

主題性住戶統計調查  
第五號報告書  
Thematic Household Survey  
Report No. 5

吸煙情況

Pattern of cigarette smoking

對《基本法》的認識

Understanding of the Basic Law

對聘請家庭傭工的意見

Views on employment of domestic helpers

購買新鮮食品的情況

Pattern of purchasing fresh food produce

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：

政府統計處 社會統計調查組

地址：中國香港英皇道二百五十號北角城中心五樓

電話：(852) 2887 5103 圖文傳真：(852) 2508 1501

電子郵件：ss\_1@censtatd.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to:

**Social Surveys Section**

**Census and Statistics Department**

Address: 5/F, Fortress Tower, 250 King Road, North Point, Hong Kong, China

Tel. No.: (852) 2887 5103 Fax. No.: (852) 2508 1501

E-mail: ss\_1@censtatd.gov.hk

政府統計處網站 Website of the Census and Statistics Department

<http://www.info.gov.hk/censtatd/>

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# 1 引言 Introduction

## 背景

1.1 為了應付各決策局與政府部門對各類社會事項的統計數據的需求，政府統計處於一九九九年開始進行一系列的主題性住戶統計調查。統計處將各決策局及政府部門就其所需各類社會事項的統計資料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，然後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，並且委托私營市場調查公司進行。統計處在這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，以確保承辦商所提供的服務能夠符合統計標準。

## 本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在二零零零年十月至十一月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關吸煙情況、對《基本法》的認識、對聘請家庭傭工的意見及購買新鮮食品的情況等資料。

## 統計調查方法簡述

1.4 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 4 100 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 74%。

1.5 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員首先向所有十二歲及以上的人士進行有關吸煙情況的專題訪問。然後，統計員採用隨機抽樣方法，從每個受訪住戶中抽選一名十五歲或以上的人士參與有關對《基本法》的認識的專題訪問。最後，統計員在每一個受訪住戶中，向戶主或一名對聘請家庭傭工有認識的人士及一名通常負責為該住戶購買新鮮食品的人士分別進行有關對聘請家庭傭工的意見及購買新鮮食品的情況的專題訪問。

## Background

1.1 In order to meet the requests from policy bureaux and government departments for statistical data on selected social issues, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) started a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) in 1999 such that certain enquiries for statistical information on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments would be 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. The 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 service delivered by the contractor in connection with the THS is statistically acceptable.

## Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during October to November 2000 to collect information on pattern of cigarette smoking, understanding of the Basic Law, views on employment of domestic helper and pattern of purchasing fresh food produce.

## Brief description of survey method

1.4 Some 4 100 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 74%.

1.5 For each enumerated household, all persons aged 12 and over were selected for interview in respect of the enquiry on pattern of cigarette smoking. Then, a person aged 15 or over was randomly selected from the household for interview in respect of the enquiry on the understanding of the Basic Law. Lastly, within each enumerated household, the household head or a knowledgeable person in the subject of employment of domestic helper and a person who was the usual decision-maker for purchasing fresh food produce for the household consumption were selected for interview in respect of the

1.6 根據從受訪住戶所搜集的資料，可推論全香港住戶及人口的有關情況(有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍詳情，請參閱第八十八頁的統計調查方法)。

### 數字進位

1.7 由於進位關係，統計表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。

### 代號

1.8 ?? 代表「零」。

enquiries on views on employment of domestic helper and pattern of purchasing fresh food produce respectively.

1.6 Based on the information collected from the interviewed households, the situation related to all households and the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred (please see Survey methodology on page 88 for more detailed description of the survey coverage).

### Rounding of figures

1.7 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables.

### Symbol

1.8 ?? signifies nil.

## 2 吸煙情況 Pattern of cigarette smoking

### 引言

2.1 一項有關吸煙情況的專題訪問在二零零零年十月至十一月期間進行，搜集有關吸煙人士的數目及其吸煙情況等資料。類似的專題訪問，曾分別於一九八二年一月至三月、八三年三月、八四年七月、八六年七月、八八年七月、九零年七月、九三年八月至九月、九六年一月及九八年三月期間進行。是項專題訪問的結果在適當情況下會與先前訪問所得的結果作比較。

2.2 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有十二歲及以上的人士均接受訪問，以識別現時有吸煙、習慣每日吸煙或以前習慣每日吸煙的人士。現時有吸煙的人士(包括習慣每日吸煙及非習慣每日吸煙的人士)會被問及他們對戒煙服務的認識；若他們認識戒煙服務，則被問及會否嘗試使用該服務戒煙。習慣每日吸煙的人士亦會被問及他們每日吸煙的支數、開始每周吸煙的年齡、開始吸煙的原因及會否嘗試戒煙；若他們曾嘗試戒煙，會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，以及有關的原因。對於以前習慣每日吸煙的人士，他們同樣地會被問及開始每周吸煙的年齡、開始吸煙及戒煙的原因。此外，在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有就業人士均被問及有關在工作地點吸煙的資料。

### 概念及定義

2.3 在是項專題訪問中，「吸煙」是指吸食香煙，而並不包括吸食雪茄及用煙斗吸煙。「現時有吸煙的人士」乃指在統計時有吸煙習慣的人士(不理會他們的吸煙情況)。「習慣每日吸煙的人士」乃指在統計時有每日吸煙習慣的人士(雖然他們可能因生病或其他原因而在某些日子沒有吸煙)。另一方面，「以前習慣每日吸煙的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日吸煙的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

### INTRODUCTION

2.1 An enquiry was conducted in October to November 2000 to collect information on the number of cigarette smokers and their cigarette smoking pattern. Similar enquiries were conducted in January to March 1982; March 1983; July of 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1990; August to September 1993; January 1996 and March 1998. Comparison is made with the findings of the previous enquiries where appropriate.

2.2 Within each enumerated households, all persons aged 12 and over were interviewed to identify if they were current smokers, daily smokers or ex-smokers (i.e. those who previously had a daily smoking habit). Current smokers (including daily smokers and non-daily smokers) were asked about their awareness of the smoking cessation service and if yes, whether they had tried it. Daily smokers were also asked the number of cigarettes they smoked in a day, the age they started smoking weekly, the reason for starting to smoke, whether they had ever tried to give up smoking, and if they had, the reason for failing to do so. For those daily smokers who had not tried to give up smoking, they were asked whether they wanted to do so, and also the reason concerned. Similarly, ex-smokers were asked the age they started smoking weekly, the reason for starting to smoke and the reason for giving it up then. In addition, all employed persons within each enumerated household were asked about the information related to smoking in the work place.

### CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.3 In this enquiry, smoking? referred to cigarette smoking, excluding cigar and pipe-smoking. Current smokers? referred to those persons who at the time of enumeration had a smoking habit (disregarding their smoking pattern). Daily smokers? referred to those persons who at the time of enumeration had a daily smoking habit (although they might not smoke on certain days because of illness or other reasons). On the other hand, ex-smokers referred to those persons who previously had a daily smoking habit for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.



