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2000 年至 2016 年
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Usage of Information Technology and the Internet
by Hong Kong Residents, 2000 to 2016

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在這資訊年代，資訊科技的急速發展對社會有很大影響。為進一步了解資訊科技在社會上的最新發展情況，政府統計處自 2000 年起定期進行「資訊科技使用情況和普及程度的主題性住戶統計調查」。有關的統計調查結果為制定香港資訊科技發展策略提供了有用的參考資料。

本文描述香港居民在 2000 年至 2016 年使用資訊科技及互聯網的情況。

The rapid development of information technology (IT) has been impacting the community at large in this information age. To have a better understanding of the latest development of IT in the community, the Census and Statistics Department has been conducting the Thematic Household Survey on IT Usage and Penetration regularly since 2000. The survey results provide useful reference in formulating the strategy for the development of IT in Hong Kong.

This article describes the usage of IT and the Internet by the Hong Kong residents from 2000 to 2016.

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**2000 年至 2016 年
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Usage of Information Technology and the Internet
by Hong Kong Residents, 2000 to 2016**

1. 引言

1.1 在這資訊年代，資訊科技的急速發展對社會有很大影響。為進一步了解資訊科技在社會上的最新發展情況，政府統計處自 2000 年起定期進行「資訊科技使用情況和普及程度的主題性住戶統計調查」。本文描述香港居民在 2000 年至 2016 年使用資訊科技及互聯網的情況。

2. 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度

2.1 在過去十多年間，個人電腦在住戶間變得愈來愈普及。家中有個人電腦的住戶數目由 2000 年的 1 051 100 戶上升至 2016 年的 2 019 300 戶，在該段期間的增幅達 92%，即平均每年增加 4.2%。家中有個人電腦的住戶百分比亦由 2000 年的 49.7% 大幅上升至 2013 年的 81.9%，隨後稍微下降至 2016 年的 80.6%。（表 1 和圖 1）

2.2 在同期間，家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶數目增幅更大，由 2000 年的 770 200 戶上升至 2016 年的 1 992 300 戶，增幅達 159%，即平均每年增加 6.1%。家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶百分比亦由 2000 年的 36.4% 大幅上升至 2013 年的 79.9%，而於 2016 年稍微下降至 79.5%。這或與使用智能手機上網人數有所增加有關。（表 1 和圖 1）

1. Introduction

1.1 The rapid development of information technology (IT) has been impacting the community at large in this information age. In order to have a better understanding of the latest development of IT in the community, the Census and Statistics Department has been conducting the Thematic Household Survey (THS) on IT Usage and Penetration regularly since 2000. This article describes the usage of IT and the Internet by the Hong Kong residents from 2000 to 2016.

2. Penetration of personal computer (PC) and the Internet

2.1 In the past decade or so, PC was getting popular among households. The number of households with PC at home increased from 1 051 100 in 2000 to 2 019 300 in 2016, representing an increase of 92% over the period or an annual rate of increase of 4.2% on average. The percentage of households with PC at home also increased significantly from 49.7% in 2000 to 81.9% in 2013, and then dropped slightly to 80.6% in 2016. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

2.2 During the same period, the number of households with their PC at home connected to the Internet increased at a faster pace, from 770 200 in 2000 to 1 992 300 in 2016, representing an increase of 159% or an annual rate of increase of 6.1% on average. The percentage of households with their PC at home connected to the Internet also increased significantly from 36.4% in 2000 to 79.9% in 2013, and then dropped slightly to 79.5% in 2016. This may be related to increase in the use of smartphone for accessing the Internet. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

表 1 按家中有否個人電腦⁽¹⁾／家中個人電腦有否接駁互聯網劃分的住戶數目
Table 1 Households by whether had personal computer (PC)⁽¹⁾ at home / whether had PC at home connected to the Internet

家中有否個人電腦 ⁽¹⁾ ／家中個人電腦有否接駁互聯網 Whether had PC ⁽¹⁾ at home / whether had PC at home connected to the Internet	統計期間 Survey period				
	2000年 1月至3月 Jan – Mar 2000	2013年 1月至4月 Jan – Apr 2013	2014年 6月至8月 Jun – Aug 2014	2015年 5月至8月 May – Aug 2015	2016年 4月至7月 Apr – Jul 2016
有 Yes	1 051.1 (49.7%)	1 968.7 (81.9%)	1 992.7 (81.3%)	1 996.3 (80.4%)	2 019.3 (80.6%)
家中個人電腦有否接駁互聯網 Whether had PC at home connected to the Internet					
有 Yes	770.2 (36.4%)	1 920.5 (79.9%)	1 929.3 (78.7%)	1 961.1 (79.0%)	1 992.3 (79.5%)
沒有 No	279.0 (13.2%)	46.8 (1.9%)	63.4 (2.6%)	35.2 (1.4%)	26.9 (1.1%)
不適用 ⁽²⁾ Not applicable ⁽²⁾	1.9 (0.1%)	1.3 (0.1%)	-	-	-
沒有 No	1 063.5 (50.3%)	436.0 (18.1%)	458.9 (18.7%)	487.2 (19.6%)	487.2 (19.4%)
總計 Total	2 114.6 (100.0%)	2 404.7 (100.0%)	2 451.6 (100.0%)	2 483.5 (100.0%)	2 506.4 (100.0%)

