

主題性住戶統計調查 第 61 號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 61

新媒體的使用情況
Use of new media

執行贍養令的情況
Enforcement of maintenance orders



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region



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2016 年 11 月出版
Published in November 2016

本刊物只備有下載版
This publication is available in download version only

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- a. 年齡及性別
- b. 教育程度
- c. 經濟活動身分
- d. 得知公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的常用渠道數目及年齡
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1 引言 Introduction

背景

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

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

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在2015年10月至2016年1月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關香港居民使用新媒體及曾經離婚／分居的香港居民執行贍養令的情況的資料。本報告書載列了是項統計調查的一些主要結果。

1.4 就新媒體的使用情況的課題而言，類似的主題性住戶統計調查曾於2011年2月至4月期間進行¹。惟須注意，由於新媒體發展日新月異，大部分是項統計調查所搜集的資料與之前的統計調查並不相同，因此，這兩項統計調查的結果基本上不能互相比較。

Background

1.1 To meet the growing demand for statistical data on selected social issues by policy bureaux and government departments, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has been conducting a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) since 1999. Enquiries for collecting the required statistical data on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments are packaged together to form different rounds of THS and contracted out to private research firms.

1.2 Each round of THS is an independent, territory-wide survey commissioned to a private research firm. C&SD plays a co-ordination and management role in the THS and is responsible for monitoring the work of the contractor to ensure that the required standards of quality of their services are met.

Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during October 2015 to January 2016 to collect information relating to the use of new media among Hong Kong residents, and the enforcement of maintenance orders among Hong Kong residents who had ever been divorced / separated. Some major findings of the survey are set out in this report.

1.4 Regarding the topic on the use of new media, a similar enquiry was conducted during February to April 2011 in the THS series¹. However, with the rapid development of new media, most of the information collected in the present survey was different from that of the previous survey. Accordingly, findings of the two surveys are basically not comparable with each other.

¹ 該項統計調查的主要結果載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第49號 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201)。

¹ Major findings of the survey were presented in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 49 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201).

1.5 就執行贍養令的情況的課題而言，類似的主題性住戶統計調查曾分別於 2001 年 4 月至 6 月、2003 年 9 月至 11 月、2006 年 6 月至 8 月及 2009 年 11 月至 2010 年 2 月期間進行²。

統計調查方法簡述

1.6 是項統計調查在經科學方法抽選的住戶樣本內，成功訪問了約 10 000 個住戶，回應率為 75%。

1.7 受訪住戶內的目標人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）會被抽選作個別訪問。有關是項統計調查所涵蓋兩個課題（即使用新媒體及執行贍養令的情況）的目標受訪者，以及相關概念及定義的詳情，請分別參閱本報告書的第三及第四章。

1.8 有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍及統計調查方法的詳情，請參閱本報告書的附錄 1。至於有關人口的社會經濟特徵的常用用語及定義，請參閱本報告書的附錄 2。

數字進位

1.9 由於進位關係，統計圖表內個別項目加起來的總和可能與總計略有出入。統計圖表內有關百分比分布的數字是根據未經進位的實際數字計算。

1.5 Regarding the topic on enforcement of maintenance orders, similar enquiries were conducted during April to June 2001, September to November 2003, June to August 2006 and November 2009 to February 2010 in the THS series².

Brief description of survey method

1.6 In this survey, some 10 000 households within a scientifically selected sample of households were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 75%.

1.7 Within each enumerated household, target persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were selected for interview. More detailed descriptions of the target respondents, together with the concepts and definitions, of the two topics (i.e. use of new media and enforcement of maintenance orders) covered in the survey are given in Chapters 3 and 4 respectively.

1.8 More detailed descriptions of the population coverage and methodology of the survey are given in Appendix 1. Some common terms and definitions of the socio-economic characteristics of the population are provided in Appendix 2.

Rounding of figures

1.9 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in charts and tables. It should also be noted that actual figures without rounding are used in compiling the percentage shares in charts and tables.

² 各項統計調查的主要結果分別載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第 7、19、29 及 45 號 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201)。

² Major findings of the surveys were presented in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7, 19, 29 and 45 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201).

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

第一部分 Part 1

2015/16 年統計調查的主要結果 Key survey findings for 2015/16

(i) 新媒體的使用情況

(i) Use of new media

主要指標

Key indicators

2015/16年統計調查結果 2015/16 Survey findings

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| • 經常上網人士 [^] 數目 | • Number of regular Internet users [^] | 4 820 500 |
| • 按年齡劃分的經常上網人士 [^] 佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比* | • Percentage of regular Internet users [^] among all persons aged 10 and over by age* | |
| 年齡組別 | Age group | |
| - 10 - 14 | - 10 - 14 | 86.5% |
| - 15 - 24 | - 15 - 24 | 98.5% |
| - 25 - 34 | - 25 - 34 | 97.7% |
| - 35 - 44 | - 35 - 44 | 94.0% |
| - 45 - 54 | - 45 - 54 | 82.6% |
| - 55 - 64 | - 55 - 64 | 64.7% |
| - ≥ 65 | - ≥ 65 | 21.3% |
| 合計 | Overall | 75.5% |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的人士為例，86.5%為經常上網人士。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 10-14, 86.5% were regular Internet users.

主要指標

Key indicators

2015/16年統計調查結果
2015/16 Survey findings

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內曾進行以下選定網上活動的經常上網人士[^]佔所有經常上網人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 社交網絡活動 網上資訊查詢 網上娛樂 按最經常在互聯網查詢或瀏覽的主題[@]劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」的經常上網人士[^]的百分比 (只列首三個主題) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 飲食／娛樂／消閒／旅遊 公共政策／社會時事 健康／家庭／愛情 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of regular Internet users[^] who had performed the following selected types of online activities during the 12 months before enumeration among all regular Internet users <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Online social activities 98.2% Online information searching 95.9% Online entertainment 90.9% Percentage of regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration by theme[@] most frequently looked up or browsed on the Internet (only the top three themes are listed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food / entertainment / leisure / travel 88.0% Public policies / current affairs 68.0% Health / family / relationship 35.5% |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

[@] 受訪者被問及最多三個他們最經常在互聯網查詢或瀏覽的主題。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

[@] Respondents were asked to choose three themes at most that they looked up or browsed on the Internet most frequently.

主要指標

Key indicators

2015/16 年統計調查結果
2015/16 Survey findings

- 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體⁺的經常上網人士[^]佔所有經常上網人士的百分比*

| 年齡組別 |
|-----------|
| - 10 - 14 |
| - 15 - 24 |
| - 25 - 34 |
| - 35 - 44 |
| - 45 - 54 |
| - 55 - 64 |
| - ≥ 65 |
| 合計 |

- 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士[^]佔所有經常上網人士的百分比[@]

| 年齡組別 |
|-----------|
| - 10 - 14 |
| - 15 - 24 |
| - 25 - 34 |
| - 35 - 44 |
| - 45 - 54 |
| - 55 - 64 |
| - ≥ 65 |
| 合計 |

- Percentage of regular Internet users[^] who had used instant messengers or social media⁺ during the 12 months before enumeration among all regular Internet users by age*

| Age group | |
|-----------|-------|
| - 10 - 14 | 92.5% |
| - 15 - 24 | 99.6% |
| - 25 - 34 | 99.8% |
| - 35 - 44 | 99.5% |
| - 45 - 54 | 98.8% |
| - 55 - 64 | 96.7% |
| - ≥ 65 | 91.1% |
| Overall | 98.3% |

- Percentage of regular Internet users[^] who had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration among all regular Internet users by age[@]

| Age group | |
|-----------|-------|
| - 10 - 14 | 6.8% |
| - 15 - 24 | 24.7% |
| - 25 - 34 | 25.3% |
| - 35 - 44 | 21.3% |
| - 45 - 54 | 11.1% |
| - 55 - 64 | 5.3% |
| - ≥ 65 | 3.1% |
| Overall | 16.7% |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

+ 即時通訊平台的例子有 WhatsApp、微信、LINE 等。社交媒體的例子有面書、Instagram 等。

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的經常上網人士為例，92.5%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體。

@ 在個別年齡組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的經常上網人士為例，6.8%在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

+ Examples of instant messengers are WhatsApp, WeChat, LINE, etc. Examples of social media are Facebook, Instagram, etc.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective age groups. For example, among all regular Internet users aged 10-14, 92.5% had used instant messengers or social media during the 12 months before enumeration.

@ As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective age groups. For example, among all regular Internet users aged 10-14, 6.8% had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration.

主要指標

Key indicators

2015/16 年統計調查結果
2015/16 Survey findings

- 按進行「社交網絡活動」後對與選定組別人士面對面接觸的頻密程度的影響劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」的經常上網人士[^]的百分比

- Percentage of regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration by influence on frequency of having face-to-face contact with selected groups of people after having performed “online social activities”

家人／親戚

- 減少
- 沒有改變
- 增加
- 不適用

Family members / relatives

- Decreased 7.6%
- No change 86.3%
- Increased 6.1%
- Not applicable ‡

朋友

- 減少
- 沒有改變
- 增加
- 不適用

Friends

- Decreased 7.9%
- No change 84.4%
- Increased 7.7%
- Not applicable ‡

有相似興趣／消閒活動的人士

- 減少
- 沒有改變
- 增加
- 不適用

Persons who shared similar hobbies / leisure activities

- Decreased 4.5%
- No change 86.2%
- Increased 4.8%
- Not applicable 4.5%

關注公共政策／社會時事議題的人士

- 減少
- 沒有改變
- 增加
- 不適用

Persons who were interested in public policies / current affairs

- Decreased 2.9%
- No change 78.6%
- Increased 2.9%
- Not applicable 15.5%

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

主要指標

Key indicators

2015/16 年統計調查結果
2015/16 Survey findings

- 按進行「社交網絡活動」後對與選定組別人士聯繫的緊密程度的影響劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」的經常上網人士[^]的百分比

- Percentage of regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration by influence on degree of contact with selected groups of people after having performed “online social activities”

家人／親戚

- 疏離了
- 沒有改變
- 緊密了
- 不適用

Family members / relatives

- Loosened 2.8%
- No change 66.0%
- Tightened 31.3%
- Not applicable ‡

朋友

- 疏離了
- 沒有改變
- 緊密了
- 不適用

Friends

- Loosened 2.5%
- No change 63.2%
- Tightened 34.4%
- Not applicable ‡

有相似興趣／消閒活動的人士

- 疏離了
- 沒有改變
- 緊密了
- 不適用

Persons who shared similar hobbies / leisure activities

- Loosened 1.8%
- No change 75.1%
- Tightened 18.5%
- Not applicable 4.6%

關注公共政策／社會時事議題的人士

- 疏離了
- 沒有改變
- 緊密了
- 不適用

Persons who were interested in public policies / current affairs

- Loosened 1.3%
- No change 72.5%
- Tightened 10.6%
- Not applicable 15.6%

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

主要指標

Key indicators

2015/16 年統計調查結果
2015/16 Survey findings

- 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比*

年齡組別

- 15 - 24
- 25 - 34
- 35 - 44
- 45 - 54
- 55 - 64
- ≥ 65
- 合計

- Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 15 and over by age*

Age group

- 15 - 24 99.0%
- 25 - 34 99.0%
- 35 - 44 99.3%
- 45 - 54 99.2%
- 55 - 64 99.3%
- ≥ 65 97.9%
- Overall 99.0%

- 按得知公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的常用渠道劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸該類資訊的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 (只列首三個渠道)

- 電視⁺
- 收費報章⁺
- 口耳相傳

- Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration by usual channel for accessing such information (only the top three channels are listed)

- Television⁺ 95.2%
- Paid newspapers⁺ 60.7%
- Word of mouth 55.0%

- 按最影響其對公共政策或社會時事議題的取態的渠道[#]劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸該類資訊的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 (只列首三個渠道)

- 電視⁺
- 收費報章⁺
- 網上媒體

- Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration by the most influential channel[#] in one's attitude towards issues related to public policies or current affairs (only the top three channels are listed)

- Television⁺ 59.4%
- Paid newspapers⁺ 12.6%
- Online media 10.1%

註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 15-24 歲人士為例，99.0%在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊。

+ 包括網上版（如適用）。

最具影響力的渠道是受訪者在其得知公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的常用渠道中選取的。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 15-24, 99.0% had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration.

+ Including online versions (where applicable).

The most influential channel was selected out of respondents' usual channels for accessing information about public policies or current affairs.

(ii) 執行贍養令的情況

(ii) Enforcement of maintenance orders

主要指標

Key indicators

2015/16 年統計調查結果**
2015/16 Survey findings**

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 有申請贍養令的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士佔所有 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士的百分比 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated and had applied for a maintenance order among all ever divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over | 16.1% (19.7%) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 打算申請贍養令的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士佔所有 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士的百分比 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated and intended to apply for a maintenance order among all ever divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over | 0.8% (4.4%) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 既無申請也不打算申請贍養令的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士佔所有 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士的百分比 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated and had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order among all ever divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over | 83.1% (75.9%) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 成功獲取贍養令的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士佔所有有申請贍養令並已得悉申請結果的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士的百分比 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated and were successful in obtaining a maintenance order among all ever divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over who had applied for a maintenance order and had already known the results of their applications | 91.4% (94.0%) |

註釋：** 括號內的數字顯示於 2009/10 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

Note: ** Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2009/10.

主要指標

Key indicators

2015/16 年統計調查結果**
2015/16 Survey findings**

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 已全數收取(包括以一次過方式收取或在統計前 12 個月內有按時以定期方式收取)贍養費款項的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士佔所有會收取贍養費的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士[@]的百分比 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated and had received maintenance payment in full (including those who had received a lump sum maintenance payment or periodic maintenance payments on time during the 12 months before enumeration) among all ever divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over who would receive maintenance[@] | 59.5% (53.5%) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|

註釋：** 括號內的數字顯示於 2009/10 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

[@] 包括約 4 600 名其前配偶會按贍養費協議提供贍養費的曾經離婚／分居人士，但不包括約 20 800 名象徵式收取前配偶 1 元或仍在等待法庭判決贍養費款項支付方式的曾經離婚／分居人士。

Notes: ** Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2009/10.

[@] Including some 4 600 ever divorced / separated persons whose ex-spouse would provide maintenance according to a maintenance agreement, but excluding some 20 800 ever divorced / separated persons who would receive nominal maintenance of \$1 from their ex-spouse or were awaiting the court's ruling on mode of maintenance payment.

第二部分 Part 2

主要觀察 - 與上次類似的統計調查結果比較

就執行贍養令的情況的課題而言，以下陳述 2015/16 年與上次類似的統計調查（即 2009/10 年）主要結果的變化：

有申請／打算申請贍養令的曾經離婚／分居人士的比例有所下降

- 有申請贍養令的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士佔所有 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士的百分比由 2009/10 年的 19.7% 下降至 2015/16 年的 16.1%。
- 打算申請贍養令的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士佔所有 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士的百分比由 2009/10 年的 4.4% 下降至 2015/16 年的 0.8%。

成功獲取贍養令的曾經離婚／分居人士的比例有所下降

- 成功獲取贍養令的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士佔所有有申請贍養令並已得悉申請結果的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士的百分比由 2009/10 年的 94.0% 下降至 2015/16 年的 91.4%。

Key observations as compared to previous round of similar survey

Regarding the topic on enforcement of maintenance orders, changes in key findings of the 2015/16 round of the survey as compared to the previous round of similar survey (i.e. 2009/10 round) are given below:

Drop in proportion of ever divorced / separated persons who had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

- The percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated and had applied for a maintenance order among all ever divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over was 16.1% in 2015/16, down from 19.7% in 2009/10.
- The percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated and intended to apply for a maintenance order among all ever divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over was 0.8% in 2015/16, down from 4.4% in 2009/10.

Drop in proportion of ever divorced / separated persons who were successful in obtaining a maintenance order

- The percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated and were successful in obtaining a maintenance order among all ever divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over who had applied for a maintenance order and had already known the results of their applications was 91.4% in 2015/16, down from 94.0% in 2009/10.

已全數收取贍養費款項的曾經離婚／分居人士的比例有所上升

- 已全數收取（包括以一次過方式收取或在統計前 12 個月內有按時以定期方式收取）贍養費款項的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士佔所有會收取贍養費[@]的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士的百分比由 2009/10 年的 53.5% 上升至 2015/16 年的 59.5%。

Increase in proportion of ever divorced / separated persons who had received maintenance payment in full

- The percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated and had received maintenance payment in full (including those who had received a lump sum maintenance payment or periodic maintenance payments on time during the 12 months before enumeration) among all ever divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over who would receive maintenance[@] was 59.5% in 2015/16, up from 53.5% in 2009/10.

註釋：[@] 包括約 4 600 名其前配偶會按贍養費協議提供贍養費的曾經離婚／分居人士，但不包括約 20 800 名象徵式收取前配偶 1 元或仍在等待法庭判決贍養費款項支付方式的曾經離婚／分居人士。

Note : [@] Including some 4 600 ever divorced / separated persons whose ex-spouse would provide maintenance according to a maintenance agreement, but excluding some 20 800 ever divorced / separated persons who would receive nominal maintenance of \$1 from their ex-spouse or were awaiting the court's ruling on mode of maintenance payment.

3 新媒體的使用情況 Use of new media

引言

3.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問所有 10 歲及以上人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工），以搜集有關他們使用互聯網的情況。對於在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的受訪者，他們會再被問及 (i) 進行三項選定網上活動（即「社交網絡活動」、「網上資訊查詢」及「網上娛樂」）的情況；(ii) 使用即時通訊平台、社交媒體及網上論壇的情況；以及 (iii) 如曾進行「社交網絡活動」，該些活動對其與選定組別人士面對面接觸的頻密程度及聯繫的緊密程度的影響。最後，所有 15 歲及以上人士亦會被問及其在統計前 12 個月內從不同渠道（包括互聯網渠道及傳統渠道）得知有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的行為。

概念及定義

3.2 是項有關新媒體的使用情況的統計調查所涉及的主要名詞採用了以下的定義：

- 「新媒體」是指 (i) 透過應用電腦科技及使用互聯網進行的溝通模式；或 (ii) 透過互聯網傳播，以互動性為特點的數碼資訊及娛樂。常見的例子包括網站、網上論壇、社交媒體（例如面書、Instagram 等）、網上遊戲及即時通訊平台（例如 WhatsApp、微信、LINE 等）等。
- 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。
- 「社交網絡活動」是指以互聯網為媒介，透過社交網絡平台（包括即時通訊平台／網誌／網上論壇／社交媒體）與他人聯繫，以及進行互動／分享資訊。

Introduction

3.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 10 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were interviewed in respect of their use of the Internet. For those who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration, they were further asked about (i) three selected types of online activities (i.e. “online social activities”, “online information searching” and “online entertainment”) that they might have performed; (ii) use of instant messengers, social media and online forums; and (iii) if having performed “online social activities”, the influence of such activities on frequency of having face-to-face contact and degree of contact with selected groups of people. Finally, all persons aged 15 and over were also asked about their behaviours on accessing information about public policies or current affairs from various channels (including the Internet channels and the traditional channels) during the 12 months before enumeration.

Concepts and definitions

3.2 The definitions of key terms used in the survey on use of new media are given below :-

- “New media” refer to (i) the media with mode of communication through the application of computer technology and the use of the Internet; or (ii) digital information and entertainment that are disseminated through the Internet, characterised by the interactivity. Common examples include website, online forum, social media (e.g. Facebook, Instagram, etc.), online game and instant messengers (e.g. WhatsApp, WeChat, LINE, etc.), etc.
- “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.
- “Online social activities” refer to activities which use the Internet as a medium to make connection with people and to interact / share information via social networking platforms (including instant messengers / blogs / online forums / social media).

