

主題性住戶統計調查 第二十六號報告書 Thematic Household Survey Report No. 26

服用健康產品的情況
Pattern of using health supplements

住戶飼養寵物的情況
Keeping of pets by households

吸煙情況
Pattern of smoking

接受脊醫診治的情況
Chiropractor consultation

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1 引言 Introduction

背景

1.1 為了配合各政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，並且委託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，以確保承辦商的工作及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 政府統計處在二零零五年二月至五月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關香港居民服用健康產品、住戶飼養寵物、吸煙及接受脊醫診治等情況的資料。本報告書列載有關上述四個專題的統計調查主要結果。

統計調查方法簡述

1.4 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 10 096 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 77%。

1.5 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員首先向戶主或一名最熟悉該住戶飼養寵物情況的人士進行有關住戶飼養寵物的情況的統計調查。然後，統計員向所有十二歲及以上的人士進行有關吸煙情況的統計調查及向所有十五歲及以上的人士進行有關服用健康產品和接受脊醫診治的情況的統計調查。

Background

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

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

Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during February - May 2005 to collect information from Hong Kong residents on their patterns regarding the use of health supplements, keeping of pets by households, smoking and chiropractor consultation. Major survey findings in respect of these four topics are given in this report.

Brief description of survey method

1.4 Some 10 096 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 77%.

1.5 For each enumerated household, the household head or a knowledgeable person about the household's pet keeping condition was first selected for interview in respect of the survey on keeping of pets. Then, all person aged 12 and over were selected for interview in respect of the survey on pattern of smoking and all persons aged 15 and over were selected for interview in respect of the surveys on use of health supplements and chiropractor consultation.

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

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」。由於本報告書所載列的估計有抽樣誤差,寫作零的數字,可能是一個小數值的數字,而並非是零。

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

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. 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.

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

服用健康產品的情況

- ◆ 根據是項統計調查的結果，約 1 291 600 名十五歲及以上人士在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品，佔全港十五歲及以上人士的 22.8%。
- ◆ 中年人士及女性有較高比率曾在統計前十二個月內服用健康產品。教育程度較高人士及住戶每月入息較高人士的相應比率亦較高。
- ◆ 在該 1 291 600 名人士中，逾半數(53.2%)表示他們曾服用「維他命(包括任何類型維他命)」，其次為「中藥/中成藥」(21.0%)、「鈣片」(15.1%)、「魚肝油/魚肝油丸」(12.5%)、「增強免疫能力產品」(10.6%)及「即食燕窩」(8.6%)。
- ◆ 在該 1 291 600 名曾服用健康產品的人士中，大部分(80.8%)是為了「增強身體功能」，其次是為了「預防疾病」(26.1%)及「醫治疾病」(10.1%)。
- ◆ 在該 1 291 600 名人士中，約 43.8%在「連鎖藥房」購買健康產品，其次為「獨立藥房」(21.2%)及「由親友代買/贈送」(18.1%)。

住戶飼養寵物的情況

- ◆ 在統計時，全港有 286 300 個住戶有飼養寵物，佔所有住戶的 12.6%。
- ◆ 在統計時有飼養寵物的 286 300 個住戶中，近半(48.4%)飼養狗隻；22.3% 飼養貓隻及 19.3% 飼養龜。

Pattern of using health supplements

- ◆ It was estimated from the survey that some 1 291 600 persons aged 15 and over had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration, accounting for 22.8% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong.
- ◆ Persons of middle ages and females had higher rates of taking health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration. Persons with higher educational attainment and persons with higher monthly household income also had higher rates.
- ◆ Over half of the 1 291 600 persons (53.2%) reported that they had taken “vitamins (including all kinds of vitamins)”, followed by “Chinese herbs / over-the-counter Chinese drug” (21.0%), “calcium” (15.1%), “cod-liver oil / cod-liver oil pills” (12.5%), “products for strengthening immune system” (10.6%) and “instant bird nest” (8.6%).
- ◆ The majority (80.8%) of those 1 291 600 persons who had taken health supplements were for the purpose of “to improve body functions”, followed by “to prevent diseases” (26.1%) and “to cure diseases” (10.1%).
- ◆ Of those 1 291 600 persons, some 43.8% obtained health supplements from “chain drug store”, followed by “independent drug store” (21.2%) and “gifts from / bought by relatives / friends” (18.1%).

Keeping of pets by household

- ◆ It was estimated from the survey that some 286 300 households were keeping pets at the time of enumeration, representing 12.6% of all households in Hong Kong.
- ◆ Of those 286 300 households keeping pets at the time of enumeration, nearly half (48.4%) were keeping dogs; 22.3%, cats and 19.3%, turtles / tortoises.

- ◆ 該 286 300 個有飼養寵物的住戶總共飼養了 524 900 頭不同種類的寵物，當中 37.7%(197 900)為狗隻；18.9%(99 200)，貓隻；及 18.7%(98 300)，龜。
- ◆ 在該 286 300 個有飼養寵物的住戶中，約 7.6%(21 800)曾打算不再飼養現時的寵物。
- ◆ 就該 21 800 個曾打算不再飼養現時的寵物的住戶中，最普遍提及的原因是「不再喜歡該寵物」(21.2%)；其次是「寵物隨處便溺」(18.0%)及「寵物大了，以致地方不夠」(17.6%)。
- ◆ 在該 21 800 個住戶中，最普遍提及的棄置方法是「轉贈親友」(38.7%)；其次是「在公園放生」(12.4%)及「交到愛護動物協會」(10.2%)。
- ◆ Those 286 300 households keeping pets were keeping a total 524 900 pets of various kinds. Among them, 37.7% (197 900) were dogs; 18.9% (99 200), cats and 18.7% (98 300), turtles / tortoises.
- ◆ Of those 286 300 households keeping pets, some 7.6% (21 800) had considered not to keep their current pets.
- ◆ For those 21 800 households which had considered not to keep their current pets, the most commonly cited reason was “did not like the pet anymore” (21.2%), followed by “the pet toileting everywhere” (18.0%) and “the pet had grown up and thus not enough space” (17.6%).
- ◆ For those 21 800 households, the most commonly cited abandon method was “give to friends / relatives” (38.7%), followed by “let go at park” (12.4%) and “give to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)” (10.2%).

吸煙情況

現時有吸煙的人士

- ◆ 現時有吸煙的人士共 839 900 人，佔全香港所有十五歲及以上人士的 14.8%。在該 839 900 名現時有吸煙的人士中，797 500 人(95.0%)為習慣每日吸煙的人士，而 42 400 人(5.0%)則為非習慣每日吸煙的人士。
- ◆ 在該 797 500 名習慣每日吸煙的人士中，793 200 人(99.5%)為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士，而 7 600 人(0.9%)則為習慣每日吸食其他煙草種類(包括雪茄、手捲煙、水煙及用煙斗吸煙)的人士。
- ◆ 在年紀較大的人士、男性及從事經濟活動人士中，習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率較高。
- ◆ 約 53.2%的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士每日吸 1 至 10 支香煙；41.9%則每日吸 11 至 20 支香煙。習慣每日吸食香煙的人士每日平均吸食 13 支香煙。
- ◆ There were 839 900 current smokers, accounting for 14.8% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong. Of those 839 900 current smokers, 797 500 (95.0%) were daily smokers and 42 400 (5.0%) were non-daily smokers.
- ◆ Of those 797 500 daily smokers, 793 200 (99.5%) were daily cigarette smokers and 7 600 (0.9%) were daily smokers who consumed other forms of tobacco (including cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe and pipe-smoking).
- ◆ Older persons, males and economically active persons had higher rates of being daily cigarette smokers.
- ◆ Some 53.2% of the daily cigarette smokers consumed 1-10 cigarettes in a day; and 41.9%, 11-20 cigarettes. The daily cigarette smokers consumed an average of 13 cigarettes in a day.

Pattern of smoking

Current smokers

- ◆ 在該 793 200 名習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，約 70.5%是因「受朋友影響」而開始吸食香煙，32.1%是因「好奇」及 11.3%是因「社交應酬需要」。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「減輕精神壓力」(8.5%)、「受家人影響」(7.1%)、「提神」(6.7%)及「消磨時間」(6.5%)。
- ◆ 在 839 900 名現時有吸煙的人士中，約 342 300 人(40.8%)認識戒煙服務。
- ◆ 在 342 300 名認識戒煙服務的現時有吸煙的人士中，2.1%曾使用戒煙服務。女性的相應百分比(1.4%)較男性的(2.3%)為低。

以前習慣每日吸煙的人士

- ◆ 有 254 900 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 4.5%。
- ◆ 在該 254 900 名以前習慣每日吸煙的人士中，251 900 人(98.8%)為以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士，而 11 800 人(4.6%)則為以前習慣每日吸食其他煙草種類的人士。
- ◆ 在年紀較大的人士及男性中，以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率較高。
- ◆ 在該 251 900 名以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，約 41.2%是基於「健康理由(非為醫生/護士/其他健康護理的專業人士建議)」而主動戒煙；另 37.2%是因為「覺得吸煙影響身體健康」而戒煙；25.1%是因為「受家人/朋友影響」及 14.8%是因為「健康理由(為醫生/護士/其他健康護理的專業人士建議)」。

Ex-daily smokers

- ◆ There were 254 900 ex-daily smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit, representing 4.5% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong.
- ◆ Of those 254 900 ex-daily smokers, 251 900 (98.8%) were ex-daily cigarette smokers and 11 800 (4.6%) were ex-daily smokers who consumed other forms of tobacco.
- ◆ Older persons and males had higher rates of being ex-daily cigarette smokers.
- ◆ About 41.2% of the 251 900 ex-daily cigarette smokers gave up smoking on their own accord because of “health reason (without advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)”; another 37.2%, “considered smoking not good to health”; 25.1%, “influence of family members / friends” and 14.8%, “health reason (with advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)”.

接受脊醫診治的情況

- ◆ 根據是項統計調查的結果，約 44 300 名十五歲及以上人士在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治，佔全港十五歲及以上人士的 0.8%。
- ◆ 相對而言，中年人士在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的比率較高。另外，女性的比率(0.9%)亦較男性(0.7%)稍高。
- ◆ 在該 44 300 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士中，大部分(72.7%)為從事經濟活動人士。另外 13.3% 為料理家務者及 7.9% 為退休人士。
- ◆ 在該 44 300 名人士中，最普遍提及選擇脊醫診治的原因為「親友介紹」(44.0%)、「醫生轉介」(42.9%)及「希望嘗試脊醫診治，以改善病情」(11.7%)。
- ◆ 在 44 300 名人士中，約 46.6% 表示曾接受脊醫診治的身體部分為「腰」，32.7% 為「背脊」及 27.9% 為「頸」。

Chiropractor Consultation

- ◆ It was estimated from the survey that there were 44 300 persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration, constituting 0.8% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong.
- ◆ Relatively speaking, persons of middle ages had higher rates of having received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration. Besides, females also had a slightly higher rate (0.9%) as compared with their male counterparts (0.7%).
- ◆ The majority (72.7%) of the 44 300 persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration were economically active. Another 13.3% were home-makers and 7.9% were retired persons.
- ◆ Of those 44 300 persons, the commonly cited reasons for choosing chiropractic treatment were “relatives / friends’ referral” (44.0%), “doctor’s referral” (42.9%) and “want to see whether chiropractic treatments can help alleviate their illness” (11.7%).
- ◆ Among those 44 300 persons, some 46.6% indicated that they had received chiropractic treatment for their “waist”, 32.7% for “back” and 27.9% for “neck”.

3 服用健康產品的情況

Pattern of using health supplements

引言

3.1 於二零零五年二月至五月期間，在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問所有十五歲及以上人士，進行有關服用健康產品的情況的統計調查。

3.2 在是項統計調查中，受訪者被問及在統計前十二個月內曾否服用健康產品；若有，則被問及所服用健康產品的類別、服用的目的、購買的地方及得知有關健康產品的渠道。

概念及定義

3.3 在是項統計調查中，「健康產品」是指所有用以改善健康狀況、增肥、減肥、控制體重、改善身型/外貌的任何包裝之口服即食健康產品，但不包括由醫生處方之藥物。

統計調查的主要結果

甲. 曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士

3.4 根據是項統計調查的結果，約 1 291 600 名十五歲及以上人士在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品，佔全港十五歲及以上人士的 22.8%。（表 3.1）

年齡及性別

3.5 按年齡組別分析，三十五至四十四歲人士在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的比率最高，達 29.3%，其次是四十五至五十四歲人士 (24.5%) 及二十五至三十四歲人士 (23.0%)。六十五歲及以上人士錄得的比率則最低 (16.5%)。（圖 3.1 及表 3.2a）

INTRODUCTION

3.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 15 and over were interviewed in respect of the survey on the pattern of using health supplements conducted during February to May 2005.

3.2 In the survey, the respondents were asked whether they had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration and if so, they were further asked about information relating to the types of health supplements taken, the purpose of taking, the purchase outlets and the source of awareness of health supplements.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3.3 In this survey, “health supplements” referred to any instant orally-consumed health products for improving health, gaining weight, losing weight, controlling weight and improving body shape / physical appearance, irrespective of their packaging / form. Medicines prescribed by doctors (medical practitioners) were excluded.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

A. Persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements

3.4 It was estimated from the survey that some 1 291 600 persons aged 15 and over had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration, accounting for 22.8% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong. (Table 3.1)

Age and sex

3.5 Analysed by age group, persons aged 35 - 44 had the highest rate of taking health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration, at 29.3%, followed by persons aged 45 - 54 (24.5%) and those aged 25 - 34 (23.0%). The lowest rate was recorded by persons aged 65 and over (16.5%). (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.2a)

3.6 女性在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的比率(27.1%)較男性(18.4%)為高。(表 3.2a)

教育程度

3.7 在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士中，約 53.7%具中學/預科教育程度。另外 29.5%具專上教育程度及 16.8%具小學及以下教育程度。具專上教育程度的人士在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的比率最高，達 34.0%。(表 3.2b)

經濟活動身分

3.8 約三分之二(63.8%)在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士屬於從事經濟活動人士。另外 16.1%為料理家務者；10.8%為退休人士及 8.1%為學生。料理家務者及從事經濟活動人士曾服用健康產品的比率相對較高，分別為 25.6%及 24.4%。(表 3.2c)

住戶每月入息

3.9 按住戶每月入息分析，住戶每月入息較高的人士，有較大傾向曾服用健康食品。住戶每月入息少於\$20,000的十五歲及以上人士中，只有少於 20%在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品；而住戶每月入息為\$50,000 及以上的十五歲及以上人士的相應比率為 40.2%。在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士的住戶每月入息中位數為\$24,000。(表 3.2d)

3.6 Females had a higher rate of taking health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration (27.1%) as compared with their male counterparts (18.4%). (Table 3.2a)

Educational attainment

3.7 Some 53.7% of the persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration had attained secondary / matriculation education. Another 29.5% had attained tertiary education and 16.8% primary and below education. The rate of taking health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration was the highest for persons having attained tertiary education, at 34.0%. (Table 3.2b)

Economic activity status

3.8 About two-thirds (63.8%) of the persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration were economically active. Another 16.1% were home-makers, 10.8% were retired persons and 8.1% were students. Relatively higher rates of taking health supplements were recorded for home-makers and economically active persons, at 25.6% and 24.4% respectively. (Table 3.2c)

Monthly household income

3.9 Analysed by monthly household income, persons with higher monthly household income had greater tendency of having taken health supplements. Among persons aged 15 and over with monthly household income less than \$20,000, only less than 20% had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration; while the corresponding figure for persons aged 15 and over with monthly household income of \$50,000 and over was 40.2%. The median monthly household income of persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration was \$24,000. (Table 3.2d)

乙. 服用健康產品的情況所服用健康產品的類別

3.10 就該 1 291 600 名在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士而言，逾半數(53.2%)表示他們曾服用「維他命(包括任何類型維他命)」，其次為「中藥/中成藥」(21.0%)、「鈣片」(15.1%)、「魚肝油/魚肝油丸」(12.5%)、「增強免疫能力產品」(10.6%)及「即食燕窩」(8.6%)。(表 3.2e)

