

主題性住戶統計調查 第十六號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 16

對《基本法》的認識
Understanding of the Basic Law

出外旅遊的情況
Pattern of Outbound Travel

吸煙情況
Pattern of Smoking

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：
政府統計處 社會統計調查組
地址：中國香港北角英皇道二百五十號北角城中心五樓
電話：(852) 2887 5103 圖文傳真：(852) 2508 1501
電子郵件遞：thematic@censtatd.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to:
Social Surveys Section
Census and Statistics Department
Address: 5/F, Fortress Tower, 250 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong, China
Tel. : (852) 2887 5103 Fax : (852) 2508 1501
E-mail: thematic@censtatd.gov.hk

政府統計處網站 Website of the Census and Statistics Department
<http://www.info.gov.hk/censtatd/>

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1 引言 Introduction

背景

1.1 為了應付各決策局與政府部門對各類社會事項的統計數據的需求，政府統計處於一九九九年開始進行一系列的主題性住戶統計調查。統計處將各決策局及政府部門就其所需各類社會事項的統計資料而提議進行的專題訪問結集，組成不同的主題性住戶統計調查，然後外判予私營市場調查公司進行。

1.2 每一輪的主題性住戶統計調查均是獨立及涵蓋全港的統計調查，並且委托私營市場調查公司進行。統計處在這些統計調查中擔任協調及管理的角色，並負責監察承辦商的工作，以確保承辦商所提供的服務能夠符合統計標準。

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在二零零二年十一月至二零零三年二月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關香港居民對《基本法》的認識、出外旅遊的情況及吸煙情況等資料，以及其他社會專題的資料。本報告書列載有關上述三個專題的統計調查主要結果。

統計調查方法簡述

1.4 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 12 100 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 73%。

1.5 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員首先向所有十二歲及以上的人士進行有關吸煙情況的統計調查及向所有十五歲及以上的人士進行有關持續進修的統計調查。然後，統計員採用隨機抽樣方法，從每個受訪住戶中抽選一名十五歲或以上的人士參與有關對《基本法》的認識的統計調查。最後，統計員在每個受訪住戶中抽選一名十六歲或以上的人士參與有關出外旅遊的情況的統計調查。

Background

1.1 In order to meet the requests from policy bureaux and government departments for statistical data on selected social issues, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) started a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) in 1999 such that certain enquiries for statistical information on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments would be packaged together to form different rounds of THS and contracted-out to private research firms.

1.2 Each round of THS is an independent, territory-wide survey commissioned to a private research firm. The C&SD plays a co-ordination and management role in the THS and is responsible for monitoring the work of the contractor to ensure that the service delivered by the contractor in connection with the THS is statistically acceptable.

Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during November 2002 - February 2003 to collect information from Hong Kong residents on their understanding of the Basic Law, pattern of outbound travel and pattern of smoking, amidst other social topics. Major survey findings in respect of these three topics are given in this report.

Brief description of survey method

1.4 Some 12 100 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 73%.

1.5 For each enumerated household, all persons aged 12 and over were selected for interview in respect of the survey on pattern of smoking and all persons aged 15 and over were selected for interview in respect of the survey on continuing education. Then, a person aged 15 or over was randomly selected from the household for interview in respect of the survey on the understanding of the Basic Law. Lastly, a person aged 16 or over was randomly selected from the household for interview in respect of the survey on pattern of outbound travel.

1.6 根據從受訪住戶所搜集的資料,可推論全香港住戶及人口的有關情況(有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍及統計調方法詳情,請參閱本報告書附錄一)。

1.6 Based on the information collected from the interviewed households, the situation related to all households and the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred (please see [Appendix 1](#) of this report for more detailed description of the survey coverage and methodology).

數字進位

1.7 由於進位關係,統計表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Rounding of figures

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

代號

1.8 ‘-’ 代表「零」。

Symbol

1.8 ‘-’ signifies nil.

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

對《基本法》的認識

十五歲及以上的市民大眾

- ◆ 約 4 894 200 人(佔所有十五歲及以上人士的 89.9%)表示他們曾聽過《基本法》，另外 10.1%則聲稱從未聽過。至於對《基本法》的認知程度，1.5%的十五歲及以上人士表示對《基本法》有相當認識；46.8%，有些少認識；及 41.6%，只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。
- ◆ 一般而言，年青人、男性、學生及具專上教育程度人士中有較高百分比表示對《基本法》有相當/些少認識。
- ◆ 在該 4 894 200 名表示曾聽過《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士中，94.8%從「在電視播放的政府宣傳片」獲得有關《基本法》的資料；51.9%，從「其他電視節目」；51.0%，從「報章/雜誌/海報」；35.1%，從「在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播」；26.1%，從「在公共交通工具上播放的政府宣傳片」；及 24.5%，從「其他電台節目」。
- ◆ 在統計時的 5 442 400 名十五歲及以上人士中，38.2%認為有需要加深認識《基本法》，而大部分(61.8%)則表示他們沒有此需要。
- ◆ 對於認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士而言，逾三分之一(36.2%)認為有需要在「居民的基本權利和義務」範疇上加深認識；34.4%，「《基本法》的基本原則」；及 32.9%，「所有範疇」。

就讀小學四年級及以上的學生

- ◆ 在 773 800 名就讀小學四年級及以上的學生中，約 758 300 名學生(佔所有就讀小學四年級及以上學生的 98.0%)表示他們曾聽過《基本法》，另外 2.0%表示從未聽過。

Understanding of the Basic Law

General public of age 15 and over

- ◆ Some 4 894 200 persons (89.9% of all persons aged 15 and over) claimed that they had heard of the Basic Law. Another 10.1% claimed that they had never heard of it. Regarding the level of understanding about the Basic Law, 1.5% of the persons aged 15 and over said that they had good knowledge of the Basic Law; 46.8%, some knowledge; and 41.6%, only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents.
- ◆ Generally speaking, younger persons, males, students and persons with tertiary educational attainment were more likely to have good / some knowledge about the Basic Law.
- ◆ Of those 4 894 200 persons aged 15 and over who claimed to have heard of the Basic Law, 94.8% obtained information about the Basic Law from “Government announcements of public interest on television”; 51.9%, “other television programmes”; 51.0%, “newspapers / magazines / posters”; 35.1%, “Government announcements of public interest on radio”; 26.1%, “Government announcements of Public Interest on public transport”; and 24.5%, “other radio programmes”.
- ◆ Of the 5 442 400 persons aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration, 38.2% perceived that they needed to know more about the Basic Law while the majority (61.8%) claimed that they did not have such need.
- ◆ For those who said that they needed to know more about the Basic Law, over one-third (36.2%) considered that they would need to acquire a deeper understanding of the “fundamental rights and duties as a citizen”; 34.4%, “general principles of the Basic Law”; and 32.9%, “all aspects”.

Students at primary four and above

- ◆ Of the 773 800 students studying at primary four and above, some 758 300 students (98.0% of all students studying at primary four and above) claimed that they had heard

至於對《基本法》的認知程度，56.7%的就讀小學四年級及以上的學生表示對《基本法》有相當/些少認識；40.4%表示只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。

of the Basic Law. Another 2.0% claimed that they had never heard of it. Regarding the degree of understanding about the Basic Law, 56.7% of the students studying at primary four and above claimed to have good / some knowledge of the Basic Law; while 40.4% claimed that they had only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents.

公務員

- ◆ 所有 169 700 名公務員均表示曾聽過《基本法》，包括 6.6%表示對《基本法》有相當認識；71.7%有些少認識及 21.7%只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。

Civil servants

- ◆ All 169 700 civil servants said that they had heard of the Basic Law, with 6.6% having good knowledge; 71.7%, some knowledge and 21.7%, only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents.

教師(不包括幼稚園教師)

- ◆ 所有 54 700 名教師(不包括幼稚園教師)均表示曾聽過《基本法》。至於對《基本法》的認知程度，5.9%的教師表示對《基本法》有相當認識；75.9%，有些少認識；及 18.2%，只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。

Teachers (excluding kindergarten teachers)

- ◆ All 54 700 teachers (excluding kindergarten teachers) said that they had heard of the Basic Law. Regarding the degree of understanding about the Basic Law, 5.9% of the teachers claimed that they had good knowledge of the Basic Law; 75.9%, some knowledge; and 18.2%, only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents.

出外旅遊的情況

Pattern of outbound travel

曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊的人士

Persons who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao

- ◆ 在統計時全香港的 5 357 200 名十六歲及以上人士中，約有 2 611 900 人(佔所有十六歲及以上人士的 48.8%) 在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊。
- ◆ 在該 2 611 900 人中，約 40.3%曾到深圳旅遊；15.8%，廣州；9.9%，東莞/常平；6.8%，澳門；及 6.0%，中山。
- ◆ 該 2 611 900 名人士最普遍提及上次旅遊的主要目的為「渡假」(該些人士中 43.0%提及此目的)及「探訪親戚/朋友」(39.6%)。其他普遍提及的目的為「商務」(7.6%)及「購物」(6.0%)。

- ◆ Of the 5 357 200 persons aged 16 and over in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 2 611 900 persons (or 48.8% of all persons aged 16 and over) had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration.
- ◆ Some 40.3% of those 2 611 900 persons had travelled to Shenzhen; 15.8%, Guangzhou; 9.9%, Dongguan / Changping; 6.8%, Macao; and 6.0%, Zhongshan.
- ◆ For those 2 611 900 persons, the most commonly cited main purposes of last travel were “vacation” (as cited by 43.0% of those persons) and “visiting relatives / friends” (39.6%). Other commonly cited purposes were “business” (7.6%) and “shopping” (6.0%).

- ◆ 至於上次旅遊的安排，大部分(86.9%)是自行安排交通、住宿及行程；8.6%，參加旅行團；及 3.9%，購買交通及酒店套票。
 - ◆ 在該 2 611 900 人中，約 274 400 人(10.5%) 在上次旅遊時獲旅遊保險保障，其中約 38.2% 表示他們的旅遊保險已包括在旅行團費內；37.1%，自己(或經朋友/家人)購買；及 16.1%，由僱主/公司提供。
 - ◆ 在該 2 611 900 人中，約 44.7% 在上次旅遊時的開支少於 \$500；30.0%，\$500-\$999；17.7%，\$1,000-\$1,999；和 7.6%，\$2,000 及以上。他們在上次旅遊時的開支中位數為 \$500。
- ◆ Regarding the arrangement for the last travel, the majority (86.9%) made their own arrangements for transportation, accommodation and itinerary; 8.6%, joining package tour; and 3.9%, buying transportation and hotel package.
 - ◆ Of those 2 611 900 persons, some 274 400 persons (10.5%) were covered by travel insurance during the last travel. Among them, some 38.2% reported that their travel insurance was included in the package tour fee; 37.1%, self purchased (or via friends / family members); and 16.1%, provided by employer / company.
 - ◆ Some 44.7% of those 2 611 900 persons spent less than \$500 on their last travel; 30.0%, \$500-\$999; 17.7%, \$1,000-\$1,999; and 7.6%, \$2,000 and over. Their median expenditure on the last travel was \$500.

曾到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的人士

Persons who had travelled to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao

- ◆ 約有 1 297 200 名十六歲及以上人士(佔所有十六歲及以上人士的 24.2%) 在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊。
 - ◆ 在該 1 297 200 人中，約 26.3% 曾到內地(不包括廣東省) 旅遊；13.8%，泰國；11.4%，台灣；及 11.2%，日本。
 - ◆ 該 1 297 200 名人士最普遍提及上次旅遊的主要目的為「渡假」(該些人士中 66.0% 提及此目的)及「探訪親戚/朋友」(18.1%)。其他普遍提及的目的為「商務」(9.3%)及「增廣見聞」(4.3%)。
 - ◆ 至於上次旅遊的安排，約半(50.4%)是參加旅行團；37.7%，自行安排交通、住宿及行程；及 10.7%，購買交通及酒店套票。
 - ◆ 在該 1 297 200 人中，約 958 600 人(73.9%) 在上次旅遊時獲旅遊保險保障，當中約
- ◆ Some 1 297 200 persons aged 16 and over (or 24.2% of all persons aged 16 and over) had travelled to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration.
 - ◆ Some 26.3% of those 1 297 200 persons had travelled to the Mainland (excluding Guangdong Province); 13.8%, Thailand; 11.4%, Taiwan; and 11.2%, Japan.
 - ◆ For those 1 297 200 persons, the most commonly cited main purposes of last travel were “vacation” (as cited by 66.0% of those persons) and “visiting relatives / friends” (18.1%). Other commonly cited purposes were “business” (9.3%) and “broaden one’s horizons” (4.3%).
 - ◆ Regarding the arrangement for the last travel, about half (50.4%) were joining package tour; 37.7%, making their own arrangements for transportation, accommodation and itinerary; and 10.7%, buying transportation and hotel package.
 - ◆ Of those 1 297 200 persons, some 958 600 persons (73.9%) were covered by travel insurance during the last travel. Among

54.4%表示他們的旅遊保險是自己(或經朋友/家人)購買;33.0%,包括在旅行團費內;及8.9%,包括在旅行團費內及自己(或經朋友/家人)額外購買保險。

- ◆ 在該 1 297 200 人中,約 31.8%在上次旅遊時的開支少於 \$4,000; 23.7%, \$4,000-\$5,999; 19.7%, \$6,000-\$9,999; 和 24.7%, \$10,000 及以上。他們在上次旅遊時的開支中位數為 \$5,000。

在統計後十二個月內到香港以外地方旅遊的意願

- ◆ 在統計時全香港的 5 357 200 名十六歲及以上人士中,約有 585 300 人(佔所有十六歲及以上人士的 10.9%)打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門旅遊,而 387 900 人(7.2%)則有打算到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊。

吸煙情況

現時有吸煙的人士

- ◆ 現時有吸煙的人士共 867 000 人,佔全香港所有十五歲及以上人士的 15.3%。在該 867 000 名現時有吸煙的人士中,819 700 人(94.5%)為習慣每日吸煙的人士,而 47 300 人(5.5%)則為非習慣每日吸煙的人士。
- ◆ 在該 819 700 名習慣每日吸煙的人士中,818 200 人(99.8%)為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士,而 2 300 人(0.3%)則為習慣每日吸食其他煙草種類(包括雪茄、手捲煙、水煙及用煙斗吸煙)的人士。
- ◆ 在年紀較大的人士、男性及從事經濟活動人士中,習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率較高。
- ◆ 約 47.0%的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士每日吸 11 至 20 支香煙;46.8%則每日吸 1 至 10

them, some 54.4% reported that their travel insurance was self purchased (or via friends / family members); 33.0%, included in package tour fee; and 8.9%, included in package tour fee plus self-purchase (or via friends / family members) of supplementary insurance.

- ◆ Some 31.8% of those 1 297 200 persons spent less than \$4,000 on their last travel; 23.7%, \$4,000-\$5,999; 19.7%, \$6,000-\$9,999; and 24.7%, \$10,000 and over. Their median expenditure on the last travel was \$5,000.

Intention to travel outside Hong Kong during the twelve months after enumeration

- ◆ Of the 5 357 200 persons aged 16 and over in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 585 300 persons (or 10.9% of all persons aged 16 and over) had intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration, while some 387 900 (7.2%) had intention to travel to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao.

Pattern of smoking

Current smokers

- ◆ There were 867 000 current smokers, accounting for 15.3% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong. Of those 867 000 current smokers, 819 700 (94.5%) were daily smokers and 47 300 (5.5%) were non-daily smokers.
- ◆ Of those 819 700 daily smokers, 818 200 (99.8%) were daily cigarette smokers and 2 300 (0.3%) were daily smokers who consumed other forms of tobacco (including cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe and pipe-smoking).
- ◆ Older persons, males and economically active persons had higher rates of being daily cigarette smokers.
- ◆ Some 47.0% of the daily cigarette smokers consumed 11-20 cigarettes in a day; and 46.8%, 1-10 cigarettes. The daily cigarette

支香煙。習慣每日吸食香煙的人士每日平均吸食 14 支香煙。

- ◆ 在該 818 200 名習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，約 65.0%是因「受朋友影響」而開始吸食香煙，25.2%是因「好奇」及 22.3%是因「社交應酬需要」。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「消磨時間」(13.1%)、「減輕精神壓力」(13.0%)、「提神」(11.1%)及「受家人影響」(9.1%)。
- ◆ 在 867 000 名現時有吸煙的人士中，約 395 500 人(45.6%)認識戒煙服務。
- ◆ 在 395 500 名認識戒煙服務的現時有吸煙的人士中，只有 1.6%曾使用戒煙服務。男性的相應百分比(1.8%)較女性(0.9%)為高。

以前習慣每日吸煙的人士

- ◆ 有 156 100 人為以前習慣每日吸煙的人士，佔全香港所有十五歲及以上人士的 2.7%。
- ◆ 在該 156 100 名以前習慣每日吸煙的人士中，151 200 人(96.9%)為以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士，而 5 700 人(3.6%)則為以前習慣每日吸食其他煙類的人士。
- ◆ 在年紀較大的人士及男性中，以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率較高。
- ◆ 在該 151 200 名以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，約 58.2%是基於「健康理由(非為醫生/護士/其他健康護理的專業人士建議)」而主動戒煙；另 25.0%是因為「覺得吸煙影響身體健康」而戒煙；23.1%是因為「健康理由(為醫生/護士/其他健康護理的專業人士建議)」及 20.6%是因為「受家人/朋友影響」。

smokers consumed an average of 14 cigarettes in a day.

- ◆ Some 65.0% of those 818 200 daily cigarette smokers started smoking cigarette because of “influence of friends”; 25.2%, “out of curiosity”; and 22.3%, “necessity in social functions”. Other commonly cited reasons included “killing time” (13.1%), “easing tension” (13.0%), “refreshing one’s mind” (11.1%) and “influence of family members” (9.1%).
- ◆ Of the 867 000 current smokers, some 395 500 (45.6%) were aware of the smoking cessation service.
- ◆ Of the 395 500 current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation service, only 1.6% had tried it before. The corresponding percentage was higher for males (1.8%) than females (0.9%).

Ex-daily smokers

- ◆ There were 156 100 ex-daily smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit, representing 2.7% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong.
- ◆ Of those 156 100 ex-daily smokers, 151 200 (96.9%) were ex-daily cigarette smokers and 5 700 (3.6%) were ex-daily smokers who consumed other forms of tobacco.
- ◆ Older persons and males had higher rates of being ex-daily cigarette smokers.
- ◆ About 58.2% of the 151 200 ex-daily cigarette smokers gave up smoking on their own accord because of “health reason (without advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)”; another 25.0%, “considered smoking not good to health”; 23.1%, “health reason (with advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)”; and 20.6%, “influence of family members / friends”.

3 對《基本法》的認識

Understanding of the Basic Law

引言

3.1 統計員採用隨機抽樣方法，從每個受訪住戶中抽選一名十五歲或以上人士(不包括留宿外籍家庭傭工)，進行有關對《基本法》的認識的統計調查。此外，統計員也訪問了每個受訪住戶中所有就讀小學四年級及以上的學生、公務員及教師(不包括幼稚園教師)。受訪者被問及對《基本法》的認知程度，以及對加深認識《基本法》的需要。

3.2 類似的統計調查曾在二零零零年十月至十一月期間進行。是項統計調查的結果在適當情況下會與二零零零年的統計調查的結果作比較。

統計調查的主要結果

甲. 有關十五歲及以上的市民大眾的分析

(a) 對《基本法》的認知程度

3.3 十五歲及以上的人士被要求就他們對《基本法》的認知程度作出評估。在統計時的 5 442 400 名十五歲及以上人士中，約 4 894 200 人(佔所有十五歲及以上人士的 89.9%)表示他們曾聽過《基本法》，另外 10.1%則聲稱從未聽過。至於對《基本法》的認知程度，1.5%的十五歲及以上人士表示對《基本法》有相當認識；46.8%，有些少認識；及 41.6%，只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。(表 3.1a 和圖 3.1)

與過往統計調查比較

3.4 與二零零零年進行的統計調查比較，曾聽過《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士的百分比從 79.4% 上升至 89.9%。至於對《基本法》的認知程度，與二零零零年的統計調查比較，對《基

INTRODUCTION

3.1 Within each enumerated household, a person aged 15 or over (excluding live-in foreign domestic helpers) was randomly selected for interview in respect of the survey on the understanding of the Basic Law. In addition, all students studying at primary four and above, civil servants and teachers (excluding kindergarten teachers) within each enumerated household were also interviewed. The respondents were asked questions about their level of understanding of the Basic Law and their need to know more about the Basic Law.