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

括號內的數字表示在個別統計期間佔所有住戶的百分比。

(1) 2000 年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2013 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年至 2016 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

(2) 「不適用」是指家中只有掌上電腦或個人數碼助理的住戶。

- 不適用。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

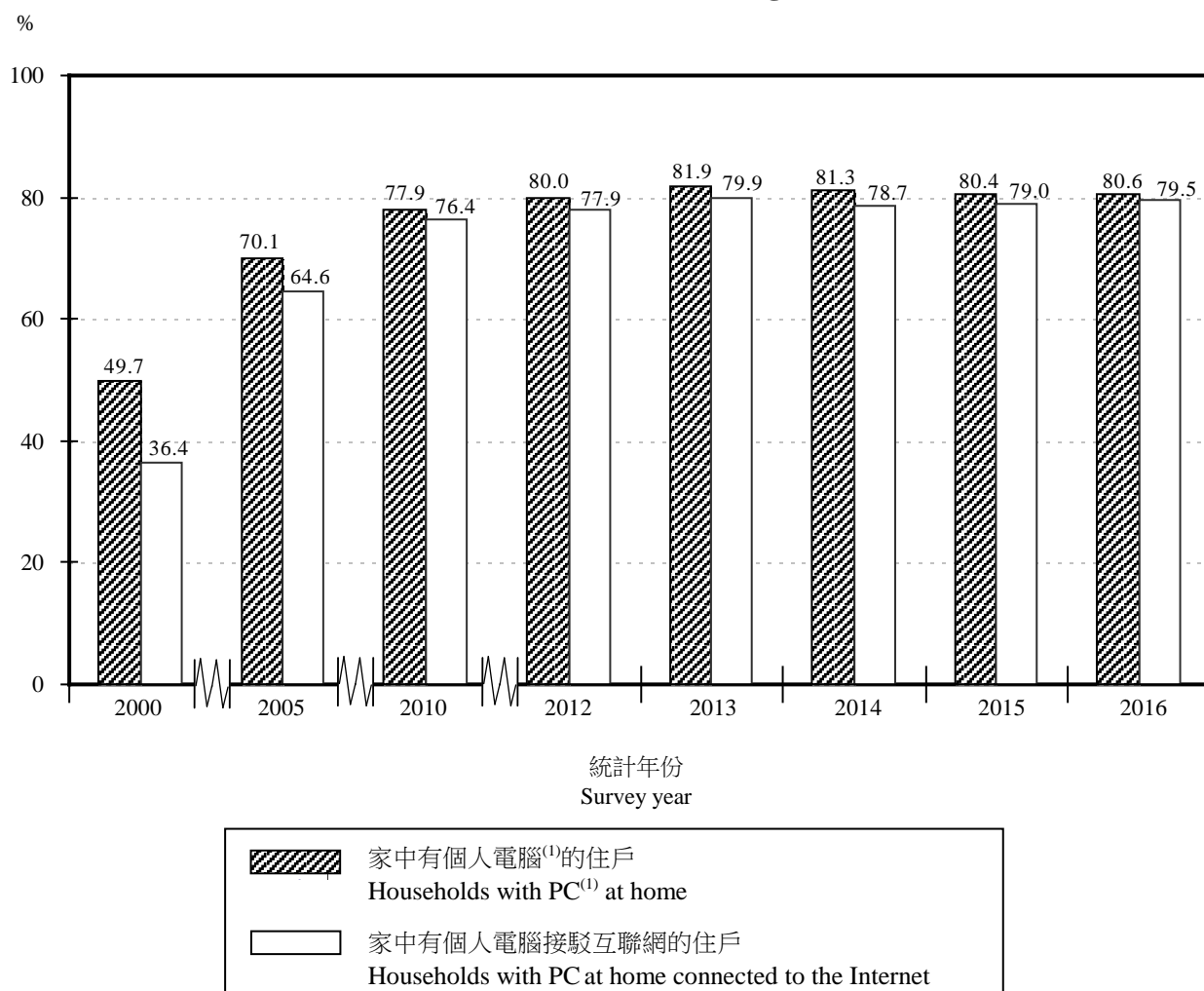
Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households in the respective survey periods.

(1) Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 to 2016 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PC is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

(2) “Not applicable” refers to households with only palm top or Personal Digital Assistant at home.

- Not applicable.