服用健康產品的目的

3.11 在該 1 291 600 名在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士中，大部分(80.8%)是為了「增強身體功能」，其次是為了「預防疾病」(26.1%)及「醫治疾病」(10.1%)。(表 3.2f)

增強身體功能

3.12 在 1 043 200 名在統計前十二個月內曾為增強身體功能而服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士中，大部分(97.2%)是為了「增強抵抗力/免疫力」，5.1%是為了「增強腎功能、肝功能和其他器官功能」。(表 3.3)

醫治疾病

3.13 在該 130 800 名於統計前十二個月內曾為醫治疾病而服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士中，約三分之二(63.5%)沒有就有關疾病向中醫/西醫求診。此外，最普遍打算服用健康產品以醫治的疾病包括「清熱」(37.3%)；「降低血壓」(25.4%)及「降低膽固醇/血脂」(22.5%)。(表 3.4)

B. Pattern of using health supplementsType of health supplements taken

3.10 For those 1 291 600 persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration, over half of them (53.2%) reported that they had taken “vitamins (including all kinds of vitamins)”, followed by “Chinese herbs / over-the-counter Chinese drug” (21.0%), “calcium” (15.1%), “cod-liver oil / cod-liver oil pills” (12.5%), “products for strengthening immune system” (10.6%) and “instant bird nest” (8.6%). (Table 3.2e)

Purpose of taking health supplements

3.11 Of those 1 291 600 persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration, the majority (80.8%) were for the purpose of “to improve body functions”, followed by “to prevent diseases” (26.1%) and “to cure diseases” (10.1%). (Table 3.2f)

To improve body functions

3.12 Among those 1 043 200 persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements for the purpose of improving body functions during the twelve months before enumeration, majority (97.2%) were for “improving resistance to disease / immune system”. Some 5.1% were for “improving kidney functions, liver functions and functions of other organs”. (Table 3.3)

Curing diseases

3.13 Of those 130 800 persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements for the purpose of curing diseases during the twelve months before enumeration, about two-thirds (63.5%) had not consulted any Chinese / Western medical practitioners for the diseases concerned. Besides, the commonly cited diseases intended to be cured by health supplements included “to clear heat” (37.3%); “to lower blood pressure” (25.4%) and “to lower the Cholesterol level / Hyperlipidemia” (22.5%). (Table 3.4)

購買健康產品的地方

3.14 在該 1 291 600 名在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士中，約 43.8% 在「連鎖藥房」購買健康產品，其次為「獨立藥房」(21.2%) 及「由親友代買/贈送」(18.1%)。(表 3.5a)

得知有關健康產品的渠道

3.15 在該 1 291 600 名在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士中，大部分(72.1%)「經其他人士介紹/推薦」得知有關健康產品，約 47.0% 表示從「廣告」得知。(表 3.5b)

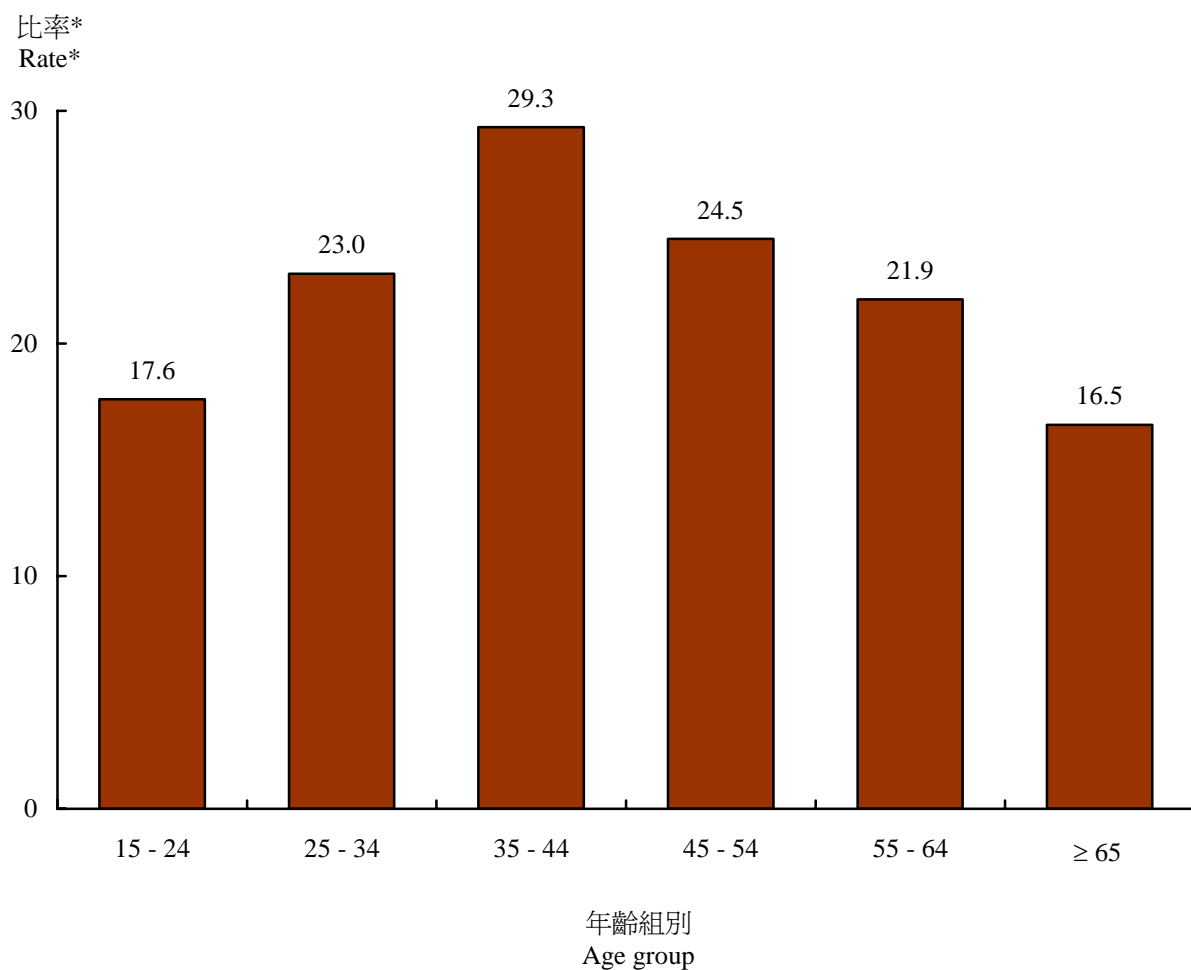
Purchase outlets of health supplements

3.14 Of the 1 291 600 persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration, some 43.8% obtained health supplements from “chain drug store”, followed by “independent drug store” (21.2%) and “gifts from / bought by relatives / friends” (18.1%). (Table 3.5a)

Source of awareness of health supplements

3.15 Of the 1 291 600 persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration, majority (72.1%) claimed that they knew about those health supplements through “referral / recommendation by others”, some 47.0% through “advertisements”. (Table 3.5b)

圖3.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士的比率
Chart 3.1 Rate of persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration by age



註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

表 3.1 按在統計前十二個月內曾否服用健康產品劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1 Persons aged 15 and over by whether had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內曾否服用健康產品 Whether had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	1 291.6	22.8
沒有 No	4 364.8	77.2
總計 Total	5 656.3	100.0

表 3.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.2a Persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 24	66.5	13.0	14.6	87.3	11.2	20.8	153.8	11.9	17.6
25 - 34	74.9	14.7	16.2	144.1	18.5	29.4	219.0	17.0	23.0
35 - 44	143.1	28.0	24.3	227.9	29.2	33.6	370.9	28.7	29.3
45 - 54	110.8	21.7	19.5	168.5	21.6	29.5	279.3	21.6	24.5
55 - 64	60.5	11.9	19.0	74.3	9.5	25.0	134.8	10.4	21.9
≥ 65	54.7	10.7	14.4	78.9	10.1	18.4	133.7	10.3	16.5
總計 [@] Total [@]	510.5	100.0 (39.5)	18.4	781.1	100.0 (60.5)	27.1	1 291.6	100.0 (100.0)	22.8

註釋： * 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十五至二十四歲的男性為例，14.6%在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品。

[@] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 15 - 24, 14.6% had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration.

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 3.2b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2b Persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	216.6	16.8	14.5
中學/預科 [#] Secondary / matriculation [#]	693.3	53.7	22.8
專上教育 Tertiary	381.6	29.5	34.0
總計 Total	1 291.6	100.0	22.8

註釋：* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有具小學及以下教育程度的十五歲及以上人士為例，14.5%在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品。

[#] 具中學教育程度的人士包括具中一至中五教育程度的人士，而具預科教育程度的人士則包括具中六及中七教育程度的人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 and over with primary and below education, 14.5% had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration.

[#] Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 educational attainment while persons with matriculation educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 educational attainment.

表 3.2c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.2c Persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	824.1	63.8	24.4
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	467.4	36.2	20.6
料理家務者 Home-makers	208.5	16.1	25.6
退休人士 Retired persons	140.1	10.8	16.9
學生 Students	105.2	8.1	19.2
其他 Others	13.6	1.1	17.0
總計 Total	1 291.6	100.0	22.8

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，24.4%在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品。

⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 24.4% had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration.

⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 3.2d 按住戶每月入息劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2d Persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	87.0	6.7	16.2
5,000 - 9,999	121.6	9.4	14.9
10,000 - 19,999	315.6	24.4	18.7
20,000 - 29,999	274.2	21.2	23.6
30,000 - 39,999	177.9	13.8	29.9
40,000 - 49,999	102.4	7.9	30.5
≥ 50,000	212.8	16.5	40.2
總計 Total	1 291.6	100.0	22.8
住戶每月入息中位數(港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		24,000	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有住戶每月入息少於\$5,000 的十五歲及以上人士為例，16.2%在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 and over with monthly household income less than \$5,000, 16.2% had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 3.2e 按所服用健康產品類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.2e Persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration by type of health supplements taken

所服用健康產品類別 [#] Type of health supplements taken [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
維他命(包括任何類型維他命) Vitamins (including all kinds of vitamins)	687.2	53.2
中藥/中成藥 Chinese herbs / over-the-counter Chinese drug	271.1	21.0
即食中藥產品(例如：涼茶、龜苓膏) Instant Chinese Medicine (e.g. herbal tea, Gui Ling Gao)	196.2	15.2
中成藥 Chinese over-the-counter medications	89.7	6.9
鈣片 Calcium	194.5	15.1
魚肝油/魚肝油丸 Cod-liver oil / cod-liver oil pills	161.5	12.5
增強免疫能力產品(例如：靈芝、雲芝) Products for strengthening immune system (e.g. Reishi, Yunzhi)	136.7	10.6
即食燕窩 Instant bird nest	111.4	8.6
雞精 Essence of chicken	59.0	4.6
減肥茶/飲品 Weight-losing tea / drinks	39.6	3.1
蘆薈 Aloe vera	32.8	2.5
合計 Overall	1 291.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.2f 按服用健康產品的目的劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.2f Persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration by purpose of taking health supplements

服用健康產品的目的 [#] Purpose of taking health supplements [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
增強身體功能 To improve body functions	1 043.2	80.8
預防疾病(即當時沒有疾病) To prevent diseases (i.e. no diagnosed disease at that time)	336.6	26.1
醫治疾病(即懷疑或已知道患有疾病) To cure diseases (i.e. suspected / already aware of having disease)	130.8	10.1
排毒 Detoxification	112.6	8.7
改善身型/外貌 To improve body shape / physical appearance	97.8	7.6
控制體重 To control weight	94.5	7.3
合計 Overall	1 291.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.3 按打算服用健康產品以增強身體功能的類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾為增強身體功能而服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.3 Persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements for the purpose of improving body functions during the twelve months before enumeration by types of body functions intended to be improved by taking health supplements

打算服用健康產品以增強身體功能的類別 [#] Type of body functions intended to be improved by taking health supplements [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
增強抵抗力/免疫力 To improve resistance to disease / immune system	1 014.0	97.2
增強腎功能、肝功能和其他器官功能 To improve kidney functions, liver functions and functions of other organs	53.2	5.1
強化骨骼 To strengthen bones	8.8	0.8
提神 Awakening	6.5	0.6
補充營養 To improve nutrition	5.1	0.5
對眼睛保護 Helped protection of eyes	3.1	0.3
緩和神經緊張 To alleviate stress	1.3	0.1
增強記憶力 Better memory	1.1	0.1
合計 Overall	1 043.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.4 按打算服用健康產品以醫治的疾病及曾否就有關疾病向中醫/西醫求診劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾為醫治疾病而服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.4 Persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements for the purpose of curing diseases during the twelve months before enumeration by diseases intended to be cured by health supplements and whether had consulted Chinese / Western medical practitioners for the diseases concerned

	曾否就有關疾病向中醫/西醫求診 Whether had consulted Chinese / Western medical practitioners for the diseases concerned					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		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 %
打算服用健康產品以醫治的疾病# Diseases intended to be cured by health supplements #						
清熱 To clear heat	1.8	3.8	46.9	56.5	48.7	37.3
降低血壓 To lower blood pressure	25.2	52.7	8.0	9.7	33.2	25.4
降低膽固醇/血脂 To lower the Cholesterol level / Hyperlipidemia	20.3	42.4	9.1	11.0	29.4	22.5
降低血糖 To lower blood glucose	11.4	23.9	8.0	9.6	19.4	14.8
傷風 To cure flu	2.7	5.7	2.8	3.4	5.5	4.2
內分泌系統(例如:甲狀腺、 男女性荷爾蒙、生長荷爾蒙等) Endocrine system (e.g. Thyroid, sex hormones, growth hormones)	2.3	4.7	2.7	3.2	4.9	3.8
關節功能 Joints functions	1.8	3.7	1.9	2.3	3.7	2.8
合計@ Overall@	47.8 (36.5%)		83.0 (63.5%)		130.8 (100.0%)	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

@ 括號內的數字顯示佔所有在統計前十二個月內曾為醫治疾病而服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士的百分比。

@ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements for the purpose of curing disease during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 3.5a 按購買健康產品的地方劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.5a Persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration by purchase outlets of health supplements

購買健康產品的地方 [#] Purchase outlets of health supplements [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
連鎖藥房 Chain drug store	565.1	43.8
獨立藥房 Independent drug store	274.1	21.2
親友代買/贈送 Gifts from / bought by relatives / friends	234.2	18.1
超級市場 Supermarket	115.0	8.9
直銷人員 Direct sales persons	112.3	8.7
從外國(不包括澳門/中國大陸)購入 Bought overseas (except Macao / Mainland China)	70.2	5.4
涼茶舖 Chinese herbal tea shop	62.9	4.9
百貨公司 Department store	39.1	3.0
經醫生/營養師推薦的商戶 Recommendations from doctors / dietitians	37.0	2.9
健康產品專門店 Health supplement store	23.4	1.8
從澳門/中國大陸購入 Bought in Macao / Mainland China	16.5	1.3
電話訂購/郵購/上網訂購 Phone order / postal order / internet purchase	11.2	0.9
減肥中心/美容院 Slimming / beauty centre	10.1	0.8
合計 Overall	1 291.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.5b 按得知有關健康產品的渠道劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.5b Persons aged 15 and over who had taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration by source of awareness of health supplements

得知有關健康產品的渠道 [#] Source of awareness of those health supplements [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
經其他人士介紹/推薦 Referral / recommendation by others	931.2	72.1
親戚/朋友/同事 <i>Relatives / friends / colleagues</i>	753.9	58.4
醫生/營養師 <i>Doctors / dietitians</i>	119.0	9.2
店舖職員 <i>Shop assistants</i>	82.9	6.4
其他(例如：直銷人員、減肥中心/ 美容院職員) <i>Others (e.g. direct sales persons, staff in slimming / beauty centre)</i>	49.8	3.9
廣告 Advertisement	606.8	47.0
電視 <i>TV</i>	374.4	29.0
報章 <i>Newspaper</i>	230.9	17.9
雜誌 <i>Magazines</i>	210.4	16.3
店舖/商場推廣活動 <i>Promotion activities at stores / shopping malls</i>	85.6	6.6
其他(例如：電台、地鐵、網頁等) <i>Others (e.g. radio, MTR, Webpage, etc.)</i>	78.1	6.0
合計 Overall	1 291.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

4 住戶飼養寵物的情況

Keeping of pets by households

引言

4.1 於二零零五年二月至五月期間，在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問該住戶中最熟悉飼養寵物的情況的人士，進行有關住戶飼養寵物的情況的統計調查。

4.2 在是項統計調查中，被抽選中的住戶會被詢問有否在家中飼養寵物；若有，再被問及其所飼養的寵物的種類和數目。對於有飼養狗隻或貓隻的住戶，他們會被問及飼養的狗隻或貓隻之年齡、有否為其狗隻或貓隻進行絕育手術及有否進行定期防疫注射或杜蟲的資料。最後，所有有飼養寵物的住戶會被詢問有關棄置寵物的意見。

概念及定義

4.3 在是項統計調查中，「住戶飼養的寵物」是指在統計時正在有關住戶內居住的寵物，包括親友暫時寄養而不屬於該住戶的寵物，但不包括那些寄居或受訓於養狗場的寵物。

資料的局限

4.4 是項專題訪問所估計在家庭住戶中飼養的寵物數目，不能代表在全香港所飼養的寵物數目。因為飼養在家庭住戶以外的寵物，如在工廠、地盤及寵物店所飼養的寵物，均沒有包括在內。再者，受訪者所回答在其住戶內飼養的寵物數目並未經核對。若有些住戶是在不允許的情況下飼養寵物(例如違反大廈或屋邨管理條例)，有關的受訪者可能會隱瞞他們於住戶內飼養寵物的實況。故此，本統計調查所獲得的飼養寵物數目，可能在某程度上被低估。因此，讀者必須謹慎闡釋各項的估算。

INTRODUCTION

4.1 Within each enumerated household, the most knowledgeable person about the pattern of keeping pets in that household was interviewed in respect of the survey on keeping of pets by households conducted during February to May 2005.

