

主題性住戶統計調查 第 75 號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 75

互聯網和個人電腦普及程度
Internet and personal computer penetration

吸煙情況
Pattern of smoking



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
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1 引言 Introduction

背景

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

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

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在 2021 年 4 月至 7 月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關互聯網和個人電腦普及程度以及香港人口的吸煙情況的資料。本報告書載列了是項統計調查的一些主要結果。

1.4 就互聯網和個人電腦普及程度的課題而言，類似的主題性住戶統計調查曾於 2000 年至 2020 年期間進行了 21 次¹。

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. Proposals from individual bureaux/departments to collect required statistical data on social topics 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 their services can meet the required standards of quality.

Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during April to July 2021 to collect information on Internet and personal computer (PC) penetration and Hong Kong population's pattern of smoking. Some major findings of the survey are set out in this report.

1.4 Regarding the topic on Internet and PC penetration, similar enquiries had been conducted for 21 times between 2000 and 2020 in the THS series¹.

¹ 各項統計調查的主要結果分別載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第 2、6、10、15、20、23、27、32、37、43、48、50、52、53、54、59、62、64、67、69 及 73 號 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453)。

¹ Major findings of the surveys were presented in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 2, 6, 10, 15, 20, 23, 27, 32, 37, 43, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 59, 62, 64, 67, 69 and 73 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453).

1.5 而有關吸煙情況的課題，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於 1982 年至 1998 年期間進行了 9 次²。至於主題性住戶統計調查系列方面，類似的統計調查曾於 2000 年至 2019 年期間進行了 9 次³。

1.6 請注意是項統計調查涵蓋吸食各類煙草及相關產品（包括傳統煙、加熱煙、電子煙、雪茄、手捲煙、用煙斗吸煙、鼻煙／口含煙及水煙）的人士。2015 年及 2017 年進行的統計調查涵蓋吸食各類煙草及相關產品的人士，但沒有專項點算加熱煙。2002/03 年至 2012 年的統計調查則只包括吸食各類煙草產品（包括傳統煙、雪茄、手捲煙、水煙及用煙斗吸煙）的人士，以及 2000 年及先前的統計調查則只包括吸食傳統煙的人士。數據使用者在比較上述統計調查的結果時，需加以留意。

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屋宇單位樣本內，成功訪問了約 10 100 個住戶，回應率為 76%。

1.5 Regarding the topic on pattern of smoking, similar enquiries had been conducted for 9 times between 1982 and 1998 in the form of special topic enquiry via the General Household Survey². For the THS series, similar enquiries had been conducted for 9 times between 2000 and 2019³.

1.6 It should be noted that the present survey covered persons who smoked all forms of tobacco and related products (including conventional cigarette, heated tobacco product, e-cigarette, cigar, hand-rolled cigarette, pipe-smoking, snuff/snus and water pipe). The surveys conducted in 2015 and 2017 covered persons who smoked all forms of tobacco and related products with heated tobacco product not specifically counted. The surveys conducted from 2002/03 to 2012 only covered tobacco smokers (including conventional cigarette, cigar, hand-rolled cigarette, water pipe and pipe-smoking). For those conducted in 2000 and before, only conventional cigarette smokers were covered. Care should be taken in comparing the findings across the surveys mentioned above.

Brief description of survey method

1.7 In this survey, some 10 100 households within a scientifically selected sample of quarters were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 76%.

² 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/tc/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130121&scode=453)。

³ 各項統計調查的主要結果分別載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第 5、16、26、36、48、53、59、64 及 70 號
(www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453)。

² Major findings of the surveys were presented 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/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130121&scode=453).

³ Major findings of the surveys were presented in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5, 16, 26, 36, 48, 53, 59, 64 and 70
(www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453).

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。有關各課題的目標訪問對象的詳情，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的詳情，請參閱本報告書的 [附錄 1](#)。至於有關人口的社會經濟特徵的常用用語及定義，請參閱本報告書的 [附錄 2](#)。

數字的捨入

1.10 由於四捨五入關係，統計圖表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

1.8 Within each enumerated household, relevant persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were selected for interview. More detailed descriptions of the target respondents 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](#). Some common terms and definitions of the socio-economic characteristics of the population are provided in [Appendix 2](#).

Rounding of figures

1.10 There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the charts and tables due to rounding.

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

第一部分 Part 1

2021 年統計調查的主要結果 Key survey findings for 2021

(i) 互聯網和個人電腦普及程度

(i) Internet and personal computer (PC) penetration

主要指標

Key indicators

2021 年統計調查結果#
2021 Survey findings#

互聯網在住戶中的普及程度

Internet penetration in households

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| • 家中有接駁互聯網的住戶數目 | • Number of households with Internet access at home | 2 537 500
(2 511 900) |
| • 家中有接駁互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 | • Percentage of households with Internet access at home among all households | 94.4%
(93.9%) |
| • 家中有接駁互聯網的住戶當中用以下設備接駁互聯網的住戶所佔的百分比 | • Percentage of households using the following devices to connect to the Internet at home among households with Internet access at home | |
| - 智能手機 | - Smartphone | 99.9%
(99.7%) |
| - 個人電腦 | - PC | 80.2%
(80.2%) |

個人電腦在住戶中的普及程度

PC penetration in households

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| • 家中有個人電腦的住戶數目 | • Number of households with PC at home | 2 035 500
(2 015 200) |
| • 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 | 75.8%
(75.3%) |
| • 家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶數目 | • Number of households with PC at home connected to the Internet | 2 035 200
(2 014 900) |
| • 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 | 100.0%
(100.0%) |

註釋：# 括號內的數字為 2020 年進行的類似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 2020.

(i) 互聯網和個人電腦普及程度
(續)(i) Internet and PC penetration
(Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2021 年統計調查結果#
2021 Survey findings#

- 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

75.7%
(75.3%)

互聯網的使用情況

Usage of the Internet

- 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士數目

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

6 009 800
(6 013 600)

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

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

年齡組別

Age group

- 10 - 24

- 10 - 24

99.8%
(100.0%)

- 25 - 44

- 25 - 44

99.8%
(99.8%)

- 45 - 64

- 45 - 64

98.7%
(98.2%)

- ≥ 65

- ≥ 65

70.0%
(65.9%)

合計

Overall

93.1%
(92.4%)

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

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

- 智能手機

- Smartphone

99.4%
(99.3%)

- 個人電腦

- PC

83.3%
(86.4%)

註釋：# 括號內的數字為 2020 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

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

Notes: # Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2020.

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

(i) 互聯網和個人電腦普及程度
(續)(i) Internet and PC penetration
(Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2021 年統計調查結果#
2021 Survey findings#

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
- 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^

- Number of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC
- Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC by age^

5 737 600
(5 659 300)

年齡組別

Age group

- 10 - 24

- 10 - 24

99.8%
(100.0%)

- 25 - 44

- 25 - 44

99.7%
(99.4%)

- 45 - 64

- 45 - 64

94.7%
(92.5%)

- ≥ 65

- ≥ 65

56.8%
(49.5%)

合計

Overall

88.9%
(87.0%)

註釋：# 括號內的數字為 2020 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

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

Notes: # Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2020.

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

(i) 互聯網和個人電腦普及程度
(續)(i) Internet and PC penetration
(Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2021 年統計調查結果#
2021 Survey findings#

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

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

年齡組別

Age group

- 10 - 24

- 10 - 24

99.4%
(99.4%)

- 25 - 44

- 25 - 44

95.4%
(95.0%)

- 45 - 64

- 45 - 64

80.3%
(82.1%)

- ≥ 65

- ≥ 65

38.5%
(39.1%)

合計

Overall

78.6%
(79.8%)

註釋：# 括號內的數字為 2020 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

^ 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 10 - 24 歲人士中，99.4%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 2020.

^ As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 - 24, 99.4% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

(i) 互聯網和個人電腦普及程度
(續)(i) Internet and PC penetration
(Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2021 年統計調查結果#
2021 Survey findings#

資訊保安

Information security

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 有為其個人電腦執行保安措施的 10 歲及以上人士數目 • 有為其個人電腦執行保安措施的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有有個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons aged 10 and over who had carried out security measures for their PC • 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 | <p>2 913 500
(2 938 300)</p> <p>86.4%
(92.0%)</p> |
|---|--|---|

智能手機的普及程度

Smartphone penetration

- | | | |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士數目 • 按年齡劃分擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比^ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone • Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by age^ | <p>6 000 200
(5 991 800)</p> |
|--|--|----------------------------------|

年齡組別

Age group

- 10 - 24	- 10 - 24	94.2% (94.7%)
- 25 - 44	- 25 - 44	99.8% (99.7%)
- 45 - 64	- 45 - 64	98.7% (98.2%)
- ≥ 65	- ≥ 65	73.0% (68.1%)
合計	Overall	92.9% (92.1%)

註釋：# 括號內的數字為 2020 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

^ 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 10 - 24 歲人士中，94.2% 擁有智能手機。

Notes: # Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2020.

^ As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 - 24, 94.2% had smartphone.

(ii) 吸煙情況

(ii) Pattern of smoking

主要指標

Key indicators

2021 年統計調查結果*
2021 Survey findings*

現時有吸煙的人士

Current smokers

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在統計時有吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣每日吸煙的人士 - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of current smokers aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily smokers - Non-daily smokers 	635 500 (691 500)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣每日吸煙的人士 		601 300 (652 000)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士 		34 100 (39 500)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在統計時有吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣每日吸煙的人士 - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of current smokers aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration among all persons aged 15 and over <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Daily smokers - Non-daily smokers 	10.3% (11.1%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣每日吸煙的人士 		9.8% (10.5%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 習慣非每日吸煙的人士 		0.6% (0.6%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 習慣每日吸食傳統煙的 15 歲及以上人士 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of daily conventional cigarette smokers aged 15 and over 	581 500 (637 900)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 習慣每日吸食傳統煙的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of daily conventional cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over 	9.5% (10.2%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士每日平均吸食傳統煙的數量(傳統煙支數) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average daily consumption of conventional cigarettes of daily conventional cigarette smokers (number of sticks of conventional cigarettes) 	12.7 (12.7)

註釋：* 括號內的數字為 2019 年進行的類似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 2019.

(ii) 吸煙情況 (續)

(ii) Pattern of smoking (Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2021 年統計調查結果*
2021 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	334 400 (282 100)
- 以前習慣每日吸煙的人士	- Ex-daily smokers	306 600 (268 800)
- 以前習慣非每日吸煙的人士	- Ex-non-daily smokers	27 800 (13 300)
• 以前習慣吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比	• Percentage of ex-smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over	5.4% (4.5%)
- 以前習慣每日吸煙的人士	- Ex-daily smokers	5.0% (4.3%)
- 以前習慣非每日吸煙的人士	- Ex-non-daily smokers	0.5% (0.2%)
• 以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的 15 歲及以上人士	• Number of ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers aged 15 and over	305 900 (268 100)
• 以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的 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 conventional cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over	5.0% (4.3%)

註釋：* 括號內的數字為 2019 年進行的類似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 2019.

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 2021 年與上次類似的統計調查主要結果的變化：

(i) 互聯網和個人電腦普及程度 - 與2020年統計調查結果比較

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

住戶家中有接駁互聯網的比例維持在高水平

- 在 2021 年，94.4% 的住戶家中有接駁互聯網，不論任何設備，包括智能手機、個人電腦及其他設備（如智能電視、電視機頂盒等）。而在 2020 年的相應百分比為 93.9%。

互聯網的使用持續十分普及

- 曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比由 2020 年的 92.4% 上升至 2021 年的 93.1%。該增長在 65 歲及以上人士（由 65.9% 上升至 70.0%）中尤其顯著。
- 使用智能手機上網的情況持續十分普及。2021 年，在所有曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士中，99.4% 曾使用智能手機接駁互聯網。而在 2020 年的相應百分比為 99.3%。

更多長者懂得使用個人電腦

- 懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比由 2020 年的 87.0% 上升至 2021 年的 88.9%。該增長在 65 歲及以上人士（由 49.5% 上升至 56.8%）中尤其顯著。

Key observations as compared to previous round of similar survey

Changes in key findings of the 2021 round of the survey as compared to the previous round of similar survey are given below:

(i) Internet and PC penetration - as compared to the results of the survey conducted in 2020

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

Proportion of households with Internet access at home remained at a high level

- In 2021, 94.4% of households had Internet access at home, by any devices, including smartphones, PCs and other devices (e.g. Smart TVs, TV set-top boxes, etc.). The corresponding percentage was 93.9% in 2020.

Usage of the Internet remained very popular

- The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet increased from 92.4% in 2020 to 93.1% in 2021. The increase was particularly remarkable among persons aged 65 and over (from 65.9% to 70.0%).
- Internet access by smartphone remained very popular. In 2021, among all persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet, 99.4% had used smartphone for Internet connection. The corresponding percentage was 99.3% in 2020.

More elderly had knowledge of using PC

- The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC increased from 87.0% in 2020 to 88.9% in 2021. The increase was particularly remarkable among persons aged 65 and over (from 49.5% to 56.8%).

(i) 互聯網和個人電腦普及程度 - 與2020年統計調查結果比較 (續)*智能手機的普及程度持續增長*

- 在 2021 年，92.9% 的 10 歲及以上人士擁有智能手機，較 2020 年的滲透率 (92.1%) 為高。
- 智能手機的使用增長在長者中特別明顯。在 2021 年，73.0% 的 65 歲及以上人士擁有智能手機，較 2020 年的相應百分比 (68.1%) 為高。

(ii) 吸煙情況 - 與2019年統計調查結果比較*吸煙人士的比例輕微下跌*

- 在 2021 年，在統計時有吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士 (包括習慣每日及習慣非每日吸食各類煙草及相關產品的人士) 的百分比為 10.3%，較 2019 年的相應百分比 (11.1%) 為低。而在 2021 年，習慣每日吸食傳統煙的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比為 9.5%，較 2019 年的相應百分比 (10.2%) 為低。
- 在 2021 年，習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士每日平均吸食約 13 支傳統煙，數量與 2019 年相同。
- 以前習慣吸煙的 15 歲及以上人士 (包括以前習慣每日及習慣非每日吸食各類煙草及相關產品的人士) 的百分比在 2021 年為 5.4%，而 2019 年的相應百分比為 4.5%。在 2021 年，以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比為 5.0%，而 2019 年的相應百分比為 4.3%。

(i) Internet and PC penetration - as compared to the results of the survey conducted in 2020 (Cont'd)*The popularity of smartphones continued to increase*

- In 2021, 92.9% of persons aged 10 and over had a smartphone, higher than the penetration rate (92.1%) in 2020.
- The increase in usage of smartphone was particularly remarkable among the elderly. 73.0% of persons aged 65 and over had a smartphone in 2021, higher than the corresponding percentage (68.1%) in 2020.

(ii) Pattern of smoking - as compared to the results of the survey conducted in 2019*Slight decrease in proportion of smokers*

- The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who were current smokers at the time of enumeration (including daily and non-daily smokers of all forms of tobacco and related products) was 10.3% in 2021, which was lower than the corresponding percentage (11.1%) in 2019. While the percentage of persons aged 15 and over who were daily conventional cigarette smokers was 9.5% in 2021, which was lower than the corresponding percentage (10.2%) in 2019.
- In 2021, daily conventional cigarette smokers consumed on average about 13 sticks of conventional cigarettes per day, the same as that in 2019.
- The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who were ex-smokers (including ex-daily and ex-non-daily smokers of all forms of tobacco and related products) was 5.4% in 2021. The corresponding percentage was 4.5% in 2019. The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who were ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers was 5.0% in 2021. The corresponding percentage was 4.3% in 2019.

3 互聯網和個人電腦普及程度

Internet and personal computer penetration

引言

3.1 統計員首先從每個接受訪問的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。被選的受訪者亦被問及他們家中是否已接駁互聯網；若有，以何種設備接駁互聯網（例如個人電腦及智能手機等）。然後，受訪住戶內所有 10 歲及以上人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）均被抽選作個別訪問。他們被問及擁有的個人電腦的數目和類型、其對使用個人電腦的認識、擁有的智能手機的數目，以及在統計前 12 個月內使用互聯網和個人電腦的情況。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

3.2 是項統計調查涉及的主要名詞採用了以下的定義：

- 個人電腦包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦，但不包括掌上電腦／個人數碼助理、電子日記簿及電子詞典；
- 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／5G）、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

3.1 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. The selected respondent was also asked whether the household had Internet access at home, and if so, by what devices (e.g. PC, smartphone, etc.). Then, all persons aged 10 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) in the enumerated households were selected for interview in respect of the number and type of PCs they had, their knowledge of using PC, the number of smartphone they had as well as their usage of the Internet and PC during the 12 months before enumeration. Finally, some questions about adoption of information security measures were also asked.

Concepts and definitions

3.2 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, digital diary and electronic dictionary;
- 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 / 5G connection), video and music player, video recording, GPS navigation, sending and receiving e-mail and web browsing, etc. 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

互聯網在住戶中的普及程度

3.3 在統計時，約 2 537 500 個住戶（佔全港所有住戶的 94.4%）家中有接駁互聯網，不論任何設備，包括智能手機、個人電腦及其他設備（如智能電視、電視機頂盒等）。（表 3.1a）

家中接駁互聯網的設備

3.4 住戶在家中可用一種或多種設備接駁互聯網。在該 2 537 500 個家中有接駁互聯網的住戶中，智能手機是最普遍用以接駁互聯網的設備（99.9%），其次是個人電腦（80.2%）。此外，該些住戶中的 47.4% 亦有以其他設備如智能電視、電視機頂盒、打印機、電子遊戲機、穿戴式智能裝置及數碼相機等接駁互聯網。（表 3.1a）

房屋類型

3.5 在該 2 537 500 個家中有接駁互聯網的住戶中，55.0% 住在私人房屋，29.2% 住在公營租住房屋，而 15.7% 住在資助自置居所房屋。住在私人房屋的住戶，家中有接駁互聯網的比率最高，達 96.5%，緊隨的是資助自置居所房屋的住戶，達 94.9%。（表 3.1b）

住戶每月入息

3.6 該 2 537 500 個住戶的每月入息中位數為 31,100 元。在每月入息少於 10,000 元的住戶中，家中有接駁互聯網的比率（75.2%）相對較低；而其他入息組別的住戶的相應比率則均高於 9 成（介乎 94.6% 至 100.0%）。（表 3.1c）

Major findings of the survey

Internet penetration in households

3.3 Some 2 537 500 households, constituting 94.4% of all households in Hong Kong, had Internet access at home, by any devices, including smartphones, PCs and other devices (e.g. Smart TVs, TV set-top boxes, etc.), at the time of enumeration. (Table 3.1a)

Device used to access the Internet at home

3.4 Households could access the Internet at home by one or more types of device. For those 2 537 500 households with Internet access at home, smartphone was the most popular type of device used for Internet connection at home (99.9%). PC came next (80.2%). Besides, 47.4% of those households had connected to the Internet at home by other devices, such as Smart TVs, TV set-top boxes, printers, game consoles, smart wearable devices and digital cameras, etc. (Table 3.1a)

Type of housing

3.5 Of those 2 537 500 households with Internet access at home, 55.0% were residing in private housing; 29.2%, public rental housing; and 15.7%, subsidised home ownership housing. Households in private housing had the highest rate of Internet access at home, at 96.5%, closely followed by those in subsidised home ownership housing, at 94.9%. (Table 3.1b)

Monthly household income

3.6 The median monthly household income of those 2 537 500 households was \$31,100. Households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000 saw a relatively lower rate (75.2%) of Internet access at home, whereas households of other income groups all saw corresponding rates of over 90% (ranging from 94.6% to 100.0%). (Table 3.1c)

個人電腦在住戶中的普及程度

3.7 與自 2000 年起進行的類似統計調查結果比較，家中有個人電腦的住戶百分比由 49.7% 上升至 2017 年的 80.9%，然後下降至 2021 年的 75.8%。（圖 3.1 及表 3.2）

有否接駁互聯網

3.8 在統計時，約 2 035 500 個住戶家中有個人電腦，佔全香港所有住戶的 75.8%。當中，約 2 035 200 個住戶（100.0%）家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。（表 3.2 和 3.3a）

家中有個人電腦的住戶

房屋類型

3.9 在該 2 035 500 個家中有個人電腦的住戶中，58.2% 住在私人房屋，25.9% 住在公營租住房屋，而 15.8% 住在資助自置居所房屋。住在私人房屋的住戶，家中有個人電腦的比率最高，達 81.9%，其次是住在資助自置居所房屋的住戶，達 76.6%。（表 3.3b）

住戶每月入息

3.10 該 2 035 500 個家中有個人電腦的住戶的每月入息中位數為 36,800 元。住戶每月入息與住戶家中有個人電腦的比率似乎有密切關係，因為該比率隨着住戶每月入息的增加而上升。住戶家中有個人電腦的比率介乎 37.3%（每月入息少於 10,000 元的住戶）至 97.4%（每月入息為 50,000 元及以上的住戶）。（表 3.3c）

PC penetration in households

3.7 As compared to the results of similar surveys conducted since 2000, the percentage of households with PC at home increased from 49.7% to 80.9% in 2017, and then decreased to 75.8% in 2021. (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.2)

Whether connected to the Internet

3.8 Some 2 035 500 households had PC at home at the time of enumeration, constituting 75.8% of all households in Hong Kong. Among them, some 2 035 200 households (100.0%) had their PC at home connected to the Internet. (Tables 3.2 and 3.3a)

Households with PC at home

Type of housing

3.9 Of those 2 035 500 households with PC at home, 58.2% were residing in private housing; 25.9%, public rental housing; and 15.8%, subsidised home ownership housing. Households in private housing had the highest rate of having PC at home, at 81.9%, followed by those in subsidised home ownership housing, at 76.6%. (Table 3.3b)

Monthly household income

3.10 The median monthly household income of those 2 035 500 households with PC at home was \$36,800. The monthly household income seemed to have a close relationship with the rate of households having PC at home since such rate rose with the increase in monthly household income. The rates of households having PC at home ranged from 37.3% for households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000 to 97.4% for those with monthly household income of \$50,000 and over. (Table 3.3c)

家中個人電腦的數目

3.11 在該 2 035 500 個家中有個人電腦的住戶中，30.1%擁有 1 部個人電腦，28.2%擁有 2 部，而 41.7%擁有 3 部或以上。（表 3.3d）

家中個人電腦的類別

3.12 在該些住戶中，相對較多住戶（67.9%）家中擁有手提電腦，而 66.1%則擁有平板電腦及 53.2%擁有桌面電腦。（表 3.3e）

家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶

3.13 在統計時，約 2 035 200 個住戶家中的個人電腦有接駁互聯網，佔全港所有住戶的 75.7%。這比率較 2000 年的相應比率（36.4%）顯著為高。（圖 3.1 及表 3.4）

房屋類型

3.14 在該 2 035 200 個家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶中，58.2%住在私人房屋，25.9%住在公營租住房屋，而 15.8%住在資助自置居所房屋。住在私人房屋的住戶，家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率最高，達 81.9%，其次是住在資助自置居所房屋的住戶，達 76.6%。（表 3.5a）

住戶每月入息

3.15 該 2 035 200 個住戶的每月入息中位數為 36,800 元。住戶每月入息與住戶家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率似乎有密切關係，因為該比率隨着住戶每月入息的增加而上升。住戶家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率介乎 37.3%（每月入息少於 10,000 元的住戶）至 97.4%（每月入息為 50,000 元及以上的住戶）。（表 3.5b）

Number of PC at home

3.11 Of those 2 035 500 households with PC at home, 30.1% had 1 PC; 28.2%, 2 PCs; and 41.7%, 3 or more PCs. (Table 3.3d)

Type of PC at home

3.12 Among those households, relatively more (67.9%) households had laptop at home, while 66.1% had tablet and 53.2% had desktop computer. (Table 3.3e)