3.2 A similar survey was conducted in October to November 2000. Comparison is made with the findings of the 2000 survey where appropriate.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

A. Analysis on the general public of age 15 and over

(a) Level of understanding about the Basic Law

3.3 Persons aged 15 and over were asked to assess their level of understanding about the Basic Law. Of the 5 442 400 persons aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration, some 4 894 200 persons (89.9% of all persons aged 15 and over) claimed that they had heard of the Basic Law. Another 10.1% claimed that they had never heard of it. Regarding the level of understanding about the Basic Law, 1.5% of the persons aged 15 and over said that they had good knowledge of the Basic Law; 46.8%, some knowledge; and 41.6%, only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents. (Table 3.1a and Chart 3.1)

Comparison with previous survey

3.4 Compared with the survey conducted in 2000, the percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had heard of the Basic Law increased from 79.4% to 89.9%. Regarding the level of understanding about the Basic Law, the

本法》有相當/些少認識的人士的百分比亦從 25.2% 上升至 48.3%。另一方面，從未聽過《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士的百分比則從 20.6% 下降至 10.1%。（表 3.1a）

年齡和性別

3.5 按年齡組別分析，年青人較多表示對《基本法》有相當/些少認識。有關百分比在十五至十九歲人士及二十至二十九歲人士中分別為 58.8% 及 58.9%，而在六十歲及以上人士中則為 22.1%。（表 3.1b 和圖 3.2）

3.6 相對而言，男性表示對《基本法》有相當/些少認識的百分比比較高。男性的百分比為 51.8%，而女性則為 45.0%。（表 3.1b）

教育程度

3.7 教育程度愈高的十五歲及以上人士表示對《基本法》有相當/些少認識的百分比愈高。不同教育程度的人士的百分比分別為具小學及以下教育程度人士的 26.5%；具中學/預科教育程度人士的 53.4% 及具專上教育程度人士的 68.7%。（表 3.1c）

經濟活動身分

3.8 在從事經濟活動人士中，54.3% 表示對《基本法》有相當/些少認識。在非從事經濟活動人士中，表示對《基本法》有相當/些少認識的學生的百分比(63.0%)較高，而料理家務者(43.8%)及退休人士(23.1%)的百分比則較低。（表 3.1d）

獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑

3.9 在該 4 894 200 名表示曾聽過《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士中，94.8% 從「在電視播放的政府宣傳片」獲得有關《基本法》的資料；51.9%，從「其他電視節目」；51.0%，從「報章

percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had good / some knowledge about the Basic Law also increased from 25.2% to 48.3%. On the other hand, the percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had never heard of the Basic Law decreased from 20.6% to 10.1%. (Table 3.1a)

Age and sex

3.5 Analysed by age group, younger persons were more likely to have good / some knowledge about the Basic Law. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-19 and those aged 20-29 were 58.8% and 58.9% while the percentage for those aged 60 and over was 22.1%. (Table 3.1b and Chart 3.2)

3.6 Relatively speaking, a higher percentage of the male population claimed to have good / some knowledge about the Basic Law. The percentage was 51.8% for males, as against 45.0% for females. (Table 3.1b)

Educational attainment

3.7 The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who claimed to have good / some knowledge about the Basic Law increased with the level of educational attainment. The respective percentages were 26.5% for those with primary and below educational attainment; 53.4% for those with secondary / matriculation educational attainment and 68.7% for those with tertiary educational attainment. (Table 3.1c)

Economic activity status

3.8 Among the economically active persons, 54.3% claimed to have good / some knowledge about the Basic Law. Regarding the economically inactive persons, a higher percentage of students (63.0%) claimed to have good / some knowledge about the Basic Law while the respective percentages for home-makers (43.8%) and retired persons (23.1%) were lower. (Table 3.1d)

Source of information about the Basic Law

3.9 Of those 4 894 200 persons aged 15 and over who claimed to have heard of the Basic Law, 94.8% obtained information about the Basic Law from "Government announcements of public

雜誌/海報」；35.1%，從「在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播」；26.1%，從「在公共交通工具上播放的政府宣傳片」；及24.5%，從「其他電台節目」。(表 3.2)

interest on television”；51.9%，“other television programmes”；51.0%，“newspapers / magazines / posters”；35.1%，“Government announcements of public interest on radio”；26.1%，“Government announcements of public interest on public transport”；and 24.5%，“other radio programmes”. (Table 3.2)

(b) 加深認識《基本法》的需要

(b) Need to know more about the Basic Law

3.10 在統計時的 5 442 400 名十五歲及以上人士中，38.2%認為有需要加深認識《基本法》，而大部分(61.8%)則表示他們沒有此需要。(表 3.3a)

3.10 Of the 5 442 400 persons aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration, 38.2% perceived that they needed to know more about the Basic Law while the majority (61.8%) claimed that they did not have such need. (Table 3.3a)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

3.11 按年齡組別分析，較高比例的年青人認為有需要加深認識《基本法》，有關百分比從十五至十九歲人士的 56.7%，逐漸下降至六十歲及以上人士的 14.3%。(表 3.3a)

3.11 Analysed by age group, a higher percentage of younger persons tended to think that they needed to know more about the Basic Law. The percentage was 56.7% for persons aged 15-19 and it gradually decreased to 14.3% for those aged 60 and over. (Table 3.3a)

3.12 按性別分析，38.4%的女性認為有需要加深認識《基本法》，與男性的 38.0%相若。(表 3.3a)

3.12 Analysed by sex, 38.4% of females considered that they needed to know more about the Basic Law, similar to that of 38.0% for males. (Table 3.3a)

教育程度

Educational attainment

3.13 教育程度愈高的十五歲及以上人士，認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的百分比愈高。不同教育程度的人士的百分比分別為具小學及以下教育程度人士的 19.5%；具中學/預科教育程度人士的 42.9%及具專上教育程度人士的 54.4%。(表 3.3b)

3.13 The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who perceived that they needed to know more about the Basic Law increased with the level of educational attainment. The respective percentages were 19.5% for those with primary and below educational attainment; 42.9% for those with secondary / matriculation educational attainment and 54.4% for those with tertiary educational attainment. (Table 3.3b)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

3.14 在從事經濟活動人士中，41.8%認為有需要加深認識《基本法》。至於非從事經濟活動人士，認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的學生的百分比(61.5%)較高，而退休人士的百分比(14.4%)則較低。(表 3.3c)

3.14 Among the economically active persons, 41.8% perceived that they needed to know more about the Basic Law. Of those economically inactive persons, a higher percentage of students (61.5%) considered that they needed to know more about the Basic Law while retired persons had a lower percentage (14.4%). (Table 3.3c)

認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的原因

3.15 在 2 080 200 名認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士中，最普遍提及認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的原因為「和自己關係密切」(69.5%)；其次為「知道自己的權益」(51.4%)、「公民應盡的義務」(19.9%)、「理解何謂『一國兩制』」(18.9%)及「了解政府的權限」(18.5%)。(表 3.4a)

有需要加深認識《基本法》的範疇

3.16 對於認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士而言，逾三分之一(36.2%)認為有需要在「居民的基本權利和義務」範疇上加深認識；34.4%、「《基本法》的基本原則」；及 32.9%、「所有範疇」。(表 3.4b)

認為沒有需要加深認識《基本法》的原因

3.17 在 3 362 200 名認為沒有需要加深認識《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士中，35.1%表示他們「對《基本法》無興趣」；其次為「對政治無興趣」(32.2%)及「不關自己的事」(22.2%)。另外，9.0%表示「對《基本法》已有足夠的認識」。(表 3.5)

乙. 有關特定組別人士的分析

3.18 除了市民大眾外，是項統計調查也從三個特定組別人士搜集有關他們對《基本法》的認識的資料，包括就讀小學四年級及以上的學生、公務員及教師(不包括幼稚園教師)。

Reason for perceiving the need to know more about the Basic Law

3.15 Among those 2 080 200 persons aged 15 and over who perceived that they needed to know more about the Basic Law, the most commonly cited reason for perceiving such need was “closely related to oneself” (69.5%), followed by “knowing one’s own rights” (51.4%), “duty of citizens” (19.9%), “understanding the concept of ‘One country, Two systems’” (18.9%) and “understanding the Government’s authority” (18.5%). (Table 3.4a)

Aspects of the Basic Law about which one would need to acquire a deeper understanding

3.16 For those who said that they needed to know more about the Basic Law, over one-third (36.2%) considered that they would need to acquire a deeper understanding of the “fundamental rights and duties of a resident”; 34.4%, “general principles of the Basic Law”; and 32.9%, “all aspects”. (Table 3.4b)

Reason for perceiving no need to know more about the Basic Law

3.17 Of those 3 362 200 persons aged 15 and over who said that they did not need to know more about the Basic Law, 35.1% indicated that they had “no interest in the Basic Law”, followed by “no interest in politics” (32.2%) and “none of one’s business” (22.2%). Separately, 9.0% indicated that they “already had enough knowledge of the Basic Law”. (Table 3.5)

B. Analysis on specific target groups

3.18 Apart from the general public, information on the knowledge about the Basic Law was also collected from three specific target groups, viz. students studying at primary four and above, civil servants and teachers (excluding kindergarten teachers).

(a) 就讀小學四年級及以上的學生

(a) Students at primary four and above

*對《基本法》的認知**Awareness of the Basic Law*

3.19 773 800 名就讀小學四年級及以上的學生中，約 758 300 名學生(佔所有就讀小學四年級及以上學生的 98.0%)表示他們曾聽過《基本法》，另外 2.0%表示從未聽過。至於對《基本法》的認知程度，56.7%的就讀小學四年級及以上的學生表示對《基本法》有相當/些少認識；40.4%表示只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。(表 3.6)

3.19 Of the 773 800 students studying at primary four and above, some 758 300 students (98.0% of all students studying at primary four and above) claimed that they had heard of the Basic Law. Another 2.0% claimed that they had never heard of it. Regarding the degree of understanding about the Basic Law, 56.7% of the students studying at primary four and above claimed to have good / some knowledge of the Basic Law; while 40.4% claimed that they had only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents. (Table 3.6)

*獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑**Source of information about the Basic Law*

3.20 在 758 300 名表示曾聽過《基本法》的就讀小學四年級及以上的學生中，98.0%從「在電視播放的政府宣傳片」獲得有關《基本法》的資料；46.1%，從「其他電視節目」；35.9%，從「課堂/學校活動」；及 31.6%，從「報章/雜誌/海報」。(表 3.7)

3.20 Of those 758 300 students studying at primary four and above who claimed that they had heard of the Basic Law, 98.0% obtained information about the Basic Law from “Government announcements of public interest on television”; 46.1%, “other television programmes”; 35.9%, “school lessons / school activities”; and 31.6%, “newspapers / magazines / posters”. (Table 3.7)

(b) 公務員

(b) Civil servants

*對《基本法》的認知**Awareness of the Basic Law*

3.21 所有 169 700 名公務員均表示曾聽過《基本法》，包括 6.6%表示對《基本法》有相當認識；71.7%有些少認識及 21.7%只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。(表 3.6)

3.21 All 169 700 civil servants said that they had heard of the Basic Law, with 6.6% having good knowledge; 71.7%, some knowledge and 21.7%, only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents. (Table 3.6)

*獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑**Source of information about the Basic Law*

3.22 對於 169 700 名表示曾聽過《基本法》的公務員而言，他們主要從「在電視播放的政府宣傳片」獲得有關《基本法》的資料(96.1%)。其次是從「報章/雜誌/海報」(63.4%)、「其他電視節目」(58.1%)、「在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播」(42.1%)及「在公共交通工具上播放的政府宣傳片」(30.1%)。(表 3.7)

3.22 For those 169 700 civil servants who claimed to have heard of the Basic Law, they obtained information about the Basic Law mainly from “Government announcements of public interest on television” (96.1%), followed by “newspapers / magazines / posters” (63.4%), “other television programmes” (58.1%), “Government announcements of public interest on radio” (42.1%) and “Government announcements of public interest on public transport” (30.1%). (Table 3.7)

(c) 教師(不包括幼稚園教師)

對《基本法》的認知

3.23 所有 54 700 名教師均表示曾聽過《基本法》。至於對《基本法》的認知程度，5.9% 的教師表示對《基本法》有相當認識；75.9%，有些少認識；及 18.2%，只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。（表 3.6）

獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑

3.24 在 54 700 名表示曾聽過《基本法》的教師中，96.2% 從「在電視播放的政府宣傳片」獲得有關《基本法》的資料，而 72.2% 則從「報章/雜誌/海報」。約 56.1% 從「其他電視節目」及 37.5% 從「由教育統籌局舉辦的增進教師對《基本法》認識的宣傳推廣活動」獲得有關《基本法》的資料。（表 3.7）

(c) Teachers (excluding kindergarten teachers)

Awareness of the Basic Law

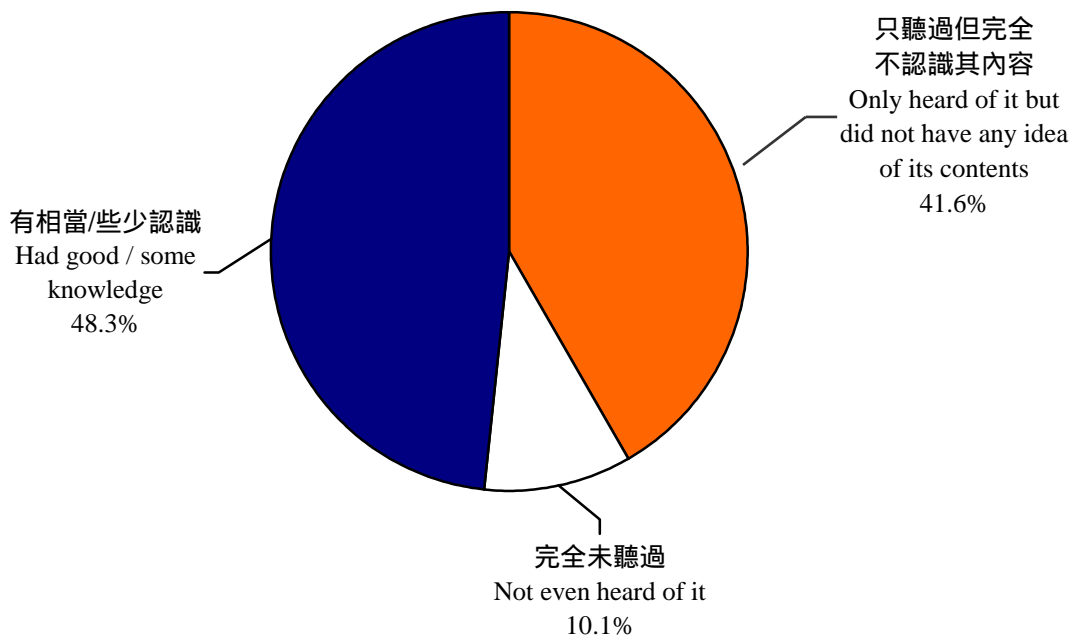
3.23 All 54 700 teachers said that they had heard of the Basic Law. Regarding the degree of understanding about the Basic Law, 5.9% of the teachers claimed that they had good knowledge of the Basic Law; 75.9%, some knowledge; and 18.2%, only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents. (Table 3.6)

Source of information about the Basic Law

3.24 Some 96.2% of those 54 700 teachers who claimed to have heard of the Basic Law obtained information about the Basic Law from “Government announcements of public interest on television” while 72.2% from “newspapers / magazines / posters”. Some 56.1% obtained information from “other television programmes” and 37.5% from “promotional activities organized by the Education and Manpower Bureau to enhance teachers’ knowledge of the Basic Law”. (Table 3.7)

圖 3.1 按對《基本法》的認知程度劃分的十五歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by level of understanding about the Basic Law

二零零二年十一月至二零零三年二月進行的統計調查
Survey conducted during Nov 2002 - Feb 2003



二零零零年十月至十一月進行的統計調查
Survey conducted during Oct - Nov 2000

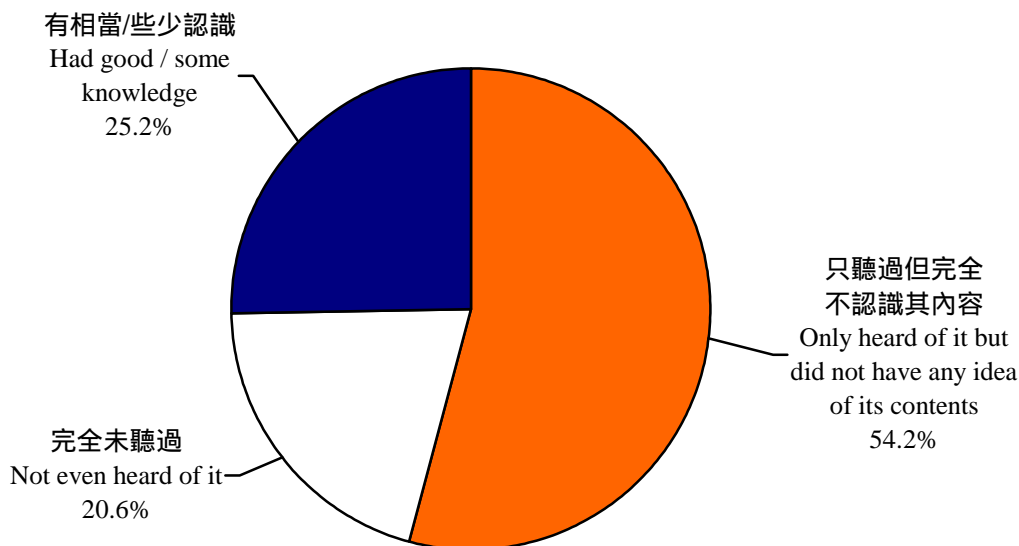
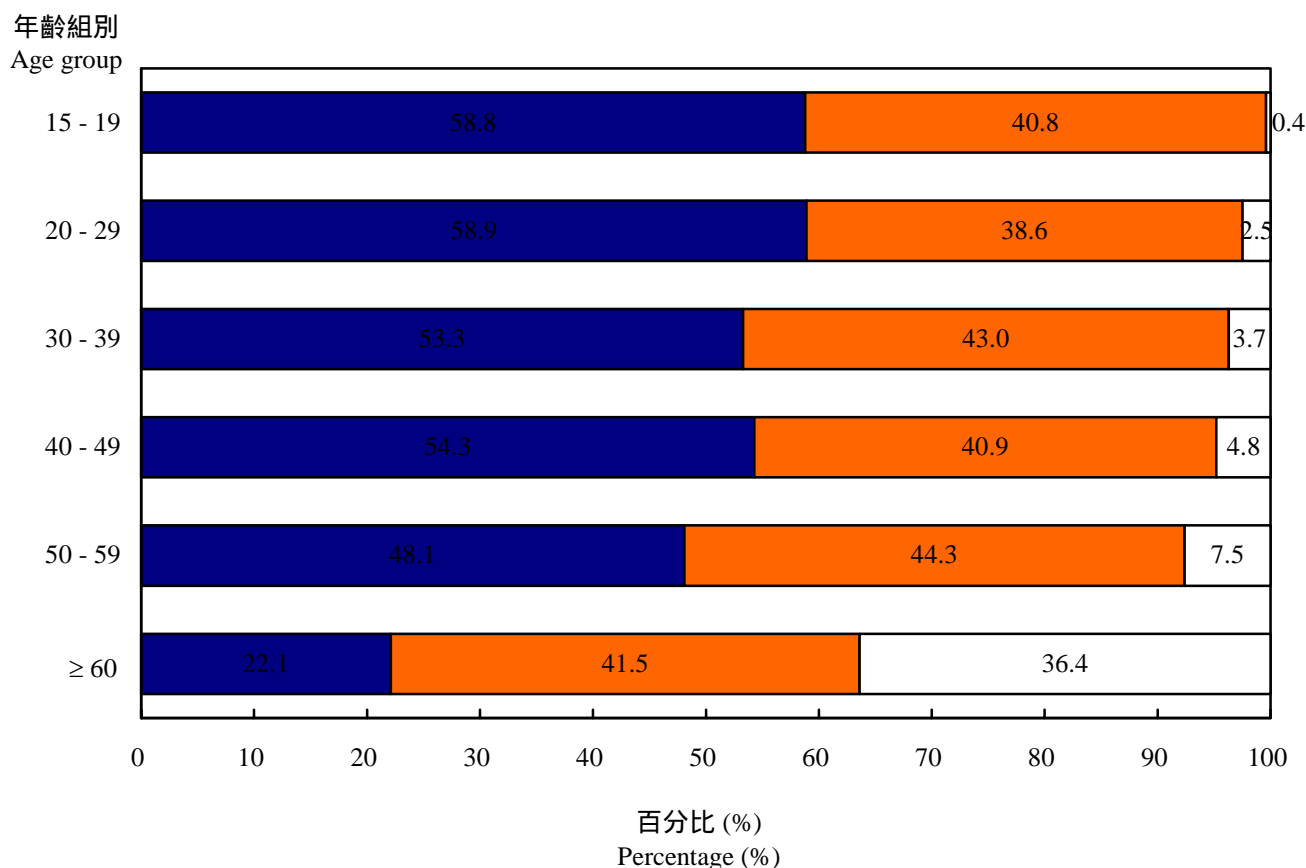


圖 3.2 按對《基本法》的認知程度及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人士的百分比分布
 Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by level of understanding about the Basic Law and age



對《基本法》的認知程度：
 Level of understanding about the Basic Law :

- 有相當/些少認識
Had good / some knowledge
- 只聽過但完全不認識其內容
Only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents
- 完全未聽過
Not even heard of it

表 3.1a 按曾否聽過《基本法》/對《基本法》的認知程度劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.1a Persons aged 15 and over by whether had heard of the Basic Law / level of understanding about the Basic Law

曾否聽過《基本法》/對《基本法》 的認知程度 Whether had heard of the Basic Law / level of understanding about the Basic Law	二零零二年十一月至 二零零三年二月 進行的統計調查 Survey conducted during Nov 2002 - Feb 2003		二零零零年十月至 十一月進行的統計調查 Survey conducted during Oct - Nov 2000	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	4 894.2	89.9	4 437.2	79.4
有相當認識 Had good knowledge	83.6	1.5	41.9	0.8
有些少認識 Had some knowledge	2 547.9	46.8	1 365.0	24.4
只聽過但完全不認識其內容 Only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents	2 262.7	41.6	3 030.3	54.2
沒有 No	548.2	10.1	1 153.4	20.6
總計 Total	5 442.4	100.0	5 590.6	100.0

表 3.1b 按年齡/性別及對《基本法》的認知程度劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1b Persons aged 15 and over by age / sex and level of understanding about the Basic Law

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	對《基本法》的認知程度 Level of understanding about the Basic Law							
	有相當/些少認識 Had good / some knowledge		只聽過但完全不認識其內容 Only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents		完全未聽過 Not even heard of it		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group								
15 - 19	255.8	58.8	177.6	40.8	1.9	0.4	435.2	100.0
20 - 29	497.0	58.9	325.3	38.6	21.0	2.5	843.4	100.0
30 - 39	614.7	53.3	496.5	43.0	42.6	3.7	1 153.8	100.0
40 - 49	674.8	54.3	509.1	40.9	59.5	4.8	1 243.4	100.0
50 - 59	366.7	48.1	337.4	44.3	57.5	7.5	761.5	100.0
≥ 60	222.5	22.1	416.8	41.5	365.8	36.4	1 005.1	100.0
性別 Sex								
男 Male	1 405.7	51.8	1 092.0	40.2	217.8	8.0	2 715.4	100.0
女 Female	1 225.8	45.0	1 170.7	42.9	330.5	12.1	2 727.0	100.0
合計 Overall	2 631.5	48.4	2 262.7	41.6	548.2	10.1	5 442.4	100.0