4.2 In this survey, the selected respondent was initially asked whether there were any pets kept by the household, and if so, the type and number of pets kept. For households keeping dogs / cats, information on the age of the dogs / cats, whether the dogs / cats were de-sexed, and whether the dogs / cats were regularly vaccinated or de-wormed was also sought. Finally, all households keeping pets were asked about their views on abandon of unwanted pets.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

4.3 For the purpose of this survey, “pets kept by households” referred to pets living in the household concerned at the time of enumeration, including those temporarily kept for their friends or relatives, but excluding those being trained or kept in kennels.

LIMITATIONS

4.4 It should be noted that the estimated number of pets kept by domestic households as obtained from this survey does not represent the total number of pets being kept in Hong Kong, since pets being kept in places other than domestic households, such as factories, construction sites and pet shops are not included. Moreover, the number of pets kept by domestic households was recorded as claimed by respondents without verification. Where households were keeping pets under impermissible circumstances (e.g. against building or estate management regulations), the respondents concerned might hide the fact that they were keeping pets in their households. Hence, the number of pets kept as obtained from this survey might be under-reported. Readers should therefore interpret the respective estimates with caution.

統計調查的主要結果

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

甲. 飼養寵物的住戶的特徵

A. Characteristics of households keeping pets

4.5 在統計時，全港有 286 300 個住戶有飼養寵物，佔所有住戶的 12.6%。當中，257 500 個住戶飼養一種寵物及 28 900 個住戶飼養兩種寵物及以上。（表 4.1）

4.5 It was estimated from the survey that some 286 300 households were keeping pets at the time of enumeration, representing 12.6% of all households in Hong Kong. Among them, 257 500 households were keeping one type of pet and 28 900 households, two and more types of pets. (Table 4.1)

房屋類別

Type of housing

4.6 在統計時有飼養寵物的 286 300 個住戶中，63.4% 住在私人房屋，另外 18.7% 住在公營租住房屋及 17.9% 住在資助出售單位。居住在私人房屋的住戶有較大比例(15.7%) 在家中有飼養寵物；居住在公營租住房屋及資助出售單位的住戶的相應比率分別為 8.3% 及 10.8%。（表 4.2a）

4.6 Of those 286 300 households keeping pets at the time of enumeration, 63.4% were in private housing; 18.7%, public rental housing and 17.9%, subsidized sale flats. Households residing in private housing had higher proportion (15.7%) of having kept pets in their households; the corresponding percentage for households in the public rental housing and subsidized sale flats were 8.3% and 10.8% respectively. (Table 4.2a)

住戶人數

Household size

4.7 該 286 300 個住戶的平均住戶人數為 3.1。按住戶人數分析，有飼養寵物的住戶的比率由一人住戶的 7.0% 增加至五人及以上住戶的 19.4%。（表 4.2b）

4.7 The average household size of those 286 300 households was 3.1. Analysed by household size, the rate of keeping pets increased from 7.0% for single-person households to 19.4% for households with five and more members. (Table 4.2b)

住戶每月入息

Monthly household income

4.8 該 286 300 個住戶的每月入息中位數為 \$20,700。每月入息較高的住戶有較大比例有飼養寵物。有飼養寵物的比率由每月入息少於 \$10,000 的住戶的 7.9% 增加至每月入息為 \$40,000 及以上的住戶的 17.0%。（表 4.2c）

4.8 The median monthly household income for those 286 300 households was \$20,700. Households with higher monthly household income were more likely to keep pets. The rate of households keeping pets increased from 7.9% for households with monthly household income less than \$10,000 to 17.0% for those with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. (Table 4.2c)

乙. 住戶飼養寵物的情況*飼養寵物的種類*

4.9 在統計時有飼養寵物的286 300個住戶中，近半(48.4%)飼養狗隻；22.3% 飼養貓隻及19.3%飼養龜。(表 4.3)

飼養狗隻的情況*所飼養的狗隻數目*

4.10 在該 138 500 個有飼養狗隻的住戶中，72.9%飼養一頭狗隻；18.5%，兩頭及其餘 8.6%，三頭及以上。(表 4.4a)

有否為其狗隻作定期防疫注射或杜蟲

4.11 在該 138 500 個有飼養狗隻的住戶中，約 81.4%有為其狗隻作定期防疫注射或杜蟲。(表 4.4b)

飼養貓隻的情況*所飼養的貓隻數目*

4.12 在該 63 700 個有飼養貓隻的住戶中，70.0%飼養一頭貓隻；19.2%，兩頭及其餘 10.8%，三頭及以上。(表 4.4a)

有否為其貓隻作定期防疫注射或杜蟲

4.13 在該 63 700 個有飼養貓隻的住戶中，70.1%有為其貓隻作定期防疫注射或杜蟲。(表 4.4b)

丙. 住戶飼養的寵物的特徵

4.14 該286 300個有飼養寵物的住戶總共飼養了 524 900 頭不同種類的寵物，當中 37.7%(197 900)為狗隻；18.9%(99 200)，貓隻；及 18.7%(98 300)，龜。(圖 4.1 和表 4.5)

B. Pattern of keeping pets by households*Type of pets being kept*

4.9 Of those 286 300 households keeping pets at the time of enumeration, nearly half (48.4%) were keeping dogs; 22.3%, cats and 19.3%, turtles / tortoises. (Table 4.3)

Pattern of keeping dogs*Number of dogs being kept*

4.10 Of those 138 500 households keeping dogs, 72.9% kept one dog; another 18.5%, two dogs and the remaining 8.6%, three and more. (Table 4.4a)

Whether had their dogs regularly vaccinated / de-wormed

4.11 Of those 138 500 households keeping dogs, some 81.4% had their dogs regularly vaccinated / de-wormed. (Table 4.4b)

Pattern of keeping cats*Number of cats being kept*

4.12 Among those 63 700 households keeping cats, 70.0% kept one cat; another 19.2%, two cats and the remaining 10.8%, three and more. (Table 4.4a)

Whether had their cats regularly vaccinated / de-wormed

4.13 Of those 63 700 households keeping cats, 70.1% had their cats regularly vaccinated / de-wormed. (Table 4.4b)

C. Characteristics of pets being kept by households

4.14 Those 286 300 households keeping pets were keeping a total 524 900 pets of various kinds. Among them, 37.7% (197 900) were dogs; 18.9% (99 200), cats and 18.7% (98 300), turtles / tortoises. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.5)

住戶飼養的狗隻的特徵Characteristics of dogs being kept by households*年齡**Age*

4.15 在該 197 900 頭住戶飼養的狗隻中，30.6%年齡介乎 3 - 6 歲；24.0%，介乎 1 - 2 歲；21.6%，介乎 7 - 11 歲。住戶飼養的狗隻的平均年齡為 5.5 歲。（表 4.6a）

4.15 Of those 197 900 dogs being kept by households, 30.6% were aged 3 - 6; another 24.0%, 1 - 2; 21.6%, 7 - 11. The average age of the dogs being kept by households was 5.5. (Table 4.6a)

*從外地進口或本地繁殖**Imported or bred locally*

4.16 在該 197 900 頭住戶飼養的狗隻中，約三分之二(67.6%)在本地繁殖，另外，18.8%是從外地進口。（表 4.6b）

4.16 About two-thirds (67.6%) of those 197 900 dogs being kept by households were bred locally. Another 18.8% were imported from overseas. (Table 4.6b)

*獲取狗隻的途徑**Channel of obtaining the dogs*

4.17 主要獲取該 197 900 頭狗隻的途徑是「親友贈送」(46.1%)及「在寵物店購買」(36.7%)。（表 4.6c）

4.17 The common channels of obtaining those 197 900 dogs were “gifts from relatives / friends” (46.1%) and “bought from pet shop” (36.7%). (Table 4.6c)

*曾否進行絕育手術**Whether had been de-sexed*

4.18 在統計時，在該 197 900 頭住戶飼養的狗隻中，約 36.2%已進行絕育手術。（表 4.6d）

4.18 At the time of enumeration, some 36.2% of those 197 900 dogs being kept by households had been de-sexed. (Table 4.6d)

住戶飼養的貓隻的特徵Characteristics of cats being kept by households*年齡**Age*

4.19 在該 99 200 頭住戶飼養的貓隻中，29.5%年齡介乎 3 - 6 歲 另 25.9%年齡介乎 1 - 2 歲。住戶飼養的貓隻的平均年齡為 4.9 歲。（表 4.6a）

4.19 Of those 99 200 cats being kept by households, 29.5% were aged 3 - 6. Another 25.9% were aged 1 - 2. The average age of the cats being kept by households was 4.9. (Table 4.6a)

*從外地進口或本地繁殖**Imported or bred locally*

4.20 在該 99 200 頭住戶飼養的貓隻中，大部分(80.0%)在本地繁殖。另 10.1%從外地進口。（表 4.6b）

4.20 The majority (80.0%) of those 99 200 cats being kept by households were bred locally. Another 10.1% were imported from overseas. (Table 4.6b)

獲取貓隻的途徑

4.21 主要獲取該 99 200 頭貓隻的途徑為「親友贈送」(43.2%)；「在住戶外的地方拾回來」(19.1%)；「在寵物店購買」(18.4%)及「自行繁殖」(10.9%)。(表 4.6c)

曾否進行絕育手術

4.22 在統計時，在該 99 200 頭飼養的貓隻中，過半(51.6%)已進行絕育手術。(表 4.6d)

丁. 對棄置寵物的意見*曾否打算不再飼養現時的寵物*

4.23 在該 286 300 個有飼養寵物的住戶中，約 7.6%(21 800)曾打算不再飼養現時的寵物。(表 4.7)

考慮不再飼養現時的寵物的原因

4.24 就該 21 800 個曾打算不再飼養現時的寵物的住戶中，最普遍提及的原因是「不再喜歡該寵物」(21.2%)；其次是「寵物隨處便溺」(18.0%)及「寵物大了，以致地方不夠」(17.6%)。(表 4.8a)

棄置寵物的方法

4.25 就該 21 800 個曾打算不再飼養現時的寵物的住戶中，最普遍提及的棄置方法是「轉贈親友」(38.7%)；其次是「在公園放生」(12.4%)及「交到愛護動物協會」(10.2%)。(表 4.8b)

Channels of obtaining the cats

4.21 The commonly cited channels of obtaining those 99 200 cats were “gifts from relatives / friends” (43.2%), “taken from area outside households” (19.1%), “bought from pet shop” (18.4%) and “bred at home” (10.9%). (Table 4.6c)

Whether had been de-sexed

4.22 At the time of enumeration, over half (51.6%) of those 99 200 cats had been de-sexed. (Table 4.6d)

D. Views on abandon of unwanted pets*Whether had considered not to keep the current pets*

4.23 Of those 286 300 households keeping pets, some 7.6% (21 800) had considered not to keep their current pets. (Table 4.7)

Reason for considering not to keep the current pets

4.24 For those 21 800 households which had considered not to keep their current pets, the most commonly cited reason was “did not like the pet anymore” (21.2%), followed by “the pet toileting everywhere” (18.0%) and “the pet had grown up and thus not enough space” (17.6%). (Table 4.8a)

Pet abandon method

4.25 For those 21 800 households which had considered not to keep their current pets, the most commonly cited abandon method was “give to friends / relatives” (38.7%), followed by “let go at park” (12.4%) and “give to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)” (10.2%). (Table 4.8b)

圖4.1 按飼養寵物的種類劃分的在住戶飼養的寵物的百分比分布
Chart 4.1 Percentage distribution of pets kept by households by type of pets

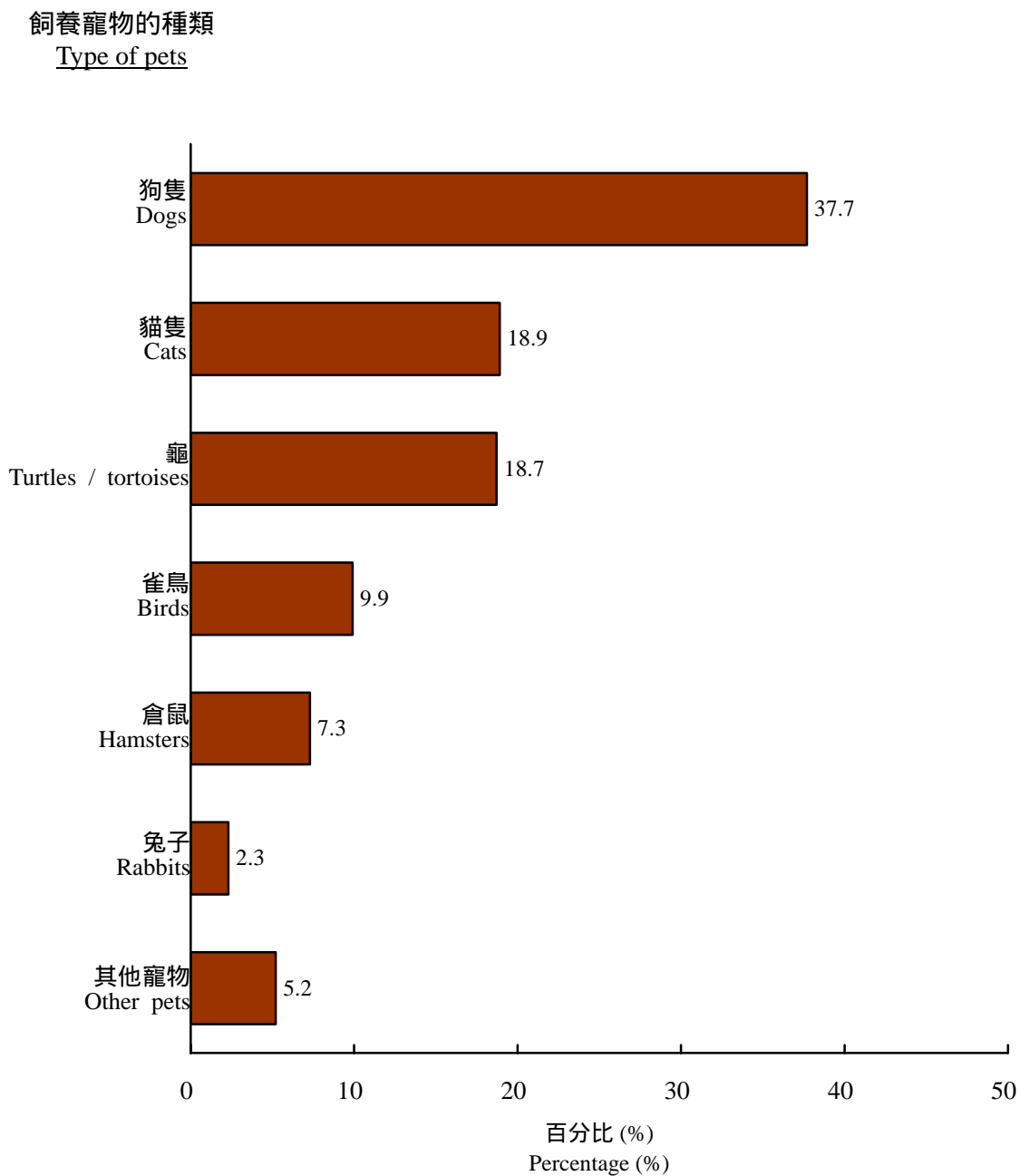


表 4.1 按有否飼養寵物/所飼養的寵物的種類數目劃分的住戶數目
Table 4.1 Households by whether were keeping pets / number of types of pets being kept in the household

有否飼養寵物/所飼養的寵物的種類數目 Whether were keeping pets / number of types of pets being kept in the household	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	286.3	12.6
一種 <i>One type</i>	257.5	11.3 (89.9)
二種及以上 <i>Two and more types</i>	28.9	1.3 (10.1)
沒有 No	1 988.0	87.4
總計 Total	2 274.3	100.0

註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有有飼養寵物的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of those households which were keeping pets in their households.