圖 1 家中有個人電腦⁽¹⁾的住戶及家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比
Chart 1 Percentage of households with personal computer (PC)⁽¹⁾ at home and households with PC at home connected to the Internet among all households



註釋：(1) 2000 年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2005 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2010 年、2012 年及 2013 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年至 2016 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

Note: (1) Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2010, 2012 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 to 2016 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PC is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

3. 個人電腦的使用情況

3.1 10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的數目由 2000 年的 2 639 700 人上升幾近一倍至 2016 年的 5 195 400 人，即平均每年增加 4.3%。10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的整體比率亦由 2000 年的 43.1% 顯著上升至 2016 年的 81.5%。（表 2）

年齡及性別

3.2 10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率隨年齡增長而下降。年紀較輕的人士使用個人電腦的比率相對年長人士為高。在 2016 年，年齡介乎 10 至 54 歲人士的有關比率均超越 90%，另一方面，55 歲及以上人士的有關比率在過去十多年間持續上升。儘管 65 歲及以上人士的有關比率在 2016 年只有約 32%，其升幅在過去十多年間尤為突出，在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的人數在 2016 年有 351 500 人，差不多是 2000 年的 80 倍。（表 2）

3.3 按性別分析，在過去十多年間，男性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率稍高於女性。在 2016 年，男性及女性的相應比率分別為 83.4% 和 79.8%。（表 2）

每星期使用個人電腦的時間

3.4 雖然曾使用個人電腦的人數及比率均持續上升，但使用個人電腦的時間在近年已有所改變。在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中，最少每星期使用一次個人電腦的百分比由 2012 年的 95.0% 回落至 2016 年的 83.5%。同時，該些人士每星期用於個人電腦的平均時間亦由每星期約 30 小時略為下降至約 28 小時，這或與使用智能手機有所增加有關。（表 3）

3. Usage of PC

3.1 The number of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration almost doubled from 2 639 700 in 2000 to 5 195 400 in 2016, representing an annual rate of increase of 4.3% on average. The overall rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration also surged from 43.1% in 2000 to 81.5% in 2016. (Table 2)

Age and sex

3.2 The rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration decreased with age. The rates of having used PC were relatively higher among younger persons than older persons. The corresponding rates for persons aged between 10 and 54 exceeded 90% in 2016. On the other hand, the corresponding rates for persons aged 55 and over continued to increase over the past 10 years or so. Although the corresponding rate for persons aged 65 and over was only around 32% in 2016, its increase was particularly impressive in the past decade or so. In 2016, the number of persons aged 65 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration was 351 500, almost 80 times that of 2000. (Table 2)

3.3 Analysed by sex, the rate of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration was slightly higher for males than females in the past decade or so. In 2016, the corresponding rates for males and females were 83.4% and 79.8% respectively. (Table 2)

Time spent in using PC per week

3.4 Despite the continuous increases in the PC usage in terms of number and rate of persons, there were changes in the time spent in using PC in recent years. Of all persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, the rate of having used PC at least once a week dropped from 95.0% in 2012 to 83.5% in 2016. Meanwhile, among those persons, the average time spent in using PC also saw slight decrease from about 30 hours to about 28 hours per week. This may be related to the increase in the use of smartphone. (Table 3)

表 2 按年齡／性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦⁽¹⁾的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 2 Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC)⁽¹⁾ during the 12 months before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	統計期間 Survey period					人數 No. of persons ('000)
	2000 年 1 月至 3 月 Jan - Mar 2000	2013 年 1 月至 4 月 Jan - Apr 2013	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun - Aug 2014	2015 年 5 月至 8 月 May - Aug 2015	2016 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr - Jul 2016	
年齡組別 Age group						
10 - 14	303.6 (72.8%)	286.7 (99.5%)	265.5 (98.6%)	261.4 (100.0%)	251.8 (99.9%)	
15 - 24	713.9 (78.9%)	833.5 (99.5%)	787.4 (97.8%)	775.4 (99.8%)	761.4 (99.7%)	
25 - 34	755.3 (65.0%)	933.8 (98.5%)	920.3 (95.8%)	955.8 (99.3%)	953.6 (99.0%)	
35 - 44	633.0 (44.5%)	972.7 (93.3%)	936.9 (91.0%)	990.5 (96.4%)	994.3 (98.0%)	
45 - 54	194.4 (20.2%)	971.5 (78.6%)	951.3 (78.6%)	1 024.7 (86.2%)	1 077.6 (92.2%)	
55 - 64	35.0 (6.6%)	541.1 (54.5%)	590.1 (56.6%)	709.8 (66.0%)	805.3 (72.6%)	
≥ 65	4.4 (0.6%)	175.1 (18.4%)	200.0 (19.8%)	272.5 (25.8%)	351.5 (31.8%)	
性別 Sex						
男性 Male	1 347.3 (44.1%)	2 350.3 (77.6%)	2 311.5 (76.3%)	2 462.1 (81.2%)	2 539.0 (83.4%)	
女性 Female	1 292.4 (42.0%)	2 364.0 (72.3%)	2 340.1 (71.0%)	2 528.0 (76.2%)	2 656.4 (79.8%)	
合計 Overall	2 639.7 (43.1%)	4 714.3 (74.9%)	4 651.6 (73.5%)	4 990.2 (78.6%)	5 195.4 (81.5%)	

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

括號內的數字表示在個別統計期間及年齡／性別分組中佔所有屬該分組的人士的百分比。以 2000 年的 10 至 14 歲人士為例，72.8% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

(1) 2000 年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2013 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年至 2016 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

Notes : Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective survey periods and age / sex sub-groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 to 14 in 2000, 72.8% had used PC during 12 months before enumeration.

