.8) [23.4]	1 186.6 (35.1) [41.6]	521.6 (15.4)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶開會 Meeting with external parties / clients	155.3 (4.6) [6.1]	345.9 (10.2) [13.5]	589.7 (17.5) [23.0]	721.4 (21.4) [28.2]	747.1 (22.1) [29.2]	817.3 (24.2)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
與同事閒談 Chatting with colleagues	133.8 (4.0) [4.0]	288.1 (8.5) [8.7]	525.1 (15.6) [15.8]	769.1 (22.8) [23.1]	1 614.4 (47.8) [48.5]	46.2 (1.4)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
與外界／客戶閒談 Chatting with external parties / clients	156.0 (4.6) [5.0]	356.3 (10.6) [11.4]	651.6 (19.3) [20.9]	874.7 (25.9) [28.1]	1 078.0 (31.9) [34.6]	260.1 (7.7)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 圓括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective aspects / situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective aspects / situations on use of language.

<sup>+</sup> 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

<sup>+</sup> Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

表 5.2d 按語言使用情況／處境及使用中文書寫的頻密程度劃分的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士數目

Table 5.2d Employed persons aged 15 to 65 by aspect / situation on use of language and frequency of using written Chinese

語言使用情況／處境 Aspect / situation on use of language	使用中文書寫的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using written Chinese <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
向同事發電郵／書信 Sending emails / letters to colleagues	977.3 (28.9) [36.1]	844.1 (25.0) [31.2]	351.9 (10.4) [13.0]	243.2 (7.2) [9.0]	292.4 (8.7) [10.8]	667.8 (19.8)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
向外界／客戶發電郵／ 書信 Sending emails / letters to external parties / clients	873.7 (25.9) [33.5]	808.5 (23.9) [31.0]	383.9 (11.4) [14.7]	249.3 (7.4) [9.6]	290.4 (8.6) [11.1]	771.1 (22.8)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
工作報告／建議書／會 議紀錄使用的文字 Languages used in working reports / proposals / meeting minutes	1 069.9 (31.7) [37.5]	823.8 (24.4) [28.9]	392.6 (11.6) [13.8]	263.9 (7.8) [9.3]	299.8 (8.9) [10.5]	526.8 (15.6)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
工作上需要閱讀的書籍 ／報章／文件和網頁 Reading books / newspapers / documents / web pages for work purposes	1 156.7 (34.3) [38.9]	891.3 (26.4) [30.0]	391.1 (11.6) [13.1]	247.1 (7.3) [8.3]	289.4 (8.6) [9.7]	401.1 (11.9)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 圓括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

<sup>+</sup> 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective aspects / situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective aspects / situations on use of language.

<sup>+</sup> Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

表 5.2e 按語言使用情況／處境及使用英文書寫的頻密程度劃分的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士數目  
 Table 5.2e Employed persons aged 15 to 65 by aspect / situation on use of language and frequency of using written English

語言使用情況／處境 Aspect / situation on use of language	使用英文書寫的頻密程度 <sup>#</sup> Frequency of using written English <sup>#</sup>						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 <sup>+</sup> Not applicable <sup>+</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	
向同事發電郵／書信 Sending emails / letters to colleagues	496.3 (14.7) [18.3]	611.0 (18.1) [22.6]	519.6 (15.4) [19.2]	436.4 (12.9) [16.1]	645.7 (19.1) [23.8]	667.8 (19.8)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
向外界／客戶發電郵／書信 Sending emails / letters to external parties / clients	498.7 (14.8) [19.1]	559.7 (16.6) [21.5]	544.5 (16.1) [20.9]	426.0 (12.6) [16.4]	576.8 (17.1) [22.1]	771.1 (22.8)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
工作報告／建議書／會議紀錄使用的文字 Languages used in working reports / proposals / meeting minutes	528.3 (15.6) [18.5]	580.5 (17.2) [20.4]	526.3 (15.6) [18.5]	450.7 (13.3) [15.8]	764.3 (22.6) [26.8]	526.8 (15.6)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]
工作上需要閱讀的書籍／報章／文件和網頁 Reading books / newspapers / documents and web pages for work purposes	517.6 (15.3) [17.4]	605.7 (17.9) [20.4]	531.9 (15.8) [17.9]	485.3 (14.4) [16.3]	835.1 (24.7) [28.1]	401.1 (11.9)	3 376.8 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 圓括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字顯示在個別語言使用情況／處境中佔所有不包括「不適用」的人士的百分比。

<sup>+</sup> 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或在聽力、言語或視力方面有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective aspects / situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective aspects / situations on use of language.

<sup>+</sup> Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with hearing, speech or visual difficulty.

**表 5.2f** 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話／最需要學習／進修的讀講語言劃分的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士<sup>@</sup>數目  
**Table 5.2f** Employed persons aged 15 to 65<sup>@</sup> by whether would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work / spoken language which they would learn / further study most

是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話／最需要學習／進修的讀講語言	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
是 Yes	1 353.6	40.1
英語口語 Spoken English	992.7	(73.3)
普通話 Putonghua	235.7	(17.4)
廣州話 Cantonese	125.3	(9.3)
否 No	2 021.0	59.9
總計 Total	3 374.6	100.0

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>@</sup> Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字顯示佔所有因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士的百分比。

<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons aged 15 to 65 who would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work.

**表 5.2g** 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫／最需要學習／進修的書寫語言劃分的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士<sup>@</sup>數目  
**Table 5.2g** Employed persons aged 15 to 65<sup>@</sup> by whether would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work / written language which they would learn / further study most

是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或 英文書寫／最需要學習／進修的書寫語言 Whether would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work / written language which they would learn / further study most	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
是 Yes	1 249.4	37.0
英文書寫 Written English	1 146.5	(91.8)
中文書寫 Written Chinese	103.0	(8.2)
否 No	2 125.0	63.0
總計 Total	3 374.4	100.0

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>@</sup> Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字顯示佔所有因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫的 15 至 65 歲的就業人士的百分比。

<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons aged 15 to 65 who would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work.



**表 5.3** 按是否願意在課餘時間學習英語／普通話劃分的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 至 65 歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目  
**Table 5.3** Persons aged 6 to 65<sup>@</sup> who were attending schools / educational institutions by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying English / Putonghua

是否願意在課餘時間學習英語／普通話 Whether were willing to spend spare time on studying English / Putonghua	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
英語 English		
是 Yes	688.0	68.8
否 No	312.0	31.2
普通話 Putonghua		
是 Yes	579.4	57.9
否 No	420.6	42.1
總計 Total	1 000.0	100.0

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 不包括聽力或言語有困難的人士。

Note: <sup>@</sup> Excluding persons with hearing or speech difficulty.