表 4.2a 按房屋類別劃分的在家中有飼養狗隻/貓隻/寵物的住戶數目
Table 4.2a Households keeping dogs / cats / pets by type of housing

房屋類別 Type of housing	有飼養狗隻的住戶 Households keeping dogs			有飼養貓隻的住戶 Households keeping cats			有飼養寵物的住戶 Households keeping pets		
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	14.6	10.6	2.3	9.0	14.1	1.4	53.6	18.7	8.3
資助出售單位 [®] Subsidized sale flats [®]	20.8	15.0	4.4	11.2	17.5	2.4	51.3	17.9	10.8
私人房屋 [#] Private housing [#]	103.1	74.5	8.9	43.6	68.4	3.8	181.5	63.4	15.7
總計 Total	138.5	100.0	6.1	63.7	100.0	2.8	286.3	100.0	12.6

註釋：* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶為例，2.3%有飼養狗隻。

Notes : * As a percentage of all households in the respective types of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 2.3% were keeping dogs.

[®] 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃及重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。可在公開市場買賣的屋宇單位不包括在內。

[®] Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme, Buy or Rent Option Scheme and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Also includes flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society. Flats that can be traded in the open market are excluded.

[#] 包括私人永久性房屋、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。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

[#] Includes private permanent 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. Subsidized sale flats that can be traded in the open market are also included.

表 4.2b 按住戶人數劃分的有飼養狗隻/貓隻/寵物的住戶數目
Table 4.2b Households keeping dogs / cats / pets by household size

住戶人數 Household size	有飼養狗隻的住戶 Households keeping dogs			有飼養貓隻的住戶 Households keeping cats			有飼養寵物的住戶 Households keeping pets		
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
1	12.1	8.8	3.5	7.7	12.1	2.2	24.3	8.5	7.0
2	42.2	30.4	5.4	17.6	27.6	2.2	88.0	30.7	11.2
3	33.2	23.9	6.2	14.7	23.1	2.8	73.7	25.7	13.8
4	31.7	22.9	7.7	12.5	19.7	3.0	63.0	22.0	15.2
≥ 5	19.3	14.0	10.0	11.2	17.5	5.8	37.5	13.1	19.4
總計 Total	138.5	100.0	6.1	63.7	100.0	2.8	286.3	100.0	12.6
平均住戶人數 Average household size		3.1			3.1			3.1	

註釋：住戶人數指通常居住在有關住戶內的人數。

Notes : Household size refers to the number of persons who usually live in the household concerned.

* 在個別住戶人數組別中佔所有家庭住戶數目的百分比。以所有一人住戶為例，3.5%有飼養狗隻。

* As a percentage of all households in the respective household size groups. For example, among all single-person households, 3.5% were keeping dogs.

表 4.2c 按住戶每月入息劃分的有飼養狗隻/貓隻/寵物的住戶數目
Table 4.2c Households keeping dogs / cats / pets by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	有飼養狗隻的住戶 Households keeping dogs			有飼養貓隻的住戶 Households keeping cats			有飼養寵物的住戶 Households keeping pets		
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 10,000	25.5	18.4	3.6	10.4	16.3	1.5	56.2	19.6	7.9
10,000 - 19,999	38.6	27.8	6.1	16.0	25.1	2.5	82.0	28.6	12.9
20,000 - 29,999	31.3	22.6	7.7	16.3	25.5	4.0	62.8	21.9	15.5
30,000 - 39,999	15.0	10.8	7.2	8.3	13.0	4.0	32.4	11.3	15.5
≥ 40,000	28.2	20.3	9.0	12.8	20.1	4.1	53.0	18.5	17.0
總計 Total	138.5	100.0	6.1	63.7	100.0	2.8	286.3	100.0	12.6
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		21,500			23,300			20,700	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶數目的百分比。以所有住戶每月入息少於\$10,000的住戶為例，3.6%有飼養狗隻。

Note: * As a percentage of all households in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all households with monthly household income below \$10,000, 3.6% were keeping dogs.

表 4.3 按所飼養的寵物種類劃分的有飼養寵物的住戶數目
Table 4.3 Households keeping pets by type of pets being kept

所飼養的寵物種類 [#] Type of pets being kept [#]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
狗隻 Dogs	138.5	48.4
貓隻 Cats	63.7	22.3
龜 Turtles / tortoises	55.4	19.3
雀鳥 Birds	24.0	8.4
倉鼠 Hamsters	15.8	5.5
兔子 Rabbits	9.0	3.2
其他 Others	10.9	3.8
合計 Overall	286.3	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.4a 按所飼養的狗隻/貓隻數目劃分的有飼養狗隻/貓隻的住戶數目
Table 4.4a Households keeping dogs / cats by number of dogs / cats being kept

所飼養的狗隻/貓隻數目 Number of dogs / cats being kept	有飼養狗隻的住戶 Households keeping dogs		有飼養貓隻的住戶 Households keeping cats	
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
1	101.0	72.9	44.6	70.0
2	25.7	18.5	12.2	19.2
≥ 3	11.9	8.6	6.9	10.8
總計 Total	138.5	100.0	63.7	100.0

表 4.4b 按有否為其狗隻/貓隻作定期防疫注射或杜蟲劃分的有飼養狗隻/貓隻的住戶數目
Table 4.4b Households keeping dogs / cats by whether had their dogs / cats regularly vaccinated / de-wormed

有否為其狗隻/貓隻作定期 防疫注射或杜蟲 Whether had their dogs / cats regularly vaccinated / de-wormed	有飼養狗隻的住戶 Households keeping dogs		有飼養貓隻的住戶 Households keeping cats	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	112.7	81.4	44.7	70.1
只作定期防疫注射 <i>Regular vaccinated only</i>	7.5	5.4	2.9	4.6
只作定期杜蟲 <i>Regular de-wormed only</i>	6.8	4.9	4.9	7.6
兩者皆有 <i>Both</i>	98.5	71.1	36.9	57.9
沒有 No	25.8	18.6	19.0	29.9
總計 Total	138.5	100.0	63.7	100.0

表 4.5 按飼養寵物的種類劃分的在住戶飼養的寵物數目
Table 4.5 Pets kept by households by type of pets

飼養寵物的種類 Type of pets	寵物數目 No. of pets ('000)	百分比 %
狗隻 Dogs	197.9	37.7
貓隻 Cats	99.2	18.9
龜 Turtles / tortoises	98.3	18.7
雀鳥 Birds	51.8	9.9
倉鼠 Hamsters	38.3	7.3
兔子 Rabbits	12.2	2.3
其他寵物 Other pets	27.3	5.2
總計 Total	524.9	100.0

表 4.6a 按狗隻/貓隻的年齡劃分的住戶飼養的狗隻/貓隻數目
Table 4.6a Dogs / cats being kept by households by age of dogs / cats

狗隻/貓隻的年齡 Age of dogs / cats	住戶飼養的狗隻 Dogs being kept by households		住戶飼養的貓隻 Cats being kept by households	
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
< 1	26.1	13.2	19.2	19.3
1 - 2	47.5	24.0	25.7	25.9
3 - 6	60.6	30.6	29.3	29.5
7 - 11	42.7	21.6	12.1	12.2
≥ 12	21.1	10.6	12.9	13.0
總計 Total	197.9	100.0	99.2	100.0
平均年齡(歲) Average age (years)		5.5		4.9

表 4.6b 按是否從外地進口或本地繁殖劃分的住戶飼養的狗隻/貓隻數目
Table 4.6b Dogs / cats being kept by households by whether imported from overseas or bred locally

是否從外地進口或本地繁殖 Whether imported from overseas or bred locally	住戶飼養的狗隻 Dogs being kept by households		住戶飼養的貓隻 Cats being kept by households	
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
從外地進口 Imported from overseas	37.2	18.8	10.0	10.1
本地繁殖 Bred locally	133.7	67.6	79.3	80.0
不知道 Did not know	27.0	13.6	9.9	9.9
總計 Total	197.9	100.0	99.2	100.0

表 4.6c 按獲取狗隻/貓隻的途徑劃分的住戶飼養的狗隻/貓隻數目
Table 4.6c Dogs / cats being kept by households by channel of obtaining the dogs / cats

獲取狗隻/貓隻的途徑 Channel of obtaining the dogs / cats	住戶飼養的狗隻 Dogs being kept by households		住戶飼養的貓隻 Cats being kept by households	
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
親友贈送 Gifts from relatives / friends	91.2	46.1	42.8	43.2
在寵物店購買 Bought from pet shop	72.7	36.7	18.2	18.4
在住戶外的地方拾回來 Taken from area outside households	15.5	7.8	18.9	19.1
自行繁殖 Bred at home	11.9	6.0	10.8	10.9
從愛護動物協會領養 Adopted from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)	4.2	2.1	5.4	5.4
其他 Others	2.3	1.2	3.1	3.1
總計 Total	197.9	100.0	99.2	100.0

表 4.6d 按曾否進行絕育手術劃分的住戶飼養的狗隻/貓隻數目
Table 4.6d Dogs / cats being kept by households by whether had been de-sexed

曾否進行絕育手術 Whether had been de-sexed	住戶飼養的狗隻 Dogs being kept by households		住戶飼養的貓隻 Cats being kept by households	
	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	數目 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	71.7	36.2	51.2	51.6
沒有 No	124.2	62.8	47.3	47.7
不知道 Did not know	2.0	1.0	0.7 [^]	0.7
總計 Total	197.9	100.0	99.2	100.0

註釋：[^] 估計只基於少數的觀察值所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note: [^] The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 4.7 按曾否打算不再飼養現時的寵物劃分的有飼養寵物的住戶數目
Table 4.7 Households keeping pets by whether had considered not to keep the current pets

曾否打算不再飼養現時的寵物 Whether had considered not to keep the current pets	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	21.8	7.6
沒有 No	264.5	92.4
總計 Total	286.3	100.0

表 4.8a 按考慮不再飼養現時的寵物的原因劃分的打算不再飼養現時的寵物的住戶數目
Table 4.8a Households considered not to keep the current pets by reason for considering not to keep the current pets

考慮不再飼養現時的寵物的原因 [#] Reason for considering not to keep the current pets [#]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
不再喜歡該寵物 Did not like the pet anymore	4.6	21.2
寵物隨處便溺 The pet toileting everywhere	3.9	18.0
寵物大了，以致地方不夠 The pet had grown up and thus not enough space	3.8	17.6
經濟無法負擔 Financial problem	2.2	10.2
缺乏時間照顧寵物 Lack of time to take care of the pet	1.9	8.6
寵物太老 The pet became too old	1.6	7.4
寵物脫毛 The pet lost hair	1.6	7.4
家庭多了小孩 Family had a new child	1.2	5.6
其他 Others	4.0	18.4
合計 Overall	21.8	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.8b 按棄置寵物的方法劃分的打算不再飼養現時的寵物的住戶數目
Table 4.8b Households considered not to keep the current pets by pet abandon method

棄置寵物的方法 [#] Pet abandon method [#]	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
轉贈親友 Give to friends / relatives	8.4	38.7
在公園放生 Let go at park	2.7	12.4
交到愛護動物協會 Give to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA)	2.2	10.2
賣給寵物店 Sell to pet shop	1.4	6.3
在寵物店寄賣 Sell through pet shop	1.2	5.5
賣給親友 Sell to friends and relatives	1.0	4.5
交到獸醫診所作人道毀滅 Send to vet clinic for euthanasia	1.0	4.3
不知道/未有計劃 Did not know / no plan yet	5.4	25.0
合計 Overall	21.8	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

5 吸煙情況 Pattern of smoking

引言

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

5.2 類似的統計調查，曾分別於一九八二年一月至三月、八三年三月、八四年七月、八六年七月、八八年七月、九零年七月、九三年八月至九月、九六年一月、九八年三月、二零零零年十月至十一月及二零零二年十一月至二零零三年二月期間進行。是項統計調查的結果在適當情況下會與先前統計調查所得的結果作比較。不過，請注意是項統計調查涵蓋吸食各類煙草的人士，而二零零零年及先前的統計調查則只包括吸食香煙的人士。

概念及定義

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

INTRODUCTION

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

5.2 Similar surveys were conducted in January to March 1982; March 1983; July of 1984, 1986, 1988 and 1990; August to September 1993; January 1996; March 1998; October to November 2000 and November 2002 to February 2003. Comparison is made with the findings of the previous surveys where appropriate. However, it should be noted that the present survey covered persons who smoked all forms of tobacco while the surveys conducted in 2000 and before only covered persons who smoked cigarette.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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

子沒有吸煙)。另一方面，「以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日吸食香煙的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

資料的局限

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

統計調查的主要結果

5.5 現時有吸煙的人士共 839 900 人，佔全香港所有十五歲及以上人士的 14.8%。在該 839 900 名現時有吸煙的人士中，797 500 人 (95.0%) 為習慣每日吸煙的人士，而 42 400 人 (5.0%) 則為非習慣每日吸煙的人士。此外，有 254 900 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 4.5%。

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

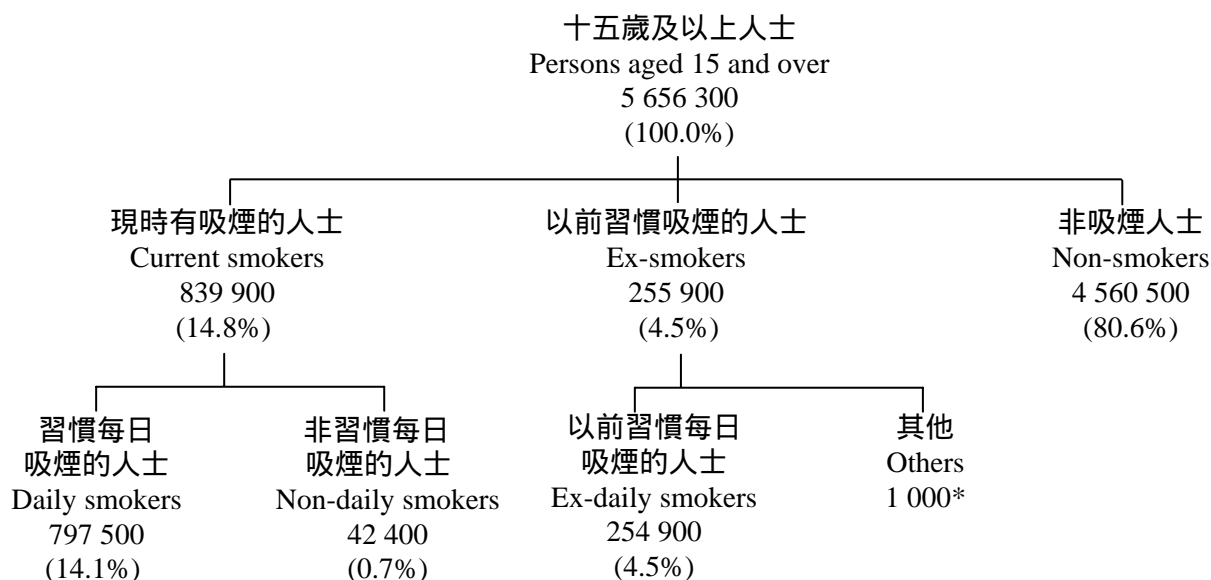
LIMITATIONS

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

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

5.5 There were 839 900 current smokers, accounting for 14.8% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong. Of those 839 900 current smokers, 797 500 (95.0%) were daily smokers and 42 400 (5.0%) were non-daily smokers. In addition, there were 254 900 ex-daily smokers who previously had a daily smoking habit, representing 4.5% of all persons aged 15 and over.

