

# 主題性住戶統計調查 第五號報告書

## Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5

吸煙情況

Pattern of cigarette smoking

對《基本法》的認識

Understanding of the Basic Law

對聘請家庭傭工的意見

Views on employment of domestic helpers

購買新鮮食品的情況

Pattern of purchasing fresh food produce

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# 1 引言 Introduction

## 背景

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

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

## 本報告書所包括的專題

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

## 統計調查方法簡述

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

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

## Background

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

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

## Topics included in this report

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

## Brief description of survey method

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

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

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

### 數字進位

1.7 由於進位關係，統計表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。

### 代號

1.8 ‘-’ 代表「零」。

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

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

### Rounding of figures

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

### Symbol

1.8 ‘-’ signifies nil.

## 2 吸煙情況 Pattern of cigarette smoking

### 引言

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

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

### 概念及定義

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

### INTRODUCTION

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

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

### CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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

## 資料的局限

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

## 專題訪問的主要結果

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

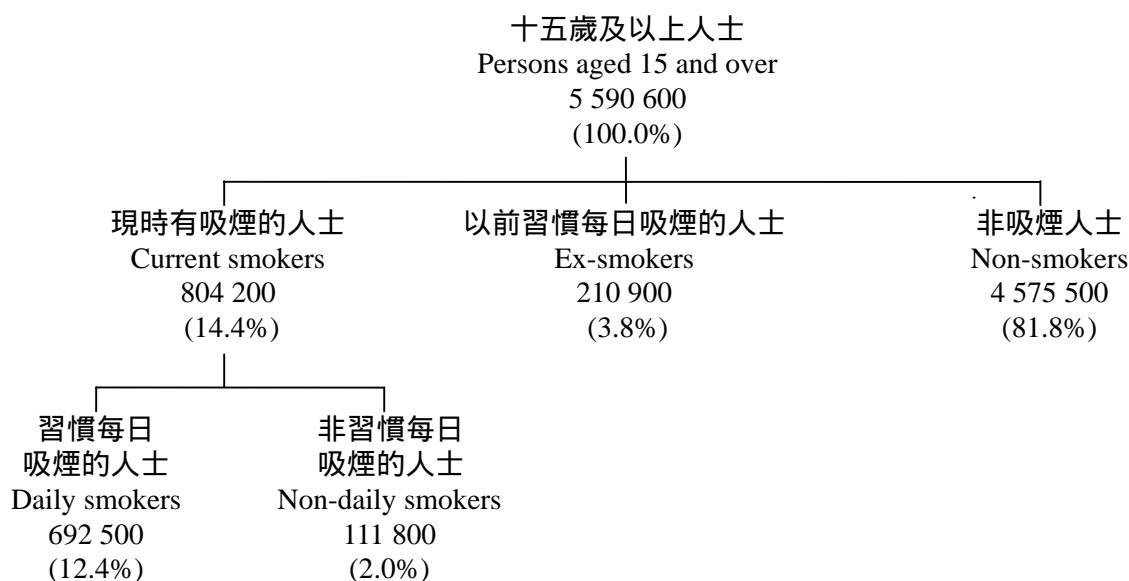
## LIMITATION

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

## MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

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

### 吸煙人士的分布 Distribution of smokers



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

## 甲. 有關習慣每日吸煙的人士的分析

### 年齡及性別

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

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

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

### 開始每周吸煙的年齡

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

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

## A. Analysis on daily smokers

### Age and sex

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

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

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

### Age started smoking weekly

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

*每日吸煙支數*

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

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

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

*經濟活動身分*

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

*開始吸煙的原因*

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

*曾否嘗試/是否想戒煙*

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

*Daily consumption of cigarettes*

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

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

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

*Activity status*

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

*Reason for starting to smoke*

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

*Whether had tried / wanted to give up smoking*

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



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

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

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

## 乙. 有關以前習慣每日吸煙的人士的分析

### *年齡及性別*

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

### *戒煙的原因*

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

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

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

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

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

### *Age and sex*

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

### *Reason for giving up smoking*

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

**丙. 有關現時有吸煙的人士對戒煙服務的認識的分析**

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

*曾否使用/是否願意嘗試戒煙服務*

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

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

**丁. 有關就業人士對在工作地方吸煙的意見的分析**

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

*在工作地方的十呎範圍以內有否吸煙人士*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Whether had smokers within 10 feet of work place*

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

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

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

*在工作地方的室內範圍是否准許吸煙*

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

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

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

*在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定吸煙區*

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

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

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

*在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定非吸煙區*

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

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

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

*是否支持在工作地方的室內範圍設立指定吸煙區*

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

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

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

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

*是否支持在工作地方的室內範圍全面禁煙*

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

*是否支持政府立例規定在工作地方的室內範圍全面禁煙*

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

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

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

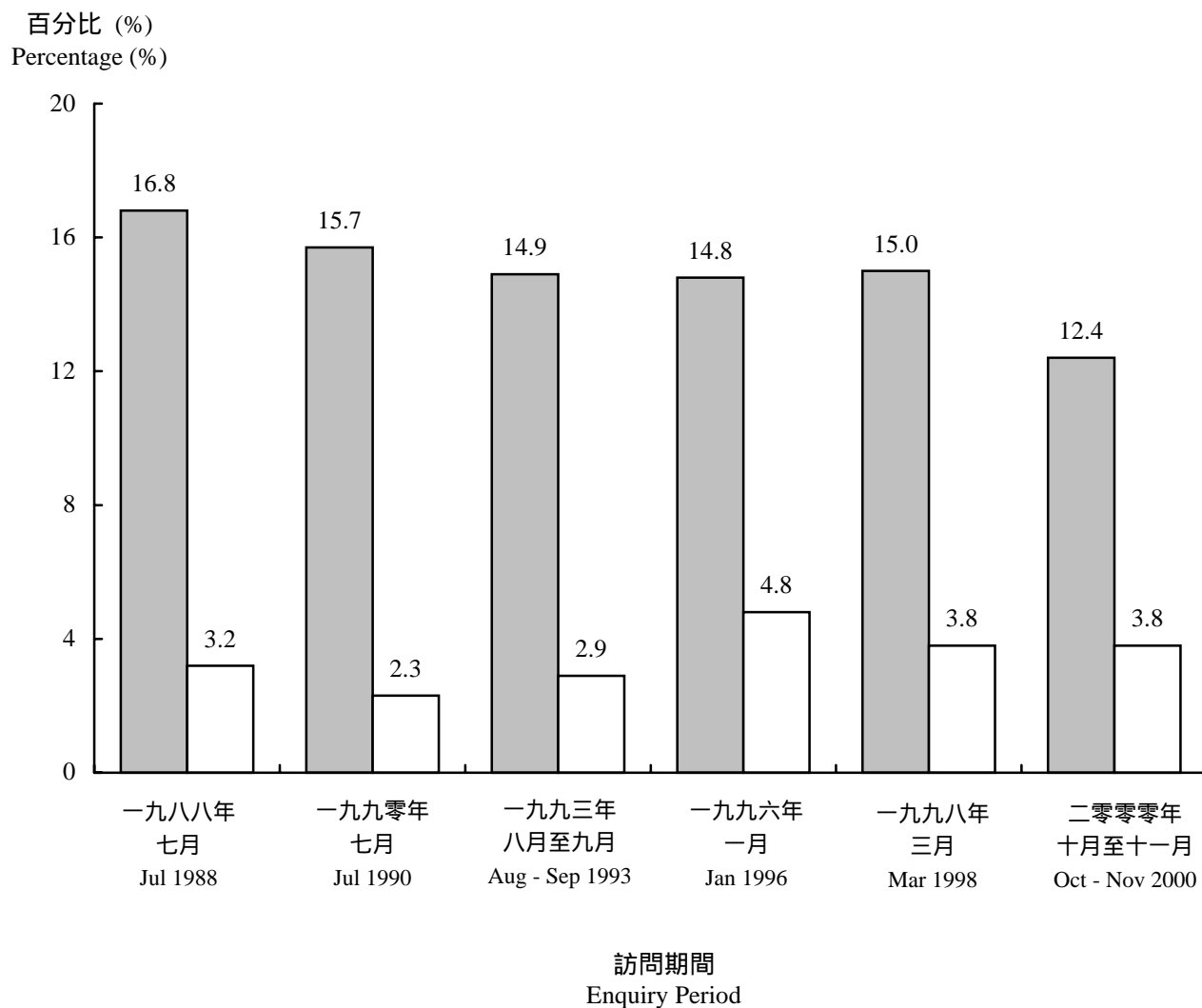
2.31 The majority (72.4%) of the employed persons supported that smoking should be prohibited in the entire indoor area of their work place while 11.5% did not support. The remaining 16.1% had no comment. The percentage of supporting the prohibition of smoking in the entire indoor area of work place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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

註釋：\* 在個別訪問期間佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。

# 沒有數據。

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

# Not available.

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

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

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

一九九八年三月的專題訪問  
Mar 1998 enquiry

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 19	9.1	1.3	4.2	2.7	3.4	1.3	11.8	1.5	2.8
20 - 29	114.3	15.7	24.1	22.2	28.1	4.3	136.5	16.9	13.8
30 - 39	196.2	27.0	30.1	14.1	17.9	2.0	210.4	26.1	15.7
40 - 49	187.2	25.8	33.0	14.5	18.4	2.7	201.7	25.0	18.3
50 - 59	111.2	15.3	35.1	4.0	5.1	1.5	115.2	14.3	19.9
≥ 60	108.3	14.9	24.2	21.3	27.0	4.4	129.6	16.1	13.9
合計 <sup>@</sup> Overall <sup>@</sup>	726.3	100.0 (90.2)	27.1	78.8	100.0 (9.8)	2.9	805.1	100.0 (100.0)	15.0

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

<sup>@</sup> 括號內的數字顯示佔所有習慣每日吸煙的人士的百分比。

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

<sup>@</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all daily smokers.

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

開始每周吸煙的年齡 Age started smoking weekly	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 10	16.2	2.8	5.6	5.5	21.9	3.2
10 - 19	371.1	62.9	61.4	59.9	432.5	62.5
20 - 29	184.2	31.2	28.9	28.2	213.1	30.8
≥ 30	18.4	3.1	6.6	6.5	25.0	3.6
總計 Total	589.9	100.0	102.6	100.0	692.5	100.0



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

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

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

經濟活動身分 Activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	550.1	79.4	16.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	142.3	20.6	6.6
退休人士 Retired persons	92.9	13.4	12.8
料理家務者 Home-makers	26.6	3.8	2.9
其他 <sup>#</sup> Others <sup>#</sup>	22.7	3.3	4.3
合計 Overall	692.5	100.0	12.4

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

+ 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, 16.1% were daily smokers.

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

# Others include students and other economically inactive persons.

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

開始吸煙的原因# Reason for starting to smoke#	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
受朋友影響 Influence of friends	356.1	60.4	56.2	54.8	412.3	59.5
好奇 Out of curiosity	129.0	21.9	27.7	27.0	156.8	22.6
減輕精神壓力 Easing tension	111.9	19.0	20.7	20.2	132.6	19.2
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	95.2	16.1	13.2	12.9	108.4	15.7
提高精神 Refreshing one’s mind	86.3	14.6	12.0	11.7	98.3	14.2
受家人影響 Influence of family members	76.5	13.0	17.7	17.3	94.2	13.6
消磨時間 Killing time	69.1	11.7	10.7	10.4	79.8	11.5
看來更成熟/有氣派 To look more mature / stylish	24.5	4.1	3.2	3.2	27.7	4.0
受公眾人物/明星影響 Influence of public figures / artistes	8.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	10.1	1.5
合計 Overall	589.9		102.6		692.5	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

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

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

**表 2.3 按戒煙失敗的原因及性別劃分的曾嘗試戒煙但失敗的習慣每日吸煙的人士數目**  
**Table 2.3 Daily smokers who had tried but failed to give up smoking by reason for failing to give up smoking and sex**

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

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 2.4 按不想戒煙的原因及性別劃分的從未嘗試過戒煙及並不想戒煙的習慣每日吸煙的人士數目**  
**Table 2.4 Daily smokers who had never tried and did not want to give up smoking by reason for not wanting to give up smoking and sex**

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

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 2.5 按未曾嘗試戒煙的原因及性別劃分的從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙的習慣每日吸煙的人士數目**  
**Table 2.5 Daily smokers who had never tried but wanted to give up smoking by reason for not trying to give up smoking and sex**

	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#						
不夠決心 Being not determined enough	32.5	52.8	3.3	38.1	35.8	51.0
吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	19.0	30.8	4.9	56.4	23.9	34.0
心理/生理上感到不適 Felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable	12.5	20.3	3.9	44.8	16.5	23.4
許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	13.0	21.2	2.3	26.3	15.3	21.8
提高精神 Refreshing one’s mind	9.5	15.5	1.4	15.4	10.9	15.5
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	5.4	8.8	-	-	5.4	7.7
太容易取得香煙 Too easy to get cigarettes	4.6	7.5	-	-	4.6	6.6
合計 Overall	61.6		8.8		70.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 2.6a 按年齡/性別劃分的以前習慣每日吸煙的人士數目**  
**Table 2.6a Ex-smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit by age / sex**

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
<b>年齡組別</b> Age group			
15 - 19	2.4	1.1	0.5
20 - 29	10.0	4.8	1.1
30 - 39	22.8	10.8	1.8
40 - 49	43.5	20.6	3.6
50 - 59	36.2	17.1	5.2
≥ 60	96.0	45.5	9.6
<b>性別</b> Sex			
男 Male	186.3	88.3	7.0
女 Female	24.6	11.7	0.8
合計 Overall	210.9	100.0	3.8

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

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



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

戒煙的原因# Reason for giving up smoking#	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
健康理由(沒有醫生建議) Health reason (without a doctor’s advice)	85.3	45.8	12.8	52.2	98.1	46.5
覺得吸煙影響身體健康 Considered smoking not good to health	70.8	38.0	7.5	30.5	78.3	37.1
受家人影響 Influence of family members	42.1	22.6	4.9	19.8	46.9	22.2
健康理由(有醫生建議) Health reason (with a doctor’s advice)	31.9	17.1	5.7	23.1	37.6	17.8
受朋友影響 Influence of friends	11.4	6.1	0.4	1.6	11.8	5.6
香煙價格昂貴 High price of cigarettes	9.0	4.8	0.5	2.1	9.5	4.5
合計 Overall	186.3		24.6		210.9	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

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

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	對戒煙服務的認識 Awareness of the smoking cessation service					
	認識 Aware		不認識 Not aware		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 19	2.0	8.0	22.6	92.0	24.6	100.0
20 - 29	37.0	27.1	99.9	72.9	136.9	100.0
30 - 39	63.2	34.1	122.2	65.9	185.4	100.0
40 - 49	64.3	33.3	128.5	66.7	192.7	100.0
50 - 59	40.4	33.7	79.3	66.3	119.8	100.0
≥ 60	35.3	24.4	109.6	75.6	144.9	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	210.0	31.1	466.2	68.9	676.2	100.0
女 Female	32.2	25.2	95.9	74.9	128.0	100.0
合計 Overall	242.2	30.1	562.1	69.9	804.2	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