**表 5.4a** 按使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分的有母語為非英語的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 至 65 歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目  
**Table 5.4a** Persons aged 18 to 65<sup>@</sup> having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not English and not yet attended primary school by frequency of using English to communicate with children

使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度 Frequency of using English to communicate with children	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
必定用 Must	5.2	1.0
經常用 Often	76.6	15.1
間中用 Sometimes	181.2	35.6
很少用 Seldom	105.3	20.7
沒有用 Never	140.3	27.6
總計 Total	508.5	100.0

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 不包括其或其子女在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士。

Note: <sup>@</sup> Excluding persons or their children with hearing or speech difficulty.

**表 5.4b** 按有否使用英語與子女溝通／使用英語與子女溝通的原因劃分的有母語為非英語的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 至 65 歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目  
**Table 5.4b** Persons aged 18 to 65<sup>@</sup> having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not English and not yet attended primary school by whether had used English to communicate with children / reasons for using English to communicate with children

有否使用英語與子女溝通／使用英語與子女溝通的原因*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	368.2	72.4
可以給小朋友有接觸英語的機會 <i>Offering children opportunities to expose to English</i>	186.8	36.7
愈早學習英語愈好 <i>The earlier to learn English the better</i>	164.6	32.4
可以幫助小朋友適應小學的學習 <i>Helping children adapt to the learning in primary school</i>	71.3	14.0
學校提供給小朋友學習英語的機會不足夠 <i>Inadequate opportunities offered by school for learning English</i>	18.3	3.6
英語是受訪者的母語 <i>English being the mother tongue of respondent</i>	8.1	1.6
沒有 No	140.3	27.6
合計 Overall	508.5	100.0

註釋： @ 不包括其或其子女在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士。

Notes : @ Excluding persons or their children with hearing or speech difficulty.

\* 可選擇多項答案。

\* Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 5.5a** 按使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分的有母語為非普通話的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 至 65 歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目  
**Table 5.5a** Persons aged 18 to 65<sup>@</sup> having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not Putonghua and not yet attended primary school by frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children

使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度 Frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
必定用 Must	5.7	1.1
經常用 Often	43.6	8.6
間中用 Sometimes	88.4	17.4
很少用 Seldom	113.7	22.4
沒有用 Never	256.9	50.5
總計 Total	508.3	100.0

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 不包括其或其子女在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士。

Note: <sup>@</sup> Excluding persons or their children with hearing or speech difficulty.

**表 5.5b** 按有否使用普通話與子女溝通／使用普通話與子女溝通的原因劃分的有母語為非普通話的 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的 18 至 65 歲人士<sup>@</sup>數目

**Table 5.5b** Persons aged 18 to 65<sup>@</sup> having children aged 6 and below whose mother tongues were not Putonghua and not yet attended primary school by whether had used Putonghua to communicate with children / reasons for using Putonghua to communicate with children

有否使用普通話與子女溝通／使用普通話與子女溝通的原因*		
Whether had used Putonghua to communicate with children / reasons for using Putonghua to communicate with children*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	251.4	49.5
可以給小朋友有接觸普通話的機會 <i>Offering children opportunities to expose to Putonghua</i>	130.0	25.6
愈早學習普通話愈好 <i>The earlier to learn Putonghua the better</i>	96.4	19.0
可以幫助小朋友適應小學的學習 <i>Helping children adapt to the learning in primary school</i>	39.2	7.7
學校提供給小朋友學習普通話的機會不足夠 <i>Inadequate opportunities offered by school for learning Putonghua</i>	17.0	3.3
普通話是受訪者的母語 <i>Putonghua being the mother tongue of respondent</i>	16.4	3.2
沒有 No	256.9	50.5
合計 Overall	508.3	100.0

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 不包括其或其子女在聽力或言語方面有困難的人士。

Notes: <sup>@</sup> Excluding persons or their children with hearing or speech difficulty.

\* 可選擇多項答案。

\* Multiple answers were allowed.

# 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，這一輪的主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋居港人口(包括常住居民<sup>1</sup>及流動居民<sup>2</sup>)但並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

2. 主題性住戶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 round of the THS covered the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents<sup>1</sup> and Mobile Residents<sup>2</sup>), 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.

<sup>1</sup> 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)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(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

<sup>2</sup> 至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的 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 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

<sup>1</sup> “Usual Residents” include two categories of people: (1) 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 (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

<sup>2</sup> As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who 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. 每一輪的主題性住戶統計調查均採用獨立的問卷。就本報告書所包括的 3 個專題而言，有關的問卷當中分別搜集有關吸煙情況、個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度及語言使用情況。

3. The THS 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.

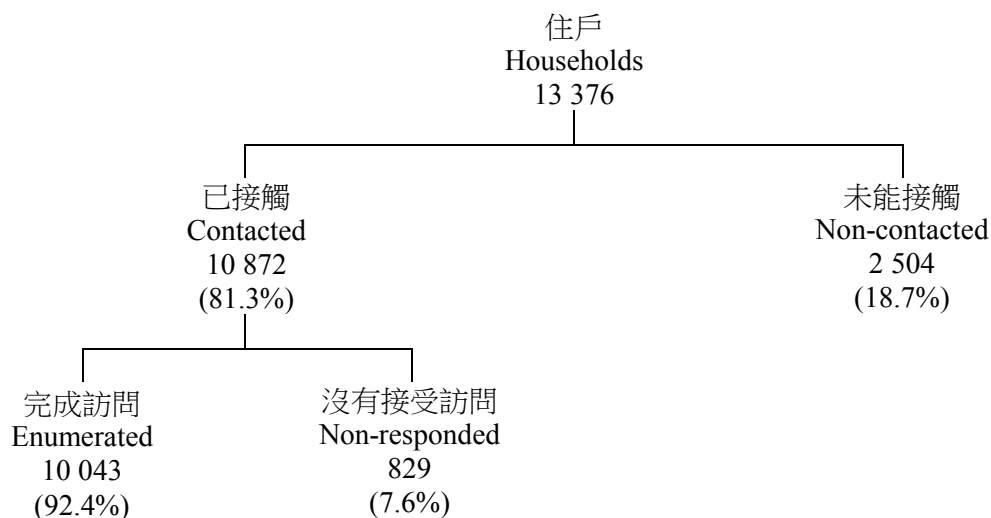
4. The RS contains records of area segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by some physical or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes, and ditches. Each area segment contains some 8 to 15 quarters. The use of area segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas 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 3 topics covered in this report, the questionnaire was designed to collect information on pattern of smoking, personal computer and Internet penetration and use of language.