- 「面對面接觸」是指真人接觸，不包括任何形式的視像通訊（例如 FaceTime、Skype 等）。
- 「公共政策」是指政府及公營機構的決策及行為。
- 「社會時事議題」是指當前有關政治、社會或文化的重要事件，以及涉及公眾利益的議題。
- 「互聯網渠道」是指大部分內容只經互聯網發布的渠道（包括「網上媒體」、「社交媒體」、「即時通訊平台」及「網上論壇」）。
- 「網上論壇」是指供人們以發布信息形式來交談的網上討論空間。
- 「網上媒體」是指大部分內容只經互聯網發布的媒體。
- 「傳統渠道」是指內容只經舊媒體（即互聯網誕生前已存在的大眾傳播媒介）發布的渠道，以及內容經舊媒體和互聯網一同發布的渠道。「傳統渠道」包括「電視」、「收費報章」、「免費報章」和「電台」，以及其網上版（如適用）。
- “Face-to-face contact” refers to meeting people in person, excluding any kind of video conferencing (e.g. FaceTime, Skype, etc.).
- “Public policies” refer to the decisions and behaviours of the Government and public bodies.
- “Current affairs” refer to the events of political, social or cultural importance and issues of public interest happening at the present time.
- “Internet channels” refer to the channels with most of their content transmitted only via the Internet, including “online media”, “social media”, “instant messengers” and “online forums”.
- “Online forums” refer to online discussion sites where people can hold conversations in the form of posted messages.
- “Online media” refer to the media with most of its content transmitted only via the Internet.
- “Traditional channels” refer to the channels with their content transmitted only via old media (i.e. means of mass communication in existence before the Internet), and those with their content transmitted both via the old media and the Internet. They include “television”, “paid newspapers”, “free tabloids” and “radio broadcast”, and their online versions (where applicable).

統計調查的主要結果

互聯網的使用情況

3.3 統計調查結果顯示約 4 820 500 名 10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時（以下簡稱為「經常上網人士」），佔香港所有 10 歲及以上人士的 75.5%。（表 3.1a）

Major findings of the survey

Use of the Internet

3.3 The survey results showed that some 4 820 500 persons aged 10 and over usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration (referred to as “regular Internet users” hereafter), constituting 75.5% of all persons aged 10 and over in Hong Kong. (Table 3.1a)

年齡及性別

3.4 按年齡分析，除了 10-14 歲人士(86.5%)外，屬經常上網人士的比率隨年齡增長而下降。具體而言，其比率從 15-24 歲人士的 98.5%，逐漸下降至 55-64 歲人士的 64.7%，並隨後大幅下降至 65 歲及以上人士的 21.3%。(圖 3.1 及表 3.1a)

3.5 按性別分析，男性為經常上網人士的比率(77.5%)較女性(73.6%)為高。(表 3.1a)

3.6 按年齡及性別分析，男性及女性於 15-24 歲和 25-34 歲組別中，屬經常上網人士的比率大致相若(介乎 97.7%至 98.6%之間)。另一方面，35 歲及以上的男性較同年齡組別女性有較高比率為經常上網人士(男性介乎 26.8%至 95.2%之間，而女性則介乎 16.4%至 93.0%之間)但 10-14 歲組別的情況則相反，女性(87.4%)為經常上網人士的比率較男性(85.6%)稍高。(表 3.1a)

教育程度

3.7 屬經常上網人士的比率隨教育程度提高而上升。有關比率從具小學及以下教育程度者的 31.8%，急升至具中學教育程度者的 82.2%，並再進一步上升至具專上教育程度者的 96.5%。(表 3.1b)

經濟活動身分

3.8 按經濟活動身分分析，學生經常使用互聯網的比率最高(94.4%)，其次為從事經濟活動人士(88.1%)及料理家務者(67.4%)。退休人士的相應比率最低(29.4%)。(表 3.1c)

Age and sex

3.4 Analysed by age, the rate of being regular Internet users decreased with the age of persons, except for those aged 10-14 (86.5%). Specifically, the rate decreased progressively from 98.5% for those aged 15-24 to 64.7% for those aged 55-64, and dropped drastically to 21.3% for those aged 65 and over. (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.1a)

3.5 Analysed by sex, the rate of being regular Internet users was higher among males (77.5%) than females (73.6%). (Table 3.1a)

3.6 Analysed by age and sex, males and females had similar rate of being regular Internet users in the age groups of 15-24 and 25-34 (ranging from 97.7% to 98.6%). On the other hand, males aged 35 and over had a higher rate of being regular Internet users (ranging from 26.8% to 95.2%) than their female counterparts (ranging from 16.4% to 93.0%). But the pattern reversed for the age group of 10-14, in which females had a slightly higher rate (87.4%) than males (85.6%). (Table 3.1a)

Educational attainment

3.7 The rate of being regular Internet users increased with the level of educational attainment. The rate stood at 31.8% for persons having attained primary education and below, but surged to 82.2% for persons having attained secondary education and further increased to 96.5% for persons having attained post-secondary education. (Table 3.1b)

Economic activity status

3.8 Analysed by economic activity status, students had the highest rate of using the Internet regularly (94.4%), followed by economically active persons (88.1%) and home-makers (67.4%). The corresponding rate for retired persons was the lowest (29.4%). (Table 3.1c)

進行選定網上活動的情況

3.9 在是項統計調查中，所有經常上網人士會被問及他們在統計前 12 個月內曾否進行以下三類選定網上活動：(i) 社交網絡活動、(ii) 網上資訊查詢及 (iii) 網上娛樂。統計調查結果顯示，在該三類選定網上活動中，最普遍的是「社交網絡活動」（在經常上網人士中，有 98.2% 提及此活動），緊接的是「網上資訊查詢」（95.9%）及「網上娛樂」（90.9%）。（表 3.1d）

年齡及性別

3.10 按年齡分析，在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」（介乎 91.1%至 99.8%之間）及「網上資訊查詢」（介乎 86.8%至 98.6%之間）的經常上網人士的比率從 10-14 歲人士增加至最高的 25-34 歲人士，隨後呈下降趨勢至最低的 65 歲及以上人士。另一方面，年紀較輕的經常上網人士在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上娛樂」的比率較高，有關比率在 10-34 歲人士中超過 96%。35-64 歲人士的相應比率介乎 82.2%至 91.4%之間，而 65 歲及以上人士的相應比率最低，為 75.1%。（表 3.2a、3.3a 和 3.4a）

3.11 按性別分析，男性經常上網人士在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」的比率（96.7%）稍高於女性經常上網人士（95.3%）。另一方面，女性經常上網人士進行「社交網絡活動」的比率（98.6%）稍高於男性經常上網人士（97.9%）。而男性經常上網人士進行「網上娛樂」的比率（91.0%）與女性經常上網人士（90.9%）大致相若。（表 3.2a、3.3a 和 3.4a）

Selected types of online activities performed

3.9 In the survey, all regular Internet users were asked whether they had performed the following three selected types of online activities during the 12 months before enumeration: (i) online social activities, (ii) online information searching, and (iii) online entertainment. It was revealed that among the three types of online activities, the most popular one was “online social activities” (as cited by 98.2% of the regular Internet users), closely followed by “online information searching” (95.9%) and “online entertainment” (90.9%). (Table 3.1d)

Age and sex

3.10 Analysed by age, the rate of regular Internet users having performed “online social activities” (ranging from 91.1% to 99.8%) and “online information searching” (ranging from 86.8% to 98.6%) during the 12 months before enumeration increased from those aged 10-14 to the highest for those aged 25-34 and then kept on a decreasing trend to the lowest for those aged 65 and over. On the other hand, younger regular Internet users had a relatively higher rate of having performed “online entertainment” during the 12 months before enumeration, with over 96% of those aged 10-34 having done so. The corresponding rate for those aged 35-64 ranged from 82.2% to 91.4%, while that for those aged 65 and over was the lowest, at 75.1%. (Tables 3.2a, 3.3a and 3.4a)

3.11 Analysed by sex, the rate of having performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration for male regular Internet users (96.7%) was slightly higher than that of their female counterparts (95.3%). On the other hand, the corresponding rate for having performed “online social activities” among female regular Internet users (98.6%) was slightly higher than their male counterparts (97.9%). The corresponding rate for having performed “online entertainment” among male regular Internet users (91.0%) was almost the same as that among their female counterparts (90.9%). (Tables 3.2a, 3.3a and 3.4a)

3.12 按年齡及性別分析，10-14 歲的男性經常上網人士、65 歲及以上的女性經常上網人士，以及 65 歲及以上的男性經常上網人士分別進行「社交網絡活動」、「網上資訊查詢」及「網上娛樂」的比率最低，相關數字分別為 89.9%、81.3% 及 74.6%。（表 3.2a、3.3a 和 3.4a）

教育程度

3.13 按教育程度分析，在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」（介乎 92.9%至 99.3%之間）、「網上資訊查詢」（介乎 87.5%至 98.7%之間）及「網上娛樂」（介乎 85.9%至 93.1%之間）的比率均隨教育程度提高而上升。（表 3.2b、3.3b 和 3.4b）

經濟活動身分

3.14 按經濟活動身分分析，差不多所有從事經濟活動的經常上網人士(99.2%)在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」，有關比率稍高於料理家務者(98.2%)及學生(97.1%)。退休人士的相應比率最低，為 92.1%。同樣地，在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」的經常上網人士在從事經濟活動人士中的比率(97.0%)亦較高，其次為學生 (95.9%) 及料理家務者 (94.0%)。退休人士的相應比率亦最低，為 89.1%。另一方面，在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上娛樂」的經常上網人士在學生中的比率 (97.9%) 最高，其次為從事經濟活動人士(91.3%)及料理家務者(87.3%)。退休人士的相應比率最低，為 79.1%。（表 3.2c、3.3c 和 3.4c）

3.12 Analysed by age and sex, male regular Internet users aged 10-14, female regular Internet users aged 65 and over and male regular Internet users aged 65 and over had respectively the lowest rate of having performed “online social activities”, “online information searching” and “online entertainment”, at 89.9%, 81.3% and 74.6% respectively. (Tables 3.2a, 3.3a and 3.4a)

Educational attainment

3.13 Analysed by educational attainment, the rates of regular Internet users having performed “online social activities” (ranging from 92.9% to 99.3%), “online information searching” (ranging from 87.5% to 98.7%) and “online entertainment” (ranging from 85.9% to 93.1%) during the 12 months before enumeration increased progressively with their level of educational attainment. (Tables 3.2b, 3.3b and 3.4b)

Economic activity status

3.14 Analysed by economic activity status, almost all of the regular Internet users who were economically active (99.2%) had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration, with the rate slightly higher than that for home-makers (98.2%) and students (97.1%). The corresponding rate for retired persons was the lowest, at 92.1%. Similarly, the rate of regular Internet users having performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration was higher among economically active persons (97.0%), followed by students (95.9%) and home-makers (94.0%). The corresponding rate for retired persons was also the lowest, at 89.1%. On the other hand, the rate of regular Internet users having performed “online entertainment” during the 12 months before enumeration was the highest among students (97.9%), followed by economically active persons (91.3%) and home-makers (87.3%). The corresponding rate for retired persons was the lowest, at 79.1%. (Tables 3.2c, 3.3c and 3.4c)

進行選定網上活動的次數

3.15 絕大部分（分別為 98.5%、94.0%及 91.0%）在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」、「網上資訊查詢」及「網上娛樂」的經常上網人士最少每日一次進行該些活動。（表 3.2d、3.3d 和 3.4d）

進行「網上資訊查詢」的情況

3.16 統計調查結果顯示，約有 4 625 000 名經常上網人士在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」。有關受訪者會被問及從以下六個選定主題或其他他們指明的主題中選擇最多三個最經常查詢或瀏覽的主題：(i) 飲食／娛樂／消閒／旅遊、(ii) 健康／家庭／愛情、(iii) 文化／藝術／體育、(iv) 公共政策／社會時事、(v) 財經／投資及(vi) 電腦／科技。

3.17 在這情況下，「飲食／娛樂／消閒／旅遊」是最普遍被提及的主題，在該 4 625 000 名有關人士中，有 88.0%經常查詢或瀏覽此主題。其次為「公共政策／社會時事」（68.0%），但普遍性差距較大。餘下四個選定的主題較不普遍，每項僅有十分之一至三分之一的相關人士提及（提及「健康／家庭／愛情」的人士有 35.5%，「文化／藝術／體育」有 22.1%，「財經／投資」有 17.0%，而「電腦／科技」有 10.2%）。（表 3.5）

Frequency of performing selected types of online activities

3.15 The vast majority (98.5%, 94.0% and 91.0% respectively) of those regular Internet users who had performed “online social activities”, “online information searching” and “online entertainment” during the 12 months before enumeration performed such activities at least once a day. (Tables 3.2d, 3.3d and 3.4d)

“Online information searching” performed

3.16 The survey results showed that some 4 625 000 regular Internet users had performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration. For those respondents concerned, they were asked to choose three themes at most that they looked up or browsed on the Internet most frequently among the following six selected themes or other themes specified by themselves: (i) food / entertainment / leisure / travel, (ii) health / family / relationship, (iii) culture / art / sports, (iv) public policies / current affairs, (v) finance / investment and (vi) computer / technology.

3.17 In this context, “food / entertainment / leisure / travel” was the predominant theme, as cited by 88.0% of those 4 625 000 persons concerned. This was distantly followed by “public policies / current affairs” (68.0%). The remaining four selected themes were less popular, each being mentioned by only one-tenth to one-third of the persons concerned (35.5% for “health / family / relationship”, 22.1% for “culture / art / sports”, 17.0% for “finance / investment” and 10.2% for “computer / technology”). (Table 3.5)

沒有或很少進行「社交網絡活動」的原因

3.18 如上文第 3.9 段所述，「社交網絡活動」在香港居民中甚為普遍。統計調查結果顯示，僅 1.9% 的經常上網人士（或約 90 600 人）在統計前 12 個月內沒有或少於每星期一次進行該類活動，主要原因為「沒有需要」（有 58.8% 該類經常上網人士提及此原因）。其他原因包括「沒有興趣」（28.2%）、「不懂相關知識／技術」（25.5%）、「沒有時間」（6.5%）及「保安問題」（3.0%）。（表 3.6）

即時通訊平台或社交媒體的使用情況

3.19 在是項統計調查中，所有經常上網人士會被問及在統計前 12 個月內曾否使用即時通訊平台（例如 WhatsApp、微信、LINE 等）或社交媒體（例如面書、Instagram 等）。統計調查結果顯示，絕大部分經常上網人士（98.3% 或約 4 737 800 人）在該期間曾使用該些媒體。（表 3.7a）

年齡及性別

3.20 按年齡分析，除 10-14 歲人士（92.5%）外，在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體的經常上網人士的比率一般隨年齡增長而下降。有關比率從 15-54 歲人士的約 99%，稍微下降至 55-64 歲人士的 96.7%，隨後進一步下降至 65 歲及以上人士的 91.1%。（表 3.7a）

3.21 按性別分析，在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體的經常上網人士在女性中的比率（98.6%）稍高於男性（98.0%）。（表 3.7a）

3.22 按年齡及性別分析，在較年輕及較年長的年齡組別（即 10-14 歲及 65 歲及以上）的男性經常上網人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體的比率相對較低，兩者均約為 90%。（表 3.7a）

Reason for not or seldom having performed “online social activities”

3.18 As mentioned in paragraph 3.9 above, “online social activities” were popular among Hong Kong residents. The survey results showed that only 1.9% of regular Internet users (or some 90 600 persons) had not performed or had performed such activities less than once a week during the 12 months before enumeration. Their major reason was “no need to use” (as cited by 58.8% of those regular Internet users). Other reasons included “lack of interest” (28.2%), “lack of relevant knowledge / skills” (25.5%), “no time for it” (6.5%) and “security concern” (3.0%). (Table 3.6)

Use of instant messengers or social media

3.19 In the survey, all regular Internet users were asked if they had used instant messengers (e.g. WhatsApp, WeChat, LINE, etc.) or social media (e.g. Facebook, Instagram, etc.) during the 12 months before enumeration. The survey results showed that the vast majority (98.3% or some 4 737 800 persons) of the regular Internet users had used such media during the period. (Table 3.7a)

Age and sex

3.20 Analysed by age, the rate of regular Internet users having used instant messengers or social media during the 12 months before enumeration generally decreased with their age, except for those aged 10-14 (92.5%). The rate decreased slightly from about 99% for those aged 15-54 to 96.7% for those aged 55-64, and further declined to 91.1% for those aged 65 and over. (Table 3.7a)

3.21 Analysed by sex, the rate of regular Internet users having used instant messengers or social media during the 12 months before enumeration was slightly higher among females (98.6%) than males (98.0%). (Table 3.7a)

3.22 Analysed by age and sex, male regular Internet users belonging to the younger and older age groups (i.e. aged 10-14 and aged 65 and over) had relatively lower rates of having used instant messengers or social media during the 12 months before enumeration, both at about 90%. (Table 3.7a)

教育程度

3.23 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體的經常上網人士的比率隨教育程度提高而上升。有關比率從具小學及以下教育程度者的 93.1%，上升至具中學教育程度者的 98.5%，並再進一步上升至具專上教育程度者的 99.3%。（表 3.7b）

Educational attainment

3.23 The rate of regular Internet users having used instant messengers or social media during the 12 months before enumeration increased with the level of educational attainment. The rate increased from 93.1% for persons having attained primary education and below, to 98.5% for persons having attained secondary education, and further increased to 99.3% for persons having attained post-secondary education. (Table 3.7b)

經濟活動身分

3.24 差不多所有從事經濟活動的經常上網人士(99.2%)在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體。有關比率在料理家務者(98.3%)及學生(97.2%)中較低，而有關比率在退休人士中最低，為 92.1%。（表 3.7c）

Economic activity status

3.24 Almost all regular Internet users who were economically active (99.2%) had used instant messengers or social media during the 12 months before enumeration. The corresponding rates for home-makers (98.3%) and students (97.2%) were slightly lower, while that for retired persons was the lowest, at 92.1%. (Table 3.7c)

使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體的次數

3.25 在有使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體的經常上網人士中，差不多所有人(99.4%)最少每日使用一次。（表 3.7d）

Frequency of using instant messengers or social media

3.25 Of those regular Internet users who had used instant messengers or social media, almost all (99.4%) did so at least once a day. (Table 3.7d)

透過最經常使用的即時通訊平台或社交媒體進行選定的活動

3.26 在統計前 12 個月內曾最少每星期一次使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體的經常上網人士，他們會被問及曾否透過經常使用的即時通訊平台或社交媒體進行以下五項選定的活動：(i) 與相識的人進行日常通訊／分享個人動向或感想／發表意見／關注別人動向、(ii) 瀏覽資訊（例如娛樂／健康／公共政策／社會時事／財經／投資等）、(iii) 與擁有共同嗜好／興趣的人士交流互動、(iv) 與關注公共政策／社會時事議題的人士交流互動，及 (v) 玩網上遊戲。

Selected types of activities performed using the most-often-used instant messenger or social media

3.26 For those regular Internet users who had used instant messengers or social media at least once a week during the 12 months before enumeration, they were asked whether they had performed the following five selected types of activities using the instant messengers or social media that they often used: (i) daily communication with persons they knew / sharing personal life or thoughts / expressing opinion / following others' status, (ii) information browsing (e.g. entertainment / health / public policies / current affairs / finance / investment, etc.), (iii) interaction with persons with same hobbies, (iv) interaction with persons who were interested in public policies / current affairs, and (v) playing online games.