工作地方性質 Nature of work place	在工作地方的十呎範圍以內有否吸煙人士 Whether had smokers within 10 feet of work place					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
主要室內 Mainly indoor	733.9	35.2	1 351.4	64.8	2 085.3	100.0
主要室外 Mainly outdoor	158.8	66.6	79.8	33.4	238.5	100.0
室內及室外 Both indoor and outdoor	196.2	65.6	102.4	34.3	298.6	100.0
合計 Overall	1 088.9	41.4	1 533.6	58.5	2 622.4	100.0

註釋：\* 不包括家庭傭工及完全在室外工作的人士。

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

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

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

註釋：\* 不包括家庭傭工及完全在室外工作的人士。

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

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

對在工作地方的室內範圍禁煙的各項措施的意見 View towards various measures to prohibit smoking in the indoor area of work place	吸煙習慣 Smoking pattern					
	現時有吸煙的人士 Current smokers		非吸煙人士及以前習慣每日吸煙的人士 Non-smokers and ex-smokers		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
是否支持在工作地方的室內範圍設立指定吸煙區 Whether supported to set up designated smoking area in the indoor area of work place						
是 Yes	254.7	52.6	1 609.6	75.3	1 864.4	71.1
否 No	133.6	27.6	210.0	9.8	343.6	13.1
沒有意見 No comment	95.6	19.8	318.8	14.9	414.4	15.8
是否支持在工作地方的室內範圍全面禁煙 Whether supported to prohibit smoking in the entire indoor area of work place						
是 Yes	183.7	38.0	1 714.1	80.2	1 897.8	72.4
否 No	191.9	39.7	109.6	5.1	301.5	11.5
沒有意見 No comment	108.3	22.4	314.7	14.7	423.0	16.1
是否支持政府立例規定在工作地方的室內範圍全面禁煙 Whether supported the Government's enactment of law to prohibit smoking in the entire indoor area of work place						
是 Yes	186.4	38.5	1 740.5	81.4	1 927.0	73.5
否 No	208.3	43.0	123.9	5.8	332.3	12.7
沒有意見 No comment	89.2	18.4	273.9	12.8	363.1	13.8
總計 Total	484.0	100.0	2 138.4	100.0	2 622.4	100.0

註釋：\* 不包括家庭傭工及完全在室外工作的人士。

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

# 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，進行有關對《基本法》的認識的專題訪問。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。受訪者被問及對《基本法》的認知程度，對加深認識《基本法》的需要，以及他們對不同推廣《基本法》方法的效應的看法。

3.2 除了透過住戶統計調查搜集有關市民大眾和就讀小學四年級及以上的學生對《基本法》的認識的資料外，政府統計處同期間也進行了一項郵寄問卷統計調查，向另外以隨機抽樣方法抽選的公務員和教師搜集類似的資料。

### 專題訪問的主要結果

#### 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評估他們對《基本法》的認知程度。在統計時的 5 590 600 名十五歲及以上人士中，約 4 437 200 人(佔所有十五歲及以上人士的 79.4%)表示他們曾聽過《基本法》，另外20.6%則聲稱從未聽過。至於對《基本法》的認知程度，0.8%的十五歲及以上人士表示有相當認識；24.4%，有些少認識及 54.2%，只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。(表 3.1a 和圖 3.1)

##### 年齡和性別

3.4 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。有關百分比由十五至十九歲人士的38.6%，逐漸下降至六十歲及

### INTRODUCTION

3.1 Within each enumerated household, a person aged 15 or over was randomly selected for interview in respect of the enquiry on the understanding of the Basic Law. In addition, all students studying at primary 4 and above within each enumerated household were also interviewed. The respondents were asked questions about their knowledge of the Basic Law, their need to know more about the Basic Law and their perception of the effectiveness of the various means to promote the Basic Law.

3.2 Besides conducting a household survey to collect information from the general public and students at primary 4 and above on their understanding of the Basic Law, the Census and Statistics Department also conducted a postal survey concurrently to collect broadly similar information from a random sample of civil servants and teachers selected separately.

### MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

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

##### (a) Level of knowledge about the Basic Law

3.3 Persons aged 15 and over were asked to assess their level of knowledge about the Basic Law. Of the 5 590 600 persons aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration, some 4 437 200 persons (79.4% of all persons aged 15 and over) claimed that they had heard of the Basic Law. Another 20.6% claimed that they had never heard of it. Regarding the level of knowledge about the Basic Law, 0.8% of the persons aged 15 and over said that they had good knowledge of the Basic Law; 24.4%, some knowledge; and 54.2%, only heard of it but did not have any idea of what it said. (Table 3.1a and Chart 3.1)

##### Age and sex

3.4 Analysed by age group, younger persons were more likely to claim to have a good / some knowledge about the Basic Law. The percentage

以上人士的 11.2%。(表 3.1b 和圖 3.2)

3.5 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 27.1%，而女性則為 23.4%。(表 3.1b)

#### 教育程度

3.6 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小學及以下教育程度的 11.5%；中學/預科教育程度的 26.9%及專上教育程度的 47.4%。(表 3.1c)

#### 經濟活動身分

3.7 在從事經濟活動人士中，27.5%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(46.5%)較高，而料理家務人士(17.5%)及退休人士(11.3%)的百分比則較低。(表 3.1d)

#### 獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑

3.8 在該 4 437 200 名表示曾聽過《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士中，74.6%從「在電視播放的政府宣傳片」獲得有關《基本法》的資料；47.8%，從「其他電視節目」；40.1%，從「報章報導/介紹」；30.0%，從「在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播」及 22.6%，從「其他電台節目」。(表 3.2)

#### (b) 加深認識《基本法》的需要

3.9 在統計時的 5 590 600 名十五歲及以上人士中，20.6%認為有需要加深認識《基本法》，而大部分(79.4%)則表示他們沒有此需要。(表 3.3a)

was 38.6% for those aged 15-19 and gradually decreased to 11.2% for those aged 60 and over. (Table 3.1b and Chart 3.2)

3.5 Relatively speaking, a higher percentage of the male population claimed to have a good / some knowledge about the Basic Law. The percentage was 27.1% for males, as against 23.4% for females. (Table 3.1b)

#### Educational attainment

3.6 The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who claimed to have a good / some knowledge about the Basic Law increased with educational attainment. The respective percentages were 11.5% for those with primary and below educational attainment; 26.9% for those with secondary / matriculation educational attainment and 47.4% for those with tertiary educational attainment. (Table 3.1c)

#### Activity status

3.7 Among the economically active persons, 27.5% claimed to have a good / some knowledge about the Basic Law. Regarding those economically inactive persons, 46.5% of students claimed to have a good / some knowledge about the Basic Law while the respective percentages of home-makers (17.5%) and retired persons (11.3%) were lower. (Table 3.1d)

#### Source of information about the Basic Law

3.8 Of those 4 437 200 persons aged 15 and over who claimed to have heard of the Basic Law, 74.6% obtained information about the Basic Law from “Government announcements of public interest on television”; 47.8%, “other television programmes”; 40.1%, “newspaper coverage / introductory articles”; 30.0%, “Government announcements of public interest on radio”; and 22.6%, “other radio programmes”. (Table 3.2)

#### (b) Need to know more about the Basic Law

3.9 Of the 5 590 600 persons aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration, 20.6% considered that they needed to know more about the Basic Law while the majority (79.4%) claimed that they did not have such need. (Table 3.3a)



*年齡及性別*

3.10 按年齡組別分析，較多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29.1%，逐漸下降至六十歲及以上人士的9.6%。（表 3.3a）

3.11 相對而言，較高百分比的女性認為有需要加深認識《基本法》。女性的百分比為22.0%，而男性則為19.1%。（表 3.3a）

*教育程度*

3.12 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小學及以下教育程度的14.0%；中學/預科教育程度的21.1%及專上教育程度的33.0%。（表 3.3b）

*經濟活動身分*

3.13 在從事經濟活動人士中，22.0%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(36.1%)較高，而退休人士的百分比(9.1%)則較低。（表 3.3c）

*需要加深認識《基本法》的原因*

3.14 在1 153 000名認為有需要加深認識《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士中，最普遍提及需要加深認識《基本法》的原因為「和自己關係密切」(48.6%)；其次為「可保護自己的權益」(40.7%)及「公民應有的責任」(35.9%)。（表 3.4a）

*加深認識《基本法》的途徑*

3.15 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，61.6%希望透過「在電視播放的政府宣傳片」加深認識《基本法》。

*Age and sex*

3.10 Analysed by age group, a higher percentage of younger persons were more likely to think that they needed to know more about the Basic Law. The percentage was 29.1% for those aged 15-19 and gradually decreased to 9.6% for those aged 60 and over. (Table 3.3a)

3.11 Relatively speaking, a higher percentage of females considered that they needed to know more about the Basic Law. The percentage was 22.0% for females, as against 19.1% for males. (Table 3.3a)

*Educational attainment*

3.12 The percentage of persons aged 15 and over who considered that they needed to know more about the Basic Law increased with educational attainment. The respective percentages were 14.0% for those with primary and below educational attainment; 21.1% for those with secondary / matriculation educational attainment and 33.0% for those with tertiary educational attainment. (Table 3.3b)

*Activity status*

3.13 Among the economically active persons, 22.0% considered that they needed to know more about the Basic Law. Of those economically inactive persons, students had a higher percentage (36.1%) while retired persons had a lower percentage (9.1%). (Table 3.3c)

*Why the need to know more about the Basic Law*

3.14 Among those 1 153 000 persons aged 15 and over who said that they needed to know more about the Basic Law, the most commonly cited reason for thinking so was “closely related to oneself” (48.6%), followed by “protecting one’s own rights” (40.7%) and “duty of citizens” (35.9%). (Table 3.4a)

*Channel to enhance understanding of the Basic Law*

3.15 For those who said that they needed to know more about the Basic Law, 61.6% would like to enhance their understanding of the Basic

其他普遍提及的途徑包括「其他電視節目」(45.0%)、「報章報導/介紹」(38.1%)及「在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播」(28.5%)。(表 3.4b)

Law through “Government announcements of public interest on television”. Other commonly mentioned channels included “other television programmes” (45.0%), “newspaper coverage / introductory articles” (38.1%) and “Government announcements of public interest on radio” (28.5%). (Table 3.4b)

#### 不需要加深認識《基本法》的原因

#### *Why the lack of need to know more about the Basic Law*

3.16 在4 437 700名認為不需要加深認識《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士中，54.1%表示他們「沒有興趣」。其次為「沒有時間了解」(26.8%)及「不關自己的事」(21.8%)。(表 3.5)

3.16 Of those 4 437 700 persons aged 15 and over who said that they did not need to know more about the Basic Law, 54.1% indicated that they had “no interest”. This was followed by “no time to learn about it” (26.8%) and “none of one’s business” (21.8%). (Table 3.5)

#### (c) 宣傳《基本法》的有效方法

#### (c) Effective means to promote the Basic Law

#### 加強市民認識《基本法》的途徑

#### *Channel for enhancing the public’s understanding of the Basic Law*

3.17 在統計時的5 590 600名十五歲及以上人士中，約三分之二(67.6%)認為加強市民認識《基本法》的最有效途徑為「在電視播放的政府宣傳片」。其次為「其他電視節目」(14.0%)。至於其他被提及的途徑，全都只有少於4%的十五歲及以上人士提及。(表 3.3d)

3.17 Of the 5 590 600 persons aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration, about two-thirds (67.6%) thought that the most effective channel for enhancing the public’s understanding of the Basic Law was “Government announcements of public interest on television”, followed by “other television programmes” (14.0%). All other channels were mentioned by less than 4% of persons aged 15 and over. (Table 3.3d)

#### 能引起市民對《基本法》的興趣的電視/電台節目類別

#### *Type of television / radio programmes that could arouse the public’s interest in the Basic Law*

3.18 約五分之二(43.3%)的十五歲及以上人士認為「政府宣傳片」能引起市民對《基本法》的興趣。其他普遍提及的節目包括「綜合節目」(38.8%)及「時事/新聞節目」(34.7%)。(表 3.3e)

3.18 About two-fifths (43.3%) of persons aged 15 and over considered that “Government announcements of public interest” could arouse the public’s interest in the Basic Law. Other commonly cited programmes were “variety shows” (38.8%) and “current affairs / news programmes” (34.7%). (Table 3.3e)

## 乙. 有關特定組別的分析

## B. Analysis on specific target groups

3.19 除了市民大眾外，是項專題訪問也從三個特定組別搜集有關他們對《基本法》的認識的資料，包括就讀小學四年級及以上的學

3.19 Apart from the general public, information on the knowledge about the Basic Law was also collected from three specific target

生、公務員及教師。有關學生的資料是透過住戶統計調查搜集，而有關公務員及教師的資料則是透過郵寄問卷統計調查搜集。

groups, viz. students studying at primary 4 and above, civil servants and teachers. The information gathered from students was collected via the household survey while that from civil servants and teachers was collected via the postal survey.

(a) 就讀小學四年級及以上的學生

(a) Students at primary 4 and above

*對《基本法》的認知*

*Awareness of the Basic Law*

3.20 在 775 200 名就讀小學四年級及以上的學生中，約 621 600 名學生(佔所有就讀小學四年級及以上學生的 80.2%)表示他們曾聽過《基本法》，另外19.8%表示從未聽過。至於對《基本法》的認知程度，32.7%的就讀小學四年級及以上學生表示對《基本法》有相當/些少認識；47.5%表示只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。(表 3.6)

3.20 Of the 775 200 students studying at primary 4 and above, some 621 600 students (80.2% of all students studying primary 4 and over) claimed that they had heard of the Basic Law. Another 19.8% claimed that they had never heard of it. Regarding the degree of knowledge about the Basic Law, 32.7% of the students studying at primary 4 and above claimed to have a good / some knowledge of the Basic Law; while 47.5% claimed to have only heard of it but did not have any idea of what it said. (Table 3.6)

*獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑*

*Source of information about the Basic Law*

3.21 在 621 600 名表示曾聽過《基本法》的就讀小學四年級及以上的學生中，64.1%從「在電視播放的政府宣傳片」獲得有關《基本法》的資料；38.9%，從「課堂」；37.6%，從「其他電視節目」及 26.1%，從「在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播」。(表 3.7)

3.21 Of those 621 600 students studying at primary 4 and above who claimed that they had heard of the Basic Law, 64.1% obtained information about the Basic Law from “Government announcements of public interest on television”; 38.9%, “school lessons”; 37.6%, “other television programmes”; and 26.1%, “Government announcements of public interest on radio”. (Table 3.7)

(b) 公務員

(b) Civil servants

*對《基本法》的認知*

*Awareness of the Basic Law*

3.22 在 185 000 名公務員中，差不多全部(99.7%)都表示曾聽過《基本法》，包括 3.9%表示對《基本法》有相當認識；76.0%有些少認識及19.8%只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。(表 3.6)

3.22 Nearly all (99.7%) of the 185 000 civil servants said that they had heard of the Basic Law, with 3.9% having good knowledge; 76.0%, some knowledge and 19.8%, only heard of it but did not have any idea of what it said. (Table 3.6)

*獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑*

*Source of information about the Basic Law*

3.23 對於 184 400 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(85.3%)。

3.23 For those 184 400 civil servants who claimed to have heard of the Basic Law, they obtained information about the Basic Law mainly

其次是從「報章報導/介紹」(63.2%)、「《基本法》小冊子」(55.4%)、「在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播」(51.6%)及「其他電視節目」(51.4%)。(表 3.7)

from “Government announcements of public interest on television” (85.3%), followed by “newspaper coverage / introductory articles” (63.2%), “pamphlets about the Basic Law” (55.4%), “Government announcements of public interest on radio” (51.6%) and “other television programmes” (51.4%). (Table 3.7)