## 訪問結果

6. 就 2015 年 5 月至 8 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，在有人居住的 13 285 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 376 個住戶。於該 13 376 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 043 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 May to August 2015, a total of 13 376 households was found in the sample of 13 285 occupied quarters. Among those 13 376 households, 10 043 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。

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. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

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

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	10.5	2.2
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	5.6	2.9
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	80.4	0.3
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	79.0	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	78.6	0.3
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 Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 10 and over	84.9	0.3
在統計前 12 個月內曾擁有智能手機的 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 during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 10 and over	83.0	0.4

<u>變數*</u> <u>Variable*</u>	<u>估計</u> <u>Estimate</u> (%)	<u>離中系數</u> <u>CV</u> (%)
以廣州話為母語的 6 至 65 歲人士佔所有 6 至 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 to 65 with Cantonese as their mother tongues among all persons aged 6 to 65	88.1	0.5

註釋: \* 所有數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: \* All figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

**附錄 2：2014/15 學年有關學生吸煙情況的學校統計調查**  
**Appendix 2 : School-based survey on smoking**  
**among students in 2014/15**

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食物及衛生局委託香港大學公共衛生學院於 2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 4 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 October 2014 to April 2015 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 2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 4 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 2014/15 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 月及 2012 年 10 月至 2013 年 4 月期間進行。請注意，2012/13 及 2014/15 學年的統計調查涵蓋新高中學制下的中六學生，而 2010/11 學年的統計調查則涵蓋舊學制的中六及中七學生。因此，是項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。

4. 是項統計調查成功訪問了共 80 間小學及 92 間中學。約 16 000 名小四至小六學生及 41 000 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 21% 及 36%。而在學校內的學生，回應率則高達 95%。

## 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 October 2014 to April 2015 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 2014/15 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 and October 2012 to April 2013. It should be noted that the 2012/13 and 2014/15 surveys covered students from S6 under the New Senior Secondary (NSS) academic structure while the 2010/11 survey covered students from S6 and S7 under the old academic structure. Hence, findings of the present survey relating to S6 students are not directly comparable to findings in the survey conducted in 2010/11 relating to S6 and S7 students.

4. A total of 80 primary and 92 secondary schools were successfully enumerated in the survey. Some 16 000 students from P4-P6 and 41 000 students from S1-S6 completed the questionnaires. The response rates at school level for primary and secondary schools were 21% and 36%, respectively. The response rate at student level was high at around 95%.

## 概念及定義

5. 是項統計調查中，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. 小四至小六學生的吸電子煙狀況是根據學生自稱的吸電子煙情況決定。**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. 至於中一至中六學生，他們吸電子煙的狀況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。

## 統計調查的主要結果

### 吸煙情況

#### 小四至小六學生

8. 曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的小四至小六學生分別佔 2.8%和 0.2%。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例都很低。(表 1)

## Concepts and definitions

5. In the survey, 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, whereas **ever smoking** referred to any smoking in the past or at present and irrespective of frequency, including experimental, ex-occasional, ex-daily, occasional and daily smoking.

6. P4-P6 students' e-cigarette use status was identified using the self-reported e-cigarette use status. **Ever e-cigarette use** referred to any e-cigarette use in the past or at present and irrespective of frequency, including experimental, ex-occasional, ex-daily, occasional and daily use.

7. Regarding S1-S6 students, their e-cigarette use status was 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, whereas **ever e-cigarette use** referred to any e-cigarette use in the past or at present and irrespective of frequency, including experimental, ex-occasional, ex-daily, occasional and daily use.

## Major findings of the survey

### Smoking status

#### Primary 4 to Primary 6 students

8. Among P4-P6 students, the prevalence rates of ever and current smoking were 2.8% and 0.2% respectively. Ever smoking and current smoking were more common in male students than female students. Overall, the prevalence of ever and current smoking among P4-P6 students was low. (Table 1)

9. 與 2012/13 學年的統計調查結果比較，曾經吸煙的小四至小六學生比例略為上升，而現時有吸煙的學生比例則差別不大。（表 1）

10. 按就讀級別分析，曾經吸煙的小六學生比例（3.5%）相對其他級別為高。現時有吸煙的小四及小六學生比例（兩級皆為 0.3%）較小五學生高（0.1%）。由於相關的百分比數字都很小，而抽樣差異則相對較大，讀者須小心詮釋這些結果。（表 2）

11. 在曾經吸煙的小四至小六學生中，52.4%在 7 歲或以前已經第一次吸煙，另 27.8%在 8 至 9 歲第一次吸煙。（表 3）

#### 中一至中六學生

12. 曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的中一至中六學生分別佔 12.9%和 2.7%。男生（14.8%）比女生（10.9%）有較高比例曾經吸煙，現時有吸煙的男生比例（3.5%）亦較女生（1.9%）為高。（表 4）

13. 與 2012/13 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例均錄得跌幅。（表 4）

14. 曾經吸煙學生的比例由中一的 7.1% 上升至中六的 17.9%。現時有吸煙學生的比例亦有相似的情況，由中一的 1.2% 上升至中六的 4.1%。（表 5）

15. 一般而言，曾經吸煙學生的比例隨著年齡增加而上升，由 11 歲及以下的 3.0% 升至 18 歲及以上的 26.4%。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例一般亦隨年齡增加而上升，由 12 歲的 0.8% 升至 18 歲及以上的 7.1%。（表 6）

9. Compared with results of the 2012/13 survey, the prevalence rate of ever smoking among P4-P6 students increased slightly, while the prevalence rate of current smoking was similar. (Table 1)

10. When analysed by grade, ever smoking was relatively more common among P6 students (3.5%). Current smoking was more common in P4 and P6 (both 0.3%) than P5 (0.1%). These findings should be interpreted with caution because of their small percentages and relatively larger sampling variations. (Table 2)

11. Among ever smoking P4-P6 students, 52.4% smoked for the first time at or before 7 years old and another 27.8% at 8 to 9 years old. (Table 3)

#### Secondary 1 to Secondary 6 students

12. Prevalence of ever and current smoking among S1-S6 students were 12.9% and 2.7% respectively. Ever smoking was more common in male students (14.8%) than female students (10.9%). Current smoking was also more common in male students (3.5%) than female students (1.9%). (Table 4)

13. Compared with results of the 2012/13 survey, the prevalence rate of ever and current smoking among secondary students both recorded decreases. (Table 4)

14. Ever smoking increased from S1 (7.1%) to S6 (17.9%). A similar pattern was observed for current smoking. Current smoking increased from S1 (1.2%) to S6 (4.1%). (Table 5)

15. Ever smoking increased with age in general from 3.0% for those aged 11 and below to 26.4% for those aged 18 and over. Despite these large proportions who had ever tried smoking, much fewer remained as current smokers. Current smoking generally increased with age from 0.8% for those aged 11 and below to 7.1% for those aged 18 and over. (Table 6)

16. 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。（表 7）

17. 大約一半現時有吸煙的學生（50.5%）在過去 30 天內，有 20 至 30 天有吸煙（男生 52.1%，女生 47.7%）。（表 8）

18. 在現時有吸煙的學生中，約四分之三（75.3%）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 4.8 支。（表 9）