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



* 少於 0.05%。

* Less than 0.05%.

每日所吸食的煙草種類*Form of tobacco consumed daily*

5.6 在該 797 500 名習慣每日吸煙的人士中, 793 200 人(99.5%)為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士, 而 7 600 人(0.9%)則為習慣每日吸食其他煙草種類(包括雪茄、手捲煙、水煙及用煙斗吸煙)的人士。習慣每日吸食香煙的人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的 14.0%。(表 5.1 及表 5.2)

5.6 Of those 797 500 daily smokers, 793 200 (99.5%) were daily cigarette smokers and 7 600 (0.9%) were daily smokers who consumed other forms of tobacco (including cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe and pipe-smoking). Daily cigarette smokers accounted for 14.0% of all persons aged 15 and over. (Tables 5.1 and 5.2)

5.7 至於在該 254 900 名以前習慣每日吸煙的人士中, 251 900 人(98.8%)為以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士, 而 11 800 人(4.6%)則為以前習慣每日吸食其他煙草種類的人士。以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的 4.5%。(表 5.1 及表 5.2)

5.7 Regarding those 254 900 ex-daily smokers, 251 900 (98.8%) were ex-daily cigarette smokers and 11 800 (4.6%) were ex-daily smokers who consumed other forms of tobacco. Ex-daily cigarette smokers accounted for 4.5% of all persons aged 15 and over. (Tables 5.1 and 5.2)

與過往統計調查比較*Comparison with previous surveys*

5.8 習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的百分比從一九八二年的23.3%, 逐漸下降至二零零零年的12.4%, 但在二零零二/零三年回升至 14.4%, 隨後輕微下降至二零零五年的 14.0%。至於以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的百分比, 自一九八四

5.8 The percentage of daily cigarette smokers had been decreasing steadily from 23.3% in 1982 to 12.4% in 2000, but increased to 14.4% in 2002/03 and then slightly decreased to 14.0% in 2005. As for the percentage of ex-daily cigarette smokers, after having continuously decreased

年的3.7%持續下降至一九九零年的 2.3%後，回升至一九九六年的 4.8%，及後下降至二零零二/零三年的 2.7%，但在二零零五年再回升至 4.5%。（表 5.2 及圖 5.1）

from 3.7% in 1984 to 2.3% in 1990, it increased to 4.8% in 1996 and then dropped to 2.7% in 2002/03 but increased again to 4.5% in 2005. (Table 5.2 and Chart 5.1)

甲. 有關習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的分析

A. Analysis on daily cigarette smokers

年齡及性別

Age and sex

5.9 在該 793 200 名習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，678 900 人(85.6%)為男性，而 114 300 人(14.4%)為女性。按年齡組別分析，59.4%的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的年齡在四十歲及以上；23.2%則介乎三十至三十九歲；15.4%介乎二十至二十九歲及 2.0%介乎十五至十九歲。（表 5.3a）

5.9 Of the 793 200 daily cigarette smokers, 678 900 (85.6%) were males and 114 300 (14.4%) were females. Analysed by age group, 59.4% of them were aged 40 and over; 23.2%, 30-39; 15.4%, 20-29 and 2.0%, 15-19. (Table 5.3a)

5.10 每日吸食香煙的習慣似乎在中年人士中較為普遍。以在各年齡組別內習慣每日吸食香煙的人士佔所有人士的百分比計算，有關比率在十五至十九歲人士中最低，只有 3.5%，而在三十至三十九歲人士中則最高，達 16.6%。按性別分析，男性的比率(24.5%)較女性的(4.0%)高很多。（表 5.3a）

5.10 Daily cigarette smoking seemed to be more popular among persons of the middle age. Expressed as a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups, the rate of being daily cigarette smokers was the lowest for persons aged 15-19, at 3.5%, and the highest for those aged 30-39, at 16.6%. Analysed by sex, the rate for males (24.5%) was much higher than their female counterpart (4.0%). (Table 5.3a)

5.11 與二零零二/零三年的統計調查比較，整體的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率下跌 0.4 個百分點。除了三十至三十九歲的人士外，在所有其他年齡組別中，習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率均低於二零零二/零三年的統計調查的相應比率。男性在二零零五年的比率較二零零二/零三年下跌 1.6 個百分點，而女性的相應比率則上升 0.4 個百分點。（表 5.3a）

5.11 Compared with the 2002/03 survey, the overall rate of daily cigarette smokers decreased by 0.4 percentage point. The rates of being daily cigarette smokers in all age groups were lower than the corresponding rates in the 2002/03 survey except that for persons aged 30-39. The rate for males decreased by 1.6 percentage points in 2005 when compared with 2002/03 whereas that for females increased by 0.4 percentage point. (Table 5.3a)

開始每周吸食香煙的年齡

Age started smoking cigarette weekly

5.12 過半(59.6%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士在十至十九歲之間開始有每周吸食香煙的習慣。另 34.7%習慣每日吸食香煙的人士是在二十至二十九歲之間開始有每周吸食香煙的習慣。男性及女性的分布模式大致相同。（表 5.3b）

5.12 Over half (59.6%) daily cigarette smokers started smoking cigarette weekly at age 10-19; and another 34.7% at age 20-29. Both males and females had broadly similar distribution patterns. (Table 5.3b)

每日吸食香煙支數

Daily consumption of cigarettes

5.13 約 53.2%的習慣每日吸食香煙的人士每日吸 1 至 10 支香煙；41.9%則每日吸 11 至 20

5.13 Some 53.2% of the daily cigarette smokers consumed 1-10 cigarettes in a day; and

支香煙。習慣每日吸食香煙的人士每日平均吸食 13 支香煙。按年齡組別分析，五十至五十九歲和四十至四十九歲的習慣每日吸食香煙人士分別每日平均吸食香煙 15 支，他們較其他年齡組別的習慣每日吸食香煙人士(每日平均吸食香煙支數約 9 至 13 支)多吸食香煙。(表 5.3c)

5.14 按性別分析，習慣每日吸食香煙的男性的每日平均吸食香煙支數普遍較習慣每日吸食香煙的女性多，男性每日平均吸食 14 支香煙，而女性則每日平均吸食 10 支香煙。(表 5.3c)

5.15 與二零零二/零三年的統計調查比較，習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的每日平均吸食香煙支數輕微下降。(表 5.3c)

經濟活動身分

5.16 約 619 800 名(78.1%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士為從事經濟活動人士，餘下 173 400 名(21.9%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士則為非從事經濟活動人士。每日吸食香煙的習慣在從事經濟活動人士中(習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率為 18.3%)較在非從事經濟活動人士中(7.6%)普遍。而在非從事經濟活動人士中，退休人士習慣每日吸食香煙的比率最高，達 13.8%。(表 5.3d)

開始吸食香煙的原因

5.17 在該 793 200 名習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中，約 70.5%是因「受朋友影響」而開始吸食香煙，32.1%是因「好奇」及 11.3%是因「社交應酬需要」。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「減輕精神壓力」(8.5%)、「受家人影響」(7.1%)、「提神」(6.7%)及「消磨時間」(6.5%)。(表 5.3e)

曾否嘗試/是否想戒煙

5.18 約 322 100 名(40.6%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士曾嘗試戒煙，但並不成功，其中男性佔 84.8%。導致他們戒煙失敗的四個最普遍提及的原因包括「不夠決心」(56.1%)、「吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好」(41.7%)、「許多朋友/同事均為吸

41.9%，11-20 cigarettes. The daily cigarette smokers consumed an average of 13 cigarettes in a day. Analysed by age group, daily cigarette smokers aged 50-59 and those aged 40-49 smoked an average of 15 cigarettes in a day respectively. They consumed more cigarettes than daily cigarette smokers in other age groups (with average daily consumption of cigarettes around 9-13). (Table 5.3c)

5.14 Analysed by sex, male daily cigarette smokers generally consumed more cigarettes, with an average of 14 per day, than female daily cigarette smokers, with an average of 10 per day. (Table 5.3c)

5.15 Compared with the 2002/03 survey, the average daily consumption of cigarettes of the daily cigarette smokers had dropped slightly. (Table 5.3c)

Economic activity status

5.16 Some 619 800 (78.1%) daily cigarette smokers were economically active, and the remaining 173 400 (21.9%) daily cigarette smokers were economically inactive. Daily cigarette smoking was much more popular among the economically active persons (the rate of being daily cigarette smokers was 18.3%) than among their economically inactive counterpart (7.6%). Among the economically inactive persons, retired persons had the highest rate of being daily cigarette smokers, at 13.8%. (Table 5.3d)

Reason for starting to smoke cigarette

5.17 Some 70.5% of those 793 200 daily cigarette smokers started smoking cigarette because of “influence of friends”; 32.1%, “out of curiosity”; and 11.3%, “necessity in social functions”. Other commonly cited reasons included “easing tension” (8.5%), “influence of family members” (7.1%), “refreshing one’s mind” (6.7%) and “killing time” (6.5%). (Table 5.3e)

Whether had tried / wanted to give up smoking

5.18 Some 322 100 (40.6%) daily cigarette smokers had tried but failed to give up smoking, among whom 84.8% were males. The four most commonly cited reasons for their failure to give up smoking included “not determined enough”

煙人士」(20.5%)及「減壓需要」(12.5%)。(表 5.3f 及表 5.4)

5.19 另外約 404 900 名(51.0%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士卻從未嘗試過戒煙及並不想戒煙，其中男性佔 86.9%。他們不想戒煙的四個最普遍提及的原因包括「吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好」(73.6%)、「許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士」(23.6%)、「不夠決心」(23.1%)及「社交應酬需要」(13.1%)。(表 5.3f 及表 5.5)

5.20 其餘的 66 300 名(8.4%)習慣每日吸食香煙的人士從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙，其中男性佔 81.3%。他們未曾嘗試戒煙的最普遍提及的原因是「吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好」(59.3%)；其次是「不夠決心」(38.4%)。(表 5.3f 及表 5.6)

乙. 有關以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的分析

年齡及性別

5.21 在 251 900 名以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中,47.2%年齡在六十歲及以上,另 39.2%介乎四十至五十九歲。較年長的人士中,以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的比率較高。六十歲及以上的人士的比率最高,達 11.4%,而十五至二十九歲的人士的比率則最低,為 0.8%。按性別分析,男性佔以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的 87.1%,以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士在男性中的比率(7.9%)亦遠較在女性中的比率(1.1%)為高。(表 5.7a)

戒煙的原因

5.22 在該 251 900 名以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士中,約 41.2%是基於「健康理由(非為醫生/護士/其他健康護理的專業人士建議)」而主動戒煙;另 37.2%是因為「覺得吸煙影響身體健康」而戒煙;25.1%是因為「受家人/朋友影響」及 14.8%是因為「健康理由(為醫生/護士/其他健康護理的專業人士建議)」。(表 5.7b)

(56.1%), “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (41.7%), “most friends / colleagues were smokers” (20.5%) and “necessity for easing tension” (12.5%). (Tables 5.3f and 5.4)

5.19 Another 404 900 (51.0%) daily cigarette smokers, however, had neither tried nor wanted to give up smoking, among whom 86.9% were males. The four most commonly cited reasons for their not wanting to give up smoking included “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (73.6%), “most friends / colleagues were smokers” (23.6%), “not determined enough” (23.1%) and “necessity in social functions” (13.1%). (Tables 5.3f and 5.5)

5.20 The remaining 66 300 (8.4%) daily cigarette smokers had never tried but wanted to give up smoking, among whom 81.3% were males. The most commonly cited reason for their not trying to do so was “cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite” (59.3%), followed by “not determined enough” (38.4%). (Tables 5.3f and 5.6)

B. Analysis on ex-daily cigarette smokers

Age and sex

5.21 Of the 251 900 ex-daily cigarette smokers, 47.2% were aged 60 and over, and another 39.2% were aged 40-59. Older persons had a higher rate of being ex-daily cigarette smokers. The rate was the highest for persons aged 60 and over, at 11.4%, and the lowest for those aged 15-29, at 0.8%. Analysed by sex, 87.1% of the ex-daily cigarette smokers were males and the rate of being ex-daily cigarette smokers was much higher among males (7.9%) than females (1.1%). (Table 5.7a)

Reason for giving up smoking

5.22 About 41.2% of the 251 900 ex-daily cigarette smokers gave up smoking on their own accord because of “health reason (without advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)”; another 37.2%, “considered smoking not good to health”; 25.1%, “influence of family members / friends” and 14.8%, “health reason (with advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)”. (Table 5.7b)

丙. 有關現時有吸煙的人士對戒煙服務的認識情況的分析

5.23 所有現時有吸煙的人士(包括習慣及非習慣每日吸食各類煙草的人士)被問及他們是否認識戒煙服務。在 839 900 名現時有吸煙的人士中,約 342 300 人(40.8%)認識戒煙服務。女性吸煙者認識戒煙服務的比例(46.7%)較男性(39.7%)為高。按年齡組別分析,三十至三十九歲的吸煙人士中認識戒煙服務者所佔的百分比最高。(表 5.8)

5.24 與二零零二/零三年的統計調查比較,在現時有吸煙的人士中,認識戒煙服務的百分比下跌。其中以男性的跌幅較為明顯。(表 5.8)

曾否使用/是否願意嘗試戒煙服務

5.25 在 342 300 名認識戒煙服務的現時有吸煙的人士中,2.1%曾使用戒煙服務。女性的相應百分比(1.4%)較男性的(2.3%)為低。(表 5.9)

5.26 約 335 000 名現時有吸煙的人士雖然對戒煙服務有所認識,但未曾使用該服務。他們當中,有 7.9%表示願意嘗試戒煙服務。(表 5.9)

丁. 有關就業人士在其工作地方吸煙情況的分析

5.27 在每個受訪住戶中,所有就業人士(不包括家庭傭工)被問及有關在其工作地方吸煙情況的資料,其中包括在他們的工作範圍三公尺以內吸煙的人士數目及他們的工作地方的室內範圍的禁煙措施。

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

5.23 All current smokers (including daily and non-daily smokers of all forms of tobacco) were asked whether they were aware of the smoking cessation service. Of the 839 900 current smokers, some 342 300 (40.8%) were aware of the service. A higher proportion of female current smokers (46.7%) were aware of the smoking cessation service compared with their male counterpart (39.7%). Analysed by age group, the percentage of current smokers who were aware of the service was the highest among those aged 30-39. (Table 5.8)

5.24 Compared with the 2002/03 survey, the proportion of current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation service had decreased. The decrease was more significant among males. (Table 5.8)

Whether had tried / would try the smoking cessation service

5.25 Of the 342 300 current smokers who were aware of the smoking cessation service, 2.1% had tried it before. The corresponding percentage was lower for females (1.4%) than males (2.3%). (Table 5.9).