3.27 統計調查結果顯示，在該 4 737 300 名曾最少每星期一次使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體的經常上網人士中，透過其最經常使用的即時通訊平台或社交媒體最常進行的活動為「與相識的人進行日常通訊／分享個人動向或感想／發表意見／關注別人動向」，獲 99.3% 人士提及。其次為「與擁有共同嗜好／興趣的人士交流互動」(66.8%) 及「瀏覽資訊」(52.6%)。(表 3.8)

網上論壇的到訪情況

3.28 在是項統計調查中，所有經常上網人士會被問及他們在統計前 12 個月內曾否到訪網上論壇。16.7% 的經常上網人士（或約 804 300 人）提及他們在該期間曾到訪網上論壇。(表 3.9a)

年齡及性別

3.29 按年齡分析，除 10-14 歲人士(6.8%) 外，在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇的比率一般隨著經常上網人士的年齡增加而下降。有關比率從 15-34 歲的經常上網人士的 25.0%，逐漸下降至 45-54 歲的經常上網人士的 11.1%，並再進一步下降至 65 歲及以上的經常上網人士的 3.1%。(表 3.9a)

3.30 按性別分析，在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士在男性中的比率(19.5%)較女性(13.9%)為高。(表 3.9a)

3.31 按年齡及性別分析，15-24 歲的男性經常上網人士在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇的比率最高(29.2%)。(表 3.9a)

3.27 The survey results showed that for those 4 737 300 regular Internet users who had used instant messengers or social media at least once a week, “daily communications with persons they knew / sharing personal life or thoughts / expressing opinion / following others’ status” was the dominant activity (99.3%) they performed in their most-often-used instant messenger or social media. This was followed by “interaction with persons with same hobbies” (66.8%) and “information browsing” (52.6%). (Table 3.8)

Visit to online forums

3.28 In the survey, all regular Internet users were asked if they had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration. 16.7% of regular Internet users (or some 804 300 persons) cited that they had done so during the period. (Table 3.9a)

Age and sex

3.29 Analysed by age, the rate of having visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration in general declined with the age of regular Internet users, except for those aged 10-14 (6.8%). The rate stood at 25.0% for regular Internet users aged 15-34 and decreased progressively to 11.1% for those aged 45-54, and further dropped to 3.1% for those aged 65 and over. (Table 3.9a)

3.30 Analysed by sex, the rate of regular Internet users having visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration was higher among males (19.5%) than females (13.9%). (Table 3.9a)

3.31 Analysed by age and sex, male regular Internet users aged 15-24 had the highest rate of having visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration (29.2%). (Table 3.9a)

教育程度

3.32 按教育程度分析，在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇的比率隨教育程度提高而上升。有關比率從具小學及以下教育程度的經常上網人士的僅 2.4%，上升至具中學教育程度的經常上網人士的 12.6%，並再急升至具專上教育程度的經常上網人士的 26.9%。（表 3.9b）

Educational attainment

3.32 Analysed by educational attainment, the rate of having visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration increased with the level of educational attainment. The rate was only 2.4% for regular Internet users having attained primary education and below, but increased to 12.6% for those having attained secondary education and then surged to 26.9% for those having attained post-secondary education. (Table 3.9b)

經濟活動身分

3.33 按經濟活動身分分析，從事經濟活動及為學生的經常上網人士，在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇的比率較高，均為約 18%。退休人士的相應比率最低，為 5.3%。（表 3.9c）

Economic activity status

3.33 Analysed by economic activity status, regular Internet users who were economically active and students had higher rates of having visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration, both at about 18%. The corresponding rate for retired persons was the lowest, at 5.3%. (Table 3.9c)

到訪網上論壇的次數

3.34 在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士中，逾四分之三(77.6%)最少每星期到訪一次。約三分之一(32.2%)甚至最少每日一次到訪網上論壇。（表 3.9d）

Frequency of visiting online forums

3.34 Of those regular Internet users who had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration, more than three-quarters (77.6%) did so at least once a week. About one-third (32.2%) even had visited online forums at least once a day. (Table 3.9d)

在最經常到訪的網上論壇時常瀏覽選定的主題

3.35 在統計前 12 個月內曾最少每星期一次到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士，會被問及有否時常在經常到訪的網上論壇瀏覽以下六個選定的主題：(i) 「飲食／娛樂／消閒／旅遊」、(ii) 「健康／家庭／愛情」、(iii) 「文化／藝術／體育」、(iv) 「公共政策／社會時事」、(v) 「財經／投資」及 (vi) 「電腦／科技」。

Selected themes constantly looked up in the most-often-visited online forum

3.35 For those regular Internet users who had visited online forums at least once a week during the 12 months before enumeration, they were asked whether they had constantly looked up the following six selected themes in the online forums that they usually visited: (i) food / entertainment / leisure / travel, (ii) health / family / relationship, (iii) culture / art / sports, (iv) public policies / current affairs, (v) finance / investment and (vi) computer / technology.

3.36 在上述提及的六個選定的主題中，「飲食／娛樂／消閒／旅遊」居首。在該 624 100 名曾最少每星期一次到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士中，有 90.6%提及在他們最經常到訪的網上論壇時常瀏覽此主題。其他相對普遍被瀏覽的主題包括「健康／家庭／愛情」(70.6%)及「文化／藝術／體育」(63.2%)。(表 3.10)

「社交網絡活動」的影響

3.37 在是項統計調查中，在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」的經常上網人士會被問及這對其與以下四個選定組別人士面對面接觸的頻密程度及聯繫的緊密程度的影響：(i) 家人／親戚、(ii) 朋友、(iii) 有相似興趣／消閒活動的人士，及 (iv) 關注公共政策／社會時事議題的人士。總體來說，有相當比例的相關經常上網人士認為「社交網絡活動」在某程度上促進他們與選定組別人士聯繫的緊密程度，但面對面接觸的頻密程度則一般未受太大影響。

3.38 在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」的經常上網人士約有 4 735 400 人。當中，約五分之四表示進行「社交網絡活動」後，其與四個選定組別人士面對面接觸的頻密程度沒有改變（有關比例介乎 78.6%至 86.3%之間）。另一方面，表示有關頻密程度有所增加或減少的比例則僅介乎 3%至 8%之間。(表 3.11a)

3.36 Among the six selected themes mentioned above, “food / entertainment / leisure / travel” topped the list. Of those 624 100 regular Internet users who had visited online forums at least once a week, 90.6% cited it as the one they constantly looked up in their most-often-visited online forum. Other relatively popular themes included “health / family / relationship” (70.6%) and “culture / art / sports” (63.2%). (Table 3.10)

Influence of “online social activities”

3.37 In the survey, regular Internet users who had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration were asked about the influence of doing so on their frequency of having face-to-face contact and the degree of contact with the following four selected groups of people: (i) family members / relatives, (ii) friends, (iii) persons who shared similar hobbies / leisure activities, and (iv) persons who were interested in public policies / current affairs. Overall speaking, a considerable proportion of those regular Internet users considered that “online social activities” facilitated their degree of contact with the selected groups of people to some extent, but the frequency of having face-to-face contact was generally not much affected.

3.38 Of some 4 735 400 regular Internet users who had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration, about four-fifths indicated that their frequency of having face-to-face contact with the four selected groups of people remained unchanged after having performed “online social activities” (the relevant proportions ranged from 78.6% to 86.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of those who indicated that the frequency had increased or decreased only ranged from 3% to 8%. (Table 3.11a)

3.39 至於與四個選定組別人士聯繫的緊密程度方面，雖然超過 60%的相關經常上網人士表示聯繫的緊密程度沒有改變，但是有相對較大比例的人士表示其與「家人／親戚」及「朋友」的聯繫緊密了（分別有 31.3%和 34.4%的經常上網人士表示如此）。另一方面，有較少比例的相關經常上網人士表示其與「有相似興趣／消閒活動的人士」（18.5%）及「關注公共政策／社會時事議題的人士」（10.6%）的聯繫緊密了。事實上，不足 3%的相關經常上網人士表示其與四個選定組別人士的聯繫疏離了。（表 3.11b）

得知有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的渠道

3.40 在是項統計調查中，15 歲及以上受訪者會被問及曾否在統計前 12 個月內接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊。如有，他們會再被問及在該期間通常得知有關資訊的渠道（可選多於一個渠道），以及從該些渠道中選取最影響其對公共政策或社會時事議題的取態的渠道。被問及的渠道包括互聯網渠道（包括「網上媒體」、「社交媒體」、「即時通訊平台」及「網上論壇」）及傳統渠道（包括「電視」、「收費報章」、「免費報章」及「電台」，及其網上版（如適用））。

3.41 須注意的是，在界定常用渠道時，只有最先用作接觸有關資訊的渠道會被考慮。例如，若受訪者通常透過「社交媒體」上分享的連結去閱讀報章，「社交媒體」會被視為常用渠道。

3.39 Regarding the degree of contact with the four selected groups of people, while over 60% of the regular Internet users concerned indicated that there was no change in the degree of contact, a relatively large proportion expressed that their contact with “family members / relatives” and “friends” had tightened (as cited by 31.3% and 34.4% respectively of the regular Internet users concerned). On the other hand, a smaller proportion of the regular Internet users concerned reported that their contact with “persons who shared similar hobbies / leisure activities” (18.5%) and “persons who were interested in public policies / current affairs” (10.6%) had tightened. In fact, less than 3% of the regular Internet users concerned cited that their degree of contact with the four selected groups of people had loosened. (Table 3.11b)

Channels for accessing information about public policies or current affairs

3.40 In the survey, respondents aged 15 and over were asked if they had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration. If so, they were further asked about the usual channels (allowing more than one channel) for accessing such information during the period, and the most influential channel (out of their usual channels) affecting their attitudes towards issues related to public policies or current affairs. Channels asked include the Internet channels (including “online media”, “social media”, “instant messengers” and “online forums”) and the traditional channels (including “television”, “paid newspapers”, “free tabloids” and “radio broadcast”, and their online versions (where applicable)).

3.41 It should be noted that in determining the usual channel(s) in this context, only the first and foremost channel for accessing the information is considered. For example, if the respondent usually reads newspapers via links shared on social media, “social media” is regarded as the usual channel.

3.42 統計調查結果顯示，差不多所有 15 歲及以上人士（99.0%或約 6 058 400 人）表示他們在統計前的 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊。有關比率在不同年齡及性別、教育程度及經濟活動身分組別相若。（表 3.12a 至 3.12c）

3.43 在該 6 058 400 名人士中，超過一半（56.8%或約 3 438 300 人）在統計前 12 個月內通常從「一至三個」渠道得知有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊。另外，三分之一（36.3%或約 2 198 800 人）通常從「四至六個」渠道得知有關資訊，而餘下 7.0%（或約 421 400 人）通常從「七至九個」渠道得知有關資訊。（表 3.12d）

3.44 按年齡分析，年輕人較傾向透過不同的渠道去獲取有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊。與其他年齡組別比較，有顯著較大比例的 15-44 歲人士（約 11%）表示在統計前 12 個月內通常從「七至九個」渠道得知有關資訊。另一方面，有顯著較大比例的 65 歲及以上人士（77.3%）通常只從「一至三個」渠道得知有關資訊。（表 3.12d）

3.45 在各個用以得知有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的渠道中，提及「電視」為通常得知該類資訊的渠道的人數最多，在該 6 058 400 人中，有 95.2%提及。其餘渠道的普遍性顯著較低，「收費報章」（60.7%）及「口耳相傳」（55.0%）分別排在第二位及第三位。其次為「網上媒體」（37.6%）、「免費報章」（34.1%）、「社交媒體」（23.6%）、「電台」（21.6%）、「即時通訊平台」（21.4%）及「網上論壇」（5.5%）。（表 3.12e）

3.42 The survey results showed that almost all persons aged 15 and over (99% or some 6 058 400 persons) indicated that they had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration. The rates were similar across all age and sex, educational attainment and economic activity status groups. (Tables 3.12a to 3.12c)

3.43 Over half (56.8% or some 3 438 300 persons) of those 6 058 400 persons usually used “one to three” channels to access information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration. Another one-third (36.3% or some 2 198 800 persons) usually used “four to six” channels to access such information, while the remaining 7.0% (or some 421 400 persons) usually used “seven to nine” channels. (Table 3.12d)

3.44 Analysed by age, younger persons had higher tendency to access information about public policies or current affairs from diverse channels. Compared to other age groups, a much larger proportion of persons aged 15-44 (about 11%) indicated that they usually accessed such information from “seven to nine” channels during the 12 months before enumeration. On the other hand, a much larger proportion of persons aged 65 and over (77.3%) usually used only “one to three” channels to access such information. (Table 3.12d)

3.45 Among the various channels used for accessing information about public policies or current affairs, “television” was mostly cited as the usual channel for accessing such information, by 95.2% of those 6 058 400 persons concerned. The popularity of other channels was much lower, with “paid newspapers” (60.7%) and “word of mouth” (55.0%) respectively ranked second and third, followed by “online media” (37.6%), “free tabloids” (34.1%), “social media” (23.6%), “radio broadcast” (21.6%), “instant messengers” (21.4%) and “online forums” (5.5%). (Table 3.12e)

3.46 按年齡分析，在所有用以得知有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的常用渠道中，「電視」在各個年齡組別中均居首位，並較受年長人士歡迎。視「電視」為常用渠道的比率從 15-24 歲人士的 90.5%，逐漸上升至 65 歲及以上人士的 98.7%。「收費報章」在 15-64 歲人士中排在第二位（有關比率介乎 15-24 歲的 60.7%至 25-34 歲的 67.8%），但在 65 歲及以上人士中，「口耳相傳」則取代「收費報章」排在第二位（「口耳相傳」的比率為 50.9%，而「收費報章」則為 45.9%）。（表 3.12e）

3.47 與較年長人士相比，相對有較多年輕人士經常透過互聯網渠道（包括「網上媒體」、「社交媒體」、「即時通訊平台」及「網上論壇」）得知有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊。以「網上媒體」為例，視該渠道為常用渠道的比率從 15-24 歲人士的 56.1%，下降至 65 歲及以上人士的 7.1%。事實上，「網上媒體」是 15-24 歲人士第三常用的渠道。（表 3.12e）

3.48 在各個用以得知有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的常用渠道中，「電視」被認為是最影響個人對該類議題的取態的渠道。在該 6 058 400 人中，有 59.4%提及。其次為「收費報章」（12.6%）及「網上媒體」（10.1%），但影響力的差距較大。（表 3.12f）

3.49 按年齡分析，「電視」在各個年齡組別中均被認為是最影響其個人對有關公共政策或社會時事議題取態的渠道，並有顯著較大比例的年長人士認為如此。視「電視」為最具影響力之渠道的比率從 15-24 歲人士的 41.8%，急升至 65 歲及以上人士的 78.6%。「收費報章」在 35 歲及以上人士中排在第二位（有關比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 6.4%至 35-44 歲人士的 15.5%之間），而在較年輕的 15-34 歲人士中，「網上媒體」（有關比率為 19.0%）則取代「收費報章」排在第二位。（表 3.12f）

3.46 Analysed by age, “television” topped the list of usual channels for accessing information about public policies or current affairs across all age groups. It was relatively more popular among older persons. The rate of regarding it as the usual channel increased progressively from 90.5% for persons aged 15-24 to 98.7% for persons aged 65 and over. “Paid newspapers” ranked second among persons aged 15-64 (with the corresponding rate ranging from 60.7% for persons aged 15-24 to 67.8% for persons aged 25-34). It was however overtaken by “word of mouth” among persons aged 65 and over (with the rate of 50.9% for “word of mouth” while 45.9% for “paid newspapers”). (Table 3.12e)

3.47 When compared to older persons, relatively more younger persons usually used the Internet channels (including “online media”, “social media”, “instant messengers” and “online forums”) for accessing information about public policies or current affairs. Taking “online media” as an example, the rate of regarding it as the usual channel decreased from 56.1% for persons aged 15-24 to 7.1% for persons aged 65 and over. Indeed, “online media” was the third most often used channel among persons aged 15-24. (Table 3.12e)

3.48 Among the various usual channels used for accessing information about public policies or current affairs, “television” was regarded as the most influential channel in one’s attitude towards issues related to public policies or current affairs (as cited by 59.4% of those 6 058 400 persons concerned). This was distantly followed by “paid newspapers” (12.6%) and “online media” (10.1%). (Table 3.12f)

3.49 Analysed by age, “television” was regarded as the most influential channel in one’s attitude towards issues related to public policies or current affairs across all age groups. A significantly larger proportion of older persons regarded it as the most influential channel. The rate of regarding it as the most influential channel increased drastically from 41.8% for persons aged 15-24 to 78.6% for persons aged 65 and over. “Paid newspapers” ranked second among persons aged 35 and over (with the corresponding rate ranging from 6.4% for persons aged 65 and over to 15.5% for persons aged 35-44). But it was overtaken by “online media” among the younger persons aged 15-34 (with the corresponding rate of 19.0%). (Table 3.12f)

從每個選定渠道得知有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊所花的時間比對統計前一年的改變情況

3.50 在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的 15 歲及以上人士，會再被問及從以下每個選定渠道得知有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊所花的時間比對統計前一年的改變情況：(i)「電視」、(ii)「收費報章」、(iii)「免費報章」、(iv)「電台」、(v)「網上媒體」、(vi)「社交媒體」、(vii)「即時通訊平台」、(viii)「網上論壇」及(ix)「口耳相傳」。

3.51 約 6 058 400 名 15 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊。當中，超過 90%(介乎 90.3%至 97.6%之間)表示他們從每個選定渠道得知該類資訊所花的時間比對統計前一年均沒有改變，惟獨電視(只獲 83.2%的相關人士認為如此)除外。(表 3.12g)

3.52 在各個選定的渠道中，相對較多人士表示他們從「電視」得知該類資訊所花的時間比對統計前一年有所增加(14.3%)。其次為「收費報章」(8.3%)、「口耳相傳」(7.6%)、「網上媒體」(7.3%)、「免費報章」(5.2%)、「社交媒體」(4.8%)、「即時通訊平台」(4.2%)、「電台」(3.4%)及「網上論壇」(1.8%)。另一方面，只有少於 3%(介乎 0.4%至 2.5%之間)表示他們從每個選定渠道得知該類資訊所花的時間比對統計前一年有所減少。(表 3.12g)

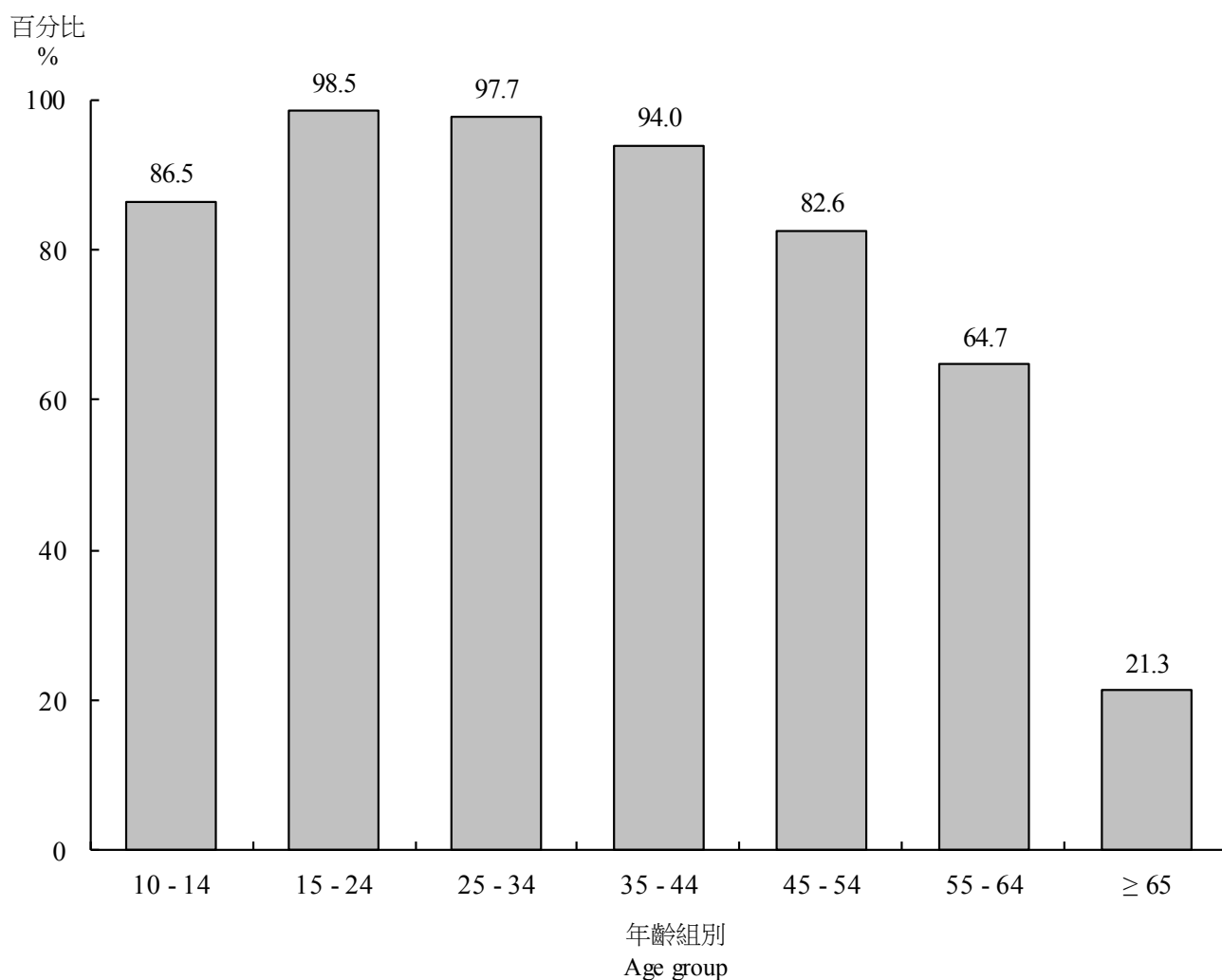
Change in the amount of time spent in accessing information about public policies or current affairs from each of the selected channels compared to a year before enumeration

3.50 Respondents aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration were also asked about the change in the amount of time spent in accessing information about public policies or current affairs from each of the following selected channels compared to a year before enumeration: (i) “television”, (ii) “paid newspapers”, (iii) “free tabloids”, (iv) “radio broadcast”, (v) “online media”, (vi) “social media”, (vii) “instant messengers”, (viii) “online forums” and (ix) “word of mouth”.