## 吸電子煙情況

### 小四至小六學生

19. 曾經吸電子煙的小四至小六學生比例很低，佔 2.6%。曾經吸電子煙的男生（3.2%）比例皆較女生（1.9%）高。（表 10）

20. 按就讀級別分析，曾經吸電子煙的小六學生比例（4.6%）相對其他級別為高。（表 11）

21. 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 23.2%和 2.0%）。（表 12）

### 中一至中六學生

22. 曾經吸電子煙及現時有吸電子煙的中學生分別佔 9.0%和 1.3%。男生（9.8%）比女生（8.2%）有較高比例曾經吸電子煙，現時有吸電子煙的男生比例（1.5%）亦較女生（1.1%）高。（表 13）

16. Generally, S2 to S3 ever smokers most commonly first smoked at age 12-13 soon after the transition to secondary education. (Table 7)

17. About half of the current smokers (50.5%) smoked in 20-30 days over the past 30 days (52.1% in male students, 47.7% in female students). (Table 8)

18. Among current smokers, over half (75.3%) 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 4.8 sticks. (Table 9).

## E-cigarette use status

### Primary 4 to Primary 6 students

19. Among P4-P6 students, the prevalence rate of ever e-cigarette use was low at 2.6%. Ever e-cigarette use was more common in male students (3.2%) than female students (1.9%). (Table 10)

20. When analysed by grade, ever e-cigarette use was relatively more common among P6 students (4.6%). (Table 11)

21. When analysed by smoking status, ever-e-cigarette use was more common in ever smoking students than never smoking students (23.2% and 2.0% respectively). (Table 12)

### Secondary 1 to Secondary 6 students

22. Prevalence of ever and current e-cigarette use among secondary students were 9.0% and 1.3% respectively. Ever e-cigarette use was more common in male students (9.8%) than female students (8.2%). Current e-cigarette use was also more common in male students (1.5%) than female students (1.1%). (Table 13)

23. 按就讀級別分析，曾經吸電子煙的中學生在各個級別的比例介乎 7%至 11%。曾經吸電子煙的中二學生比例（10.1%）相對其他級別為高。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例介乎 1%至 2%。（表 14）

24. 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（23.8%）。（表 15）

23. When analysed by grade, the prevalence rate of ever e-cigarette use in various grade subgroups ranged from 7% to 11%. Ever e-cigarette use was relatively more common in S2 students (10.1%). 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 1% to 2%. (Table 14)

24. Compared with never and ever smoking students, current e-cigarette use was more common in current smoking students (23.8%). (Table 15)



**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**

2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 4 月進行的統計調查  
Survey conducted during Oct 2014 to Apr 2015

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	76 710	96.1	73 350	98.4	150 070	97.2
曾經吸煙 Ever	3 120	3.9	1 200	1.6	4 320	2.8
只吸過一次或幾次煙 <i>Experimental</i>	2 310	2.9	960	1.3	3 270	2.1
以前有時吸煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	330	0.4	100	0.1	420	0.3
以前每日吸煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	120	0.1	80	0.1	200	0.1
現在有時吸煙 <i>Occasional</i>	290	0.4	40	0.1	330	0.2
現在每日吸煙 <i>Daily</i>	80	0.1	‡	‡	100	0.1
現時有吸煙 <sup>@</sup> Current <sup>@</sup>	300	0.4	40	0.1	350	0.2

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差頗大，數目少於 30 的估計（包括數值為零的數字）及基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比及比率），在統計表內不予展示。

<sup>@</sup> 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 : ‡ Estimates less than 30 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages and rates) are suppressed in the table due to large sampling errors.

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

表 1(續) 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  
(Cont'd)

2012 年 10 月至 2013 年 4 月進行的統計調查  
Survey conducted during Oct 2012 to Apr 2013

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	80 740	96.7	76 230	98.3	156 970	97.5
曾經吸煙 Ever	2 760	3.3	1 290	1.7	4 060	2.5
只吸過一次或幾次煙 <i>Experimental</i>	1 960	2.3	980	1.3	2 930	1.8
以前有時吸煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	270	0.3	200	0.3	470	0.3
以前每日吸煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	80	0.1	70	0.1	150	0.1
現在有時吸煙 <i>Occasional</i>	400	0.5	50	0.1	450	0.3
現在每日吸煙 <i>Daily</i>	60	0.1	‡	‡	60	0.0
現時有吸煙 <sup>@</sup> Current <sup>@</sup>	380	0.5	‡	‡	410	0.3

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差頗大，數目少於 30 的估計（包括數值為零的數字）及基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比及比率），在統計表內不予展示。

@ 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: ‡ Estimates less than 30 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages and rates) are suppressed in the table due to large sampling errors.

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

**表 2** 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的小學生（小四至小六）數目  
**Table 2** Ever and current 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	970	3.6	300	1.2	1 270	2.4
	小五 P5	920	3.5	340	1.4	1 260	2.5
	小六 P6	1 230	4.7	570	2.3	1 800	3.5
現時有吸煙 Current	小四 P4	110	0.4	‡	‡	130	0.3
	小五 P5	60	0.2	‡	‡	70	0.1
	小六 P6	130	0.5	‡	‡	140	0.3

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，3.6%為曾經吸煙的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差頗大，數目少於 30 的估計（包括數值為零的數字）及基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比及比率），在統計表內不予展示。

Notes: # As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male P4 students, 3.6% were ever smokers.

‡ Estimates less than 30 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages and rates) are suppressed in the table due to large sampling errors.

表 3 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 3 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 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
小四 P4	≤ 7	610	62.9	180	59.6	790	62.1
	8-9	330	34.1	90	31.2	420	33.4
	≥ 10	‡	‡	‡	‡	60	4.5
小五 P5	≤ 7	590	64.0	230	68.0	820	65.0
	8-9	170	18.8	80	24.0	250	20.2
	≥ 10	160	17.3	‡	‡	190	14.8
小六 P6	≤ 7	440	35.5	260	45.5	700	38.7
	8-9	390	31.7	130	23.5	520	29.1
	≥ 10	400	32.7	180	31.0	580	32.2
合計 Overall	≤ 7	1 610	51.5	660	54.8	2 270	52.4
	8-9	900	28.7	300	25.3	1 200	27.8
	≥ 10	620	19.8	240	19.9	860	19.8

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有曾經吸煙的學生的百分比。以所有曾經吸煙的小四男生為例，62.9%在7歲或以前開始第一次吸煙。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差頗大，數目少於30的估計（包括數值為零的數字）及基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比及比率），在統計表內不予展示。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> As a percentage of all ever smoking students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male P4 ever smokers, 62.9% had started smoking at or before 7 years old.

‡ Estimates less than 30 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages and rates) are suppressed in the table due to large sampling errors.