表 3.1c 按教育程度及對《基本法》的認知程度劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1c Persons aged 15 and over by educational attainment and level of understanding about the Basic Law

教育程度 Educational attainment	對《基本法》的認知程度 Level of understanding about the Basic Law							
	有相當/些少認識 Had good / some knowledge		只聽過但完全不認識其內容 Only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents		完全未聽過 Not even heard of it		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	413.2	26.5	728.3	46.7	417.4	26.8	1 559.0	100.0
中學/預料 Secondary / matriculation	1 564.3	53.4	1 258.7	42.9	108.3	3.7	2 931.4	100.0
專上教育 Tertiary	653.9	68.7	275.7	29.0	22.5	2.4	952.1	100.0
合計 Overall	2 631.5	48.4	2 262.7	41.6	548.2	10.1	5 442.4	100.0

表 3.1d 按經濟活動身分及對《基本法》的認知程度劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.1d Persons aged 15 and over by economic activity status and level of understanding about the Basic Law

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	對《基本法》的認知程度 Level of understanding about the Basic Law							
	有相當/些少認識 Had good / some knowledge		只聽過但完全不認識其內容 Only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents		完全未聽過 Not even heard of it		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
從事經濟活動* Economically active*	1 807.4	54.3	1 375.7	41.3	145.6	4.4	3 328.7	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	824.1	39.0	887.1	42.0	402.6	19.0	2 113.7	100.0
退休人士 Retired persons	211.3	23.1	381.7	41.6	323.6	35.3	916.5	100.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	284.5	43.8	303.1	46.7	62.0	9.5	649.5	100.0
學生 Students	303.3	63.0	175.1	36.4	2.7	0.6	481.0	100.0
其他 Others	25.0	37.6	27.2	40.9	14.4	21.6	66.7	100.0
合計 Overall	2 631.5	48.4	2 262.7	41.6	548.2	10.1	5 442.4	100.0

註釋：* 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Note: * Economically active persons comprise the employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 3.2 按獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑劃分的表示曾聽過《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2 Persons aged 15 and over who claimed to have heard of the Basic Law by source of information about the Basic Law

獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑 [#] Source of information about the Basic Law [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
在電視播放的政府宣傳片 Government announcements of public interest on television	4 641.3	94.8
其他電視節目 Other television programmes	2 538.2	51.9
報章/雜誌/海報 Newspapers / magazines / posters	2 496.6	51.0
在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播 Government announcements of public interest on radio	1 720.1	35.1
在公共交通工具上播放的政府宣傳片 Government announcements of public interest on public transport	1 278.0	26.1
其他電台節目 Other radio programmes	1 200.2	24.5
與親戚/朋友/同事傾談 Conversations with relatives / friends / colleagues	355.2	7.3
《基本法》網頁 The Basic Law Homepage	232.1	4.7
課堂/學校活動 School lessons / school activities	165.7	3.4
推廣活動/展覽會/嘉年華會 Promotional activities / exhibitions / carnivals	107.1	2.2
在職培訓 On-the-job training	67.2	1.4
由政府舉辦的增進公務員對《基本法》認識的宣傳推廣活動或公務員培訓處舉辦的課程 Promotional activities organized by the Government to enhance civil servants' knowledge of the Basic Law or courses held by the Civil Service Training and Development Institute	48.4	1.0
宣傳單張 Leaflets	46.8	1.0
由教育統籌局舉辦的增進教師對《基本法》認識的宣傳推廣活動 Promotional activities organized by the Education and Manpower Bureau to enhance teachers' knowledge of the Basic Law	25.4	0.5
合計 Overall	4 894.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.3a 按年齡/性別及是否認為有需要加深認識《基本法》劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.3a Persons aged 15 and over by age / sex and perception on whether needed to know more about the Basic Law

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	是否認為有需要加深認識《基本法》 Perception on whether needed to know more about the Basic Law					
	是 Yes		否 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 19	246.9	56.7	188.4	43.3	435.2	100.0
20 - 29	418.1	49.6	425.3	50.4	843.4	100.0
30 - 39	521.3	45.2	632.4	54.8	1 153.8	100.0
40 - 49	516.6	41.5	726.9	58.5	1 243.4	100.0
50 - 59	233.8	30.7	527.7	69.3	761.5	100.0
≥ 60	143.5	14.3	861.6	85.7	1 005.1	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	1 033.0	38.0	1 682.4	62.0	2 715.4	100.0
女 Female	1 047.2	38.4	1 679.8	61.6	2 727.0	100.0
合計 Overall	2 080.2	38.2	3 362.2	61.8	5 442.4	100.0

表 3.3b 按教育程度及是否認為有需要加深認識《基本法》劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.3b Persons aged 15 and over by educational attainment and perception on whether needed to know more about the Basic Law

教育程度 Educational attainment	是否認為有需要加深認識《基本法》 Perception on whether needed to know more about the Basic Law					
	是 Yes		否 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	303.4	19.5	1 255.5	80.5	1 559.0	100.0
中學/預料 Secondary / matriculation	1 258.4	42.9	1 673.0	57.1	2 931.4	100.0
專上教育 Tertiary	518.3	54.4	433.8	45.6	952.1	100.0
合計 Overall	2 080.2	38.2	3 362.2	61.8	5 442.4	100.0

表 3.3c 按經濟活動身分及是否認為有需要加深認識《基本法》劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.3c Persons aged 15 and over by economic activity status and perception on whether needed to know more about the Basic Law

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	是否認為有需要加深認識《基本法》 Perception on whether needed to know more about the Basic Law					
	是 Yes		否 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
從事經濟活動* Economically active*	1 392.5	41.8	1 936.2	58.2	3 328.7	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	687.7	32.5	1 426.0	67.5	2 113.7	100.0
退休人士 Retired persons	131.8	14.4	784.7	85.6	916.5	100.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	243.6	37.5	406.0	62.5	649.5	100.0
學生 Students	295.7	61.5	185.3	38.5	481.0	100.0
其他 Others	16.6	24.9	50.1	75.1	66.7	100.0
合計 Overall	2 080.2	38.2	3 362.2	61.8	5 442.4	100.0

註釋：* 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Note: * Economically active persons comprise the employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 3.4a 按認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的原因劃分的認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4a Persons aged 15 and over who perceived that they needed to know more about the Basic Law by reason for perceiving the need to know more about the Basic Law

認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的原因 [#] Reason for perceiving the need to know more about the Basic Law [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
和自己關係密切 Closely related to oneself	1 446.6	69.5
知道自己的權益 Knowing one’s own rights	1 070.0	51.4
公民應盡的義務 Duty of citizens	413.0	19.9
理解何謂「一國兩制」 Understanding the concept of ‘One country, Two systems’	393.9	18.9
了解政府的權限 Understanding the Government’s authority	385.1	18.5
經常聽人提及但自己不知道《基本法》是甚麼 Often heard about it but did not know what it was	150.5	7.2
工作需要 Required by job	90.8	4.4
方便與其他人討論 Enabling discussion with others	84.8	4.1
合計 Overall	2 080.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.4b 按有需要加深認識《基本法》的範疇劃分的認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4b Persons aged 15 and over who perceived that they needed to know more about the Basic Law by aspects of the Basic Law about which they would need to acquire a deeper understanding

有需要加深認識《基本法》的範疇 [#] Aspects of the Basic Law about which one would need to acquire a deeper understanding [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
居民的基本權利和義務 Fundamental rights and duties of a resident	752.6	36.2
《基本法》的基本原則 General principles of the Basic Law	714.8	34.4
中央和香港特區的關係 Relationship between the Central Authorities and HKSAR	363.3	17.5
教育、科學、文化、體育、宗教、勞工和社會事務 Education, science, culture, sports, religion, labour and social affairs	236.2	11.4
經濟 Economic	170.8	8.2
政治體制 Political structure	168.6	8.1
《基本法》的解釋和修改 Interpretation and amendment of the Basic Law	101.8	4.9
對外事務 External affairs	44.9	2.2
所有範疇 All aspects	685.1	32.9
合計 Overall	2 080.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.5 按認為沒有需要加深認識《基本法》的原因劃分的認為沒有需要加深認識《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.5 Persons aged 15 and over who perceived that they did not need to know more about the Basic Law by reason for perceiving no need to know more about the Basic Law

認為沒有需要加深認識《基本法》的原因 [#] Reason for perceiving no need to know more about the Basic Law [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
對《基本法》無興趣 No interest in the Basic Law	1 179.0	35.1
對政治無興趣 No interest in politics	1 081.3	32.2
不關自己的事 None of one's business	747.9	22.2
生活方式與以前一樣，沒有需要加深認識 《基本法》 Same lifestyle as before, no need to know more about the Basic Law	610.3	18.2
沒有時間了解《基本法》 No time to learn about the Basic Law	613.0	18.2
對《基本法》已有足夠的認識 Already had enough knowledge of the Basic Law	303.4	9.0
合計 Overall	3 362.2	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.6 按曾否聽過《基本法》/對《基本法》的認知程度劃分的學生/公務員/教師數目
 Table 3.6 Students / civil servants / teachers by whether had heard of the Basic Law / level of understanding about the Basic Law

曾否聽過《基本法》/對 《基本法》的認知程度 Whether had heard of the Basic Law / level of understanding about the Basic Law	學生* Students*		公務員 Civil Servants		教師# Teachers#	
	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 %
	有 Yes	758.3	98.0	169.7	100.0	54.7
有相當認識 Had good knowledge	6.9	0.9	11.2	6.6	3.2	5.9
有些少認識 Had some knowledge	439.1	56.7	121.6	71.7	41.5	75.9
只聽過但完全不認識其內容 Only heard of it but did not have any idea of its contents	312.4	40.4	36.9	21.7	10.0	18.2
沒有 No	15.5	2.0	-	-	-	-
總計 Total	773.8	100.0	169.7	100.0	54.7	100.0

註釋：* 就讀小學四年級及以上。

Notes：* Studying at primary four and above.

不包括幼稚園教師。

Excluding kindergarten teachers.

表 3.7 按獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑劃分的表示曾聽過《基本法》的學生/公務員/教師數目
Table 3.7 Students / civil servants / teachers who claimed to have heard of the Basic Law by source of information about the Basic Law

獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑 [#] Source of information about the Basic Law [#]	學生* Students*		公務員 Civil Servants		教師 [@] Teachers [@]	
	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 %
在電視播放的政府宣傳片 Government announcements of public interest on television	743.2	98.0	163.1	96.1	52.6	96.2
其他電視節目 Other television programmes	349.6	46.1	98.6	58.1	30.7	56.1
報章/雜誌/海報 Newspapers / magazines / posters	240.0	31.6	107.6	63.4	39.5	72.2
課堂/學校活動 School lessons / school activities	272.3	35.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播 Government announcements of public interest on radio	170.5	22.5	71.4	42.1	19.9	36.4
在公共交通工具上播放的政府宣傳片 Government announcements of public interest on public transport	180.7	23.8	51.0	30.1	18.9	34.6
其他電台節目 Other radio programmes	97.2	12.8	46.6	27.4	14.5	26.5
《基本法》網頁 The Basic Law Homepage	48.6	6.4	12.0	7.1	8.5	15.6
與親戚/朋友/同事傾談 Conversations with relatives / friends / colleagues	32.3	4.3	19.8	11.7	10.4	19.0
由政府舉辦的增進公務員對《基本法》認識的宣傳推廣活動或公務員培訓處舉辦的課程 Promotional activities organized by the Government to enhance civil servants' knowledge of the Basic Law or courses held by the Civil Service Training and Development Institute	N.A.	N.A.	44.6	26.3	N.A.	N.A.
推廣活動/展覽會/嘉年華會 Promotional activities / exhibitions / carnivals	15.6	2.1	8.0	4.7	3.1	5.7
由教育統籌局舉辦的增進教師對《基本法》認識的宣傳推廣活動 Promotional activities organized by the Education and Manpower Bureau to enhance teachers' knowledge of the Basic Law	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	20.5	37.5
在職培訓 On-the-job training	1.8	0.2	17.2	10.1	3.0	5.5
宣傳單張 Leaflets	3.6	0.5	6.6	3.9	2.4	4.3
合計 Overall	758.3		169.7		54.7	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

* 就讀小學四年級及以上。

@ 不包括幼稚園教師。

N.A. 不適用。

Notes: # Multiple answers were allowed.

* Studying at primary four and above.

@ Excluding kindergarten teachers.

N.A. Not applicable.

4 出外旅遊的情況 Pattern of outbound travel

引言

4.1 統計員採用隨機抽樣方法，從每個受訪住戶中抽選一名十六歲或以上人士(不包括留宿外籍家庭傭工)，進行有關出外旅遊情況的統計調查。

4.2 在是項統計調查中，受訪者被問及他們在統計前十二個月內曾否到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊；若有，則被問及有關他們上次旅遊的詳細資料，包括旅遊的目的地、主要目的、主要活動、旅遊期間、同行人數及旅遊安排。此外，他們亦被問及在上次旅遊時有否獲旅遊保險保障、在上次旅遊時的開支、獲得有關上次旅遊目的地的資料的途徑及選擇旅遊目的地的考慮因素。再者，他們被問及有否打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊。

概念及定義

4.3 就是項統計調查而言，出外旅遊包括離港出外公幹、探訪親友、購物及渡假等，但不包括出外留學及移民。

統計調查的主要結果

甲. 在統計前十二個月內曾否到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊

4.4 統計調查結果顯示，在統計時全香港的 5 357 200 名十六歲及以上人士中，約有 2 611 900 人(佔所有十六歲及以上人士的 48.8%) 在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊，而 1 297 200 人(24.2%) 則曾到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊。(表 4.1a)

INTRODUCTION

4.1 Within each enumerated household, a person aged 16 or over (excluding live-in foreign domestic helpers) was randomly selected for interview in respect of the survey on pattern of outbound travel.

4.2 In this survey, the respondents were asked whether they had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration and if so, the details relating to their last travel, including the destination of travel, main purpose, major activities, duration of travel, number of travel companions and travel arrangement. In addition, they were also asked whether they were covered by travel insurance during their last travel, expenditure on the last travel, the channel for obtaining information about the destination of their last travel and factors considered in choosing the travel destination. Separately, they were asked whether they had intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months after enumeration.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

4.3 For the present survey, outbound travel included travelling outside Hong Kong for business, visiting relatives / friends, shopping and vacation etc., but excluded travelling for pursuing study outside Hong Kong and emigration.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

A. Whether had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration

4.4 The survey results showed that of the 5 357 200 persons aged 16 and over in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 2 611 900 persons (or 48.8% of all persons aged 16 and over) had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration, while some 1 297 200 (24.2%) had

travelled to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao. (Table 4.1a)

(a) 有關曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊的人士的分析

(a) Analysis on persons who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao

年齡及性別

Age and sex

4.5 在 2 611 900 名於統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊的十六歲及以上人士中，26.6%年齡介乎四十至四十九歲，而 23.4%年齡介乎三十至三十九歲。四十至四十九歲人士在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊的比率最高，達 55.8%。其次為五十至五十九歲人士(54.6%)及三十至三十九歲人士(53.0%)。(圖 4.1 及表 4.1a)

4.5 Of the 2 611 900 persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration, 26.6% were aged 40-49 and 23.4% were aged 30-39. Persons aged 40-49 had the highest rate of having travelled to Guangdong / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration, at 55.8%, followed by those aged 50-59 (54.6%) and those aged 30-39 (53.0%). (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.1a)

4.6 按性別分析，男性在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊的比率(51.2%)較女性(46.3%)為高。(表 4.1a)

4.6 Analysed by sex, the rate of having travelled to Guangdong / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration was higher for males (51.2%) than their female counterpart (46.3%). (Table 4.1a)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

4.7 在該 2 611 900 人中，約三分之二(66.5%)為從事經濟活動人士。另外 14.5%為退休人士及 12.9%為料理家務者。料理家務者及從事經濟活動人士在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊的比率較高，分別為 52.6%及 52.1%。(表 4.1b)

4.7 About two-thirds (66.5%) of those 2 611 900 persons were economically active persons. Another 14.5% were retired persons and 12.9% were home-makers. Home-makers and economically active persons had relatively higher rates of having travelled to Guangdong / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration, at 52.6% and 52.1% respectively. (Table 4.1b)

住戶每月入息

Monthly household income

4.8 就該 2 611 900 人而言，29.8%來自每月入息少於\$10,000 的住戶；29.0%，月入\$10,000-\$19,999 的住戶；及 18.3%，月入\$20,000-\$29,999 的住戶。屬於每月入息為\$40,000 及以上的人士在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊的比率最高，為 53.7%。其次為屬於每月入息為\$20,000-\$29,999 的住戶的人士(50.1%)。就該 2 611 900 人整體而言，他們的住戶每月入息中位數為\$16,500。(表 4.1c)

4.8 For those 2 611 900 persons, 29.8% were from households with monthly household income less than \$10,000; 29.0%, \$10,000-\$19,999; and 18.3%, \$20,000-\$29,999. Persons from households with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over had the highest rate of having travelled to Guangdong / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration, at 53.7%, followed by those persons from households with monthly household income of \$20,000-\$29,999 (50.1%). For those 2 611 900 persons taken together, their median monthly household income was \$16,500. (Table 4.1c)

上次旅遊的目的地

4.9 按上次旅遊的目的地分析，在該 2 611 900 人中，約 40.3% 曾到深圳旅遊；15.8%，廣州；9.9%，東莞/常平；6.8%，澳門；及 6.0%，中山。（表 4.2）

Destination of last travel

4.9 Analysed by destination of last travel, some 40.3% of those 2 611 900 persons had travelled to Shenzhen; 15.8%, Guangzhou; 9.9%, Dongguan / Changping; 6.8%, Macao; and 6.0%, Zhongshan. (Table 4.2)

上次旅遊的主要目的

4.10 該 2 611 900 名人士最普遍提及上次旅遊的主要目的為「渡假」（該些人士中 43.0% 提及此目的）及「探訪親戚/朋友」（39.6%）。其他普遍提及的目的為「商務」（7.6%）及「購物」（6.0%）。（表 4.4a）

Main purpose of last travel

4.10 For those 2 611 900 persons, the most commonly cited main purposes of last travel were “vacation” (as cited by 43.0% of those persons) and “visiting relatives / friends” (39.6%). Other commonly cited purposes were “business” (7.6%) and “shopping” (6.0%). (Table 4.4a)

上次旅遊的主要活動

4.11 在該 2 611 900 人中，最普遍提及的上次旅遊的主要活動為「探訪親戚/朋友」（42.2%）、「觀光」（37.8%）、「飲食/卡拉 OK」（37.0%）及「購物」（31.2%）。（表 4.4b）

Major activity in the last travel

4.11 Among those 2 611 900 persons, the most commonly cited major activities in the last travel were “visiting relatives / friends” (42.2%), “sight-seeing” (37.8%), “dining / karaoke” (37.0%) and “shopping” (31.2%). (Table 4.4b)

上次旅遊的期間

4.12 在該 2 611 900 人中，約三分之一（32.0%）表示他們上次旅遊為期一天；31.5%，兩天；和 36.5%，三天及以上。他們上次旅遊的期間中位數為兩天。（表 4.4c）

Duration of last travel

4.12 About one-third (32.0%) of those 2 611 900 persons reported that their duration of last travel was 1 day; 31.5%, 2 days; and 36.5%, 3 days and over. Their median duration of last travel was 2 days. (Table 4.4c)

上次旅遊時同行人數

4.13 在該 2 611 900 人中，約 30.9% 表示他們上次旅遊時共有二人（包括他們自己）同行；19.4%，三人；15.1%，四人；和 13.9%，五人及以上。約 20.8% 則表示他們在上次旅遊時沒有與任何人同行。（表 4.4d）

Number of persons travelling together in the last travel

4.13 Among those 2 611 900 persons, some 30.9% reported that there were 2 persons travelling together (including their ownself) in their last travel; 19.4%, 3 persons; 15.1%, 4 persons; and 13.9%, 5 persons and over. Some 20.8% reported that they did not travel together with any person in their last travel. (Table 4.4d)

上次旅遊的安排

4.14 至於上次旅遊的安排，大部分（86.9%）是自行安排交通、住宿及行程；8.6%，參加旅行團；及 3.9%，購買交通及酒店套票。（表 4.4e）

Arrangement for the last travel

4.14 Regarding the arrangement for the last travel, the majority (86.9%) made their own arrangements for transportation, accommodation and itinerary; 8.6%, joining package tour; and 3.9%, buying transportation and hotel package. (Table 4.4e)

*在上次旅遊時有否獲旅遊保險保障**Whether covered by travel insurance during the last travel*

4.15 在該 2 611 900 人中，約 274 400 人 (10.5%) 在上次旅遊時獲旅遊保險保障，其中約 38.2% 表示他們的旅遊保險已包括在旅行團費內；37.1%，自己(或經朋友/家人)購買；及 16.1%，由僱主/公司提供。(表 4.4f)

4.15 Of those 2 611 900 persons, some 274 400 persons (10.5%) were covered by travel insurance during the last travel. Among them, some 38.2% reported that their travel insurance was included in the package tour fee; 37.1%, self purchased (or via friends / family members); and 16.1%, provided by employer / company. (Table 4.4f)

*在上次旅遊時的開支(每人計)**Expenditure on the last travel (per head)*

4.16 在該 2 611 900 人中，約 44.7% 在上次旅遊時的開支少於 \$500；30.0%，\$500-\$999；17.7%，\$1,000-\$1,999；和 7.6%，\$2,000 及以上。他們在上次旅遊時的開支中位數為 \$500。(表 4.4g)

4.16 Some 44.7% of those 2 611 900 persons spent less than \$500 on their last travel; 30.0%, \$500-\$999; 17.7%, \$1,000-\$1,999; and 7.6%, \$2,000 and over. Their median expenditure on the last travel was \$500. (Table 4.4g)