3.51 Of some 6 058 400 persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration, over 90% (ranging from 90.3% to 97.6%) indicated that they had not changed the amount of time spent in accessing such information from each of the selected channels compared to a year before enumeration, except for “television” where only 83.2% indicated so. (Table 3.12g)

3.52 Among the various selected channels, relatively more people cited that the amount of time they spent in accessing such information from “television” had increased (14.3%). This was followed by “paid newspapers” (8.3%), “word of mouth” (7.6%), “online media” (7.3%), “free tabloids” (5.2%), “social media” (4.8%), “instant messengers” (4.2%), “radio broadcast” (3.4%) and “online forums” (1.8%). On the other hand, only less than 3% (ranging from 0.4% to 2.5%) indicated that the amount of time spent in accessing such information from each of the selected channels had decreased compared to a year before enumeration. (Table 3.12g)

圖 3.1 按年齡劃分的經常上網人士[^]的比率*
 Chart 3.1 Rate* of regular Internet users[^] by age



註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

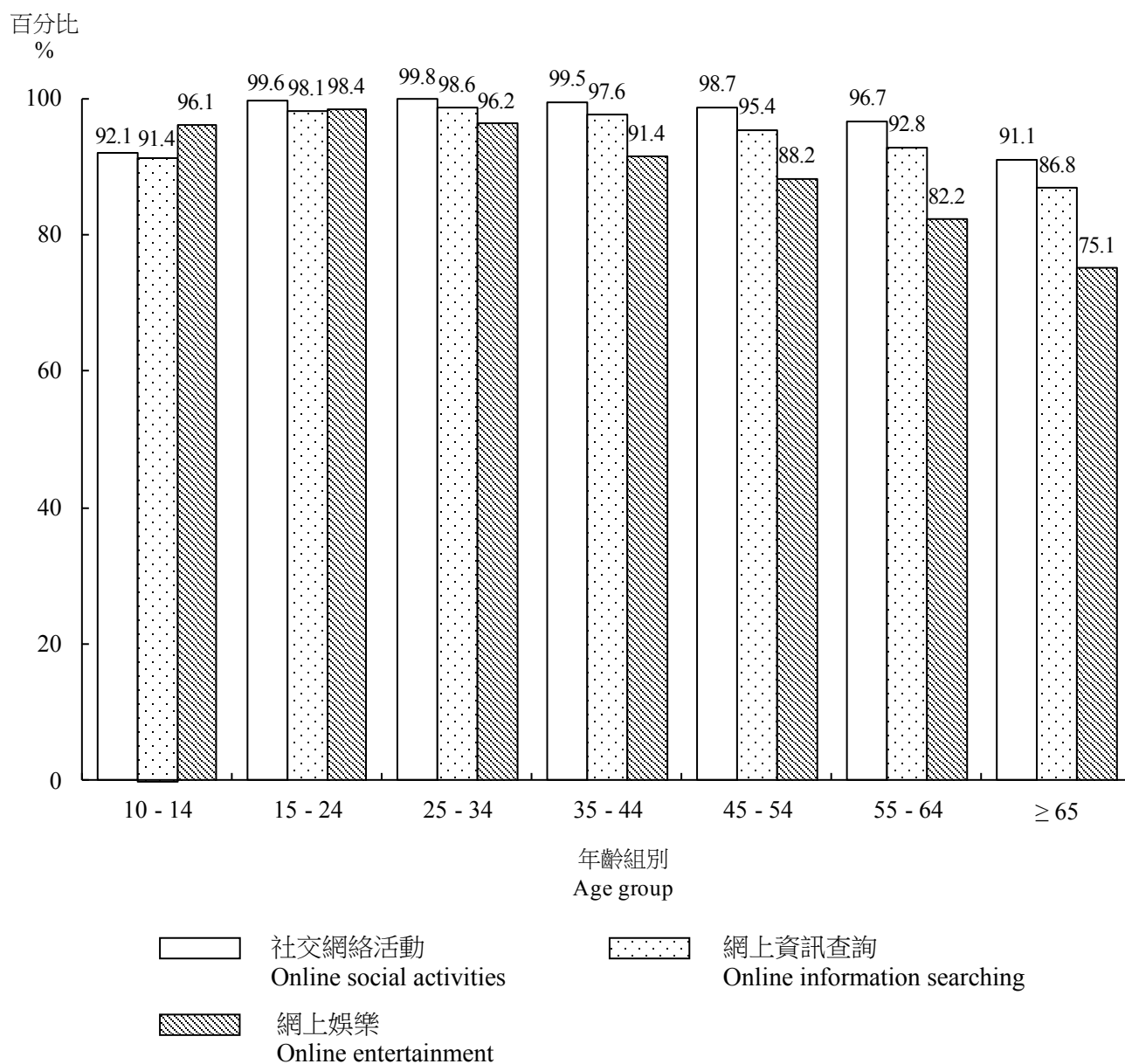
* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲人士為例，86.5% 為經常上網人士。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 10-14, 86.5% were regular Internet users.

圖 3.2 按年齡劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行選定網上活動的經常上網人士[^]的比率*

Chart 3.2 Rate* of regular Internet users[^] who had performed selected types of online activities during the 12 months before enumeration by age



註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的經常上網人士為例，92.1%在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」。

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective age groups. For example, among all regular Internet users aged 10-14, 92.1% had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的經常上網人士[^]數目
Table 3.1a Regular Internet users[^] by age and sex

| 年齡組別 Age group | 男 Male | | | 女 Female | | | 合計 Overall | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
| 10 - 14 | 118.8 | 5.0 | 85.6 | 109.4 | 4.4 | 87.4 | 228.3 | 4.7 | 86.5 |
| 15 - 24 | 392.5 | 16.6 | 98.4 | 384.8 | 15.6 | 98.6 | 777.3 | 16.1 | 98.5 |
| 25 - 34 | 446.6 | 18.9 | 97.7 | 499.5 | 20.3 | 97.7 | 946.1 | 19.6 | 97.7 |
| 35 - 44 | 438.2 | 18.6 | 95.2 | 526.9 | 21.4 | 93.0 | 965.2 | 20.0 | 94.0 |
| 45 - 54 | 458.3 | 19.4 | 85.0 | 513.6 | 20.9 | 80.5 | 971.9 | 20.2 | 82.6 |
| 55 - 64 | 368.7 | 15.6 | 68.4 | 333.6 | 13.6 | 61.0 | 702.3 | 14.6 | 64.7 |
| ≥65 | 136.5 | 5.8 | 26.8 | 93.1 | 3.8 | 16.4 | 229.5 | 4.8 | 21.3 |
| 合計 [#] Overall [#] | 2 359.5 | 100.0 (48.9) | 77.5 | 2 461.0 | 100.0 (51.1) | 73.6 | 4 820.5 | 100.0 (100.0) | 75.5 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的男性為例，85.6%為經常上網人士。

括號內的數字顯示在所有經常上網人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 10-14, 85.6% were regular Internet users.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all regular Internet users.

表3.1b 按教育程度劃分的經常上網人士[^]數目Table 3.1b Regular Internet users[^] by educational attainment

| 教育程度 Educational attainment | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 小學及以下 Primary and below | 426.8 | 8.9 | 31.8 |
| 中學 Secondary | 2 716.9 | 56.4 | 82.2 |
| 專上教育 Post-secondary | 1 676.8 | 34.8 | 96.5 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 820.5 | 100.0 | 75.5 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士為例，96.5%為經常上網人士。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 96.5% were regular Internet users.

表3.1c 按經濟活動身分劃分的經常上網人士[^]數目
Table 3.1c Regular Internet users[^] by economic activity status

| 經濟活動身分 Economic activity status | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 從事經濟活動 Economically active | 3 229.4 | 67.0 | 88.1 |
| 非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive | 1 591.1 | 33.0 | 58.5 |
| 學生 Students | 710.7 | 14.7 | 94.4 |
| 料理家務者 Home-makers | 512.1 | 10.6 | 67.4 |
| 退休人士 Retired persons | 332.0 | 6.9 | 29.4 |
| 其他 Others | 36.3 | 0.8 | 47.2 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 820.5 | 100.0 | 75.5 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，88.1%為經常上網人士。

Notes : [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 88.1% were regular Internet users.

表3.1d 按在統計前12個月內曾進行的選定網上活動劃分的經常上網人士[^]數目
Table 3.1d Regular Internet users[^] by selected type of online activities performed during the 12 months before enumeration

| 選定的網上活動 [#] Selected type of online activities [#] | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 社交網絡活動 Online social activities | 4 735.4 | 98.2 |
| 網上資訊查詢 Online information searching | 4 625.0 | 95.9 |
| 網上娛樂 Online entertainment | 4 384.1 | 90.9 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 820.5 | |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表3.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.2a Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

| 年齡組別 Age group | 男 Male | | | 女 Female | | | 合計 Overall | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
| 10 - 14 | 106.9 | 4.6 | 89.9 | 103.3 | 4.3 | 94.4 | 210.2 | 4.4 | 92.1 |
| 15 - 24 | 390.8 | 16.9 | 99.6 | 383.2 | 15.8 | 99.6 | 774.0 | 16.3 | 99.6 |
| 25 - 34 | 445.4 | 19.3 | 99.7 | 498.5 | 20.6 | 99.8 | 943.9 | 19.9 | 99.8 |
| 35 - 44 | 436.3 | 18.9 | 99.6 | 524.3 | 21.6 | 99.5 | 960.5 | 20.3 | 99.5 |
| 45 - 54 | 451.9 | 19.6 | 98.6 | 507.0 | 20.9 | 98.7 | 958.9 | 20.3 | 98.7 |
| 55 - 64 | 355.6 | 15.4 | 96.4 | 323.2 | 13.3 | 96.9 | 678.8 | 14.3 | 96.7 |
| ≥65 | 123.1 | 5.3 | 90.2 | 86.0 | 3.5 | 92.4 | 209.1 | 4.4 | 91.1 |
| 合計 [#] Overall [#] | 2 310.0 | 100.0 (48.8) | 97.9 | 2 425.4 | 100.0 (51.2) | 98.6 | 4 735.4 | 100.0 (100.0) | 98.2 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的男性經常上網人士為例，89.9%在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」的經常上網人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male regular Internet users aged 10-14, 89.9% had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all regular Internet users who had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.2b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.2b Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

| 教育程度 Educational attainment | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 小學及以下 Primary and below | 396.3 | 8.4 | 92.9 |
| 中學 Secondary | 2 674.4 | 56.5 | 98.4 |
| 專上教育 Post-secondary | 1 664.7 | 35.2 | 99.3 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 735.4 | 100.0 | 98.2 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的經常上網人士為例，99.3%在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all regular Internet users with post-secondary education, 99.3% had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.2c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.2c Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

| 經濟活動身分 Economic activity status | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 從事經濟活動 Economically active | 3 202.6 | 67.6 | 99.2 |
| 非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive | 1 532.8 | 32.4 | 96.3 |
| 學生 Students | 689.9 | 14.6 | 97.1 |
| 料理家務者 Home-makers | 503.1 | 10.6 | 98.2 |
| 退休人士 Retired persons | 305.7 | 6.5 | 92.1 |
| 其他 Others | 34.2 | 0.7 | 94.2 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 735.4 | 100.0 | 98.2 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動的經常上網人士為例，99.2%在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all regular Internet users who were economically active, 99.2% had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.2d 按進行「社交網絡活動」的次數劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.2d Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration by frequency of performing “online social activities”

| 進行「社交網絡活動」的次數 Frequency of performing “online social activities” | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 每日一次或以上 At least once a day | 4 662.6 | 98.5 |
| 每星期一次或以上，但少於每日一次 At least once a week, but less than once a day | 67.2 | 1.4 |
| 少於每星期一次 Less than once a week | 5.5 | 0.1 |
| 總計 Total | 4 735.4 | 100.0 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

Note：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.3a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.3a Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

| 年齡組別 Age group | 男 Male | | | 女 Female | | | 合計 Overall | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
| 10 - 14 | 109.7 | 4.8 | 92.3 | 99.0 | 4.2 | 90.5 | 208.7 | 4.5 | 91.4 |
| 15 - 24 | 386.7 | 17.0 | 98.5 | 375.9 | 16.0 | 97.7 | 762.5 | 16.5 | 98.1 |
| 25 - 34 | 441.7 | 19.4 | 98.9 | 491.6 | 21.0 | 98.4 | 933.3 | 20.2 | 98.6 |
| 35 - 44 | 429.1 | 18.8 | 97.9 | 513.3 | 21.9 | 97.4 | 942.4 | 20.4 | 97.6 |
| 45 - 54 | 440.0 | 19.3 | 96.0 | 487.1 | 20.8 | 94.8 | 927.1 | 20.0 | 95.4 |
| 55 - 64 | 349.9 | 15.3 | 94.9 | 301.9 | 12.9 | 90.5 | 651.8 | 14.1 | 92.8 |
| ≥65 | 123.7 | 5.4 | 90.6 | 75.6 | 3.2 | 81.3 | 199.3 | 4.3 | 86.8 |
| 合計 [#] Overall [#] | 2 280.7 | 100.0 (49.3) | 96.7 | 2 344.3 | 100.0 (50.7) | 95.3 | 4 625.0 | 100.0 (100.0) | 95.9 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的男性經常上網人士為例，92.3%在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」。

括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」的經常上網人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male regular Internet users aged 10-14, 92.3% had performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all regular Internet users who had performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.3b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.3b Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

| 教育程度 Educational attainment | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 小學及以下 Primary and below | 373.5 | 8.1 | 87.5 |
| 中學 Secondary | 2 597.0 | 56.1 | 95.6 |
| 專上教育 Post-secondary | 1 654.6 | 35.8 | 98.7 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 625.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的經常上網人士為例，98.7%在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all regular Internet users with post-secondary education, 98.7% had performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.3c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.3c Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

| 經濟活動身分 Economic activity status | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 從事經濟活動 Economically active | 3 132.1 | 67.7 | 97.0 |
| 非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive | 1 493.0 | 32.3 | 93.8 |
| 學生 Students | 681.2 | 14.7 | 95.9 |
| 料理家務者 Home-makers | 481.1 | 10.4 | 94.0 |
| 退休人士 Retired persons | 295.8 | 6.4 | 89.1 |
| 其他 Others | 34.8 | 0.8 | 96.0 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 625.0 | 100.0 | 95.9 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動的經常上網人士為例，97.0%在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all regular Internet users who were economically active, 97.0% had performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.3d 按進行「網上資訊查詢」的次數劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.3d Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration by frequency of performing “online information searching”

| 進行「網上資訊查詢」的次數 Frequency of performing “online information searching” | 人數 No. of persons (’000) | 百分比 % |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 每日一次或以上 At least once a day | 4 349.3 | 94.0 |
| 每星期一次或以上，但少於每日一次 At least once a week, but less than once a day | 253.5 | 5.5 |
| 少於每星期一次 Less than once a week | 22.2 | 0.5 |
| 總計 Total | 4 625.0 | 100.0 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

Note：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.4a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「網上娛樂」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.4a Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online entertainment” during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

| 年齡組別 Age group | 男 Male | | | 女 Female | | | 合計 Overall | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
| 10 - 14 | 113.8 | 5.3 | 95.7 | 105.6 | 4.7 | 96.5 | 219.3 | 5.0 | 96.1 |
| 15 - 24 | 388.6 | 18.1 | 99.0 | 376.5 | 16.8 | 97.8 | 765.1 | 17.5 | 98.4 |
| 25 - 34 | 432.2 | 20.1 | 96.8 | 477.9 | 21.4 | 95.7 | 910.2 | 20.8 | 96.2 |
| 35 - 44 | 407.5 | 19.0 | 93.0 | 474.8 | 21.2 | 90.1 | 882.3 | 20.1 | 91.4 |
| 45 - 54 | 401.2 | 18.7 | 87.5 | 456.2 | 20.4 | 88.8 | 857.4 | 19.6 | 88.2 |
| 55 - 64 | 302.4 | 14.1 | 82.0 | 275.1 | 12.3 | 82.4 | 577.5 | 13.2 | 82.2 |
| ≥65 | 101.8 | 4.7 | 74.6 | 70.5 | 3.2 | 75.8 | 172.3 | 3.9 | 75.1 |
| 合計 [#] Overall [#] | 2 147.5 | 100.0 (49.0) | 91.0 | 2 236.6 | 100.0 (51.0) | 90.9 | 4 384.1 | 100.0 (100.0) | 90.9 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的男性經常上網人士為例，95.7%在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上娛樂」。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上娛樂」的經常上網人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male regular Internet users aged 10-14, 95.7% had performed “online entertainment” during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all regular Internet users who had performed “online entertainment” during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.4b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「網上娛樂」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.4b Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online entertainment” during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

| 教育程度 Educational attainment | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 小學及以下 Primary and below | 366.4 | 8.4 | 85.9 |
| 中學 Secondary | 2 457.0 | 56.0 | 90.4 |
| 專上教育 Post-secondary | 1 560.7 | 35.6 | 93.1 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 384.1 | 100.0 | 90.9 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的經常上網人士為例，93.1%在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上娛樂」。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all regular Internet users with post-secondary education, 93.1% had performed “online entertainment” during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.4c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「網上娛樂」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.4c Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online entertainment” during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

| 經濟活動身分 Economic activity status | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 從事經濟活動 Economically active | 2 948.1 | 67.2 | 91.3 |
| 非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive | 1 436.0 | 32.8 | 90.3 |
| 學生 Students | 695.5 | 15.9 | 97.9 |
| 料理家務者 Home-makers | 447.2 | 10.2 | 87.3 |
| 退休人士 Retired persons | 262.6 | 6.0 | 79.1 |
| 其他 Others | 30.7 | 0.7 | 84.7 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 384.1 | 100.0 | 90.9 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動的經常上網人士為例，91.3%在統計前 12 個月內曾進行「網上娛樂」。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all regular Internet users who were economically active, 91.3% had performed “online entertainment” during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.4d 按進行「網上娛樂」的次數劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「網上娛樂」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.4d Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online entertainment” during the 12 months before enumeration by frequency of performing “online entertainment”

| 進行「網上娛樂」的次數 Frequency of performing “online entertainment” | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 每日一次或以上 At least once a day | 3 987.5 | 91.0 |
| 每星期一次或以上，但少於每日一次 At least once a week, but less than once a day | 352.7 | 8.0 |
| 少於每星期一次 Less than once a week | 43.9 | 1.0 |
| 總計 Total | 4 384.1 | 100.0 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