Households with PC at home connected to the Internet

3.13 Some 2 035 200 households had their PC at home connected to the Internet, constituting 75.7% of all households in Hong Kong. This rate was significantly higher than the corresponding rate (36.4%) in 2000. (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.4)

Type of housing

3.14 Of those 2 035 200 households with PC at home connected to the Internet, 58.2% were residing in private housing; 25.9%, public rental housing; and 15.8%, subsidised home ownership housing. Households in private housing had the highest rate of having PC at home connected to the Internet, at 81.9%, followed by those in subsidised home ownership housing, at 76.6%. (Table 3.5a)

Monthly household income

3.15 The median monthly household income of those 2 035 200 households was \$36,800. The monthly household income seemed to have a close relationship with the rate of households having PC at home connected to the Internet since such rate rose with the increase in monthly household income. The rates of households having PC at home connected to the Internet ranged from 37.3% for households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000 to 97.4% for those with monthly household income of \$50,000 and over. (Table 3.5b)

家中個人電腦有否透過固網寬頻接駁互聯網

3.16 在該 2 035 200 個住戶中，大部分（98.9%，或 2 012 100 個住戶）有透過固網寬頻把個人電腦接駁互聯網，只有 1.1%（或 23 100 個住戶）並非透過固網寬頻把個人電腦接駁互聯網。（表 3.5c）

3.17 在該 23 100 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／5G 流動寬頻網絡上網」（該些住戶中有 70.3%提及此原因），其次為「上網費用昂貴」（26.4%）及「沒有需要在家上網／可以在其他地方上網」（14.0%）。（表 3.5c）

曾使用互聯網的人士

3.18 在統計時，約 6 009 800 名 10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網，佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的 93.1%。在 2000 年至 2021 年期間，10 歲及以上人士曾使用互聯網的比率呈上升趨勢，由 30.3%上升至 93.1%。（表 3.6）

3.19 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 6 009 800 名人士中，99.4%曾使用智能手機上網，64.9%曾使用桌面電腦，55.9%曾使用平板電腦，50.9%曾使用手提電腦及 46.3%曾使用其他設備。（表 3.7）

Whether had PC at home connected to the Internet via fixed broadband

3.16 The majority (98.9%, or 2 012 100 households) of those 2 035 200 households connected their PC to the Internet via fixed broadband, while only 1.1% (or 23 100 households) connected their PC to the Internet but not via fixed broadband. (Table 3.5c)

3.17 Of those 23 100 households with their PC at home connected to the Internet but not via fixed broadband, the most commonly cited reason for not connecting to the Internet via fixed broadband was “using 3G/4G/5G mobile broadband network for Internet access” (cited by 70.3% of those households), followed by “expensive Internet access charges” (26.4%) and “no need to access the Internet at home / could access the Internet at other places” (14.0%). (Table 3.5c)

Persons who had used the Internet

3.18 Some 6 009 800 persons aged 10 and over had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, constituting 93.1% of all persons aged 10 and over. During the period from 2000 to 2021, the rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet was on the increase, from 30.3% to 93.1%. (Table 3.6)

3.19 Of those 6 009 800 persons who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, 99.4% had used smartphone for Internet connection, 64.9% had used desktop computer, 55.9% had used tablet, 50.9% had used laptop, and 46.3% had used other devices. (Table 3.7)

年齡及性別

3.20 按年齡組別分析，差不多所有 10 - 54 歲人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網，比率介乎 99.5%至 99.9%。較年長人士的比率較低，其中 55 - 64 歲人士的比率為 97.9%，而 65 歲及以上人士的比率為 70.0%。（表 3.8a）

3.21 再按性別分析，10 - 54 歲的男性及女性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的比率大致相若，介乎 99.5%至 100.0%。對於 55 歲及以上人士而言，男性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的比率（介乎 76.1%至 98.3%）較女性（介乎 64.6%至 97.5%）為高。（表 3.8a）

教育程度

3.22 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士中，51.4%具中學教育程度。另外 33.4%具專上教育程度及 15.2%具小學及以下教育程度。具專上教育程度的人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的比率最高，達 99.8%。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 98.5%及 69.9%。（表 3.8b）

經濟活動身分

3.23 按經濟活動身分分析，學生在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的比率最高，達 99.9%。其次為從事經濟活動人士（99.4%）。料理家務者及退休人士曾使用互聯網的比率相對較低，分別為 94.2%及 72.5%。（表 3.8c）

Age and sex

3.20 Analysed by age group, almost all persons aged 10 - 54 had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, with rates ranging from 99.5% to 99.9%. Lower rates were recorded for older persons. In particular, the rates were 97.9% for persons aged 55 - 64 and 70.0% for those aged 65 and over. (Table 3.8a)

3.21 Further analysed by sex, males and females aged 10 - 54 had similar rates of having used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, ranging from 99.5% to 100.0%. For persons aged 55 and over, the rates of having used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration were higher for males (ranging from 76.1% to 98.3%) than their female counterparts (ranging from 64.6% to 97.5%). (Table 3.8a)

Educational attainment

3.22 Of all persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, 51.4% had attained secondary education. Another 33.4% had attained post-secondary education and 15.2% had attained primary education and below. The rate of having used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration was the highest for persons having attained post-secondary education, at 99.8%. The corresponding rates for those persons having attained secondary education and primary education and below were 98.5% and 69.9% respectively. (Table 3.8b)

Economic activity status

3.23 Analysed by economic activity status, students had the highest rate of having used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, at 99.9%. This was followed by economically active persons (99.4%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rates of having used the Internet, at 94.2% and 72.5% respectively. (Table 3.8c)

懂得使用個人電腦的人士

3.24 在統計時，約 5 737 600 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 88.9%。這比率較 2001 年的相應比率（51.9%）顯著為高。（表 3.9）

年齡及性別

3.25 按年齡組別分析，10 - 14 歲人士及 25 - 34 歲人士懂得使用個人電腦的比率最高，均達 99.9%。緊接的是 15 - 24 歲人士（99.8%）、35 - 44 歲人士（99.5%）及 45 - 54 歲人士（98.2%）。較年長人士的比率較低，其中 55 - 64 歲人士的比率為 91.6%，而 65 歲及以上人士的比率為 56.8%。（表 3.10a）

3.26 再按性別分析，10 - 44 歲的男性及女性懂得使用個人電腦的比率大致相若（介乎 99.4%至 100.0%）。對於 45 歲及以上人士而言，男性懂得使用個人電腦的比率（介乎 63.4%至 98.9%）較女性（介乎 50.8%至 97.7%）為高。（表 3.10a）

教育程度

3.27 在該 5 737 600 名懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中，54.3%具中學教育程度。另外 35.1%具專上教育程度及 10.6%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 99.9%。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 99.4%及 46.5%。（表 3.10b）

Persons who had knowledge of using PC

3.24 Some 5 737 600 persons aged 10 and over had knowledge of using PC at the time of enumeration, constituting 88.9% of all persons aged 10 and over in Hong Kong. This rate was significantly higher than the corresponding rate (51.9%) in 2001. (Table 3.9)

Age and sex

3.25 Analysed by age group, persons aged 10 - 14 and 25 - 34 had the highest rates of having knowledge of using PC, both at 99.9%. These were closely followed by persons aged 15 - 24 (99.8%), those aged 35 - 44 (99.5%) and those aged 45 - 54 (98.2%). Lower rates were recorded for older persons. In particular, the rates were 91.6% for persons aged 55 - 64 and 56.8% for those aged 65 and over. (Table 3.10a)

3.26 Further analysed by sex, males and females aged 10 - 44 had similar rates of having knowledge of using PC (ranging from 99.4% to 100.0%). For persons aged 45 and over, the rates of having knowledge of using PC were higher for males (ranging from 63.4% to 98.9%) than their female counterparts (ranging from 50.8% to 97.7%). (Table 3.10a)

Educational attainment

3.27 Of those 5 737 600 persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC, 54.3% had attained secondary education. Another 35.1% had attained post-secondary education and 10.6% had attained primary education and below. Persons having attained post-secondary education had the highest rate of having knowledge of using PC, at 99.9%. The corresponding rates for those having attained secondary education and primary education and below were 99.4% and 46.5% respectively. (Table 3.10b)

經濟活動身分

3.28 按經濟活動身分分析，學生懂得使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.9%。其次為從事經濟活動人士（97.5%）。料理家務者及退休人士懂得使用個人電腦的比率相對較低，分別為 88.1%及 60.8%。（表 3.10c）

曾使用個人電腦的人士

3.29 在統計時，約 5 075 200 名 10 歲及以上人士在統計前 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 2000 年的相應比率（43.1%）顯著為高。（表 3.11）

年齡及性別

3.30 按年齡組別分析，10 - 14 歲人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.9%。緊接的是 15 - 24 歲人士（99.1%）及 25 - 34 歲人士（96.6%）。較年長人士的比率較低，其中 55 - 64 歲人士的比率為 74.8%，而 65 歲及以上人士的比率為 38.5%。（表 3.12a）

3.31 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 96.3%至 100.0%）。對於 45 歲及以上人士而言，男性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率（介乎 43.5%至 87.4%）較女性（介乎 34.1%至 86.0%）為高。（表 3.12a）

Economic activity status

3.28 Analysed by economic activity status, students had the highest rate of having knowledge of using PC, at 99.9%. This was followed by economically active persons (97.5%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rates of having knowledge of using PC, at 88.1% and 60.8% respectively. (Table 3.10c)

Persons who had used PC

3.29 Some 5 075 200 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 rate was significantly higher than the corresponding rate (43.1%) in 2000. (Table 3.11)

Age and sex

3.30 Analysed by age group, persons aged 10 - 14 had the highest rate of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, at 99.9%. This was closely followed by persons aged 15 - 24 (99.1%) and those aged 25 - 34 (96.6%). Lower rates were recorded for older persons. In particular, the rates were 74.8% for persons aged 55 - 64 and 38.5% for those aged 65 and over. (Table 3.12a)

3.31 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 96.3% to 100.0%). For persons aged 45 and over, the rates of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration were higher for males (ranging from 43.5% to 87.4%) than their female counterparts (ranging from 34.1% to 86.0%). (Table 3.12a)

教育程度

3.32 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中，51.8% 具中學教育程度。另外 39.1% 具專上教育程度及 9.1% 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 98.7%。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 83.8% 及 35.3%。（表 3.12b）

Educational attainment

3.32 Of those persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, 51.8% had attained secondary education. Another 39.1% had attained post-secondary education and 9.1% 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 98.7%. The corresponding rates for those having attained secondary education and primary education and below were 83.8% and 35.3% respectively. (Table 3.12b)

經濟活動身分

3.33 按經濟活動身分分析，學生在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.9%。其次為從事經濟活動人士（89.2%）。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相對較低，分別為 72.0% 及 43.8%。（表 3.12c）

Economic activity status

3.33 Analysed by economic activity status, students had the highest rate of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, at 99.9%. This was followed by economically active persons (89.2%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rates of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, at 72.0% and 43.8% respectively. (Table 3.12c)

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*

3.34 在統計時，約 2 913 500 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 86.4%。當中，91.6% 有安裝／預先安裝安全軟件並定期更新有關軟件。其他較普遍被提及的保安措施包括「安裝／預先安裝個人防火牆」（87.8%）、「定期（手動／自動）為資料作備份」（81.4%）、「定期（手動／自動）安裝保安修補程式」（80.1%）及「以安全軟件定期（手動／自動）掃描電腦」（80.0%）。（圖 3.5 及表 3.13）

3.34 Some 2 913 500 persons aged 10 and over who had PC had carried out security measures for their PC, constituting 86.4% of all persons aged 10 and over who had PC. Among them, 91.6% had installed/pre-installed security software and updated the software regularly. Other commonly cited security measures included “installed/pre-installed personal firewall” (87.8%), “regularly backed up files (manual/automatic)” (81.4%), “regularly installed (manual/automatic) security patch” (80.1%) and “regularly scanned (manual/automatic) computer with security software” (80.0%). (Chart 3.5 and Table 3.13)

智能手機的普及程度

3.35 在統計時，約 6 000 200 名 10 歲及以上人士擁有智能手機，佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的 92.9%。在 2012 年至 2021 年期間，10 歲及以上人士擁有智能手機的比率呈上升趨勢，由 54.0% 上升至 92.9%。另外，約 290 700 人擁有其他類型的手提電話（即非智能手機），佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的 4.5%。（表 3.14 及 3.15）

年齡及性別

3.36 按年齡組別分析，15 - 64 歲人士有較大比率擁有智能手機，介乎 97.9% 至 99.8%。65 歲及以上人士的相應比率為 73.0%。（表 3.16a）

3.37 再按性別分析，10 - 64 歲的男性及女性在統計時擁有智能手機的比率大致相若，介乎 82.9% 至 99.9%。對於 65 歲及以上人士而言，男性在統計時擁有智能手機的比率（78.8%）較女性（67.8%）為高。（表 3.16a）

教育程度

3.38 按教育程度分析，具專上教育程度的人士在統計時擁有智能手機的比率最高，達 99.8%。具中學教育程度及具小學及以下教育程度的人士的相應比率分別為 98.1% 及 70.0%。（表 3.16b）

經濟活動身分

3.39 按經濟活動身分分析，從事經濟活動人士在統計時擁有智能手機的比率最高，達 99.5%。其次為料理家務者（95.0%）及學生（92.8%）。退休人士擁有智能手機的比率相對較低，為 75.0%。（表 3.16c）

Smartphone penetration

3.35 Some 6 000 200 persons aged 10 and over had smartphone at the time of enumeration, constituting 92.9% of all persons aged 10 and over. During the period from 2012 to 2021, an increasing trend was observed in the rate of persons aged 10 and over having smartphone, from 54.0% to 92.9%. In addition, some 290 700 persons had other types of mobile phone (i.e. non-smartphone), representing 4.5% of all persons aged 10 and over. (Tables 3.14 and 3.15)

Age and sex

3.36 Analysed by age group, persons aged 15 - 64 had higher rates of having smartphone, ranging from 97.9% to 99.8%. The corresponding rate for persons aged 65 and over was 73.0%. (Table 3.16a)

3.37 Further analysed by sex, males and females aged 10 - 64 had similar rates of having smartphone at the time of enumeration, ranging from 82.9% to 99.9%. For persons aged 65 and over, the rate of having smartphone at the time of enumeration was higher for males (78.8%) than their female counterparts (67.8%). (Table 3.16a)

Educational attainment

3.38 Analysed by educational attainment, persons having attained post-secondary education had the highest rate of having smartphone at the time of enumeration, at 99.8%. The corresponding rates of those having attained secondary education and primary education and below were 98.1% and 70.0% respectively. (Table 3.16b)

Economic activity status

3.39 Analysed by economic activity status, economically active persons had the highest rate of having smartphone at the time of enumeration, at 99.5%. This was followed by home-makers (95.0%) and students (92.8%). Retired persons had a relatively lower rate of having smartphone, at 75.0%. (Table 3.16c)

擁有智能手機的數目

3.40 在該 6 000 200 名在統計時擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士中，95.6% 擁有 1 部智能手機，4.2% 擁有 2 部，以及 0.2% 擁有 3 部或以上。（表 3.16d）

擁有其他類型的手提電話（即非智能手機）的 10 歲及以上人士

3.41 在擁有其他類型的手提電話（即非智能手機）的 10 歲及以上人士中，65 歲及以上人士擁有其他類型的手提電話（即非智能手機）的比率最高，達 18.9%。其次為 55 - 64 歲人士，為 1.9%。按性別分析，女性擁有其他類型的手提電話（即非智能手機）的比率（5.1%）較男性（3.8%）為高。（表 3.17）

Number of smartphone owned

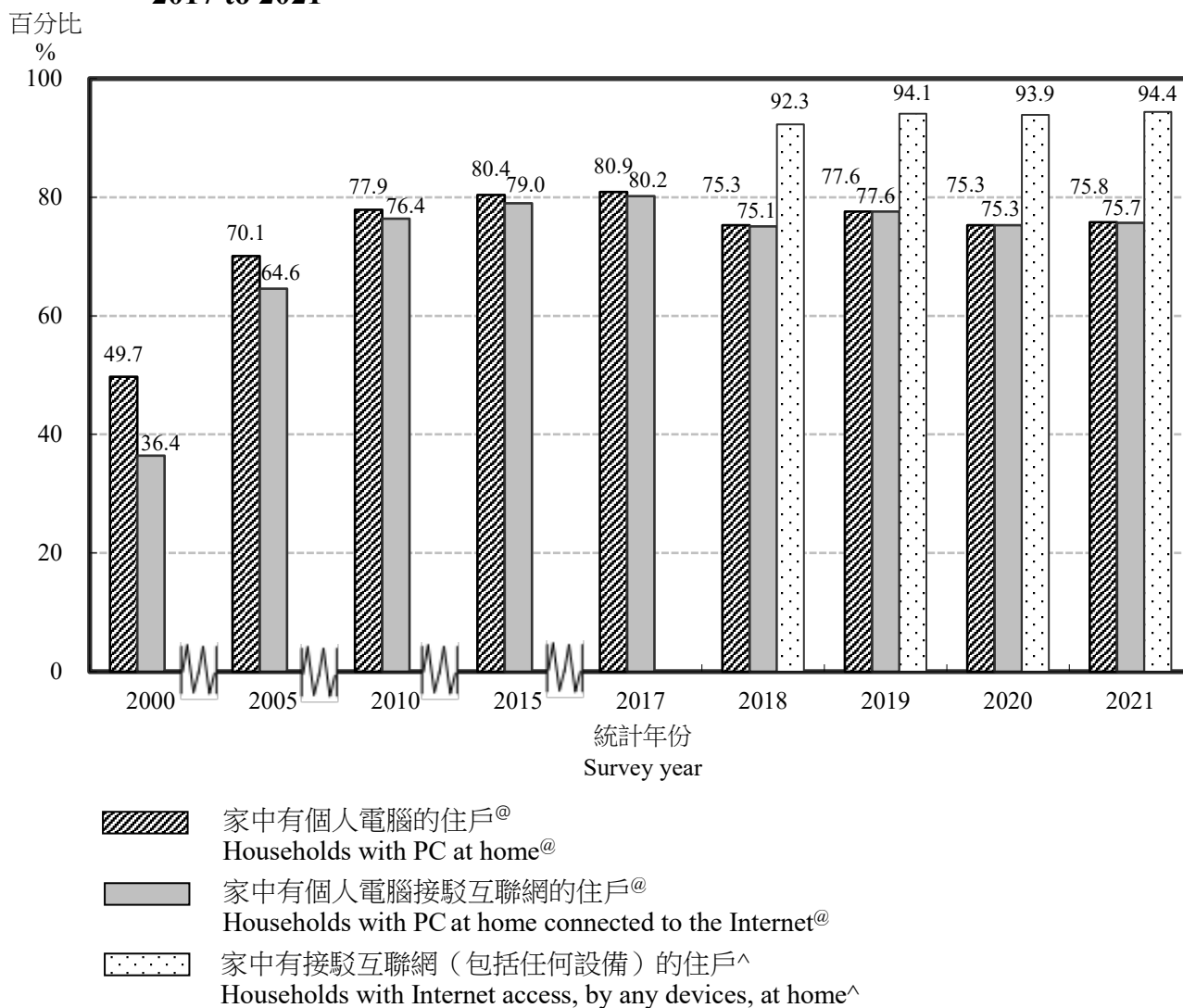
3.40 Of those 6 000 200 persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone at the time of enumeration, 95.6% had 1; 4.2% had 2; and 0.2% had 3 or more. (Table 3.16d)

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

3.41 Among those aged 10 and over who had other types of mobile phone (i.e. non-smartphone), the rate of having other types of mobile phone (i.e. non-smartphone) was the highest for those aged 65 and over, at 18.9%. This was followed by those aged 55 - 64, at 1.9%. Analysed by sex, the rate of having other types of mobile phone (i.e. non-smartphone) was higher for females (5.1%) than their male counterparts (3.8%). (Table 3.17)

圖 3.1 2000 年、2005 年、2010 年、2015 年及 2017 年至 2021 年家中有個人電腦# 的住戶、家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶及家中有接駁互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比

Chart 3.1 Percentage of households with personal computer (PC)# at home, households with PC at home connected to the Internet and households with Internet access at home among all households, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2017 to 2021



註釋：# 2000 年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2005 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2010 年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。2015 年及 2017 年至 2021 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

@ 數字自 2000 年開始備有。本圖載列 2000 年、2005 年、2010 年、2015 年、以及最近 5 次統計期的數字。

^ 數字自 2018 年開始備有。

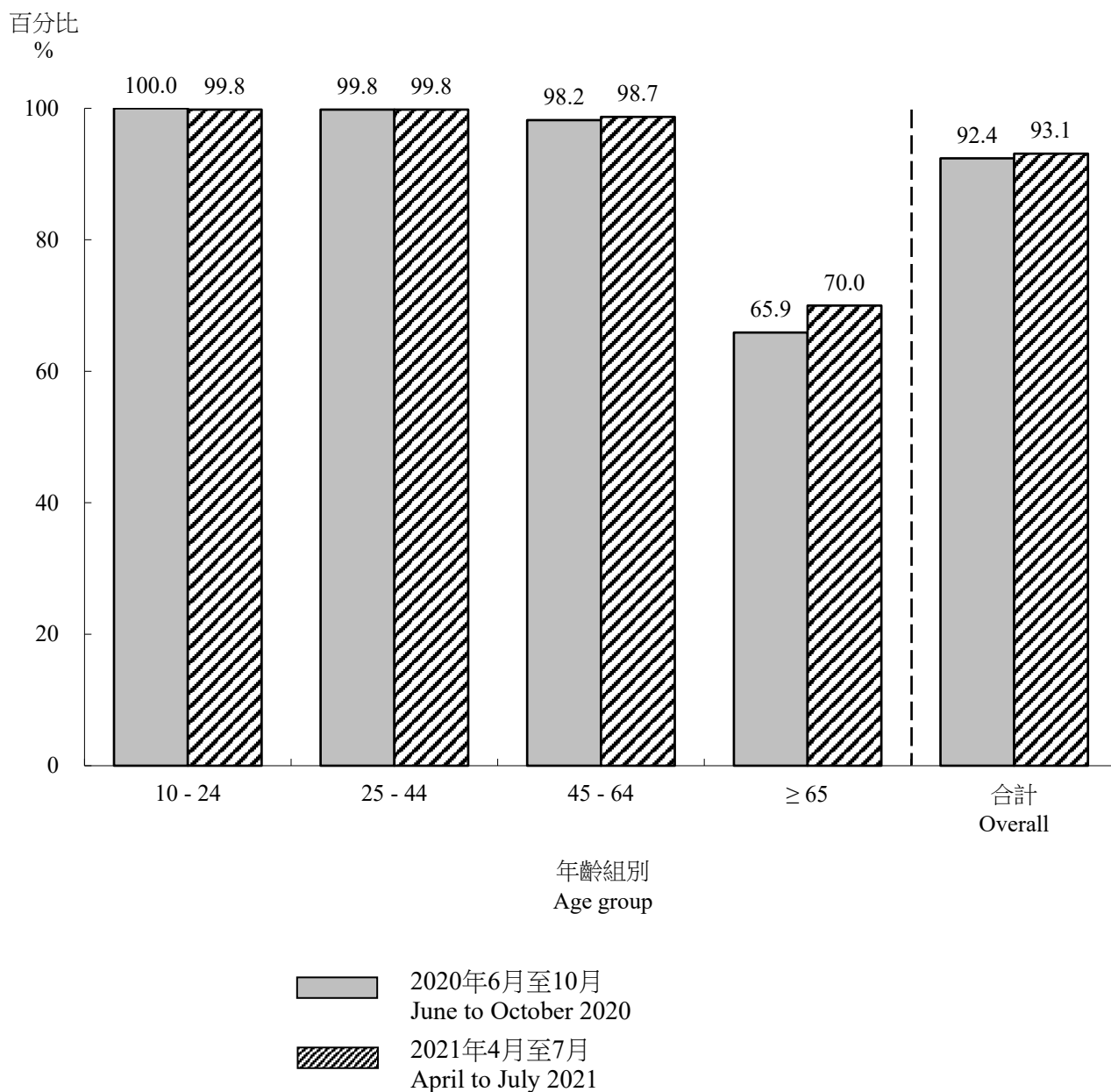
Notes: # Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2010 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2015 and 2017 to 2021 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

@ Figures are available from 2000 onwards. This chart shows figures for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and the recent 5 survey periods.