*選擇旅遊目的地的考慮因素**Factor considered in choosing the travel destination*

4.17 該 2 611 900 人最普遍提及選擇旅遊目的地的考慮因素為「價錢」(該些人士中 61.2% 提及此因素)。其他普遍提及的因素為「有家人/親戚/朋友在目的地居住」(33.9%)、「假期的長短」(30.2%)、「物有所值」(27.4%) 及「目的地的交通網絡及是否方便往返香港」(27.1%)。(表 4.4h)

4.17 For those 2 611 900 persons, the most commonly cited factor which they considered in choosing the travel destination was “price” (as cited by 61.2% of those persons). Other commonly cited factors were “family members / relatives / friends living in the destination” (33.9%), “length of vacation leave” (30.2%), “value-for-money” (27.4%) and “transportation network in the destination and ease of travelling to / from Hong Kong” (27.1%). (Table 4.4h)

*獲得有關上次旅遊目的地的資料的途徑**Channel for obtaining information about the destination of last travel*

4.18 在該 2 611 900 人中，約 7.3% 從他們的親戚/朋友獲得有關上次旅遊目的地的資料，而 6.6% 則從旅行社獲得資料。然而，大部分(79.7%) 表示他們不需要取得有關目的地的資料。(表 4.4i)

4.18 Some 7.3% of those 2 611 900 persons obtained information about the destination of last travel from their relatives / friends while 6.6% from travel agency. However, the majority (79.7%) reported that they did not need to obtain information about the destination. (Table 4.4i)

(b) 有關曾到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的人士的分析

(b) Analysis on persons who had travelled to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao

*年齡及性別**Age and sex*

4.19 在 1 297 200 名於統計前十二個月內曾

4.19 Of the 1 297 200 persons aged 16 and

到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士中，30.0%年齡介乎三十至三十九歲，而22.4%年齡介乎四十至四十九歲。三十至三十九歲人士在統計前十二個月內曾到該些地方旅遊的比率最高，達33.7%。其次為二十至二十九歲人士(29.5%)及五十至五十九歲人士(23.9%)。(圖4.2及表4.1a)

4.20 按性別分析，女性在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的比率(25.7%)較男性(22.8%)為高。(表4.1a)

經濟活動身分

4.21 在該1 297 200人中，大部分(74.2%)為從事經濟活動人士。另外10.2%為退休人士及9.6%為料理家務者。從事經濟活動人士及料理家務者在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的比率較高，分別為28.9%及19.5%。(表4.1b)

住戶每月入息

4.22 就該1 297 200人而言，29.3%來自每月入息\$40,000及以上的住戶；21.5%，月入\$20,000-\$29,999的住戶；及20.6%，月入\$10,000-\$19,999的住戶。屬於每月入息為\$40,000及以上的人士在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的比率最高，為54.4%，其次為屬於每月入息為\$30,000-\$39,999的住戶的人士(41.2%)。就該1 297 200人整體而言，他們的住戶每月入息中位數為\$26,500。(表4.1c)

上次旅遊的目的地

4.23 按上次旅遊的目的地分析，在該1 297 200人中，約26.3%曾到內地(不包括廣東省)旅遊；13.8%，泰國；11.4%，台灣；及11.2%，日本。至於涉及較長途旅程的目的地，則以澳洲(3.8%)、美國(3.8%)、加拿大(3.4%)及英國較為普遍。(表4.3)

over who had travelled to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration, 30.0% were aged 30-39 and 22.4% were aged 40-49. Persons aged 30-39 had the highest rate of having travelled to those places during the twelve months before enumeration, at 33.7%, followed by persons aged 20-29 (29.5%) and persons aged 50-59 (23.9%). (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.1a)

4.20 Analysed by sex, the rate of having travelled to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration was higher for females (25.7%) than their male counterpart (22.8%). (Table 4.1a)

Economic activity status

4.21 The majority (74.2%) of those 1 297 200 persons were economically active persons. Another 10.2% were retired persons and 9.6% were home-makers. Economically active persons and home-makers had relatively higher rates of having travelled to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration, at 28.9% and 19.5% respectively. (Table 4.1b)

Monthly household income

4.22 For those 1 297 200 persons, 29.3% were from households with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over; 21.5%, \$20,000-\$29,999; and 20.6%, \$10,000-\$19,999. Persons from households with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over had the highest rate of having travelled to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration, at 54.4%, followed by those persons from households with monthly household income of \$30,000-\$39,999 (41.2%). For those 1 297 200 persons taken together, their median monthly household income was \$26,500. (Table 4.1c)

Destination of last travel

4.23 Analysed by destination of last travel, some 26.3% of those 1 297 200 persons had travelled to the Mainland (excluding Guangdong Province); 13.8%, Thailand; 11.4%, Taiwan; and 11.2%, Japan. Regarding those long-haul markets, Australia (3.8%), the United States of

America (3.8%), Canada (3.4%) and the United Kingdom (1.5%) were relatively more popular. (Table 4.3)

上次旅遊的主要目的

Main purpose of last travel

4.24 該 1 297 200 人最普遍提及上次旅遊的主要目的為「渡假」(該些人士中 66.0%提及此目的)及「探訪親戚/朋友」(18.1%)。其他普遍提及的目的為「商務」(9.3%)及「增廣見聞」(4.3%)。(表 4.4a)

4.24 For those 1 297 200 persons, the most commonly cited main purposes of last travel were “vacation” (as cited by 66.0% of those persons) and “visiting relatives / friends” (18.1%). Other commonly cited purposes were “business” (9.3%) and “broadening one’s horizon” (4.3%). (Table 4.4a)

上次旅遊的主要活動

Major activity in the last travel

4.25 在該 1 297 200 人中，最普遍提及的上次旅遊的主要活動為「觀光」(69.0%)、「飲食/卡拉 OK」(43.2%)、「購物」(42.9%)及「探訪親戚/朋友」(21.8%)。(表 4.4b)

4.25 Among those 1 297 200 persons, the most commonly cited major activities in the last travel were “sight-seeing” (69.0%), “dining / karaoke” (43.2%), “shopping” (42.9%) and “visiting relatives / friends” (21.8%). (Table 4.4b)

上次旅遊的期間

Duration of last travel

4.26 在該 1 297 200 人中，約 20.2%表示他們上次旅遊為期四天及以下；28.9%，五天；21.6%，六至七天；和 29.3%，八天及以上。他們上次旅遊的期間中位數為六天。(表 4.4c)

4.26 Some 20.2% of those 1 297 200 persons reported that their duration of last travel was 4 days and below; 28.9%, 5 days; 21.6%, 6-7 days; and 29.3%, 8 days and over. Their median duration of last travel was 6 days. (Table 4.4c)

上次旅遊時同行人數

Number of persons travelling together in the last travel

4.27 在該 1 297 200 人中，約 39.1%表示他們上次旅遊時共有二人(包括他們自己)同行；15.9%，三人；16.3%，四人；和 15.3%，五人及以上。約 13.6%則表示他們在上次旅遊時沒有與任何人同行。(表 4.4d)

4.27 Among those 1 297 200 persons, some 39.1% reported that there were 2 persons travelling together (including their ownself) in their last travel; 15.9%, 3 persons; 16.3%, 4 persons; and 15.3%, 5 persons and over. Some 13.6% reported that they did not travel together with any person in their last travel. (Table 4.4d)

上次旅遊的安排

Arrangement for the last travel

4.28 至於上次旅遊的安排，約半(50.4%)是參加旅行團；37.7%，自行安排交通、住宿及行程；及 10.7%，購買交通及酒店套票。(表 4.4e)

4.28 Regarding the arrangement for the last travel, about half (50.4%) were joining package tour; 37.7%, making their own arrangements for transportation, accommodation and itinerary; and 10.7%, buying transportation and hotel package. (Table 4.4e)

在上次旅遊時有否獲旅遊保險保障

4.29 在該 1 297 200 人中，約 958 600 人 (73.9%) 在上次旅遊時獲旅遊保險保障，當中約 54.4% 表示他們的旅遊保險是自己(或經朋友/家人)購買；33.0%，包括在旅行團費內；及 8.9%，包括在旅行團費內及自己(或經朋友/家人)額外購買保險。(表 4.4f)

在上次旅遊時的開支(每人計)

4.30 在該 1 297 200 人中，約 31.8% 在上次旅遊時的開支少於 \$4,000；23.7%，\$4,000-\$5,999；19.7%，\$6,000-\$9,999；和 24.7%，\$10,000 及以上。他們在上次旅遊時的開支中位數為 \$5,000。(表 4.4g)

選擇旅遊目的地的考慮因素

4.31 該 1 297 200 人最普遍提及選擇旅遊目的地的考慮因素為「價錢」(該些人士中 63.3% 提及此因素)。其他普遍提及的因素為「假期的長短」(44.1%)、「物有所值」(32.6%)、「旅遊產品(例如：旅行團的行程及安排)」(27.7%)及「從未去過該地方」(26.3%)。(表 4.4h)

獲得有關上次旅遊目的地的資料的途徑

4.32 在該 1 297 200 人中，約 47.2% 從旅行社獲得有關上次旅遊目的地的資料，而 10.9% 則從他們的親戚/朋友獲得資料。約 10.8% 從雜誌及 7.2% 從報章獲得有關上次旅遊目的地的資料。然而，約 29.3% 表示他們不需要取得有關目的地的資料。(表 4.4i)

(c) 有關選定旅遊目的地的分析

4.33 以下各段就較熱門的旅遊目的地, 包括

Whether covered by travel insurance during the last travel

4.29 Of those 1 297 200 persons, some 958 600 persons (73.9%) were covered by travel insurance during the last travel. Among them, some 54.4% reported that their travel insurance was self purchased (or via friends / family members); 33.0%, included in package tour fee; and 8.9%, included in package tour fee plus self-purchase (or via friends / family members) of supplementary insurance. (Table 4.4f)

Expenditure on the last travel (per head)

4.30 Some 31.8% of those 1 297 200 persons spent less than \$4,000 on their last travel; 23.7%, \$4,000-\$5,999; 19.7%, \$6,000-\$9,999; and 24.7%, \$10,000 and over. Their median expenditure on the last travel was \$5,000. (Table 4.4g)

Factor considered in choosing the travel destination

4.31 For those 1 297 200 persons, the most commonly cited factor which they considered in choosing the travel destination was “price” (as cited by 63.3% of those persons). Other commonly cited factors were “length of vacation leave” (44.1%), “value-for-money” (32.6%), “product offered in connection with the travel (e.g. itinerary and arrangement of the package tour)” (27.7%) and “have never been to that place” (26.3%). (Table 4.4h)

Channel for obtaining information about the destination of last travel

4.32 Some 47.2% of those 1 297 200 persons obtained information about the destination of last travel from travel agency while 10.9% from their relatives / friends. Some 10.8% obtained the information from magazines and 7.2% from newspapers. However, some 29.3% reported that they did not need to obtain information about the destination. (Table 4.4i)

(c) Analysis on selected travel destinations

4.33 For some popular travel destinations including Mainland (excluding Guangdong

內地(不包括廣東省)、泰國、台灣、日本、韓國、澳洲、美國、加拿大及英國，分析上次旅遊時選擇以該些地方為目的地的人士的情況，包括他們上次到該些地方旅遊時的主要目的、主要活動、旅遊安排及開支等。

上次旅遊的主要目的

4.34 相對其他旅遊目的地而言，在上次旅遊時曾到泰國、台灣、日本及韓國的人士中，有較大比例以「渡假」為主要目的(曾到該些旅遊目的地的人士中，分別有 75.1%-87.9%提及此目的)。在上次旅遊時曾到加拿大及英國的人士中，有較大比例以「探訪親戚/朋友」為主要目的，分別為 64.2%及 49.7%。至於為「商務」而旅遊，則以在上次旅遊時曾到美國(22.5%)及英國(23.1%)的人士中較為普遍。(表 4.5a)

上次旅遊的主要活動

4.35 在上次旅遊時曾到內地(不包括廣東省)、泰國、台灣、日本、韓國、澳洲及美國的人士中，「觀光」乃最受歡迎的主要活動。另一方面，在上次旅遊時曾到加拿大及英國的人士中，「探訪親戚/朋友」乃最受歡迎的主要活動。(表 4.5b)

上次旅遊的安排

4.36 至於上次旅遊的安排，在上次旅遊時曾到泰國、台灣、日本及韓國的人士中，有較大比例透過參加旅行團到該些目的地旅遊(有關百分比介乎 53.1%與 89.2%)。另一方面，在上次旅遊時曾到澳洲、美國、加拿大及英國的人士中，則有較大比例自行安排往該些目的地的交通、住宿及行程(有關百分比介乎 55.8%與 80.5%)。(表 4.5c)

Province), Thailand, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Australia, the United States of America, Canada and the United Kingdom, further analyses on persons who had chosen those destinations in their last travel by their main purpose, major activities, travel arrangement and expenditure were presented in the forthcoming paragraphs.

Main purpose of last travel

4.34 As compared to other travel destinations, relatively larger proportions of persons who had last travelled to Thailand, Taiwan, Japan and Korea were for the main purpose of “vacation” (cited by 75.1%-87.9% of those who had travelled to those respective destinations). For those who had last travelled to Canada and the United Kingdom, relatively larger proportions of them cited “visiting relatives / friends” as their main purpose, at 64.2% and 49.7% respectively. The purpose of “business” was relatively more common among those who had last travelled to the United States of America (22.5%) and the United Kingdom (23.1%). (Table 4.5a)

Major activity in the last travel

4.35 “Sight-seeing” was the most popular major activity in the last travel for those who had travelled to the Mainland (excluding Guangdong Province), Thailand, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, Australia and the United States of America. On the other hand, “visiting relatives / friends” was the most popular major activity in the last travel for those who had travelled to Canada and the United Kingdom. (Table 4.5b)

Arrangement for the last travel

4.36 Regarding the arrangement for the last travel, relatively larger proportions of persons who had last travelled to Thailand, Taiwan, Japan and Korea joined package tours to visit those destinations (ranging from 53.1% to 89.2%). On the other hand, relatively larger proportions of persons who had last travelled to Australia, the United States of America, Canada and the United Kingdom arranged their own transportation, accommodation and itinerary in their last travel to those destinations (ranging from 55.8% to 80.5%). (Table 4.5c)

在上次旅遊時的開支(每人計)

4.37 以在上次旅遊時的開支(每人計)中位數而言,除日本外,曾到亞洲國家/地區的人士的開支中位數相對地較低。在上次旅遊時曾到內地(不包括廣東省)、台灣及泰國的人士的開支中位數分別為\$4,000、\$4,000及\$4,200,而到日本旅遊的人士的開支中位數則為\$10,000。另一方面,在上次旅遊時涉及較長途旅程的人士的開支中位數則較高,其中美國為\$12,000;加拿大,\$12,000;澳洲,\$10,600;及英國,\$10,000。(表 4.5d)

Expenditure on the last travel (per head)

4.37 In terms of the median expenditure on the last travel (per head) to the selected travel destinations, the amount was relatively lower for those who had travelled to the Asian countries / territories except Japan. The median expenditure for those who had last travelled to the Mainland (excluding Guangdong Province), Taiwan and Thailand was \$4,000, \$4,000 and \$4,200 respectively, while the median expenditure for those who had last travelled to Japan was \$10,000. On the other hand, the median expenditure was relatively higher for those who had last travelled to the long-haul markets including the United States of America (\$12,000), Canada (\$12,000), Australia (\$10,600) and the United Kingdom (\$10,000). (Table 4.5d)

乙. 有否打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊

4.38 統計調查結果亦顯示,在統計時全香港的 5 357 200 名十六歲及以上人士中,約有 585 300 人(佔所有十六歲及以上人士的 10.9%)打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門旅遊,而 387 900 人(7.2%)則有打算到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊。(表 4.6a)

B. Whether had intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months after enumeration

4.38 The survey results also showed that of the 5 357 200 persons aged 16 and over in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 585 300 persons (or 10.9% of all persons aged 16 and over) had intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration, while some 387 900 (7.2%) had intention to travel to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao. (Table 4.6a)

(a) 有關有打算到廣東省/澳門旅遊的人士的分析**(a) Analysis on persons who had intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao***年齡及性別**Age and sex*

4.39 在 585 300 名有打算於統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門旅遊的十六歲及以上人士中,28.3%年齡介乎四十至四十九歲,而 21.8%年齡介乎三十至三十九歲。五十至五十九歲人士有打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門旅遊的比率最高,達 13.6%。其次為四十至四十九歲人士(13.3%)及三十至三十九歲人士(11.1%)。(表 4.6a)

4.39 Of the 585 300 persons aged 16 and over who had intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration, 28.3% were aged 40-49 and 21.8% were aged 30-39. Persons aged 50-59 had the highest rate of having intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration, at 13.6%, followed by those aged 40-49 (13.3%) and those aged 30-39 (11.1%). (Table 4.6a)

4.40 按性別分析,男性有打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門旅遊的比率(12.3%)較女性(9.6%)為高。(表 4.6a)

經濟活動身分

4.41 在該 585 300 人中,逾三分之二(68.5%)為從事經濟活動人士。另外 13.3%為退休人士及 10.9%為料理家務者。從事經濟活動人士及料理家務者有打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門旅遊的比率較高,分別為 12.0%及 9.9%。(表 4.6b)

(b) 有關有打算到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的人士的分析

年齡及性別

4.42 在 387 900 名有打算於統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士中,32.5%年齡介乎三十至三十九歲,而 23.3%年齡介乎四十至四十九歲。三十至三十九歲人士有打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的比率最高,達 10.9%。其次為二十至二十九歲人士(9.2%)及四十至四十九歲人士(7.3%)。(表 4.6a)

4.43 按性別分析,女性有打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的比率(7.5%)較男性(6.9%)為高。(表 4.6a)

經濟活動身分

4.44 在該 387 900 人中,大部分(76.3%)為從事經濟活動人士。另外 9.0%為料理家務者,6.9%為退休人士及 6.7%為學生。從事經濟活動人士及學生有打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的比率較高,分別為 8.9%及 6.5%。(表 4.6b)

4.40 Analysed by sex, the rate of having intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration was higher for males (12.3%) than their female counterpart (9.6%). (Table 4.6a)

Economic activity status

4.41 Over two-thirds (68.5%) of those 585 300 persons were economically active persons. Another 13.3% were retired persons and 10.9% were home-makers. Economically active persons and home-makers had relatively higher rates of having intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration, at 12.0% and 9.9% respectively. (Table 4.6b)

(b) Analysis on persons who had intention to travel to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao

Age and sex

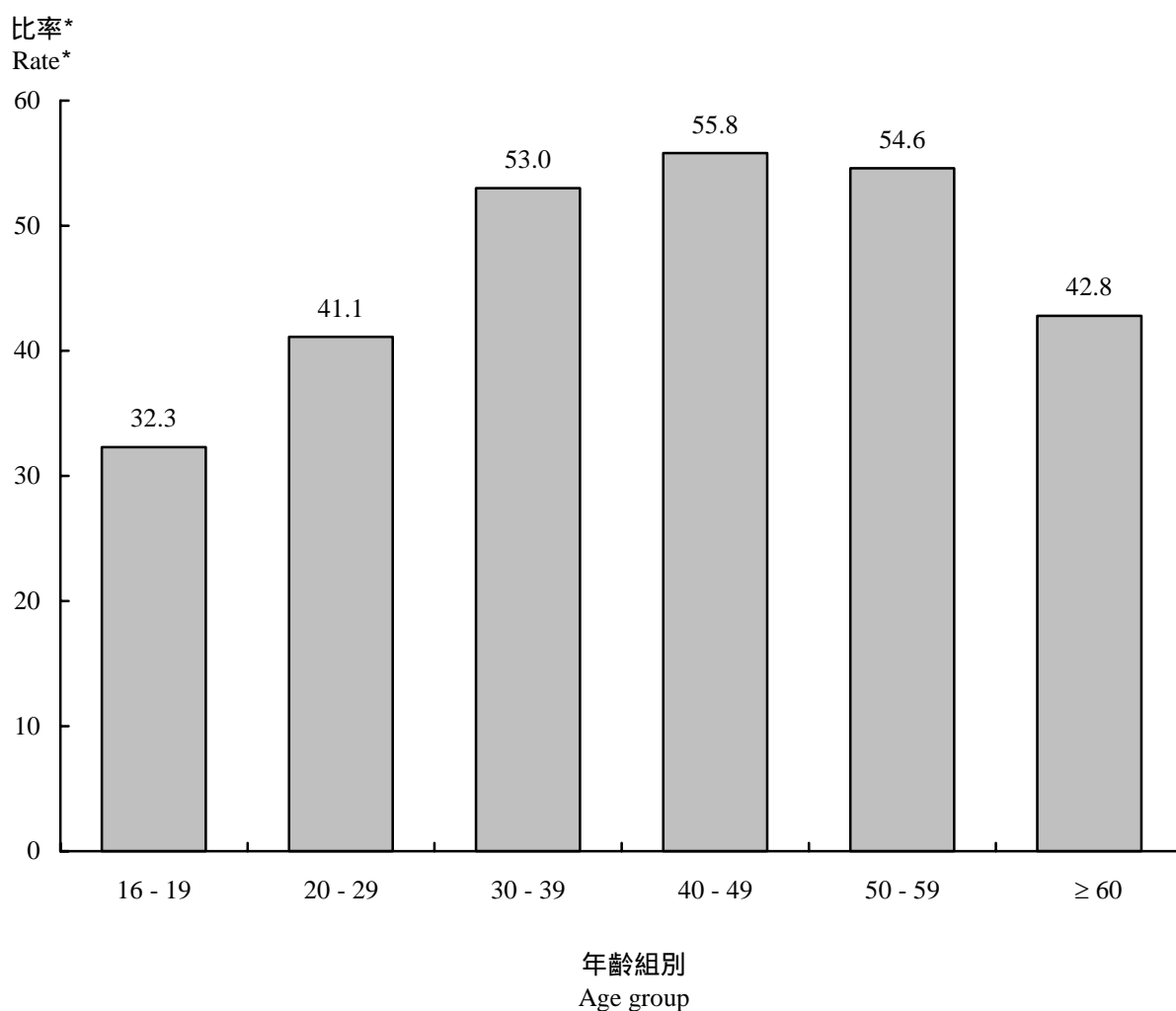
4.42 Of the 387 900 persons aged 16 and over who had intention to travel to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration, 32.5% were aged 30-39 and 23.3% were aged 40-49. Persons aged 30-39 had the highest rate of having intention to travel to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration, at 10.9%, followed by those aged 20-29 (9.2%) and those aged 40-49 (7.3%). (Table 4.6a)