(1) Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2013 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 to 2016 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PC is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

表3 按每星期用於個人電腦⁽¹⁾的時間劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦最少每星期一次的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3 Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC)⁽¹⁾ at least once a week during the 12 months before enumeration by time spent in using PC per week

每星期用於個人電腦 ⁽¹⁾ 的時間 (小時) Time spent in using PC ⁽¹⁾ per week (hours)	統計期間 ⁽²⁾ Survey period ⁽²⁾					人數 No. of persons ('000)
	2001 年 4 月至 6 月 Apr – Jun 2001	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014	2016 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2016	
< 10	914.4 (34.1%)	773.6 (19.4%)	740.5 (17.0%)	977.5 (23.1%)	1 073.0 (24.7%)	
10 – < 20	494.9 (18.5%)	717.0 (18.0%)	778.3 (17.9%)	714.5 (16.8%)	792.7 (18.3%)	
20 – < 30	345.2 (12.9%)	670.8 (16.8%)	819.8 (18.9%)	716.2 (16.9%)	748.4 (17.3%)	
30 – < 40	268.6 (10.0%)	447.7 (11.2%)	589.6 (13.6%)	540.3 (12.7%)	579.7 (13.4%)	
40 – < 50	324.3 (12.1%)	506.4 (12.7%)	598.3 (13.8%)	526.2 (12.4%)	463.5 (10.7%)	
≥ 50	333.7 (12.4%)	877.7 (22.0%)	820.5 (18.9%)	766.1 (18.1%)	680.3 (15.7%)	
總計 Total	2 681.1 (100.0%) [88.8%]	3 993.1 (100.0%) [91.8%]	4 347.0 (100.0%) [95.0%]	4 240.7 (100.0%) [91.2%]	4 337.7 (100.0%) [83.5%]	
平均時間 (小時) Average duration (hours)	23.1	30.2	30.0	29.5	27.9	

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

圓括號內的數字表示在個別統計期間佔所有在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦最少每星期一次的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

方括號內的數字表示於個別統計期間，在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士當中，每星期最少使用一次的人士所佔的百分比。

- (1) 2001 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦及個人數碼助理。2009 年及 2012 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年及 2016 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。
- (2) 數字自 2001 年開始備有。本表載列 2001 年以及最近 4 次有搜集相關資料的統計期的數字。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had used PC at least once a week during the 12 months before enumeration in the respective survey periods.

Figures in square brackets represent the percentages of persons who had used PC at least once a week among all persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration in the respective survey periods.

- (1) Figures for 2001 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook computer and Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009 and 2012 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 and 2016 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PC is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.
- (2) Figures are available from 2001 onwards. This table shows figures for 2001 and the recent 4 survey periods in which relevant information was collected.

4. 智能手機的普及程度

4.1 智能手機的使用在過去數年越趨普及。在 2016 年，有接近 550 萬名 10 歲及以上人士擁有智能手機，較 2012 年的人數多出約 200 萬人。智能手機的滲透率亦由 2012 年的 54.0% 上升至 2016 年的 85.8%。（表 4）

年齡及性別

4.2 按年齡組別分析，在 2016 年，年齡介乎 15 至 54 歲人士擁有智能手機的比率較高，介乎 95.9% 至 99.3% 之間。此外，長者使用智能手機的增長特別明顯。在 2016 年，大約每 5 名 65 歲及以上人士便有 2 名有智能手機，相比 2012 年約 100 名 65 歲及以上人士中只有 7 名有智能手機。智能手機在 55 至 64 歲人士中亦愈趨流行，滲透率由 2012 年的 27.4% 快速增長至 2016 年的 86.9%。（表 4）

4.3 按性別分析，男性擁有智能手機的比率持續較女性略高。在 2016 年，男性及女性的相應比率分別為 87.0% 和 84.6%。（表 4）

5. 互聯網的使用情況

5.1 10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的數目由 2000 年的 1 855 200 人上升幾近兩倍至 2016 年的 5 577 500 人，即平均每年增加 7.1%。10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的整體比率亦由 2000 年的 30.3% 顯著上升至 2016 年的 87.5%。（表 5）

4. Smartphone penetration

4.1 The use of smartphone has become increasingly popular over the past few years. Nearly 5.5 million persons aged 10 and over had smartphone in 2016, around 2 million more than that in 2012. The smartphone penetration rate also rose from 54.0% in 2012 to 85.8% in 2016. (Table 4)

Age and sex

4.2 Analysed by age group, persons aged 15 to 54 had higher rates of having smartphone, ranging from 95.9% to 99.3% in 2016. Besides, there was particularly remarkable increase in the usage of smartphone among the elderly. About 2 in 5 persons aged 65 and over had smartphone in 2016, compared to only around 7 in 100 persons aged 65 and over in 2012. Smartphone among persons aged 55 to 64 was also getting more popular, with the penetration rate rising rapidly from 27.4% in 2012 to 86.9% in 2016. (Table 4)