^ Figures are available from 2018 onwards.

圖 3.2 2020 年及 2021 年按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士的比率*

Chart 3.2 Rate* of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by age, 2020 and 2021

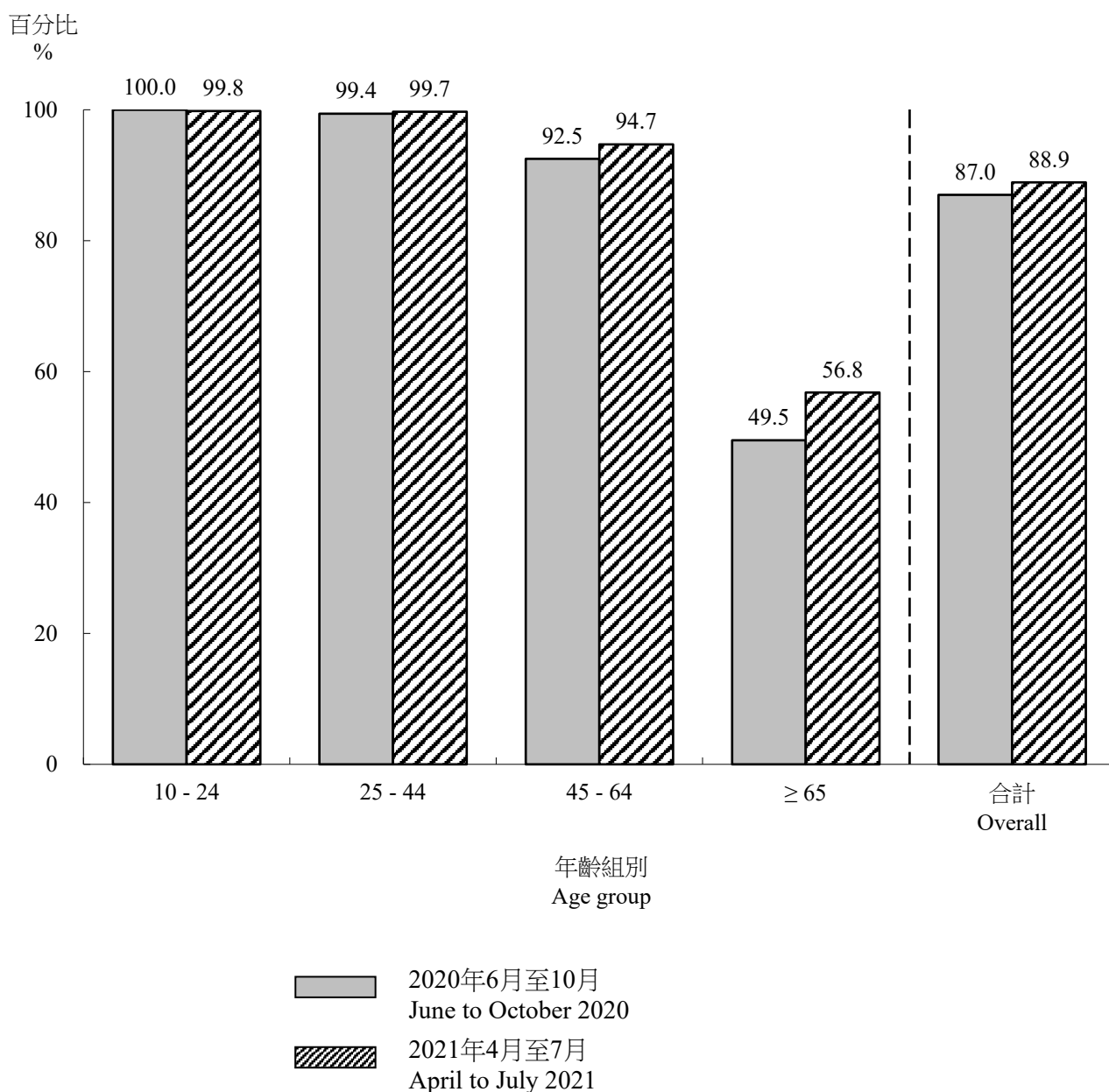


註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

圖 3.3 2020 年及 2021 年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 3.3 Rate* of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC) by age, 2020 and 2021

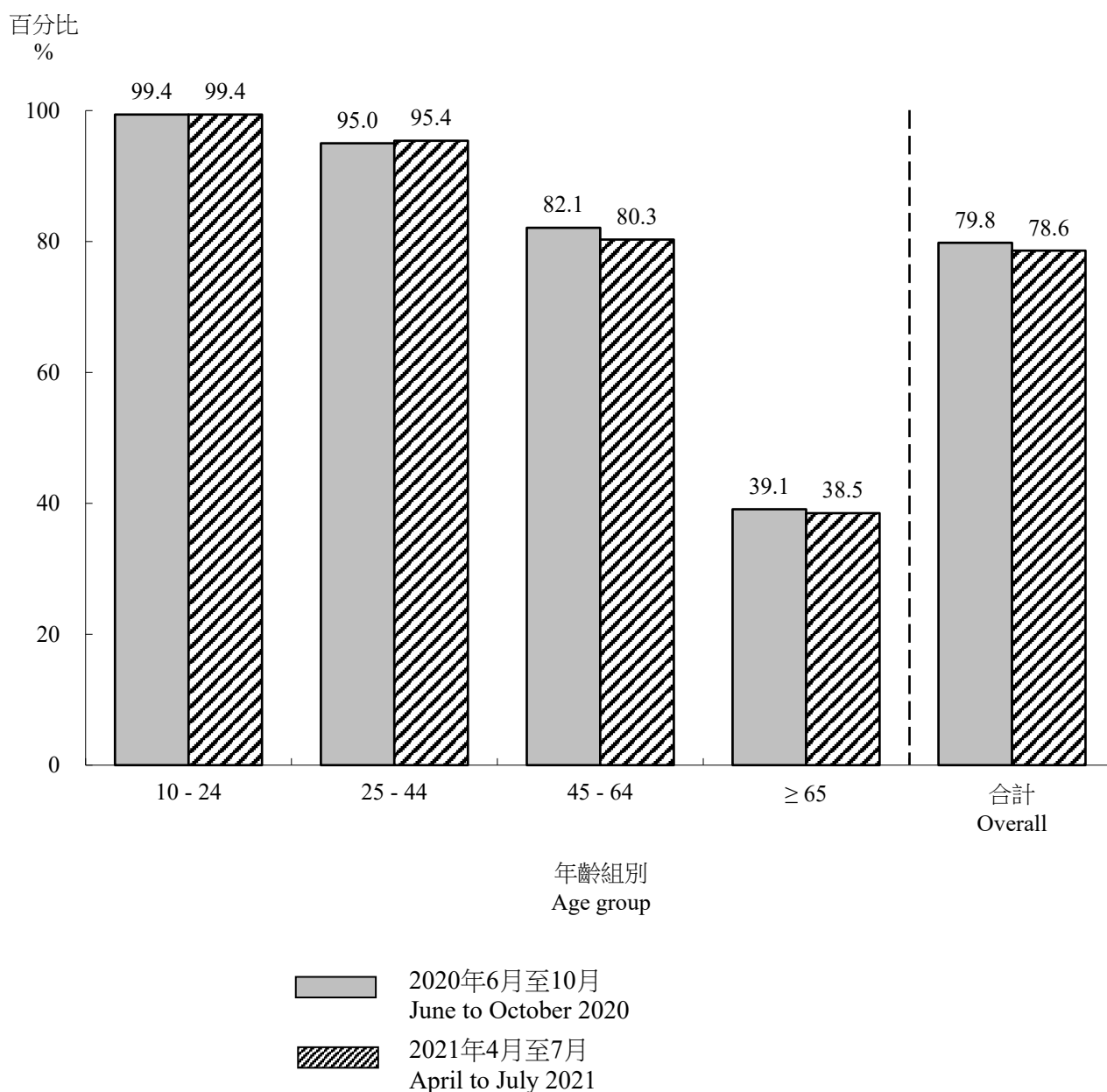


註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

圖 3.4 2020 年及 2021 年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 3.4 Rate* of persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC) during the 12 months before enumeration by age, 2020 and 2021

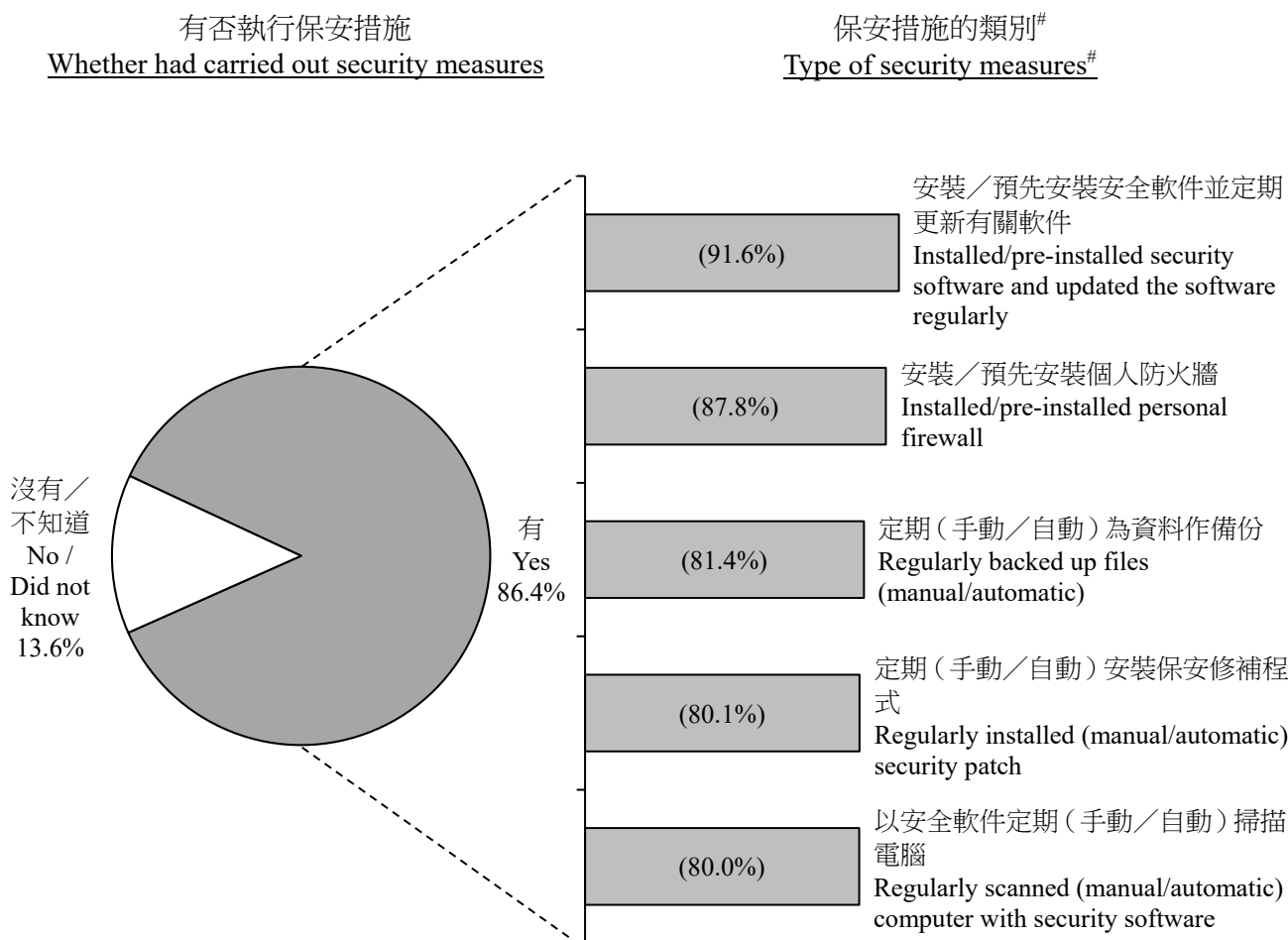


註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

圖 3.5 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

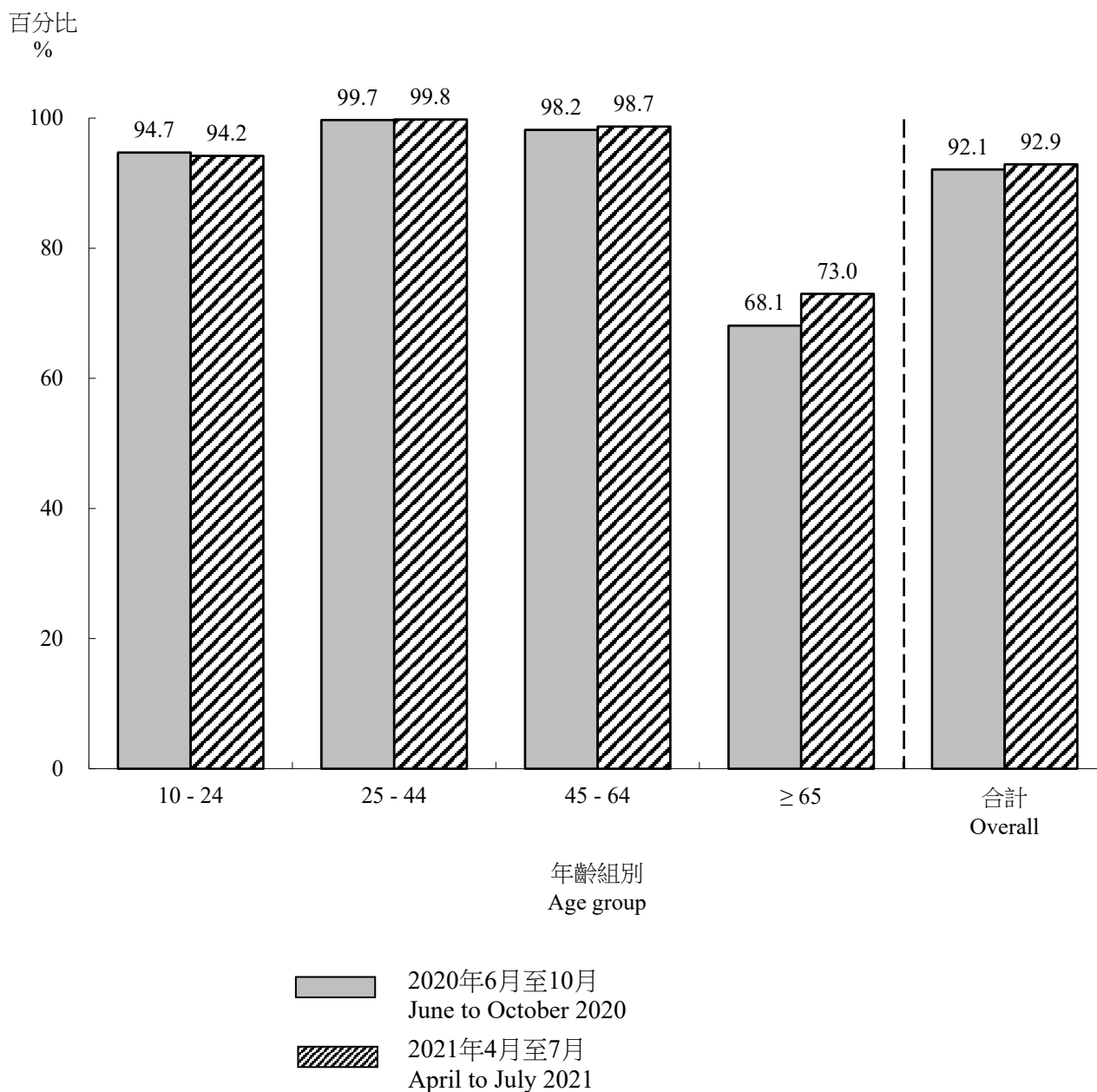
Chart 3.5 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had personal computer (PC) by whether had carried out security measures for their PC / type of security measures[#]



註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。
括號內的數字表示在所有有為其個人電腦執行保安措施的10歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.
Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had carried out security measures for their PC.

圖 3.6 2020 年及 2021 年按年齡劃分的擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士的比率*
 Chart 3.6 Rate* of persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by age, 2020 and 2021



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.

表 3.1a 按接駁互聯網設備劃分的家中有接駁互聯網的住戶數目

Table 3.1a Households with Internet access at home by device used to access the Internet

家中接駁互聯網的設備 [#] Device used to access the Internet at home [#]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	比率* Rate*
家中有接駁互聯網 With Internet access at home	2 537.5	94.4
以智能手機接駁互聯網 <i>Connected to the Internet by smartphone</i>	2 534.8	(99.9)
以個人電腦 [@] 接駁互聯網 <i>Connected to the Internet by personal computer (PC)[@]</i>	2 035.2	(80.2)
以其他設備 [^] 接駁互聯網 <i>Connected to the Internet by other devices[^]</i>	1 202.3	(47.4)

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

* 佔所有住戶的百分比。

@ 個人電腦包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。

^ 其他設備包括智能電視、電視機頂盒、打印機、電子遊戲機、穿戴式智能裝置及數碼相機等。
括號內的數字表示在所有以任何設備接駁互聯網的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Notes: # Multiple answers were allowed.

* As a percentage of all households.

@ PC includes desktop computer, laptop and tablet.

^ Other devices include Smart TVs, TV set-top boxes, printers, game consoles, smart wearable devices and digital cameras, etc.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households with Internet access by any devices.

表 3.1b 按房屋類型劃分的家中有接駁互聯網的住戶數目
Table 3.1b Households with Internet access 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	742.1	29.2	90.5
資助自置居所房屋 [#] Subsidised home ownership housing [#]	398.6	15.7	94.9
私人房屋 [@] Private housing [@]	1 396.8	55.0	96.5
合計 Overall	2 537.5	100.0	94.4

註釋：* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶中，90.5%家中有接駁互聯網。

[#] 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。

[@] 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。

Notes: * As a percentage of all households in the respective types of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 90.5% had Internet access at home.

[#] Including 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.

[@] Including 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 3.1c 按住戶每月入息劃分的家中有接駁互聯網的住戶數目
Table 3.1c Households with Internet access 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	369.5	14.6	75.2
10,000 - 19,999	425.2	16.8	94.6
20,000 - 29,999	437.6	17.2	99.4
30,000 - 39,999	344.8	13.6	99.8
40,000 - 49,999	293.8	11.6	99.9
≥ 50,000	666.7	26.3	100.0
合計 Overall	2 537.5	100.0	94.4
住戶每月入息中位數（港元） Median monthly household income (HK\$)		31,100	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有住戶每月入息少於\$10,000的住戶中，75.2%家中有接駁互聯網。

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, 75.2% had Internet access at home.

表 3.2 2000年、2005年、2010年、2015年及2017年至2021年家中有個人電腦[#]的住戶數目

Table 3.2 Households with personal computer (PC)[#] at home, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2017 to 2021

統計期間 [@] Survey period [@]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000年1月至3月 January - March 2000	1 051.1	49.7
2005年5月至8月 May - August 2005	1 601.3	70.1
2010年10月至12月 October - December 2010	1 832.2	77.9
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	1 996.3	80.4
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	2 068.0	80.9
2018年6月至9月 June - September 2018	1 948.9	75.3
2019年4月至7月 April - July 2019	2 040.4	77.6
2020年6月至10月 June - October 2020	2 015.2	75.3
2021年4月至7月 April - July 2021	2 035.5	75.8

註釋：[#] 2000年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2005年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2010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。2015年及2017年至2021年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

[@] 數字自2000年開始備有。本表載列2000年、2005年、2010年、2015年、以及最近5次統計期的數字。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有住戶的百分比。

Notes: [#] Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2010 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2015 and 2017 to 2021 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

[@] Figures are available from 2000 onwards. This table shows figures for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and the recent 5 survey periods.

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

表 3.3a 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 3.3a Households with personal computer (PC) at home by whether had PC at home connected to the Internet

家中個人電腦有否接駁互聯網 Whether had PC at home connected to the Internet	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	2 035.2	100.0
沒有 No	‡	‡
總計 Total	2 035.5	100.0

註釋：‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

表 3.3b 按房屋類型劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 3.3b 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	528.0	25.9	64.4
資助自置居所房屋 [#] Subsidised home ownership housing [#]	322.0	15.8	76.6
私人房屋 [@] Private housing [@]	1 185.5	58.2	81.9
合計 Overall	2 035.5	100.0	75.8

註釋：* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶中，64.4%家中有個人電腦。

[#] 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。

[@] 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。

Notes: * As a percentage of all households in the respective types of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 64.4% had PC at home.

[#] Including 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.

[@] Including 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 3.3c 按住戶每月入息劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 3.3c 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	183.3	9.0	37.3
10,000 - 19,999	274.7	13.5	61.1
20,000 - 29,999	351.6	17.3	79.9
30,000 - 39,999	304.9	15.0	88.2
40,000 - 49,999	271.5	13.3	92.3
≥ 50,000	649.6	31.9	97.4
合計 Overall	2 035.5	100.0	75.8
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		36,800	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有住戶每月入息少於\$10,000的住戶中，37.3%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, 37.3% had PC at home.

表 3.3d 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 3.3d 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	613.3	30.1
2	574.0	28.2
3	412.3	20.3
4	199.0	9.8
≥ 5	236.9	11.6
總計 Total	2 035.5	100.0

表 3.3e 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 3.3e Households with personal computer (PC) at home by type of PC at home

家中個人電腦的類別 [#] Type of PC at home [#]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
手提電腦 Laptop	1 381.5	67.9
平板電腦 Tablet	1 345.6	66.1
桌面電腦 Desktop computer	1 082.7	53.2
合計 Overall	2 035.5	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.4 2000年、2005年、2010年、2015年及2017年至2021年家中有個人電腦[#]接駁互聯網的住戶數目

Table 3.4 Households with personal computer (PC)[#] at home connected to the Internet, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2017 to 2021

統計期間 [@] Survey period [@]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000年1月至3月 January - March 2000	770.2	36.4
2005年5月至8月 May - August 2005	1 476.5	64.6
2010年10月至12月 October - December 2010	1 795.4	76.4
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	1 961.1	79.0
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	2 050.5	80.2
2018年6月至9月 June - September 2018	1 944.4	75.1
2019年4月至7月 April - July 2019	2 039.4	77.6
2020年6月至10月 June - October 2020	2 014.9	75.3
2021年4月至7月 April - July 2021	2 035.2	75.7

註釋：[#] 2000年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2005年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2010年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。2015年及2017年至2021年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

[@] 數字自2000年開始備有。本表載列2000年、2005年、2010年、2015年、以及最近5次統計期的數字。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有住戶的百分比。

Notes: [#] Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2010 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2015 and 2017 to 2021 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

[@] Figures are available from 2000 onwards. This table shows figures for 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and the recent 5 survey periods.