4.43 Analysed by sex, the rate of having intention to travel to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration was higher for females (7.5%) than their male counterpart (6.9%). (Table 4.6a)

Economic activity status

4.44 The majority (76.3%) of those 387 900 persons were economically active persons. Another 9.0% were home-makers, 6.9% were retired persons and 6.7% were students. Economically active persons and students had relatively higher rates of having intention to travel to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration, at 8.9% and 6.5% respectively. (Table 4.6b)

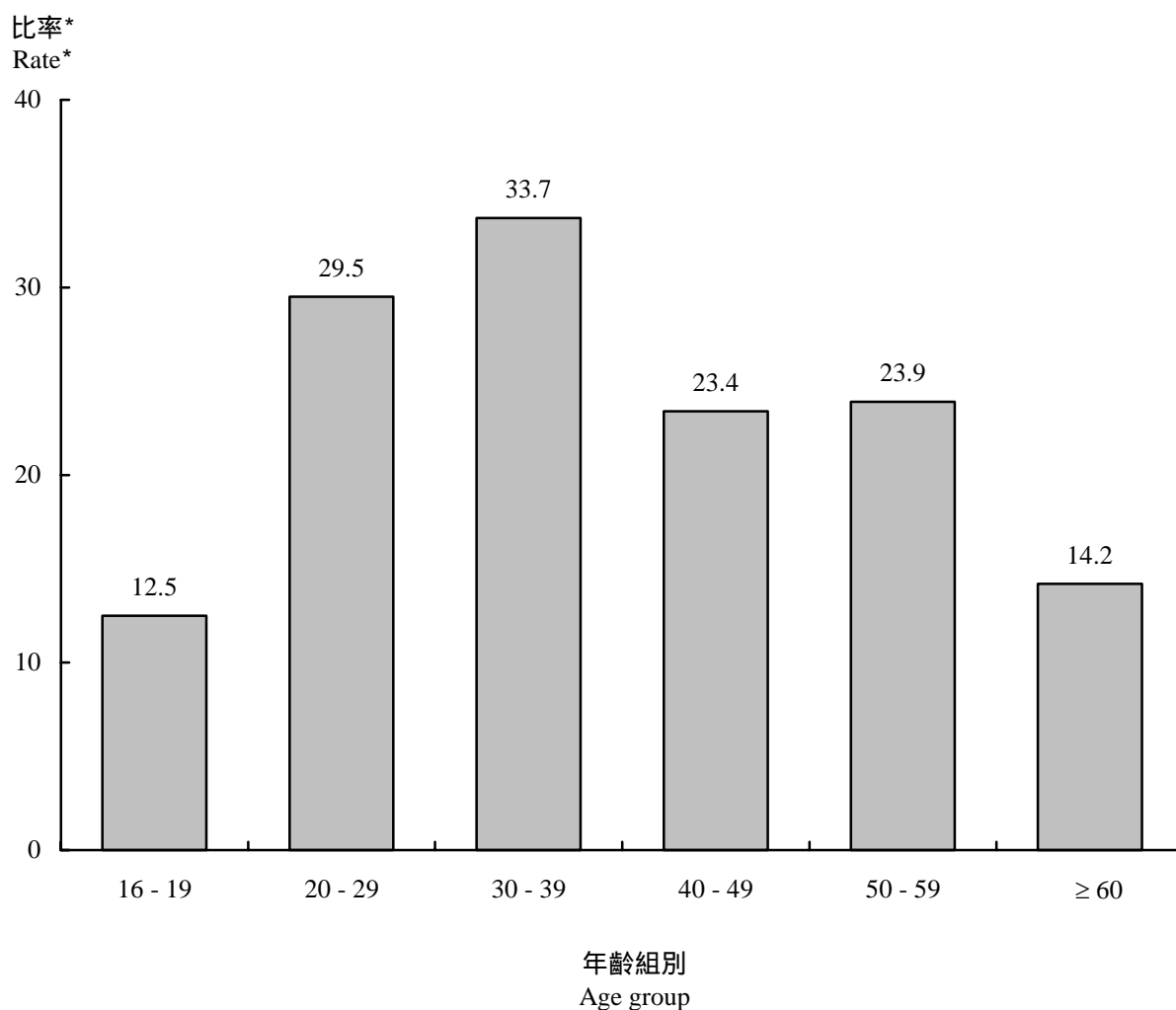
圖4.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊的十六歲及以上人士的比率
Chart 4.1 Rate of persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration by age



註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

圖4.2 按年齡劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士的比率
Chart 4.2 Rate of persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration by age



註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

表 4.1a 按性別及年齡劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.1a Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by sex and age

性別/年齡組別 Sex / age group	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao			其他地方 Other places		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
男 Male						
16 - 19	57.0	4.2	31.6	21.8	3.6	12.1
20 - 29	189.5	13.9	42.1	114.3	18.8	25.4
30 - 39	300.5	22.0	55.5	182.9	30.1	33.8
40 - 49	356.4	26.1	57.3	138.8	22.8	22.3
50 - 59	227.6	16.6	57.9	81.7	13.4	20.8
≥ 60	237.0	17.3	48.8	68.5	11.3	14.1
小計 sub-total	1 367.9	100.0	51.2	608.1	100.0	22.8
女 Female						
16 - 19	55.9	4.5	33.0	21.9	3.2	12.9
20 - 29	157.3	12.6	40.0	134.2	19.5	34.1
30 - 39	311.4	25.0	50.9	206.3	29.9	33.7
40 - 49	337.5	27.1	54.3	152.0	22.1	24.5
50 - 59	188.2	15.1	51.1	100.4	14.6	27.2
≥ 60	193.6	15.6	37.3	74.3	10.8	14.3
小計 sub-total	1 243.9	100.0	46.3	689.1	100.0	25.7
合計 Overall						
16 - 19	112.9	4.3	32.3	43.8	3.4	12.5
20 - 29	346.8	13.3	41.1	248.5	19.2	29.5
30 - 39	611.9	23.4	53.0	389.2	30.0	33.7
40 - 49	693.9	26.6	55.8	290.8	22.4	23.4
50 - 59	415.8	15.9	54.6	182.1	14.0	23.9
≥ 60	430.6	16.5	42.8	142.8	11.0	14.2
總計 Total	2 611.9	100.0	48.8	1 297.2	100.0	24.2

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十六至十九歲的男性為例，31.6%在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex groups. For example, among all males aged 16-19, 31.6% had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 4.1b 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.1b Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao			其他地方 Other places		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	1 737.1	66.5	52.1	962.7	74.2	28.9
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	874.7	33.5	43.2	334.5	25.8	16.5
退休人士 Retired persons	379.0	14.5	41.3	132.8	10.2	14.5
料理家務者 Home-makers	337.5	12.9	52.6	124.9	9.6	19.5
學生 Students	127.8	4.9	32.0	68.0	5.2	17.0
其他 Others	30.3	1.2	45.0	8.8	0.7	13.1
合計 Overall	2 611.9	100.0	48.8	1 297.2	100.0	24.2

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有十六歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動的十六歲及以上人士為例，52.1%在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 16 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons aged 16 and over, 52.1% had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration.

Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 4.1c 按住戶每月入息劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.1c Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao			其他地方 Other places		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 10,000	778.9	29.8	45.2	182.4	14.1	10.6
10,000 - 19,999	756.2	29.0	49.6	267.3	20.6	17.5
20,000 - 29,999	478.9	18.3	50.1	279.5	21.5	29.3
30,000 - 39,999	222.4	8.5	48.9	187.3	14.4	41.2
≥ 40,000	375.4	14.4	53.7	380.7	29.3	54.4
合計 Overall	2 611.9	100.0	48.8	1 297.2	100.0	24.2
住戶每月入息中位數(港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		16,500			26,500	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有十六歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有屬於住戶每月入息少於\$10,000的十六歲及以上人士為例，45.2%在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 16 and over in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons aged 16 and over who were from households with monthly household income less than \$10,000, 45.2% had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 4.2 按上次旅遊的目的地劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.2 Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration by destination of last travel

上次旅遊的目的地 [#] Destination of last travel [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
深圳 Shenzhen	1 053.5	40.3
廣州 Guangzhou	411.7	15.8
東莞/常平 Dongguan / Changping	257.9	9.9
澳門 Macao	178.5	6.8
中山 Zhongshan	157.1	6.0
番禺 Panyu	113.8	4.4
珠海 Zhuhai	74.9	2.9
佛山 Foshan	56.7	2.2
惠州 Huizhou	54.3	2.1
江門 Jiangmen	53.4	2.0
順德 Shunde	50.6	1.9
汕頭 Shantou	44.0	1.7
潮州 Chaozhou	42.2	1.6
肇慶 Zhaoqing	32.0	1.2
清遠 Qingyuan	17.9	0.7
南海 Nanhai	17.8	0.7
韶關 Shaoguan	9.5	0.4
合計 Overall	2 611.9	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.3 按上次旅遊的目的地劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.3 Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration by destination of last travel

上次旅遊的目的地 [#] Destination of last travel [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
內地(不包括廣東省) Mainland (excluding Guangdong Province)	341.7	26.3
上海 Shanghai	102.4	7.9
北京 Beijing	54.1	4.2
其他地方 Other places	189.4	14.6
泰國 Thailand	179.2	13.8
台灣 Taiwan	147.5	11.4
日本 Japan	145.3	11.2
韓國 Korea	86.1	6.6
馬來西亞 Malaysia	71.2	5.5
澳洲 Australia	49.4	3.8
美國 United States of America	48.8	3.8
新加坡 Singapore	45.2	3.5
加拿大 Canada	44.2	3.4
菲律賓 Philippines	28.2	2.2
英國 United Kingdom	19.3	1.5
紐西蘭 New Zealand	12.4	1.0
非洲 Africa	7.5	0.6
中東 Middle East	7.4	0.6
亞洲其他國家 Other Asian countries	33.3	2.6
多站式歐洲 Multi-destinations in Europe	27.1	2.1
多站式亞洲 Multi-destinations in Asia	22.9	1.8
歐洲其他國家 Other European countries	20.0	1.5
多站式美洲 Multi-destinations in America	5.5	0.4
合計 Overall	1 297.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.4a 按上次旅遊的主要目的劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.4a Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by main purpose of last travel

上次旅遊的主要目的 Main purpose of last travel	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao		其他地方 Other places	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
渡假 Vacation	1 121.9	43.0	855.9	66.0
探訪親戚/朋友 Visiting relatives / friends	1 034.1	39.6	235.0	18.1
商務 Business	197.4	7.6	120.3	9.3
購物 Shopping	156.8	6.0	7.8	0.6
增廣見聞 Broadening one’s horizon	33.2	1.3	56.1	4.3
飲食 Dining	26.5	1.0	} 5.7	} 0.4
個人事務 Personal matters	19.8	0.8		
打哥爾夫球/玩水上活動 Playing golf / aquatic activities	12.6	0.5	4.6	0.4
遊學團 Educational tour	9.7	0.4	11.9	0.9
總計 Total	2 611.9	100.0	1 297.2	100.0

表 4.4b 按上次旅遊的主要活動劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.4b Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by major activity in the last travel

上次旅遊的主要活動 [#] Major activity in the last travel [#]	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao		其他地方 Other places	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
探訪親戚/朋友 Visiting relatives / friends	1 102.1	42.2	283.3	21.8
觀光 Sight-seeing	987.1	37.8	895.1	69.0
飲食/卡拉 OK Dining / karaoke	966.0	37.0	560.8	43.2
購物 Shopping	814.0	31.2	557.0	42.9
鬆弛神經活動(例如：按摩、溫泉) Relaxation activities (e.g. massage, spa)	360.0	13.8	174.4	13.4
商務 Business	294.6	11.3	134.8	10.4
遊覽歷史遺跡/博物館 Visiting heritage scene / museum	87.5	3.3	190.1	14.7
主題公園(例如：迪士尼樂園) Theme parks (e.g. Disneyland)	48.7	1.9	118.5	9.1
個人事務 Personal matters	28.4	1.1	10.2	0.8
藝術/文化活動/演唱會 Art / cultural activities / concert	25.9	1.0	37.1	2.9
遊覽自然生態環境 Eco-tourism	24.1	0.9	62.6	4.8
打哥爾夫球/玩水上活動 Playing golf / aquatic activities	22.3	0.9	55.0	4.2
其他運動(例如：滑雪、球類運動等) Other sports (e.g. ice-skating, ball games, etc.)	16.1	0.6	39.3	3.0
海上觀光/郊遊遠足 Cruising / hiking	7.1	0.3	35.8	2.8
合計 Overall	2 611.9		1 297.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.4c 按上次旅遊的期間劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.4c Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by duration of last travel

上次旅遊的期間(日) Duration of last travel (days)	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao		其他地方 Other places	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	835.7	32.0	2.3	0.2
2	821.6	31.5	17.2	1.3
3	455.7	17.4	71.2	5.5
4	156.8	6.0	171.3	13.2
5	86.2	3.3	374.5	28.9
6 - 7	129.4	5.0	279.6	21.6
8 - 15	89.6	3.4	248.2	19.1
≥ 16	36.8	1.4	132.9	10.2
總計 Total	2 611.9	100.0	1 297.2	100.0
上次旅遊的期間中位數(日) Median duration of last travel (days)		2		6

表 4.4d 按上次旅遊時同行的人數劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.4d Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by number of persons travelling together in the last travel

上次旅遊時同行的人數 (包括自己) Number of persons travelling together in the last travel (including oneself)	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao		其他地方 Other places	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	542.9	20.8	175.9	13.6
2	806.9	30.9	506.6	39.1
3	505.9	19.4	206.2	15.9
4	393.9	15.1	210.9	16.3
5	126.9	4.9	55.3	4.3
6 - 10	166.3	6.4	92.4	7.1
≥ 11	69.0	2.6	49.9	3.9
總計 Total	2 611.9	100.0	1 297.2	100.0
同行人數中位數 Median number of persons travelling together		2		2

表 4.4e 按上次旅遊的安排劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.4e Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by arrangement for the last travel

上次旅遊的安排 Arrangement for the last travel	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao		其他地方 Other places	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
自行安排交通、住宿及行程 Making own arrangements for transportation, accommodation and itinerary	2 270.1	86.9	488.9	37.7
參加旅行團 Joining package tour	225.0	8.6	653.1	50.4
購買交通及酒店套票 Buying transportation and hotel package	102.0	3.9	138.3	10.7
由僱主安排 Arranged by employer	9.5	0.4	13.0	1.0
由學校安排 Arranged by school	5.2	0.2	3.8	0.3
總計 Total	2 611.9	100.0	1 297.2	100.0

表 4.4f 按在上次旅遊時有否獲旅遊保險保障/該些保障的來源劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.4f Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by whether covered by travel insurance during the last travel / source of such protection

在上次旅遊時有否獲旅遊保險保障/該些保障的來源 [#] Whether covered by travel insurance during the last travel / source of such protection [#]	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao		其他地方 Other places	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	274.4	10.5	958.6	73.9
包括在旅行團費內 Included in package tour fee	104.9	(38.2)	316.6	(33.0)
自己(或經朋友/家人)購買 Self purchase (or via friends / family members)	101.7	(37.1)	521.6	(54.4)
由僱主/公司提供 Provided by employer / company	44.1	(16.1)	55.4	(5.8)
包括在自己(或經朋友/家人)購買的其他保險計劃內 Covered in other insurance plans purchased by oneself (or via friends / family members)	18.3	(6.7)	32.7	(3.4)
包括在旅行團費內及自己(或經朋友/家人)額外購買保險 Included in package tour fee plus self-purchase (or via friends / family members) of supplementary insurance	13.2	(4.8)	85.3	(8.9)
沒有 No	2 301.5	88.1	316.1	24.4
不知道 Do not know	35.9	1.4	22.5	1.7
總計 Total	2 611.9	100.0	1 297.2	100.0

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

括號內的數字顯示在所有上次旅遊時獲旅遊保險保障的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 16 and over who were covered by travel insurance during the last travel.

表 4.4g 按在上次旅遊時的開支(每人計)劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.4g Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by expenditure on the last travel (per head)

在上次旅遊時的開支 (每人計)(港元) Expenditure on the last travel (per head) (HK\$)	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao		其他地方 Other places	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
0	55.5	2.1	32.7	2.5
1 - 499	1 112.7	42.6	27.2	2.1
500 - 999	783.4	30.0	27.8	2.1
1,000 - 1,999	462.2	17.7	58.9	4.5
2,000 - 2,999	117.4	4.5	106.4	8.2
3,000 - 3,999	43.5	1.7	161.1	12.4
4,000 - 5,999	27.2	1.0	307.9	23.7
6,000 - 7,999	4.4	0.2	154.0	11.9
8,000 - 9,999	2.9	0.1	101.4	7.8
10,000 - 19,999	2.6	0.1	240.9	18.6
≥ 20,000	-	-	78.9	6.1
總計 Total	2 611.9	100.0	1 297.2	100.0
開支中位數(港元) Median expenditure (HK\$)	500		5,000	

表 4.4h 按選擇旅遊目的地的考慮因素劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.4h Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by factor considered in choosing the travel destination

選擇旅遊目的地的考慮因素 [#] Factor considered in choosing the travel destination [#]	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao		其他地方 Other places	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
價錢 Price	1 598.0	61.2	821.1	63.3
有家人/親戚/朋友在目的地居住 Family members / relatives / friends living in the destination	884.5	33.9	219.0	16.9
假期的長短 Length of vacation leave	788.6	30.2	572.1	44.1
物有所值 Value-for-money	715.6	27.4	423.3	32.6
目的地的交通網絡及是否方便往返香港 Transportation network in the destination and ease of travelling to / from Hong Kong	708.6	27.1	89.3	6.9
目的地的治安情況 Law and order in the destination	335.6	12.8	255.2	19.7
對目的地的了解程度 Familiarity about the destination	309.0	11.8	112.8	8.7
旅遊產品(例如：旅行團的行程及安排) Product offered in connection with the travel (e.g. itinerary and arrangement of the package tour)	293.9	11.3	359.4	27.7
適合家庭/小孩 Suitable for family / kids	199.8	7.6	123.9	9.6
從未去過該地方 Have never been to that place	157.1	6.0	340.7	26.3
服務素質 Service quality	114.3	4.4	121.8	9.4
購物天堂 Shopping paradise	111.3	4.3	93.5	7.2
合計 Overall	2 611.9		1 297.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.4i 按獲得有關上次旅遊目的地的資料的途徑劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.4i Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months before enumeration by channel for obtaining information about the destination of last travel

獲得有關上次旅遊目的地的資料的途徑 [#] Channel for obtaining information about the destination of last travel [#]	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao		其他地方 Other places	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
親戚/朋友推薦 Recommendations from relatives / friends	190.4	7.3	140.8	10.9
旅行社 Travel agency	173.0	6.6	612.3	47.2
同事/同學 Colleagues / classmates	92.7	3.6	81.9	6.3
報章 Newspapers	75.3	2.9	93.3	7.2
雜誌 Magazines	67.5	2.6	140.5	10.8
電視 Television	24.5	0.9	39.8	3.1
網站情報 Information from websites	13.4	0.5	70.2	5.4
宣傳資料(郵寄家中) Promotion materials (home mail)	9.4	0.4	8.7	0.7
電台 Radio	5.6	0.2	4.4	0.3
經電郵的推廣介紹 Promotion via email	2.3	0.1	5.2	0.4
不需要取得有關目的地的資料 No need to obtain information about the destination	2 080.6	79.7	380.2	29.3
合計 Overall	2 611.9		1 297.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.5a 按選定國家/地區及上次旅遊的主要目的劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到選定國家/地區旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.5a Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to selected countries / territories during the twelve months before enumeration by selected countries / territories and main purpose of last travel

選定國家/地區 [#] Selected countries / territories [#]	上次旅遊的主要目的 Main purpose of last travel				總計 Total No. of persons ('000)
	渡假 Vacation	探訪親戚/ 朋友 Visiting relatives / friends	商務 Business	其他 Others	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	
內地 (不包括廣東省) Mainland (excluding Guangdong Province)	174.4 (51.0%)	87.9 (25.7%)	45.3 (13.2%)	34.1 (10.0%)	341.7 (100.0%)
泰國 Thailand	156.4 (87.3%)	5.9 (3.3%)	6.8 (3.8%)	10.0 (5.6%)	179.2 (100.0%)
台灣 Taiwan	110.7 (75.1%)	14.6 (9.9%)	13.1 (8.9%)	9.1 (6.2%)	147.5 (100.0%)
日本 Japan	113.5 (78.1%)	9.0 (6.2%)	11.0 (7.6%)	11.8 (8.1%)	145.3 (100.0%)
韓國 Korea	75.7 (87.9%)	1.9 (2.2%)	2.2 (2.6%)	6.3 (7.3%)	86.1 (100.0%)
澳洲 Australia	26.8 (54.3%)	17.7 (35.8%)	2.2 (4.4%)	2.8 (5.6%)	49.4 (100.0%)
美國 United States of America	16.8 (34.5%)	19.6 (40.2%)	11.0 (22.5%)	1.4 (2.8%)	48.8 (100.0%)
加拿大 Canada	13.0 (29.5%)	28.4 (64.2%)	1.4 (3.2%)	1.3 (3.0%)	44.2 (100.0%)
英國 United Kingdom	4.4 (22.7%)	9.6 (49.7%)	4.5 (23.1%)	0.9 (4.4%)	19.3 (100.0%)

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 4.5b 按選定國家/地區及上次旅遊的主要活動劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到選定國家/地區旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.5b Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to selected countries / territories during the twelve months before enumeration by selected countries / territories and major activity in the last travel