### (c) 教師

### (c) Teachers

#### 對《基本法》的認知

#### Awareness of the Basic Law

3.24 在 51 800 名教師中，差不多全部 (99.8%) 都表示曾聽過《基本法》。至於對《基本法》的認知程度，9.9% 的教師表示對《基本法》有相當認識；78.5%，有些少認識及 11.4%，只聽過《基本法》但完全不認識其內容。(表 3.6)

3.24 Nearly all (99.8%) of the 51 800 teachers said that they had heard of the Basic Law. Regarding the degree of knowledge about the Basic Law, 9.9% of the teachers claimed that they had a good knowledge of the Basic Law; 78.5%, some knowledge; and 11.4%, only heard of it but did not have any idea of what it said. (Table 3.6)

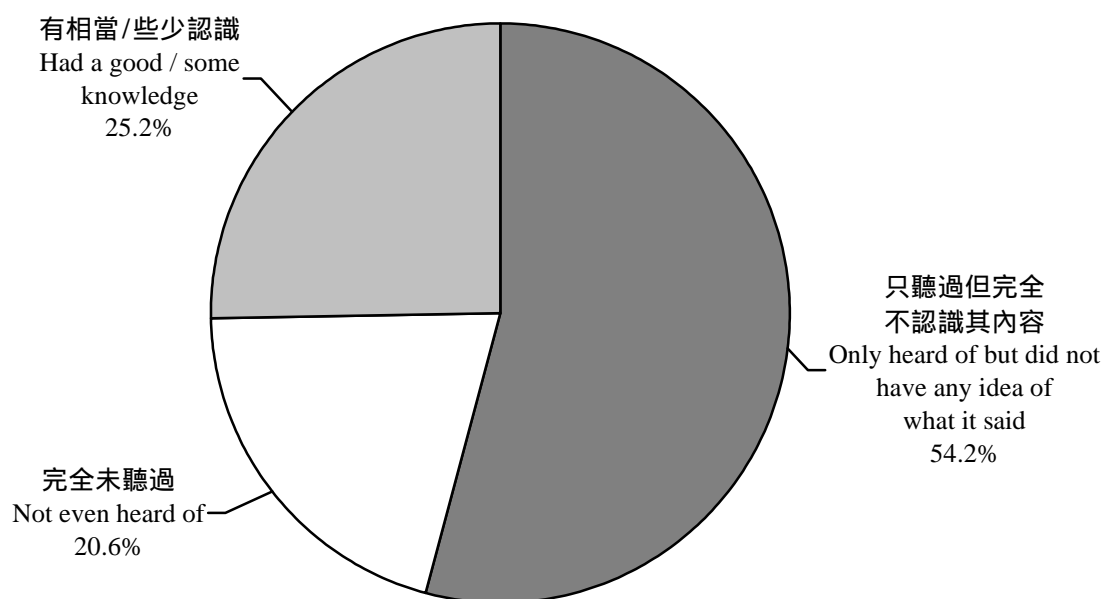
#### 獲得有關《基本法》資料的途徑

#### Source of information about the Basic Law

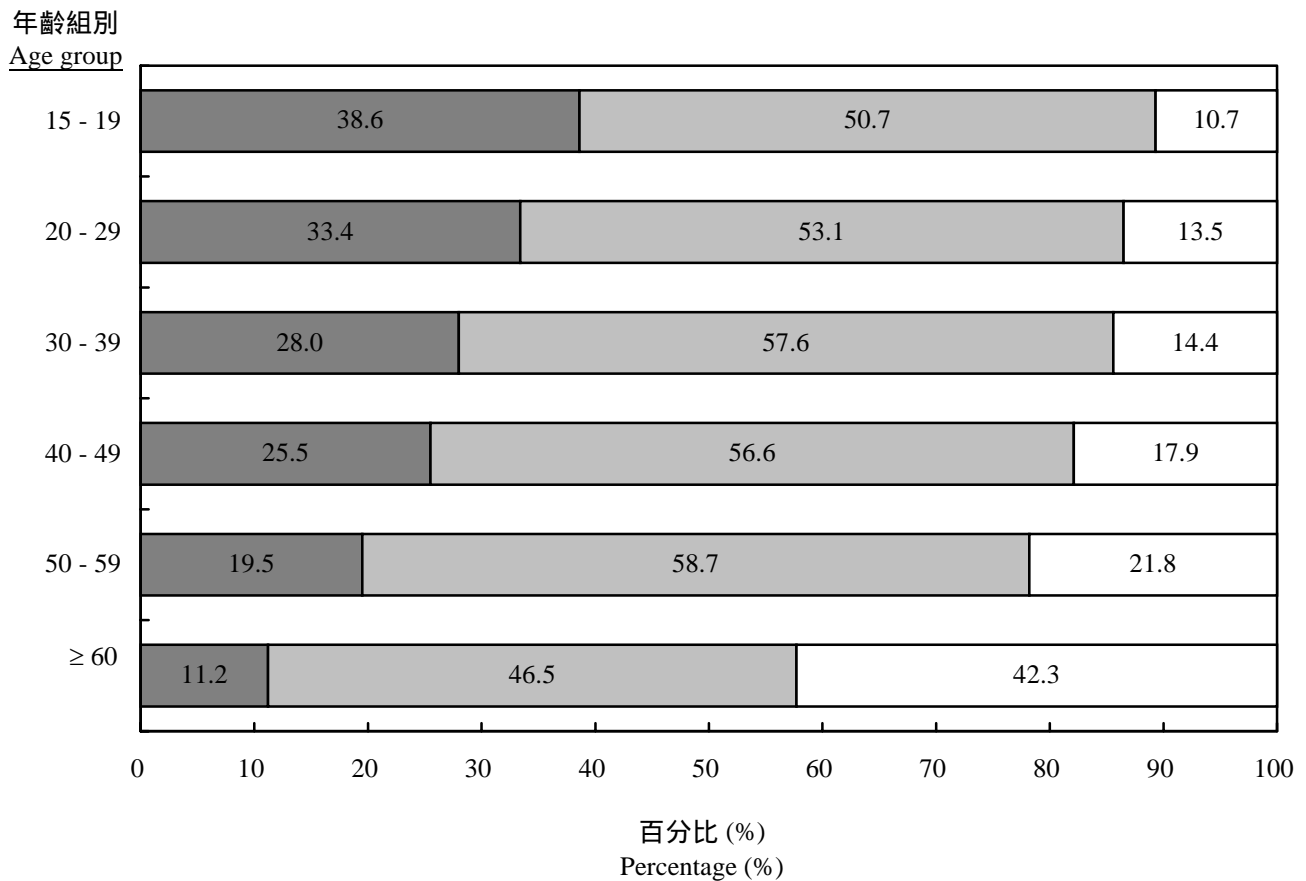
3.25 在 51 700 名表示曾聽過《基本法》的教師中，84.9% 從「在電視播放的政府宣傳片」獲得有關《基本法》的資料，而 73.2% 則從「報章報導/介紹」。約 61.5% 從「《基本法》小冊子」及 60.2% 從「其他電視節目」獲得有關《基本法》的資料。(表 3.7)

3.25 Some 84.9% of those 51 700 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 73.2% from “newspaper coverage / introductory articles”. Some 61.5% obtained information from “pamphlets about the Basic Law” and 60.2% from “other television programmes”. (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 knowledge about the Basic Law



**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 knowledge about the Basic Law and age**



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

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

**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 knowledge 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 knowledge about the Basic Law	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	4 437.2	79.4
有相當認識 Had a good knowledge	41.9	0.8
有些少認識 Had some knowledge	1 365.0	24.4
只聽過但完全不認識其內容 Only heard of but did not have any idea of what it said	3 030.3	54.2
沒有 No	1 153.4	20.6
總計 Total	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 knowledge about the Basic Law**

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	對《基本法》的認知程度 Level of knowledge about the Basic Law							
	有相當/些少認識 Had a good / some knowledge		只聽過但完全不認識其內容 Only heard of but did not have any idea of what it said		完全未聽過 Not even heard of		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%
年齡組別 Age group								
15 - 19	175.6	38.6	230.4	50.7	48.6	10.7	454.5	100.0
20 - 29	313.1	33.4	497.4	53.1	127.0	13.5	937.6	100.0
30 - 39	361.8	28.0	744.2	57.6	186.6	14.4	1 292.5	100.0
40 - 49	309.3	25.5	687.6	56.6	216.9	17.9	1 213.8	100.0
50 - 59	134.5	19.5	404.8	58.7	150.3	21.8	689.7	100.0
≥ 60	112.6	11.2	465.8	46.5	424.0	42.3	1 002.5	100.0
性別 Sex								
男 Male	725.4	27.1	1 452.2	54.2	501.6	18.7	2 679.1	100.0
女 Female	681.6	23.4	1 578.1	54.2	651.8	22.4	2 911.5	100.0
合計 Overall	1 407.0	25.2	3 030.3	54.2	1 153.4	20.6	5 590.6	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 knowledge about the Basic Law**

教育程度 Educational attainment	對《基本法》的認知程度 Level of knowledge about the Basic Law							
	有相當/些少認識 Had a good / some knowledge		只聽過但完全不認識其內容 Only heard of but did not have any idea of what it said		完全未聽過 Not even heard of		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	185.2	11.5	865.2	53.9	556.1	34.6	1 606.6	100.0
中學/預料 Secondary / matriculation	874.4	26.9	1 850.1	56.9	527.6	16.2	3 252.1	100.0
專上教育 Tertiary	347.3	47.4	314.9	43.0	69.7	9.5	732.0	100.0
合計 Overall	1 407.0	25.2	3 030.3	54.2	1 153.4	20.6	5 590.6	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 activity status and level of knowledge about the Basic Law

經濟活動身分 Activity status	對《基本法》的認知程度 Level of knowledge about the Basic Law							
	有相當/些少認識 Had a good / some knowledge		只聽過但完全 不認識其內容 Only heard of but did not have any idea of what it said		完全未聽過 Not even heard of		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*	916.9	27.5	1 901.0	57.0	516.3	15.5	3 334.2	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	490.0	21.7	1 129.3	50.0	637.2	28.2	2 256.5	100.0
學生 Students	219.9	46.5	209.7	44.3	43.7	9.2	473.3	100.0
退休人士 Retired persons	83.3	11.3	334.8	45.4	319.1	43.3	737.3	100.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	168.4	17.5	546.7	57.0	244.5	25.5	959.6	100.0
其他 Others	18.3	21.2	38.1	44.2	29.9	34.6	86.3	100.0
合計 Overall	1 407.0	25.2	3 030.3	54.2	1 153.4	20.6	5 590.6	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	3 308.0	74.6
其他電視節目 Other television programmes	2 122.2	47.8
報章報導/介紹 Newspaper coverage / introductory articles	1 779.3	40.1
在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播 Government announcements of public interest on radio	1 332.2	30.0
其他電台節目 Other radio programmes	1 002.4	22.6
雜誌報導/介紹 Magazine coverage / introductory articles	413.7	9.3
《基本法》小冊子 Pamphlets about the Basic Law	281.3	6.3
課堂 School lessons	191.3	4.3
海報/大型海報 Posters / giant posters	125.1	2.8
學校活動 School activities	118.9	2.7
與親戚/朋友/同事傾談 Discussions with relatives / friends / colleagues	95.2	2.1
有明星/歌星參與的推廣活動 Promotional activities with the participation of artists / pop singers	76.3	1.7
展覽會 Exhibitions	66.5	1.5
研討會/專題講座 Seminars / thematic seminars	50.1	1.1
《基本法》原文 The original text of the Basic Law	47.9	1.1
有社會知名人士參與的推廣活動 Promotional activities with the participation of celebrities	36.7	0.8
嘉年華會 Carnivals	30.1	0.7
《基本法》網頁 The Basic Law Homepage	28.8	0.7
合計 Overall	4 437.2	

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 whether they thought that they needed to know more about the Basic Law

年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex	是否認為需要加深認識《基本法》 Whether they thought that they 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	132.2	29.1	322.3	70.9	454.5	100.0
20 - 29	241.1	25.7	696.5	74.3	937.6	100.0
30 - 39	317.6	24.6	974.9	75.4	1 292.5	100.0
40 - 49	239.3	19.7	974.5	80.3	1 213.8	100.0
50 - 59	127.0	18.4	562.7	81.6	689.7	100.0
≥ 60	95.8	9.6	906.7	90.4	1 002.5	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	511.6	19.1	2 167.5	80.9	2 679.1	100.0
女 Female	641.4	22.0	2 270.2	78.0	2 911.5	100.0
合計 Overall	1 153.0	20.6	4 437.7	79.4	5 590.6	100.0

**表 3.3b 按教育程度及是否認為需要加深認識《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 whether they thought that they needed to know more about the Basic Law**

教育程度 Educational attainment	是否認為需要加深認識《基本法》 Whether they thought that they 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	224.2	14.0	1 382.3	86.0	1 606.6	100.0
中學/預料 Secondary / matriculation	687.4	21.1	2 564.7	78.9	3 252.1	100.0
專上教育 Tertiary	241.3	33.0	490.6	67.0	732.0	100.0
合計 Overall	1 153.0	20.6	4 437.7	79.4	5 590.6	100.0

表 3.3c 按經濟活動身分及是否認為需要加深認識《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 activity status and whether they thought that they needed to know more about the Basic Law

經濟活動身分 Activity status	是否認為需要加深認識《基本法》 Whether they thought that they 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*	732.1	22.0	2 602.1	78.0	3 334.2	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	420.9	18.7	1 835.6	81.3	2 256.5	100.0
學生 Students	171.1	36.1	302.2	63.9	473.3	100.0
退休人士 Retired persons	66.8	9.1	670.4	90.9	737.3	100.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	167.5	17.5	792.1	82.5	959.6	100.0
其他 Others	15.5	17.9	70.8	82.1	86.3	100.0
合計 Overall	1 153.0	20.6	4 437.7	79.4	5 590.6	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 3.3d 按認為加強市民認識《基本法》的最有效途徑劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.3d Persons aged 15 and over by their perception of the most effective channel for enhancing the public's understanding of the Basic Law**

認為加強市民認識《基本法》的最有效途徑 Channel perceived to be the most effective for enhancing the public's understanding of 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	3 781.8	67.6
其他電視節目 Other television programmes	781.2	14.0
報章或雜誌報導/介紹 Newspaper or magazine coverage / introductory articles	205.1	3.6
在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播 Government announcements of public interest on radio	181.1	3.2
其他電台節目 Other radio programmes	179.7	3.2
課堂/學校活動 School lessons / school activities	112.3	2.1
有明星/歌星/社會知名人士參與的推廣活動 Promotional activities with participation of artistes / pop singers / celebrities	105.0	1.9
展覽會/研討會/專題講座 Exhibitions / seminars / thematic seminars	97.9	1.8
《基本法》小冊子/《基本法》原文/《基本法》網頁 Pamphlets about the Basic Law / the original text of the Basic Law / the Basic Law Homepage	93.9	1.7
《基本法》資源中心所安排的活動 Activities organized by the Basic Law Resource Centre	17.1	0.3
嘉年華會 Carnivals	14.1	0.3
其他 Others	21.4	0.4
總計 Total	5 590.6	100.0

**表 3.3e 按認為能引起市民對《基本法》的興趣的電視/電台節目類別劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.3e Persons aged 15 and over by their perception of the type of television / radio programmes that could arouse the public's interest in the Basic Law**

電視/電台節目類別# Type of television / radio programmes#	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
政府宣傳片 Government announcements of public interest	2 421.6	43.3
綜合節目 Variety shows	2 166.9	38.8
時事/新聞節目 Current affairs / news programmes	1 937.5	34.7
有獎遊戲節目 Game shows with prizes	1 379.7	24.7
戲劇形式節目 Drama series	756.9	13.5
清談節目 Talk shows	655.1	11.7
資訊節目 Informative programmes	624.2	11.2
合計 Overall	5 590.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.