4.3 Analysed by sex, the penetration rate of smartphone for males was persistently slightly higher than that of females. In 2016, the corresponding rates for males and females were 87.0% and 84.6% respectively. (Table 4)

5. Usage of the Internet

5.1 The number of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration almost tripled from 1 855 200 in 2000 to 5 577 500 in 2016, representing an annual rate of increase of 7.1% on average. The overall rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration also surged from 30.3% in 2000 to 87.5% in 2016. (Table 5)

表 4 按年齡／性別劃分的擁有智能手機⁽¹⁾的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 4 Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone⁽¹⁾ by age / sex

人數
No. of persons
(‘000)

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	統計期間 ⁽²⁾ Survey period ⁽²⁾				
	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2013 年 1 月至 4 月 Jan – Apr 2013	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014	2015 年 5 月至 8 月 May – Aug 2015	2016 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2016
年齡組別 Age group					
10 – 14	140.3 (46.1%)	137.6 (47.8%)	182.0 (67.6%)	201.1 (76.9%)	196.3 (77.9%)
15 – 24	678.6 (80.3%)	713.0 (85.1%)	779.4 (96.8%)	760.5 (97.9%)	758.5 (99.3%)
25 – 34	830.9 (87.0%)	871.6 (91.9%)	936.6 (97.5%)	951.4 (98.8%)	955.7 (99.2%)
35 – 44	782.2 (74.5%)	856.3 (82.1%)	971.0 (94.3%)	1 002.4 (97.5%)	1 001.0 (98.6%)
45 – 54	637.6 (51.1%)	788.3 (63.8%)	1 055.5 (87.2%)	1 110.3 (93.4%)	1 119.8 (95.9%)
55 – 64	262.9 (27.4%)	385.3 (38.8%)	715.9 (68.7%)	871.1 (81.0%)	962.9 (86.9%)
≥ 65	63.3 (6.9%)	97.4 (10.2%)	245.6 (24.3%)	373.9 (35.4%)	474.3 (42.9%)
性別 Sex					
男性 Male	1 705.4 (56.4%)	1 907.5 (63.0%)	2 377.0 (78.4%)	2 560.6 (84.4%)	2 651.3 (87.0%)
女性 Female	1 690.5 (51.8%)	1 941.9 (59.4%)	2 509.0 (76.1%)	2 710.2 (81.7%)	2 817.3 (84.6%)
合計 Overall	3 395.9 (54.0%)	3 849.5 (61.1%)	4 886.0 (77.2%)	5 270.8 (83.0%)	5 468.6 (85.8%)

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

括號內的數字表示在個別統計期間及年齡／性別分組中佔所有屬該分組的人士的百分比。以 2012 年的 10 至 14 歲人士為例，46.1% 擁有智能手機。

(1) 智能手機較傳統只能打電話、發送短訊和拍照的手提電話更為先進。智能手機的功能包括：輕觸式屏幕輸入、透過流動網絡（如 Wi-Fi 網絡、4G LTE 網絡）上網、便攜式媒體播放器、影片攝錄、GPS（全球定位系統）導航、收發電子郵件及瀏覽網頁等。智能手機也可用於下載流動應用程式（如 WhatsApp、面書及 YouTube）。

(2) 數字自 2012 年開始備有。

Notes : Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective survey periods and age / sex sub-groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 to 14 in 2012, 46.1% had smartphone.

(1) Smartphone refers to a mobile phone offering more advanced features than a cell phone which is mainly for making phone call, sending SMS and taking picture. Some advanced features/functions found in smartphone include touchscreen interface, Internet access via mobile networks (such as Wi-Fi network, 4G LTE network), portable media player, video recording, GPS (Global Positioning System) navigation, sending and receiving e-mail and web browsing. The smartphone can also be used to download mobile apps (such as WhatsApp, Facebook and YouTube).

(2) Figures are available from 2012 onwards.

表 5 按年齡／性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 5 Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by age / sex

人數
No. of persons
(‘000)

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	統計期間 Survey period				
	2000 年 1 月至 3 月 Jan – Mar 2000	2013 年 1 月至 4 月 Jan – Apr 2013	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014	2015 年 5 月至 8 月 May – Aug 2015	2016 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2016
年齡組別 Age group					
10 – 14	179.9 (43.1%)	270.2 (93.8%)	267.7 (99.4%)	259.2 (99.2%)	251.2 (99.7%)
15 – 24	583.4 (64.5%)	823.0 (98.2%)	801.7 (99.6%)	774.7 (99.7%)	762.4 (99.8%)
25 – 34	559.7 (48.1%)	926.3 (97.7%)	951.2 (99.0%)	959.2 (99.6%)	959.1 (99.6%)
35 – 44	402.4 (28.3%)	961.9 (92.2%)	994.0 (96.6%)	1 015.2 (98.8%)	1 009.9 (99.5%)
45 – 54	111.1 (11.5%)	973.7 (78.8%)	1 066.9 (88.2%)	1 125.3 (94.6%)	1 136.9 (97.3%)
55 – 64	17.1 (3.2%)	545.6 (55.0%)	728.7 (69.9%)	881.6 (82.0%)	971.8 (87.7%)
≥ 65	1.7 (0.2%)	171.0 (18.0%)	242.2 (24.0%)	379.8 (35.9%)	486.2 (44.0%)
性別 Sex					
男性 Male	978.5 (32.0%)	2 328.0 (76.9%)	2 480.7 (81.9%)	2 630.6 (86.8%)	2 703.7 (88.8%)
女性 Female	876.7 (28.5%)	2 343.8 (71.7%)	2 571.8 (78.0%)	2 764.3 (83.3%)	2 873.9 (86.3%)
合計 Overall	1 855.2 (30.3%)	4 671.8 (74.2%)	5 052.5 (79.9%)	5 394.9 (84.9%)	5 577.5 (87.5%)