選定國家/地區 [#] Selected countries / territories [#]	上次旅遊的主要活動 [#] Major activity in the last travel [#]				
	觀光* Sight-seeing*	飲食/ 卡拉 OK Dining / karaoke	購物 Shopping	探訪親戚/ 朋友 Visiting relatives / friends	鬆弛神經 活動(例如： 按摩、溫泉) Relaxation activities (e.g. massage, spa)
	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)
內地 (不包括廣東省) Mainland (excluding Guangdong Province)	221.5 (64.8%)	112.4 (32.9%)	84.5 (24.7%)	99.7 (29.2%)	34.3 (10.1%)
泰國 Thailand	142.4 (79.5%)	98.8 (55.1%)	99.9 (55.8%)	8.8 (4.9%)	41.3 (23.0%)
台灣 Taiwan	114.0 (77.3%)	79.4 (53.8%)	76.5 (51.9%)	19.6 (13.3%)	21.8 (14.8%)
日本 Japan	111.3 (76.6%)	73.9 (50.8%)	95.7 (65.9%)	12.0 (8.2%)	27.7 (19.1%)
韓國 Korea	73.7 (85.6%)	42.2 (49.0%)	50.7 (58.9%)	1.9 (2.2%)	16.3 (19.0%)
澳洲 Australia	35.9 (72.6%)	16.7 (33.9%)	19.1 (38.6%)	23.4 (47.3%)	3.3 (6.8%)
美國 United States of America	24.3 (49.8%)	16.0 (32.8%)	15.7 (32.3%)	21.4 (43.9%)	3.1 (6.3%)
加拿大 Canada	25.3 (57.2%)	12.1 (27.4%)	12.4 (28.1%)	32.2 (72.9%)	2.7 (6.2%)
英國 United Kingdom	9.3 (48.5%)	6.6 (34.0%)	5.4 (28.0%)	10.9 (56.7%)	0.9 (4.8%)

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

* 亦包括遊覽歷史遺跡/博物館、遊覽自然生態環境及海上觀光/郊遊遠足。

括號內的數字顯示在所有曾到個別選定國家/地區的人士中所佔的百分比。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

* Also including visiting heritage scene / museum, eco-tourism and cruising / hiking.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had travelled to the respective selected countries / territories.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 4.5b (續) 按選定國家/地區及上次旅遊的主要活動劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到選定國家/地區旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
 Table 4.5b Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to selected countries / territories (Cont'd) during the twelve months before enumeration by selected countries / territories and major activity in the last travel

選定國家/地區 [#] Selected countries / territories [#]	上次旅遊的主要活動 [#] (續) Major activity in the last travel [#] (Cont'd)				
	商務 Business	主題公園 (例如： 迪士尼樂園) Theme parks (e.g. Disneyland)	體育活動 Sports activities	其他 Others	合計 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)
內地 (不包括廣東省) Mainland (excluding Guangdong Province)	51.1 (15.0%)	11.9 (3.5%)	6.9 (2.0%)	19.9 (5.8%)	341.7
泰國 Thailand	6.8 (3.8%)	17.8 (9.9%)	31.8 (17.7%)	3.6 (2.0%)	179.2
台灣 Taiwan	14.0 (9.5%)	10.7 (7.2%)	3.3 (2.3%)	3.8 (2.6%)	147.5
日本 Japan	12.4 (8.5%)	35.9 (24.7%)	8.7 (6.0%)	2.9 (2.0%)	145.3
韓國 Korea	2.2 (2.6%)	14.4 (16.7%)	13.3 (15.4%)	3.6 (4.2%)	86.1
澳洲 Australia	3.0 (6.0%)	4.5 (9.1%)	6.2 (12.5%)	1.5 (3.0%)	49.4
美國 United States of America	11.8 (24.1%)	7.5 (15.4%)	2.4 (4.8%)	2.3 (4.7%)	48.8
加拿大 Canada	2.8 (6.2%)	0.4 (0.9%)	1.4 (3.2%)	1.3 (3.0%)	44.2
英國 United Kingdom	4.5 (23.1%)	1.3 (6.6%)	0.4 (2.2%)	1.8 (9.2%)	19.3

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

括號內的數字顯示在所有曾到個別選定國家/地區的人士中所佔的百分比。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had travelled to the respective selected countries / territories.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 4.5c 按選定國家/地區及上次旅遊的安排劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到選定國家/地區旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.5c Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to selected countries / territories during the twelve months before enumeration by selected countries / territories and arrangement for the last travel

選定國家/地區 [#] Selected countries / territories [#]	上次旅遊的安排 Arrangement for the last travel				總計 Total
	參加旅行團 Joining package tour	自行安排 交通、住宿 及行程 Making own arrangements for transportation, accommodat- ion and itinerary	購買交通 及酒店套票 Buying transportation and hotel package	由僱主/ 學校安排 Arranged by employer / school	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
內地 (不包括廣東省) Mainland (excluding Guangdong Province)	146.9 (43.0%)	164.0 (48.0%)	24.3 (7.1%)	6.5 (1.9%)	341.7 (100.0%)
泰國 Thailand	124.0 (69.2%)	33.3 (18.6%)	21.4 (11.9%)	0.4 (0.2%)	179.2 (100.0%)
台灣 Taiwan	78.2 (53.1%)	47.9 (32.5%)	20.5 (13.9%)	0.9 (0.6%)	147.5 (100.0%)
日本 Japan	82.8 (57.0%)	37.2 (25.6%)	24.0 (16.5%)	1.3 (0.9%)	145.3 (100.0%)
韓國 Korea	76.8 (89.2%)	5.5 (6.4%)	3.2 (3.8%)	0.5 (0.6%)	86.1 (100.0%)
澳洲 Australia	17.3 (35.1%)	27.6 (55.8%)	4.5 (9.1%)	- -	49.4 (100.0%)
美國 United States of America	9.7 (19.8%)	31.0 (63.6%)	6.6 (13.6%)	1.4 (3.0%)	48.8 (100.0%)
加拿大 Canada	2.6 (5.9%)	35.6 (80.5%)	6.0 (13.6%)	- -	44.2 (100.0%)
英國 United Kingdom	1.8 (9.4%)	15.3 (79.1%)	1.2 (6.3%)	1.0 (5.2%)	19.3 (100.0%)

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 4.5d 按選定國家/地區及在上次旅遊時的開支(每人計)劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾到選定國家/地區旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.5d Persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to selected countries / territories during the twelve months before enumeration by selected countries / territories and expenditure on the last travel (per head)

選定國家/地區 [#] Selected countries / territories [#]	在上次旅遊時的開支(每人計)(港元) Expenditure on the last travel (per head) (HK\$)						開支中位數 (港元) Median expenditure (HK\$)
	< 2,000	2,000 - 3,999	4,000 - 5,999	6,000 - 9,999	≥ 10,000	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)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
內地 (不包括廣東省) Mainland (excluding Guangdong Province)	81.2 (23.7%)	83.5 (24.4%)	88.9 (26.0%)	61.8 (18.1%)	26.4 (7.7%)	341.7 (100.0%)	4,000
泰國 Thailand	9.0 (5.0%)	58.5 (32.7%)	59.8 (33.4%)	38.3 (21.4%)	13.5 (7.6%)	179.2 (100.0%)	4,200
台灣 Taiwan	11.2 (7.6%)	61.8 (41.9%)	52.4 (35.6%)	14.8 (10.1%)	7.2 (4.9%)	147.5 (100.0%)	4,000
日本 Japan	6.4 (4.4%)	5.5 (3.8%)	6.8 (4.7%)	37.9 (26.1%)	88.8 (61.1%)	145.3 (100.0%)	10,000
韓國 Korea	3.6 (4.2%)	10.9 (12.7%)	36.0 (41.8%)	26.1 (30.3%)	9.5 (11.0%)	86.1 (100.0%)	5,200
澳洲 Australia	2.6 (5.4%)	2.1 (4.3%)	2.5 (5.1%)	11.3 (22.8%)	30.9 (62.4%)	49.4 (100.0%)	10,600
美國 United States of America	3.6 (7.5%)	1.3 (2.6%)	2.0 (4.1%)	7.1 (14.6%)	34.7 (71.1%)	48.8 (100.0%)	12,000
加拿大 Canada	2.0 (4.5%)	1.7 (3.9%)	1.8 (4.1%)	7.2 (16.3%)	31.5 (71.2%)	44.2 (100.0%)	12,000
英國 United Kingdom	3.2 (16.6%)	-	1.4 (7.2%)	4.7 (24.3%)	10.0 (52.0%)	19.3 (100.0%)	10,000

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.6a 按性別及年齡劃分的有打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.6a Persons aged 16 and over who had intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months after enumeration by sex and age

性別/年齡組別 Sex / age group	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao			其他地方 Other places		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
男 Male						
16 - 19	17.0	5.2	9.4	9.6	5.2	5.3
20 - 29	38.2	11.7	8.5	35.2	18.9	7.8
30 - 39	61.6	18.8	11.4	60.1	32.4	11.1
40 - 49	94.5	28.8	15.2	42.4	22.9	6.8
50 - 59	61.6	18.8	15.7	24.2	13.0	6.2
≥ 60	54.8	16.7	11.3	14.2	7.6	2.9
小計 sub-total	327.7	100.0	12.3	185.7	100.0	6.9
女 Female						
16 - 19	11.5	4.5	6.8	6.6	3.3	3.9
20 - 29	27.9	10.8	7.1	42.1	20.8	10.7
30 - 39	66.3	25.7	10.8	66.1	32.7	10.8
40 - 49	71.1	27.6	11.4	47.9	23.7	7.7
50 - 59	42.1	16.3	11.4	24.4	12.1	6.6
≥ 60	38.8	15.1	7.5	15.0	7.4	2.9
小計 sub-total	257.7	100.0	9.6	202.2	100.0	7.5
合計 Overall						
16 - 19	28.6	4.9	8.2	16.2	4.2	4.6
20 - 29	66.1	11.3	7.8	77.3	19.9	9.2
30 - 39	127.9	21.8	11.1	126.2	32.5	10.9
40 - 49	165.6	28.3	13.3	90.4	23.3	7.3
50 - 59	103.7	17.7	13.6	48.6	12.5	6.4
≥ 60	93.7	16.0	9.3	29.2	7.5	2.9
總計 Total	585.3	100.0	10.9	387.9	100.0	7.2

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十六至十九歲的男性為例，9.4%有打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門旅遊。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex groups. For example, among all males aged 16-19, 9.4% had intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration.

表 4.6b 按經濟活動身分劃分的有打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門或其他地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.6b Persons aged 16 and over who intended to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao or other places during the twelve months after enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	廣東省/澳門 Guangdong Province / Macao			其他地方 Other places		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	400.9	68.5	12.0	296.1	76.3	8.9
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	184.4	31.5	9.1	91.8	23.7	4.5
退休人士 Retired persons	78.1	13.3	8.5	26.8	6.9	2.9
料理家務者 Home-makers	63.5	10.9	9.9	34.9	9.0	5.4
學生 Students	33.7	5.8	8.4	26.1	6.7	6.5
其他 Others	9.1	1.6	13.6	4.1	1.1	6.1
合計 Overall	585.3	100.0	10.9	387.9	100.0	7.2

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有十六歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動的十六歲及以上人士為例，12.0%有打算在統計後十二個月內到廣東省/澳門旅遊。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 16 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons aged 16 and over, 12.0% had intention to travel to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months after enumeration.

Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

5 吸煙情況 Pattern of smoking

引言

5.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有十二歲及以上的人士均被訪問，以識別現時有吸煙、習慣每日吸煙或以前習慣每日吸煙的人士。現時有吸煙的人士(包括習慣每日吸煙及非習慣每日吸煙的人士)被問及他們所吸食的煙草種類和他們對戒煙服務的認識；若他們認識戒煙服務，則被問及曾否嘗試使用該服務戒煙。習慣每日吸食香煙的人士亦被問及他們每日吸食香煙的支數、開始每周吸食香煙的年齡、開始吸食香煙的原因及曾否嘗試戒煙；若他們曾嘗試戒煙，再被問及戒煙失敗的原因；若他們未曾嘗試戒煙，則被問及是否想戒煙，以及有關的原因。對於以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士，他們同樣地被問及開始每周吸食香煙的年齡、開始吸食香煙及戒煙的原因。此外，所有就業人士均被問及有關在其工作地點的吸煙情況的資料。

5.2 類似的統計調查，曾分別於一九八二年一月至三月、八三年三月、八四年七月、八六年七月、八八年七月、九零年七月、九三年八月至九月、九六年一月、九八年三月及二零零零年十月至十一月期間進行。是項統計調查的結果在適當情況下會與先前統計調查所得的結果作比較。不過，請注意是項統計調查涵蓋吸食各類煙草的人士，而過往的統計調查則只包括吸食香煙的人士。

概念及定義

5.3 在是項統計調查中，「吸煙」是指吸食各類煙草，包括香煙、雪茄、手捲煙和水煙及用煙斗吸煙。「現時有吸煙的人士」乃指在統計時有吸煙習慣的人士(無論他們所吸食的煙草種類及吸煙情況為何)。「習慣每日吸食香煙的人士」乃指在統計時有每日吸食香煙習慣的人士(雖然他們可能因生病或其他原因而在某些日子沒有吸煙)。另一方面，「以前習慣每日吸食

INTRODUCTION

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

5.2 Similar enquiries were conducted in January to March 1982; March 1983; July of 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1990; August to September 1993; January 1996; March 1998 and October to November 2000. Comparison is made with the findings of the previous enquiries where appropriate. However, it should be noted that the present survey covered persons who smoked all forms of tobacco while the previous surveys only covered persons who smoked cigarette.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

5.3 In this survey, “smoking” referred to the smoking of all forms of tobacco, including cigarette, cigar, hand rolled cigarette as well as water pipe and pipe-smoking. “Current smokers” referred to those persons who at the time of enumeration had a smoking habit (disregarding the forms of tobacco they consumed and their smoking pattern). “Daily cigarette smokers” referred to those persons who at the time of

香煙的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日吸食香煙的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

資料的局限

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

專題訪問的主要結果

5.5 現時有吸煙的人士共 867 000 人，佔全香港所有十五歲及以上人士的 15.3%。在該 867 000 名現時有吸煙的人士中，819 700 人 (94.5%) 為習慣每日吸煙的人士，而 47 300 人 (5.5%) 則為非習慣每日吸煙的人士。此外，有 156 100 人為以前習慣每日吸煙的人士，佔全香港所有十五歲及以上人士的 2.7%。

enumeration had a daily cigarette smoking habit (although they might not smoke on certain days because of illness or other reasons). On the other hand, “ex-daily cigarette smokers” referred to those persons who previously had a daily cigarette smoking habit for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

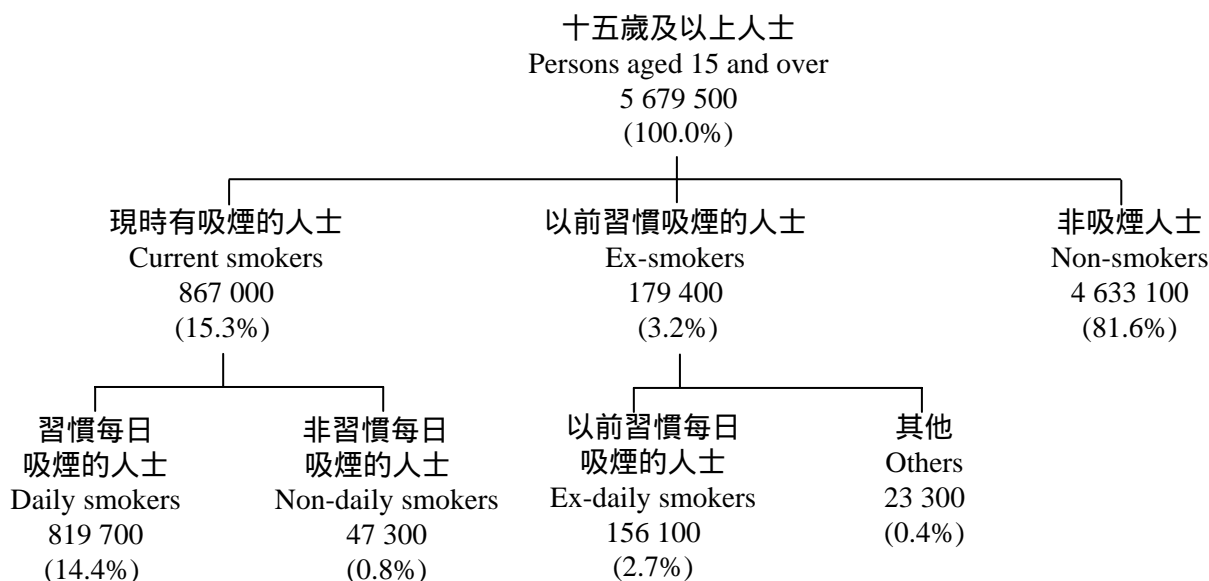
LIMITATION

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

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

5.5 There were 867 000 current smokers, accounting for 15.3% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong. Of those 867 000 current smokers, 819 700 (94.5%) were daily smokers and 47 300 (5.5%) were non-daily smokers. In addition, there were 156 100 ex-daily smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit, representing 2.7% of all persons aged 15 and over.

吸煙人士(包括吸食各類煙草)的分布
Distribution of smokers (including smoking of all forms of tobacco)



每日所吸食的煙草種類

Form of tobacco consumed daily

5.6 在該 819 700 名習慣每日吸煙的人士中, 818 200 人(99.8%)為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士, 而 2 300 人(0.3%)則為習慣每日吸食其他煙草種類(包括雪茄、手捲煙、水煙及用煙斗吸煙)的人士。習慣每日吸食香煙的人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的 14.4%。(表 5.1)

5.6 Of those 819 700 daily smokers, 818 200 (99.8%) were daily cigarette smokers and 2 300 (0.3%) were daily smokers who consumed other forms of tobacco (including cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe and pipe-smoking). Daily cigarette smokers accounted for 14.4% of all persons aged 15 and over. (Table 5.1)

5.7 至於在該 156 100 名以前習慣每日吸煙的人士中, 151 200 人(96.9%)為以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士, 而 5 700 人(3.6%)則為以前習慣每日吸食其他煙類的人士。以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的 2.7%。(表 5.1)

5.7 Regarding those 156 100 ex-daily smokers, 151 200 (96.9%) were ex-daily cigarette smokers and 5 700 (3.6%) were ex-daily smokers who consumed other forms of tobacco. Ex-daily cigarette smokers accounted for 2.7% of all persons aged 15 and over. (Table 5.1)

與過往統計調查比較

Comparison with previous surveys

5.8 習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的百分比從一九八二年的23.3%, 逐漸下降至二零零零年的12.4%, 但在二零零二/零三年回升至 14.4%。至於以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的百分比, 自一九八四年的3.7%持續下降至一九九零年的2.3%後, 回升至一九九六年的 4.8%, 及後再下降至二零零二/零三年的 2.7%。(表 5.2 及圖 5.1)

5.8 The percentage of daily cigarette smokers had been decreasing steadily over the past years from 23.3% in 1982 to 12.4% in 2000, but increased to 14.4% in 2002/03. As for the percentage of ex-daily cigarette smokers, after having continuously decreased from 3.7% in 1984 to 2.3% in 1990, it increased to 4.8% in 1996 and then dropped again to 2.7% in 2002/03. (Table 5.2 and Chart 5.1)

甲. 有關習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的分析

年齡及性別

5.9 在該818 200名習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，710 500人(86.8%)為男性，而107 800人(13.2%)為女性。按年齡組別分析，59.1%的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的年齡在四十歲及以上；22.5%則介乎三十至三十九歲；16.4%介乎二十至二十九歲及2.0%介乎十五至十九歲。(表5.3a)

5.10 每日吸食香煙的習慣似乎在年紀較大的人士中較為普遍。以在各年齡組別內習慣每日吸食香煙的人士佔所有人士的百分比計算，有關比率在十五至十九歲人士中最低，只有3.8%，而在五十至五十九歲人士中則最高，達17.9%。按性別分析，男性的比率(26.1%)較女性(3.6%)高很多。(表5.3a)

5.11 與二零零零年的統計調查比較，整體的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率上升2.0個百分點。除了十五至十九歲的人士外，在所有其他年齡組別中，習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率均高於二零零零年的相應比率。與二零零零年的比率比較，男性在二零零二年的比率上升4.1個百分點，而女性的相應比率則大致不變。(表5.3a)

開始每周吸食香煙的年齡

5.12 大部分(59.9%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士在十至十九歲之間開始有每周吸食香煙的習慣。另34.6%習慣每日吸食香煙的人士是在二十至二十九歲之間開始有每周吸食香煙的習慣。男性及女性的分布模式大致相同。(表5.3b)

每日吸食香煙支數

5.13 約47.0%的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士每日吸11至20支香煙；46.8%則每日吸1至10支香煙。習慣每日吸食香煙的人士每日平均吸食14支香煙。按年齡組別分析，五十至五十九歲和四十至四十九歲的習慣每日吸食香煙人士分別每日平均吸食香煙16支及15支，他們較其他年齡組別的習慣每日吸食香煙人士(每日平均吸食香煙支數約12支至14支)多吸食香煙。(表5.3c)

A. Analysis on daily cigarette smokers

Age and sex

5.9 Of the 818 200 daily cigarette smokers, 710 500 (86.8%) were males and 107 800 (13.2%) were females. Analysed by age group, 59.1% of them were aged 40 and over; 22.5%, 30-39; 16.4%, 20-29 and 2.0%, 15-19. (Table 5.3a)

5.10 Daily cigarette smoking seemed to be more popular among older persons. Expressed as a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups, the rate of being daily cigarette smokers was the lowest for persons aged 15-19, at 3.8%, and the highest for those aged 50-59, at 17.9%. Analysed by sex, the rate for males (26.1%) was much higher than their female counterpart (3.6%). (Table 5.3a)

5.11 Compared with the 2000 survey, the overall rate increased by 2.0 percentage points. The rates of being daily cigarette smokers in all age groups were higher than the corresponding rates in 2000 except that for persons aged 15-19. The rate for males increased by 4.1 percentage points in 2002 whereas that for females remained broadly the same when compared with the corresponding rates in 2000. (Table 5.3a)