5.26 Some 335 000 current smokers had not tried the smoking cessation service although they were aware of it. Among them, 7.9% claimed that they were willing to try the smoking cessation service. (Table 5.9)

D. Analysis on smoking in work place of employed persons

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

在工作地方的三公尺範圍以內有否吸煙人士

5.28 在統計時的 3 131 700 名就業人士中(不包括家庭傭工),約 882 600 人(28.2%)表示在他們的工作地方的三公尺範圍以內有吸煙人士。以主要在室內工作的人士及完全在室內工作的人士中,分別約有 20.8%及 17.5%表示在他們的工作地方的三公尺範圍以內有吸煙人士。完全在室外工作的人士、主要在室外工作的人士和在室內及室外工作的人士的相應百分比比較高,分別為 58.3%、58.3%及 49.2%。(表 5.10)

5.29 與二零零二/零三年的統計調查比較,就業人士中表示在其工作地方的三公尺範圍以內有吸煙人士的百分比在不同性質的工作地方均下降。(表 5.10)

在工作地方的室內範圍是否准許吸煙

5.30 在 2 943 300 名涉及在室內範圍工作的就業人士中(不包括家庭傭工及完全在室外工作的人士),約 641 200 人(21.8%)表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍是准許吸煙的。另外 2 249 100 人(76.4%)表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍不准吸煙,而 53 100 人(1.8%)則表示不清楚。(表 5.11)

在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定吸煙區

5.31 約 258 800 名就業人士表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍有設立指定吸煙區,佔上述 2 943 300 名就業人士的 8.8%。另外 2 634 400 名就業人士(89.5%)表示在他們的工作地方的室內範圍沒有設立指定吸煙區,而 50 100 人(1.7%)表示不清楚。(表 5.11)

Whether had smokers within 3 metres of work place

5.28 Of the 3 131 700 employed persons (excluding domestic helpers) at the time of enumeration, some 882 600 persons (28.2%) reported that there were persons who smoked within 3 metres around them in their work place. For those who worked mainly in indoor area and those who worked entirely in indoor area, some 20.8% and 17.5% respectively reported that there were persons who smoked within 3 metres around them in their work place. The corresponding percentages were much higher for those who worked entirely in outdoor area (58.3%), those who worked mainly in outdoor area (58.3%) and those who worked both in indoor and outdoor areas (49.2%). (Table 5.10)

5.29 Compared with the 2002/03 survey, the proportion of employed persons who reported that there were persons who smoked within 3 metres around them in their work place had dropped across all nature of work place. (Table 5.10)

Whether permitted to smoke in the indoor area of work place

5.30 Of the 2 943 300 employed persons involved in working in indoor area (excluding domestic helpers and those who worked entirely in outdoor area), some 641 200 persons (21.8%) reported that smoking was permitted in the indoor area of their work place. Another 2 249 100 persons (76.4%) reported that smoking was not allowed in the indoor area of their work place while 53 100 persons (1.8%) were not sure. (Table 5.11)

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

5.31 Some 258 800 employed persons reported that there was designated smoking area in the indoor area of their work place, representing 8.8% of those 2 943 300 employed persons mentioned above. Another 2 634 400 employed persons (89.5%) said the opposite while 50 100 persons (1.7%) were not sure. (Table 5.11)

在工作地方的室內範圍有否設立指定非吸煙區

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

5.32 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 2 011 500 名就業人士(68.3%)表示有，874 600 人(29.7%)則表示沒有，而其餘 57 300 人(1.9%)表示不清楚 (表 5.11)

5.32 When asked whether there was designated non-smoking area in the indoor area of their work place, some 2 011 500 employed persons (68.3%) gave a positive answer while 874 600 persons (29.7%) gave a negative answer. The remaining 57 300 persons (1.9%) were not sure. (Table 5.11)

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

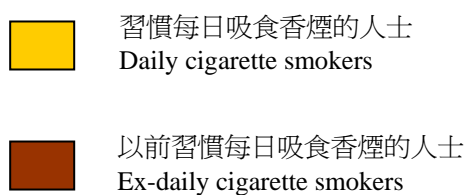
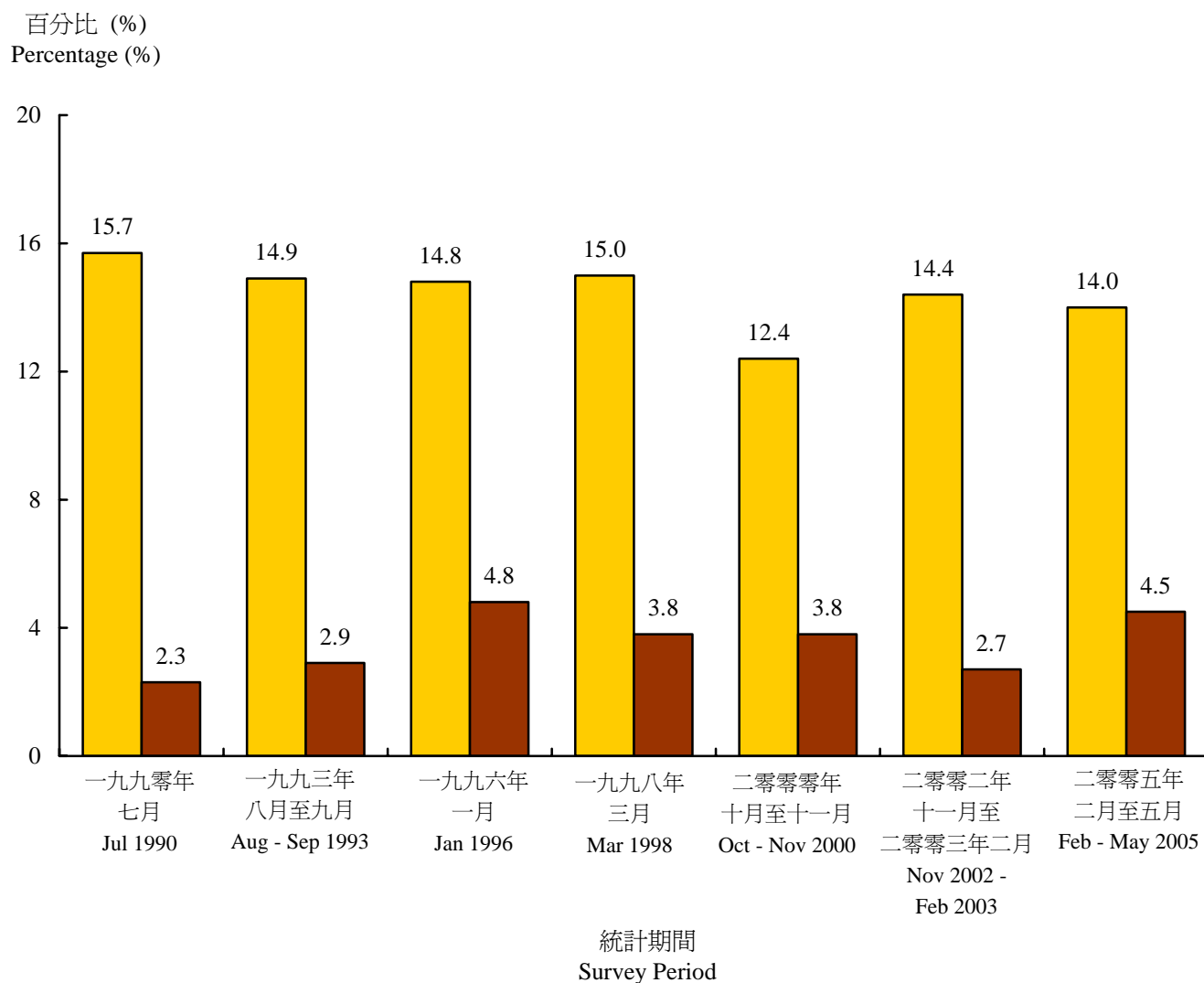


表 5.1 按每日所吸食的煙草種類劃分的習慣每日吸煙的人士/以前習慣每日吸煙的人士數目
 Table 5.1 Daily smokers / Ex-daily smokers by form of tobacco consumed daily

每日所吸食的煙草種類 [#] Form of tobacco consumed daily [#]	習慣每日吸煙的人士 Daily smokers		以前習慣每日吸煙的人士 Ex-daily smokers	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
香煙 Cigarettes	793.2	99.5	251.9	98.8
其他煙草種類* Other forms of tobacco*	7.6	0.9	11.8	4.6
合計 Overall	797.5		254.9	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

* 包括雪茄、手捲煙、水煙及用煙斗吸煙。

* Including cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe and pipe-smoking.

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

統計期間 Survey period	習慣每日吸食香煙的人士 Daily cigarette smokers		以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士 Ex-daily cigarette smokers	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*
一九八二年一月至三月 Jan-Mar 1982	888.4	23.3	#	#
一九八三年三月 Mar 1983	783.9	19.9	#	#
一九八四年七月 Jul 1984	744.5	18.7	145.6	3.7
一九八六年七月 Jul 1986	713.4	17.4	132.9	3.2
一九八八年七月 Jul 1988	723.9	16.8	138.3	3.2
一九九零年七月 Jul 1990	691.9	15.7	102.7	2.3
一九九三年八月至九月 Aug-Sep 1993	687.1	14.9	134.5	2.9
一九九六年一月 Jan 1996	740.4	14.8	240.3	4.8
一九九八年三月 Mar 1998	805.1	15.0	206.7	3.8
二零零零年十月至十一月 Oct-Nov 2000	692.5	12.4	210.9	3.8
二零零二年十一月至二零零三年二月 Nov 2002-Feb 2003	818.2	14.4	151.2	2.7
二零零五年二月至五月 Feb-May 2005	793.2	14.0	251.9	4.5

註釋：* 在個別統計期間佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。

沒有數據。

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

Not available.

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

二零零五年二月至五月進行的統計調查
Survey conducted during Feb - May 2005

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 19	11.3	1.7	4.9	4.4	3.9	2.0	15.7	2.0	3.5
20 - 29	93.5	13.8	20.9	28.8	25.2	7.0	122.3	15.4	14.3
30 - 39	149.1	22.0	29.4	34.6	30.3	5.8	183.7	23.2	16.6
40 - 49	176.2	25.9	27.4	20.7	18.1	3.0	196.9	24.8	14.9
50 - 59	126.9	18.7	28.6	9.7	8.4	2.2	136.6	17.2	15.4
≥ 60	122.0	18.0	24.2	16.1	14.1	3.0	138.1	17.4	13.2
合計® Overall®	678.9	100.0 (85.6)	24.5	114.3	100.0 (14.4)	4.0	793.2	100.0 (100.0)	14.0

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

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 19	11.8	1.7	5.3	4.9	4.5	2.3	16.7	2.0	3.8
20 - 29	104.4	14.7	23.2	30.0	27.8	6.2	134.4	16.4	14.4
30 - 39	153.6	21.6	28.3	30.1	28.0	4.3	183.8	22.5	14.7
40 - 49	187.1	26.3	30.0	18.0	16.7	2.7	205.1	25.1	16.0
50 - 59	131.9	18.6	33.5	6.0	5.6	1.6	137.9	16.8	17.9
≥ 60	121.6	17.1	25.0	18.8	17.5	3.6	140.4	17.2	14.0
合計® Overall®	710.5	100.0 (86.8)	26.1	107.8	100.0 (13.2)	3.6	818.2	100.0 (100.0)	14.4

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十五至十九歲的男性為例，根據二零零五年的統計調查所得，4.9%為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

® 括號內的數字顯示佔所有習慣每日吸食香煙的人士的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males age 15-19, 4.9% were daily cigarette smokers based on the 2005 survey.

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

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

開始每周吸食香煙 的年齡 Age started smoking cigarette weekly	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 10	7.9	1.2	0.7 [^]	0.6	8.5	1.1
10 - 19	410.4	60.5	62.3	54.5	472.7	59.6
20 - 29	235.0	34.6	39.9	34.9	274.9	34.7
≥ 30	25.6	3.8	11.5	10.0	37.1	4.7
總計 Total	678.9	100.0	114.3	100.0	793.2	100.0

註釋：[^] 估計只基於少數的觀察值所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note: [^] The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

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

年齡組別/ 性別 Age group / Sex	每日吸食香煙支數 No. of cigarettes smoked per day								每日平均吸食香煙支數 Average no. of cigarettes smoked per day	
	1 - 10		11 - 20		≥ 21		總計 Total		二零零五年 二月至五月 進行的 統計調查 Survey conducted during Feb - May 2005	二零零二年 十一月至 二零零三年 二月進行的 統計調查 Survey conducted during Nov 2002 - Feb 2003
	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	11.6	73.7	4.1	26.3	-	-	15.7	100.0	9	12
20 - 29	79.0	64.5	42.2	34.5	1.2	1.0	122.3	100.0	12	13
30 - 39	105.2	57.3	73.3	39.9	5.2	2.8	183.7	100.0	13	14
40 - 49	87.8	44.6	95.6	48.6	13.5	6.9	196.9	100.0	15	15
50 - 59	58.9	43.1	67.0	49.1	10.7	7.8	136.6	100.0	15	16
≥ 60	79.9	57.9	50.2	36.4	8.0	5.8	138.1	100.0	13	14
性別 Sex										
男 Male	337.8	49.8	304.7	44.9	36.4	5.4	678.9	100.0	14	15
女 Female	84.4	73.8	27.8	24.3	2.1	1.9	114.3	100.0	10	12
合計 Overall	422.2	53.2	332.4	41.9	38.6	4.9	793.2	100.0	13	14

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

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	619.8	78.1	18.3
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	173.4	21.9	7.6
退休人士 Retired persons	114.4	14.4	13.8
料理家務者 Home-makers	33.0	4.2	4.1
其他 [#] Others [#]	26.0	3.3	4.1
總計 Total	793.2	100.0	14.0

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，18.3%為習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

[#] 其他包括學生及其他非從事經濟活動人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 18.3% were daily cigarette smokers.

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

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

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

開始吸食香煙的原因 [#] Reason for starting to smoke cigarette [#]	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
受朋友影響 Influence of friends	484.0	71.3	74.9	65.5	558.9	70.5
好奇 Out of curiosity	224.3	33.0	30.4	26.6	254.7	32.1
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	81.3	12.0	8.0	7.0	89.3	11.3
減輕精神壓力 Easing tension	51.0	7.5	16.1	14.1	67.0	8.5
受家人影響 Influence of family members	48.0	7.1	8.0	7.0	56.0	7.1
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	45.7	6.7	7.7	6.8	53.4	6.7
消磨時間 Killing time	40.8	6.0	11.0	9.6	51.8	6.5
看來更成熟/有氣派 To look more mature / stylish	17.9	2.6	1.5	1.3	19.4	2.4
受公眾人物/明星影響 Influence of public figures / artists	4.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	5.9	0.7
受電視節目/電影影響 Influence of TV programs / movies	3.3	0.5	1.3	1.2	4.6	0.6
合計 Overall	678.9		114.3		793.2	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

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

曾否嘗試/是否想戒煙 Whether had tried / wanted 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 %
曾嘗試戒煙但失敗 Had tried to give up smoking but failed	273.2	40.2	48.8	42.7	322.1	40.6
從未嘗試過戒煙但想戒煙 Had never tried but wanted to give up smoking	53.9	7.9	12.4	10.9	66.3	8.4
從未嘗試過戒煙及並不想戒煙 Had never tried and did not want to give up smoking	351.8	51.8	53.1	46.4	404.9	51.0
總計 Total	678.9	100.0	114.3	100.0	793.2	100.0

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

	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 %
戒煙失敗的原因# Reason for failing to give up smoking#						
不夠決心 Not determined enough	154.3	56.5	26.4	54.1	180.7	56.1
吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	114.3	41.8	20.0	41.1	134.3	41.7
許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	57.4	21.0	8.7	17.9	66.2	20.5
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	33.4	12.2	6.7	13.8	40.1	12.5
消磨時間 Killing time	29.3	10.7	6.8	14.0	36.2	11.2
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	27.2	10.0	3.2	6.6	30.5	9.5
心理/生理上感到不適 Felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable	24.5	9.0	2.5	5.2	27.1	8.4
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	15.4	5.6	1.5	3.2	17.0	5.3
合計 Overall	273.2		48.8		322.1	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

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

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不想戒煙的原因# Reason for not wanting to give up smoking#						
吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	264.8	75.3	33.1	62.4	297.9	73.6
許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	84.4	24.0	11.0	20.7	95.4	23.6
不夠決心 Not determined enough	80.8	23.0	12.6	23.8	93.4	23.1
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	48.9	13.9	4.2	7.9	53.1	13.1
消磨時間 Killing time	38.2	10.8	7.7	14.6	45.9	11.3
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	30.7	8.7	7.6	14.3	38.2	9.4
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	26.3	7.5	2.8	5.3	29.1	7.2
心理/生理上感到不適 Felt psychologically / physiologically uncomfortable	12.7	3.6	3.2	6.0	15.9	3.9
合計 Overall	351.8		53.1		404.9	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

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

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
未曾嘗試戒煙的原因# Reason for not trying to give up smoking#						
吸煙已成為習慣/嗜好 Cigarette smoking had formed a habit / favourite	33.4	61.9	5.9	47.8	39.3	59.3
不夠決心 Not determined enough	20.1	37.3	5.4	43.3	25.5	38.4
許多朋友/同事均為吸煙人士 Most friends / colleagues were smokers	10.6	19.6	3.5	28.3	14.1	21.2
社交應酬需要 Necessity in social functions	11.3	20.9	} 2.7	} 21.9	12.1	18.3
消磨時間 Killing time	4.8	8.9			7.1	10.7
減壓需要 Necessity for easing tension	5.1	9.5	} 1.9	} 15.0	6.5	9.9
提神 Refreshing one’s mind	3.2	5.9			3.8	5.8
合計 Overall	53.9		12.4		66.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

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

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 29	9.9	3.9	0.8
30 - 39	24.5	9.7	2.2
40 - 49	42.4	16.9	3.2
50 - 59	56.1	22.3	6.3
≥ 60	119.0	47.2	11.4
性別 Sex			
男 Male	219.3	87.1	7.9
女 Female	32.5	12.9	1.1
合計 Overall	251.9	100.0	4.5

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十五至二十九歲人士為例，0.8%為以前習慣每日吸食香煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all persons aged 15-29, 0.8% were ex-daily cigarette smokers.