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

表 3.5a 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 3.5a 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	528.0	25.9	64.4
資助自置居所房屋 [#] Subsidised home ownership housing [#]	322.0	15.8	76.6
私人房屋 [@] Private housing [@]	1 185.2	58.2	81.9
合計 Overall	2 035.2	100.0	75.7

註釋：* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶中，64.4%家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。

[#] 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。

[@] 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。

Notes: * As a percentage of all households in the respective types of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 64.4% had PC at home connected to the Internet.

[#] Including 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.

[@] Including 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 3.5b 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 3.5b 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	183.0	9.0	37.3
10,000 - 19,999	274.7	13.5	61.1
20,000 - 29,999	351.6	17.3	79.9
30,000 - 39,999	304.9	15.0	88.2
40,000 - 49,999	271.5	13.3	92.3
≥ 50,000	649.6	31.9	97.4
合計 Overall	2 035.2	100.0	75.7
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		36,800	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。例如，在所有住戶每月入息少於\$10,000的住戶中，37.3%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, 37.3% had PC at home connected to the Internet.

表 3.5c 按家中個人電腦有否透過固網寬頻接駁互聯網／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的住戶數目

Table 3.5c Households with personal computer (PC) at home connected to the Internet by whether had PC at home connected to the Internet via fixed broadband / reason for not connecting to the Internet via fixed broadband

家中個人電腦有否透過固網寬頻接駁互聯網／
非透過固網寬頻接駁互聯網的原因[#]

Whether had PC at home connected to the Internet
via fixed broadband / *reason for not connecting
to the Internet via fixed broadband*[#]

住戶數目
No. of households
(‘000)

百分比
%

有 Yes	2 012.1	98.9
沒有 No	23.1	1.1
經3G／4G／5G 流動寬頻網絡上網 <i>Using 3G/4G/5G mobile broadband network for Internet access</i>	16.2	(70.3)
上網費用昂貴 <i>Expensive Internet access charges</i>	6.1	(26.4)
沒有需要在家上網／可以在其他地方上網 <i>No need to access the Internet at home / could access the Internet at other places</i>	3.2	(14.0)
合計 Overall	2 035.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

括號內的數字表示在所有家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網但非透過固網寬頻的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households with PC at home connected to the Internet but not via fixed broadband.

表 3.6 2000年、2005年、2009年、2015年及2017年至2021年在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.6 Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration, 2000, 2005, 2009, 2015 and 2017 to 2021

統計期間 [@] Survey period [@]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000年1月至3月 January - March 2000	1 855.2	30.3
2005年5月至8月 May - August 2005	3 526.2	56.9
2009年6月至8月 June - August 2009	4 300.0	69.4
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	5 394.9	84.9
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	5 738.0	89.4
2018年6月至9月 June - September 2018	5 856.1	90.5
2019年4月至7月 April - July 2019	5 988.0	91.7
2020年6月至10月 June - October 2020	6 013.6	92.4
2021年4月至7月 April - July 2021	6 009.8	93.1

註釋：[@] 數字自2000年開始備有。本表載列2000年、2005年、2009年、2015年、以及最近5次統計期的數字。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有10歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes: [@] Figures are available from 2000 onwards. This table shows figures for 2000, 2005, 2009, 2015, and the recent 5 survey periods.

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

表 3.7 按曾使用的上網設備類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.7 Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by type of web devices used for Internet connection

曾使用的上網設備類別 [#] Type of web devices used for Internet connection [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
智能手機 Smartphone	5 973.6	99.4
個人電腦 Personal computer	5 005.1	83.3
桌面電腦 Desktop computer	3 899.1	64.9
平板電腦 Tablet	3 360.0	55.9
手提電腦 Laptop	3 057.0	50.9
其他設備 [^] Other devices [^]	2 784.5	46.3
合計 Overall	6 009.8	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

^ 其他設備包括智能電視、電視機頂盒、打印機、電子遊戲機、穿戴式智能裝置及數碼相機等。

Notes: # Multiple answers were allowed.

^ Other devices include Smart TVs, TV set-top boxes, printers, game consoles, smart wearable devices and digital cameras, etc.

表 3.8a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.8a Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	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	157.0	5.4	99.8	152.7	4.9	100.0	309.7	5.2	99.9
15 - 24	306.1	10.6	99.7	290.5	9.3	99.9	596.6	9.9	99.8
25 - 34	443.9	15.4	99.7	462.1	14.8	99.9	906.0	15.1	99.8
35 - 44	454.3	15.8	99.5	558.6	17.9	99.9	1 013.0	16.9	99.7
45 - 54	462.5	16.0	99.6	583.8	18.7	99.5	1 046.3	17.4	99.5
55 - 64	567.2	19.7	98.3	611.9	19.6	97.5	1 179.1	19.6	97.9
≥ 65	491.8	17.1	76.1	467.3	14.9	64.6	959.0	16.0	70.0
合計 Overall	2 882.9	100.0 (48.0)	94.4	3 126.9	100.0 (52.0)	91.9	6 009.8	100.0 (100.0)	93.1

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 10 - 14 歲的男性中，99.8% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網。

括號內的數字表示在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 10 - 14, 99.8% had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.

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

表 3.8b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.8b Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
小學及以下 Primary and below	912.8	15.2	69.9
中學 Secondary	3 088.4	51.4	98.5
專上教育 Post-secondary	2 008.6	33.4	99.8
合計 Overall	6 009.8	100.0	93.1

註釋：* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士中，99.8% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 99.8% had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 3.8c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.8c Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	3 572.0	59.4	99.4
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	2 437.8	40.6	85.2
學生 Students	718.0	11.9	99.9
料理家務者 Home-makers	698.9	11.6	94.2
退休人士 Retired persons	968.3	16.1	72.5
其他 Others	52.7	0.9	80.0
合計 Overall	6 009.8	100.0	93.1

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有從事經濟活動人士中，99.4% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 99.4% had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 3.9 2001年、2005年、2009年、2015年及2017年至2021年懂得使用個人電腦#的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.9 Persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC)#, 2001, 2005, 2009, 2015 and 2017 to 2021

統計期間@ Survey period@	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*
2001年4月至6月 April - June 2001	3 117.1	51.9
2005年5月至8月 May - August 2005	3 740.3	60.3
2009年6月至8月 June - August 2009	4 475.2	72.2
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	5 155.6	81.2
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	5 391.4	84.0
2018年6月至9月 June - September 2018	5 503.7	85.1
2019年4月至7月 April - July 2019	5 765.6	88.3
2020年6月至10月 June - October 2020	5 659.3	87.0
2021年4月至7月 April - July 2021	5 737.6	88.9

註釋：# 2001年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦及個人數碼助理。2005年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2009年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。2015年及2017年至2021年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

@ 數字自2001年開始備有。本表載列2001年、2005年、2009年、2015年、以及最近5次統計期的數字。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有10歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes: # Figures for 2001 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook and Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2015 and 2017 to 2021 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

@ Figures are available from 2001 onwards. This table shows figures for 2001, 2005, 2009, 2015, and the recent 5 survey periods.

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

表 3.10a 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 3.10a 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	157.0	5.7	99.8	152.7	5.1	100.0	309.7	5.4	99.9
15 - 24	306.1	11.1	99.7	290.5	9.8	99.9	596.6	10.4	99.8
25 - 34	444.3	16.0	99.8	462.1	15.6	99.9	906.5	15.8	99.9
35 - 44	453.8	16.4	99.4	557.2	18.8	99.6	1 011.1	17.6	99.5
45 - 54	459.0	16.6	98.9	573.5	19.3	97.7	1 032.5	18.0	98.2
55 - 64	538.5	19.4	93.3	565.2	19.0	90.0	1 103.7	19.2	91.6
≥ 65	410.0	14.8	63.4	367.6	12.4	50.8	777.5	13.6	56.8
合計 Overall	2 768.7	100.0 (48.3)	90.7	2 968.8	100.0 (51.7)	87.3	5 737.6	100.0 (100.0)	88.9

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有10 - 14歲的男性中，99.8%懂得使用個人電腦。

括號內的數字表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, 99.8% had knowledge of using PC.

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

表 3.10b 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 3.10b 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	607.8	10.6	46.5
中學 Secondary	3 118.1	54.3	99.4
專上教育 Post-secondary	2 011.7	35.1	99.9
合計 Overall	5 737.6	100.0	88.9

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。例如，在所有具專上教育程度的10歲及以上人士中，99.9%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, 99.9% had knowledge of using PC.

表 3.10c 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 3.10c Persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC) by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	3 505.3	61.1	97.5
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	2 232.2	38.9	78.0
學生 Students	718.0	12.5	99.9
料理家務者 Home-makers	653.7	11.4	88.1
退休人士 Retired persons	811.8	14.1	60.8
其他 Others	48.7	0.8	74.0
合計 Overall	5 737.6	100.0	88.9

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。例如，在所有從事經濟活動人士中，97.5%懂得使用個人電腦。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 97.5% had knowledge of using PC.

表 3.11 2000年、2005年、2009年、2015年及2017年至2021年在統計前12個月內曾使用個人電腦[#]的10歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.11 Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC)[#] during the 12 months before enumeration, 2000, 2005, 2009, 2015 and 2017 to 2021

統計期間 [@] Survey period [@]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000年1月至3月 January - March 2000	2 639.7	43.1
2005年5月至8月 May - August 2005	3 645.5	58.8
2009年6月至8月 June - August 2009	4 349.4	70.2
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	4 990.2	78.6
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	5 118.2	79.8
2018年6月至9月 June - September 2018	5 197.5	80.3
2019年4月至7月 April - July 2019	5 396.8	82.7
2020年6月至10月 June - October 2020	5 195.3	79.8
2021年4月至7月 April - July 2021	5 075.2	78.6

註釋：[#] 2000年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2005年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2009年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。2015年及2017年至2021年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

[@] 數字自2000年開始備有。本表載列2000年、2005年、2009年、2015年、以及最近5次統計期的數字。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有10歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes: [#] Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2015 and 2017 to 2021 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

[@] Figures are available from 2000 onwards. This table shows figures for 2000, 2005, 2009, 2015, and the recent 5 survey periods.

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

表 3.12a 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 3.12a 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	157.0	6.4	99.8	152.7	5.8	100.0	309.7	6.1	99.9
15 - 24	304.6	12.4	99.2	287.6	11.0	98.9	592.2	11.7	99.1
25 - 34	428.6	17.5	96.3	448.0	17.1	96.9	876.7	17.3	96.6
35 - 44	427.6	17.4	93.6	529.7	20.2	94.7	957.3	18.9	94.2
45 - 54	406.0	16.6	87.4	504.6	19.2	86.0	910.5	17.9	86.6
55 - 64	447.1	18.2	77.5	454.0	17.3	72.3	901.1	17.8	74.8
≥ 65	281.1	11.5	43.5	246.6	9.4	34.1	527.7	10.4	38.5
合計 Overall	2 452.0	100.0 (48.3)	80.3	2 623.2	100.0 (51.7)	77.1	5 075.2	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。例如，在所有 10 - 14 歲的男性中，99.8% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

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

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 10 - 14, 99.8% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

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

表 3.12b 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 3.12b 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	460.6	9.1	35.3
中學 Secondary	2 627.7	51.8	83.8
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 986.9	39.1	98.7
合計 Overall	5 075.2	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。例如，在所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士中，98.7% 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, 98.7% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 3.12c 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 3.12c Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC) during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	3 207.6	63.2	89.2
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 867.6	36.8	65.3
學生 Students	718.0	14.1	99.9
料理家務者 Home-makers	534.1	10.5	72.0
退休人士 Retired persons	584.2	11.5	43.8
其他 Others	31.2	0.6	47.4
合計 Overall	5 075.2	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。例如，在所有從事經濟活動人士中，89.2% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 89.2% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 3.13 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 3.13 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	2 913.5	86.4
<i>保安措施的類別[#]</i> <i>Type of security measures[#]</i>		
安裝／預先安裝安全軟件並定期更新有關軟件 <i>Installed/pre-installed security software and updated the software regularly</i>	2 668.7	(91.6)
安裝／預先安裝個人防火牆 <i>Installed/pre-installed personal firewall</i>	2 558.3	(87.8)
定期（手動／自動）為資料作備份 <i>Regularly backed up files (manual/automatic)</i>	2 370.2	(81.4)
定期（手動／自動）安裝保安修補程式 <i>Regularly installed (manual/automatic) security patch</i>	2 333.2	(80.1)
以安全軟件定期（手動／自動）掃描電腦 <i>Regularly scanned (manual/automatic) computer with security software</i>	2 330.5	(80.0)
沒有／不知道 No / Did not know	456.7	13.6
合計 Overall	3 370.2	100.0

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

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

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

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

表 3.14 按是否擁有手提電話／手提電話的類型劃分的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.14 Persons aged 10 and over by whether had mobile phone / type of mobile phone

是否擁有手提電話／手提電話的類型 [#] Whether had mobile phone / type of mobile phone [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	6 284.1	97.3
智能手機 Smartphone	6 000.2	92.9
其他 Others	290.7	4.5
沒有 No	172.0	2.7
合計 Overall	6 456.1	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.15 2012年至2021年擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.15 Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone, 2012 to 2021

統計期間 [@] Survey period [@]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*
2012年6月至8月 June - August 2012	3 395.9	54.0
2013年1月至4月 January - April 2013	3 849.5	61.1
2014年6月至8月 June - August 2014	4 886.0	77.2
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	5 270.8	83.0
2016年4月至7月 April - July 2016	5 468.6	85.8
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	5 688.3	88.6
2018年6月至9月 June - September 2018	5 811.6	89.8
2019年4月至7月 April - July 2019	5 973.6	91.5
2020年6月至10月 June - October 2020	5 991.8	92.1
2021年4月至7月 April - July 2021	6 000.2	92.9

註釋：@ 數字自2012年開始備有。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有10歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes: @ Figures are available from 2012 onwards.

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

表 3.16a 按年齡及性別劃分的擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.16a Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
10 - 14	130.4	4.5	82.9	128.8	4.1	84.3	259.1	4.3	83.6
15 - 24	305.8	10.6	99.6	290.3	9.3	99.8	596.0	9.9	99.7
25 - 34	443.9	15.4	99.7	461.7	14.8	99.9	905.6	15.1	99.8
35 - 44	454.8	15.8	99.6	558.3	17.9	99.8	1 013.1	16.9	99.7
45 - 54	462.2	16.1	99.6	584.5	18.7	99.6	1 046.7	17.4	99.6
55 - 64	567.8	19.8	98.4	612.1	19.6	97.5	1 179.9	19.7	97.9
≥ 65	509.3	17.7	78.8	490.5	15.7	67.8	999.8	16.7	73.0
合計 Overall	2 874.1	100.0 (47.9)	94.1	3 126.1	100.0 (52.1)	91.9	6 000.2	100.0 (100.0)	92.9

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有10 - 14歲的男性中，82.9%擁有智能手機。

括號內的數字表示在所有擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 10 - 14, 82.9% had smartphone.

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

表 3.16b 按教育程度劃分的擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.16b Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
小學及以下 Primary and below	914.5	15.2	70.0
中學 Secondary	3 076.6	51.3	98.1
專上教育 Post-secondary	2 009.1	33.5	99.8
合計 Overall	6 000.2	100.0	92.9

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。例如，在所有具專上教育程度的10歲及以上人士中，99.8%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, 99.8% had smartphone.

表 3.16c 按經濟活動身分劃分的擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.16c Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	3 574.5	59.6	99.5
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	2 425.7	40.4	84.8
學生 Students	666.8	11.1	92.8
料理家務者 Home-makers	704.8	11.7	95.0
退休人士 Retired persons	1 000.9	16.7	75.0
其他 Others	53.2	0.9	80.8
合計 Overall	6 000.2	100.0	92.9

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。例如，在所有從事經濟活動人士中，99.5%擁有智能手機。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 99.5% had smartphone.

表 3.16d 按擁有智能手機的數目劃分的擁有智能手機的10歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.16d Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone by number of smartphone they owned

擁有智能手機的數目 Number of smartphone owned	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
1	5 734.2	95.6
2	251.7	4.2
≥ 3	14.3	0.2
總計 Total	6 000.2	100.0

表 3.17 按年齡及性別劃分的擁有非屬智能手機的手提電話的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.17 Persons aged 10 and over who had mobile phone other than smartphone by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
10 - 14	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
15 - 24	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
25 - 34	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
35 - 44	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	2.7	0.9	0.3
45 - 54	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	2.6	0.9	0.2
55 - 64	9.3	8.0	1.6	13.4	7.7	2.1	22.7	7.8	1.9
≥ 65	101.8	87.9	15.8	157.6	90.2	21.8	259.5	89.3	18.9
合計 Overall	115.9	100.0 (39.9)	3.8	174.8	100.0 (60.1)	5.1	290.7	100.0 (100.0)	4.5

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 55 - 64 歲的男性中，1.6% 擁有非屬智能手機的手提電話。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 55 - 64, 1.6% had mobile phone other than smartphone.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

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

4 吸煙情況 Pattern of smoking

引言

4.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有 15 歲及以上人士（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。

4.2 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（包括傳統煙、加熱煙、電子煙、雪茄、手捲煙、用煙斗吸煙、鼻煙／口含煙及水煙）、他們對戒煙服務或方法的認識和他們曾否使用特定戒煙服務或方法戒煙；若有，使用了什麼服務或方法；若沒有，是否將會嘗試特定戒煙服務。

4.3 現時有吸食傳統煙的人士亦被問及他們每日吸食傳統煙的支數、開始每周吸食傳統煙的年齡、開始吸食傳統煙的原因、曾否嘗試戒煙，以及吸食傳統煙的味道。

4.4 對於以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士，他們亦被問及戒煙的原因。

4.5 所有 15 歲及以上人士亦被問及他們有關在診症時被醫護人員詢問吸煙情況的意見、接觸二手煙的情況，以及對應該擴展為法定禁煙區範圍的地方的想法。

Introduction

4.1 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.

4.2 At the time of enumeration, current smokers were asked about the forms of tobacco or related products (including conventional cigarette, heated tobacco product, e-cigarette, cigar, hand-rolled cigarette, pipe-smoking, snuff/snus and water pipe) they consumed, their awareness of the smoking cessation services or methods, and whether they had tried the specified smoking cessation services or methods to quit smoking; if so, of the services or methods used; if not, whether they would try the specified smoking cessation services.

4.3 Current conventional cigarette smokers were also asked about the number of sticks of conventional cigarettes they smoked per day, the age they started smoking conventional cigarette weekly, the reasons for starting smoking conventional cigarette, whether they had ever tried to quit smoking, and also the flavours of the conventional cigarette smoked.

4.4 Ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers were also asked the reasons for quitting smoking.

4.5 All persons aged 15 and over were also asked about their opinions about being asked about their smoking status by health care professionals during the visit, exposure to secondhand smoke and views on places that should be included in the expansion of statutory no smoking areas.

概念及定義

4.6 是項統計調查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，包括傳統煙、加熱煙、電子煙、雪茄、手捲煙、用煙斗吸煙、鼻煙／口含煙及水煙。
- 「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）。
- 「現時有吸食傳統煙的人士」指在統計時有吸食傳統煙習慣的人士（包括習慣每日及習慣非每日吸食傳統煙的人士）。
- 「習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士」指在統計時有每日吸食傳統煙習慣的人士，雖然他們可能因生病或其他原因而在某些日子沒有吸煙。
- 「以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士」指曾經持續至少 6 個月有每日吸食傳統煙的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

統計調查的主要結果

4.7 在統計時，有吸煙的人士約有 635 500 人，佔全香港所有 15 歲及以上人士的 10.3%。在該 635 500 名現時有吸煙的人士中，約 601 300 人（94.6%）為習慣每日吸煙的人士，而約 34 100 人（5.4%）為習慣非每日吸煙的人士。此外，約 306 600 人為以前習慣每日吸煙的人士，佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的 5.0%。

Concepts and definitions

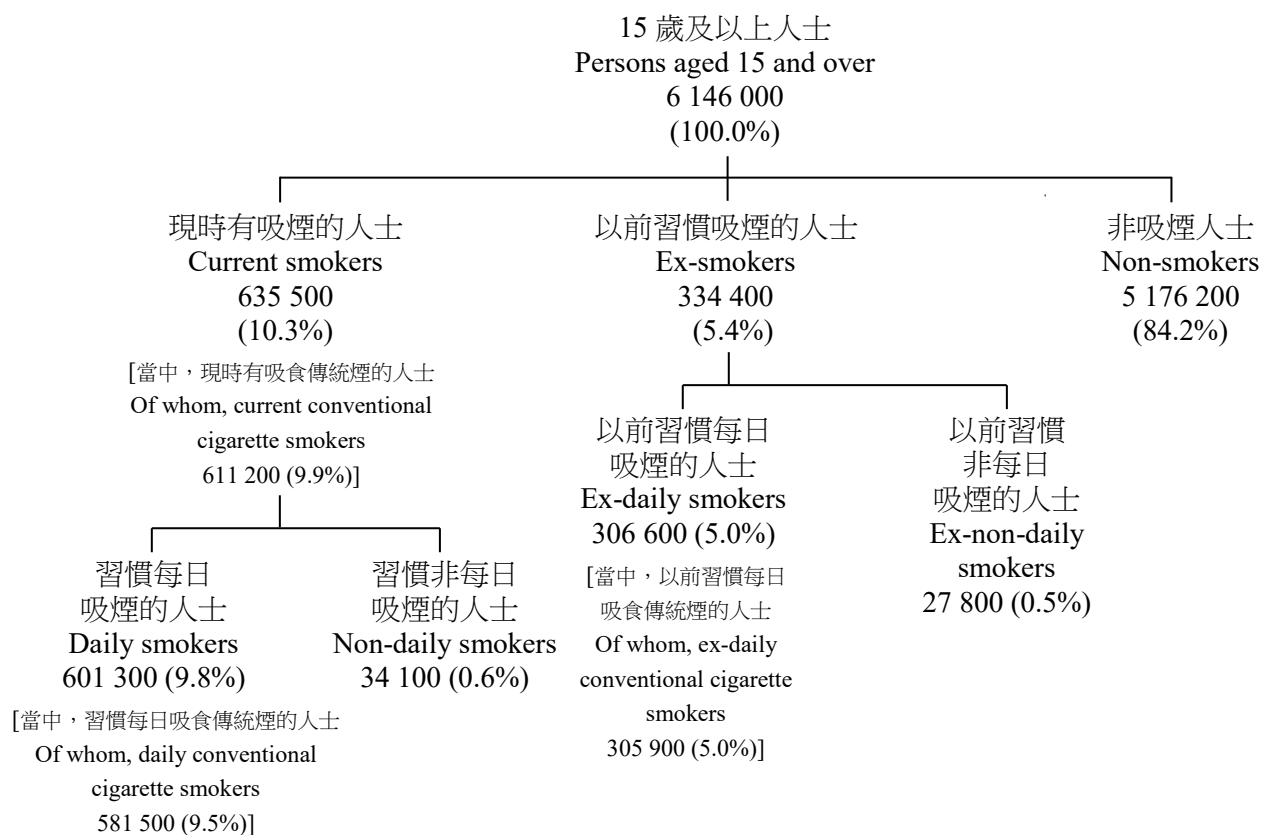
4.6 The definitions of the key terms used in the survey are given below:

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

Major findings of the survey

4.7 There were some 635 500 current smokers at the time of enumeration, accounting for 10.3% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong. Of those 635 500 current smokers, some 601 300 (94.6%) were daily smokers and some 34 100 (5.4%) were non-daily smokers. In addition, there were some 306 600 ex-daily smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit, representing 5.0% 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)



每日所吸食的煙草及相關產品種類

*Form of tobacco and related products
 consumed daily*

4.8 在該 601 300 名習慣每日吸煙的人士中，約 581 500 人為習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士，約 8 400 人為習慣每日吸食加熱煙的人士，而約 17 500 人為習慣每日吸食電子煙的人士。習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的 9.5%。（表 4.1）