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

括號內的數字表示在個別統計期間及年齡／性別分組中佔所有屬該分組的人士的百分比。以 2000 年的 10 至 14 歲人士為例，43.1% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective survey periods and age / sex sub-groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 to 14 in 2000, 43.1% had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.

年齡及性別

5.2 與個人電腦的使用情況相若，年紀較輕的人士使用互聯網的比率相對年長的人士為高。各年齡組別人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的比率在過去十多年間顯著增加，而年齡介乎 10 至 44 歲人士的有關比率幾達 100%。此外，55 歲及以上人士的有關比率在最近數年持續顯著增加。（表 5）

5.3 按性別分析，女性曾使用互聯網的比率較男性為低。在 2016 年，女性及男性的相應比率分別為 86.3% 和 88.8%。（表 5）

使用互聯網的主要目的

5.4 在 2016 年，5 577 500 名在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上的人士中，最普遍提及使用互聯網的主要目的為「通訊／互動」，有關比率由 2001 年的 63.2% 增加至 2016 年的 97.0%。其他使用互聯網的主要目的包括「資訊查詢」、「網上娛樂」、「辦公室／學校／個人事務及其他」及「網上購物／處理金融交易」。（表 6）

每星期使用互聯網的時間

5.5 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士中，大部分（介乎 2001 年的 84.5% 至 2016 年的 98.0% 之間）最少每星期使用一次互聯網。該些人士每星期用於互聯網的平均時間由 2001 年的約 12 小時上升至 2016 年的約 32 小時。（表 7）

Age and sex

5.2 Similar to the situation of the usage of PC, the rates of having used the Internet were relatively higher among younger persons than older persons. For all age groups, the rates of persons having used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration had increased remarkably during the past decade or so, with those for persons aged between 10 and 44 almost reaching 100%. Besides, the corresponding rates for persons aged 55 and over continued to increase significantly in recent few years. (Table 5)

5.3 Analysed by sex, the rate of having used the Internet among females was lower than that among males. In 2016, the corresponding rates for females and males were 86.3% and 88.8% respectively. (Table 5)

Major purpose of using the Internet

5.4 Among the 5 577 500 persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration in 2016, the most commonly cited major purpose of using the Internet was “communication / interaction”. The corresponding rate increased from 63.2% in 2001 to 97.0% in 2016. Other major purposes of using the Internet included “information searching”, “online entertainment”, “office / school / personal affairs and others” and “online shopping / finance transaction”. (Table 6)

Time spent in using the Internet per week

5.5 The majority of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration (ranging from 84.5% in 2001 to 98.0% in 2016) had used the Internet at least once a week. Among those persons, the average time spent in using the Internet per week increased from about 12 hours in 2001 to about 32 hours in 2016. (Table 7)

表 6 按使用互聯網的主要目的劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 6 Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by major purpose of using the Internet

使用互聯網的主要目的 ⁽¹⁾ Major purpose of using the Internet ⁽¹⁾	統計期間 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Survey period ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾					人數 No. of persons (‘000)
	2001 年 4 月至 6 月 Apr – Jun 2001	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014	2016 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2016	
	通訊／互動 ⁽⁴⁾ Communication / interaction ⁽⁴⁾	1 640.1 (63.2%)	3 441.6 (85.3%)	4 128.1 (90.1%)	4 680.5 (92.6%)	5 407.8 (97.0%)
資訊查詢 ⁽⁵⁾ Information searching ⁽⁵⁾	2 340.9 (90.3%)	3 850.7 (95.5%)	4 381.2 (95.7%)	4 418.3 (87.4%)	5 066.5 (90.8%)	
網上娛樂 ⁽⁶⁾ Online entertainment ⁽⁶⁾	729.9 (28.1%)	1 968.3 (48.8%)	3 025.8 (66.1%)	4 190.6 (82.9%)	4 909.8 (88.0%)	
辦公室／學校／個人事務 及其他 Office / school / personal affairs and others	-	978.3 (24.3%)	1 513.2 (33.0%)	2 125.0 (42.1%)	2 162.7 (38.8%)	
網上購物／處理金融交易 ⁽⁷⁾ Online shopping / finance transaction ⁽⁷⁾	374.7 (14.5%)	1 391.7 (34.5%)	2 040.4 (44.5%)	1 992.7 (39.4%)	2 106.9 (37.8%)	
合計 Overall	2 593.1	4 033.2	4 580.1	5 052.5	5 577.5	