## 資料的局限

2.4 由於吸煙的行為日漸不為社會接受，故此是項專題訪問的受訪者，尤其是年青人，可能傾向隱瞞其吸煙行為。在是項專題訪問中所得出的十二至十四歲的吸煙人士數目很少，這可能是由於是項專題訪問的樣本規模較小，以及受訪者隱瞞事實所致。因此，為免令吸煙情況的結果有所偏差，所有十二至十四歲的少年均不包括在數據分析範圍內，而在下列分析所指的現時有吸煙的人士、習慣每日吸煙的人士及以前習慣每日吸煙的人士，亦只涵蓋十五歲及以上的人士。在闡釋是項專題訪問的結果時，要留意這點。

## 專題訪問的主要結果

2.5 有 804 200 人為現時有吸煙的人士，佔全香港所有十五歲及以上人士的 14.4%。在該 804 200 名現時有吸煙的人士中，692 500 人 (86.1%) 為習慣每日吸煙的人士，而 111 800 人 (13.9%) 則為非習慣每日吸煙的人士。此外，有 210 900 人為以前習慣每日吸煙的人士，佔全香港所有十五歲及以上人士的 3.8%。

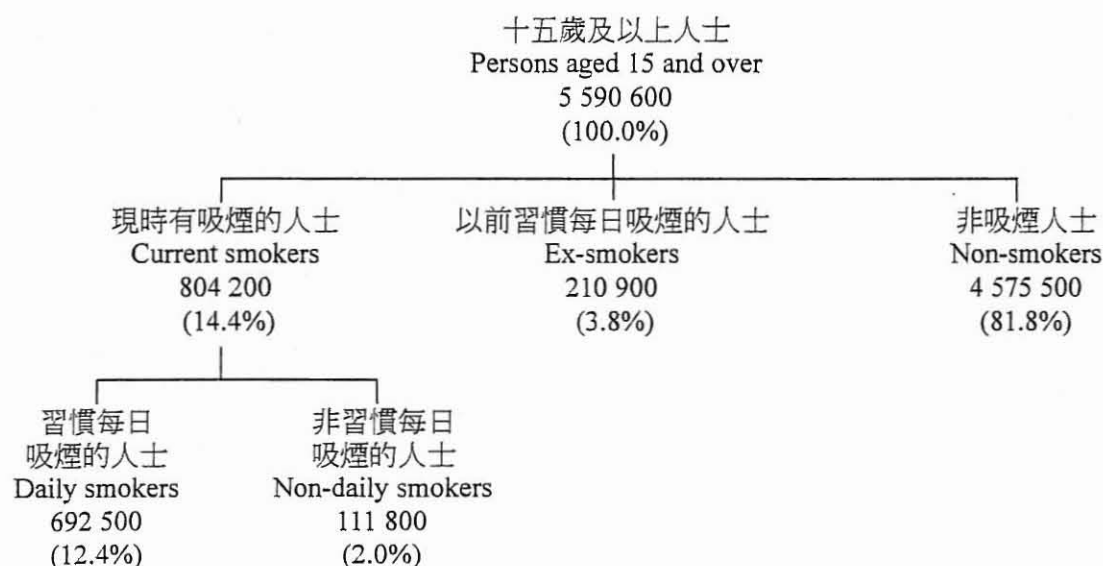
## LIMITATION

2.4 As smoking has become less socially acceptable, respondents of this enquiry, especially youngsters, seemed to have a tendency not to reveal their cigarette smoking behaviour. The number of smokers aged 12-14 identified in this enquiry was limited, probably due to the small sample size involved and the tendency of under-reporting. Thus, in order to avoid giving a distorted picture of cigarette smoking, teenagers aged 12-14 were excluded from the data analysis. As a result, the current smokers, daily smokers and ex-smokers referred to in the following analysis only covered persons aged 15 and over. The enquiry findings should thus be interpreted with this in mind.

## MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

2.5 There were 804 200 current smokers, accounting for 14.4% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong. Of those 804 200 current smokers, 692 500 (86.1%) were daily smokers and 111 800 (13.9%) were non-daily smokers. In addition, there were 210 900 ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit, representing 3.8% of all persons aged 15 and over.

吸煙人士的分布  
Distribution of smokers





2.6 習慣每日吸煙的人士的百分比從一九八二年的23.3%，逐漸地下降至二零零零年的12.4%。至於以前習慣每日吸煙的人士的百分比，自一九八四年的3.7%持續下降至九零年的2.3%後，回升至九六年的4.8%，及後下降至九八年的3.8%，直至二零零零年仍穩定地保持在3.8%。(表 2.1 及圖 2.1)

#### 甲. 有關習慣每日吸煙的人士的分析

##### 年齡及性別

2.7 在該 692 500 名習慣每日吸煙的人士中，589 900 人(85.2%)為男性，而 102 600 人(14.8%)為女性。按年齡分析，58.1%的習慣每日吸煙的人士的年齡在四十歲及以上；22.6%則介乎三十至三十九歲；16.4%介乎二十至二十九歲及3.0%介乎十五至十九歲。(表 2.2a)

2.8 每日吸煙的習慣似乎在年紀較大的人士中較為普遍。以在各年齡組別內習慣每日吸煙的人士佔全香港所有人士的百分比計算，有關比率在十五至十九歲人士中最低，只有4.5%，而在五十至五十九歲人士中則最高，達14.8%。按性別分析，男性的比率(22.0%)較女性(3.5%)高很多。(表 2.2a)

2.9 與一九九八年的專題訪問比較，整體的習慣每日吸煙的人士的比率下降 2.6 個百分點。除了十五至十九歲的人士外，在其他所有年齡組別中，習慣每日吸煙的人士的比率均低於九八年的相應比率。與一九九八年的比率比較，男性在二零零零年的比率下降 5.1 個百分點，而女性的相應比率則上升 0.6 個百分點。(表 2.2a)

##### 開始每周吸煙的年齡

2.10 大部分(62.5%)習慣每日吸煙的人士在十至十九歲之間開始有每周吸煙的習慣。另30.8%習慣每日吸煙的人士是在二十至二十九歲之間開始有每周吸煙的習慣。男性及女性的分布模式大致相同。(表 2.2b)

2.6 The percentage of daily smokers had been decreasing steadily over the years from 23.3% in 1982 to 12.4% in 2000. As for the percentage of ex-smokers, after having continuously decreased from 3.7% in 1984 to 2.3% in 1990, it increased to 4.8% in 1996 and then dropped to 3.8% in 1998 and remained stable at 3.8% in 2000. (Table 2.1 and Chart 2.1)

#### A. Analysis on daily smokers

##### Age and sex

2.7 Of the 692 500 daily smokers, 589 900 (85.2%) were males and 102 600 (14.8%) were females. Analyzed by age, 58.1% of them were aged 40 and over; 22.6%, 30-39; 16.4%, 20-29 and 3.0%, 15-19. (Table 2.2a)

2.8 Daily smoking seemed to be more popular among older persons. Expressed as a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups in Hong Kong, the rate of being daily smokers was lowest for persons aged 15-19, at 4.5%, and highest for those aged 50-59, at 14.8%. Analyzed by sex, the rate for males (22.0%) was much higher than their female counterparts (3.5%). (Table 2.2a)

2.9 Compared with the 1998 enquiry, the overall rate decreased by 2.6 percentage points. The rates for persons in all age groups were lower than the corresponding rates in 1998 except that for those aged 15-19. The rate for males in 2000 decreased by 5.1 percentage points whereas the rate for females increased by 0.6 percentage point when compared with the corresponding rates in 1998. (Table 2.2a)