4.8 Of those 601 300 daily smokers, some 581 500 were daily conventional cigarette smokers, some 8 400 were daily smokers who consumed heated tobacco products, and some 17 500 were daily smokers who consumed e-cigarettes. Daily conventional cigarette smokers accounted for 9.5% of all persons aged 15 and over. (Table 4.1)

4.9 在該 306 600 名以前習慣每日吸煙的人士中，約 305 900 人為以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士。以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的 5.0%。（表 4.1）

4.9 Of those 306 600 ex-daily smokers, some 305 900 were ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers. Ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers accounted for 5.0% of all persons aged 15 and over. (Table 4.1)

與過往統計調查比較

4.10 習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士的百分比在過去二十多年大致呈現下跌的趨勢，由 2000 年的 12.4% 下跌至 2021 年的 9.5%。至於以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士的百分比，在 2000 年以後大概維持在 3% 至 6%。（圖 4.1 及表 4.2）

習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士*年齡及性別*

4.11 在該 581 500 名習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士中，約 483 300 人（83.1%）為男性，而約 98 200 人（16.9%）為女性。按年齡組別分析，27.6% 的習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士的年齡為 60 歲及以上，25.1% 年齡為 40 - 49 歲及 23.0% 年齡為 50 - 59 歲。（表 4.3a）

4.12 每日吸食傳統煙的習慣似乎在中年人士中較為普遍。按年齡組別分析，習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士的比率在 40 - 49 歲及 50 - 59 歲人士中最高，分別達 14.2% 及 11.7%。其次是 30 - 39 歲人士（9.5%）及 60 歲及以上人士（8.2%）。按性別分析，男性的比率（16.7%）較女性（3.0%）高出很多。（表 4.3a）

開始每周吸食傳統煙的年齡

4.13 在習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士中，61.5% 是在 10 - 19 歲之間開始有每周吸食傳統煙的習慣，另 35.5% 則在 20 - 29 歲之間開始有每周吸食傳統煙的習慣。（表 4.3b）

Comparison with previous surveys

4.10 The percentage of daily conventional cigarette smokers generally showed a declining trend over the past two decades or so, from 12.4% in 2000 to 9.5% in 2021. As for the percentage of ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers, it maintained at around 3% to 6% since 2000. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.2)

Daily conventional cigarette smokers*Age and sex*

4.11 Of those 581 500 daily conventional cigarette smokers, some 483 300 (83.1%) were males and some 98 200 (16.9%) were females. Analysed by age group, 27.6% of daily conventional cigarette smokers were aged 60 and over, 25.1% were aged 40 - 49, and 23.0% were aged 50 - 59. (Table 4.3a)

4.12 Daily conventional cigarette smoking seemed to be more common among middle-aged persons. Analysed by age group, the rates of being daily conventional cigarette smokers were the highest for those aged 40 - 49 and 50 - 59, at 14.2% and 11.7% respectively. This was followed by persons aged 30 - 39 (9.5%) and those aged 60 and over (8.2%). Analysed by sex, the rate for males (16.7%) was much higher than that for females (3.0%). (Table 4.3a)

Age started smoking conventional cigarette weekly

4.13 61.5% of daily conventional cigarette smokers started smoking conventional cigarette weekly at age 10 - 19 and another 35.5% started smoking conventional cigarette weekly at age 20 - 29. (Table 4.3b)

每日吸食傳統煙的數量

4.14 在習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士中，58.4%每日吸食 1 至 10 支傳統煙，而 38.9%每日吸食 11 至 20 支傳統煙。習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士每日平均吸食 12.7 支傳統煙。按年齡組別分析，50 - 59 歲習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士每日平均吸食 13.7 支傳統煙，數量為各年齡組別中最高。（表 4.3c）

4.15 按性別分析，習慣每日吸食傳統煙的男性每日平均吸食 13.2 支傳統煙，普遍較女性（10.5 支傳統煙）為多。（表 4.3c）

經濟活動身分

4.16 約 447 400 名（76.9%）習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士為從事經濟活動人士，其餘 134 100 名（23.1%）為非從事經濟活動人士。習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士在從事經濟活動人士中的比率（12.4%）亦較在非從事經濟活動人士中的比率（5.3%）為高。（表 4.3d）

開始吸食傳統煙的原因

4.17 97.0%的習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士因「受家人／朋友／其他人影響」而開始吸食傳統煙。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「看來有型格」（6.6%）及「受煙草味道吸引」（3.8%）。（表 4.3e）

Daily consumption of conventional cigarettes

4.14 58.4% of daily conventional cigarette smokers consumed 1 to 10 sticks of conventional cigarettes per day and 38.9% consumed 11 to 20 sticks of conventional cigarettes per day. Daily conventional cigarette smokers consumed an average of 12.7 sticks of conventional cigarettes per day. Analysed by age group, daily conventional cigarette smokers aged 50 - 59 smoked an average of 13.7 sticks of conventional cigarettes per day, the highest among all age groups. (Table 4.3c)

4.15 Analysed by sex, male daily conventional cigarette smokers generally consumed more conventional cigarettes, with an average of 13.2 sticks of conventional cigarettes per day, than their female counterparts, with an average of 10.5 sticks of conventional cigarettes per day. (Table 4.3c)

Economic activity status

4.16 Some 447 400 (76.9%) daily conventional cigarette smokers were economically active, and the remaining 134 100 (23.1%) were economically inactive. The rate of being daily conventional cigarette smokers was higher among economically active persons (12.4%) than economically inactive persons (5.3%). (Table 4.3d)

Reason for starting to smoke conventional cigarette

4.17 97.0% of daily conventional cigarette smokers started smoking conventional cigarette because they were “influenced by family members / friends / other persons”. Other commonly cited reasons included “looking stylish” (6.6%) and “attracted by the tobacco flavour” (3.8%). (Table 4.3e)

曾否嘗試戒煙

4.18 約 183 300 名 (31.5%) 習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士曾嘗試戒煙但並不成功。按性別分析，習慣每日吸食傳統煙的男性曾嘗試戒煙但並不成功的百分比為 31.6%，而女性的相應百分比則為 31.1%。(表 4.3f)

4.19 另外，398 200 名 (68.5%) 習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士從未嘗試過戒煙。按性別分析，習慣每日吸食傳統煙的男性從未嘗試過戒煙的有 68.4%，而女性的相應百分比為 68.9%。(表 4.3f)

4.20 在該 398 200 名從未嘗試過戒煙的習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士中，從未考慮戒煙的有 44.1%，而未決定戒煙的有 9.7%。(表 4.3f)

現時有吸食傳統煙的人士

第一次吸食的傳統煙的味道

4.21 在該 611 200 名現時有吸食傳統煙的人士中，除了「普通味／原味」(68.7%) 以外最普遍提及第一次吸食的傳統煙的味道為「薄荷味」(28.6%)。(表 4.4a)

4.22 按年齡組別分析，較年長現時有吸食傳統煙的人士中，第一次吸食的傳統煙的味道為「普通味／原味」的百分比比較高，有關百分比於 50 歲及以上人士中錄得介乎 79.5% 至 89.2%。另一方面，「薄荷味」為第一次吸食的傳統煙的味道的百分比在較年輕現時有吸食傳統煙的人士中則較高，其相應百分比於 20 - 29 歲人士中為 57.0% (整體的百分比則為 28.6%)。(表 4.4a)

Whether had tried to quit smoking

4.18 Some 183 300 (31.5%) daily conventional cigarette smokers had tried but failed to quit smoking. Analysed by sex, 31.6% of male daily conventional cigarette smokers had tried but failed to quit smoking, while the corresponding percentage for females was 31.1%. (Table 4.3f)

4.19 Another 398 200 (68.5%) daily conventional cigarette smokers had never tried to quit smoking. Analysed by sex, 68.4% of male daily conventional cigarette smokers had never tried to quit smoking, while the corresponding percentage for females was 68.9%. (Table 4.3f)

4.20 Of those 398 200 daily conventional cigarette smokers who had never tried to quit smoking, 44.1% had never considered quitting smoking, while 9.7% had not decided to quit smoking. (Table 4.3f)

Current conventional cigarette smokers

Flavour of the conventional cigarette smoked for the first time

4.21 Of those 611 200 current conventional cigarette smokers, the most commonly cited flavour of the conventional cigarette smoked for the first time other than “ordinary/original flavour” (68.7%) was “menthol flavour” (28.6%). (Table 4.4a)

4.22 Analysed by age group, for the older current conventional cigarette smokers, higher percentages were recorded for “ordinary/original flavour” as the flavour of the conventional cigarette smoked for the first time, ranging from 79.5% to 89.2% for persons aged 50 and over. On the other hand, it was the “menthol flavour” which had higher percentages as the flavour of the conventional cigarette smoked for the first time among the younger current conventional cigarette smokers. The corresponding percentage was 57.0% for persons aged 20 - 29 (as compared to the overall percentage of 28.6%). (Table 4.4a)

4.23 按性別分析，現時有吸食傳統煙的男性中，第一次吸食的傳統煙的味道為「普通味／原味」的百分比比較高，達 75.0%，而女性的相應百分比為 38.7%。另一方面，「薄荷味」為第一次吸食的傳統煙的味道的百分比在現時有吸食傳統煙的女性中則較高。女性的相應百分比為 57.2%（男性的相應百分比則為 22.5%）。（表 4.4b）

現時吸食的傳統煙的味道

4.24 在現時有吸食傳統煙的人士中，63.0% 有吸食「普通味／原味」的傳統煙，其次為「薄荷味」（36.2%）。按年齡組別分析，較年輕現時有吸食傳統煙的人士有吸食非「普通味／原味」的傳統煙的百分比比較高。其中 20 - 39 歲人士現時有吸食「薄荷味」的百分比介乎 56.5% 至 56.9%，而 60 歲以上人士的相應百分比為 12.6%。（表 4.4c）

4.25 按性別分析，現時有吸食傳統煙的女性有吸食「薄荷味」及「薄荷及水果味」的傳統煙的百分比則較高，分別為 68.3% 及 5.1%。而男性的相應百分比分別為 29.5% 及 1.4%。（表 4.4d）

4.23 Analysed by sex, for male current conventional cigarette smokers, a higher percentage was recorded for “ordinary/original flavour” as the flavour of the conventional cigarette smoked for the first time, at 75.0%. The corresponding percentage for females was 38.7%. On the other hand, it was the “menthol flavour” which had a higher percentage as the flavour of the conventional cigarette smoked for the first time among female current conventional cigarette smokers. The corresponding percentage was 57.2% for females (as compared to the corresponding percentage of 22.5% for males). (Table 4.4b)

Flavour of the conventional cigarette currently smoked

4.24 Among current conventional cigarette smokers, 63.0% smoked the conventional cigarette with “ordinary/original flavour”, followed by “menthol flavour” (36.2%). Analysed by age group, the younger current conventional cigarette smokers had higher percentages of smoking the conventional cigarette with “non-ordinary/original flavour”. In particular, the percentages of persons aged 20 - 39 who were currently smoking “menthol flavour” ranged from 56.5% to 56.9%, while the corresponding percentage for those aged 60 and over was 12.6%. (Table 4.4c)

4.25 Analysed by sex, female current conventional cigarette smokers had higher percentages of smoking the conventional cigarette with “menthol flavour” and “menthol and fruit flavour”, at 68.3% and 5.1% respectively. The corresponding percentages for males were 29.5% and 1.4% respectively. (Table 4.4d)

以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士

年齡／性別

4.26 在該 305 900 名以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士中，60 歲及以上人士的比率最高，達 9.0%。其次為 50 - 59 歲人士 (5.4%)。按性別分析，以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士在男性中的比率為 9.1%，而女性中的相應比率為 1.3%。（表 4.5a）

戒煙的原因

4.27 在以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士中，36.3%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，29.9%是因為「吸煙已經危害了健康」而戒煙。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「獲家人／朋友勸告」(20.3%)、「避免自己的吸煙習慣／二手煙影響家人」(19.4%)、「減少買煙的花費」(13.3%)及「獲醫生／護士／其他醫護人員建議」(13.2%)。（表 4.5b）

現時有吸煙的人士對戒煙服務或方法的認識

4.28 所有現時有吸煙的人士（包括習慣每日及習慣非每日吸食各類煙草及相關產品的人士）被問及他們是否認識香港的戒煙服務或方法。在 635 500 名現時有吸煙的人士中，約 488 500 人 (76.9%) 認識戒煙服務或方法。按性別分析，現時有吸煙的女性對戒煙服務或方法有認識的比例 (80.3%) 較男性 (76.1%) 略高。按年齡組別分析，現時有吸煙的人士認識戒煙服務或方法的比例，以 20 - 29 歲人士為最高 (86.2%)。（表 4.6）

Ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers

Age/sex

4.26 Of those 305 900 ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers, the rate was the highest for persons aged 60 and over, at 9.0%. This was followed by persons aged 50 - 59 (5.4%). Analysed by sex, the rate of being ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers was 9.1% among males, and the corresponding rate for females was 1.3%. (Table 4.5a)

Reason for quitting smoking

4.27 36.3% of ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers quit smoking on their own accord because “health had not yet been harmed by smoking, but wanted to prevent from being harmed” and 29.9% quit smoking because “health had already been harmed by smoking”. Other commonly cited reasons included “advised by family members / friends” (20.3%), “avoided affecting family members due to smoking habit / secondhand smoke” (19.4%), “saved money on smoking products” (13.3%) and “advised by doctors / nurses / other health care professionals” (13.2%). (Table 4.5b)

Awareness of current smokers of the smoking cessation services or methods

4.28 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 smoking cessation services or methods in Hong Kong. Of those 635 500 current smokers, some 488 500 (76.9%) were aware of the smoking cessation services or methods. Analysed by sex, relatively a slightly larger proportion of female current smokers (80.3%) were aware of the smoking cessation services or methods than their male counterparts (76.1%). Analysed by age group, the proportion of current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation services or methods was the highest among those aged 20 - 29 (86.2%). (Table 4.6)

曾否使用特定戒煙服務或方法／是否將會嘗試特定戒煙服務

4.29 在該 488 500 名認識戒煙服務或方法的現時有吸煙的人士中，約 168 800 人 (34.6%) 曾使用特定戒煙服務 (指戒煙電話熱線、戒煙診所、針灸戒煙服務及郵寄戒煙藥物服務) 或方法 (指自己購買戒煙藥物、醫生處方戒煙藥物 (非戒煙診所)、戒煙電話程式及靠自己意志) 戒煙。當中，最普遍提及的特定戒煙服務或方法是「靠自己意志」(85.8%)。其次為上述提及的特定戒煙服務 (7.5%)。(表 4.7)

4.30 其餘的 319 700 名 (65.4%) 為認識戒煙服務或方法，但未曾使用特定戒煙服務或方法戒煙的現時有吸煙的人士。當被問及是否將會嘗試特定戒煙服務，約 19 300 人表示他們會。(表 4.7)

經醫護人員對吸煙情況進行評估

是否曾經在診症時被醫護人員詢問吸煙情況

4.31 在 3 609 900 名在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸醫護人員的 15 歲及以上人士中，約 1 001 900 人 (27.8%) 曾經在診症時被醫護人員詢問吸煙情況。按年齡組別分析，40 - 49 歲人士曾經在診症時被醫護人員詢問吸煙情況的百分比最高，達 32.0%。其次是 50 - 59 歲人士 (29.5%) 及 30 - 39 歲人士 (29.1%)。(表 4.8)

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

4.29 Of those 488 500 current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation services or methods, some 168 800 (34.6%) had tried the specified smoking cessation services (referring to smoking cessation hotline, smoking cessation clinic, the smoking cessation service using acupuncture and smoking cessation medications mailing service) or methods (referring to buying smoking cessation medications in drug store, prescription smoking cessation medications (not from smoking cessation clinic), smoking cessation mobile apps and self-determination) to quit smoking. Among them, “self-determination” (85.8%) was the most commonly cited specified smoking cessation service or method. This was followed by the specified smoking cessation services mentioned above (7.5%). (Table 4.7)

4.30 The remaining 319 700 (65.4%) were current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation services or methods but had not tried the specified smoking cessation services or methods to quit smoking. When asked whether they would try the specified smoking cessation services, some 19 300 indicated that they would. (Table 4.7)

Assessment of the smoking status by health care professionals

Whether had been asked about smoking status by health care professionals during the visit

4.31 Of those 3 609 900 persons aged 15 and over who had visited health care professionals during the 12 months before enumeration, some 1 001 900 (27.8%) had been asked about smoking status by health care professionals during the visit. Analysed by age group, the percentage of having been asked about smoking status by health care professionals during the visit was the highest among those aged 40 - 49, at 32.0%. This was followed by persons aged 50 - 59 (29.5%) and those aged 30 - 39 (29.1%). (Table 4.8)

4.32 按性別分析，在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸醫護人員的 15 歲及以上的男性曾經在診症時被醫護人員詢問吸煙情況的百分比為 32.5%，較女性的相應百分比(23.9%)為高。(表 4.8)

認為醫護人員在診症時應否詢問吸煙情況

4.33 約 4 530 800 名 15 歲及以上人士認為醫護人員在診症時應該詢問吸煙情況，佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的 73.7%。另外，約 1 252 600 人(20.4%)則表示沒有意見。按年齡組別分析，各年齡組別人士認為醫護人員在診症時應該詢問吸煙情況的百分比大致相若，介乎 72.1%至 76.1%，而表示沒有意見的則介乎 18.1%至 22.9%。(表 4.9)

4.34 按性別分析，15 歲及以上的男性認為醫護人員在診症時應該詢問吸煙情況的百分比為 73.5%，表示沒有意見的則佔 20.8%。而女性的相應百分比分別為 74.0%及 20.0%。(表 4.9)

接觸二手煙的情況

4.35 約 5 137 600 名 15 歲及以上人士在統計前 7 日內曾在室外公眾地方接觸到二手煙。他們最普遍提及接觸到二手煙的地方為「行人街道」(94.5%)。其次是「大廈／處所出入口」(55.7%)及「露天巴士站／小巴士站／的士站及附近的等候位置」(39.8%)。(表 4.10)

4.36 在 3 337 200 名就業人士中，15.8%曾在統計前 7 日內在工作地方接觸到二手煙。(表 4.11)

4.32 Analysed by sex, 32.5% of males aged 15 and over who had visited health care professionals during the 12 months before enumeration had been asked about smoking status by health care professionals during the visit, which was higher than the corresponding percentage (23.9%) for females. (Table 4.8)

Whether considered that health care professionals should ask about smoking status during the visit

4.33 Some 4 530 800 persons aged 15 and over considered that health care professionals should ask about smoking status during the visit, accounting for 73.7% of all persons aged 15 and over. In addition, some 1 252 600 persons (20.4%) had no comment. Analysed by age group, persons in all age groups had similar percentages of considering that health care professionals should ask about smoking status during the visit, ranging from 72.1% to 76.1%, while those with no comment ranged from 18.1% to 22.9%. (Table 4.9)

4.34 Analysed by sex, 73.5% of males aged 15 and over considered that health care professionals should ask about smoking status during the visit, and 20.8% had no comment. The corresponding percentages for females were 74.0% and 20.0% respectively. (Table 4.9)

Exposure to secondhand smoke

4.35 Some 5 137 600 persons aged 15 and over had been exposed to secondhand smoke in outdoor public areas during the 7 days before enumeration. The most commonly cited place of exposure to secondhand smoke was “pedestrian walkways” (94.5%), followed by “outside building / premise entrances” (55.7%) and “open-air bus/minibus/taxi stops and the areas for queuing up nearby” (39.8%). (Table 4.10)

4.36 Of those 3 337 200 employed persons, 15.8% had been exposed to secondhand smoke in workplace during the 7 days before enumeration. (Table 4.11)

應該擴展為法定禁煙區範圍的地方

4.37 在 6 146 000 名 15 歲及以上人士中，64.6%認為法定禁煙區範圍應該擴展至「交通工具等候區」。其次是「任何排隊地方」(63.3%)。(表 4.12)

有關學生吸煙情況的學校統計調查

4.38 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 2020 年 12 月至 2021 年 12 月期間搜集本港中小學校學生吸煙情況的資料，主要結果列載於本報告書 [附錄 3](#)內，以供參考。

Places that should be included in the expansion of statutory no smoking areas

4.37 Of those 6 146 000 persons aged 15 and over, 64.6% considered that statutory no smoking areas should be expanded to cover “transportation waiting areas”, followed by “any places for queuing up” (63.3%). (Table 4.12)

School-based survey on smoking among students

4.38 Apart from the household survey, information on the pattern of smoking was also collected during December 2020 to December 2021 from students of primary and secondary schools in Hong Kong via a school-based survey conducted by the Food and Health Bureau. Key findings are presented in [Appendix 3](#) of this report for reference.

圖 4.1 習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士及以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比

Chart 4.1 Percentage of daily conventional cigarette smokers and ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers among all persons aged 15 and over

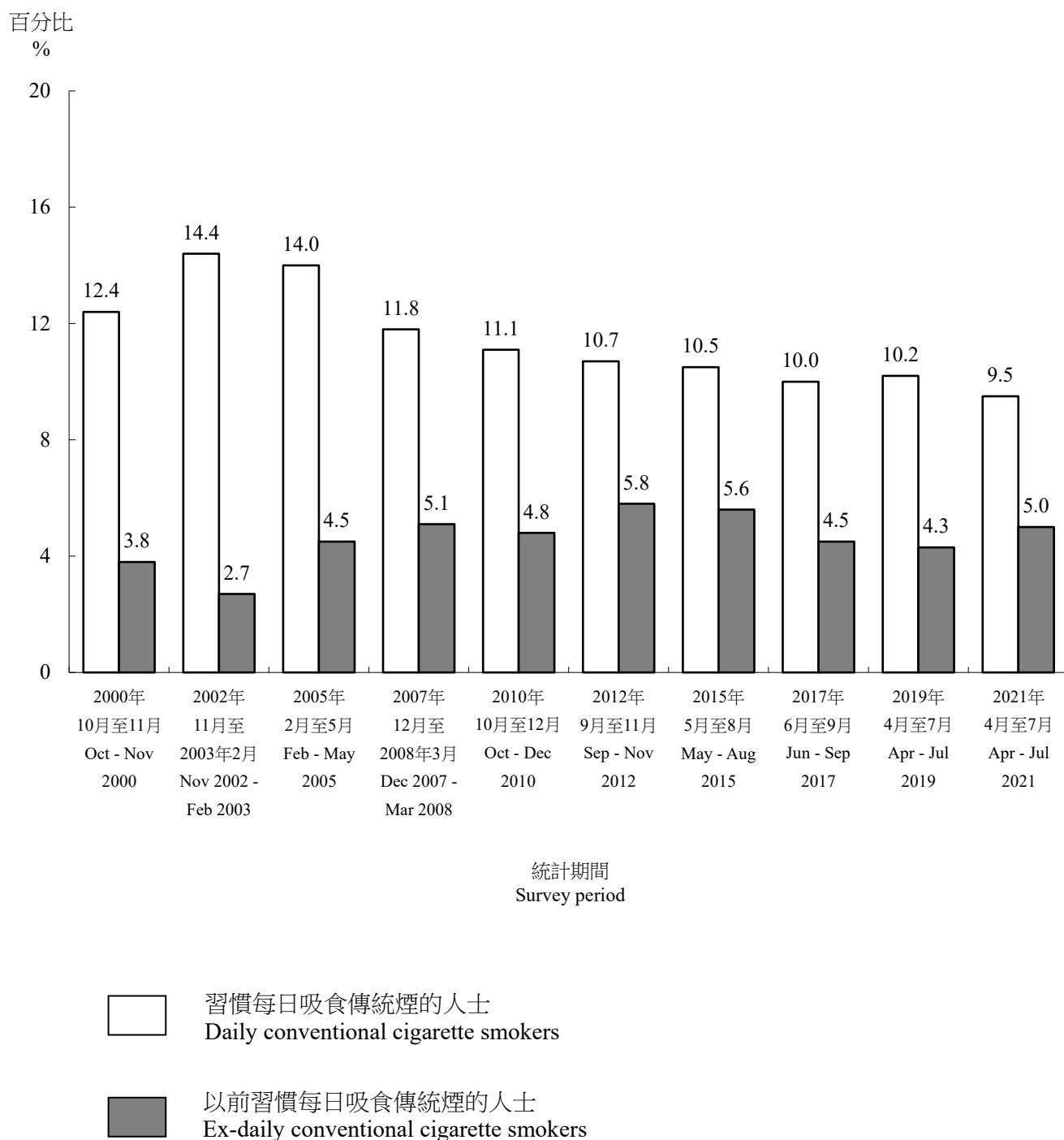


表 4.1 按每日所吸食的煙草及相關產品種類劃分的習慣每日吸煙的人士／以前習慣每日吸煙的人士數目

Table 4.1 Daily smokers / ex-daily smokers by form of tobacco and related products consumed daily

每日所吸食的煙草及相關產品種類 [#] Form of tobacco and related products consumed daily [#]	習慣每日吸煙的人士 Daily smokers			以前習慣每日吸煙的人士 Ex-daily smokers		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
傳統煙 Conventional cigarettes	581.5	96.7	9.5	305.9	99.8	5.0
加熱煙 Heated tobacco products	8.4	1.4	0.1	‡	‡	‡
電子煙 E-cigarettes	17.5	2.9	0.3	‡	‡	‡
其他煙草產品種類 [^] Other forms of tobacco products [^]	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	601.3	100.0	9.8	306.6	100.0	5.0

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

* 佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

[^] 包括雪茄、手捲煙、用煙斗吸煙、鼻煙／口含煙及水煙。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

[^] Including cigar, hand-rolled cigarette, pipe-smoking, snuff/snus and water pipe.