**表 3.4a 按認為需要加深認識《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 thought that they needed to know more about the Basic Law by reason for thinking that there had a need to know more about the Basic Law**

認為需要加深認識《基本法》的原因 <sup>#</sup> Reason for thinking that there had a need to know more about the Basic Law <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
和自己關係密切 Closely related to oneself	560.7	48.6
可保護自己的權益 Protecting one's own rights	469.0	40.7
公民應有的責任 Duty of citizens	413.9	35.9
經常聽人提及但自己不知道 Often heard about it but did not know what it was	212.0	18.4
監察政府 Monitoring the government	82.3	7.1
保障「一國兩制」 Ensuring 'One country, Two systems'	69.4	6.0
方便與其他人討論 Enabling discussion with others	64.0	5.6
職業需要 Required by job	40.0	3.5
合計 Overall	1 153.0	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 3.4b 按加深認識《基本法》的途徑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 thought that they needed to know more about the Basic Law by channel to enhance understanding of the Basic Law**

加深認識《基本法》的途徑# Channel to enhance understanding of 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	709.8	61.6
其他電視節目 Other television programmes	518.8	45.0
報章報導/介紹 Newspaper coverage / introductory articles	438.8	38.1
在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播 Government announcements of public interest on radio	328.8	28.5
其他電台節目 Other radio programmes	228.0	19.8
《基本法》小冊子 Pamphlets about the Basic Law	174.6	15.1
雜誌報導/介紹 Magazine coverage / introductory articles	113.4	9.8
《基本法》網頁 The Basic Law Homepage	79.9	6.9
展覽會 Exhibitions	79.8	6.9
有明星/歌星參與的推廣活動 Promotional activities with the participation of artistes / pop singers	70.7	6.1
研討會/專題講座 Seminars / thematic seminars	68.2	5.9
課堂 School lessons	68.0	5.9
學校活動 School activities	59.5	5.2
《基本法》原文 The original text of the Basic Law	54.7	4.7
海報/大型海報 Posters / giant posters	44.1	3.8
有社會知名人士參與的推廣活動 Promotional activities with the participation of celebrities	34.4	3.0
《基本法》資源中心所安排的活動 Activities organized by the Basic Law Resource Centre	34.3	3.0
嘉年華會 Carnivals	29.7	2.6
與親戚/朋友/同事傾談 Discussions with relatives / friends / colleagues	23.6	2.0
培訓活動 Training activities	23.6	2.0
合計 Overall	1 153.0	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 3.5 按認為不需要加深認識《基本法》的原因劃分的不需要加深認識《基本法》的十五歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.5 Persons aged 15 and over who did not think that there was a need to know more about the Basic Law by reason for thinking that there was no need to know more about the Basic Law**

認為不需要加深認識《基本法》的原因 <sup>#</sup> Reason for thinking that there was no need to know more about the Basic Law <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
沒有興趣 No interest	2 399.8	54.1
沒有時間了解 No time to learn about it	1 187.1	26.8
不關自己的事 None of one's business	966.6	21.8
不認識政治 No knowledge about politics	798.1	18.0
很煩/瑣碎 Annoying / trivial	505.4	11.4
合計 Overall	4 437.7	

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》的認知程度劃分的就讀小學四年級及  
 以上的學生/公務員/教師數目  
 Table 3.6 Students studying at primary 4 and above / civil servants / teachers by  
 whether had heard of the Basic Law / level of knowledge 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 knowledge 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	621.6	80.2	184.4	99.7	51.7	99.8
有相當認識 Had a good knowledge	2.2	0.3	7.2	3.9	5.1	9.9
有些少認識 Had some knowledge	250.9	32.4	140.6	76.0	40.7	78.5
只聽過但完全不認識其內容 Only heard of but did not have any idea of what it said	368.5	47.5	36.6	19.8	5.9	11.4
沒有 No	153.6	19.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2
總計 Total	775.2	100.0	185.0	100.0	51.8	100.0

註釋：\* 就讀小學四年級及以上。

Note: \* Studying at primary 4 and above.

**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》的就讀小學四年級及以上的學生/公務員/教師數目**  
**Table 3.7 Students studying at primary 4 and above / 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	398.3	64.1	157.2	85.3	43.9	84.9
其他電視節目 Other television programmes	234.0	37.6	94.8	51.4	31.2	60.2
報章報導/介紹 Newspaper coverage / introductory articles	128.1	20.6	116.6	63.2	37.9	73.2
在電台播放的政府宣傳廣播 Government announcements of public interest on radio	162.5	26.1	95.1	51.6	26.5	51.3
其他電台節目 Other radio programmes	97.3	15.7	56.8	30.8	17.6	34.1
雜誌報導/介紹 Magazine coverage / introductory articles	39.9	6.4	40.0	21.7	15.8	30.6
《基本法》小冊子 Pamphlets about the Basic Law	35.1	5.6	102.2	55.4	31.8	61.5
課堂 School lessons	242.1	38.9	-	-	-	-
海報/大型海報 Posters / giant posters	18.7	3.0	42.4	23.0	18.3	35.4
學校活動 School activities	113.1	18.2	-	-	-	-
與親戚/朋友/同事傾談 Discussions with relatives / friends / colleagues	7.3	1.2	45.9	24.9	17.4	33.6
有明星/歌星參與的推廣活動 Promotional activities with the participation of artistes / pop singers	12.1	2.0	20.3	11.0	5.9	11.3
展覽會 Exhibitions	10.1	1.6	28.4	15.4	10.9	21.1
研討會/專題講座 Seminars / thematic seminars	9.7	1.6	22.5	12.2	7.2	14.0
《基本法》原文 The original text of the Basic Law	7.7	1.2	38.9	21.1	16.8	32.4
有社會知名人士參與的推廣活動 Promotional activities with the participation of celebrities	5.9	0.9	10.2	5.5	4.1	7.9
嘉年華會 Carnivals	6.7	1.1	13.7	7.4	4.3	8.3
《基本法》網頁 The Basic Law Homepage	8.4	1.4	13.3	7.2	5.1	9.8
《基本法》資源中心所安排的活動 Activities organized by the Basic Law Resource Centre	1.6	0.3	10.0	5.4	3.1	6.0
培訓活動 Training activities	-	-	24.6	13.3	3.7	7.1
合計 Overall	621.6		184.4		51.7	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。  
\* 就讀小學四年級及以上。

Notes： # Multiple answers were allowed.  
\* Studying at primary 4 and above.

## 4 對聘請家庭傭工的意見

### Views on employment of domestic helpers

#### 引言

4.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員抽選戶主或一名對聘請家庭傭工有認識的人士參與有關對聘請家庭傭工的意見的專題訪問。

4.2 在是項專題訪問中，被抽選的受訪者被問及他們有否僱用家庭傭工、僱用的家庭傭工類別、僱用本地/外籍家庭傭工的原因及在現職家庭傭工離職後會否繼續僱用家庭傭工。對於現時正聘請本地家庭傭工的住戶，他們被進一步問及僱用本地家庭傭工的服務條件，包括家庭傭工是否按全職或部分時間制僱用、家庭傭工每月的工資及每周工作時數。對於沒有僱用家庭傭工的住戶，他們被問及在未來一年有否打算僱用家庭傭工；若他們打算僱用家庭傭工，則再被問及打算僱用的家庭傭工類別。最後，現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶及在未來一年打算僱用家庭傭工的住戶均被問及僱用家庭傭工所要求的工作技能及他們認為本地家庭傭工能否達到該些工作要求。

#### 專題訪問的主要結果

4.3 根據專題訪問的結果，在統計時的 2 105 800 個住戶中，約 212 500 個住戶(佔所有住戶的 10.1%)有僱用家庭傭工。他們當中，25 700 個住戶(12.1%)僱用本地家庭傭工，而 186 800 個住戶(87.9%)則僱用外籍家庭傭工。所有外籍家庭傭工均是全職工作，而本地家庭傭工則只有 30.4% 是全職工作(全職工作定義為每周工作最少 30 小時)。(表 4.1 及 4.4 及圖 4.1)

#### INTRODUCTION

4.1 Within each enumerated household, the household head or a knowledgeable person in the subject of employing domestic helpers was selected for interview in respect of the enquiry on views on employment of domestic helper.

4.2 In this enquiry, the selected respondents were asked whether they were employing domestic helper, type of domestic helper being employed, the reasons for employing local / foreign domestic helper and their intention to employ another domestic helper after the termination of service of the current one. For households employing local domestic helpers, they were further asked the terms and conditions of employing the local domestic helpers, including whether the domestic helpers were employed on full-time or part-time basis, the monthly wage and number of working hours per week of the domestic helpers. For those households which were not employing any domestic helper, they were asked about their intention to employ domestic helpers in the coming year and if so, the type of domestic helper to be employed. Finally, households which were employing domestic helpers and those households which intended to employ domestic helpers in the coming year were further asked about the job requirements for employing domestic helpers and whether they thought that local domestic helpers could fulfill such job requirements.

#### MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

4.3 It was estimated that of the 2 105 800 households at the time of enumeration, some 212 500 households (10.1% of all households) were employing domestic helpers. Among them, 25 700 households (12.1%) were employing local domestic helpers, while 186 800 households (87.9%) were employing foreign domestic helpers. While all foreign domestic helpers were working on full-time basis, only 30.4% of the local ones were working full-time (defined as working at least 30 hours per week). (Tables 4.1 and 4.4 and Chart 4.1)

**甲. 有關現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶的分析***僱用家庭傭工的數目*

4.4 在該 212 500 個現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶中，差不多所有(99.5%)住戶皆僱用一名家庭傭工。

*住戶每月入息*

4.5 住戶入息是影響住戶僱用家庭傭工的重要因素。入息較高的住戶僱用家庭傭工的比率較高。在每月入息\$50,000及以上(不包括留宿家庭傭工的個人入息)的住戶中，37.0%現時正僱用家庭傭工。該比率在每月入息少於\$10,000的住戶中則低很多(3.0%)。現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶，其住戶每月入息中位數為\$40,000。(表 4.2a)

*住戶人數*

4.6 該 212 500 個現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶的平均住戶人數(不包括留宿家庭傭工)為4.2人。住戶人數為5人及以上的住戶現時正僱用家庭傭工的比率最高，達22.2%。另一方面，1-2人的住戶的相應比率則最低，為3.1%。(表 4.2b)

4.7 至於現時正僱用外籍家庭傭工的住戶，其模式跟整體模式相似。不過，現時正僱用本地家庭傭工的住戶中，個別住戶人數組別所錄得的比率差不多，1-2人的住戶的比率為1.0%；3-4人，1.1%和5人及以上，1.7%。(表 4.2b)

*是否有十二歲及以下兒童/六十歲及以上長者/需要特別照顧的人士*

4.8 有十二歲及以下兒童/需要特別照顧的人士的住戶僱用外籍家庭傭工的可能性較大，這可能是由於成年人出外工作時，家中的兒童或需要特別照顧的人士均需要有人照顧。在有

**A. Analysis on households which were employing domestic helpers***Number of domestic helpers employed*

4.4 Of those 212 500 households which were employing domestic helpers, nearly all (99.5%) were employing one domestic helper.

*Monthly household income*

4.5 Household income is a significant factor affecting the employment of domestic helpers by households. Households with higher income had a higher rate of employing domestic helpers. For households with monthly household income of \$50,000 and over (excluding personal income of the live-in domestic helpers), 37.0% were employing domestic helpers. The rate was much lower (3.0%) for households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000. The median monthly household income for those households which were employing domestic helpers was \$40,000. (Table 4.2a)

*Household size*

4.6 The average household size (excluding live-in domestic helpers) of those 212 500 households which were employing domestic helpers was 4.2. Households with a household size of five and over had the highest rate of employing domestic helpers, at 22.2%. On the other hand, households with 1-2 persons had the lowest rate, at 3.1%. (Table 4.2b)

4.7 For households which were employing foreign domestic helpers, similar pattern as the overall one was observed. However, for households which were employing local domestic helpers, the rates for various household size groups were quite close, being 1.0% for households with 1-2 persons; 1.1% for 3-4 persons and 1.7% for 5 persons and over. (Table 4.2b)

*Whether had children aged 12 and below / elderly persons aged 60 and over / persons who needed special care*

4.8 Households with children aged 12 and below / persons who needed special care were more likely to employ foreign domestic helpers, probably because someone was needed to take

十二歲及以下兒童的住戶中，16.4%現時正僱用外籍家庭傭工。相應的百分比在沒有十二歲及以下兒童的住戶為 5.1%。同樣地，在有需要特別照顧的人士的住戶中，23.4%現時正僱用外籍家庭傭工，而相應的百分比在沒有需要特別照顧的人士的住戶則為 7.9%。一個住戶是否有六十歲及以上長者與該住戶會否僱用家庭傭工似乎沒有密切關係。（表 4.2c）

4.9 但是，僱用本地家庭傭工與住戶中是否有十二歲及以下兒童/需要特別照顧的人士似乎沒有密切關係。這可能是由於約70%的本地家庭傭工均為部分時間制工作者。（表 4.2c 及 4.4）

#### 僱用家庭傭工的原因

4.10 在該 25 700 個現時正僱用本地家庭傭工的住戶中，他們最普遍提及僱用本地家庭傭工的三個原因是「比較容易溝通」(34.7%)、「比較可靠」(18.9%)及「薪金比較低」(18.4%)。在該186 800個現時正僱用外籍家庭傭工的住戶中，最普遍提及的三個原因是「薪金比較低」(53.8%)、「工作時間比較適合」(28.0%)及「比較勤力」(20.2%)。（表 4.3）

#### 在現職家庭傭工離職後會否繼續僱用家庭傭工

4.11 在 212 500 個現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶中，大部分(86.3%)表示他們會在現職家庭傭工離職後繼續僱用家庭傭工。他們對外籍家庭傭工的需求較本地家庭傭工為高，89.7%會繼續僱用家庭傭工的住戶表示他們會選擇僱用外籍家庭傭工。（表 4.2d）

care of the children or persons who needed special care when the adult members were at work. For households with children aged 12 and below, 16.4% were employing foreign domestic helpers. The corresponding figure was 5.1% for households without children aged 12 and below. Similarly, 23.4% of the households with persons who needed special care were employing foreign domestic helpers, as against 7.9% for those households without persons who needed special care. Whether a household had elderly persons aged 60 and over did not appear to bear close relationship with the employment of domestic helpers by the household. (Table 4.2c)

4.9 However, the employment of local domestic helpers seemed to have no close relationship with whether a household had children aged 12 and below / persons who needed special care. This might be attributed to the fact that around 70% of the local domestic helpers were working on part-time basis. (Tables 4.2c and 4.4)