註釋：括號內的數字表示在個別統計期間佔所有在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

- (1) 可選擇多項答案。
 - (2) 數字自 2001 年開始備有。本表載列 2001 年以及最近 4 次有搜集相關資料的統計期的數字。
 - (3) 2012 年、2014 年及 2016 年的數字包括透過固定及流動上網設備接駁互聯網，而其他參考年份則只包括透過固定上網設備接駁互聯網。儘管如此，2012 年、2014 年及 2016 年的統計數字可以和其他參考年份作概括比較。
 - (4) 例如「收發電子郵件」及「網上即時通訊」。
 - (5) 例如「上網閱讀報章／新聞（時事、財經、娛樂、體育）／雜誌」及「瀏覽政府網頁或使用政府網上服務」。
 - (6) 例如「上網聽歌／收聽電台節目／觀看影視節目」、「玩網上遊戲、下載遊戲檔案／遊戲軟件」及「上網看書／小說／漫畫」。
 - (7) 例如「網上銀行服務／繳付賬單／金融交易」及「網上購物」。
- 不適用。

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

- (1) Multiple answers were allowed.
 - (2) Figures are available from 2001 onwards. This table shows figures for 2001 and the recent 4 survey periods in which relevant information was collected.
 - (3) Figures for 2012, 2014 and 2016 include Internet access via mobile and non-mobile web device while figures for other reference years include Internet access via non-mobile web device only. Nevertheless, the 2012, 2014 and 2016 statistics are broadly comparable with those of other reference years.
 - (4) Such as “sending and receiving e-mail” and “instant online communication”.
 - (5) Such as “online reading newspapers / news (current affairs, finance, entertainment, sports) / magazines” and “browsing Government webpages or using Government online services”.
 - (6) Such as “listening to online music / radio programmes / watching online video programmes”, “playing online games, downloading game files / software for games” and “online reading books / fiction / comic”.
 - (7) Such as “online banking service / bill payment / finance transaction” and “online shopping”.
- Not applicable.

表 7 按每星期使用互聯網的時間劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網最少每星期一次的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 7 Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet at least once a week during the 12 months before enumeration by time spent in using the Internet per week

每星期使用互聯網的時間 (小時) Time spent in using the Internet per week (hours)	統計期間 ⁽¹⁾ Survey period ⁽¹⁾					人數 No. of persons ('000)
	2001 年 4 月至 6 月 Apr – Jun 2001	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014	2016 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2016	
< 10	1 285.0 (58.4%)	969.3 (24.6%)	766.2 (17.4%)	977.2 (19.8%)	977.7 (17.9%)	
10 – < 20	460.4 (20.9%)	931.4 (23.7%)	903.9 (20.6%)	963.2 (19.5%)	874.6 (16.0%)	
20 – < 30	203.1 (9.2%)	785.3 (20.0%)	873.8 (19.9%)	906.9 (18.3%)	1 044.0 (19.1%)	
30 – < 40	97.9 (4.5%)	456.8 (11.6%)	665.8 (15.2%)	616.7 (12.5%)	827.7 (15.2%)	
40 – < 50	76.5 (3.5%)	346.8 (8.8%)	485.3 (11.1%)	505.5 (10.2%)	609.2 (11.2%)	
≥ 50	75.1 (3.4%)	446.2 (11.3%)	696.2 (15.9%)	974.6 (19.7%)	1 130.0 (20.7%)	
總計 Total	2 198.8[†] (100.0%) [84.5%]	3 935.9 (100.0%) [91.5%]	4 391.1 (100.0%) [95.9%]	4 944.0 (100.0%) [97.9%]	5 463.3 (100.0%) [98.0%]	
平均時間 (小時) Average duration (hours)	12.1	23.7	28.7	30.5	32.0	

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

圓括號內的數字表示在個別統計期間佔所有在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網最少每星期一次的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

方括號內的數字表示於個別統計期間，在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士當中，每星期最少使用一次的人士所佔的百分比。

(1) 數字自 2001 年開始備有。本表載列 2001 年以及最近 4 次有搜集相關資料的統計期的數字。

† 包括每星期使用互聯網的時間不定的人士。

Notes: Figures may not add up to total due to rounding.

Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet at least once a week during the 12 months before enumeration in the respective survey periods.

Figures in square brackets represent the percentages of persons who had used the Internet at least once a week among all persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration in the respective survey periods.

(1) Figures are available from 2001 onwards. This table shows figures for 2001 and the recent 4 survey periods in which relevant information was collected.

† Including persons with time spent in using the Internet per week not fixed.