表 4.2 習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士及以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士數目
Table 4.2 Daily conventional cigarette smokers and ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers

統計期間 Survey period	習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士 Daily conventional cigarette smokers		以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士 Ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000年10月至11月 October - November 2000	692.5	12.4	210.9	3.8
2002年11月至2003年2月 November 2002 - February 2003	818.2	14.4	151.2	2.7
2005年2月至5月 February - May 2005	793.2	14.0	251.9	4.5
2007年12月至2008年3月 December 2007 - March 2008	676.9	11.8	291.8	5.1
2010年10月至12月 October - December 2010	657.0	11.1	285.9	4.8
2012年9月至11月 September - November 2012	645.0	10.7	346.4	5.8
2015年5月至8月 May - August 2015	641.3	10.5	340.7	5.6
2017年6月至9月 June - September 2017	615.0	10.0	275.3	4.5
2019年4月至7月 April - July 2019	637.9	10.2	268.1	4.3
2021年4月至7月 April - July 2021	581.5	9.5	305.9	5.0

註釋：* 在有關統計期間佔所有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 4.3a 按年齡及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士數目
Table 4.3a Daily conventional 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	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
20 - 29	37.7	7.8	9.6	7.9	8.0	2.1	45.5	7.8	5.9
30 - 39	70.1	14.5	15.3	23.6	24.1	4.5	93.8	16.1	9.5
40 - 49	112.5	23.3	24.6	33.3	33.9	5.8	145.8	25.1	14.2
50 - 59	113.4	23.5	22.0	20.2	20.6	3.2	133.7	23.0	11.7
≥ 60	148.0	30.6	15.7	12.5	12.7	1.2	160.5	27.6	8.2
合計 Overall	483.3	100.0 (83.1)	16.7	98.2	100.0 (16.9)	3.0	581.5	100.0 (100.0)	9.5

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有20 - 29歲的男性中，9.6%為習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

括號內的數字表示在所有習慣每日吸食傳統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 20 - 29, 9.6% were daily conventional cigarette smokers.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

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

表 4.3b 按開始每周吸食傳統煙的年齡及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士數目

Table 4.3b Daily conventional cigarette smokers by age started smoking conventional cigarette weekly and sex

開始每周吸食傳統煙的年齡 Age started smoking conventional 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	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
10 - 19	311.7	64.5	45.8	46.6	357.5	61.5
20 - 29	160.7	33.3	45.6	46.5	206.3	35.5
≥ 30	10.9	2.2	6.6	6.7	17.4	3.0
總計 Total	483.3	100.0	98.2	100.0	581.5	100.0

註釋：‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

表 4.3c 按年齡／性別及每日吸食傳統煙的數量劃分的習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士數目

Table 4.3c Daily conventional cigarette smokers by age/sex and daily consumption of conventional cigarettes

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	每日吸食傳統煙的數量（傳統煙支數） Daily consumption of conventional cigarettes (number of sticks of conventional cigarettes)				每日平均吸食傳統煙的數量 （傳統煙支數） Average daily consumption of conventional cigarettes (number of sticks of conventional cigarettes)
	1 - 10	11 - 20	≥ 21	總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (’000)	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	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡
20 - 29	30.7 (67.3%)	13.8 (30.3%)	‡ (‡)	45.5 (100.0%)	11.2
30 - 39	62.8 (66.9%)	30.5 (32.5%)	‡ (‡)	93.8 (100.0%)	11.5
40 - 49	83.7 (57.4%)	59.7 (41.0%)	‡ (‡)	145.8 (100.0%)	12.7
50 - 59	67.2 (50.3%)	61.8 (46.2%)	4.7 (3.5%)	133.7 (100.0%)	13.7
≥ 60	94.1 (58.6%)	59.7 (37.2%)	6.8 (4.2%)	160.5 (100.0%)	13.0
性別 Sex					
男 Male	265.1 (54.9%)	204.0 (42.2%)	14.2 (2.9%)	483.3 (100.0%)	13.2
女 Female	74.4 (75.8%)	22.5 (22.9%)	‡ (‡)	98.2 (100.0%)	10.5
合計 Overall	339.5 (58.4%)	226.4 (38.9%)	15.5 (2.7%)	581.5 (100.0%)	12.7

註釋：‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

括號內的數字表示在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士的百分比。例如，在所有20 - 29歲習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士中，67.3%每日吸食1 - 10支傳統煙。

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

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all daily conventional cigarette smokers in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all daily conventional cigarette smokers aged 20 - 29, 67.3% consumed 1 - 10 sticks of conventional cigarettes per day.

表 4.3d 按經濟活動身分劃分的習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士數目
 Table 4.3d Daily conventional cigarette smokers by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 Economically active	447.4	76.9	12.4
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	134.1	23.1	5.3
退休人士 Retired persons	97.1	16.7	7.3
料理家務者 Home-makers	25.4	4.4	3.4
其他# Others #	11.6	2.0	2.4
合計 Overall	581.5	100.0	9.5

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。例如，在所有從事經濟活動人士中，12.4%為習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士。

包括學生及其他非從事經濟活動人士。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 12.4% were daily conventional cigarette smokers.

Including students and other economically inactive persons.

表 4.3e 按開始吸食傳統煙的原因及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士數目
 Table 4.3e Daily conventional cigarette smokers by reason for starting to smoke conventional cigarette and sex

開始吸食傳統煙的原因 [#] Reason for starting to smoke conventional cigarette [#]	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %
受家人／朋友／其他人影響 Influenced by family members / friends / other persons	467.8	96.8	96.4	98.2	564.3	97.0
看來有型格 Looking stylish	33.7	7.0	4.5	4.6	38.2	6.6
受煙草味道吸引 Attracted by the tobacco flavour	18.6	3.9	3.6	3.7	22.3	3.8
受包裝設計吸引 Attracted by the design of package	13.2	2.7	‡	‡	14.0	2.4
受煙草以外的味道（例如 薄荷、水果等）吸引 Attracted by the flavour other than tobacco (e.g. menthol, fruit, etc.)	9.1	1.9	3.5	3.5	12.6	2.2
合計 Overall	483.3		98.2		581.5	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: # Multiple answers were allowed.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.3f 按曾否嘗試戒煙／是否想戒煙及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士數目

Table 4.3f Daily conventional cigarette smokers by whether had tried to quit smoking / whether wanted to quit smoking and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
曾嘗試戒煙但並不成功 Had tried but failed to quit smoking	152.7	31.6	30.6	31.1	183.3	31.5
從未嘗試過戒煙 Had never tried to quit smoking	330.5	68.4	67.6	68.9	398.2	68.5
從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙 Had never tried but wanted to quit smoking	9.1	(2.8)	4.4	(6.5)	13.5	(3.4)
從未嘗試過戒煙亦不想戒煙 Had never tried and did not want to quit smoking	146.4	(44.3)	24.2	(35.8)	170.6	(42.8)
從未嘗試過戒煙亦未決定戒煙 Had never tried and had not decided to quit smoking	30.8	(9.3)	7.8	(11.5)	38.5	(9.7)
從未嘗試過戒煙亦從未考慮 戒煙 Had never tried and had never considered quitting smoking	144.3	(43.6)	31.3	(46.2)	175.6	(44.1)
合計 Overall	483.3	100.0	98.2	100.0	581.5	100.0

註釋：括號內的數字表示在個別性別組別中佔所有從未嘗試過戒煙的習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all daily conventional cigarette smokers who had never tried to quit smoking in the respective sex groups.

表 4.4a 按第一次吸食的传统烟的味道及年龄划分的现时有吸食传统烟的人士数目

Table 4.4a Current conventional cigarette smokers by flavour of the conventional cigarette smoked for the first time and age

	年齡組別 Age group						合計 Overall
	15 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	≥ 60	
第一次吸食的传统烟的味道 Flavour of the conventional cigarette smoked for the first time	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)
普通味／原味 Ordinary/original flavour	‡ (‡)	19.8 (40.1%)	47.1 (46.9%)	93.8 (61.0%)	109.6 (79.5%)	149.1 (89.2%)	419.9 (68.7%)
薄荷味 Menthol flavour	‡ (‡)	28.1 (57.0%)	50.0 (49.7%)	54.9 (35.7%)	25.1 (18.2%)	14.9 (8.9%)	174.6 (28.6%)
薄荷及水果味 Menthol and fruit flavour	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	3.1 (0.5%)
水果味 Fruit flavour	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)
香料味（例如：肉桂、丁香等） Spice flavour (e.g. cinnamon, clove, etc.)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)
不記得 Could not remember	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	4.6 (3.0%)	2.8 (2.0%)	3.0 (1.8%)	11.9 (2.0%)
總計 Total	‡ (‡)	49.3 (100.0%)	100.5 (100.0%)	153.8 (100.0%)	137.8 (100.0%)	167.2 (100.0%)	611.2 (100.0%)

註釋：‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別中佔所有現时有吸食传统烟的人士的百分比。

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

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all current conventional cigarette smokers in the respective age groups.

表 4.4b 按第一次吸食的傳統煙的味道及性別劃分的現時有吸食傳統煙的人士數目

Table 4.4b Current conventional cigarette smokers by flavour of the conventional cigarette smoked for the first time and sex

第一次吸食的傳統煙的味道 Flavour of the conventional cigarette smoked for the first time	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 %
普通味／原味 Ordinary/original flavour	378.7	75.0	41.2	38.7	419.9	68.7
薄荷味 Menthol flavour	113.7	22.5	60.9	57.2	174.6	28.6
薄荷及水果味 Menthol and fruit flavour	‡	‡	‡	‡	3.1	0.5
水果味 Fruit flavour	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
香料味（例如：肉桂、丁香等） Spice flavour (e.g. cinnamon, clove, etc.)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
不記得 Could not remember	9.2	1.8	2.7	2.6	11.9	2.0
總計 Total	504.7	100.0	106.4	100.0	611.2	100.0

註釋：‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

表 4.4c 按現時吸食的傳統煙的味道及年齡劃分的現時有吸食傳統煙的人士數目

Table 4.4c Current conventional cigarette smokers by flavour of the conventional cigarette currently smoked and age

現時吸食的傳統煙的味道 [#] Flavour of the conventional cigarette currently smoked [#]	年齡組別 Age group						合計
	15 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	≥ 60	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)
普通味／原味 Ordinary/original flavour	‡ (‡)	18.6 (37.8%)	40.2 (40.0%)	80.2 (52.2%)	97.8 (71.0%)	147.4 (88.1%)	384.8 (63.0%)
薄荷味 Menthol flavour	‡ (‡)	28.1 (56.9%)	56.8 (56.5%)	73.6 (47.8%)	40.0 (29.0%)	21.1 (12.6%)	221.5 (36.2%)
薄荷及水果味 Menthol and fruit flavour	‡ (‡)	2.9 (6.0%)	5.3 (5.3%)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	12.7 (2.1%)
水果味 Fruit flavour	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	5.1 (0.8%)
香料味（例如：肉桂、丁香等） Spice flavour (e.g. cinnamon, clove, etc.)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)
合計 Overall	‡	49.3	100.5	153.8	137.8	167.2	611.2

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別中佔所有現時有吸食傳統煙的人士的百分比。

Notes: # Multiple answers were allowed.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all current conventional cigarette smokers in the respective age groups.

表 4.4d 按現時吸食的傳統煙的味道及性別劃分的現時有吸食傳統煙的人士數目
Table 4.4d Current conventional cigarette smokers by flavour of the conventional cigarette currently smoked 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 %
現時吸食的傳統煙的味道 [#] Flavour of the conventional cigarette currently smoked [#]						
普通味／原味 Ordinary/original flavour	354.2	70.2	30.6	28.7	384.8	63.0
薄荷味 Menthol flavour	148.8	29.5	72.7	68.3	221.5	36.2
薄荷及水果味 Menthol and fruit flavour	7.3	1.4	5.4	5.1	12.7	2.1
水果味 Fruit flavour	3.7	0.7	‡	‡	5.1	0.8
香料味（例如：肉桂、丁香等） Spice flavour (e.g. cinnamon, clove, etc.)	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	504.7		106.4		611.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.5a 按年齡／性別劃分的以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士數目
Table 4.5a Ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers by age/sex

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 29	5.9	1.9	0.6
30 - 39	23.7	7.8	2.4
40 - 49	37.6	12.3	3.6
50 - 59	62.1	20.3	5.4
≥ 60	176.6	57.7	9.0
性別 Sex			
男 Male	264.8	86.6	9.1
女 Female	41.0	13.4	1.3
合計 Overall	305.9	100.0	5.0

註釋：* 在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有15 - 29歲人士中，0.6%為以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 29, 0.6% were ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers.

表 4.5b 按戒煙的原因及性別劃分的以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的人士數目
Table 4.5b Ex-daily conventional cigarette smokers by reason for quitting smoking and sex

戒煙的原因 [#] Reason for quitting 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	94.7	35.8	16.4	40.1	111.1	36.3
吸煙已經危害了健康 Health had already been harmed by smoking	86.7	32.8	4.8	11.7	91.5	29.9
獲家人／朋友勸告 Advised by family members / friends	54.7	20.6	7.4	18.0	62.1	20.3
避免自己的吸煙習慣／二手煙影響 家人 Avoided affecting family members due to smoking habit / secondhand smoke	48.2	18.2	11.1	27.0	59.2	19.4
減少買煙的花費 Saved money on smoking products	34.9	13.2	5.8	14.1	40.7	13.3
獲醫生／護士／其他醫護人員建議 Advised by doctors / nurses / other health care professionals	35.7	13.5	4.7	11.5	40.4	13.2
很多地方禁止吸煙 Smoking was prohibited in many places	18.2	6.9	2.5	6.1	20.6	6.7
覺得吸煙習慣不受歡迎 Smoking was a socially undesirable habit	15.5	5.9	3.4	8.2	18.9	6.2
合計 Overall	264.8		41.0		305.9	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.6 按年齡／性別及對戒煙服務或方法[@]的認識劃分的現時有吸煙的人士數目
Table 4.6 Current smokers by age/sex and awareness of the smoking cessation services or methods[@]

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	對戒煙服務或方法 [@] 的認識		
	Awareness of the smoking cessation services or methods [@]		
	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	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)
20 - 29	47.2 (86.2%)	7.6 (13.8%)	54.8 (100.0%)
30 - 39	88.6 (81.5%)	20.2 (18.5%)	108.8 (100.0%)
40 - 49	129.4 (80.5%)	31.3 (19.5%)	160.7 (100.0%)
50 - 59	111.4 (79.8%)	28.1 (20.2%)	139.5 (100.0%)
≥ 60	110.1 (65.3%)	58.5 (34.7%)	168.5 (100.0%)
性別 Sex			
男 Male	397.4 (76.1%)	124.6 (23.9%)	522.1 (100.0%)
女 Female	91.1 (80.3%)	22.3 (19.7%)	113.4 (100.0%)
合計 Overall	488.5 (76.9%)	146.9 (23.1%)	635.5 (100.0%)

註釋：[@] 指戒煙電話熱線、戒煙診所、針灸戒煙服務、郵寄戒煙藥物服務、自己購買戒煙藥物、醫生處方戒煙藥物（非戒煙診所）及戒煙電話程式。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

括號內的數字表示在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有現時有吸煙的人士的百分比。例如，在所有20 - 29歲現時有吸煙的人士中，86.2%對戒煙服務或方法有認識。

Notes: [@] Referring to smoking cessation hotline, smoking cessation clinic, the smoking cessation service using acupuncture, smoking cessation medications mailing service, buying smoking cessation medications in drug store, prescription smoking cessation medications (not from smoking cessation clinic) and smoking cessation mobile apps.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all current smokers in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all current smokers aged 20 - 29, 86.2% were aware of the smoking cessation services or methods.

表 4.7 按曾否使用特定戒煙服務[^]或方法[#]／已使用的特定戒煙服務[^]或方法[#]／是否將會嘗試特定戒煙服務[^]及性別劃分的認識戒煙服務或方法的現時有吸煙的人士數目

Table 4.7 Current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation services or methods by whether had tried the specified smoking cessation services[^] or methods[#] / the specified smoking cessation services[^] or methods[#] tried / whether would try the specified smoking cessation services[^] and sex

曾否使用特定戒煙服務 [^] 或方法 [#] ／已使用的特定戒煙服務 [^] 或方法 [#] [@] ／是否將會嘗試特定戒煙服務 [^]	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 the specified smoking cessation services [^] or methods [#] / the specified smoking cessation services [^] or methods [#] tried [@] / whether would try the specified smoking cessation services [^]						
曾使用特定戒煙服務或方法 Had tried the specified smoking cessation services or methods	137.6	34.6	31.3	34.3	168.8	34.6
靠自己意志 Self-determination	117.4	[85.4]	27.5	[87.9]	144.9	[85.8]
使用特定戒煙服務 The specified smoking cessation services	10.8	[7.9]	†	[†]	12.7	[7.5]
服用由醫生提供或自行購買的藥物 GP prescribed or self-purchased medication	9.5	[6.9]	†	[†]	11.7	[6.9]
戒煙電話程式 Smoking cessation mobile apps	†	[†]	†	[†]	†	[†]
未曾使用特定戒煙服務或方法 Had not tried the specified smoking cessation services or methods	259.9	65.4	59.8	65.7	319.7	65.4
是否將會嘗試特定戒煙服務 Whether would try the specified smoking cessation services						
將會嘗試特定戒煙服務 Would try the specified smoking cessation services	13.0	(5.0)	6.3	(10.5)	19.3	(6.0)
將不會嘗試特定戒煙服務 Would not try the specified smoking cessation services	246.9	(95.0)	53.6	(89.5)	300.4	(94.0)
合計 Overall	397.4	100.0	91.1	100.0	488.5	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 4.7 按曾否使用特定戒煙服務[^]或方法[#]／已使用的特定戒煙服務[^]或方法[#]／是否將會嘗試特定戒煙服務[^]及性別劃分的認識戒煙服務或方法的現時有吸煙的人士數目
(續)

Table 4.7 Current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation services or methods by whether had tried the specified smoking cessation services[^] or methods[#] / the specified smoking cessation services[^] or methods[#] tried / whether would try the specified smoking cessation services[^] and sex

註釋：[^] 指戒煙電話熱線、戒煙診所、針灸戒煙服務及郵寄戒煙藥物服務。

[#] 指自己購買戒煙藥物、醫生處方戒煙藥物（非戒煙診所）、戒煙電話程式及靠自己意志。

[@] 可選擇多項答案。

[‡] 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

方括號內的數字表示在個別性別組別中佔所有認識戒煙服務或方法及曾使用特定戒煙服務或方法的現時有吸煙的人士的百分比。而圓括號內的數字則表示在個別性別組別中佔所有認識戒煙服務或方法但未曾使用特定戒煙服務或方法的現時有吸煙的人士的百分比。

Notes: [^] Referring to smoking cessation hotline, smoking cessation clinic, the smoking cessation service using acupuncture and smoking cessation medications mailing service.

[#] Referring to buying smoking cessation medications in drug store, prescription smoking cessation medications (not from smoking cessation clinic), smoking cessation mobile apps and self-determination.

[@] Multiple answers were allowed.

[‡] Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

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

表 4.8 按年齡／性別及是否曾經在診症時被醫護人員[^]詢問吸煙情況劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接觸醫護人員[^]的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.8 Persons aged 15 and over who had visited health care professionals[^] during the 12 months before enumeration by age/sex and whether had been asked about smoking status by health care professionals[^] during the visit

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	是否曾經在診症時被醫護人員 [^] 詢問吸煙情況 Whether had been asked about smoking status by health care professionals [^] during the visit		
	有 Yes	沒有 No	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	17.6 (17.3%)	84.2 (82.7%)	101.8 (100.0%)
20 - 29	88.5 (26.1%)	250.5 (73.9%)	339.0 (100.0%)
30 - 39	139.9 (29.1%)	340.7 (70.9%)	480.6 (100.0%)
40 - 49	164.8 (32.0%)	350.3 (68.0%)	515.1 (100.0%)
50 - 59	194.9 (29.5%)	464.9 (70.5%)	659.8 (100.0%)
≥ 60	396.2 (26.2%)	1 117.4 (73.8%)	1 513.5 (100.0%)
性別 Sex			
男 Male	527.0 (32.5%)	1 096.3 (67.5%)	1 623.3 (100.0%)
女 Female	474.9 (23.9%)	1 511.7 (76.1%)	1 986.7 (100.0%)
合計 Overall	1 001.9 (27.8%)	2 608.0 (72.2%)	3 609.9 (100.0%)

註釋：[^] 不包括在接種2019冠狀病毒病疫苗時接觸的醫護人員。

括號內的數字表示在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有在統計前12個月內曾接觸醫護人員的人士的百分比。例如，在所有在統計前12個月內曾接觸醫護人員的15 - 19歲人士中，17.3%曾經在診症時被醫護人員詢問吸煙情況。

Notes: [^] Excluding the health care professionals met for COVID-19 vaccination.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had visited health care professionals during the 12 months before enumeration in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 19 who had visited health care professionals during the 12 months before enumeration, 17.3% had been asked about smoking status by health care professionals during the visit.