Note：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.5 按最經常在互聯網查詢或瀏覽的主題[@]劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「網上資訊查詢」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.5 Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online information searching” during the 12 months before enumeration by theme[@] most frequently looked up or browsed on the Internet

| 最經常在互聯網查詢或瀏覽的主題 [#] Theme most frequently looked up or browsed on the Internet [#] | 人數 No. of persons (’000) | 百分比 % |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 飲食／娛樂／消閒／旅遊 Food / entertainment / leisure / travel | 4 071.3 | 88.0 |
| 公共政策／社會時事 Public policies / current affairs | 3 143.6 | 68.0 |
| 健康／家庭／愛情 Health / family / relationship | 1 640.9 | 35.5 |
| 文化／藝術／體育 Culture / art / sports | 1 021.1 | 22.1 |
| 財經／投資 Finance / investment | 785.5 | 17.0 |
| 電腦／科技 Computer / technology | 473.9 | 10.2 |
| 其他 Others | 4.4 | 0.1 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 625.0 | |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

[@] 受訪者被問及最多三個他們最經常在互聯網查詢或瀏覽的主題。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

[@] Respondents were asked to choose three themes at most that they looked up or browsed on the Internet most frequently.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表3.6 按沒有或很少進行「社交網絡活動」的原因劃分的在統計前12個月內沒有或少於每星期一次進行該類活動的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.6 Regular Internet users[^] who had not performed “online social activities” or had performed such activities less than once a week during the 12 months before enumeration by reason for not or seldom having performed “online social activities”

| 沒有或很少進行「社交網絡活動」的原因 [#] Reason for not or seldom having performed “online social activities” [#] | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 沒有需要 No need to use | 53.3 | 58.8 |
| 沒有興趣 Lack of interest | 25.6 | 28.2 |
| 不懂相關知識／技術 Lack of relevant knowledge / skills | 23.1 | 25.5 |
| 沒有時間 No time for it | 5.9 | 6.5 |
| 保安問題（如：保護個人私隱、防止洩漏資料 ／賬戶被盜用） Security concern (e.g. to protect personal data, prevent leakage of information or theft of account) | 2.7 | 3.0 |
| 其他 Others | ‡ | ‡ |
| 合計 Overall | 90.6 | |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.7a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體⁺的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.7a Regular Internet users[^] who had used instant messengers or social media⁺ during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

| 年齡組別 Age group | 男 Male | | | 女 Female | | | 合計 Overall | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
| 10 - 14 | 107.1 | 4.6 | 90.1 | 104.1 | 4.3 | 95.2 | 211.2 | 4.5 | 92.5 |
| 15 - 24 | 390.8 | 16.9 | 99.6 | 383.2 | 15.8 | 99.6 | 774.0 | 16.3 | 99.6 |
| 25 - 34 | 445.4 | 19.3 | 99.7 | 498.7 | 20.6 | 99.8 | 944.1 | 19.9 | 99.8 |
| 35 - 44 | 436.5 | 18.9 | 99.6 | 524.0 | 21.6 | 99.4 | 960.5 | 20.3 | 99.5 |
| 45 - 54 | 452.2 | 19.6 | 98.7 | 507.7 | 20.9 | 98.8 | 959.8 | 20.3 | 98.8 |
| 55 - 64 | 356.1 | 15.4 | 96.6 | 323.0 | 13.3 | 96.8 | 679.1 | 14.3 | 96.7 |
| ≥65 | 123.1 | 5.3 | 90.2 | 86.0 | 3.5 | 92.4 | 209.1 | 4.4 | 91.1 |
| 合計 [#] Overall [#] | 2 311.2 | 100.0 (48.8) | 98.0 | 2 426.6 | 100.0 (51.2) | 98.6 | 4 737.8 | 100.0 (100.0) | 98.3 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

⁺ 即時通訊平台的例子有 WhatsApp、微信、LINE 等。社交媒體的例子有面書、Instagram 等。

^{*} 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的男性經常上網人士為例，90.1%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體的經常上網人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

⁺ Examples of instant messengers are WhatsApp, WeChat, LINE, etc. Examples of social media are Facebook, Instagram, etc.

^{*} As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male regular Internet users aged 10-14, 90.1% had used instant messengers or social media during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all regular Internet users who had used instant messengers or social media during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.7b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前12個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體⁺的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.7b Regular Internet users[^] who had used instant messengers or social media⁺ during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

| 教育程度 Educational attainment | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 小學及以下 Primary and below | 397.4 | 8.4 | 93.1 |
| 中學 Secondary | 2 675.7 | 56.5 | 98.5 |
| 專上教育 Post-secondary | 1 664.7 | 35.1 | 99.3 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 737.8 | 100.0 | 98.3 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

⁺ 即時通訊平台的例子有 WhatsApp、微信、LINE 等。社交媒體的例子有面書、Instagram 等。

^{*} 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的經常上網人士為例，99.3%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

⁺ Examples of instant messengers are WhatsApp, WeChat, LINE, etc. Examples of social media are Facebook, Instagram, etc.

^{*} As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all regular Internet users with post-secondary education, 99.3% had used instant messengers or social media during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.7c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前12個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體⁺的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.7c Regular Internet users[^] who had used instant messengers or social media⁺ during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

| 經濟活動身分 Economic activity status | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 從事經濟活動 Economically active | 3 203.7 | 67.6 | 99.2 |
| 非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive | 1 534.2 | 32.4 | 96.4 |
| 學生 Students | 690.9 | 14.6 | 97.2 |
| 料理家務者 Home-makers | 503.2 | 10.6 | 98.3 |
| 退休人士 Retired persons | 305.7 | 6.5 | 92.1 |
| 其他 Others | 34.4 | 0.7 | 94.7 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 737.8 | 100.0 | 98.3 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

⁺ 即時通訊平台的例子有 WhatsApp、微信、LINE 等。社交媒體的例子有面書、Instagram 等。

^{*} 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動的經常上網人士為例，99.2%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

⁺ Examples of instant messengers are WhatsApp, WeChat, LINE, etc. Examples of social media are Facebook, Instagram, etc.

^{*} As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all regular Internet users who were economically active, 99.2% had used instant messengers or social media during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.7d 按使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體⁺的次數劃分的在統計前12個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.7d Regular Internet users[^] who had used instant messengers or social media⁺ during the 12 months before enumeration by frequency of using instant messengers or social media⁺

| 使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體的次數 Frequency of using instant messengers or social media | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 每日一次或以上 At least once a day | 4 709.4 | 99.4 |
| 每星期一次或以上，但少於每日一次 At least once a week, but less than once a day | 27.9 | 0.6 |
| 少於每星期一次 Less than once a week | ‡ | ‡ |
| 總計 Total | 4 737.8 | 100.0 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

⁺ 即時通訊平台的例子有 WhatsApp、微信、LINE 等。社交媒體的例子有面書、Instagram 等。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

⁺ Examples of instant messengers are WhatsApp, WeChat, LINE, etc. Examples of social media are Facebook, Instagram, etc.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.8 按透過最經常使用的即時通訊平台或社交媒體⁺進行選定的活動劃分的在統計前12個月內曾最少每星期一次使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體⁺的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.8 Regular Internet users[^] who had used instant messengers or social media⁺ at least once a week during the 12 months before enumeration by selected type of activities performed using the most-often-used instant messenger or social media⁺

| 選定的活動 [#] Selected type of activities [#] | 人數 No. of persons ('000) | 百分比 % |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 與相識的人進行日常通訊／分享個人動向或感想／ 發表意見／關注別人動向 Daily communication with persons they knew / sharing personal life or thoughts / expressing opinion / following others' status | 4 706.1 | 99.3 |
| 與擁有共同嗜好／興趣的人士交流互動 Interaction with persons with same hobbies | 3 164.4 | 66.8 |
| 瀏覽資訊（例如：娛樂／健康／公共政策／社會時 事／財經／投資等） Information browsing (e.g. entertainment / health / public policies / current affairs / finance / investment, etc.) | 2 493.5 | 52.6 |
| 與關注公共政策／社會時事議題的人士交流互動 Interaction with persons who were interested in public policies / current affairs | 759.2 | 16.0 |
| 玩網上遊戲 Playing online games | 182.0 | 3.8 |
| 合計 Overall | 4 737.3 | |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

⁺ 即時通訊平台的例子有 WhatsApp、微信、LINE 等。社交媒體的例子有面書、Instagram 等。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

⁺ Examples of instant messengers are WhatsApp, WeChat, LINE, etc. Examples of social media are Facebook, Instagram, etc.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表3.9a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.9a Regular Internet users[^] who had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

| 年齡組別 Age group | 男 Male | | | 女 Female | | | 合計 Overall | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
| 10 - 14 | 9.5 | 2.1 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 1.8 | 5.6 | 15.6 | 1.9 | 6.8 |
| 15 - 24 | 114.6 | 24.8 | 29.2 | 77.3 | 22.5 | 20.1 | 191.9 | 23.9 | 24.7 |
| 25 - 34 | 126.6 | 27.4 | 28.3 | 112.4 | 32.8 | 22.5 | 238.9 | 29.7 | 25.3 |
| 35 - 44 | 113.9 | 24.7 | 26.0 | 91.8 | 26.8 | 17.4 | 205.6 | 25.6 | 21.3 |
| 45 - 54 | 64.5 | 14.0 | 14.1 | 43.5 | 12.7 | 8.5 | 108.0 | 13.4 | 11.1 |
| 55 - 64 | 26.1 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 11.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 37.2 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| ≥65 | 6.1 | 1.3 | 4.5 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 7.0 | 0.9 | 3.1 |
| 合計 [#] Overall [#] | 461.2 | 100.0 (57.3) | 19.5 | 343.0 | 100.0 (42.7) | 13.9 | 804.3 | 100.0 (100.0) | 16.7 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有 10-14 歲的男性經常上網人士為例，8.0%在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士中所佔的百分比。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male regular Internet users aged 10-14, 8.0% had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all regular Internet users who had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.9b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.9b Regular Internet users[^] who had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

| 教育程度 Educational attainment | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 小學及以下 Primary and below | 10.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 |
| 中學 Secondary | 342.3 | 42.6 | 12.6 |
| 專上教育 Post-secondary | 451.8 | 56.2 | 26.9 |
| 合計 Overall | 804.3 | 100.0 | 16.7 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的經常上網人士為例，26.9%在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all regular Internet users with post-secondary education, 26.9% had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.9c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前12個月內曾到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.9c Regular Internet users[^] who had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

| 經濟活動身分 Economic activity status | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 從事經濟活動 Economically active | 595.7 | 74.1 | 18.4 |
| 非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive | 208.5 | 25.9 | 13.1 |
| 學生 Students | 130.0 | 16.2 | 18.3 |
| 料理家務者 Home-makers | 55.0 | 6.8 | 10.7 |
| 退休人士 Retired persons | 17.7 | 2.2 | 5.3 |
| 其他 Others | 5.9 | 0.7 | 16.4 |
| 合計 Overall | 804.3 | 100.0 | 16.7 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有經常上網人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動的經常上網人士為例，18.4%在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

* As a percentage of all regular Internet users in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all regular Internet users who were economically active, 18.4% had visited online forum during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.9d 按到訪網上論壇的次數劃分的在統計前12個月內曾到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.9d Regular Internet users[^] who had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration by frequency of visiting online forums

| 到訪網上論壇的次數 Frequency of visiting online forums | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 每日一次或以上 At least once a day | 258.7 | 32.2 |
| 每星期一次或以上，但少於每日一次 At least once a week, but less than once a day | 365.4 | 45.4 |
| 少於每星期一次 Less than once a week | 180.1 | 22.4 |
| 總計 Total | 804.3 | 100.0 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

Note: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.10 按在最經常到訪的網上論壇時常瀏覽選定的主題劃分的在統計前12個月內曾最少每星期一次到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.10 Regular Internet users[^] who had visited online forums at least once a week during the 12 months before enumeration by selected theme constantly looked up in the most-often-visited online forum

| 選定的主題 [#] Selected theme [#] | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 飲食／娛樂／消閒／旅遊 Food / entertainment / leisure / travel | 565.8 | 90.6 |
| 健康／家庭／愛情 Health / family / relationship | 440.8 | 70.6 |
| 文化／藝術／體育 Culture / art / sports | 394.6 | 63.2 |
| 公共政策／社會時事 Public policies / current affairs | 349.3 | 56.0 |
| 電腦／科技 Computer / technology | 297.0 | 47.6 |
| 財經／投資 Finance / investment | 214.9 | 34.4 |
| 合計 Overall | 624.1 | |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表3.11a 按進行「社交網絡活動」後對與選定組別人士面對面接觸的頻密程度的影響劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.11a Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration by influence on frequency of having face-to-face contact with selected groups of people after having performed “online social activities”

| 與選定組別人士面對面接觸的頻密程度的影響 Influence on frequency of having face-to-face contact with selected groups of people | 選定組別人士 Selected group of people | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| | 家人／親戚 Family members / relatives | | 朋友 Friends | | 有相似興趣／消閒活動的人士 Persons who shared similar hobbies / leisure activities | | 關注公共政策／社會時事議題的人士 Persons who were interested in public policies / current affairs | |
| | 人數 No. of persons | | 人數 No. of persons | | 人數 No. of persons | | 人數 No. of persons | |
| | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % |
| 減少了很多 Decreased significantly | 16.7 | 0.4 | 16.4 | 0.3 | 9.0 | 0.2 | 6.0 | 0.1 |
| 減少了少少 Decreased slightly | 341.8 | 7.2 | 356.7 | 7.5 | 204.9 | 4.3 | 132.3 | 2.8 |
| 沒有改變 No change | 4 086.6 | 86.3 | 3 997.2 | 84.4 | 4 079.9 | 86.2 | 3 723.8 | 78.6 |
| 增加了少少 Increased slightly | 271.7 | 5.7 | 336.9 | 7.1 | 213.5 | 4.5 | 130.9 | 2.8 |
| 增加了很多 Increased significantly | 18.0 | 0.4 | 27.6 | 0.6 | 13.2 | 0.3 | 7.3 | 0.2 |
| 不適用 Not applicable | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 214.9 | 4.5 | 735.1 | 15.5 |
| 總計 Total | 4 735.4 | 100.0 | 4 735.4 | 100.0 | 4 735.4 | 100.0 | 4 735.4 | 100.0 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.11b 按進行「社交網絡活動」後對與選定組別人士聯繫的緊密程度的影響劃分的在統計前12個月內曾進行「社交網絡活動」的經常上網人士[^]數目

Table 3.11b Regular Internet users[^] who had performed “online social activities” during the 12 months before enumeration by influence on degree of contact with selected groups of people after having performed “online social activities”

| 與選定組別人士聯繫 的緊密程度的影響 Influence on degree of contact with selected groups of people | 選定組別人士 Selected group of people | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| | 家人／親戚 Family members / relatives | | 朋友 Friends | | 有相似興趣／消 閒活動的人士 Persons who shared similar hobbies / leisure activities | | 關注公共政策／ 社會時事議題的 人士 Persons who were interested in public policies / current affairs | |
| | 人數 No. of persons | | 人數 No. of persons | | 人數 No. of persons | | 人數 No. of persons | |
| | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % | 百分比 % |
| 疏離了很多 Much loosened | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.1 |
| 疏離了少少 Somewhat loosened | 129.2 | 2.7 | 114.7 | 2.4 | 82.1 | 1.7 | 59.3 | 1.3 |
| 沒有改變 No change | 3 123.1 | 66.0 | 2 990.5 | 63.2 | 3 558.0 | 75.1 | 3 433.3 | 72.5 |
| 緊密了少少 Somewhat tightened | 1 329.5 | 28.1 | 1 443.7 | 30.5 | 797.6 | 16.8 | 475.3 | 10.0 |
| 緊密了很多 Much tightened | 151.5 | 3.2 | 183.8 | 3.9 | 80.4 | 1.7 | 27.4 | 0.6 |
| 不適用 Not applicable | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 215.8 | 4.6 | 737.6 | 15.6 |
| 總計 Total | 4 735.4 | 100.0 | 4 735.4 | 100.0 | 4 735.4 | 100.0 | 4 735.4 | 100.0 |

註釋：[^] 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

0.0 少於 0.05%。

Notes：[^] “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

0.0 Less than 0.05%.

表3.12a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.12a Persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

| 年齡組別 Age group | 男 Male | | | 女 Female | | | 合計 Overall | | |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
| 15 - 24 | 395.2 | 13.7 | 99.1 | 386.0 | 12.1 | 98.9 | 781.2 | 12.9 | 99.0 |
| 25 - 34 | 453.1 | 15.7 | 99.1 | 505.7 | 15.9 | 98.9 | 958.9 | 15.8 | 99.0 |
| 35 - 44 | 457.2 | 15.9 | 99.3 | 562.8 | 17.7 | 99.3 | 1 020.1 | 16.8 | 99.3 |
| 45 - 54 | 535.8 | 18.6 | 99.3 | 631.4 | 19.9 | 99.0 | 1 167.2 | 19.3 | 99.2 |
| 55 - 64 | 535.7 | 18.6 | 99.4 | 541.9 | 17.0 | 99.2 | 1 077.6 | 17.8 | 99.3 |
| ≥65 | 501.6 | 17.4 | 98.4 | 552.0 | 17.4 | 97.5 | 1 053.6 | 17.4 | 97.9 |
| 合計 [#] Overall [#] | 2 878.5 | 100.0 (47.5) | 99.1 | 3 179.9 | 100.0 (52.5) | 98.8 | 6 058.4 | 100.0 (100.0) | 99.0 |

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 15-24 歲的男性為例，99.1%在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的 15 歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 15-24, 99.1% had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.12b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.12b Persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

| 教育程度 Educational attainment | 人數 No. of persons ('000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 小學及以下 Primary and below | 1 211.6 | 20.0 | 98.0 |
| 中學 Secondary | 3 118.8 | 51.5 | 99.1 |
| 專上教育 Post-secondary | 1 728.0 | 28.5 | 99.4 |
| 合計 Overall | 6 058.4 | 100.0 | 99.0 |

註釋：* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的 15 歲及以上人士為例，99.4%在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊。

Note : * 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 post-secondary education, 99.4% had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.12c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.12c Persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

| 經濟活動身分 Economic activity status | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % | 比率* Rate* |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| 從事經濟活動 Economically active | 3 642.1 | 60.1 | 99.3 |
| 非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive | 2 416.4 | 39.9 | 98.4 |
| 學生 Students | 484.5 | 8.0 | 99.1 |
| 料理家務者 Home-makers | 751.1 | 12.4 | 98.8 |
| 退休人士 Retired persons | 1 108.9 | 18.3 | 98.2 |
| 其他 Others | 71.9 | 1.2 | 93.4 |
| 合計 Overall | 6 058.4 | 100.0 | 99.0 |

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，99.3%在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 99.3% had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration.

表3.12d 按得知公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的常用渠道數目及年齡劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接觸該類資訊的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.12d Persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration by number of usual channels for accessing such information and age

| 常用渠道數目 Number of usual channels | 年齡組別 [@] Age group [@] | | | | | | 合計 Overall |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | ≥65 | |
| | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) |
| 一至三個 One to three | 378.2 (48.4%) | 464.2 (48.4%) | 505.3 (49.5%) | 620.3 (53.1%) | 655.6 (60.8%) | 814.7 (77.3%) | 3 438.3 (56.8%) |
| 四至六個 Four to six | 320.1 (41.0%) | 386.9 (40.4%) | 407.0 (39.9%) | 470.8 (40.3%) | 383.1 (35.6%) | 230.9 (21.9%) | 2 198.8 (36.3%) |
| 七至九個 Seven to nine | 82.9 (10.6%) | 107.8 (11.2%) | 107.7 (10.6%) | 76.1 (6.5%) | 38.9 (3.6%) | 8.0 (0.8%) | 421.4 (7.0%) |
| 總計 Total | 781.2 (100.0%) | 958.9 (100.0%) | 1 020.1 (100.0%) | 1 167.2 (100.0%) | 1 077.6 (100.0%) | 1 053.6 (100.0%) | 6 058.4 (100.0%) |

註釋：[@] 括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別中佔所有在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的人士的百分比。

Note: [@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration in the respective age groups.