網上購物服務

5.6 15 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾為個人事務而使用網上購物服務的比率在過去十多年穩步上升。有關比率由 2002 年的 4.9% 增加至 2016 年的 27.8%。（表 8）

Online purchasing services

5.6 The rate of persons aged 15 and over who had used online purchasing services for personal matters during the 12 months before enumeration increased steadily over the past decade or so. The corresponding rate increased from 4.9% in 2002 to 27.8% in 2016. (Table 8)

5.7 在 2016 年，在統計前 6 個月內曾為個人事務而在網上購買商品／服務的 15 歲及以上人士中，他們最普遍使用的網上購物服務為「網上購買日用品、衣服鞋襪」（該些人士中有 65.0% 提及此服務）。其他較普遍提及的網上購物服務包括「網上安排旅遊事宜」（38.6%）及「網上訂票」（21.1%）。（表 8）

5.7 In 2016, “online purchase of daily necessities, clothes and footwear” was the most commonly used online purchasing services by persons aged 15 and over who had made online purchases of products / services for personal matters during the 6 months before enumeration (as cited by 65.0% of those persons). Other commonly cited online purchasing services included “online travel arrangement” (38.6%) and “online ticket reservation” (21.1%). (Table 8)

表 8 按在統計前 6 個月內曾在網上購買的主要商品／服務類別劃分的在該期間內曾為個人事務而使用網上購物服務的 15 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8 Persons aged 15 and over who had used online purchasing services for personal matters during the 6 months before enumeration by major type of products / services purchased online during the period

在統計前 6 個月內曾在網上購買的主要商品／服務類別 ⁽¹⁾ Major type of products / services purchased online during the 6 months before enumeration ⁽¹⁾	統計期間 ⁽²⁾ Survey period ⁽²⁾					人數 No. of persons (‘000)
	2002 年 5 月至 7 月 May – Jul 2002	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014	2016 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2016	
網上購買日用品、衣服鞋襪 Online purchase of daily necessities, clothes and footwear	41.1 (18.8%)	172.7 (19.9%)	489.8 (35.4%)	756.2 (56.4%)	1 029.7 (65.0%)	
網上安排旅遊事宜 Online travel arrangement	25.1 (11.5%)	117.6 (13.6%)	214.0 (15.5%)	358.1 (26.7%)	611.6 (38.6%)	
網上訂票 Online ticket reservation	107.1 (49.0%)	522.9 (60.3%)	462.6 (33.5%)	340.4 (25.4%)	334.1 (21.1%)	
網上購買餐廳優惠券 Online purchase of restaurant coupons	-	-	134.7 (9.7%)	201.3 (15.0%)	121.8 (7.7%)	
網上購買飾物及配件 Online purchase of accessories	-	29.9 (3.4%)	79.8 (5.8%)	170.9 (12.8%)	122.5 (7.7%)	
合計 Overall	218.3 [4.9%]	866.9 [15.9%]	1 382.9 [24.4%]	1 340.0 [23.4%]	1 584.8 [27.8%]	

註釋：圓括號內的數字表示在個別統計期間佔所有在統計前 6 個月內曾使用網上購物服務的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比。

方括號內的數字表示於個別統計期間，在所有 15 歲及以上人士當中，曾在統計前 12 個月內為個人事務而使用網上購物服務的人士所佔的百分比。

- (1) 可選擇多項答案。
(2) 數字自 2002 年開始備有。本表載列 2002 年以及最近 4 次有搜集相關資料的統計期的數字。
- 不適用。

Notes: Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over who had used online purchasing services during the 6 months before enumeration in the respective survey periods.

Figures in square brackets represent the percentages of persons who had used online purchasing services for personal matters during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 15 and over in the respective survey periods.

- (1) Multiple answers were allowed.
(2) Figures are available from 2002 onwards. This table shows figures for 2002 and the recent 4 survey periods in which relevant information was collected.
- Not applicable.

6. 結語

6.1 「資訊科技使用情況和普及程度的主題性住戶統計調查」的結果顯示，香港已逐步發展成為一個數碼共融的社會，個人電腦及接駁互聯網在住戶間十分普及，10歲及以上人士使用個人電腦、智能手機及互聯網的情況在香港亦十分普遍。

7. 其他參考資料

7.1 在2000年至2016年進行的有關「資訊科技使用情況和普及程度的主題性住戶統計調查」的詳細結果，分別刊載於政府統計處出版的第2號、第6號、第10號、第15號、第20號、第23號、第27號、第32號、第37號、第43號、第48號、第50號、第52號、第53號、第54號、第59號及第62號《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》(www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201)內。

6. Concluding remarks

6.1 The results of the THS on IT Usage and Penetration reveal that Hong Kong has become a digitally inclusive society. PC and Internet connections are very common in households. The usage of PC, smartphones and the Internet is prevalent among persons aged 10 and over in Hong Kong.

7. Further references

7.1 Detailed results of the THS on IT Usage and Penetration conducted from 2000 to 2016 were released in the *THS Reports* No. 2, No. 6, No. 10, No. 15, No. 20, No. 23, No. 27, No. 32, No. 37, No. 43, No. 48, No. 50, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 59 and No. 62 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201) published by the Census and Statistics Department respectively.