表 4.9 按年齡／性別及認為醫護人員在診症時應否詢問吸煙情況劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.9 Persons aged 15 and over by age/sex and whether considered that health care professionals should ask about smoking status during the visit

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	認為醫護人員在診症時應否詢問吸煙情況 Whether considered that health care professionals should ask about smoking status during the visit			
	應該 Yes	不應該 No	沒有意見 No comment	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons	人數 No. of persons	人數 No. of persons	人數 No. of persons
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
年齡組別 Age group				
15 - 19	189.4 (73.5%)	9.2 (3.6%)	59.0 (22.9%)	257.5 (100.0%)
20 - 29	571.7 (74.0%)	49.2 (6.4%)	151.5 (19.6%)	772.4 (100.0%)
30 - 39	732.2 (74.4%)	57.5 (5.8%)	194.2 (19.7%)	983.9 (100.0%)
40 - 49	784.8 (76.1%)	59.0 (5.7%)	186.8 (18.1%)	1 030.6 (100.0%)
50 - 59	839.2 (73.6%)	72.0 (6.3%)	228.6 (20.1%)	1 139.8 (100.0%)
≥ 60	1 413.6 (72.1%)	115.7 (5.9%)	432.5 (22.0%)	1 961.8 (100.0%)
性別 Sex				
男 Male	2 127.3 (73.5%)	167.8 (5.8%)	601.1 (20.8%)	2 896.2 (100.0%)
女 Female	2 403.5 (74.0%)	194.8 (6.0%)	651.5 (20.0%)	3 249.9 (100.0%)
合計 Overall	4 530.8 (73.7%)	362.6 (5.9%)	1 252.6 (20.4%)	6 146.0 (100.0%)

註釋：括號內的數字表示在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，在所有 15 - 19 歲人士中，73.5% 認為醫護人員在診症時應該詢問吸煙情況。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 19, 73.5% considered that health care professionals should ask about smoking status during the visit.

表 4.10 按接觸到二手煙的地方劃分的在統計前7日內曾在室外公眾地方接觸到二手煙的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.10 Persons aged 15 and over who had been exposed to secondhand smoke in outdoor public areas during the 7 days before enumeration by place of exposure to secondhand smoke

接觸到二手煙的地方 [#] Place of exposure to secondhand smoke [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
行人街道 Pedestrian walkways	4 853.4	94.5
大廈／處所出入口（例如商鋪、食肆等的出入口） Outside building / premise entrances (e.g. entrances of shops, restaurants, etc.)	2 862.1	55.7
露天巴士站／小巴士站／的士站及附近的等候位置 Open-air bus/minibus/taxi stops and the areas for queuing up nearby	2 045.7	39.8
行人天橋 Pedestrian over bridges	1 080.9	21.0
食肆的露天部分 Outdoor areas of restaurants	1 076.7	21.0
酒吧的露天部分 Outdoor areas of bars	175.4	3.4
公園 Parks	66.0	1.3
合計 Overall	5 137.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.11 按是否曾經在統計前7日內在工作地方接觸到二手煙劃分的就業人士數目

Table 4.11 Employed persons by whether had been exposed to secondhand smoke in workplace during the 7 days before enumeration

是否曾經在統計前7日內在工作地方接觸到二手煙 Whether had been exposed to secondhand smoke in workplace during the 7 days before enumeration	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	528.6	15.8
沒有 No	2 808.6	84.2
總計 Total	3 337.2	100.0

表 4.12 按應該擴展為法定禁煙區範圍的地方劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.12 Persons aged 15 and over by place that should be included in the expansion of statutory no smoking areas

應該擴展為法定禁煙區範圍的地方 [#] Place that should be included in the expansion of statutory no smoking areas [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
交通工具等候區 Transportation waiting areas	3 972.6	64.6
任何排隊地方 Any places for queuing up	3 890.2	63.3
載有兒童的私家車 Private vehicles carrying children	3 595.8	58.5
大廈出入口前 Outside the entrances of buildings	3 489.7	56.8
食肆的露天部分 Outdoor areas of restaurants	3 326.1	54.1
行人天橋 Pedestrian over bridges	3 048.0	49.6
行人街道 Pedestrian walkways	2 965.8	48.3
任何公眾地方 Any public areas	2 735.6	44.5
認為以上都不應該禁煙 None of the above	1 093.7	17.8
合計 Overall	6 146.0	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

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

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

Survey coverage and sample design

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

統計調查問卷

5. 每一輪主題性住戶統計調查均採用獨立的問卷。就 2021 年 4 月至 7 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，相關問卷搜集包括互聯網和個人電腦普及程度以及香港人口的吸煙情況的資料。

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

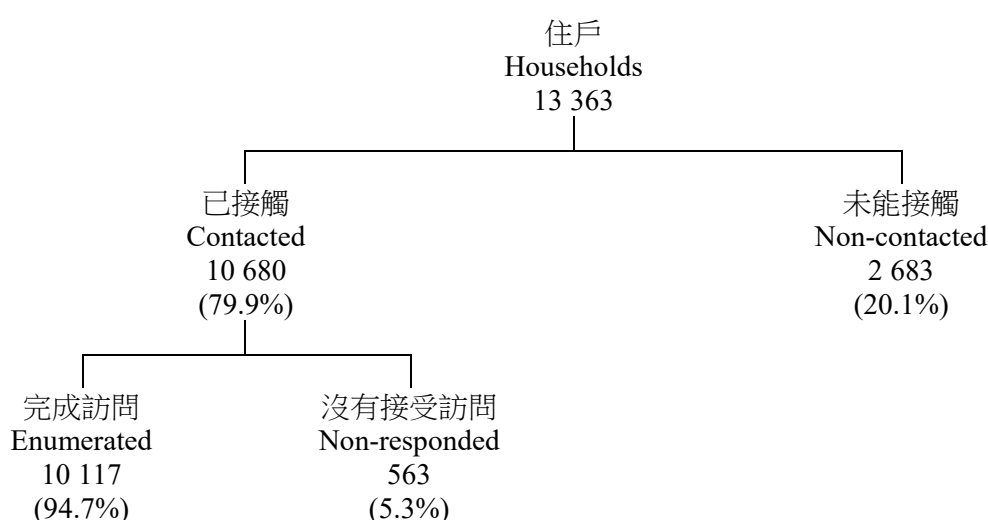
4. The RS contains records of area segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by some physical or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes, and ditches. Each area segment contains some 8 to 15 quarters. The use of area segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas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

Survey questionnaire

5. An independent questionnaire was adopted for each round of the THS. Regarding the THS conducted during April to July 2021, the questionnaire was designed to collect information on Internet and personal computer (PC) penetration, and Hong Kong population's pattern of smoking.

訪問結果

6. 就 2021 年 4 月至 7 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，在有人居住的 13 280 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 363 個住戶。於該 13 363 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 117 個住戶，回應率為 76%。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 April to July 2021, a total of 13 363 households were found in the sample of 13 280 occupied quarters. Among those 13 363 households, 10 117 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 76%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarised below:

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

9. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

變數* <u>Variable*</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u> (%)	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
家中有接駁互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households with Internet access at home among all households	94.4	0.2
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	75.8	0.5
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	75.7	0.5
在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 10 and over	93.1	0.2
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 PC during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 10 and over	78.6	0.4
擁有智能手機的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone among all persons aged 10 and over	92.9	0.2

註釋： * 所有數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: * All figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

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

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

變數* <u>Variable*</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u> (%)	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
習慣每日吸食傳統煙的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of daily conventional cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over	9.5	2.0
以前習慣每日吸食傳統煙的 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 conventional cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over	5.0	2.6

註釋： * 所有數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note: * All figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

附錄 2：主題性住戶統計調查系列常用用語及定義

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

引言

本附錄載列於 2021 年 4 月至 7 月期間進行的一項主題性住戶統計調查所採用有關人口的社會經濟特徵的常用用語及定義。至於適用於是項統計調查所涵蓋的專題的指定用語的概念及定義，請參閱本報告書的相關章節。

用語及定義

年齡：指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。

經濟活動身分：人口可劃分為從事經濟活動人口(即勞動人口)及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

從事經濟活動人口，即**勞動人口**，可再分為就業人口及失業人口。

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

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

Introduction

This Appendix presents some common terms and definitions of the socio-economic characteristics of the population as adopted in the Thematic Household Survey conducted during April to July 2021. For the concepts and definitions of specific terms applicable to the topics covered in the survey, they are given in the respective chapters of this report.

Terms and definitions

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

Economic activity status: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (that is the labour force) and economically inactive population.

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

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

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

教育程度分類如下：

小學及以下：包括未受教育、所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級及所有小學的一至六年級。

中學：包括所有中學舊學制的一至七年級及新學制的一至六年級或同等程度，毅進計劃／毅進文憑以及工藝程度教育。

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

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

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

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

附錄 3：2020/21 學年有關學生吸煙情況的學校統計調查
**Appendix 3 : School-based survey on smoking
among students in 2020/21**

食物及衛生局委託香港大學公共衛生學院於 2020 年 12 月至 2021 年 12 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 December 2020 to December 2021 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 2020 年 12 月至 2021 年 12 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 2020/21 學年的學校名單作為抽樣框，採用比例分層隨機抽樣方法來抽選一個有代表性的學校樣本，以學校所在分區為分層變量，每區被抽選的中小學校數目乃按該區中小學校總數的比例得出。另採用不記名的自填問卷方式向學生搜集數據，學生被安排在課堂時於課室內填寫問卷。

3. 類似的統計調查曾分別於 2010 年 10 月至 2011 年 1 月、2012 年 10 月至 2013 年 4 月、2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 4 月、2016 年 11 月至 2017 年 6 月及 2018 年 10 月至 2019 年 7 月期間進行。請注意，自 2012/13 學年起進行的統計調查涵蓋新高中學制下的中六學生，而 2010/11 學年進行的統計調查則涵蓋舊學制的中六及中七學生。因此，2012/13 學年及其後的統計調查中有關中六學生的統計數字不能直接與 2010/11 學年的統計調查中有關中六及中七學生的統計數字相比。

Introduction

1. The Food and Health Bureau commissioned the School of Public Health of the University of Hong Kong to conduct a school-based survey on smoking among students during December 2020 to December 2021 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 2020/21 school year obtained from the Education Bureau were used as the sampling frame. Proportionate stratified random sampling was adopted to obtain a representative sample of schools, with district of school as the stratifying variable. The number of primary / secondary schools selected in each district is proportional to the total number of primary / secondary schools in that district. Self-administered anonymous questionnaires were used to collect data from students. The questionnaires were administered in classrooms during normal school hours.

3. Similar surveys were conducted during October 2010 to January 2011, October 2012 to April 2013, October 2014 to April 2015, November 2016 to June 2017 and October 2018 to July 2019. It should be noted that the surveys conducted since 2012/13 covered students from S6 under the New Senior Secondary academic structure while the 2010/11 survey covered students from S6 and S7 under the old academic structure. Hence, findings of the surveys conducted in 2012/13 and onwards relating to S6 students are not directly comparable to findings in the 2010/11 survey relating to S6 and S7 students.

4. 一般而言，是項統計調查的數據搜集工作會於單一個學年內完成。然而，受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情的影響，今輪統計調查的數據搜集工作需要延長並涵蓋 2020/21 及 2021/22 兩個學年。因此，在需要與過往統計調查結果作比較時，必須謹慎闡釋。

5. 是項統計調查成功訪問了共 67 間小學及 74 間中學。約 13 000 名小四至小六學生及 27 000 名中一至中六學生完成了問卷。在學校層面，小學及中學的回應率分別為 11% 及 15%。而在學生層面，小四至小六學生及中一至中六學生的回應率分別為 90% 及 92%。

概念及定義

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

4. In general, data collection work of this survey is completed within a single school year. However, under the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, data collection work of this survey round had been extended to cover 2020/21 and 2021/22 school years. Therefore, caution should be taken when making comparison with previous rounds, where necessary.

5. A total of 67 primary and 74 secondary schools were successfully enumerated in the survey. Some 13 000 students from P4-P6 and 27 000 students from S1-S6 completed the questionnaires. The response rates at school level for primary and secondary schools were 11% and 15% respectively. The response rates at student level were 90% for P4-P6 students and 92% for S1-S6 students.

Concepts and definitions

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

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

8. 是項學校統計調查有關「吸煙」的定義與主題性住戶統計調查所採用的定義有所不同。有關主題性住戶統計調查就「吸煙」所採用的定義，請參閱本報告書的第 4 章。

數字的捨入

9. 由於四捨五入關係，統計圖表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

統計調查的主要結果

吸煙情況

小四至小六學生

10. 曾經吸煙的小四至小六學生佔 2.3%，而 2018/19 學年的比例為 2.4%。曾經吸煙的男生比例較女生高。（表 1 及 2）

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

8. The definition of “smoking” in this school-based survey is different from the definition adopted in the Thematic Household Survey (THS). For the definition of “smoking” in the THS, please refer to Chapter 4 of this report.

Rounding of figures

9. There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the charts and tables due to rounding.

Major findings of the survey

Smoking status

Primary 4 to Primary 6 students

10. Among P4-P6 students, the prevalence of ever smoking was 2.3%, compared with the 2.4% in the 2018/19 survey. In terms of proportion, ever smoking was more common in male students than female students. (Tables 1 and 2)

11. 按就讀級別分析，小四、小五及小六學生曾經吸煙的比率分別為 2.3%、2.3%及 2.4%。
(表 3)

12. 在曾經吸煙的小四至小六學生中，41.6%、28.2%及 30.2% 分別在 7 歲或以前、8 至 9 歲及 10 歲或以後第一次吸煙。(表 4)

13. 至於現時有吸煙的小四至小六學生，比率低至 0.2%，而 2018/19 學年的比例為 0.1%。
(表 1 及 2)

中一至中六學生

14. 曾經吸煙的中一至中六學生佔 7.4%，較 2018/19 學年的 9.0% 低。男生 (7.8%) 比女生 (6.9%) 有較高比例曾經吸煙。
(表 5 及 6)

15. 按就讀級別分析，中一至中六學生曾經吸煙學生的比率介乎 3.8% 與 9.9% 之間。一般而言，曾經吸煙學生的比率隨着年齡增加而上升，由 12 歲及以下的 3.2% 升至 18 歲及以上的 16.7%。(表 7 及 8)

16. 在曾經吸煙的中一至中六學生中，21.6% 在 7 歲或以前已經第一次吸煙，22.0% 在 12 至 13 歲時第一次吸煙，另外 20.2% 在 14 至 15 歲第一次吸煙。(表 9)

17. 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。現時有吸煙的中一至中六學生佔 1.2%，較 2018/19 學年的 1.5% 低。現時有吸煙的男生比例 (1.5%) 亦較女生 (0.9%) 為高。(表 5 及 6)

11. Analysed by grade, the prevalence of ever smoking among P4, P5 and P6 students were 2.3%, 2.3% and 2.4% respectively. (Table 3)

12. Among ever smoking P4-P6 students, 41.6%, 28.2% and 30.2% smoked for the first time at or before 7 years old, at 8-9 years old and at or after 10 years old respectively. (Table 4)

13. As for current smoking among P4-P6 students, the prevalence was low, at 0.2%, compared with the 0.1% in the 2018/19 survey. (Tables 1 and 2)

Secondary 1 to Secondary 6 students

14. The prevalence of ever smoking among S1-S6 students was 7.4%, lower than the 9.0% in the 2018/19 survey. In terms of proportion, ever smoking was more common in male students (7.8%) than female students (6.9%). (Tables 5 and 6)

15. Analysed by grade, the prevalence of ever smoking of S1-S6 students ranged from 3.8% to 9.9%. The prevalence of ever smoking in general increased with age from 3.2% for those aged 12 and below to 16.7% for those aged 18 and over. (Tables 7 and 8)

16. Among ever smoking S1-S6 students, 21.6% smoked for the first time at or before 7 years old, 22.0% at 12-13 years old and another 20.2% at 14-15 years old. (Table 9)

17. Despite these relatively large proportions who had ever tried smoking, much fewer remained as current smokers. The prevalence of current smoking among S1-S6 students was 1.2%, lower than the 1.5% in the 2018/19 survey. Current smoking was also more common in male students (1.5%) than female students (0.9%). (Tables 5 and 6)

18. 按就讀級別分析，中一至中六學生現時有吸煙學生的比率則介乎 0.4% 與 1.6% 之間。不同年齡組別現時有吸煙學生的比率介乎 0.4% 與 2.9% 之間。（表 7 及 8）

19. 而在現時有吸煙的中一至中六學生中，34.0% 及 27.6% 分別在 12 至 13 歲及 14 至 15 歲時第一次吸煙。（表 9）

20. 大概一半現時有吸煙的學生（54.2%）在過去 30 天內，有 20 至 30 天有吸煙（男生 60.4%，女生 42.6%）。（表 10）

21. 在現時有吸煙的學生中，接近一半在有吸煙的日子，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（37.0%）。不過，男生比女生較為普遍有吸食一日 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 4.6 支。（表 11）

吸食電子煙情況

小四至小六學生

22. 曾經吸食電子煙的小四至小六學生比率很低，佔 1.7%。曾經吸食電子煙的男生（2.0%）比例較女生（1.4%）高。（表 12）

23. 按就讀級別分析，小四、小五及小六學生曾經吸食電子煙的比率分別為 2.3%、1.5% 及 1.7%。（表 13）

24. 曾經吸食電子煙的小四至小六學生當中，51.4% 曾經吸煙，而 9.2% 現時有吸煙。（表 14）

18. Analysed by grade, the prevalence of current smoking of S1-S6 students ranged from 0.4% to 1.6%. The prevalence of current smoking in various age subgroups ranged from 0.4% to 2.9%. (Tables 7 and 8)

19. As for current smoking S1-S6 students, 34.0% and 27.6% smoked for the first time at 12-13 years old and 14-15 years old respectively. (Table 9)

20. About half of the current smokers (54.2%) smoked in 20-30 days over the past 30 days (60.4% in male students, 42.6% in female students). (Table 10)

21. Among current smokers, nearly half consumed less than 6 cigarettes per day that cigarette smoking occurred, and smoking 2 to 5 cigarettes a day was the most common in both male students and female students (37.0%). 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 per day that cigarette smoking occurred was 4.6 sticks. (Table 11)

E-cigarette use status

Primary 4 to Primary 6 students

22. Among P4-P6 students, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use was low, at 1.7%. Ever e-cigarette use was more common in male students (2.0%) than female students (1.4%). (Table 12)

23. Analysed by grade, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use among P4, P5 and P6 students were 2.3%, 1.5% and 1.7% respectively. (Table 13)

24. Among P4-P6 ever e-cigarette users, 51.4% ever smoked conventional cigarette and 9.2% were current conventional cigarette smokers. (Table 14)

25. 至於現時有吸食電子煙的小四至小六學生，比率為 0.3%。（表 12）

中一至中六學生

26. 曾經吸食電子煙的中學生佔 7.7%，而男生（7.7%）及女生（7.6%）比例大致相同。（表 15）

27. 按就讀級別分析，曾經吸食電子煙的學生比率介乎 3.0% 與 13.4% 之間。（表 16）

28. 曾經吸食電子煙的中一至中六學生當中，55.3% 曾經吸煙，而 14.9% 現時有吸煙。（表 17）

29. 雖然有較大比例的學生曾經嘗試吸食電子煙，但現時仍然有吸食電子煙的學生則不多。現時有吸食電子煙的中學生佔 1.1%，而當中男生及女生的比例相同（皆為 1.1%）。（表 15）

30. 按就讀級別分析，現時有吸食電子煙的學生在各級別的比率介乎 0.5% 至 1.5%。（表 16）

31. 而現時有吸食電子煙的中一至中六學生當中，83.1% 曾經吸煙，而 59.7% 現時有吸煙。（表 17）

吸食加熱煙情況

小四至小六學生

32. 曾經吸食加熱煙的小四至小六學生比率為 0.8%。曾經吸食加熱煙的男生（1.0%）比例較女生（0.7%）高。（表 18）

25. As for current e-cigarette use among P4-P6 students, the prevalence was 0.3%. (Table 12)

Secondary 1 to Secondary 6 students

26. The prevalence of ever e-cigarette use among secondary students was 7.7% while that of male students (7.7%) and female students (7.6%) were largely the same. (Table 15)

27. Analysed by grade, the prevalence of ever e-cigarette use ranged from 3.0% to 13.4%. (Table 16)

28. Among S1-S6 ever e-cigarette users, 55.3% ever smoked conventional cigarette and 14.9% were current conventional cigarette smokers. (Table 17)

29. Despite these large proportions who had ever tried e-cigarette, much fewer remained as current e-cigarette users. The prevalence of current e-cigarette use among secondary students was 1.1% while that of male and female students were the same (both 1.1%). (Table 15)

30. Analysed by grade, the prevalence of current e-cigarette use in various grade subgroups ranged from 0.5% to 1.5%. (Table 16)

31. Among S1-S6 current e-cigarette users, 83.1% ever smoked conventional cigarette and 59.7% were current conventional cigarette smokers. (Table 17)

Heated tobacco product use status

Primary 4 to Primary 6 students

32. Among P4-P6 students, the prevalence of ever heated tobacco product use was 0.8%. Ever heated tobacco product use was more common in male students (1.0%) than female students (0.7%). (Table 18)

33. 按就讀級別分析，小四、小五及小六學生曾經吸食加熱煙的比率分別為 1.7%、0.8%及 0.4%。（表 19）

34. 曾經吸食加熱煙的小四至小六學生當中，64.0% 曾經吸煙，而 14.1% 現時有吸煙。（表 20）

35. 至於現時有吸食加熱煙的小四至小六學生，比率為 0.2%。（表 18）

中一至中六學生

36. 1.5% 的中學生曾經吸食加熱煙。男生曾經吸食加熱煙的比例（1.7%）比女生的比例（1.3%）較高。（表 21）

37. 按就讀級別分析，曾經吸食加熱煙的學生比率介乎 0.5% 與 2.2% 之間。（表 22）

38. 曾經吸食加熱煙的中一至中六學生當中，84.7% 曾經吸煙，而 36.7% 現時有吸煙。（表 23）

39. 至於現時有吸食加熱煙的中學生，比率為 0.3%，而男生（0.3%）及女生（0.2%）比例大致相同。（表 21）

40. 按就讀級別分析，中四及中五學生現時有吸食加熱煙的比率最高，均達 0.4%。（表 22）

41. 而現時有吸食加熱煙的中一至中六學生當中，97.3% 曾經吸煙，而 86.3% 現時有吸煙。（表 23）

33. Analysed by grade, the prevalence of ever heated tobacco product use among P4, P5 and P6 students were 1.7%, 0.8% and 0.4% respectively. (Table 19)

34. Among P4-P6 ever heated tobacco product users, 64.0% ever smoked conventional cigarette and 14.1% were current conventional cigarette smokers. (Table 20)

35. As for current heated tobacco product use among P4-P6 students, the prevalence was 0.2%. (Table 18)

Secondary 1 to Secondary 6 students

36. The prevalence of ever heated tobacco product use among secondary students was 1.5%. Ever heated tobacco product use was more common in male students (1.7%) than female students (1.3%). (Table 21)

37. Analysed by grade, the prevalence of ever heated tobacco product use ranged from 0.5% to 2.2%. (Table 22)

38. Among S1-S6 ever heated tobacco product users, 84.7% ever smoked conventional cigarette and 36.7% were current conventional cigarette smokers. (Table 23)

39. As for current heated tobacco product use among secondary students, the prevalence was 0.3% while that of male students (0.3%) and female students (0.2%) were largely the same. (Table 21)

40. Analysed by grade, the prevalence of current heated tobacco product use of S4 and S5 students were the highest, both at 0.4%. (Table 22)

41. Among S1-S6 current heated tobacco product users, 97.3% ever smoked conventional cigarette and 86.3% were current conventional cigarette smokers. (Table 23)

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

吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從不吸煙 Never	91 440	96.9	85 640	98.5	177 080	97.7
曾經吸煙 Ever	2 920	3.1	1 310	1.5	4 240	2.3
只吸過一次或幾次煙 Experimental	2 160	2.3	900	1.0	3 060	1.7
以前有吸煙 Ex-smoking	510	0.5	210	0.2	710	0.4
現在有時吸煙* Occasional*	140	0.2	‡	‡	310	0.2
現在每日吸煙 [#] Daily [#]	110	0.1	‡	‡	150	0.1
現時有吸煙 [@] Current [@]	200	0.2	190	0.2	390	0.2

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

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

@ 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。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: * Occasional smoking was defined as smoking less than 30 days in the past 30 days for those reported that they smoked daily or smoked occasionally.