##### Age started smoking weekly

2.10 Most (62.5%) daily smokers started smoking weekly at age 10-19; and another 30.8% at age 20-29. Both males and females had broadly similar distribution patterns. (Table 2.2b)

*每日吸煙支數*

2.11 約 45.4%的習慣每日吸煙的人士每日吸 11 至 20 支煙;44.8%則每日吸 1 至 10 支煙。習慣每日吸煙的人士每日平均吸 15 支煙。按年齡分析,四十至四十九歲和五十至五十九歲的人士分別每日平均吸煙 17 及 16 支,他們較其他年齡組別的人士(每日平均吸煙支數約 13 至 14 支)多吸煙。(表 2.2c)

2.12 按性別分析,男性每日的平均吸煙支數普遍較女性多,他們每日平均吸 15 支煙,而女性則每日平均吸 12 支煙。(表 2.2c)

2.13 與一九九八年的專題訪問比較,習慣每日吸煙的人士的每日平均吸煙支數輕微下降。(表 2.2c)

*經濟活動身分*

2.14 約 550 100 名(79.4%)習慣每日吸煙的人士為從事經濟活動人士,餘下 142 300 名習慣每日吸煙的人士(20.6%)則為非從事經濟活動人士。每日吸煙的習慣在從事經濟活動人士中(習慣每日吸煙的人士的比率为 16.1%)較在非從事經濟活動人士中(6.6%)為普遍。而在非從事經濟活動人士中,退休人士習慣每日吸煙的比率为最高,達 12.8%。(表 2.2d)

*開始吸煙的原因*

2.15 在該 692 500 名習慣每日吸煙的人士中,約 59.5%是因「受朋友影響」而開始吸煙,22.6%是因「好奇」。其他較少提及的原因包括「減輕精神壓力」(19.2%)、「社交應酬需要」(15.7%)、「提高精神」(14.2%)、「受家人影響」(13.6%)及「消磨時間」(11.5%)。(表 2.2e)

*曾否嘗試是否想戒煙*

2.16 約 289 600 名(41.8%)習慣每日吸煙的人士曾嘗試戒煙,但並不成功,其中男性佔 87.8%。導致他們戒煙失敗的三個最普遍提及的

*Daily consumption of cigarettes*

2.11 Some 45.4% of the daily smokers consumed 11-20 cigarettes in a day; and 44.8%, 1-10 cigarettes. The daily smokers consumed an average of 15 cigarettes in a day. Analyzed by age, persons aged 40-49 and persons aged 50-59 smoked an average of 17 and 16 cigarettes in a day respectively. They consumed more cigarettes than persons in other age groups (with average daily consumption of cigarettes around 13-14). (Table 2.2c)

2.12 Analyzed by sex, male daily smokers generally consumed more cigarettes, with an average of 15 per day, than their female counterparts, with an average of 12 per day. (Table 2.2c)

2.13 Compared with the 1998 enquiry, the average daily consumption of cigarettes of the daily smokers dropped slightly. (Table 2.2c)

*Activity status*

2.14 Some 550 100 (79.4%) daily smokers were economically active, and the remaining 142 300 daily smokers (20.6%) were economically inactive. Daily smoking was much more popular among the economically active persons (the rate of being daily smokers was 16.1%) than among their economically inactive counterparts (6.6%). Among the economically inactive persons, retirees had the highest rate of being daily smokers, at 12.8%. (Table 2.2d)

*Reason for starting to smoke*

2.15 Some 59.5% of those 692 500 daily smokers started smoking because of influence of friends? and 22.6%, out of curiosity? Other less commonly cited reasons included easing tension? (19.2%), necessity in social functions (15.7%), refreshing one mind? (14.2%), influence of family members? (13.6%) and killing time? (11.5%). (Table 2.2e)

*Whether had tried / wanted to give up smoking*

2.16 Some 289 600 (41.8%) daily smokers had tried but failed to give up smoking, among whom 87.8% were males. The three most

原因包括「不夠決心」(49.4%)、「吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好」(32.3%)及「許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士」(21.5%)。(表 2.2f 及 2.3)

2.17 另外約 332 500 名(48.0%)習慣每日吸煙的人士卻從未嘗試過戒煙及並不想戒煙，其中男性佔 82.4%。他們不想戒煙的四個普遍提及的原因包括「吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好」(58.7%)、「不夠決心」(22.2%)、「許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士」(17.3%)及「心理/生理上感到不適」(17.3%)。(表 2.2f 及 2.4)

2.18 其餘的 70 300 名(10.2%)習慣每日吸煙的人士從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙，其中男性佔 87.6%。他們未曾嘗試戒煙的最普遍提及原因是「不夠決心」(51.0%)；其次是「吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好」(34.0%)。(表 2.2f 及 2.5)

## 乙. 有關以前習慣每日吸煙的人士的分析

### 年齡及性別

2.19 在 210 900 名以前習慣每日吸煙的人士中，45.5%年齡在六十歲及以上，另 37.7%介乎四十至五十九歲。較年長的人士中，以前習慣每日吸煙的人士的比率較高。六十歲及以上的人士的比率最高，達 9.6%，而十五至二十九歲的人士的比率則最低，為 0.9%。按性別分析，男性佔以前習慣每日吸煙的人士的 88.3%，以前習慣每日吸煙的人士在男性中的比率(7.0%)亦遠較在女性中的比率(0.8%)為高。(表 2.6a)

### 戒煙的原因

2.20 在該 210 900 名以前習慣每日吸煙的人士中，約 46.5%是基於「健康理由(沒有醫生建議)」而主動戒煙；另37.1%是因為「覺得吸煙影響身體健康」而戒煙；22.2%是因為「受家人影響」及 17.8%是因為「健康理由(有醫生建議)」。(表 2.6b)

commonly cited reasons for their failure to give up smoking included being not determined enough (49.4%), cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite? (32.3%) and most friends / colleagues were smokers? (21.5%). (Tables 2.2f and 2.3)

2.17 Another 332 500 (48.0%) daily smokers, however, had neither tried nor wanted to give up smoking, among whom 82.4% were males. The four most commonly cited reasons for their not wanting to give up smoking included cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite (58.7%), being not determined enough? (22.2%), most friends / colleagues were smokers? (17.3%) and felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable? (17.3%). (Tables 2.2f and 2.4)

2.18 The remaining 70 300 (10.2%) daily smokers had never tried but wanted to give up smoking, among whom 87.6% were males. The most commonly cited reasons for their not trying to do so was being not determined enough (51.0%), followed by cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite? (34.0%). (Tables 2.2f and 2.5)

## B. Analysis on ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit

### Age and sex

2.19 Of the 210 900 ex-smokers, 45.5% were aged 60 and over, and another 37.7% were aged 40-59. Elderly persons had a higher rate of being ex-smokers. The rate was highest for persons aged 60 and over, at 9.6%, and lowest for those aged 15-29, at 0.9%. Analyzed by sex, 88.3% of the ex-smokers were males who had a much higher rate (7.0%) than females (0.8%). (Table 2.6a)