#### Reason for employing domestic helpers

4.10 Of those 25 700 households which were employing local domestic helpers, the three most commonly cited reasons for employing local domestic helpers were “easier to communicate” (34.7%), “more reliable” (18.9%) and “lower wages” (18.4%). Among those 186 800 households which were employing foreign domestic helpers, the three most commonly cited reasons were “lower wages” (53.8%), “more suitable working hours” (28.0%) and “more diligent” (20.2%). (Table 4.3)

#### Whether would continue to employ domestic helper after the termination of service of the current one

4.11 Of those 212 500 households which were employing domestic helpers, the majority (86.3%) claimed that they would continue to employ domestic helper after the termination of service of the current one. Demand for foreign domestic helpers was higher than that for local ones as 89.7% of those households which would continue to employ domestic helpers would prefer foreign domestic helpers. (Table 4.2d)



4.12 在 186 800 個現時正僱用外籍家庭傭工的住戶中，約 162 500 個(86.9%)表示他們會繼續僱用家庭傭工，其中 96.5%會繼續僱用外籍家庭傭工。(表 4.2d)

4.12 Of those 186 800 households which were employing foreign domestic helpers, some 162 500 (86.9%) claimed that they would continue to employ domestic helpers. Some 96.5% of these households would continue to employ foreign domestic helpers. (Table 4.2d)

4.13 在該 25 700 個現時正僱用本地家庭傭工的住戶中，20 900個住戶(81.4%)表示在現職家庭傭工離職後會繼續僱用家庭傭工。在該 20 900 個住戶中，62.7%仍會選擇本地家庭傭工，但37.3%則會轉為僱用外籍家庭傭工。(表 4.2d)

4.13 Of those 25 700 households which were employing local domestic helpers, 20 900 (81.4%) claimed that they would continue to employ domestic helpers after the termination of service of the current ones. Of these 20 900 households, 62.7% would still prefer local ones while 37.3% would switch to employment of foreign domestic helpers. (Table 4.2d)

## **乙. 有關僱用本地家庭傭工的服務條件的分析**

## **B. Analysis on the terms and conditions of employing local domestic helpers**

### *僱用本地家庭傭工的形式*

### *Mode of employment of local domestic helpers*

4.14 在 25 700 個現時正僱用本地家庭傭工的住戶中，愈三分之二(69.6%)以部分時間制形式僱用家庭傭工，而30.4%則以全職形式僱用家庭傭工。(表 4.4)

4.14 Of the 25 700 households which were employing local domestic helpers, over two-thirds (69.6%) were employing local domestic helpers on a part-time basis while 30.4% were employing them on a full-time basis. (Table 4.4)

### *支付予本地家庭傭工的每月工資*

### *Monthly wage paid to local domestic helpers*

4.15 在 17 900 個僱用本地部分時間制家庭傭工的住戶中，47.2%每月支付少於\$2,000 予他們的本地部分時間制家庭傭工，另外26.1%每月支付\$2,000-\$2,999。支付予本地部分時間制家庭傭工的每月工資中位數為\$2,500。(表 4.4)

4.15 Some 47.2% of those 17 900 households which were employing local part-time domestic helpers paid less than \$2,000 per month to their local part-time domestic helpers, while another 26.1% paid \$2,000-\$2,999 per month. The median monthly wage paid to local part-time domestic helpers was \$2,500. (Table 4.4)

4.16 在 7 800 個僱用本地全職家庭傭工的住戶中，差不多一半(46.1%)每月支付\$5,000 及以上予他們的本地全職家庭傭工。支付予本地全職家庭傭工的每月工資中位數為\$4,500。(表 4.4)

4.16 Of those 7 800 households which were employing local full-time domestic helpers, nearly half (46.1%) paid \$5,000 and over per month to their local full-time domestic helpers. The median monthly wage paid to local full-time domestic helpers was \$4,500. (Table 4.4)

### *本地部分時間制家庭傭工每周工作時數*

### *Number of working hours per week for local part-time domestic helpers*

4.17 約一半(46.8%)的現時正僱用本地部分時間制家庭傭工的住戶需要他們的家庭傭工每周工作十小時及以下，另外32.8%的住戶需要他

4.17 About half (46.8%) of the households which were employing local part-time domestic helpers required their domestic helpers to work 10

們每周工作 11-20 小時。本地部分時間制家庭傭工每周工作時數的中位數為 12.0 小時。(表 4.5a)

*支付予本地部分時間制家庭傭工的每小時工資*

4.18 26.8%的現時正僱用本地部分時間制家庭傭工的住戶支付予他們的家庭傭工的工資為每小時\$30及以下，另外 26.4%的住戶支付的工資為每小時\$31-\$40，41.1%支付每小時\$41-\$50 及 5.7%支付每小時\$60-\$70。支付予本地部分時間制家庭傭工的每小時工資中位數為 \$40。(表 4.5b)

hours and less per week. Another 32.8% required them to work 11-20 hours per week. The median number of working hours per week for the local part-time domestic helpers was 12.0 hours. (Table 4.5a)

*Hourly wage paid to local part-time domestic helpers*

4.18 Some 26.8% of the households which were employing local part-time domestic helpers paid \$30 and less per hour to their domestic helpers. Another 26.4% paid \$31-\$40 per hour, 41.1% paid \$41-\$50 per hour and 5.7% paid \$60-\$70 per hour. The median hourly wage paid to the local part-time domestic helpers was \$40. (Table 4.5b)

**丙. 有關家庭傭工所需的工作技能的分析**

*在未來一年有否打算僱用家庭傭工*

4.19 現時沒有僱用家庭傭工的住戶被問及在未來一年有否打算僱用家庭傭工。調查結果顯示在 1 893 400個現時沒有僱用家庭傭工的住戶中，2.3%在未來一年打算僱用家庭傭工。他們當中，26.3%打算僱用本地家庭傭工(包括 5.8%打算僱用全職傭工及20.5%僱用部分時間制傭工)；44.9%，僱用外籍家庭傭工及 28.8%，兩者均可。(表 4.6)

**C. Analysis on the job requirements for domestic helpers**

*Intention to employ domestic helpers in the coming year*

4.19 Households which were not employing domestic helpers were asked whether they had intention to employ domestic helpers in the coming year. It was found that some 2.3% of those 1 893 400 households which were not employing domestic helpers had intention to employ domestic helpers in the coming year. Among them, 26.3% intended to employ local domestic helpers (including 5.8% on full-time basis and 20.5% on part-time basis); 44.9%, foreign domestic helpers; and 28.8%, either one. (Table 4.6)

*對家庭傭工的工作要求*

4.20 現時正僱用家庭傭工及打算在未來一年僱用家庭傭工的住戶被問及他們對家庭傭工的工作要求。在 255 500 個現時正僱用家庭傭工或未來一年打算僱用家庭傭工的住戶中，大部分要求家庭傭工能夠「清潔及打掃家居」(79.6%)和「購買及烹調食物」(64.4%)。此外，有相當比例的住戶要求家庭傭工「照顧兒童」(45.3%)和「洗/熨衣服」(43.0%)。(表 4.7a)

*Job requirements for domestic helpers*

4.20 Households which were employing domestic helpers and those which intended to employ domestic helpers in the coming year were asked their job requirements for employing domestic helpers. Of those 255 500 households which were either employing domestic helpers or which intended to employ domestic helpers in the coming year, the majority required the domestic helpers to be able to “cleaning and tidying up the household” (79.6%) and “purchasing and cooking food” (64.4%). In addition, “taking care of children” (45.3%) and “washing / ironing clothes” (43.0%) were also required by a good proportion of the households. (Table 4.7a)

4.21 在 37 000 個現時正僱用本地家庭傭工或打算在未來一年僱用本地家庭傭工的住戶中，他們最普遍提及對本地家庭傭工的工作要求是「清潔及打掃家居」(85.4%)，其次是「購買及烹調食物」(41.9%)、「洗/熨衣服」(40.4%)及「照顧兒童」(23.6%)。(表 4.7a)

4.22 另一方面，在 206 100 個現時正僱用外籍家庭傭工或打算在未來一年僱用外籍家庭傭工的住戶中，他們最普遍提及對外籍家庭傭工的工作要求是「清潔及打掃家居」(78.7%)。其他普遍被提及的工作要求包括「購買及烹調食物」(69.1%)、「照顧兒童」(49.2%)及「洗/熨衣服」(44.0%)。(表 4.7a)

#### 本地家庭傭工能否達到工作要求

4.23 現時正僱用家庭傭工或在未來一年打算僱用家庭傭工的住戶被問及他們認為本地家庭傭工能否達到他們的工作要求。60.2%的住戶認為本地家庭傭工能達到他們的工作要求。在現時正僱用本地家庭傭工或在未來一年打算僱用本地家庭傭工的住戶中，90.1%認為本地家庭傭工能夠達到他們的工作要求，而在現時正僱用外籍家庭傭工或在未來一年打算僱用外籍家庭傭工的住戶中，相應的百分比只為 52.9%。(表 4.7b)

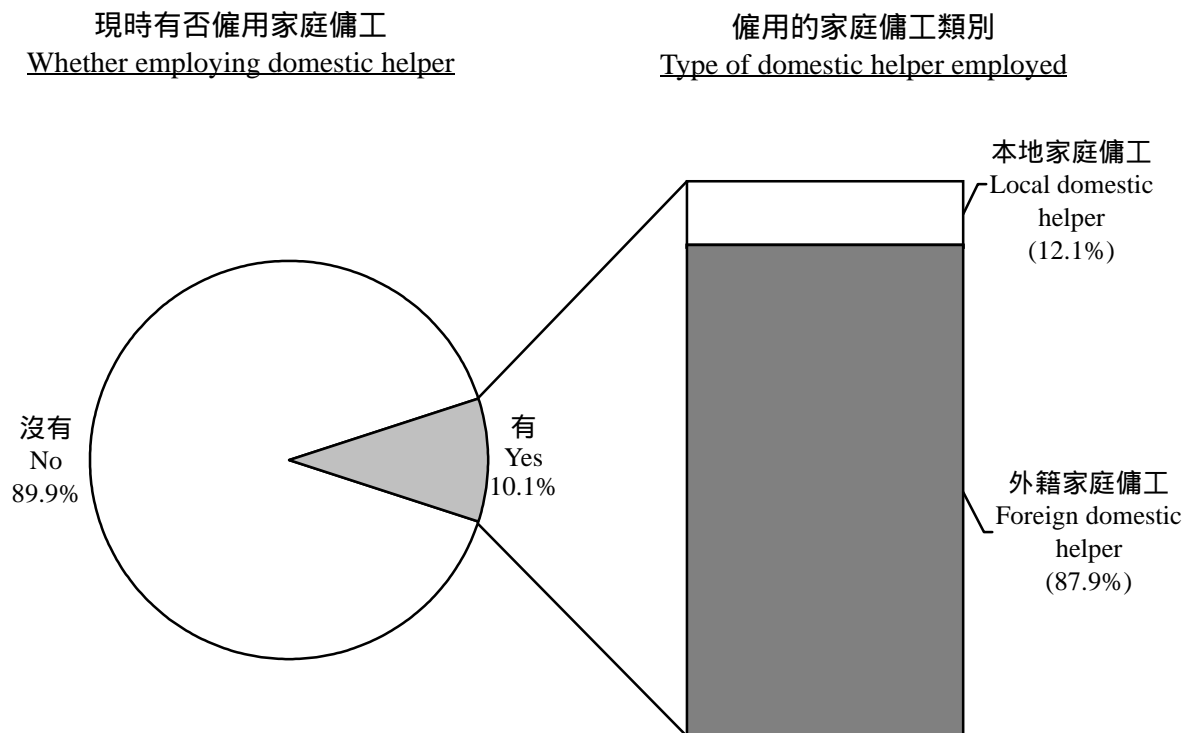
4.21 Of those 37 000 households which were either employing local domestic helpers or which intended to employ local domestic helpers in the coming year, the most commonly cited job requirement for local domestic helpers was “cleaning and tidying up the household” (85.4%), followed by “purchasing and cooking food” (41.9%), “washing / ironing clothes” (40.4%) and “taking care of children” (23.6%). (Table 4.7a)

4.22 On the other hand, for those 206 100 households which were either employing foreign domestic helpers or which intended to employ foreign domestic helpers in the coming year, the most commonly cited job requirement for foreign domestic helpers was “cleaning and tidying up the household” (78.7%). The other commonly cited job requirements included “purchasing and cooking food” (69.1%), “taking care of children” (49.2%) and “washing / ironing clothes” (44.0%). (Table 4.7a)

#### *Whether local domestic helpers could fulfill job requirements*

4.23 Households which were either employing domestic helpers or which intended to employ domestic helpers in the coming year were asked whether they thought that local domestic helpers could fulfill their job requirements. Some 60.2% of these households considered that local domestic helpers could fulfill the job requirements. In particular, for those households which were employing local domestic helpers or which intended to employ local domestic helpers, 90.1% thought that local domestic helpers were able to meet their job requirements, whereas the corresponding percentage was only 52.9% for those households which were employing foreign domestic helpers or which intended to employ foreign domestic helpers in the coming year. (Table 4.7b)

**圖 4.1 按現時有否僱用家庭傭工及僱用的家庭傭工類別劃分的住戶的百分比分布**  
**Chart 4.1 Percentage distribution of households by whether employing domestic helper and type of domestic helper employed**



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respective of all households which were employing domestic helpers.

**表 4.1 按現時有否僱用家庭傭工/僱用的家庭傭工類別劃分的住戶數目**  
**Table 4.1 Households by whether employing domestic helper / type of domestic helper employed**

現時有否僱用家庭傭工/僱用的家庭傭工類別 Whether employing domestic helper / type of domestic helper employed	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	212.5	10.1
本地家庭傭工 Local domestic helper	25.7	(12.1)
外籍家庭傭工 Foreign domestic helper	186.8	(87.9)
沒有 No	1 893.3	89.9
總計 Total	2 105.8	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: \* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households which were employing domestic helpers.

表 4.2a 按住戶每月入息及僱用的家庭傭工類別劃分的現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶數目  
 Table 4.2a Households employing domestic helpers by monthly household income and type of domestic helper employed

住戶每月入息(港元) <sup>#</sup> Monthly household income (HK\$) <sup>#</sup>	僱用的家庭傭工類別 Type of domestic helper employed								
	本地 Local			外籍 Foreign			合計 Overall		
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 10,000	1.0	4.0	0.2	11.7	6.3	2.8	12.8	6.0	3.0
10,000 - 19,999	1.6	6.2	0.3	16.2	8.7	3.1	17.8	8.4	3.4
20,000 - 29,999	4.3	16.7	0.9	28.8	15.4	5.9	33.1	15.6	6.8
30,000 - 39,999	6.2	24.1	1.9	36.6	19.6	11.5	42.7	20.1	13.4
40,000 - 49,999	2.7	10.5	1.7	30.1	16.1	18.9	32.8	15.4	20.6
≥ 50,000	9.9	38.5	5.0	63.4	33.9	32.0	73.2	34.4	37.0
合計 Overall	25.7	100.0	1.2	186.8	100.0	8.9	212.5	100.0	10.1
住戶每月入息 中位數(港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		39,600			40,000			40,000	

註釋：# 不包括留宿家庭傭工的每月個人入息。

Notes：# Excluding the monthly personal income of the live-in domestic helpers.