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

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

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

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

統計期間（學年） Survey period (school year)	曾經吸煙 Ever			現時有吸煙 Current		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall
2010/11	3.7	1.6	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
2012/13	3.3	1.7	2.5	0.5	‡	0.3
2014/15	3.9	1.6	2.8	0.4	‡	0.2
2016/17	2.9	1.3	2.1	0.2	‡	0.1
2018/19	3.2	1.5	2.4	0.2	‡	0.1
2020/21	3.1	1.5	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2

註釋：
* 在個別統計期間及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。
‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes:
* As a percentage of all students in the respective survey period and sex sub-groups.
‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

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

吸煙情況 Smoking status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸煙 Ever	小四 P4	580	3.2	200	1.2	780	2.3
	小五 P5	980	3.1	400	1.4	1 380	2.3
	小六 P6	1 360	3.0	720	1.7	2 080	2.4
	合計 Overall	2 920	3.1	1 310	1.5	4 240	2.3

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，3.2% 為曾經吸煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male P4 students, 3.2% were ever smokers.

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

吸煙情況 Smoking status	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 %
曾經吸煙 Ever	≤ 7	1 290	44.1	480	36.5	1 760	41.6
	8 - 9	900	30.9	300	23.0	1 200	28.2
	≥10	730	25.0	530	40.5	1 280	30.2
	總計 Total	2 920	100.0	1 310	100.0	4 240	100.0

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

吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從不吸煙 Never	155 260	92.2	147 360	93.1	302 620	92.6
曾經吸煙 Ever	13 160	7.8	10 940	6.9	24 090	7.4
只吸過一次或幾次煙 Experimental	8 280	4.9	7 390	4.7	15 670	4.8
以前有吸煙 Ex-smoking	2 240	1.3	2 040	1.3	4 280	1.3
現在有時吸煙* Occasional*	1 510	0.9	1 160	0.7	2 670	0.8
現在每日吸煙 [#] Daily [#]	1 130	0.7	350	0.2	1 480	0.5
現時有吸煙 [@] Current [@]	2 600	1.5	1 360	0.9	3 960	1.2

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

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

@ 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: * Occasional smoking was defined as smoking less than 30 days in the past 30 days for those reported that they smoked daily or smoked occasionally.

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

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

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

統計期間^ (學年) Survey period^ (school year)	曾經吸煙 Ever			現時有吸煙 Current		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall
2010/11	17.0	14.4	15.7	3.8	2.6	3.2
2012/13	16.0	13.9	15.0	3.7	2.9	3.3
2014/15	14.8	10.9	12.9	3.5	1.9	2.7
2016/17	14.1	11.3	12.7	2.9	2.0	2.5
2018/19	10.5	7.4	9.0	1.8	1.2	1.5
2020/21	7.8	6.9	7.4	1.5	0.9	1.2

註釋： * 在個別統計期間及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。
^ 自2012/13 學年起進行的統計調查涵蓋新高中學制下的中一至中六學生，而2010/11 學年進行的統計調查則涵蓋舊學制的中一至中七學生。因此，2012/13 學年及其後的統計調查中有關中學生的統計數字不能直接與2010/11 學年的統計調查中有關中學生的統計數字相比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all students in the respective survey period and sex sub-groups.
^ The surveys conducted since 2012/13 covered students from S1-S6 under the New Senior Secondary academic structure while the 2010/11 survey covered students from S1-S7 under the old academic structure. Hence, findings of the surveys conducted in 2012/13 and onwards relating to secondary school students are not directly comparable to findings in the 2010/11 survey relating to secondary school students.

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

吸煙情況 Smoking status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸煙 Ever	中一 S1	640	3.9	520	3.7	1 160	3.8
	中二 S2	1 330	4.2	1 440	4.9	2 770	4.6
	中三 S3	2 350	7.3	1 860	6.4	4 220	6.9
	中四 S4	2 380	8.7	1 910	7.4	4 290	8.0
	中五 S5	2 710	10.3	2 360	9.5	5 060	9.9
	中六 S6	3 760	10.8	2 840	8.1	6 590	9.5
	合計 Overall	13 160	7.8	10 940	6.9	24 090	7.4
現時有吸煙 Current	中一 S1	‡	‡	‡	‡	130	0.4
	中二 S2	270	0.9	200	0.7	470	0.8
	中三 S3	460	1.4	370	1.3	840	1.4
	中四 S4	450	1.7	350	1.3	800	1.5
	中五 S5	540	2.1	270	1.1	810	1.6
	中六 S6	820	2.4	‡	‡	920	1.3
	合計 Overall	2 600	1.5	1 360	0.9	3 960	1.2

註釋： * 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀中一的男生為例，3.9% 為曾經吸煙的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male S1 students, 3.9% were ever smokers.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

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

吸煙情況 Smoking status	年齡 Age	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸煙 Ever	≤ 12	340	3.1	340	3.2	680	3.2
	13	770	2.7	1 090	4.1	1 870	3.4
	14	1 830	6.0	1 470	5.3	3 290	5.7
	15	2 230	8.2	2 090	8.2	4 320	8.2
	16	2 110	7.9	1 890	7.6	3 990	7.8
	17	2 750	9.8	2 180	7.2	4 930	8.5
	≥ 18	3 130	17.9	1 880	15.0	5 010	16.7
	合計 Overall		13 160	7.8	10 940	6.9	24 090
現時有吸煙 Current	≤ 12	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
	13	100	0.4	140	0.5	240	0.4
	14	370	1.2	250	0.9	610	1.1
	15	380	1.4	390	1.5	770	1.5
	16	420	1.6	260	1.0	680	1.3
	17	590	2.1	‡	‡	710	1.2
	≥ 18	710	4.1	170	1.3	880	2.9
	合計 Overall		2 600	1.5	1 360	0.9	3 960

註釋： * 在個別年齡及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有12歲及以下的男性中學生為例，3.1%為曾經吸煙的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: * As a percentage of all students in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male secondary school students aged 12 and below, 3.1% were ever smokers.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 9 按第一次吸煙的年齡及性別劃分的曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的中學生數目
Table 9 Ever and current smokers among secondary school students by age of first smoking and sex

吸煙情況 Smoking status	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 %
曾經吸煙 Ever	≤ 7	2 780	21.2	2 430	22.2	5 210	21.6
	8 - 9	1 430	10.8	1 000	9.2	2 430	10.1
	10 - 11	1 440	10.9	1 160	10.6	2 600	10.8
	12 - 13	2 640	20.0	2 660	24.4	5 310	22.0
	14 - 15	2 820	21.4	2 060	18.9	4 870	20.2
	≥ 16	2 050	15.6	1 620	14.8	3 670	15.2
	總計 Total		13 150	100.0	10 940	100.0	24 090
現時有吸煙 Current	≤ 7	290	11.0	100	7.4	390	9.8
	8 - 9	100	3.8	‡	‡	140	3.6
	10 - 11	170	6.5	190	13.8	360	9.0
	12 - 13	800	30.9	540	39.7	1 350	34.0
	14 - 15	720	27.5	380	27.8	1 100	27.6
	≥ 16	530	20.3	110	8.0	630	16.0
	總計 Total		2 600	100.0	1 360	100.0	3 960

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

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

過去30日內有吸煙的日數 Days of smoking in the 30 days before enumeration	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
1 - 2	210	8.1	‡	‡	320	8.1
3 - 5	270	10.2	180	12.9	440	11.1
6 - 9	190	7.3	200	14.5	390	9.8
10 - 19	370	14.1	300	21.7	660	16.7
20 - 30	1 570	60.4	580	42.6	2 150	54.2
20 - 29	430	16.6	240	17.5	670	16.9
30	1 140	43.8	340	25.1	1 480	37.3
總計 Total	2 600	100.0	1 360	100.0	3 960	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

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

有吸煙的日子中每日吸煙支數 Number of cigarettes consumed in a day that cigarette smoking occurred	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	< 1	260	9.9	‡	‡	360
1	230	8.7	‡	‡	350	8.8
2 - 5	870	33.5	590	43.5	1 470	37.0
6 - 10	480	18.4	250	18.4	730	18.4
11 - 20	430	16.7	130	9.8	570	14.3
≥ 21	340	12.9	160	11.5	490	12.4
總計 Total	2 600	100.0	1 360	100.0	3 960	100.0
每日平均吸煙支數 Average daily consumption of cigarettes	8.4		7.4		8.0	
每日吸煙支數的中位數 Median daily consumption of cigarettes	4.8		4.3		4.6	

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

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

吸食電子煙情況 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 %
從不吸食電子煙 Never	92 460	98.0	85 730	98.6	178 190	98.3
曾經吸食電子煙 Ever	1 900	2.0	1 220	1.4	3 130	1.7
只吸食過一次或幾次電子煙 Experimental	1 110	1.2	590	0.7	1 690	0.9
以前有吸食電子煙 Ex-smoking	520	0.6	370	0.4	890	0.5
現在有時吸食電子煙* Occasional*	‡	‡	220	0.3	320	0.2
現在每日吸食電子煙 [#] Daily [#]	170	0.2	‡	‡	220	0.1
現時有吸食電子煙 [@] Current [@]	220	0.2	260	0.3	480	0.3

註釋： * 現在有時吸食電子煙的學生是指在過去30日內有少於30日有吸食過電子煙，並自稱現在每日吸食電子煙或現在有時吸食電子煙的學生。

現在每日吸食電子煙的學生是指在過去30日內有30日有吸食過電子煙，並自稱現在每日吸食電子煙或現在有時吸食電子煙的學生。

@ 現時有吸食電子煙的學生是指在過去30日內有吸食過電子煙，並自稱現在每日吸食電子煙或現在有時吸食電子煙的學生。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: * Occasional e-cigarette use was defined as e-cigarette use for less than 30 days in the past 30 days for those reported that they used e-cigarette daily or occasionally.

Daily e-cigarette use was defined as e-cigarette use for 30 days in the past 30 days for those reported that they used e-cigarette daily or occasionally.

@ 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.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

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

吸食電子煙 情況 E-cigarette use status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸食電子煙 Ever	小四 P4	520	2.8	290	1.8	810	2.3
	小五 P5	570	1.8	320	1.1	890	1.5
	小六 P6	820	1.8	610	1.5	1 430	1.7

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，2.8% 為曾經吸食電子煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male P4 students, 2.8% were ever e-cigarette users.

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

吸食電子煙 情況 E-cigarette use status	吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
曾經吸食電子煙 Ever	從不吸煙 Never	830	43.4	690	56.6	1 520	48.6
	曾經吸煙 Ever	1 080	56.6	530	43.4	1 610	51.4
	現時有吸煙 Current	160	8.4	‡	‡	290	9.2

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

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

吸食電子煙情況 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 %
從不吸食電子煙 Never	155 370	92.3	146 210	92.4	301 580	92.3
曾經吸食電子煙 Ever	13 040	7.7	12 080	7.6	25 130	7.7
只吸食過一次或幾次電子煙 Experimental	7 450	4.4	7 440	4.7	14 890	4.6
以前有吸食電子煙 Ex-smoking	3 510	2.1	2 840	1.8	6 350	1.9
現在有時吸食電子煙* Occasional*	1 330	0.8	1 390	0.9	2 730	0.8
現在每日吸食電子煙 [#] Daily [#]	750	0.4	410	0.3	1 160	0.4
現時有吸食電子煙 [@] Current [@]	1 870	1.1	1 760	1.1	3 630	1.1

註釋：
* 現在有時吸食電子煙的學生是指在過去30日內有少於30日有吸食過電子煙，並自稱現在每日吸食電子煙或現在有時吸食電子煙的學生。
現在每日吸食電子煙的學生是指在過去30日內有30日有吸食過電子煙，並自稱現在每日吸食電子煙或現在有時吸食電子煙的學生。
@ 現時有吸食電子煙的學生是指在過去30日內有吸食過電子煙，並自稱現在每日吸食電子煙或現在有時吸食電子煙的學生。

Notes:
* Occasional e-cigarette use was defined as e-cigarette use for less than 30 days in the past 30 days for those reported that they used e-cigarette daily or occasionally.
Daily e-cigarette use was defined as e-cigarette use for 30 days in the past 30 days for those reported that they used e-cigarette daily or occasionally.
@ Current e-cigarette use was defined as any e-cigarette use in the past 30 days for those reported that they used e-cigarette daily or occasionally.

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

吸食電子煙 情況 E-cigarette use status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸食電子煙 Ever	中一 S1	490	3.0	430	3.0	920	3.0
	中二 S2	1 180	3.7	1 180	4.0	2 350	3.9
	中三 S3	2 220	6.9	1 770	6.1	3 980	6.5
	中四 S4	2 040	7.4	1 890	7.3	3 930	7.4
	中五 S5	2 310	8.8	2 280	9.1	4 600	9.0
	中六 S6	4 810	13.8	4 530	13.0	9 350	13.4
	合計 Overall	13 040	7.7	12 080	7.6	25 130	7.7
現時有吸食電子煙 Current	中一 S1	80	0.5	‡	‡	150	0.5
	中二 S2	240	0.8	210	0.7	450	0.7
	中三 S3	470	1.5	450	1.5	920	1.5
	中四 S4	310	1.1	220	0.9	530	1.0
	中五 S5	310	1.2	360	1.4	670	1.3
	中六 S6	460	1.3	450	1.3	910	1.3
	合計 Overall	1 870	1.1	1 760	1.1	3 630	1.1

註釋： * 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀中一的男生為例，3.0%為曾經吸食電子煙的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male S1 students, 3.0% were ever e-cigarette users.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

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

吸食電子煙 情況 E-cigarette use status	吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
曾經吸食電子煙 Ever	從不吸煙 Never	5 300	40.6	5 930	49.1	11 230	44.7
	曾經吸煙 Ever	7 740	59.4	6 160	50.9	13 900	55.3
	現時有吸煙 Current	2 460	18.9	1 280	10.5	3 730	14.9
現時有吸食電子煙 Current	從不吸煙 Never	110	6.0	500	28.3	610	16.9
	曾經吸煙 Ever	1 750	94.0	1 260	71.7	3 010	83.1
	現時有吸煙 Current	1 340	72.0	830	46.9	2 160	59.7

表 18 按性別劃分的小學生（小四至小六）吸食加熱煙情況
Table 18 Heated tobacco product use status among primary school students (P4-P6) by sex

	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 %
吸食加熱煙情況 Heated tobacco product use status						
從不吸食加熱煙 Never	93 450	99.0	86 370	99.3	179 820	99.2
曾經吸食加熱煙 Ever	910	1.0	580	0.7	1 490	0.8
只吸食過一次或幾次加熱煙 <i>Experimental</i>	320	0.3	160	0.2	480	0.3
以前有吸食加熱煙 <i>Ex-smoking</i>	350	0.4	210	0.2	560	0.3
現在有時吸食加熱煙* <i>Occasional*</i>	120	0.1	130	0.2	260	0.1
現在每日吸食加熱煙# <i>Daily #</i>	120	0.1	‡	‡	190	0.1
現時有吸食加熱煙@ Current@	210	0.2	170	0.2	370	0.2

註釋： * 現在有時吸食加熱煙的學生是指在過去30日內有少於30日有吸食過加熱煙，並自稱現在每日吸食加熱煙或現在有時吸食加熱煙的學生。

現在每日吸食加熱煙的學生是指在過去30日內有30日有吸食過加熱煙，並自稱現在每日吸食加熱煙或現在有時吸食加熱煙的學生。

@ 現時有吸食加熱煙的學生是指在過去30日內有吸食過加熱煙，並自稱現在每日吸食加熱煙或現在有時吸食加熱煙的學生。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: * Occasional heated tobacco product use was defined as heated tobacco product use for less than 30 days in the past 30 days for those reported that they used heated tobacco product daily or occasionally.

Daily heated tobacco product use was defined as heated tobacco product use for 30 days in the past 30 days for those reported that they used heated tobacco product daily or occasionally.

@ Current heated tobacco product use was defined as any heated tobacco product use in the past 30 days for those reported that they used heated tobacco product daily or occasionally.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 19 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸食加熱煙的小學生（小四至小六）數目
Table 19 Ever heated tobacco product users among primary school students (P4-P6) by grade and sex

吸食加熱煙 情況 Heated tobacco product use status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸食加熱煙 Ever	小四 P4	360	2.0	240	1.4	590	1.7
	小五 P5	360	1.1	150	0.5	510	0.8
	小六 P6	200	0.4	190	0.5	390	0.4

註釋： * 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀小四的男生為例，2.0% 為曾經吸食加熱煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male P4 students, 2.0% were ever heated tobacco product users.

表 20 按吸煙情況和性別劃分的曾經吸食加熱煙的小學生（小四至小六）
數目

Table 20 Ever heated tobacco product users among primary school students
(P4-P6) by smoking status and sex

吸食加熱煙 情況 Heated tobacco product use status	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 %
曾經吸食加熱煙 Ever	從不吸煙 Never	220	23.7	320	55.5	540	36.0
	曾經吸煙 Ever	700	76.3	260	44.5	950	64.0
	現時有吸煙 Current	150	16.4	‡	‡	210	14.1

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

表 21 按性別劃分的中學生（中一至中六）吸食加熱煙情況
Table 21 Heated tobacco product use status among secondary school students (S1-S6) by sex

	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 %
吸食加熱煙情況 Heated tobacco product use status						
從不吸食加熱煙 Never	165 530	98.3	156 310	98.7	321 840	98.5
曾經吸食加熱煙 Ever	2 880	1.7	1 990	1.3	4 870	1.5
只吸食過一次或幾次加熱煙 <i>Experimental</i>	1 490	0.9	900	0.6	2 390	0.7
以前有吸食加熱煙 <i>Ex-smoking</i>	770	0.5	790	0.5	1 560	0.5
現在有時吸食加熱煙* <i>Occasional*</i>	300	0.2	110	0.1	410	0.1
現在每日吸食加熱煙 [#] <i>Daily[#]</i>	330	0.2	180	0.1	510	0.2
現時有吸食加熱煙 [@] Current [@]	580	0.3	270	0.2	850	0.3

註釋： * 現在有時吸食加熱煙的學生是指在過去30日內有少於30日有吸食過加熱煙，並自稱現在每日吸食加熱煙或現在有時吸食加熱煙的學生。

現在每日吸食加熱煙的學生是指在過去30日內有30日有吸食過加熱煙，並自稱現在每日吸食加熱煙或現在有時吸食加熱煙的學生。

@ 現時有吸食加熱煙的學生是指在過去30日內有吸食過加熱煙，並自稱現在每日吸食加熱煙或現在有時吸食加熱煙的學生。

Notes: * Occasional heated tobacco product use was defined as heated tobacco product use for less than 30 days in the past 30 days for those reported that they used heated tobacco product daily or occasionally.

Daily heated tobacco product use was defined as heated tobacco product use for 30 days in the past 30 days for those reported that they used heated tobacco product daily or occasionally.

@ Current heated tobacco product use was defined as any heated tobacco product use in the past 30 days for those reported that they used heated tobacco product daily or occasionally.

表 22 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸食加熱煙及現時有吸食加熱煙的中學生數目
Table 22 Ever and current heated tobacco product users among secondary school students by grade and sex

吸食加熱煙 情況 Heated tobacco product use status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸食加熱煙 Ever	中一 S1	90	0.5	‡	‡	140	0.5
	中二 S2	330	1.0	190	0.7	520	0.9
	中三 S3	530	1.7	380	1.3	910	1.5
	中四 S4	580	2.1	350	1.4	930	1.7
	中五 S5	650	2.5	500	2.0	1 150	2.2
	中六 S6	710	2.1	510	1.5	1 220	1.8
	合計 Overall		2 880	1.7	1 990	1.3	4 870
現時有吸食加熱煙 Current	中一 S1	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
	中二 S2	‡	‡	‡	‡	110	0.2
	中三 S3	130	0.4	‡	‡	190	0.3
	中四 S4	150	0.5	‡	‡	230	0.4
	中五 S5	170	0.6	‡	‡	230	0.4
	中六 S6	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
	合計 Overall		580	0.3	270	0.2	850

註釋： * 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀中一的男生為例，0.5% 為曾經吸食加熱煙的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male S1 students, 0.5% were ever heated tobacco product users.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 23 按吸煙情況和性別劃分的曾經吸食加熱煙及現時有吸食加熱煙的中學生數目
Table 23 Ever and current heated tobacco product users among secondary school students by smoking status and sex

吸食加熱煙 情況 Heated tobacco product use status	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 %
曾經吸食加熱煙 Ever	從不吸煙 Never	490	17.1	250	12.7	740	15.3
	曾經吸煙 Ever	2 380	82.9	1 740	87.3	4 110	84.7
	現時有吸煙 Current	1 180	41.2	600	30.2	1 780	36.7
現時有吸食加熱煙 Current	從不吸煙 Never	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
	曾經吸煙 Ever	560	98.2	260	95.2	820	97.3
	現時有吸煙 Current	500	87.4	230	84.2	730	86.3

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

附錄 4：於過去 5 年出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書*

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

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

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

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 64 號報告書 (統計期間：6/2017-9/2017)

- 吸煙情況
- 個人電腦和互聯網普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 64 (Survey period: 6/2017-9/2017)

- Pattern of smoking
- Personal computer and Internet penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 65 號報告書 (統計期間：11/2017-1/2018)

- 青年和中年人士的教育及就業歷程

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 65 (Survey period: 11/2017-1/2018)

- Education and employment trajectories of young and middle-aged persons

主題性住戶統計調查第 66 號報告書 (統計期間：3/2018-6/2018)

- 曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的香港居民
- 從事經濟活動人士的培訓需要
- 非從事經濟活動人士接受工作的意願
- 飼養貓狗的情況
- 語言使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 66 (Survey period: 3/2018-6/2018)

- Hong Kong residents having studied outside Hong Kong
- Training needs of economically active persons
- Desire of economically inactive persons to take up jobs
- Keeping of dogs and cats
- Use of language

主題性住戶統計調查第 67 號報告書 (統計期間：6/2018-9/2018)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 67 (Survey period: 6/2018-9/2018)

- Information technology usage and penetration

* 所有已出版的《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》可在政府統計處網站 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453) 下載。

* All published *Thematic Household Survey Reports* are available for download from the Census and Statistics Department website (www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453).

主題性住戶統計調查第 68 號報告書
(統計期間：11/2018-2/2019)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 68
(Survey period: 11/2018-2/2019)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 69 號報告書
(統計期間：4/2019-7/2019)

- 個人電腦和互聯網普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 69
(Survey period: 4/2019-7/2019)

- Personal computer and Internet penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 70 號報告書
(統計期間：4/2019-7/2019)

- 吸煙情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 70
(Survey period: 4/2019-7/2019)

- Pattern of smoking

主題性住戶統計調查第 71 號報告書
(統計期間：4/2019-7/2019)

- 在粵港澳大灣區生活的意向

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 71
(Survey period: 4/2019-7/2019)

- Willingness to live in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

主題性住戶統計調查第 72 號報告書
(統計期間：10/2019-1/2020)

- 受僱於短期或短工時的僱傭合約的僱員
- 聘請家庭傭工

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 72
(Survey period: 10/2019-1/2020)

- Employees engaged under employment contracts with short duration or working hours
- Employment of domestic helpers

主題性住戶統計調查第 73 號報告書
(統計期間：6/2020-10/2020)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 73
(Survey period: 6/2020-10/2020)

- Information technology usage and penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 74 號報告書
(統計期間：11/2020-3/2021)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 74
(Survey period: 11/2020-3/2021)

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

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