表3.12e 按得知公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的常用渠道及年齡劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接觸該類資訊的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.12e Persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration by usual channel for accessing such information and age

| 常用渠道 [#] Usual channel [#] | 年齡組別 [@] Age group [@] | | | | | | 合計 |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | ≥65 | Overall |
| | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) |
| 電視 ⁺ Television ⁺ | 707.2 (90.5%) | 877.7 (91.5%) | 960.6 (94.2%) | 1 126.8 (96.5%) | 1 055.9 (98.0%) | 1 039.6 (98.7%) | 5 767.8 (95.2%) |
| 收費報章 ⁺ Paid newspapers ⁺ | 474.5 (60.7%) | 650.3 (67.8%) | 667.4 (65.4%) | 735.7 (63.0%) | 665.0 (61.7%) | 483.1 (45.9%) | 3 675.9 (60.7%) |
| 口耳相傳 Word of mouth | 422.7 (54.1%) | 537.1 (56.0%) | 585.3 (57.4%) | 664.6 (56.9%) | 584.6 (54.3%) | 535.8 (50.9%) | 3 330.2 (55.0%) |
| 網上媒體 ⁺ Online media ⁺ | 438.0 (56.1%) | 536.5 (56.0%) | 499.6 (49.0%) | 459.4 (39.4%) | 272.4 (25.3%) | 74.6 (7.1%) | 2 280.6 (37.6%) |
| 免費報章 ⁺ Free tabloids ⁺ | 223.1 (28.6%) | 296.5 (30.9%) | 359.5 (35.2%) | 457.7 (39.2%) | 410.5 (38.1%) | 320.5 (30.4%) | 2 067.8 (34.1%) |
| 社交媒體 Social media | 372.6 (47.7%) | 394.9 (41.2%) | 320.3 (31.4%) | 211.1 (18.1%) | 109.2 (10.1%) | 23.9 (2.3%) | 1 432.0 (23.6%) |
| 電台 ⁺ Radio broadcast ⁺ | 84.9 (10.9%) | 133.3 (13.9%) | 197.4 (19.4%) | 292.4 (25.1%) | 293.5 (27.2%) | 305.7 (29.0%) | 1 307.2 (21.6%) |
| 即時通訊平台 Instant messengers | 258.0 (33.0%) | 295.9 (30.9%) | 275.0 (27.0%) | 248.9 (21.3%) | 171.6 (15.9%) | 49.7 (4.7%) | 1 299.1 (21.4%) |
| 網上論壇 Online forums | 88.3 (11.3%) | 97.6 (10.2%) | 83.1 (8.1%) | 43.8 (3.8%) | 19.0 (1.8%) | 4.5 (0.4%) | 336.2 (5.5%) |
| 其他 Others | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) |
| 合計 Overall | 781.2 | 958.9 | 1 020.1 | 1 167.2 | 1 077.6 | 1 053.6 | 6 058.4 |

註釋：[@] 括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別中佔所有在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的人士的百分比。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

⁺ 電視、收費報章、網上媒體、免費報章及電台包括其網上版（如適用）。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes：[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration in the respective age groups.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

⁺ Television, paid newspapers, online media, free tabloids and radio broadcast include their online versions (where applicable).

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.12f 按最影響其對公共政策或社會時事議題的取態的渠道[^]及年齡劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.12f Persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration by the most influential channel[^] in one's attitude towards issues related to public policies or current affairs and age

| 最具影響力的渠道 Most influential channel | 年齡組別 [@] Age group [@] | | | | | | 合計 Overall |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | ≥65 | |
| | 人數 No. of persons ('000) | 人數 No. of persons ('000) | 人數 No. of persons ('000) | 人數 No. of persons ('000) | 人數 No. of persons ('000) | 人數 No. of persons ('000) | 人數 No. of persons ('000) |
| 電視 ⁺ Television ⁺ | 326.6 (41.8%) | 423.6 (44.2%) | 528.3 (51.8%) | 741.5 (63.5%) | 750.9 (69.7%) | 828.5 (78.6%) | 3 599.4 (59.4%) |
| 收費報章 ⁺ Paid newspapers ⁺ | 98.6 (12.6%) | 162.8 (17.0%) | 157.8 (15.5%) | 141.0 (12.1%) | 135.2 (12.5%) | 67.9 (6.4%) | 763.2 (12.6%) |
| 網上媒體 ⁺ Online media ⁺ | 157.9 (20.2%) | 172.3 (18.0%) | 136.7 (13.4%) | 94.5 (8.1%) | 39.4 (3.7%) | 11.2 (1.1%) | 612.0 (10.1%) |
| 社交媒體 Social media | 88.4 (11.3%) | 65.8 (6.9%) | 37.1 (3.6%) | 16.5 (1.4%) | 5.5 (0.5%) | ‡ (‡) | 214.1 (3.5%) |
| 電台 ⁺ Radio broadcast ⁺ | 3.4 (0.4%) | 5.5 (0.6%) | 15.4 (1.5%) | 30.8 (2.6%) | 29.4 (2.7%) | 32.6 (3.1%) | 117.1 (1.9%) |
| 免費報章 ⁺ Free tabloids ⁺ | 8.0 (1.0%) | 13.3 (1.4%) | 27.8 (2.7%) | 25.7 (2.2%) | 21.1 (2.0%) | 16.0 (1.5%) | 111.9 (1.8%) |
| 口耳相傳 Word of mouth | 14.9 (1.9%) | 14.4 (1.5%) | 16.3 (1.6%) | 21.1 (1.8%) | 15.6 (1.4%) | 18.2 (1.7%) | 100.4 (1.7%) |
| 即時通訊平台 Instant messengers | 18.5 (2.4%) | 22.1 (2.3%) | 18.0 (1.8%) | 13.9 (1.2%) | 8.8 (0.8%) | 1.5 (0.1%) | 82.8 (1.4%) |
| 網上論壇 Online forums | 9.2 (1.2%) | 7.3 (0.8%) | 6.3 (0.6%) | 2.7 (0.2%) | 1.4 (0.1%) | ‡ (‡) | 26.8 (0.4%) |
| 其他 Others | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) | ‡ (‡) |
| 沒有影響 No influence | 55.4 (7.1%) | 71.9 (7.5%) | 76.4 (7.5%) | 79.5 (6.8%) | 70.3 (6.5%) | 77.0 (7.3%) | 430.5 (7.1%) |
| 總計 Total | 781.2 (100.0%) | 958.9 (100.0%) | 1 020.1 (100.0%) | 1 167.2 (100.0%) | 1 077.6 (100.0%) | 1 053.6 (100.0%) | 6 058.4 (100.0%) |

註釋：[^] 最具影響力的渠道是受訪者在其得知公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的常用渠道中選取的。

[@] 括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別中佔所有在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的人士的百分比。

⁺ 電視、收費報章、網上媒體、免費報章及電台包括其網上版（如適用）。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes：[^] The most influential channel was selected out of respondents' usual channels for accessing information about public policies or current affairs.

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration in the respective age groups.

⁺ Television, paid newspapers, online media, free tabloids and radio broadcast include their online versions (where applicable).

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表3.12g 按從每個選定渠道⁺得知公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊比對統計前一年所花時間的改變劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接觸該類資訊的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.12g Persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration by change in the amount of time spent in accessing such information from each of the selected channels⁺ compared to a year before enumeration

| 比對統計前一年 所花時間的改變 Change in the amount of time spent compared to a year before enumeration | 選定的渠道 [#] Selected channel [#] | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| | 電視 Television | | 電台 Radio broadcast | | 收費報章 Paid newspapers | | 免費報章 Free tabloids | | 網上媒體 Online media | |
| | 人數 No. of persons | | 人數 No. of persons | | 人數 No. of persons | | 人數 No. of persons | | 人數 No. of persons | |
| | 百分比 (%000) | 百分比 (%) | 百分比 (%000) | 百分比 (%) | 百分比 (%000) | 百分比 (%) | 百分比 (%000) | 百分比 (%) | 百分比 (%000) | 百分比 (%) |
| 減少了很多 Decreased significantly | 16.7 | 0.3 | 8.6 | 0.1 | 13.6 | 0.2 | 9.2 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| 減少了少少 Decreased slightly | 135.5 | 2.2 | 81.9 | 1.4 | 75.9 | 1.3 | 48.7 | 0.8 | 24.3 | 0.4 |
| 沒有改變 No change | 5 038.6 | 83.2 | 5 762.7 | 95.1 | 5 468.5 | 90.3 | 5 685.9 | 93.9 | 5 587.7 | 92.2 |
| 增加了少少 Increased slightly | 856.4 | 14.1 | 202.5 | 3.3 | 493.2 | 8.1 | 310.7 | 5.1 | 417.6 | 6.9 |
| 增加了很多 Increased significantly | 11.3 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 26.4 | 0.4 |
| 總計 Total | 6 058.4 | 100.0 | 6 058.4 | 100.0 | 6 058.4 | 100.0 | 6 058.4 | 100.0 | 6 058.4 | 100.0 |

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表3.12g (續) 按從每個選定渠道⁺得知公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊比對統計前一年所花時間的改變劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接觸該類資訊的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.12g (Cont'd) **Persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration by change in the amount of time spent in accessing such information from each of the selected channels⁺ compared to a year before enumeration**

| 比對統計前一年 所花時間的改變 Change in the amount of time spent compared to a year before enumeration | 選定的渠道 [#] Selected channel [#] | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| | 網上論壇 | | 社交媒體 | | 即時通訊平台 | | 口耳相傳 | |
| | Online forums | | Social media | | Instant messengers | | Word of mouth | |
| | 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 % |
| 減少了很多 Decreased significantly | 3.5 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.1 |
| 減少了少少 Decreased slightly | 34.5 | 0.6 | 30.8 | 0.5 | 30.4 | 0.5 | 19.3 | 0.3 |
| 沒有改變 No change | 5 913.9 | 97.6 | 5 734.8 | 94.7 | 5 770.5 | 95.2 | 5 574.0 | 92.0 |
| 增加了少少 Increased slightly | 103.7 | 1.7 | 274.5 | 4.5 | 242.7 | 4.0 | 458.5 | 7.6 |
| 增加了很多 Increased significantly | 2.7 | 0.0 | 15.7 | 0.3 | 12.8 | 0.2 | 3.3 | 0.1 |
| 總計 Total | 6 058.4 | 100.0 | 6 058.4 | 100.0 | 6 058.4 | 100.0 | 6 058.4 | 100.0 |

註釋：⁺ 選定渠道是指「電視」、「收費報章」、「免費報章」、「電台」、「網上媒體」、「社交媒體」、「即時通訊平台」、「網上論壇」及「口耳相傳」。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

0.0 少於 0.05%。

Notes: ⁺ Selected channels refer to “television”, “paid newspapers”, “free tabloids”, “radio broadcast”, “online media”, “social media”, “instant messengers”, “online forums” and “word of mouth”.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

0.0 Less than 0.05%.

4 執行贍養令的情況 Enforcement of maintenance orders

引言

4.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問所有曾經離婚／分居的 16 歲及以上人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）（即目標受訪者），以搜集有關執行贍養令的情況的資料。

4.2 在是項統計調查中，目標受訪者會被問及有否向法庭申請／打算向法庭申請贍養令。該些沒有申請或不打算申請贍養令的受訪者會再被問及沒有申請或不打算申請贍養令的原因，包括有否與前配偶私下達成協議，由後者給予贍養費（以下簡稱為「贍養費協議」）。至於那些已成功獲取贍養令或已與前配偶達成贍養費協議的受訪者，則會被問及他們有否收到贍養費的全數款項；若沒有，他們有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款。

資料的局限

4.3 是項統計調查的目的是從曾經離婚／分居人士搜集有關執行贍養令的情況的資料，而非估計曾經離婚／分居人士的數目。由於目標受訪者可能不願意透露他們曾經離婚／分居，因此曾經離婚／分居人士的數目可能被低估。數據使用者須小心闡釋有關數字。

概念及定義

4.4 是項有關執行贍養令的情況的統計調查所涉及的主要名詞採用了以下的定義：

- 「曾經離婚／分居人士」是指曾經離婚／分居的 16 歲及以上人士，不論他們在統計時有否再婚。

Introduction

4.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated (excluding foreign domestic helpers) (i.e. target respondents) were interviewed for the purpose of the survey on enforcement of maintenance orders.

4.2 In the survey, the target respondents were asked whether they had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order from the court and if not, the reasons for not doing so, including whether they had an agreement in private with their ex-spouse that the latter would provide them with maintenance (hereafter referred to as “maintenance agreement”). For those respondents who had either successfully obtained a maintenance order or had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse, they were asked whether they received the maintenance payment in full and if not, whether they had taken any legal action(s) to recover the arrears of maintenance.

Limitations

4.3 The objective of the survey was to collect information on the enforcement of maintenance orders among persons who had ever been divorced / separated rather than to estimate the total number of persons who had ever been divorced / separated. As the target respondents may not be willing to reveal that they had ever been divorced / separated, the number of persons ever divorced / separated might be subject to under-reporting. Data users are reminded to interpret the related figures with caution.

Concepts and definitions

4.4 The definitions of the key terms used in the survey on enforcement of maintenance orders are given below :-

- “Ever divorced / separated persons” refer to persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated, regardless of whether they were re-married at the time of enumeration.

- 「贍養令」是指在離婚、分居等案件中根據《婚姻法律程序與財產條例》(第192章)，作出婚姻的任何一方繳付整筆款額或定期付款以贍養另一方(一般包括前配偶／家庭子女)的命令。

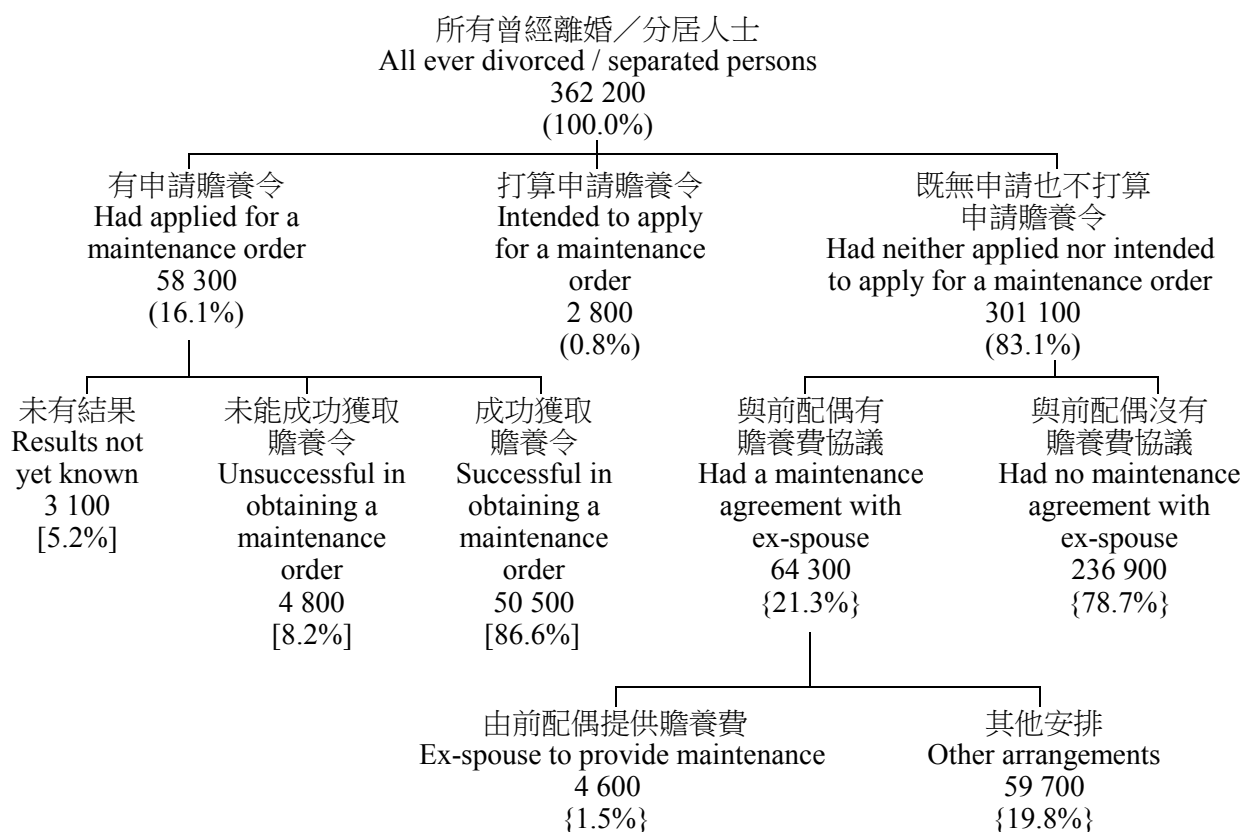
- “Maintenance order” refers to, in cases of divorce, separation, etc., an order for either party to the marriage to provide for payment of a lump sum or periodical payments towards the maintenance of the other party (generally including the ex-spouse / child(ren) of the family) under the Matrimonial Proceedings and Property Ordinance (Cap. 192).

統計調查的主要結果

4.5 根據是項統計調查的結果，在統計時約有 362 200 名曾經離婚／分居的 16 歲及以上人士，佔香港所有 16 歲及以上人士的 6.0%。以下載列了按申請贍養令的情況及有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議劃分的曾經離婚／分居人士數目。

Major findings of the survey

4.5 It was estimated that some 362 200 persons aged 16 and over had ever been divorced / separated at the time of enumeration, constituting 6.0% of all persons aged 16 and over in Hong Kong. An overview of the number of ever divorced / separated persons analysed by their status of application for a maintenance order and whether they had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse is presented below.



註釋：圓括號內的數字顯示在所有曾經離婚／分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all ever divorced / separated persons.

方括號內的數字顯示在所有有申請贍養令的曾經離婚／分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all ever divorced / separated persons who had applied for a maintenance order.

大括號內的數字顯示在所有既無申請也不打算申請贍養令的曾經離婚／分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in curly brackets represent the percentages in respect of all ever divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order.