### Reason for giving up smoking

2.20 About 46.5% of the 210 900 ex-smokers gave up smoking on their own accord because of health reason (without a doctor advice)? another 37.1%, considered smoking not good to health? 22.2%, influence of family members? and 17.8%, health reason (with a doctor advice)? (Table 2.6b)

丙. 有關現時有吸煙的人士對戒煙服務的認識的分析

2.21 所有現時有吸煙的人士(包括習慣每日吸煙及非習慣每日吸煙的人士)被問及他們是否認識戒煙服務。在 804 200 名現時有吸煙的人士中,約 242 200 人(30.1%)認識戒煙服務。男性吸煙者認識戒煙服務的比例(31.1%)較女性(25.2%)為高。按年齡分析,三十至五十九歲的吸煙人士對戒煙服務的認識程度較高。(表 2.7)

*曾否使用/是否願意嘗試戒煙服務*

2.22 在 242 200 名認識戒煙服務的現時有吸煙的人士中,只有 4.2%曾使用戒煙服務。女性的相應百分比(8.7%)較男性(3.5%)為高。(表 2.8)

2.23 約 232 000 名現時有吸煙的人士雖然對戒煙服務有所認識,但他們未曾使用該服務。他們當中,有14.2%表示願意嘗試戒煙服務。(表 2.8)

丁. 有關就業人士對在工作地方吸煙的意見的分析

2.24 在每個受訪住戶中,所有就業人士(不包括家庭傭工及完全在室外工作的人士)被問及他們對在工作地方吸煙的意見,其中包括在他們的工作範圍十呎以內吸煙的人士數目及他們對各項在工作地方的室內範圍禁煙的措施的意見。

*在工作地方的十呎範圍以內有否吸煙人士*

2.25 在 2 622 400 名就業人士中(不包括家庭傭工及完全在室外工作的人士),約 1 088 900 人(41.4%)表示在他們的工作地方的十呎範圍以內有吸煙人士。主要在室內工作的人士中,約 733 900 人或 35.2%表示在他們的工作地方的十呎範圍以內有吸煙人士。主要在室外工作的人

C. Analysis on current smokers awareness of the smoking cessation service

2.21 All current smokers (including daily smokers and non-daily smokers) were asked whether they were aware of the smoking cessation service. Of the 804 200 current smokers, some 242 200 (30.1%) were aware of the service. A higher proportion of male current smokers (31.3%) were aware of the smoking cessation service compared with their female counterparts (25.2%). Analyzed by age, current smokers aged 30-59 had relatively higher degree of awareness of the service. (Table 2.7)

*Whether had tried / would try the smoking cessation service*

2.22 Of the 242 200 current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation service, only 4.2% had tried it before. The corresponding percentage was higher for females (8.7%) than males (3.5%). (Table 2.8).

2.23 Some 232 000 current smokers had not tried the smoking cessation service although they were aware of it. Among them, 14.2% claimed that they were willing to try the smoking cessation service. (Table 2.8)

D. Analysis on employed persons? views on smoking in work place

2.24 All employed persons (excluding domestic helpers and those who worked entirely in outdoor area) within each enumerated household were asked about their views on smoking in work place, including the number of smokers who worked within 10 feet around them and their views on various measures of prohibiting smoking in the indoor area of work place.

*Whether had smokers within 10 feet of work place*

2.25 Of the 2 622 400 employed persons (excluding domestic helpers and those who worked entirely in outdoor area), some 1 088 900 (41.4%) reported that there were persons who smoked within 10 feet around them in their work place. For those who worked mainly in indoor



士(66.6%)和在室內及室外工作的人士(65.6%)的相應百分比較高。(表 2.9a)

area, some 733 900 persons or 35.2% reported that there were persons who smoked within 10 feet around them in their work place. The corresponding percentages were much higher for those who worked mainly in outdoor area (66.6%) and those who worked both in indoor and outdoor area (65.6%). (Table 2.9a)

*在工作地方的室內範圍是否准許吸煙*

*Whether permitted to smoke in the indoor area of work place*

2.26 在 2 622 400 名就業人士中,約 824 000 人(31.4%)表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍是准許吸煙的。另外 1 511 600 人(57.6%)表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍是不准吸煙的。其餘的 286 800 人(10.9%)則表示不清楚。(表 2.9b)

2.26 Of the 2 622 400 employed persons, some 824 000 persons (31.4%) reported that smoking was permitted in the indoor area of their work place. Another 1 511 600 persons (57.6%) reported that smoking was not allowed in the indoor area of their work place. The remaining 286 800 persons (10.9%) were not sure. (Table 2.9b)

*在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定吸煙區*

*Whether had designated smoking area in the indoor area of work place*

2.27 約 657 500 名就業人士表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍有設立指定吸煙區,佔該 2 622 400名就業人士的 25.1%。另外1 599 300 名就業人士(61.0%)表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍沒有設立指定吸煙區及 365 600人(13.9%)表示不清楚。(表 2.9b)

2.27 Some 657 500 employed persons reported that there was designated smoking area in the indoor area of their work place, representing 25.1% of those 2 622 400 employed persons. Another 1 599 300 employed persons (61.0%) said the opposite and 365 600 persons (13.9%) were not sure. (Table 2.9b)

*在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定非吸煙區*

*Whether had designated non-smoking area in indoor area of work place*

2.28 當被問及在他們的工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定非吸煙區,約 852 500 名就業人士(32.5%)表示有,而 1 393 500 人(53.1%)表示沒有,其餘的 376 400 人(14.4%)則表示不清楚。(表 2.9b)

2.28 When asked whether had designated non-smoking area in the indoor area of their work place, some 852 500 employed persons (32.5%) gave a positive answer while 1 393 500 persons (53.1%) gave a negative answer. The remaining 376 400 persons (14.4%) were not sure. (Table 2.9b)

*是否支持在工作地方的室內範圍設立指定吸煙區*

*Whether supported to set up designated smoking area in the indoor area of work place*

2.29 在該 2 622 400 名就業人士中,大部分(71.1%)支持在工作地方的室內範圍設立指定吸煙區,而13.1%則反對。其餘的 15.8%表示沒有意見。(表 2.9c)

2.29 Of those 2 622 400 employed persons, the majority (71.1%) supported to set up designated smoking area in the indoor area of their work place while 13.1% did not support. The remaining 15.8% had no comment. (Table 2.9c)

2.30 按吸煙習慣分析，非吸煙人士及以前習慣每日吸煙的人士(在統計時沒有吸煙習慣)支持在工作地方的室內範圍設立指定吸煙區的比例(75.3%)較現時有吸煙的人士(52.6%)為高。(表 2.9c)

*是否支持在工作地方的室內範圍全面禁煙*

2.31 大部分(72.4%)就業人士均支持在他們的工作地方的室內範圍全面禁煙，而11.5%則反對。其餘16.1%表示沒有意見。非吸煙人士及以前習慣每日吸煙的人士支持在工作地方的室內範圍全面禁煙的百分比(80.2%)較現時有吸煙的人士的相應百分比(38.0%)為高。(表 2.9c)