Age started smoking cigarette weekly

5.12 Most (59.9%) daily cigarette smokers started smoking cigarette weekly at age 10-19; and another 34.6% at age 20-29. Both males and females had broadly similar distribution patterns. (Table 5.3b)

Daily consumption of cigarettes

5.13 Some 47.0% of the daily cigarette smokers consumed 11-20 cigarettes in a day; and 46.8%, 1-10 cigarettes. The daily cigarette smokers consumed an average of 14 cigarettes in a day. Analysed by age group, daily cigarette smokers aged 50-59 and those aged 40-49 smoked an average of 16 and 15 cigarettes in a day respectively. They consumed more cigarettes than daily cigarette smokers in other age groups (with average daily consumption of cigarettes around 12-14). (Table 5.3c)

5.14 按性別分析，習慣每日吸食香煙的男性每日的平均吸食香煙支數普遍較習慣每日吸食香煙的女性多，男性每日平均吸食 15 支香煙，而女性則每日平均吸食 12 支香煙。（表 5.3c）

5.14 Analysed by sex, male daily cigarette smokers generally consumed more cigarettes, with an average of 15 per day, than female daily cigarette smokers, with an average of 12 per day. (Table 5.3c)

5.15 與二零零零年的統計調查比較，習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的每日平均吸食香煙支數輕微下降。（表 5.3c）

5.15 Compared with the 2000 survey, the average daily consumption of cigarettes of the daily cigarette smokers dropped slightly. (Table 5.3c)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

5.16 約 659 600 名(80.6%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士為從事經濟活動人士，餘下 158 600 名習慣每日吸食香煙的人士(19.4%)則為非從事經濟活動人士。每日吸食香煙的習慣在從事經濟活動人士中(習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率為 18.7%)較在非從事經濟活動人士中(7.4%)普遍。而在非從事經濟活動人士中，退休人士習慣每日吸食香煙的比率最高，達 12.8%。（表 5.3d）

5.16 Some 659 600 (80.6%) daily cigarette smokers were economically active, and the remaining 158 600 daily cigarette smokers (19.4%) were economically inactive. Daily cigarette smoking was much more popular among the economically active persons (the rate of being daily cigarette smokers was 18.7%) than among their economically inactive counterpart (7.4%). Among the economically inactive persons, retired persons had the highest rate of being daily cigarette smokers, at 12.8%. (Table 5.3d)

開始吸食香煙的原因

Reason for starting to smoke cigarette

5.17 在該 818 200 名習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，約 65.0%是因「受朋友影響」而開始吸食香煙，25.2%是因「好奇」及 22.3%是因「社交應酬需要」。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「消磨時間」(13.1%)、「減輕精神壓力」(13.0%)、「提神」(11.1%)及「受家人影響」(9.1%)。（表 5.3e）

5.17 Some 65.0% of those 818 200 daily cigarette smokers started smoking cigarette because of “influence of friends”; 25.2%, “out of curiosity”; and 22.3%, “necessity in social functions”. Other commonly cited reasons included “killing time” (13.1%), “easing tension” (13.0%), “refreshing one’s mind” (11.1%) and “influence of family members” (9.1%). (Table 5.3e)

曾否嘗試/是否想戒煙

Whether had tried / wanted to give up smoking

5.18 約 284 100 名(34.7%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士曾嘗試戒煙，但並不成功，其中男性佔 87.5%。導致他們戒煙失敗的四個最普遍提及的原因包括「吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好」(56.0%)、「不夠決心」(50.3%)、「許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士」(20.9%)及「減壓需要」(13.5%)。（表 5.3f 及 5.4）

5.18 Some 284 100 (34.7%) daily cigarette smokers had tried but failed to give up smoking, among whom 87.5% were males. The four most commonly cited reasons for their failure to give up smoking included “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (56.0%), “not determined enough” (50.3%), “most friends / colleagues were smokers” (20.9%) and “necessity for easing tension” (13.5%). (Tables 5.3f and 5.4)

5.19 另外約 474 500 名(58.0%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士卻從未嘗試過戒煙及並不想戒煙，其中男性佔 86.6%。他們不想戒煙的四個最普遍提及的原因包括「吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好」(78.4%)、「不夠決心」(28.0%)、「許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士」(15.8%)及「減壓需要」(13.2%)。(表 5.3f 及 5.5)

5.20 其餘的 59 600 名(7.3%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙，其中男性佔 85.2%。他們未曾嘗試戒煙的最普遍提及原因是「吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好」(60.3%)；其次是「不夠決心」(46.0%)。(表 5.3f 及 5.6)

乙. 有關以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的分析

年齡及性別

5.21 在 151 200 名以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，50.6%年齡在六十歲及以上，另 34.4%介乎四十至五十九歲。較年長的人士中，以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率較高。六十歲及以上的人士的比率最高，達 7.6%，而十五至二十九歲的人士的比率則最低，為 0.4%。按性別分析，男性佔以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的 86.3%，以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士在男性中的比率(4.8%)亦遠較在女性中的比率(0.7%)為高。(表 5.7a)

戒煙的原因

5.22 在該 151 200 名以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，約 58.2%是基於「健康理由(非為醫生/護士/其他健康護理的專業人士建議)」而主動戒煙；另 25.0%是因為「覺得吸煙影響身體健康」而戒煙；23.1%是因為「健康理由(為醫生/護士/其他健康護理的專業人士建議)」及 20.6%是因為「受家人/朋友影響」。(表 5.7b)

5.19 Another 474 500 (58.0%) daily cigarette smokers, however, had neither tried nor wanted to give up smoking, among whom 86.6% were males. The four most commonly cited reasons for their not wanting to give up smoking included “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (78.4%), “not determined enough” (28.0%), “most friends / colleagues were smokers” (15.8%) and “necessity for easing tension” (13.2%). (Tables 5.3f and 5.5)

5.20 The remaining 59 600 (7.3%) daily cigarette smokers had never tried but wanted to give up smoking, among whom 85.2% were males. The most commonly cited reason for their not trying to do so was “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (60.3%), followed by “not determined enough” (46.0%). (Tables 5.3f and 5.6)

B. Analysis on ex-daily cigarette smokers

Age and sex

5.21 Of the 151 200 ex-daily cigarette smokers, 50.6% were aged 60 and over, and another 34.4% were aged 40-59. Older persons had a higher rate of being ex-daily cigarette smokers. The rate was the highest for persons aged 60 and over, at 7.6%, and the lowest for those aged 15-29, at 0.4%. Analysed by sex, 86.3% of the ex-daily cigarette smokers were males and the rate of being ex-daily cigarette smokers was much higher among males (4.8%) than females (0.7%). (Table 5.7a)

Reason for giving up smoking

5.22 About 58.2% of the 151 200 ex-daily cigarette smokers gave up smoking on their own accord because of “health reason (without advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)”; another 25.0%, “considered smoking not good to health”; 23.1%, “health reason (with advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)”; and 20.6%, “influence of family members / friends”. (Table 5.7b)

丙. 有關現時有吸煙的人士對戒煙服務的認識情況的分析

5.23 所有現時有吸煙的人士(包括習慣及非習慣每日吸食各類煙草的人士)被問及他們是否認識戒煙服務。在 867 000 名現時有吸煙的人士中,約 395 500 人(45.6%)認識戒煙服務。女性吸煙者認識戒煙服務的比例(48.9%)較男性(45.1%)為高。按年齡組別分析,三十至三十九歲的吸煙人士中認識戒煙服務者所佔的百分比最高。(表 5.8)

曾否使用/是否願意嘗試戒煙服務

5.24 在 395 500 名認識戒煙服務的現時有吸煙的人士中,只有 1.6%曾使用戒煙服務。男性的相應百分比(1.8%)較女性(0.9%)為高。(表 5.9)

5.25 約 389 100 名現時有吸煙的人士雖然對戒煙服務有所認識,但未曾使用該服務。他們當中,有 13.7%表示願意嘗試戒煙服務。(表 5.9)

丁. 有關就業人士對在工作地方吸煙的意見的分析

5.26 在每個受訪住戶中,所有就業人士(不包括家庭傭工)被問及他們對在工作地方吸煙情況的資料,其中包括在他們的工作範圍三公呎以內吸煙的人士數目及他們對各項在工作地方的室內範圍禁煙的措施的意見。

在工作地方的三公呎範圍以內有否吸煙人士

5.27 在統計時的 3 046 700 名就業人士中(不包括家庭傭工),約 959 700 人(31.5%)表示在他們的工作地方的三公呎範圍以內有吸煙人士。主要在室內工作的人士及完全在室內工作的人士中,分別約有 22.1%及 21.8%表示在他們的工作地方的三公呎範圍以內有吸煙人士。完

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

5.23 All current smokers (including daily and non-daily smokers of all forms of tobacco) were asked whether they were aware of the smoking cessation service. Of the 867 000 current smokers, some 395 500 (45.6%) were aware of the service. A higher proportion of female current smokers (48.9%) were aware of the smoking cessation service compared with their male counterpart (45.1%). Analysed by age group, the percentage of current smokers who were aware of the service was the highest among those aged 30-39. (Table 5.8)

Whether had tried / would try the smoking cessation service

5.24 Of the 395 500 current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation service, only 1.6% had tried it before. The corresponding percentage was higher for males (1.8%) than females (0.9%). (Table 5.9).

5.25 Some 389 100 current smokers had not tried the smoking cessation service although they were aware of it. Among them, 13.7% claimed that they were willing to try the smoking cessation service. (Table 5.9)

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

5.26 All employed persons (excluding domestic helpers) within each enumerated household were asked about the information on smoking in work place, including the number of smokers who worked within 3 metres around them and their views on various measures of prohibiting smoking in the indoor area of work place.

Whether had smokers within 3 metres of work place

5.27 Of the 3 046 700 employed persons (excluding domestic helpers) at the time of enumeration, some 959 700 (31.5%) reported that there were persons who smoked within 3 metres around them in their work place. For those who worked mainly in indoor area and those who worked entirely in indoor area, some 22.1% and

全在室外工作的人士、主要在室外工作的人士和在室內及室外工作的人士的相應百分比比較高，分別為 60.8%、59.4%及 53.4%。（表 5.10）

21.8% respectively reported that there were persons who smoked within 3 metres around them in their work place. The corresponding percentages were much higher for those who worked entirely in outdoor area (60.8%), those who worked mainly in outdoor area (59.4%) and those who worked both in indoor and outdoor areas (53.4%). (Table 5.10)

在工作地方的室內範圍是否准許吸煙

Whether permitted to smoke in the indoor area of work place

5.28 在 2 864 400 名涉及在室內範圍工作的就業人士中(不包括家庭傭工及完全在室外工作的人士)，約 649 000 人(22.7%)表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍是准許吸煙的。另外 2 081 900 人(72.7%)表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍不准吸煙，而 133 500 人(4.7%)則表示不清楚。（表 5.11）

5.28 Of the 2 864 400 employed persons involved in working in indoor area (excluding domestic helpers and those who worked entirely in outdoor area), some 649 000 persons (22.7%) reported that smoking was permitted in the indoor area of their work place. Another 2 081 900 persons (72.7%) reported that smoking was not allowed in the indoor area of their work place while 133 500 persons (4.7%) were not sure. (Table 5.11)

在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定吸煙區

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

5.29 約 397 200 名就業人士表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍有設立指定吸煙區，佔上述 2 864 400 名就業人士的 13.9%。另外 2 327 900 名就業人士(81.3%)表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍沒有設立指定吸煙區，而 139 200 人(4.9%)表示不清楚。（表 5.11）

5.29 Some 397 200 employed persons reported that there was designated smoking area in the indoor area of their work place, representing 13.9% of those 2 864 400 employed persons mentioned above. Another 2 327 900 employed persons (81.3%) said the opposite while 139 200 persons (4.9%) were not sure. (Table 5.11)

在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定非吸煙區

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

5.30 當被問及在他們的工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定非吸煙區，約 931 500 名就業人士(32.5%)表示有，1 801 800 人(62.9%)則表示沒有，而其餘 131 100 人(4.6%)表示不清楚。（表 5.11）

5.30 When asked whether there was designated non-smoking area in the indoor area of their work place, some 931 500 employed persons (32.5%) gave a positive answer while 1 801 800 persons (62.9%) gave a negative answer. The remaining 131 100 persons (4.6%) were not sure. (Table 5.11)

圖5.1 習慣每日吸食香煙的人士及以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比
 Chart 5.1 Percentage of daily cigarette smokers and ex-daily cigarette smokers among all persons aged 15 and over

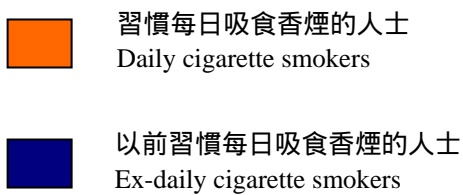
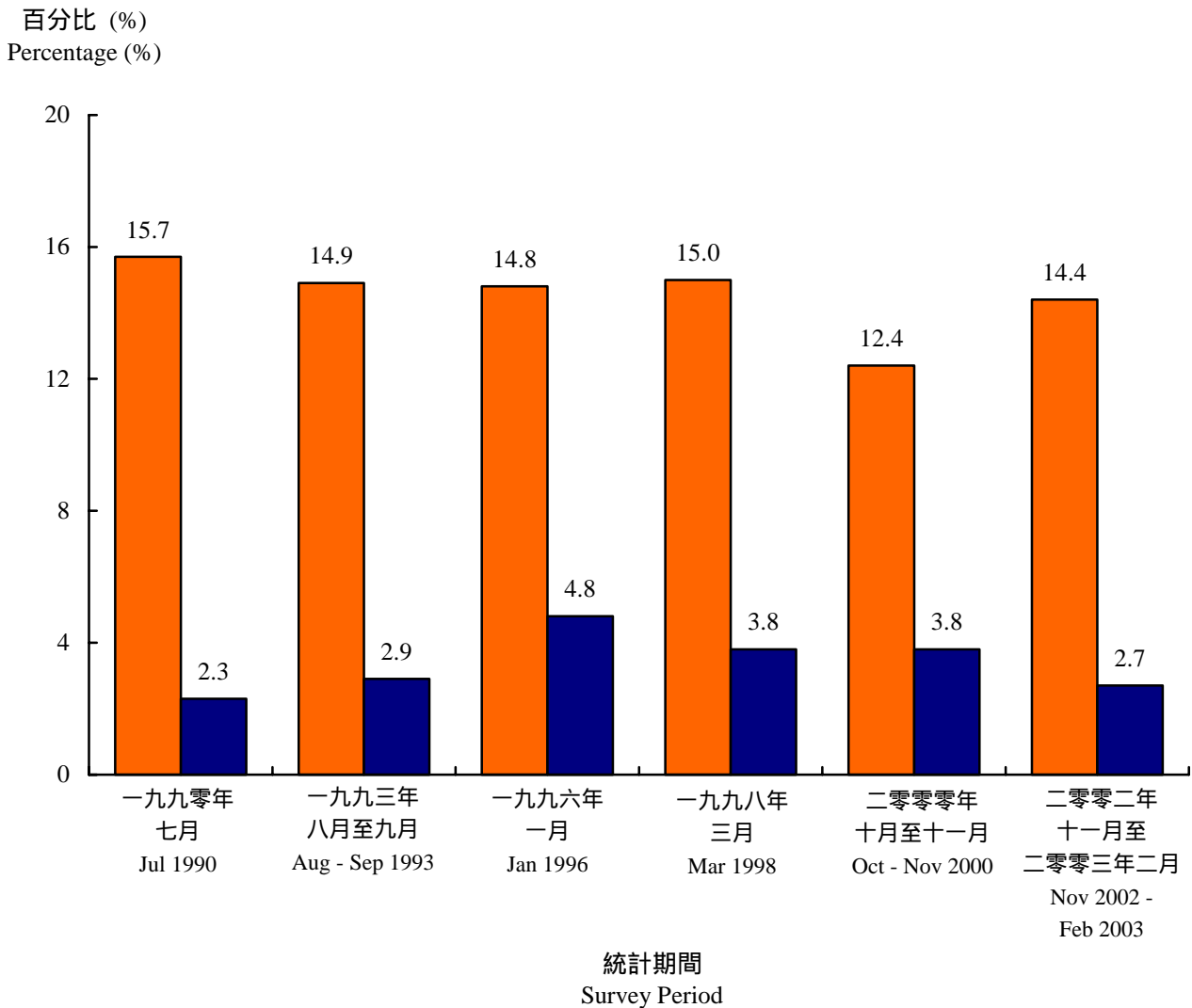


表 5.1 按每日所吸食的煙草種類劃分的習慣每日吸煙的人士/以前習慣每日吸煙的人士數目
 Table 5.1 Daily smokers / Ex-daily smokers by form of tobacco consumed daily

每日所吸食的煙草種類 [#] Form of tobacco consumed daily [#]	習慣每日吸煙的人士 Daily smokers		以前習慣每日吸煙的人士 Ex-daily smokers	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
香煙 Cigarettes	818.2	99.8	151.2	96.9
其他煙類 Other forms of tobacco	2.3	0.3	5.7	3.6
合計 Overall	819.7		156.1	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 5.2 習慣每日吸食香煙的人士及以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 5.2 Daily cigarette smokers and ex-daily cigarette smokers

統計期間 Survey period	習慣每日吸食香煙的人士 Daily cigarette smokers		以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士 Ex-daily cigarette smokers	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*
一九八二年一月至三月 Jan-Mar 1982	888.4	23.3	#	#
一九八三年三月 Mar 1983	783.9	19.9	#	#
一九八四年七月 Jul 1984	744.5	18.7	145.6	3.7
一九八六年七月 Jul 1986	713.4	17.4	132.9	3.2
一九八八年七月 Jul 1988	723.9	16.8	138.3	3.2
一九九零年七月 Jul 1990	691.9	15.7	102.7	2.3
一九九三年八月至九月 Aug-Sep 1993	687.1	14.9	134.5	2.9
一九九六年一月 Jan 1996	740.4	14.8	240.3	4.8
一九九八年三月 Mar 1998	805.1	15.0	206.7	3.8
二零零零年十月至十一月 Oct-Nov 2000	692.5	12.4	210.9	3.8
二零零二年十一月至二零零三年二月 Nov 2002 - Feb 2003	818.2	14.4	151.2	2.7

註釋：* 在個別統計期間佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。

沒有數據。

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

Not available.

表 5.3a 按年齡及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 5.3a Daily cigarette smokers by age and sex

二零零二年十一月至二零零三年二月進行的統計調查
Survey conducted during Nov 2002 - Feb 2003

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	11.8	1.7	5.3	4.9	4.5	2.3	16.7	2.0	3.8
20 - 29	104.4	14.7	23.2	30.0	27.8	6.2	134.4	16.4	14.4
30 - 39	153.6	21.6	28.3	30.1	28.0	4.3	183.8	22.5	14.7
40 - 49	187.1	26.3	30.0	18.0	16.7	2.7	205.1	25.1	16.0
50 - 59	131.9	18.6	33.5	6.0	5.6	1.6	137.9	16.8	17.9
≥ 60	121.6	17.1	25.0	18.8	17.5	3.6	140.4	17.2	14.0
合計® Overall®	710.5	100.0 (86.8)	26.1	107.8	100.0 (13.2)	3.6	818.2	100.0 (100.0)	14.4

二零零零年十月至十一月進行的統計調查
Survey conducted during Oct-Nov 2000

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 19	14.9	2.5	6.4	5.7	5.6	2.6	20.6	3.0	4.5
20 - 29	90.7	15.4	19.9	22.7	22.1	4.7	113.3	16.4	12.1
30 - 39	132.1	22.4	23.1	24.4	23.8	3.4	156.4	22.6	12.1
40 - 49	154.7	26.2	26.4	16.0	15.6	2.5	170.8	24.7	14.1
50 - 59	93.7	15.9	26.2	8.2	8.0	2.5	101.9	14.7	14.8
≥ 60	103.9	17.6	21.8	25.6	25.0	4.9	129.4	18.7	12.9
合計® Overall®	589.9	100.0 (85.2)	22.0	102.6	100.0 (14.8)	3.5	692.5	100.0 (100.0)	12.4

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性為例，根據二零零二/零三年的統計調查所得，5.3%為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

® 括號內的數字顯示佔所有習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males age 15-19, 5.3% were daily cigarette smokers based on the 2002/03 survey.

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

表 5.3b 按開始每周吸食香煙的年齡及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
 Table 5.3b Daily cigarette smokers by age started smoking cigarette weekly and sex

開始每周吸食香煙的 年齡 Age started smoking cigarette weekly	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 10	11.8	1.7	1.1	1.0	12.9	1.6
10 - 19	427.0	60.1	63.1	58.5	490.1	59.9
20 - 29	247.4	34.8	35.9	33.3	283.3	34.6
≥ 30	24.2	3.4	7.7	7.2	31.9	3.9
總計 Total	710.5	100.0	107.8	100.0	818.2	100.0

表 5.3c 按年齡/性別及每日吸食香煙支數劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 5.3c Daily cigarette smokers by age / sex and daily consumption of cigarettes

年齡組別/ 性別 Age group / Sex	每日吸食香煙支數 No. of cigarettes smoked per day								每日平均吸食香煙支數 Average no. of cigarettes smoked per day			
	1 - 10		11 - 20		≥ 21		總計 Total		二零零二年 十一月至二 零零三年二 月進行的 統計調查 Survey conducted during Nov 2002 - Feb 2003	二零零零年 十月至十一 月進行的 統計調查 Survey conducted during Oct - Nov 2000		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %				
年齡組別 Age group												
15 - 19	10.3	61.7	6.1	36.4	} 5.5		} 3.6		16.7	100.0	12	13
20 - 29	73.0	54.3	56.3	41.9	}		}		134.4	100.0	13	13
30 - 39	88.8	48.3	83.8	45.6	11.2	6.1	183.8	100.0	14	14	14	14
40 - 49	87.4	42.6	103.2	50.3	14.5	7.1	205.1	100.0	15	17	17	17
50 - 59	51.9	37.7	73.6	53.4	12.3	9.0	137.9	100.0	16	16	16	16
≥ 60	71.6	51.0	61.4	43.8	7.3	5.2	140.4	100.0	14	14	14	14
性別 Sex												
男 Male	314.0	44.2	349.0	49.1	47.5	6.7	710.5	100.0	15	15	15	15
女 Female	68.9	64.0	35.5	32.9	3.3	3.1	107.8	100.0	12	12	12	12
合計 Overall	383.0	46.8	384.5	47.0	50.8	6.2	818.2	100.0	14	15	14	15

表 5.3d 按經濟活動身分劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 5.3d Daily cigarette smokers by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	659.6	80.6	18.7
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	158.6	19.4	7.4
退休人士 Retired persons	118.4	14.5	12.8
料理家務者 Home-makers	23.4	2.9	3.4
其他 [#] Others [#]	16.8	2.1	3.1
合計 Overall	818.2	100.0	14.4

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，18.7%為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

[#] 其他包括學生及其他非從事經濟活動人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 18.7% were daily cigarette smokers.