**表 4 按性別劃分的中學生（中一至中六）吸煙情況**  
**Table 4 Smoking status among secondary school students (S1-S6) by sex**

2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 4 月進行的統計調查  
Survey conducted during Oct 2014 to Apr 2015

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	162 830	85.2	160 320	89.1	323 150	87.1
曾經吸煙 Ever	28 310	14.8	19 530	10.9	47 850	12.9
只吸過一次或幾次煙 <i>Experimental</i>	14 890	7.8	11 960	6.7	26 850	7.2
以前有時吸煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	4 530	2.4	3 240	1.8	7 770	2.1
以前每日吸煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	1 900	1.0	790	0.4	2 690	0.7
現在有時吸煙 <i>Occasional</i>	4 650	2.4	2 580	1.4	7 230	1.9
現在每日吸煙 <i>Daily</i>	2 340	1.2	960	0.5	3 300	0.9
現時有吸煙 <sup>@</sup> Current <sup>@</sup>	6 690	3.5	3 420	1.9	10 110	2.7

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 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: <sup>@</sup> Current smoking was defined as any smoking in the past 30 days for those reported that they smoked daily or smoked occasionally.

表 4(續) 按性別劃分的中學生（中一至中六）吸煙情況  
Table 4 Smoking status among secondary school students (S1-S6) by sex  
(Cont'd)

2012 年 10 月至 2013 年 4 月進行的統計調查  
Survey conducted during Oct 2012 to Apr 2013

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	180 110	84.0	174 380	86.1	354 490	85.0
曾經吸煙 Ever	34 370	16.0	28 070	13.9	62 440	15.0
只吸過一次或幾次煙 <i>Experimental</i>	17 080	8.0	14 490	7.2	31 570	7.6
以前有時吸煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	6 360	3.0	5 760	2.8	12 120	2.9
以前每日吸煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	2 570	1.2	1 760	0.9	4 340	1.0
現在有時吸煙 <i>Occasional</i>	5 620	2.6	4 700	2.3	10 320	2.5
現在每日吸煙 <i>Daily</i>	2 740	1.3	1 360	0.7	4 100	1.0
現時有吸煙 <sup>@</sup> Current <sup>@</sup>	7 980	3.7	5 870	2.9	13 850	3.3

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 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: <sup>@</sup> Current smoking was defined as any smoking in the past 30 days for those reported that they smoked daily or smoked occasionally.

**表 5** 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 5** 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 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>
曾經吸煙 Ever	中一 S1	2 430	8.1	1 600	5.9	4 030	7.1
	中二 S2	3 600	11.5	2 560	9.1	6 160	10.4
	中三 S3	4 690	14.2	3 130	10.2	7 810	12.3
	中四 S4	5 430	16.9	3 330	11.0	8 760	14.1
	中五 S5	5 740	17.6	3 740	11.9	9 470	14.8
	中六 S6	6 430	19.8	5 190	16.0	11 620	17.9
現時有吸煙 Current	中一 S1	450	1.5	260	0.9	710	1.2
	中二 S2	660	2.1	420	1.5	1 070	1.8
	中三 S3	1 030	3.1	610	2.0	1 650	2.6
	中四 S4	1 410	4.4	630	2.1	2 040	3.3
	中五 S5	1 370	4.2	620	2.0	1 990	3.1
	中六 S6	1 760	5.4	890	2.7	2 650	4.1

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 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，8.1%為曾經吸煙的人士。

Note: <sup>#</sup> As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male S1 students, 8.1% were ever smokers.

**表 6 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 6 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	≤ 11	60	4.2	‡	‡	80	3.0
	12	1 080	5.3	900	4.5	1 980	4.9
	13	2 320	8.6	1 840	7.1	4 160	7.9
	14	3 570	11.2	2 620	8.8	6 190	10.0
	15	4 470	15.1	3 040	11.2	7 510	13.2
	16	5 120	16.2	3 160	10.6	8 280	13.5
	17	7 120	21.0	4 960	15.2	12 090	18.2
	≥ 18	4 580	29.6	2 980	22.6	7 560	26.4
現時有吸煙 Current	≤ 11	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
	12	210	1.0	130	0.7	340	0.8
	13	320	1.2	260	1.0	580	1.1
	14	700	2.2	340	1.1	1 040	1.7
	15	1 040	3.5	710	2.6	1 750	3.1
	16	1 180	3.7	470	1.6	1 650	2.7
	17	1 900	5.6	810	2.5	2 710	4.1
	≥ 18	1 330	8.6	690	5.3	2 020	7.1

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 11 歲及以下的男性中學生為例，4.2%為曾經吸煙的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差頗大，數目少於 30 的估計（包括數值為零的數字）及基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比及比率），在統計表內不予展示。

Notes : # As a percentage of all students in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male secondary school students aged 11 and below, 4.2% were ever smokers.

‡ Estimates less than 30 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages and rates) are suppressed in the table due to large sampling errors.



**表 7 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 7 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	820	33.7	390	24.2	1 210	30.0
	8-9	410	17.0	240	14.9	650	16.2
	10-11	680	27.8	400	25.1	1 080	26.7
	12-13	470	19.1	510	32.2	980	24.3
	≥ 14	60	2.3	60	3.6	110	2.8
中二 S2	≤ 7	960	26.5	560	22.0	1 520	24.7
	8-9	760	21.2	330	12.8	1 090	17.7
	10-11	660	18.4	380	14.9	1 040	17.0
	12-13	850	23.7	1 040	40.5	1 890	30.7
	≥ 14	360	10.1	250	9.8	610	9.9
中三 S3	≤ 7	1 110	23.6	600	19.2	1 710	21.9
	8-9	620	13.2	330	10.5	950	12.1
	10-11	770	16.4	430	13.7	1 200	15.3
	12-13	1 380	29.5	1 090	34.7	2 470	31.6
	≥ 14	810	17.4	680	21.8	1 500	19.2
中四 S4	≤ 7	1 080	19.9	560	16.8	1 640	18.7
	8-9	660	12.2	370	11.0	1 030	11.8
	10-11	890	16.3	450	13.5	1 340	15.3
	12-13	1 210	22.3	920	27.8	2 140	24.4
	≥ 14	1 590	29.2	1 030	30.9	2 610	29.9

註釋：# 在個別級別和性別分組中，佔所有曾經吸煙的學生的百分比。以所有曾經吸煙的中一男生為例，33.7%在 7 歲或以前開始第一次吸煙。

Note: # As a percentage of all ever smoking students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male S1 ever smokers, 33.7% had started smoking at or before 7 years old.