\* 在個別住戶每月入息組別內佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有住戶每月入息少於\$10,000的住戶為例，2.8%現時正僱用外籍家庭傭工。

\* As a percentage of all households in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000, 2.8% were employing foreign domestic helpers.

表 4.2b 按住戶人數及僱用的家庭傭工類別劃分的現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶數目  
 Table 4.2b Households employing domestic helpers by household size and type of domestic helper employed

住戶人數 <sup>#</sup> Household size <sup>#</sup>	僱用的家庭傭工類別 Type of domestic helper employed								
	本地 Local			外籍 Foreign			合計 Overall		
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
1 - 2	5.2	20.3	1.0	10.4	5.5	2.1	15.6	7.3	3.1
3 - 4	13.7	53.4	1.1	96.4	51.6	8.0	110.1	51.8	9.1
≥ 5	6.8	26.3	1.7	80.1	42.9	20.5	86.8	40.9	22.2
合計 Overall	25.7	100.0	1.2	186.8	100.0	8.9	212.5	100.0	10.1
住戶平均人數 Average household size	3.5			4.3			4.2		

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 不包括留宿家庭傭工。

Notes：<sup>#</sup> Excluding the live-in domestic helpers.

\* 在個別住戶人數組別內佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有住戶人數為 1-2 人的住戶為例，1.0%現時正僱用本地家庭傭工。

\* As a percentage of all households in the respective household size groups. For example, among all households with a household size of 1-2, 1.0% were employing local domestic helpers.

**表 4.2c 按是否有十二歲及以下兒童/六十歲及以上長者/需要特別照顧的人士及僱用的家庭傭工類別劃分的現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶數目**  
**Table 4.2c Households employing domestic helpers by whether had children aged 12 and below / elderly persons aged 60 and over / persons who needed special care and type of domestic helper employed**

是否有十二歲及以下兒童/ 六十歲及以上長者/ 需要特別照顧的人士 Whether had children aged 12 and below / elderly persons aged 60 and over / persons who needed special care	僱用的家庭傭工類別 Type of domestic helper employed								
	本地 Local			外籍 Foreign			合計 Overall		
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
是否有十二歲及以下兒童 Whether had children aged 12 and below									
有 Yes	8.9	34.5	1.3	114.4	61.2	16.4	123.2	58.0	17.7
沒有 No	16.8	65.5	1.2	72.4	38.8	5.1	89.3	42.0	6.3
是否有六十歲及以上長者 Whether had elderly persons aged 60 and over									
有 Yes	6.8	26.3	0.9	56.9	30.4	7.8	63.6	29.9	8.8
沒有 No	18.9	73.7	1.4	129.9	69.6	9.4	148.9	70.1	10.8
是否有需要特別照顧的人士 Whether had persons who needed special care									
有 Yes	3.6	14.0	2.8	30.2	16.2	23.4	33.8	15.9	26.2
沒有 No	22.1	86.0	1.1	156.6	83.8	7.9	178.7	84.1	9.0
合計 Overall	25.7	100.0	1.2	186.8	100.0	8.9	212.5	100.0	10.1

註釋：\* 在個別組別內佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有有十二歲及以下兒童的住戶為例，1.3%現時正僱用本地家庭傭工。

Note: \* As a percentage of all households in the respective groups. For example, among all households with children aged 12 and below, 1.3% were employing local domestic helpers.



表 4.2d 按在現職家庭傭工離職後會否繼續僱用家庭傭工/打算僱用的家庭傭工類別及現時僱用的家庭傭工類別劃分的現時正僱用家庭傭工的住戶數目  
 Table 4.2d Households employing domestic helpers by whether would continue to employ domestic helper after the termination of service of the current domestic helper / type of domestic helper to be employed and type of domestic helper being employed

在現職家庭傭工離職後 會否繼續僱用家庭傭工/ 打算僱用的家庭傭工類別 Whether would continue to employ domestic helper after the termination of service of the current domestic helper / <i>type of domestic helper to be employed</i>	現時僱用的家庭傭工類別 Type of domestic helper being employed					
	本地 Local		外籍 Foreign		合計 Overall	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比* %*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比* %*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比* %*
會 Yes	20.9	81.4	162.5	86.9	183.3	86.3
本地 Local	13.1	(62.7)	5.7	(3.5)	18.8	(10.3)
外籍 Foreign	7.8	(37.3)	156.8	(96.5)	164.5	(89.7)
不會 No	4.8	18.7	24.4	13.0	29.1	13.7
總計 Total	25.7	100.0	186.8	100.0	212.5	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有會繼續僱用家庭傭工的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: \* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households which would continue to employ domestic helpers.

**表 4.3 按僱用家庭傭工的原因劃分的現時正僱用本地/外籍家庭傭工的住戶數目**  
**Table 4.3 Households employing local / foreign domestic helpers by reason for employing domestic helpers**

僱用家庭傭工的原因 <sup>#</sup> Reason for employing domestic helpers <sup>#</sup>	本地家庭傭工 Local domestic helper		外籍家庭傭工 Foreign domestic helper	
	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
比較容易溝通 Easier to communicate	8.9	34.7	8.4	4.5
比較可靠 More reliable	4.9	18.9	31.4	16.8
薪金比較低 Lower wages	4.7	18.4	100.5	53.8
工作時間比較適合 More suitable working hours	3.7	14.2	52.4	28.0
習慣僱用這類家庭傭工 Got used to employing this type of domestic helper	3.7	14.2	17.8	9.6
比較專業 More professional	2.6	10.0	12.4	6.6
比較容易請到合適人選 Easier to employ suitable candidate	2.2	8.4	13.6	7.3
比較勤力 More diligent	2.1	8.2	37.8	20.2
手續比較簡單 Simpler procedure	2.0	7.9	3.1	1.7
比較服從 More obedient	1.1	4.2	33.7	18.0
可以留宿 Could stay overnight	0.5	1.9	16.7	8.9
合計 Overall	25.7		186.8	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 4.4 按每月所支付的工資及僱用形式劃分的現時正僱用本地家庭傭工的住戶數目**  
**Table 4.4 Households employing local domestic helpers by monthly wage paid and mode of employment**

每月所支付的工資(港元) Monthly wage paid (HK\$)	僱用形式 Mode of employment					
	部分時間制 Part-time		全職 Full-time		合計 Overall	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
< 2,000	8.4	47.2	-	-	8.4	32.9
2,000 - 2,999	4.7	26.1	0.5	6.9	5.2	20.3
3,000 - 3,999	2.2	12.1	2.6	33.1	4.7	18.4
4,000 - 4,999	2.1	11.7	1.1	13.9	3.2	12.4
≥ 5,000	0.5	3.0	3.5	46.1	4.1	16.1
總計* Total*	17.9	100.0 (69.6)	7.8	100.0 (30.4)	25.7	100.0 (100.0)
每月工資中位數(港元) Median monthly wage (HK\$)	2,500		4,500		2,800	

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有現時正僱用本地家庭傭工的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: \* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households which were employing local domestic helpers.

**表 4.5a 按每周工作時數劃分的現時正僱用本地部分時間制家庭傭工的住戶數目**  
**Table 4.5a Households employing local part-time domestic helpers by number of working hours per week**

每周工作時數 Number of working hours per week	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
1 - 5	4.2	23.4
6 - 10	4.2	23.4
11 - 15	2.1	11.7
16 - 20	3.8	21.1
21 - 29	3.7	20.4
總計 Total	17.9	100.0
每周工作時數 中位數(小時) Median number of working hours per week (hours)		12.0

**表 4.5b 按每小時所支付的工資劃分的現時正僱用本地部分時間制家庭傭工的住戶數目**  
**Table 4.5b Households employing local part-time domestic helpers by hourly wage paid**

每小時所支付的工資(港元) Hourly wage paid (HK\$)	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
11 - 20	2.6	14.7
21 - 30	2.2	12.1
31 - 40	4.7	26.4
41 - 50	7.4	41.1
60 - 70	1.0	5.7
總計 Total	17.9	100.0
每小時工資中位數(港元) Median hourly wage (HK\$)		40

**表 4.6 按在未來一年有否打算僱用家庭傭工/打算僱用的家庭傭工類別劃分的現時沒有僱用家庭傭工的住戶數目**  
**Table 4.6 Households which were not employing domestic helper by intention to employ domestic helper in the coming year / type of domestic helper to be employed**

在未來一年有否打算僱用家庭傭工/ 打算僱用的家庭傭工類別 Intention to employ domestic helper in the coming year / type of domestic helper to be employed	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	43.0	2.3
本地全職家庭傭工 Local full-time domestic helper	2.5	(5.8)
本地部分時間制家庭傭工 Local part-time domestic helper	8.8	(20.5)
外籍家庭傭工 Foreign domestic helper	19.3	(44.9)
兩者均可 Either one	12.4	(28.8)
沒有 No	1 850.4	97.7
總計 Total	1 893.4	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有現時沒有僱用家庭傭工但在未來一年打算僱用家庭傭工的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: \* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households which were not employing domestic helpers but intended to employ domestic helpers in the coming year.

**表 4.7a 按對家庭傭工的工作要求及現時僱用/打算僱用的家庭傭工類別劃分的現時正僱用家庭傭工及在未來一年打算僱用家庭傭工的住戶數目**  
**Table 4.7a Households employing domestic helpers and those intended to employ domestic helpers in the coming year by job requirement for domestic helper and type of domestic helper being employed / to be employed**

對家庭傭工的工作要求 <sup>#</sup> Job requirement for domestic helper <sup>#</sup>	現時僱用/打算僱用的家庭傭工類別 Type of domestic helper being employed / to be employed							
	本地 Local		外籍 Foreign		兩者均可 Either one		合計 Overall	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
清潔及打掃家居 Cleaning and tidying up the household	31.6	85.4	162.1	78.7	9.7	78.2	203.4	79.6
購買及烹調食物 Purchasing and cooking food	15.5	41.9	142.5	69.1	6.6	53.6	164.6	64.4
照顧兒童 Taking care of children	8.7	23.6	101.4	49.2	5.7	45.9	115.8	45.3
洗/熨衣服 Washing / ironing clothes	15.0	40.4	90.7	44.0	4.1	33.3	109.8	43.0
英語能力 English skills	3.2	8.6	34.3	16.6	2.7	21.8	40.1	15.7
照顧長者 Taking care of the elderly	2.6	7.0	29.6	14.4	2.6	21.3	34.8	13.6
救傷/醫護常識 First aid / medical care knowledge	3.2	8.8	14.4	7.0	1.5	12.1	19.1	7.5
合計 Overall	37.0		206.1		12.4		255.5	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.7b 按認為本地家庭傭工能否達到工作要求及現時僱用/打算僱用的家庭傭工類別劃分的現時正僱用家庭傭工及在未來一年打算僱用家庭傭工的住戶數目

Table 4.7b Households employing domestic helpers and those intended to employ domestic helpers in the coming year by perception of whether local domestic helper could fulfill job requirements and type of domestic helper being employed / to be employed

認為本地家庭傭工能否達到工作要求 Perception of whether local domestic helper could fulfill job requirements	現時僱用/打算僱用的家庭傭工類別 Type of domestic helper being employed / to be employed							
	本地 Local		外籍 Foreign		兩者均可 Either one		合計 Overall	
	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
能夠 Yes	33.3	90.1	109.1	52.9	11.4	91.8	153.8	60.2
不能夠 No	3.7	9.9	97.0	47.1	1.0	8.2	101.7	39.8
總計 Total	37.0	100.0	206.1	100.0	12.4	100.0	255.5	100.0



## 5 購買新鮮食品的情況

### Pattern of purchasing fresh food produce

#### 引言

5.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員抽選通常負責為該住戶購買新鮮食品並居住於該住戶內的人士參與有關購買新鮮食品情況的專題訪問。

5.2 在是項專題訪問中，被抽選的受訪者被問及他們往超級市場/街市購買新鮮食品的次數，通常購買新鮮食品的地點以及通常/較少/不選擇往超級市場/街市購買新鮮食品的原因。

#### 概念及定義

5.3 在是項專題訪問中，新鮮食品是指水果、蔬菜、肉類(包括豬、牛、羊)、家禽(包括雞、鴨、鵝)、蛋、淡水魚、鹹水魚及其他海鮮。

#### 專題訪問的主要結果

5.4 根據是項專題訪問的結果，在統計時的2 105 800個住戶中，約1 983 300個住戶(佔所有住戶的94.2%)表示負責購買新鮮食品的人士是居住於有關住戶內，而其餘的122 500個住戶的負責購買新鮮食品的人士則不居住於有關住戶內(例如：非留宿家庭傭工)。

#### 甲. 有關購買新鮮食品的情況的分析

##### *往超級市場/街市購買新鮮食品的次數*

5.5 在該1 983 300個住戶中，約60.2%每天往街市購買新鮮食品，而每天往超級市場購買新鮮食品的相應百份比則低很多，只有12.0%。住戶往街市及超級市場購買新鮮食品的平均次數分別為每星期5.3及2.2次 (表5.1a)

#### INTRODUCTION

5.1 Within each enumerated household, the person who was the usual decision-maker for purchasing fresh food produce for the household's consumption and resided in the household was selected for interview in respect of the enquiry on the pattern of purchasing fresh food produce.

5.2 In this enquiry, the selected respondents were asked about the frequency of purchasing fresh food produce from supermarkets / wet markets, usual place of purchasing fresh food produce and reasons for usually / seldom / not choosing to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets / wet markets.

#### CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

5.3 In the present enquiry, fresh food produce referred to fruits, vegetables, meat (including pork, beef and lamb), poultry (including chicken, duck and goose), eggs, freshwater fish, marine fish and other seafood.

#### MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

5.4 It was estimated that of the 2 105 800 households at the time of enumeration, some 1 983 300 households (94.2% of all households) reported that the decision-makers for purchasing fresh food produce were residing in the household concerned, while the decision-makers of the remaining 122 500 households were not residing in the household concerned (e.g. non live-in domestic helper).