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

戒煙的原因 [#] Reason for giving up smoking [#]	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
健康理由(非為醫生/護士/其他 健康護理的專業人士建議) Health reason (without advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)	93.7	42.7	10.1	31.1	103.9	41.2
覺得吸煙影響身體健康 Considered smoking not good to health	81.2	37.0	12.6	38.6	93.7	37.2
受家人/朋友影響 Influence of family members / friends	57.1	26.1	6.1	18.7	63.2	25.1
健康理由(為醫生/護士/其他 健康護理的專業人士建議) Health reason (with advice from doctor / nurse / other health care professional)	33.3	15.2	3.8	11.8	37.2	14.8
香煙價格昂貴 High price of cigarettes	23.5	10.7	2.8	8.7	26.4	10.5
不想成為兒童的壞榜樣 Avoid setting a bad example to children	14.5	6.6	2.1	6.4	16.6	6.6
社會不認同吸煙習慣 Smoking is a socially unacceptable habit	6.5	3.0	1.4	4.2	7.4	3.0
工作地點或公眾場所禁止/ 不方便吸煙 Smoking is prohibited / inconvenient at work or public places	6.2	2.8			6.7	2.7
合計 Overall	219.3		32.5		251.9	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

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

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	對戒煙服務的認識 Awareness of the smoking cessation service					
	二零零五年二月至五月 進行的統計調查 Survey conducted during Feb - May 2005			二零零二年十一月至二零零三年 二月進行的統計調查 Survey conducted during Nov 2002 - Feb 2003		
	認識 Aware	不認識 Not aware	總計 Total	認識 Aware	不認識 Not aware	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 19	5.2 (28.9%)	12.8 (71.1%)	18.0 (100.0%)	7.2 (35.9%)	12.8 (64.1%)	20.0 (100.0%)
20 - 29	55.4 (42.4%)	75.2 (57.6%)	130.5 (100.0%)	65.7 (46.1%)	76.9 (53.9%)	142.5 (100.0%)
30 - 39	95.1 (49.2%)	98.1 (50.8%)	193.2 (100.0%)	98.4 (50.3%)	97.2 (49.7%)	195.6 (100.0%)
40 - 49	97.3 (46.9%)	110.4 (53.1%)	207.6 (100.0%)	103.5 (47.9%)	112.5 (52.1%)	216.0 (100.0%)
50 - 59	54.9 (38.2%)	88.9 (61.8%)	143.8 (100.0%)	67.3 (46.9%)	76.4 (53.1%)	143.7 (100.0%)
≥ 60	34.4 (23.5%)	112.3 (76.5%)	146.7 (100.0%)	53.5 (35.8%)	95.8 (64.2%)	149.2 (100.0%)
性別 Sex						
男 Male	283.9 (39.7%)	431.0 (60.3%)	714.8 (100.0%)	334.2 (45.1%)	407.3 (54.9%)	741.6 (100.0%)
女 Female	58.4 (46.7%)	66.6 (53.3%)	125.1 (100.0%)	61.3 (48.9%)	64.1 (51.1%)	125.4 (100.0%)
合計 Overall	342.3 (40.8%)	497.6 (59.2%)	839.9 (100.0%)	395.5 (45.6%)	471.5 (54.4%)	867.0 (100.0%)

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

	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	6.5	2.3	0.8	1.4	7.3	2.1
未曾使用戒煙服務 Had not tried the smoking cessation service	277.4	97.7	57.6	98.6	335.0	97.9
<i>是否願意嘗試戒煙服務</i> <i>Whether would try the smoking cessation service</i>						
<i>願意嘗試戒煙服務</i> <i>Would try the smoking cessation service</i>	20.9	(7.5)	5.5	(9.5)	26.4	(7.9)
<i>不願意嘗試戒煙服務</i> <i>Would not try the smoking cessation service</i>	256.5	(92.5)	52.1	(90.5)	308.7	(92.1)
總計 Total	283.9	100.0	58.4	100.0	342.3	100.0

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

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 service.

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

工作地方性質 Nature of work place	在工作地方的三公尺範圍以內有否吸煙人士 Whether had smokers within 3 metres of work place					
	二零零五年二月至五月 進行的統計調查 Survey conducted during Feb - May 2005			二零零二年十一月至二零零三年 二月進行的統計調查 Survey conducted during Nov 2002 - Feb 2003		
	有 Yes	沒有 No	總計 Total	有 Yes	沒有 No	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
主要室內 Mainly indoor	343.6 (20.8%)	1 305.0 (79.2%)	1 648.6 (100.0%)	258.1 (22.1%)	912.5 (77.9%)	1 170.6 (100.0%)
主要室外 Mainly outdoor	85.3 (58.3%)	61.0 (41.7%)	146.3 (100.0%)	117.9 (59.4%)	80.7 (40.6%)	198.7 (100.0%)
完全室內 Entirely indoor	122.1 (17.5%)	576.2 (82.5%)	698.3 (100.0%)	225.1 (21.8%)	806.5 (78.2%)	1 031.6 (100.0%)
完全室外 Entirely outdoor	109.9 (58.3%)	78.5 (41.7%)	188.3 (100.0%)	110.9 (60.8%)	71.5 (39.2%)	182.3 (100.0%)
室內及室外 Both indoor and outdoor	221.6 (49.2%)	228.5 (50.8%)	450.1 (100.0%)	247.6 (53.4%)	215.9 (46.6%)	463.5 (100.0%)
合計 Overall	882.6 (28.2%)	2 249.1 (71.8%)	3 131.7 (100.0%)	959.7 (31.5%)	2 087.0 (68.5%)	3 046.7 (100.0%)

註釋：* 不包括家庭傭工。

Note：* Excluding domestic helpers.

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

所屬機構在工作地方室內範圍的吸煙政策 Policy on smoking in the indoor area of work place implemented in the establishment being engaged in	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
在工作地方的室內範圍是否准許吸煙 Whether smoking was permitted in indoor area of work place		
准許 Yes	641.2	21.8
禁止 No	2 249.1	76.4
不清楚 Not sure	53.1	1.8
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	258.8	8.8
沒有 No	2 634.4	89.5
不清楚 Not sure	50.1	1.7
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	2 011.5	68.3
沒有 No	874.6	29.7
不清楚 Not sure	57.3	1.9
總計 Total	2 943.3	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.

6 接受脊醫診治的情況 Chiropractor Consultation

引言

6.1 於二零零五年二月至五月期間，在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問所有十五歲及以上人士，進行有關接受脊醫診治的情況的統計調查。

6.2 在是項統計調查中，受訪者被問及在統計前十二個月內曾否接受脊醫診治；若有，則被問及接受脊醫診治的情況的有關資料。

概念及定義

6.3 就是項統計調查而言，「脊醫診治」是指受訪者報稱自己曾接受脊醫提供的診治。在訪問過程中，受訪者並不一定能確定有關脊醫是否為香港註冊脊醫。

統計調查的主要結果

甲. 曾接受脊醫診治的人士的分析

6.4 根據是項統計調查的結果，約 44 300 名十五歲及以上人士在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治，佔全港十五歲及以上人士的 0.8%。(表 6.1)

年齡及性別

6.5 按年齡組別分析，在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的人士中，三十至三十九歲人士的比率最高，達 1.3%，其次是四十至四十九歲人士(0.9%)及五十至五十九歲人士(0.8%)。十五至十九歲人士錄得的比率則最低(0.3%)。(表 6.2a)

INTRODUCTION

6.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 15 and over were interviewed in respect of the survey on chiropractor consultation conducted during February to May 2005.

6.2 In this survey, the respondents were asked whether they had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration and if so, they were further asked about information relating to their pattern of receiving chiropractic treatment.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

6.3 For the purpose of this survey, "chiropractic treatment" referred to the treatment provided by chiropractor as reported by the respondents. However, the respondents might not be able to identify whether the chiropractors concerned were registered chiropractors in Hong Kong during the interview.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

A. Analysis on persons who had received chiropractic treatment

6.4 It was estimated from the survey that there were 44 300 persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration, constituting 0.8% of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong. (Table 6.1)

Age and sex

6.5 Analysed by age group, persons aged 30 - 39 had the highest rate of having received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration, at 1.3%, followed by persons aged 40 - 49 (0.9%) and those aged 50 - 59 (0.8%). The lowest rate was recorded by persons aged 15 - 19 (0.3%). (Table 6.2a)

6.6 女性在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的比率(0.9%)較男性(0.7%)稍高。(表 6.2a)

經濟活動身分

6.7 在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士中，大部分(72.7%)為從事經濟活動人士。另外 13.3%為料理家務者及 7.9%為退休人士。(表 6.2b)

教育程度

6.8 就該 44 300 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士而言，約 47.2%具中學/預科教育程度。另外 35.6%具專上教育程度及 17.2%具小學及以下教育程度。(表 6.2c)

住戶每月入息

6.9 根據是項統計調查的結果，在統計時全香港 2 274 300 個家庭住戶中，約 40 900 個住戶(1.8%)有成員在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治，當中約 22.7%住戶每月入息為 \$20,000 - \$29,999；21.9%住戶每月入息為 \$10,000 - \$19,999；19.4%住戶每月入息為 \$50,000 及以上及 16.4%住戶每月入息為少於 \$10,000。該 40 900 個住戶的每月入息中位數為 \$25,700。(表 6.3)

乙. 接受脊醫診治的情況

接受脊醫診治次數

6.10 就該 44 300 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士而言，約 42.8%表示在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治一至兩次；16.1%，三至四次；14.5%，五至六次；11.6%，七至十次；和 15.0%，十一次及以上。(圖 6.1 及表 6.4a)

6.6 Females had a slightly higher rate of having received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration (0.9%) as compared with their male counterparts (0.7%). (Table 6.2a)

Economic activity status

6.7 The majority (72.7%) of the persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration were economically active. Another 13.3% were home-makers and 7.9% were retired persons. (Table 6.2b)

Educational attainment

6.8 For those 44 300 persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration, some 47.2% of the persons had attained secondary / matriculation education. Another 35.6% had attained tertiary education and 17.2% had attained primary education and lower. (Table 6.2c)

Monthly household income

6.9 It was estimated from the survey that of the 2 274 300 domestic households in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 40 900 households (1.8%) had members who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration. Among them, some 22.7% had monthly household income \$20,000 - \$29,999; 21.9% had \$10,000 - \$19,999; 19.4% had \$50,000 and over and 16.4% less than \$10,000. The median monthly household income for those 40 900 households was \$25,700. (Table 6.3)

B. Pattern of receiving chiropractic treatment

Number of chiropractic treatment received

6.10 For those 44 300 persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration, some 42.8% indicated that they had received chiropractic treatment 1 - 2 times during the twelve months before enumeration; 16.1%, 3 - 4

選擇脊醫診治的原因

6.11 在該 44 300 名人士中，最普遍提及選擇脊醫診治的原因為「親友介紹」(44.0%)、「醫生轉介」(42.9%)及「希望嘗試脊醫診治，以改善病情」(11.7%)。(表 6.4b)

接受脊醫診治的身體部分

6.12 在該 44 300 名於統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士中，約 46.6% 表示曾接受脊醫診治的身體部分為「腰」，32.7% 為「背脊」及 27.9% 為「頸」。(表 6.4c)

傷病與第一次接受脊醫診治相隔的時間

6.13 在該 44 300 名於統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士中，約 42.7% 表示他們於傷病後的六個月及以上接受脊醫診治；17.5%，少於一星期；11.8%，兩星期至少於四星期；10.3%，一星期至少於兩星期；10.1%，四星期至少於三個月；及 7.5%，三個月至少於六個月。(表 6.4d)

每次脊醫診治的平均費用

6.14 在該 44 300 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士中，25.6% 表示每次脊醫診治的平均費用為 \$200 及以下；21.4%，\$401 - \$500；18.8%，\$301 - \$400；16.3%，\$201 - \$300；10.4%，\$501 - \$600；7.5%，\$600 以上。(表 6.4e)

times; 14.5%, 5 - 6 times; 11.6%, 7 - 10 times; and 15.0%, 11 times and over. (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.4a)

Reason for choosing chiropractic treatment

6.11 Of those 44 300 persons, the commonly cited reasons for choosing chiropractic treatment were “relatives / friends’ referral” (44.0%), “doctor’s referral” (42.9%) and “want to see whether chiropractic treatments can help alleviate their illness” (11.7%). (Table 6.4b)

Part of body having received chiropractic treatment

6.12 Among those 44 300 persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration, some 46.6% indicated that they had received chiropractic treatment for their “waist”, 32.7% for “back” and 27.9% for “neck”. (Table 6.4c)

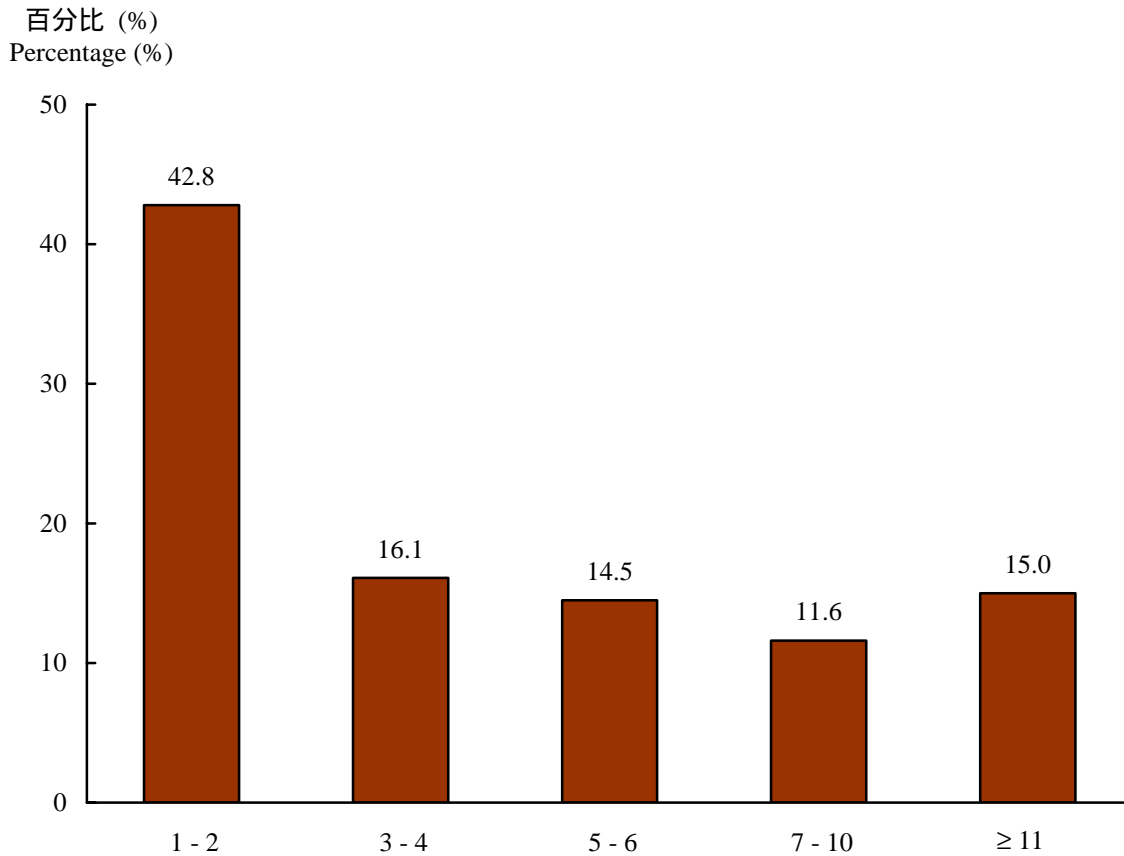
Time lag between injury / illness and first chiropractic treatment