*是否支持政府立例規定在工作地方的室內範圍全面禁煙*

2.32 在該 2 622 400 名就業人士中，約73.5%支持政府立例規定在工作地方的室內範圍全面禁煙，另外12.7%不支持及13.8%表示沒有意見。非吸煙人士及以前習慣每日吸煙的人士支持立例的百分比(81.4%)較現時有吸煙的人士的相應百分比(38.5%)為高。(表 2.9c)

2.30 Analyzed by smoking pattern, it was found that non-smokers and ex-smokers (who did not have a smoking habit at the time of enumeration) had a higher proportion to support setting up designated smoking area in the indoor area of their work place (75.3%) as compared to current smokers (52.6%). (Table 2.9c)

*Whether supported to prohibit smoking in the entire indoor area of work place*

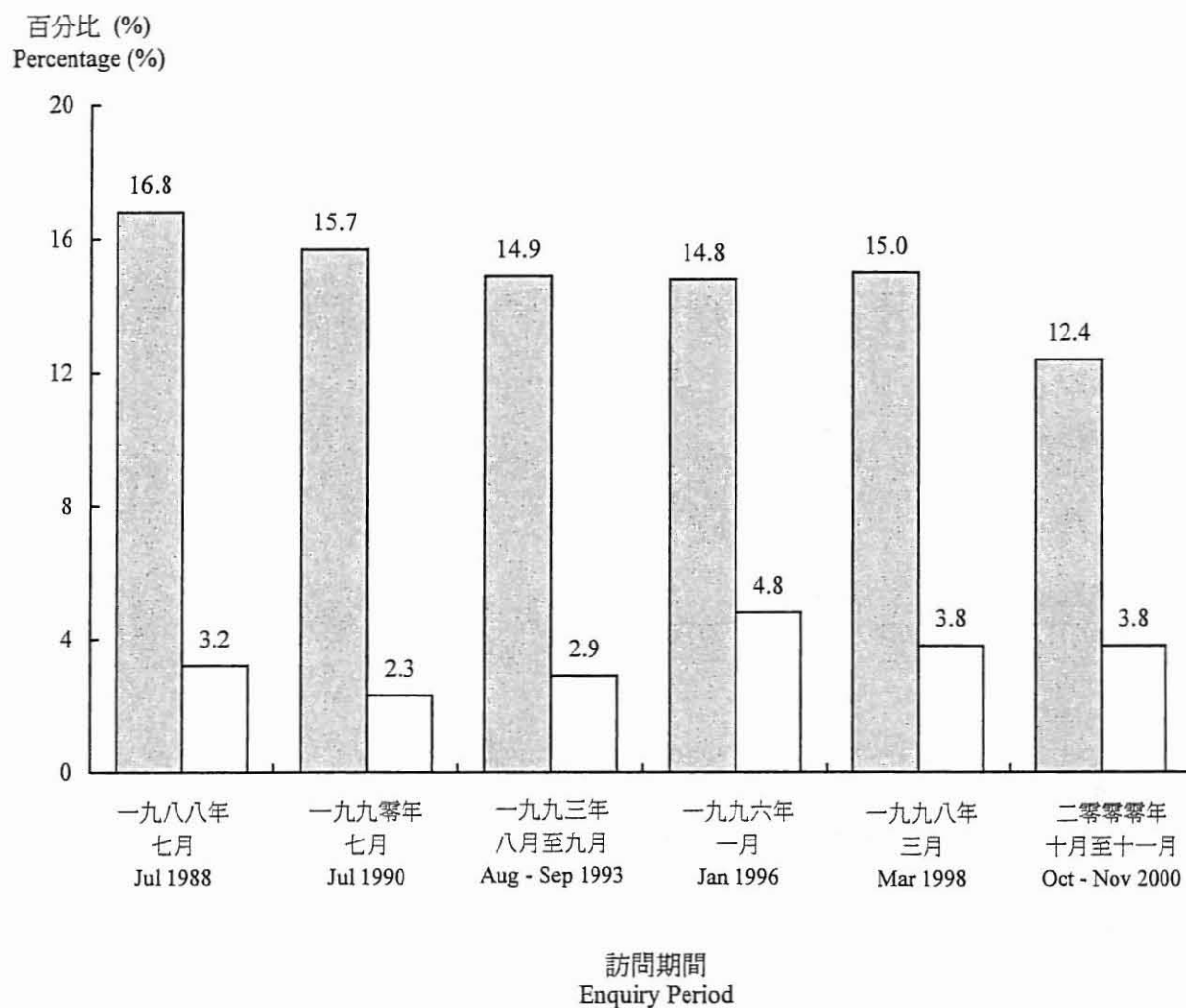
2.31 The majority (72.4%) of the employed persons supported that smoking should be prohibited in the entire indoor area of their work place while 11.5% did not support. The remaining 16.1% had no comment. The percentage of supporting the prohibition of smoking in the entire indoor area of work place was higher among non-smokers and ex-smokers (80.2%) than that among current smokers (38.0%). (Table 2.9c)

*Whether supported the Government enactment of law to prohibit smoking in the entire indoor area of work place*

2.32 Of those 2 622 400 employed persons, some 73.5% supported the Government enactment of law to prohibit smoking in the entire indoor area of work place. Another 12.7% did not support and 13.8% had no comment. The percentage of supporting the enactment of such law was higher among non-smokers and ex-smokers (81.4%) than that among current smokers (38.5%). (Table 2.9c)

圖2.1 習慣每日吸煙的人士及以前習慣每日吸煙的人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比

Chart 2.1 Percentage of daily smokers and ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit among all persons aged 15 and over





-  習慣每日吸煙的人士  
Daily smokers
-  以前習慣每日吸煙的人士  
Ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit



表 2.1 習慣每日吸煙的人士及以前習慣每日吸煙的人士數目  
 Table 2.1 Daily smokers and ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit

訪問期間 Enquiry period	習慣每日吸煙的人士 Daily smokers		以前習慣每日吸煙的人士 Ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*
一九八二年一月至三月 Jan-Mar 1982	888.4	23.3	#	#
一九八三年三月 Mar 1983	783.9	19.9	#	#
一九八四年七月 Jul 1984	744.5	18.7	145.6	3.7
一九八六年七月 Jul 1986	713.4	17.4	132.9	3.2
一九八八年七月 Jul 1988	723.9	16.8	138.3	3.2
一九九零年七月 Jul 1990	691.9	15.7	102.7	2.3
一九九三年八月至九月 Aug-Sep 1993	687.1	14.9	134.5	2.9
一九九六年一月 Jan 1996	740.4	14.8	240.3	4.8
一九九八年三月 Mar 1998	805.1	15.0	206.7	3.8
二零零零年十月至十一月 Oct-Nov 2000	692.5	12.4	210.9	3.8

註釋：\* 在個別訪問期間佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。

# 沒有數據。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective enquiry periods.

# Not available.

表 2.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的習慣每日吸煙的人士數目  
Table 2.2a Daily smokers by age and sex