4.6 在該 362 200 名曾經離婚／分居人士中，約 58 300 人(16.1%)有向法庭申請贍養令，而約 2 800 人(0.8%)打算申請。大部分曾經離婚／分居人士（約 301 100 人或 83.1%）既無申請也不打算申請贍養令。（圖 4.1 及表 4.1）

年齡及性別

4.7 按年齡分析，有申請／打算申請贍養令人士的比例在 16-34 歲的曾經離婚／分居人士中最高，達 30.5%。其次是 35-44 歲(23.3%)及 45-54 歲的曾經離婚／分居人士(18.6%)。（表 4.1）

4.8 在女性曾經離婚／分居人士中，有申請／打算申請贍養令的百分比為 28.2%，較男性的相應百分比(2.2%)顯著為高。（表 4.1）

有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議，並按既無申請也不打算申請贍養令的原因進一步分析

4.9 在該 301 100 名既無申請也不打算申請贍養令的曾經離婚／分居人士中，約 4 600 人(1.5%)表示他們的前配偶會按贍養費協議提供贍養費。至於餘下約 296 500 名(98.5%)沒有與前配偶訂定有關協議的人士，最普遍提及既無申請也不打算申請贍養令的原因是「沒有需要」（該 296 500 人當中有 55.9%提及此原因）。其次是「雙方同意不需要提供贍養費予對方」（16.2%）、「認為男方不應收取贍養費」（11.7%）及「前配偶沒有能力支付贍養費」（8.4%）。（表 4.2）

4.6 Of those 362 200 ever divorced / separated persons, some 58 300 (16.1%) had applied for a maintenance order from the court, while some 2 800 (0.8%) intended to do so. The majority (some 301 100 persons or 83.1%) of the ever divorced / separated persons had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.1)

Age and sex

4.7 Analysed by age, the percentage of those ever divorced / separated persons who had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order was the highest among those aged 16-34, at 30.5%. This was followed by ever divorced / separated persons aged 35-44 (23.3%) and aged 45-54 (18.6%). (Table 4.1)

4.8 The percentage of female ever divorced / separated persons who had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order was 28.2%, significantly higher than that of their male counterparts (2.2%). (Table 4.1)

Whether had a maintenance agreement with the ex-spouse, further analysed by reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order

4.9 Of those 301 100 ever divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order, some 4 600 persons (1.5%) reported that their ex-spouse would provide maintenance according to a maintenance agreement. For the remaining some 296 500 persons (98.5%) who did not have such an agreement with their ex-spouse, the most commonly cited reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order was “no such need” (cited by 55.9% of those 296 500 persons). This was followed by “both parties agreed not to require each other to provide maintenance” (16.2%), “considered that men should not receive maintenance” (11.7%) and “the ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance” (8.4%). (Table 4.2)

4.10 按性別分析，男性曾經離婚／分居人士表示既無申請也不打算申請贍養令的最普遍原因為「沒有需要」（佔既無申請也不打算申請贍養令以及沒有與前配偶達成贍養費協議的男性曾經離婚／分居人士的 52.7%），其次為「認為男方不應收取贍養費」（22.7%）及「雙方同意不需要提供贍養費予對方」（18.1%）。在女性方面，最普遍原因為「沒有需要」（佔有關人士的 59.3%），其次為「雙方同意不需要提供贍養費予對方」（14.1%）及「前配偶無能力支付贍養費」（14.0%）。（表 4.2）

是否成功獲取贍養令

4.11 在該 58 300 名有申請贍養令的曾經離婚／分居人士中，約 55 300 人(94.8%)已得悉申請結果。當中，大部分(91.4%)成功獲取贍養令，而 8.6%則未能成功。（表 4.3）

4.12 在已得悉申請贍養令結果的人士中，女性曾經離婚／分居人士成功獲取贍養令的比率為 91.4%，較男性的相應比率(89.7%)稍高。（表 4.3）

贍養費款項的支付情況

4.13 統計調查結果顯示，約 55 100 名曾經離婚／分居人士會收到贍養費，包括約 50 500 名成功獲取贍養令的曾經離婚／分居人士及約 4 600 名其前配偶會按贍養費協議提供贍養費的曾經離婚／分居人士。（表 4.2 及 4.3）

4.10 Analysed by sex, the most commonly reasons cited by male ever divorced / separated persons for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order were “no such need” (cited by 52.7% of the male ever divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order and did not have a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse), followed by “considered that men should not receive maintenance” (22.7%) and “both parties agreed not to require each other to provide maintenance” (18.1%). The most commonly reasons cited by their female counterparts were “no such need” (cited by 59.3% of the persons concerned), followed by “both parties agreed not to require each other to provide maintenance” (14.1%) and “the ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance” (14.0%). (Table 4.2)

Whether successful in obtaining a maintenance order

4.11 Of those 58 300 ever divorced / separated persons who had applied for a maintenance order, some 55 300 (94.8%) had already known the results of their applications. Among them, the majority (91.4%) were successful in obtaining the maintenance order, while 8.6% were not successful. (Table 4.3)

4.12 Among those who had already known the results of their applications for a maintenance order, the successful rate for female ever divorced / separated persons was 91.4%, which was slightly higher than their male counterparts (89.7%). (Table 4.3)

Maintenance payment

4.13 The survey results showed that some 55 100 ever divorced / separated persons would receive maintenance, including some 50 500 ever divorced / separated persons who had successfully obtained a maintenance order and some 4 600 ever divorced / separated persons whose ex-spouse would provide maintenance according to a maintenance agreement. (Tables 4.2 and 4.3)

贍養費款項支付方式

4.14 撇除 20 800 名象徵式收取前配偶 1 元的贍養費或仍在等待法庭判決贍養費款項支付方式的曾經離婚／分居人士，在餘下 34 300 名會收取贍養費的曾經離婚／分居人士中，大部分(91.4%)表示其贍養費是以定期方式收取，而 8.6%是以一次過方式收取。(表 4.4)

是否已全數收取贍養費款項

4.15 在該 34 300 名會收取贍養費的曾經離婚／分居人士中，約 59.5% (或約 20 400 人) 表示已全數收取 (包括以一次過方式收取或在統計前 12 個月內有按時以定期方式收取) 贍養費款項，而餘下的 40.5% (或約 13 900 人) 則未能全數收取贍養費款項。(圖 4.2 及表 4.4)

有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款

4.16 在該 13 900 名未能全數收取 (包括未能以一次過方式收取或在統計前 12 個月內未能按時以定期方式收取) 贍養費款項的曾經離婚／分居人士中，只有約 1 700 人(11.9%)採取了法律行動追討贍養費欠款，而其餘約 12 200 人(88.1%)則沒有採取任何法律行動。(圖 4.2 及表 4.5)

沒有採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款的原因

4.17 在該 12 200 名沒有採取任何法律行動的曾經離婚／分居人士中，最普遍提及的原因是「認為前配偶不會支付贍養費」(佔該 12 200 人的 27.2%)。其他原因包括「前配偶沒有能力支付贍養費」(26.5%)及「提出法律訴訟的程序太繁複」(22.5%)。(表 4.5)

Mode of maintenance payment

4.14 Excluding those 20 800 ever divorced / separated persons who would receive nominal maintenance of \$1 from their ex-spouse or were awaiting the court's ruling on the mode of maintenance payment, the majority (91.4%) of the remaining 34 300 ever divorced / separated persons who would receive maintenance had their maintenance settled by periodic payments while 8.6% by a lump sum payment. (Table 4.4)

Whether had received maintenance payment in full

4.15 Among those 34 300 ever divorced / separated persons who would receive maintenance, 59.5% (or some 20 400 persons) reported that they had received the maintenance payment in full (including those who had received a lump sum maintenance payment or periodic maintenance payments on time during the 12 months before enumeration), while the remaining 40.5% (or some 13 900 persons) reported the opposite. (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.4)

Whether had taken any legal action(s) to recover the arrears of maintenance

4.16 Of those 13 900 ever divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full (including those who had not received a lump sum maintenance payment or periodic maintenance payments on time during the 12 months before enumeration), only some 1 700 (11.9%) had taken legal actions to recover the arrears of maintenance while the remaining some 12 200 persons (88.1%) had not. (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.5)

Reason for not taking any legal actions to recover the arrears of maintenance

4.17 Of those 12 200 ever divorced / separated persons who had not taken any legal actions, the most commonly cited reason for not doing so was "considered that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance" (accounting for 27.2% of those 12 200 persons). Other reasons included "the ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance" (26.5%) and "application procedures for legal proceedings were too complicated" (22.5%). (Table 4.5)

圖 4.1 按有否申請／打算申請贍養令劃分的曾經離婚／分居人士的百分比分布
Chart 4.1 Percentage distribution of ever divorced / separated persons by whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

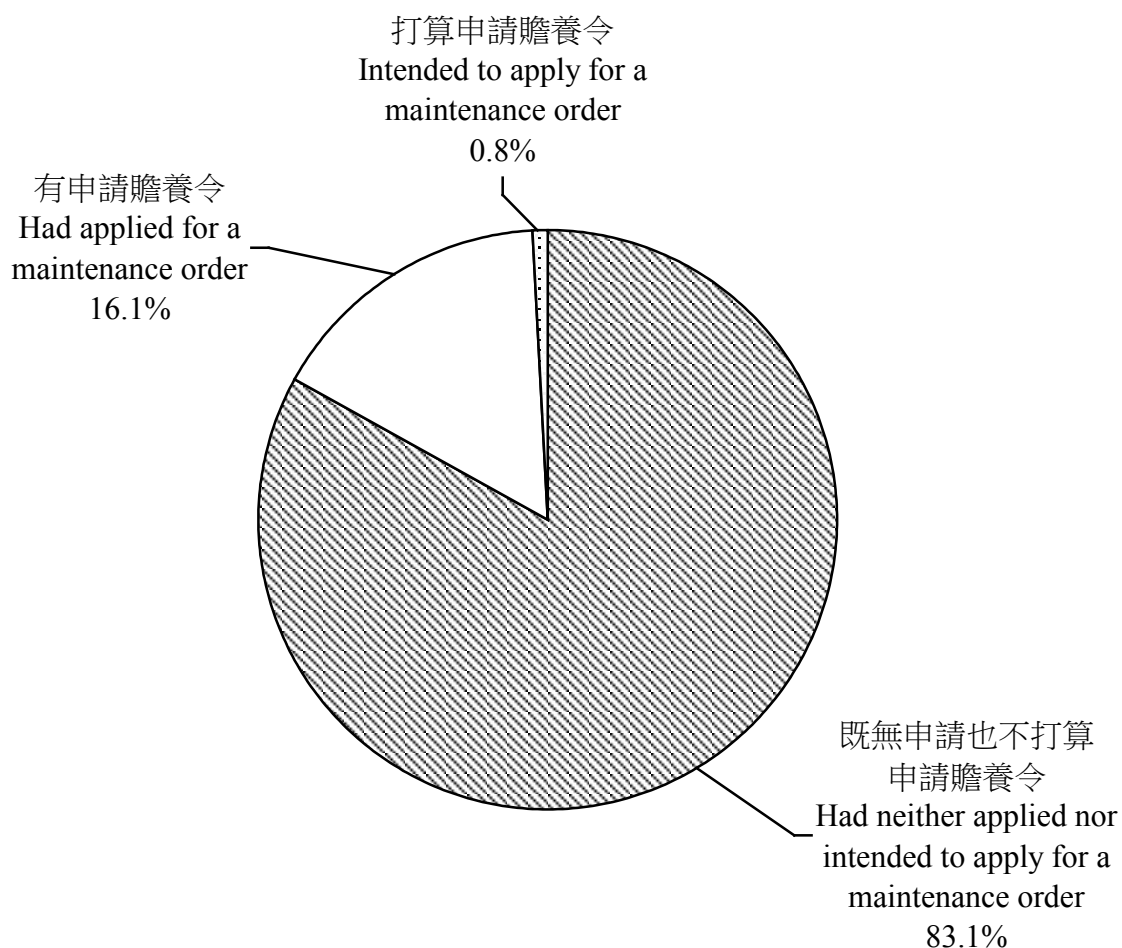
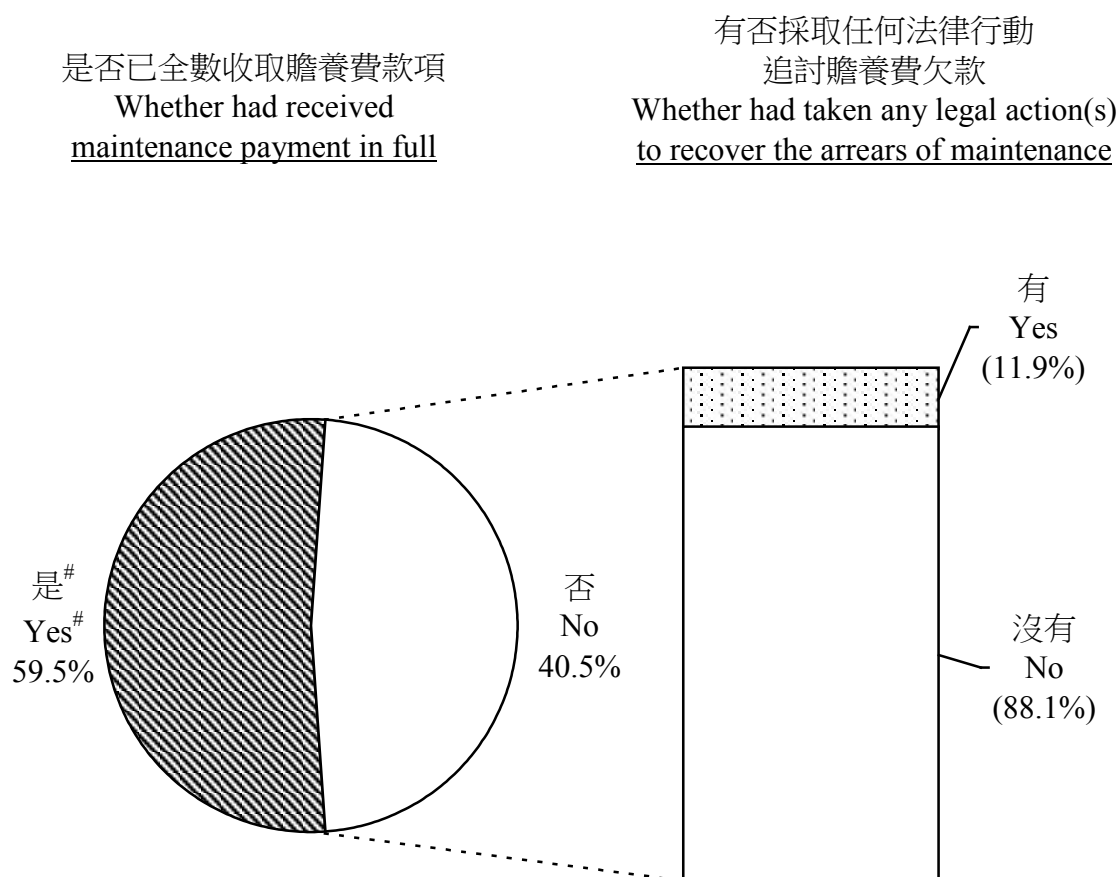


圖 4.2 按是否已全數收取贍養費款項及有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款劃分的會收取贍養費的曾經離婚／分居人士*的百分比分布

Chart 4.2 Percentage distribution of ever divorced / separated persons who would receive maintenance* by whether had received maintenance payment in full and whether had taken any legal action(s) to recover the arrears of maintenance



註釋：* 包括約4 600名其前配偶會按贍養費協議提供贍養費的曾經離婚／分居人士，但不包括20 800名象徵式收取前配偶1元的贍養費或仍在等待法庭判決贍養費款項支付方式的曾經離婚／分居人士。

Notes：* Including some 4 600 ever divorced / separated persons whose ex-spouse would provide maintenance according to a maintenance agreement, but excluding some 20 800 ever divorced / separated persons who would receive nominal maintenance of \$1 from their ex-spouse or were awaiting the court's ruling on mode of maintenance payment.

包括以一次過方式收取或在統計前12個月內有按時以定期方式收取應得的贍養費款項的人士。

Including those who had received a lump sum maintenance payment or periodic maintenance payments on time during the 12 months before enumeration.

括號內的數字顯示在所有未能全數收取贍養費款項的曾經離婚／分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all ever divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full.

表4.1 按年齡／性別及有否申請／打算申請贍養令劃分的曾經離婚／分居人士數目
Table 4.1 Ever divorced / separated persons by age / sex and whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

| 年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex | 有否申請／打算申請贍養令 Whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------|----------|
| | 有申請／打算申請 Had applied / intended to apply | | 既無申請 也不打算申請 Had neither applied nor intended to apply | | 總計 Total | |
| | 人數 No. of persons | 百分比 % | 人數 No. of persons | 百分比 % | 人數 No. of persons | 百分比 % |
| | ('000) | % | ('000) | % | ('000) | % |
| 年齡組別 Age group | | | | | | |
| 16 - 34 | 4.3 | 30.5 | 9.8 | 69.5 | 14.1 | 100.0 |
| 35 - 44 | 15.3 | 23.3 | 50.2 | 76.7 | 65.4 | 100.0 |
| 45 - 54 | 22.2 | 18.6 | 97.1 | 81.4 | 119.3 | 100.0 |
| ≥55 | 19.3 | 11.8 | 144.0 | 88.2 | 163.3 | 100.0 |
| 性別 Sex | | | | | | |
| 男 Male | 3.4 | 2.2 | 154.1 | 97.8 | 157.5 | 100.0 |
| 女 Female | 57.7 | 28.2 | 147.1 | 71.8 | 204.7 | 100.0 |
| 合計 Overall | 61.1 | 16.9 | 301.1 | 83.1 | 362.2 | 100.0 |

表4.2 按性別以及既無申請也不打算申請贍養令的原因劃分的既無申請也不打算申請贍養令的曾經離婚／分居人士*數目

Table 4.2 Ever divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order* by reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order and sex

| 既無申請也不打算申請贍養令的原因 [#] Reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order [#] | 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 % |
| 沒有需要 No such need | 80.8 | 52.7 | 84.9 | 59.3 | 165.7 | 55.9 |
| 雙方同意不需要提供贍養費予對方 Both parties agreed not to require each other to provide maintenance | 27.8 | 18.1 | 20.2 | 14.1 | 48.0 | 16.2 |
| 認為男方不應收取贍養費 Considered that men should not receive maintenance | 34.8 | 22.7 | ‡ | ‡ | 34.8 | 11.7 |
| 前配偶沒有能力支付贍養費 The ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance | 4.8 | 3.1 | 20.1 | 14.0 | 24.9 | 8.4 |
| 認為前配偶不會支付贍養費 Considered that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance | ‡ | ‡ | 13.4 | 9.4 | 14.3 | 4.8 |
| 未能聯絡前配偶 Unable to contact the ex-spouse | 2.0 | 1.3 | 6.4 | 4.5 | 8.4 | 2.8 |
| 經濟環境較前配偶好 Had better financial condition than the ex-spouse | 1.7 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 4.8 | 1.6 |
| 其他 Others | 13.3 | 8.6 | 9.6 | 6.7 | 22.8 | 7.7 |
| 合計 Overall | 153.3 | | 143.3 | | 296.5 | |

註釋： * 不包括其前配偶會按贍養費協議提供贍養費的曾經離婚／分居人士（約 4 600 人）。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: * Excluding those ever divorced / separated persons whose ex-spouse would provide maintenance according to a maintenance agreement (some 4 600 persons).

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表4.3 按是否成功獲取贍養令及性別劃分的申請贍養令的曾經離婚／分居人士數目

Table 4.3 Ever divorced / separated persons who had applied for a maintenance order by whether had successfully obtained a maintenance order 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 % |
| 是否成功獲取贍養令 Whether had successfully obtained a maintenance order | | | | | | |
| 是 Yes | 2.0 | 78.8 (89.7) | 48.5 | 86.9 (91.4) | 50.5 | 86.6 (91.4) |
| 否 No | ‡ | ‡ (‡) | 4.5 | 8.1 (8.6) | 4.8 | 8.2 (8.6) |
| 未有結果 Results not yet known | ‡ | ‡ | 2.8 | 4.9 | 3.1 | 5.2 |
| 總計 Total | 2.5 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 100.0 | 58.3 | 100.0 |

註釋：括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內所有申請了贍養令並且已知道申請結果的曾經離婚／分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all ever divorced / separated persons in the respective sex groups who had applied for a maintenance order and had already known the results of their application.

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表4.4 按贍養費款項支付方式／是否已全數收取贍養費款項劃分的會收取贍養費的曾經離婚／分居人士數目*

Table 4.4 Ever divorced / separated persons who would receive maintenance* by mode of maintenance payment / whether had received maintenance payment in full

| 贍養費款項支付方式／ 是否已全數收取贍養費款項 Mode of maintenance payment / Whether had received maintenance payment in full | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 贍養費支付方式 Mode of maintenance payment | | |
| 以定期方式收取 Periodic payments | 31.3 | 91.4 |
| 以一次過方式收取 Lump sum payment | 3.0 | 8.6 |
| 是否已全數收取贍養費款項 Whether had received maintenance payment in full | | |
| 是 [#] Yes [#] | 20.4 | 59.5 |
| 否 No | 13.9 | 40.5 |
| 總計 Total | 34.3 | 100.0 |

註釋：* 包括約 4 600 名其前配偶會按贍養費協議提供贍養費的曾經離婚／分居人士，但不包括約 20 800 名象徵式收取前配偶 1 元的贍養費或仍在等待法庭判決贍養費款項支付方式的曾經離婚／分居人士。

[#] 包括以一次過方式收取或在統計前 12 個月內有按時以定期方式收取應得的贍養費款項的人士。

Notes : * Including some 4 600 ever divorced / separated persons whose ex-spouse would provide maintenance according to a maintenance agreement, but excluding some 20 800 ever divorced / separated persons who would receive nominal maintenance of \$1 from their ex-spouse or were awaiting the court's ruling on mode of maintenance payment.