⁺ Economically active persons comprise the employed persons and unemployed persons.

[#] Others include students and other economically inactive persons.

表 5.3e 按開始吸食香煙的原因及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 5.3e Daily cigarette smokers by reason for starting to smoke cigarette and sex

開始吸食香煙的原因# Reason for starting to smoke cigarette#	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
受朋友影響 Influence of friends	463.6	65.3	68.0	63.1	531.6	65.0
好奇 Out of curiosity	178.1	25.1	28.4	26.4	206.5	25.2
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	165.0	23.2	17.6	16.4	182.6	22.3
消磨時間 Killing time	91.0	12.8	15.9	14.7	106.9	13.1
減輕精神壓力 Easing tension	89.5	12.6	17.1	15.9	106.6	13.0
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	80.0	11.3	10.8	10.0	90.7	11.1
受家人影響 Influence of family members	63.6	8.9	10.9	10.1	74.5	9.1
看來更成熟/有氣派 To look more mature / stylish	14.1	2.0	1.4	1.3	15.5	1.9
受公眾人物/明星影響 Influence of public figures / artists	10.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	11.4	1.4
受電視節目/電影影響 Influence of TV programs / movies	9.1	1.3	2.1	2.0	11.2	1.4
合計 Overall	710.5		107.8		818.2	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 5.3f 按曾否嘗試/是否想戒煙及性別劃分的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 5.3f Daily cigarette smokers by whether had tried / wanted to give up smoking and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
曾嘗試戒煙但失敗 Had tried to give up smoking but failed	248.6	35.0	35.5	32.9	284.1	34.7
從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙 Had never tried but wanted to give up smoking	50.8	7.2	8.8	8.2	59.6	7.3
從未嘗試過戒煙及並不想戒煙 Had never tried and did not want to give up smoking	411.0	57.9	63.5	58.9	474.5	58.0
總計 Total	710.5	100.0	107.8	100.0	818.2	100.0

表 5.4 按戒煙失敗的原因及性別劃分的曾嘗試戒煙但失敗的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
 Table 5.4 Daily cigarette smokers who had tried but failed to give up smoking by reason for failing to give up smoking and sex

戒煙失敗的原因# Reason for failing to give up smoking#	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	140.5	56.5	18.6	52.3	159.1	56.0
不夠決心 Not determined enough	124.7	50.2	18.2	51.4	142.9	50.3
許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	52.0	20.9	7.4	20.8	59.4	20.9
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	31.8	12.8	6.6	18.6	38.4	13.5
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	25.7	10.4	1.9	5.2	27.6	9.7
消磨時間 Killing time	19.3	7.8	2.8	7.8	22.1	7.8
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	19.4	7.8	2.8	8.0	22.3	7.8
心理/生理上感到不適 Felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable	16.1	6.5	} 3.5	} 9.9	19.1	6.7
太容易取得香煙 Too easy to get cigarettes	8.4	3.4			9.3	3.3
合計 Overall	248.6		35.5		284.1	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 5.5 按不想戒煙的原因及性別劃分的從未嘗試過戒煙及並不想戒煙的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
 Table 5.5 Daily cigarette smokers who had never tried and did not want to give up smoking by reason for not wanting to give up smoking and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不想戒煙的原因# Reason for not wanting to give up smoking#						
吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	325.1	79.1	46.9	73.9	372.0	78.4
不夠決心 Not determined enough	118.6	28.9	14.4	22.6	133.0	28.0
許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	65.5	15.9	9.4	14.8	74.9	15.8
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	52.5	12.8	10.4	16.3	62.9	13.2
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	32.2	7.8	4.9	7.8	37.2	7.8
消磨時間 Killing time	30.7	7.5	5.1	8.0	35.7	7.5
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	30.3	7.4	4.6	7.3	35.0	7.4
心理/生理上感到不適 Felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable	28.1	6.8	3.2	5.1	31.4	6.6
太容易取得香煙 Too easy to get cigarettes	8.3	2.0	1.9	2.9	10.2	2.1
合計 Overall	411.0		63.5		474.5	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 5.6 按未曾嘗試戒煙的原因及性別劃分的從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 5.6 Daily cigarette smokers who had never tried but wanted to give up smoking by reason for not trying to give up smoking and sex

	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 %
未曾嘗試戒煙的原因# Reason for not trying to give up smoking#						
吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	32.1	63.1	3.9	44.5	36.0	60.3
不夠決心 Not determined enough	22.7	44.6	4.8	54.2	27.5	46.0
許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	6.6	13.0	1.5	17.1	8.1	13.6
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	5.3	10.3	1.8	20.3	7.0	11.8
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	4.3	8.4	} 0.9	} 10.2	4.8	8.1
消磨時間 Killing time	3.5	6.8			4.1	7.0
太容易取得香煙 Too easy to get cigarettes	1.8	3.4	} 1.5	} 16.9	3.0	5.1
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	2.3	4.5			2.6	4.4
合計 Overall	50.8		8.8		59.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎
闡釋。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 5.7a 按年齡/性別劃分的以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 5.7a Ex-daily cigarette smokers by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 29	5.5	3.7	0.4
30 - 39	17.1	11.3	1.4
40 - 49	28.5	18.8	2.2
50 - 59	23.6	15.6	3.1
≥ 60	76.5	50.6	7.6
性別 Sex			
男 Male	130.6	86.3	4.8
女 Female	20.7	13.7	0.7
合計 Overall	151.2	100.0	2.7

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十五至二十九歲人士為例，0.4%為以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

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

表 5.7b 按戒煙的原因及性別劃分的以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士數目
Table 5.7b Ex-daily cigarette smokers by reason for giving up smoking and sex

戒煙的原因# Reason for giving up smoking#	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
健康理由(非為醫生/護士/其他 健康護理的專業人士建議) Health reason (without advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)	75.6	57.9	12.4	60.0	88.0	58.2
覺得吸煙影響身體健康 Considered smoking not good to health	32.9	25.2	5.0	24.1	37.9	25.0
健康理由(為醫生/護士/其他 健康護理的專業人士建議) Health reason (with advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)	31.1	23.9	3.7	18.1	34.9	23.1
受家人/朋友影響 Influence of family members / friends	26.5	20.3	4.7	22.9	31.2	20.6
不想成為兒童的壞榜樣 Avoid setting a bad example to children	18.4	14.1	3.5	16.8	21.9	14.5
香煙價格昂貴 High price of cigarettes	14.5	11.1	2.3	11.2	16.8	11.1
社會不認同吸煙習慣 Smoking is a socially unacceptable habit	7.2	5.5	} 1.5	} 7.3	8.2	5.4
公司或公眾場所禁止/不方便 吸煙 Smoking is prohibited / inconvenient at work or public places	3.6	2.8			4.4	2.9
合計 Overall	130.6		20.7		151.2	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 5.8 按年齡/性別及對戒煙服務的認識劃分的現時有吸煙的人士數目
Table 5.8 Current smokers by age / sex and awareness of the smoking cessation service

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	對戒煙服務的認識 Awareness of the smoking cessation service					
	認識 Aware		不認識 Not aware		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 19	7.2	35.9	12.8	64.1	20.0	100.0
20 - 29	65.7	46.1	76.9	53.9	142.5	100.0
30 - 39	98.4	50.3	97.2	49.7	195.6	100.0
40 - 49	103.5	47.9	112.5	52.1	216.0	100.0
50 - 59	67.3	46.9	76.4	53.1	143.7	100.0
≥ 60	53.5	35.8	95.8	64.2	149.2	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	334.2	45.1	407.3	54.9	741.6	100.0
女 Female	61.3	48.9	64.1	51.1	125.4	100.0
合計 Overall	395.5	45.6	471.5	54.4	867.0	100.0

表 5.9 按曾否使用戒煙服務/是否願意嘗試戒煙服務及性別劃分的認識戒煙服務的現時有吸煙的人士數目
Table 5.9 Current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation service by whether had tried the smoking cessation service / whether would try the smoking cessation service and sex

曾否使用戒煙服務/ 是否願意嘗試戒煙服務 Whether had tried the smoking cessation service / whether would try the smoking cessation service	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
曾使用戒煙服務 Had tried the smoking cessation service	5.9	1.8	0.5	0.9	6.5	1.6
未曾使用戒煙服務 Had not tried the smoking cessation service	328.3	98.2	60.8	99.1	389.1	98.4
願意嘗試戒煙服務 Would try the smoking cessation service	45.7	(13.9)	7.6	(12.6)	53.3	(13.7)
不願意嘗試戒煙服務 Would not try the smoking cessation service	282.6	(86.1)	53.1	(87.4)	335.8	(86.3)
總計 Total	334.2	100.0	61.3	100.0	395.5	100.0

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

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

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

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 5.10 按工作地方性質及在工作地方的三公呎範圍以內有否吸煙人士劃分的就業人士*數目
Table 5.10 Employed persons* by nature of work place and whether had smokers within 3 metres of work place

工作地方性質 Nature of work place	在工作地方的三公呎範圍以內有否吸煙人士 Whether had smokers within 3 metres of work place					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
主要室內 Mainly indoor	258.1	22.1	912.5	77.9	1 170.6	100.0
主要室外 Mainly outdoor	117.9	59.4	80.7	40.6	198.7	100.0
全室內 Entirely indoor	225.1	21.8	806.5	78.2	1 031.6	100.0
全室外 Entirely outdoor	110.9	60.8	71.5	39.2	182.3	100.0
室內及室外 Both indoor and outdoor	247.6	53.4	215.9	46.6	463.5	100.0
合計 Overall	959.7	31.5	2 087.0	68.5	3 046.7	100.0

註釋：* 不包括家庭傭工。

Note: * Excluding domestic helpers.

表 5.11 按所屬機構在工作地方室內範圍的吸煙政策劃分的就業人士*數目
Table 5.11 Employed persons* by policy on smoking in the indoor area of work place implemented in the establishment being engaged in

所屬機構在工作地方室內範圍的吸煙政策 Policy on smoking in the indoor area of work place implemented in the establishment being engaged in	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
在工作地方的室內範圍是否准許吸煙 Whether smoking was permitted in indoor area of work place		
准許 Yes	649.0	22.7
禁止 No	2 081.9	72.7
不清楚 Not sure	133.5	4.7
在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定吸煙區 Whether had designated smoking area in indoor area of work place		
有 Yes	397.2	13.9
沒有 No	2 327.9	81.3
不清楚 Not sure	139.2	4.9
在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定非吸煙區 Whether had designated non-smoking area in indoor area of work place		
有 Yes	931.5	32.5
沒有 No	1 801.8	62.9
不清楚 Not sure	131.1	4.6
總計 Total	2 864.4	100.0

註釋：* 不包括家庭傭工及完全在室外工作的人士。

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

附錄一：統計調查方法

Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口(包括常住居民¹及流動居民²)的99%。

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

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

¹ 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

² 至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三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。

Survey coverage and sample design

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

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

This survey covers about 99% of the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents¹ and Mobile Residents²).

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.

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

¹ “Usual Residents” include two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before the reference time-point or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

² As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before the reference time-point or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

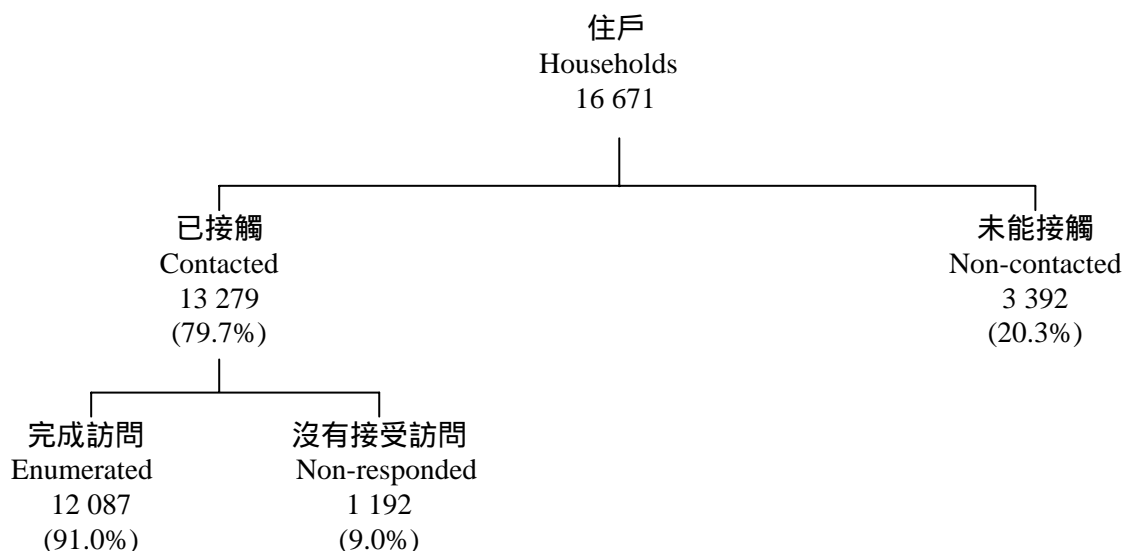
4. 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的紀錄，有關紀錄以相對較永久和可辨認的標記(例如小徑和河流)來劃分。每個小區約有 10 個屋宇單位。由於在非建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址，以致未能個別識認，故此以小區作為在非建設地區內的抽樣單位的安排是有必要的。

統計調查問卷

5. 問卷旨在搜集有關香港居民對《基本法》的認識、出外旅遊的情況及吸煙情況等資料。

訪問結果

6. 在有人居住的 16 340 個屋宇單位中，共有 16 671 個住戶。於該 16 671 個住戶中，成功訪問了 12 087 個住戶，整體回應率為 73%。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

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

Survey questionnaire

5. The questionnaire is designed to collect information from Hong Kong residents on their understanding of the Basic Law, pattern of outbound travel and pattern of smoking.

Enumeration experience

6. A total of 16 671 households were found in the sample of 16 340 occupied quarters. Among those 16 671 households, 12 087 households had been successfully enumerated, with an overall response rate of 73%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :-

Reliability of the estimates

7. Results of the THS are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. The estimates contained in this report were based on information obtained from a particular sample, which was one of a large number of possible

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。

8. 由於本報告書所載列的估計有抽樣誤差，寫作零的數字，可能是一個小數值的數字，而並非是零。這些估計須謹慎闡釋。

9. 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。一般來說，標準誤差與總體內各元素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設計相關。

10. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

變數 Variable	估計 Estimate	離中系數 CV (%)
對《基本法》有相當/些少認識的十五歲及以上人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had some / good knowledge of the Basic Law among all persons aged 15 and over	48.3%	0.9
在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門旅遊的十六歲及以上人士佔所有十六歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration among all persons aged 16 and over	48.8%	0.9
在統計前十二個月內曾到廣東省/澳門以外的地方旅遊的十六歲及以上人士佔所有十六歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had travelled to places other than Guangdong Province / Macao during the twelve months before enumeration among all persons aged 16 and over	24.2%	1.6

samples that could be selected using the same sample design. By chance, estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The 'sampling error' is a measure of these variations and is thus a measure of the precision with which an estimate derived from a particular sample would approximate the population parameter to be measured.

8. It should be noted that since all estimates contained in this report are subject to sampling error, a zero figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

9. For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables contained 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.

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

<u>變數</u> <u>Variable</u>	<u>估計</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>離中系數</u> <u>CV</u> (%)
習慣每日吸食香煙的十五歲及以上人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over	14.4%	1.4
以前習慣每日吸食香煙的十五歲及以上人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of ex-daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over	2.7%	3.4

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

Appendix 2 : Previously released Thematic Household Survey Reports

主題性住戶統計調查第一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十元

(統計期間：4/2000-6/2000)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 1

Bilingual version, HK\$60

(Survey period: 4/2000-6/2000)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第二號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：1/2000-3/2000)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 2

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 1/2000-3/2000)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第三號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十四元

(統計期間：9/1999-11/1999)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 3

Bilingual version, HK\$44

(Survey period: 9/1999-11/1999)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第四號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：10/1999-1/2000)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 4

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 10/1999-1/2000)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第五號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元
(統計期間：10/2000-11/2000)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5

Bilingual version, HK\$52
(Survey period: 10/2000-11/2000)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第六號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十四元
(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 6

Bilingual version, HK\$54
(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第七號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元
(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 在中國內地居住的意向及情況
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7

Bilingual version, HK\$52
(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第八號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十六元
(統計期間：1/2001-5/2001)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 8

Bilingual version, HK\$46
(Survey period: 1/2001-5/2001)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第九號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十元
(統計期間：3/2002-5/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 9

Bilingual version, HK\$40
(Survey period: 3/2002-5/2002)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十四元

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 10

Bilingual version, HK\$54

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十六元

(統計期間：8/2001-10/2001)

- 受供養父母的特徵
- 對改善居所的冀望
- 居所按揭利息款項

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 11

Bilingual version, HK\$36

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十二號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣七十五元

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 12

Bilingual version, HK\$75

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

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalization
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals
- Health status of institutional residents and their utilization of medical services

主題性住戶統計調查第十三號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元

(統計期間：7/2002-9/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 13

Bilingual version, HK\$52

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十四號報告書
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(統計期間：12/2001-2/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14
Bilingual version, HK\$66
(Survey period: 12/2001-2/2002)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十五號報告書
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- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
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- 個人電腦的使用情況
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- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 15
Bilingual version, HK\$81
(Survey period: 5/2003-8/2003)

Penetration of personal computer and Internet
Knowledge of using personal computer and
Chinese input methods
Usage of personal computer
Usage of Internet service
Usage of electronic business services
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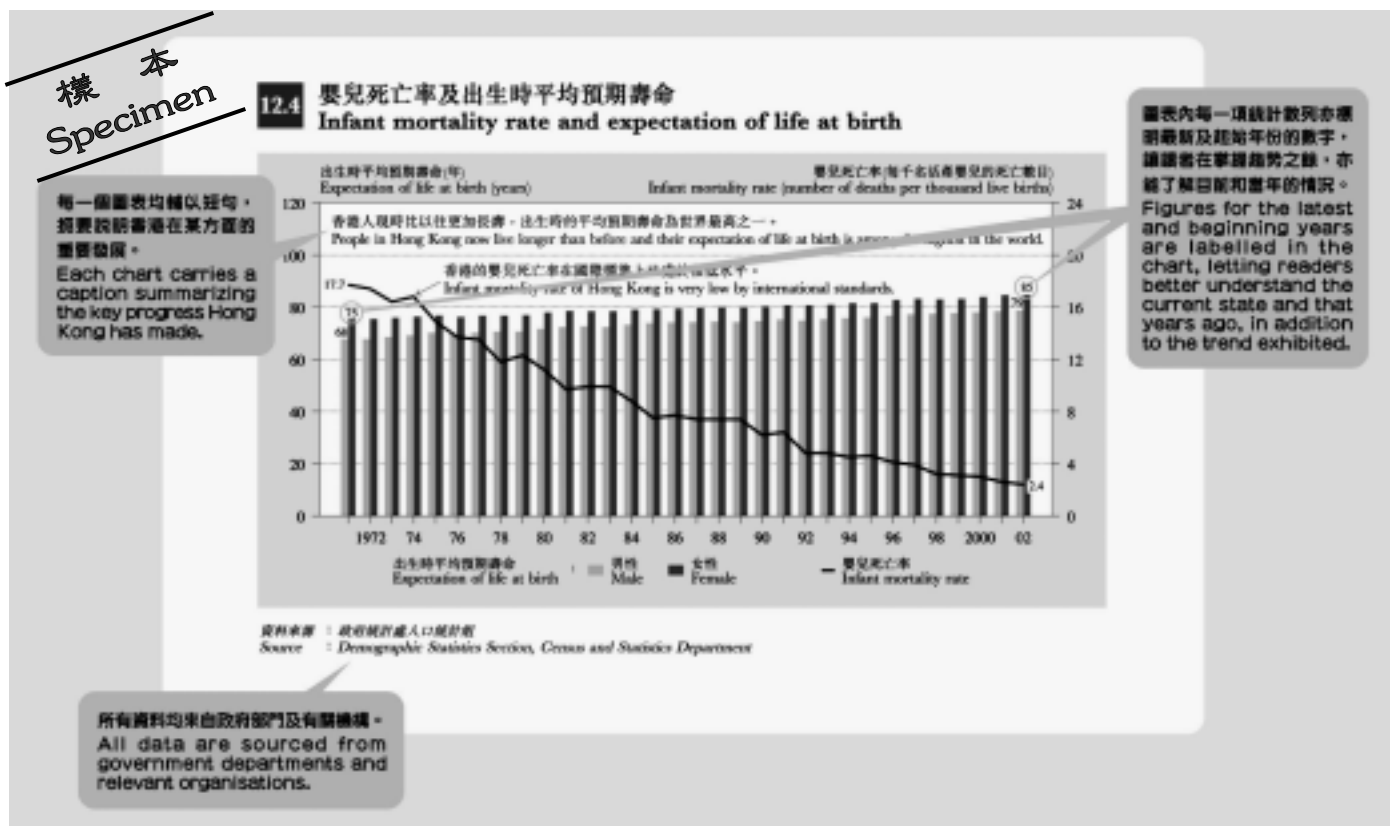
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