#### A. Analysis on pattern of purchasing fresh food produce

##### *Frequency of purchasing fresh food produce from supermarkets / wet markets*

5.5 Some 60.2% of those 1 983 300 households purchased fresh food produce from wet markets every day, while the corresponding percentage of households which purchased fresh food produce from supermarkets every day was much lower, at 12.0% only. The average number

5.6 至於往街市購買新鮮食品的情況，大部分(92.5%)的住戶最少每星期一次往街市購買新鮮食品。只有 5.2%的住戶表示他們每月少於一次往街市購買新鮮食品。(表 5.1a)

5.7 另一方面，約 63.7%的住戶最少每星期一次往超級市場購買新鮮食品，而20.3%則每月少於一次。(表 5.1a)

*在統計前兩星期內購買新鮮食品的情況*

5.8 在該 1 983 300 個住戶中，約1 918 200 個住戶(96.7%)在統計前兩星期內曾購買最少一種新鮮食品。只有 3.3%於該時期內沒有購買任何新鮮食品。(表 5.1b)

5.9 在該 1 918 200 個在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶中，98.5%曾購買蔬菜；96.7%，水果；95.3%，肉類(包括豬、牛、羊)；88.3%，蛋；83.3%，淡水魚；80.4%，鹹水魚及其他海鮮和75.2%，家禽(包括雞、鴨、鵝)。(表 5.1b)

5.10 至於在統計前兩星期內購買各類新鮮食品的地點，約 90%及以上曾分別購買鹹水魚及其他海鮮、淡水魚、家禽和肉類的住戶均選擇在統計期內往街市購買以上新鮮食品。至於蔬菜、水果及蛋方面，住戶往街市購買此類新鮮食品的百分比則較低，分別為 86.8%、79.3%及 77.4%。(表 5.2)

of times of purchasing fresh food produce from wet markets and supermarkets per week was 5.3 and 2.2 respectively. (Table 5.1a)

5.6 Regarding the pattern of purchasing fresh food produce from wet markets, the majority (92.5%) of the households purchased fresh food produce from wet markets at least once a week. Only 5.2% of the households reported that they went to wet markets less than once a month to purchase fresh food produce. (Table 5.1a)

5.7 On the other hand, about 63.7% of the households purchased fresh food produce from supermarkets at least once a week, while 20.3% went to supermarkets less than once a month to purchase fresh food produce. (Table 5.1a)

*Pattern of purchasing fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration*

5.8 Of those 1 983 300 households, 1 918 200 (96.7%) had purchased at least one kind of fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration. Only 3.3% had not purchased any fresh food produce during that period. (Table 5.1b)

5.9 Among those 1 918 200 households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration, 98.5% had purchased vegetables; 96.7%, fruits; 95.3%, meat (including pork, beef and lamb); 88.3%, eggs; 83.3%, freshwater fish; 80.4%, marine fish and other seafood and 75.2%, poultry (including chicken, duck and goose). (Table 5.1b)

5.10 Regarding the outlets for purchasing the respective types of fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration, about 90% and more of the households which had purchased marine fish and other seafood, freshwater fish, poultry and meat respectively chose to purchase these types of fresh food produce from wet markets during the period. For vegetables, fruits and eggs, the percentages of households which had purchased these types of fresh food produce from wet markets were relatively lower, at 86.8%, 79.3% and 77.4% respectively. (Table 5.2)

## 乙. 有關住戶/負責購買新鮮食品的人士的特徵的分析

5.11 在該 1 918 200 個在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶中，1 681 300 個住戶 (87.6%) 通常選擇往街市購買新鮮食品，而 236 900 個住戶 (12.4%) 則通常選擇往超級市場購買新鮮食品。(表 5.3a 及圖 5.1)

### 年齡及性別

5.12 將通常往街市購買新鮮食品的住戶與通常往超級市場購買新鮮食品的住戶作比較，發現住戶內負責購買新鮮食品的人士的年紀愈大，住戶愈傾向往街市購買新鮮食品。在這些負責購買新鮮食品的人士年齡在六十歲及以上的住戶中，約 94.7% 通常選擇往街市購買新鮮食品，而在這些負責購買新鮮食品的人士年齡在三十歲以下的住戶，相應百分比則下降至 74.2%。(表 5.3a 及圖 5.2)

5.13 按住戶內負責購買新鮮食品的人士的性別分析，該些人士為男性的住戶通常選擇往街市購買新鮮食品的百分比 (86.0%)，稍低於該些人士為女性的住戶 (88.0%)。(表 5.3a)

### 教育程度

5.14 按住戶內負責購買新鮮食品的人士的教育程度分析，住戶內負責購買新鮮食品的人士的教育程度愈高，住戶愈傾向往超級市場(相對於往街市而言)購買新鮮食品。在這些負責購買新鮮食品的人士具小學及以下教育程度的住戶中，約 95.2% 通常選擇往街市購買新鮮食品。該些人士為具中學/預科程度及具大專程度的住戶的相應百分比分別為 85.3% 及 61.5%。(表 5.3b)

## B. Analysis on characteristics of households / persons responsible for purchasing fresh food produce

5.11 Of those 1 918 200 households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration, 1 681 300 (87.6%) usually chose to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets, while 236 900 (12.4%) usually chose to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets. (Table 5.3a and Chart 5.1)

### Age and sex

5.12 Comparing those households which usually went to wet markets with those households which usually went to supermarkets, it was found that the older the decision-makers responsible for purchasing fresh food produce in the households, the higher was the tendency of the households to go to wet markets to purchase fresh food produce. Some 94.7% of the households with decision-makers aged 60 and over usually chose to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets. This percentage decreased to 74.2% for those households with decision-makers aged below 30. (Table 5.3a and Chart 5.2)

5.13 Analyzed by sex of the decision-makers responsible for purchasing fresh food produce in the households, households with male decision-makers had a slightly lower percentage (86.0%) of usually choosing to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets than those with female decision-makers (88.0%). (Table 5.3a)

### Educational attainment

5.14 Analyzed by educational attainment of the decision-makers responsible for purchasing fresh food produce in the households, households with decision-makers having higher educational attainment had higher tendency to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets as against wet markets. Some 95.2% of the households with decision-makers having primary and below educational attainment usually chose to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets. The corresponding figures were 85.3% for households with decision-makers having secondary / matriculation educational attainment and 61.5% for those with decision-makers having tertiary educational attainment. (Table 5.3b)

*經濟活動身分*

5.15 按住戶內負責購買新鮮食品的人士的經濟活動身分分析，該些人士為退休人士及料理家務者的住戶選擇往街市購買新鮮食品的比例較高，分別為94.9%及90.4%。另一方面，該些人士為從事經濟活動人士(83.0%)及學生的住戶(50.0%)的相應比例則較低。(表 5.3c)

*Activity status*

5.15 Analyzed by activity status of the decision-makers responsible for purchasing fresh food produce in the households, households with retired persons and home-makers as the decision-makers had relatively higher proportions choosing to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets, with the respective figures at 94.9% and 90.4%. On the other hand, households with economically active persons (83.0%) and students as the decision-makers (50.0%) had relatively lower proportions. (Table 5.3c)

*房屋類型*

5.16 住在公營租住房屋的住戶通常選擇往街市購買新鮮食品的比率較高。約93.7%住在公營租住房屋的住戶通常選擇往街市購買新鮮食品。而住在補助出售單位及私人永久性房屋的住戶的相應百分比分別為 89.4%及 82.7%。(表 5.3d)

*Type of housing*

5.16 Households residing in public rental housing had a higher rate of usually choosing to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets. Some 93.7% of households residing in public rental housing usually chose to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets. The corresponding figures for those households residing in subsidized sale flats and private permanent housing were 89.4% and 82.7% respectively. (Table 5.3d)

*住戶每月入息*

5.17 按住戶每月入息分析，入息愈低的住戶通常選擇往街市購買新鮮食品的比率愈高。在每月入息少於\$10,000的住戶中，約94.0%通常選擇往街市購買新鮮食品。而在每月入息\$30,000及以上的住戶中，該百分比則降至80.1%。(表 5.3e)

*Monthly household income*

5.17 Analyzed by monthly household income, households with lower household income had a higher rate of usually choosing to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets. For households with monthly household income below \$10,000, some 94.0% usually chose to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets. The percentage decreased to 80.1% for households with monthly household income of \$30,000 and over. (Table 5.3e)

**丙. 有關影響選擇往超級市場/街市購買新鮮食品的原因的分析****C. Analysis on factors affecting the choice between supermarkets / wet markets in purchasing fresh food produce***通常選擇往超級市場/街市購買新鮮食品的原因**Reason for usually choosing to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets / wet markets*

5.18 在該 236 900 個通常選擇往超級市場購買新鮮食品的住戶中，他們提及的主要原因是「食物較乾淨衛生」(53.6%)、「地點較方便」(45.5%)、「環境較佳」(45.1%)及「食品較新鮮」

5.18 Among those 236 900 households which usually chose to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets, the major reasons cited by them were “the food was cleaner”

(44.8%)。 (表 5.3f)

5.19 另一方面，在該 1 681 300 個通常選擇往街市購買新鮮食品的住戶中，他們的主要原因是「食品較新鮮」(69.9%)、「價錢較便宜」(46.1%)、「選擇較多」(41.2%)及「地點較方便」(38.0%)。 (表 5.3f)

*較少/不選擇往超級市場/街市購買新鮮食品的原因*

5.20 在該 1 681 300 個較少/不選擇往超級市場購買新鮮食品的住戶中，他們的主要原因是「食品不新鮮」(53.1%)，「價錢昂貴」(43.2%)及「選擇不多」(39.9%)。 (表 5.3g)

5.21 在該 236 900 個較少/不選擇往街市購買新鮮食品的住戶中，逾半(52.4%)住戶提及的原因為「環境差劣(例如：不乾淨整潔及沒有空調設備)」。此外，39.7%的住戶的原因為「食品不乾淨衛生」及 33.3%「地方不方便」。 (表 5.3g)

(53.6%)， “the location was more convenient” (45.5%)， “the environment was better” (45.1%) and “the food was fresher” (44.8%)。 (Table 5.3f)

5.19 On the other hand, among those 1 681 300 households which usually chose to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets, their major reasons for being so were “the food was fresher” (69.9%)， “the price was lower” (46.1%)， “more choices” (41.2%) and “the location was more convenient” (38.0%)。 (Table 5.3f)

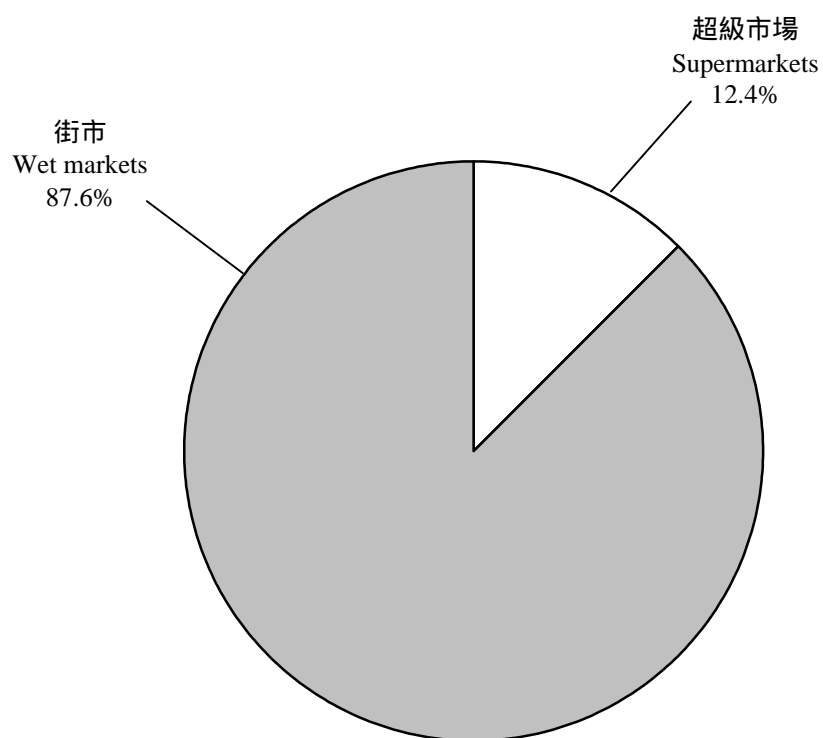
*Reason for seldom / not choosing to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets / wet markets*

5.20 Among those 1 681 300 households which seldom / never chose to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets, their major reasons for being so were “the food was not fresh” (53.1%)， “the price was higher” (43.2%) and “not many choices” (39.9%)。 (Table 5.3g)

5.21 Of those 236 900 households which seldom / never chose to purchase fresh food produce from wet markets, over half (52.4%) thought that “the environment was poor (e.g. dirty and no air-conditioning)”。 Some 39.7% considered that “the food was not clean” and 33.3% “the location was inconvenient”。 (Table 5.3g)

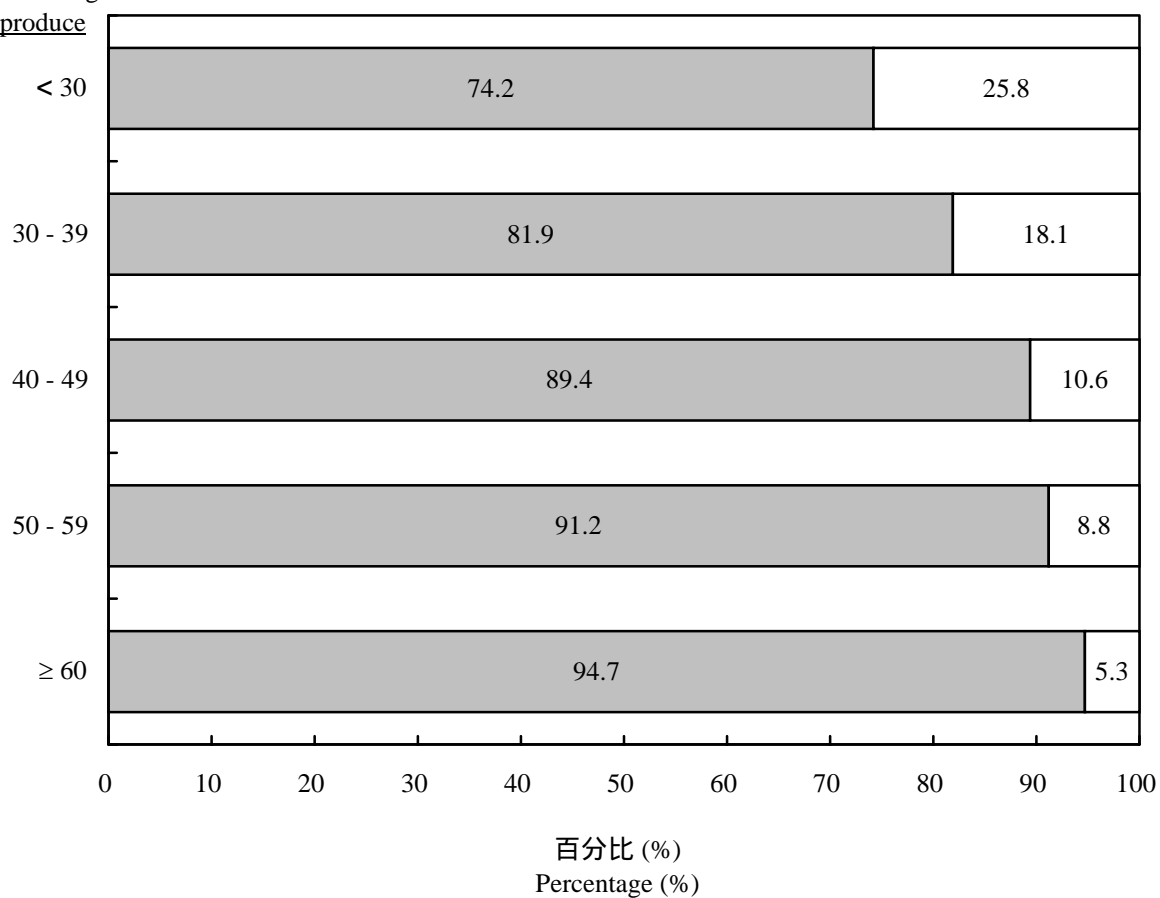
圖5.1 按通常購買新鮮食品的地點劃分的在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶的百分比分布

Chart 5.1 Percentage distribution of households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration by usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce



**圖5.2 按通常購買新鮮食品的地點及負責購買新鮮食品的人士的年齡劃分的在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶的百分比分布**  
**Chart 5.2 Percentage distribution of households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration by usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce and age of decision-maker for purchasing fresh food produce**

負責購買新鮮食品的  
 人士的年齡組別  
 Age group of decision-  
 maker for purchasing  
 fresh food produce



通常購買新鮮食品的地點：  
 Usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce :

- 街市  
Wet markets
- 超級市場  
Supermarkets

**表 5.1a 按往超級市場/街市購買新鮮食品的次數劃分的住戶數目**  
**Table 5.1a Households by frequency of purchasing fresh food produce from supermarkets / wet markets**

購買新鮮食品的次數 Frequency of purchasing fresh food produce	超級市場 Supermarkets		街市 Wet markets	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
每天 Every day	238.4	12.0	1 193.7	60.2
每星期四至六次 Four to six times a week	208.4	10.5	289.8	14.6
每星期兩至三次 Two to three times a week	451.0	22.7	275.1	13.9
每星期一次 Once a week	366.1	18.5	75.2	3.8
每兩至三星期一次 Once every two to three weeks	155.6	7.8	25.9	1.3
每月一次 Once a month	161.2	8.1	20.8	1.1
每月少於一次 Less than once a month	402.7	20.3	102.7	5.2
總計* Total*	1 983.3	100.0	1 983.3	100.0
平均次數(每星期) Average number of times (per week)		2.2		5.3

註釋：\* 不包括負責購買新鮮食品的人士非居住於有關住戶內的住戶。

Note: \* Excluding households with decision-makers for purchasing fresh food produce not residing in the household concerned.