二零零零年十月至十一月的專題訪問  
Oct-Nov 2000 enquiry

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	14.9	2.5	6.4	5.7	5.6	2.6	20.6	3.0	4.5
20 - 29	90.7	15.4	19.9	22.7	22.1	4.7	113.3	16.4	12.1
30 - 39	132.1	22.4	23.1	24.4	23.8	3.4	156.4	22.6	12.1
40 - 49	154.7	26.2	26.4	16.0	15.6	2.5	170.8	24.7	14.1
50 - 59	93.7	15.9	26.2	8.2	8.0	2.5	101.9	14.7	14.8
≥ 60	103.9	17.6	21.8	25.6	25.0	4.9	129.4	18.7	12.9
合計@ Overall@	589.9	100.0 (85.2)	22.0	102.6	100.0 (14.8)	3.5	692.5	100.0 (100.0)	12.4

一九九八年三月的專題訪問  
Mar 1998 enquiry

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	9.1	1.3	4.2	2.7	3.4	1.3	11.8	1.5	2.8
20 - 29	114.3	15.7	24.1	22.2	28.1	4.3	136.5	16.9	13.8
30 - 39	196.2	27.0	30.1	14.1	17.9	2.0	210.4	26.1	15.7
40 - 49	187.2	25.8	33.0	14.5	18.4	2.7	201.7	25.0	18.3
50 - 59	111.2	15.3	35.1	4.0	5.1	1.5	115.2	14.3	19.9
≥ 60	108.3	14.9	24.2	21.3	27.0	4.4	129.6	16.1	13.9
合計@ Overall@	726.3	100.0 (90.2)	27.1	78.8	100.0 (9.8)	2.9	805.1	100.0 (100.0)	15.0

註釋：\* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性為例，根據二零零零年的專題訪問所得，6.4%為習慣每日吸煙的人士。

@ 括號內的數字顯示佔所有習慣每日吸煙的人士的百分比。

Notes: \* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males age 15-19, 6.4% were daily smokers based on the 2000 enquiry.

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

表 2.2b 按開始每周吸煙的年齡及性別劃分的習慣每日吸煙的人士數目  
 Table 2.2b Daily smokers by age started smoking weekly and sex

開始每周吸煙的年齡 Age started smoking 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	16.2	2.8	5.6	5.5	21.9	3.2
10 - 19	371.1	62.9	61.4	59.9	432.5	62.5
20 - 29	184.2	31.2	28.9	28.2	213.1	30.8
≥ 30	18.4	3.1	6.6	6.5	25.0	3.6
總計 Total	589.9	100.0	102.6	100.0	692.5	100.0

表 2.2c 按年齡/性別及每日吸煙支數劃分的習慣每日吸煙的人士數目  
 Table 2.2c Daily smokers by age / sex and daily consumption of cigarettes

年齡組別/ 性別 Age group / sex	每日吸煙支數 No. of cigarettes smoked per day								每日平均吸煙支數 Average no. of cigarettes smoked per day	
	1 - 10		11 - 20		≥ 21		總計 Total		二零零零年 十月至十一 月的專題 訪問 Oct-Nov 2000 enquiry	一九九八 年三月的 專題訪問 Mar 1998 enquiry
	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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %		
年齡組別 Age group										
15 - 19	11.9	57.7	6.7	32.7	2.0	9.7	20.6	100.0	13	13
20 - 29	60.7	53.6	47.6	42.0	5.0	4.4	113.3	100.0	13	15
30 - 39	77.1	49.3	65.8	42.1	13.5	8.6	156.4	100.0	14	17
40 - 49	57.7	33.8	92.0	53.9	21.1	12.4	170.8	100.0	17	17
50 - 59	38.7	37.9	47.7	46.8	15.6	15.2	101.9	100.0	16	18
≥ 60	63.8	49.3	54.2	41.9	11.4	8.8	129.4	100.0	14	14
性別 Sex										
男 Male	243.7	41.3	282.2	47.8	63.9	10.8	589.9	100.0	15	16
女 Female	66.3	64.7	31.9	31.1	4.3	4.2	102.6	100.0	12	13
合計 Overall	310.0	44.8	314.1	45.4	68.4	9.9	692.5	100.0	15	16

表 2.2d 按經濟活動身分劃分的習慣每日吸煙的人士數目  
Table 2.2d Daily smokers by activity status

經濟活動身分 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>	550.1	79.4	16.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	142.3	20.6	6.6
退休人士 Retired persons	92.9	13.4	12.8
料理家務者 Home-makers	26.6	3.8	2.9
其他 <sup>#</sup> Others <sup>#</sup>	22.7	3.3	4.3
合計 Overall	692.5	100.0	12.4

註釋：\* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動的人士為例，16.1%為習慣每日吸煙的人士。

<sup>+</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

<sup>#</sup> 其他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 activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 16.1% were daily smokers.

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

<sup>#</sup> Others include students and other economically inactive persons.

表 2.2e 按開始吸煙的原因及性別劃分的習慣每日吸煙的人士數目  
 Table 2.2e Daily smokers by reason for starting to smoke and sex

開始吸煙的原因# Reason for starting to smoke#	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 Influence of friends	356.1	60.4	56.2	54.8	412.3	59.5
好奇 Out of curiosity	129.0	21.9	27.7	27.0	156.8	22.6
減輕精神壓力 Easing tension	111.9	19.0	20.7	20.2	132.6	19.2
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	95.2	16.1	13.2	12.9	108.4	15.7
提高精神 Refreshing one mind	86.3	14.6	12.0	11.7	98.3	14.2
受家人影響 Influence of family members	76.5	13.0	17.7	17.3	94.2	13.6
消磨時間 Killing time	69.1	11.7	10.7	10.4	79.8	11.5
看來更成熟/有氣派 To look more mature / stylish	24.5	4.1	3.2	3.2	27.7	4.0
受公眾人物/明星影響 Influence of public figures / artists	8.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	10.1	1.5
合計 Overall	589.9		102.6		692.5	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.2f 按曾否嘗試/是否想戒煙及性別劃分的習慣每日吸煙的人士數目  
 Table 2.2f Daily smokers by whether had tried / wanted to give up smoking and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
曾嘗試戒煙但失敗 Had tried to give up smoking but failed	254.3	43.1	35.3	34.4	289.6	41.8
從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙 Had never tried but wanted to give up smoking	61.6	10.4	8.8	8.6	70.3	10.2
從未嘗試過戒煙及並不想戒煙 Had never tried and did not want to give up smoking	274.1	46.5	58.5	57.0	332.5	48.0
總計 Total	589.9	100.0	102.6	100.0	692.5	100.0



表 2.3 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煙的人士數目

Table 2.3 Daily 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# Reason for failing to give up smoking#	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不夠決心 Being not determined enough	126.5	49.7	16.5	46.7	142.9	49.4
吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	84.7	33.3	8.7	24.7	93.4	32.3
許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	55.8	21.9	6.5	18.5	62.3	21.5
心理/生理上感到不適 Felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable	32.6	12.8	3.8	10.7	36.4	12.6
提高精神 Refreshing one mind	26.2	10.3	3.7	10.6	30.0	10.3
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	26.4	10.4	3.2	9.2	29.7	10.2
消磨時間 Killing time	17.5	6.9	2.4	6.8	19.9	6.9
太容易取得香煙 Too easy to get cigarettes	15.7	6.2	2.7	7.7	18.4	6.3
合計 Overall	254.3		35.3		289.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.4 按不想戒煙的原因及性別劃分的從未嘗試過戒煙及並不想戒煙的習慣每日吸煙的人士數目