表 7(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 7 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 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
中五 S5	≤ 7	1 050	18.4	600	16.0	1 650	17.4
	8-9	730	12.7	360	9.6	1 090	11.5
	10-11	880	15.3	410	11.0	1 290	13.6
	12-13	1 200	20.9	1 050	28.0	2 250	23.7
	14-15	1 200	20.8	900	24.1	2 090	22.1
	≥ 16	680	11.9	420	11.3	1 100	11.6
中六 S6	≤ 7	900	14.0	660	12.8	1 570	13.5
	8-9	780	12.1	400	7.7	1 180	10.1
	10-11	820	12.8	570	10.9	1 390	11.9
	12-13	1 290	20.1	1 070	20.7	2 360	20.3
	14-15	1 190	18.4	1 410	27.2	2 600	22.3
	≥ 16	1 460	22.6	1 080	20.7	2 530	21.8
合計 Overall	≤ 7	5 830	20.6	3 350	17.2	9 150	19.1
	8-9	3 940	13.9	2 000	10.3	5 910	12.3
	10-11	4 630	16.4	2 610	13.4	7 220	15.1
	12-13	6 400	22.6	5 660	29.0	12 110	25.3
	14-15	4 780	16.9	4 180	21.4	8 990	18.8
	≥ 16	2 750	9.7	1 720	8.8	4 460	9.3

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 在個別級別和性別分組中，所有曾經吸煙的學生的百分比。以所有曾經吸煙的中五男生為例，18.4%在 7 歲或以前開始第一次吸煙。

Note: <sup>#</sup> As a percentage of all ever smoking students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male S5 ever smokers, 18.4% had started smoking at or before 7 years old.

**表 8** 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 8** 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	590	8.8	380	11.2	980	9.6
3-5	740	11.0	550	16.1	1 290	12.8
6-9	620	9.3	330	9.6	950	9.4
10-19	1 260	18.8	530	15.5	1 790	17.7
20-29	1 190	17.9	670	19.7	1 870	18.5
30	2 280	34.2	960	28.0	3 240	32.0

**表 9** 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 9** 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	350	5.2	260	7.5	610	6.0
1	500	7.5	360	10.5	860	8.5
2-5	2 430	36.3	1 450	42.3	3 880	38.4
6-10	1 530	22.8	730	21.4	2 260	22.3
11-20	860	12.9	310	9.2	1 170	11.6
≥ 21	1030	15.4	310	9.1	1 330	13.2
每日平均吸煙支數 Average daily consumption of cigarettes	8.9		7.0		8.2	
每日吸煙支數的中位數 Median daily consumption of cigarettes	5.1		4.3		4.8	

表 10 按性別劃分的小學生（小四至小六）吸電子煙情況  
Table 10 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	77 250	96.8	73 120	98.1	150 370	97.4
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	2 580	3.2	1 440	1.9	4 020	2.6
只吸過一次或幾次電子煙 <i>Experimental</i>	1 860	2.3	1 110	1.5	2 970	1.9
以前有時吸電子煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	270	0.3	170	0.2	440	0.3
以前每日吸電子煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	180	0.2	60	0.1	240	0.2
現在有時吸電子煙 <i>Occasional</i>	120	0.1	80	0.1	200	0.1
現在每日吸電子煙 <i>Daily</i>	150	0.2	‡	‡	160	0.1

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差頗大，數目少於 30 的估計（包括數值為零的數字）及基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比及比率），在統計表內不予展示。

Note: ‡ Estimates less than 30 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages and rates) are suppressed in the table due to large sampling errors.

**表 11** 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸電子煙的小學生（小四至小六）數目  
**Table 11** Ever e-cigarette users among primary school students (P4-P6) by grade and sex

級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>
小四 P4	550	2.0	200	0.8	750	1.4
小五 P5	590	2.3	340	1.4	930	1.8
小六 P6	1 440	5.5	890	3.6	2 330	4.6

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 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，2.0%為曾經吸電子煙的人士。

Note: <sup>#</sup> As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male P4 students, 2.0% were ever e-cigarette users.

**表 12 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 12 Ever e-cigarette users among primary school students (P4-P6) by smoking status and sex**

		男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	吸煙情況 Smoking status	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>
曾經吸電子煙 Ever e-cigarette use	從不吸煙 Never	1 850	2.4	1 170	1.6	3 010	2.0
	曾經吸煙 Ever	730	23.4	270	22.5	1 000	23.2

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 在個別吸煙情況及性別分組中，佔所有曾經吸電子煙的學生的百分比。以所有從不吸煙的男生為例，2.4%為曾經吸電子煙的人士。

Note: <sup>#</sup> As a percentage of all ever e-cigarette users in the respective smoking status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male never smoking students, 2.4% were ever e-cigarette users.

表 13 按性別劃分的中學生（中一至中六）吸電子煙情況  
Table 13 E-cigarette use status among secondary school students 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	172 490	90.2	165 120	91.8	337 610	91.0
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	18 650	9.8	14 730	8.2	33 380	9.0
只吸過一次或幾次電子煙 <i>Experimental</i>	11 180	5.9	9 990	5.6	21 170	5.7
以前有時吸電子煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	3 050	1.6	1 940	1.1	4 990	1.3
以前每日吸電子煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	1 400	0.7	710	0.4	2 110	0.6
現在有時吸電子煙 <i>Occasional</i>	1 960	1.0	1 770	1.0	3 730	1.0
現在每日吸電子煙 <i>Daily</i>	1 050	0.6	320	0.2	1 370	0.4
現時有吸電子煙 <sup>@</sup> Current <sup>@</sup>	2 830	1.5	1 910	1.1	4 740	1.3

註釋：<sup>@</sup> 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。

Note: <sup>@</sup> 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 14** 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 14** 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 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	中一 S1	2 130	7.1	2 010	7.4	4 140	7.2
	中二 S2	3 090	9.9	2 890	10.3	5 990	10.1
	中三 S3	3 470	10.5	2 840	9.3	6 310	9.9
	中四 S4	3 550	11.1	2 180	7.2	5 730	9.2
	中五 S5	3 140	9.6	1 970	6.3	5 100	8.0
	中六 S6	3 280	10.1	2 830	8.8	6 110	9.4
現時有吸電子 煙 Current	中一 S1	400	1.3	280	1.0	680	1.2
	中二 S2	510	1.6	450	1.6	950	1.6
	中三 S3	490	1.5	380	1.2	870	1.4
	中四 S4	470	1.5	230	0.8	710	1.1
	中五 S5	520	1.6	170	0.6	690	1.1
	中六 S6	450	1.4	400	1.2	840	1.3

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 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，7.1%為曾經吸電子煙的人士。

Note: <sup>#</sup> As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male S1 students, 7.1% were ever e-cigarette users.