[#] Including those who had received a lump sum maintenance payment or periodic maintenance payments on time during the 12 months before enumeration.

表4.5 按有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款，以及沒有採取任何法律行動的原因劃分的未能全數收取贍養費款項的曾經離婚／分居人士數目

Table 4.5 Ever divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full by whether had taken any legal action(s) to recover the arrears of maintenance, further analysed by reason for not taking any legal actions

| 有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款／ 沒有採取任何法律行動的原因 [#] | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Whether had taken any legal action(s) to recover the arrears of maintenance / <i>Reason for not taking any legal actions</i> [#] | 人數 No. of persons (‘000) | 百分比 % |
| 有 Yes | 1.7 | 11.9 |
| 沒有 [#] No [#] | 12.2 | 88.1 |
| 認為前配偶不會支付贍養費 <i>Considered that the ex-spouse would not pay the arrears of maintenance</i> | 3.3 | (27.2) |
| 前配偶沒有能力支付贍養費 <i>The ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance</i> | 3.2 | (26.5) |
| 提出法律訴訟的程序太繁複 <i>Application procedures for legal proceedings were too complicated</i> | 2.8 | (22.5) |
| 未能聯絡前配偶 <i>Unable to contact the ex-spouse</i> | 2.3 | (18.7) |
| 其他 <i>Others</i> | 4.8 | (39.0) |
| 合計 Overall | 13.9 | 100.0 |

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有沒有採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款的曾經離婚／分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all ever divorced / separated persons who had not taken any legal actions to recover the arrears of maintenance.

附錄 1：統計調查方法

Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

1. 主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

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

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

Survey coverage and sample design

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

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

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

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

¹ 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(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 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

¹ “Usual Residents” include two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (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 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

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

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

統計調查問卷

5. 每一輪主題性住戶統計調查均採用獨立的問卷。就 2015 年 10 月至 2016 年 1 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，相關問卷搜集本報告書所包括的兩個專題的資料，即新媒體的使用情況及執行膳食令的情況。

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

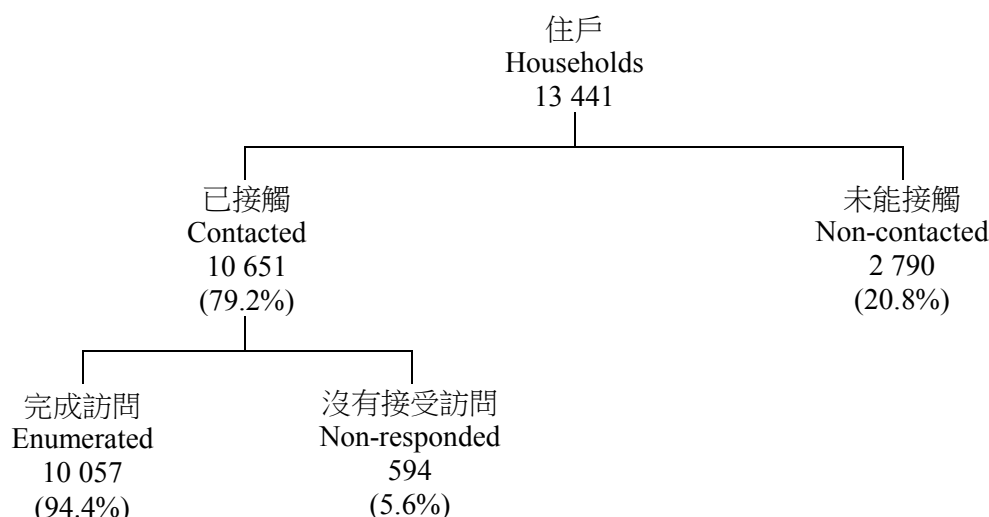
4. The RS contains records of area segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by some physical or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes, and ditches. Each area segment contains some 8 to 15 quarters. The use of area segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas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

Survey questionnaire

5. Independent questionnaire was adopted for each round of the THS. Regarding the THS conducted during October 2015 to January 2016, the questionnaire was designed to collect information on the two topics covered in this report, viz. use of new media and enforcement of maintenance orders.

訪問結果

6. 就 2015 年 10 月至 2016 年 1 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，在有人居住的 13 277 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 441 個住戶。於該 13 441 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 057 個住戶，回應率為 75%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：



估計的可靠性

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

Enumeration experience

6. Regarding the THS conducted during October 2015 to January 2016, a total of 13 441 households was found in the sample of 13 277 occupied quarters. Among those 13 441 households, 10 057 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 75%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarised below :

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

9. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

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

| 變數* <u>Variable*</u> | 估計 <u>Estimate</u> (%) | 離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%) |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 新媒體的使用情況 Use of new media | | |
| 經常上網人士 [^] 佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of regular Internet users [^] among all persons aged 10 and over | 75.5 | 0.5 |
| 在統計前 12 個月內曾進行以下選定網上活動的經常上網人士 [^] 佔所有經常上網人士的百分比 Percentage of regular Internet users [^] who had performed the following selected types of online activities during the 12 months before enumeration among all regular Internet users | | |
| - 社交網絡活動 | 98.2 | 0.1 |
| - Online social activities | | |
| - 網上資訊查詢 | 95.9 | 0.2 |
| - Online information searching | | |
| - 網上娛樂 | 90.9 | 0.2 |
| - Online entertainment | | |
| 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用即時通訊平台或社交媒體 ⁺ 的經常上網人士 [^] 佔所有經常上網人士的百分比 Percentage of regular Internet users [^] who had used instant messengers or social media ⁺ during the 12 months before enumeration among all regular Internet users | 98.3 | 0.1 |
| 在統計前 12 個月內曾到訪網上論壇的經常上網人士 [^] 佔所有經常上網人士的百分比 Percentage of regular Internet users [^] who had visited online forums during the 12 months before enumeration among all regular Internet users | 16.7 | 2.1 |

| 變數* <u>Variable*</u> | 估計 <u>Estimate</u> (%) | 離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%) |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 在統計前 12 個月內曾接觸有關公共政策或社會時事議題的資訊的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had accessed information about public policies or current affairs during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 15 and over | 99.0 | 0.1 |
| 執行贍養令的情況 Enforcement of maintenance orders | | |
| 有申請贍養令的 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居的人士佔所有 16 歲及以上曾經離婚／分居人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated and had applied for a maintenance order among all ever divorced / separated persons aged 16 and over | 16.1 | 5.4 |

註釋: * 所有數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

^ 「經常上網人士」是指在統計前 12 個月內通常每星期最少使用互聯網 3.5 小時的 10 歲及以上人士。

+ 即時通訊平台的例子有WhatsApp、微信、LINE等。社交媒體的例子有面書、Instagram等。

Notes: * All figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

^ “Regular Internet users” refer to persons aged 10 and over who usually used the Internet at least 3.5 hours a week during the 12 months before enumeration.

+ Examples of instant messengers are WhatsApp, WeChat, LINE, etc. Examples of social media are Facebook, Instagram, etc.

附錄 2：主題性住戶統計調查系列常用用語及定義

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

引言

本附錄載列於 2015 年 10 月至 2016 年 1 月期間進行的一項主題性住戶統計調查所採用有關人口的社會經濟特徵的常用用語及定義。至於適用於是項統計調查所涵蓋的兩個課題（即使用新媒體及執行贍養令的情況）的用語的概念及定義，請分別參閱本報告書的第三及第四章。

用語及定義

年齡：指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。

經濟活動身分：人口可劃分為從事經濟活動人口及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

從事經濟活動人口，即勞動人口，可分為就業人口及失業人口。

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

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

Introduction

This Appendix presents some common terms and definitions of the socio-economic characteristics of the population as adopted in the Thematic Household Survey conducted during October 2015 to January 2016. For the concepts and definitions of specific terms applicable to the two topics (i.e. use of new media and enforcement of maintenance orders) covered in the survey, they are given in Chapters 3 and 4 respectively.

Terms and definitions

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

Economic activity status: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population and economically inactive population.

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

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

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

教育程度分類如下：

小學及以下：包括未受教育、所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級及所有小學的小一至小六年級。

中學：包括所有中學的中一至中七年級（舊學制）／中一至中六年級（新學制）或同等程度、毅進文憑課程（前稱毅進課程）以及工藝程度教育。

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

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

婚姻狀況：指受訪者在統計調查中所報稱的婚姻狀況。有關的婚姻或離婚事件有否經過任何合法註冊或儀式，則未有查核。

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

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

Secondary: Including Secondary 1-7 (old academic structure) / Secondary 1-6 (new academic structure) or equivalent in all schools, Yi Jin Diploma (formerly Project Yi Jin) and craft level.

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

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

Marital status was recorded according to the status reported by the respondents in the survey. There was no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony.

附錄 3：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

Appendix 3 : Previously published Thematic Household Survey Reports

主題性住戶統計調查第 1 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 2 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 3 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 4 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(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

主題性住戶統計調查第 5 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(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

主題性住戶統計調查第 6 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(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

主題性住戶統計調查第 7 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(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. 4

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 6

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 8 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：1/2001-5/2001)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 8

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalisation
- 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 9 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：3/2002-5/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 9

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 10 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 10

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 11 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：8/2001-10/2001)

- 受供養父母的特徵
- 對改善居所的冀望
- 居所按揭利息款項

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 11

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 12 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 12

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 13 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：7/2002-9/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 13

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 14 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：12/2001-2/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 15 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2003-8/2003)

- 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. 15

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 16 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 17 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：3/2003-5/2003)

- 公眾對香港的電力供應的意見
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的工作的認識及看法
- 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

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 18 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2003-8/2003)

- 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

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 19 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：9/2003-11/2003)

- 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

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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 20 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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

主題性住戶統計調查第 21 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2004-8/2004)

- 修讀高等教育的情況
- 居於家庭住戶的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要
- 居於院舍的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要

主題性住戶統計調查第 22 號報告書

中英文對照版

(售罄。請參考 2007 年香港統計月刊專題文章)

(統計期間：11/2004-1/2005)

- 居住或長期逗留在內地的香港居民的特徵

主題性住戶統計調查第 23 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2005-8/2005)

- 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
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安
- 玩電子遊戲的情況

主題性住戶統計調查第 24 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2004-1/2005)

- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 對《基本法》的認識

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 21

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 22

Bilingual version

(Out of stock. Please refer to the Feature Articles of Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics 2007)

(Survey period: 11/2004-1/2005)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 23

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 5/2005-8/2005)

- 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 electronic Government services
- Information technology security
- Pattern of playing electronic games

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 24

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2004-1/2005)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 25 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 25

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 5/2005-7/2005)

- 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 26 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：2/2005-5/2005)

- 服用健康產品的情況
- 住戶飼養寵物的情況
- 吸煙情況
- 接受脊醫診治的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 26

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 2/2005-5/2005)

- Pattern of using health supplements
- Keeping of pets by households
- Pattern of smoking
- Chiropractor consultation

主題性住戶統計調查第 27 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2006-8/2006)

- 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
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安
- 數碼娛樂

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 27

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2006-8/2006)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security
- Digital entertainment

主題性住戶統計調查第 28 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：10/2005-12/2005)

- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 內地來港定居七年以下人士的需要
- 長者的認知能力

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 28

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 10/2005-12/2005)

- Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
- Needs of persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years
- Cognitive function of older persons

主題性住戶統計調查第 29 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2005-3/2006 及 6/2006-8/2006)

- 公眾對教育改革的意見
- 執行贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 29

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2005-3/2006 and 6/2006-8/2006)

- Public views on education reform
- Enforcement of maintenance order

主題性住戶統計調查第 30 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2005-3/2006)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 30

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2005-3/2006)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 31 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：1/2006-5/2006)

- 二零零五年在香港發生的罪案及罪案事主

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 31

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 1/2006-5/2006)

- Crime and Its Victims in Hong Kong in 2005

主題性住戶統計調查第 32 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 7/2007-9/2007)

- 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
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 32

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 7/2007-9/2007)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security

主題性住戶統計調查第 33 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 4/2007-6/2007)

- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的工作的認識及看法

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 33

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 4/2007-6/2007)

- Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
- Public awareness of and perception on the work of the Office of The Ombudsman

主題性住戶統計調查第 34 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 4/2007-6/2007)

- 公眾對兒童發展障礙的認識及態度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 34

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 4/2007-6/2007)

- Public awareness and attitudes towards developmental disabilities in children

主題性住戶統計調查第 35 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 7/2007-9/2007)

- 居住或長期逗留在中國內地的香港居民的特徵

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 35

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 7/2007-9/2007)

- Characteristics of Hong Kong residents having resided / having stayed substantially in the mainland of China

主題性住戶統計調查第 36 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 12/2007-3/2008)

- 吸煙情況
- 應用資訊科技的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 36

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 12/2007-3/2008)

- Pattern of smoking
- Application of information technology

主題性住戶統計調查第 37 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 7/2008-9/2008)

- 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
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 37

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 7/2008-9/2008)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security

主題性住戶統計調查第 38 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 12/2007-3/2008)

- 在中國內地居住的情況
- 在中國內地自置／租用住宅物業的情況
- 到中國內地居住的意向
- 在中國內地自置／租用住宅物業的意向

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 38

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 12/2007-3/2008)

- Experience of taking up residence in the mainland of China
- Pattern of owning / renting residential properties in the mainland of China
- Aspiration for taking up residence in the mainland of China
- Aspiration for owning / renting residential properties in the mainland of China

主題性住戶統計調查第 39 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 6/2008-8/2008)

- 種族接納

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 39

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2008-8/2008)

- Racial acceptance

主題性住戶統計調查第 40 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 6/2008-8/2008)

- 長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及自我照顧能力

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 40

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2008-8/2008)

- Socio-demographic profile, health status and self-care capability of older persons

主題性住戶統計調查第 41 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 2/2008-5/2008)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 對健康檢查的認識、態度及行為

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 41

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 2/2008-5/2008)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalisation
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals
- Knowledge, attitude and practice of medical checkup

主題性住戶統計調查第 42 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 12/2008-2/2009)

- 年齡因素在就業方面的重要性

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 42

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 12/2008-2/2009)

- Importance of age factor in employment

主題性住戶統計調查第 43 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 6/2009-8/2009)

- 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
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 43

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2009-8/2009)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security

主題性住戶統計調查第 44 號報告書
中英文對照版
下載版：免費
(統計期間：12/2008-2/2009)

- 家人之間的關係

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 44
Bilingual version
Download version: Free
(Survey period: 12/2008-2/2009)

- Relationships among family members

主題性住戶統計調查第 45 號報告書
中英文對照版
下載版：免費
(統計期間：11/2009-2/2010)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 執行贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 45
Bilingual version
Download version: Free
(Survey period: 11/2009-2/2010)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalisation
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals
- Enforcement of maintenance order

主題性住戶統計調查第 46 號報告書
中英文對照版
下載版：免費
(統計期間：11/2009-2/2010 及 3/2010-4/2010)

- 在香港以外地方就讀的香港學生
- 使用醫療集團提供的門診服務的情況
- 香港居民在香港以外地方工作及曾修讀課程的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 46
Bilingual version
Download version: Free
(Survey period: 11/2009-2/2010 and 3/2010-4/2010)

- Hong Kong students studying outside Hong Kong
- Utilisation of out-patient services provided by managed care organisations
- Hong Kong residents working and having studied outside Hong Kong

主題性住戶統計調查第 47 號報告書
中英文對照版
下載版：免費
(統計期間：3/2010-4/2010)

- 公眾對教育改革的意見
- 公眾對提供運動設施的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 47
Bilingual version
Download version: Free
(Survey period: 3/2010-4/2010)

- Public views on education reform
- Public views on the provision of sports facilities

主題性住戶統計調查第 48 號報告書

中英文對照版

下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2009-2/2010 及 10/2010-12/2010)

- 吸煙情況
- 飼養貓狗的情況
- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 環境噪音事宜

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 48

Bilingual version

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2009-2/2010 and
10/2010-12/2010)

- Pattern of smoking
- Keeping of dogs and cats
- Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
- Personal computer and Internet penetration
- Environmental noise issues

主題性住戶統計調查第 49 號報告書

中英文對照版

下載版：免費

(統計期間：2/2011-4/2011)

- 國際學校學額的供應
- 數碼地面電視普及情況
- 新媒體的使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 49

Bilingual version

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 2/2011-4/2011)

- Provision of international school places
- Digital terrestrial television take-up
- Use of new media

主題性住戶統計調查第 50 號報告書

中英文對照版

下載版：免費

(統計期間：10/2011-1/2012 及 2/2012-5/2012)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 50

Bilingual version

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 10/2011-1/2012 and
2/2012-5/2012)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalisation
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals
- Personal computer and Internet penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 51 號報告書

中英文對照版

下載版：免費

(統計期間：2/2012-5/2012)

- 香港的語言使用情況
- 母嬰健康院兒童健康及家庭計劃服務的使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 51

Bilingual version

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 2/2012-5/2012)

- Use of language in Hong Kong
- Utilisation of child health and family planning services provided by Maternal and Child Health Centres

主題性住戶統計調查第 52 號報告書

中英文對照版

下載版：免費

(統計期間：2/2012-5/2012 及 6/2012-8/2012)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度
- 退休計劃及老年經濟狀況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 52

Bilingual version

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 2/2012-5/2012 and
6/2012-8/2012)

- Information technology usage and penetration
- Retirement planning and the financial situation in old age

主題性住戶統計調查第 53 號報告書

中英文對照版

下載版：免費

(統計期間：9/2012-11/2012 及 1/2013-4/2013)

- 吸煙情況
- 接受脊醫診治的情況
- 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 53

Bilingual version

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 9/2012-11/2012 and
1/2013-4/2013)

- Pattern of smoking
- Chiropractor consultation
- Personal computer and Internet penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 54 號報告書

中英文對照版

下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2014-8/2014)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 54

Bilingual version

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2014-8/2014)

- Information technology usage and penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 55 號報告書

中英文對照版

下載版：免費

(統計期間：9/2013-12/2013)

- 短期逗留在中國內地的香港居民的特徵

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 55

Bilingual version

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 9/2013-12/2013)

- Characteristics of Hong Kong residents having short stay in the mainland of China

主題性住戶統計調查第 56 號報告書

中英文對照版

下載版：免費

(統計期間：9/2013-12/2013)

- 運用時間的模式
- 參與無酬活動的情況
- 參與社交及消閒活動的情況
- 家務分擔的情況
- 進修的意向
- 料理家務者

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 56

Bilingual version

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 9/2013-12/2013)

- Time use pattern
- Pattern of participation in unpaid activities
- Pattern of participation in social and leisure activities
- Sharing of housework
- Intention of undertaking further study
- Home-makers

主題性住戶統計調查第 57 號報告書
中英文對照版
下載版：免費
(統計期間：6/2014-11/2014)

- 香港分間樓宇單位的住屋狀況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 57
Bilingual version
Download version: Free
(Survey period: 6/2014-11/2014)

- Housing conditions of sub-divided units in Hong Kong

主題性住戶統計調查第 58 號報告書
中英文對照版
下載版：免費
(統計期間：3/2014-8/2014)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 58
Bilingual version
Download version: Free
(Survey period: 3/2014-8/2014)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 59 號報告書
中英文對照版
下載版：免費
(統計期間：5/2015-8/2015)

- 吸煙情況
- 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度
- 語言使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 59
Bilingual version
Download version: Free
(Survey period: 5/2015-8/2015)

- Pattern of smoking
- Personal computer and Internet penetration
- Use of language

主題性住戶統計調查第 60 號報告書
中英文對照版
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