Table 2.4 Daily smokers who had never tried and did not want to give up smoking by reason for not wanting to give up smoking and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不想戒煙的原因# Reason for not wanting to give up smoking#						
吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	162.6	59.3	32.6	55.7	195.2	58.7
不夠決心 Being not determined enough	58.3	21.3	15.5	26.6	73.8	22.2
許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	48.0	17.5	9.6	16.4	57.6	17.3
心理/生理上感到不適 Felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable	47.4	17.3	10.0	17.2	57.4	17.3
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	37.8	13.8	6.2	10.6	44.0	13.2
消磨時間 Killing time	32.6	11.9	7.5	12.9	40.1	12.1
提高精神 Refreshing one mind	20.3	7.4	3.9	6.6	24.1	7.3
太容易取得香煙 Too easy to get cigarettes	10.2	3.7	1.0	1.8	11.3	3.4
合計 Overall	274.1		58.5		332.5	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.5 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煙的人士數目  
 Table 2.5 Daily smokers who had never tried but wanted to give up smoking by reason for not trying to give up smoking and sex

未曾嘗試戒煙的原因# Reason for not trying to give up smoking#	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不夠決心 Being not determined enough	32.5	52.8	3.3	38.1	35.8	51.0
吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	19.0	30.8	4.9	56.4	23.9	34.0
心理/生理上感到不適 Felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable	12.5	20.3	3.9	44.8	16.5	23.4
許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	13.0	21.2	2.3	26.3	15.3	21.8
提高精神 Refreshing one mind	9.5	15.5	1.4	15.4	10.9	15.5
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	5.4	8.8	-	-	5.4	7.7
太容易取得香煙 Too easy to get cigarettes	4.6	7.5	-	-	4.6	6.6
合計 Overall	61.6		8.8		70.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.6a 按年齡/性別劃分的以前習慣每日吸煙的人士數目  
 Table 2.6a Ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit 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 - 19	2.4	1.1	0.5
20 - 29	10.0	4.8	1.1
30 - 39	22.8	10.8	1.8
40 - 49	43.5	20.6	3.6
50 - 59	36.2	17.1	5.2
≥ 60	96.0	45.5	9.6
性別 Sex			
男 Male	186.3	88.3	7.0
女 Female	24.6	11.7	0.8
合計 Overall	210.9	100.0	3.8

註釋：\* 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有十五至二十九歲人士為例，0.9%為以前習慣每日吸煙的人士。

Note: \* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all persons aged 15-29, 0.9% were ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit.

表 2.6b 按戒煙的原因及性別劃分的以前習慣每日吸煙的人士數目  
 Table 2.6b Ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit by reason for giving up smoking and sex

戒煙的原因# Reason for giving 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 %
健康理由(沒有醫生建議) Health reason (without a doctor advice)	85.3	45.8	12.8	52.2	98.1	46.5
覺得吸煙影響身體健康 Considered smoking not good to health	70.8	38.0	7.5	30.5	78.3	37.1
受家人影響 Influence of family members	42.1	22.6	4.9	19.8	46.9	22.2
健康理由(有醫生建議) Health reason (with a doctor advice)	31.9	17.1	5.7	23.1	37.6	17.8
受朋友影響 Influence of friends	11.4	6.1	0.4	1.6	11.8	5.6
香煙價格昂貴 High price of cigarettes	9.0	4.8	0.5	2.1	9.5	4.5
合計 Overall	186.3		24.6		210.9	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 2.7 按年齡/性別及對戒煙服務的認識劃分的現時有吸煙的人士數目  
 Table 2.7 Current smokers by age / sex and awareness of the smoking cessation service

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	對戒煙服務的認識 Awareness of the smoking cessation service					
	認識 Aware		不認識 Not aware		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 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 19	2.0	8.0	22.6	92.0	24.6	100.0
20 - 29	37.0	27.1	99.9	72.9	136.9	100.0
30 - 39	63.2	34.1	122.2	65.9	185.4	100.0
40 - 49	64.3	33.3	128.5	66.7	192.7	100.0
50 - 59	40.4	33.7	79.3	66.3	119.8	100.0
≥ 60	35.3	24.4	109.6	75.6	144.9	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	210.0	31.1	466.2	68.9	676.2	100.0
女 Female	32.2	25.2	95.9	74.9	128.0	100.0
合計 Overall	242.2	30.1	562.1	69.9	804.2	100.0

表 2.8 按曾否使用戒煙服務/是否願意嘗試戒煙服務及性別劃分的認識戒煙服務的現時有吸煙的人士數目  
 Table 2.8 Current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation service by whether had tried the smoking cessation service / whether would try the smoking cessation service and sex

曾否使用戒煙服務/ 是否願意嘗試戒煙服務 Whether had tried the smoking cessation service / whether would try the smoking cessation service	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
曾使用戒煙服務 Had tried the smoking cessation service	7.4	3.5	2.8	8.7	10.2	4.2
未曾使用戒煙服務 Had not tried the smoking cessation service	202.6	96.5	29.4	91.3	232.0	95.8
願意嘗試戒煙服務 Would try the smoking cessation service	27.3	(13.5)	5.6	(19.1)	32.9	(14.2)
不願意嘗試戒煙服務 Would not try the smoking cessation service	175.3	(86.5)	23.8	(80.9)	199.0	(85.8)
總計 Total	210.0	100.0	32.2	100.0	242.2	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有認識戒煙服務  
但未曾使用戒煙服務的現時有吸煙人士  
中所佔的百分比。

Note: \* Figures in brackets represent the  
percentages in respect of all current  
smokers who were aware of the smoking  
cessation service but had not tried the  
smoking cessation service.



表 2.9a 按工作地方性質及在工作地方的十呎範圍以內有否吸煙人士劃分的就業人士\*數目  
 Table 2.9a Employed persons\* by nature of work place and whether had smokers within 10 feet of work place

工作地方性質 Nature of work place	在工作地方的十呎範圍以內有否吸煙人士 Whether had smokers within 10 feet of work place					
	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	733.9	35.2	1 351.4	64.8	2 085.3	100.0
主要室外 Mainly outdoor	158.8	66.6	79.8	33.4	238.5	100.0
室內及室外 Both indoor and outdoor	196.2	65.6	102.4	34.3	298.6	100.0
合計 Overall	1 088.9	41.4	1 533.6	58.5	2 622.4	100.0

註釋：\* 不包括家庭傭工及完全在室外工作的人士。

Note: \* Excluding domestic helpers and those who worked entirely in outdoor area.

**表 2.9b** 按所屬機構在工作地方室內範圍實施的吸煙政策劃分的就業人士\*數目  
**Table 2.9b** **Employed persons\* by policy on smoking in the indoor area of work place implemented in the establishment being engaged in**

所屬機構在工作地方室內範圍實施的吸煙政策 Policy on smoking in the indoor area of work place implemented in the establishment being engaged in	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
在工作地方的室內範圍是否准許吸煙 Whether smoking was permitted in indoor area of work place		
准許 Yes	824.0	31.4
禁止 No	1 511.6	57.6
不清楚 Not sure	286.8	10.9
在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定吸煙區 Whether had designated smoking area in indoor area of work place		
有 Yes	657.5	25.1
沒有 No	1 599.3	61.0
不清楚 Not sure	365.6	13.9
在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定非吸煙區 Whether had designated non-smoking area in indoor area of work place		
有 Yes	852.5	32.5
沒有 No	1 393.5	53.1
不清楚 Not sure	376.4	14.4
總計 Total	2 622.4	100.0

註釋：\* 不包括家庭傭工及完全在室外工作的人士。

Note: \* Excluding domestic helpers and those who worked entirely in outdoor area.