**表 15** 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 15** 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 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons	比率 <sup>#</sup> Rate <sup>#</sup>
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	從不吸煙 Never	6 630	4.1	6 050	3.8	12 680	3.9
	曾經吸煙 Ever	12 020	42.4	8 680	44.5	20 700	43.3
	現時有吸煙 Current	4 880	73.0	2 680	78.4	7 570	74.8
現時有吸電子煙 Current	從不吸煙 Never	350	0.2	450	0.3	800	0.2
	曾經吸煙 Ever	2 480	8.8	1 460	7.5	3 940	8.2
	現時有吸煙 Current	1 650	24.6	760	22.3	2 410	23.8

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 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，4.1%為曾經吸電子煙的人士，0.2%為現時有吸電子煙的人士。

Note: <sup>#</sup> As a percentage of all students in the respective smoking status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male never smoking students, 4.1% were ever e-cigarette users, 0.2% was current e-cigarette users.

## 附錄 3：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

### Appendix 3 : Previously published Thematic Household Survey Reports

#### 主題性住戶統計調查第 1 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：4/2000-6/2000)

- 有關就業機會的關注事項
  - 現職情況
- 有關就業機會的關注事項
  - 對事業的冀望
- 對自己創業的冀望
- 曾參加的培訓／再培訓課程
- 計劃參加的培訓／再培訓課程
- 對政府在經濟轉型時期所擔當角色的期望

#### 主題性住戶統計調查第 2 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：1/2000-3/2000)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 對中文輸入法的認識及使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 對「公共服務電子化計劃」的認識
- 對資訊科技發展的意見

#### 主題性住戶統計調查第 3 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：9/1999-11/1999)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 牙醫診治情況
- 使用中藥產品和食品情況

#### Thematic Household Survey Report No. 1

Bilingual version

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- Concerns on employment opportunities
  - current situation
- Concerns on employment opportunities
  - career aspirations
- Aspirations for setting up own business
- Training / retraining courses attended
- Plan for attending training / retraining courses
- Expectations for the role of the Government under the economic transformation

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- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Knowledge and usage of Chinese input methods
- Usage of electronic business services
- Awareness of Electronic Service Delivery scheme
- Views on the development of information technology

#### Thematic Household Survey Report No. 3

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- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalisation
- Dental consultation
- The usage of Chinese medical products and food

**附錄 3：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書**

**主題性住戶統計調查第 4 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：10/1999-1/2000)

- 公眾對樓宇安全檢驗計劃的認識
- 公眾對緊急事故及天災的應變情況
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的認識
- 香港的少數族裔人士的特徵

**主題性住戶統計調查第 5 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：10/2000-11/2000)

- 吸煙情況
- 對《基本法》的認識
- 對聘請家庭傭工的意見
- 購買新鮮食品的情況

**主題性住戶統計調查第 6 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 對「公共服務電子化計劃」的認識

**主題性住戶統計調查第 7 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 在中國內地居住的意向及情況
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

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- The public's responses to emergency incidents and natural disasters
- Public awareness of the Office of The Ombudsman
- The characteristics of the ethnic minorities in Hong Kong

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5**

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- Pattern of cigarette smoking
- Understanding of the Basic Law
- Views on employment of domestic helpers
- Pattern of purchasing fresh food produce

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 6**

Bilingual version

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- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Knowledge of using personal computer and Chinese input methods
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Awareness of Electronic Service Delivery scheme

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7**

Bilingual version

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- Aspiration and experience of taking up residence in the mainland of China
- Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

**主題性住戶統計調查第 8 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：1/2001-5/2001)

- 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個人購買醫療保險的情況

**主題性住戶統計調查第 9 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：3/2002-5/2002)

- 在香港以外地方就讀的香港學生
- 對家居廢物分類及回收的認識及參與的情況
- 長者的足部健康情況
- 對保險服務的需求及意見

**主題性住戶統計調查第 10 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊保安

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 8**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 1/2001-5/2001)

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 9**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 3/2002-5/2002)

- Hong Kong students studying outside Hong Kong
- Knowledge of and participation in source separation and recycling of domestic wastes
- Foot health of older persons
- Insurance needs and opinions on insurance services

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 10**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 5/2002-7/2002)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Knowledge of using personal computer and Chinese input methods
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of online Government services
- Information security

**主題性住戶統計調查第 11 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：8/2001-10/2001)

- 受供養父母的特徵
- 對改善居所的冀望
- 居所按揭利息款項

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 11**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 8/2001-10/2001)

- Characteristics of dependent parents
- Aspiration for improvement in accommodation
- Home mortgage interest payment

**主題性住戶統計調查第 12 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

- 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
- 居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 12**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 5/2002-7/2002)

- 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
- Health status of institutional residents and their utilisation of medical services

**主題性住戶統計調查第 13 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：7/2002-9/2002)

- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 現職情況
- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 對事業的冀望
- 對自己創業的冀望
- 在內地進行與工作有關的業務的情況
- 對在內地工作的冀望
- 曾參加的培訓／再培訓課程
- 參加培訓／再培訓課程的計劃

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 13**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 7/2002-9/2002)

- Concerns on employment opportunities – current situation
- Concerns on employment opportunities – career aspiration
- Aspiration for setting up own business
- Engagement in job-related business activities in the Mainland
- Aspiration for working in the Mainland
- Training / retraining courses attended
- Plan for attending training / retraining courses

**主題性住戶統計調查第 14 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：12/2001-2/2002)

- 運用時間的模式
- 參與無酬活動的情況
- 參與社交活動的情況
- 家務分擔的情況
- 對料理家務者的意見

**主題性住戶統計調查第 15 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2003-8/2003)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

**主題性住戶統計調查第 16 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2002-2/2003)

- 對《基本法》的認識
- 出外旅遊的情況
- 吸煙情況

**主題性住戶統計調查第 17 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：3/2003-5/2003)

- 公眾對香港的電力供應的意見
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的工作的認識及看法
- 內地來港定居三年及以下的人士的需要

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 12/2001-2/2002)

- Time use pattern
- Pattern of participation in unpaid activities
- Pattern of participation in social activities
- Sharing of housework
- Views on home-makers

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 15**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 5/2003-8/2003)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Knowledge of using personal computer and Chinese input methods
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of online Government services
- Information technology security

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 16**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2002-2/2003)

- Understanding of the Basic Law
- Pattern of outbound travel
- Pattern of smoking

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 17**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 3/2003-5/2003)

- Public opinions on electricity supply in Hong Kong
- Public awareness of and perception on the work of the Office of The Ombudsman
- Needs of persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for 3 years and less

**主題性住戶統計調查第 18 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2003-8/2003)

- 在內地居住的情況
- 在內地自置／租用住宅物業的情況
- 到內地居住的意向
- 在內地自置／租用住宅物業的意向

**主題性住戶統計調查第 19 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：9/2003-11/2003)

- 公眾對行人環境的意見
- 公眾對教育改革的意見
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

**主題性住戶統計調查第 20 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2004-8/2004)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 18**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 5/2003-8/2003)

- Experience of taking up residence in the Mainland
- Pattern of owning / renting residential properties in the Mainland
- Aspiration for taking up residence in the Mainland
- Aspiration for owning / renting residential properties in the Mainland