表 5.1b 按在統計前兩星期內曾否購買新鮮食品/所購買的新鮮食品種類劃分的住戶數目  
 Table 5.1b Households by whether had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration / type of fresh food produce purchased

曾否購買新鮮食品/所購買的新鮮食品種類 <sup>#</sup> Whether had purchased fresh food produce / type of fresh food produce purchased <sup>#</sup>	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	1 918.2	96.7
蔬菜 Vegetables	1 889.3	(98.5)
水果 Fruits	1 855.7	(96.7)
肉類(包括豬、牛、羊) Meat (including pork, beef and lamb)	1 828.8	(95.3)
蛋 Eggs	1 693.5	(88.3)
淡水魚 Freshwater fish	1 597.4	(83.3)
鹹水魚及其他海鮮 Marine fish and other seafood	1 543.0	(80.4)
家禽(包括雞、鴨、鵝) Poultry (including chicken, duck and goose)	1 441.9	(75.2)
沒有 No	65.1	3.3
總計 Total	1 983.3	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶中所佔的百分比。

\* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration.

**表 5.2 按所購買的新鮮食品種類及在統計期內購買各類新鮮食品的地點劃分的在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶數目**  
**Table 5.2 Households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration by type of fresh food produce purchased and outlet for purchasing the respective types of fresh food produce during the period**

所購買的新鮮食品種類 Type of fresh food produce purchased	在統計期內購買各類新鮮食品的地點 Outlet for purchasing the respective types of fresh food produce during the period					
	超級市場 Supermarkets		街市 Wet markets		總計 Total	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
鹹水魚及其他海鮮 Marine fish and other seafood	91.0	5.9	1 452.0	94.1	1 543.0	100.0
淡水魚 Freshwater fish	118.5	7.4	1 479.0	92.6	1 597.4	100.0
家禽(包括雞、鴨、鵝) Poultry (including chicken, duck and goose)	112.9	7.8	1 329.0	92.2	1 441.9	100.0
肉類(包括豬、牛、羊) Meat (including pork, beef and lamb)	185.6	10.1	1 643.2	89.9	1 828.8	100.0
蔬菜 Vegetables	249.6	13.2	1 639.6	86.8	1 889.3	100.0
水果 Fruits	384.4	20.7	1 471.3	79.3	1 855.7	100.0
蛋 Eggs	382.8	22.6	1 310.7	77.4	1 693.5	100.0

表 5.3a 按負責購買新鮮食品的人士的年齡/性別及通常購買新鮮食品的地點劃分的在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶數目

Table 5.3a Households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration by age / sex of decision-maker for purchasing fresh food produce and usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce

負責購買新鮮食品的人士 的年齡組別/性別 Age group / sex of decision- maker for purchasing fresh food produce	通常購買新鮮食品的地點 Usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce					
	超級市場 Supermarkets		街市 Wet markets		總計 Total	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
< 30	44.2	25.8	127.1	74.2	171.3	100.0
30 - 39	85.9	18.1	389.4	81.9	475.4	100.0
40 - 49	58.0	10.6	488.6	89.4	546.5	100.0
50 - 59	25.4	8.8	261.8	91.2	287.3	100.0
≥ 60	23.4	5.3	414.4	94.7	437.7	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	46.3	14.0	283.2	86.0	329.5	100.0
女 Female	190.7	12.0	1 398.1	88.0	1 588.8	100.0
合計 Overall	236.9	12.4	1 681.3	87.6	1 918.2	100.0

**表 5.3b 按負責購買新鮮食品的人士的教育程度及通常購買新鮮食品的地點劃分的在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶數目**  
**Table 5.3b Households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration by educational attainment of decision-maker for purchasing fresh food produce and usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce**

負責購買新鮮食品的人士的教育程度 Educational attainment of decision-maker for purchasing fresh food produce	通常購買新鮮食品的地點 Usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce					
	超級市場 Supermarkets		街市 Wet markets		總計 Total	
	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	39.1	4.8	769.7	95.2	808.9	100.0
中學/預料 Secondary / matriculation	141.3	14.7	821.6	85.3	962.9	100.0
專上教育 Tertiary	56.4	38.5	90.0	61.5	146.4	100.0
合計 Overall	236.9	12.4	1 681.3	87.6	1 918.2	100.0

表 5.3c 按負責購買新鮮食品的人士的經濟活動身分及通常購買新鮮食品的地點劃分的在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶數目  
 Table 5.3c Households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration by activity status of decision-maker for purchasing fresh food produce and usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce

負責購買新鮮食品的人士的經濟活動身分 Activity status of decision-maker for purchasing fresh food produce	通常購買新鮮食品的地點 Usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce					
	超級市場 Supermarkets		街市 Wet markets		總計 Total	
	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
從事經濟活動* Economically active*	143.4	17.0	697.5	83.0	840.9	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	93.5	8.7	983.8	91.3	1 077.3	100.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	72.7	9.6	682.8	90.4	755.5	100.0
退休人士 Retired persons	14.7	5.1	275.1	94.9	289.8	100.0
學生 Students	4.6	50.0	4.6	50.0	9.2	100.0
其他 Others	1.5	6.7	21.4	93.3	22.9	100.0
合計 Overall	236.9	12.4	1 681.3	87.6	1 918.2	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 5.3d 按房屋類型及通常購買新鮮食品的地點劃分的在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶數目  
 Table 5.3d Households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration by type of housing and usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce

房屋類型 Type of housing	通常購買新鮮食品的地點 Usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce					
	超級市場 Supermarkets		街市 Wet markets		總計 Total	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	43.2	6.3	642.6	93.7	685.8	100.0
補助出售單住 <sup>#</sup> Subsidized sale flats <sup>#</sup>	31.0	10.6	261.3	89.4	292.3	100.0
私人永久性房屋 <sup>@</sup> Private permanent housing <sup>@</sup>	162.7	17.4	777.4	82.7	940.1	100.0
合計 Overall	236.9	12.4	1 681.3	87.6	1 918.2	100.0

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。

<sup>@</sup> 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅/平房/新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物，其他永久性房屋及臨時房屋。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme and Private Sector Participation Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society are also included.

<sup>@</sup> Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas / bungalows / modern village houses, simple stone structures, other permanent housing and temporary housing.

表 5.3e 按住戶每月入息及通常購買新鮮食品的地點劃分的在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶數目

Table 5.3e Households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration by monthly household income and usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	通常購買新鮮食品的地點 Usual outlet for purchasing fresh food produce					
	超級市場 Supermarkets		街市 Wet markets		總計 Total	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
< 10,000	23.8	6.0	373.2	94.0	397.0	100.0
10,000 - 19,999	40.8	8.4	447.1	91.6	487.9	100.0
20,000 - 29,999	55.2	12.4	390.7	87.6	445.9	100.0
≥ 30,000	117.1	19.9	470.3	80.1	587.4	100.0
合計 Overall	236.9	12.4	1 681.3	87.6	1 918.2	100.0

**表 5.3f 按通常選擇往超級市場/街市購買新鮮食品的原因劃分的在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶數目**  
**Table 5.3f Households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration by reason for usually choosing to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets / wet markets**

通常選擇往超級市場/街市購買新鮮食品的原因 <sup>#</sup> Reason for usually choosing to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets / wet markets <sup>#</sup>	超級市場 Supermarkets		街市 Wet markets	
	人數 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
食品較乾淨衛生 The food was cleaner	127.1	53.6	203.4	12.1
地點較方便 The location was more convenient	107.8	45.5	639.1	38.0
環境較佳(例如：乾淨整潔及有空調設備) The environment was better (e.g. cleaner, tidier and air-conditioned)	106.8	45.1	48.3	2.9
食品較新鮮 The food was fresher	106.3	44.8	1 174.4	69.9
選擇較多 More choices	63.6	26.8	693.5	41.2
可同時購買其他貨品 at the same time Could purchase other things	57.5	24.2	240.0	14.3
價錢較便宜 The price was lower	32.0	13.5	774.3	46.1
較公平、足磅 No weight cheating	30.0	12.7	90.5	5.4
習慣 Habit	29.0	12.2	399.1	23.7
合計 Overall	236.9		1 681.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.



表 5.3g 按較少/不選擇往超級市場/街市購買新鮮食品的原因劃分的在統計前兩星期內曾購買新鮮食品的住戶數目  
 Table 5.3g Households which had purchased fresh food produce during the two weeks before enumeration by reason for seldom / not choosing to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets / wet markets

較少/不選擇往超級市場/街市 購買新鮮食品的原因 <sup>#</sup> Reason for seldom / not choosing to purchase fresh food produce from supermarkets / wet markets <sup>#</sup>	超級市場 Supermarkets		街市 Wet markets	
	人數 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
食品不新鮮 The food was not fresh	892.8	53.1	63.0	26.6
價錢昂貴 The price was higher	725.5	43.2	35.1	14.8
選擇不多 Not many choices	671.6	39.9	35.6	15.0
地點不方便 The location was inconvenient	513.5	30.5	78.8	33.3
不能同時購買其他貨品 Could not purchase other things at the same time	224.2	13.3	44.2	18.7
食品不乾淨衛生 The food was not clean	218.1	13.0	94.1	39.7
不公平、不足磅 There might be weight cheating	56.9	3.4	36.6	15.5
環境差劣(例如：不乾淨整潔及 沒有空調設備) The environment was poor (e.g. dirty and no air-conditioning)	35.6	2.1	124.1	52.4
其他 Others	24.4	1.4	7.6	3.2
合計 Overall	1 681.3		236.9	

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

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

# 統計調查方法

## Survey methodology

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### 統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

1. 主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔全港總人口的99%。

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

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

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

### 統計調查問卷

5. 問卷旨在搜集有關吸煙情況、對《基本法》的認識、對聘請家庭傭工的意見及購買新鮮食品的情況等資料。

### Survey coverage and sample design

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

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

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

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

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

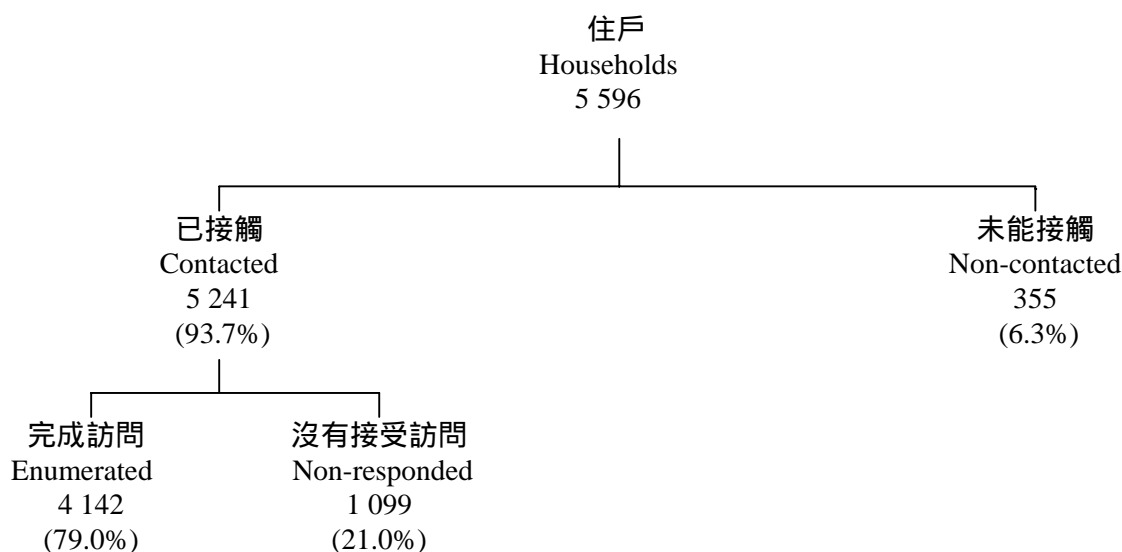
4. The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 10 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters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

### Survey questionnaire

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

## 訪問結果

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



## Enumeration experience

6. A total of 5 596 households were found in the sample of 5 527 occupied quarters. Among those 5 596 households, 4 142 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 74%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :-

## 估值的可靠性

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

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

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

## Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

算。一般來說，標準誤差與總體內各元素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設計相關。

turn, the SE is computed according to a formula which is established on the basis of statistical theory. Generally speaking, the SE is related to the variability of the elements in the population, the size of the sample and the sample design adopted for the survey.

10. 本報告所載列的主要變數估值的離中系數如下：

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

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

## 附錄 Appendix

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### 曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

### Thematic Household Survey Reports Released

#### 主題性住戶統計調查第一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十元

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致：香港北角英皇道二百五十號北角城中心五樓  
政府統計處 社會統計調查組  
(電話：(852) 2887 5103, 傳真：(852) 2508 1501)

請在適當空格 (□) 內加上 (√) 號。

(港元)

刊物名稱	每本售價	每本本地郵費	每本合計 (a)	本數 (b)	總計 (a) x (b)
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<input type="checkbox"/> 主題性住戶統計調查第二號報告書 (J33790002B0)	66.0	16.4	82.4		
<input type="checkbox"/> 主題性住戶統計調查第三號報告書 (J33790003B0)	44.0	8.2	52.2		
<input type="checkbox"/> 主題性住戶統計調查第四號報告書 (J33790004B0)	66.0	8.2	74.2		
<input type="checkbox"/> 主題性住戶統計調查第五號報告書 (J33790005B0)	52.0	8.2	60.2		
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職銜：\_\_\_\_\_

部門：\_\_\_\_\_

機構名稱：\_\_\_\_\_ 電話：\_\_\_\_\_ 傳真：\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 日期：\_\_\_\_\_

**機構主要從事業務類別：**

- |                                 |                                      |                                       |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 製造業    | <input type="checkbox"/> 商用服務業       | <input type="checkbox"/> 教育機構         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 研究機構   | <input type="checkbox"/> 社區、社會及個人服務業 | <input type="checkbox"/> 其他，請註明 _____ |

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- |                                    |                                  |                                       |
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- 機構                       私人

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## Order Form Thematic Household Survey Report



To : Social Surveys Section, Census and Statistics Department  
5/F., Fortress Tower, 250 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong.  
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Please tick (✓) in the appropriate box (□).

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