6.13 Of those 44 300 persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration, some 42.7% reported that they had first received chiropractic treatment 6 months and above after the injury / illness; 17.5%, less than 1 week; 11.8%, 2 weeks to less than 4 weeks; 10.3%, 1 week to less than 2 weeks; 10.1%, 4 weeks to less than 3 months; 7.5%, 3 months to less than 6 months. (Table 6.4d)

Average fee per chiropractic treatment

6.14 Of those 44 300 persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration, 25.6% claimed that the average fee per chiropractic treatment was \$200 and below; 21.4%, \$401 - \$500; 18.8%, \$301 - \$400; 16.3%, \$201 - \$300; 10.4%, \$501 - \$600; 7.5%, more than \$600. (Table 6.4e)

圖6.1 按在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的次數劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 6.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration by number of chiropractic treatments received during the twelve months before enumeration



在統計前十二個月內接受脊醫診治的次數
 Number of chiropractic treatments received during the twelve months before enumeration

表 6.1 按在統計前十二個月內曾否接受脊醫診治劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.1 Persons aged 15 and over by whether had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration

曾否在統計前十二個月內接受脊醫診治 Whether had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	44.3	0.8
沒有 No	5 612.0	99.2
總計 Total	5 656.3	100.0

表 6.2a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 6.2a Persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 19	1.6	3.5	0.3
20 - 29	3.8	8.6	0.4
30 - 39	14.4	32.5	1.3
40 - 49	12.5	28.2	0.9
50 - 59	6.8	15.3	0.8
≥ 60	5.3	11.9	0.5
性別 Sex			
男 Male	18.1	41.0	0.7
女 Female	26.2	59.0	0.9
合計 Overall	44.3	100.0	0.8

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以 15-19 歲人士為例，0.3%在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age / sex sub-groups. For example, among all persons aged 15-19, 0.3% had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 6.2b 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.2b Persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	32.2	72.7	1.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	12.1	27.3	0.5
料理家務者 Home-makers	5.9	13.3	0.7
退休人士 Retired persons	3.5	7.9	0.4
其他 [@] Others [@]	2.7	6.1	0.4
總計 Total	44.3	100.0	0.8

註釋：⁺ 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。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以從事經濟活動人士為例，1.0%在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治。

Notes: ⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

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

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 1.0% had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 6.2c 按教育程度劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 6.2c Persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	7.6	17.2	0.5
中學/預科# Secondary / matriculation#	20.9	47.2	0.7
專上教育 Tertiary	15.8	35.6	1.4
總計 Total	44.3	100.0	0.8

註釋： # 具中學教育程度的人士包括具中一至中五教育程度的人士，而具預科教育程度的人士則包括具中六及中七教育程度的人士。

* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有具小學及以下教育程度的人士為例，0.5%在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治。

Note : # Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 educational attainment while persons with matriculation educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 educational attainment.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons with primary education and lower, 0.5% had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 6.3 按住戶每月入息劃分的在統計前十二個月內有成員曾接受脊醫診治的住戶數目
Table 6.3 Households with members who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 10,000	6.7	16.4	0.9
10,000 - 19,999	9.0	21.9	1.4
20,000 - 29,999	9.3	22.7	2.3
30,000 - 39,999	4.6	11.4	2.2
40,000 - 49,999	3.3	8.1	2.8
≥ 50,000	7.9	19.4	4.1
總計 Total	40.9	100.0	1.8
住戶每月入息中位數(港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		25,700	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶數目的百分比。以所有住戶每月入息少於\$10,000的住戶為例，0.9%在統計前十二個月內有成員曾接受脊醫診治。

Note：* As a percentage of all households in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all households with monthly household income below \$10,000, 0.9% had members who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 6.4a 按在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的次數劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.4a Persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration by number of chiropractic treatments received during the twelve months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內接受脊醫診治的次數 Number of chiropractic treatments received during the twelve months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1 - 2	19.0	42.8
3 - 4	7.1	16.1
5 - 6	6.4	14.5
7 - 10	5.1	11.6
≥ 11	6.7	15.0
總計 Total	44.3	100.0

表 6.4b 按選擇脊醫診治的原因劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.4b Persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration by reason for choosing chiropractic treatment

選擇脊醫診治的原因 [#] Reason for choosing chiropractic treatment [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
親友介紹 Relatives / friends’ referral	19.5	44.0
醫生轉介 Doctor’s referral	19.0	42.9
希望嘗試脊醫診治，以改善病情 Want to see whether chiropractic treatments can help alleviate their illness	5.2	11.7
保險計劃包括脊醫治療 Chiropractic treatment is covered by insurance plan	1.3	3.0
其他 Others	1.1	2.6
合計 Overall	44.3	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 6.4c 按曾接受脊醫診治的身體部分劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.4c Persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration by part of body having received chiropractic treatment

曾接受脊醫診治的身體部分 [#] Part of body having received chiropractic treatment [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
腰 Waist	20.6	46.6
背脊 Back	14.5	32.7
頸 Neck	12.4	27.9
四肢 Limbs	3.9	8.9
肩(膊頭) Shoulders	3.9	8.8
頭 Head	0.7 [^]	1.6
合計 Overall	44.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

[^] 估計只基於少數的觀察值所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

[^] The estimate is based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 6.4d 按傷病與第一次接受脊醫診治相隔的時間劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.4d Persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration by time lag between injury / illness and first chiropractic treatment

傷病與第一次接受脊醫診治相隔的時間 Time lag between injury / illness and first chiropractic treatment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
少於一星期 Less than 1 week	7.7	17.5
一星期至少於兩星期 1 week to less than 2 weeks	4.5	10.3
兩星期至少於四星期 2 weeks to less than 4 weeks	5.2	11.8
四星期至少於三個月 4 weeks to less than 3 months	4.5	10.1
三個月至少於六個月 3 months to less than 6 months	3.3	7.5
六個月及以上 6 months and above	18.9	42.7
總計 Total	44.3	100.0

表 6.4e 按每次脊醫診治的平均費用劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.4e Persons aged 15 and over who had received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration by average fee per chiropractic treatment

每次脊醫診治的平均費用(港元) Average fee per chiropractic treatment (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
≤200	11.3	25.6
201 - 300	7.2	16.3
301 - 400	8.3	18.8
401 - 500	9.5	21.4
501 - 600	4.6	10.4
≥ 601	3.3	7.5
總計 Total	44.3	100.0

附錄一：統計調查方法

Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口(包括常住居民¹及流動居民²)的99%。

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

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

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

² 至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

Survey coverage and sample design

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

統計調查問卷

Survey questionnaire

5. 問卷旨在搜集有關香港居民服用健康產品、接受脊醫診治、吸煙及住戶飼養寵物等情況的資料。

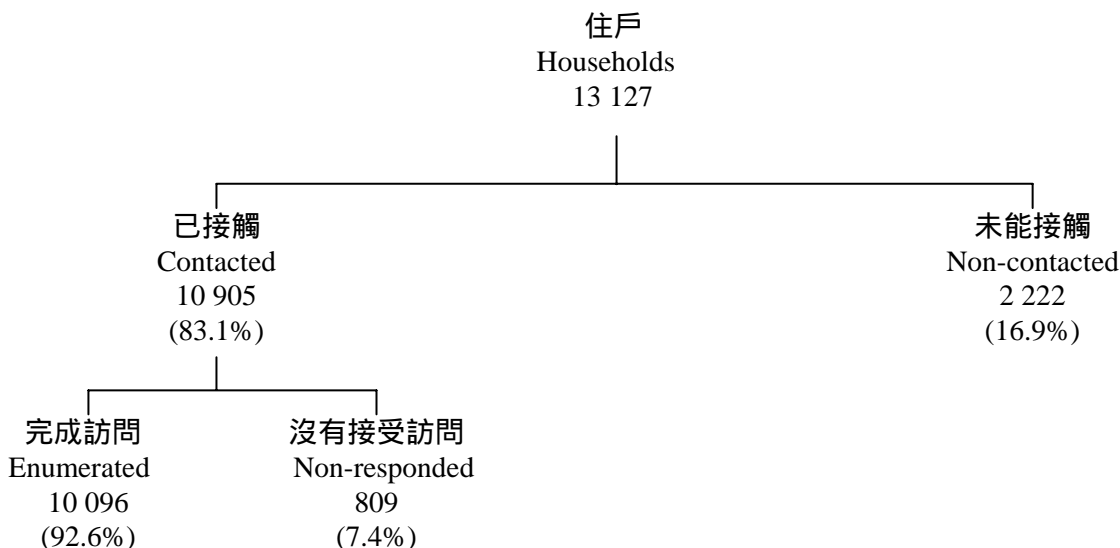
5. The questionnaire is designed to collect information from Hong Kong residents on their patterns regarding the use of health supplements, chiropractor consultation, smoking and keeping of pets by households

訪問結果

Enumeration experience

6. 在有人居住的 12 846 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 127 個住戶。於該 13 127 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 096 個住戶，整體回應率為 77%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：

6. A total of 13 127 households were found in the sample of 12 846 occupied quarters. Among those 13 127 households, 10 096 households had been successfully enumerated, with an overall response rate of 77%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :-



估計的可靠性

Reliability of the estimates

7. 主題性住戶統計調查的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差的影響。本報告書所載的估計是根據一個特定樣本所得的資料編製。以同樣

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,

的抽樣方式，可抽選出許多大小相同的可能樣本，而是項統計調查的樣本為眾多樣本的其中之一。由於每次抽選的樣本都會略有不同，因此不同樣本得出的估計亦互有差異。「抽樣誤差」正是計算這些差異的統計量數，可用以量度從一個特定樣本所得的估計，在估算總體數據方面的精確程度。

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

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

10. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

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. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

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

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

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
在統計前十二個月內曾服用健康產品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 taken health supplements during the twelve months before enumeration among all persons aged 15 and over	22.8%	1.1
有飼養寵物的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households keeping pets among all households	12.6%	2.6
習慣每日吸食香煙的十五歲及以上人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over	14.0%	1.4

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
以前習慣每日吸食香煙的十五歲及以上人士佔所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of ex-daily cigarette smokers aged 15 and over among all persons aged 15 and over	4.5%	2.7
在統計前十二個月內曾接受脊醫診治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 received chiropractic treatment during the twelve months before enumeration among all persons aged 15 and over	0.8%	7.1

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

Appendix 2 : Previously released Thematic Household Survey Reports

主題性住戶統計調查第一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十元

(統計期間：4/2000-6/2000)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 1

Bilingual version, HK\$60

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第二號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：1/2000-3/2000)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 2

Bilingual version, HK\$66

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第三號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十四元

(統計期間：9/1999-11/1999)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 3

Bilingual version, HK\$44

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第四號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：10/1999-1/2000)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 4

Bilingual version, HK\$66

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第五號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元

(統計期間：10/2000-11/2000)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5

Bilingual version, HK\$52

(Survey period: 10/2000-11/2000)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第六號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十四元

(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 6

Bilingual version, HK\$54

(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第七號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元

(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 在中國內地居住的意向及情況
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7

Bilingual version, HK\$52

(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第八號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十六元

(統計期間：1/2001-5/2001)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
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Thematic Household Survey Report No. 8

Bilingual version, HK\$46

(Survey period: 1/2001-5/2001)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第九號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十元

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 9

Bilingual version, HK\$40

(Survey period: 3/2002-5/2002)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十四元

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
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- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 10

Bilingual version, HK\$54

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十六元

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- 受供養父母的特徵
- 對改善居所的冀望
- 居所按揭利息款項

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 11

Bilingual version, HK\$36

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十二號報告書

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 12

Bilingual version, HK\$75

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十三號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元

(統計期間：7/2002-9/2002)

- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 現職情況
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- 參加培訓/再培訓課程的計劃

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 13

Bilingual version, HK\$52

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

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

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主題性住戶統計調查第十四號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 12/2001-2/2002)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十五號報告書

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- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 15

Bilingual version, HK\$81

(Survey period: 5/2003-8/2003)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十六號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十六元

(統計期間：11/2002-2/2003)

- 對《基本法》的認識
- 出外旅遊的情況
- 吸煙情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 16

Bilingual version, HK\$56

(Survey period: 11/2002-2/2003)

Understanding of the Basic Law
Pattern of outbound travel
Pattern of smoking

主題性住戶統計調查第十七號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十八元

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- 公眾對香港的電力供應的意見
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- 內地來港定居三年及以下的人士的需要

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 17

Bilingual version, HK\$58

(Survey period: 3/2003-5/2003)

Public opinions on electricity supply in Hong
Kong
Public awareness of and perception on the work
of the Office of The Ombudsman
Needs of persons from the Mainland having
resided in Hong Kong for 3 years and less

主題性住戶統計調查第十八號報告書
中英文對照版，港幣五十六元
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- 在內地居住的情況
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的情況
- 到內地居住的意向
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的意向

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 18
Bilingual version, HK\$56
(Survey period: 5/2003-8/2003)

Experience of taking up residence in the Mainland
Pattern of owning / renting residential properties in the Mainland
Aspiration for taking up residence in the Mainland
Aspiration for owning / renting residential properties in the Mainland

主題性住戶統計調查第十九號報告書
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- 公眾對行人環境的意見
- 公眾對教育改革的意見
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 19
Bilingual version, HK\$50
(Survey period: 9/2003-11/2003)

Public views on pedestrian environment
Public views on education reform
Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

主題性住戶統計調查第二十號報告書
中英文對照版，港幣六十八元
(統計期間：6/2004-8/2004)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 20
Bilingual version, HK\$68
(Survey period: 6/2004-8/2004)

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

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Thematic Household Survey Report No. 21
Bilingual version, HK\$63
(Survey period: 6/2004-8/2004)

Pattern of study in higher education
Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons residing in domestic households
Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons residing in institutions

主題性住戶統計調查第二十二號報告書
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Thematic Household Survey Report No. 22
Bilingual version, HK\$41
(Survey period: 11/2004-1/2005)

- 居住或長期逗留在內地的香港居民的特徵

Characteristics of Hong Kong residents having resided / having stayed substantially in the Mainland

主題性住戶統計調查第二十三號報告書
中英文對照版，港幣九十五元
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Thematic Household Survey Report No. 23
Bilingual version, HK\$95
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- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
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- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
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Penetration of personal computer and Internet
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Pattern of playing electronic games

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Thematic Household Survey Report No. 24
Bilingual version, HK\$42
(Survey period: 11/2004-1/2005)

- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 對《基本法》的認識

Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
Understanding of the Basic Law

主題性住戶統計調查第二十五號報告書
中英文對照版，港幣六十七元
(統計期間：5/2005-7/2005)

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 25
Bilingual version, HK\$67
(Survey period: 5/2005-7/2005)

- 在內地居住的情況
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的情況
- 到內地居住的意向
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的意向

Experience of taking up residence in the Mainland
Pattern of owning / renting residential properties in the Mainland
Aspiration for taking up residence in the Mainland
Aspiration for owning / renting residential properties in the Mainland

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