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 19**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 9/2003-11/2003)

- Public views on pedestrian environment
- Public views on education reform
- Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 20**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2004-8/2004)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Knowledge of using personal computer and Chinese input methods
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of online Government services
- Information technology security



**主題性住戶統計調查第 21 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2004-8/2004)

- 修讀高等教育的情況
- 居於家庭住戶的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要
- 居於院舍的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要

**主題性住戶統計調查第 22 號報告書**

中英文對照版

(售罄。請參考 2007 年香港統計月刊專題文章)

(統計期間：11/2004-1/2005)

- 居住或長期逗留在內地的香港居民的特徵

**主題性住戶統計調查第 23 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2005-8/2005)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安
- 玩電子遊戲的情況

**主題性住戶統計調查第 24 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2004-1/2005)

- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 對《基本法》的認識

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 21**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2004-8/2004)

- Pattern of study in higher education
- Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons residing in domestic households
- Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons residing in institutions

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 22**

Bilingual version

(Out of stock. Please refer to the Feature Articles of Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics 2007)

(Survey period: 11/2004-1/2005)

- Characteristics of Hong Kong residents having resided / having stayed substantially in the Mainland

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 23**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 5/2005-8/2005)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Knowledge of using personal computer and Chinese input methods
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security
- Pattern of playing electronic games

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 24**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2004-1/2005)

- Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
- Understanding of the Basic Law

**主題性住戶統計調查第 25 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2005-7/2005)

- 在內地居住的情況
- 在內地自置／租用住宅物業的情況
- 到內地居住的意向
- 在內地自置／租用住宅物業的意向

**主題性住戶統計調查第 26 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：2/2005-5/2005)

- 服用健康產品的情況
- 住戶飼養寵物的情況
- 吸煙情況
- 接受脊醫診治的情況

**主題性住戶統計調查第 27 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2006-8/2006)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安
- 數碼娛樂

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 25**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 5/2005-7/2005)

- Experience of taking up residence in the Mainland
- Pattern of owning / renting residential properties in the Mainland
- Aspiration for taking up residence in the Mainland
- Aspiration for owning / renting residential properties in the Mainland

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 26**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 2/2005-5/2005)

- Pattern of using health supplements
- Keeping of pets by households
- Pattern of smoking
- Chiropractor consultation

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 27**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2006-8/2006)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security
- Digital entertainment

**主題性住戶統計調查第 28 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：10/2005-12/2005)

- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 內地來港定居七年以下人士的需要
- 長者的認知能力

**主題性住戶統計調查第 29 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2005-3/2006 及 6/2006-8/2006)

- 公眾對教育改革的意見
- 執行贍養費命令的情況

**主題性住戶統計調查第 30 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2005-3/2006)

- 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
- 居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況

**主題性住戶統計調查第 31 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：1/2006-5/2006)

- 二零零五年在香港發生的罪案及罪案事主

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 28**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 10/2005-12/2005)

- Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
- Needs of persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years
- Cognitive function of older persons

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 29**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2005-3/2006 and 6/2006-8/2006)

- Public views on education reform
- Enforcement of maintenance order

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 30**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2005-3/2006)

- 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
- Health status of institutional residents and their utilisation of medical services

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 31**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 1/2006-5/2006)

- Crime and Its Victims in Hong Kong in 2005

**主題性住戶統計調查第 32 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 7/2007-9/2007)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 32**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 7/2007-9/2007)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security

**主題性住戶統計調查第 33 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 4/2007-6/2007)

- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的工作的認識及看法

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 33**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 4/2007-6/2007)

- Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
- Public awareness of and perception on the work of the Office of The Ombudsman

**主題性住戶統計調查第 34 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 4/2007-6/2007)

- 公眾對兒童發展障礙的認識及態度

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 34**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 4/2007-6/2007)

- Public awareness and attitudes towards developmental disabilities in children

**主題性住戶統計調查第 35 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 7/2007-9/2007)

- 居住或長期逗留在中國內地的香港居民的特徵

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 35**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 7/2007-9/2007)

- Characteristics of Hong Kong residents having resided / having stayed substantially in the mainland of China

**主題性住戶統計調查第 36 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 12/2007-3/2008)

- 吸煙情況
- 應用資訊科技的情況

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 36**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 12/2007-3/2008)

- Pattern of smoking
- Application of information technology

**主題性住戶統計調查第 37 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 7/2008-9/2008)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 37**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 7/2008-9/2008)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security

**主題性住戶統計調查第 38 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 12/2007-3/2008)

- 在中國內地居住的情況
- 在中國內地自置／租用住宅物業的情況
- 到中國內地居住的意向
- 在中國內地自置／租用住宅物業的意向

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 38**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 12/2007-3/2008)

- Experience of taking up residence in the mainland of China
- Pattern of owning / renting residential properties in the mainland of China
- Aspiration for taking up residence in the mainland of China
- Aspiration for owning / renting residential properties in the mainland of China

**主題性住戶統計調查第 39 號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 6/2008-8/2008)

- 種族接納

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 39**

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2008-8/2008)

- Racial acceptance

**主題性住戶統計調查第 40 號報告書**

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- Socio-demographic profile, health status and self-care capability of older persons

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- 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
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- 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
- Knowledge, attitude and practice of medical checkup

**主題性住戶統計調查第 42 號報告書**

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- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
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- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security

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- 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
- 執行贍養費命令的情況

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 45**  
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- 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
- Enforcement of maintenance order

主題性住戶統計調查第 46 號報告書  
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- 使用醫療集團提供的門診服務的情況
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- Hong Kong students studying outside Hong Kong
- Utilisation of out-patient services provided by managed care organisations
- Hong Kong residents working and having studied outside Hong Kong

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- 公眾對提供運動設施的意見

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- Public views on education reform
- Public views on the provision of sports facilities

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(統計期間：11/2009-2/2010 及 10/2010-12/2010)

- 吸煙情況
- 飼養貓狗的情況
- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 環境噪音事宜

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 48**

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- Pattern of smoking
- Keeping of dogs and cats
- Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
- Personal computer and Internet penetration
- Environmental noise issues

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- 國際學校學額的供應
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- 新媒體的使用情況

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 49**

Bilingual version

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(Survey period: 2/2011-4/2011)

- Provision of international school places
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- 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
- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 50**

Bilingual version

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(Survey period: 10/2011-1/2012 and  
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- 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
- Personal computer and Internet penetration

**主題性住戶統計調查第 51 號報告書**

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- 香港的語言使用情況
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**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 51**

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



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- 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**

Bilingual version

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(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

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(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**

Bilingual version

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(Survey period: 9/2012-11/2012 and 1/2013-4/2013)

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

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- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 54**

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- 參與無酬活動的情況
- 參與社交及消閒活動的情況
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- 進修的意向
- 料理家務者

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 56**

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

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(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. 57**

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- 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

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