表 2.9c 按對在工作地方的室內範圍禁煙的各項措施的意見及吸煙習慣劃分的就業人士\*數目  
 Table 2.9c Employed persons\* by view towards various measures to prohibit smoking in the indoor area of work place and smoking pattern

對在工作地方的室內範圍 禁煙的各項措施的意見 View towards various measures to prohibit smoking in the indoor area of work place	現時有吸煙的人士 Current smokers		吸煙習慣 Smoking pattern 非吸煙人士及以前 習慣每日吸煙的人士 Non-smokers and ex-smokers		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 %
	是否支持在工作地方的室內 範圍設立指定吸煙區 Whether supported to set up designated smoking area in the indoor area of work place					
是 Yes	254.7	52.6	1 609.6	75.3	1 864.4	71.1
否 No	133.6	27.6	210.0	9.8	343.6	13.1
沒有意見 No comment	95.6	19.8	318.8	14.9	414.4	15.8
是否支持在工作地方的室內 範圍全面禁煙 Whether supported to prohibit smoking in the entire indoor area of work place						
是 Yes	183.7	38.0	1 714.1	80.2	1 897.8	72.4
否 No	191.9	39.7	109.6	5.1	301.5	11.5
沒有意見 No comment	108.3	22.4	314.7	14.7	423.0	16.1
是否支持政府立例規定在工作 地方的室內範圍全面禁煙 Whether supported the Government enactment of law to prohibit smoking in the entire indoor area of work place						
是 Yes	186.4	38.5	1 740.5	81.4	1 927.0	73.5
否 No	208.3	43.0	123.9	5.8	332.3	12.7
沒有意見 No comment	89.2	18.4	273.9	12.8	363.1	13.8
總計 Total	484.0	100.0	2 138.4	100.0	2 622.4	100.0

註釋：\* 不包括家庭傭工及完全在室外工作的人士。

Note: \* Excluding domestic helpers and those who worked entirely in outdoor area.

## 統計調查方法

### 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。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔全港總人口的99%。

2. 這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從全港所有供居住用途及只部分作居住用途的永久性屋宇單位和小區內的屋宇單位的紀錄中，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。

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電腦化紀錄，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. 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的紀錄，有關紀錄以相對較永久和可辨認的標記(例如小徑和河流)來劃分。每個小區約有10個屋宇單位。由於在非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，故此以小區作為在非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. 問卷旨在搜集有關吸煙情況、對《基本法》的認識、對聘請家庭傭工的意見及購買新鮮食品的情況等資料。

#### 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.

This survey thus covers about 99% of the total population of Hong Kong.

2. The THS is based on a sample of quarters selected from records of 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.

3. The THS makes 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 computerized 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.

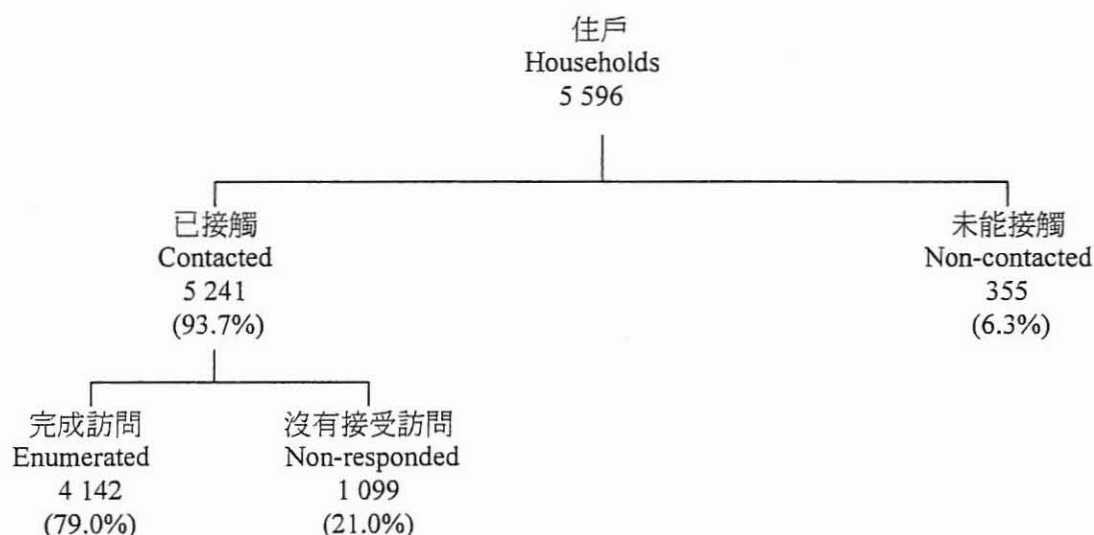
4. The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 10 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

#### Survey questionnaire

5. The questionnaire is designed to collect information on pattern of cigarette smoking, understanding of the Basic Law, views on employment of domestic helper and pattern of purchasing fresh food produce.

## 訪問結果

6. 在有人居住的 5 527 個屋宇單位中，共有 5 596 個住戶。於該 5 596 個住戶中，成功訪問了 4 142 個住戶，回應率為 74%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：



## 估值的可靠性

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。本報告所載的估價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價亦互有差異。「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價，在估計總體數據方面的精確程度。

8. 由於本報告所載列的估價有抽樣誤差，寫作零的數字，可能是一個小數值的數字，而並非是零。

9. 本報告在比較各種變數估價的精確程度時，採用了離中系數。離中系數的計算方法，是將標準誤差除以有關估價，再以百份比表示。標準誤差是根據統計原理所訂的公式計

## Enumeration experience

6. A total of 5 596 households were found in the sample of 5 527 occupied quarters. Among those 5 596 households, 4 142 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 74%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized 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. It should be noted that since all estimates contained in this report are subject to sampling error, a zero figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude.

9. For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables in this report, the coefficient of variation (CV) is used. CV is obtained by expressing the standard error (SE) as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In

算。一般來說，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。

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.

10. 本報告所載列的主要變數估值的離中系數如下：

10. The CV of the estimates of the main variables in this report are given below :

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估值 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
習慣每日吸煙的十五歲及以上人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of daily smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over	12.4%	2.4
對《基本法》有些少/相當認識的十五歲及以上人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had some / good knowledge of the Basic Law among all persons aged 15 and over	25.2%	2.7
現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households employing domestic helpers among all households	10.1%	4.6
通常選擇往街市購買新鮮食品的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households which usually chose to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets among all households	87.6%	0.6
通常選擇往超級市場購買新鮮食品的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households which usually chose to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets among all households	12.4%	4.3

## 附錄 Appendix

### 曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

### Thematic Household Survey Reports Released

主題性住戶統計調查第一號報告書  
中英文對照版，港幣六十元  
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